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TOWARD A PRESERVATION OF THE
GROUNDS OF LEMON HILL
IN LIGHT OF
THEIR PAST AND PRESENT SIGNIFICANCE
FOR PHILADELPHIANS

Owen Tasker Robbins

A THESIS

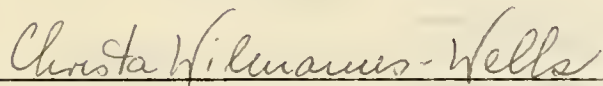
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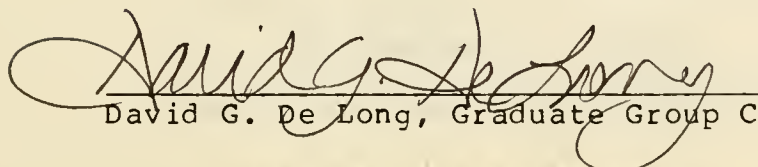
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MASTER OF SCIENCE

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INTRODUCTION

"... All that Country Seat or Farm or Tract or Piece of Land known as 'Lemon Hill'..."¹

Today the name "Lemon Hill" is generally applied to the mansion that occupies a portion of the site overlooking the Schuylkill River, located in Philadelphia's Fairmount Park (fig. 1). "Lemon Hill Mansion ... has long been a subject of national interest and local controversy because of the obscurity of its origin."² Much of this controversy has centered on whether the present house was indeed built by Robert Morris as his country seat or was a later product by the hand of Henry Pratt. If so, where was Morris's manor, "The Hills"? These are some of the questions which will be addressed in this study as the history of the site is presented.

"Lemon Hill is a graceful masterpiece of late eighteenth century architecture that was the site of one of the city's finest gardens."³ These gardens, their design and associations, and particularly the construction of the greenhouse once prominently poised above the river, are topics of focus within this study.

The Lemon Hill estate was the nucleus of Fairmount Park, "... by many considered the world's most beautiful public playground."⁴ Or at least it was in 1932, when the above-quoted phrase was written. The park is hardly recognizable as such today. It has fallen victim to monetary

cut-backs and city politics. In an article in CitySITES, Fall 1986, Peter Odell, the Management and Development Administrator for the Fairmount Park Commission, made the following statement:

Since the end of the Second Great War, the Park has been invaded by the Schuylkill Expressway and has countenanced the closing of the Carousels (there were five), the tearing down of Horticulture Hall (San Francisco saved theirs), the closing of the Aquarium (and now Baltimore's is a tourist mecca), the burning down of the Japanese Temple Gate, the abandonment of the Fountains (Welsh, Catholic Temperance, Sea Horse, Rond Point Replicas), the elimination of the Park Guards, the conversion of Memorial Hall into office space and an indoor pool (the plan actually called for a drop ceiling under the dome), the abandoning of The Cliffs, and the taking away of the Park's right to collect fees and put that money back into Park activities.

... Now the Park seems to be the victim of a popular focus based on the belief that waterfront development will bring tourism from everywhere, and that Fairmount Park isn't worth investing in. The trouble is that our neighborhoods are served by the existing parks, and just as those neighborhoods are being abandoned so are the parks. We're going to do what we can to save one of this city's greatest assets and have a public park. Without some money, though, it means we're going to have to sell some of the park to save it.⁵

The seriousness of the situation is made evident in the condition of the park houses. There are twenty eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century houses in Fairmount Park proper. These historic structures have survived, some for over 200 years, as artifacts of the estates which overlooked the Schuylkill, only to be faced with an uncertain future due to "municipal neglect since at least the 1950s."⁶ In 1977

there appeared in the Philadelphia Daily News a series of articles "detailing how park employees and city officials lived rent-free in some of the historic mansions and in other houses of no historic value that were owned by the Park Commission."⁷ A scandal ensued; the Commission started charging rent with the result that many of the structures were vacated.

Vacant buildings are an invitation to trouble. Wakefield was the first to be torched, in July of 1985.⁸ Less than two weeks later, Greenland, which overlooks the Sckuyl-kill Expressway in the West Park, was gutted by fire. A simple 1757 Georgian house, The Cliffs, burned in the spring of 1986.⁹

In his article which appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer on May 11, 1986, Vernon Loeb observes that "some of the remaining houses are vacant and just as vulnerable as the Cliffs. Others soon will be, and even those that have been kept up fairly well are far from being adequately preserved."¹⁰

A few of these houses have private interest groups looking after them, Lemon Hill included, but even these groups have their problems. According to Mrs. E. Norton Hunt, president of the Colonial Dames of America, Philadelphia Chapter II, who keep Lemon Hill as their headquarters, they are having a difficult time and have no plans for undertaking any large projects concerning the property. "Our main objective," said Mrs. Hunt, "is to keep the house

from falling down."¹¹

Yet this particular portion of the earth's surface has a rich past associated with well-known national personalities as well as local events and myths. Its prominent location overlooking the city surely helped spread its fame as a renowned garden spot. The gardens and greenhouses located here were tended by skilled gardeners, many of whom went on to establish successful nurseries, and some even became nationally recognized writers and authorities on the art and science of gardening.

This study is intended to illuminate the illustrious past of the Lemon Hill estate, and to provide solid groundwork for future study and possible restoration of the site.

CHAPTER 1 - HISTORY OF THE SITE and GROUNDS

WILLIAM PENN

The land on which Lemon Hill would be built was originally part of William Penn's manor of Springetsbury, portions of which allegedly remained in the Penn family until 1787.¹ Penn apparently attempted to grow grapevines there on the slopes overlooking the Schuylkill, supposedly earning the place the name "Old Vineyard Hill" or "Old Vinegar."² He had in mind the development of a winery business in the region, writing around 1686 that "If wine can be made...at the vineyard, it will be worth to the province thousands by the year; there will be hundreds of vineyards."³ To this end, so the story goes:

The Founder sent a skilful gardener from France and introduced the culture of foreign grapes here, but with no great success. His contributions to the attractions of nature should also be mentioned: he sent from England walnuts, hawthorns, hazels, and fruit trees; a great variety of rare seeds and roots from Maryland, also some panniers of trees and shrubs; and directed by his letters that 'the most beautiful wild flowers of the woods' should be transplanted to his grounds.⁴

Not only was the tradition of gardening and plant introductions started at the Springetsbury estate, but also the tradition of greenhouse cultivation, one having been erected, it is said, in the early part of the eighteenth century by Margaret Freame, the youngest daughter of William Penn.⁵ She also, it is told, "laid out a garden in the

taste which then prevailed in England, of clipped hedges, arbors, and wildernesses, which flourished beautifully till the time of the Revolutionary War"⁶ Later, in 1777, Virgil Warden, "an old colored servant," had an American aloe blooming in this greenhouse. It apparently "was a great curiosity," which Mr. Warden "exhibited ... to visitors and collected quite a harvest therefrom."⁷

The site of Lemon Hill has long been appreciated as the location for a country seat, reportedly starting with William Penn himself.⁸ In eighteenth-century Philadelphia, country homes, often in addition to the town-house, were quite the standard for well-to-do gentlemen. "A Map of Philadelphia and Parts Adjacent," produced in Philadelphia in 1742 by N. Scull and G. Heap, shows over two hundred country houses within a ten-mile radius of Philadelphia.⁹ With the country seat, the gentleman was expected to improve upon nature by establishing gardens. Writing on this topic in 1806, J. C. Loudon states the following:

Those who enjoy a country residence have an opportunity for adding to the charms of rural scenery, the pleasures resulting from agriculture and gardening. These recreations are almost equally congenial with the human mind, and the pleasure that attends their pursuit is still farther recommended by their utility in life and their influence on society. The cultivation of a garden was the first employment given to man; and agriculture and planting have been pursued by some of the greatest men in every age; many of whom have left ample testimonies of the satisfaction derived from practising those arts. 'God Almighty first planted a garden', says Lord Bacon; 'and indeed it is the purest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man; without which, buildings and palaces are but gross handyworks'.¹⁰

Philadelphia had a large number of wealthy landowners who enjoyed this "refreshment of the spirit," and according to Elizabeth McLean: "the country house gardens most associated with Philadelphia were those along the banks of the Schuylkill River. A number of river landscape gardens laid out at mid-century turned the Schuylkill into an elegant stretch of landscape."¹¹ We turn our attention first to Robert Morris, the great "financier of the Revolution."

ROBERT MORRIS

Robert Morris was born in 1733 in Liverpool, England. When he was 13 years old, his father moved to Oxford, Maryland, and upon his father's death four years later young Morris came to Philadelphia and was given an apprentice position in the counting house of Charles Willing.¹² At 21 years of age, he formed a partnership with Willing's son Thomas and within a few years the firm of Willing and Morris became "the most enterprising and extensive shipping house in the city, and one of the leaders in American business."¹³ This partnership, which traded largely with the West Indies, lasted for 39 years, from 1754 to 1793.¹⁴

In 1775 Morris was elected a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania which in turn chose him as a delegate to the Continental Congress in November of that year.¹⁵ "Like his neighbors, Morris was strongly adverse to a final break with England and did his best to prevent it as a delegate to the Continental Congress, but when the die was cast at Lexington he sided whole-heartedly with the Patriots."¹⁶ On August 2, 1776, he signed the Declaration of Independence.

Robert Morris is remembered as the "Financier of the Revolution" because of his personal monetary efforts during that conflict. "The part he played in the Revolution was an indispensable one, and probably no other man in America had the means, the ability, and the will to do it so well."¹⁷ Toward the end of the war, on February 20, 1781, Morris was appointed Superintendent of Finance, a position supposedly

comparable to today's Secretary of the Treasury,¹⁸ and one which he held until 1784. Morris was also one of the founders of the Bank of Pennsylvania and the Bank of North America.¹⁹

According to one writer, "Morris was probably the most outstanding figure in the country after the Revolution."²⁰ In 1785 he was among the founding members of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.²¹ He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 and was elected to the United States Congress as one of the two Senators from Pennsylvania. In this position, "Morris was instrumental in having the Capital established in Philadelphia."²²

In addition to his shipping enterprises, Morris took on some partners and became a land speculator. Together they "purchased thousands of lots in the new Federal City, then unnamed and existing on paper only." They reportedly also bought more than 15 million acres of land in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and elsewhere.²³ This speculation ultimately led to his demise; after years of using his personal wealth to help keep the new Nation's economy afloat, he was unable to do the same for himself, resulting in his spending 3 1/2 years in the debtor's prison on "Pruen", now Locust Street at Sixth.

One might well ask, what kind of man was Robert Morris? He is most often considered to have been a wise, generous and thoughtful gentleman, and a great hero of the Revolution, who was caught in unfortunate circumstances at the end

of his illustrious life. Writing in his Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in 1905, John Watson states: "It is evident to those who trace Mr. Morris's character that he was a man of liberal mind, great vigor, and of such energy that he dared to grasp and carry through schemes from which men of smaller calibre would shrink."²⁴ Oberholtzer, in his Life of Robert Morris, claims that "the Morrises were always good livers. They gave no thought to the cost of their houses, furniture, wines, or foods"²⁵ Indeed, according to his ledger books, Morris was paying for his son's dance lessons and importing the finest of wines from France, even during the time of his imprisonment.

"Mr. Morris was not only very hospitable, but, it was said, an extremely agreeable companion," wrote Francis J. Fisher in his memoirs.²⁶ But Mr. Fisher goes on to relate his own view of Robert Morris as follows:

Mr. Morris was a man of very loose morality. He was the illegitimate son of an English merchant, commanding his own vessel, accidentally killed by the wadding of a gun, discharged in his honour in the Chesapeake. The deceased had business relations with Charles Willing, who took the son into his Counting-house as an apprentice, and gave him a home at his house, where my great-grand-mother treated him with a maternal kindness, which he seemed, in her old age, to have forgotten. He had a mistress, I presume, before marriage, by whom he had children, whom he educated and provided for, but not under his own name.... His legitimate descendants, at least the males, were far less worthy. His eldest son committed forgery and fled. Charles died a drunkard on the Market shambles. Thomas was a defaulting Marshal, and established a very bad name in a law-suit with his brother-in-law, Mr. Nixon, a shame to both of them.

...The youngest son, Henry, struggled hard with adversity, and left no inheritance but his own honest name to worthy descendants, some now supporting themselves by keeping a select boarding house.

How far qualities are transmitted from fathers to their descendants in their blood, is a matter of dispute. In this instance this was bad, not only in his business habits and reckless expenditure, but in his Epicurian life, and his coarse conversation, for it is traditional that his after-dinner talk was often very unfit for modest youth to hear, somewhat the fashion of the day, but none the less pernicious in its influence.

I should be sorry to publish what I have set down, as coming from what I believe unquestionable authority.

J. Francis Fisher is probably relating stories heard from his grandfather, Francis, whom he writes was at one time a good friend of Mr. Morris, but who was one of many who suffered financially as a result of Morris's bankruptcy. Mr. Fisher's writings make interesting reading, but should be taken with a few grains of salt, as he also claims that his grandfather sold "The Hills" to Robert Morris in 1794.

The Hills.

The tract of land now known as "Lemon Hill" was actually sold to Robert Morris by Tench Francis on July 17, 1770, after it had passed through numerous ownerships [see Appendix A]. Morris's original purchase of two lots, together containing 44 acres and 141 perches, was made "in consideration of the ... sum of Eighteen Hundred and twenty one pounds nineteen shillings and six pence lawful money of Pennsylvania"²⁷ Through subsequent purchases Robert

Morris increased his country seat, which he called "The Hills," to 300 acres of land (fig. 2).²⁸

Thompson Westcott offers us the following romanticised account of this land at the time of Morris's purchase:

The site was one of the most beautiful in the neighborhood of the city. The banks of the river were high and well wooded, and from any point of the estate near the bank of the Schuylkill beautiful views were afforded of the scenery, whilst on the south, at the Upper Ferry, there was sufficient activity to lend a little life to the panorama.²⁹

Morris established a farm and apparently erected some structures in which he was entertaining guests by 1774.³⁰ There is no mention in the deed of any buildings of any kind, unless they are included in the term "improvements." Not long after the establishment of this country seat the Revolution began, and Philadelphia and The Hills were threatened with occupation by the British. In a letter dated December 29, 1776, Morris states: "I have always been satisfied with Philadelphia and The Hills. At the same time, I have been constantly prepared, my things packed up, horses and carriages ready at any moment. I dine at The Hills to-day, and have done so every Sunday. Thus, you see, I continue my old practice of mixing business with pleasure; I have ever found them useful to each other."³¹

A few months later, Mrs. Robert Morris (Mary White) wrote her mother:

I am yet on dear Philadelphia ground, but expect soon to inhabit the Hills, where we shall remain, if possible, in the enjoyment of all that's beautiful to the eye and grateful to the taste; for as if to add to our mortification, we are obliged to leave it, nature never appeared there so lovely, nor promised such a profusion of her gifts.³²

Eventually the Morrises did leave the area upon the advance of General Howe in 1777, and, according to legend, "the British soldiers moved in and stationed an outpost there."³³ Josiah Bartlett, writing to Colonel Langdon on July 13, 1778, after the British troops evacuated Philadelphia, observed that "the country Northward of the City for several miles is one common waste.... Mr. Dickinson and Morris's fine seats all Demolished."³⁴

Exactly when Robert Morris rebuilt his country estate is not clear, but there are references relating that the Morrises spent the summer of 1781 at Springettsbury, "a country house built by Thomas Penn not far from Bush Hill, presumably because they could not yet occupy The Hills."³⁵ Later, upon visiting the area in 1787, Rev. Manassah Cutler, a botanist from New England, reported that the estate was as of then still unfinished, giving the following account:

We continued our route in view of the Schuylkill, and up the river several miles, and took a view of a number of Country seats, one belonging to Mr. Robert Morris the American financier who is said to possess the greatest fortune in America. His country seat is not yet completed but it will be superb, It is planned on a large scale, the gardens and walks are extensive and the villa situated on an eminence has a commanding prospect down the Schuylkill to the Delaware.³⁶

Whatever its state in 1787, several entries in George Washington's diary which he kept while attending the Constitutional Convention in that year, mention visiting the Hills.³⁷

Sunday, 10. Breakfasted by agreement at Mr. Powels, and, in company with him, rode to see the Botanical Gardens of Mr. Bartram, which, though stored with many curious Trees, shrubs and flowers, was neither large, nor laid out in much taste From hence visited Mr. Powel's farm, after which I went to Mr. Morris' country seat to dinner by appointment, and returned to the city about dark.

Wednesday, 22. Dined at the Hills, Mr. Morris's, and visited at Mr. Powels in the evening.

Sunday, 26. Rode into the country 8 or 10 miles and dined with Mr. Morris at the Hills and spent the evening writing letters.

Sunday, 16. Wrote many letters in the forenoon, dined with Mr. and Mrs. Morris at the Hills and returned to town in the evening.

It would seem that the Morrises enjoyed entertaining other guests at The Hills, allegedly including the Marquis de Lafayette, John Jay, Jefferson, Franklin and Hamilton.³⁸ The close proximity of this Philadelphia country seat to the city made it possible to take "an easy ride from town for the fashionable afternoon tea,"³⁹ and this fact may help clear up the lingering questions concerning Morris's Hills house.

There are no references from original sources uncovered during this study which show that the Morrises spent any extended length of time at The Hills, such as a summer.

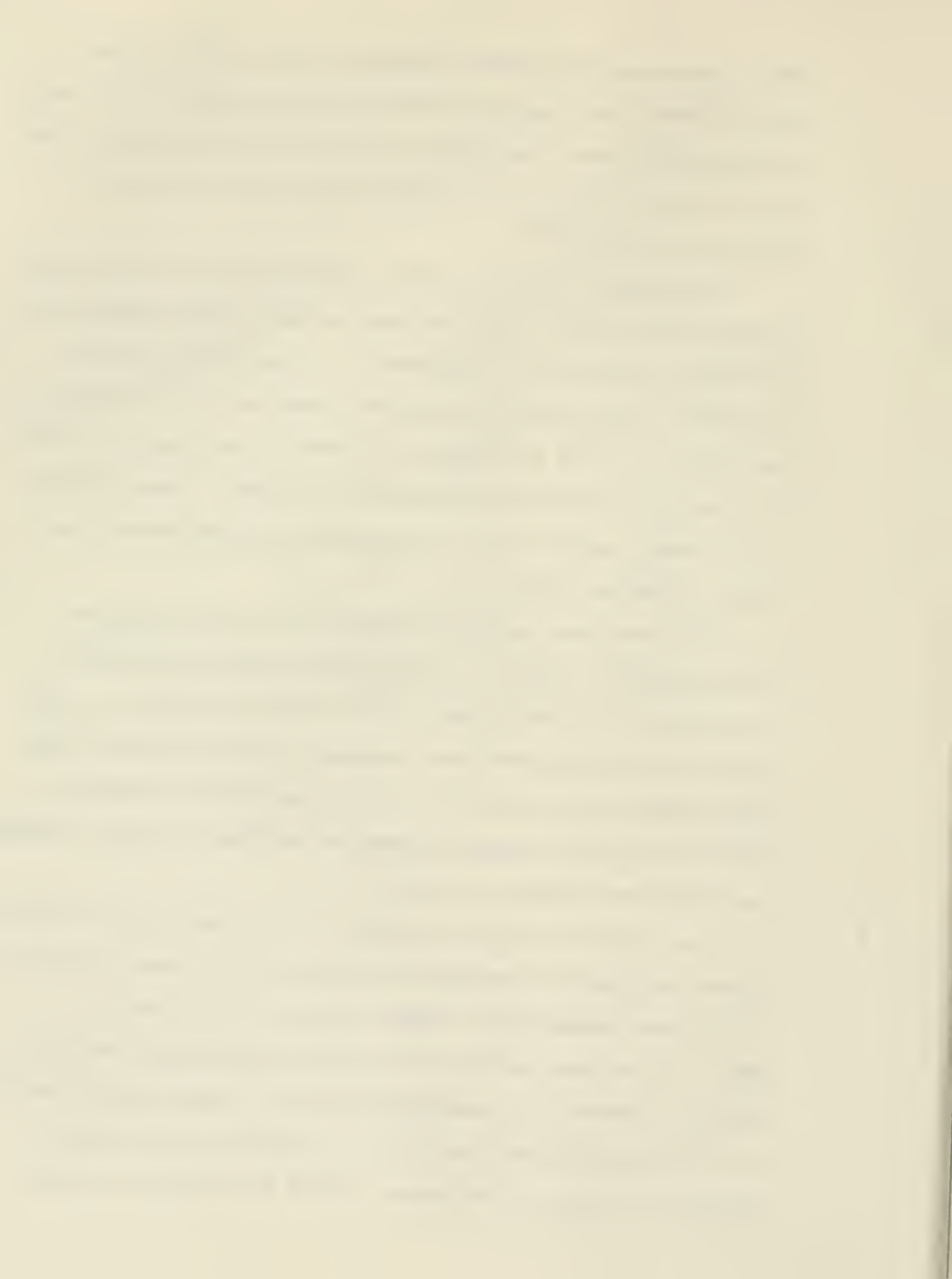


Most references are made to "dining at The Hills." One writer makes the point that "Morris' letter books show that he had established a working farm there and did no more than visit the place until 1798, when he moved out of town to avoid the sheriff."⁴⁰

A secondary account of 1877 concerning the Hills house places the building "near the site of the present Lemon Hill Mansion." This writer continues: "It was north-east of that house, and probably occupied a portion of the plateau upon which in 1876 the Lemon Hill Observatory was built."⁴¹ This passage goes on to describe the House; a description which sounds exactly like the present mansion without the stucco covering (fig. 3).

There has been extensive debate for scores of years concerning the origins of the present Lemon Hill Mansion. So extensive is the volume of mis-information that it took over a century for scholars to come to the conclusion that indeed Robert Morris did not build the present mansion. This conclusion is based on combined evidence found in three documents and a tin rain-spout.

The most convincing of these is "A Schedule of Property within the State of Pennsylvania Conveyed by Robert Morris, to the Hon. James Biddle Esqr. and Mr. William Bell, in Trust for the use and account of The Pennsylvania Property Company," dated 1797 [see Appendix B]. Therein are described "an estate called The Hills ... on which are erected a large and elegant greenhouse, with a hot house ... on the



back front a House for a gardener with a kitchen" Also on the estate are described a stone farmhouse across the "large garden" from the greenhouse, and a brick farmhouse across the canal, along with other buildings.⁴² No mention is made of a manor house or a mansion at that time.

A second document, the Philadelphia County Tax Assessment Ledger, Northern Liberties West, 1795, indicates two dwellings and gives the tenants as William Crouch, Farmer, and someone named Woolf.⁴³ In 1798, the year Morris moved to the country seat to avoid creditors, the records show him as the occupant of the dwelling formerly occupied by William Crouch.⁴⁴ Morris had hired Crouch to oversee the working farm, as indicated by various accounts in Morris's journals. One entry on January 12, 1795, gives the following account: "Estate called the Hills- paid B. Wallaces Acct. of Wages of Brick layers & labourers employed there under direction of the Gardener & Mr. Crouch"⁴⁵ Since the gardener almost undoubtedly lived in the "House for a gardener" on the back front of the hot-house, it seems most logical that Crouch maintained the farm from the farmhouse adjacent to the garden. The farmhouse complex included a "kitchen, a Springhouse and a granary or store room over it, a Coach house, barn and Stables, large Cowhouse ... a brew house and hogpens. All these buildings are solid and strong, being built of stone, besides which there are sheds and other frame buildings, compleat for a farmer."⁴⁶

John McIlhenny, historian for the Fairmount Park Com-

mission, believes this farmhouse could be Morris's Hills house where he dined and entertained on his visits to The Hills.⁴⁷ Its proximity to town meant the Morrises could visit any time they wished, without the need to stay, even overnight. The Crouches could have served as housekeepers in the building they occupied, perhaps even preparing the meals enjoyed during the Morrises' visits. Perhaps Morris did plan to build a "villa situated on an eminence" at the time of Manassah Cutler's visit and then plans were changed as he became involved in the Delaware Works or his house on Chestnut Street or any number of other projects.

It is not known when this farmhouse disappeared, but reference is made to it in 1859. In their "Description of a Plan for the Improvement of Fairmount Park," Sidney and Adams refer to it in the following manner: "The old cottage near the north end of the old terraced garden may be renovated and embellished as to be made useful as a dwelling."⁴⁸ A photograph in the collections of the Fairmount Park Commission shows a small two-story structure and includes the description "An Old House Formerly on the site of Lemon Hill" on the back (fig. 4). This cottage also appears in an engraving on a German/English poster for the Seventh General Singer Festival, held in June, 1857 (fig. 5).

The United States Direct Tax of 1798 must have been taken later in the Northern Liberties, as it lists Henry Pratt as the owner. He purchased the property in 1799. The aforementioned cottage is noted as a two-story stone dwell-

ing house, 20 feet by 15 feet, with a stone kitchen "out-house", 12 feet by 15 feet. Also listed is a 20 foot by 10 foot two-story dwelling house with a 30 foot by 30 foot greenhouse of one story, along with two stone stables, 45 feet by 25 feet and 18 feet by 20 feet.

The Greenhouse.

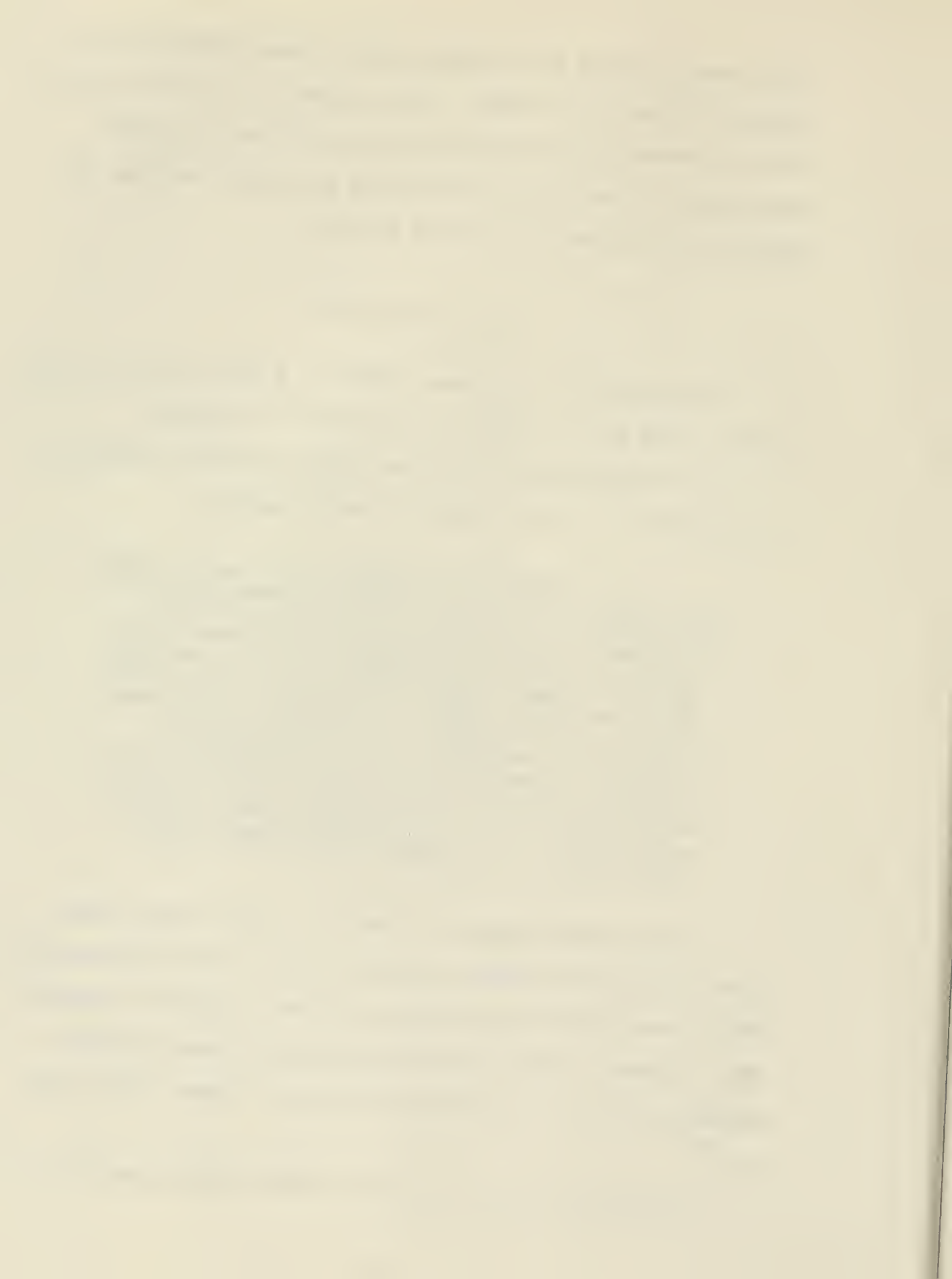
The greenhouse mentioned above is a major focus of this study. When did it appear? When did it disappear?

It is described in the previously mentioned "Schedule of Property" in 1797 in the following manner:

... a large and elegant green-house, with a hot house of fifty foot front on each side, on the back front a House for a gardner with a kitchen, one large and five small rooms, also two large rooms on the back or north front of this hot houses, with an excellent vault under the green house, and a covered room for preserving roots &c in winter; the whole being a strong stone building, with the necessary glasses, casements, fruit trees, plants shrubbs &c in good order; a well of excellent water, with a pump close to the north front the whole enclosed within a large Garden stocked with fruit trees of the best kind &c.&c.⁴⁹

These greenhouses contained the famous lemon trees which have been claimed to be the first in Philadelphia.⁵⁰ Many times this story has been refuted, including Deborah Norris Logan's claim that Morris's trees came from the greenhouse of William Logan, stating, "I know this to be so."⁵¹

It was not unusual at this time for "gentlemen of



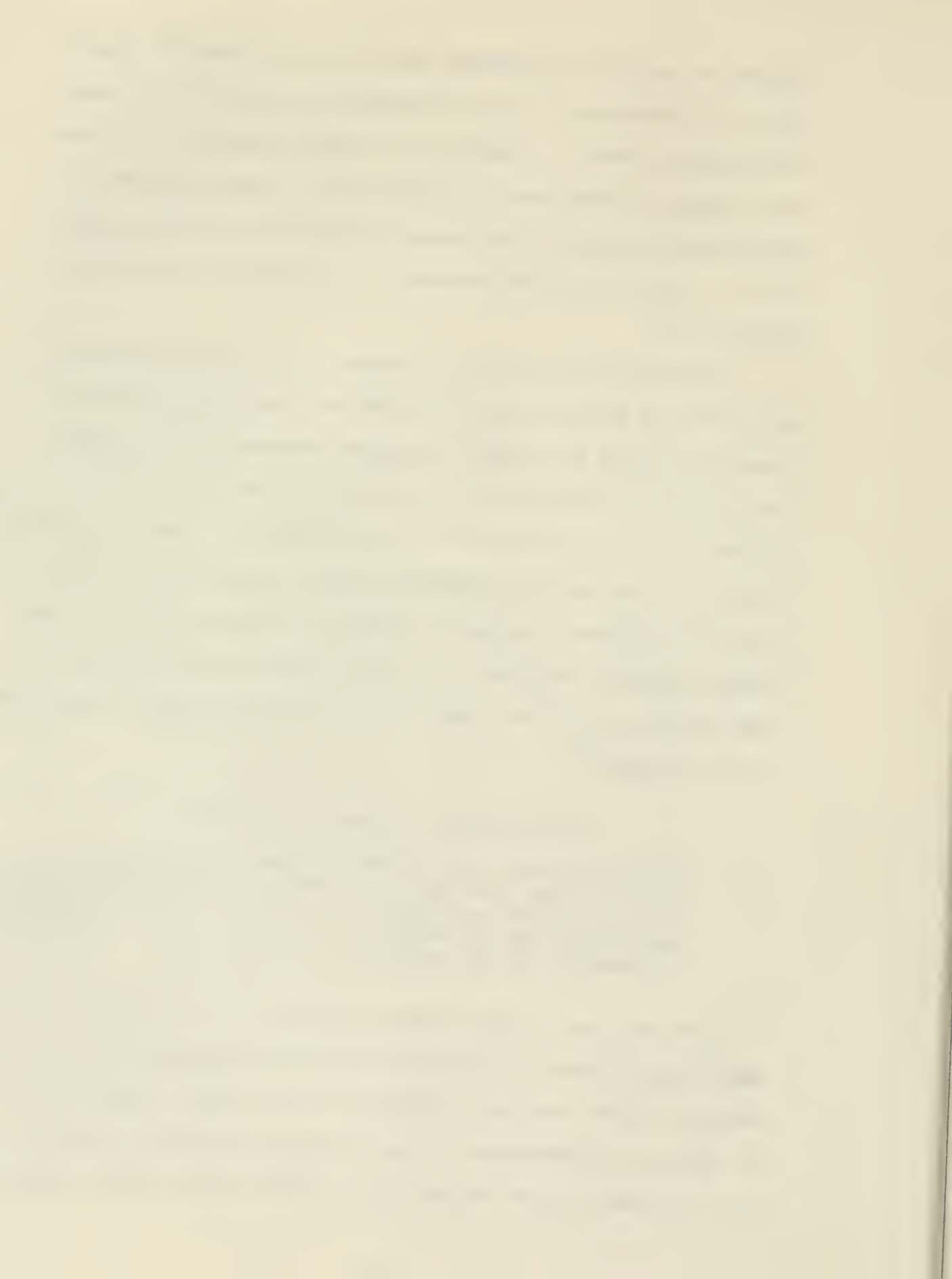
taste" to build a greenhouse and take up botany.⁵² Surely this was considered a sign of achievement and Morris was undoubtedly proud to describe "a large greenhouse with two hot houses as wings each 50 feet long, a Gardeners House, Coal Houses, proper Fireplaces, Flues and everything necessary ... by far the compleatest of anything of the kind in America."⁵³

The business ledgers of Robert Morris were studied in an effort to discover any information pertaining to the greenhouses and any other pertinent information regarding the Hills.⁵⁴ The results of this study are included in Appendix C. The ledgers in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania begin in 1791, twenty years after Morris's original purchase. However, there are still some useful entries that refer to late payments made for work done earlier. For our study, the most important of these is the following:⁵⁵

Philadelphia August 31st 1792

.184	Sundry Accounts Dr. to Wm. Stiles - Stone Cutter	
.242	Estate called the Hills for sundry stone work done by him at the Hot and Green Houses from October 1784 to December 1785 p. Accot.	L458..9..1
	for amount of his account to January 1786	188.17.11

As this is a rather long period, over one year, and it specifically mentions the hot- and green-houses, it is conceivable that this is the time of the original construction of the said greenhouse. Unfortunately, at this time there are no other records known which would back up this theory.



However, there seems to have been a flurry of activity again in the last half of the year 1791 [see Appendix C]. Entries specifically mentioning the hot house include one for "Iron Work done at the Hot House at the Hills from August to November 1791,"⁵⁶ for "glazing the Hot & Green House Windows &ca to 31st December 1791,"⁵⁷ and for "Halling Bricks to hot house at the Hills," paid on June 25th, 1792.⁵⁸

Other entries pertaining to the Hills without specifying the hot house, but which are most probably for the same project include the following:⁵⁹

Philadelphia November 26th 1791

.463	Expenses 1791	paid W. Wickershams Accot.	
		for halling bricks to Hills	10..19..4
		paid for Glasses &ca	1..17..6
		paid J. Wilson for Carpenters work	11..3..0
		paid J. McCullocks Acct. for Lumber	
		used at do.	12.10.10
		paid J. Walters bill for sand sent	
		to the Hills	4..19..-
		paid Mrs. Morris to pay Rich. Humphreys	
		for Glasses	-..8..4

Philadelphia December 24th 1791

-paid	Wm. Lanes bill for 184 bushs. Lime sent to	
	the Hills	12..5..4
Richard Mosely Carpenter	paid him on accot. of	
	work at the Hills	7..10..-

Philadelphia January 7th 1792

-paid	Jacob Graffs bill for Bricks used at the Hills	5.11.0
-------	--	--------

Philadelphia Novembr. 24th 1792

Sundry Accounts Dr. to Wm. Stiles Stone Cutter
Estate called the Hills

for amount of work done there 7..19..0

Philadelphia January 5th 1793

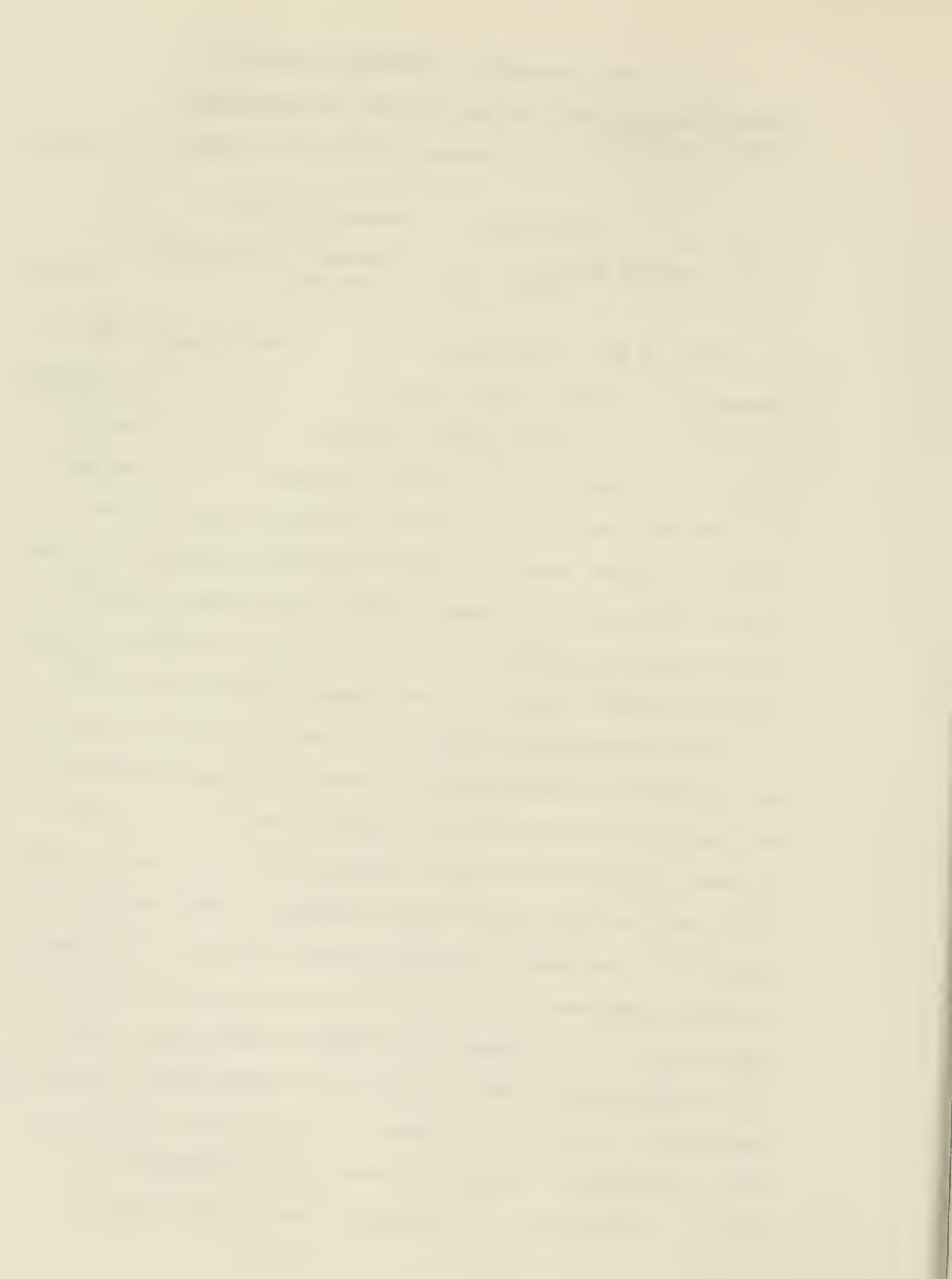
Estate called the Hills paid [Paxton & Richadson
accot. for Ironmongery]

1..1..2

One of the most revealing is for "Bricklayers and Labourers," a total of 407 days work at the Hills, "Commencing 23d July and ending 10th December 1791," paid March 11th, 1793. There are also more payments for Carpenter's work (March 19th, 1793), Lumber and Bricks (April 18th, 1793), and Lime "used by Burton Wallace [Bricklayer] at the Hills in February and March Last" (April 29th, 1793).⁶⁰ A later entry on August 8th of 1798 lists a payment to George Ludlam Plumber, "his bill for glass, Lead &c in 1793."⁶¹

Considering these entries as a whole, one might very well reach the conclusion that there was a major expansion project at the greenhouse in the last half of 1791. The payment to the stone cutter (7.19.0) is significantly less than that for the bricklayers (148.18.3). This fact may justifiably be used to undergird the idea that the majority of the greenhouse wings were built of brick, or that Morris was having a new furnace/flue system installed, or both.

Later entries indicate further construction. One dated April 11th, 1796, is a payment to B. Wallace, bricklayer, "for work done at the Green House & Farm House."⁶² Two others, both entered on November 25th, 1797, indicate



"Carpenters Work done at the Green House, Wings, Kitchen &c" and "Plaistering the roofs of the Green House Wings, 180 yards"⁶³ Was Morris merely sprucing the place up in anticipation of its sale, or was he preparing to move into the Green House to avoid creditors? The reference to "Plaistering the roofs of the Green House Wings" could mean the two large rooms described in the "Schedule of Property", and located on the north side of the hot house wings. Since these rooms were probably built to be utility rooms (potting, etc.) for the hothouses, there would have been no reason to finish the ceilings. If Morris was preparing to use the complex as more than a greenhouse, it is reasonable to consider that he would have taken over the gardener's quarters and finished off additional available space. This then would have been transformed into his "Castle Defiance" during those bleak days preceding imprisonment.⁶⁴

The Bankruptcy.

I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills,
from whence cometh my help. -Psalm 121.1

In June of 1797 Robert Morris "paid hire of horse & cart & men moving"⁶⁵ He took occupancy of a dwelling owned by David Allison, location unknown. A journal entry on July 30th, 1797 refers to "sundry carpenters work done by said [Henry] Holdship to the house I now occupy which said Allison agreed to allow out of the rent of said House

...."⁶⁶ He apparently intended to stay there for a while; however, Morris had over-extended himself financially with land speculations and now his creditors were moving in. Morris sought refuge at the Hills, "bidding defiance to the sheriff and constable."⁶⁷ In a letter from the Hills to his business partner John Nicholson on September 6th, 1797, Morris writes:

My Chestnut Street House & Lot, these grounds (the Hills) & some Ground Rents are advertised by Mr. Baker for Sale on the 15th inst. and what I am to do, I am at a Loss ... it is of little consequence whether I am taken or not, as yet I am furnished with victuals as formerly by Jenny & a black Cook who does not come into the House neither does any others except my own Family & such Persons as I send for⁶⁸

Morris attempted to obtain loans from old business associates, but to no avail, as illustrated by a letter to Nicholson written at the Hills on October 15th 1797:

I was this forenoon at the Butchers Arms where I met with Mess's Pratt, Ashley, Francis, Baker and (?) Fox ... I found these Gentlemen deliberating and observed that all their measures tended to guard against advance of Money and to keep the Commissioners, endorsers, Carroll and all at Bay, preferring to risque the Sacrifice of our property by means of forced sales to rescuing of it by an advance of the Sums necessary to save it.⁶⁹

Little did Morris realize that Pratt would be one of those purchasing some of that property at the "forced sales". The creditors and presumably the sheriff were also in pursuit of John Nicholson. Writing from the Hills on

December 21st, 1797, Morris tells Nicholson:

I wish you was here now I have a fine Fire,
and the Night is so Cold that the Devil himself
would not turn out to catch you going Home.

Good Heavens what Vultures men are in re-
gard to each other, I never in the days of pros-
perity took advantage of any Mans distresses and
I suppose what I now experience is to serve as a
lesson whereby to see the folly of Humane &
Generous Conduct.⁷⁰

One author summed up the situation of Morris's self-
imposed exile, writing that, "Protected by his faithful
gardener, James, and his dogs, he remained at the Hills
until matters became hopeless and he gave himself up."⁷¹ "I
shall now prepare for Pruen Street" wrote Morris from
the Hills on February 5th, 1798. Two days later, still at
the Hills, Morris writes Nicholson revealing some of his
anxieties about the situation:

... is there any chance of saving my Furni-
ture from the Sheriff & my Person from Jail or
are those things Fixed? ... P.S. I have just re-
ceived your letter of yesterday and its enclo-
sures and I read Pruen Street in every line.⁷²

Robert Morris was committed to Debtor's Prison, where
he would remain for three and 1/2 years.⁷³ He wrote to
Nicholson on February 21st, 1798, from the prison on Prune
(now Locust) Street, saying, "My Little Book of Suits is yet
at the Hills as are a Number of Books and Papers which must
come here when I have a place in which they can be
placed"⁷⁴

The Hills was sold at auction on March 15, 1799 [see Appendix D], "at the suit of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company,"⁷⁵ to whom he had mortgaged his property on October 13th, 1794, as stated on the mortgage document, discovered during this study, at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The site had been subdivided into lots, and two of them - those containing the farmhouse and greenhouse complexes - were bought by Henry Pratt. As if to officially complete the transaction, on August 25th, 1799, Morris recorded in his Ledger that he had received on May 9th \$750.00 from Henry Pratt for the greenhouse plants.⁷⁶ At the time, this sum was quite a bit of money, indicating the high value placed on the plants in the greenhouse.

Morris was released from Debtor's Prison in 1801 after the passage of the United States Bankruptcy Act of 1800.⁷⁷ He died on May 8th, 1806. In his will, written a couple of years earlier, Morris states his case thusly:

Here I have to express my regret at having lost a very large fortune aquired by honest industry, which I had long hoped and expected to enjoy with my family during my long life, and then to distribute it among those of them that should outlive me. Fate has determined otherwise, and we must submit to the decree, which I have endeavored to do with patience and fortitude.⁷⁸

The Gardeners.

Robert Morris employed some very notable gardeners at The Hills. One of the most notable was David Landreth, a



native of Haggerston in Northumberland County, England, who is said to have emigrated to Canada in 1781.⁷⁹ He then came to Philadelphia in 1783, where three years later he started a nursery and seed business along with his brother Cuthbert.⁸⁰ The D. & C. Landreth Nursery would prove to be an outstanding establishment later, in the first half of the 19th century. In 1804 or 1805, David Landreth "obtained from the Lewis and Clark expedition seed of Osage Orange from which was grown a number of trees."⁸¹

David Landreth is first mentioned in the Morris ledgers studied in an entry on November 26th, 1791, and he appears to have been in the regular employ of Morris until March 19th, 1796. During this time there are numerous references to various items being delivered to D. Landreth; "Flower Potts", "Watering Potts", "2 Barrow", "Cedar Tubs for the Greenhouse", "iron bound Buckets", "4 large Elm Trees", "fruit Trees", and large quantities of "Dung" among them.⁸² David Landreth seems to have been the head gardener, with references made to "sundry Labourers wages paid by him..."⁸³ A business appears to have been run out of The Hills, with David Landreth selling items at market. References cite him as owing "for amot. of sundries sold by him from my Garden and Greenhouse at the Hills"⁸⁴

Cuthbert Landreth, David's brother, is first mentioned as being paid by his brother on January 12th, 1793.⁸⁵ He is not listed in the ledgers again until April 27th, 1796 when he begins to regularly appear on the payroll until November

25th, 1797. The next entry for Cuthbert Landreth is dated August 28th, 1798, after Robert Morris was imprisoned, and reads as follows:⁸⁶

Cuthbert Landreth Dr. to Sundry Accounts		
Estate the Hills for Sundries sold by him from		
the Garden p. Accot.	L93.15.2 1/2	is \$248.70
for Amot. of Sundries bot. by D. Landreth		
from the Green House		139.85
Robert Morris junr. for amot. Credited for balce.		
due at Morrisville	L42.19.3 1/2	114.57
Estate the Hills Dr. to Cuthbert Landreth for		
what he pd. Labourers &c.		652.25
for his wages from 19 march 1796 to 1st		
March 1797 at L80 p ann.		204.45
for Board Wages at \$2 1/2 p Week		125.--

It appears that both Landreth brothers were involved with properties other than the Hills; Cuthbert is often mentioned in connection with Robert Morris, Jr. at Morrisville, and David is sometimes associated with the Delaware Works.⁸⁷ They may each, at various times, have overseen all gardening at Robert Morris's Philadelphia area properties.

Other gardeners associated with the Hills include F. Gottreu (July 30th to October 9th, 1797), William Read (October 9th to November 25th, 1797) and James Donnelly, who worked from July 1797 to March 1799. Based on journal entries, it would appear that Gottreu, during his brief stay, was head gardener at The Hills, this position then being taken by Donnelly. Both men are listed as having sold plants out of the garden and "employed Labourers for the Garden."⁸⁸

The accounts of both Donnelly and C. Landreth continue into the spring of 1799, a year after Morris's imprisonment, and right up to the time of Pratt's acquisition of the property.

HENRY PRATT

Born on May 14th, 1761, the son of Matthew Pratt, famous Philadelphia portrait painter, Henry Pratt would go on to become a prominent shipping merchant in the first years of the Republic. At an early age, Pratt was involved in the china and crockery trade, and later in the grocery business.⁸⁹ Henry Pratt's insurance records located in the archives of CIGNA, formerly the Insurance Company of North America, were searched for the years 1792 to 1828. While these insurance records do not reveal information concerning Lemon Hill or the greenhouse, they do show us some of the cargoes he had insured with this company. These include tobacco, cotton, white and brown sugars, indigo, cornmeal, pork, hides, wheat, clothing, books and specie (money, specifically coin).⁹⁰

Pratt was an active member of Philadelphian society, reportedly serving as President of the Delaware Fire Company, member of the Chamber of Commerce, a Vestryman of Christ Church, and President of Select Council.⁹¹

Pratt married three times; to Frances Moore in 1778, Elizabeth Dundas in 1785, and to Susannah Care in 1794. By his first two wives he fathered a total of ten children, although five of those, including all of the three named Henry, did not live beyond infancy.⁹²

Henry Simpson, in his Lives of Eminent Philadelphians Now Deceased (Philadelphia, 1859, p.820) stated that "No calamity of trade or commerce unmanned him or threw him upon

a bed of nervous sickness."⁹³ Writing in 1884, Scharf and Westcott describe Henry Pratt in the following manner:

Great perseverance and energy characterized his life, and marked him as a merchant of uncommon and unusual qualities.... Mercantile pursuits were to him a passionate pleasure, and the adventures and speculations which follow unusually attractive. The unlimited credit and confidence which he enjoyed among merchants of the city enabled him to weather all panics and pressures in the money market, and to escape unhurt all the vicissitudes of his long business career.⁹⁴

Henry Pratt died in February of 1838.

Lemon Hill.

Henry Pratt purchased a portion of The Hills at the Sheriff's sale held at the Merchants Coffee House on March 15th, 1799, For this portion containing 42 acres and 93 perches, Pratt paid the sum of \$14,654.22.⁹⁵ This acreage is the site of Morris's farmhouse/garden/greenhouse complex. Pratt would make it into "one of the most elegant seats on this continent ... adorned with all that a refined taste could suggest or a liberal hand supply."⁹⁶ He renamed the estate "Lemon Hill."

Pratt and Morris were presumably well acquainted prior to this purchase. They were both members of Christ Church and had actually had some business dealings in the past.⁹⁷

It has been suggested that "the purchase of the Hills was possibly nothing more than an investment."⁹⁸ One relatively recent writer expressed the following opinion:

When Henry Pratt bought the estate ... one would have thought he purposed maintaining it as a summer retreat from the city where he already had a fine house on Fourth Street, but in the close to two score years of his ownership he never seems to have resided there but only to have maintained it and developed it as a horticultural show-place.⁹⁹

If this is so, then why did Henry Pratt build the present Lemon Hill mansion? Also, if this was strictly an investment, 37 years seems to be quite a long time to tie up capital.

One piece of possible supportive evidence as to the date of construction of the house consists of a tin rain-water conductor head found in the attic of the mansion in 1962, which has the date 1800 worked into the front. There are other examples of this practice, which had precedent in England, the detail being added when a building had reached a completed form.¹⁰⁰ However, it would seem that this evidence alone is rather circumstantial; there is no guarantee that simply because it was found in this attic that it was originally installed on this structure. This object could have been left there by a subsequent tenant who collected tin or architectural artifacts or the like.

Even so, we can confidently date the construction of the Lemon Hill mansion to 1799-1800. The record of the United States Direct Tax of 1798 contains a section headed "Taken Since the Assessment" in which is described as belonging to Pratt a two story stone dwelling house, 54 feet by 36 feet, with piazza 14 by 35, with a total evaluation of \$10,000.00.¹⁰¹

The Grounds.

We are fortunate that, while there are no known drawings or plans of the grounds themselves during Henry Pratt's time, we do possess a number of detailed descriptions of the property. The Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who visited in 1825, gives the following account of Lemon Hill, with an unexpected twist:

It is situated upon a rocky peninsula, formed by the Schuylkill, immediately above the Waterworks. The soil consists mostly of quartz and clay. The owner seldom comes there, and this is easy to be perceived, for instead of handsome grass-plots you see potatoes and turnips planted in the garden. The trees, however, are very handsome, mostly chestnut, and some hickory. I also observed particularly two large and strong tulip trees; the circumference of one was fifteen feet. In the hothouses was a fine collection of exotic plants; some of the order Euphorbia from South America; also a few palm trees. The gardener, an Englishman by birth, seemed to be well acquainted with his plants. Through a hydraulic machine the water is brought up from the river into several basins, and thence forced into the hothouses. There was also in the garden a mineral spring of a ferruginous quality.¹⁰²

The eyewitnesses tend to emphasize different aspects of the grounds, whether they are a subject of particular interest or merely what was seen. The Duke noticed the potatoes and turnips, but seemed particularly interested in the trees that were on the property and in the greenhouse. The next writer, Benjamin Covington Wailes of Natchez, seemed taken by the water features and structures in the garden, as well as a few of the outstanding plants. His account while on a tour of the area in 1829 is as follows:

The scenery arrond the water works, & especially from the Basins, is extremely fine. You have in view the greater part of the City, the two Schuylkill bridges, a large extent of beautiful Country beyond the Schuylkill spotted with buildings & embelished with gardens, pleasure gronds & spotted over with beautiful evergreens. ... But the most enchanting prospect is towards the grand pleasure grove & green house of a Mr. Prat[t], a gentleman of fortune, and to this we next proceeded by a circuitous rout, passing in view of the fish ponds, bowers, rustic retreats, summer houses, fountains, grotto, &c., &c. The grotto is dug in a bank [and] is of circular form, the side built up of rock and arched over head, and a number of Shells. A dog of natural size carved out of marble sits just within the entrance, the guardian of the place. A narrow aperture lined with a hedge of arbor vitae leads to it. Next is a round fish pond with a small fountain playing in the pond. An Oval & several oblong fish ponds of larger size follow, & between the two last is an artificial cascade. Several summer houses in rustic style are made by nailing bark on the outside & thaching the roof. There is also a rustic seat built in the branches of a tree, & to which a flight of steps ascend [a tree-house!]. In one of the summer houses is a Spring with seats arrond it. The houses are all embelished with marble busts of Venus, Apollo, Diana and a Bacanti. One sits on an Island on the fish pond. All the ponds filled with handsome coloured fish.

The grounds are planted with a variety of shrubbery & evergreens of various kinds of the pine & fir, and the hot house is said to be the largest in the US. It is filled to overflowing with the choicest Exotics: the Chaddock Orange of different kinds & the Lemon loaded with fruit. There are two coffee trees with their berries. Some few shrubs were in flower & others seeded, & I was politely furnished with a few seed of 2 varieties of flowers (Myrtle & an accacia). In front of the hot house, one at each end, is a Lion of marble, well executed, & a dog in front. On the roof is a range of marble busts.¹⁰³

The fact that Mr. Wailes visited on December 29th could have influenced his observations. He would have noticed the

evergreens and the structures because the deciduous trees and shrubs would have been bare, and flowers would obviously have been missing. How impressive the greenhouse must have been, with those mentioned exotic tropical plants and flowering shrubs. It must have been a mild winter, as one gets the idea from the description that the fountains were operating and the fishponds with their "handsome coloured fish" were not frozen.

There is yet another description of the grounds, this from a visit in July of 1830. In that year, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society appointed a committee to visit gardens and nurseries in the Philadelphia area. Because this was a committee of the Horticultural Society, they were naturally interested primarily in the plant material, as the following report, illustrating the garden in its summer splendor, indicates:

LEMON HILL, ESTATE OF HENRY PRATT

This beautiful garden, so creditable to the owner, and even to the city of Philadelphia, is kept in perfect order at a great expense. Few strangers omit paying it a visit, a gratification which is afforded to them in the most liberal manner by the proprietor. Nor can any person of taste contemplate the various charms of this highly improved spot, without being in rapture with the loveliness of nature- everywhere around him, so chastely adorned by the hand of man.

Undoubtedly this is the best kept garden in Pennsylvania, and when associated with the green and hot house department, may be pronounced unrivalled in the Union. The gravel walks, espaliers, plants, shrubs, mounds, and grass plats, are dressed periodically and minutely.

... Along the walks, the flower borders are interspersed with Thunbergias, Eccremocarpus, Chelonias, Mimosas, &c. The Laurustinus, sweet Bay, English Laurel, Rosemary, Chinese privet, Myrtle, Tree Sage and South Sea Tea, stand among them, and bear the winter with a little straw covering. Even the Verbena triphylla, or Aloysia Citriodora, has survived through our cold season in Mr. Pratt's city garden; seven of these plants are evergreens, and if they become inured to our climate, they will add greatly to our ornamental shrubs.

The treasures contained in the hot and green houses are numerous. Besides a very fine collection of Orange, Lemon, Lime, Citron, Shaddock, Bergamot, Pomgranate and Fig trees in excellent condition and full of fruit, we notice with admiration the many thousand of exotics to which Mr. Pratt is annually adding. The most conspicuous among these, are the tea tree; the coffee tree - loaded with fruit; the sugar cane; the pepper tree; Banana, Plantain, Guva, Cherimona, Ficus, Mango, the Cacti in great splendour, some 14 feet high, and a gigantic Euphorbia Trigonia - 19 years old, and 13 feet high. The green Houses are 220 feet long by 16 broad; exhibiting the finest range of glass for the preservation of plants, on this continent.

Colonel Perkins, near Boston, has, it is true, a grapery and peach Espalier, protected by 330 feet of glass, yet as there are neither flues nor foreign plants in them, they cannot properly be called green houses, whereas Mr. Pratt's are furnished with the rarest productions of every clime, so that the committee places the conservatory of Lemon Hill at the very head of all similar establishments in this country.

There are some pretty bowers, summer houses, grottos and fish ponds in this garden - the latter well stored with gold and silver fish. The mansion house is capacious and modern, and the prospects, on all sides, extremely beautiful. In landscape gardening, water and wood are indispensable for picturesque effect; and here they are found distributed in just proportions with hill and lawn and buildings of architectural beauty, the whole scene is cheerfully animated by the brisk commerce of the river, and constant movement in the busy neighbourhood of Fairmount.

An engine for raising water to the plant houses, is sometimes put in operation. Mr.

Pratt placed it here at a cost of three thousand dollars. The vegetable garden is well kept and is of suitable size. For many years the chief gardener was assisted by eleven or twelve labourers, he now employs only six; probably owing to the finished condition to which the proprietor has brought his grounds. The whole plot may contain about 20 acres; Mr. Pratt has owned it 30 years or more. The superintendent aided by the liberal spirit of that gentleman, conducts his business with skill and neatness, and may challenge any garden for minute excellence or general effect.¹⁰⁴

The committee report is significant to this study in a number of ways. It has given the dimensions of the greenhouse, "220 feet long by 16 broad," which is probably the structure at its largest. This report also illustrates the fact that Pratt had ample opportunity to collect exotic plant materials from around the world due to his shipping business. The description given above is indeed an invaluable resource when researching and discussing the plants located inside the greenhouse and outside in the garden. Indeed, many of these specimens are among those listed in a catalogue of the green and hot house plants sold at auction at Lemon Hill in June of 1838 [see Appendix E], five months after Pratt's death, but two years after he had sold the property.

This catalogue of June 1838 indicates that, in addition to a vast array of different exotics, the greenhouse held huge collections of roses, carnations, geraniums, camellias, and citrus (lemon, orange and lime of sundry varieties), as well as large quantities of aloes, myrtles, primroses, cactus and hydrangeas, and a number of coffee trees.¹⁰⁵

One other reference to the grounds of Lemon Hill at the time of Pratt's ownership goes beyond a physical description of the property, crediting Pratt's endeavors with having a positive effect on the populace of Philadelphia. This passage is from none other than ^{Andrew} Alexander Jackson Downing himself, in his Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, the first American treatise on landscape gardening. Writing in 1841, Downing states the following:

Lemon Hill, half a mile above the Fairmount water-works of Philadelphia, was, 20 years ago, the most perfect specimen of the geometric mode in America, and since its destruction by the extension of the city, a few years since, there is nothing comparable with it, in that style, among us. All the symmetry, uniformity, and high art of the old school, were displayed here in artificial plantations, formal gardens with trellises, grottoes, spring-houses, temples, statues, and vases, with numerous ponds of water, jets-d'eau, and other water-works, parterres and an extensive range of hothouses. The effect of this garden was brilliant and striking; its position, on the lovely banks of the Schuylkill, admirable; and its liberal proprietor, Mr. Pratt, by opening it freely to the public, greatly increased the popular taste in the neighborhood of that city.¹⁰⁶

Considered to be the "father of American landscape design," Downing had written and contrasted the past and present of garden design, and had at his command a wealth of examples to utilize. As an outstanding example of the older, geometric mode, he chose Lemon Hill. That Downing would be impressed enough with the facilities at Lemon Hill, although of the "old" style, to include a description in his Treatise is significant. Downing's praise of Mr. Pratt for opening his grounds to the public foreshadows the rise of

public pleasure grounds. Both Downing and the Committee from the Horticultural Society, ten years earlier, gave credit to Pratt's horticultural achievement, and to his generosity in allowing visitors, for elevating and inspiring the public of Philadelphia.

Nurseries.

If "Pratt's Gardens," as Lemon Hill was called, influenced the public toward horticultural endeavors, as Mr. Downing stated, then this influence also affected the nursery businesses that flourished during this period. People needed a source of the plant materials and gardening supplies necessary to create their own inspired garden. New species were being introduced at an ever increasing rate, and the public turned to the local nurseries for enlightenment. Among these establishments were the prominent horticultural gardens of Landreth, Buist, McArran and others.¹⁰⁷ In order to meet this growing interest in plants of tropic or semi-tropic origin, these growers made many introductions into the local market; among them daturas, acacias, correas, erythrinas, hoyas, cacti, crassula, ficus, eutaxia, ardisias, and ruellias.¹⁰⁸

The three nurseries cited above are particularly notable as each of the owners had worked at some time at Lemon Hill. Thus, Lemon Hill had far-reaching importance for horticulture in the city and in the region. Cuthbert and David Landreth have already been noted in connection with Robert

Morris at the Hills. John McArran is credited with the design of the grounds of Henry Pratt's estate. According to the aforementioned committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, "To Mr. M'Arran's science and taste as a landscape gardener, Mr. Pratt is mainly indebted for the decorations of Lemon-Hill."¹⁰⁹ McArran had allegedly been gardener for William Hamilton at the Woodlands for seven years,¹¹⁰ and opened his Botanic Garden and Nursery around 1820 or 1821. Located on the south side of Arch Street between 17th and 18th Streets, this business is said to have covered 4 acres and contained gravelled walks, a large selection of plants, and a greenhouse of 102 feet in length.¹¹¹ It is reported that "evening entertainments were offered in his long and spacious hot-houses."¹¹²

Perhaps the most renowned of Pratt's gardeners was Robert Buist, born near Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1805, and trained at the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens and at "one of the most famous gardening establishments in England," Elvaston Castle.¹¹³ Buist came to America in 1828 at the age of 23, whereupon he began to work at the nursery of David Landreth. For what must have been a short period of time Buist was employed by Henry Pratt at Lemon Hill, being present at the time of the visit by the Committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, which commented in their report, "... we are greatly indebted to an able gardiner, Mr. Buist, for his industry, constant attendance, and intelligence, in noting on the spot, whatever seemed worthy of the Society's

attention."¹¹⁴ In this same year (1830), Buist formed a partnership with a local florist, Thomas Hibbert. Together they purchased M'Mahons nursery¹¹⁵ and began what would become an immense nursery and greenhouse business at 140 South Twelfth Street in Philadelphia.¹¹⁶ An 1846 lithograph by Alfred Hoffs (fig. 6), in the collection of the Library Company of Philadelphia, "shows the long ranges of Buist's greenhouses and hot bed frames."¹¹⁷

To better educate the public in horticultural matters, Hibbert and Buist authored several books on horticulture, among them The American Flower Garden Directory (1832), which includes full lists of the flowers in fashion and under cultivation at the time of Pratt's achievements; thus Buist's work would be of more than cursory interest in the study of the identity of plants used at Lemon Hill. Hibbert and Buist also co-authored The Rose Manual (1844) and The Family Kitchen Gardener (1847).¹¹⁸ In a publication of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the writings of Buist and Hibbert are credited with having "filled a need in the developing of American horticulture as evidenced by the number of times they were reprinted."¹¹⁹

The last head gardener at Lemon Hill was Peter Mackenzie, "an acknowledged master, winning for Mr. Pratt, among many other awards, prizes from the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for the first mango exhibited and for a splendid specimen of poinsettia with bracts twenty inches across."¹²⁰

Henry Pratt, Robert Buist and John McArran were frequent contributors to the exhibitions of the Horticultural Society which began those annual events in 1829. Reports on those exhibitions were studied, revealing numerous references to the plant contributions of these men and to prizes often awarded for outstanding horticultural achievements.¹²¹ In other words, there is no doubt that the horticultural activities at Lemon Hill went beyond the private sphere and were an influence also on the public level.

Public Access.

In addition to the specialized horticultural activities having an impact upon Philadelphia horticulture, the public at large was definitely influenced as well by the site of Lemon Hill itself. Henry Pratt was known to allow the public to have access to his beautiful pleasure grounds, admission granted by ticket. The local populace, as well as foreign guests and out-of-town visitors, apparently went out of their way to catch a glimpse of "the most elaborate and beautiful complex of gardens and grottos in Pennsylvania."¹²² An English traveller wrote the following diary entry on June 29th, 1819:

Visited Lemon Hill, the seat of J. Pratt, Esq. The gardens of this gentleman are finely situated, and laid out with superior taste - a little paradise. It is one of the grand resorts of fashionable company in summer. These obtain admission by a ticket from the proprietor or his select friends - none without - and yet they are most crowded in fine weather.¹²³

Whether these tickets were difficult to obtain is not actually known at this time. Most reports state the liberal nature of Mr. Pratt's indulgence, and yet there is one who said that "the grounds were kept strictly secluded except to the favored few who received the privilege of visiting it, and although it was a place much talked of, it was very little known."¹²⁴

In any case, by allowing admission to the grounds of Lemon-Hill, Henry Pratt began a tradition of public access which continues, in the form of Fairmount Park, to this very day. Writing in 1856, Charles Keyser was aware of the significance of this site when he stated that "...under Mr. Pratt's care it retained that elegance and luxury which, up to a period comparatively recent, rendered it, as 'Pratt's Garden', the pride and pleasure of our citizens."¹²⁵

FAIRMOUNT PARK

The accounts of the Lemon Hill estate after the death of Henry Pratt are rather sketchy and full of misinformation. Most reports state that Henry Pratt sold the estate to Isaac S. Lloyd, a speculating developer, who reportedly proceeded to demolish "all that half a century of care had created."¹²⁶ In reality, The property was sold to Knowles Taylor, a merchant of New York City, on February 29th, 1836, for the sum of \$225,000.¹²⁷ A map in the possession of the Fairmount Park Commission titled "Plan of Fairmount Docks" shows this and surrounding land laid out with streets and a grid pattern of lots and canals (fig. 7). The area immediately around the mansion house and greenhouse, both shown on the plan, makes up a lot as large as six of the typical lots, and contains the name of Knowles Taylor. As one of the lot lines runs through the greenhouse, it would appear that Mr. Taylor was party to the proposed dissection of the estate. Thankfully this plan was never put into effect, possibly due to the financial panic in 1837.

Because of the failure of Mr. Knowles to make payments on the property, it was once again sold at sheriff's sale on September 12th, 1840. It was purchased by Henry J. Williams in trust for the Bank of the United States.¹²⁸ A few years later this bank was heavily in debt, and Lemon Hill estate was "exposed at peremptory sale" on the 21st of November, 1843.¹²⁹

At about this same time, concerns were being voiced on the maintainance of the purity of the city's water supply, which was obtained from the Schuylkill River downstream from Lemon Hill at the Water Works. The prospect of the land being subdivided and covered with factories caused understandable concern among some farsighted individuals in Philadelphia. It was argued in 1843 that the possession of Lemon Hill by the City "may prove the means of more effectually protecting the basin at Fairmount from the introduction of substances more or less prejudicial to our community."¹³⁰ Finally, after receiving numerous petitions and upon the recommendation of the College of Physicians, the estate was purchased for the sum of \$75,000, the final exchange occuring on July 24th, 1844.¹³¹ In 1855 one writer looking back at this monumental decision, gives it the following significance:

The City Councils of 1843 have laid us under many obligations. With a just appreciation of the wants of this large city they secured for us, and those who are to come after us, that beautiful piece of land known as Lemon Hill. No act of city legislation, from the time of Penn till this day, will afford more heartfelt pleasure to those who are to follow us, than this purchase of Lemon Hill for the public use.¹³²

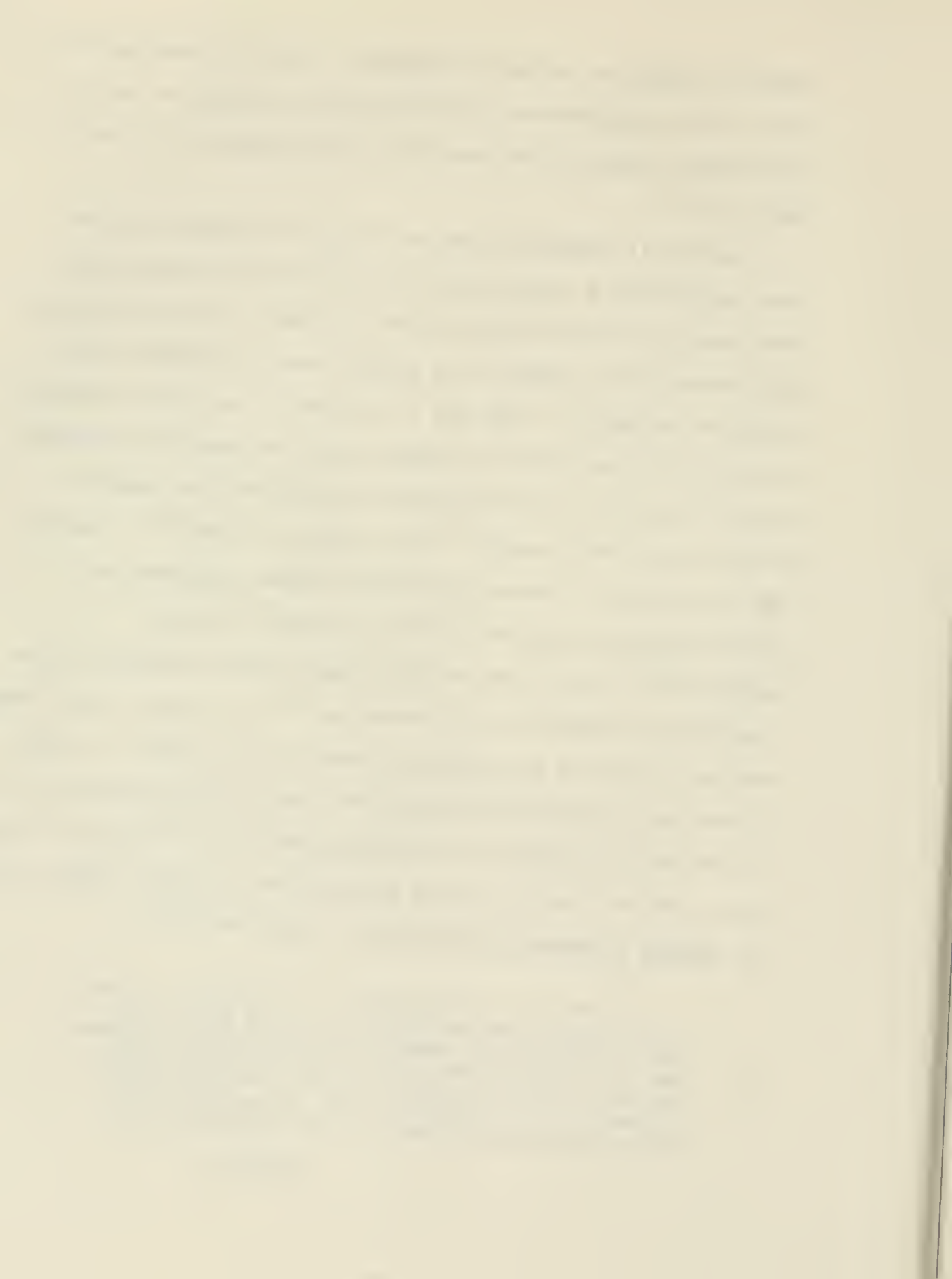
As this was occurring, others were seeing a greater value associated with this property than merely protecting the water supply. The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society presented to Councils a communication suggesting the establishment of a garden at Lemon Hill. It was referred to a

special committee and never acted on. "By this neglect the city lost the opportunity of preserving the spot in much of the beauty which it had attained in the hands of its early owners."¹³³

And so it happened that the idea of creating a garden spot where such a magnificent horticultural endeavor had once stood, was shelved for over a decade. In the meantime, the grounds were leased at a yearly rent of \$600.00; said lease being made in 1847 for a period of ten years, subject to the provision that the lessee would "surrender possession of the premises if the City should dedicate the same to public use, upon receipt of six months' notice."¹³⁴ During the time of this lease, the estate became something of a public resort, being called by the name "Pratt's Gardens."¹³⁵ From 1847 to 1854 "huge stone icehouses" were reportedly operated on the property.¹³⁶ For many years, the mansion house and surrounding grounds were leased as a beer garden, which is said to have been a very popular spot with the German population of Philadelphia.¹³⁷ At the end of his lease, under-tenant P. Zaiss placed the following notice in the Sunday Dispatch on September 16th, 1855:¹³⁸

Lemon Hill, Lemon Hill. - Farewell. - The Public House on Lemon Hill, with a great Sour Krout Lunch, will take place on Monday, September 17, 1855, on account of establishing new business. The lunch will be served up from 1 o'clock till 3 o'clock, P.M. Lager Beer and other refreshments are all of the best kind.

P.Zaiss



By the time the tenants were given notice in 1855, a great deal of destruction had apparently taken place on this once beautiful spot. Charles S. Keyser, writing in 1856, gives the following account:

... at the end of this time [the tenant's tenure], by neglect, by fire and by wanton destruction, this place, the abode of a once princely luxury, had fallen into ruin; where beautiful hothouses filled with rare exotics overlooked the river, only falling walls blackened by fire remained; the shrubbery had been destroyed, the little bark grotto over the spring had decayed; and the ponds once filled with the gold fish had become loathsome with slime; only the grand old tulip trees remained, and the pines which stood as they still stand today, silent sentinels around the deserted mansion¹³⁹

When their "great icehouses of stone" had fallen into ruin, it is reported that they simply built new ones in other places, "thus they added cumbrous buildings to ruins."¹⁴⁰

During this period of leasing by the city, there were some attempts to inspire enthusiasm for the idea of establishing a public park. While the city was debating whether to subdivide the property or fashion it into a cemetery,¹⁴¹ a resolution was offered by Mr. Job R. Tyson in 1849 "for the appointment of a Joint Special Committee of three members each Council, to consider the expediency of appropriating the grounds of the Lemon Hill property to a company of gentlemen for enclosure and improvement as a Public Promenade."¹⁴² This consideration was postponed.

Again, in 1851, the subject was brought up, and Frederick Graff, Superintendent of the Fairmount Water

Works, came up with a plan. In a letter which accompanied the plan Mr. Graff wrote the following:

Herewith please find a sketch of the Lemon Hill Estate and part of Fairmount, laid down with the object of making it available as a Public Park ... The plan proposed, is to lay out the large lot of ground upon the north side of the reservoirs at Fairmount (now unimproved) with roadways forty feet wide, with the view of making it serve as an entrance to the grand park at Lemon Hill. On this latter place it is proposed to construct roads forty feet in width, winding around the elevations of the ground, and the building upon the place, by which means a drive of three or four miles in length could be obtained on Lemon Hill alone.

... [This plan] would bring into use property which is now going to ruin for want of a purpose to which to apply it. The estate cannot be shut in by buildings, and there can be no desire or necessity to run the public streets through it, as undoubtedly would be the case with some of the other properties which have been proposed for parks; it has the benefit of water scenery, and for beauty of situation and natural advantages cannot be excelled.¹⁴³

Indeed, Graff's plan does show a massive quantity of roads winding over the property, reminiscent of a pit of snakes. It was, however, a beginning. There was a growing appreciation of the need for public pleasure grounds, not merely for the beauty and pleasure they could afford, but primarily for the healthful aspects of a visit to the country where the air is unspoiled and exercise is to be gained by traversing the undulating ground. Charles Keyser, trying to muster support for a park in 1856, quotes Lord Chatham, saying, "parks are the lungs of cities." "In a liberal way," Keyser continues, "also our great founder justified the thought, providing in the forest, for his infant city, our

public squares, and struggling against avarice to preserve the green shores of our Delaware."¹⁴⁴

A later writer discussed the issue of clean air, writing that "[t]he constant accumulation of animal and vegetable matter in cities necessarily renders the air impure, and the air being the natural food of the lungs, when vitiated affects the bodily and mental health of the people who are compelled to breathe it."¹⁴⁵ Indeed it would seem that the entire future well-being of the city of Philadelphia depended on the existence of a park for its citizens.

Finally, the relief of the populace was at hand: the Consolidation Act was passed in February of 1854. Besides extending the boundaries of the City to include all of Philadelphia County, the act also provided "that it shall be the duty of the City Councils to obtain, by dedication or purchase, within the limits of the said city, an adequate number of squares or other areas of ground, convenient of access to all its inhabitants, and to lay out and maintain such squares and area of ground as open and public squares for the health and enjoyment of the people forever."¹⁴⁶

This measure met with great approval, causing one writer in 1855 to state the following:

Public attention has recently been aroused to the great importance of parks. Indeed, their necessity for the preservation of the public health and their inestimable value in affording the means of exercise and healthful recreation, is so generally acknowledged throughout the world, that it is difficult to account for the long apathy which existed among our former Councilmen and District Commissioners upon the subject.¹⁴⁷

Now the problem and task of locating the right spot for this park needed to be addressed. Many argued that the land between the Fairmount Water Works (where there was already a public garden) and the northern limits of the Spring Garden Water Works (including the Lemon Hill and Sedgely Estates) would be ideal. Not only would the water supply be protected from contamination, but the citizens would also be furnished with a "large, elegant and central public Park, abounding in natural beauties, with extended lawns, groves, and water scenery, easy of access from all parts of our extended city"¹⁴⁸ There were, however, those with opposing views, as illustrated by an 1854 editorial from the Public Ledger, which stated: "The editor thinks that Lemon Hill is no place for a public park and that for want of population, it will not, for scores of years to come, be of any use to the public for such a purpose."¹⁴⁹

These concerns were paralleled throughout the United States at this time in what amounted to a nationwide Park Movement, the most famous result of which was the establishment of Central Park in New York City.¹⁵⁰

On September 28th, 1855, a resolution proposed by the Committee on City Property was also passed by the Common Council, and Lemon Hill became the seed from which Fairmount Park as we know it today would grow.¹⁵¹ Thus, the preservation and restoration of the site of Lemon Hill is an important aspect of the heritage of Philadelphia.



Design of the Park.

Once Lemon Hill was set aside for a park, it appears that there was a period of time that elapsed before anything was done to improve the property. Nonetheless, the estate was used by various people. There exist references to "an event in which almost the entire German population of the city were participants" This was the musical jubilee, which, in 1857, would begin at the Academy of Music with an oratorio performance "and which, with a ball, parade, a concert, a picnic at Lemon Hill (see fig. 5), and a banquet, was kept up for four days, bringing together many singing societies from the Eastern and Middle States."¹⁵²

Then, in 1859, one year after the Olmsted-Vaux plan for Central Park was adopted, the Sidney & Adams plan for the "Improvement of Fairmount Park" (fig. 8), for which they won a 1st prize award, was adopted by City Councils. In the description of their plan, they discuss the merits of the site for the purposes of a park, as follows:

A Public Park, having for its object the recreation of the citizens, should present the greatest possible contrast to the artificiality of the city, with its straight and closely built up streets. It is fortunate, therefore, that the location and configuration of the land here, is such as to admit of a large number of winding drives and walks, with little expense for cutting or grading; the undulations of the surface being so numerous that the drives and walks may be nearly all hidden from one another, and thus the effect of a park of immense size may be obtained in the comparatively small space allotted to us.

The natural features of the ground are, happily, so park-like already, that little more art is necessary than to complete what is already so perfect in outline; we have therefore avoided everything formal or geometrical, except where some especial object showed it to be desirable.¹⁵³

Sidney & Adams also proposed the introduction of "the greatest variety of trees and shrubs that can be made to serve the purpose of the landscape gardener" for the instruction of the public, adding the advantages of a "popular arboretum."¹⁵⁴ The educational aspect of a public park was taken very seriously in the nineteenth century, the park experience being considered important for both re-creation and education. As for the trees already on the property, they are discussed in the following manner:

The principles we have adopted for our guidance will lead us to preserve the many fine trees already on the ground; (some of them, for instance, specimens of the Celtis occidentalis or "nettle tree", being considered the finest in the State;) we will except only the few that may be in the way of necessary drives, also the fruit trees which age has rendered unsightly [remnants of Morris's garden?], and which might be defaced by the thoughtless for the sake of their fruit.

Even the oval plantation near the large hickory, unsightly as it is in its present condition, we propose to leave; and by adding dwarf evergreens and shrubs inside and outside, so to alter its appearance as to make it one of the most interesting features on the grounds.¹⁵⁵

Other remnants of the old Lemon Hill estate were to be incorporated into this plan. The buildings were seen as an asset to be made "useful and ornamental, without much ex-

pense."¹⁵⁶ The old mansion house was to be restored and dedicated to the public use.¹⁵⁷ "The Terraces to the east of the house [fig. 9], instead of destroying, we propose to turn into an interesting feature not often seen in parks, but which the small instances in Washington and Franklin Squares, show to be highly appreciated by the masses. We mean the introduction of beds of roses and flowering shrubs. These terraces are prettily adapted for this purpose."¹⁵⁸ "The small pond at the foot of the bank [fig. 10] we propose to clean out, wall around, and enlarge slightly; stock it with gold-fish, which always prove to be very attractive, especially to children."¹⁵⁹

This passage refers to the popularity of the "beds of roses and flowering shrubs," or the like, that were so appreciated by the public in Washington and Franklin Squares. Because of the geometrical nature of these squares, they were undoubtedly planted in the geometric mode, the same type used at Lemon Hill by Pratt. It is not unreasonable that the public's appreciation and even the very existence of these plantings are due to the earlier influence of the gardens at Lemon Hill.

Even though the plan of Sidney & Adams was adopted by City Councils on March 3rd, 1859, it appears that not much was done for a while, possibly due to the outbreak of the Civil War. In his diary, Sidney George Fisher gives us a glimpse of the grounds of Lemon Hill on November 21st, 1861:

... drove to Fairmount Park [Lemon Hill and Sedgley]. It is a rolling piece of ground, commanding fine views of the river, but unfortunately has but little timber, that having been cut down some years ago by Isaac Loyd, a speculator who bought one or both these estates. Before that act of vandalism, it was beautifully wooded.

Not much work appears to have been done at the park, except to make some winding drives. A few clumps of trees, most of them evergreens, have been planted, but seem neglected. No work is going on there now, the city finances not being very flourishing during the war.¹⁶⁰

Further Development of Fairmount Park.

As Fairmount Park grew to its present size by subsequent purchases by the City of land on both sides of the Schuylkill River, Lemon Hill was very much a part of the story of that growth. Late in the nineteenth century a music pavilion was built on the site of the old terraced gardens (fig. 11). It was here that, beginning in 1902, the Lemon Hill Association, whose motto was "The Best for the Neediest," held non-sectarian Christian meetings every morning, afternoon and night during the summer months. They also conducted Saturday outings to the grounds of Lemon Hill for poor inner-city children, where they would be served ice cream and told Bible stories.¹⁶¹ Promotional material dated 1911 gives the following account:

Since 1902, Lemon Hill, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa., has been a centre of pleasure and help to thousands of people of all classes. Every year has witnessed an increase in the number of benefactors and beneficiaries who have made this beautiful place (and to many a sacred

spot) the centre of giving and receiving the best things a Heavenly Father has graciously provided for a needy world.¹⁶²

The music pavilion also brought pleasure to thousands of music lovers as the site of band concerts for many years until it burned down in 1936.¹⁶³

Fiske Kimball became the director of the Philadelphia Museum of Art in 1925, and was provided with the "pretty dilapidated neighboring house at Lemon Hill" as a residence. The Kimballs, with the assistance of the Fairmount Park Commission and the Art Museum, "restored and furnished the handsome mansion in eighteenth century style."¹⁶⁴ There Fiske Kimball lived until his death in 1955. Even though both he and his wife, Marie Goebel Kimball, were architectural historians, apparently neither of them ever published any work on Lemon Hill.¹⁶⁵

In 1957, Philadelphia Chapter II of the Colonial Dames of America took over the Lemon Hill mansion as their headquarters, which they have retained to the present time.¹⁶⁶ In 1963 there was some talk of making Lemon Hill the official mayor's mansion, but nothing materialized.¹⁶⁷

The scene thus extolled is obliterated at present among the attractions of a vastly larger domain; but it is well to remember that, near the entrance of Fairmount Park, there is included as a mere contracted nucleus, an earlier masterpiece; a plot which, after having served as an estate for the Revolutionary financier, became in our fathers' youth the most elaborate garden in the country.¹⁶⁸

CHAPTER 2 - THE GREENHOUSE COMPLEX AT LEMON HILL

DOCUMENTATION

A greenhouse is now generally considered an indispensable addition to a garden of any pretension; and, as Cowper says, 'Who loves a garden loves a greenhouse too', for the very efficient reason, that 'there blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug, while the winds whistle and the snows descend.'¹

Agnes Catlow, 1857.

The attempt to reconstruct a garden or a structure should be undertaken with great caution. Arduous research must be performed, both site specific and archival. One must first consider the very basis of preservation theory before one begins any work on the site, in order to avoid mistakes that could be costly in terms of time spent, and irredeemable in terms of material culture lost.

Preservation Theory.

Preservation is often thought of as "management of change."² "Whether directed at an architectural or a landscape feature, the process of management should not destroy or lessen the value of historic fabric as a documentary witness to changes in tastes and styles."³ One must be especially aware of this when dealing with historic landscapes. "A garden is one of the most perishable evidences of a culture"⁴ Not only are you dealing with the site as an artifact, but the basic nature of a garden prescribes

change. Plant materials grow, are altered, and die. Paths and other features sink and are covered over. The weather itself is constantly altering the site, not to mention the effect of human intervention in the initial molding of nature, subsequent changes in styles and taste, and often the intervention of vandalism and/or neglect.

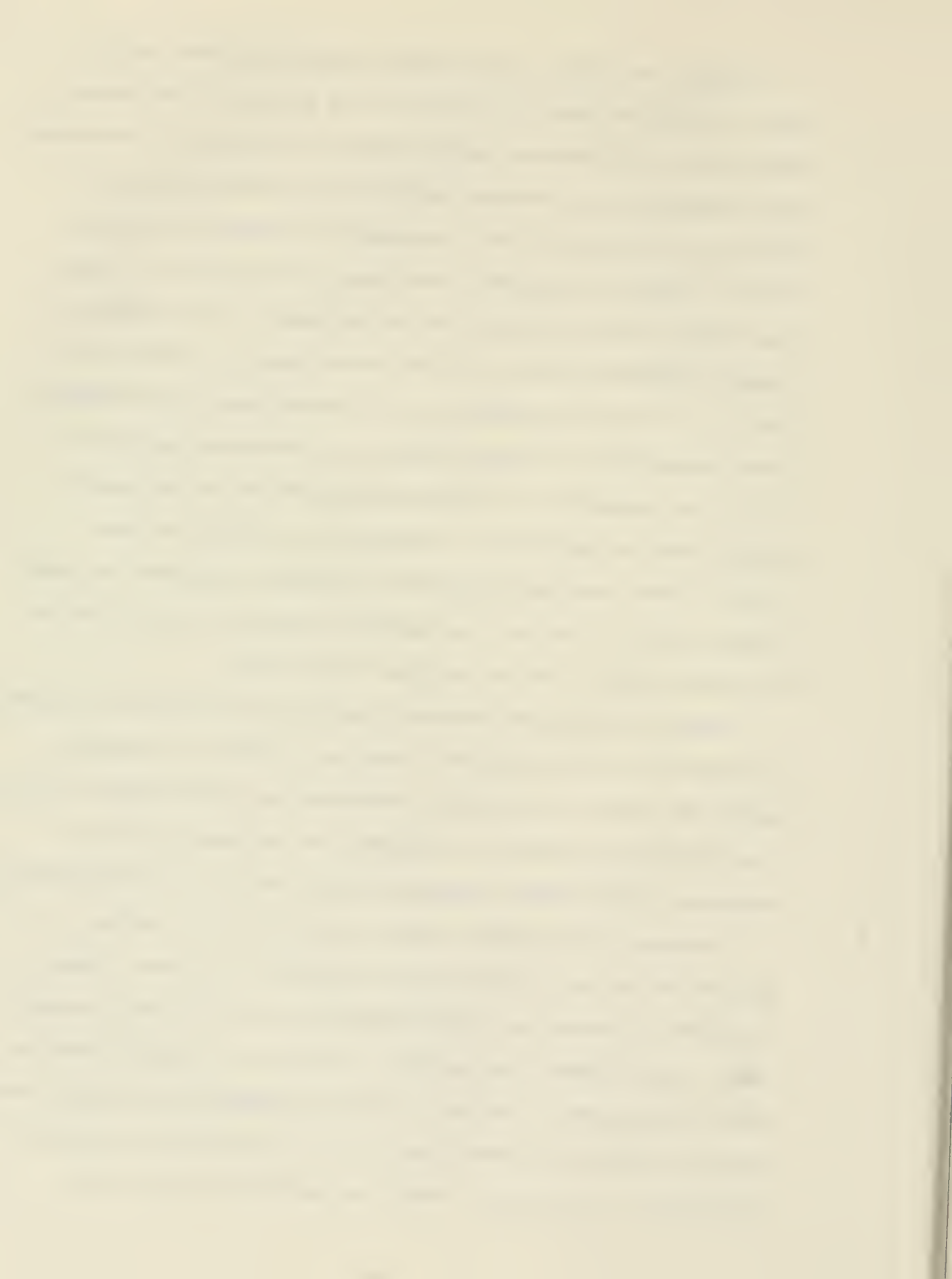
An article in the APT Bulletin states that it is "advisable to document the evolution of an historic garden, to read the contours, and to arrive at solutions which balance the philosophical ideals of conservation and the practical realities of the site."⁵ One important thing to keep in mind is that the role of preservation is to conserve, not to design. The researcher or proponent of the reconstruction should act as conservator, not designer.

One case study may be used to illustrate a number of points. At Belleview Terrace in Kingston, Ontario, there was an attempt in 1967 to restore the garden to the year 1849, the time when Sir John A. MacDonald, Canada's first Prime Minister, lived there.⁶ This attempt seems to have been made without adequate forethought on the part of the undertakers, resulting in "stripping the site of many of its existing features."⁷ A garden was installed with features of the desired time period, but not considering the realities of the site. The worst part of the installation was the destruction of evidence of human interaction with nature over a period of time longer than the selected time period presented.

Later, in 1975, a new project was undertaken, still with the target date of 1849, but the project team "stipulated that the historic authenticity of the period landscape was dependent upon research producing historical data required to reconstruct the landscape environments of that time."⁸ Had this approach been taken originally, at least there would have been more solid evidence in the garden itself regarding that which had been there at that time. Finally, it was concluded that, although the site commemorated MacDonald, its real value as an historic garden is that of a document of a Victorian garden which had been established on the site by a well-to-do family in the 1860s.⁹ That this site-specific evidence had been stripped away in order to return the garden to an earlier period is the unfortunate reality of this case study.

The basic lesson learned from Belleview Terrace is that one must do one's research, learning as much as possible about the site, its history, associations and context. Only then may one proceed, but always with extreme caution, restoring "only those features which could be documented."¹⁰

Research takes many forms, whether for a garden, a structure, or any other type of material culture. This includes information from documentary sources such as paintings, engravings, photographs, and maps. Written descriptions from deeds, diaries, letters, journals, and other accounts of the site itself may yield results. Contemporary writings on the general topic may put the subject into



context. Comparative study of other artifacts of a similar location and/or period may be a valid approach. In the case of gardens specifically, lists of plants available and popular at the target period would prove indispensable, even when site-specific information on plant materials is available, as they may be useful to confirm the test results and help to fill in any gaps which may appear.

One of the best sources of information exists in the site itself, which bears evidence of most of the alterations which have taken place. Above-ground archeology may reveal a wealth of information for the trained eye. An archeological dig may disclose locations of past structures, walls, walks and fences, even tree locations. According to Joel Fry,¹¹ paths constructed of brick, gravel, or most any material, tend to sink with time. This tendency facilitates the task of locating patterns in the garden. In certain cases, core samples may be taken which not only reveal various strata of disturbance, but also, through micro-analysis of pollen trapped in the soil, may show exactly what plants were used and where.¹²

In this study we consider the greenhouse which was built at Lemon Hill, with the goal of laying a groundwork for possible future investigation which would utilize some of the more costly methods outlined above. The present archival and above-ground research may prove invaluable for future archeological work. The archival research, of course, includes the attempt to find visual documentation.

Visual Documentation.

A number of artists' renderings of Lemon Hill and the vicinity include the greenhouses as a major object in the landscape. Study of these depictions gives us a good idea of the form of the greenhouse and its situation on the site. The first known view of the structure is a 1794 sketch by Jeremiah Paul (fig. 12). Some use this picture as "the final link in the chain of evidence needed to settle what may now be stated as fact - until recently the subject of much uncertainty - that today's Lemon Hill mansion in Fairmount Park was not Morris's house either in its original or in remodeled form."¹³ It shows the central "hot house of fifty foot front on each side," as described in the 1797 "Schedule of Property" discussed in Chapter 2. The south facade appears as a two-story structure with five registers of openings, the lower windows large and tall with semicircular arched heads, and the five upper-story windows of a more regular size, possibly 6 over 6 lights. A chimney flanks either end of this central portion, which has a hipped roof and possibly a balustrade at the top of the roof and walls. The wings, "each fifty feet long"¹⁴ are depicted as having glazed slanted roofs and short front walls, typical of greenhouse construction of the period (see below). A two-rail fence surrounds the complex.

In his ledger book, on November 15th, 1794, Robert Morris paid \$15.00 for a "Landscape of the Hills Green House &c."¹⁵ The present location of this painting, or if it

still exists, is not known. Perhaps it would give more information than the Paul sketch, perhaps not. At any rate, a comparison would prove valuable in negating the possibility of "artistic license" taken by the artists.

The next work available for this study is an 1807 painting by John Woodside (fig. 13).¹⁶ In this rendition, the greenhouse has undergone some rather significant changes since 1794. The central hot house has been enlarged by two more registers on each side, making a total of nine. This extension includes but one story on the front (albeit a rather major story), and the roof slopes up to the top of the second story in the back. The upper five story windows now appear as low, horizontal voids, while the large lower story openings have lost their arched heads and the central opening appears to be a doorway, which is difficult to distinguish in the Paul sketch. The glazed wings appear the same, although the extension of space from the central portion was taken from them, and chimneys now appear at each end.

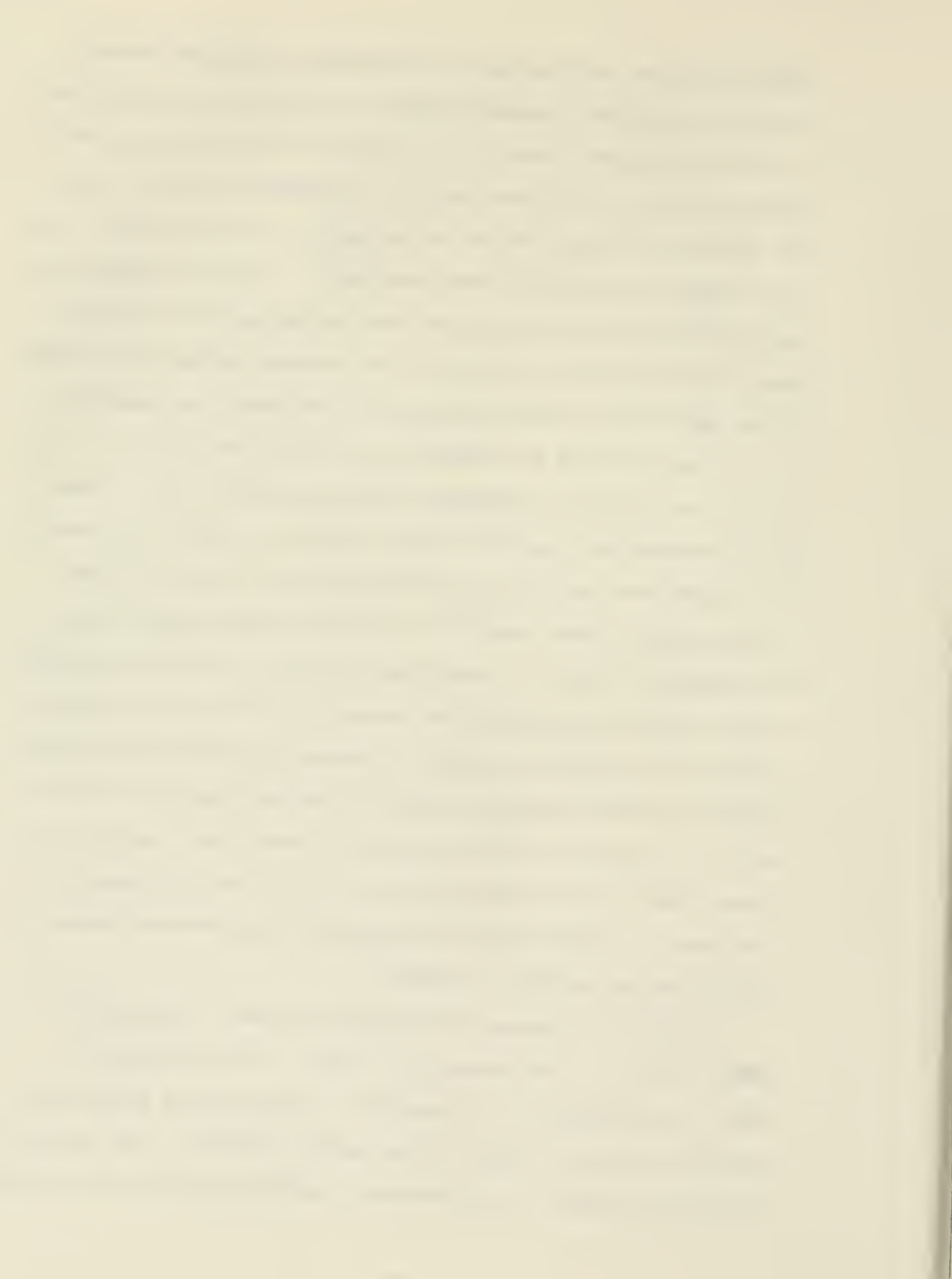
Whether these changes were by the hand of Morris or Pratt, one may only guess. It is, however, reasonable to consider that these changes were part of the construction mentioned in Morris's journals just prior to his escape to The Hills.

That the Lemon Hill estate is located on a hill above the Fairmount Waterworks is a double blessing. Not only did the concern over the purity of the city's water supply at

the Waterworks help to save the property from development, but the structures thereon appear in a number of depictions of the Waterworks, itself the subject of many an artist's attention. An 1824 engraving by R. Campbell entitled "View of the Dam and Water Works at Fairmount, Philadelphia" (fig. 14), shows some further modification.¹⁷ The east glass wing appears to be enclosed and the west wing has been lengthened. There also is a board fence erected around the greenhouse and a rail fence continues to surround the mansion.

Several works published by C. G. Childs in 1829 give a view of an even more expanded west greenhouse wing. "Fairmount Waterworks From The Basin" (fig. 15) shows this wing to be the same length as the central block, and the east wing appears glazed again.¹⁸ "Fairmount Water-Works from the Reservoir" shows a Greek pediment and classical-looking forms on the main greenhouse structure (fig. 16). Some of this may be artistic liberty, particularly since the structure is in the background and not the main subject of the work. By this time the structure probably had reached its dimensions of "220 feet long by 16 broad" as indicated in the report of the visiting committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in 1830.¹⁹

Nicolino (Visconte di) Calyo executed a watercolor titled "View of the Waterworks" (fig. 17) in 1835-36 in which the greenhouse of Lemon Hill appears as a prominent feature on the far bank of the Schuylkill.²⁰ It is, however, difficult to make out much detail on the building. An 1838



print of Fairmount Waterworks is taken at such an angle that no buildings appear, only the fence where Lemon Hill should be.²¹

There are, additionally, some unexpected sources of pictorial evidence for this particular estate. Lemon Hill would grace imported ceramics (fig. 18). "The greenhouse complex is prominent in all known views of Lemon Hill and was even exaggerated by the English manufacturers who produced transfer-printed ceramics illustrating Philadelphia's bucolic attributes."²² These views were taken from popular paintings and engravings of the period,²³ many of which have already been mentioned.

Maps are an invaluable source of information regarding the placement of the greenhouse on the site. They can also sometimes be helpful in determining the approximate dates of construction for various buildings, depending on the type of maps available and the accuracy with which the delineator depicted the site. Since most maps are devoted mainly to delineating the boundaries of properties, the layout of roads, and natural features such as rivers and mountains, it is of special interest to come across a map showing the actual footprint of a building of interest.

The earliest map studied which makes an attempt to show buildings at the Hills is the "Plan of the City and Its Environs," drawn in 1796 by P. C. Varle (fig. 19).²⁴ Although it shows one main house in elevation above the words "R. Morris," and four smaller structures farther north



on the site, comparison of this rendering to other dwellings on the map and information that we have as to what should appear, leads one to the conclusion that this drawing is more symbolic than realistic.

A 1799 map by R. Howell (fig. 20) shows the boundaries of the estate with the words "Sold to Henry Pratt now called Lemon Hill."²⁵ On it are shown several small outbuildings and an L-shaped structure about where the farmhouse complex should be, but the map is completely blank on the site of the greenhouse and mansion.

William Allen's "Plan of the City of Philadelphia," drawn in 1828, includes only the very southeastern tip of the property noted as "Pratt's Garden."²⁶

We begin to find the mansion house and greenhouse delineated and sometimes labelled with the plan showing the "Fairmount Docks" (see fig. 7), which, because it shows "Lemon Hill" with the name "Knowles Taylor" above it, we may date to between 1836 and 1840.²⁷ This plan shows the estate being subdivided by streets and canals, and gives a footprint of the mansion house, the greenhouse (labelled as such), as well as the smaller dwelling (farmhouse?) and L-shaped building at what would have been the north end of the garden. These buildings appear again, in the same positions, on a "Map of Philadelphia," drawn on 1843 by Charles Ellet, Jr.²⁸

A map which may be from c.1851 (fig. 21) displays "Lemon Hill" as part of the "City Corpor[atio]n," and is the

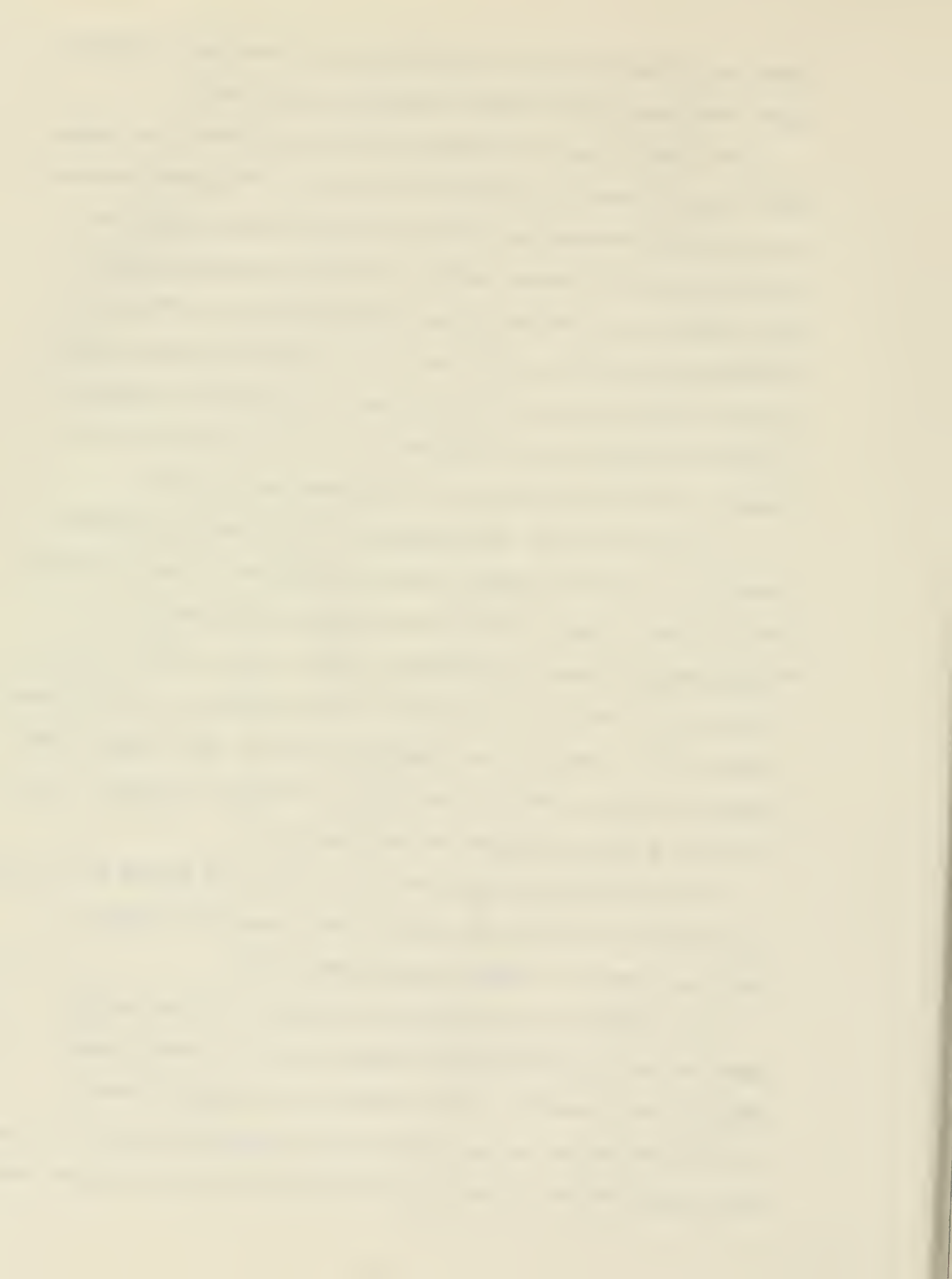
last map known to show the greenhouse, along with the mansion, smaller dwelling and L-shaped structure.²⁹

The 1859 "Plan of Fairmount Park" by Sidney and Adams (see fig. 8) shows and labels the formal "Terraced Gardens," but the only structures shown are the mansion house and possibly the old house, which is hard to distinguish.³⁰ That same year, Andrew Palles presented his own "Plan of Fairmount Park" (fig. 22), and while there are some variations in the pattern of drives and walks and his map includes the west bank of the Schuylkill River, Mr. Palles shows no other buildings than the previous plan.³¹

"Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, 1868" has the mansion house and terraced garden with the caption "Pratt's Garden. The following year, Worley and Bracher published a "Topographical Map of Fairmount Park," which shows a different, more curvilinear design of the paths in the terraced gardens.³² A Hopkins and Company atlas of 1872 labels the mansion as "Lemon Hill," and notes a "Mineral Spring" in a location within the area of the garden.³³

The Music Pavilion shows up in 1894 and again in a 1917 topographic map (fig. 23) that labels both the "Music Pavilion" and the "Lemon Hill Mansion."³⁴

By adjusting the scale of the maps which show the location of the greenhouse to the scale of recent maps showing the location of the mansion and present roads through the area, we can overlay the two and come up with a very good idea as to the whereabouts of the foundations and



remains of the greenhouse. It would appear to be south of and perhaps inclusive of part of the present Lemon Hill Drive that circumvents the site of the formal gardens. Present topographic maps show a small bluff located south-east of the bend in the Drive, which very well could be the eastern end of the greenhouse complex. If one were to suggest a site for a dig this location may well prove to be of interest (fig. 24). Above-ground inspection yielded clay potsherds and glass (fig. 25).

Verbal Descriptions.

Most of the primary source accounts of the building itself have already been cited in this study in conjunction with descriptions of the estate under both Morris and Pratt. Interpretation of some of the findings from the visual sources have been presented as well. The value of these accounts is readily apparent. An important additional and supplementary aspect of this type of study is the use of contemporary writings on the topic of greenhouse construction. These writings can help illuminate our understanding of just how the Lemon Hill greenhouse functioned and its historic precedent, enabling us to understand more fully exactly what we see in the paintings and written accounts.

PERIOD GREENHOUSE DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION

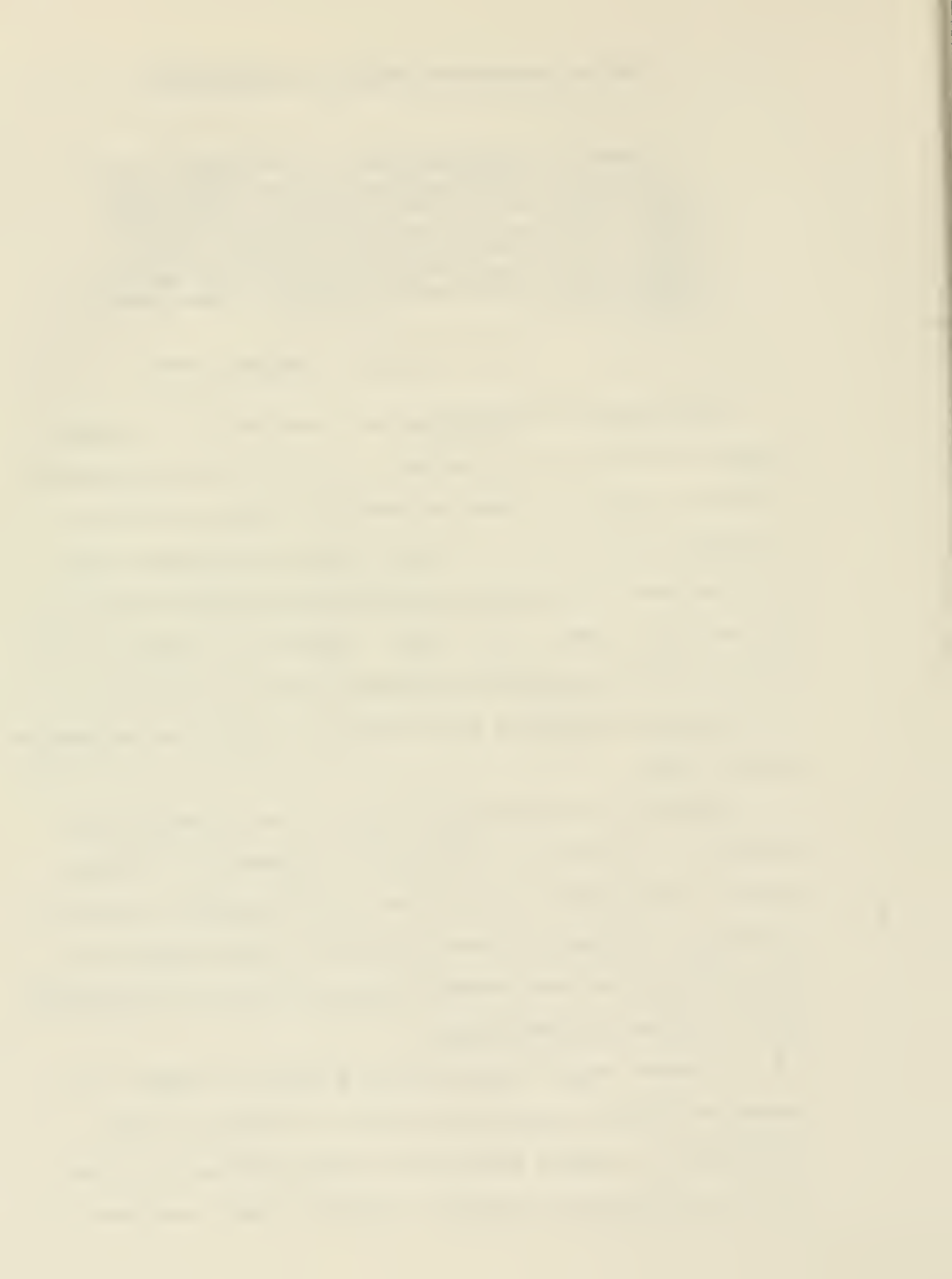
That the construction of hot-houses is very imperfectly understood among those who are generally employed to erect them, will appear evident to any one who shall investigate the subject in the slightest manner. Nor will this appear surprising, when we consider how very recently they have become general in gentlemen's gardens.³⁵

John C. Loudon, 1806

Our purpose for studying the construction of greenhouses in past ages is two-fold. First, we are attempting to better understand what we perceive in the renderings discussed previously, in terms of form and function, and also the way in which our particular greenhouse fits into the overall scheme of the time. Secondly, a greater knowledge of its construction increases the accuracy of our anticipation of what we might possibly find in an archaeological study.

Possibly the best way to begin our scrutiny of the subject is to define a "hothouse" as opposed to a "greenhouse." Today the terms are used interchangeably, but historically they meant a specific type of construction, although often the type seems to vary according to the person who is giving the definition.

"A Green house," according to M'Mahon in 1806, "is a garden building fronted with glass, serving as a winter residence, for tender plants from the warmer parts of the world, which require no more artificial heat, than what is



barely sufficient to keep off frost, and dispel such damps as may arise in the house, occasioned by the perspiration of the plants or a long continuance of moist weather."³⁶ In the greenhouse, plants were kept in pots or tubs on "stages", or what we today might call "risers", and these plants were removed in summer to the outdoors. A conservatory, on the other hand, was planted with beds and borders placed directly into the ground, the glass being removed in summer. M'Mahon continues, explaining that "Hothouses, or Stoves, are buildings erected for preserving such tender exotic plants, natives of the warmer and hottest regions, as will not live in the respective countries where they are introduced, without artificial warmth in winter."³⁷ This seems to be a rather fine distinction, the main differential being the degree of heat.

To add to the confusion, in the same year, (1806), Loudon refers to all buildings for growing plants as "hot-houses," further classifying them as "Stoves, Greenhouses, and Conservatories."³⁸ For the purposes of this discussion, the central, solid-roofed structures are referred to as "greenhouses," and the glass wings with greater heat as "hothouses" or "stoves."

From the early seventeenth century, evidence shows that greenhouses were "mere chambers, distinguished by more glass windows in front than were usual in dwelling rooms."³⁹ Indeed, this practice continued through the eighteenth century, those buildings often taking the form of two-story



structures, the second floor, under a solid, usually hipped roof, serving as a residence for the gardener or as a store-room.⁴⁰

This form, which was used for the greenhouse at The Hills, has an early predecessor in the Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea, London, established around 1673. A 1751 plan by John Haynes (fig. 26) also shows a central two-story greenhouse, gardener's quarters above, with a hipped roof, and two hot houses or stoves flanking the central, substantially architectural building.⁴¹

In his Dictionary of 1759, Philip Miller, who is credited with the design of the structure at Chelsea, shows an illustration of a larger house, this one about 200 feet long with a room above the central portion and a "stove-house" at each end.⁴² Another writer in 1750 tells of having just completed a big installation of "two stoves, with a little greenhouse in the middle, 170 feet long, the longest and finest he had seen"⁴³ Yet another example of this type of construction appears in John Abercrombie's The Gardener's Daily Assistant (1794), which shows a large greenhouse with seven registers of windows and a solid, slated, hipped roof (fig. 27).⁴⁴

Bernard M'Mahon describes the practical application of this type of construction in the following passage from his American Gardener's Calendar (1806):

Some green-houses for large collections of plants, have two wings of smaller dimensions, added to the main building, one at each end, in

a right line, separated sometimes from it by glass partitions, and sliding sashes for communication, the front almost wholly of glass, and part glass roofs, as above observed; thus by these additional wings, the green-house will consist of three divisions, whereby the different qualities and temperatures of the various plants can be more eligibly suited. The middle or main division may be for all the principal and more hardy, woody of shrubby kinds, which require protection from frost only; one of the wings may be appropriated for the succulent tribe, and the other for the more tender kinds that require occasional heat in winter, yet can live without the constant heat of a stove or hot-house."⁴⁵

Apparently it would not be unusual for this central greenhouse structure to be used for dining, one writer states that "garden banqueting halls cum orangeries [were] enjoyed by the aristocracy in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries both on the Continent and in England."⁴⁶ Surely that which was good enough for the aristocracy of Europe was good enough for a wealthy merchant in Philadelphia. It has been related that, at least on one visit in 1795, George Washington dined with Robert Morris in the greenhouse at The Hills.⁴⁷

Siting.

The question of where one might successfully construct a greenhouse is addressed by numerous authors of the era. In 1832, Robert Buist, formerly one of Henry Pratt's gardeners, writes that "[t]he house should stand on a situation naturally dry, and if possible sheltered from the north west, and clear from all shade on the south, east and west,

so that the sun may at all times act effectually upon the house. The standard principle as to aspect is to set the front directly to the south. Any deviation from the point should incline to east."⁴⁸ This is precisely the orientation given by Robert Morris to the greenhouse at The Hills.

J. C. Loudon, writing in 1806, suggests that "[a] greenhouse may generally appear as an object in the flower-garden, but should always be well blended with vegetation." He further recommends a "small porch or archway of latticework, continued a few yards from each door" as contributing and "greatly heighten[ing] the effect in entering it."⁴⁹ Again, Morris had a similar idea in respect to planning the gardens to be adjacent to the greenhouse.

The Plan.

"The building ought to be of brick, or stone, having the front almost wholly of glass-work, ranging lengthwise east and west, and constructed upon an ornamental plan."⁵⁰ A change in taste and/or technology from the time of this writing to that of Buist in 1832 is made evident in the following remark of the latter:

It was formerly the practice to build these houses with glass only in front, and even to introduce between the windows strong piers of brick or stone: but this is now abolished, and has given way to a light and ornamental style, by which cheerfulness and the desired utility are better consulted.⁵¹

The length of these greenhouses is recommended to be

anywhere from ten feet to fifty or more, depending on the number of plants one would be accommodating. The house should be ten or fifteen to twenty feet deep, with the height to the top of the upright front glasses equal to the width.⁵² Philip Miller, writing in the mid-eighteenth century, advises that "[t]he windows in front should extend from about 1-1/2 feet above the pavement to within the same distance of the ceiling which will admit a cornice round the building over the heads of the windows." He added that the house should be built of brick or stone, thereby making it possible to build a house over the greenhouse.⁵³ Later, in 1806, M'Mahon voices his opinion of this practice when he writes, "... as to erecting rooms over it, as is commonly directed, I disapprove of, such being not only an additional and unnecessary expense, but they give the building a heavy appearance; on the contrary, all pieces of garden architecture ought to display a light, gay, and sprightly taste."⁵⁴

A hothouse description in 1804 states that "[t]he front and front half of the ends, should be formed of brick, to a height of two feet, upon which sashes five feet high should be erected; the back wall and the back part of the ends should be of brick, and much thicker at the bottom than top, with flues in the walls to form shelves, for pots to stand upon."⁵⁵ Buist recommends that this type of structure be 12 to 18 feet high at back, and 6 feet in front, including a three foot brick basement to support the glass.⁵⁶

Fenestration.

In a greenhouse the idea is to admit as much light as possible from the south (front), so one would opt for as much glass as possible. M'Mahon recommends that the windows be five or six feet wide and the piers between them, if built of brick or stone, a width of two feet, against which folding interior shutters may fall. He even goes further with the suggestion of "sloping both sides of each pier inward, that by taking of the angles, a more free admission may be given to the rays of the sun." The bottom sashes should be within a foot or eighteen inches of the floor and the top within eight or ten inches of the ceiling, and so contrived that the sashes may slide up or down "to admit air to the plants when necessary."

It would be appropriate to erect a "wide glass door" in the middle of the front, "both for ornament and entrance, and for moving in and out the plants," as well as a small door at the end "for entrance in severe weather."⁵⁷

The glazed roof of a hot-house wing would be at an angle of 43 degrees (Buist)⁵⁸ or 45 degrees (Loudon)⁵⁹ in order to admit as much light as possible in winter. Buist recommends a framing of Carolina pine. Glass panes should not exceed 6 inches by 10 inches, and should be overlapped by 1/4 inch when installed. Shutters should be of 1/2 inch white pine and painted every three years.⁶⁰

Heating.

During the period that corresponds with the hot-house construction of Morris and Pratt, two types of "stoves" (or hot-houses) are commonly discussed: the "dry stove" and the "bark stove" or "bark pit." A certain Mr. LeCour of Leyden in Holland is credited with the development of the bark stove around 1720.⁶¹ In such a stove, a pit 6 or 7 feet wide and 3 feet deep is usually filled with tanners' bark, or occasionally with earth, which by the action of its decomposition, generates warmth to surround "the most tender exotics and herbaceous plants" whose pots are placed directly into the bark.⁶² These stoves are kept at temperatures between 65 and 90 degrees,⁶³ and are considered the most appropriate means of propagating "pines" or pineapples.

The "dry stove" requires some external source of heat and is generally the type thought of when discussing hot-houses today, although the means of heating have changed over the years. Once again the Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea enters the picture, for it was there in 1684 that the gardener reportedly introduced the dry stove when he "contrived flues under his greenhouse."⁶⁴ The temperature is generally kept between 55 and 70 degrees.⁶⁵ Sometimes one hot-house would incorporate both types of heating for the successful rearing of different types of temperamental species.

By far the most common type of dry-stove incorporated a furnace, built outside the house in the back or end wall,

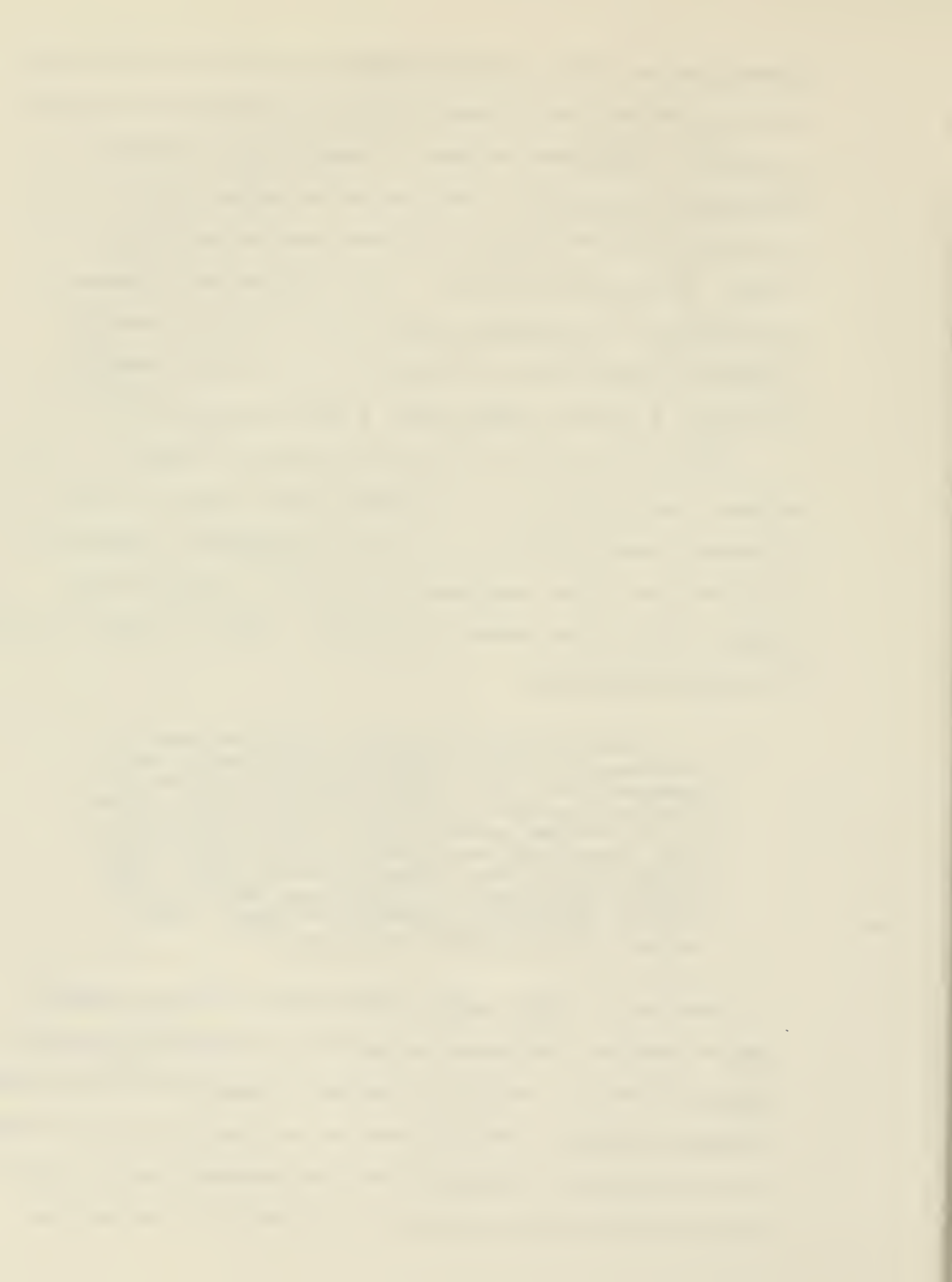


communicating with flues which were run around the perimeter of the house and built into the back wall with two or three returns.⁶⁶ Alternate methods of heating were attempted throughout this period. Heating by hot water "was invented in Paris in 1777" but didn't become popular until much later, in the 19th century.⁶⁷ "The application of steam to the heating of hot-houses appears first to have been attempted by Wakefield of Liverpool in 1788," but seems to have been a novelty rather than a usable apparatus.⁶⁸

Cast-iron stoves (of the type known as "Franklin stoves, not refering to a hot-house) were used into the nineteenth century,⁶⁹ but were not recommended, disdained both because of the unevenness of the heat throughout the house, and for the emission of smoke. M'Mahon offers us the following assessment:

Sometimes where a Green-house has been well considered in these points [proper design and construction], all is confounded by the introduction of a mettle stove and pipes, which never can be managed so as to give, when necessary, that gradual and well regulated heat, which will protect the plants without injuring them; and, besides, both the stove and pipes unavoidably emit in the house a quantity of smoak, which seldom fails to annoy the plants.⁷⁰

Writing in 1835, Loudon states that "the most general mode of heating hot-houses is by fires and smoke-flues, and on a small scale: this will probably remain so."⁷¹ In 1759 Miller recommended, "as did everyone at the time, and as was to be the case for nearly another one hundred years," that a flue should be built about two feet from the front of the



house, 10 inches wide and 2 feet deep, running the length of the house, returning along the back wall and being "carried up in proper funnels adjoining the tool shed by which the smoke may pass off."⁷² Almost fifty years later M'Mahon has modified the flue a bit, stating that at the time of laying the foundation of the walls (which he recommended to be three bricks of 2 feet 3 inches thick to keep out the frost), that one should "[allow] due thickness for the erection of the surrounding inside flues in the foundation wall, with an allowance for their being detached therefrom about two or three inches." He also suggests that the flue running along the front and end walls be "raised wholly above the floor."⁷³ All of this is done to better utilize all the heat flowing through the flues. Loudon would later recommend that the best flues be "built of thin well-burned bricks neatly jointed, with the bottom and top of tiles, and no plaster used either inside or outside."⁷⁴

The furnace itself should be built below the level of the floor of the hot house, in order that the smoke may effectively rise through the flue system, which starts close to the floor level. It is described as a "chamber, or oven, to contain the fuel surrounded by brickwork, in which fire-brick ... is used; a hearth of iron grating, on which the fuel is laid; a pit or chamber in which the ashes drop from this grating, and iron doors to the fuel-chamber and ash-pit." The size of the furnace should be 2 to 4 feet in length, 18 inches to 2 feet in width and height, and the

doors 10 inches to 1 foot square.⁷⁵ The size will depend on the type of fuel to be burned (wood or coal) and also on the length of and number of returns in the flue system, "for when there are but few returns, a greater quantity of fire will be necessary to keep a sufficient heat."⁷⁶

It is reasonable to believe that Robert Morris's furnaces were fueled by coal; references are made in his business ledgers to paying "Godfrey Gibbler for 280 bush[els] of Coal a 2/8 for Hot House" on November 17th, 1795, and again, on December 7th of the same year, to paying the same man "on acco[un]t of Coals delivered Landreth" (his gardener).⁷⁷ For this reason, because coal furnaces were built smaller than wood-burning furnaces, we would expect to find smaller-sized furnaces at the Hills during in-ground archeological study.

Additional Construction Details.

In 1759, Miller recommended that the floor of the greenhouse be paved or tiled and be constructed two or three feet above the earth and "preferably arched to stop the damp rising in winter, which was harmful to plants."⁷⁸ It will be recalled that Morris mentioned "an excellent vault under the greenhouse" in 1797 [see page 18]. M'Mahon also admonished the builder to "let the whole inside, both ceiling, walls and flues, be neatly finished off with good plaister and white-wash, and all the woodwork made with the most critical exactness, ... the whole to be painted white ...



and let the bottom or floor be paved with large square paving tiles, or some similar materials."⁷⁹ Because there are references to "bricks and tiles" in his ledgers, it is very likely that Morris would have had his greenhouse floor tiled, although it is also possible that the tiles were for the flue system.

It is suggested that a room or some portion of the greenhouse be set aside for use as a potting-house, "fitted up with a convenient table, with shelves and drawers for bulbs, seeds, and tools."⁸⁰ In the 1759 edition of Philip Miller's Dictionary, there appears a plan for a greenhouse (fig. 28) showing "Sheds behind the Green-house and Stoves."⁸¹ This type of arrangement is again described by Morris as "two large rooms on the back or north front of this hot houses"⁸²

Construction of permanent horticultural structures was a major undertaking, not to be attempted in a careless manner. J. C. Loudon stressed this point in 1835, when he wrote that "Buildings with glass roofs, or artificial habitations for plants, constitute by far the most important part of garden structures, whether we regard the expense of their first erection, the skill required to manage them, or the interesting nature of their products."⁸³ Not everyone could have one, which surely was one of the attractions of this type of project for one as wealthy as Morris or Pratt.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

"As far as we know, there were no other greenhouses built in the same manner during the same period in Philadelphia."⁸⁴ This is the opinion of Geraldine Duclow, a researcher who is currently studying early greenhouses in the Philadelphia area. "This one may be unique in Philadelphia," she continued in an interview for this study. "We haven't seen others with projecting wings like this." Although there are a number of greenhouse structures known to have existed during this period, including those at Stenton, Woodlands, Bartram's Gardens and others, we may have to look outside this area for examples of this type of construction during the period.

One well-known reconstruction may be studied as an example of the type of greenhouse construction seen at Lemon Hill. George Washington's greenhouse at Mt. Vernon, the original of which was completed around 1787,⁸⁵ is similar in form to the greenhouse at Lemon Hill, although in place of the hot-house wings, Washington had erected slave quarters (fig. 29). He apparently did not seriously begin plans for such a structure until after the Revolution, but "in those years of travelling about the colonies he could well have noticed examples of Greenhouses or 'Orangeries' - a name often used in describing them."⁸⁶

One building that he had seen and taken quite an interest in was the greenhouse of Mrs. Margaret Carroll in Mount Clare, Maryland. In August of 1784, Washington is recorded

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1649

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Sturges, at the Angel in St. Dunstons Church

1724

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Sturges, at the Angel in St. Dunstons Church

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1724

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Sturges, at the Angel in St. Dunstons Church

as inquiring as to the dimensions and proportions of every aspect of Mrs. Carroll's greenhouse. It is said that, upon receiving this information, Washington enlarged his original plan.⁸⁷

Because we know that Washington visited Robert Morris at The Hills on many occasions, we may be sure that the greenhouse at the country estate would have made an impression on Washington, although the degree to which this structure could have influenced the building of his own greenhouse must at this time remain speculation.

An original structure still extant which bears a strong resemblance to the Lemon Hill greenhouse is the Orangery (as it was called) at the Wye House on the Eastern Shore of Maryland (fig. 30). Its construction date is unknown, but there are references made to "several alterations and additions about the Greenhouse" around 1784.⁸⁸

This greenhouse is of brick construction, mostly covered with stucco. It measures 85 feet long, the central portion flanked by lower wings.⁸⁹ This familiar form is used in a different manner in the structure, the lower wings also having a solid roof and large windows between piers, in echoing the fenestration of the central portion of the structure, unlike the hot-house type of construction discussed previously.

There are four windows in the middle section (Lemon Hill had five registers), and each window is 12 feet 8 inches tall and is square-headed. The flanking windows

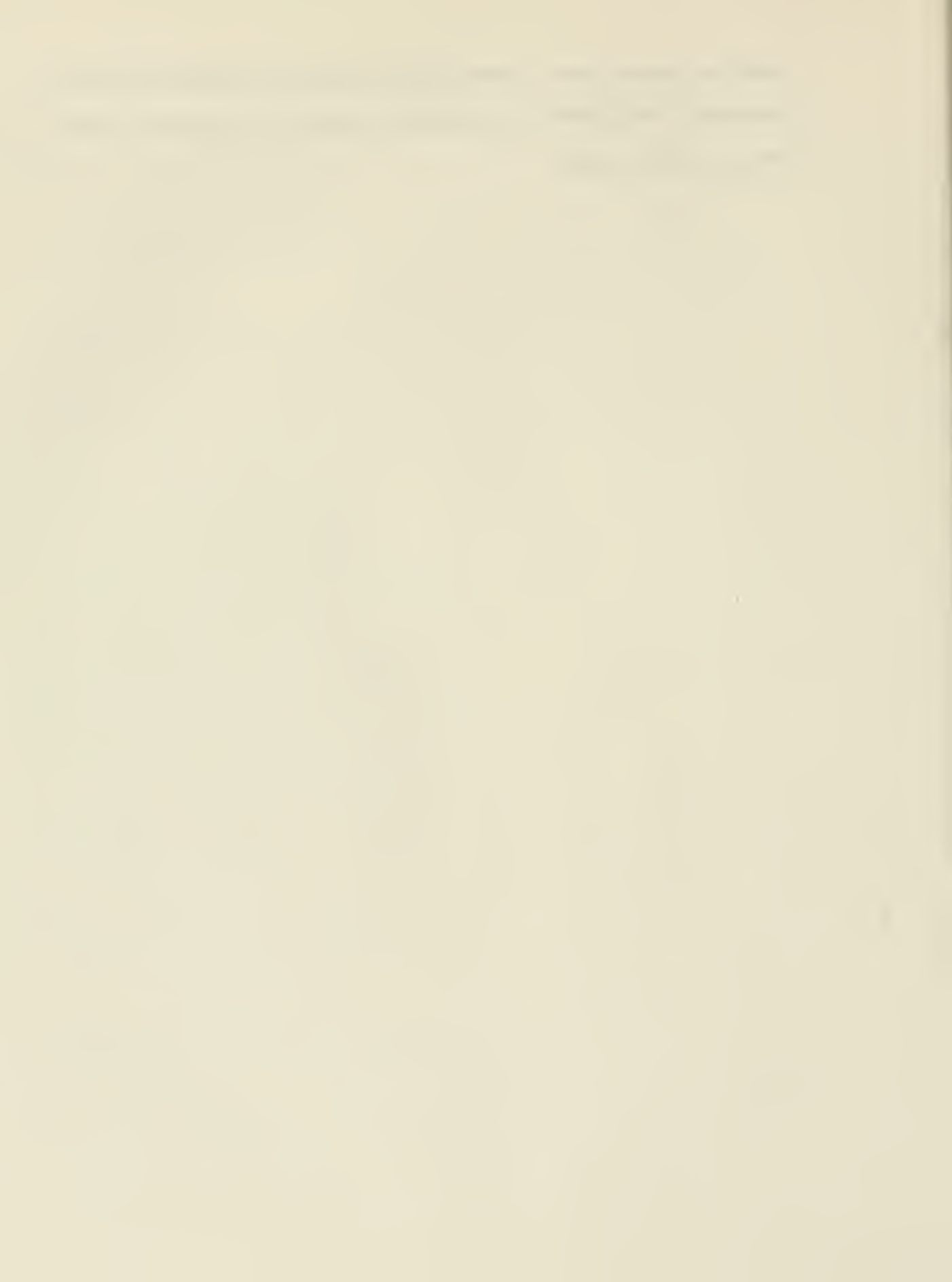
appear smaller and are round-headed. Flooring in the main portion consists of eight-inch square bricks, two inches thick and laid on a bed of sand. Behind the central room is a north shed room with an earth floor and fireplace (furnace), in the configuration noted in the greenhouse construction manuals of this period.

The furnace is built up of brick without mortar and is quite long, being 7 feet 6 inches in length and 16 inches wide. The inside height is 3 feet from the grate to the vault ceiling. The wall ducts are 10 inches wide and 17 inches high.⁹⁰ "The hot air rose up an incline at the rear of the sunken furnace, then passed along a floor duct in two sides of the building, and finally in wall benches in the remaining two sides. As the ducts extend out-ward from the furnace, they become larger in order to create suction for the hot air. The wall duct apparently rises from the floor four times to higher levels by means of ramps"⁹¹

The upper room over the central section was reportedly used as a billiards room; the 18th century billiards table is now displayed at Wintertur Museum. The Wye Orangery was originally plastered upstairs and down;⁹² this was quite typical, as we have seen.

This type of related existing evidence is very helpful in establishing parameters for stylistic and technological features possibly used at Lemon Hill. The Wye Orangery, in addition to yielding information on historic greenhouse construction, can give one, as well, a very good idea of

what to expect when conducting in-ground archaeological research, and aids in answering questions that may arise during such study.



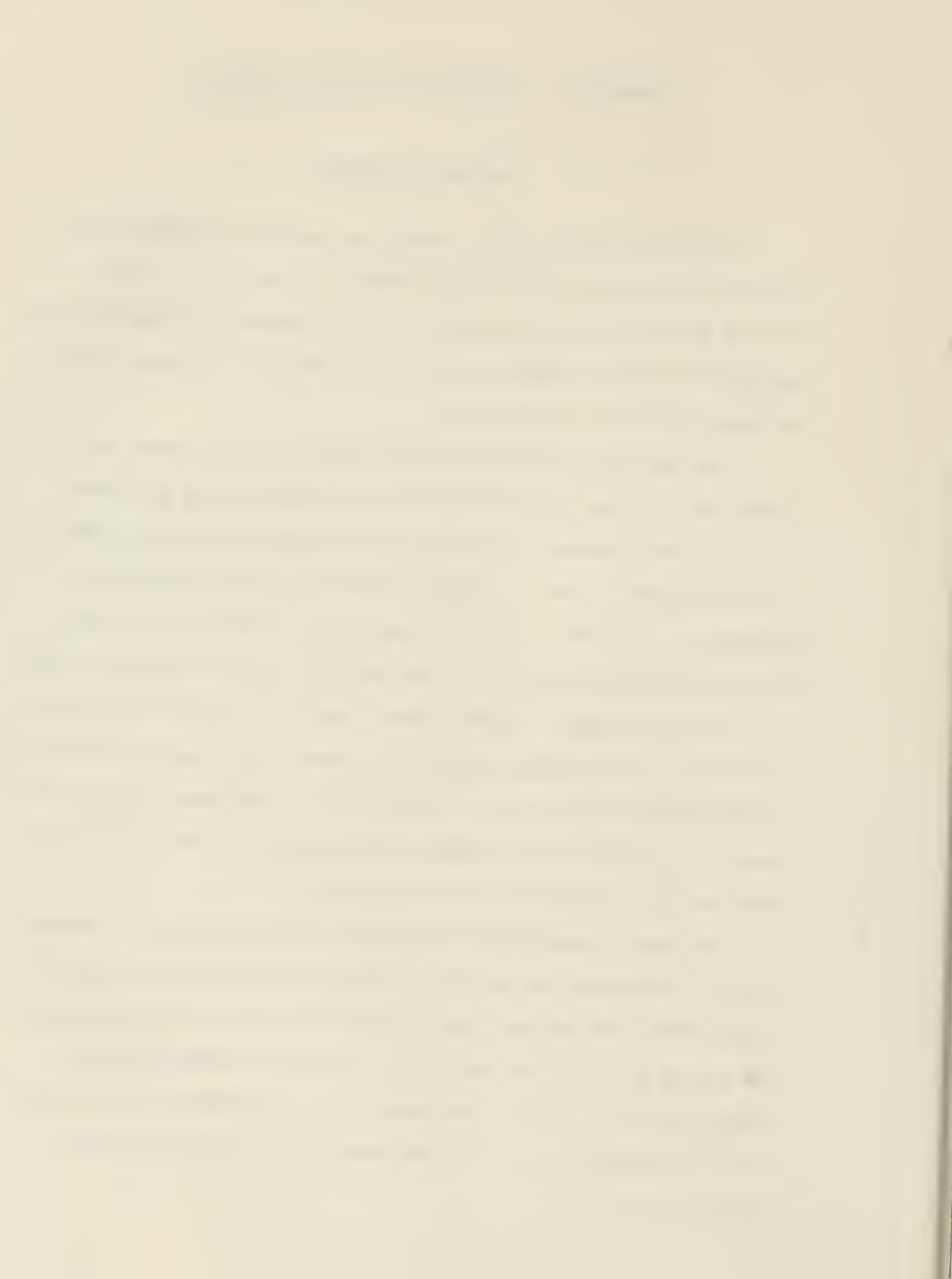
CHAPTER 3 - CONCLUSIONS and PROPOSALS

RESEARCH RESULTS

The intention of this study has been to compile information relative to the significance of the site called "Lemon Hill" and to provide a base of research from which to undertake further study that might lead to the possibility of restoration of the site.

The investigation into the history of the site has revealed its past associations with outstanding persons: William Penn, Robert Morris, George Washington, and others (see Chapters 1 and 2). The study has also shown that, beginning with Henry Pratt, Lemon Hill has had a direct influence on the people of Philadelphia (see Chapters 3 and 4). In the course of the investigation of the site's proprietors, it was discovered that Isaac Lloyd never owned the portion of the Lemon Hill estate which includes the mansion house and site of the greenhouse complex, a popular misconception which has been often repeated.

Personal examination of the business ledgers of Robert Morris uncovered references to "The Hills" which bring to light fresh historical data, including such information as the types of building and plant materials used and the prices paid for them, the names of the gardeners and suppliers of materials, and the dates of transactions (see Appendix C).



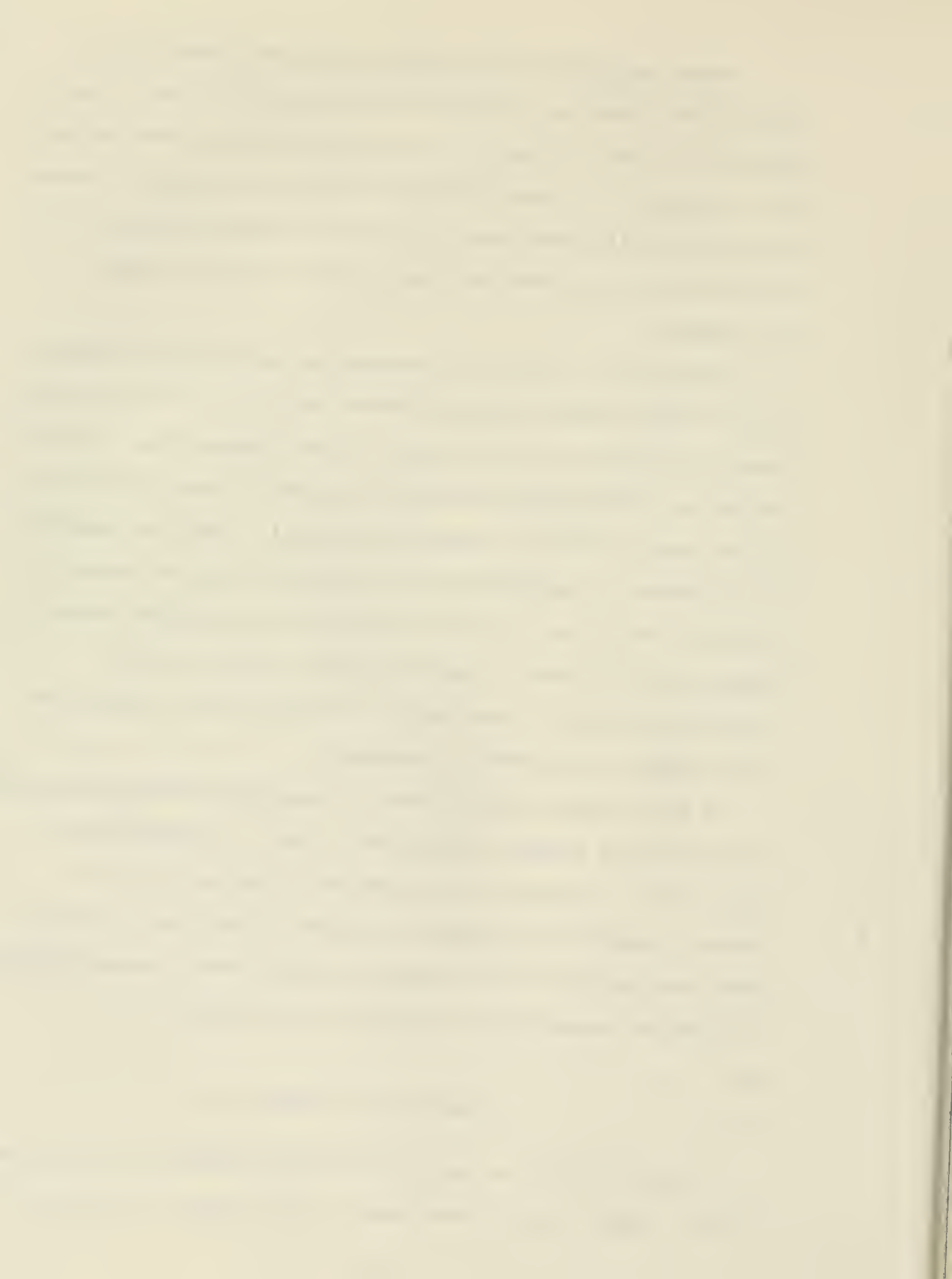
These facts were also used to synthesize additional information, such as the discovery of Morris's use of coal, rather than wood, furnaces at the greenhouse as ascertained from the amount of coal delivered there; or the approximate dates of building and alteration of the complex as manifested in notations on construction-related activity found in the ledgers.

The study of visual documentation and written descriptions of the grounds and greenhouse complex gives us a more complete picture of its evolution (see Chapters 2, 3 and 5), including dimensions and materials as well as such features as the vault under the greenhouse itself. The knowledge of the existence of a possible vault and the type of construction used would be of great value to any in-ground research. Comparison of historic maps with each other and with present-day maps is invaluable in deducing the location of the greenhouse on today's landscape.

A more complete knowledge of greenhouse construction of the period was gained through the study of contemporary (historical) writings on the subject (Chapter 6), and through comparative analysis of other greenhouses of the same type which are still extant or have been reconstructed in historic preservation projects (see Chapter 7).

Archaeological Study.

The documentation and information gathered and analyzed in this study, as mentioned above, would make an archaeolo-



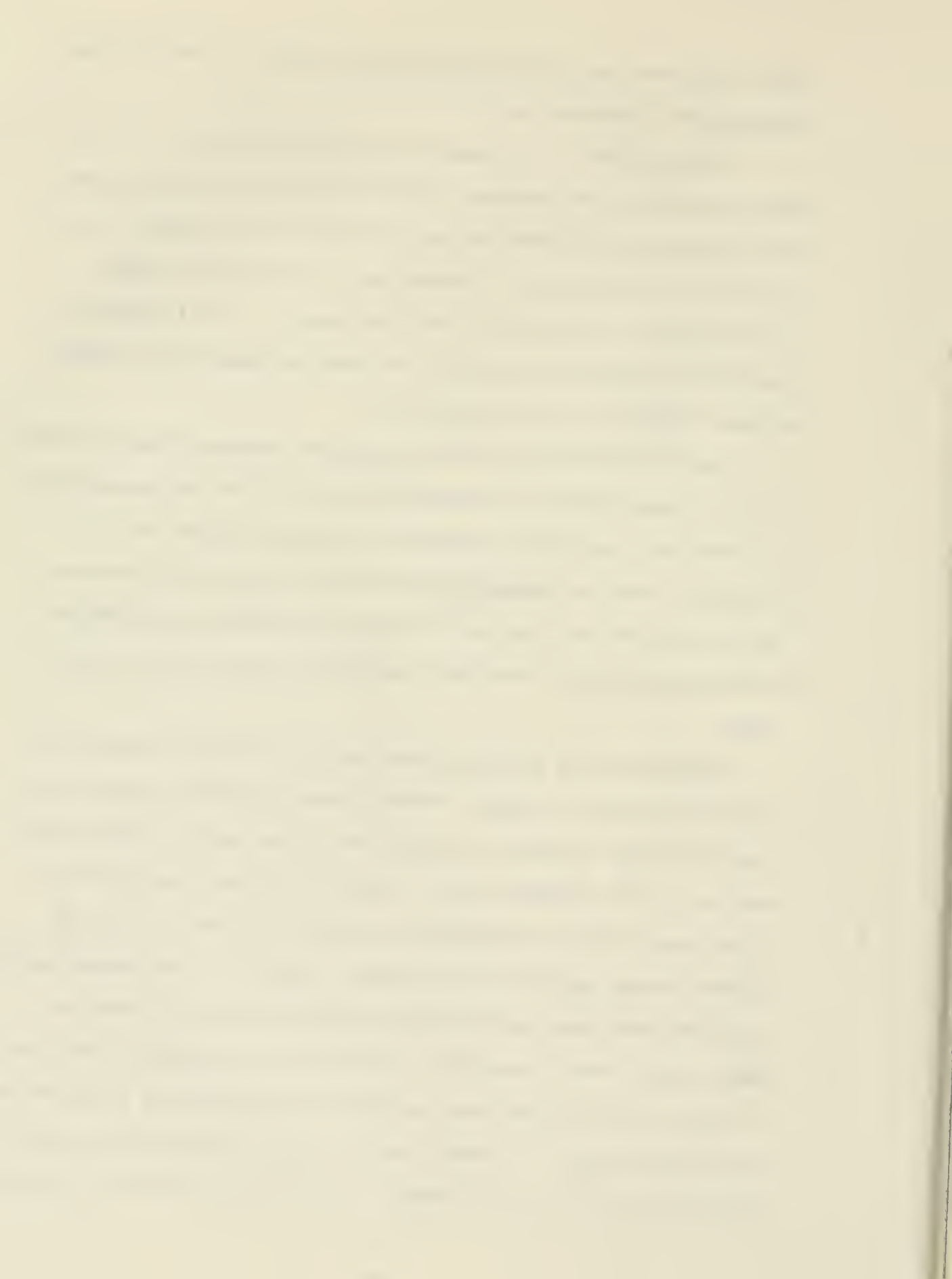
gical dig for the greenhouse at Lemon Hill a feasible and informative undertaking.

"Archaeology is a means of studying the past, but it takes place in the present, and so reflects the attitudes and aspirations of the society of which it is part."¹ The purpose of this study, in addition to illuminating the significance of Lemon Hill for the people of Philadelphia, has been to provide a context for the archaeological study which, hopefully, will follow it.

The documentation and information gathered and analyzed in this study make an archaeological dig for the greenhouse at Lemon Hill eminently feasible. Archaeology's role is generally that of identifying sites, locating structures, and recovering artifacts,² thereby increasing the general knowledge of a site and the changes through which it has gone.

Above-ground and in-ground archaeological studies of the site should be made. Above-ground archaeological surveys are less costly, yet they can often reveal some information to the trained eye. Certain existing landforms or plantings of trees and shrubs can be tell-tale signs of former roads, paths or structures. Level or depressed areas may indicate previous building, especially when used in conjunction with historical information regarding the site.

Aerial photography may reveal some surprising evidence of disturbed earth. A recent aerial shot of Lemon Hill, which was sought out for this study, shows very clearly a pattern

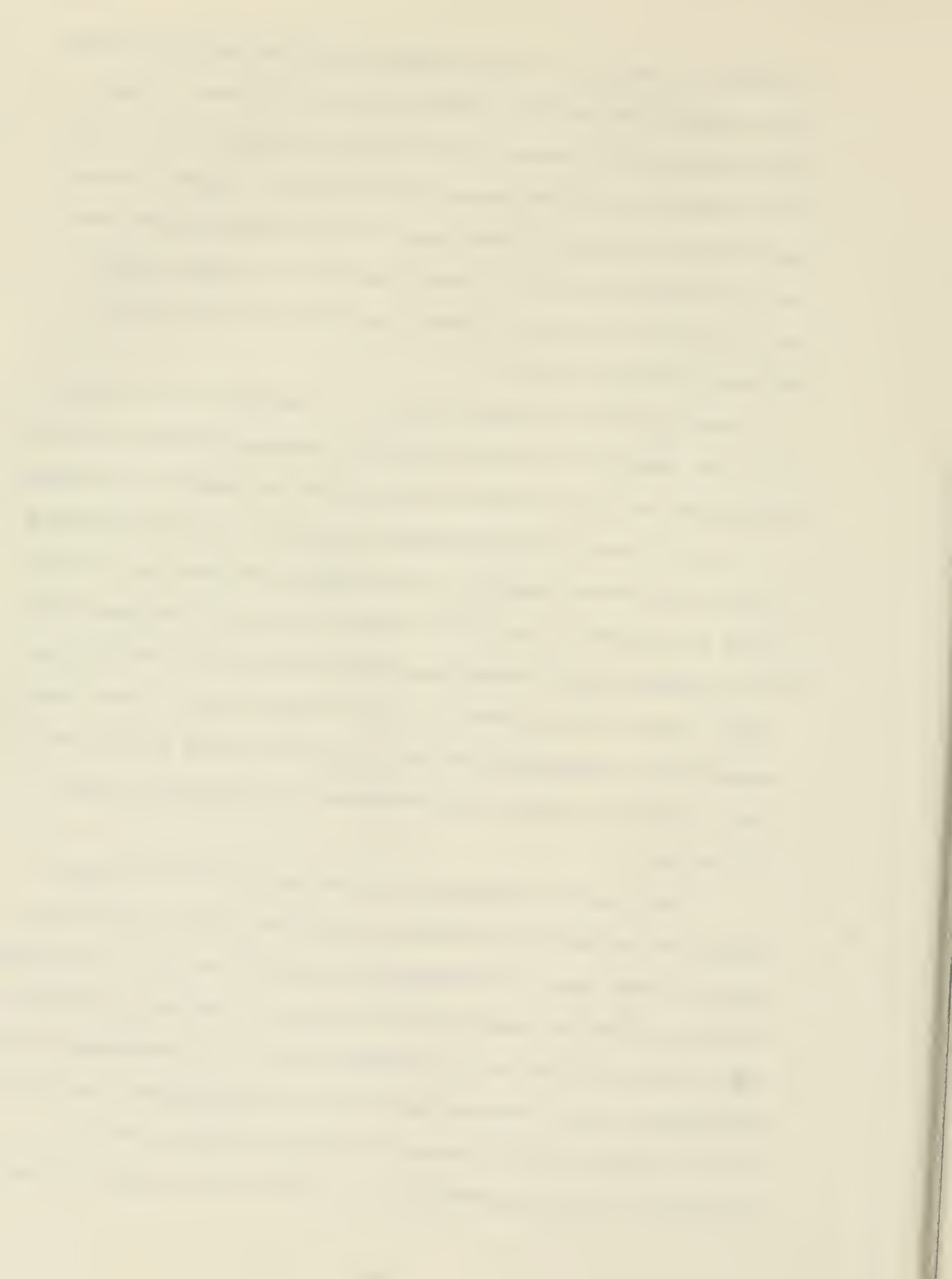


of walks on the site of the terraced gardens which follows the design found on 19th century maps of Fairmount Park. Unfortunately, the music pavilion was erected on this site around 1876, and subsequently burned down in 1936. Paths now seen in the aerial photograph could therefore be remnants of possibly a more recent attempt at garden restoration by John Kistler, L.Arch., around the time of the National Bicentennial.³

Even a simple walking survey of the Lemon Hill site revealed shards of flower pots and numerous pieces of flat, thin glass at the probable site of the hot-house structures.

An in-ground archaeological survey in this area should yield fascinating results. The foundations and part of the paved floors and flue system should exist in the substrata. The furnaces should have been built below the level of the floor, and therefore possibly may remain intact. The "vault beneath the greenhouse" may be revealed, along with a multitude of clay pot and glass fragments, and possibly other artifacts.

In the garden, a succession of walks will be found, except in the area of the Music Pavilion, which would present its own story of subsequent uses of the site. A number of tests could be conducted on soil core samples to indicate locations and types of plantings. Tests for phosphate concentration and ph values may be used to determine the location of those planting areas which were fertilized and cultivated. Stratigraphy and soil color variations of the



core samples would indicate cultivation or disturbance, while concentrations and types of seeds can lead to the discovery of plant types.⁴

Archaeological study of the site of Lemon Hill could prove to be a rewarding and exciting challenge, one which should be done. The information gathered and attention drawn to the site would be good advertisement for the project, for Fairmount Park, and ultimately for the City of Philadelphia.

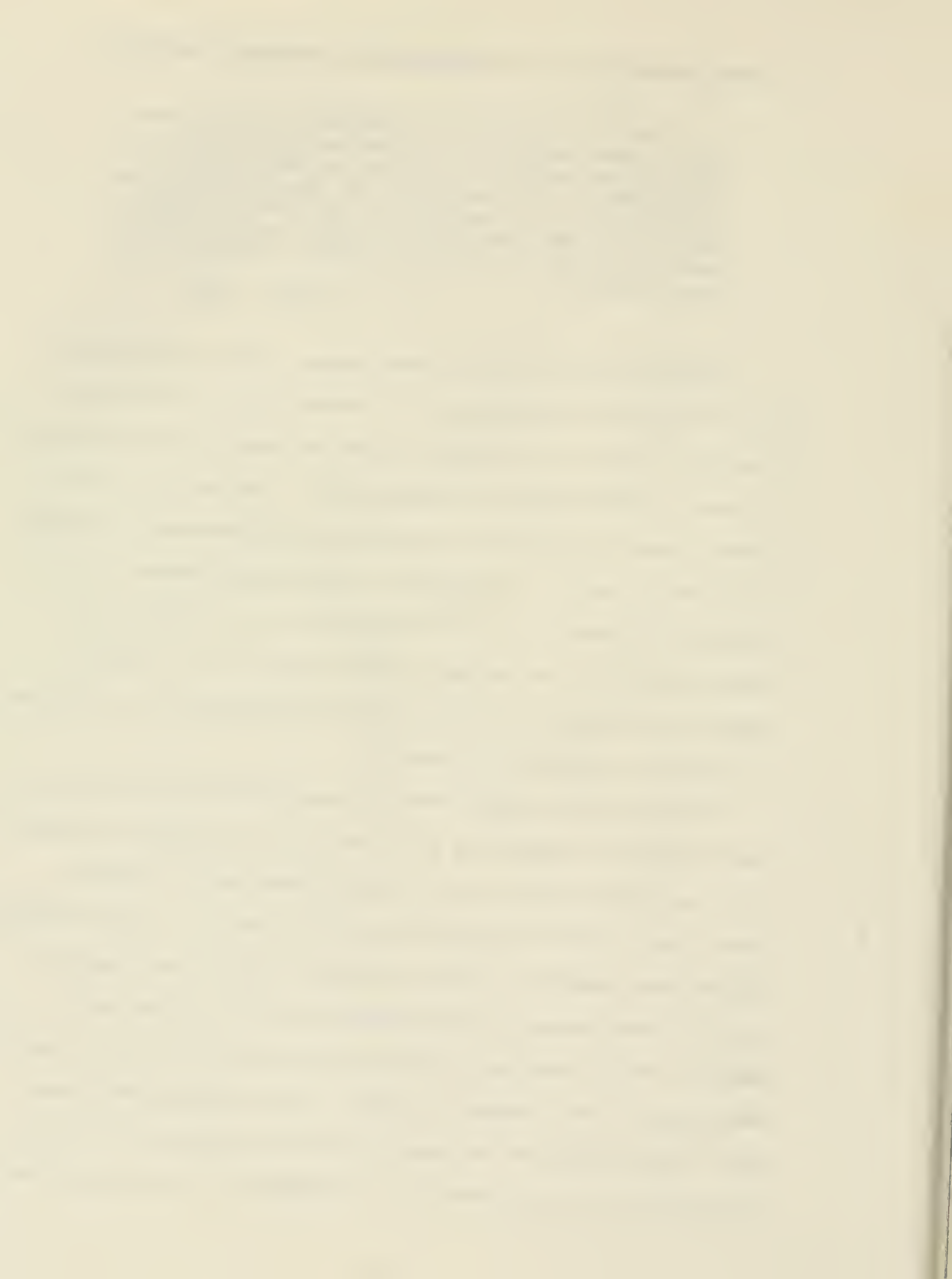
REVITALIZATION OF FAIRMOUNT PARK THROUGH LEMONHILL

Rural scenery is so congenial to the human mind, that there are few persons who do not indulge the hope of retiring at some period into the country. Its peculiar and gentle pleasures are suited to all ages and every rank of life, and afford not less gratification to the general observer, than to the philosopher, the poet, or the painter.⁵

- J.C. Loudon, 1806.

The quality of country experience, the motivation behind the initial development of country seats along the Schuylkill River, was deeply rooted in the firm horticultural base of 18th century Philadelphia. "The siting of the 'greene Country Towne' and the early relationship of garden and 'country' were a background to the development of the landscape gardens along the Schuylkill. The substantial economic base of the second largest city in the English-speaking world made possible the wealth behind the creation of the great country estates."⁶

The wealth of Robert Morris created The Hills with its fine orangery, enjoyed by his family and friends, including visiting dignitaries such as George Washington himself. Under Pratt's hand the site was developed into a magnificent garden spot complete with a majestic greenhouse complex. The site was renowned in Philadelphia, the nation and beyond. Pratt graciously allowed visitors to view it, and according to one author in 1932, "some of those who came went home determined to make beautiful their own surroundings; thus to this garden by the Schuylkill was given credit



for improving many other gardens, both large and small."⁷ The fire of this passion toward enrichment of one's surroundings was fueled by the wealth of plant materials made available by gardeners who sold plants out of the garden and greenhouse at Lemon Hill, and those who, upon honing their skills of the trade while employed at Lemon Hill, went on to establish their own successful nurseries in response to this demand.

Pratt's generosity began an association of public access and admittance which the populace has enjoyed since that time as Lemon Hill became the nucleus of Fairmount Park. The park itself is a marvel, the wonder of which has been expressed in the following manner:

How was it possible for mile on mile of the elevated land in the heart of a great city to be preserved from the encroachments of business and factories? How did it come about that some of the most remarkable water-front property in all the world was brought together for the enjoyment of garden-lovers who have no gardens; of those who delight in trees, yet live in cramped quarters where there are no trees; of those who rejoice in boundless sweeps of green grass but have no more than a few square yards of their own?⁸

The appreciation of a park was thought by many, from its earliest inception, to be a commodity which would have a beneficial effect on Philadelphia, not merely healthfully, but economically as well. One writer in 1856 expressed his optimism in the following passage:

The obtaining of such broad areas of ground, will, we believe, be the dawning of a

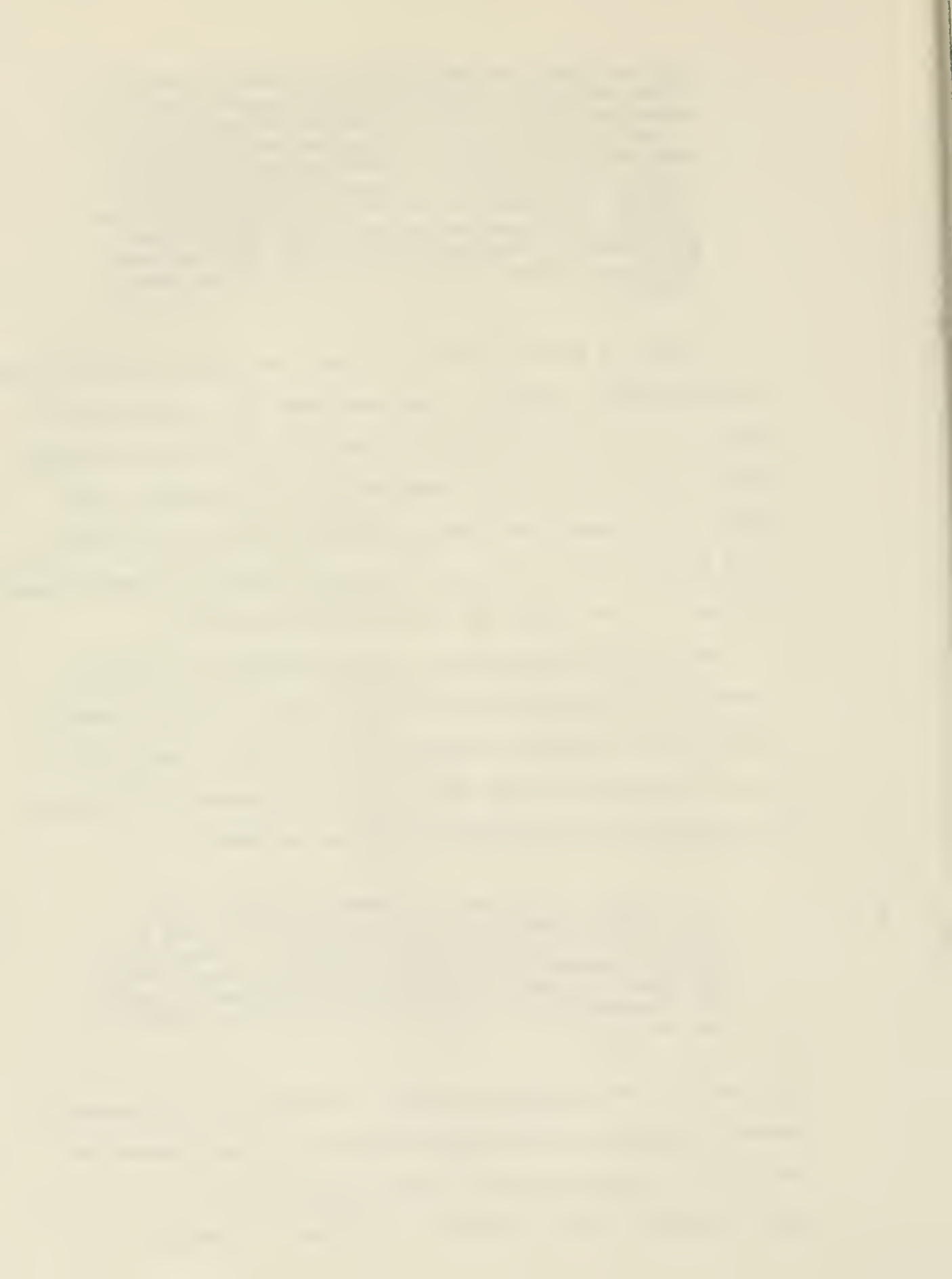
new era upon our city; we will feel its immediate pecuniary benefit in the greater influx of strangers, and in the increased advantages thus given to it as a place of permanent residence; and this advantage to the city and to its artisans will be obtained without diminution, but with an increase rather of its revenue, for the opening of pleasure-grounds will lead to improvements, from which there will be received back again into the city coffers an increased revenue.⁹

Today, we have not only the park to enjoy, but also the so-called "Park Houses," those mansions that serve as reminders of the estates which together form Fairmount Park. "These fine old Colonial mansions have fortunately been preserved through their acquisition by the City for Fairmount Park. A visit to one of them will make one understand the lure of the place for the old worthies."¹⁰

Yet the full potential of this treasure of historic structures is not being realized; in fact, it is in danger of being lost to fire, vandalism and neglect. Why should this be the case? Peter Odell of the Fairmount Park Commission expressed the following opinion in 1986:

There are a lot of places around in the South and in New England that beat the band like crazy about their historic mansions. Nobody's got the number of buildings that we have. We've got the trolleys and the tour operating already, so it seems to me we've got to build on what we've got.¹¹

Mrs. E. Norton Hunt, current president of the Colonial Dames of America, Philadelphia Chapter II, who occupy the Lemon Hill Mansion as their headquarters, is of the opinion that Fairmount Park could be a goldmine in tourism. The



problem, as she expressed it during an interview for this study, is that "we never blow our own horn."¹²

Tourism seems to be foremost in most peoples' minds when the question of how to handle the park houses is discussed. The curator of American Decorative Arts at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, Beatrice Garvan, states that "If the houses were conceived as a unit with other sites in Philadelphia - not as 'those houses in the park' - I think it could make, easily, a three-day visit."¹³ Those other sites could include, according to Odell, Independence National Historic Park, Memorial Hall "where there would be an exhibit on the nation's 1876 Centennial," the park's Japanese House, and Fairmount Waterworks,¹⁴ which is currently undergoing restoration as a museum.

The park houses, however, cannot all be supported as "house museums," and alternate uses must be discussed. Odell feels that the future for these historic structures lies in finding private groups to use and maintain them.¹⁵ Some of the currently discussed options for these houses include using The Cliffs (1754) as a residence, turning Greenland (1825) into a bed and breakfast establishment, utilizing the Rockland Mansion (1810) as the American Historic Rowing Museum, leasing Belmont Mansion (1742) to the American Women's Heritage Society, and renovating the John Boelson Cottage (the oldest in Fairmount Park) to be operated as a tourist center by the Friends of Philadelphia Parks.¹⁶

These ideas certainly have a great deal of potential, both as lifesavers for the buildings and for promoting tourism and public interest in the homes and the park. The problem, however, is money, or rather, the lack thereof. "Odell has long argued that the city - not some foundation or corporation - has to take the lead in preserving the park mansions."¹⁷ His position is corroborated by that of his colleague John McIlhenny, who is quoted as saying of the park houses, "They are national treasures. And there's no excuse for the city not taking care of them. The primary responsibility of the city [should be] to preserve these buildings for future generations. That's the absolute minimum."¹⁸ However, the present mayor of Philadelphia, Wilson Goode, feels that there are other needs, such as public housing, that have priority in the city's budget. He recently stated that the city government should not be expected to pay any more than 25% of the cost of the restoration of the houses.¹⁹

Currently the Fairmount Park System, which includes 8700 acres and constitutes 10% of the city's land, receives 0.7% of the city's operating budget, or \$12,000,000 per year. To give some point of reference, the Police Department receives 14.5% of the budget or \$246 million dollars, over 20 times as much as the park.²⁰ While it is not being suggested that there are too many policemen or that the park is as necessary as the peace-keepers, it would seem that the park system could be allotted a larger piece of the budget.

Any additional funding for the restoration and refurbishing of the park and its houses would reap benefits many times over to the City of Philadelphia. The following quotation illustrates this:

... in adding the opportunity for the enjoyment of a park so beautiful and expansive to the many other advantages of residence within its limits, people are, and will be, attracted to us from other sections of the country.

... the general business interests of the city will be largely promoted in the reputation which this attractive feature will give to Philadelphia throughout the land.²¹

These thoughts are from Thomas Cochran, writing in 1872. Surely they hold true for us, too. With today's health-conscious trends, a park of this size, correctly maintained and marketed, would increase the perceived quality of life in Philadelphia, a commodity that carries quite a bit of weight for corporations seeking a new locale. The idea that a major city on the Northeast Corridor has an enormous and beautiful park for the enjoyment of its citizens for jogging, biking, skating, or other outdoor sports, and possesses the wealth of nearby housing which is the case here, makes Philadelphia an ideal candidate for a renaissance few other cities could equal. "What we need to do is recognize our assets and boast about them a little. Unfortunately, I think it's as simple as that."²² Mr. Odell's remarks have merit indeed.

Why should not Lemon Hill, once again, serve as the beginning of a movement, much as it did in the early days of

Fairmount Park? The archaeological study and reconstruction of the gardens and greenhouse at Lemon Hill could be the flagship project for the revitalization of the park. Its prominent position above the Museum of Art and overlooking the Schuylkill and the City of Philadelphia would act as a highly visible incentive towards the future development of the city. As stated many years ago:

Give us but Lemon Hill to begin with, as a nucleus, and the local pride of our citizens will be aroused, their public spirit and liberality will at once be shown in contributions for its extension, and the city will possess a public park ... of unrivalled beauty.²³

It is sincerely hoped that the information presented in this study may be of service in the attempt to revitalize the erstwhile beauties and pleasures offered by Lemon Hill and may be a small but initial step upon the path to the former glories of that historic landscape and pride of Philadelphia.

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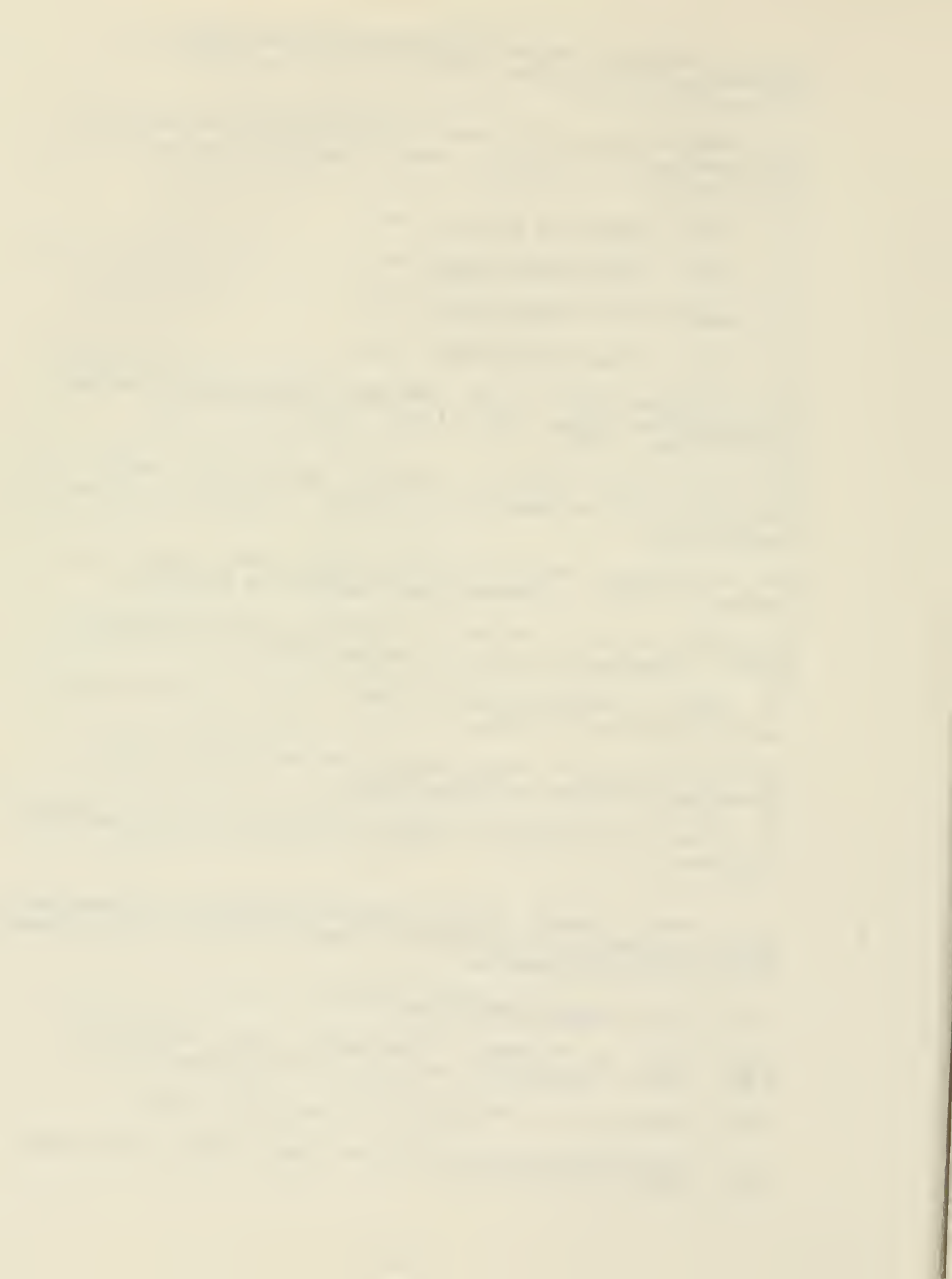
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CHAPTER 3 - CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

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1. Bruce W. Fry, "The Digger versus the Bureaucrat: Archaeology's Role in Parks Canada," APT Bulletin 18, nos. 1 & 2 (1986), 41.
2. Ibid., 38.
3. In an attempt to investigate these paths, the widow of John Kistler was contacted. However, she was not aware of any action on the project. Other inquiries were equally unfruitful.
4. Fry, "Archaeology's Role," 99.

REVITALIZATION OF FAIRMOUNT PARK

5. Loudon, Country Residences, 3.
6. McLean, "Town and Country Gardens," 144.

7. Faris, Old Gardens, 284.
8. Ibid., 279.
9. Keyser, Lemon Hill, 28.
10. Lippincott, Early Philadelphia (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1917), 110
11. Loeb, "Fairmount Park," 1.
12. Mrs. E. Norton Hunt, telephone interview with author, 23 Feb. 1987.
13. Loeb, "Fairmount Park," 1.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
16. Vernon Loeb, "A Park Tour with a Goal: Preservation," Philadelphia Inquirer (18 June 1986), section B, 2.
17. Ibid.
18. Loeb, "Fairmount Park," 1.
19. Ibid.
20. Ibid.
21. Cochran, Fairmount Park, 53-4.
22. Loeb, "Fairmount Park," 1.
23. Keyser, Lemon Hill, 27.

ILLUSTRATIONS



Figure 1: "Lemon Hill, the Seat of Henry Pratt Esq'r."
(Free Library of Philadelphia).



Figure 2: Map of the subdivision of the Springettsbury estate, showing lots 18-26, 28 and 29 in the possession of Robert Morris (R. M.). (Philadelphia City Archives).



Figure 3: Illustration often found with the caption, "The Hills, Favorite Residence of Robert Morris." This undoubtedly adds to the myths surrounding the present mansion. (Historical Society of Pennsylvania).



Figure 4: Photograph of "An Old House Formerly on the Site of Lemon Hill." (Fairmount Park Commission).

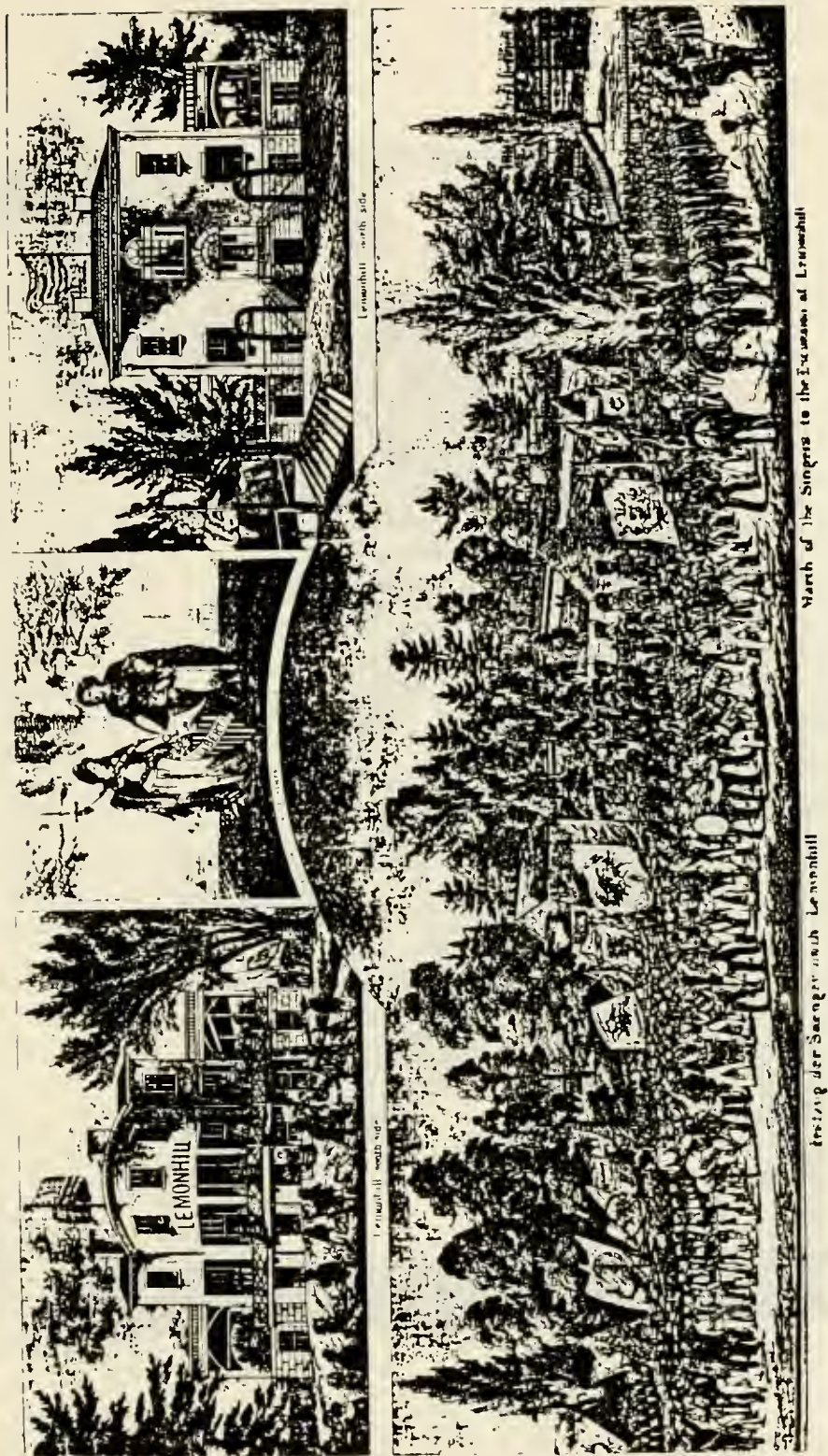


Figure 5: Detail of poster for the Seventh General Singer Festival held in June, 1857. The old house appears slightly left of center. Ruins of other structures appear right of center. (Fairmount Park Commission).

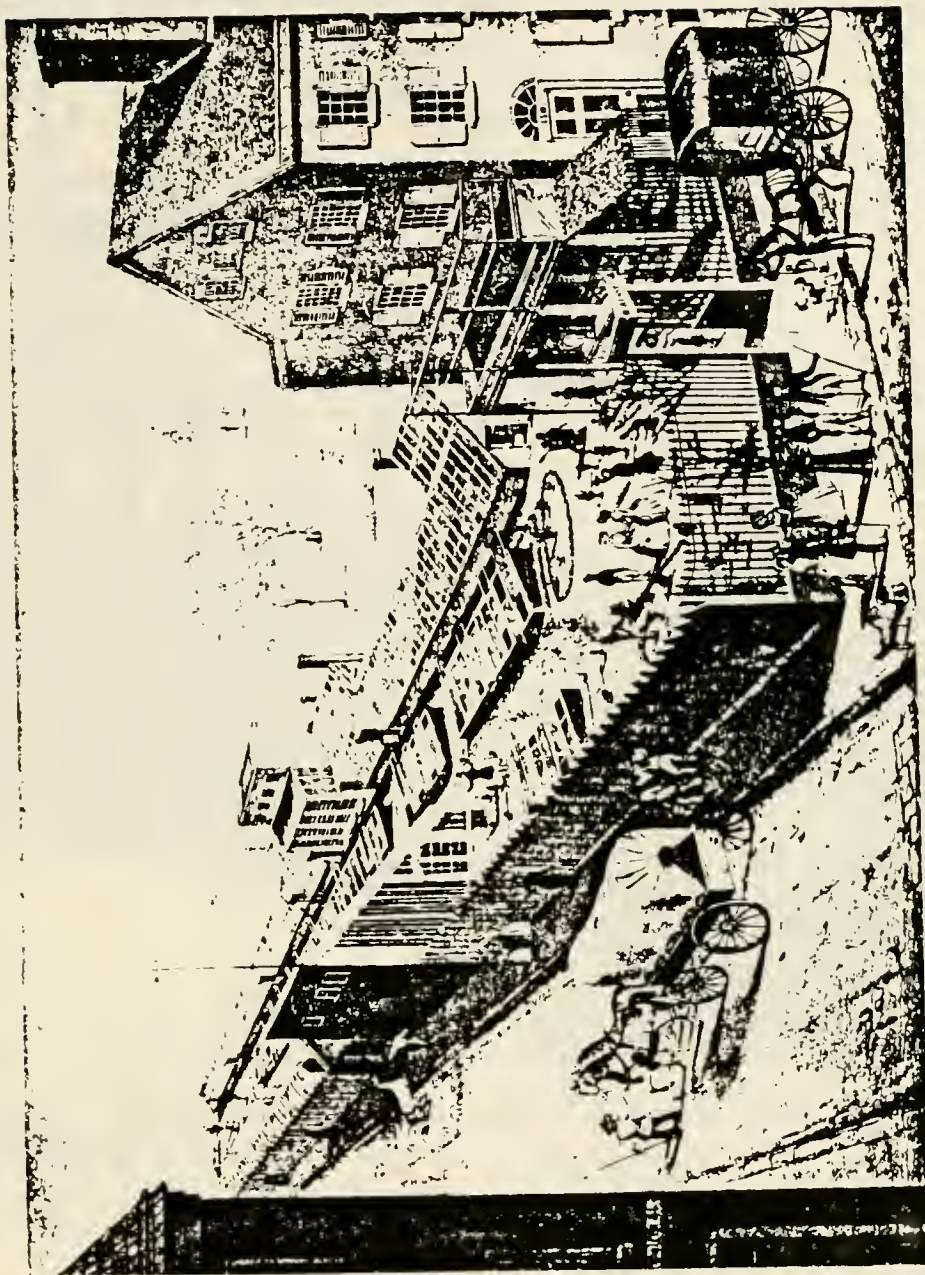


Figure 6: Alfred Hoffy, "Robert Buist's City Nursery, 1846. (From Nicholas Wainwright, Philadelphia in the Romantic Age of Lithography, 1958).

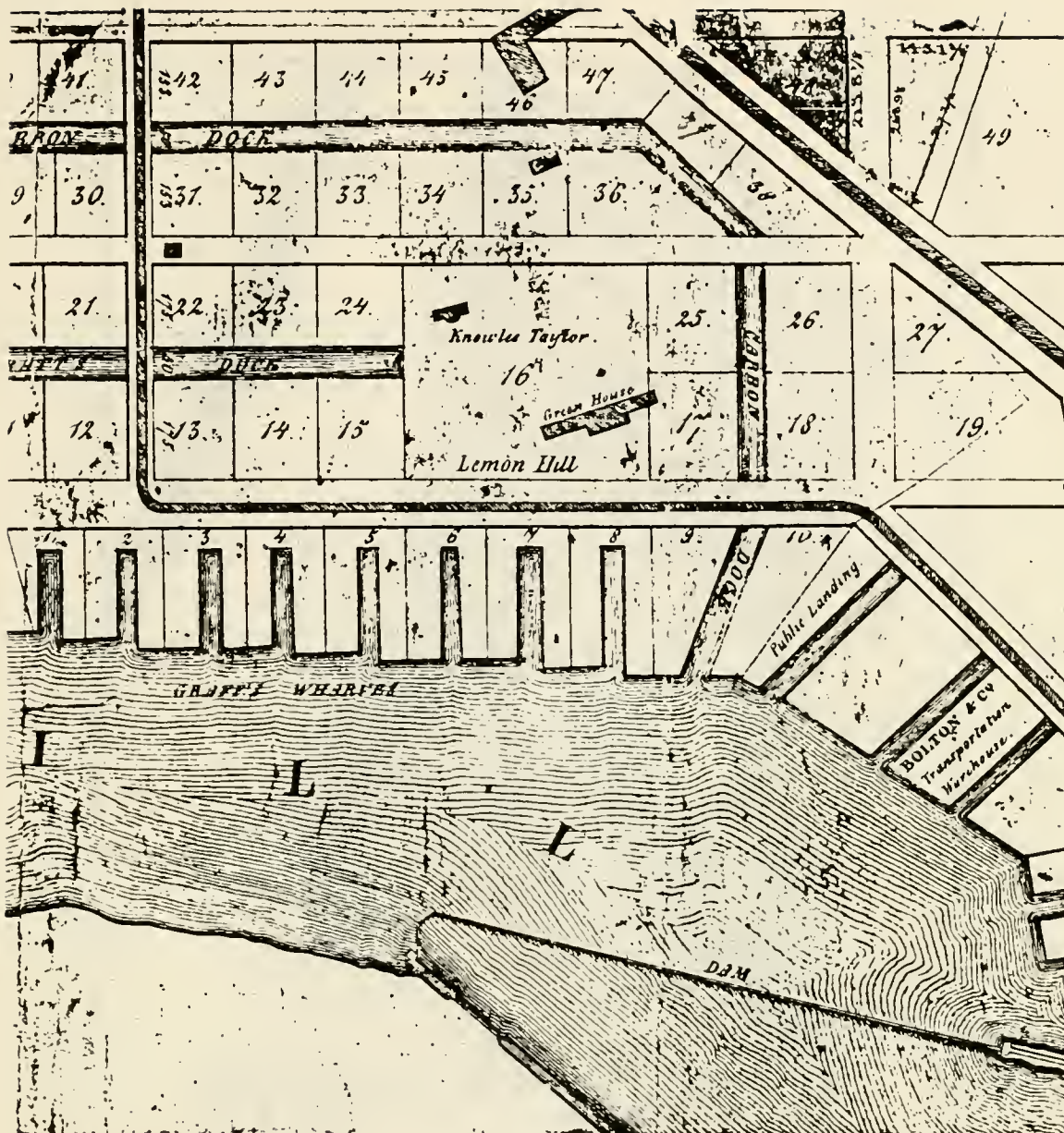


Figure 7: "Plan of the Fair Mount Docks." (Fairmount Park Commission).



Figure 8: Sidney & Adams, "Plan of Fairmount Park." (Historical Society of Pennsylvania).



EAST TERRACE, LEMON HILL.

Figure 9: "East Terrace, Lemon Hill." (Historical Society of Pennsylvania).



Figure 10: "Scenery in Fairmount Park," photograph 1870s.
"Pond and steps leading to Garden Paths at Lemon Hill. View
looking west." (Fairmount Park Commission).



Figures 11 - A & B: Views of the Music Pavilion at Lemon Hill. "Built during the Centennial Exposition in 1876, burned April 19, 1936." (Fairmount Park Commission).





Figure 12: Jeremiah Paul, "Robert Morris' Seat on Schuylkill," 1794. (Historical Society of Pennsylvania).



Figure 13: John Woodside, "Lemon Hill," 1807. (Historical Society of Pennsylvania).

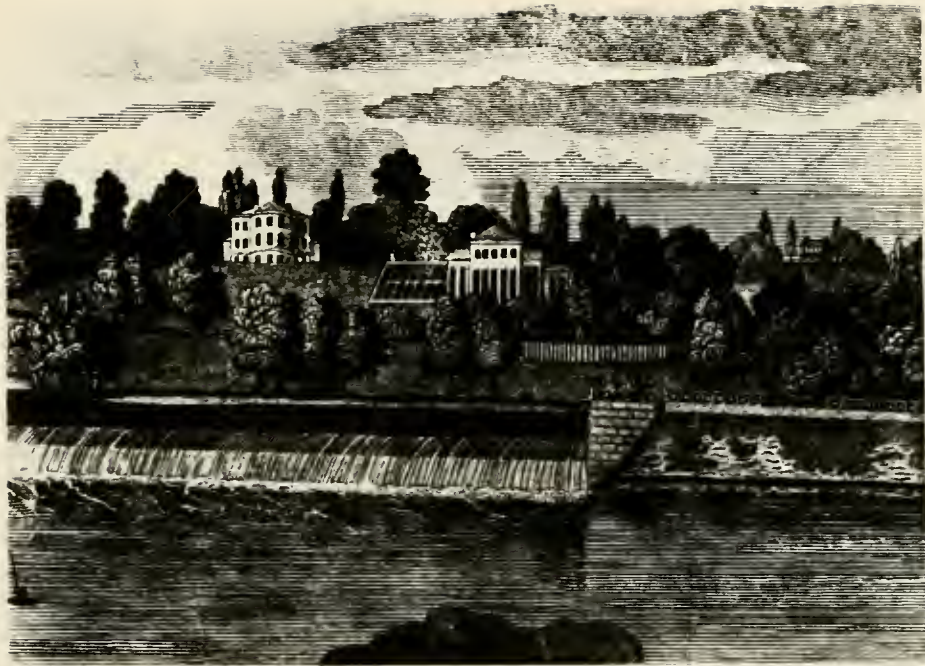


Figure 14: R. Campbell, engraving after T. Birch, detail of "View of the Dam and Water Works at Fair Mount, Philadelphia," 1824. (Free Library of Philadelphia).



Figure 15: Geo. Lehman, "Fairmount Waterworks From the Basin," 1829. (Historical Society of Pennsylvania).



Figure 16: W. F. Tucker, engraving after T. Doughty, "Fairmount Water-Works from the Reservoir," 1829. (Free Library of Philadelphia).



Figure 17: Nicolino Calyo, "View of the Waterworks," 1835-36. (From Philadelphia Museum of Art, Philadelphia: Three Centuries of American Art, 1976).



Figures 18 - A & B: Ceramic plate, "Fair Mount Near Philadelphia." (Private collection).



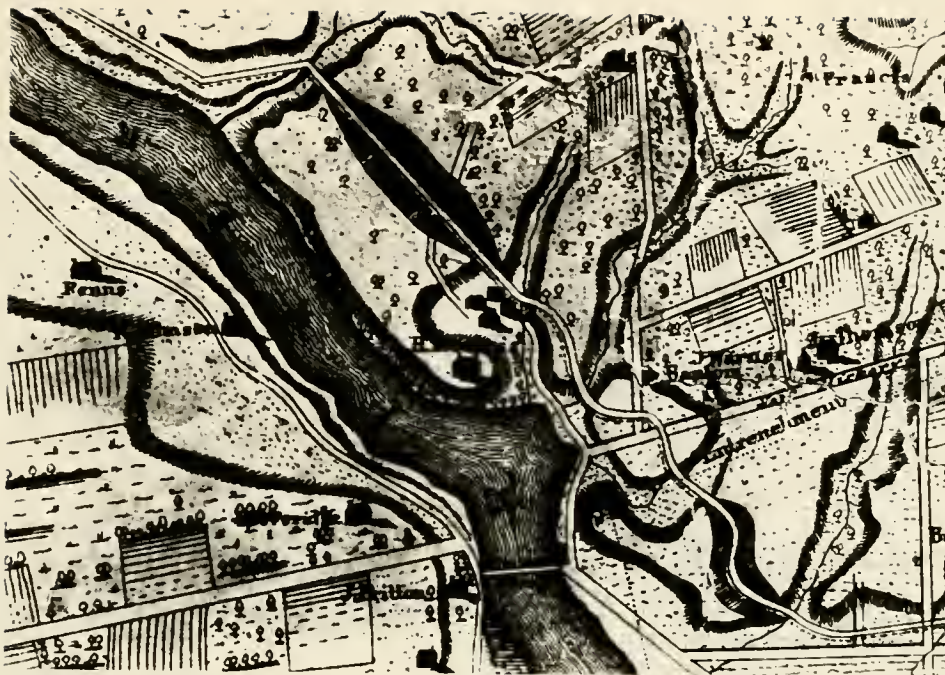


Figure 19: P. C. Varle, "Plan of the City and Its Environs," 1796. (Historical Society of Pennsylvania).



Figure 20: R. Howell, copied by R. Campbell, Map showing property labelled "Sold to Henry Pratt, now called Lemon Hill," 1799. (Fairmount Park Commission).



Figure 21. Map, c.1851[?], showing Lemon Hill as part of the City Corporation. The greenhouse is still indicated. (Fairmount Park Commission).



Figure 22: Andrew Palles, "Plan of Fairmount Park as Adopted by City Councils," 1859. (From Philadelphia Museum of Art, Three Centuries of American Art, 1976).

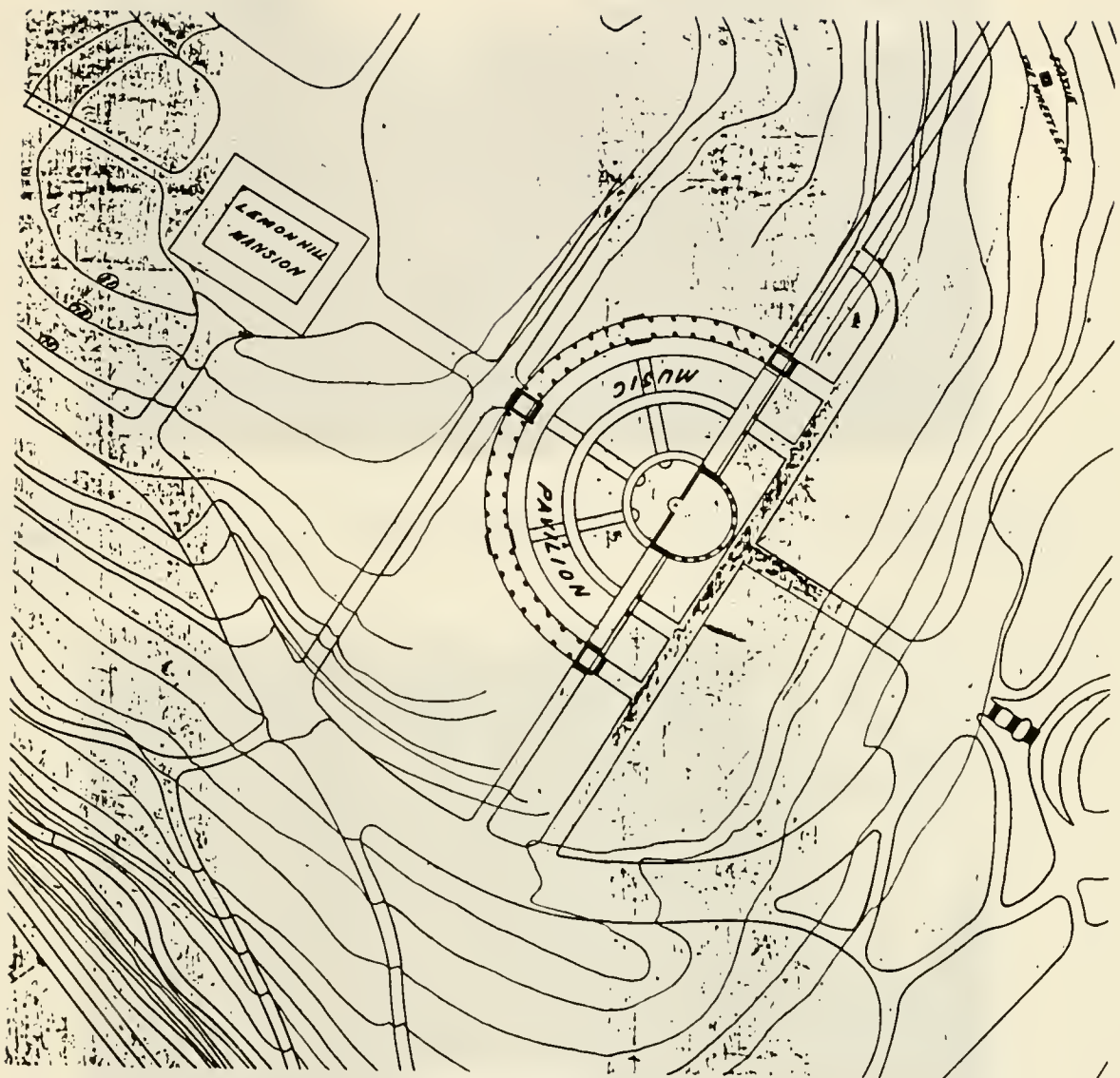
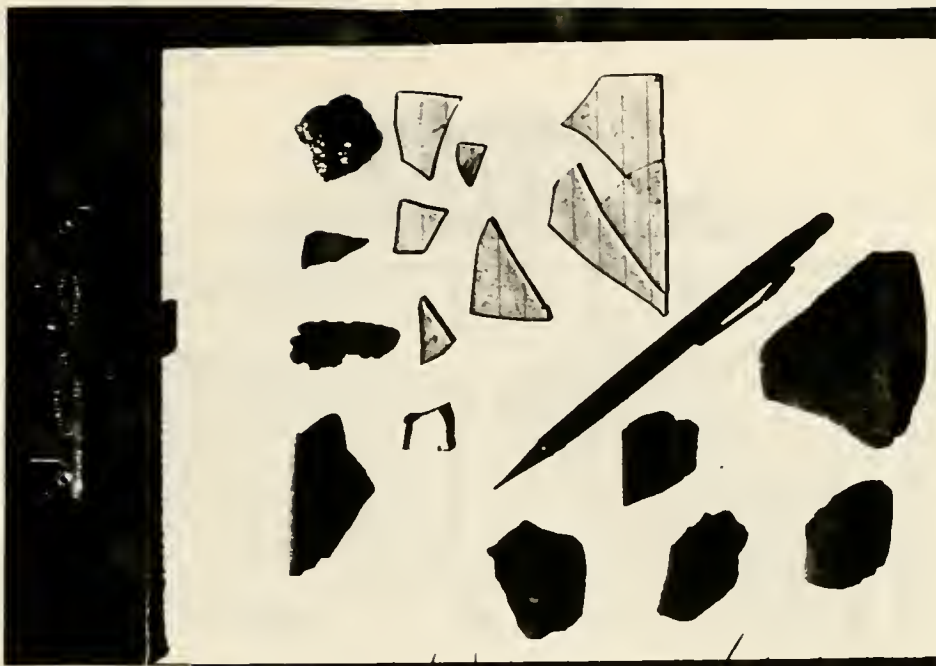


Figure 23: Topographic Map of Fairmount Park, 1917.
(Fairmount Park Commission).



Figures 24 - A & B: Photographs of bluff in the grounds of Lemon Hill, 1987.





Figures 25 - A & B: Photographs of clay potsherds and glass found on the grounds of Lemon Hill near bluff, 1987.



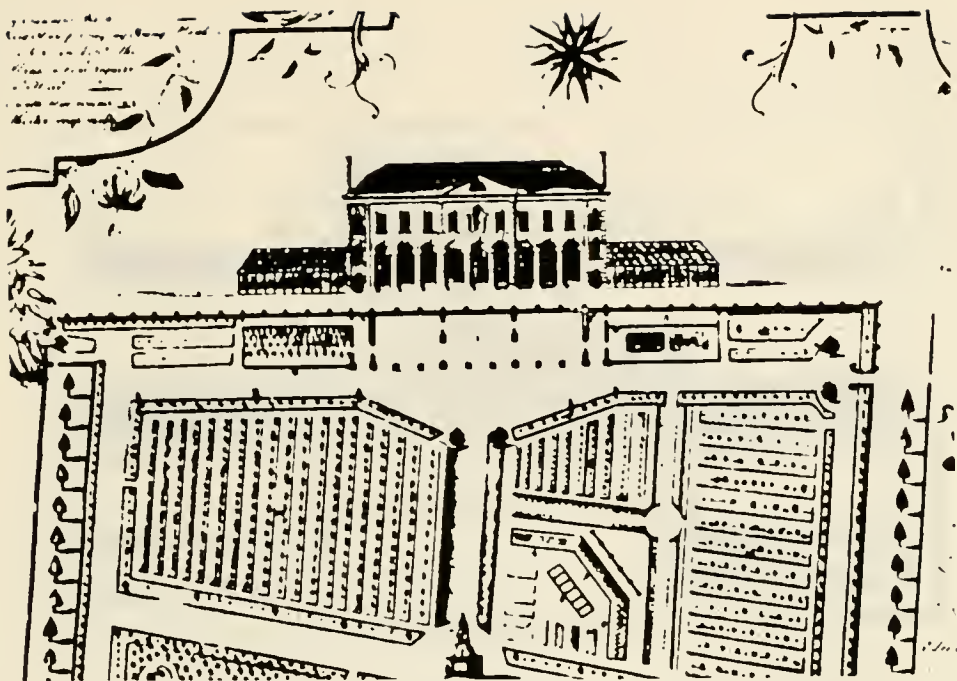


Figure 26: John Haynes, "An Accurate Survey of the Botanic Gardens at Chelsea," 1751. Detail shows greenhouse with flanking hothouses. (From John Hix, The Glass House, 1974).

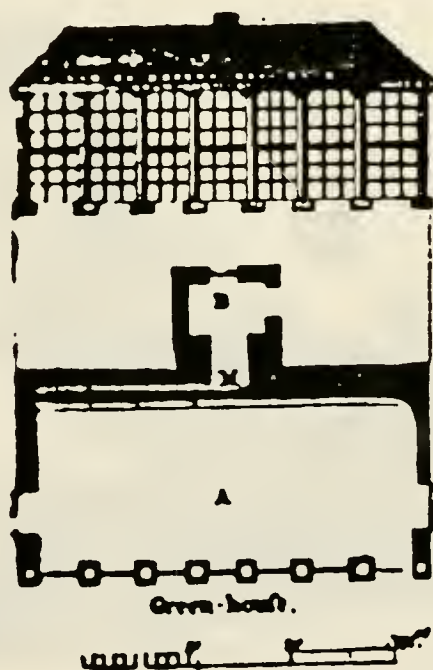


Figure 27: John Abercrombie, "Greenhouse," 1794. Shows plan with furnace indicated. (From Kenneth Lemmon, The Covered Garden, 1962).

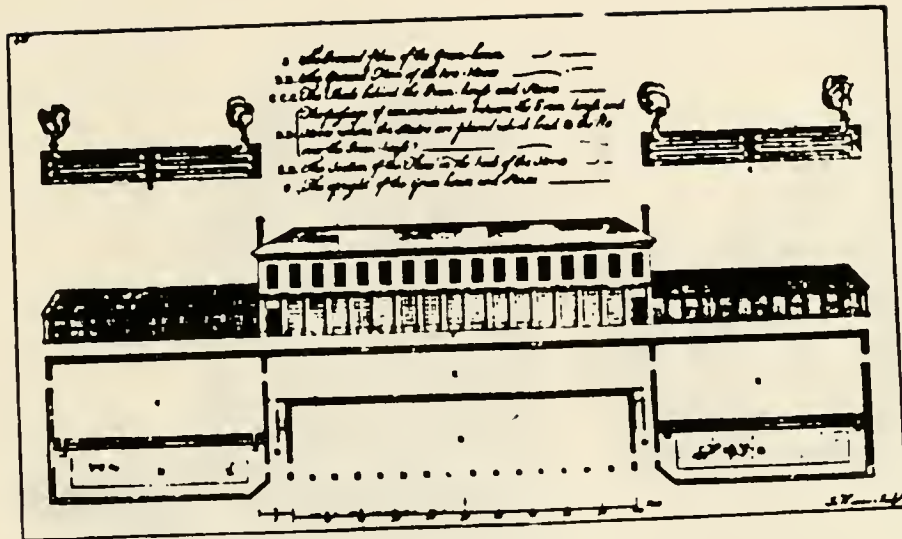


Figure 28: Philip Miller, [Plan for a Greenhouse], 1759. Shows the many bends in the flue system of the back wall. (From Kenneth Lemmon, The Covered Garden, 1962).



Figure 29: George Washington's Mount Vernon Orangery with flanking slave quarters. (From Elizabeth Kellam de Forest, The Gardens and Grounds of Mount Vernon, 1982).

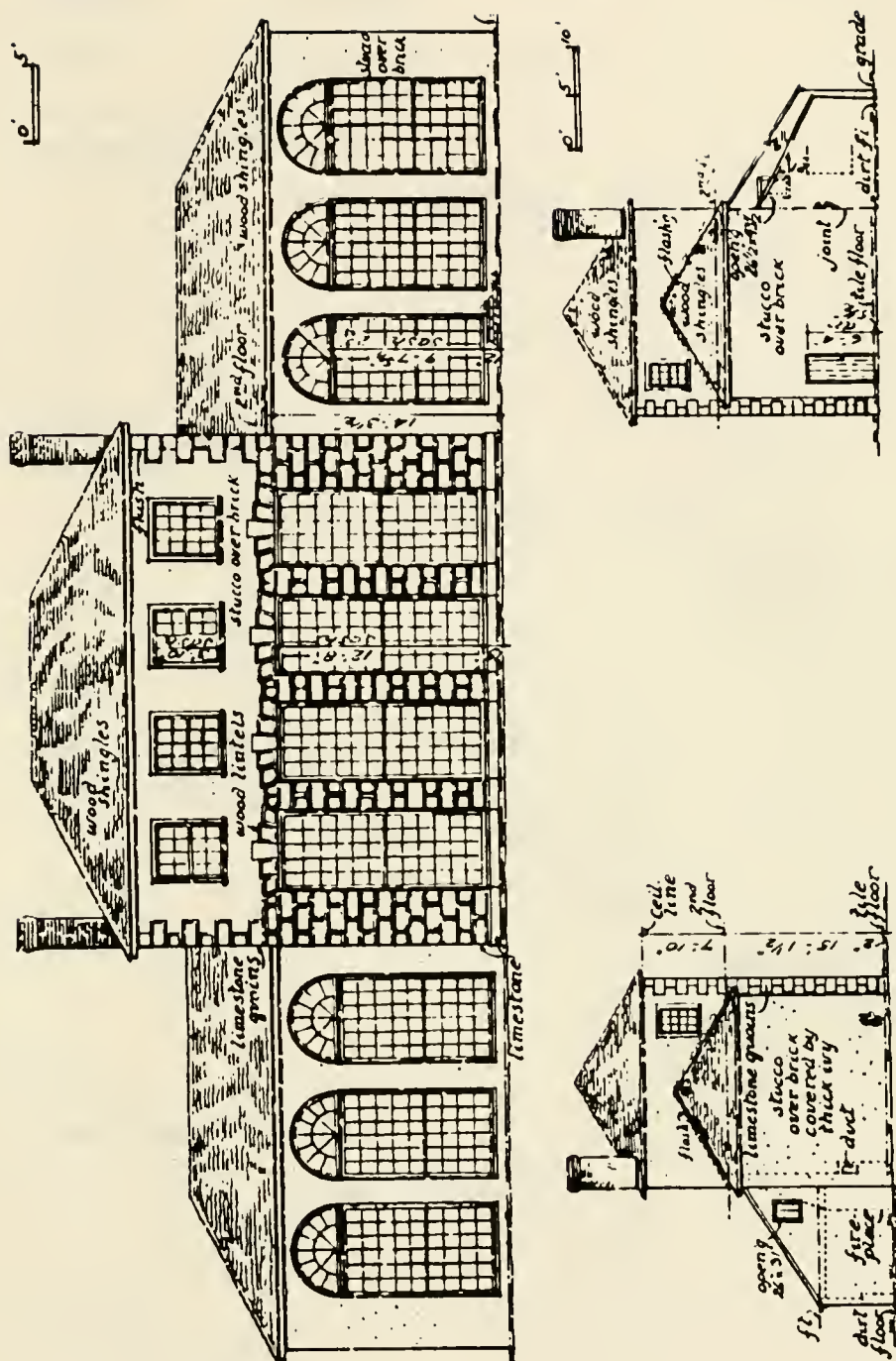


Figure 30: Orangery at the Wye House in Maryland. Measured drawings from H. Chandlee Forman, Old Buildings, Gardens and Furniture in Tidewater Maryland, 1967.

APPENDIX A - CHAIN OF TITLE

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Means</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Oct 6,7, 1708	Wm Penn, Elder, Wm Penn, Younger	Henry Gouldney, et al		Book I 6, vol 7, p 83
Nov 10, 1711	Wm Penn, Henry Gouldney, et al	Edward Shippen, et al		Book I7, vol 8, p 125
Jul 10, 1718	Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, and James Logan	Jonathan Dickenson	Patent	Patent Book A, vol 5, p 341
May 8, 1722	Jonathan Dickenson	John Dickenson	Will	
March 25, 1792	John Dickenson	Mary Jones	Will	

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Means</u>	<u>Reference</u>
May 9, 1751	Somerset Jones	Robert Jones	Will	
July 15,16, 1768	Robert Jones	Tench Francis	Deed	Book I, vol 5, p 339
July 17, 1770	Tench Francis	Robert Morris	Deed	Book I, vol 7, p 350
March 28, 1799	Jonathan Penrose, Sheriff	Henry Pratt		Deed Book 76, p 488
Feb 29, 1836	Henry Pratt	Knowles Taylor	Deed	Deed Book AM, no 66, p 348

<u>Date</u>	<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Means</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Sept 12, 1840	Daniel Fitler, Sheriff	Henry J. Williams	Sheriff's Deed	Deed Book GS, no 22, p 443
July 24, 1844	James Dundas, et al	Mayor Alderman of Philad.		Deed Book RLL 20, p 663

*Exh. Schedule of Property within the
State of Pennsylvania
Conveyed by Robert Morris, to the Hon. James Biddle Esq.
and Mr. William Bell, in Trust for the use and accounting
The Pennsylvania Property Company.*

N^o 1. An Estate called The Hills Estate in the Northern Liberties, near the City of Philadelphia, containing three hundred acres of land highly improved, and on which are erected a large and elegant green house, with a hot house of fifty feet front on each side, in the back front a room for a garden with a kitchen on large and fine small rooms also two large rooms on the back or north front of the hot houses, with a very excellent vault under the green house, and a covered room for preserving roots &c. in winter, the whole being a strong stone building with the necessary glasses, casements, fruit trees, plants shrubs &c. in good order; a well of excellent water, with a pump close to the north front the whole enclosed within a large Garden stocked with fruit trees of the best kind &c. &c. Adjuring to this garden is a farm house and kitchen, a spring house and a granary or store room over it, a coach house barn and stables, large cow-house, with arched doorways, and hay lofts over the whole, a brew house and hog pens. All these buildings are solid and strong being built of stone, besides which there are also a stone frame buildings, complete for a farmer. There is another farm house and kitchen built of brick, and a stone barn, distant from the above mentioned so as to divide the lands into two farms, the first being on the west and the latter on the east side of the Canal which Canal has its course through this estate, and when carried into full operation will unquestionably increase the value greatly, as the lands on each side of the Canal may be divided into convenient tracts of 4, 5, 6, to 10 Acres, and will be sought after by Citizens of Philadelphia, who wish to get out of the City during the summer months, in order to build summer houses in the pleasant and delightful situations which abound on these grounds. The Canal will afford the means of transporting at small expense every thing they want to or from the City and of purchasing such articles as may be sent down from the interior country for sale. Prices now deemed pretty high have already been offered for sections in these grounds, but it is believed that a short period of time will bring forward purchasers at much higher prices, to the great benefit of the share holders. This estate is estimated at D^{oll} 150,000.

*N^o 2. An Estate called "The Trout Spring" containing upwards of one hundred and sixty acres Situate in Upper Merion Township Montgomery County bordering on the river Schuylkill, nearly opposite Norris town
at the*

APPENDIX C: ROBERT MORRIS JOURNAL 1791-1801.
Extract of Entries related to The Hills.

Philadelphia Dec. 26th 1791

.465 Sundry Accounts Dr to John Pinkerton & Son
.242 Estate on Schuylkill called the Hills, for amount of
their account for sundry articles of Ironmongery supplied
W'm Crouch at the Hills, Springetsbury &c. from 8th Feb'y
1788 to 10th January 1789 L 39.12.10
.415 Will'm Crouch Tenant at the Hills for ... ditto ...
ditto 3.15.8

Dec. 31st 1791

.463 Expenses 1791 - paid Mich'l Wartman for Dung & Halling
[sic] to the Garden at the Hills 17.13.7

January 7th 1792

.492 Expenses 1792 - paid Jacob Graffs bill for Bricks used
at the Hills 5.11.0

January 14th 1792

.492 Expenses 1792 - paid Excise on a Hhd of Rum sent to
the Hills in Aug't 1788 3.12.0
.217 Account of Taxes - paid the following Taxes on my
Estates in the Northern Liberties
County Tax on the Hills valued at L 3750 a 5/10 .. 10.18.9
2nd Road Tax 250 a 2 2.1.8

January 21st 1792

.470 Sundry Accounts Dr to Cash
.313 David Landreth - paid him 16th Instant 7.10.-

February 11th 1792

.313 David Landreth - paid him 7.10.-

February 18th 1792

.492 Expenses 1792
- paid for repairing Pump at the Hills -.7.6

March 17th 1792

.492 Expenses 1792 - paid freight of a box with a Tree from
Charlston [sic]..... -.4.8

.313 David Landreth - paid him 25th ult..... 11.5.0

.463 Expenses 1791 Dr to Joseph Skerrett Blacksmith for
amo't of his account for sundry Iron Work done at the Hot
House at the Hills from August to Novem. 1791 L38.9.9

April 7th 1792

.463 Expenses 1792 - paid for repairing the Pump at the
Hills 3.5.0

- paid W'm Leeson for 4 large Elm Trees delivered Landreth
..... .15.-

-paid Jn'o Ludwick for 2 New barrow for D. Landreth 1.5.-

.313 David Landreth - paid him 4th Instant 11.5.-

April 14th 1792

.492 Expenses 1792 - paid for 2 water Potts [sic] & a water
Engine for David Landreth L 3.0.0

-paid Hire of two Coachees [sic] to bring Indians from the
Hills 1.2.6

May 7th 1792

.492 Expenses 1792 - paid A. Matterns bill for Flower Potts
delivered D, Landreth 0.10.6

.313 David Landreth - paid him 5.12.6

June 1st 1792

.313 David Landreth - paid him 19th Instant 20.0.0

June 8th 1792

.470 Sundry Accts. Dr to Cash

.242 Estate called the Hills - paid Christian Harts account
for Dung & Halling L 8.2.0

-paid Ab'm Kintzings account for Dung & Halling from 1787 to
1789 61.11.1

June 25th 1792

.492 Expenses 1792 - paid for halling Bricks to hot house
at the Hills 1.2.6

August 4th 1792

.313 David Landreth - paid him 4th Instant 11.6.2

August 18th 1792

.492 Expenses 1792 - paid Jos. Skerrett for blacksmith work
at the Hills 1.2.6

.313 David Landreth - paid him 18th Instant 9.0.-

August 31st 1792

.184 Sundry Accounts Dr to W'm Stiles Stone Cutter

.242 Estate called the Hills for sundry stone work done by
him at the Hot and Green Houses from October 1784 to
December 1785 p. Acco't L 458.9.1
for amount of his account to January 1786 188.17.11

.463 Expenses 1791 Dr to David Landreth

.313 for one years wages due 19th Decem'r 1791 L70
for 52 weeks board wages to 1st Jan'y 1792 39

L 109.-..

for sundry Labourers wages paid by him during 1791

202.13.4

for sundries for the use of the Garden 17.1.2

.313 David Landreth Dr. to Expenses 1791

for sundry articles sold by him in market amounting to
105.9.2

.313 David Landreth new a/c Dr to David Landreth old a/c

.313 for the following payments made him since January 1792
which I bring to new acco't

Jan'y 14th L7.10 Feb'y 11th L7.10 Feb'y 25th L11.5

April 4th L11.5 May 5th L5.12.6 May 19th 20.0. Aug't 4th

L11.6.2 Aug't 18 L9.0

.313 David Landreth old a/c Dr to David Landreth new a/c
for the balance in his favor to the 1st January 1792

Sept. 22nd 1792

.492	Expenses 1792 - paid J. Letham for fruit Trees &c. delivered D. Landreth	10.18.6
.313	David Landreth - paid him	20.0.-

October 22nd 1792

.350	Sundry Accounts Dr to George Ludlam	
.242	Estate called the Hills for amount of his account for glazing the Hot & Green House windows &c to 31st December 1791	L 41.4.10
	for painting ditto ... ditto	L152.16.6
	a deduction he makes	10.0.0
		142.16.6
.313	David Landreth paid him on account 17th Inst.	50.0.-

Novem'r 10th 1792

.313	David Landreth paid him 10th Instant	11.5.0
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Nov. 18th 1792

.492	Expenses 1792 - paid for Fruit Trees purchased by D. Landreth	4.10.9
------	--	--------

Novem'r 24th 1792

.184	Sundry Accounts Dr to W'm Stiles Stone Cutter	
.242	Estate called the Hills for amount of work done there	7.19.0

December 8th 1792

.492	Expenses 1792 - paid for halling 12 loads of Coal to the Hills @ 11/3d	6.15.0
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December 31st 1792

.313	David Landreth - paid him 26th Inst.	20.0.-
------	---	--------

January 5th 1793

.242	Estate called the Hills - paid [Paxton & Richardson acco't for Ironmongery]	1.1.2
.549	David Landreth - paid him 4th Instant	11.5.0

January 12th 1793

.549 David Landreth - paid his brother 12th Inst. 11.5.-

February 2nd 1793

.547 Expenses 1793 - paid for two iron bound Buckets
delivered D. Landreth -.15.0

.549 David Landreth - paid him 5th Instant L 7.10
9th 4.10

February 23d 1793

.547 Expenses 1793 - paid A. Matterns bill for flower Potts
7.6.0

.549 David Landreth - paid him 21st Inst. 7.10.-

March 3rd 1793

.242 Estate called the Hills - paid Jos. Skerrett for
Blacksmith work 1.5.0

.549 David Landreth paid him 27th Feb'y 100 D'rs 37.10 -

March 11th 1793

.515 Sundry Accounts Dr to Burton Wallace Bricklayer
.242 Estate called the Hills for 232 days work of
Bricklayers at the Hills @ 8/6 p. day L 98.12.0
175 [days] ... do. Laborers ... do. 5/9 50.6.3
Commencing 23d July and ending 10th Dec. 1791 ... 148.18.3
Cost of Bricks & Tile &c. 63.0.1

March 19th 1793

.242 Estate called the Hills - paid Rich'd Mosely for
Carpenters work p. acco't 6.7.6

April 18th 1793

.242 Estate called the Hills - paid [Geo. Ludlam plumbers
bill] 31.3.3

.549 David Landreth - paid him 23rd March 11.5.0

.242 Estate called the Hills - paid Jacob Graffs acco't for
Bricks delivered by order of B. Wallace L 3.1.3
paid J. West for Lumber delivered R. Mosely 5.8.10

April 22d 1793

.549 David Landreth - paid him 17th Inst. 11.5.0
.415 W'm Crouch paid Philip Nicklin & Co'y for the cost of
Clover seed, Rye Grass, Beans and Peas which they imported
from Liverpool for him at my request p. acco't 52.1.9

April 29th 1793

.242 Estate called the Hills - paid W'm Lanes Acco't for
lime used by Burton Wallace at the Hills in February and
March last 18.9.0

June 8th 1793

.385 David Gray Dr to Estate called the Hills, for two
years rent due the 19th March last, on a part of said Estate
leased to him 19th March 1791 @ L100 p. ann. for 3 years
200.0.-

July 12th 1793

.217 Account of Taxes - paid Road Tax on Estate called the
Hills 10.8.4

July 22nd 1793

.217 Account of Taxes - paid poor & County Tax on Estate
called the Hills 42.11.4

August 31st 1793

.549 David Landreth paid him 27th Inst. D'rs 40 15.0.-

Nov. 30th 1793

.549 David Landreth - paid him at the Delaware Works
13th October L 3.15.0
30th at the Hills 7.10.-
20th November 1.17.6
21st do. 15.0.0

.547 Expenses 1793 - paid for halling 4 loads of Coal to
the Hills 3.0.0
- paid J. Knorr for Cedar Tubs for my Green House p. D.
Landreths order 17.5.0
.549 David Landreth - paid him 27th Novem'r 40 D'rs 15.0.-

December 8th 1793

.549 David Landreth - paid B. Bohler on his account 60.6.0

December 16th 1793

.549 David Landreth - paid him 11th Instant 11.5.0

January 11, 1794

.549 David Landreth paid him 31st Decem'r 30 D'rs 11.5.0

January 25th 1794

.549 David Landreth paid him 21st Inst't 30 D'rs 11.5.0

February 15th 1794

.334 Society for promoting the Cultivation of Vines - paid the Treasurer Israel Whelen the first Payment on my subscription for 10 Shares \$100 37.10

March 1st 1794

.385 David Gray Dr to Estate called the Hills
.242 for a years Rent of a House & part of said Lands due 19th Instant when his lease expires 100.0.-

.385 Sundry Accounts Dr to David Gray
.242 Estate called the Hills for Posts & Rails and expense of putting them up, which by the Terms of the Lease I was to allow 27.19.1

.412 Expenses 1794 - paid W'm Rogers for halling Dung to the Hills 2.14.-

March 3rd 1794

.492 Expenses 1792 Dr to David Landreth
.549 for a years wages to 19th December 1792 L 70.0.0
52 weeks board wages to 1st January 1793 @ 15/ 39.0.0
for sundry wages paid by him to Labourers &c 192.10.9
for sundry articles purchased by him for the use of the Garden 27.13.5

.549 David Landreth Dr to Expenses 1792
.492 for sundries sold by him in market 144.11.3

March 10th 1794

.547 Expenses 1793 paid Mic'l Wartman for halling Dung to
the Hills p. D. Landreths directions 63.1.5

March 18th 1794

.549 David Landreth paid him 7th Inst. 50 Doll. 18.15.-

March 22nd 1794

.549 David Landreth padi him 17th Instant 30.-.-
.242 Estate called the Hills Dr to Burton Wallace
.515 for the amount of an account he rendered
for work in 1793 L 72.10.3
Deduct L18.9/ for Lime charged therein
which I paid -18.9.0

March 28th 1795

.547 Expenses 1793 Dr to David Landreth
.549 for a years wages due 19th Decmber last L70.-
for 52 weeks board Wages at 15/p .39. 109.-
for labourers wages up to 31st Dec'r p. acct. 192.16.3
for sundry articles purchased by him for the
Garden p. acco't 18.4.9
.549 David Landreth Dr Expenses 1793
.547 for sundry articles sold out of the Garden
this year p. account 115.13.9
.549 David Landreth Dr to Account of Balances
.575 for the balance transferred to his credit
ledger C ... Doll's 340.25 127.11.10 1/2

April 22nd 1797

.242 Estate on Schuylkill called the Hills
.306 Dr to Jacob Burket for the balance of his acc. 45.2.6

May 13th 1797

.242 Estate called the Hills
.446 Dr to Acco't of Posts & Rails for the balance 62.4.10

[The handwriting changes after November 17, 1797; the next
entry is December 27. The last entry is June 26, 1801.]

ROBERT MORRIS JOURNAL 1794-1801 (LEDGER C)

April 19th 1794

.18 Expenses 1794 - paid J. Standley for Dung p. Landreth's
order \$ 16.60

May 10th 1794

.66 David Landreth my Gardener at the Hills, paid 7th
Instant \$ 85.17

May 17th 1794

.66 David Landreth - paid him 15th Inst. \$ 80.--

May 31st 1794

.18 Expenses 1794 - paid A. Matterns aco't for Flower Potts
delivered Landreth \$ 19.37

July 7, 1794

.89 Estate called the Hills - paid W'm Inman for 55 1/4
acres of Rye and about 5 acres of fallow on the Farm
formerly occupied by Gray which I have now Rented to Jasper
Moylan L 27.12.6

August 26th 1794

.89 Estate called the Hills - received of James Daniel one
years Rent of a two acre Lott of Ground on Schuylkill part
of Springetsbury Manor due 1st Inst't Dollars 16.0

August 27th 1794

.66 David Landreth - paid him 13th Instant \$ 20.

Sept. 18th 1794

.66 David Landreth - paid him the 2'd Inst't \$ 60.0

Sept. 19th 1794

.66 David Landreth - paid him fifty dollars 50

Oct. 11 1794

.89 Estate called the Hills - paid taxes the 11th Inst't p. receipt	225.27
.66 David Landreth - paid him the 11th Inst. Eighty Dollars	80.0-

Nov. 1st 1794

.89 Estate called the Hills paid for a Certificate	.75
--	-----

Nov. 8th 1794

.66 David Landreth paid him the 8th Inst't	70.--
--	-------

Nov. 15th 1794

.18 Expences 1794 - paid for a Landscape of the Hills Green House &c	15.--
--	-------

Nov. 24th 1794

.135 Wm Crouch my tenant at the Hills, received from Gersham Johnston 19th Inst't	200.--
---	--------

Dec. 13th 1794

.18 Expenses 1794 - paid David Landreths order to Standby for Dung	10.67
--	-------

.18 Expenses 1794 - paid Lethen [?] for plants delivered to D. Landreth	9.13
---	------

.66 David Landreth - paid him the 3'd Instant	60.--
---	-------

Dec. 31st 1794

.18 Expenses 1794 - paid for 12 loads of Dung to the Hills	14.40
--	-------

Jan. 3rd 1795

.18 Expenses 1794 - paid for halling 4 loads of Coal to the Hills	8.--
---	------

.66 David Landreth paid him the 3rd Inst.	100.--
--	--------

Jan. 12, 1795

.89 Estate called the Hills - paid B. Wallaces Acc't of
Wages of Brick layers & labourers employed there under
direction of the Gardener & M'r Crouch 55.20

Feb. 12th 1795

.66 David Landreth paid him 7th Inst't 50.--

Feb. 28th 1795

.147 Expenses 1795 - paid for 15 Waggon [sic] loads of Dung
sent Landreth 20.--

March 20th 1795

.66 David Landreth 50.--

March 25th 1795

.147 Expenses 1795 - paid Jos'h Skerrett for Smithwork
at my House L 5.2.10
at the Hills 2.8.1 \$ 20.12

April 24th 1795

.66 David Landreth Dr to Expenses 1794
.18 for sundries sold by him from my Garden at the Hills
p. acc't 31st Dec'r 1794 L 119.14.11 1/2 \$ 319.33

.18 Expenses 1794 Dr to David Landreth
.66 for his wages for one year due 19th Dec'r 1794
L 70
for 52 weeks Board wages to 31st Dec'r 1794
@ 15/ 39 109.0.-
for amo't of his acco't for Labourers wages to 31st
Dec'r 1794 235.16
for amo't of ditto for sundry articles purchased by him
for the use of my Garden at the Hills 58.5.-
L 403.1.0

June 1st 1795

.147 Expenses 1795 - Paid A. Mattern for Garden Potts
delivered Landreth 4
.89 Estate called the Hills - paid J. Strembec, painter,
amo't of his account L 14.16.7 39.54



June 15th 1795

.66 David Landreth paid him 10th Inst't 50.--

July 21st 1795

.66 David Landreth paid him 18th Instant 100.--

Sept. 7th 1795

.66 David Landreth paid him 2'd Inst. 10.--

Sept. 22nd 1795

.66 David Landreth paid him on account 80.--

October 5th 1795

.89 Estate called the Hills received from Jasper Moylan for
a years Rent of the House & Farm formerly occupied by W'm
Gray due 1st June 1795 \$ 333.33

Edeuct an allowance made him p. agreement for putting
up Fence, a Pump raising and repairing chimneys &c. 136.66

November 17th 1795

.147 Expenses 1795 - paid Godfrey Gibbler for 280 bush'ls
of Coal @ 2/8 for Hot House 99.56

Dec. 7th 1795

.147 Expenses 1795 - Paid Godfrey Gibler [sic] on acco't of
Coals delivered Landreth 100.00

Dec. 12th 1795

.147 Expences 1795 - paid Godfry Gibbler in full of \$179.11
for 500 bush's Coals for the Hills 79.11
paid Sam'l West & Co. for 250 Shingles for ...
for d'o. 3.33

.66 David Landreth - paid him 120.--

Dec. 31 1795

.66 David Landreth - paid him 16th Inst't 180.--

.89 Estate called the Hills - paid J Skerrett blacksmith
for work done there 3.50

Jan. 6th 1796

.120 Account of Taxes -
paid Tax on Estate called the Hills 98.2

Jan.25 1795

.225 Expenses 1796 - Paid Andrew Mattern's acco't for
flower Potts 32.80

.147 Expenses 1795 Dr to David Landreth
.66 for amount of his account for labourers wages ending
December 1795 L 258.14.0
for amo't of his acco't of expenditures for the use of
the Garden &c 30.15.8 1/2
for one years wages ending
December 1795 70.--.--
for one years board wages ...
ditto 39.--.--
L 398.9.8 1/2 or 1062.62

.66 David Landreth Dr. to Sundry Accounts
.147 Expenses 1795 for amo't of sundries sold by him from
my Garden & Green House at the Hills in the year 1795
p. acc't L 112.8.5 1/2...Dol. 299.80
.66 David Landreth New acc't for the balance due him to 1st
Jan'y 1796 L 230.0.5 1/2 613.37

Feb. 8th 1796

.66 David Landreth - paid him 3'd Ins. \$150 6th \$150 300.

Feb. 20th 1796

.66 David Landreth paid him on Acco't 20th Inst't 150.--

March 7th 1796

.66 David Landreth - paid him 1st Inst't 163.27

April 11th 1796

.89 Estate called the Hills - paid B. Wallace for work at
the Green House & Farm House 104.70

April 27th 1796

.238 Cuthbert Landreth paid him 25th Ins.t \$20 &
30th \$ 60 80.--

May 10th 1796

.89 Estate called the Hills paid J. Ryan in part of his
acct. for halling 30.--

May 16th 1796

.238 Cuthbert Landreth - paid him 11th 50.--

May 18th 1796

.225 Expenses 1796 - paid Sam. Sansome a Years Rent of his
Country Seat on Schoolkill [sic] 333.33

May 24th 1796

.238 Cuthbert Landreth - paid him 21st 50.--

.215 Robert Morris Jun'r Dr to Cuthbert Landreth
.238 for the balance due latter by the former p. acco't
settled L 42.19.3 1/2 114.57

May 30th 1796

.89 Estate called the Hills - paid J. Ryans acco't for
halling Dung &c 76.17
Deduct paid & changed 30.--

June 6th 1796

.225 Expenses 1796 - paid David Landreth bal'e his acc't to
19th March 155.18

June 20th 1796

.89 Estate called the Hills paid Strembeck painter amo't
his acct. L 9.8.7

.238 Cuthbert Landreth paid him 18th Inst't 50.--

August 8th 1796

.238 Cuthbert Landreth paid him 1st Inst't 50.--

Sept. 2nd 1796

.238 Cuthbert Landreth paid him 2nd Inst. 50.--

Dec. 3, 1796

.251 Account of Discounts for disc't on an extension of time with Pratt	300
for a Commission allowed Pratt	187.50
for his Commission on Sale of Notes	<u>30.67</u>
Doll's	518.17

Dec. 8th 1796

.225 Expenses 1796 - paid Ross & Chapman for 150 bush's Coals for Hills @ 2/4	46.67
-paid C. Landreth's order for halling Coals ...	3.50
.238 Cuthbert Landreth - paid him 25th Nov.	100.--
.226 L. V. Ameringe paid him towards a deposit of notes with H. Pratt 28th Nov.	2500.--

Jan. 7th 1797

.225 Expenses 1796 - paid for 2 loads of Dung halled to the Hills	6.--
.238 Cuthbert Landreth - paid him 3'd Inst't	40.--

Feb. 18th 1797

.238 Cuthbert Landreth - paid him 4th Inst't	30.--
--	-------

March 31st 1797

.240 Sundry Accounts Dr to Nicholas King	
.89 Estate called the Hills for cost of Surveying Instruements [sic] Field Book &c	3.50
of repairing d'o.....	2.--
of assistants when surveying \$10 p. 6	16.--
of drawing paper	1.--

April 1st 1797

.238 Cuthbert Landreth - paid him 25th ult'o 50.--

[Handwriting changes at this point.]

July 30th 1797

.275 F. Gottreu Dr to Sundry Accounts
.262 Expenses 1797 for Sundries Sold by him
out of the Garden 59.39
.238 Cuthbert Landreth for his Order
in fav'r of s'd Landreth 13.
.135 W'm Crouch ... for his ditto
in fav'r of s'd Crouch 89.
161.39

.262 Expenses Dr to F. Gottreu for his wages from 30th
Jan'y to 31st June 88.89
for his Board Wages & for Wages paid the Labourers
employed by him in the Garden 320.25
409.14

.262 Expenses 1797
June 5 paid hire of horse & cart & men moving 31.33

.233 Sundry Accounts Dr to Cash
.275 F. Gottreu Gardener paid him 8th April \$ 30.
" 22d ditto 30.
" 2d May 20.
" 18th ditto 30.
" 29th ditto 50.
" 10th June 20. 180.--

.271 Sundry Accounts Dr to Henry Holdship
.188 David Allison for amo't of sundry carpenters work done
by said Holdship to the house I now occupy which said
Allison agreed to allow out of the rent of said House
L 141..18..10 387.51
.262 Expenses for sundry work done to House in Town and at
the Hills amounting to L 40..14..8 108.62
for ... ditto at the Stable Pump &c L 8..6..7 22.21

Oct. 9th 1797

.262 Expences
- paid J. Donnelly Gardener bal'ce of Wages \$10
- paid W'm Read ditto ... 10 20.--
- paid F. Gottreu's order to Crouch for Garden
Utensels &c 44.53

.275	F. Gottreu (Gardener) p'd his orders to Donnelly	\$10,	
John	\$10, Reed \$10.75	30.75	
	- paid him in full	37.--	
.238	Cuthbert Landreth - paid him 22d July	20.--	
	-paid his order to Donnelly	26.--	46.00
.238	Cuthbert Landreth Dr to Robert Morris J'r		
.215	for the former's order on the latter		
p'd	by him at Morrisville		33.50

Nov. 25th 1797

.262	Sundry Account Dr to Expenses		
.279	W'm Reid Gardener at the Hills paid him the 11th		
October	15.--	
.279	James Donnelly Gardener at the Hills p'd him 11th		
October	for Tan &c	5.--	
.238	Cuthbert Landreth paid him the 23d October ...	30.--	
.279	James Donnelly Gardener [sic] paid him for Fruit Trees		
27th	October	5.--	
.279	James Donnelly Gardener paid him the 1st December	10.-	
.262	Expenses 1797 Dr to Charles Blain for his bill of		
	Carpenters Work done at the Green House, Wings, Kitchen &c		
p. bill \$55..50	pd. 55.--	
.271	Sundry Accounts Dr to Jn'o Cromwell & Glen		
.262	Expenses 1797 for Plaistering the roofs of the Green		
House	Wings 180 yards at 7d p'r L 5..5..0		
	30 bushels Lime @ 2/6 3..15..0 L 9 is	24.00	

December 27th 1797

.262	Expenses 1797 - paid R M [?] G.C. at Hills	325.--
.262	Expenses paid me [?] G. C. at the Hills	
11th	Oct'o	400.--

March 7, 1798

.89	Estate called the Hills Dr to Richard Peters for a	
	quantity of brown stone had of him many years ago	
estimated	atL 35.-.....	93.33

[Handwriting changes; next entry dated March 31st 1798]
May 19th 1798

.232	Sundry Accounts Dr. to Cash
.241	Charles Blain paid him for Jobbs [sic] at The Hills 6-

May 22nd 1798

.262 Expenses 1797 Dr to Charles Blain for small Jobbs at
the Hills last Fall 6.--

June 11th 1798

.89 Estate called the Hills Dr to Jacob Burket
for Fencing 30.--

June 13th 1798

.89 Estate called the Hills for examining Titles, drawing
Mortgage &c for the Pennsylvania Insurance Comp'y ... 30.--

August the 20th 1798

.60 Sundry Accounts Dr to George Ludlam (Plumber)
.89 Estate called the Hills for his bill for glass.
Lead &c in 1793 L 17.19.0 47.85

.89 Estate called the Hills Dr to Cromwell & Glenn for
putting up Stove &c 5.80

Aug. 28th 1798

.238 Cuthbert Landreth Dr to Sundry Accounts
.89 Estate the Hills for Sundries sold by him from the
Garden p. Acco't L 93.152 1/2 is 248.70
for Amo't of Sundries bo't by D'd Landreth
from Green House 139.85
.215 Robert Morris jun'r for amo't Credited for bal'ce due
at Morrisville L 42.19.3 1/2
to be settled by R.M.jun'r deducting amo't of his
order 114.57
already p'd & Ent'd 33.50

.89 Estate the Hills Dr. to Cuthbert Landreth for what he
p'd Labourers &c 652.25
for his wages from 19 March 1796 to 1st March 1797
at L80 p. ann..... 204.45
for Board Wages at \$2 1/2 p. week 125.--

Sept. the 1st 1798

.233 Sundry Accounts Dr to Cash
.89 Estate the Hills paid Jn'o Stock for Glass & Glazing
there 58
paid Tho's Dixey for repairing the Pump &c there 24



.279 James Donnelly Gardener paid his order to his
namesake 14

April 22, 1799

.89 Estate on Schuylkill (the Hills) Dr. to James Donnelly
.279 for amo't of his payments p. acco't from July 1797 to
Nov'r 1798L 29.19.6
for amo't of his board with Wm. Crouch from 13 Nov
1798 to March 17.16.3 is ... 127.44
for his wages as Gardener from July 1797 to March
1799, ly'r & 9 mo's at \$12 252...

.279 James Donnelly Dr. to Sundry Accounts
.89 Estate on Schuylkill for Amo't he received for Trees,
plants &c he sold 226.44
.233 Cash paid him in three payments 99...

May the 8th 1799

.132 Robert Morris Jun'r Dr to Sundry Accounts
.238 Cuthbert Landreth for the bal'e of his acco't
discounted with D. Landreth 19.85

October the 1st 1799

.219 Jasper Moylan Dr to Estate the Hills for rent due on
his lease as settled with him 990...

Aug'st 25th 1799

.204 Cash ... Dr to Sundry Accounts
.89 Estate the Hills rec'd of Henry Pratt the 9 May 1799
for the Greenhouse plants 750...

APPENDIX D - NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

Philadelphia, March 4, 1799.

By virtue of a Writ of *exari Facias* to me directed, will be sold at Public Vendt, at the Merchants Coffee-house,

On FRIDAY, the 15th of March: inst.

At 8 o'clock in the evening,

ALL those Eleven adjoining Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land, situate, lying and being in the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth aforesaid, containing in the whole 140 acres and 97 perches; which said eleven Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land, are parts of a large Tract of Land, called the Vineyard, whereof a draft or plan is recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Book 1. No. 7, page 357, in which said draft or plan the aforesaid eleven Tracts are marked with the following numbers, to wit, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, and the same were granted and conveyed by the persons herein after named in the said Robert Morris, in fee simple, in the following manner, to wit:—Tracts No. 20 and 21, containing together 44 acres and 141 perches, by Tench Francis and Ann his wife, by Indenture under their hands and seals duly executed, bearing date the 17th day of July, 1770, and recorded in the office aforesaid, in Book 1. vol. 7, page 350, &c.—Tract No. 22, containing 10 acres and 34 perches, by the said Tench Francis and Ann his wife, by Indenture under their hands and seals duly executed, also bearing date the 17th day of July, 1770, and recorded in the office aforesaid, in Book 1, vol. 7, page 408, &c.—Tracts No. 19 and 29 containing together 20 acres and 155 perches, by William Smith and Elizabeth his wife, by Indenture under their hands and seals duly executed, bearing date the 20th day of September, 1771, and recorded in the office aforesaid, in Book 1. vol. 10, page 148, &c.—Tract No. 23 containing 18 acres and 124 perches, by the said Tench Francis and Ann his wife, by Indenture under their hands and seals duly executed, bearing date the 14th day of October, 1776—Tract No. 24, containing 7 acres and 153 perches, by Joseph Stanbury and Sarah his wife, by Indenture under their hands and seals duly executed, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1779, and recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, No. 9, page 31, &c.—Tract No. 25, containing 12 acres and 62 perches, by James Tilghman, by Indenture under his hand and seal duly executed, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1779, and recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, No. 9, page 29, &c.—Tracts No. 28 and 30, containing together 15 acres and 37 perches, by Jobu Whitman and Barbara his wife, by Indenture under their hands and seals duly executed, bearing date the 21st day of March, 1780, and recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, No. 9, page 33, &c.—And Tracts No. 26, 27, 28 and 29, containing together 21 perches, by Caleb Foulke and Jane his wife, by Indenture under their hands and seals duly executed, bearing date the 6th day of August, 1783, and recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, No. 10, page 301, &c. Also,

Asa that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Northern Liberties—beginning at a post at the east side of the river Schuylkill, thence by order land of the said Robert Morris north 52 degrees and a quarter, east 169 perches and 7 tenths of a perch, to a post at the side of a lane or corner of Andrew Dox's land, thence by the said Dox's land north 26 degrees and 3 quarters of a degree, west 26 perches, to a post and heap of stones in a line of James Hamilton, Esq's land, thence by the same land 52 degrees and one quarter of a degree, west 164 perches and one half part of a perch, to a rock at the east side of the river Schuylkill aforesaid; thence down along the side of the said river to the place of beginning, containing 26 acres and one half part of an acre—To wit: with the free right, title, liberty and privilege of a road or cart-way, 10 feet wide, clear of ditches and an office for the use of the said road or cart-way, leading from the north-east end of the said described Piece or Tract of Land, along and upon the south side of land late of Oswald Peel to the great road leading to Philadelphia city, and of ingress, egress and regress into, along and out of the same:

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Morris.

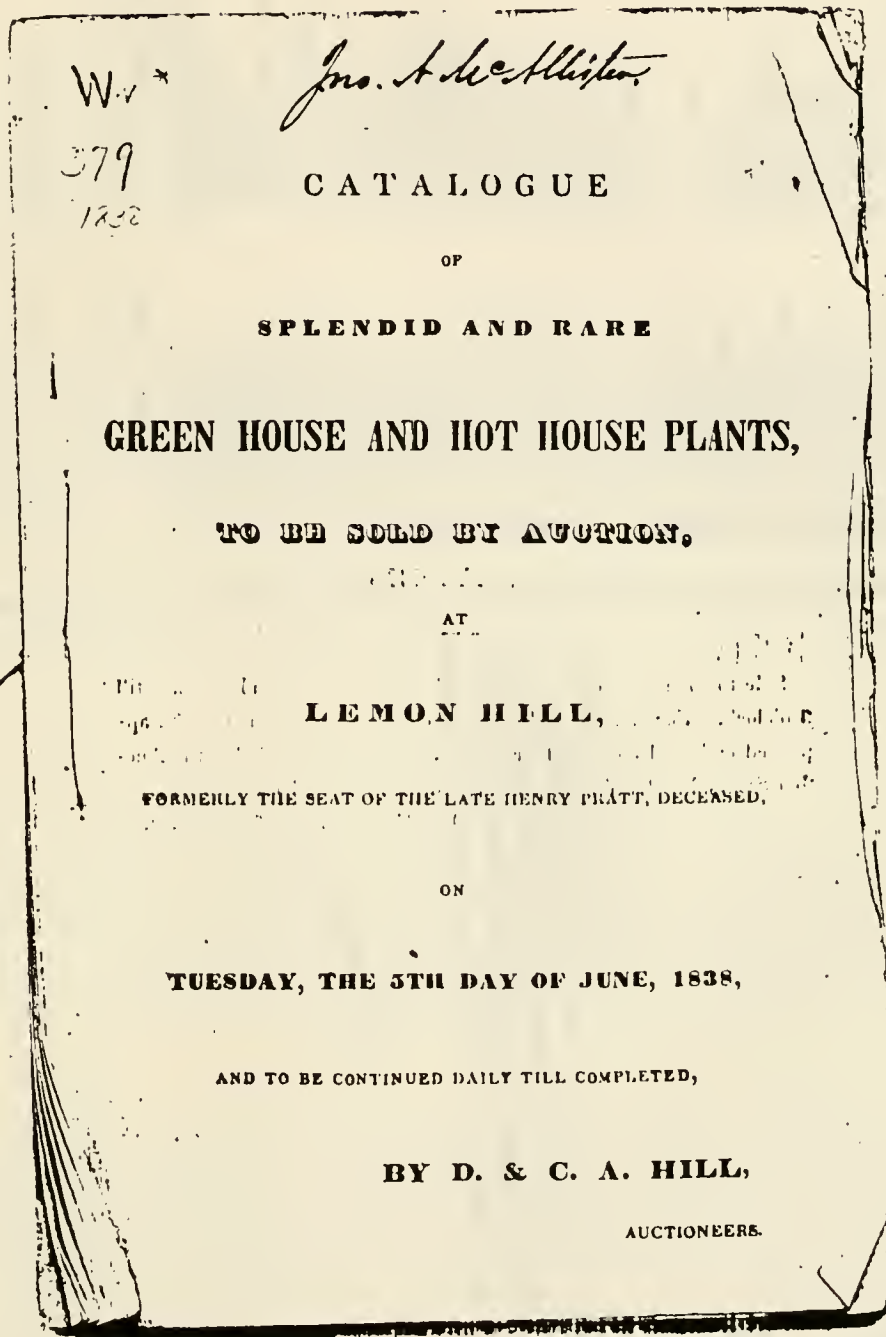
ALL that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Northern Liberties aforesaid—beginning at a post at the corner of the river Schuylkill, at the corner of land late of Mathias Alford, afterwards of the widow Harrison; thence by the same land north 54 degrees and 20 half, east 284 perches, to a stake by the side of Willabickon road, thence by the said road south 41 degrees, east 54 perches and an half, to a stake at the corner of land late of Oswald Peel, afterwards of Andrew Dox, thence partly by the line and partly by other land of the said Dox, to a post and heap of stones, thence by the said Dox's land north 52 degrees and one quarter of a degree, west 164 perches and one half part of a perch, to a rock at the east side of the river Schuylkill aforesaid; thence down along the side of the said river to the place of beginning, containing 26 acres and one half part of an acre—To wit: with the free right, title, liberty and privilege of a road or cart-way, 10 feet wide, clear of ditches and an office for the use of the said road or cart-way, leading from the north-east end of the said described Piece or Tract of Land, along and upon the south side of land late of Oswald Peel to the great road leading to Philadelphia city, and of ingress, egress and regress into, along and out of the same:

Asa that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being in the Northern Liberties aforesaid—beginning at a post at the corner of the river Schuylkill, at the corner of land late of Mathias Alford, afterwards of the widow Harrison; thence by the same land north 54 degrees and 20 half, east 284 perches, to a stake by the side of Willabickon road, thence by the said road south 41 degrees, east 54 perches and an half, to a stake at the corner of land late of Oswald Peel, afterwards of Andrew Dox, thence partly by the line and partly by other land of the said Dox, to a post and heap of stones, thence by the said Dox's land north 52 degrees and one quarter of a degree, west 164 perches and one half part of a perch, to a rock at the east side of the river Schuylkill aforesaid; thence down along the side of the said river to the place of beginning, containing 26 acres and one half part of an acre—To wit: with the free right, title, liberty and privilege of a road or cart-way, 10 feet wide, clear of ditches and an office for the use of the said road or cart-way, leading from the north-east end of the said described Piece or Tract of Land, along and upon the south side of land late of Oswald Peel to the great road leading to Philadelphia city, and of ingress, egress and regress into, along and out of the same:

Asa that Piece of Land likewise situate, lying and being in the Northern Liberties aforesaid—beginning at a post in the line of the Tract last above described, and a corner of George Gouffred Whelpper's land; thence the same south 37 degrees, east 8 perches and a half, to a post, another corner of the said Whelpper's land, thence south 4 degrees and 20 half, east along the westerly side of a fifty frowd 3 perches and 6 feet, to a post, a corner of the said Whitman's land above described; thence by the same north 53 degrees, east 48 perches, to the place of beginning—containing acre and a half and 36 perches of Land, which two last described Tracts of Land Andrew and Rebecca his wife, by Indenture under their hands and seals duly executed, bearing date the 15th day of May, 1788, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, No. 4, page 47, granted and conveyed unto the said Robert Morris, in fee simple.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Morris and Mary his wife, and sold by JONATHAN PENROSE, Sheriff.

Printed D. HUMPHREYS, No. 48, Spruce-street.



TERMS.

Sale to commence each day precisely at 10 o'clock, and continue till 3 o'clock. For all sums under \$200, cash; all sums above \$200, approved endorsed notes, at four months. Bills to be settled at the Auction Store, No. 95 Walnut street, before delivery of the Plants.

D. & C. A. HILL, Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE.

BOTANIC NAMES	ENGLISH NAMES
1 <i>Jambosa Australis</i>	Myrtle Leaved Rose Apple
2 <i>Arctostaphylos</i>	Superb, Flowered
3 <i>Scilla Maritima</i>	Marine Squill
4 <i>Rubus Rosaefolius</i>	Bramble Rose
5 <i>Vinca Rosea Alba</i>	White Madagascar Perrywinkle
6 <i>Pittosporum Tobira</i>	Tolira
7 <i>Agave Americana</i>	Great American Aloe
8 <i>Cyclamen Persicum</i>	Persian Cyclamen
9 <i>Citrus Histrix</i>	Porcupine
10 <i>Agave Americana</i>	American Aloe
11 <i>Primula Veris</i>	Polyanthus
12 <i>Linum Trigynum</i>	Three Styled Flax
13 <i>Aucuba Japonica</i>	Gold blotched Aucuba
14 <i>Cyclamen Persicum</i>	Persian Cyclamen
15 <i>Agapanthus Umbellatus</i>	African Lily
16 <i>Nandina Domestica</i>	Domestic Nandina
17 <i>Diosma Alba</i>	White Flowering
18 <i>Ilex Folius Variegatus</i>	Variegated Holly
19 <i>Myrtus Communis</i>	Common Myrtle
20 <i>Olea Maderiensis</i>	Madeira Olive
21 <i>Ilex Ferox</i>	Hedgehog Holly
22 <i>Rhus Alaternia</i>	Alaternia Like
23 <i>Ajuga Orientale</i>	
24 <i>Artemisia Sp</i>	
25 <i>Coronilla Glauca</i>	Yellow Coronilla
26 <i>Prunus laurus cerasus</i>	Laurel Bay
27 <i>Picus Australis</i>	Southern
28 <i>Artemisia Arctotis</i>	Silvery Wormwood
29 <i>Agave Var. Variegata</i>	Striped Leaved
30 <i>Americana</i>	American Aloe
31 <i>Var Variegata</i>	Striped Leaved
32 <i>Americana</i>	American Aloe
33 <i>Scilla Maritima</i>	Marine Squill
34 <i>Antholyza Ethiopica</i>	Bramble Rose
35 <i>Rubus Rosaefolius</i>	Chinese
36 <i>Marica Chionocia</i>	Mediterranean Heath
37 <i>Erica Mediterranea</i>	Downy
38 <i>Smitolius Tomentosa</i>	

BOTANIC NAME

ENGLISH NAME

39	Melaleuca Hypericifolia	Hypericum leaved
40	Scilla Maritima	Marine Squill
41	Primula Veris	Polysolus
42	Erica Mediterranea	Mediterranean Heath
43	Teucrium Sp.	
44	Pittosporum Töbira	Tobira
45	Correa Alba	White Flowering
46	Hermania Sp.	
47	Myrtus Mucronata	Small leaved myrtle
48	Communa	do
49	Eucomia Punctata	Dotted
50	Phormium Tenax	New Zealand Flax
51	Eucomia Punctata	Dotted
52	Hemerocallis Japonica	Japan Lily
53	Linum Trigynum	Three Styled Flax
54	Laurus Sp.	
55	Salisburia Adiantifolia	Maiden Hair Tree
56	Diosma Alba	White Flowering
57	Linum Trigynum	Three Styled Flax
58	Primula Veris	Polyanthus
59	Orange Leaved Myrtle	
60	Dododia Sp.	
61	Hibbertia Volubilis	Twisting Hibbertia
62	Correa Alba	White Flowering
63	Echium Giganteum	Gigantic Echium
64	Echium Giganteum	Gigantic Echium
65	Nerium Splendens	Double Flowering Oleander
66	Myrica Carolinensis	Carolina Candleberry Myrtle
67	Salvia Fulgens	Fine Flowering Sage
68	Galla Ethiopica	Aethiopian Lilly
69	Primula Veris	Polyanthus
70	Iris Chionensis	Chinese Iris
71	Magnolia Pumila	Dwarf Sweet Scented
72	Azalea Indica Alba	White Flowering
73	Cerissa Fetida	
74	Agapanthus Umbellatus	African Lilly
75	Fuchsia Gracilis	Slender Fuchsia
76	Teucrium Marum	Cat Thyme
77	Nandina Domestica	Domestic Nandina
78	Nerium Oleander Alba	White Flowering
79	Anholzya Ethiopica	
80	Nerium Oleander Alba	White Flowering
81	Teucrium Marum	Cat Thyme
82	Erica Mediterranea	Mediterranean Heath
83	Philomis Fruticosa	Sage leaved Rock Rose
84	Cistus Salicifolia	Double Oleander
85	Nerium Splendens	Bramble Rose
86	Rubus Rosacifolius	

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

87	Nerium Oleander Alba	White Flowering
88	Linum Trigynum	Three Styled Flax
89	Teucrium Marum	Cat Thyme
90	Melaleuca Hypericifolia	Hypericum Leaved
91	Linum Trigynum	Three Styled Flax
92	Salvia Fulgens	Fine Flowering Sage
93	Magnolia Pumila	Ilwari sweet scented
94	Eriobotrya Japonica	Japan Loquat
95	Agapanthus Umbellatus	African Lilly
96	Erica Mediterranea	Mediterranean Heath
97	Ficus Nitida	Shining Leaved Fig
98	Hakea Saxeolens	Sweet Smelling
99	Justicia Adiantola	Double Oleander
100	Nerium Splendens	Shining Leaved Privet
101	Justicia Adiantola	Rush Leaved Genista
102	Ligustrum Lucidum	
103	Genista Juncea	
104	Artemisia Sp.	
105	Viburnum Variegatum	Variegated Lauristinus
106	Aucuba Japonica	Gold Blatched Aucuba
107	Myrtus Multiplex	Double Flowering
108	Erica Mediterranea	Mediterranean Heath
109	Diosma Alba	White Flowering
110	do do	do do
111	do do	do do
112	Cistus Roseus	Rose, colored
113	Erica Caffra	White Flowering
114	Agapanthus Umbellatus	African Lilly
115	Rubus Rosacifolius	Bramble Rose
116	Agave Americana	American Aloe
117	Azalea Indica Alba	White Flowering
118	Anholzya Ethiopica	
119	Linum Trigynum	Three Styled Flax
120	Melaleuca Hypericifolia	Hypericum Leaved
121	Santolina Tomentosa	Downy
122	Genista Sp.	
123	Teucrium Fruticosum	Three Styled Flax
124	Linum Trigynum	Dark Flowering Lotus
125	Lotus Jacobaeus	White Flowering
126	Azalea Indica Alba	Scarlet Ear Drop
127	Fuchsia Coccinea	Stripe Leaved Aloe
128	Agave Var Variegata	Carolina Jasmine
129	Genatium Nitidum	Double Flowering Nasturtium
130	Tropaeolum Majus Fl Pl	Scarlet Flowering Sage
131	Salvia Coccinea	Ivy Leaved
132	Geranium Hederifolium	Elegant Flowering
133	Eupatorium Elegans	
134	Hermania Sp.	
135	Erica Caffra	White Flowering

ENGLISH NAMES

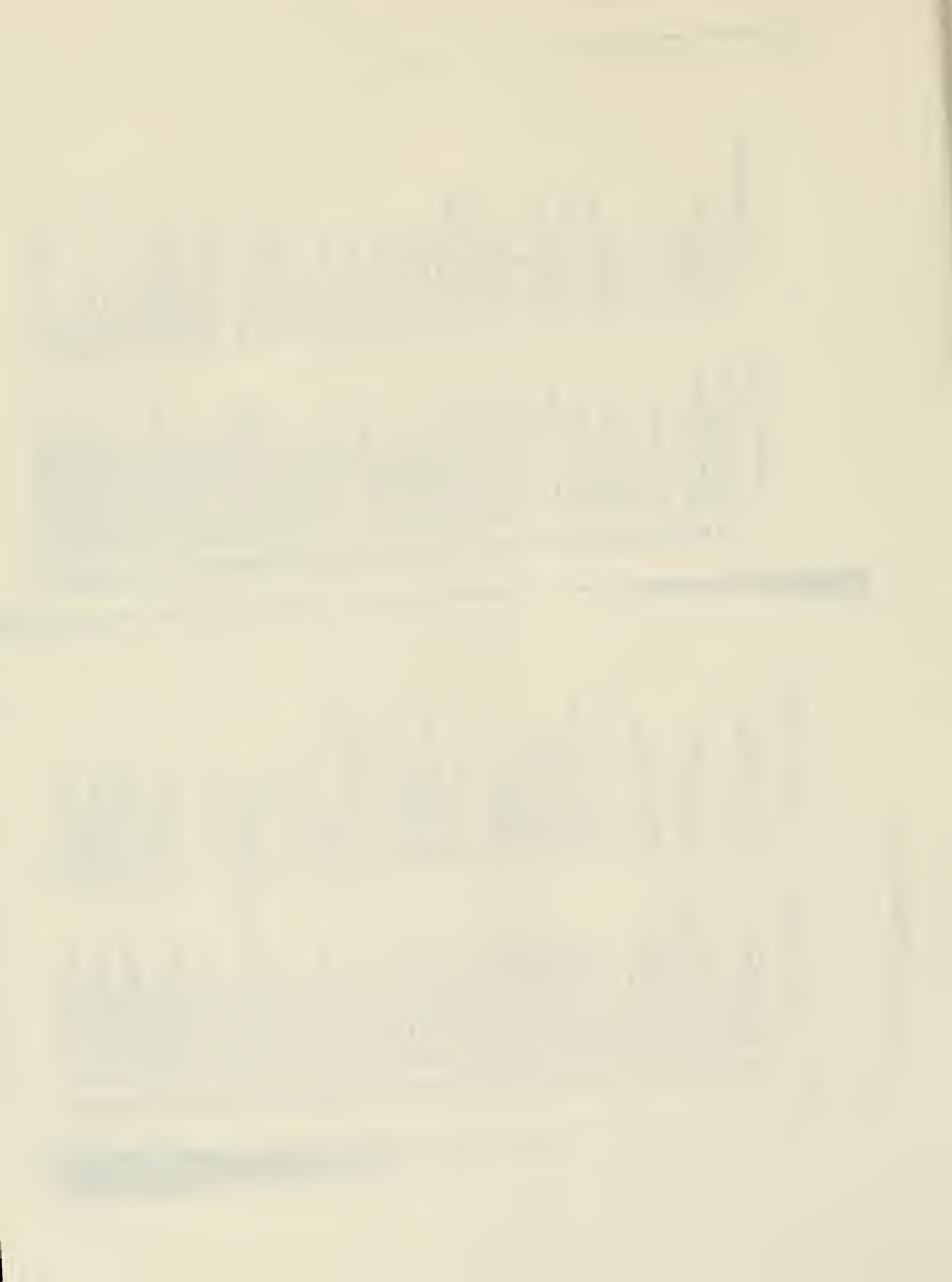
BOTANIC NAMES

336	Linum Trigynum	Three Styled Flax
337	Erica Mediterranea	Mediterranean Heath
338	Mahernia Sp	
339		
340	Linum Trigynum	Three Styled Flax
341	Pittosporum Undulatum	Waved leaved
342	Antholyza Ethiopica	
343	Agave Var Variegata	Stripe leaved Aloe
344	Erica Mediterranea	Mediterranean Heath
345	do	do
346	Smilax Sp	Smaller Honey Flower
347	Melanthus Minor	Double Flowering Myrtle
348	Myrtus Multiplex	Gigantic Echium
349	Echium Giganteum	Elegant Flowering
350	Eupatorium Elegans	Mediterranean Heath
351	Erica Mediterranea	Yellow Flowering
352	Jasminum Azorearum	Red Flowered
353	Illicium Floridanum	Shining leaved
354	Halleria Lucidum	
355	Spermania Africana	Double Flowering
356	Nerium Splendens	Rush leaved
357	Gesnia Juncea	Myrtle leaved Rose Apple
358	Jambosa Vulgaris	Gigantic Echium
359	Echium Giganteum	Silvery Wormwood
360	Artemesia Argentea	Long leaved Pine
361	Pinus Longifolia	
362	Myrica Sp	
363	Cistus Silvifolius	Sage leaved Rock Rose
364	Jambosa Australis	Myrtle leaved Rose Apple
365	Paeonia Arborea	Tree Paeony
366	Spermania Africana	African
367	Yucca Aloefolia	Aloe leaved Yucca
368	do	do
369	Antholyza Ethiopica	Median Lemon
370	Citrus Medica	Star Aniseed
371	Illicium Anisatum	Aloe leaved Yucca
372	Yucca Aloefolia	do
373	do	do
374	Small Lemon Stock	
375	Rivinis Humilis	Double Flowering
376	Tropaeolum Majus Fl Pl	Bramble Rose
377	Rubus Roscefolius	Fine Flowering
378	Salvia Fulgens	Stripe leaved Aloe
379	Agave Var Variegata	Aloe leaved
380	Yucca Aloefolia	Double Flowering
381	Tropaeolum Majus Fl Pl	Aloe leaved
382	Yucca Aloefolia	Double Flowering
383	Tropaeolum Majus Fl Pl	Tobira
384	Pittosporum Tobira	

ENGLISH NAMES

BOTANIC NAMES

185	Rhododendron Hybridum	Hybrid
186	Linum Trigynum	Three Styled Flax
187	Agave Var Variegata	African Lilly
188	Persea Longifolia	Long leaved
189		
190	Viburnum Tinum	Laucitius
191	Myrica Sp	Tree Paeony
192	Paeonia Arborea	Cape Hooey Flower
193	Melanthus Major	
194	Smilax Sp	Silvery Wormwood
195	Artemesia Argentea	Laucitius
196	Viburnum Tinum	Stripe Leaved Aloe
197	Agave var Variegata	do
198	do	do
199	do	do
200	Ceratonia Siliqua	St. John's Bread
201	Tropaeolum Majus Fl. Pl.	Double Flowering
202	Erica Mediterranea	Mediterranean Heath
203	Agave var Variegata	Stripe Leaved Aloe
204	Jambosa Australis	Myrtle Leaved
205	Salvia Fulgens	Fine Flowering
206	Agave Americana	American Aloe
207	Lavandula Dentata	Toothed Lavender
208	Pinus Longifolia	Long leaved Pine
209	Yucca Aloefolia	Aloe leaved
210	Viburnum Lucidum	Shining leaved
211	Pinus	Lauritinus
212	Nerium Splendens	Double Olea odor
213	Yucca Aloefolia	Aloe Leaved
214	Halleria Lucida	Shining
215	Azalea Indica	Red Flowering
216	Calla Ethiopica	Ethiopian Lilly
217	Geranium Hederifolium	Ivy Leaved
218	Eranthium Pulchellum	Beautiful
219	Orange leaved Myrtle	
220	Myrtus Multiplex	Double Flowering
221	Melaleuca Ericifolia	Heath Leaved
222	Myrtus Communis	Common Myrtle
223	Erica Mediterranea	Mediterranean Heath
224	Amaryllis Formosissima	Jacoba Lily
225	Cherianthus Cheri	Wall Flower
226	Spermania Africana	African
227	Viburnum Tinum	Lauritius
228	Yucca Aloefolia	Aloe Leaved
229	Eupatorium Elegans	Elegant
230	Hibiscus Rosa Sineais	Double
231	Ligustrum Lucidum	Shining Leaved Privet
232	Hedychium Coronarium	Crow



ENGLISH NAMES

BOTANIC NAMES

261	Artotis Soperba	Superb Flowering
262	Marica Chinesia	Sweet Scented
263	Tussilago Fragrans	do
264	Thunbergia Fragrans	Common Myrtle
265	Myrtus Communis	Alaternia like
266	Rhus Alaternia	Monkey Flower Tree
267	Mimulus Smithii	Purple Dragon Tree
268	Dracena Ferrae	Bramble Rose
269	Rubus Rosaeifolius	Elegant
270	Eupatorium Elegans	Sage leaved Rock Rose
271	Cistus Salvifolius	Monkey Flower
272	Mimulus Smithii	Johnson's
273	Amaryllis Johnsoni	do
274	do	Small leaved
275	Myrtus Mucronata	Bramble Rose
276	Illicium Floridanum	Small leaved Myrtle
277	Rubus Rosaeifolius	Double Oleander
278	Lipospermum Baccatum	Bramble Rose
279	Myrtus Mucronata	Mr Poinsett's
280	Genista sp	Smooth leaved
281	Nerium Splendens	Purple Dragon Tree
282	Strobilaria Regina	Shining leaved
283	Rubus Rosaeifolius	Johnson's
284	Nerium Oleander	Flowery
285	Potentilla Nepalensis	Monkey Flower
286	Euphorbia Poinsettia	Stripe leaved
287	Crataegus Glabra	Willow leaved
288	Dodonia sp	
289	Dracana Ferrae	
290	Myrica sp	
291	Halleria Lucidum	
292	Antholyza Ethiopica	
293	do	
294	Justicia Adhatoda	
295	Amaryllis Johnsoni	
296	Justicia Speciosa	
297	Mimulus Smithii	
298	Dracena Terminalis	
299	Metrosideros Saligna	
300	Aspidium Exaltatum	
301	Sansiveria Guineensis	
302	Coffea	
303	Erica Mediterra cea	
304	Amaryllis Johnsoni	
305	Cineraria Cruenta	
306	Amaryllis Formosissima	
307	Marica Cereola	

ENGLISH NAMES

BOTANIC NAMES

233	Pisona Longifolia	Long Leaved
234	Hibiscus Rosa Sineasia	Lauritious
235	Viburnum Tinus	
236	Antholyza Ethiopica	
237	Hibiscus Rosa Sineasia	Mango Tree
238	Mangifera Indica	Mastic Tree
239	Schinus Mollis	Three styled Flax
240	Linum Trigynum	
241	Hibiscus Rosa Sineasia	Japan Loquat
242	Eriobotrya Japonica	Dotted
243	Eucomis Puocata	Three styled Flax
244	Linum Trigynum	Rush leaved
245	Genista Juncea	Double Oleander
246	Nerium Splendens	Shining Leaved Fig
247	Ficus Nidula	
248		
249	Banksia Collina	Hill Banksia
250	Scilla Peruviana	Peruvian Squill
251		
252	Nerium Splendens	Double Oleander
253		
254	Hibbertia Velutina	Twisting Hibbertia
255		
256	Schinus Mollis	Mastic Tree
257	Diosma Alba	White Flowering
258	Taxus sp	Yew Tree
259	Lavendula Dentata	Toothed Lavender
260	do	do
261	Amaryllis Johnsoni	Johnson's
262	Laurus Rugosa	Rough
263	Crataegus Indica	Double Oleander
264	Nerium Splendens	
265	Laurus sp	
266	Asalea Indica Alba	White Flowering
267	Naodina Domestica	Domestic Nandina
268	Spartium Junceum	Rush leaved Broom
269	Cerastia Siliquis	St John's Bread
270	Tropaeolum Majus Fl P	Double Flowering
271	Ardisia Creoulata	Crenulate leaved
272	Calla Ethiopica	Ethiopian Lily
273	Crataegus Glabra	Smooth leaved
274	Erica Mediterranea	Mediterranean Heath
275	Viburnum Tinus	Lauritious
276	Eupatorium Elegans	Elegant
277	Geonata Jonea	Rush leaved
278	Rubus Rosaeifolius	Bramble Rose
279	Cistus Salvifolius	Sage leaved Rock Rose
280	Potentilla Nepalensis	



ENGLISH NAMES

BOTANIC NAMES

329	White	<i>Crassula Alba</i>
330	Cape Burchellia	<i>Burchellia Capensis</i>
331	Sweet Scented	<i>Eupatorium Fragrans</i>
332	Æthiopian Lily	<i>Calla Æthiopica</i>
333	Blue	<i>Marica Cœrulea</i>
334	Bramble Rose	<i>Rubus Rosæfolius</i>
335	Do	<i>Dodonia Sp</i>
336	Showy	<i>Justicia Speciosa</i>
337	Johnson's	<i>Amaryllis Johnsoni</i>
338	Marica Chinensis	<i>Marica Chinensis</i>
339	Justicia Speciosa	<i>Justicia Speciosa</i>
340	Nerium Splendens	<i>Nerium Splendens</i>
341	Nandina Domestica	<i>Nandina Domestica</i>
342	Albica Alissima	<i>Albica Alissima</i>
343	Justicia Speciosa	<i>Justicia Speciosa</i>
344	Amaryllis Formosissima	<i>Amaryllis Formosissima</i>
345	Jasminum Sambac	<i>Jasminum Sambac</i>
346	Coronella Glauca	<i>Coronella Glauca</i>
347	Mimulus Cardinalis	<i>Mimulus Cardinalis</i>
348	Erica Mediterranea	<i>Erica Mediterranea</i>
349	Iris Variegata	<i>Iris Variegata</i>
350	do	<i>do</i>
351	Cycus Revoluta	<i>Cycus Revoluta</i>
352	Azaron Verginicum	<i>Azaron Verginicum</i>
353	Dracena Terminalis	<i>Dracena Terminalis</i>
354	Amaryllis Johnsoni	<i>Amaryllis Johnsoni</i>
355	Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis	<i>Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis</i>
356	Rhus Alaternis	<i>Rhus Alaternis</i>
357	Amaryllis Johnsoni	<i>Amaryllis Johnsoni</i>
358	Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis	<i>Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis</i>
359	Amaryllis	<i>Amaryllis</i>
360	Azalia Plueneia	<i>Azalia Plueneia</i>
361	Amaryllis Formosissima	<i>Amaryllis Formosissima</i>
362	Mimulus Smithii	<i>Mimulus Smithii</i>
363	Mimosa Sp	<i>Mimosa Sp</i>
364	Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis	<i>Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis</i>
365	Cestrum Laurifolium	<i>Cestrum Laurifolium</i>
366	Amaryllis Formosissima	<i>Amaryllis Formosissima</i>
367	Yellow Rose	<i>Yellow Rose</i>
368	Geranium Irifolium	<i>Geranium Irifolium</i>
369	Eranthis Pulchellum	<i>Eranthis Pulchellum</i>
370	Linum Trigonum	<i>Linum Trigonum</i>
371	Iris Variegata	<i>Iris Variegata</i>
372	Calla Æthiopica	<i>Calla Æthiopica</i>
373	Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis	<i>Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis</i>
374	Jasminum Sambac	<i>Jasminum Sambac</i>
375	Ardisia Sp	<i>Ardisia Sp</i>
376	Ceanipia Cuculata	<i>Ceanipia Cuculata</i>
	White	
	Cape Burchellia	
	Sweet Scented	
	Æthiopian Lily	
	Blue	
	Bramble Rose	
	Do	
	Showy	
	Johnson's	
	Marica Chinensis	
	Justicia Speciosa	
	Nerium Splendens	
	Nandina Domestica	
	Tail Albica	
	Showy	
	Jacobea Lily	
	Arabian Jasmine	
	Yellow Coronella	
	Scarlet Flowering	
	Mediterranean Heath	
	Stripe Leaved	
	do	
	Sago Palm	
	Virginian	
	Striped Dragon Tree	
	Johnson's	
	Double	
	Alaternis Like	
	Johnson's	
	Double	
	Purple Flowering	
	Jacobea Lily	
	Monkey Flower	
	Double	
	Laurel leaved	
	Jacobea Lily	
	Beautiful	
	Three Styled Flax	
	Stripe leaved	
	Æthiopian Lily	
	Double	
	Arabian Jasmine	

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

377	Plumbago Alba	White
378	Cestrum Parquii	Night Smelling
379	Crotalaria Sp	Double
380	Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis	Fleur-de-Luce
381	Iris Sinensis	Double Flowering
382	Tropæolum Majus Fl Pl	do
383	do	do
384	Eschscholzia Californica	Jacobea Lily
385	Amaryllis Formosissima	Brown & Icked Sweet
386	Magnolia Fucata	Blue Flowering
387	Tradescantia Sp	Double
388	Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis	Parrot Like
389	Getanium Tristrium	Aloe leaved
390	do	Jacobea Lily
391	Alstromeria Psittacina	Stripe leaved
392	Yucca Aloefolia	Banana
393	Amaryllis Formosissima	Blue Flowering
394	Agave Var Variegata	Stripe leaved
395	Alua Paradisica	Banana
396	Tradescantia Sp	Blue Flowering
397	Hibiscus Sp	Stripe leaved
398	Agave Var Variegata	Banana
399	Amaryllis Johnsoni	Stripe leaved
400	Formosissima	Johnson's
401	Tropæolum Majus Fl Pl	Jacobea Lily
402	Nerium Splendens	Double Flowering
403	Lipospermum Sp	Double Oleander
404	Daphne Var Variegata	Sweet Scented
405	Lipospermum Sp	Double Oleander
406	Nerium Splendens	Jacobea Lily
407	Amaryllis Formosissima	White Flowering
408	Correa Alba	Double Flowered
409	Tabernaemontana Coronaria	African
410	Pancratium Sp	Sweet Scented
411	Sparmannia Africana	Splendid Flowering
412	Jasminum Grandiflorum	European Olive
413	Crinum Amabile	Yellow Flowering
414	Olea Europæus	Double
415	Justicia Calceitrix	Corcomb Coral Tree
416	Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis	Crest Flowered
417	Dodonia Sp	White Flowering
418	Erythrina Crista Galli	Showy
419	Acacia Cophanthe	
420	Eupatorium?	
421	Mimosa Sp	
422	Justicia Speciosa	



BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

425	Cesalpinia Sp
426	Citrinum Sp
427	Ficus Repens
428	Hedychium Coronarium
429	Globba Nutans
430	Mimosa Sp
431	Solanum Sp
432	Bigonia Stans
433	Rosa Hamilton Moothly
434	Daily Rose
435	do do
436	do do
437	do do
438	do do
439	do do
440	do do
441	do do
442	do do
443	do do
444	do do
445	do do
446	Sanguinea
447	do
448	White Daily
449	Daily Rose
450	White Daily do
451	do do
452	Daily Rose
453	do do
454	do do
455	do do
456	do do
457	do do
458	do do
459	do do
460	do do
461	do do
462	Granville Rose
463	Daily Rose
464	do
465	do
466	do
467	do
468	do
469	do
470	White Daily Rose
471	Sanguinea do
472	White Daily do

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

473	Common Daily Rose
474	do do
475	do do
476	do do
477	do do
478	do do
479	do do
480	do do
481	do do
482	do do
483	do do
484	do do
485	do do
486	White Daily Rose
487	Sanguinea Rose
488	do do
489	Daily Rose
490	do do
491	do do
492	do do
493	do do
494	do do
495	Sanguinea Rose
496	Daily Rose
497	Sanguinea Rose
498	do do
499	Belle Choinesc
500	Daily Rose
501	do
502	do do
503	do do
504	do
505	White Daily Rose
506	Daily Rose
507	Sanguinea do
508	Yellow Tea Rose
509	Rosa Pumilla
510	Daily Rose
511	do
512	Yellow Tea Rose
513	Daily Rose
514	do
515	do
516	do
517	White Daily Rose
518	do do
519	Yellow Tea Rose
520	Daily Rose



BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

521	Daily Rose
522	White Tea Rose
523	Daily Rose
524	do
525	White Daily Rose
526	Bush Tea Rose
527	do do
528	White Daily do
529	Sanguinea Rose
530	Yellow Tea Rose
531	Daily Rose
532	do
533	do
534	do
535	do
536	Sanguinea Rose
537	Daily Rose
538	do
539	do
540	do
541	do
542	do
543	Sanguinea Rose
544	do
545	do
546	White Daily Rose
547	Sanguinea Rose
548	White Daily Rose
549	Sanguinea Rose
550	Daily Rose
551	Sanguinea Rose
552	Daily do
553	White Daily Rose
554	Tea Rose
555	Daily Rose
556	do
557	White Daily Rose
558	do
559	Daily Rose
560	do
561	do
562	do
563	do
564	do
565	do
566	do
567	White Daily
568	Yellow Tea

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

569	Daily Rose
570	do
571	do
572	White Daily Rose
573	Sanguinea Rose
574	do do
575	Daily Rose
576	do
577	do
578	do
579	Yellow Tea Rose
580	White Daily do
581	do do
582	Daily Rose
583	do
584	do
585	do
586	do
587	Sanguinea Rose
588	White Daily Rose
589	Yellow Tea Rose
590	Daily Rose
591	do
592	do
593	do
594	White Daily Rose
595	Daily Rose
596	do
597	do
598	Ross Pumila
599	Yellow Tea Rose
600	Daily Rose
601	Yellow Tea Rose
602	White Daily
603	Daily Rose
604	do
605	do
606	White Daily
607	Sanguinea Rose
608	Daily Rose
609	White Daily
610	Daily Rose
611	do
612	do
613	White Daily
614	Daily Rose
615	do
616	do

ENGLISH NAMES

BOTANIC NAMES

665	<i>Calla Ethiopica</i>	<i>Ethiopian Lily</i>
666	<i>Jambosa Vulgaris</i>	<i>Rose Apple</i>
667	<i>Bixa Orellana</i>	
668	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	
669	<i>Calla Ethiopica</i>	<i>Ethiopian Lily</i>
670	<i>Asparagus Scandens</i>	<i>Arabian Jasmine</i>
671	<i>Jasminum Sambac</i>	<i>Sweet Scented</i>
672	<i>Plumeria Alba</i>	<i>Ethiopian Lily</i>
673	<i>Calla Ethiopica</i>	<i>Cape Trumpet Vine</i>
674	<i>Bignonia Capensis</i>	
675	<i>Sirelietia Regia</i>	<i>Scarlet Flowering</i>
676	<i>Ruellia Formosa</i>	
677	<i>Pancratium Sp</i>	
678	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	
679	<i>Euphorbia Poinsettia</i>	<i>Poinsettia's</i>
680	<i>Gardenia Radicans</i>	<i>Dwarf Cape Jasmine</i>
681	<i>Alstromeria Peitucino</i>	<i>Parrot Like</i>
682	<i>Calla Ethiopica</i>	<i>Ethiopian Lily</i>
683	<i>Vinca Rosea</i>	<i>Madagascar Perrywinkle</i>
684	<i>Fuchsia Macrostemma</i>	
685	<i>Vinca Rosea</i>	
686	<i>Justicia Coctinea</i>	<i>Scarlet Flowering</i>
687	<i>Cineraria Platanifolia</i>	<i>Platanus leaved</i>
688	<i>Salvia Splendens</i>	<i>Splendid Sage</i>
689	<i>Ficus Religiosa</i>	<i>Worthipful Poplar leaved</i>
690	<i>Fuchsia Macrostemma</i>	<i>Large Crowned</i>
691	<i>Trapaolium Majus Fl Pi</i>	<i>Double Flowering</i>
692	<i>Heliotropium Peruvianum</i>	
693	<i>Ixora Coctinea</i>	<i>Scarlet</i>
694	<i>Tradescantia</i>	<i>Blue Flowering</i>
695	<i>Bicolor</i>	<i>Two Colored</i>
696	<i>Laurus Cassia</i>	<i>Cassia Plant</i>
697	<i>Ficus Australis</i>	<i>Southern</i>
698	<i>Jasminum Sambac</i>	<i>Arabian Jasmine</i>
699	<i>Plumeria Alba</i>	<i>Sweet Scented</i>
700	<i>Hibiscus Rosa Sincosis</i>	
701	<i>Begonia Maculata</i>	<i>Spotted</i>
702	<i>Hibiscus Rosa Sincosis</i>	
703	<i>Ruellia Anisophylla</i>	<i>Peruvian Turnsole</i>
704	<i>Heliotropium Peruvianum</i>	<i>Showy</i>
705	<i>Justicia Speciosa</i>	<i>Two Colored</i>
706	<i>Calathea Bicolor</i>	<i>Passion Vine</i>
707	<i>Passiflora Prioceps</i>	<i>Scarlet Cantus</i>
708	<i>Cantus Coccinea</i>	<i>Cape</i>
709	<i>Didymocarpus Rexii</i>	<i>Yellow Flowering</i>
710	<i>Justicia Calatris</i>	
711		
712		

ENGLISH NAMES

BOTANIC NAMES

617	Daily Rose	Dwarf Cape Jasmine
618	do	Two Coloured
619	Microphylla Rose	Mr. Poinsett's
620	Daily Rose	Scarlet Flowering
621	do	Coacomb Coral Tree
622	Saaguinea Rose	Mr. Poinsett's
623	Daily Rose	Showy
624	Saaguinea Rose	Mr. Poinsett's
625	Daily Rose	Purple Dragon Tree
626	Antholyza Ethiopica	Coacomb Coral Tree
627	Gardenia Radicans	Yellow Flowering
628	Sansiveria Guineensis?	Blue Flowering
629	Tradescantia Bicolor	Parrot like
630	Paeiflora Princeps	Indian Rubber
631	Euphorbia Poinsettia	Zebra like
632	Ruellia Formosa	Heart Shaped
633	Erythrina Crista Galli	Ethiopian Lilly
634	Euphorbia Poinsettia	do
635	Justicia Speciosa	Southern
636	Euphorbia Poinsettia	Blue Flowering
637	Didymocarpus Rheaii	Parrot like
638	Diacena Ferrea	Indian Rubber
639	Cacalia sp	Zebra like
640	Erythrina Crista Galli	Heart Shaped
641	Justicia Galetrix	Ethiopian Lilly
642	Cacalia sp	do
643		Southern
644	Lobelia Cærulea	Blue Flowering
645	Alstromeria Psittacina	Parrot like
646	Ficus Elastica	Indian Rubber
647	Calathea Zebrina	Zebra like
648	Arum Cordatum	Heart Shaped
649	Calla Ethiopica	Ethiopian Lilly
650	do	do
651	Ficus Australis	Southern
652	Hedychium Coronarium	Blue Flowering
653	Narica Cærulea	Blue
654	Lobelia Cærulea	Cape
655	Didymocarpus Rheixii	Cape Didymocarpus
656	Vinca Rosea Rubra	Madagascar Perrywinkle
657	Erythrina Crista Galli	Coacomb Coral Tree
658	Erythrina Crista Galli	Coacomb Coral Tree
659	Justicia Galetrix	Yellow Flowering
660	Gardenia Radicans	Dwarf Cape Jasmine
661	Alstromeria Radicans	Parrot like
662	Didymocarpus Rheixii	Cape
663	Cacalia	
664	Justicia Coccinia	Scarlet Flowering

BOTANIC NAME

ENGLISH NAME

713	<i>Dracena Terminalis</i>	Stripe leaved
714	<i>Cactus Sp.</i>	
715	<i>Dracena Ferrea</i>	Purple Dragon Tree
716	<i>Vinea Rosea</i>	Madagascar Perrywinkle
717		
718	<i>Dracena Terminalis</i>	Stripe leaved
719	<i>Tradescantia Bicolor</i>	Two Colored
720	<i>Bleilia Hyacinthina</i>	Hyacinth Like
721	<i>Calla Ethiopica</i>	Æthiopian Lilly
722	<i>Fuchsia Macrostema</i>	Large Crowned
723	<i>Cactus Pereskia</i>	Barbadoes Gooseberry
724	<i>Tradescantia Bicolor</i>	
725	<i>Bleilia Tankervillei</i>	Lady Tankerville's
726	<i>Passiflora Alata</i>	Wing Passion Vine
727	<i>Amaryllis Johnsonii</i>	Johnson's
728	<i>Calla Ethiopica</i>	Æthiopian Lilly
729	<i>do do</i>	do do
730	<i>Passiflora Princeps</i>	Free Blooming
731	<i>Gloxinia Speciosa</i>	Showy
732	<i>Ixora Coccinea</i>	Scarlet
733	<i>Erythrina Crista Galli</i>	Coxcomb Coral Tree
734	<i>do do</i>	do do
735	<i>do do</i>	do do
736	<i>do do</i>	Beautiful
737	<i>Eranthium Pulchellum</i>	
738	<i>Mimosa</i>	
739	<i>Ardisia Solanacea</i>	Night Shade Leaved
740	<i>Hedychium Coronarium</i>	Crown
741	<i>Passiflora Princeps</i>	Free Blooming
742	<i>Ardisia Crenulata</i>	Crenulate leaved
743	<i>Hedychium Speciosum</i>	Showy
744	<i>Ruellia Formosa</i>	Beautiful
745	<i>Heliotropium Peruvianum</i>	Peruvian Turnsol
746	<i>Calathea Bicolor</i>	Two Coloured
747	<i>Justicia Coccinea</i>	Scarlet do
748	<i>Amaryllis Johnsonii</i>	Johnson's
749	<i>Dracena Ferrea</i>	Purple Dragon Tree
750		
751	<i>Justicia Coccinea</i>	Scarlet Flowering
752	<i>Hedychium Coronarium</i>	Crown
753	<i>Passiflora Princeps</i>	Free Blooming
754	<i>Erythrina Crista Galli</i>	Coxcomb Coral Tree
755	<i>Cactus Coccinea</i>	Scarlet Cactus
756	<i>Passiflora Princeps</i>	Free Blooming
757	<i>Calla Ethiopica</i>	Æthiopian Lilly
758	<i>Ardisia Crenulata</i>	Crenulate leaved
759	<i>Ixora Coccinea</i>	Scarlet
760	<i>Erythrina Crista Galli</i>	Coxcomb Coral Tree
	<i>Bleilia Hyacinthina</i>	Hyacinth like

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

761	<i>Musa Paradisiaca</i>	Banana
762	<i>Tradescantia</i>	White Flowering
763	<i>Justicia Alba</i>	
764	<i>Mimosa</i>	
765	<i>Gesneria Arborea</i>	
766	<i>Cesalpinia</i>	Æthiopian Lilly
767	<i>Calla Ethiopica</i>	Beautiful
768	<i>Eranthium Pulchellum</i>	Striped leaved Dragon Tree
769	<i>Dracena Terminalis</i>	Wing Passion Vine
770	<i>Passiflora Alata</i>	Showy
771	<i>Gloxinia Speciosa</i>	Lady Tankerville's
772	<i>Bleilia Tankervillei</i>	Double Flowered
773	<i>Tabernaemontana Coronaria</i>	
	<i>Fl Pl</i>	
774	<i>Erythrina Crista Galli</i>	Coxcomb Coral Tree
775	<i>Justicia Picta</i>	
776	<i>Sansiveria Zeylanica</i>	Scarlet Flowering
777	<i>Ruellia Formosa</i>	
778	<i>Rivinia Humilis</i>	Crenulate leaved
779	<i>Ardisia Crenulata</i>	Crown
780	<i>Hedychium Coronaria</i>	
781	<i>Didymocarpus Rhasii</i>	
782	<i>Sansiveria Zeylanica</i>	Free Flowering
783	<i>Passiflora Princeps</i>	Yellow Flowering
784	<i>Justicia Calatrim</i>	
785	<i>Cesalpinia</i>	
786	<i>Cassia sp</i>	
787	<i>Tabernaemontana Coronaria</i>	Double Flowered
	<i>Fl Pl</i>	
788	<i>Vinea Rosea</i>	Madagascar Perrywinkle
789	<i>Justicia Coccinea</i>	Scarlet Flowering
790	<i>Passiflora Princeps</i>	Fine Blooming
791		
792	<i>Acacia</i>	Sweet Scented
793	<i>Plumeria Alba</i>	Arabian Jasmine
794	<i>Jasminum Sambac</i>	Free Blooming
795	<i>Passiflora Princeps</i>	Madagascar Perrywinkle
796	<i>Vinea Rosea</i>	
797	<i>Didymocarpus</i>	
798	<i>Hedychium Speciosum</i>	Showy
799	<i>Mimulus Smithii</i>	Monkey Flower
800	<i>Urtica Nervia</i>	
801		
802	<i>Hedychium Coronaria</i>	Crown
803	<i>Justicia Coccinea</i>	Scarlet Flowered
804	<i>Passiflora Princeps</i>	Free Blooming
805	<i>Calla Ethiopica</i>	Æthiopian Lilly
806	<i>Passiflora Princeps</i>	Free Blooming

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

807	Justicia Calceitrix	Yellow Flowering
808	Coccoloba	Scarlet do
809	Gardenia Radicans	Dwarf Cape Jasmine
810	Alstromeria Pittacina	Parrot Like
811	Vinca Rosea	Madagascar Perrywinkle
812	Justicia Coccinea	Scarlet Flowered
813	Tradescantia Bicolor	
814	Saintveria Guineensis	Crenulate leaved
815	Ardinia Cuscutata	Cassia Plant
816	Laurus Cassia	Yellow Flowering
817	Justicia Calceitrix	
818		
819		
820	Hedychium Coronaria	Crown
821	Eranthis Pulchellum	Beautiful
822	Begonia Maculata	Spotted leaved
823	Passiflora Princeps	Free Blooming
824	Passiflora Princeps	Free Blooming
825	Begonia Maculata	Spotted leaved
826	Justicia Coccinea	Scarlet Flowered
827	Splendens	
828	Ruellia Formosa	Scarlet Flowered
829	Erythrina Criste Galli	Coxcomb Coral Tree
830	Passiflora Princeps	Free Blooming
831	Alstromeria Pittacina	Parrot Like
832	Marica Northiana	Yellow
833	Saintveria Guineensis	Parrot Like
834	Alstromeria Pittacina	Cape Didimocarpus
835	Didymocarpus Rhexii	Scarlet Cantua
836	Cantua Coccinea	Yellow Flowered
837	Justicia Calceitrix	Woolley
838	Myrtus Tomentosa	
839	Mesembryanthemum	
840	Tabernaemontana	
841		
842	Saintveria Guineensis	
843	Cassula	
844	Dracena Terminalis	Stripe leaved
845	Cantua Coccinea	Scarlet Cantua
846	Marica Cereulea	Blue
847	Didymocarpus Rhexii	Cape Didimocarpus
848	do	do
849	Tabernaemontana Coronaria	Double Flowered
850	Didymocarpus Rhexii	Cape Didimocarpus
851	do	do
852	Alstromeria Pittacina	Parrot Like
853	Calla Ethiopica	Ethiopian Lilly

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

854	Bletia Hyacinthina	Hyacinth Like
855		
856	Didymocarpus Rhexii	Cape Didimocarpus
857	do	do
858	do	do
859	do	do
860	do	do
861	do	do
862	Dracena Terminalis	Stripe leaved
863	Heliotropium Peruvianum	Peruvian Turosle
864	Euphorbia Poinsettia	M Poinsettia's
865		
866	Crassula Alba	
867	Didymocarpus Rhexii	Cape Didimocarpus
868	do	do
869	do	do
870	do	do
871	Dracena Terminalis	Stripe leaved
872	Didimocarpus Rhexii	Cape Didimocarpus
873	do	do
874	do	do
875	Justicia Coccinea	Scarlet Flowering
876	Didimocarpus Rhexii	Cape Didimocarpus
877	Crinum	
878	Calathea Zebrina	Stripe leaved
879	Dracena Terminalis	Crown
880	Hedychium Coronaria	
881	Plumeria Alba	
882	Illicium Parviflorum	Spotted leaved
883	Begonia Maculata	Showy
884	Hedychium Speciosum	Shining leaved Fig
885	Ficus Nitida	
886		
887	Melastoma Quadrangularis	Four sided
888	Musa Paradisiaca	Banana
889	Passiflora Alata	Wing Passion Vine
890	Ficus Populifolia	Poplar leaved Fig
891	Myrtus Tomentosa	Wooly Myrtle
892	Mimulus Variegata	
893	Gloxinia Maculata	Spotted
894	Ixora Coccinea	Scarlet
895	Lotus Jacobus	Dark Flowering Lotus
896	Dracena Terminalis	Stripe leaved
897	Vinca Rosea	Madagascar Perrywinkle
898	Gloxinia Maculata	Spotted
899	Vinca Rosea	Madagascar Perrywinkle
900	Gloxinia Maculata	Spotted
901	Crinum Sp	

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

902	<i>Linum Trigynum</i>	Three styled Flax
903	<i>Ameryllis</i>	Showy
904	<i>Gloxinia Speciosa</i>	Spotted
905	<i>Maculata</i>	Yellow Flowered
906	<i>Justicia Caletrix</i>	Stripe leaved
907	<i>Dracena Terminalis</i>	Spotted
908	<i>Gloxinia Maculata</i>	Madagascar Perrywinkle
909	<i>Vinea Rosa</i>	Spotted
910	<i>Gloxinia Maculata</i>	Yellow
911	<i>Mimulus Cardinalis</i>	Double Flowered
912	<i>Justicia Caletrix</i>	Madagascar Perrywinkle
913	<i>Tabernaemontana Coronaria Fl</i>	Spotted
914	<i>Vinea Rosa</i>	Yellow
915	<i>Gloxinia Maculata</i>	Spotted
916	<i>Marica Northiana</i>	Yellow
917	<i>Gloxinia Maculata</i>	Spotted
918	<i>Gardenia Radicans</i>	Dwarf Cape Jasmine
919	<i>Gloxinia Speciosa</i>	Showy
920	<i>Ardisia Crenulata</i>	Grenulate leaved
921	<i>Justicia Caletrix</i>	Yellow Flowered
922	<i>Marica Corules</i>	Blue
923	<i>Passiflora Priocarpa</i>	Free Blooming
924	<i>Urtica Nevia</i>	Spotted
925	<i>Justicia Splendens</i>	Showy
926	<i>Gloxinia Maculata</i>	Purple Dragon Tree
927	<i>Justicia Speciosa</i>	Scarlet Cantua
928	<i>Dracena Fettes</i>	Beautiful
929	<i>Cantua Coccinea</i>	Madagascar Perrywinkle
930	<i>Eranthemum Pulchellum</i>	Three styled Flax
931	<i>Vinea Rosa</i>	Free Blooming
932	<i>Sium Trigynum</i>	Spotted
933	<i>Passiflora Princeps</i>	Hyacinth like
934	<i>Gloxinia Maculata</i>	Free Flowering
935	<i>Betula Hyacinthina</i>	Free Blooming
936	<i>Salvia Fulgeas</i>	Cruzo
937	<i>Strelitzia Regia</i>	Shining leaved
938	<i>Passiflora Princeps</i>	Spotted
939	<i>Hedychium Coronaria</i>	Scarlet Flowering
940	<i>Ficus Nitida</i>	Madagascar Perrywinkle
941	<i>Gloxinia Maculata</i>	do
942	<i>Ruellia Formosa</i>	Hyacinth like
943	<i>Justicia Splendens</i>	Double Tuscan
944	<i>Vinea Rosa</i>	Showy
945	do	
946	<i>Betula Hyacinthina</i>	
947	<i>Jasminum Trifolietum</i>	
948	<i>Rhus</i>	
949	<i>Gloxinia Speciosa</i>	

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

950	<i>Sanseveria Guineensis</i>	Parrot like
951	<i>Alstromeria Pastilacina</i>	Arabian Jasmine
952	<i>Jasminum Sambac</i>	Scarlet Flowered
953	<i>Bixa Orallang</i>	Mango Tree
954		Showy
955	<i>Justicia Coccinea</i>	Coffee Tree
956	<i>Maugiera Indica</i>	
957	<i>Cleiodendron Fragrans</i>	
958	<i>Hedychium Speciosum</i>	
959	<i>Coffea Arabica</i>	
960	<i>Urtica Nevia</i>	
961	<i>Aristolochia</i>	
962	<i>Hedychium Coronaria</i>	Crown
963	<i>Justicia Coccinea</i>	Scarlet Flowered
964	<i>Musa Paradisiaca</i>	Banana
965	<i>Coffea Arabica</i>	Coffee Tree
966	<i>Ruellia Anisophylla</i>	
967	<i>Cantua Coccinea</i>	
968	<i>Didymocarpus</i>	
969	<i>Marica Northiana</i>	Yellow
970		
971	<i>Ruellia Formosa</i>	Scarlet Flowering
972	<i>Justicia Caletrix</i>	Yellow Flowered
973		
974	<i>Tradescantia Discolor</i>	Showy
975	<i>Gloxinia Speciosa</i>	
976		
977	<i>Justicia Caletrix</i>	Yellow Flowered
978	<i>Dracena Terminalis</i>	Striped leaved
979	<i>Crinum sp</i>	Striped leaved
980	<i>Dracena Terminalis</i>	
981		
982	<i>Passiflora Priocarpa</i>	Free Blooming
983	<i>Ardisia Crenulata</i>	Crenulate leaved
984		
985	<i>Ameryllis Johnson's</i>	Johnson's
986	<i>Tabernaemontana</i>	Yellow Flowered
987	<i>Justicia Caletrix</i>	Dwarf Cape Jasmine
988	<i>Gardenia Radicans</i>	
989	<i>Tabernaemontana</i>	Peruvian Turnsole
990	<i>Heliotropium Peruvianum</i>	Two Colored
991	<i>Calathea Bicolor</i>	do
992	do	
993	do	
994	<i>Passiflora Princeps</i>	Free Blooming
995	<i>Ardisia Crenulata</i>	Crenulate leaved
996	<i>Jasminum Sambac</i>	Arabian Jasmine
997	<i>Hedychium Coronaria</i>	Crown



ENGLISH NAMES

BOTANIC NAMES

998	Hedychium Coronaria	Crown
999	Justicia Speciosa	Showy
1000		
1001	Tradescantia Discolor	
1002	Dracena Ferrea	Purple Dragon Tree
1003	do Terminalis	Striped leaved
1004	Ruellia Formosa	Scarlet Flowering
1005	Eranthemum Pulchellum	Beautiful
1006	Glossinia Maculata	Spotted
1007		
1008	Bixa Orelana	
1009	Santiveria Guineensis	
1010	Verbena Melindria	
1011	Izora Coccinea	Scarlet
1012	Alistonia	
1013	Justicia Speciosa	Showy
1014	Crassula Alba	
1015	Calla Ethiopica	Æthiopian Lilly
1016	Erythrina Crista Galli	Cockscomb Coral Tree
1017	Justicia Speciosa	Showy
1018	Ficus Nitida	Shining leaved
1019	Laonana Camara	
1020	Hedychium Coronaria	
1021	Criminum sp	
1022	Dracena Ferrea	Purple Dragon Tree
1023	Verbena Melindria	Scarlet
1024	Gardenia Radicans	Dwarf Cape Jasmine
1025	Calla Ethiopica	Æthiopian Lilly
1026	Marcia Gerula	Blue
1027	Verbena Melindria	Scarlet
1028	Izora Coccinea	do
1029	Primula Auricula	Auricula
1030	Dedimocarpus Rhexii	Cape Didimocarpus
1031	Lasurus Cassia	Cassia
1032	Eupatorium Fragrans	
1033		
1034	Justicia Coccinea	Scarlet Flowered
1035	Dracena Terminalis	Striped leaved
1036	Ardisia Grenulata	Crenulated Leaf
1037	Primula Auricula	Auricula
1038	Glossinia Speciosa	Showy
1039	Dracena Terminalis	Striped leaved
1040	Heliotropium Peruvianum	Peruvian Turnao
1041	Primula Chinensis	Chinese Primrose
1042	do do	do
1043	Calathea Bicolor	Two Coloured
1044	Dracena Ferrea	Purple Dragon Flower
1045	Marcia Northiana	Yellow

ENGLISH NAMES

BOTANIC NAMES

1046	Erythrina Crista Galli	Cockscomb Coral Tree
1047	Dianthus Caryophyllus	
1048	Asparagus Umbellatus	
1049	Cotyledon sp	
1050	Cheiranthus Cheri	
1051	Phoridium Tenax	New Zealand Flax
1052	Primula Veris	Polyanthus
1053	do	do
1054	Gloxinia Maculata	Spotted
1055	do do	do
1056	Dracena Terminalis	Striped leaved
1057	Fuchsia Macrotemma	Large Crowned
1058	Dracena Terminalis	Striped leaved
1059	Primula Chinensis	Chinese Primrose
1060	Veris	Polyanthus
1061	do do	do
1062	do do	do
1063	Mesembryanthemum	
1064	Asarum Virginianum	Chinese Primrose
1065	Primula Chinensis	Chinese
1066	Martia Chinensis	
1067	Cheiranthus Cheri	
1068	Cucurum Tricocum	Everlasting
1069	Gnaphalium Orientale	Stock July
1070		do
1071	Mimulus Cardinalis	
1072	Iris Variegata	Variegated
1073	Fuchsia Coccinea	Scarlet Eye Drop
1074	Heliotropium	Polyanthus
1075	Primula Veris	
1076	Eucomis Punctata	
1077	Geranium Tristritum	
1078	Gardenia Florida	Cape Jasmine
1079	Primula Veris	Polyanthus
1080	do do	do
1081	do do	do
1082	do do	do
1083	Gardenia Florida	Chinese Primrose
1084	Iris Chinensis	Polyanthus
1085	Mimulus Cardinalis	Cape Jasmine
1086	Cheiranthus Cheri	Chinese
1087		
1088		
1089		
1090	Iris Sp	Stock July
1091		do
1092		do
1093		do

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

1094		Stock July
1095	Iris Variegata	do
1096	Primula Chinensis	Variegated
1097	Primula Veris	Chinese Primrose
1098	Marica Chinensis	Polyanthia
1099	do	Chinese
1100	Primula Chinensis	do
1101	Veris	Chinese Primrose
1102	Marica Chinensis	Polyanthia
1103	do	Chinese
1104	Primula Chinensis	do
1105	Veris	Chinese Primrose
1106	Primula Chinensis	Polyanthus
1107	Amaryllis Formosissima	Handsome
1108	Iris Variegata	Variegated
1109	Marica Chinensis	Chinese
1110	Cheiranthus Cheri	
1111		Stock July
1112		do
1113		do
1114		do
1115		do
1116		do
1117	Iris Sp	Variegated
1118	Variegata	Tallest Albaea
1119	Albaea Altissima	
1120	Osalis Hirta	
1121	Primula Veris	Polyanthus
1122	do Chinensis	Chinese Primrose
1123		Stock July
1124		do
1125	Iris Variegata	Variegated
1126	Marica Chinensis	Chinese
1127		Stock July
1128		do
1129		do
1130		do
1131		do
1132	Marica Chinensis	Chinese
1133	Ornithogalum Novi	
1134	Iris Variegata	Variegated
1135	Geranium Tristitum	
1136	Iris Crocata	Crocus Flowered
1137	Osalis Hirta	
1138	Primula Veris	Polyanthus
1139	do	do
1140	do	do
1141	do Chinensis	Chinese primrose

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

1142	Primula Veris	Polyanthus
1143	do	do
1144	Nandina Domestica	
1145	Iris Variegata	Variegated
1146	Bouvardia Triphylla	Three leaved
1147	Marica Chinensis	Chinese
1148		Stock July
1149		do
1150		do
1151		do
1152	Iris Sp	
1153	Mimulus Cardinalis	
1154	Cineraria Platanifolia	Platanus leaved
1155	Primula Auricula	Auricula
1156	Veris	Polyanthus
1157	do	do
1158	Osalis Sp	
1159	Iris Variegata	Variegated
1160	Cineraria Platanifolia	Platanus leaved
1161	Iris Sp	
1162	do	
1163		Stock July
1164		do
1165		do
1166		do
1167	Primula Veris	Polyanthus
1168	Chinensis	Chinese primrose
1169	do	do
1170	Veris	Polyanthus
1171	do	do
1172	Iris Sp	
1173	Amaryllis Crispa	Crisp Flowered
1174	Iris Crocata	Crocus Flowered
1175	do	do
1176	Amaryllis Crispa	Crisp Flowered
1177	Mimulus Cardinalis	
1178	Iris Sp	
1179	do	
1180	do Chinensis	Chinese
1181	Scilla Peruviana	Stock July
1182	Iris Crocata	Peruviao Squill
1183	do	Crocus Flowered
1184		do
1185		Stock July Flower
1186	Iris Crocata	Stock July Flower
1187	Osalis Fimbriifolia	Crocus Flowered
	Iris Variegata	Variegated

BOTANIC NAMES

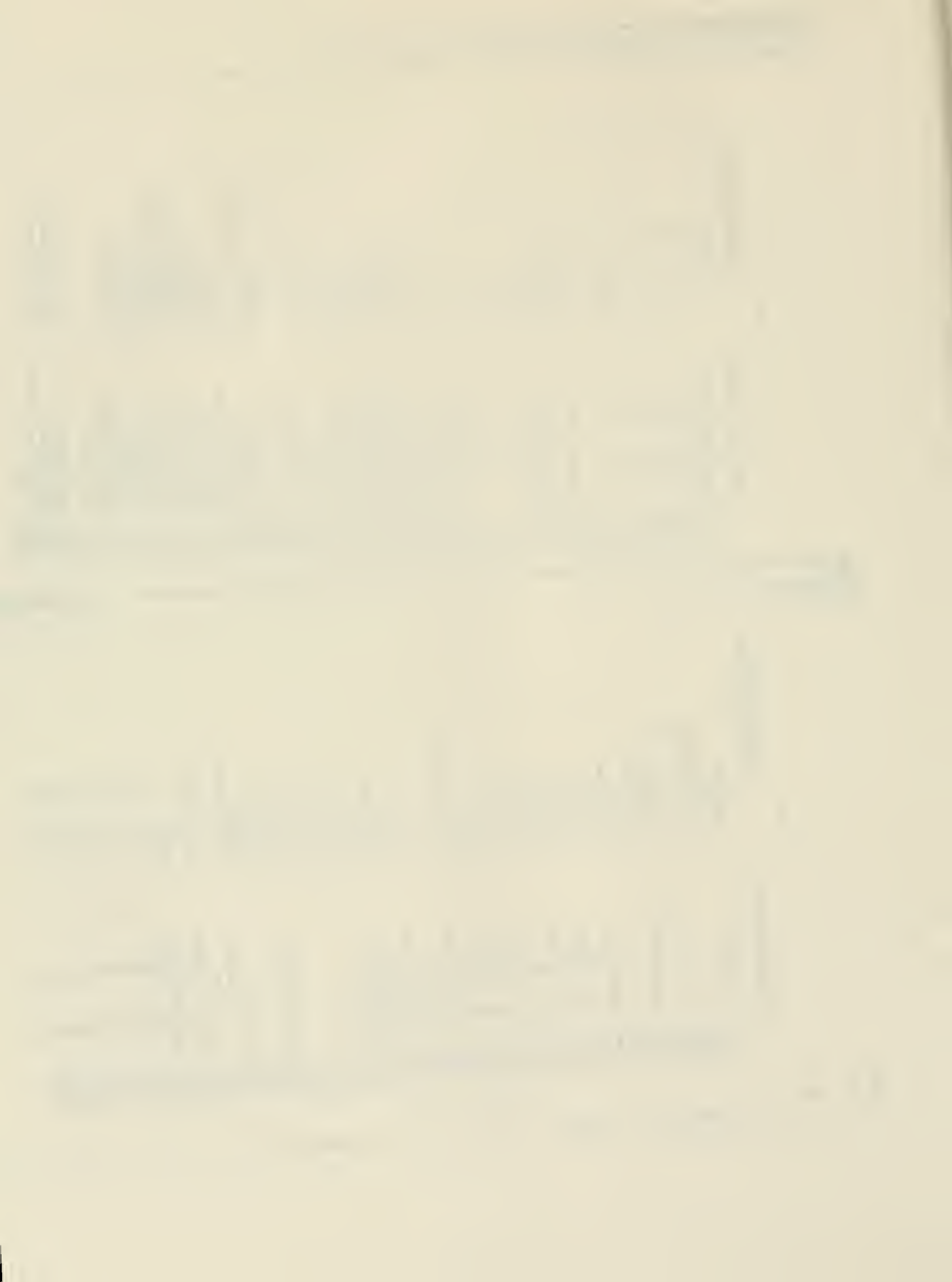
ENGLISH NAMES

1188	Primula Veris	Polyanthia
1189	do do	do
1190		Stock July Flower
1191		do do
1192		do do
1193	Amaryllis Crispa	Crisp leaved
1194		Stock July
1195		do
1196	Primula Veris	Polyanthus
1197	do do	do
1198	do Chionensis	Chinese
1199	do Veris	Polyanthus
1200	do Chionensis	Chinese
1201	do do	do
1202	do do	do
1203	do Veris	Polyanthus
1204	do Chionensis	Chinese
1205	do do	do
1206	do Veris	Veris
1207	Primula Chionensis	Chinese Primrose
1208	Iris Chionensis	
1209	Oxalis Hirta	Auricula
1210	Primula Auricula	do
1211	do do	Crisp leaved
1212	Amaryllis Crispa	
1213	Oxalis Hirta	Stock July
1214		do
1215		do
1216		do
1217		Crisp leaved
1218	Amaryllis Crispa	Stock July
1219		do
1220		Polyanthus
1221	Primula Veris	Chinese Primrose
1222	Chionensis	
1223		Garden Hydrangea
1224	Hydrangea Hortensis	do do
1225	do do	
1226	Dianthus Caryophylla	Carnation
1227	do do	do
1228	do do	do
1229	do do	do
1230	do do	do
1231	do do	do
1232	do do	do
1233	do do	do
1234	do do	do
1235	do do	do

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

1236	Dianthus Caryophylla	Carnation
1237	do do	do
1238	do do	do
1239	do do	do
1240	do do	do
1241	do do	do
1242	do do	Stock July
1243		do
1244		Love Entangled
1245	Euconis Punctata	Auricula
1246		do
1247	Primula Auricula	do
1248	do do	do
1249	do do	do
1250	do do	do
1251	do do	do
1252	Oxalis Flabellifolia	Chinese
1253	do do	
1254	do do	Crocus leaved
1255	Iris Chionensis	Poinsett's
1256	Oxalis Flabellifolia	Small leaved
1257	Ixia Crocata	Scarlet
1258	Euphorbia Poinsettia	Variegated
1259	Fuchsia Martiana	Chinese
1260	Cantua Coccinea	do
1261	Daphne Variegata	Cape Jasmine
1262	Iris Chionensis	do
1263	do do	Scarlet
1264	Gardenia Florida	Fine Flowering Sage
1265	do do	
1266	do do	Scarlet
1267	Cantua Coccinea	Cape Jasmine
1268	Salvia Fulgens	Variegated
1269	Nandina Domestica	Mediterranean Heath
1270	Cantua Coccinea	Fine Flowering Sage
1271	Gardenia Florida	Variegated
1272	Daphne Variegata	Cape Jasmine
1273	Erica Mediterranea	Plantanus leaved
1274	Salvia Fulgens	
1275	Iris Variegata	
1276	Gardenia Florida	
1277	Cineraria Platanifolia	
1278	Heliotropium	
1279	do	Cape Jasmine
1280	Gardenia Florida	Sweet Scented Olive
1281	Olea Fragrans	Petritian Turnsol
1282	Heleotropium Peruvianum	do
1283	do do	



BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

1284	<i>Asclepias</i>	Indica Alba
1285	<i>Canus</i>	Coccinea
1286	do	
1287		
1288	<i>Salvia</i>	Fulgens
1289	<i>Heliotropium</i>	
1290	<i>Crazeus</i>	Glabra
1291	<i>Salvia</i>	Splendens
1292	<i>Canus</i>	Coccinea
1293	<i>Salvia</i>	Splendens
1294	<i>Heliotropium</i>	
1295	<i>Cineraria</i>	Cruentia
1296	<i>Tusilago</i>	fragrans
1297	<i>Salvia</i>	Splendens
1298	<i>Heliotropium</i>	
1299	do	
1300	do	
1301	<i>Nandina</i>	Domestica
1302	<i>Canus</i>	Coccinea
1303	<i>Heliotropium</i>	
1304	do	
1305	<i>Gardenia</i>	Florida
1306	<i>Canus</i>	Coccinea
1307	<i>Coronilla</i>	Glaucia
1308	<i>Canus</i>	Coccinea
1309	<i>Glycine</i>	Bimaculata
1310	<i>Azalea</i>	Indica Alba
1311	<i>Fuchsia</i>	Glabrosa
1312	<i>Azalea</i>	Indica Alba
1313	<i>Coronilla</i>	Glaucia
1314	<i>Fuchsia</i>	Gracilis
1315	<i>Diosma</i>	Capitata
1316	<i>Glycine</i>	Bimaculata
1317	<i>Lavendula</i>	Dentata
1318	<i>Canus</i>	Coccinea
1319	do	
1320	<i>Verbesina</i>	Melindria
1321	do	
1322	do	
1323	<i>Salvia</i>	Fulgens
1324	<i>Canus</i>	Coccinea
1325	<i>Verbesina</i>	Melindria
1326	<i>Salvia</i>	Fulgens
1327	<i>Canus</i>	Coccinea
1328	do	
1329	do	
1330	<i>Mimulus</i>	Variegata
1331	<i>Canus</i>	Coccinea
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BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

1380	<i>Diosma Alba</i>	White Flowering
1381	<i>Erica Meliarnaea</i>	Mediterranean Heath
1382	<i>Cistus Coccinea</i>	Scarlet Flowered
1383	<i>Geranium Sp</i>	Turnsole
1384	<i>Heliotropium</i>	do
1385	do	do
1386	do	do
1387	<i>Mahernia Odorata</i>	Scarlet Flowered
1388	<i>Verbena Melindria</i>	Turnsole
1389	<i>Heliotropium</i>	do
1390	do	do
1391	do	do
1392	do	do
1393	do	do
1394	<i>Krica Barcana</i>	Berry Flowered
1395	<i>Heliotropium</i>	Turnsole
1396	do	do
1397	<i>Verbena Melindria</i>	Scarlet Flowered
1398	<i>Heliotropium</i>	Turnsole
1399	do	do
1400	<i>Cistus Coccinea</i>	Scarlet Flowered
1401	<i>Viola Tricolor</i>	Three coloured violet
1402	do	do
1403	do	do
1404	<i>Verbena Melindria</i>	Scarlet Flowered
1405	do	do
1406	do	do
1407	<i>Magnolia Fuscata</i>	Brown stocked sweet
1408	do	do
1409	<i>Carissa Fœtida</i>	Rosemary
1410	<i>Rosmarinus Officinalis</i>	Variegated
1411	<i>Iris Variegata</i>	Fine Flowering Sage
1412	<i>Salvia Fulgens</i>	Daisy
1413	<i>Bellis Perennis</i>	do
1414	do	do
1415	<i>Heliotropium</i>	Turnsole
1416	<i>Salvia Fulgens</i>	Fine Flowering Sage
1417	<i>Myrtus Multiplex</i>	Double Flowering Myrtle
1418	<i>Verbena Melindria</i>	Scarlet Flowered
1419	<i>Bellis Perennis</i>	Daisy
1420	<i>Viola Tricolor</i>	Three Colored
1421	<i>Cistus Coccinea</i>	Scarlet
1422	<i>Mimulus Smithii</i>	Monkey Flower
1423	<i>Schinus Mollis</i>	Mastic Tree
1424	<i>Salvia Fulgens</i>	Fine Flowering Sage
1425	<i>Bellis Perennis</i>	Daisy
1426	do	do
1427	<i>Viola Tricolor</i>	Three Coloured Violet

ENGLISH NAMES

BOTANIC NAMES

1428	<i>Bellis Perennis</i>	Daisy
1429	<i>Escholtzia Californicusis</i>	Thyme leaved
1430	<i>Melaleuca Thymifolia</i>	Fine Flowering Sage
1431	<i>Nandina Domestica</i>	Two Spotted
1432	<i>Salvia Fulgens</i>	Chinese
1433	<i>Glycine Bimaculata</i>	Elegant Sweet Scented
1434	do	do
1435	<i>Marica Chinenensis</i>	Porcupine Orange
1436	do	Chinese
1437	<i>Eupatorium Elegans</i>	Scarlet
1438	do	Armed Acaria
1439	<i>Citrus Hiatix</i>	Scarlet
1440	<i>Marica Chinenensis</i>	New Zealand Flax
1441	<i>Cantua Coccinea</i>	Three Styled Flax
1442	<i>Acacia Armata</i>	Large Flowering
1443	<i>Acacia Armata</i>	Brown Stocked Sweet
1444	<i>Cantua Coccinea</i>	Long leaved Pine
1445	<i>Phyllis Eriophylla</i>	Yellow Coronilla
1446	<i>Linum Trigynum</i>	Red Flowered
1447	<i>Rhodora Sp</i>	Garden Hydrangea
1448	<i>Gorteria Rigens</i>	Alaternia like
1449	<i>Magnolia Fuscata</i>	Polyanthes
1450	<i>Nandina Domestica</i>	Silver edged
1451	<i>Pinus Longifolia</i>	do
1452	<i>Coronilla Glaucia</i>	do
1453	<i>Illicium Floridum</i>	do
1454	<i>Hydrangea Hortensis</i>	do
1455	<i>Geranium Triumphans</i>	do
1456	<i>Rhus Alaternia</i>	do
1457	<i>Laurus sp</i>	do
1458	<i>Primula Veria</i>	do
1459	<i>Pelargonum Macrothoon</i>	do
1460	do	do
1461	<i>Pelargonum Triumphans</i>	do
1462	do	do
1463	do	do
1464	<i>Macranthos</i>	do
1465	do	do
1466	<i>Royal Purple</i>	do
1467	<i>Triumphans</i>	do
1468	do	do
1469	do	do
1470	do	do
1471	<i>Royal Purple</i>	do
1472	do	do
1473	<i>Triumphans</i>	do
1474	<i>Royal purple</i>	do
1475	<i>Silver edged</i>	do

ENGLISH NAMES

BOTANIC NAMES

1524	Pelargonium	Triumphans
1525	do	
1526	do	
1527	do	
1528	Royal Purple	
1529	Triumphans	
1530	Royal Purple	
1531	do	
1532	Triumphans	
1533	Royal Purple	
1534	do	
1535	Napoleon	
1536	Daviesium	
1537	Reuben, Apsley	
1538	Secklamium	
1539	Royal Purple	
1540	Rubrum	
1541	Royal Purple	
1542	Silver edged	
1543	Napoleon	
1544	Royal Purple	
1545	do	
1546	Barclayanum	
1547	Triumphans	
1548	do	
1549	Napoleon	
1550	Triumphans	
1551	Royal Purple	
1552	do	
1553	do	
1554	Napoleon	
1555	Triumphans	
1556	Glorianum	
1557	Triumphans	
1558	Silver edged	
1559	Royal Purple	
1560	do	
1561	Barclayanum	
1562	Navarro	
1563	Murrayanum Rubrum	
1564	Royal Purple	
1565	Rose brented	
1566	Silver edged	
1567	Glorianum	
1568	Murrayanum Rubrum	
1569	Triumphans	
1570	Glorianum	
1571	do	

ENGLISH NAMES

BOTANIC NAMES

1476	Pelargonium	Royal Purple
1477	Napoleon	
1478	Sp	
1479	Daviesium	
1480	do	
1481	Royal Purple	
1482	do	
1483	Barclayanum	
1484	Glorianum	
1485	Reuben, Apsley	
1486	Triumphans	
1487	Napoleon	
1488	Royal Purple	
1489	Triumphans	
1490	do	
1491	Royal Purple	
1492	Sp	
1493	Glorianum	
1494	Triumphans	
1495	Royal Purple	
1496	Napoleon	
1497	Glorianum	
1498	Royal Purple	
1499	Rose brented	
1500	Napoleon	
1501	do	
1502	Sp	
1503	Daviesium	
1504	Napoleon	
1505	do	
1506	Radiance	
1507	Triumphans	
1508	do	
1509	do	
1510	Napoleon	
1511	do	
1512	Yestmanianum	
1513	Sp	
1514	Queen of Scotta	
1515	Glorianum	
1516	Detora	
1517	Triumphans	
1518	do	
1519	Glorianum	
1520	Sp	
1521	Red Rover	
1522	Geracium Sp	
1523	Triumphans	

BOTANIC NAME

ENGLISH NAME

1572	Pelargonium	Triumphans
1573	Napoleon	
1574	Triumph	as
1575	Glorianum	
1576	Royal Purple	
1577	Glorianum	
1578	Napoleon	
1579	Royal Purple	
1580	Decor	
1581	Royal Purple	
1582	do	
1583	do	
1584	do	
1585	do	
1586	do	
1587	do	
1588	do	
1589	do	
1590	do	
1591	do	
1592	do	
1593	do	
1594	do	
1595	Royal Purple	
1596	Nollefolium	
1597	Juliette	
1598	Royal Purple	
1599	Triumphans	
1600	do	
1601	Silver Edged	
1602	Anne Boleyn	
1603	Royal Purple	
1604	Fair Helen	
1605	Royal Purple	
1606	Radiance	
1607	Royal Purple	
1608	do	
1609	do	
1610	do	
1611	do	
1612	do	
1613	do	
1614	do	
1615	do	
1616	do	
1617	do	
1618	do	
1619	do	

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

1620	Pelargonium	Royal Purple
1621	Triumphans	
1622	Royal Purple	
1623	do	
1624	do	
1625	do	
1626	do	
1627	do	
1628	do	
1629	Geranium	Ardens
1630	Apple	Scented
1631	Geranium	
1632	Duke of Northumberland	
1633	Murrayanum	Rubrum
1634	Micans	
1635	Sherwoodia	
1636	Royal Purple	
1637	Triumphans	
1638	do	
1639	Royal Purple	
1640	Napoleon	
1641	Royal Purple	
1642	do	
1643	Triumphans	
1644	Royal Purple	
1645	Sherwoodia	
1646	Silver Edged	
1647	Royal Purple	
1648	do	
1649	Radiated	
1650	Davianum	
1651	Royal Purple	
1752	Triumphans	
1653	Sherwoodia	
1654	Cistus Roseus	
1655	Waterloo	Geranium
1656	Rose	Scented
1657	Davianum	
1658	Nutmeg	Scented
1659	Waterloo	
1660	Triumphans	
1661	Royal Purple	
1662	Waterloo	
1663	Rose	Scented
1664	Davianum	
1665	Royal Purple	
1666	do	
1667	Murrayanum	Rubrum

Rose Coloured
Scarlet

Crimson Flowered

Scarlet

Scarlet

Crimson Flowered

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

1665	Pelargonium	Royal Purple
1669	Basilik	
1670	Barclayanum	
1671	Triumphans	
1672	Silver edged	
1673	Royal Purple	
1674	Fair Helen	
1675	Royal Purple	
1676	do	
1677	Sherwoodia	
1678	Nutmeg Scented	
1679	Triumphans	
1680	do	
1681	Seedling	
1682	Sherwoodia	
1683	Russclanum	
1684	Ananum	
1685	Royal Purple	
1686	Napoleon	
1687	Royal Purple	
1688	Triumphans	
1689	Royal Purple	
1690	Retendickum	
1691	Royal Purple	
1692	do	
1693	do	
1694	Silver edged	
1695	Decora	
1696	Royal Purple	
1697	do	
1698	do	
1699	Daviesium	
1700	Anne Holey	
1701	Triumphans	
1702	Lord Yarborough	
1703	Silver edged	
1704	Royal Purple	
1705	do	
1706	do	
1707	Nepoleco	
1708	Triumphans	
1709	Silver edged	
1710	Nutmeg Scented	
1711	Royal Purple	
1712	do	
1713	do	
1714	Seedling	
1715	Royal Purple	

Crimson Flowering

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

1716	Pelargonium	Royal Purple
1717	do	
1718	Glorianum	
1719	Royal Purple	
1720	Silver Edged	
1721	Rubinum	
1722	Royal Purple	
1723	do	
1724	do	
1725	Daviesium	
1726	do	
1727	Triumphans	
1728	do	
1729	Napoleon	
1730	Royal Purple	
1731	Triumphans	
1732	Royal Purple	
1733	Retundickum	
1734	Triumphans	
1735	Royal Purple	
1736	Decora	
1737	Royal Purple	
1738	Triumphans	
1739	do	
1740	Silver Edged	
1741	Triumphans	
1742	Royal Purple	
1743	Nutmeg Scented	
1744	Silver Edged	
1745	Napoleon	
1746	Royal Purple	
1747	Triumphans	
1748	Juliette	
1749	Royal Purple	
1750	do	
1751	do	
1752	do	
1753	do	
1754	Triumphans	
1755	Royal Purple	
1756	Juliette	
1757	Royal Purple	
1758	do	
1759	do	
1760	do	
1761	Murrayanum	
1762	Lord Yarborough	
1763	Purple	

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

1764	Pelargonium Purple
1765	Seedling
1766	Purple
1767	do
1768	Napoleon
1769	Juliette
1770	Purple
1771	do
1772	do
1773	Moore's Navarino
1774	Purple
1775	Rose Scented
1776	Purple
1777	Triumphans
1778	Purple
1779	Silver Edged
1780	Purple
1781	Rotundilobium
1782	Murrayanum
1783	Gloriosum
1784	Murrayanum
1785	Nutmeg scented
1786	Fair Helen
1787	Silver Edged
1788	Waterloo
1789	Triumphans
1790	Purple
1791	do
1792	do
1793	Rose Scented
1794	Purple
1795	do
1796	Triumphans
1797	Purple
1798	Triumphans
1799	Purple
1800	do
1801	Napoleon
1802	Purple
1803	Triumphans
1804	do
1805	Purple
1806	Triumphans
1807	Gloriosum
1808	Purple
1809	do
1810	do

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

1811	Pelargonium Purple	
1812	do	
1813	do	
1814	do	
1815	do	
1816	do	
1817	do	
1818	do	
1819	do	
1820	do	
1821	do	
1822	do	
1823	do	
1824	do	
1825	do	
1826	Radiance	
1827	Purple	
1828	Triumphans	
1829	Purple	
1830	do	
1831	do	
1832	do	
1833	do	
1834	do	
1835	do	
1836	do	
1837	do	
1838	Spartium Juocum	Rush leaved Broom
1839	Eupatorium Elegans	
1840	Jatropha Sp	
1841	Curcas	Physick nut
1842	Paidium Pyriferum	Gueva
1843	Jatropha Sp	
1844	Olea Europaeus	European Olive
1845	Hibiscus Mutabilis	
1846	Mimosa Sp	
1847	Hedychium Coronarium	
1848	Ligustrum Lucidum	Chinese Privet
1849	Halleria Lucida	
1850	Cupressus Sp	
1851	Indigofera Sp	
1852	Hedychium Coronarium	
1853	Nerium Splendens	Double Oleander
1854	Aster Argophyllus	Musk scented A
1855	Hedychium Coronarium	
1856	Cestrum Parqui	Night Smelling
1857	Ficus Populifolium	Poplar leaved Fig
1858	Anthyllum Barba Jovis	Jupiter's Beard

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

1859	Lipiospermum Sp	
1860	Tropaeolum Majus F1 P1	Double Nasturtian
1861	Orange Myrtle	
1862	Psidium Pyriferum	Guava
1863	Jatropha Sp	
1864	Melaieuca Hypericifolia	Hypericum leaved
1865	Mimosa Sp	
1866	Azalea Indica	Scarlet Flowering
1867	Ficus Elastica	India Rubber
1868	Ficus Populifolia	Poplar leaved Fig
1869	Ardisia Solanacea	Night Shade like
1870	Melastoma Quadrangulare	Four sided
1871	Passiflora Adonis	Japanese Fruitful
1872	Passiflora Japonica	Japan Loquat
1873	Ficus Religiosa	Worshipful Poplar 1
1874	Dracena Fretze	Purple Dragon Tree
1875	Melastoma Minor	
1876	Aster Argophyllus	Musk Scented A
1877	Melastoma Quadrangulare	Four sided
1878	Psidium Pyriferum	Guava
1879	Olea Europaea	European Olive
1880	Ficus Populifolia	Poplar leaved
1881	Geranium	
1882	Laurus Persica	Persian Laurel
1883	Hibiscus Sp	
1884	Indigofera Sp	
1885	Melaieuca Hypericifolia	Hypericum leaved
1886	Psidium Pyriferum	Guava
1887	Geranium	
1888	Taxus Sp	
1889	Rhus Sp	
1890	Quercus Suber	Cork Tree
1891	Coffea Arabica	Coffee Tree
1892	Hibiscus Sp	
1893	Cestrum Parqui	Night Smell
1894	Ficus Populifolia	Poplar leaved
1895	Geranium	
1896	Aloe Arborescens	Tree Aloe
1897	Passiflora Cereifolia	
1898	Jasminum Gracilis	Slender
1899	Bignonia Stans	Yellow
1900	Jasminum Revolutum	Evergreen
1901	Lonicera Flexuosa	do
1902	do	do
1903	do	do
1904	do	do
1905	do	do
1906	do	do

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

1907	White Bankia Rose	
1908	Bacella Tuberosa	
1909	Gelimum Nitidum	Carolina Jasmine
1910	Camellia Japonica	Japan Rose
1911	Fulgens	
1912	Pomponc	
1913	See ling	Striped leaved
1914	Daphne Variegata	
1915	Camellia Seedling	
1916	Camellia Seedling	
1917	Eximia	
1918	Seedling	
1919	do	
1920	Thea Viridis	Green Tea
1921	Camellia Seedling	
1922	Heliotropium Peruvianum	
1923	Fuchsia Globosa	Globe Flowering
1924	Camellia Seedling	
1925	Camellia Seedling	
1926	Camellia Seedling	
1927	Vinca Rosea	Madagascar Periwinkle
1928	Camellia Seedling	
1929	Ornithogalum Aureum	Yellow
1930	Camellia Seedling	
1931	do	
1932	do	
1933	Vinca Rosea	
1934	Camellia Seedling	
1935	do	
1936	do	
1937	do	
1938	do	
1939	Ixora Coccinea	
1940	Camellia Single Red	
1941	Vinca Rosea	
1942	Camellia Seedling	
1943	Vinca Rosea	
1944	Heliotropium	
1945	Camellia Single Red	
1946	Vinca Rosea	
1947	Camellia Single Red	
1948	Seedling	
1949	Vinca Rosea	
1950	Heliotropium Peruvianum	
1951	Camellia Seedling	
1952	Alstromeria Pallidissima	Parrot like
1953	Tabernaemontana Coronaria	
1954	Camellia Seedling	

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

1955	do	do
1956	Vinca Roses	
1957	Camellia Seedling	
1958	Didymocarpus Rexii	
1959	Camellia Seedling	
1960	do	do
1961	do	do
1962	do	do
1963	do	do
1964	do	do
1965	do	do
1966	Asalea Phloxia	Purple
1967	Vinca Rosa	
1968	Camellia Seedling	
1969	do	do
1970	do	do
1971	do	do
1972	do	do
1973	do	do
1974	Ornithogalum Aureum	Yellow
1975	Camellia Seedling	
1976	do	do
1977	do	do
1978	do	do
1979	do	Sassaqua Rosa
1980	do	Seedling
1981	do	do
1982	do	Rosati
1983	do	Seedling
1984	do	do
1985	do	do
1986	do	Myrtifolia
1987	do	Seedling
1988	do	do
1989	do	do
1990	do	Pompona
1991	do	Seedling
1992	do	do
1993	do	do
1994	do	do
1995	do	Paeoniflora
1996	do	Seedling
1997	do	do
1998	do	do
1999	do	do
2000	do	Anemone
2001	do	Seedling
2002	do	Single Red

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

2003	do	Pompona
2004	Seedling	
2005	Metronideros	
2006	Camellia Seedling	
2007	do	Double White
2008	do	Seedling
2009	do	Variegata
2010	do	Single White
2011	do	Seedling
2012	do	do
2013	do	do
2014	do	do
2015	do	do
2016	do	do
2017	Vinca Rosa	
2018	Camellia Seedling	
2019	do	do
2020	Vinca Rosa	
2021	Camellia Seedling	
2022	do	do
2023	do	do
2024	do	do
2025	do	do
2026	do	do
2027	do	do
2028	Thes Bohes	Black Tea
2029	Camellia Sasanqua	
2030	do	Seedling
2031	do	do
2032	do	do
2033	do	do
2034	do	do
2035	Heliotropium	Yellow
2036	Ornithogalum Aureum	White
2037	do	Nerium
2038	Ixora Coccinea	
2039	Camellia Seedling	
2040	Heliotropium	
2041	Camellia Seedling	
2042	Vinca Rosa	
2043	Fuchsia Clobosa	
2044	Vinca Rosa	
2045	Camellia Seedling	
2046	do	do
2047	Asalea Phloxia	Purple
2048	Vinca Rosa	
2049	Camellia Seedling	
2050	Heliotropium	Turnsole

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

2051	Vinca Rosea	Madagascar Perrywinkle
2052	Olea Fragrans	Sweet scented Olive
2053	Heliotropium	Turnsole
2054	Camellia Seedling	
2055	do	
2056	do	
2057	do	
2058	do	
2059	do	
2060	Flavescens	Lady Humes's Blush
2061	Seedling	
2062	do	
2063	do	
2064	do	
2065	Rosea	Ross's
2066	Seedling	
2067	Ficus Australis	Southern Fig
2068	Camellia Seedling	
2069	do	
2070	do	
2071	do	
2072	do	
2073	do	
2074	do	
2075	Rubra Plena	Guyville's Double Red
2076	Pomponia	Pomponie
2077	Seedling	
2078	do	
2079	do	
2080	Double	Red Stocked
2081	Rubricaulis	Double White
2082	Alba Plena	
2083	Seedling	Fringed White
2084	Fembrisia	
2085	Seedling	
2086	do	
2087	do	
2088	Pomponia	Pomponie
2089	do	Single Red
2090	Jeponica	
2091	Seedling	
2092	do	
2093	do	
2094	do	
2095	do	
2096	do	
2097	do	
2098	Pomponia	Pomponie

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

2099	do	Seedling	
2100	do	do	
2101	do	do	
2102	do	do	
2103	Cupressus sp	Cypress	
2104	Calathes Zebina	Zebra leaved	
2105	Geranium		
2106	do		
2107	do		
2108	do		Peppermint Scented
2109	do		
2110	do		
2111	do	Secklesnium	
2112	do		Julietta
2113	do		
2114	do		Waterloo
2115	do		Purple
2116	do		do
2117	do		do
2118	do		Purple
2119	Geranium		do
2120	do		Grimson
2121	do		Silver edged
2122	do		Fan Hellen
2123	do		Royal Purple
2124	do		Rose Scented
2125	do		Lord Yarborough
2126	do		Royal Purple
2127	do		Grimson
2128	do		Triumphans
2129	do		Scarlet Ear Drop
2130	Fuchsia Coccinea		Nutmeg Scented
2131	Geranium		
2132	do		
2133	do		Ivy leaved
2134	do	Ardens	
2135	Calathes Zebria	Zebra leaved	
2136	Chamaecyparis Histrix	Porcupine	
2137	Pinus Longifolia	Long leaved	
2138	Pinus Longifolia	Waved leaved	
2139	Yitopermum Undulatum	Yew Tree broad leaved	
2140	Taxus Latifolia	Brown Shalld Sweet	
2141	Laurus Cassia		
2142	Naudenia Domestica	Purple Dragon Tree	
2143	Acacia Armata	Rib leaved Fig	
2144	do	Penian Laurel	
2145	Corypha Umbraclifera		
2146	Taxus Latifolia	Indian Rubber	

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

2147	Magnolia Purcata
2148	Dracena Ferrea
2150	Ficus Costata
2151	Laurus Perseus
2152	
2153	Ficus Elastic
2154	Ardisia Solanacea
2155	Rhus Sp
2156	Melastoma Quadraangularis
2157	Cactus Truncata
2158	Rhipsalis Salicornioides
2159	Memebryanthemum
2160	Rhipsalis Salicornioides
2161	Cactus Phyllanthus
2162	Truncata
2163	Stapelia
2164	Cactus Triangularis
2165	Aloe
2166	Cactus Quadriangularis
2167	Opuntia
2168	Spectoicissimus
2169	Melocactus
2170	
2171	Euphorbia Heterophylla
2172	Geranium
2173	do
2174	do
2175	do
2176	do
2177	do
2178	do
2179	do
2180	do
2181	do
2182	do
2183	do
2184	Geranium
2185	do
2186	do
2187	do
2188	do
2189	do
2190	do
2191	do
2192	do
2193	Cactus Pereskia
2194	Aloe

Brown Salked Sweet

Four Sided
Cut leavedIndian Rubber
White Flowering
Cut leaved

Three sided

White Flowering
Cut leaved

Three sided

Four sided
Indian Fig
Splendid
Turk's CapVarious, leaved
PurpleRose scented
PurpleRose scented
Round leavedNutmeg scented
Purple
do

Nutmeg scented

Purple

Nutmeg scented

Purple

Rose scented
Nutmeg scented
CrimsonRose scented
Barbadoes Gooseberry

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

2195	Cactus Pereskia	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2196	Mammellaris	Close Head
2197	Mesembryanthemum	
2198	Cactus Pereskia	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2199	Mesembryanthemum	
2200	Cactus Pereskia	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2201	Spectosus	Showy
2202	Hoya Carnosa	Was plant
2203	Stapelia	
2204	Mesembryanthemum	
2205	Aloe	
2206	Mesembryanthemum	
2207	Crassula Alba	White Flowering
2208	Cactus	
2209	Stapelia	
2210	Cactus Pereskia	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2211	Stapelia	
2212	Aloe	
2213	Stapelia	
2214	Aloe	
2215	do	
2216	Cactus Mammellaris	
2217	Geranium	Close head
2218	do	Nutmeg Scented
2219	do	Purple
2220	do	do
2221	do	do
2222	do	
2223	do	
2224	do	
2225	do	Nutmeg Scented
2226	do	Purple
2227	do	do
2228	do	Nutmeg Scented
2229	do	Scarlet
2230	do	Purple
2231	do	Nutmeg Scented
2232	do	Silver Edged
2233	do	Purple
2234	Cactus Mammellaris	Close head
2235	Aloe Vulgaris	
2236	Aloe	
2237	Cactus	
2238	do	
2239	do	Splendid
2240	Euphorbia Trigone	Three sided
2241	Heterophylla	Various leaved
2242	Cactus Pereskia	Barbadoes Gooseberry

PHILIP PINJALA'S BOTANIC NAMES		ENGLISH NAMES	
2243	Aloe	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2244		Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2245	Cactus Stielandensis	Dwarf	Dwarf
2246		Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2247	Mammillaria	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2248	Cactus Speciosissimus	Splendid	Splendid
2249	Cactus Speciosissimus	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2250	Cactus Peristia	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2251	Speciosus	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2252	Octangularis	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2253	Cochinifera	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2254	Peristia	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2255	Stophia	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2256	Cactus Speciosissimus	Splendid	Splendid
2257	Peristia	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2258	Truncata	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2259	Jenkinsonia	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2260	Truncata	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2261	Peristia	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2262	Truncata	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2263	Peristia	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2264	Truncata	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2265	Aloe	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2266	do	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2267	Grassia	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2268	Cactus Peristia	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2269	do	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2270	Truncata	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2271	Euphorbia	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2272	Cactus Speciosus	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2273	Hoya Carnosa	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2274	Cactus Mammillaria	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2275	Cactus Mammillaria	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2276	Aloe Perfoliata	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2277	Cactus Truncata	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2278	Grandidora	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2279	Mammillaria	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2280	Jenkinsonia	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2281	Truncata	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2282	Aloe	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2283	Cactus Grandidora	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2284	Aloe	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2285	Cactus Speciosissimus	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2286	Peristia	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2287	Grandidora	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2288	Truncata	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2289	Peristia	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2290	do	Barbadoes Gooseberry	Barbadoes Gooseberry

2291	Truncata	Cut leaved	4416
2292	Quadrangularis	Four sided	4416
2293	Truncata	Cut leaved	1822
2294	Speciosa	Showy and fragrant	1822
2295	Speciosissima	Splendid	2249
2296	Truncata	Cut leaved	2249
2297	Staphylea	Close leaved	2249
2298	Cactus Mamelaris	Close leaved	2249
2299	Truncata	Cut leaved	2249
2300	Speciosa	Showy	2249
2301	do	do	2249
2302	Jenkinsoni	Jenkinson's Hybrid	2249
2303	Speciosa	Showy	2249
2304	Grandiflorus	Night Blooming Cereus	2249
2305	Speciosa	Showy	2249
2306	do	do	2249
2307	Quadrangularis	Four sided	2249
2308	Speciosissima	Splendid	2249
2309	Speciosa	Showy	2249
2310	Ocangulatis	Eight sided	2249
2311	Alice Arbore-cens	Tree Aloe	2249
2312	Aloe	do	2249
2313	Cactus Periskia	Barbadoes Gooseberry	2249
2314	Cactus Jenkinsoni	Jenkinson's Hybrid	2249
2315	Mesembrianthemum	do	2249
2316	Cactus Periskia	Barbadoes Gooseberry	2249
2317	do	do	2249
2318	Speciosa	Showy	2249
2319	Grandiflorus	Fight Blooming Cereus	2249
2320	Speciosissimus	Splendid	2249
2321	Fragilis	Brittle	2249
2322	Stapelia	White Flowering	2249
2323	Cactus Phyllanthus	do	2249
2324	Stapelia	do	2249
2325	Mesembrianthemum	do	2249
2326	Aloe	do	2249
2327	Cactus Ackermania	Ackerman's	2249
2328	Aloe	do	2249
2329	Mesembrianthemum	do	2249
2330	Cactus Triangularis	Three Sided	2249
2331	do	do	2249
2332	Cylindrica	Cylindrical	2249
2333	Mammellaria	Close Head	2249
2334	Jenkinsoni	Jenkinson's Hybrid	2249
2335	Mammellaria	Close Head	2249
2336	Hoya Carnosa	Was Plant once in a dream	2249
2337	Cactus Grandiflorus	Night Blooming Cereus	2249
2338	do	do	2249

BOTANIC NAMES ENGLISH NAMES

2387	Mimosa	
2388	Ficus Populifolia	Poplar leaved Fig
2389	Azalea Indica	Scarlet Flowering
2390	Melaleuca Hypericifolia	Hypericum leaved
2391	Eupatorium Elegans	Sweet Scented
2392	Hakea Suaveolens	do Smelling
2393	Justicia Adhatoda	
2394	Mimosa	
2395	Eupatorium Elegans	Elegant Sweet Scented
2396	Ficus Costata	Ribbed leaved
2397	Hedychium Coronarium	Crown
2398	Mimosa	
2399	Terminalia Benzoin	Benzoin
2400	Metrosideros Saligna	
2401	Eupatorium Elegans	Elegant Sweet Scented
2402	Dracena Fœrta	Purple Dragon Tree
2403	Cassia	
2404	Ficus Populifolia	Poplar leaved Fig
2405	Melanthus Major	Cape Honey Flower
2406	Alstonia Macrophylla	Broad leaved
2407	Geranium	
2408	Alstonia Macrophylla	Broad leaved
2409	Anthylla Baiba Jovis	Jupiter's Beard
2410	Paidium Pyrifenum	Guava
2411	Jambosa Velaris	Rose Apple
2412	Rhododendron Hybridum	Chinese Mountain Laurel
2413	Myrtus Italica Variegata	Variegated Myrtle
2414	Neironideros Salicifolia	Willow leaved
2415	Diosma Alba	White Flowering
2416	Viburnum Tinus	Lauristinus
2417	Diosma Alba	White Flowering
2418	Pinus Longifolia	Long leaved
2419	Myrtus Multiplex	Double Flowering
2420	Ficus Nitida	Shining leaved Fig
2421	Pandanus Odoratissimus	Screw Pine
2422	Jambosa Velaris	Rose Apple
2423	Jambosa Velaris	Rose Apple
2424	Dracena Ferraz	Purple Dragon Tree
2425	Piper Nigrum	Black Pepper
2426	Melastoma Quadrangulare	Four Sided

BOTANIC NAMES ENGLISH NAMES

2359	Calydon	
2360	Cactus Jenkinsoni	Jenkinson's Hybr.
2361	Quadrangularis	Four sided
2362	Truncata	Cut leaved
2363	Aloe	
2364	Cactus Peristia	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2365	Mesembryanthium	
2366	Crassula	
2367	Siapelia	
2368	Crassula	
2369	Mesembryanthium	
2370	do	
2371	Siapelia	
2372	Cactus Opuntia	Indian Fig
2373	Mesembryanthium	
2374	Aloe	
2375	Cactus Truncata	Cut leaved
2376	Cactus Flagelliformis	Creeping Cerec
2377	Truncata	Cut leaved
2378	Hoya Carnosa	Wax Plant
2379	Cactus Fragilis	Brittle
2380	Speciosa	Showy
2381	Truncata	Cut leaved
2382	Speciosa	Showy
2383	Truncata	Cut leaved
2384	Mesembryanthium	
2385	Cactus Spectabilis	Splendid
2386	Mammularis	Close Head
2387	Quadrangularis	Four sided
2388	Speciosa	Showy
2389	Coccolifera	Gochineal
2390	Peristia	Barbadoes Gooseberry
2391	Oelanguaris	Eight sided
2392	Phormium Tenax	New Zealand Flax
2393	Cactus Grandiflorus	Night Blooming Cereus
2394	Globba Nulosa	Nodding Flowering
2395	Lantana	Climbing
2396	Asparagus Scandens	
2397	Hibiscus	
2398	Spermania Africana	Rose Apple
2399	Jambosa Velaris	
2400	Myrtus Micronata	Small leaved

ROTANIO NAME ENGLISH NAME

2436	Aloe	Black Pepper	2492
2437	Piper Nigrum	Headed	2493
2438	Artes Capitate	Four Sided	2494
2439	Cactus Quadrangularis	Tree Aloe	2495
2440	Aloe Arborescens	Eight Sided	2496
2441	Cactus Octangularis	do	2497
2442	do	Four Sided	2498
2443	do	Tree Aloe	2499
2444	do	Jenkinson's Hybrid	2500
2445	Aloe Arborescens	Four Sided	2501
2446	Cactus Quadrangularis	Showy	2502
2447	do	Three Sided	2503
2448	Cactus Speciosa	Four Sided	2504
2449	Euphorbia Trigonis	Splendid	2505
2450	Cactus Quadrangularis	Barbados Gooseberry	2506
2451	do	Cornmeal	2507
2452	Pereskia	Eight Sided	2508
2453	Coremifera	Showy	2509
2454	Octangularis	do	2510
2455	Spectosus	Gigantic	2511
2456	do	New Zealand Flax	2512
2457	Forquoca Gigantea	Night Blooming Cereus	2513
2458	Phormium Tenax	Was Plant	2514
2459	Cactus Grandiflorus	do	2515
2460	Crinum sp	Winged Passion Flower	2516
2461	Hoya Carnosa	Was plant	2517
2462	do	Gigantic	2518
2463	Passiflora Alata	Double Flowering Nasturtium	2519
2464	Prinsepia	do	2520
2465	Moya Carnosa	Three sided	2521
2466	do	Pine Apple	2522
2467	Forquoca Gigantea	do	2523
2468	Tropaeolum Majus Fl Pl	do	2524
2469	do	do	2525
2470	Euphorbia Trigonia	do	2526
2471	Bromelia Ansoa	do	2527
2472	do	do	2528
2473	do	do	2529
2474	do	do	2530
2475	do	do	2531
2476	do	do	2532
2477	do	do	2533
2478	do	do	2534
2479	do	do	2535
2480	Cactus Phyllanthus	White Flowering	2536
2481	Pereskia	Barbados Gooseberry	2537
2482	Grandiflorus	Night Blooming Cereus	2538
2483	do	do	2539

ROTANIO NAME ENGLISH NAME

2484	Cactus	Triangularis	do
2485	do	do	Three sided
2486	do	do	do
2487	do	do	do
2488	do	do	do
2489	Ficus	Fig Tree	do
2490	Hydrangea Hortensis	Garden Hydrangea	do
2491	do	do	do
2492	do	do	do
2493	do	do	do
2494	do	do	do
2495	do	do	do
2496	do	do	do
2497	do	do	do
2498	do	do	do
2499	do	do	do
2500	do	do	do
2501	do	do	do
2502	do	do	do
2503	do	do	do
2504	do	do	do
2505	do	do	do
2506	do	do	do
2507	do	do	do
2508	do	do	do
2509	do	do	do
2510	do	do	do
2511	do	do	do
2512	Citrus Hiatrix	Purcupine	do
2513	do	Lemon Stock	do
2514	Citrus Aurantium	Sweet Orange	do
2515	do	Lemon Stock	do
2516	do	St Helena Lemon	do
2517	do	Purcupine	do
2518	do	Lemon Stock	do
2519	do	Mediao Lemon	do
2520	do	do	do
2521	do	Lime Tree	do
2522	do	do	do
2523	do	Median Lemon	do
2524	do	Lime Tree	do
2525	do	Medics	do
2526	do	Limonium	do
2527	do	do	do
2528	do	do	do
2529	do	do	do
2530	do	do	do
2531	do	do	do
2532	do	do	do
2533	do	do	do
2534	do	do	do
2535	do	do	do
2536	do	do	do
2537	do	do	do
2538	do	do	do
2539	do	do	do
2540	do	do	do

ENGLISH NAMES.

BOTANIC NAMES.

2531	Citrus	St Helena Lemon
2532	do	do
2533	do	Median Lemon
2534	do	do
2535	do	do
2536	do	St Helena Lemon
2537	do	Median Lemon
2538	do	Myrtle leaved
2539	do	Lemon
2540	do	Myrtle leaved
2541	do	Porcupine
2542	do	Myrtle leaved
2543	do	Lemon
2544	do	Median Lemon
2545	do	do
2546	do	do
2547	do	do
2548	do	do
2549	do	do
2550	do	Smaller Mandarin
2551	do	do
2552	do	do
2553	do	Median Lemon
2554	do	Smaller Mandarin
2555	do	do
2556	do	Median Lemon
2557	do	do
2558	do	Lemon Stock
2559	do	Sweet Orange
2560	do	Median Lemon
2561	do	do
2562	do	Sweet Orange
2563	do	Lemon
2564	do	Median Lemon
2565	do	Stripe leaved
2566	do	do
2567	do	Variegated Orange
2568	Citrus	Aloe leaved
2569	Yucca	Aloefolia
2570		
2571	Lantana Camara	Purple Flowering
2572	Lagerstræmia Purpurea	Pink Grape Myrtle
2573	do	Pomegranates
2574	Punica Granatum	do
2575	do	do
2576	do	do
2577	do	do
2578	do	do

ENGLISH NAMES.

BOTANIC NAMES.

2579	Citrus	Median Lemon
2580	Vulgaris	Seville Orange
2581	Medica	Median Lemon
2582	Aurantium	Sweet Orange
2583	Medica	Median Lemon
2584	Decumans	Huge Shaddock
2585	Medica	Median Lemon
2586	Vulgaris	Seville Orange
2587		St Helena Lemon
2588	Aurantium	Sweet Orange
2589	Medica	Median Lemon
2590	Aurantium	Sweet Orange
2591	Medica	Median Lemon
2592	Aurantium	Sweet Orange
2593	Medica	Median Lemon
2594	Limetta	Lemon Bergamot
2595	Decumans	Huge Shaddock
2596	Vulgaris	Seville Orange
2597	Myrtifolia	Myrtle leaved Orange
2598	Olea Fragrans	Sweet Olive
2599	Citrus Medica	Median Lemon
2600	Aurantium	Sweet Orange
2601	Nonitrosa	Median Lemon
2602	Medica	Pearl Sweet Lemon
2603	Margarita	Sweet Orange
2604	Aurantium	Median Lemon
2605	Medica	do
2606	do	do
2607	do	Sweet Orange
2608	Aurantium	Median Lemon
2609	Medica	Sweet Orange and Lemon
2610	Aurantium	do
2611	do	Laurustinus
2612	Viburnum Tinus	Sage Palm
2613	Cycas Revoluta	Median Lemon
2614	Citrus Medica	Variegated Orange
2615		Africa Sp
2616	Spilmannia Africana	American Aloe
2617	Agave Americana	Sweet Orange
2618	Citrus Aurantium	do
2619	do	Mr Poinsettia
2620	Euphorbia Poinsettia	Myrtle Orange
2621	Citrus Myrtifolia	Median Lemon
2622	Medica	American Aloe
2623	Agave Americana	do
2624	do	do
2625	do	do
2626	Citrus Decumans	Huge Shaddock

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

2627	Citrus Myrtifolia	Myrtle leaved	1815
2628	Meliosideros Saligna	Myrtle leaved	1815
2629	Myrtus Communis	Common myrtle	1815
2630	Mucronata	Small leaved	1815
2631	Communis	Common	1815
2632	Cycas Revoluta	Edible Palm	1815
2633	Citrus	Variegated Orange	1815
2634	Aurantium	Sweet Orange	1815
2635	Medica	Median Lemon	1815
2636	Medica	Large Orange	1815
2637	Medica	Median Lemon	1815
2638	Decumana	Huge Shaddock	1815
2639	Aurantium	Sweet Orange	1815
2640	do	do	1815
2641	do	do	1815
2642	Medica	Median Lemon	1815
2643	Colica Arabica	Coffee Tree	1815
2644	Citrus Aurantium	Sweet Orange	1815
2645	do	do	1815
2646	Spielmannia Africana	African Sp	1815
2647	Citrus	Variegated Orange	1815
2648	Jambosa Vulgaris	Rosa Apple	1815
2649	Citrus Aurantium	Sweet Orange	1815
2650	do	do	1815
2651	Erythrina Crista Galli	Coscomb Coral Tree	1815
2652	Citrus Medica	Median Lemon	1815
2653	Euphorbia Poinsettia	Mr. Poinsettia's	1815
2654	Jasminum Grandiflorum	Grand Flowering	1815
2655	Citrus Limetta	Lime Tree	1815
2656	Gardenia Florida	Cape Jasmine	1815
2657	Citrus Medica	Median Lemon	1815
2658	Vulgaria	Seville Orange	1815
2659	Ficus Populifolia	Poplar leaved	1815
2660	Citrus Medica	Median Lemon	1815
2661	Nerium Oleander	Oleander	1815
2662	Citrus Medica	Median Lemon	1815
2663	do	do	1815
2664	Phoenix Decussata	Date Palm	1815
2665	do	do	1815
2666	Euphorbia Poinsettia	Mr. Poinsettia's	1815
2667	Colica Arabica	Coffee Tree	1815
2668	Jambosa Vulgaris	Rosa Apple	1815
2669	Colica Arabica	Coffee Tree	1815
2670	Picus Benghalensis	Bengal Fig	1815
2671	Jambosa Vulgaris	Rosa Apple	1815
2672	Ficus Populifolia	Poplar leaved	1815
2673	Citrus Myrtifolia	Myrtle leaved	1815
2674	Jambosa Vulgaris	Rosa Apple	1815
2675	Myrtus Communis	Common Myrtle	1815

BOTANIC NAMES

ENGLISH NAMES

2677	Jambosa Vulgaris	Rosa Apple
2678	Nerium Oleander	Flesh Colored
2679	Myrtus Mucronata	Small leaved
2680	Meliosideros Encifolia	Heath leaved
2681	Myrtus Communis	Common Myrtle
2682	Meliosideros Alba	White
2683	Verborum Tinas	Lauristina
2684	Gardenia Florida	Cape Jasmine
2685	Jasminum Grandiflorum	Grand Flowering
2686	Myrtus Mucronata	Small leaved
2687	do	do
2688	Yucca Aloefolia	Aloe leaved
2689	do	do
2690	Linum Trigynum	Three styled Flax
2691	Musa Sapientum	Plantain
2692	Hibiscus Mutabilis	Double
2693	Anona Cherimola	Cherrimole
2694	Musa Paradisiaca	Banana
2695	Crotalaria	Mixed
2696	Lactuca Mista	Cape Trumpet Flower
2697	Bignonia Capensis	Free Blooming Passion Vine
2698	Passiflora Princeps	Winged
2699	do	do
2700	do	do
2701	do	do

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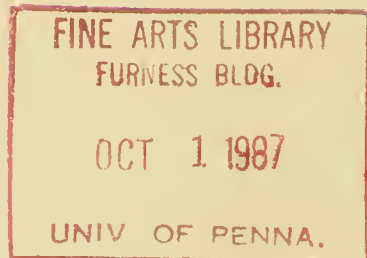
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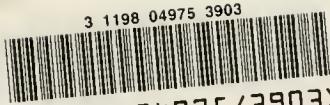
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