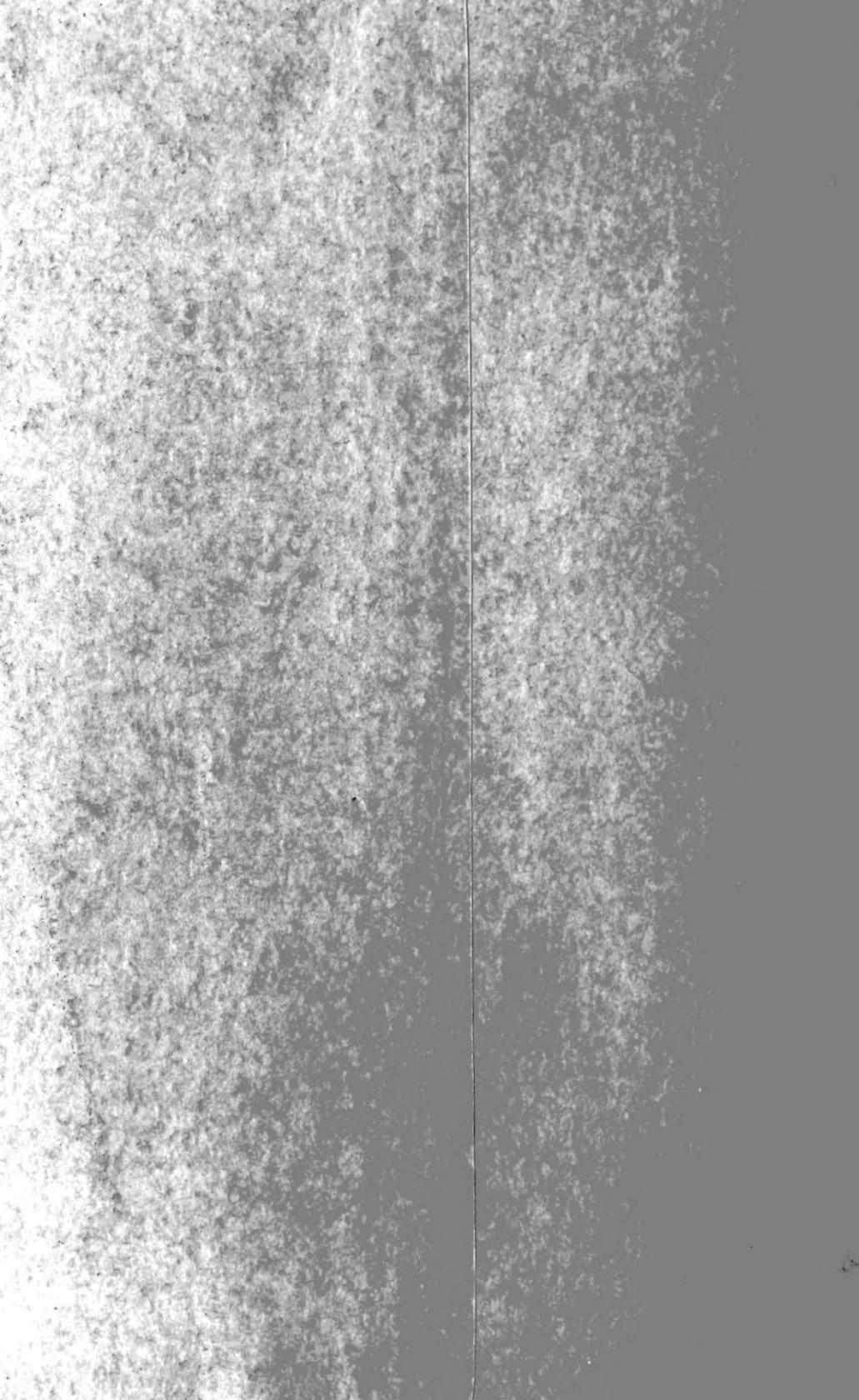


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62.61
A
CATALOGUE

OF

**FOREST TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS
AND EVERGREENS.**

Herbaceous Plants, Bulbous Roots

AND

FRUIT TREES,

ALSO,

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,

FOR SALE

BY MICHAEL FLOY,

NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,

UPPER END OF BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK.

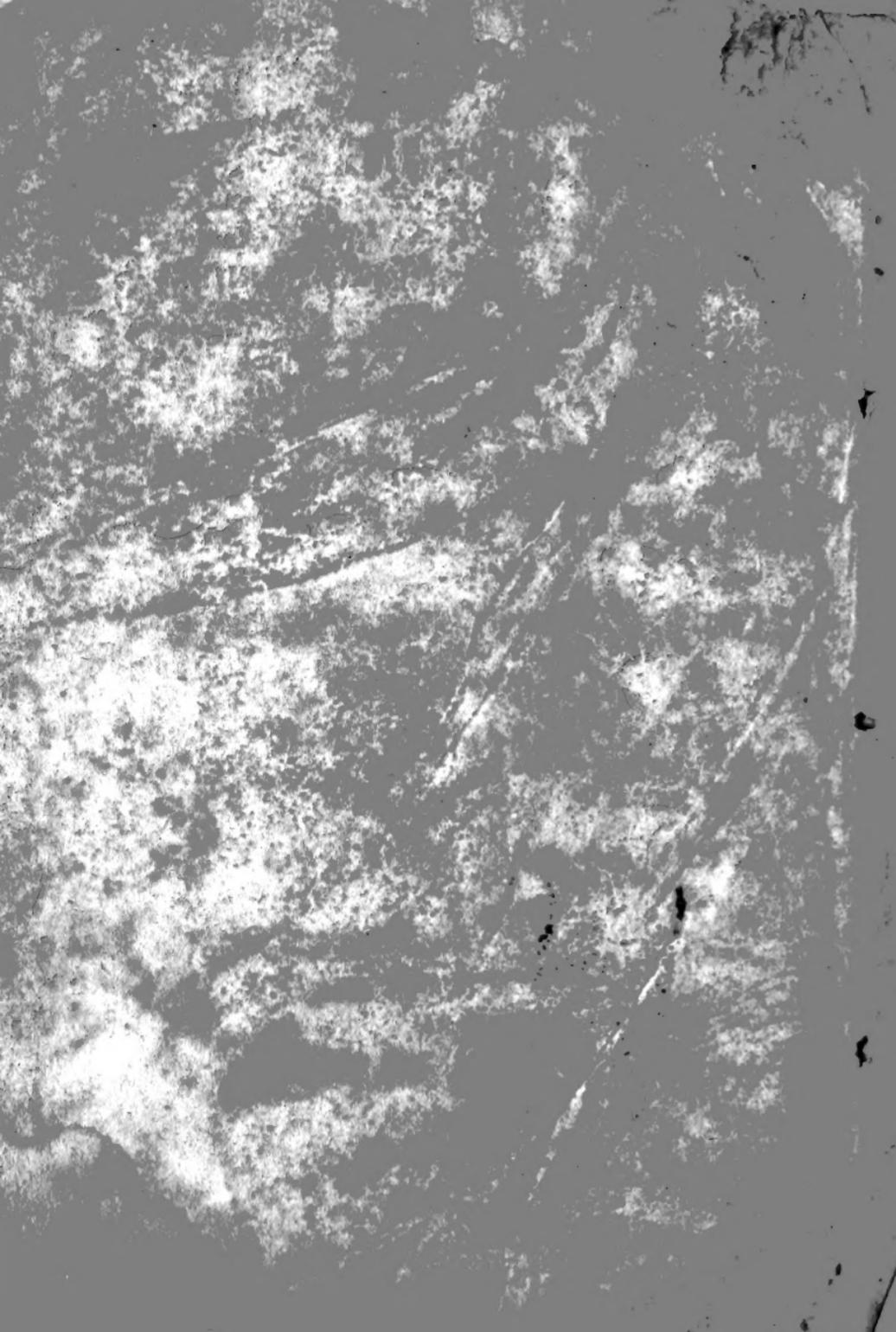
NEW-YORK.

PRINTED BY PELSUE AND YOUNG,

No. 86 Nassau-street.

1816.

1816



CATALOGUE, &c.

Ornamental Trees.

	Price per tree—Cents.
ASH	25
CATALPA	25
CHERRY, double flowering, <i>large flowers</i>	50
DECIDUOUS CYPRESS, <i>beautiful for avenues</i>	50
DIOSPYROS or DATE PLUMB	25
ELMS, white and slippery	25
HORSE CHESNUT, <i>with large bunches of flowers</i>	37
LARCH or LARIX TREE	50
LIME TREES	25
MAPLE or SUGAR MAPLE	25
Do. striped bark, <i>very curious</i>	50
Do. ash leaved	50
MULBERRY PAPER, <i>for shade</i>	25
OAK, scarlet	25
Do. fringed cup (<i>Macrocarpa</i>)	50
POPLAR, Lombardy	25
Do. Balsam or Tacmahac	25
TULIP TREE or White Wood	25
WALNUTS, black and white	50
Do. Madeira Nuts	50
WEeping WILLOW	25

Hardy Flowering Shrubs.

Those marked thus * require shelter in the Winter.

ACACIA GLUTINOUS, <i>bunches of scarlet flowers</i> <i>in great abundance</i> - - - -	25
Do. Hispid or Rose Acacia - - - -	25
ALTHEA FRUTEX, single - - - -	25
Do. do. double red flowering - - - -	37
Do. do. double flowering white - - - -	37
Do. do. variegated, <i>very curious</i> - - - -	37
ANDROMEDA MARYANA, <i>flowers from spring</i> <i>till fall</i> - - - -	25
Do. CALYCVLATA, and several sorts	25
AZALIA, upright Honeysuckle - - - -	25
Do. Scarlet, sweet scented do. - - - -	25
Do. White, late flowering do. - - - -	25
ANGELICA TREE - - - -	25
ALMOND, single large flowering - - - -	25
Do. double dwarf, <i>beautiful</i> - - - -	25
AMORPHA, Purple flowering wild indigo shrub	25
APPLE SIBERIAN, <i>Apples in clusters the size</i> <i>of cherries, excellent for sweetmeats</i>	50
Do. BACCATA, <i>Apples in clusters the size of</i> <i>peas, curious</i> - - - -	25
Do. double flowering China, <i>bunches of</i> <i>flowers like roses</i> - - - -	50
BLADDER SENNA, <i>with yellow flowers</i> - - - -	25
BLADDER NUTS, <i>fruit like bladders, curious</i>	25
BOX THORN, Lycium Afrum - - - -	25
BERBERRIES, - - - -	25
BENZOIN or Wild Alspice - - - -	25
CALYCANTHUS, or Carolina sweet scented shrub <i>dark chocolate flowers, very sweet</i>	37

CLETHRA, <i>with long bunches of white sweet flowers</i>	25
CANDLE BERRY MYRTLE or Myrtle Wax	25
CINQUAFOIL SHRUBBERRY, <i>yellow flowers all summer</i>	25
CINQUA-FIN CHESNUTS, <i>fruit in bunches, very sweet eating, dwarf tree</i>	25
FÆTHERGILLA <i>with bunches of white flowers, very sweet scented</i>	37
FRANKLENIA ALTAMAHA, <i>most elegant flowering shrub, large white flowers with yellow eyes, flowers in abundance</i>	81 00
FRINGE TREE or CHIONANÏHUS, <i>long bunches of white strap like flowers, resembling fringe</i>	50
HORSE CHESNUTS, <i>American dwarf, with red, yellow and white flowers</i>	37
Do. <i>very dwarf, spicated, elegant</i>	37
HYDRANGEA FRUTESCENS, <i>hardy shrub</i>	25
Do. RADIATA, <i>silver leaved, very hand.</i>	37
Do. <i>some</i>	37
Do. QUERCIFOLIA, <i>oak leaved</i>	50
H. LLESIA or Silver Bell Tree, <i>beautiful</i>	50
HYPERICUM FRATICOSUM	25
Do. KALMIANUM, <i>beautiful yellow flowers in great abundance</i>	50
Do. FRONDOSUM, <i>large yellow flowers</i>	37
HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT TARTARIAN	25
Do. do Fly	25
Do. Twining Scarlet Trumpet	25
Do. sweet scented Italian	25
Do. sweet scented, monthly	25
JUDAS TREE, <i>flowers very early in red bunches in great abundance</i>	37

JESSAMINE, upright, yellow flowering	-	25
Do. Dwarf, yellow flowering	-	25
Do. White	-	25
KALMIA Latifolia, American Laurel	-	25
———Angustifolia, do.	-	25
LILAC, purple common	-	35
Do. white, white flowering	-	25
Do. Persian, narrow leaves and delicate, <i>bunches of flowers</i>	-	25
Do. China, cut leaved, <i>very curious</i>	-	37
LABURNUM, with long bunches of yellow flow- ers	-	37
LAGERSTRÆMIA INDICA, flowers in great a- bundance, <i>curious and beautiful</i>	-	50
LEATHERWOOD, with yellow flowers, <i>very early</i>	-	50
MAGNOLIA GLAUCA, sweet scented Magnolia, seedlings per 100	-	\$6 00
Do. one foot high, each tree	-	25
Do. three feet high,	-	37
Do. six feet high and flowering	-	50
Do. Tripetela or Umbrella Tree	-	50
Do. Exmouth Magnolia	-	
Do. Michauxia	-	
Do. purple China, in pots	-	\$1 00
PYRACANTHA, a beautiful evergreen, <i>with bunches of red berries all winter</i>	-	25
RASIBERRY ROSE, flowering	-	18
ROSE MOSS, <i>very curious</i>	-	\$1 00
Do. Moss Province	-	50
ROSE, cabbage province	-	50
do. red, monthly cluster	-	50
do. double cinnamon or May rose	-	50

ROSE, double damask, of fine colour	50
do. Violet or Pluto Rose	25
do. Rosa Mundi	25
do. Maidens Blush	25
do. Royal Virgin	25
do. Single Scotch, <i>very prolific</i>	25
do. double Scotch	50
do. double white cluster musk, <i>flowering till winter</i>	75
do. rose without thorns or thornless rose	25
do. royal, <i>very large and double</i>	37
Rose de Meaux, <i>small French rose</i>	75
do. Rose de Pompone	75
do. Kingston's Portugal	75
do. Red and Yellow Austrian	75
do. double Yellow	50
do. double Sweet Briar	50
do. double White Province or (<i>Rose Unique,</i>) <i>extremely beautiful</i>	\$1 00
do. double Burgundy, <i>elegant small rose</i>	50
do. common province	25
do. Stepney Rose	37
York and Lancaster Rose or Union Rose	37
ROSE, Dutch hundred leaved	37
Gallic Rose	37
Blush Belgick Rose	25
Double Pennsylvanian Rose, <i>flowers till fall</i>	75
Rose, double Apple bearing	50
Rose of Sharon, <i>very beautiful</i>	50
Rosa Semperflorens, dark red	50
do. do. pale red	50
do. do. maxima	50

ROSA MULTIFLORA	- - - -	50
CHEROKEE ROSE	- - - -	50
Double White English Rose	- - - -	37
RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM, broad leaved		
American Swamp Laurel	- - - -	25
do. Pontica, <i>beautiful purple flowers</i>		\$1 00
SPIRÆA, willow leaved	- - - -	25
do Downy Spiræa	- - - -	25
* STEWARTIA MALOCODENDRON, <i>very beautiful</i>	- - - -	\$1 00
SCORPION SENNA, <i>red and yellow flowers</i>		37
SUMACH VENETIAN, <i>bunches of fringe, curious</i>		37
THORN or Hawthorn, trained stems	- - - -	25
do for Hedges 2 and 3 years, per 100		\$1 00
do. American Thorns for Hedges per 100	- - - -	\$1 00
do. double flowering Thorn, <i>very beautiful</i>	- - - -	50
do. scarlet flowering	- - - -	50
SNOW BALL, <i>white bunches of flowers very shewy</i>	- - - -	25 to 50
SYRINGOS, - - - -	- - - -	25
do large flowering, garland Seringo		37 to 50
ZANTHORIZA or Yellow Root	- - - -	25
ZANTHOXYLUM CLAVA HERCULUS	- - - -	25

EVERGREENS.

ARBOR VITÆ, Tree Savin	- - - -	50
BALM OF GILEAD and Silver Firs	- - - -	50
SPRUCE FIRS	- - - -	50

WEYMOUTH OR WHITE PINE	:	-	50
SWEDISH JUNIPER	-	-	50
PYRACANTHA	-	-	25
Box Variegated	-	-	25
Do. Tree trained	-	-	25
Box for edging, per yard	-	-	37
ENGLISH IVY	-	-	25
KALMIA	-	-	25
RHODODENDRON AMERICAN	-	-	25
do. PONTICUM	-	-	\$1 000
HEMLOCK SPRUCE	-	-	50
YELLOW PINE	-	-	50
SPANISH BROOM	-	-	37
SCOTCH do.	-	-	25

TWINING SHRUBS FOR ARBOURS, &c.

AT 25 CENTS EACH.

Honeysuckles of sorts	Trumpet Creepers
Clematis	Glycine Frutescens
Aristolochia Sipo	Celastrus Scandens



HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

PHLOX, <i>new and beautiful flowers in large bunches all summer and fall</i>	-	-	50
PHLOX ALBA, <i>beautiful white flowers</i>	-	-	25
do GLABERRIMA	-	-	18
do PANICULATA	-	-	18
do SETACEA, <i>dwarf moss pink</i>	-	-	12

CARNATION, <i>fine sorts</i>	- - - -	50
ENGLISH PHEASANT EYE PINK, double		12
do very double large English Pinks		25
CLOVE PINKS	- - - -	12
POLYANTHUS, <i>many fine sorts</i>	- - - -	25
AURICULA, purple flowering	- - - -	25
do yellow with white eye	- - - -	37
do double flowering	- - - -	50
HOLLYHOCKS, fine double sorts	- - - -	25
SPIGELIA or Pink Root	- - - -	50
IRIS PERSIAN	- - - -	18
do PUMILA	- - - -	12
do FLORENTINA	- - - -	12
EUPATORIUM CELASTINUM <i>with elegant sky</i> <i>blue flowers, late in fall</i>	- - - -	25
Mountain double white Ranunculus or Fair Maid of France	- - - -	\$1 00
do double Yellow do	- - - -	25
VERONICA SPICATA with blue flowers	- - - -	12
Purple Spider Wort	- - - -	12
HEMOCROCALLIS or Day Lily	- - - -	12
SAXIFRAGA COTELYDON, <i>large bunches of</i> <i>flowers</i>	- - - -	25
LOBELIA or Scarlet Cardinal, <i>elegant</i>	- - - -	25
do or Blue do <i>Indian Medicine</i>	- - - -	25
ASCLEPIAS, many elegant sorts	- - - -	18
LIATRIS SPICATA, long spikes of blue flowers	- - - -	25
APOCYNUM, <i>Indian Medicine</i>	- - - -	25
Double sweet scented VIOLETS	- - - -	12
American VIOLETS, many sorts	- - - -	12
HEARTS EASE or party colour Violets		6
DOUBLE DAISIES	- - - -	12
do do quilled	- - - -	18

DICTAMNUS or Fraxinella 25

PLANTS

*That require to be taken up in the Fall and
may be kept during the Winter in a
Cellar with little trouble.*

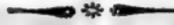
Hydrangea Hortensia	37
Double Flowering Pomgranate	50
Dwarf single Fruit bearing do	50
Passion Flower Blue, <i>very curious</i>	50
do do Pink do	50
Sweet Bay	50

HARDY GREEN HOUSE PLANTS

*That will bear some frost, but requires
shelter in the Winter.*

Laurus Tinus	50
Olive Tree	50
Myrtle, broad leaved or Roman	37
do Italian or narrow leaved	50
do Birds Nest	50
do double Flowering, <i>very beautiful</i>	\$1 00
Cistus Ladaniferus, <i>very beautiful</i>	50
do Creticus do	50
Erica Mediterranea	50
Lycium Japomicum, double Flowering	50

Jasminum Azoricum	.	.	\$1 00
do Botany Bay	.	.	\$1 00
do Catalonian	.	.	50
do Yellow Indian	.	.	50
Cape Jessamine, most elegant double sweet Flowers, flowering plants in pots			\$2 00



ORANGE, LEMON, CITRON AND SHADDOCK TREES,

With a handsome assortment of Green-House
Plants on reasonable terms.



BULBOUS ROOTS,

*The best time to remove them is from Sep-
tember to December, when they should
be planted. They are all perfectly
hardy.*

Best DUTCH HYACINTH ROOTS under name.

Double White fine named sorts	.	37
Double White do. with Yellow Eyes		37
Double White do. with Pink Eyes		50
Double Rose and Flesh Colour,		50
Double Yellow Hyacinths	.	37 to 50
Double Dark blackish blues do.		37 to 50
Common Hyacinth Roots, mix'd colours		12

TULIPS,

FINE DUTCH SORTS, ASSORTED INTO

Early Tulips, 40 beautiful sorts named, each	37
Double Tulips, 16 do. do. - -	25 to 50
Parrot Tulips, 6 sorts - - -	37
Bizarr or Yellow Grounds, 50 fine sorts	37 to 50
Bibloem or White Grounds, 50 do.	37 to 50
Mixed Tulips, all colours, per dozen	75
Ranunculus, fine Turkey sorts, per dozen,	
assorted - - - -	82 00
Anemone, fine sorts, each - - -	25
Narcissus, albo Pieno Odorata - - -	6
do. Orange Phœnix - - -	12
do. Daffodills, single and double - -	6
Colchicum or Snow Drops - - -	12
Iris Persica - - - - -	18
Crocus, true Saffron - - - -	12
do. Spring, various colours, - -	6 to 12
Fine Red, Yellow and other sorts	
Crown Imperials, each - - -	25 to 50

LILIES.

White Lily - - - - -	12
do. do. flowers spotted - - -	25
do. do. double flowering - - -	25
Yellow or Fire Lily - - - - -	12
Martagon Lily, with white flowers - -	25

Martagon Lily, purple flowers	-	-	25
do. do. Canadian, yellow flowers			25
do. do. do. scarlet flowers			25
do. Liliun Superbum	-	-	25
do. do. Pennsylvanian	-	-	37
Jonquills	-	-	18
Guernsey Lily Amaryllis	-	-	81 00
Amaryllis Equestris, double flowering	-	-	50
do. Lutea	-	-	50
do. Formossissima	-	-	50
Tuberoses	-	-	12
Tyger Flowers	-	-	37
Pioneys	-	-	37

FRUIT TREES.

PEACHES, Price 25 Cents each.

The following collection has been made from none but choice Fruit ; and, to suit purchasers, they are divided into three classes, of *Early, Summer* and *Fall Fruit*, and they are arranged in their order of ripening as near as can be.

FIRST CLASS—EARLY FREESTONE PEACHES.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Early French | 5. Doctor Cooper's |
| 2. Early Nutmeg | 6. Pettit Noblesse |
| 3. Early Ann | 7. Red Magdalene |
| 4. Royal George | |

SECOND CLASS—SUMMER PEACHES.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 8. Apricot Peach | 15 Morris' Red Free- |
| 9 Incomparable White | stone |
| 10 New Emp. of Russia | 16 Orange Peach |
| 11 Forsyth's Kinsington | 17 Large Eng. Noblesse |
| 12 Lady Ann Steward | 18 Chancellor Peach |
| 13. Washington | 19 Gros Mignon |
| 14 Morris' white Freestone | 20 Double Swalsh |

THIRD CLASS—LATE FALL PEACHES.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 21 Bleecker's Green | 22 Double Montauban |
| Chisle | 23 Morris' Pound Peach |

FIRST CLASS—EARLY CLINGSTONES.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 24 Early Mallagatune | 26 Old Newington |
| 25 William'son's N. York | |

SECOND CLASS—SUMMER CLINGSTONES.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 27 Yellow Mallagatune | 29 Orange |
| 28 Red do. | 30 Kennedy's early lemon |

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 31 Large Phillipsburgh | 36 Oldmixon |
| 32 Stocker's Seedling | 37 Blood |
| 33 Congress | 38 Large Lemon |
| 34 Large White | 39 Pine Apple |
| 35 Teton de Venus | |

THIRD CLASS—FALL CLINGSTONES.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 40 Brevoort's Lemon | 44 Belle Garde |
| 41 Heath, very large | 45 Late October |
| 42 Large Red | 46 Rose, double flower- |
| 43 Monstrous | ing, <i>ornamental</i> |

NECTARINES, 25 CENTS.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 Roman | 3 Elruge |
| 2 Scarlet | |

APRICOTS.

*Maiden Trees 25 Cents, Full Heads 37 Cents.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 Early Masculine | 4 Breda |
| 2 Moor Park | 5 Transparent |
| 3 Orange | 6 Brussels |

By Maiden trees are meant trees the first and second season after inoculating or grafting.

PLUM TREES.

Maiden Trees 25 Cents, Half Standard 37 Cents,
and Full Heads 50 Cents.

1 Green Gage	7 Damson
2 Reine Claude	8 Holland
3 White Egg	9 Morocco
4 Purple Egg	10 Chickasaw
5 Blue Gage	11 Fotheringhame
6 Orleans	12 Drap d'or

APPLE TREES,

*Arranged into Classes, Early Fruit, Summer and
Fall Table Fruit, and Keeping Apples.*

Price 25 Cents.

FIRST CLASS—EARLY FRUIT.

1 June eating	4 Early Bow Apple
2 July Pippin	5 English Codlin
3 Paradise Dwarf	6 Early Marrow

SECOND CLASS—SUMMER AND FALL FRUIT.

7 Dutches of Hamilton's Pippin	14 Stroat Apple
8 Siberian Cherry Apple	15 Spitzenburgh
9 Large Summer Pippin	16 Boorsdorf
10 Lemon Pippin	17 Rennet Grise
11 N. York King Apple	18 Calville
12 Honey Greening	19 Fall Pippin
13 Seek no farther	20 Pomme d'Api

THIRD CLASS—WINTER KEEPING APPLES.

21 Newtown Pippin	27 Black Apple
22 Rhode Island Greening	28 Swaar Apple
23 Newark Pippin	29 Large Russetting
24 Scarlet Pearmain	30 Vandevere
25 Loan's do.	31 Nonpariel
26 English Godin Pippin	32 Red Boorsdorf

FAMOUS CIDER APPLES.

33 Harrison's	36 Hugh's Crap
34 Granniwinkle	37 Double flowering, ve-
35 Cranston	ry ornamental.

PEAR TREES.

Maiden Trees 25 Cents, Half Standards 37 Cents,
Full Heads 50 Cents.

FIRST CLASS—EARLY PEARS.

1 Primitive	4 Early Catherine
2 Early Green Chisle	5 Cuise Madame
3 Jargonelle	6 Varick's Early

SECOND CLASS—SUMMER FRUIT.

7 Summer Bonchretien	12 Orange Burgamot
8 Fondante de Brest	13 Gansell's do.
9 Rosellette	14 Swan's Egg
10 Washington	15 Sickle, <i>very fine</i>
11 Large Vergelieu	

THIRD CLASS—WINTER FRUIT.

16 Beuree de Roi	20 Colmar
17 Brown Beuree	21 St. Germaine
18 Winter Bonchretien	22 Pear de Aush
19 Spanish do.	23 Saint Michael

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 24 Doyenē | 27 Governor Styversant |
| 25 Late Bell | 28 Oldfield |
| 26 Cadillac | |

Dwarf Pears of the best sorts, for small Gardens,
worked on Quince, at 37 Cents.

CHERRY TREES.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Early May | 12 Morella |
| 2 May Duke | 13 Moscow |
| 3 Kentish | 14 Turkey Bigeroo |
| 4 Black Heart | 15 Large Tartarian |
| 5 Harrison's Heart | 16 Chinese Heart |
| 6 Graffian, large | 17 Honey |
| 7 Ox Heart | 18 New Crimea |
| 8 Carnation | 19 Mazzerd |
| 9 Large White Heart | 20 Double flowering, ve- |
| 10 Transparent | ry ornamental |
| 11 Bullock's Heart | 21 Weeping Cherry do. |

Quince Trees, Price 25 Cents.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1 Apple Quince | 3 Portugal |
| 2 Pear do. | |

Grape Vines, from 25 to 50 Cents.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 Sweet Water | 4 Tokay |
| 2 Muscadine | 5 Frontinac |
| 3 Black Hambro' | 6 Black Cluster |

MADEIRA NUT TREES	-	-	Cents 50
ILLINOIS NUTS	-	-	37
FILBERT NUTS	-	-	25

Gooseberries, best imported sorts.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

White Gooseberries		Red Gooseberries
Green do.		Black do.
Yellow do.		

Currants, from 18 to 25 Cents.

Crystal White CURRANT		Black Currant
Red do.		

Raspberries.

1 American Red	-	-	Cents 6
2 Double Bearing	-	-	12
3 Large Red Antwerp	-	-	12
4 do. Yellow do.	-	-	12

Strawberries.

1 Hudson,	per dozen	-	-	12
2 Pine Apple	do.	-	-	12
3 Alpine	do.	-	-	12
4 Hautboy	do.	-	-	12

Garden Seeds.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Peas, early frame | Artichoke |
| —superfine early Canada,
<i>warranted genuine</i> | Beets, best blood |
| —Golden Hotspur | —very large size |
| —early Charleton, northern
raised. <i>best quality</i> | Borage |
| —Long Island raised Charle-
tons | Borecole or Scots Kail |
| —fine large Dutch Marrowfat
do Canada raised,
<i>free from bugs</i> | Brocoli of sorts |
| —dwarf Green Marrowfat | Burnet |
| —dwarf Spanish | Cabbage, early dwarf |
| —dwarf Strawberry Peas,
<i>requires no sticks</i> | —early York |
| Bears, Windsor broad Beans | —early Sugar Loaf |
| —Mazagan or Horse do. | —early Battersea |
| —Long Pods | —early Imperial |
| Beans, Kidney dwarf or Snap | —Red Dutch for Pickle |
| —early, 6 weeks | —large Drumhead |
| —early China, fine | —large Bergen |
| —early Quaker or Brown | —large Antwerp |
| —early Speckled | —Savoy |
| —Refugee or Perpetual,
<i>bearing very fine</i> | Carrott, fine orange |
| Beans, Running or Pole | —early Horn |
| —Lima true, <i>excellent</i> | Cauliflower, best early |
| —Lima small or sky | —do late |
| —Cranberry | Celery, solid |
| —Quail head | —Red solid |
| —Butter | —Turnip rooted |
| —Scarlet runners | Charvil |
| —White do | Cress, curled |
| Beans, Yard or Asparagus,
pods a yard long, <i>very
curious</i> | —broad leaved |
| Asparagus | Cress or Pepper Grass curled |
| | Cucumber, long prickly |
| | —Turkey |
| | —earley framing |
| | Endive, green curled |
| | —Batavian |
| | Egg Plant, white |
| | —Purple |
| | —do very large size |
| | Leek, Loadon |

Leek, Scotch
 Lettuce Coss
 — Brown Dutch
 — Curled Silecia
 — Hammersmith
 — Imperial
 — Grand Admiral
 — Ice
 Melon Musk, Canteloupe
 — Green Flesh
 — Black Rock
 — Netted
 Mustard, large Yellow
 — Black
 Nasturtium
 Onion, fine large White
 — do. do. Yellow
 — do. do. Red
 Onion, silver skin
 — Welsh keeps green and
 stands the hardest frost,
 fit for use early in spring
 Ochro
 Parsley, plain
 — Curled
 Parsnip, large swelling
 — Cup top
 Pumpkin Cheese
 — fine sweet
 — Mammoth
 Pepper, large Squash
 — do. Apple
 — Cayenne
 Radish, best early scarlet

Radish, do. Salmon
 — do. white Turnip
 — do. red Turnip
 — Black Spanish
 Salsafy or Oyster Plant
 Scorzonera
 Sorrel
 Spinage round
 — Prickly
 — Holland
 Squash, bush
 — Running
 — Mammoth
 Turnip, early Dutch
 — Green top
 — Red top
 — Tankard
 — fine Russian
 — French [Soup
 Tomatoes, or Love Apple, for
 Sallad, see Lettuce

POT HERBS

Sweet Magorum
 Summer Savory
 Thyme
 Sweet Bazil
 Fennel
 Sage

ROOTS OF

Early Potatoes, of best sorts
 Garlic
 Shallotts

GRASS SEEDS and CLOVER for land.

A General Assortment of best FLOWER SEEDS for
Flower Gardens.

Also, Seeds of American Trees, Shrubs & Plants,
put up in the best manner for exportation.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON PLANTING, WITH PRACTICAL REMARKS.

I would most earnestly recommend to all who intend to plant Trees, either for orchards, gardens or shrubbery, to have it done well, and observe one good Tree well planted and taken care of, is worth a hundred half starved hyde bound runts. The season for planting is short, and no time is to be lost; but in the spring some say in the fall I will plant, and in the fall put it off till spring; and year after year passes away without any thing done; it is best to be in earnest about it: set about planting as soon as you can, and let it be well done; either the fall or spring will answer. If you plant in the fall let it be done before the hard frost sets in, and if done in the spring don't wait till the leaves come out.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING ORCHARDS.

In the first place let the piece of ground be well plowed, harrowed and put in complete fence, measure off and mark with stakes the spot for each Tree, at equal distances, so as to form straight lines every way; dig circular holes, two and a half feet diameter by two and a half deep, laying the good black upper surface by itself on one side, the sour bottom stuff by itself on the other; when all the holes are dug out, get some rotten black vegetable mould from the woods or mountains, made from rotten leaves; if this can be procured it is most excellent for trees; a small wheelbarrow full to each tree will greatly promote their growth; some good rotten dung should be at hand; having all things ready proceed to plant. A boy drops a tree at each hole, a man with a good sharp knife tops the roots smooth, and also trims th head a little, just sufficient to put it in shape; he then sets the tree in the hole, holding it

upright, and while the spadesman throws in lightly the vegetable mould and black mould over the roots, he shakes the tree a little and spreads the fibres till the roots are covered; he then treads it down firm, they then proceed to the next tree, &c. till all are thus planted; when all are planted, go over the whole and fill up the holes with some good rotten dung, treading down firm with the foot: any tree that does not stand exactly straight, can be rectified by treading. The ground may then be laid down to clover and hay seed; afterwards the only care will be to dig round the tree every year, and be cautious of the scyth in mowing; if high winds blow them on one side, tread them upright again; a coat of rotten dung spread over the orchard every spring will be of great service; be sure not to turn in cattle for at least four years. An orchard thus managed, will amply repay the trouble with interest, a hundred fold. As several opinions prevail respecting the distance the trees should stand apart; some say sixty and even eighty feet is best; as an orchard in that case can be cultivated like any other field, the apples will have more sun, &c. however plausible this may appear, I am of opinion that an orchard is best kept entirely separate, and think 25 or 30 feet apart is best, as in that case they shelter each other from cutting winds in May while the blossoms sets; and if the trees are kept properly pruned, they will have plenty of sun. The best time to prune is in February. In performing this work, a broad sharp chissel a mallet, a small saw, and a good knife, is necessary, to cut away such limbs as cross each other, the dead wood, and young luxuriant shoots, except wanted to form the head. Limbs cut away, should be taken close down smooth and even.

OBSERVATIONS ON PEACH TREES, MANAGEMENT AND MODE OF CULTURE.

“Why they are dying all over the country” is a common cry, some say they have got the plague. others think the mischief lies in the blossom, others again tell us it is in the atmosphere, &c. &c. Its true enough, they are dying about the country, and it would be a very desirable object to know the true cause; if the cause is not ascertained, the effect is very discernable, *they die*, and all I believe in consequence of worms.

I have made observations on Peach Trees for several years, and find this always to be the case. There are two kinds of worms: the first or old fashioned worm, I have traced to the botworm from fresh horse dung; they creep to the young Peach Trees and commence the attack close to the surface of the ground. after it gets into the tree it becomes a whitish worm with angular sides, and from a quarter to half an inch long; this kind I have known many years; it will remain, and perhaps trees, in the trees for several years before it kills it. The other kind attacks the tree in the same manner, close to the surface of the ground, in shape much like the other, but of slenderer make, has sharp angles along its sides with two redish lines; this kind is a most malignant worm and will poison the tree, and often kill it in one season. I first observed this about three years ago.

If the following directions are strictly attended to, you may still have peaches, and in plenty. I would advise to have the Peach Trees planted together by themselves as an orchard. If you can chuse a situation laying on the slope of a hill, facing to the south or south east, the soil inclining to a sandy nature, this will be the most desirable situation. If this cannot be obtained, the north and north-west should be sheltered by planting Firs, Deciduous Cypress, Horse Chesnut's or any other kind of trees, to break the cold winds which happen after the blossoms come out, and which blasts the fruit. Let this piece be well fenced with a thorn hedge if you can; let it be well plowed, &c. as directed for orchards; the distance from tree to tree twelve or fifteen feet is plenty; in trimming the trees top the heads; vegetable mould is better than any manure for their roots; be very cautious at all times what dung is brought in this orchard, it should be well rotted and if a little lime is mixed up with it, it will destroy the worms if there

should be any in it. Always keep the Peach Orchard well dug and mellow, never suffer a sod or weeds to grow in it. If the ground is kept thus clean, you can very easily examine the whole orchard over in a short time; if near the root you observe gum, examine it, if it is clear and transparent it proceeds from a wound, if in the gum you perceive small particles like fine saw dust, rest assured there is a worm; with a sharp knife pare away till you find it, when taken out pare away all the dead skin, and apply a composition made of clay, cow dung and lime rubbish sifted and beat up like fine mortar, to the wound, which will soon heal. The trees should be carefully examined over every week or fortnight, during summer, which can be done in a short time. Prune Peach Trees in February; cut away all dead wood and top the heads, as they are apt to grow up too high. Tarring the trees round near the roots, will, I am of opinion, prevent worms attacking the trees; this is simple and can easily be done; old trees, provided they are not in a dying state, should be managed as follows: take a hoe and clear away the earth from the roots, pare away all old dead bark close to the live bark, all dead wood and places where gum appears; then apply the composition fresh, as above, and rub it all over the places so pared; but it will be necessary to examine them carefully often. As to blights, mildew and curl leaf, the tops so affected should be cut away, the curly leaves carefully picked off, and if fumigated with smoke it would destroy the insects.

THORN HEDGES.

Nothing can be more beautiful than a Thorn Hedge well kept; the way of planting them is various. The most simple way of planting is perhaps best: plow three or four furrows where the Hedge is to be planted, then take a line and with a spade chop by the line, and plant a single row very close together, not more than three inches apart, tread them down firm and put along some good rotten dung; top the plants along straight and even, keep them very clean from weeds at all times by hoeing; a temporary fence should be kept up for three or four years, after that they will require none. The Hedge should be topped every year to seven feet, straight and hand-

some; the month of August or September is the best time for this work; this Hedge will be proof against man and beast.

I have seen Hedges so thick and close that a bird could not fly through. If the Hedge should get neglected and run wild, the best way will be to cut it down close to the ground; it will shoot up thick enough the first season.

GRAPE VINES.

The principal thing to be guarded against, seems to be the mildew in July and August; I believe this is owing chiefly to the rains, and hot scorching sun that succeed them, while the leaves are wet; they certainly require more shade than what they generally get, nature seems to point this out, the Vine in its natural state grows entirely in shade. In New-York city, in yards, where they cannot have much sun, the rays of which are broke by the smoke, and shaded by the buildings; they have excellent grapes, whereas in open gardens, altho' there may be an arbour they don't do well; a situation should be chosen, where they cannot get above three or four hours sun a day; the soil made rich, and if it can obtain plenty of water I believe will answer well. They should be pruned in February, by no means later. if laid down in the winter, they should be pruned when laid down. I don't approve of much thinning, pinching and cutting in the summer.

APPLE AND PEAR TREES,

Are much infested of late by a small white scaly insect, which increase in such quantities that if not prevented, they destroy the trees. To destroy them, take some good strong soap suds, and with a hard brush scrub them off, these are easily destroyed: the best time to effect this is February, March and April.

I shall conclude this Treatise by observing, that I am clearly of opinion that Fruit Trees require more attention than what they generally get, and that it is not so very difficult to keep them in a state of perfection as is imagined by many.

MICHAEL FLOY.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 1st, 1816.

