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TREATISE AND CATALOGUE
OF
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, SHRUBS, &c.
CULTIVATED AT THE
OLD AMERICAN NURSERY,

BY PRINCE & MILLS,
Late Benjamin Prince & Co.

Orders for TREES, &c. left at the Nursery, or at
Messrs. Hull & Bowne's, No. 146 Pearl-street,
New-York.

Library, U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

APRIL, 1823.
THE proprietors of the Old American Nursery, under the late firm of Benjamin Prince & Co. have agreed to alter the name of their firm, although the proprietors remain the same. The name of the firm will now be Prince & Mills.

We cannot refrain, on the issuing of a new Catalogue, from making a few observations. We feel truly thankful to our friends and customers for the patronage we have so long received, and continue to receive from them. To merit a continuance of their favours every effort shall be used. For years it has been our wish (and we have obtained it) to collect the most valuable variety of European and American Trees and Shrubs: we have selected them from an immense variety of the most valuable kinds. It has never been our intention to enlarge our Catalogue by publishing a long list of names of Trees, Shrubs, &c.

We are often asked, How do you tell one Tree from another, so as to prevent a mistake in not forwarding the wrong Tree, among such an immense number? You must often make a mistake? We answer, We never do. It is almost impossible. Our Nursery is divided into squares; each square into a certain number of rows; we keep as correct a book as any one in the mercantile line, in which each square is recorded, with its boundaries; and each row has its different variety. We commence, for instance, on the west side, the first row, number
one, such a kind, and so on through the whole
square.

We never send a domestic to remove a Tree or
Shrub without we are present with our book, and
point out every Tree or Shrub to be removed.
Without this attention no Nursery can be kept cor-
rect, or be depended on.

After a Tree or Shrub is removed from the earth,
we never allow it to lay and dry in the wind or sun;
they are immediately removed under cover, and the
roots kept wet till they are packed. On this atten-
tion depends their future welfare; and it well re-
pays us for the little trouble it causes; for we are
always pleased to hear our Trees, &c. live and
flourish.

We have added to our Catalogue some directions
as to planting Trees, &c. and the necessary care re-
quisite to be paid to them afterwards. They have
heretofore been published separate from the Cata-
logue, but as they are often inquired for, we have
now added them to the Catalogue.

We have also added some directions as to the
management of Peach Trees. We are confident, if
proper attention is paid to them, that this valuable
fruit will soon be as plenty as it was some years ago.
By strict attention, all the Peach Trees in our Nur-
sery remain perfectly healthy and free from any
disease.

We are often pleased to hear from our distant
customers, that our method of packing the Trees,
&c. fully answers the desired effect, and that they
were received in excellent order, although often
they have been packed for three months. We pack
the roots of them in moss and soft clay, which re-
tains its moisture a long time; and if the Trees, &c.
are to be sent to a distance, after the roots are
packed in moss and clay, we put them in close
boxes: we pack them in this way, and forward
them with safety to every part of America, and to several parts of Europe.

We cultivate a great variety of the most valuable native American Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs for our European orders, which we have a great demand for, and which are of a proper size to forward to any part of the world.

We have named our Nursery The Old American Nursery, and shall continue it under that name.

All letters and orders intended for us can be either addressed to us, at this place, or to the care of Messrs. Hull & Bowne, No. 146 Pearl-street, New-York. Our orders for many years have been left with them.

We request that persons at a distance ordering Trees, &c. will direct the payment to be made in New-York, or that some person may be referred to that will become responsible for the same.

We warrant every Tree, &c. from our Nursery to be either grafted or inoculated, and to be the identical kinds we sell them for.

Our prices for Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, are one and the same as all other Nurserymen have in these parts, from which we never deviate.

BENJAMIN PRINCE.
STEPHEN F. MILLS.

Flushing, Long-Island,
Feb. 1822.
A SHORT TREATISE

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

THE proprietors, in supplying orders for Trees, &c. from the different and most remote parts of the Union, also from various parts of Europe, have frequent applications for directions as to their management to accompany them; they conclude the following short Treatise will be found very acceptable.

When the Trees, &c. are received, if they have been a considerable time out of the earth, let the roots be plentifully watered, or soaked in rain water for several hours; and if not convenient to plant them within a few days, let a trench be dug in soft ground, the bundles unpacked, and after the roots are well wet, let them be covered up with earth made fine, and not with hard lumps, so as to keep the roots partly dry; the Trees, &c. can then be planted as soon as convenient, and without injury. In planting, the Trees ought to be set two or three inches deeper than before; and in filling in the earth around the roots, let some old well rotted stable manure be incorporated with the earth, according to the size of the Tree, from one to three shovels full, leaving a hollow or basin around each Tree or Shrub to catch the rain, and convey it to the roots.
The earth around each Tree, Shrub, and Plant, should, at least twice in the spring and summer, be carefully dug up and made light; also, once a year, some old rotted stable manure dug in. It is necessary to be careful not to dig so deep as to injure the roots of them. No grass or weed should by any means be allowed to grow near the body of a Tree, Shrub, or Plant: this injures them very much, stops their growth, and they become stunted, and often covered with moss.

If a Tree appears bark-bound and mossy, let it be scrubbed with a brush dipped in very strong soap-suds, and plenty of it applied to the body and lower branches; this softens the bark and destroys the insects—is of great consequence to the Tree, and ought not to be neglected.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires a strong moist soil, which ought to be kept light and made rich with plenty of old manure; no grass or weeds should be permitted to grow near the body of the bush. As the fruit sets on the young shoots of the previous year's growth, part of the old wood should be trimmed out every autumn, which causes them to grow strong and produce large fair fruit.

GRAPE VINES.

We cultivate a number of the most valuable kinds, and those that are the most hardy and bear well.

The usual season for planting the Vines is in the spring, but we think the autumn is preferable. About the last of October, let some old well rotted manure (stable is the best) be dug in and intermixed with the earth, about a foot in depth, in each spot where the Vine is to be planted; let each Vine be watered after they are planted out, leaving a hollow to each one so as to contain the water; late in au-
turn cover the Vines with earth and coarse litter, or hay; in April uncover them, and train them to a railing made for that purpose.

Cherry Trees do not succeed in a low heavy soil; they thrive best in a light rich earth, rather sandy. Peaches will grow well in any soil, provided the earth is kept light around each Tree. Apples, Pears, and Plums, require a heavier soil; but the earth around them ought to be kept rich and light; it is much the best to keep the ground cultivated.

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DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING PEACH TREES IN A HEALTHY STATE.

As many persons have been deterred from planting Peach Trees, in consequence of so many Trees of that fruit having been destroyed throughout the country, by a disease called the Yellows, which, like an epidemic, spreads from Tree to Tree, until whole Orchards are destroyed by it; the proprietors, having for many years paid particular attention to it, presume they can now give such directions as will enable those who will attend to them, to preserve a large proportion of their Trees in as healthy a state, and to have as fine fruit as formerly.

That the disease does not originate from a worm at the root, repeated examinations of Trees affected by it, where not a mark of a worm was to be found, together with instances of Peach Trees budded on Plum and Almond stocks taking the disease, is sufficient evidence that it originates at the top, and not at the root, except where the root may come in contact with a diseased Tree, and receive the infection through the sap; as it is found that a small piece of bark from a diseased Tree, united to a
healthy one, in the manner of inoculation, will communicate the disease; the proprietors have, therefore, no doubt of the contagion being spread by the farina of the blossoms of infected Trees, as the first notice we have of it is the premature ripening of the fruit; and, it being an established fact, that the sap has a regular circulation through the branches, leaves, and fruit, the fruit being first affected, communicates it to the Tree; and, when once the Tree is affected, no human means can restore it: for, if any thing would effect it, taking the buds from a diseased Tree, and inoculating them on a healthy stock, would do it; but, instead of being restored, it communicates the infection to the healthy stock. The only possible remedy, and one which must be obvious to every one, is the removing every diseased Tree from the Orchard or Garden.

By attending to the system laid down in the following directions, the proprietors have been enabled to keep the Trees in their Nursery perfectly healthy, and to have their bearing Trees produce as fine fruit as ever they did before the disease in Peach Trees commenced, which began in the State of New-York in the year 1801.

DIRECTIONS.

Let every Tree which has been known to produce its fruit prematurely be immediately removed; and, if it is desired to have a Peach Tree planted in the same place where a diseased Tree has been removed from, let a large hole be dug, so as to remove all the roots, that the roots of the new planted Tree may not, in one season, come in contact with them. After all the diseased Trees are removed, let the greatest attention in summer be paid to the ripening of the fruit; and where fruit is found to ripen two, three, or four weeks before the usual time, you may conclude that the Tree has taken the infection;
and, as it gives you notice one whole season previous to its power of spreading the contagion, you can, by removing it, prevent its injuring the other Trees; or if the tree has taken the infection when in blossom, and has lost its fruit before it ripened, it will show that it has become diseased by pushing out small, slender shoots, and frequently in bunches of a pale yellow colour, from the body and branches; and by observing the same appearance on those Trees that have ripened their fruit prematurely, you will soon be able to distinguish the Trees that are diseased from those which are in a healthy state, and by removing them before they blossom, prevent their spreading the infected farina. If your Peach Orchard, or Garden, where you have Peach Trees growing, is contiguous to a neighbour's who has diseased Trees, it will be necessary to prevail on him to remove them, or they will injure your's.

To have thrifty Peach Trees, and fine fruit, the ground should every year be kept cultivated, by planting it with corn, potatoes, or other vegetables; and, every autumn or spring, have some rotten manure dug in around the Trees. Peach Trees remaining more than one year in grass or sod ground become unthrifty and yellow; it is, therefore, easier to distinguish the diseased from healthy Trees in cultivated ground.
**CATALOGUE**

**Of Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs, and Plants; for sale by Prince & Mills, at Flushing-Landing, on Long-Island, near New-York.**

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**Cherries.—50 Cents.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early May</th>
<th>Ripe in May.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Richmond</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May duke</td>
<td>May and June.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black tartarian</td>
<td>June.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black heart</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White heart</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White tartarian</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ox heart</td>
<td>July.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleeding heart</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lukeward</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lundie Gean</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparent Gean</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronald's large black heart</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Spanish</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graffion</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black carroon</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Spanish</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China heart</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late duke</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazard, or honey cherry</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnation, best for preserving</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herefordshire black</td>
<td>July and August.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red begareau</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White begareau</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elk horn</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kentish, or common red
Black morella
Large English morella
Plumstone morella
Cornelian, with long scarlet fruit
Allsaints
American heart
Mahaleb, or perfumed
Weeping
English double blossom
French do. with very large flowers

Plums.—50 Cents.

(This fruit is the most difficult to propagate of any cultivated in the nursery, being subject to many distempers and injuries to which other fruits are not liable; and, in budding and grafting, seldom more than one eighth succeeding, it is with difficulty that a tolerable assortment of them can be kept up by every exertion.)

Jean hative, ripe in July
Chicasaw
*Early scarlet, or cherry plum, August
Early damask, or Morocco
doo
Precocedetours
do
Azure hative
do
*Early sweet damson

Fotheringham, September
Blue perdigon
do
True prune
do
Red imperial
do
†Yellow egg, white magnum bonura
Marquis of Burgundy
do
Little queen Claudia
do
*Green gage
do
*Blue gage
do
*Red gage
do
*White gage
do
Holland
do
†Large Orlean, purple egg
do
*†Smith's Orlean
do
Semiona \hspace{1em} \textit{ripe in} September.
French copper plum \hspace{1em} \textit{do}
*Drap d’or \hspace{1em} \textit{do}
Cheston \hspace{1em} \textit{do}
Mangeron \hspace{1em} \textit{do}
*Apricot plum \hspace{1em} \textit{October.}
St. Catharine \hspace{1em} \textit{do}
Monsieur \hspace{1em} \textit{do}
Muscle \hspace{1em} \textit{do}
American pigmy plum \hspace{1em} \textit{do}
*Imperatrice, \textit{late red imperial} \hspace{1em} \textit{do}
Cluster \hspace{1em} \textit{October and November.}
White damson \hspace{1em} \textit{do}
Winter damson, \textit{frost} \hspace{1em} \textit{December.}
Bolmer’s celebrated Washington, \$1 \hspace{1em} \textit{September.}
Superior green gage, very fine \hspace{1em} \textit{do}
Golden drop \} \hspace{1em} \textit{These are native fruits of great}
Early coral \} \hspace{1em} \textit{beauty and good bearers.}

\textbf{Pears.}—31\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 37\frac{1}{2} \text{ Cents.}

[The varieties of pears are so extensive, that the European and American sorts together would form a list of several hundred. A succession of the best kinds, or what the French term the \textit{circle of pears}, which will afford some of the best sorts for the table and culinary purposes throughout the year, may be selected from the following, which are of the most approved kinds. An additional number has been received from Europe, a list of which will be published in the next catalogue. Those marked \textit{M} are melting pears—those marked \textit{B} are best for baking, &c.]

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textit{Primitive} & \textit{ripe in} July. \\
\textit{Little musk, or supreme} & \textit{do} \\
\textit{Early sugar} & \textit{do} \\
\textit{Green chissel,} \textit{M} & \textit{do} \\
\textit{Red muscadelle, or twice bearing,} \textit{M} & \textit{do} \\
\textit{Sugartop, July, or harvest pear} & \textit{do} \\
\textit{Jargonelle,} \textit{M} & \textit{August.} \\
\textit{Skinless,} \textit{early russelet,} \textit{M} & \textit{do} \\
\textit{Cuisse madame} & \textit{do} \\
\textit{Avorat, or} \textit{August muscat,} \textit{M} & \textit{do} \\
\textit{Fondant d’été,} \textit{summer melting pear} & \textit{B} \\
\end{tabular}
Windsor, M  
Summer russelet  
Late green chissel, M  
Gross blanquette, M  
Muscat robin  
Bell pear, musk flavoured summer bon cretien, M  
Summer bergamot, M  
Vergalieu, Doyenné, or St. Michael, M September.  
Salviati  
Brown beurré, M  
Royal summer  
Perfumed pear  
Mouille bouche, or mouth water  
Culotte de Suisse, striped pear  
Rousselet de Rheims, M  
Bloody pear  
Golden beurré, M  
Cassolet  
Lowree's bergamot, M  
Autumn bergamot, M  
Brocau's bergamot, M  
Ganseb's bergamot, M  
Grey monsieur Jean  
Poir de prince, or the prince's pear October.  
Melting pear of Brest, fondante de Brest, M  
Woolly, or sage leaved  
Seckle, M  
Doyenné gris, late vergalieu, M  
Autumn bon cretien  
Vine  
Autumn bounty, M  
Crasane, M November and December.  
Pound pear  
Vergoleuse, or winter vergalieu, M  
Winter thorne, M December and January.  
Colmar, M  
Swan's egg, M  
Armadot, M
St. Austin **ripe in December and January.**

L’Echassarie, M **do**

Louisbon, M **do**

Chaumontelle, *winter beurré*, M **do**

St. Germaine. This is a fine melting pear, of excellent flavour: it is in eating from Nov. till April.

Brown St. Germaine, M **do**

Winter russelet, M **December and January.**

Catillac, B **do**

Easter bergamot, *terling pear*, B **do**

Holland, or winter bergamot, M **do**

Royal winter, M **January to March.**

German muscat, M **do**

Poir d’Auch, M **do**

St. Martial, M **do**

Winter bon cretien, B **do**

Uvedale’s St. Germaine, B **do**

Double flowering, B **do**

Frankneal, or *golden end of winter* **do**

Spanish bon cretien **January to June.**

Treasure pear **do**

Sarasin **November to July.**

Orange red **July**

Alduira for perry, said to afford a liquor equal to Champaigne.

Besperry to Champaigne.

A few select kinds are propagated as dwarfs, on quince stocks, at 50 cents.

**Apples.—31\(\frac{1}{4}\) to 37\(\frac{3}{4}\) Cents.**

Large early, or *harvest apple*, the earliest of all apples, fit for tarts in June, and when ripe is an excellent table fruit **ripe in July.**

Junating **do**

Large early bow **August.**

English codlin **do**

Large red and green sweeting, weighs a pound **Sept.**

Large white sweeting **do**
Red calville
Summer pearmaine
Aromatic russet
Large fall pippin, or pipplin, weighs a pound
Famagusta, from Cyprus
Late bow
Autumn pearmaine
French red reinette
Loan's pearmaine
Quince apple
Surprise, yellow without and red to the core within
Siberian crab, with small crimson and yellow fruit
English nonpareil
American nonpareil, doctor apple
Æsopus Spitzenburgh
Flushing
Newtown
Seeknofarther
White calville
Royal russet
Lady apple, pomme d'appi
Lady's finger
Rose apple
Ribstone pippin
English golden pippin
Pommegeere
Craam
Golden reinette
Winter sweet pearmaine
Ruckman's
Federal
Golden
Royal
Large Rhode-Island greening
Jersey greening
Red winter sweeting
Priestley ripe in March.
Double flowering Chinese apple, one of the most beautiful of flowering trees do
Yellow bellflower do
Black apple do
Swaar do
Vandevere do
Monstrous pippin, or New-York gloria mundi.

This apple has weighed 27 ounces do

Dickskill November to March.
Newark king apple do
Wine apple do

Large green Newtown pippin } November to June.

of best flavour
Merrygold do
Camfield, for cider do
Wine sap, fine for table or cider do
Hayloe’s crab, for cider or table October.
Burlington greening November to March.
Paradise apple July.

Green everlasting
Red everlasting

Winter russetting, Boston or Nova.
Scotia russetting

Herefordshire red streak
Hughes’ red Virginia crab
Red sweeting
Harrison’s celebrated New-

ark cider apple

Peaches.—31½ to 37½ Cents.

[The varieties of Peaches are so extensive, that the number might easily be increased to two hundred; but as it is generally preferred to have a moderate number of the best sorts to ripen in succession, the following have been selected on account of their size, flavour, or time of ripening, from among the best sorts imported from Eu-

rope, as well as those which have originated in America. Those marked * are esteemed for their flavour—those marked † are remark-

able for their size—those marked C are clingstones.]

*White nutmeg, early avant ripe in July.
Scarlet nutmeg do

b 2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varietie</th>
<th>Ripe in</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow nutmeg</td>
<td>ripe in July.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green nutmeg, early</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ann.</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earliest red cling-</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red rare ripe</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Prince's fine red</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rare ripe</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White rare ripe</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large early, early</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberge, or yellow</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rare ripe</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Newington, C</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petit mignon</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early purple</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal George</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Charlotte</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Kensington</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old mignon</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross mignon</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet water</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellchevreuse</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Newington, C</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montaubon</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noblesse</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine apple, C</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swalsh</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White magdalen</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red cheek malagatune</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White malagatune</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legarde, or gallande</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy's Carolina,</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early lemon, C</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange peach</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White blossom</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Newington, C</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Catharine</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teton de Venus</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange clingstone</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress clingstone</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(very fine)</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late purple, smooth</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skin, like a nectarine</td>
<td>do</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Vanguard
Large white clingstone
"Spanish clingstone
"Late admirable, C
Late Catharine
Blood peach
"Double blossom, or rose peach
Red magdalen
"Lemon clingstone (the largest of peaches)
"Barcelona yellow clingstone
"Heath clingstone, most excellent, but the tree
must be kept in cultivated ground, and the
fruit ripened in the house; they will keep till
November, and are by many thought superior
to all other peaches
"Large red October clingstone
Mammoth clingstone
Nivette, C
"Blood clingstone, claret clingstone
October white clingstone
October yellow clingstone
"Pompone, monstrous pavie, a beautiful late red
clingstone
Gough's late red clingstone
White winter, C
Green winter, C
Algiers yellow winter clingstone

Nectarines.—31½ to 37½ Cents.
Early yellow
Fairchild's early, C
Elrudge
Argyle, C
Golden, C
Newington, C
Aromatic
Red Roman, C
Vermash, C
Peterborough, C ripe in September.
Green, C do October.
White, C do

**ALMONDS.**—37½ Cents.

Hard shell
Thin shell, or ladies' almond
Soft shell
Jordan almond
**Double flowering, or dwarf almond**

**APRICOTS.**—31¼ to 37½ Cents.

Early masculine ripe in July.
Large early do
Brussels August.
Blanche do
Gold blotched do
Breda do
Algiers do
Orange do
Grover's breda do
Peach apricot do
Moor park do
Black do

**MULBERRIES.**—37½ Cents.

Large black English Black American
White, or Italian Chinese paper mulberry

**QUINCES.**—37½ Cents.

Large orange quinces ripe in Sept. and Oct.
Pear do October.
Portugal do do
Winter do January to March.

**GRAPE VINES.**—37½ Cents.

French chocolate-coloured oval grape, a great bearer ripe in September.
Red chasselas do
White chasselas ripe in September.
Black sweet water do
White do do
Black Madeira do
White Frontinac do
Bland’s Virginia native grape do
Early white muscadine, or summer white sweet water, fine flavoured, and very great bearer do
Isabella grape, a native, of superior flavour, and very great bearer do
Alexander’s grape, hardy, and great bearer do

Figs.—50 Cents.

Brown (the best bearer)
Large white

Gooseberries.—25 Cents.

[M]Near two hundred sorts of this fruit have been received from England, from which the following have been selected on account of their large size, time of ripening, or flavour; but it will be in vain to plant the finest gooseberries, if attention is not paid to them after they are set out. There is no fruit tree that requires so rich a soil; they should have rotten manure dug in around them every autumn, and the ground kept mellow and cultivated, and the bushes trimmed, and tops thinned out moderately every year. If planted in low, wet, or shady situations, or in too confined a garden, the fruit is apt to become mouldy, which immediately stops the growth.]

Mammoth green gooseberry, producing the largest fruit of the kind known of in America, 50 cents.

Red.
Alcock’s king | Shaw’s Billy Dean
Rumbullion | Red Bullfinch
Duke of York | Large amber
Warrington red | Smooth claret
Ironmonger

Green.
Early green hairy | Green chissel
Green Gascoign | Green oak
Green walnut | Duke of Bedford
Satisfaction | Ribbed green
Green Dorrington
Golden drop | Royal yellow
Rocket's yellow | Rough yellow
Long yellow | Prince of Orange
Golden seedling | Hutton's goldfinch

White.

White elephant | White heart
Snowball | Callebank's white
Highland white | White crystal

**CURRANTS.**—25 Cents.

Large Dutch red | January to March.
Ditto white | do
Large Champaigne pale red | do
American black, 18½ cents | August & September.
Large black English | do
Lewis's fragrant currant, discovered by Lewis and Clarke, in passing through Louisiana to the Pacific Ocean, 50 cents

**RASPBERRIES.**

English red, best for raspberry brandy, 3 cents, *ripe in June & July.*

English white, 8 cents | do
Brentford red, 12½ cents | July.
Ditto white, 12½ cents | do
English cane, or twice bearing, 8 cents | July & Oct.
Large white Antwerp, 25 cents | July & Aug.
Large red ditto, 25 cents | do
American black, 8 cents | July.
Ditto white, 12½ cents | do
Canada, or purple rose flowering, 8 cents | August.

Barnet, a new English sort, with high flavoured fruit, 25 cents

**STRAWBERRIES.**

Morrissania, *early scarlet*, 25 cents per dozen, *ripe in May.*
Real superior English hautboy, with large fruit and great bearers, 25 cents ripe in June.
Ditto white ditto do
Large Hudson, 25 cents June and July.
Red Chili, 25 cents do
White ditto, 25 cents do
True large Chili, with large carnose hairy leaves and very large fruit, 25 cents June and July.
Bourbon, a new strawberry, with very large fruit, 50 cents do
Large pine apple, 37½ cents do
Alpine, monthly, or everbearing. It is necessary to make a new bed of this sort every year, as the fruit in autumn is produced from the runners of the same year, 50 cts. September and October.
New French yellow strawberry, fine flavoured and good bearers, 25 cents per dozen.

Roses.

[In addition to the following sorts of roses, a great variety have been imported from England; but many of them, from the droughts of our summers, are difficult to propagate in America, the earth below the layers being too dry to admit of their striking root; from which circumstance it is almost impossible to keep an assortment of them, unless newly imported, to supply the demand, which cannot be done at a price that would be satisfactory.]

Early flowering cinnamon rose, 25 cents
Early red Scotch, 25 cents
Scotch burnet, white flowering, 25 cents
Copper coloured, 37½ cents
Large flowering white monthly, 75 cents
Red monthly, red cluster, 75 cents
White clustered monthly or musk. This sort is valued for the abundance and fragrance of its flowers, which it produces from June till December; it must be covered and protected from the frost during the winter, 50 cents
Hundred-leaved rose, 37½ cents
Burgundy, with very small double flowers, 37½ cents
Red damask, 37½ cents
White damask, 37½ cents
Royal rose, 37½ cents
Thornless, 37½ cents
Prim, or marble, 37½ cents
Moss Provence, 1 dollar

Double yellow. This requires an airy situation and rich soil to cause the flowers to blow well, 1 dollar

Single yellow, 1 dollar
Large red Provence or cabbage rose, 50 cents
Double velvet, 37½ cents
Rosa mundi, striped, crimson, and white, 37½ cents
Red official rose, for conserves, 25 cents
Autumn flowering double Pennsylvania rose, delicate and fragrant, 50 cents

Sweetbriar, 25 cents
Double-sweetbriar, 1 dollar

China ever flowering rose, of various kinds, 50 cents. This rose will stand the winter in the open air

Rosa multiflora, a vine flowering in wreaths, 50 cts.
New fragrant China rose, 1 dollar and 50 cents
Rosa unique, or white Provence, 1 dollar & 50 cts.
Pompone, 1 dollar

Maiden's blush, 50 cents
York and Lancaster, or union rose, 1 dollar
Champney's, or blush cluster rose, 75 cents

A variety of roses are received from Europe every year, which are not inserted in this Catalogue.

**Honeysuckles.**—25 Cents.

Azalea, or standing American honeysuckle, with pink flowers
Ditto late flowering white fragrant
English early flowering
English woodbine honeysuckle
White monthly, very fragrant
Scarlet trumpet monthly
Variegated-leaved honeysuckle

Dwarfs.
Dwarf apples and pears, of several varieties, 50 cents each.

Asparagus.
The best roots, from two to three years old, 1 dollar per hundred.

Scions for ingrafting.
Scions of the various fruit trees, packed in the most complete manner with earth and moss, 50 cents per dozen.

Forest trees of large growth, ornamental for their foliage or flowers.
European white flowering horse chestnut, 50 cents
Spanish chestnut, with very large fine eatable fruit, 50 cents
American ditto, 25 cents
Weeping willow, 37½ cents
Upright green ditto, 37½ cents
Yellow willow, 37½ cents
Tulip tree, one of the most ornamental trees, 50 cents
Fox's white oak, raised from the seeds of the two trees under which George Fox, the original Quaker, preached, which trees are still growing at this place, 37½ cents
American oaks, twenty varieties, 25 cents
English royal oak, 50 cents
Liquidamber, or maple-leaved sweet gum, 37½ cents
Lombardy poplar, 25 cents
Athenian ditto, 25 cents
Balsam ditto, or broad-leaved Tacmahac, 37½ cents
Carolina ditto, or cotton tree, 37¼ cents
Aspen poplar, 37½ cents
Canada ditto, 37¼ cents
Honey locust, or three thorned acacia, 37½ cents
Common locust, 25 cents
Western plane, sycamore, or button wood, 25 cents
English linden, or lime tree, a much admired European ornamental tree, very hardy, 50 cents
American ditto, or basswood, 50 cents
American bird cherry, 50 cents
European larch, or deciduous fir, very ornamental, 50 cents
Madeira nut, or English walnut, 50 cents
Round black walnut, 25 cents
Long ditto, 25 cents
Illinois, or Pecan nut, 50 cents
Hickory nuts, varieties of, 25 cents
Sassafras, 25 cents
Weeping birch, 37½ cents
Canada ditto, 25 cents
Black American ditto, 25 cents
White, or paper ditto, 37½ cents
English elm, very ornamental, 50 cents
Scotch elm, do. 50 cents
Pride of India, or bead tree, with purple flowers and beautiful foliage, 50 cents
Catalpa, much admired for its showy flowers and large foliage, 37½ cents
American cypress, a tree of fine appearance, and one of the largest growth, 50 cents
European white ash, a tree of very stately and rapid growth, 37½ cents
Sugar maple, 37½ cents
Scarlet flowering ditto, with clusters of showy flowers in the month of March, 25 cents
Norway maple, 50 cents
Kentucky coffee, or bonduc, a tree of singular growth, 50 cents
Forest Trees of Middling Growth, Ornamental for Their Foliage and Flowers.

European mountain ash, or roan tree, one of the most admired ornamental trees, on account of the beauty of its foliage, and its clusters of scarlet fruit, which remain for many months, 50 cents
American ditto, 50 cents
European autumn flowering alder, 37½ cents
Magnolia tripetela, or umbrella tree, with very large white flowers, 50 cents
Magnolia glauca, with very fragrant flowers, 50 cents
Magnolia acuminata, or cucumber tree, of elegant growth, and blue flowers, 50 cents
Magnolia macrophylla, with very large leaves and the most splendid flowers, white, with purple centre, 2 dollars
Magnolia auriculata, or ear-leaved magnolia, 2 dollars
Magnolia cordata, yellow flowering magnolia, 3 dollars
Scarlet flowering horse chesnut, 50 cents
Yellow ditto, 50 cents
Willow-leaved oak, 50 cents
Black Canada willow, of singular appearance, 37½ cents
English basket ditto, 37½ cents
Coccygria, Venetian sumach, or purple fringe tree. This beautiful tree is covered during the summer months with tufts of russet-coloured down, which forms the most singular ornament of the garden, 50 cents
American larch, or deciduous fir, a much admired tree, 50 cents
Purple acacia, with large clusters of beautiful purple flowers, 37½ cents
European tanner's sumach, of quick growth, and very large and handsome foliage, 50 cents
Snowdrop, or white fringe tree, with clusters of flowers resembling cut paper, 50 cents
Papaw, or custard apple, 50 cents
European Judas tree, with clusters of very beautiful purple flowers, which make their appearance in the spring before the leaves, 50 cents
American ditto, with flowers as above, 50 cents
Large white flowering dogwood, 25 cents
Persimmon, American medlar, or date plum, 50 cents
English ditto, 50 cents
Double flowering Chinese apple, with clusters of flowers resembling roses, succeeded by numbers of small fruit, 50 cents
Snowy mispilus. This tree is so covered with white flowers early in the spring, that it is called the snowy medlar, 37½ cents, very ornamental
Prickly ash, angelica tree, or Hercules's club, 37½ cents
Laburnum, much admired for its clusters of beautiful bright yellow flowers, which are produced in abundance, 50 cents
Double rose flowering peach, 37½ cents
Double flowering cherry, two sorts, with beautiful clusters of flowers resembling small white roses, 50 cents
European beech, 37½ cents
Purple, or copper ditto, 75 cents
Sensitive tree mimosa, with beautiful foliage and singular flowers, 50 cents

Ornamental Evergreens.—50 Cents, except those noted.

Balm of Gilead, or balsam fir, of elegant growth, and one of the most admired evergreens, very ornamental
Hemlock spruce fir
Norway spruce fir
Black, or double spruce fir
White spruce fir
European silver fir
Scotch mountain fir
Weymouth, or white pine, a very much admired tree, of stately growth
Pitch, or resin pine
Yellow American pine
*Cedar of Lebanon, 2 dollars
*Red American cedar, 37¼ cents
White do English yew, with deep green foliage, and very singular red fruit
American ditto
*True cork tree, or Spanish oak, 1 dollar
*English evergreen oak, 1 dollar
American ditto, or live oak
Chinese arbour vitæ, a beautiful evergreen
American ditto
*Broad leaved kalmia, or American laurel, with clusters of very showy flowers, 37¼ cents
*Narrow leaved ditto, with very delicate rose-coloured flowers, 37½ cents
Swedish upright juniper, very ornamental
European sweet bay
Pyracantha, or evergreen thorn, producing scarlet fruit in clusters, which remain during the autumn and winter, and gives it a beautiful appearance, 37¼ cents
Common box, 12½ cents
Silver striped ditto, 25 cents
Gold striped ditto, 25 cents
Real English box tree, 25 cents
American holly
European ditto
Carolina evergreen plum
HARDY SHRUBS; ORNAMENTAL FOR THEIR FRUIT OR FOLIAGE.

Dwarf flowering horse chestnut, with spikes of white flowers, 50 cents
Chinquapin, or dwarf garden chestnut, with very sweet fruit, which are produced in abundance when only two or three feet high, 50 cents
New large fruited ditto, 50 cents
Broad-leaved sweet willow, 37½ cents
English dwarf willow, with the leaves beautifully variegated white and green, very ornamental, 37½ cents
English filbert, 25 cents
Large Spanish ditto, or Barcelona nut, 37½ cents
American hazlenut, 25 cents
Laurus, or spice wood, or wild alspice, so called from the spicy flavour of its branches and fruit, 25 cents
Calycanthus, or sweet scented shrub of Carolina, with flowers whose fragrance is like the strawberry. It will stand the most severe cold. This shrub is much admired in Europe, 50 cents
Dwarf rose flowering acacia, blooming in clusters when only two feet high, very ornamental, 37½ cents
Halesia snowdrop, or silver bell tree, 50 cents
Franklinia, with large white fragrant flowers, 1 dollar
White flowering hydrangea, 37½ cents
Purple changeable hydrangea, with beautiful flowers, purple and pink, 50 cents
Bladder nut, a shrub producing its seed very singularly in bladders, 37½ cents
French tamarix, an ornamental shrub, 37½ cents
Agnus castus, or chaste tree, 37½ cents
Guelder rose-leaved spiraea, or nine-bark tree, with clusters of curious flowers, 37½ cents
Euonymus, or strawberry tree, with scarlet fruit resembling strawberries, very ornamental, 37½ cents
European fragrant syringa, 75 cents
Carolina large flowering ditto, 37½ cents
Candleberry myrtle. The berries of this shrub are often used in making candles, and impart a very agreeable fragrance, 25 cents
Snowball, or guelder rose, 25 cents
Double flowering almond, with delicate and beautiful flowers, 37½ cents
Purple lilac, 25 cents
White ditto, 25 cents
Persian ditto, with delicate flowers, 50 cents
Bladder senna, with yellow flowers, 37½ cents
Mountain viburnum, with clusters of beautiful scarlet fruit resembling cranberries in taste and appearance, 37½ cents
Double purple rose flowering althea, 37½ cents
Double white ditto, 37½ cents
Double pink ditto, 37½ cents
Striped leaved ditto, 50 cents
Single red ditto, 25 cents
Single white striped ditto, 25 cents
Sweet mezereon, with pink-coloured flowers, which blossoms with the first warmth of spring in the open air, and possessing a delightful fragrance, 25 cents
Red flowering spiræa, a very ornamental shrub, 25 cents
White ditto, 25 cents
Yellow small leaved jasmine, very hardy, 37½ cents
Italian large-leaved ditto, 37½ cents
Clethra, with white fragrant flowers, 25 cents
Andromeda, with a multitude of flowers during summer, 25 cents
Double flowering pomegranate, with large crimson flowers, one of the greatest ornaments of the garden, 50 cents
Single flowering fruit-bearing ditto, 50 cents
Dwarf ditto, producing a multitude of flowers, 50 cts.
Southernwood, 25 cents
Cornus sanguinea, or bloody shrub: the branches in autumn and winter are of a beautiful crimson, 37½ cents

White hardy fragrant jasmine, 50 cents
Shrubby indigo, with spikes of purple flowers, 25 cts.
Winterberry. This shrub is covered in autumn and winter with scarlet berries, 37½ cents
Purple rose flowering raspberry, 12½ cents
Lewis’s famous fragrant yellow flowering currant, from the western country, whose flowers produce a delightful fragrance, 50 cents
Hamamelis, or witch hazel, with yellow flowers during the autumn, 37½ cents
American dwarf plum, with abundance of flowers and fruit, 50 cents
European common hawthorn, Crataegus oxyacantha; for ornament or hedges, as a fence, 8 cents apiece, but, by the quantity, much lower

**Hardy Vines and Creepers, for covering arbours or walls.**

Matrimony vine, so called on account of its delicate flowers being produced in pairs, 25 cents
White jasmine, 37½ cents
Nightshade, or bitter sweet, with blue flowers and clusters of red berries, 37½ cents
Periploca, or Virginia silk vine, with curious flowers, 37½ cents
Scarlet bignonia, or great trumpet flower. This forms an elegant vine, with very large showy flowers, 50 cents
Rosa multiflora, 50 cents
Evergreen ivy, 37½ cents
Periwinkle, or running evergreen myrtle, 25 cents
Gold striped ditto, 25 cents
Sweetbriar, 37½ cents
Honeysuckles. See list of them.
Large red carnation pinks, often measuring ten inches in circumference, 37½ cents
Large white ditto, 37½ cents
Pheasant eyed ditto, 37½ cents
Other varieties, 37½ cents
Dalmatian Iris, with purple flowers, 25 cents
Yellow Spanish Iris, 25 cents
Double scarlet lychnis, producing elegant scarlet flowers, very hardy, and ornamental, 50 cents
Double primrose, 1 dollar
Single ditto 50 cents
Polyanthus, of sorts, from 50 cents to 1 dollar
Large double crimson paéony, 50 cents
Maiden’s blush ditto, 50 cents
White ditto, 75 cents
Rose coloured ditto, 50 cents
Single flowering ditto, 50 cents
Dwarf scarlet ditto, 50 cents
Chinese chrysanthemums of various colours, 50 cents
Yellow flowering gerardia, one of the most elegant American flowers, 25 cents
Yellow flowering Maryland cassia, 25 cents
Veronica Virginica, or white speedwell, an Indian medicine, celebrated for its cure of salt rheum, leprosy, and dropsy, 50 cents; or a quantity of the root with prescription, 3 dollars
Scarlet Maryland spigelia, or true pink root, 25 cents
Perennial pea, with purple flowers, 25 cents
Carolina reed, for fishing-poles, 50 cents
Dyer’s madder, 12½ cents
Tarragon, a spicy herb, used to mix with sallads, and to give flavour to pickles, 25 cents
Hardy geranium, 25 cents
Sweetwilliam, of sorts, 25 cents
Yellow fragrant day lily, very ornamental, 37½ cents
Lily of the valley, 25 cents