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A

TREATISE AND CATALOGUE

OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

CULTIVATED AT THE

Old American Nursery,

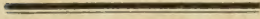
FLUSHING-LANDING, NEAR NEW-YORK.

By LAWRENCE & MILLS,

(LATE BENJAMIN PRINCE & CO.)



Orders for TREES, &c left at the Nursery, or with Messrs.
HULL & BOWNE, No. 146, Pearl-street, Mr JOHN
SHEPHERD, 181, Water-street, and Messrs.
FREEBORN & LAWRENCE, 183, Front-
street, New-York.

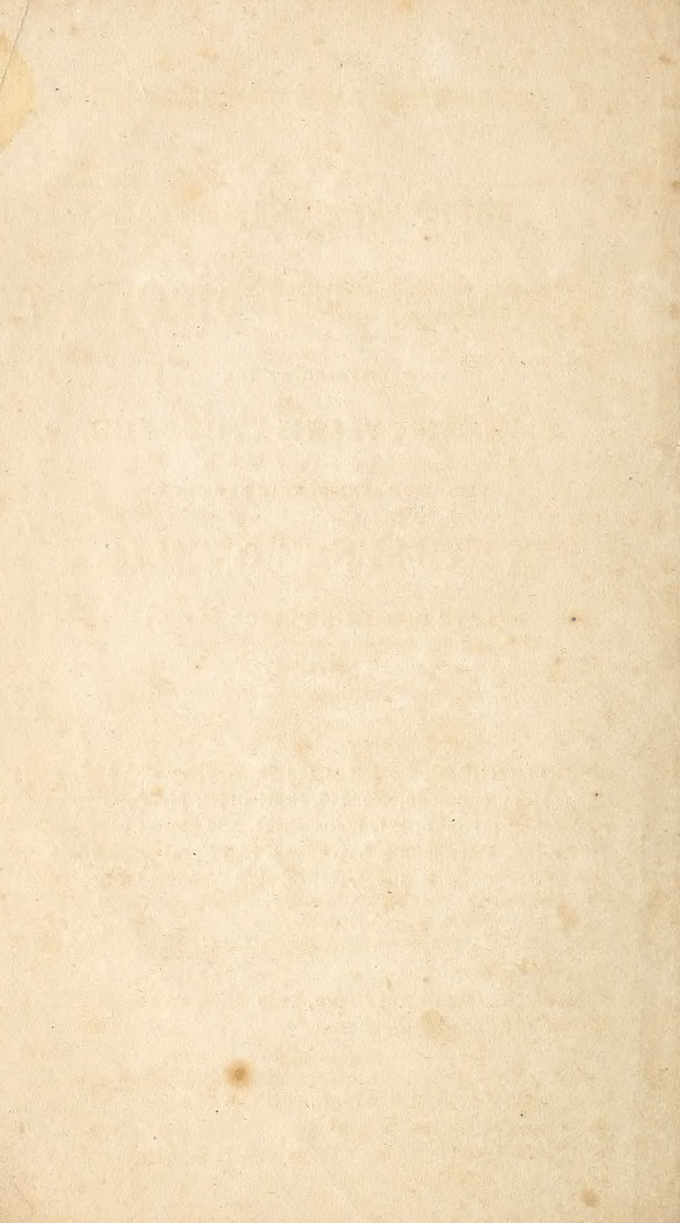


NOVEMBER, 1823.



WM. GRATTAN, PRINTER.

8, Thames-street.



PREFACE.

WE feel truly thankful to our friends and customers for the extensive patronage we have received, and continue to receive, from them. To merit a continuance of their favours, no exertions shall be wanting. We have succeeded in obtaining an extensive collection of the most valuable European and American Trees and Shrubs, selected with care from an immense variety, with which we might swell our Catalogue.

It is frequently a subject of inquiry, how we can discriminate among so great a number of Trees, without being liable to errors. We reply, that we have adopted a system which cannot deceive us: our squares are numbered, and each row recorded with its different varieties. We never send a labourer to remove a Tree or Shrub, without we are present, and point out each plant separately. After Trees or Shrubs are taken up, we never allow them to lay and dry in the sun or wind, but have them immediately removed under cover, and the roots kept wet until they are packed. Much depends on attention to them in that particular; and we are always gratified to hear that our Trees live, flourish, and give satisfaction.

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

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 Nursery 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 retains 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 Europe.

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

Our Nursery has been long known as **THE OLD AMERICAN NURSERY**, and we shall continue it under that name.

All letters and orders intended for us can be either addressed to this place, or to the care of Messrs. **HULL & BOWNE**, No. 146, Pearl-street, Mr. **JOHN SHEPHERD**, 181, Water-street, or Messrs. **FREEBORN & LAWRENCE**, 183, Front-street, New-York.

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.

The prices of our Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, are uniform with those of the Nurseries in this neighbourhood; and from which we never deviate.

LAWRENCE & MILLS,

late B. PRINCE & Co.

Flushing, Long-Island, Nov. 1823.

SHORT TREATISE

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL**TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.**

THE proprietors, in supplying orders for Trees, and Plants, from the different and most remote parts of the Union and Europe, have frequent applications for directions as to their management; therefore, conclude the following short Treatise will be found 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. 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 soapsuds, and plenty of it applied to the body and lower branches; this softens the bark and destroys the insects—is very beneficial 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 autumn, 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.



Directions for cultivating Peach Trees in a healthy state.

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 is diseased; 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.

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 LAWRENCE & MILLS, at Flushing-Landing, on Long-Island, near New-York.



CHERRIES.—50 Cents.

EARLY May	<i>ripe in May.</i>
Early Richmond	do.
May duke	May and June.
Black tartarian	June.
Black heart	do.
White heart	do.
White tartarian	do.
Ox heart	July.
Bleeding heart	do.
Lukeward	do.
Lundie Gean	do.
Transparent Gean	do.
Ronald's large black heart	do.
Yellow Spanish	do.
Graffion	do.
Black carroon	do.
Late Spanish	do.
Lhina heart	do.
Late duke	do.
Mazard, or <i>honey cherry</i>	do.
Carnation, best for preserving	do.
Herefordshire black	July and August.
Red begareau	do.
White begereau	do.
Elk horn	do.

Kentish, or <i>common red</i>	} for tarts, <i>ripe in July</i> and Aug.
Black morello	
Large English morella	
Plumstone morella	
Cornelian, with long scarlet fruit	September.
Allsaints	do:
American heart	do.
Mahaleb, or perfumed	} ornamental
Weeping	
English double blossom	
French do. 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	<i>ripe in July.</i>
Chicasaw	do.
*Early scarlet, or cherry plum	August.
Early damask, or Morocco	do.
Precocedetours	do.
Azure hative	do.
*Early sweet damson	do.
Fothertngham	September.
Blue perdigron	do.
True prune	do.
Red imperial	do.
†Yellow egg, white magnum bonum	do.
Marquis of Burgundy	do.
Little queen Claudia	do.
*Green gage	do.
*Blue gage	do.
*Red gage	do.
*White gage	do.
Holland	do.
†Large Orlean, <i>purple egg</i>	do.
*†Smith's Orlean	do.

Semiona	<i>ripe in</i> September.	
French copper plum		do.
*Drap d'or		do.
Cheston		do.
Mangeron		do.
*Apricot plum		October.
St. Catherine		do.
Monsieur		do.
Muscle		do.
American pigmy plum		do.
*Imperatrice, <i>late red imperial</i>		do.
Cluster	October and November.	
White damson		do.
Winter damson, <i>frost</i>		December.
Bolmer's celebrated Washington \$1	September.	
Superior green gage, very fine		do.
Golden drop	} These are native fruits of great beauty and good bearers.	August.
Early coral		

PEARS.—31 to 37½.

[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 *circle of pears*, which will afford some of the best sorts for 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 M are melting pears—those marked B are best for baking, &c.]

Primitive	<i>ripe in</i> July.
Little musk, or supreme	do.
Early sugar	do.
Green chissel, M	do.
Red muscadelle, or twice bearing, M	do.
Sugartop, July, or harvest pear	do.
Jargonelle, M	August,
Skinless, <i>early russelet</i> , M.	do.
Cuisse madame	do.
Avorot, or <i>August muscat</i> , M	do.
Fondant d'été, <i>summer melting pear</i>	do.

Windsor, M	<i>ripe in August.</i>
Summer russelet	do.
Late green chissel, M	do.
Gross blanquette, M	do.
Muscat robin	do.
Bell pear, <i>musk flavoured summer bon cretien</i> , M	do.
Summer bergamot, M	do.
Vergalieu, <i>Doyen</i> or <i>St. Michael</i> , M	September.
Salviati	do.
Brown beurré, M	do.
Royal summer	do.
Perfumed pear	do.
Mouille bouche, or <i>mouth water</i>	do.
Culotte de Suisse, <i>striped pear</i>	do.
Rousselet de Rheims, M	do.
Bloody pear	do.
Golden beurré, M	do.
Cassolette	do.
Lowree's bergamot, M	do.
Autumn bergamot, M	do.
Brocau's bergamot, M	do.
Gansel's bergamot, M	do.
Grey monsieur Jean	do.
Poir de Prince, or the <i>prince's pear</i>	October.
Melting pear of Brest, <i>fondante de Brest</i> , M	do.
Woolly, or sage leaved	do.
Seckle, M	do.
Doyenné gris, <i>late vergalieu</i> , M	do.
Autumn bon cretien	do.
Vine	do.
Autumn bounty, M	do.
Crasane, M	November and December.
Pound pear	do.
Vergoleuse, or <i>winter vergalieu</i> , M	do.
Winter thorne, M.	December and January.
Colmar, M	do.
Swan's egg, M	do.
Armadot, M	do.

St. Austin	<i>ripe in</i>	December and January.
L'Echassarie, M		do.
Louisbon, M		do.
Chaumontelie, <i>winter beurrè</i> , M		do.
St. Germaine.	This is a fine melting pear, of excellent flavor. It is in eating from Nov. till April.	
Brown St. Germaine, M		do.
Winter russelet, M	December and	January.
Catillac, B		do.
Easter bergamot, <i>terling pear</i> , 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.
Frankreal, or <i>golden end of winter</i>		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.	
Besberry		
Barland		

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

APPLES.—31¼ to 37½ Cents.

Large early, or <i>harvest apple</i> ,	the earliest of
all apples, fit for tarts in June, and when	
ripe is an excellent table fruit	<i>ripe in</i> July.
Junating	do.
Large early bow	August.
English codlin	do.
Large red and green sweeting, weighs a lb.	Sept.
Large white sweeting	do.

Red calville	<i>ripe in September.</i>
Summer pearmaine	do.
Aromatic russet	October.
Large fall pippin, or pipplin, weighs a pound,	do.
Famagusta, from Cyprus	do.
Late bow	do.
Autumn pearmaine	do.
French red reinette	November to Ma ch.
Loan's pearmaine	do.
Quince Apple	do.
Surprise, yellow without, and red to the core within	do.
Siberian crab, with small crimson and yellow fruit	do.
English nonpariel	do.
American nonpariel, <i>doctor apple.</i>	do.
Æsopus Spitzenburgh	do.
Flushing do.	do.
Newtown do.	do.
Seeknofarther	do.
White calville	do.
Royal russet	do.
Lady apple, <i>pomme d'appi</i>	do.
Lady's finger	November to June.
Rosé apple	January.
Ribstone pippin	do.
English golden pippin	do.
Pommegree	do.
Craam	do.
Golden Reinette	November to March.
Winter sweet pearmaine	do.
Ruckman's do.	do.
Federal do.	do.
Golden do.	do.
Royal do.	do.
Large Rhode-Island greening	do.
Jersey greening.	do.
Red winter sweeting	do.

Priestley	<i>ripe in March.</i>
Double flowering Chinese apple, one of the most beautiful of flowering trees, 50 cts.	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 } of best flavour	November to June.
Marygold	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	} These are excellent keeping apples, the fruit having been kept perfectly sound for more than a year.
Red everlasting	
Winter russeting, <i>Boston or Nova-Scotia russeting</i>	
Herefordshire red streak	} for cider.
Hughes' red Virginia crab	
Red sweeting	
Harrison's celebrated New-ark cider apple	

PEACHES.—31 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Europe, as well as those which have originated in America. Those marked * are esteemed for their flavour—those marked † are remarkable for their size—those marked C are clingstones.]

*White nutmeg, <i>early avant</i>	<i>ripe in July.</i>
Scarlet nutmeg	do.

*Yellow nutmeg	ripe in July.
*Green nutmeg, <i>early ann.</i>	August.
Earliest red clingstone	do.
*Red rare ripe	do.
B. Prince's fine red rare ripe	do.
*White rare ripe	do.
*†Large early, <i>early York</i>	September.
Alberge, or yellow rare ripe	do.
Early Newington, C	do.
Petit mignon	do.
Early purple	do.
Royal George	do.
Royal Charlotte	do.
*Royal Kensington	do.
*†Old mixon	do.
*†Malta	do.
*Gross mignon	do.
*Sweet water	do.
Bellchevreuse	do.
*Old Newington, C	do.
Montaubon	do.
Noblesse	do.
*†Pine apple, C	do.
Swalsh	do.
White Magdalen	do.
*†Red cheek malagatune	do.
White malagatune	do.
Bellegarde, or gallande	do.
*†Kennady's Carolina, <i>early lemon</i> , C	do.
†Orange peach	do.
White blossom	do.
Western Newington, C	do.
*†Green Catharine	do.
Teton de Venus	do.
†President	do.
*Orange clingstone	do.
†Congress clingstone (very fine)	do.
*Late purple, smooth skin, like a nectarine	do.

Vanguard	<i>ripe in</i> September.
Large white clingstone	October.
†Spanish clingstone	do.
†Late admirable, C	do.
Late Catharine	do.
Blood peach	do.
*Double blossom, or <i>rose peach</i>	do.
Red magdalen	do.
†Lemon clingstone, (the largest of peaches)	do.
†Barcelona yellow clingstone	do.
*†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	do.
†Large red October clingstone	do.
Mammoth clingstone	do.
Nivette, C	do.
†Blood clingstone, <i>claret clingstone</i>	do.
October white clingstone	do.
October yellow clingstone	do.
†Pomponne, <i>monstrous pavié</i> , a beautiful late red clingstone	October and November.
Gough's late red clingstone	do.
White winter, C	do.
Green winter, C	November and December.
Algiers yellow winter clingstone	do.

NECTARINES.—31 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents.

Early yellow	<i>ripe in</i> August,
Fairchild's early, C	September.
Elrudge	do.
Argyle, C	do.
Golden, C	do.
Newington, C	do.
Aromatic	do.
Red Roman, C	do.
Vermash, C	do.

Peterborough, C	<i>ripe in</i> September.
Green, C	do.
White, C	October.

ALMONDS.—50 Cents.

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

APRICOTS.—31 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents.

Early Masculine	<i>ripe in</i> 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.—37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents.

Large bl'k English, 50cts	Black American
White, or Italian	Chinese paper mulberry

QUINCES.—37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents.

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

GRAPE VINES.—37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cents.

French chocolate-coloured oval grape, a great bearer	<i>ripe in</i> September.
Red chasselas, 50 cents	do.

White chasselas, 50 cents	<i>ripe in September.</i>
Black sweet water	do.
White do.	do.
Black Madeira	do.
White Frontinac, \$1.	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, mixed, 25 Cts. assorted by name, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$.

[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 cts.

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	

Yellow.

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,	August and 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, 10 cents.	<i>ripe in June and July.</i>
English white, 12½ cents	do.
Brentford red, do.	July.
Ditto white 25 cents,	do.
English cane, or twice bearing, 12½ cents,	July and October.
Large white Antwerp, 25 cents	July and Aug.
Large red do. 25 cents	do.
American black, 10 cents.	July.
Ditto white, 12½ cents	do.
Canada, or purple rose flowering, 25 cents,	Aug.
Barnet. a new English sort, with high flavoured fruit, 25 cents.	

STRAWBERRIES.

Morrissania, <i>early scarlet</i> , 25 cents per dozen,	<i>ripe in May.</i>
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- Real superior English hautboy, with large fruit, and great bearers, 25 cts. *ripe in June.*
 Ditto white do. 25 cents do.
 Large Hudson, 37 cents June and July.
 Red Chili, 37 cents do.
 White ditto, 37 cents do.
 True large Chili, with large carnose hairy leaves, and very large fruit, 25 cts. June & July.
 Bourbon, a new strawberry, with very large fruit, 50 cents. do.
 Large pine apple, 50 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, 50 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, 75 cents
 Hundred-leaved rose, 37½ cents
 Burgundy, with very small double flowers, 37 1-2

- Red damask, 37 1-2 cents
 White damask, 50 cents
 Royal rose, 50 cents
 Thornless, 37 1-2 cents
 Prim, or marble, 37 1-2 cents
 Moss Provence, \$1
 Double yellow. This requires an airy situation
 and rich soil to cause the flowers to blow well,
 1 dollar.
 Single yellow, \$1
 Large red Provence or cabbage rose, 50 cents
 Double velvet, 37 1-2 cents
 Rosa mundi, striped, crimson, and white, 50 cts.
 Red official rose, for conserves, 25 cents
 Autumn flowering double Pennsylvania rose, deli-
 cate and fragrant, 50 cents
 Sweetbriar, 25 cents
 Double sweetbriar, \$1
 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, \$2
 Rose unique, or white Provence, \$1.50 cents
 Pompone, 1 dollar
 Maiden's blush, 50 cents
 York and Lancaster, or union rose, \$1
 Champney's, or blush cluster rose, \$1
 A variety of roses are received from Europe every
 year, which are not inserted in this Catalogue.

HONEYSUCKLES.—37½ 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 honey suckle.

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 chesnut, 50 to 75 cents.

Spanish chesnut, with very large fine eatable fruit, 50 cents.

American ditto, 25 cents.

Weeping willow, 37 1-2 cents to 50 cents.

Upright green ditto, 37 1-2 cents.

Yellow willow, 37 1-2 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, 37 1-2 cents.

American oaks, twenty varieties, 25 cents

English royal oak, 50 cents

Liquidamber, or maple-leaved sweet gum, 37½ cts.

Lombardy poplar, 37 1-2 cents.

Athenian do. 37 1-2 cents.

Balsam do. or broad-leaved Tacmahac, 37 1-2 cts.

- Carolina ditto, or cotton tree, 37 1-2 cents
 Aspen poplar, 37 1-2 cents
 Canada ditto, 37 1-2 cents
 Honey locust, or three thorned acacia, 37 1-2 cts.
 Common locust, 25 cents
 Western plane, sycamore, or button wood, 25 cts.
 English linden, or lime tree, a much admired European ornamental tree, very hardy, 50 cents.
 American ditto, or basswood, 50 cents
 American bird cherry, 80 cents
 European larch, or deciduous fir, very ornamental, 50 cents
 Madeira nut, or English walnut, 50 cents
 Round black walnut, 37 1-2 cents
 Long ditto 37 1-2 cents
 Illinois, or Pecan nut, 50 cents
 Hickory nuts, varieties of, 25 cents
 Sassafras, 25 cents
 Weeping birch, 50 cents
 Canada do. 25 cents
 Black American ditto, 25 cents
 White or paper ditto, 37 1-2 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, 50 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, 50 cents
 Sugar maple, 50 cents
 Scarlet flowering ditto, with clusters of showy flowers in the month of March, 37 1-2 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 cts.
- American ditto, 50 cents
- European autumn flowering alder, 50 cents
- Magnolia tripetela*, or umbrella tree, with very large white flowers, 50 cents
- Magnolia glauca*, with very fragrant flowers, 50 cts
- 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, 37 1-2 cents
- English basket ditto, 37 1-2 cents
- Coccygia*, 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, 37 1-2 cents
- European tanner's sunach, 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 medler, or date plum, 50 cts
- 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, 37 cents, very ornamental
- Prickly ash, angelica tree, or Hercules' club, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
- Laburnum, much admired for its clusters of beautiful bright yellow flowers, which are produced in abundance, 50 cents
- Double rose flowering peach, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
- Double flowering cherry, two sorts, with beautiful clusters of flowers resembling small white roses, 50 cents
- European beech, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
- Purple, or copper ditto, \$1
- 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, 50 to \$1.50
- 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 50 cents to \$1 50
 Pitch, or resin pine
 Yellow American pine
 *Cedar of Lebanon, 2 dollars
 *Red American cedar, 37½ 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 arbor vitæ, a beautiful evergreen
 American ditto
 *Broad leaved kalmia, or American laurel, with
 clusters of very showy flowers, 37½ 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 give it a beautiful appearance,
 37½ cents
 Common box 12½ cents
 Silver striped ditto, 25 cents
 Gold striped ditto, 50 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 chesnut, with spikes of white flowers, 50 cents
 Chinquepin, or dwarf garden chesnut, 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, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
 English dwarf willow, with the leaves beautifully variegated white and green, very ornamental, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
 English filbert, 25 cents
 Large Spanish ditto, or Barcelona nut, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
 American hazelnut, 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, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts.
 Halesia snowdrop, or silver bell tree, 50 cents
 Franklinia, with large white fragrant flowers, \$1
 White flowering hydrangea, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
 Purple changeable hydrangea, with beautiful flowers, purple and pink, 50 cents
 Bladder nut, a shrub producing its seed very singularly in bladders, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
 French tamarix an ornamental shrub, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
 Agnus castus, or chaste tree $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
 Guelder rose leaved spiræa, or nine bark tree, with clusters of curious flowers, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
 Euonymus, or strawberry tree, with scarlet fruit resembling strawberries, very ornamental, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cts.
 European fragrant syringa, 25 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, 37½ cents
- Double flowering almond, with delicate and beautiful flowers, 50 cents
- Purple lilac, 25 cents
- White ditto, 37½ 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 cents
- 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 cents

Winterberry. This shrub is covered in autumn and winter with scarlet berries, 37½ cents

Purple rose flowering raspberry, 25 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, 37 1-2 cents

American dwarf plum, with abundance of flowers and fruit, 50 cents

European common hawthorn, *crataegus oxycantha*, for ornament or hedges, as a fence, 8 cents a-piece; 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, 37 1-2 cents

Nightshade, or bitter sweet, with blue flowers and clusters of red berries, 37 1-2 cents

Periploca, or Virginia silk vine, with curious flowers, 37 1-2 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, 50 cents

Periwinkle, or running evergreen myrtle, 25 cents

Gold striped ditto, 25 cents

Sweetbriar, 37 1-2 cents

Honeysuckles. See list of them.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

- Large red carnation pinks, often measuring ten inches in circumference, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
- Large white ditto, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
- Pheasant eyed ditto, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents
- Other varieties, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents to \$1
- 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 pæony, 50 cents
- Maiden's blush ditto, 50 cents
- White ditto, 1 dollar
- Rose coloured ditto, 50 cents
- Single flowering ditto, 50 cents
- Dwarf scarlet ditto, 1 dollar
- Chinese chrysanthemums, of various colours, 50 cents to 1 dollar
- Yellow flowering gerardia, one of the most elegant American flowers, $37\frac{1}{2}$ 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, 50 cents
- Perennial-pea, with purple flowers, 25 cents
- Carolina reed, for fishing poles, 50 cents
- Dyer's madder, 25 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 cts.

Lily of the valley, 25 cents

Biennial and Perennial Flowers, of many sorts, 25 cents each

Culinary and Medical Plants, of many sorts, 25 cents each

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Hyacinths, of various sorts, from 25 to 50 cents each

Tulips, of various beautiful sorts, from 12 1-2 to 50 cents each

Lilies, several varieties, from 25 to 50 cents each

ORANGE TREES, &c.

Orange, Lemon, Citron, Shaddock, and Lime Trees, one year inoculated, \$2 50

Two years, \$3

Three years, in a bearing state, \$3 50

Trees of extra size charged accordingly.

Trees and Shrubs, also Seeds of the American Forest, may be had in assortments from five dollars to one thousand dollars.



ORDERS for the within-named Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, left at Messrs. HULL & BOWNE's, No. 146, Pearl-street, JOHN SHEPHERD, 181, Water-street, and FREEBORN & LAWRENCE, 183, Front-street, New-York, or at the Nursery, will be immediately attended to; and, if wanted for Europe, or any part of America, they will be packed in the most perfect manner, and delivered in New-York, by water, free of freight.

Catalogues may be had gratis, from either of their agents.

