CRBIB# 002091
391/134872

THE TODD HOUSE GROUNDS AND NEIGHBORING PROPERTIES:

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS

INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

January 1963

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

NORTHEAST REGION
MAR 18 1964

	Initial and Date
Reg. Director	
Asst. to RD(PA)	
Program Coord.	
Asst. Reg. Dir-Adm	
Finance & Prop.	
Personnel	
Safety	
Asst. Reg. Dir-Cir	
History & Arch.	✓
Natural History	
Oper. & Maint.	
Ranger Services	
Asst. Reg. Dir-Rp	
P. & Rec. Area Pl.	

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30-RHAH

MAR 17 1964

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Northeast Region

Posted 3/18

From: Acting Assistant Director, Resource Studies

Subject: Historic Grounds Report, Properties at Walnut and Fourth Streets, Independence NHP

We have read the subject report with great interest and are glad to approve it as an historical study in accordance with your request of February 14.

John M. Corbett

Copy Forwarded to Supt. Indep.
from Northeast Regional Office
for Information
By: [illegible] Date: 3/19/64

Northeast Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pa. - 19106

H30-CHA

FEB 14 1964

Memorandum

To: Director

From: Regional Director

Subject: Historic Grounds Report, Properties at Walnut and Fourth Streets, Independence NHP

The subject report, for the grounds historically associated with the Todd House, Independence NHP, is recommended to your approval as an historical study, not as a plan, in the absence of comments from the EODC.

(Sgd.) Ronald F. Lee

Enclosure

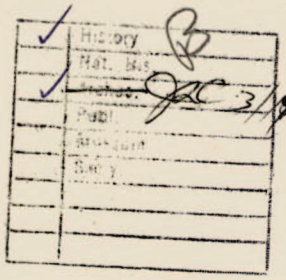
cc:
Chief, EODC
Superintendent, Independence
MHNelligan/gmf
General
Daily
Area

HISTORIC GROUNDS RPT.,
Properties at Walnut & Fourth Sts

Asst. Regional Director (CIU)

~~E~~ 3/20/63

History & Archeology

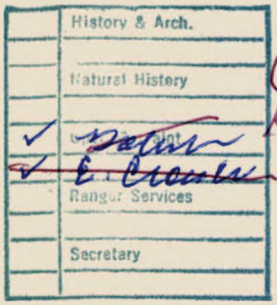


Excellent report. Note plea for accurate reconstitutions of landscape. Good "social history" findings here for AHA session.

Good!

~~NEUBAUER~~ ~~FJM~~ 4/3 Good report

Maintenance & Operations



~~Palmer~~
~~E. Crosby~~ EAC 3/75

Programs

Chris 4/4/63

Dr. Nelligan - last

social history
landscape
climate H&D

Historic ~~Structures~~ Grounds Report

INDEPENDENCE
Area

Properties at Walnut & Fourth Sts.
Part — Structure — No.-Class

Project: _____
Nature of, funds & f.y. programmed

Sections:

Admin.
Called for 3/6/58
Rec'd. 3/11/63

His.
Called for 3/6/58
Rec'd. 3/11/63

Architecture
Called for _____
Rec'd. _____

_____
Called for _____
Rec'd. _____

_____
Called for _____
Rec'd. _____

Review:
distributed Park
" EODC 3/19/63 Mailed for Commissioner 4/5/63, 11/15/63
" WASO
" Region 3/19/63

Approved:
Park ✓
EODC
WASO
Region

(Note: Cross-line accomplished items, with dates when done, received, etc. Crossline whole sheet, when report is over.)

Green 5/22

Kelly 5/22

Dawson 5/23

Northeast Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

H30

May 22, 1963

Memorandum

To: Chief, EODC

From: Acting Regional Director

Subject: Historic Grounds Report, Properties at Walnut and Fourth Streets, Independence

Enclosed are Appendices F to H to be inserted in Chapter II of the subject report, which was forwarded to your office on March 19.

(Sgd) I. Carlisle Crouch

Acting Regional Director

Enclosures 3

BGreen
General
Daily
Area

Green 3/19

Nelly
3/19

Northeast Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

H30

March 19, 1963

Memorandum

To: Chief, EODC

From: Assistant Regional Director

Subject: Historic Grounds Report, Properties at Walnut and Fourth Streets, Independence

Enclosed is a copy of the subject report for your review. May we have your comments at your earliest convenience.

J. Carlisle Crouch

Assistant Regional Director

Enclosure

BGreen
General
Daily
Area

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H30

Independence National Historical Park
420 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 6, Pa.

March 11, 1963

REGION FIVE
MAR 8 1963
Initial and Date
Reg. Director
Asst. to RD(PA)
Oper. & Mgt.
HP & Rec. Area
Rec. Res. Surveys

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Northeast Region

From: Superintendent, Independence NHP

Subject: Historic Grounds Report for Properties at Walnut and Fourth Streets

In compliance with the Region Five memorandum dated March 6, 1958, "Historic Grounds Survey Reports, Carpenters' Hall, First Bank of the United States, State House Yard, Independence National Historical Park" and Independence memorandum dated October 4, 1962, "Preliminary Drawing, Landscape Development, Independence," we submit herewith in quadruplicate for your review and distribution Historic Grounds Report for the several properties at the corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Area A, this Park.

Dennis C. Kurjack
Acting Superintendent

Enclosures (4)

Independence National Historical Park
420 Chestnut Street
H30 Philadelphia 6, Pa.

March 11, 1963

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Northeast Region

From: Superintendent, Independence NHP

Subject: Historic Grounds Report for Properties at Walnut and Fourth Streets

In compliance with the Region Five memorandum dated March 6, 1958, "Historic Grounds Survey Reports, Carpenters" Hall, First Bank of the United States, State House Yard, Independence National Historical Park" and Independence memorandum dated October 4, 1962, "Preliminary Drawing, Landscape Development, Independence," we submit herewith in quadruplicate for your review and distribution Historic Grounds Report for the several properties at the corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Area A, this Park.

Dennis C. Kurjack
Acting Superintendent

Enclosures (4)

JDKP/db

INDE-Th-63-01 c.1
CRBIB # 002091

SIGNATURE SHEET

RECOMMENDED

Dennis A. Thompson Date 3/11/63
ACTING Superintendent

Ronald F. Lee Date 2/6/64
Regional Director
Rec. for approval as an historical study, not as a plan.

Date _____
Chief, Eastern Office, Division of Design & Construction

APPROVED

K/ John M. Corbett Date 3/17/64
Director, Resources Studies
asterisk asst.

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Prepared by Superintendent M. O. Anderson

PROPOSED USE OF GROUNDS
AND JUSTIFICATION

The grounds of the Todd House and associated houses adjacent to the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets are proposed to be reconstituted as they were when Dolley Todd (later Dolley Madison) lived at that location. In Chapter II, Section 3 of this report the proposal has been termed "essential" to interpretation of the house where James Madison courted the widowed Dolley Todd in 1794. We agree and endorse the recommendations contained in this section. It is important that this area of the Park be accorded a landscape treatment consistent with the values represented in the comprehensive and expensive restoration of the several Walnut Street houses. They presented a row of facades to Walnut Street; a series of backyards and dependency structures to Harmony Court in the rear. Such a landscaping could be complementary to the colonial garden next door and with it would form an effective backdrop to the historically important properties elsewhere in the center block. These include Carpenters' Hall and the Carpenters' Court group of buildings and the First Bank of the United States.

Provision should also be made for exhibit of the garden areas and dependency buildings. To be effective in an area subject to space limitations and protective problems such exhibition will have to be strictly controlled. However, establishment of viewing points outside gates and doors, fixed ajar but not passable, would enable unescorted visitors to share the experience afforded organized groups.

We also endorse the cautionary note in Chapter II, Section 3 that the restoration be historically accurate and correct. We too feel that a generalized landscape treatment would be not only inappropriate but would detract from the splendid effect being achieved by the highly accurate building restorations now in progress.

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL DATA

Prepared by Historian Paul G. Sifton

STUDY OF HISTORIC GROUNDS

When in 1775 speculative builders, Jonathan Dilworth, Hezekiah Hibbard, and John Marshall, erected the three narrow brick houses at the corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, they offered to prospective tenants a niche in an advantageous setting. In the immediate neighborhood were such stately houses as Clarke Hall, Thomas Willing's residence, the Norris mansion, Dr. Shippen's town-house, and Joseph Pemberton's show-piece. Across the way stood St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church and up the block was a grouping consisting of Friends' meeting house and school and the new building of the Carpenters' Company. Some of the colonial city's most prominent people, Mayor Samuel Powel and former Secretary of the Province Richard Peters among them, lived nearby.

Unlike their more prosperous neighbors, however, the tenants possessed a very small estate in this well-to-do section of town. As their unpretentious houses differed from the stately premises around them, so too did their lots differ from the extensive grounds of the first families. The three houses took up most of the small ground allotted to them, leaving little space out-of-doors.

This speculative development of the property consummated nearly a century of small dealings which had taken it, by inheritance, partition, and sale, through a dozen hands.[1] While Andrew Hamilton beautified the adjacent Clarke estate, citizens the like of Charles Lee, Ann Leakin, daughter Ann Bunting, bricklayer Thomas Asson, and widow Mary Okeley owned

it as part of an undeveloped plot 198 by 225 feet. In 1721 Mary Okeley sold the corner piece, 48 feet on Walnut Street and 87 feet on Fourth Street, to a William Asson. For half a century more, the property returned to the market as venture real estate. A carpenter, Daniel May, acquired it in two sections in 1722 and 1724, and built a structure (of unspecified appearance) on one of them. His heirs sold it to John Pole, merchant. Pole's executors finally sold it to Jonathan Dilworth and Hezekiah Hibbard, carpenters, on February 13, 1769. Once possessed of the property, Dilworth and Hibbard prepared the way for a building enterprise. They agreed to divide the modest property in such a way as to crowd four building lots into the space of three. Dilworth received as his share the corner lot, 16 by 67 feet, and a smaller lot, 16-1/2 by 48 feet, across the rear of the property. These lots were separated by a 3-1/2 foot alley, 37 feet long, which linked the rear of Hibbard's portion, two 16 by 67 feet lots, and Fourth Street. Building did not take place until after Hibbard sold the easternmost of his two lots to John Marshall, a bricklayer, on May 20, 1774. Apparently, at this point, the builders pooled their skills as carpenter and bricklayer to construct three houses on the three lots facing Walnut Street. On the fourth lot, Dilworth built a frame stable.

The Todd House Property

The house Dilworth built on the corner was the width of the lot, 35 feet deep in the main structure with a recessed kitchen wing

11-1/2 by 18 feet. This left a 5-1/2 by 18 foot side yard, running into a 12 by 16 foot backyard, bounded by the street, the neighbor, and the alley.

With the construction of the two other houses, the 37 foot alley provided occupants of the houses adjoining:[2]

> ...Free & uninterrupted use, liberty, & privileges of Ingress, Egress, & regress in by thro' along & out of said 3'6" alley, at all times hereafter forever....

In other words, this allowed occupants of the two in-row houses to get in and out of their backyards and to and from other facilities along the alley. It may also have provided a passage for livestock and small wheeled vehicles and a watercourse draining the several lots.

On the other side of the alley lay the back lot and stable, 48 feet in depth, 16-1/2 feet wide the length of the alley and 20 feet wide across the back. This good house and stable lot rented well for a number of years, its best known tenant being former Congressman Cadwalader Morris, who leased them in 1787-8. In 1791 the young lawyer, John Todd, Jr., bought the property and moved with his bride, Dolley Payne, into the house.

Features of the Todd House Yard

The slender, L-shaped yard formed by house and thoroughfare was primarily utilitarian. Open to the street and its noisy traffic on one side and to a private-way on another, it afforded little privacy. A door from the kitchen opened into the yard near the lower end. A chimney stack enclosed in the far wall of the kitchen adjoined the yard at

the other end. In this way much of the yard was taken up as a walk system while that space remaining was conditioned by heat and ash of cooking. The Todd family took the air on the kitchen "flat." The yard of this outline encompassed at least the period 1775-1818, inclusive. Sometime during 1818 or later the kitchen wing was torn down and the house extended to cover the entire 67 foot length of the lot.

The Todd yard was thus a small, hemmed in rear quarter, through which was funneled movement to and from the house and related structures. In the most remote and private corner was the structurally most important ground feature, the necessary. Archeology conducted in 1957 and 1960 uncovered an eighteenth century, brick-lined pit, 6 feet in diameter and judged to have been 20 feet deep when built. The pit's characteristics and location in the 1775 yard establish it conclusively as the below ground section of the original necessary. The absence of any evidence indicating necessaries in the two neighboring yards suggest the possibility that the Todd necessary was in communal use by residents of all three houses. The size of its pit, 6 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep, was larger than required by one family. (Franklin's necessary for a larger establishment was 4 feet and 13 feet, while one in general public use in Carpenters' Court was 9 feet and 15 feet.) The Todd necessary also was immediately accessible from the alleyway. No description of the above ground structure itself has survived. It might have been wood or brick, square or hexagonal, with any of the conventional forms of roof--gabled,

shed, or hipped. If in communal use, it would have been divided into two compartments, one entered from the yard and the other from the alley-way. The archeologists in 1960 came upon the remains of a privy seat which they associated with the eighteenth century necessary.[3]

The arrangement of other yard features, while not a matter of record, may be recreated on a sound footing by reference to like yards of the period. A striking parallel may be drawn between the Todd yard and that of Samuel Emlen, described minutely in an October 16, 1796 letter to his father.[4] Like the Todd yard, Emlen's lay behind the house and he had to traverse it to get to the stable. (Illustration No. 1) Adjacent to Emlen's house were a bricked court yard and walk corresponding in location to those of the Todd yard: "Before the Kitchen Windurs & about 20 feet beyond it, there is a pavement." Next in order was a lawn separated on two sides from court and walk by a flower bed "...then a Grass plot about 35 feet in length. East & West, by 17 in breadth round the north & East side of which is a border, intended for flowers." A gate at the end of the walk opened onto a narrow alley, presumably through a fence or wall ("...near the End of the Grass in the South East Corner of the Yard is a Gate which opens into a 4 feet alley leading from our Southern Neighbors yard into Key's alley").[5] The Todd yard is believed also to have been in large part paved in brick. Records and contemporary accounts as well as surviving courtyards and back yards of similar properties show this to be consistent with the prevailing mode. As like yard

pavements were laid in herringbone pattern, of fire-hardened, tile-brick, the Todd pavement presumably was laid in the same manner. In keeping with the eighteenth century practice for yards of this type, the Todd pavement would be expected to extend snug to the walls of kitchen and house, sloped to provide run-off, the pitch accentuated in the corners (Christ Church, Second Street pavement).

Limitations of space all but certainly preclude the possibility of a grass plot in the yard. However, Dolley Todd's lifelong interest in gardening raises the reasonable assumption that the Todds would have ameliorated by plantings the otherwise starkly utilitarian aspect of the yard. The disposition of other ground features leaves little space for plantings and that along the borders. Here again the problem is much like the one Emlen solved by locating flower beds along his walkway. A bordering flower bed between the interior walk and the sidewalk along Fourth Street would appear as ineffectual in Dolley Todd's day as now. A hedge, however, was then customarily used in such situations, and the desirability of some degree of privacy and security strongly suggests such a solution to the Todd's problem (see Illustration No. 2). Elsewhere along the yards' perimeter there was space enough for small flower beds on both sides of the necessary. A few hollyhocks, a border of annuals, and one or two other flowers from neighborhood seedsmen Landreth, Joseph Francis, Goldthwait and Moore or Dr. Griffitts next door would more than fill the little available space.

Where interior pavements and walk touched hedges and beds, they were finished with tile brick on edge, the long side either parallel to the border or at right angles to it, the bricks flush to each other.

Before 1807 owners of the house placed their fire insurance with the Contributionship (Hand-in-Hand) company. The standing regulation against insuring houses with trees in the vicinity was in effect during all of this period. It is consequently considered unlikely that early residents of the Todd House planted trees in the yard. However, a lilac bush in the Fourth Street corner would pass muster with the Company and sweeten the air about the necessary.

The yard stood exposed on two sides; to the annoyance and dangers of Fourth Street (a busy thoroughfare, being paved in the early 1790's) on the long side, and the alleyways of the two adjacent houses on the other. Such circumstances demanded enclosures supplemental to the hedging discussed above. A brick wall would be out of keeping with the "genteel and convenient" but unpretentious house. A high board fence would guarantee privacy--but at the cost to the narrow yard of light and air. Picket fences enjoyed an excellent reputation in similar situations, and may well have been employed by the Todds. Such a fence backed by a hedge would deny direct access from the street and alley, but not unduly restrict air and light.

Entrance into the yard certainly entailed some provision for gates. It is a foregone conclusion that one was located across the footpath

from the kitchen door. Another might correspond in position to Emlen's, in the alleyway fence at the other end of the yard. A picket fence called for a picket gate.[6]

The Todd House kitchen was the household's functional unit. In good season and bad it was surrounded by bustling domestic activity. Here, under the shadow of the kitchen chimney, was the special province of the two servants, man and woman, who kept the household humming.[7] It offered the domestic an avenue of escape from the kitchen. During fair weather, particularly, she would have retreated to the yard with her pots, baskets, and sewing paraphernalia. The male servant's presence would have been as evident, considering his contributions to the domestic establishment--laying fires, undertaking heavy household work, and making repairs. The rake, the pruning shears, the trowel, the scuttle put by in a tired moment; these would signify his presence. The yard offered play space to the Todd youngsters. The pedlar's pack, the hawker's basket, the grinder's stone, the tinker's tool also found their way into the premises. A wooden bench for the use of tradesmen and itinerant artisans as well as the convenience of members of the household presumably was to be found against the kitchen wall.[8] A location next to the door would be most advantageous.

A wrought iron footscraper, leaded in a block of Pennsylvania blue marble, was usually set into the pavement beside a door of this description.

A further amenity known to old Philadelphia was the tin flower box, best-suited to the kitchen.[9] The unique corner location which exposed the

Todd house kitchen window to sun 194 days in the year makes this decorative touch a distinct possibility.

General Stephen Moylan, a later tenant of the house, wrote to landlord James Madison on May 10, 1803:

> Late Storms have made sad in-roads on the aged building.., the fence round the flat over the kitchen is carried away with the spout wich [sic] conveyed the rain Water, from the building,...[10]

Comparative architectural study has located this spout at the kitchen corner. If on the street proper, this spout would be expected to drain by way of a brick channel to the gutter. In the yard another means for disposing of the water would have to be found. White cedar tubs, or barrels hooped in wrought iron, usually, provided the means in such instances.[11]

Since Park archeologists located no well, cistern, or pump on the property, it is probable that occupants of the house used one of the nearby community pumps, described by one visitor as lining every street to an "unbelievable number."[12]

Features of the Todd House Back Lot

Writing in 1793, Mathew Carey, Philadelphia bookseller, ruefully observed: "The number of coaches, coachees, chairs, &c. lately set up by men in the middle rank of life, is hardly credible."[13] John Todd, a man of the "middle rank,"[14] owned a horse and horse-drawn vehicle known as a "chair"[15] (Illustration No. 8). These he kept in the frame stable on the back lot. The lot, some 16-1/2 feet on Fourth Street and 20 feet in the rear, was 48 feet in depth and bordered a 3-1/2 foot alley. Although the

stable while standing (1775-1813) was never described, a consideration of its surroundings and other like stables provides a guide by which its probable placement on the lot, dimensions, and physical characteristics can be projected.

The stable in all probability was a stable-door width (about 4 feet) in from the street and spanned the 16-1/2 foot width of the lot. Like stables varied in dimensions and layout as is shown in Appendix A. Applied to the peculiarities of the Todd lot, their proportions would give a stable about 26 feet deep. Residents of the three houses were taxed during the 1780's and 1790's for as many as two horses and two cows in one year--one horse and one cow prior to 1780; two horses and two cows in 1783-1784; one horse, one chair, one cow in 1785.[16] All point strongly to communal access to, and usage of, the stable. A stable, 16-1/2 by 26 feet, would provide space enough on two floors for all the livestock and vehicles of these families and accommodation for "a Negroe."[17] On the first floor was room for the "chair," four stalls, and storage for the tack, brushes, stools, benches, garden equipment, tools, and other gear plied by this servant; on the second floor, room for hay storage and quarters. A door one-half the width of the stable front would be required to admit livestock and conveyances.

Behind the stable at the rear of the lot would be the logical stable yard location. There in a fenced space about 18 by 20 feet the horses could be exercised, the manure be piled in a stercorary, and various

off-street chores performed. A door of the same size as the one in front and correspondingly located would connect stable and stableyard. One or two trees would be desired to shade livestock in the yard. A water trough would also have been present and perhaps a pump. Archeological investigation of the sub-cellar ground of the building later on the lot should be undertaken to determine if a well was located in the stableyard area. The stableyard surface certainly was unpaved.

The stableyard was enclosed on one side by the stable wall and a high board alleyway fence and gate perhaps painted Spanish Brown.[18] On another side, the yards of the Griffitts and Morris houses required privacy and in all likelihood were separated from the stableyard by a high board fence like the alleyway fence. Fences on the other two sides would need to be open to admit light and air, and would most likely have been railed. The stercorary corner, of course, would have been fenced.

Features of Dr. Griffitts' Yard

Dr. Samuel Powel Griffitts, physician and noted supporter of early humanitarian causes, lived in the house next door for years.[19] As professor of materia medica in the University's medical school he can be assumed to have been more than usually interested in plants. The little opportunity his confined backyard offered him to indulge this interest doubtless was used to the full.

Dr. Griffitts' yard, like the Todd House yard, was L-shaped with a door yard adjacent to the piazza (Illustration No. 2). The yard was open

on the side facing the Morris property, but consistent with yards of the day and a need for privacy would have been separated by a high board fence. The dooryard with its footscraper set in marble in all probability was paved in tile-brick laid in a way similar to the Todd yard and adjoined a brick-paved walk ending at a gate in the board fence along the alleyway. The 9'4" by 16 foot section back of the kitchen wing would also have received treatment similar to the Todd yard. Some of it doubtless was paved. Here, however, in the absence of a necessary, there was room for a small garden or grass plot. Conditions of sunlight were cordial to such a feature. Griffitts could be expected to take advantage of this open ground to lay out a bed of medicinal herbs. His daughter, Molly, grew "four o'clock" flowers, presumably in a flower bed of some description. The doctor could find ample space along the fence for his herb bed and Molly's flower bed.

The Doctor himself revealed other yard features. Writing to his wife and family from town while serving during the yellow fever epidemic of 1798 he mentioned:[20]

> keeping "Cousin Peggys dog & Debby H.'s Cat"
>
> that William "is full of catching Rats--- We got three today--- One in the parlour--one in the Rain Cask--and one in the Trap"

The first suggests a kennel in the yard. The second establishes the presence in the yard of a rain barrel, presumably under the spout at the kitchen wing corner.

Features of the Morris House Yard

Bricklayer John Marshall sold his house and lot to John Morris, gentleman, on January 4, 1777. It remained in the Morris family until well into the nineteenth century. No data descriptive of the grounds has survived. However, the backyard of this property was very similar to that of the Griffitts House. It too was an L-shaped yard, presumably with a brick-paved dooryard, containing a footscraper set in marble and a brick walk running alongside the kitchen to a gate in a high board fence on the alleyway. It too had a back yard, 10 feet by 16 feet, or a little larger than the neighbor's.

John Morris' daughter-in-law, Margaret Hill Morris, a widow with five children, lived for many years in the house. A sister of one of Philadelphia's wealthiest and most influential men, Henry Hill, she had known better times and finer homes. What little space she had in the back would have been cultivated to add a touch at least of freshness and beauty to her modest home. Her garden tastes are not known, but it is probable that the "large Windsor settee" she bought for use as a temporary bed during the 1793 yellow fever epidemic found its way into the yard when the situation improved.[21]

The Wooden House and Lot

On the 20 by 48 foot lot between the Todd stable and Harmony Court stood a small frame two-story house.[22] Cordwainer George Baker, one of a succession of workingmen tenants, rented the 14 by 16 foot house

from the Hamilton estate in 1791-2. Baker's yard was large enough to be put to "culinary purposes," conforming to Mr. McMahon's principle: "...it is of the utmost importance for every person possessed of a due extent of ground, to have a good Kitchen-garden for the supply of his family."[23] The several instructions given by McMahon, whose book recites the prevailing practice in Philadelphia gardening at the turn of the century, are embodied in the layout and selection of plantings in the kitchen garden presented in Illustration No. 2. These are further developed in quotations from The American Gardeners Calendar; Appendix D.

Walks and Alleyway

By 1791 the walks along the Walnut Street and Fourth Street sides of these properties had been paved in brick. According to the Minutes of City Council 1789-1793 the Fourth Street side was paved 79 feet from the corner in 1791.[24] This took the paved sidewalk as far as the alleyway. The walk would have been laid in the familiar herringbone pattern, of fire-hardened bricks laid flush. Extending across the sidewalk to the gutter at the foot of each down spout a shallow brick drain would have been set (Illustration No. 5).

The ordinance of 1791 also specified that

> where there are private cartways, leading from public cartways to any..., stables or other building, and crossing any footway where it shall be so crossed shall be paved..., in the manner following,...either wholly with broad flat stones, hewn and laid close together, or wholly with hard bricks laid on the narrowest side, commonly called on edge; or the tracks for the wheels with such stones, and the middle path with such bricks on edge,...[25]

In other words, the sidewalk in front of the Todd House stable was paved in one of these ways. The second mode is indicated by the owners' modest means and the lack of heavy vehicular traffic to and from the stable.

Other ground features of the sidewalks would include footscrapers leaded into marble blocks and set into the sidewalk beside the doorsteps of the three houses.

One of.the distinguishing features of Philadelphia's overly regular streets was the stately Lombardy poplar tree, in full ascendancy at the turn of the century. Planted in uniform rows along the streets, the poplar lent an air of refreshment, classic beauty, and verdant contrast to the city's brick walls and walks. General Stephen Moylan (lessee of the Todd House, 1796-1807) in 1802 "planted about the house...for my own convenience to shade the office" eight Lombardy poplars.[26] These are the only trees known to have been planted along the sidewalk at any time during the Todd house's history.

That the alleyway was paved before 1800 is not a matter of record When finally paved it doubtless was bricked, indented and sloped toward the street to carry off rainfall. The sidewalk at the point of crossing probably conformed to the adjoining strip in front of the stable--brick tile on edge the width of the alley.

Chapter II
Section 1
Notes

1. Chain of title, 343 Walnut Street (in INHP files).

2. Deed Book I-6, 487-89, Hibbard to Dilworth, August 9, 1769 et seq.

3. See Historic Structures Report, Part II, Dilworth-Todd-Moylan House, Chapter IV, Section 1, page 2.

4. "Sam Emlen to his father," Dillwyn MSS. #101, dated October 16, 1796 (Library Company of Philadelphia)

5. Ibid.

6. "Articles of the Carpenters Company of Philadelphia, and Their Rules..." (Philadelphia, 1786), see in Historic Philadelphia [Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 43, Pt. I, 1953], pp. 124-125.

7. Census of 1790 for the John Todd, Jr. dwelling; indicates presence of one male and one female servant.

8. On prevalence of benches in Philadelphia, see [Unknown Frenchman], "Voiage au Continent americain par un francois En 1777," William and Mary Quarterly, 3rd ser., XVI, No. 3 (July 1959), 386.

9. Tin window boxes for flowers, sold by John Stedman, at his store in Walnut Street, Pennsylvania Gazette, February 17, 1763/4, p. 4, col. 2.

10. Stephen Moylan, 10 May 1803, to James Madison (in James Madison Papers, Vol. 25, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress).

11. On Franklin's use of tubs, see Benjamin to Deborah Franklin [London c. Fall 1765], Franklin Papers, Vol. 46, pt. 2, fol. 92, American Philosophical Society Library; quoted in Historic Structures Report, Part I, Franklin House (December 1961), Chapter II, Appendix B.

12. Prevalence noted in [Unknown Frenchman], "Voiage au Continent americain par un francois En 1777," William and Mary Quarterly, 3rd ser., XVI, No. 3 (July 1959), 386-87; in November 1783 notation in Diary of Francisco de Miranda, 1783-1784, p. 29

13. Mathew Carey, "A Short Account of the Malignant Fever...In Philadelphia ..." (Philadelphia, November 30, 1793), 3rd ed. improved by the author, p. 11.

14. See sections a to c, Todd House Furnishing Plan, for evaluation of John Todd, Jr.'s rank and class.

15. "Inventory and Appraisement of the Goods and Chattles &c late the property of John Todd Junior" (Alderman Library, University of Virginia); chair is also mentioned in Dolley Todd, c. October 30, 1793, to James Todd and in Mrs. Mary Payne, n.d., to Nurse (in W. Parsons Todd collection, Morristown, N. J.) One horse and one cow were used (and taxed) by the tenants of the Hibbard-Griffitts house in 1783 and 1785 (Penna. Effective Supply Tax, South Ward, 78; County Tax Records, South Ward, Philadelphia, 7); the same are listed for the Morris house in 1783 (Penna. Effective Supply Tax, South Ward, 78).

16. Horses and cows are taxed in County Tax Assessment Ledger, South Ward, 1780-83 passim (Philadelphia City Archives).

17. "Negroe" is noted in County Tax Assessment Ledger, South Ward (Philadelphia City Archives), 1783.

18. Spanish Brown on sale by Poultney & Wistar, at Market and Third Streets, see Pennsylvania Gazette, September 8, 1784, p. 1; by Samuel Wetherill & Sons, Front below Arch, see Pennsylvania Packet, June 17, 1785, p. 3; by John McElwee, No. 70 S. Fourth, see Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser, January 3, 1797, p. 1.

19. Dr. Griffitts occupied the property from 1788 to 1800, see Historic Structures Report, Hibbard-Griffitts House, Chapter II, Sec. 2, pp 1-4.

20. Quotations are from letters of Dr. Griffitts to his wife Mary, during the 1798 yellow fever epidemic (Dreer Collection, Historical Society of Pennsylvania).

21. Margaret Morris to Richard Hill Morris, John Jay Smith, ed., Letters of Dr. Richard Hill and His Children (Phila., 1854), 377-8.

22. South Ward, Federal Tax Records for 1799, National Archives.

23. Bernard McMahon, The American Gardener's Calendar, (Phila., 1806) p. 100.

24. Minutes of (Philadelphia) City Council, 1789-1793.

25. "An Ordinance for the Lighting, Watching, Pitching, Paving and Cleansing the Streets, Lanes and Alleys of the City of Philadelphia, and for other purposes therein mentioned," quoted in full in Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 3184, June 8, 1791, p. 2, cols. 1-2.

26. Stephen Moylan, 10 May 1803, to James Madison (in James Madison Papers, Vol. 25, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress).

THE DOMESTIC SCENE: DOLLEY TODD AND HER NEIGHBORS

Dolley Payne married attorney John Todd on January 7, 1790 at the Market Street Quaker Meeting house. Some time elapsed before they were able to buy a house of their own. Tax records, directories, and the 1790 census put them in Samuel Simpson's house on Chestnut Street east of Third during 1790 and 1791.[1]

The house built by Jonathon Dilworth at Fourth and Walnut Streets sixteen years before represented the sound value and good quality newly-weds would want. In years past it had attracted tenants of standing, among them Tench Coxe, later Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Hamilton, John L. Jervis delegate to the Continental Congress from South Carolina, and Cadwallader Morris, bank founder, merchant, delegate to Congress, and member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.

Ann Dilworth, widow of the builder, in April 1791 advertised the "genteel and convenient" house, lot and frame stable at Fourth and Walnut Streets for sale.[2] Dr. Samuel Powel Griffitts, a fellow-member of young Todd's in the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery's Committee of Education and also a Quaker, lived next door.[3] A second Quaker family lived in the house beyond. Dilworth's house was close to the courts, and its first floor front room was ideal for an office. Todd bought it for £1350 on November 23, 1791, and moved in the same day.[4]

The Todds at Home

The little middle class family had secured a comfortable house of pleasing proportions and slightly embellished, on its small lot a part of the new urban Philadelphia developed since the 1750's. A departure from the older urban form of long yards with their gardens and orchards, and like as not a view of the countryside beyond, the Todd property combined within a bare minimum of space those grounds and structures useful to a life in town.

Here the Todds lived the life of a Quaker couple in good circumstances. John Todd, before the bar since 1783, had built up a very active practice and had income at his disposal. Moderacy of taste and social involvement would suit them as Quakers, and in the Philadelphia panorama of 1791 many cultural enticements beckoned. Philadelphia had emerged a highly sophisticated urban center in the decade just past. Their location near the heart not only of Philadelphia life but that of state and nation too, widened still more the circle. Together they could shop in Mr. Cook's emporium, ride about town and countryside in the family carriage, gaze at the curiosities of Peale's museum, stroll past William Bingham's mansion to steal a glance over the gate at his fawns and peacocks, and admire the greats and near-greats of a revered generation as they went about the business of government. Perhaps Dolley stood in the gallery at Old City Hall on February 8, 1791 when John Todd was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Philanthropic cause, literary pursuit in his larger-than-average library, and hunting in field and marsh took up much of his spare time. During their tragically-brief, happy stay in the house, childrearing and the hospitality of her new home provided the framework of Dolley's life. These activities would have been centered on the house itself, not the yard.

In the yard and stable lot behind the house are reflected those aspects of the Todd's intimate, casual life which marked them as city-people. Organic to the house in town of that day was the small yard, its natural adjunct, and the stable, with the means of transportation in an era before general dependence on public conveyances. The proud new owners may be assumed in their first enthusiasm to have devoted as much attention to the grounds as to the house. Painting enclosures, patching brickwork, trimming hedges, and replanting as taste demanded are universally expressions of new ownership.

After the first excitement the tidy yard saw much of the young family. Dolley herself in all probability cared for the bed of annuals. Baby "Payne" Todd made his first acquaintance with the world of horses, flowers, trees, and birds while in the little yard. John Todd's bird dog, Pointer, a companion since 1785, doubtless enjoyed free run of the back yard as well as the stable.

With the onset of the great yellow fever epidemic of 1793, Dolley and her infant sons were sent to a "house in the country" near

the Schuylkill River resort, Gray's Ferry. John stayed behind to care for his stricken parents and law clerk and ministered to the legal wants of the dying. He contracted the disease in turn and died October 24, 1793.

Before six months had passed Dolley dispatched the well-known note to her confidante, Eliza Lee, "Thou must come to me,--Aaron Burr says that the great little Madison has asked to be brought to see me this evening."[4] On April 25, 1794 she leased the house to Margaret Grant, widow, and left for Harewood and marriage to James Madison. Her subsequent career as "the Nation's Hostess" is best characterized by Dumas Malone in the Dictionary of American Biography: "Her reign as queen of official society may have been benign rather than brilliant, but in length and popular acclaim it has had no parallel in American History."

Mrs. Grant set up a genteel boarding house which during the Congressional winter of 1794-1795 was patronized by Senator Ralph Izard, South Carolina, and those storied operatives then-Senator Aaron Burr and his beautiful daughter Theodosia.

Stephen Moylan followed Mrs. Grant as lessee. An outstanding unit commander during the War, Muster-Master General at Cambridge, and later Quarter-Master General, he gained Washington's confidence while serving as his personal secretary and aide-de-camp. In 1796 he moved into the house where he lived and kept his offices as federal Commisioner of Loans for Pennsylvania until 1807. The property remained in the family until 1817-1818 when John Payne Todd to whom it had been devised sold it in two parcels.

Three Quaker Households

In moving to Walnut and Fourth streets, the Todds entered a circle of congenial neighbors in a setting already well known to them. The two neighboring households were identified by religious ties. John and Dolley Todd had been in touch with members of both families and perhaps by 1791 were on warmer than polite terms with them.

The head of the household next door, Dr. Samuel Powel Griffitts, was related to the Morris family.[6] Mrs. Margaret Morris lived in the house beyond his.[7]

Lawyer Todd and Dr. Griffitts apparently shared views on one of the burgeoning issues facing the young Republic--disposition of the institution of slavery. Both belonged to the Pennsylvania Society for Promotion of the Abolition of Slavery and served together on committee. Todd also shared membership in the Library Company of Philadelphia with Thomas Morris, and the former as librarian during 1784 and 1785 would have been in frequent contact with the latter while he served on the committee to examine books.[8] Thomas's brother Anthony Morris, Jr. was among the witnesses at the marriage of John and Dolley.[9] She in her correspondence makes reference to Margaret Morris' niece, Kitty Morris, whom she knew socially.[10] These social relationships had taken root years before, perhaps beginning in 1781 when Dolley's mother stayed with pious and good Elizabeth Drinker, prominent in Philadelphia Quaker circles.[11] During the 1780's Dolley and her mother from time to time made appearances at the Drinker House, as did members of the Morris family.[12] The three

Quaker households thus represented a community of interest that doubtless led to continuous friendly intercourse from house to house and yard to yard.

The Griffittses and Morrises at Home

Dr. Samuel Powell Griffitts, holder of the chair in materia medica in the University medical school, also practised medicine with offices in the Walnut Street house. In his practise, academic work, role as a medical scientist and American editor of William Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Griffitts had interest in the several remedies and especially in such herbs and simples as could be grown in his own garden. His strength of interest in gardening is illustrated by his having held the office of secretary to the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.[13] While living on Walnut Street he and Mrs. Griffitts were raising a family, from all appearances in his surviving personal papers, physically able and active. The family enjoyed the services of their "valuable maid Polly, who has lived many years." But the children also partook of household duties--Nancy "...busy at her preserves & pickles," William helping his father whitewash around the house.[14] The Griffitts were a self-reliant family, normal by the standards of today. This vital family beyond question took their domestic activities out-of-doors. Where medicinal plants and herbs were concerned the doctor could be expected to busy himself with their cultivation.

Margaret Morris had lived in the house beyond Dr. Griffitts since at least 1785 and more than likely since its purchase in 1783, by

provision of the will of her father-in-law, which settled the property on her five children. Widowhood had left her, an independent type unwilling to burden well-to-do relatives, in reduced circumstances. Her small garden's success would have depended more on the care she could give it than the expense of seeds. However reduced her circumstances the plantings in her yard may be assumed to have equalled the best small gardens. As a "widow-gentlewoman" she had time for the garden, and her "practised knowledge of medicine" doubtless brought specimens into her garden to vie with Dr. Griffitts' herbal next door.[15]

Three households with so much in common made fast and good neighbors. Domestic enterprise on the property, sharing of certain facilities, the pride of small householders in their properties, all contribute to the effect of the relationship. On more than one fine day the womenfolk must have chatted over the backyard fences; the menfolk gathered over a pipe in the stable or stableyard.

Chapter II
Section 2
Notes

1. Federal Census, 1790, Philadelphia City, Middle District, Chesnut Street, North from Delaware to Sixth; City Tax records, 1791, Middle Ward, p. 144.

2. Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, April 20, 1791, p. 3, Col. 5.

3. American Museum, VII (April 1790), Appendix IV, p. 36.

4. Chain of title, 343 Walnut Street; "My son John moved into his house today," John Todd, Sr., Diary, 1790-93 (W. Parsons Todd Collection, Morristown, N. J.), entry of November 23, 1791.

5. Dolley Todd, to Eliza Collins, n.d., quoted in Life and Letters of Dolly Madison (Washington, 1914), p. 19.

6. Joseph Morris, July 10, 1781, refers to Samuel Powel Griffitts as "my great nephew," in a letter to Franklin [Franklin Papers, American Philosophical Society]; in the draft will of Miss Deborah Morris [Coates Family Papers, APS], both Abigail and Samuel Griffitts were to receive funds for a house, Abigail was also to share the "best wearing apparel" with Deborah Morris's own sister, Samuel was also to receive a silver soup spoon and a set of "Chrystal Studs Set in Gold [marked] IE."

7. Philadelphia Directories list "Mrs Margaret Morris, widow-gentlewoman," for 1785, 1791, 1793, 1794, 1796 and 1797, at 113 Walnut Street.

8. Library Company of Philadelphia, Minute Book, Vol. II, 203.

9. Ella K. Barnard, Dorothy Payne, Quakeress, (Philadelphia, 1909), p.71.

10. Irving Brant, James Madison, Father of the Constitution, 1787-1800 (Indianapolis, New York, 1950), p. 404.

11. Extracts from the Journal of Elizabeth Drinker, From 1759 to 1807, A.D., Edited by Henry D. Biddle (Philadelphia, 1889), p. 132.

12. Ibid., pp. 155, 257.

13. American Museum, V (April, 1789), p. 375.

14. Dr. Samuel Griffitts' letters to his wife during the yellow fever epidemic [in Dreer Collection, Historical Society of Pennsylvania]; Margaret Morris, to Milcah Martha Moore, September 8, 1798, mentions the death of the Griffitts' longtime maid, Polly; quoted in Letters of Dr. Richard Hill (Philadelphia, 1854), p. 297.

15. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 8 (1884) p. 163. Mrs. Morris' letters in the same source, footnote 14, show a lively interest in medical aspects of the yellow fever epidemics of the 1790's. Judging from the following, she was sure-handed with home remedies:

> Poor unlucky Dick like to have committed a fatal mistake last night; he had eaten too many currants, and was very sick afterwards, and thirsty, and he thought a draught of the currant juice, with water, would settle his stomach, and went into the parlour to get it; there happened to be a bottle of antimonial [tartar emetic; or, poisonous, colorless antimonic acid?] wine on the sideboard, which he took up and poured about a spoonful in, and then currant juice; the vomiting increasing, I gave him chamomile tea; this settled his stomach, and I was going to bed, when he told me he believe the stuff he took with the currant juice had made him sick; this alarmed me, and I began to make strict inquiry, and found he had taken what might possibly finish him; so to work I went with milk and oil, and made him drink till, I dare say, there was not a particle left. Happily, these carried the dregs downwards. He was vomiting from eight o'clock till near eleven, before I knew the occasion, and was in great pain till two. This morning, he looks weak and poorly, but I dare say, will never take anything from a bottle that he don't know....
>
> Quoted: Letters of Dr. Richard Hill (Phila., 1854), p. 399.

RECREATING THE DOMESTIC SCENE

The forlorn strip of torn up ground behind the Todd House promises little in its present state. No trace remains of the domestic scene once there, every square inch of it put to busy or pleasurable use. If developed purposefully and knowledgeably, this little plot of ground can once again come to life in the presence of Dolley Todd, the mistress of a little urban household.

This Dolley Todd, a decade away from her reign as undisputed queen of Washington society, the happy wife of up-and-coming Philadelphia attorney, John Todd, Jr., is all but unknown to Americans. The extinguishing in a moment of her life with Todd, the travails of widowhood, the unexpected appearance of distinguished James Madison to ask for her hand compose a chronicle visitors will rediscover in the house at Fourth and Walnut Streets. Here will be described to them not only the dutiful wife and mother about the house but the conscientious mistress of household and garden, the congenial neighbor.

Elsewhere in Independence National Historical Park, buildings and landscape treatment have been made insofar as possible to conform to or be suggestive of elements of the eighteenth century Philadelphia scene. Thus, where government and statescraft are memorialized in buildings on Independence Square, the theme is to be further enhanced by restoration of the State House Garden. Where commerce and banking are to be treated in the two bank buildings and the Philadelphia Exchange, their

historic grounds will be revived. Homes of pre-eminent personages in Franklin Court and on Bishop White's Walnut Street property will be given faithfully restored settings. And so too with the Todd house; the portrayal of the young Dolley Todd is best served by grounds appropriate to the house.

The appropriate means would entail a recreating of the grounds, literal where data makes this possible, from the known examples furnished in section 1 of this chapter in other cases.

In planning the landscaping of this section of the block, the Todd yard is not to be considered apart from those adjoining yards to which it is bound by history and the now dim neighborhood relationships of 170 years ago. On the ground where Dolley Todd experienced joy and sorrow, ease and hardship, and visitors will relive a moment in time when James Madison first saw his bride-to-be, fidelity and completeness are essential. Until the complex of little yards and neighboring properties has been reconstituted, neither will have been realized.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the historic grounds--the four backyards, the stableyard, the alleyway, and the walks--be reconstituted. They should be returned to their appearance of the 1790's, the period to be interpreted. The two dependency structures, the necessary and stable, should be reconstructed as landscape features, integral to interpretation of the Todd domestic scene. Their reconstruction should be accomplished as soon as possible, following thorough research and study.

The tiny cordwainer's house, though sparsely documented was a type which still abounds in the old sections of Philadelphia. It should also be reconstructed after due study to round out the grouping of small structures between Walnut and Harmony Streets.

In landscaping the yards, the landscaper should adhere strictly to the historic property lines. Token representation of features and approximate locations can only detract from the effect of the restoration.

The preferences shown in Illustration No. 2 for ground features and planting of the kitchen garden and backyard gardens have been established in the annotated eighteenth century sources, and suit the carefully studied requirements of the residents of these properties. They are recommended as efficacious in time and circumstance.

The principles and instructions from McMahon's The American Gardener's Calendar presented in Appendix D provide excellent governance in implementing the recommended treatment of grounds. If the letter of the treatise is followed in the landscaping of this area, the effect should be that of the 1790's.

APPENDICES

Comparable stables of the 1790's from Survey Book I of the Philadelphia Contributionship for Insuring Houses from Loss by Fire (INHP Microfilm).

10 March 1794
.....also Survey^{d} a Stable and Coach house on Norris Court the North Side 22 feet 10 I^{s} front including a 4 feet 6 I^{n} alley, 36 feet deep, 2 Storys high, 4 plain stalls, outSide and Roof painted
....
£ 125 on the Stable & Coach house @ 50/
[£1000 on house]

C. 1794
.....
Also Survey^{d} a Coach house and Stable East of the Above about 50 feet and on Whalebone alley, 27-feet by 20 feet, 2 Storys high, 9 inch walls, 5 plain Stalls, good Rack and Manger, Small Room in Second Story plaster^{d}, Lower floor plaster^{d} the other Ruff Boards Grove^{d}, out Side painted, new
....
£150 on the Stable @ 55/
[£1000 on house; £300 on back building]

C. Jan. 1793
....also Survey^{d} a Coach Stable and hay Loft on Union Street Nearly Joining to the Last mention^{d} house 17 feet front 40 feet deep, 2 Storys high, 9 inch party walls, 4 stalls in Stable with Cullums arches &c., the Lower Story^{s} plaster^{d} inside and out painted, about 12 years old
....
Coach house & stable £200- @50/
[£1000 house; £400 Union St. house]

31 Oct. 1791
.....also Survey a Stable and Coach house on Laurel Court belonging to Jesse Waln
33 ft. front - 29 ft. deep,
2 storys high, 9 inch walls, Lower Cealing plaster^{d},
4 stalls with Cullums and Boarded, outside painted, new
£ 150 @ 50/
[£350 house; £150 back building]

C. 1790's

Also a New Stable and Chaise house on Lorel [Laurel, Lorrel?] Street, 30 by 30 ft Two Storys high, 9 inch walls outside painted Stalls divided by Cullums &c and arches between them Stable part plastered
....
£200 on the Stable --- @35/
[£1000 on house; £500 on back building]

From "Sam Emlen to his father," Dillwyn Manuscripts (Library Company of Philadelphia call number 7303.F), Number 101, date of October 16, 1796:

> Before the Kitchen Windours & about 20 feet beyond it, there is a pavement, then a Grass plot about 35 feet in length. East & West, by 17 in breadth round the north & East side of which is a border, intended for flowers, but many of those which we planted suceeding [sic] but poorly our economical Hannah with Jackson, whilst we were at Wilmington last Spring, planted it with Cabbage which throve well so as afforded them some good hard heads, which I believe they thought quite as well of as flowers; near the End of the Grass in the South East Corner of the Yard is a Gate which opens into a 4 feet alley leading from our Southern Neighbours yard into Key's alley,* directly across this [the 4 foot alley] is another gate which opens into our Stable yards, which is near 20 feet front on Key's Alley by 40 deep north & South, the Stable is small.....
>
> * Key's Alley, ran East and West from Front to Second, between Sassafras and Vine. PMHB, XXXVII:108.

A PHILADELPHIA YARD OF 1799

...[To be sold at the Merchant's Coffee House, on 26th instant]...

..A well finished three story brick house, three story brick kitchen, piazza, brick necessary, and brick smoke house in the yard situated in Coates alley, a little above Race street and about 100 feet east from Second Street. The house is about 16 feet front and lot about 75 feet deep. The house, neatly painted, has a private alley which is very convenient. The whole yard is paved with brick, and has a very beautiful opening back.

The terms of payment will be easy..... etc.

Aurora, January 24, 1799

LAYING OUT AND CROPPING A SMALL KITCHEN GARDEN ACCORDING TO McMAHON

Bernard McMahon, a Philadelphia seedsman, included the quotation below in his general work, The American Gardener's Calendar (Philadelphia, 1806), after completing "near thirty years, in PRACTICAL GARDENING, on a general and extensive scale." This may be regarded as the most authoritative known statement on kitchen garden practices in late eighteenth century Philadelphia.

> But when necessary to have the whole space of the kitchen-garden employed for real use, no ground should be lost in ornamental borders or walks: have a border all round the boundary-fence, five or six feet wide, except the south borders, which should be seven or eight feet broad, because of their great use for raising early crops; and have a walk round the garden, not more than a yard to five or six feet wide; allowing the same width for the middle-walks, or so as to admit of wheel-barrows passing to bring in the manure, &c. and may either have a four-feet border all round each quarter, next the walks or not, as you shall think proper; laying the walks neatly with any gravelly materials, or with coal-ashes, &c. so as to have dry walking, and wheeling with a barrow in all weathers. (page 109)
>
> ...In regard to cropping the ground, the proper situation for, and method of raising the different plants, is fully explained in the different months under their respective heads; I will therefore only hint here, that it is eligible to allot the driest, warmest, and most sunny situation, for the early crops, and the other parts for the main crops.
>
> The south borders are proper for raising the earliest plants, as early peas, beans, radishes, spinach, lettuce, carrots, small sallad-herbs, kidney-beans, &c. the east and west borders for succession of early crops; and the north borders, which being shady and cool, serve for raising and pricking out many small plants, slips, and cuttings in summer; though all these borders, in every exposure, may be made useful at all seasons. The borders next the espaliers are proper for crops of small plants at all seasons of the year, as lettuce, endive, spinach, small sallad-herbs, strawberries, and several others, both to stand, and for transplantation, according to the mode of culture of the different sorts; and by keeping all the borders constantly well furnished with various esculents, disposed according to their different growths, they, besides their usefulness, effect a delightful variety.

In the internal parts, called the quarters, should always be raised the larger principal crops, such as cabbages, cauliflowers, broccoli, coleworts, peas, beans, kidney-beans, onions, leeks, carrots, parsneps, beets, potatoes, turneps, artichokes, celery, general crops of lettuces, spinach, horse-radish, &c.

As many of the esculent plants succeed best in rows, such as peas, beans, cauliflowers, and all the cabbage kinds, transplanted lettuces, endive, potatoes, artichokes, Jerusalem artichokes, celery, and some others, particular regard is requisite, that the rows are at proper distances for the plants to have full scope to grow, and would advise that all the tall-growing sorts, sown in drills such as peas, beans, kidney-beans, &c. for early crops, have their rows ranging north and south, if possible, that the sun may shine on each side of the rows more effectually, as well as on the ground between the rows; both of which are of more advantage to early crops than may be generally imagined; for when the rows range east and west, one row shades another, so that when the plants grow up, they cannot all receive an equal benefit of the sun.

The great art in cropping a kitchen-garden, is to make the most of every part of the ground, where necessary; by having each quarter well occupied with as many crops annually as possible; as practised by the experienced market-gardeners and others, who have occasion to cultivate the whole kitchen-ground to every possible advantage; often having two or three different crops advancing in successive order together on the same compartment, especially where the principal crops are in wide rows, as in cauliflowers, cabbages, beans, &c. Other kinds are frequently inter-cropped, at proper periods, with those of peculiar growth in the respective sorts; not to impede each other, nor the principal crops above intimated. Sometimes slight crops of quick growth are sown to come off soon, or by the time the others begin to advance considerably; or sometimes, in the advanced state of the main crops, they are inter-cropped with others of a more continuing and larger growth to be coming forward, ready, as the others are going off; fully occupying the same spot in a succession of crops in some advanced growth, whereby both time and ground are occasionally gained; though, where there is a plentiful scope of kitchen-ground, especially in private gardens, any considerable inter-cropping would be unnecessary, as generally

each sort raised separately, will, in some degree, be superior: however, on the other hand, as in many places the Kitchen-ground is much limited, it is incumbent on the occupier or cultivator, to intercrop occasionally, where it can be done with a good prospect of success, agreeably to the above intimations. (pages 108-109)

McMAHON ON THE PREPARATION OF BRICK-DUST PAINT

...well-painted with the following composition, they will last a long time....To every six pounds of melted pitch, add half a pint of linseed oil, and a pound of brick dust well pulverized, mix them well together and use them warm. This is the best pigment for all timber exposed to the weather, for no moisture can penetrate through it. (page 121)

McMAHON ON GROUND HEDGES

...Live hedges are already become objects of serious importance, particularly in those parts of the Union in which timber has got scarce, and must inevitably become more so in a very rapid progression... It has been asserted, that any other than ground hedges, that is, such as are established on the plain surface, without a ditch, are unnecessary in the United States;...
...I shall proceed to give the best instructions in my power, for the formation of both; the more especially as the ground-hedge is the neatest and most eligible for internal hedges, in gardens and pleasure grounds.

The hawthorn, of all other kinds, is the most suitable for outward fences; and here I think it necessary to remark, that the common European white-thorn, or Crataegus Oxyacantha of Linnaeus, appears to answer well in America, but is not of so rapid growth, as our cockspur thorn, of Cartaegus Crus galli; the former makes a closer and thicker hedge, but not more formidable, nor so immediately as the latter. We have many varieties of native hawthorns, as described in page 147, &c. either of which will answer very well, and convenience must be considered in respect to choice; but when choice can be made, a preference should be given to the cockspur thorn, or rather to that kind which is observed to grow most luxuriantly, in the neighbourhood in which it is intended to be planted. (pages 252-253)

McMAHON'S METHOD FOR CONSTITUTING GRAVEL AND GRASS WALKS

New Gravel walks may be made any time this month; in the making of which, be very particular in the choice of good and suitable gravel; as to colour, you must be governed by fancy and convenience, but as to quality, it should be coarse and lively, containing a due proportion of light sandy loam, to make it bind close and firm, at all seasons; but not so redundant in loam or clay, as to stick to the feet in wet weather; nor so sandy, as to become open and loose in dry weather. As to the dimensions and distribution of gravel walks, see page 59, &c. Agreeably to the designs there laid down, or to any other fancy of your own, stake out the width of the walk, and proceed to level the boundary on each side, corresponding to the adjacent ground, and form the cavity of the walk for the reception of the gravel; observing that the whole space, to make a permanent and good walk, should be dug ten or twelve inches deep, to allow for a proper depth of gravel, both to prevent weeds rising from the ground below, and worms from casting up the earth therefrom; and also to allow a proper depth for turning the gravel, occasionally, when the surface becomes foul: the earth dug out from the cavity of the walk, may be used to raise and level any hollow parts on each side, or contiguously situated; which, with the edgings, if of Box, should always be completed before you begin to lay the gravel.

The walks being thus laid out, you may first lay any stony rubbish, such as brick-bats, small stones, &c. for several inches deep in the bottom, which will greatly obstruct worm-casts, drain off any extra moisture, and thereby prevent the surface from becoming mossy or foul: the proper gravel is then to be laid on, six or eight inches thick; and as you proceed in laying, observe to rake off the coarse parts into the bottom and to raise the middle of the walk, higher than the sides in a gradual rounding form, just as much, and no more, as is sufficient to carry off the wet to each side. The proportion to be observed is, a walk of four feet wide should be one inch and a half higher in the middle than at the sides, and for every foot after, that such increases in width, add to this a quarter of an inch for the centre elevation. Rounding the walk too much would make it very uneasy to walk on, and of an unpleasing appearance. Never lay more in one day than you can finish off and roll effectually.

Gravel walks should now, if not done in March, be broken up and turned; for such turnings will not only destroy weeds and moss, but will render them much more agreeable to walk on; besides, the fresh and lively surface, will be sightly and pleasing.

Before you begin to turn the gravel, the edges of the walks, if of grass, should be first neatly dressed with an edging-iron such as described in page 70; or, if planted with box, they ought to be handsomely trimmed with garden shears: any borders near the walks should be neatly dug, and the surface raked smooth; for when the edges and borders are put in proper order, they add much to the general neatness. Proceed then to dig the walk five or six inches deep, or whatever depth the fine gravel will admit of, turning the surface clean to the bottom, and the fresh gravel below to the top, rounding and dressing the walk neatly after you, and rolling the whole effectually when done.

In turning or laying down gravel-walks, always chose dry weather, and let the work be done in the most complete order; as these contribute very materially to the beauty of the whole garden.

Roll the walks once a week regularly, after being either turned or new laid; such will render them firm and neat, and also greatly prevent the growth of weeds. It is a general rule among neat gardeners, who are allowed sufficient help, to roll and sweep the gravel-walks every Saturday. During the summer, it is of much advantage to give a good rolling after rain, which will preserve a compact smooth surface.

Grass walks and lawns may yet be laid, in the middle and eastern states, if done in the beginning of this month; but if delayed till the weather becomes dry, it will scorch the turf and render the surface disagreeable. For the method of laying and making them, see page 296.

The Grass-walks and lawns should be well rolled, in the early part of the month; and afterwards, as the grass advances in growth, it should be mowed as often as the scythe can lay hold of it, for this is a season in which most people delight to walk out; consequently the walks ought to be kept in good order. (pages 350-352)

McMAHON'S METHOD FOR CONSTITUTING LAWNS

The sooner in this month that you can make any grass-walks, lawns, or grass-plats, that may be necessary, the better; as the roots will have time to establish themselves, before the great droughts and heats commence. Turf, when it can conveniently be got, is always preferable to sowing grass-seed, but in extensive lawns, the latter, of necessity, must be resorted to. The best turf for those purposes, is that of a close-fed pasture or common, where the sward is tough, and the grass short and fine.

If you have much to lay, you should be provided with a turfing-iron. This instrument is formed with an iron plate for the cutter, six or seven inches wide, rounding at the edge, very sharp, and about a foot long, pretty much in the form of a spade; and at the tread, it is forged or connected to a long bent iron handle, the bending so formed as to admit of the plate or cutter resting flat on the ground, in the proper position for flaying the turf; the iron handle at top being either formed like the handle of a spade, or having a socket near the plate to place a crooked wooden and properly headed handle therein. With this instrument, turf can be taken off, with much more convenience and expedition, than with a spade; but when it cannot be conveniently had, a spade may do very well.

It will also be necessary in order to go completely about your work, to have a racer or sward-cutter. This should have a stout wooden handle, about four feet long and bent a little in the lower end, like a boys common; having about four or five inches of the point downwards, projecting an inch and a half, with the edge forward and made fast in a slit in the handle, with a couple of rivets; so that when pushed before you, it may expeditiously cut the sward as you race it along.

Having this instrument, strain a line tight, first lengthways, then strike the racer into the sward close to the line, run it along, it will expeditiously cut its way and divide the turf to a proper depth; directly place the line a foot farther, and race it out as before, and so proceed to as many widths as may be wanted; then with the line placed cross-ways, race out the sward in yard lengths. Being thus divided, the turf-cutter with his turfing iron, proceeds to cut them up, about an inch and a half thick, which he can do with great expedition, and according as they are cut, each should be rolled up with the grass side

inward, as close and firm as possible, for the more ready carrying and removing them without breaking.

Let the ground where the turf is to be laid, be made as even as possible, that it may settle equally thereafter, and rake the surface smooth. In laying them, make the edges join close every way, and as soon as laid, the whole should be immediately well beaten, with a wooden beater, and afterwards rolled with a heavy stone, or iron roller. (pages 296-297)

McMAHON ON PROTECTION OF PLANTS IN TUBS

...It would be very advisable, immediately on bringing out, to place the pots of small growing plants on a stage, and the larger kinds on boards or planks, supported on bricks or pieces of timber, in order to prevent the earth worms from entering at their bottoms; which, if once admitted, never fail to destroy the texture of the soil, and render it like a honey-comb; consequently, it cannot long retain moisture, and becomes more pervious than necessary, to wind and weather, to the great injury of the plants, and trouble of the gardener; for the pots or tubs, so perforated, will require to be watered double as often, as those that are free from earth-worms.

When pots are plunged in the earth, there ought to be a piece of shingle, board, or slate, placed immediately under the bottom of each, to prevent the roots from working out through the holes into the surrounding earth; for although their rooting in this way, will cause them to grow more vigorously, it, to many, when taken up, proves very injurious; therefore to avoid this evil as much as possible, the pots should be turned round, at least, once a week during the season, to break off the extending fibres that may have pushed through those apertures at bottom.

The hard-wooded kinds are, generally, not so much injured by this, as those of a more spongy texture; but it is ultimately, of more injury than service to every plant, and therefore, ought to be avoided as much as possible. (page 393)

McMAHON ON INSECT TRAPS (Recommended as Ground Feature)

Hang up glass phials, filled with honey or sugar water, in different parts among the wall, espalier, and standard fruit-trees; in order to destroy wasps, ants, &c. which

would otherwise infest and devour the choice fruit; by the sweetness of the water they are tempted into the phials, and frequently drowned; but these should be hung before the fruit begins to ripen, for then the insects would be much sooner tempted to the water, than after having tasted the fruit: where a sufficient number of glasses are placed in time, properly attended to, and the water occasionally renewed, very little damage is done by those insects. (pages 430-431)

McMAHON'S CATALOGUES

(Omitted from this compilation as of great length and lesser application are those catalogues entitled: "A Catalogue of Hardy Deciduous Trees and Shrubs," "Hardy Evergreen Trees and Shrubs," "Hardy Bulbous and Tuberous Rooted Flowering Plants," "Hardy Perennial and Biennial Fibrous Rooted Flowering Plants," "Hardy Annual Flowers," "Tender Annual Flowers, &c.," "Hardy Aquatic Herbaceous Perennial Plants," "Green-House Trees and Shrubs," "Green-House Succulent and Herbaceous Perennial and Biennial Plants," "Green-House Bulbous and Tuberous Rooted Plants," "Hot-House Trees, Shrubs, and Succulent Plants," "Hot-House Herbaceous Perennial Plants, &c.," and "Hot-House Bulbous and Tuberous-Rooted Plants.")

GENERAL CATALOGUE

HAVING concluded the necessary instructions for performing the principal horticultural works of the entire year (I hope to the satisfaction and advantage of my fellow-citizens, and the public) I now proceed to the General Catalogue, which I shall endeavour to arrange and subdivide in such a manner as to be convenient, interesting, and inductive to a botanical or scientific knowledge of plants; the importance of which to society, in as much as vegetables have relation to medicine, manufactures, the production of valuable articles of necessity and commerce, is so well known to every civilized nation, that it is unnecessary to recapitulate its advantages. The innocent, healthful, and pleasing amusement that Botanical studies might afford to the fair daughters of Columbia, who have leisure time to devote to such, is also a very important object, as in that way, many happy and enchanting hours might be delightfully spent to useful and salubrious purposes, which otherwise would hang heavily or be trifled away perhaps to disadvantage.

The subdivisions shall be given in the order in which they are treated of in the work, and there are few, if any, plants therein, some double and monstrous varieties excepted, but may be raised from seed, if obtained fresh from their respective native countries, or from where they arrive at due maturity; at present, an immense number of them are in possession of, and for sale by the Author of this work, and every effort shall be made on his part to procure the greatest collection possible, as well of the beautiful and curious, as of the more important and valuable sorts.

A CATALOGUE OF KITCHEN-GARDEN ESCULENT PLANTS AND HERBS.

Common Names.	Botanical Names.
ARTICHOKE, Garden 1. Green Globe. 2. White Globe 3. French.	Cynara Scolymus
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Helianthus tuberosus
Asparagus, the Garden 1. Dutch. 2. Gravesend. 3. Batersea. 4. Large Jersey.	Asparagus officinalis
Bean, The common Garden 1. Early Mazagan. 2. Early Lisbon. 3. Long podded. 4. Common field or Horse. 5. Dwarf Cluster. 6 White Blossom. 7. Red Blossom. 8. Large Windsor. 9. Large Toker. 10. Broad Spanish 11. Mumford. 12. Green Nonpareil. 13. Turkey Longpod. 14. Green Genoa, &c.	Vicia Faba
Bean, The Dwarf Kidney 1. Early Yellow Dwarf. 2. Early Cream-coloured do. 3. Early speckled do. 4. Early White do. 5. Early Brown-speckled do. 6. Negro dwarf. 7. Large White do. 8. Purple-speckled do. 9. Black-eyed do. 10. Red-speckled do.	Phaseolus vulgaris.v.pumila
Running Kinds 1. Corn Beans. 2. Large White Runners. 3. Cream-coloured Runners. 4. Round White Runners, &c.	v. volubilis

" Scarlet Runners	v. coccinea
" Lima Beans	Phaseolus limensis
" Carolina do.	v.
Beet, The Common	Beta vulgaris
1. Red Beet.	v. rubra vulgaris
2. Long Red do.	v. rubra major
3. Turnep-rooted do.	v. rubra, radice rapae
4. Yellow-rooted do.	v. lutea major
5. Green or White do.	v. pallide virens major
6. Mangel-Wurzel, or Root of Scarcity	" Cicla
Borage, Common	Borago officinalis
Borecole, Purple-curled	Brassica oleracea laciniata
" Green-curled	" oleracea selenicea
" Siberian or Scotch	" oleracea sabellica
" Brussels Sprouts	
" Finely Fringed	
Broccoli, Italian	Brassica oleracea italica
1. Early Purple. 2. Early Green 3. Large Late Purple. 4. Large White	
Cabbage, Heading	Brassica oleracea capitata
1. Early Smyrna. 2. Early York. 3. Early Heart-shaped. 4. Early Battersea. 5. Early Antwerp. 6. Early Dwarf. 7. Early Sugar-loaf. 8. Large Late Sugar-loaf. 9. Large Scotch. 10. Large English. 11. Large Drum-head. 12. Flat Dutch. 13. Large Late Battersea. 14. Red Pickling.	
Cabbage, Turnep	Brassica oleracea Napobrassica
" Turnep-rooted	" Napus sativa
" Jerusalem Kale	
Cabbage, Savoy	Brassica oleracea sabauda
1. Green. 2. Yellow. 3. Milan.	
Calabash, or Bottle-gourd	Cucurbita lagenaria
Cardoon, Spanish	Cynara Cardunculus
Carrot, Long Orange	Daucus Carota
" Early Horn do.	
Cauliflower, Early	Brassica oleracea botrytis
" Late do.	
Celery, Italian upright	Apium graveolens dulce
1. Solid staked. 2. North's Large. 3. Patagonian. 4. Red-stalked Solid.	

Celeriac, Turnep-rooted Celery	Apium graveolens rapaceum
Chervil	Scandix Cerefolium
Chives or Cives	Allium Schoenoprasum
Coriander	Coriandrum sativum
Corn, Indian	Zea Mays
Corn-sallad	Valeriana Locusta olitoria
Cress, or Pepper-grass 1. Narrow-leaved. 2. Broad-leaved. 3. Curled-leaved.	Lepidium sativum
Cress, Winter, or Sallad Scurvy-grass.	Erisymum Barbarea
Cress, Water	Sisymbrium Nasturtium
Cucumber, Common 1. Early Frame. 2. Early Prickly. 3. Early Cluster. 4. Long Prickly. 5. Long Green Turkey. 6. Long White Turkey. 7. Long Roman. 8. White Spined	Cucumis sativus
Cucumber, Round Prickly	Cucumis Anguria
Egg-Plant 1. Purple-fruited 2. White-fruited	Solanum Melongena
Endive, Green-curled " Narrow-leaved " Broad-leaved	Cichorium Endivia
Finochio	Anethum azoricum
Garlick, Cultivated	Allium sativum
Gourd-Squash	Cucurbita Melopepo
Ground Nut	Arachis hypogaea
Leek, Common " Narrow-leaved " Broad-leaved	Allium Porrum
Lettuce, or Sallad 1. White Cos. 2. Green Cos. 3. Egyptian Cos. 4. Black Cos. 5. Aleppo. 6. India. 7. Brown Dutch. 8. Common Cabbage. 9. Imperial. 10. Grand Admiral. 11. Hammersmith Hardy-green. 12. Tennisball. 13. New Zealand. 14. Large Royal. 15. Madeira. 16. Saxony Cabbage, &c.	Lactuca sativa
Melon, Musk 1. Early Romana. 2. Early Cantaleupe. 3. Early Small Zatte. 4. Early Succado. 5. Black Portugal. 6. Golden Rock. 7. Large Mogul. 8. Minorca.	Cucumis Melo

9. Large African. 10 Rock Cantaleupe. 11. Netted Greenflesh. 12. Japan Rock. 13. Nutmeg, &c.	
Melon, Water 1. Long Red-flesh. 2. Long Yellow-flesh. 3. Large Round Redflesh. 4. Green-flesh do.	Cucurbita Citrullus
Mushroom	Agaricus campestris
Mustard, White	Sinapis alba
" Black	" nigra
Nasturtium, Large	Tropoeolum majus
Okra	Hibiscus esculentus
Onion, Common 1. Strasburg. 2. White Spanish 3. Silver-skinned. 4. Madeira. 5. Long-keeping. 6. Blood-red. 7. Welsh. 8. Tree	Allium Cepa
	" fistulosum
	" canadense
Orach, or English Lamb's-quarter	Atriplex hortensis
" Large Green-leaved	
" Red-leaved	
Parsley, Common	Apium petroselinum sativum
" Curled	" crispum
" Hamburg, or Large-rooted	" latifolium
Parsnep, Long Garden	Pastinaca sativa
Patience Dock	Rumex Patientia
Pea, Garden 1. Early Frame. 2. Early Golden Hotspur. 3. Early Charleton do. 4. Spanish Dwarf. 5. Dwarf Sugar. 6. Leadman's Dwarf. 7. Tall Sugar. 8. Sugar Poland. 9. Blue Prussian. 10. Green Imperial Marrow. 11. Dwarf Marrowfat. 12. White Rouncival. 13. Large Green do. 14. Large Gray. 15. Spanish Morotto. 16. Common Field. 17. Pearl, or Nonesuch. 18. Essex Reading. 19. Albany. 20. Glory of England. 21. Large Marrowfat. 22. Dutch Admiral	Pisum sativum
Pepper, Red or Guinea	Capisicum annuum
1. Long-podded	v. Longioribus siliquis
2. Heart-shaped	v. cordiforme
3. Bell	v. tetragonum
4. Cherry, &c.	v. cerasiforme

Potatoe, Common	Solanum tuberosum
Potatoe, Sweet	Convolvulus Batatas
Pumpkin, or Pompion	Curcurbita Pepo
Many varieties,	
Radish, Garden	Raphanus sativus
1. Early Frame. 2. Early Purple Short-top. 3. Salmon Short-top. 4. Common Salmon. 5. White Short-top. 6. White Turnep-rooted. 7. Red Turnep-rooted. 8. White Winter Radish. 9. Black Winter do. 10. White Naples, &c.	
Radish, Horse	Cochlearia Armoracia
Rampion, Esculent	Campanula Rapunculus
Rape, or Cole-seed	Brassica Napus
Rocambole	Allium Scorodoprasum
Salsafy	Tragopogon porrifolium
Scorzonera	Scorzonera hispanica
Sea-Kale, or Cabbage	Crambe maritima
Shallot	Allium Ascalonicum
Skirret	Sium Sisarum
Sorrel, Broad-leaved	Rumex Acetosa
" Round-leaved	" scutatus
Spinach, 1. Prickly-seeded	Spinacia oleracea
2. Burdock. 3. Round-leaved.	
Squash, Warted	Cucurbita verrucosa
Many varieties,	
Tomatoes, or Love-apple	Solanum Lycopersicum
Turnep, Cultivated	Brassica Rapa
1. Early Dutch. 2. Early Stone. 3. Early Green. 4. Yellow Round 5. Large Red-topped. 6. White Round. 7. Tankard. 8. Large English Field. 9. Swedish. 10. Long French.	

AROMATIC, POT, AND SWEET HERBS.

ANISE	Pimpinella Anisum
Basil, Sweet	Ocymum Basilicum medium
" Bush	" minimum
Caraway	Carum Carui
Clary	Salvia Sclarea
Coriander	Coriandrum sativum

Chamomile	Anthemis nobilis
Dill	Anethum graveolens
Fennel, Common	Anethum Foeniculum
" Sweet	" v. dulce
Hyssop	Hyssopus officinalis
Lavender	Lavendula Spica
Lovage	Ligusticum Levisticum
Marigold, Pot	Calendula officinalis
Marjoram, Sweet	Origanum Majorana
" Pot	" Onites
" Winter Sweet	" heracleoticum
Mint, Spear	Mentha virides
" Pepper	" piperita
" Pennyroyal	" Pulegium
" Horse	Monarda punctata
Rosemary	Rosmarinus officinalis
Sage, Common	Salvia officinalis
Savory, Summer	Satureia hortensis
" Winter	" montana
Smallage	Apium graveolens
Tarragon	Artemisia Dracunculus
Thyme, Common	Thymus vulgaris
" Lemon	" serpyllum

PLANTS CULTIVATED FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, &c

Ague-weed, Thoroughwort	Eupatorium perfoliatum
Angelica, Garden	Angelica Archangelica
Betony, Wood	Betonica officinalis
Burgloss	Anchusa officinalis
Carduus benedictus	Centaurea benedicta
Celandine	Chelidonum majus
Comfrey, Common	Symphytum officinale
Cucumber, Bitter	Cucumis Colocinthus
Elecampane	Inula Helenium
Flax, Common	Linum usitatissimum
Fenugreek	Trigonella Foenum Graecum
Feverfew	Matricaria Parthenium
Foxglove	Digitalis purpurea
Gromwell	Lithospermum officinale
Hemlock	Conium maculatum
Horehound	Marrubium vulgare
Hound's-tongue	Cynoglossom officinale
Liquorice	Glycyrrhiza glabra
Madder, Dyer's	Rubia tinctorum
Mallow, Marsh	Althaea officinalis

Mugwort, Common	Artemisia vulgaris
Nep, or Catmint	Nepeta Cataria
Nettle, Stinging	Urtica urens
Palma Christi, or Castor-oil Nut	Ricinus communis
Pimpernel,	Anagalis arvensis
Pink-root, Carolina	Spigelia marilandica
Poppy, Opium	Papaver somniferum
Rue, Garden	Ruta graveolens
Rhubarb, True Turkey	Rheum palmatum
" Common	" Rhaponticum
Scurvy-grass	Cochlearia officinalis
Snake-root, Virginia	Aristolochia serpentaria
Southernwood	Artemisia Abrotanum
Tansey	Tanacetum vulgare
Tobacco, Cultivated	Nicotiana Tabacum
Common English	" rusticum
Weld, Woad, or Dyer's-weed	Reseda Luteola
Winter Cherry	Physalis Alkekengi
Wormseed, Goosefoot	Chenepodium anthelminticum
Wormwood	Artemisia Absinthium
Yarrow	Achillea Millefolium
" Sweet or Milfoil	" Ageratum

A SELECT LIST OF FRUIT-TREES.

Which, being all hardy, may be cultivated to advantage in every state of the Union; especially if soil and exposure be given agreeably to their respective natures and necessities.

These follow in Successive Columns.

ALMOND, Amygdalus communis
1. Sweet or Jordan Almond
2. Common, or thick-shelled do.
3. Bitter Almond

Apple, Pyrus Malus

Summer Apples.
1. Ginetting, or Juneateing
2. Early Harvest
3. Eve Apple
4. Summer Queening
5. Margaret Apple
6. King Apple
7. Bow Apple
8. English Codlin
9. Sweet's Harvest
10. Woolman's Harvest

Autumn and Early Winter Apples.
11. Golden Pippin
12. Summer Blush
13. Queen Apple
14. Summer Pearmain
15. Lemon Pippin
16. Fall Pippin
17. Autumn Pearmain
18. Shippen's Russet
19. American Pippin
20. Burlington Pippin
21. Golden Rennet

22. Aromatic Pippin
23. Sheep's Snout
24. Scarlet Pearmain.
25. Orange Apple
26. Vandevere

Long-keeping Apples.

27. Newtown Pippin
28. Newark Pippin
29. Priestly's Apple
30. Jersey Greening
31. Monstrous Pippin
32. English Nonpareil
33. American Nonpareil
34. Doctor Apple
35. Everlasting Apple
36. Royal Russet
37. Holland Pippin
38. Late Golden Pippin
39. Crafton Apple
40. Quince Apple
41. Winter Queening
42. Leathercoat
43. Lone's Pearmain
44. Spitzbergen
45. Rhode Island Greening
46. Swaar Apple
47. Yellow Bellflower
48. Redling

Cyder Apples.

49. Harrison Apple
50. Gennet-Moyle
51. Vanwinkle
52. English Redstreak
53. Hughes's Virginian Crab
54. Cooper's Russeting
55. Campfield Apple
56. Newtown Pippin
57. Nonesuch
58. Red Sweeting
59. Yellow Sweeting
60. John Apple

Apricot, Prunus Armeniaca

1. Masculine
2. Roman
3. Breda
4. Orange
5. Moor Park
6. Algiers
7. Brussels
8. Large Early
9. Nancy
10. Persian
11. Turkey
12. Robinson's

Berberry, Berberis vulgaris

1. Red-fruited with stones
2. Red-fruited without stones
3. White-fruited
4. Black-fruited

Cherry, Prunus Cerassus

1. Early May
2. May Duke
3. Archduke
4. Black Heart
5. Ox Heart
6. Bleeding Heart
7. Harrison's Heart
8. Morello
9. Carnation
10. Yellow Spanish
11. Lukeward
12. Amber Heart
13. Montmorency
14. Kentish
15. Tradescant's
16. Turkey Heart
17. Swedish
18. Large Amber
19. Imperial
20. Holman's Duke

Chesnut, Sweet, Fagus Castanea

1. Large Spanish
2. American

Chinquapin, Fagus pumila.

Currant, Red and White, Ribes

1. Common Red. Rubrum
2. Large Red
3. Large Pale Dutch
4. Large White
5. White Crystal

Currant, Black, Ribes nigrum

Fig, Common, Ficus Carica

For the varieties see page 211.

Filbert, Corylus Avellana

1. White Filbert
2. Red do.
3. Large Cob-nut
4. Common Hazel-nut

Gooseberry, Ribes Grossularia

Red Fruit

1. Ackerley's Rodney
2. " Double Bearer
3. Alcock's King
4. " Duke of York
5. Arrowsmith's Ruler of England
6. Barrow's Globe
7. Blakely's Swingham
8. Boardman's Royal Oak
9. Bradshaw's Hero
10. Brundrit's Atlas
11. Champaigne
12. Chapman's Peerless
13. Dunn's Glory of England
14. Down's Cheshire Round
15. Fairlow's Lord Hood
16. Fisher's Conqueror
17. Fox's Lord Hood
18. " Jolly Smoker
19. Gregory's Conqueror
20. Hall's Porcupine
21. Heppard's Attractor
22. Jeffrey's Reynard Fox
23. Johnson's Twig'em
24. Keaton's Britannia
25. Ketlow's Denton Red
26. Leigh's Defiance
27. " Lord Howe
28. " Red Lion
29. Livesey's Bellegarde
30. Lomax's Victory
31. Lord's Fencibles
32. M'Mahon's Republican
33. " Philadelphia Red
34. Mason's Hercules
35. Parkinson's Pico de Teneriffe
36. " Scarlet
37. Perfection
38. Rawlingson's Duke of Bridgewater
39. Rider's Old England
40. Shaw's Billy Dean.
41. Shepley's Black Prince
42. Smith's Bustler
43. Supreme Red
44. Taylor's Volunteer
45. Tillotson's Seedling
46. Turner's Black King
47. " Patagonian
48. Warrington Red
49. Warwickshire Conqueror
50. Whiteley's Great Bear
51. Worthington's Glory of Eccles

Yellow Fruit.

52. Blakeley's Eclipse
53. Brundrit's Sir Sydney
54. Chead's Golden Lion
55. Costerdine's Yellow
56. Davenport's Defender
57. " Creeping Ceres
58. Hamnet's Kilton
59. Hill's Sir Peter Teazel
60. " Golden Gourd
61. " Royal Sovereign
62. Jackson's Golden Drop
63. " Golden Orange
64. Leigh's Prince of Orange
65. M'Mahon's American Eagle
66. Parkinson's Goldfinder
67. Rider's Brandy Yellow
68. Robinson's Crudus
69. Smith's Golden Image
70. " Sparkler
71. Thorpe's Moston Wolfe
72. Whittington's Scepter
73. Williamson's Yellow Hornet

Green Fruit

74. Blakeley's Green Chissel
75. Boardman's Green Oak
76. Bundrit's Tickle Toby
77. Chadwick's Hero
78. Dean's Lord Hood
79. Fox's Green Goose
80. High Sheriff of Lancashire
81. Hodgson's Col. Tarleton
82. Jackson's Green John

83. Johnson's Willow
84. Leigh's Victory
85. M'Mahon's Paddy-whack
86. " Green Mammoth
87. Miss Bold
88. Mill's Langley Green
89. Monk's Charles Fox
90. Nixon's Green Myrtle
91. " Mendoza
92. Rawlingson's Royal George
93. Read's Sanctification
94. Bedford's Tarquin
95. Robinson's Stump
96. Seal's Diana
97. Smith's Green Mask
98. Taylor's Nimrod
99. Worthington's Rosamond
100. Yates's Duke of Bedford

White Fruit.

101. Adams's Snowball
102. Atkinson's White Hall
103. Chapman's Highland White
104. " Iron White
105. Davenport's Lady
106. Gibson's Apollo
107. Holding's White Muslin
108. Holt's Turtle Dove
109. Kenyon's White Noble
110. Leigh's White Swan
111. M'Mahon's Snowdrop
112. " Diamond
113. Moor's White Bear
114. Neild's White Rose
115. Nixon's White Heart
116. Redford's Venus
117. Whittington's White Rose
118. Woodward's White Smith
119. Willich's Diadem

Medlars, Mespilus germanica
1. Dutch
2. Nottingham.

Mulberry, White, Morus alba
" Black, " nigra
" Red, " rubra

Nectarine, Amygdalus Persica
1. Fairchild's Early
2. Elruge
3. Scarlet
4. Newington
5. Red Roman
6. Early Yellow
7. Green Clingstone
8. Murray
9. Golden
10. Clermont
11. Italian
12. Peterborough
13. Violet
14. Genoa
15. Morell's Large
16. Red
17. White, &c.

Peach, Amygdalus Persica*
1. Early Avant
2. White Nutmeg
3. Red Nutmeg
4. Early Mignonne
5. Early Ann
6. Early Newington
7. Early Elizabethtown
8. White Magdalen
9. Red Clingstone
10. White do.
11. Kennedy's Carolina
12. Royal George
13. Oldmixon
14. Late Heath
15. La Plata
16. Georgia
17. Congress
18. Bourdine
19. President
20. English Iocomparable [sic]
21. Chancellor
22. Rambouillet
23. La Teton de Venus
24. La Pourprée

* The Peach and Nectarine are only varieties of the same genus, the latter having a smooth skin, and a more brisk and vinous juice than the former.

25. Belle Chevreuse
26. Noblesse
27. Bellegarde
28. Large Yellow Freestone
29. White Pavie
30. Monstrous Pavie
31. Clifton's Nutmeg
32. Lemon Peach
33. Large Newington
34. Carolina Clingstone, &c.

Pear, Pyrus communis

Summer Fruit.

1. Musk
2. Green Chissel
3. Jargonelle
4. Prince's Bergamot
5. Epine d'Ete
6. Little Musk
7. Red Muscadelle
8. Griffith's Summer

Autumn Fruit.

9. Summer Bergamot
10. Autumn Bergamot
11. Summer Bon-chretein
12. Monsieur Jean
13. Orange Bergamot
14. Brown Beurre
15. St. Michael's
16. Swan's Egg
17. Cooper's Fall
18. Beurre d'Ore
19. Imperial
20. White Butter
21. Gray Butter
22. De la Motte
23. Crasane
24. Blessed Pear
25. Skinless

Winter Fruit.

26. Colmar
27. Chaumontelle
28. Winter Bon-chretien
29. St. German
30. Epine d'Hyver
31. Long Green Winter
32. Pound
33. Imperial
34. Green Rennet
35. Red Cap
36. Vergouleuse
37. Ambrette
38. Spanish Bon-chretien
39. Easter Bergamot
40. Cape May Winter

Plum, Prunus domestica

1. Jaune-hative
2. Early Damask
3. Small Black Damask
4. Damask Violet, of Tours
5. Orleans
6. Fotheringham
7. Black Perdrigon
8. White do.
9. Violet do.
10. Red Bonum Magnum
11. White do.
12. Cooper's large
13. La Royale
14. Little Queen Claudia
15. Large do. or Dauphiny
16. Drap d'Or
17. Apricot Plum
18. Maitre Claud
19. Myrobalin
20. Green Gage
21. Blue Gage
22. Red Gage
23. White Gage
24. La Mirabelle
25. Brignolle
26. Red Diaper, or Roch-carbon
27. Prune Plum
28. White Winter Damson
29. Late Imperatrice
30. Common Damson, &c.

Plum, Chicasaw, Prunus chicasa

Quince, Pyrus Cydonia

1. Portugal
2. Orange
3. Pear
4. Apple

Raspberry, Rubus idaeus
For the best sorts see page 517.
Roan Tree, Sorbus aucuparia
Service, Sorbus domestica
1. Apple-shaped
2. Pear-shaped
Strawberry, Fragaria vesca
For the best sorts, see page 476.
Vine, Vitis vinifera
For varieties, see page 229 &c.
Walnut, English, Fuglans Regia
(pages 579-588)

* * * * * * * *

GRASSES AND OTHER PLANTS USED IN FARMING

THE following are selected, as the most important and valuable plants, used in rural oeconomy: the grasses and other plants cultivated for their foliage, are particularly such as have been found to merit attention; a knowledge of their true names is the first step towards obtaining them, and when obtained, it is of serious importance, to cultivate each sort in the soil and situation best adapted to its nature, which is carefully pointed out in the following list.

The judicious cultivation of grasses, though the least expensive and most profitable part of husbandry (for on it every other part may be said to depend) has hitherto been too much neglected by the generality of our farmers, and in this, they have been blind to their best interests.

In order to be successful, a farmer should endeavour to procure and cultivate, such grasses and other vegetable productions, as are peculiarly adapted to the various soils, of which his plantation is composed; so that every spot, from the dryest hill to the wetest swamp, may be employed in yielding him profitable productions.

Those marked thus*, are indigenous, or native plants of the United States, and such as are marked thus +, of the West Indies and warmer parts of America.

*Agrostis stricta (of Willdenow)	Herd-grass (wet or moist soil)
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Fox-tail-grass (moist soil)
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet-scented Vernal-grass (moderately dry)
+Arachis hypogæa	American Earth or Ground-nut
Avena elatior	Tall Oat-grass, French Ray-grass (moderately dry)

Avena flavescens	Yellow Oat-grass (good dry ground)
" sativa	Cultivated Oat. Varieties, 1. White. 2. Black. 3. Brown, or Red. 4. Potatoe. 5. Poland. 6. Friezland, or Dutch. 7. Siberian or Tartarian.
" nuda	Naked Oat, or Pilcorn
" Orientalis	Oriental Oat
*Bromus purgans	Purging Brome-grass (wet soil)
Cannabis sativa	Common Hemp
+Convolvulus Batatas	Sweet Potatoe
*Cinna arundinacea	Reedy Canadian-grass (wet soil)
Crocus officinalis	True Officinal Saffron
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested Dog's-tail-grass (dry soil)
*Cyperus esculentus (a)	Esculent Cyperus (a rich loam)
*Dactylis glomerata	Orchard-grass. (Orchards and good moderately dry meadow ground)
" * cynosuroides	Swamp Cock's-foot grass (swamps and moist soils)
Ervum Lens	Common flat-seeded Lentil
*Festuca fluitans	Flote Fescue-grass (swamps and wet soils)
" * elatior	Tall Fescue-grass (moderately moist)
" * pratensis	Meadow Fescue-grass (moderately dry)
Glycyrrhiza glabra	Common Liquorice
*Gossypium herbaceum	Common Cotton
Hedysarum Onobrychis	Saintfoin (dry deep soil)
Holcus lanatus	Meadow Soft-grass (moist soil)
" Sorghum	Guinea Corn. Indian Millet
" v. rubens	Red-seeded do.
" saccharatus	Broom Corn. Guinea Wheat
" bicolor	Two-coloured Holcus
Hordeum vulgare	Spring Barley
" hexastichon	Winter Barley, or Bere
" distichon	Two-rowed Barley
" v. nudum	Naked Barley
Linum usitatissimum	Common Flax
Lolium perenne	English Ray-grass (rich and tolerably moist)
Medicago sativa	Lucern (a rich dry sandy loam)
" falcata	Yellow Medic (a dry soil)
" lupulina	Hop Medic or Trefoil
*Nicotiana Tabacum	Broad-leaved Virginian Tobacco
" * v. angustifolia	Narrow-leaved do
" * v. latissima	Oronoke do.
Oryza sativa (b)	Common Rice

(a) This grass deserves to be cultivated, not principally on account of its foliage but of its root-tubers, which are numerous, about the size of beans, eatable, and considered superior to chesnuts.

(b) There is a variety of this, that grows well on dry lands, which is now cultivated near the Muskingum and in other parts of the United States, and is likely to become of considerable importance.

Panicum miliaceum	Large common Millet
" germanicum	German Millet
" * italicum	Italian Millet
" + maximum (a)	Guinea-grass
+ Paspalum stoloniferum (b)	Peruvian-grass
Phalaris canariensis	Common Canary
" * arundinacea	Reedy Canary-grass (wet soils, and to fix Banks)
* Phleum pratense	Timothy-grass (a moist heavy soil)
* Poa stolonifera (of Haller)	Creeping Meadow-grass (wet meadows)
" trivialis	Rough-stalked do. (moist soil)
" * pratensis	Smooth-stalked do. (dry soil)
" aquatica	Water Meadow-grass (swampy soil)
" * nervata	Five-nerved do. (wet meadows)
" * compressa	Blue-grass (dry fields)
" * viridis	Green-grass (rich and tolerably moist)
Polygonum Fagopyrum	Buck Wheat
Poterium Sanguisorba	Field Burnet (dry good soil)
Rheum palmatum	True Officinal Rhubarb
Rubia tinctorum	Dyer's Madder
Secale cereale, v. vernum	Spring Rye
v. hybernum	Winter Rye
+ Solanum tuberosum	Common Potatoe
Trifolium pratense	Common Red Clover (moderately dry
" repens	White Clover (dry soil)
" ochroleucum	Yellow Clover (dry ground)
Triticum aestivum	Spring Wheat
" hybernum	Winter Wheat
" turgidum	Turgid or Cone Wheat
" polonicum	Polish Wheat
" Spelta	Spelt Wheat
Vicia sativa	Common Vetch or Tare
+ Zea Mays	Indian Corn

(a) This grass is by much too tender to bear the winter frosts of the middle or eastern states, but succeeds well in Georgia, and in the warmest parts of South Carolina.

(b) This is nearly as tender as the preceding, and therefore not answerable for the middle or eastern states. The Avena elatior or tall Oat-grass, is by mistake called Pervian and Andes grass, in the county of Delaware, near Philadelphia, and in part of the state of Delaware, where it is cultivated: it is called meadow oats, about Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

(pages 639-641)

EXTRACTS FROM PHILIP MILLER'S The Gardener's Dictionary

(This work by the Gardener to the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries, at their Botanick Gardens in Chelsea, and Member of the Botanick Academy at Florence went through nine editions between 1731 and 1797-1804. It was the horticulturists' bible of the English speaking world during this period. The sections below are offered as useful supplements to McMahon from the next best authority for Philadelphia gardens.)

...This Garden should be fully exposed to the Sun, and by no means overshadowed with Trees, Buildings, &c. which are very injurious to your Kitchen Plants and Fruit Trees; but if it be defended from the North Wind by a distant Plantation, it will greatly preserve your early Crops in the Spring; as also from the strong South West Winds, which are very hurtful in Autumn to Fruit and Garden Herbs.

* * * * * * * *

This Ground must be walled round, and if it can be conveniently contrived, so as to plant both Sides of the Walls which have good Aspects, it will be a great Addition to the Quantity of Wall Fruit: And those Slips of Ground which are without Side of the Walls, will be very useful for planting of Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, and some Sorts of Kitchen Plants, so that they may be rendered equally useful with any of the Quarters within the Walls; but these Slips should not be too narrow, lest the Hedge, Pale, or Plantation of Shrubs, which inclose them, should shade the Borders where the Fruit Trees stand:

* * * * * * * *

The best Figure for the Quarters to be disposed into, is a Square or an Oblong, where the Ground is adapted to such a Figure; otherwise they may be triangular, or of any other Shape which will be most advantageous to the Ground.

When the Garden is laid out in the Shape intended, if the Soil is strong, and subject to detain the Moisture, or is naturally Wet, there should always be under Ground Drains made, to carry off the Wet from every Quarter of the Garden, for otherwise most Sorts of Kitchen Plants will suffer greatly by Moisture in Winter; and if the Roots of the Fruit Trees get into the Wet, they will never produce good Fruit, so that there cannot be too much care taken to let off all superfluous Moisture from the Kitchen Garden.

...unless a Person has a Garden of his own, there will be no such Thing as procuring them [vegetables] fresh, in which their Goodness consists;...

* * * * * * * *

The Soil of this Garden should be at least two Feet deep, but if deeper it will be still better, otherwise there will not be Depth enough for many Sorts of Esculent Roots, as Carrots, Parsnepps, Beets &c. which run down pretty deep in the ground, and most other Sorts of esculent Plants delight in deep Soil; and many Plants whose Roots appear short, yet if their Fibres by which they receive their Nourishment are traced, they will be found to extend to a considerable Depth in the Ground; so that when these are stopped by meeting with Gravel, Chalk, Clay, &c. the Plants will soon shew it, by their Colour and stinted Growth.

SECRETARY OF STATE TIMOTHY PICKERING ENGAGES PROPERTY SIMILAR TO TODD HOUSE GROUNDS AND NEIGHBORING PROPERTIES.

> I have engaged a house in second street, a little way above Colo. Miles's. Tis a large house, with two rooms in front. I shall keep my office in them; and by that and other means stand myself at 300 dollars rent. It will be the most convenient house, including its appurtenances, that I could have found among five hundred. There is a roomy back yard paved with brick. A pump in the yard. A considerably large garden, and a stable so large that it would accommodate four horses & a cow. The garden has in it some valuable fruit trees. Mr. Muhlenberg, the present occupant, will endeavor to leave it by the first of May. Nothing could be more fortunate than getting such accommodations for our children. The yard alone is so extensive, it will give them abundant room for play.

Timothy Pickering to Rebecca Pickering, Philadelphia, March 16, 1792. Pickering Manuscripts, Essex Institute.

LAWNS, FLOWER GARDENS, VINES, ORANGE AND LEMON TREES IN TUBS: THE GROUNDS OF CALEB CRESSON, 43 CHERRY STREET

(Diary of Caleb Cresson 1791-1792. Printed from his Original Manuscripts, for Family Distribution by Ezra Townsend Cresson, and Charles Caleb Cresson. Philadelphia: 1877.)

Caleb Cresson, Philadelphia merchant and devout member of the Society of Friends, lived in a house on the north side of Cherry Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets. His lot, judging from the house dimensions, was 35 feet wide and of unspecified depth, probably not more than 60 feet in the clear. It was in the built-up section of Philadelphia. Cresson managed to cultivate a variety of plant types within the confines of this yard, as the following excerpts show:

[p. 23] 6th Day, 25th.--Rain in the night, which will forward the vegetation. The grass has come forward, and looks fine and green; some of the vines push out and bleed.

[p. 24] 7th Day, 2d.--Bought some garden seeds, with a view of having something pleasant in my yard during the Summer season. Sowed and planted several things in the pots for the ensuing Summer, and was a good deal engaged most part of the day.

[p. 24] 1st Day, 3d.--...Ice in our yard of considerable thickness. My lawn and orange trees a good deal pinched.

[p. 25] 3d Day, 5th...My apricot tree in full bloom.

[p. 26] 4th Day, 6th.--Went to market for some garden seeds; after wards took a walk to R. Morris' place (about three miles) for some vines,...

[p. 127] 7th Day, 14th [1st mo. 1792] sometimes I..., clear the snow out of my yard, or at least throw it on the border... in the Summer season I sometimes do a little with my carpenter's tools, or drive a nail here and there. I have also a good deal of work to train, and tend, and dress my vines and flower pots, and my tubs with orange trees.

SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITTS' LIST OF MEDICINAL HERBS

(Domestic Medicine or, a Treatise on the Prevention and Cure of Diseases by Regimen and Simple Medicines...With An Appendix Containing a Dispensatory for the Use of Private Practioners, by William Buchan, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh: Revised and Adapted to the Diseases and Climate of the United States of America By Samuel Powel Griffitts, M.D. Late Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania. Second Edition, [1st ed. May 18, 1795.] Philadelphia, Printed by Thomas Dobson at the Stone-House No. 41, South Second Street, 1797. Appendix pp.662-3)

A List of Simples, and of such Medicinal Preparations, as ought to be kept in readiness for private Practice.

Agaric
Alum
Antimony, crude
Arsenic, white
Balsam of Capivi
_____ of Peru
Bark, cassia
____ cinnamon
____ Mezerion
____ Peruvian
Borax
Calamine stone, levigated
Castor, Russian
Caustic, common
_____ lunar
Chalk prepared
Earth, Japan
_____ Armenian bole
Extracts of Gentian
_____ of Hellebore, black
_____ of hemlock
_____ of liquorice
_____ of Peruvian bark
Flowers of camomile
_____ of colt's foot
_____ elder
_____ red roses
Fox-glove
Fruits, cassia fistularis
_____ curassao oranges
_____ figs, dried
_____ French prunes
_____ Jamaica pepper
_____ juniper berries
_____ nutmegs
_____ tamarinds
Galls
Gums, aloes
____ ammoniac
____ arabic
____ asafoetida
____ camphor
____ galbanum
____ gamboge
____ guaiacum
____ kino
____ myrrh
____ opium
Herbs, lesser centaury
_____ peppermint
_____ penny-royal
_____ savin
_____ trefoil
_____ uva urse
_____ wormwood

Lead, Litharge
_____ extract of
_____ sugar of
Lemon-peel
Mace
Magnesia alba
Manna
Mercury, crude
_____ calcined
_____ calomel
_____ corrosive sublimate
_____ red precipitate
_____ white ditto
Musk
Oil, essential, of amber
_____ of anise
_____ of cinnamon
_____ of lemon peel
_____ of peppermint
___ expressed, of linseed
Oil of olives, a Florence oil
castor oil
___ of turpentine
Orange-peel
Resins, benzoin
_____ flowers of
_____Bergundy pitch
_____white, or rosin
_____scammony
Roots, calamus aromaticus
_____ Carolina pink
_____ columbo
_____ garlic
_____ gentian
_____ ginger
_____ hellebore, black, white
_____ jalap
_____ ipeca cuanha
_____ lily, white
_____ liquorice
_____ marshmallow
_____ Mezerion
_____ rhubarb
_____ sarsaparilla
_____ seneka
_____ squills

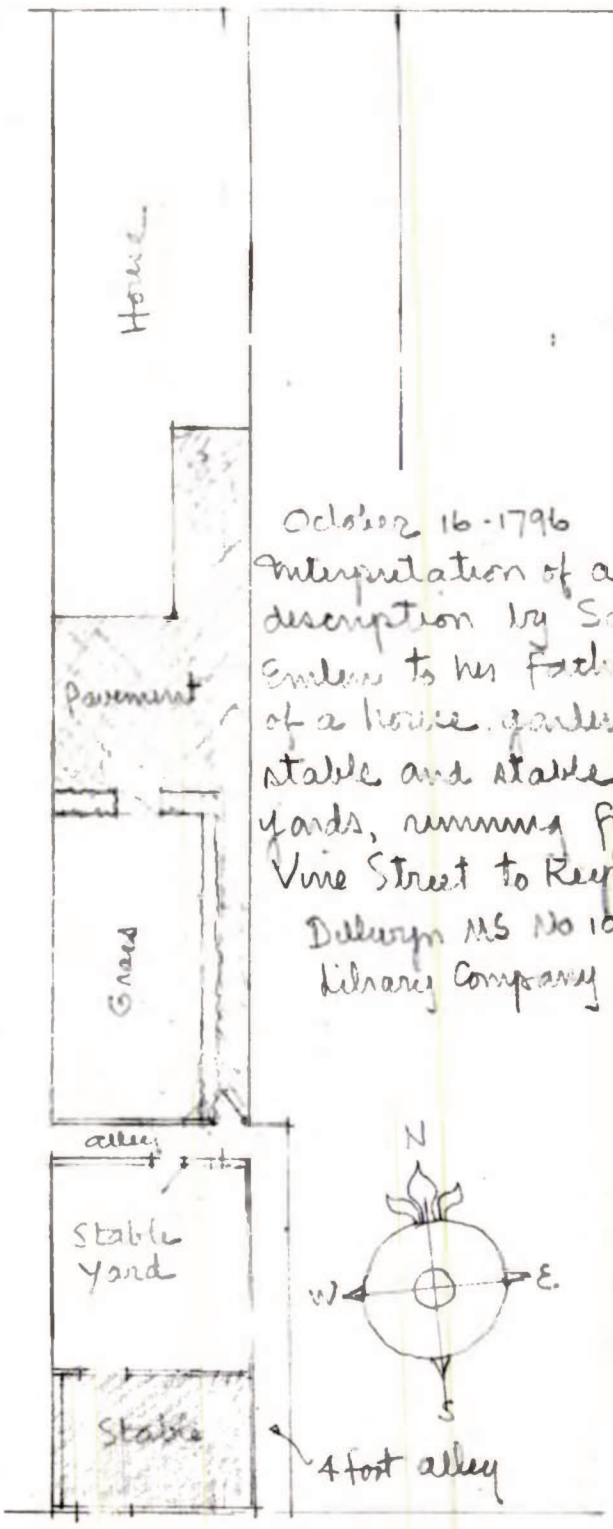
[Roots]
_____ tormentil
_____ Virginia snake
_____ wild valerian
_____ zedoary
Saffron
Sal ammoniac, crude
_____, volatile
Salt, Epsom
_____ of glauber
_____ Nitre, purified
_____ Rochelle
_____ soda phosphorata
_____ of tartar
Seeds, anise
_____ caraway
_____ cardamon
_____ coriander
_____ cummin
Seeds, mustard
_____ sweet fennel
Senna
Spanish flies
Sperma ceti
Spirits, aetherial, or aether
_____ of hartshorn
_____ of lavender, compound
_____ of nitre
_____ ditto dulcified
_____ of sal ammoniac
_____ of sea salt
_____ of vinegar
_____ of vitriol
_____ of wine rectified
_____ volatile aromatic
Steel, filings of
_____ rust of, prepared
Sulphur
_____ flowers of
Tar
___ Barbadoes
Tartar, cream of
_____ emetic
_____ soluble
_____ vitriolized
Tin prepared

Tutty, levigated
Turpentine, Veince
Verdigrise
Vitriol, green
_____ blue
_____ white

Wax, white
___ yellow
Woods, guaiacum
_____ logwood
_____ sassafras
_____ saunders, red
Zinc, flowers of

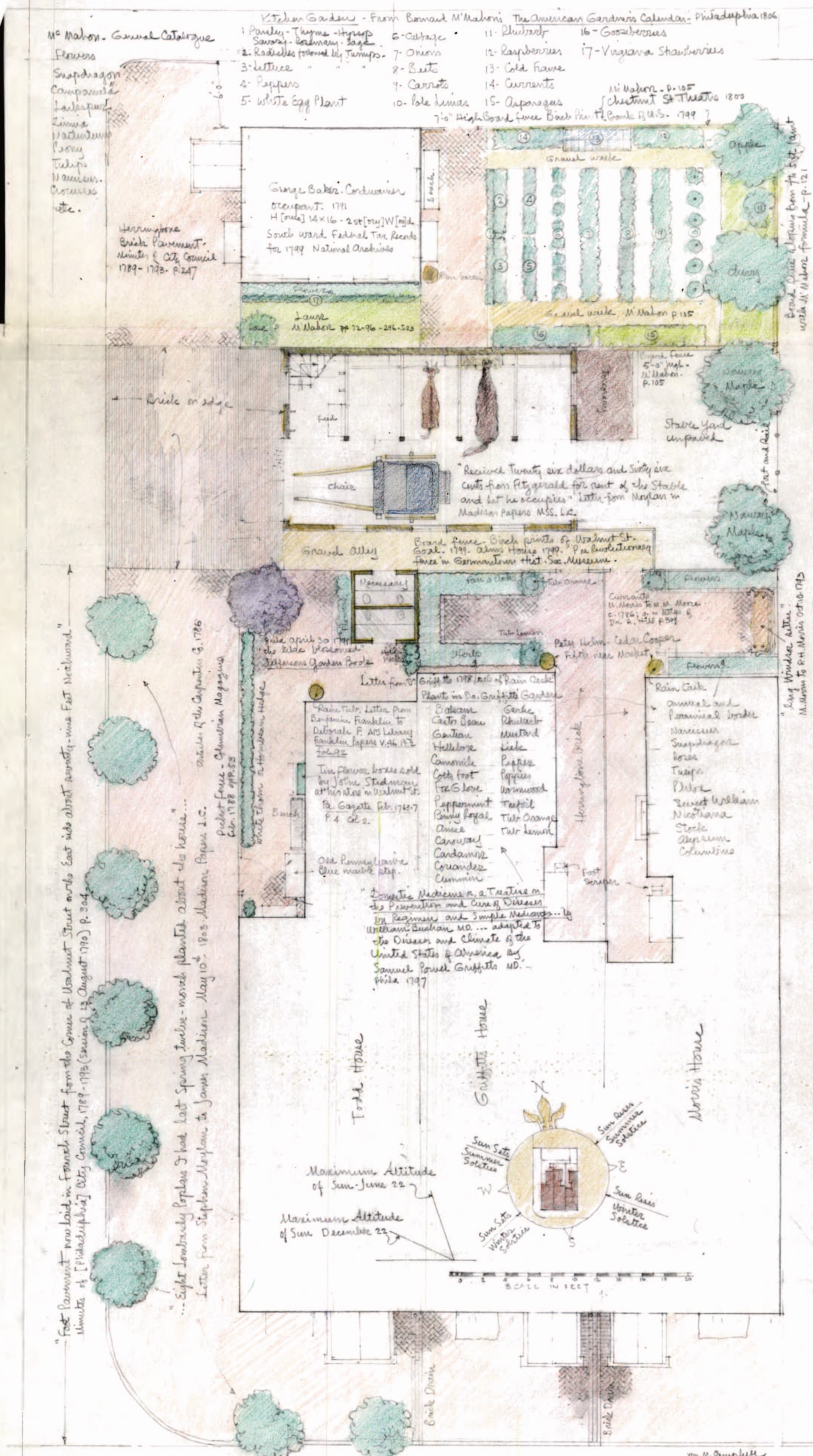
p. 659 "Such articles of medicine as are to be found in the house or garden of almost every peasant; as barley, eggs, onions, &c. are likewise, [as chemicals] for the most part, omitted. ...The preparations made and sold by distillers and confectioners are also generally left out [as cheaper than made by any private hand]."

ILLUSTRATIONS



October 16-1796
Interpretation of a description by Sarah Emlen to her father, of a house, garden, stable and stable yards, running from Vine Street to Keys Alley
Dillwyn MS No 101 Vol 4303 F
Library Company of Phila.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 2



Ground Features for the Todd - Griffitts and Morris Houses

Chapter II
Illustration No. 3



This photograph, taken October 7, 1954, shows the entire area under discussion in this report. The fence, center foreground may be a portion of the original one between the Morris and Hamilton properties. The original 3'6" alleyway is clearly visible, running from said fence to the 19th century structure erected on the Todd House yard and back lot. This alleyway was 79' from Walnut Street, as cited in the 18th century chains-of-title for the Todd, Griffitts and Morris properties.



A view of the properties, 331-337 Walnut Street, circa 1952. The structure to the extreme left is the altered Morris House (its back fence and the structure across the alleyway can be seen, from another angle, in Illustration No. 3). This may be the original fencing between the Morris and Hamilton lots.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 5



Independence Square archeological detail, 1957 excavations. This brick drain [grass plot 12, test trench 1] is comparable to the Todd House brick drain located in the 1960 excavations. Recommended treatment for sidewalk areas in front of down spouts of Todd, Griffitts and Morris houses.

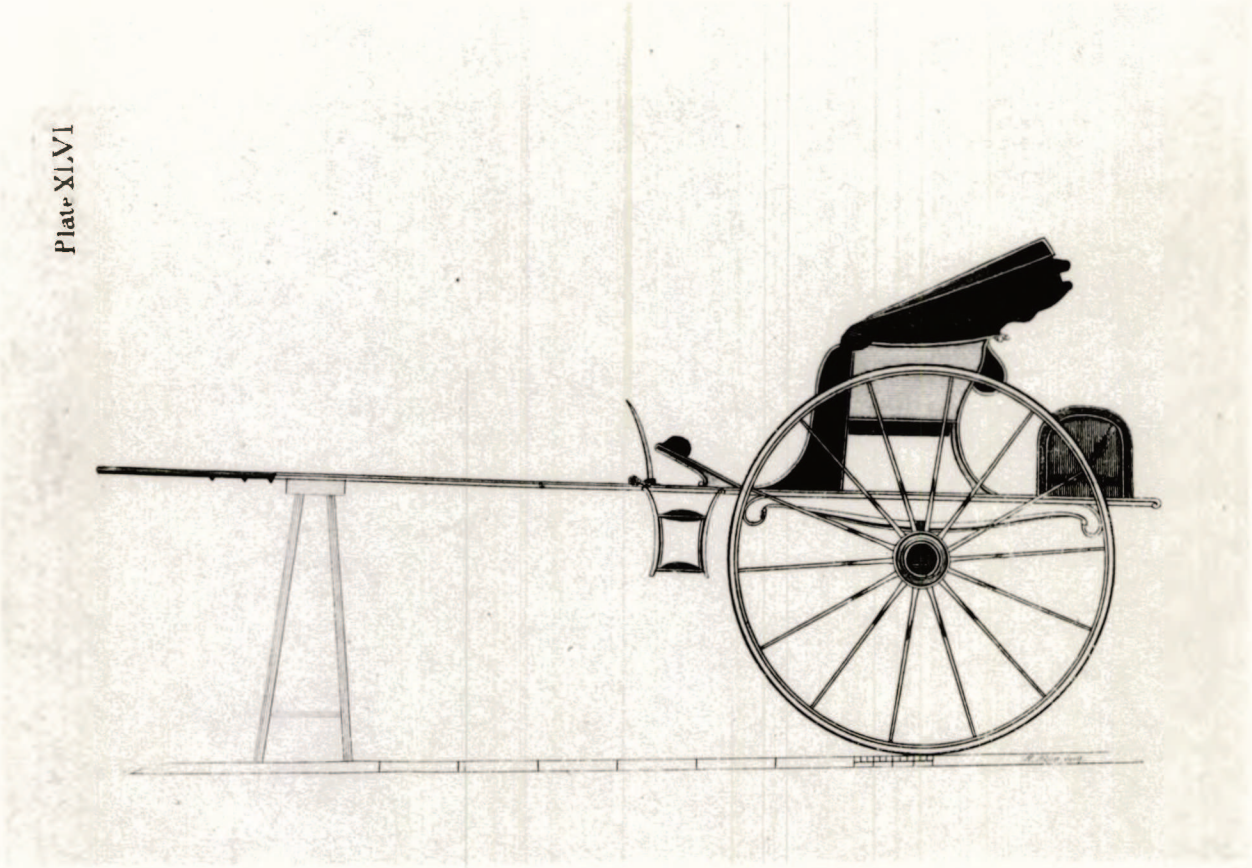
Chapter II
Illustration No. 6



The Todd House, in 1957, after demolition of adjoining properties at Fourth and Walnut Streets. Note the 19th century addition, which completely obscures the original house yard, alleyway and back lot.



East elevation of the Todd House, after 1957 demolition of adjoining Griffitts and Morris houses. The misleading appearance of the structure is caused by the elongated 19th century addition. The original back lot, alleyway and yard are covered over by this post-1818 addition.



The "chair" in John and Dolley Todd's stable, on the Todd House back lot, was similar to this "Half Pannel Whiskey" illustrated as Plate XLVI in William Felton's A Treatise on Carriages (London, 1796), Vol. 2 [HABS microfilm roll 360; original in Library of Congress]. Such a vehicle is recommended for placement in the reconstructed stable.

Chapter II
Illustration No. 9



The original Todd House necessary pit. Arrow points north. This pit, 6 feet in diameter was located in the northeastern corner of the original Todd House yard. After the 19th century addition, the above-ground structure disappeared and the below-ground area was covered over by the cellar floor.