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Edwards, John, 1742-

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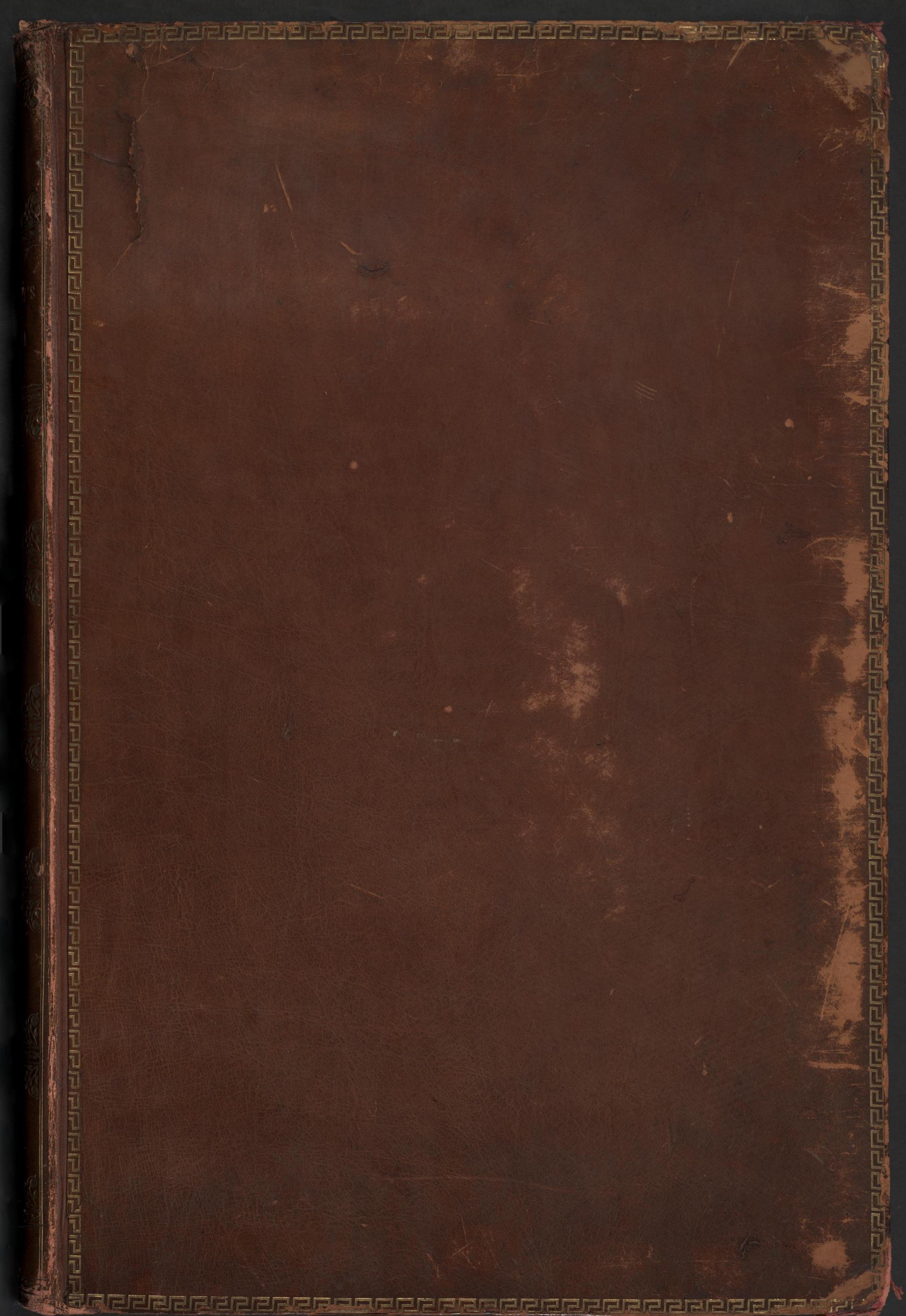
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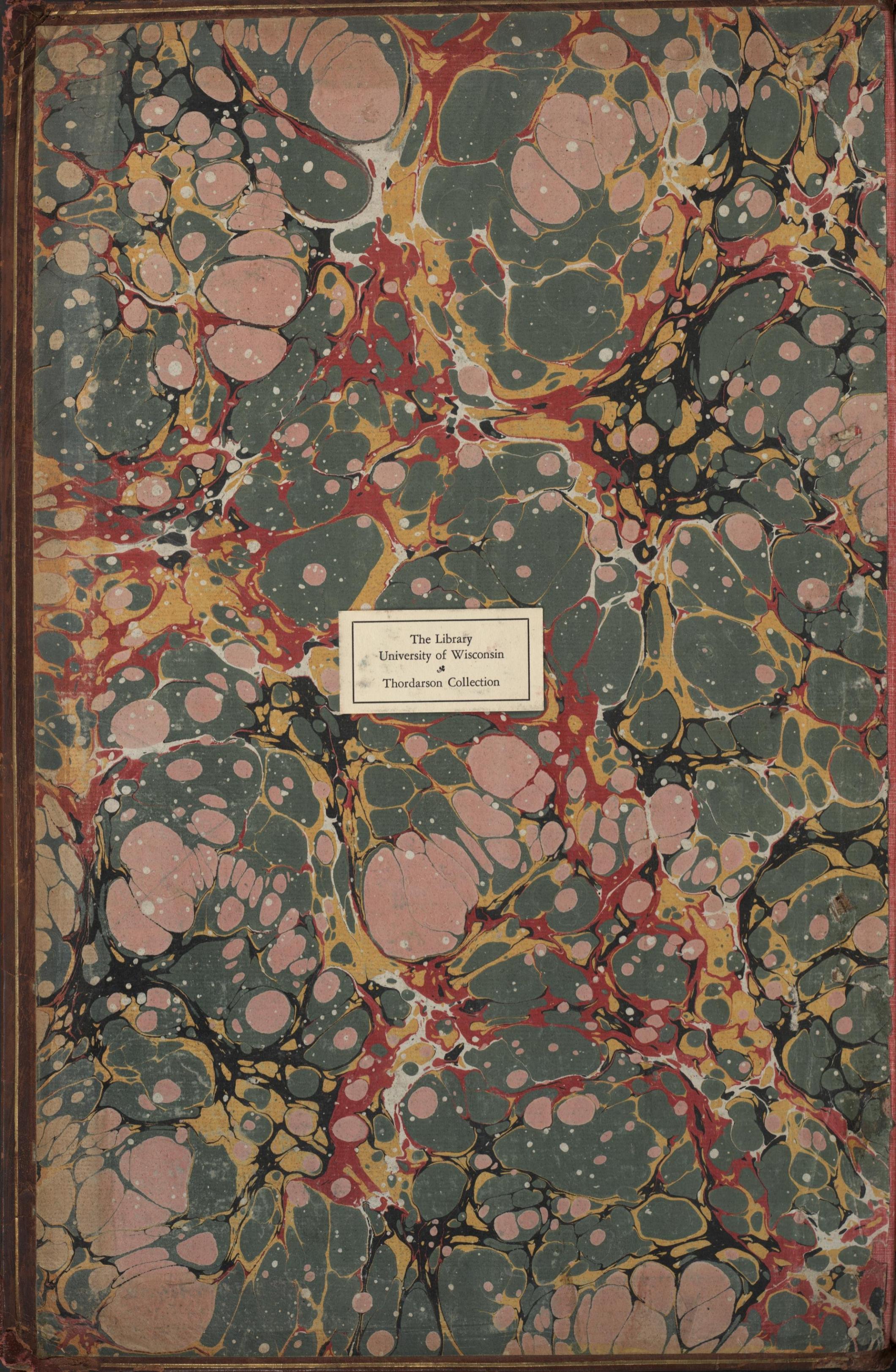
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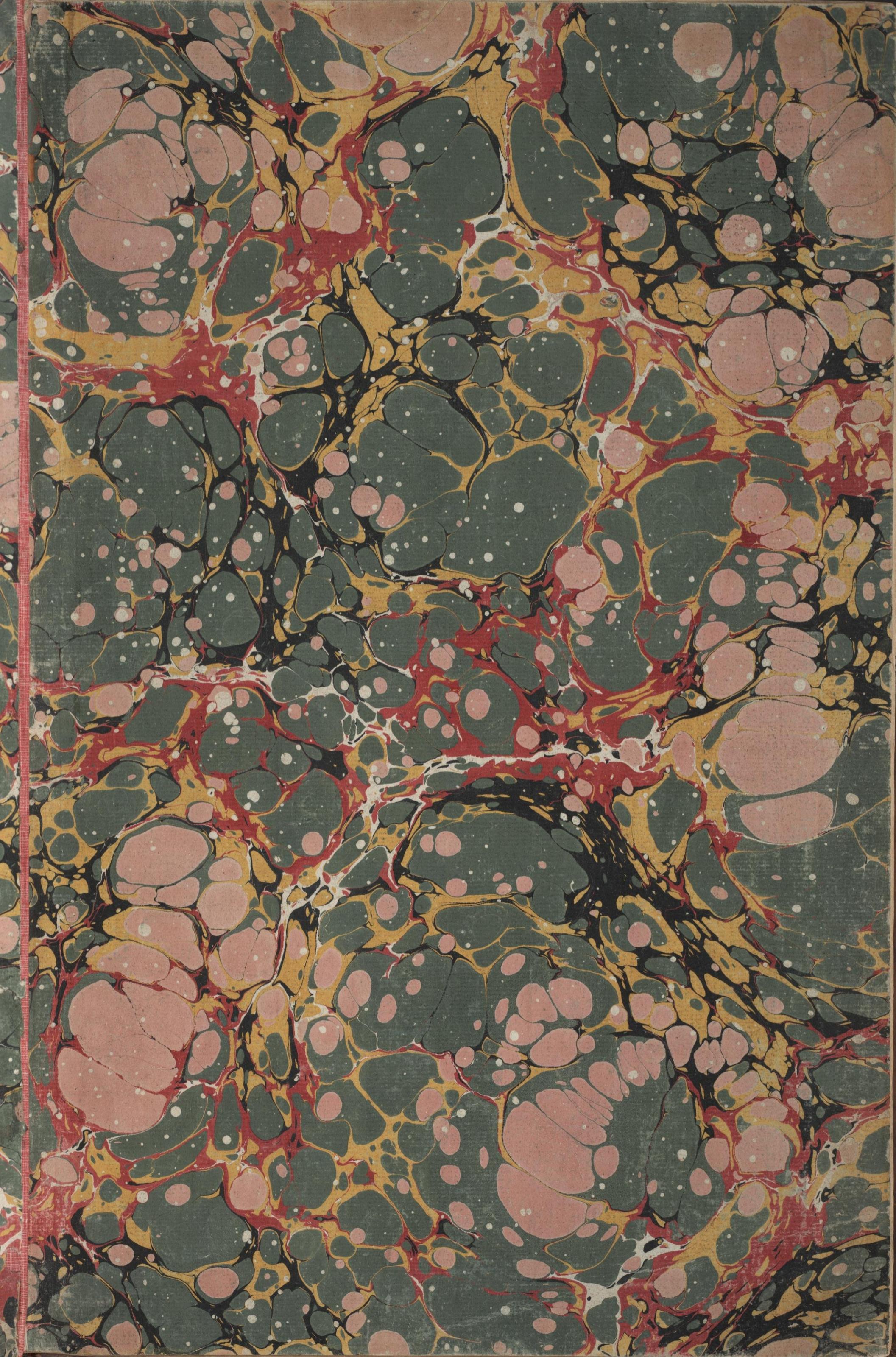
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SELECT COLLECTION

OF

ONE HUNDRED PLATES;

CONSISTING OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL

EXOTIC AND BRITISH

FLOWERS

WHICH BLOW IN OUR ENGLISH GARDENS,

Accurately drawn and coloured from Nature,

WITH THEIR

BOTANIC CHARACTERS,

AND

A short account of their Cultivation,

THEIR USES IN MEDICINE,

WITH

Their *Latin* and *English* Names.

By JOHN EDWARDS.

L O N D O N :

Printed for S. HOOPER, No. 25, Ludgate-Hill.

M.DCC.LXXV.

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IRIS Vulgaris Germanica, sive Sylvestris

Common German, or wild Flower delin:

Plate 2¹



Alcea Diocoridis & Plinii

J. Edwards del*

Common Marshmallow

W. Park 14

P L A T E I.

Iris. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 358. Table 186, 187, 188. Lin. Gen. Plant. 57.
Flower de Luce, in French, Flambe.



HIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the second Section of *Tournefort's* ninth Class, which includes the Herbs with a Lily-flower of one Leaf, cut into six Parts, whose Empalement becomes the Fruit. Dr. *Linnæus* ranges it in the first Section of his third Class, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have three Stamina, and one Style.

THE Specie, represented here, is,

IRIS corollis barbatis, caule foliis longiore multifloro. *Hort. Cliff.* 18. Iris with bearded Flowers, the Stalks longer than the Leaves, and having many Flowers. This is the Iris Vulgaris, Germanica sive Sylvestris, C. B. P. 30. Common German, or Wild Flower de Luce. *Mill. Gard. Diet.* Sp. 2.

THIS Sort grows naturally in *Germany*, but has been long cultivated in the *English* Gardens for Ornament; the Roots of this are very thick, fleshy, and divided into Joints spreading just under the Surface of the Ground; they are of a brownish Colour on their outside, but white within; the Leaves arise in Clusters, embracing each other at their Base; but spread asunder upward in Forms of Wings; they are a Foot and a Half long, and two Inches broad, having sharp Edges ending in Points like Swords; the Stalks between these, which are a little longer than the Leaves, having at each Joint one Leaf without Foot Stalk; these diminish in their Size upwards; the Stalks divide into three Branches, each of which produce two or three Flowers, one above another, at Distances, inclosed in a Sheath; they have three large purple-coloured Petals which turn backwards, and are called Falls, these have Beards near an Inch long on their mid-Rib toward their Bas., and have a short arched Petal which covers the Beard, with three broad erect Petals of the same Colour, called Standards; the Stamina lie upon the reflexed Petals. Under each Flower is situated an oblong *Germen*, which turns to a large three cornered Capsule with three Cells, filled with large compressed Seeds; this flowers in *June*, and the Seeds ripen in *August*. *Mill. Gard. Diet.*

P L A T E II.

ALTHÆA, (*Althæa* so called from *αλθαινειν*, Gr. to heal) MARSHMALLOW.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged, by Dr. *Linnæus*, in the third Section of his sixteenth Class, which is titled *Monodelphia Polyandria*, the Stamina being joined together and form a Sort of Column; and having a great Number of Stigma, Dr. *Van Royen*, the late Professor of Botany at *Leyden*, titles this Class *Columnifera*, from the male and female Parts of the Flower being joined in a Sort of Column.

THIS Specie is,

ALTHÆA foliis simplicibus acuminatis acute dentatis tomentosis. Marshmallow with single woolly Leaves, which are indented in sharp Segments. This is the Althæa *Dioscoridis & Plinii*. C. B. P. 315. Common Marshmallow. *Mil. Sp. 1.*

THIS Sort is the Common Marshmallow, which grows naturally in moist Places in divers Parts of *England*, and is frequently used in Medicine. This hath a perenial Root, and an annual Stalk, which perishes every Autumn. The Stalks of this Plant grow erect, to the Height of four or five Feet, and put out a few lateral Branches on their Sides, these are garnished with Leaves that are hoary and soft to the Touch; they are placed alternately on the Branches; the Flowers come out from the Wings of the Leaves, which are shaped like those of the Mallow, but are smaller and of a pale Colour; these appear in *June* and *July*, and the Seeds ripen in *September*. The Time of gathering it for Use is in *July*. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E III.

Solanum. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 148. Tab. 62. Lin. Gen. Plant. 224. (so called of solari, Lat. to comfort, because this Plant sweetens the Humours) Nightshade; in French, Morelle.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the seventh Section of *Tournefort's* second Class, which includes the Herbs with a wheel-shaped Flower of one Petal, whose Pointal turns to a soft Fruit. Dr. *Linnaeus* places it in the first Section of his fifth Class, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have five Stamina and one Style.

THE Specie represented here is,

SOLANUM caule inermi herbaceo, filiis ovatis acuminatis glabris, umbellis nutantibus, Nightshade with an herbaceous unarmed Stalk, smooth oval-pointed Leaves, and nodding Umbels. This is the Solanum officinarum, acinus nigricantibus. C. B. P. 166. Common Nightshade of the Shops, with black Fruit. Mill. Gard. Dict. Sp. 1.

THIS Sort is very common upon Dunghills, and on rich cultivated Soils, in many Parts of *England*, where it often becomes a troublesome weed. This is the Sort which the College of Physicians have directed to be used in Medicine, under the Title of *SOLANUM HORTENSE*. And altho' it is now become a very troublesome Weed, in many Gardens near *London*, yet it is not a native of this Country, but is supposed to have been brought originally from *America*, from whence the greater Part of the Species of this Genus have been introduced into *Europe*. It flowers in *July* and *August*, and the Seeds ripen in Autumn; the Berries, which are used in Medicine, may be gathered in *August* and *September*. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E IV.

Common Provence Rose Bud, so well known as to need no Description, and introduced chiefly for those who study the Painting of Flowers.



Solanum officinum.

Common Nightshade of the Shops.

J^r. Edwards delt.

W^m. Darling Sculp.





Common Provence Rose Bud.



Matricaria Vulgaris, seu sativa.

J. Edwards del't

Common or Garden Feverfew.

J. Feugueron sculp't.

Plate 6th



Pulmonaria angustifolia caerulea flore.

Narrow leaved Lungwort with a blue flower.

P L A T E V.

Matricaria. *Tourn. Inst. R. H.* 493, *Tab. 281.* *Lin. Gen. Plant.* 967. (*so called from the Matrix,* because this Plant is very good against Diseases of the Womb, and, for the same Reason, it is called *Parthenium, of Παρθενος, a Virgin.*) *Feverfew, in French, Matricaire.*

The Characters are,

IT hath a compound Flower. The Ray, or Border, A, is composed of many Female half Florets, and the Disk, B, which is Hemispherical, of hermaphrodite Florets; these are included in one common hemispherical Empalement, composed of linear Scales nearly equal. The female half Florets are Tongue-shaped, and indented in three Parts, at the End, as C, these have a naked Germen, D, supporting a slender Style, as shewn at E, terminated by cylindrical Summits, and an oblong naked Germen, represented at H, with a slender Style, crowned by a bifid spreading Stigma, as I; the Germen of both turn to single oblong naked Seeds, represented at K.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the third Section of *Tournefort's* fourteenth Class, which includes the Herbs with radiated Flowers, whose Seeds have no Down. Dr. *Linnæus* ranges it in the second Section of his nineteenth Class, intituled *SYNGENESIA*, which contains the Plants with compound Flowers, whose Stamina and Styles are connected, and the Flowers are all fruitful.

THIS Specie is,

MATRICARIA foliis compositis planis, foliolis ovatis incisis, pedunculis ramosis, *Hort. Cliff.* 416. Feverfew with plain compounded Leaves, whose Lobes are oval and cut, and branching foot Stalks. This is the *Matricaria vulgaris, seu sativa. C. B. P.* 133. Common or Garden Feverfew. *Mill. Gard. Dict. Sp. I.*

THIS Plant grows naturally in Lanes, and upon the Side of Banks, in many Parts of *England*, but is frequently cultivated in the physic Gardens, to supply the Markets; this is commonly a Biennial Plant, which decays soon after it has perfected Seeds. The Root of this Plant is composed of a great Number of Fibres, which spread wide on every Side. The Stalks rise upward of two Feet high, they are round, stiff and striated, branching out on every Side. The Leaves are composed of seven Lobes, which are cut into many obtuse Segments, which are of a yellowish green Colour, the Stalks and Branches are terminated by the Flowers, which are disposed in loose Umbels, each Flower standing upon a separate Foot Stalk about two Inches long. The Flowers are composed of several short Rays, which are white like those of the Chamomile, surrounding a yellow Disk composed of hermaphrodite Florets, which form a Hemisphere; these are enclosed in one common scaly Empalement, and are succeeded by oblong angular naked Seeds; it flowers in June, and the Seeds ripen in Autumn. The Leaves and Flowers have a strong unpleasant Odour. The Leaves and Flowers of this are used in Medicine, and are particularly appropriated to the Female Sex, being of great Service in all cold flatulent Disorders of the Womb, and hysterick Affections, procuring the Catamenia, and expelling the Birth and Secundines. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E VI.

Pulmonaria. *Tourn. Inst. R. H.* 136. *Tab. 55.* *Lin. Gen. Plant.* 184. (*so called from Pulmones, Lat. the Lungs, because supposed to be a very good Medicament for the Lungs.*) Lungwort, in French *Pulmonaire.*

The Characters are,

THE Flower hath a cylindrical, five cornered, permanent Empalement of one Leaf, cut into five Parts at the Top, as represented at A. The Flower is of one Petal, having a cylindrical Tube, the Length of the Empalement, cut at the Top into five Parts which spread open, but the Chaps are pervious; it hath five short Stamina, shewn at B, terminated by erect Summits, as C, which close together, and four Germen supporting a short Style, represented at D, crowned by an obtuse indented Stigma. The Germen afterward turns to four roundish Seeds, as E, fitting in the Bottom of the Empalement.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the fourth Section of *Tournefort's* second Class, which includes the Herbs with a Funnel, or wheel-shaped Flower, whose four Embryos become so many Seeds, which ripen in the Flower Cup. Dr. *Linnæus* places it in the first Section of his fifth Class, intituled *PENTANDRIA*, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have five Stamina and one Style.

THE Specie here represented is,

PULMONARIA foliis radicalibus lanceolatis. *Hort. Cliff.* 44. Lungwort, with the lower Leaves spear-shaped. This is the *Pulmonaria augustifolia cæruleo flore. J. B. III. 596.* Narrow leaved Lungwort with a blue Flower. *Mill. Gard. Dict. Sp. 4.*

THIS Sort grows naturally in *Austria* and *Hungary*; this hath Leaves much narrower than those of the common Sort, which are covered with soft Hairs. The Stalks rise a Foot high, and are garnished with narrow Leaves of the same Shape with those below, but smaller; these almost embrace the Stalk

with their Base. The Flowers are produced in Bunches on the Top of the Stalk; these appear of a red Colour before they expand, but, when they are fully blown, are of a most beautiful blue Colour. This flowers early in the Spring, but is very rare in *England* at present. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E VII.

Papaver. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 237. Tab. 119. Lin. Gen. Plant. 648. Poppy, in French Pavot.

The Characters are,

T H E Empalement of the Flower is oval, indented, and composed of two almost oval, concave, obtuse Leaves, as A, which fall off. The Flower has four large roundish Petals, represented at B, which spread open, with a great Number of hair-like Stamina, which is shewn at C, terminated by oblong, compressed erect Summits, as F; in the Center is placed a large roundish Germen, which is represented at G, having no Style, but is crowned by a plain radiated target-shaped Stigma, as H. The Germen afterward becomes a large Capsule, I, crowned by the plain Stigma, having one Cell, opening in many Places at the Top under the Crown, and is filled with small Seeds, which is shewn at K.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the second Section of *Tournefort's* sixth Clas, which includes the Herbs with a Rose Flower, whose Pointal turns to a Fruit with one Capsule. Dr. *Linnæus* ranges it in the first Section of his thirteenth Clas, intituled POLYANDRIA, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have many Stamina and one Germen.

THIS Species is,

PAPAVER capsulis glabris globosis, caule piloso multifloro, foliis pinnatifidis incisis. *Lin. Sp. Plant. 507. Poppy, with smooth globular Heads, a hairy Stalk with many Flowers, and wing-pointed cut Leaves. This is the Papaver erraticum, rubrum campestre, J. B. 395. Common, red, field Poppy. Mill. Gard. Dict. Sp. 1.*

THIS Sort grows naturally on arable Land in most Parts of *England*; from the Flowers of this is drawn a simple Water and a Tincture; and a Syrup and Conserve of these Flowers is made for medicinal Use. It is an annual Plant. From the Roots rise several rough branching Stalks a Foot and a Half high, garnished with hairy Leaves five or six Inches long, deeply jagged almost to the mid-Rib, those on the lower Part of the Leaves being the deepest. These Jags are opposite and regular, like those of the winged Leaves; at the Top of each Stalk stand the Flowers, which have oval hairy Empalements, opening with two Valves, and soon fall away. The Flowers are composed of four large roundish Petals, which are narrow at their Base, but spread out in a circular Order, they are of a beautiful scarlet Colour, and soon fall off; these appear in *June*, and are succeeded by oblong smooth Heads, crowned by the flat target-shaped Stigma, and perforated in several Places at the Top, filled with small purplish coloured Seeds. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E VIII.

Rosa. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 636. Tab. 408. Lin. Gen. Plant. 631. The Rose Tree.

The Characters are,

T H E Empalement of the Flower is of one Leaf divided into five Parts at the Top, but the Base is globular and bell-shaped. The Segments are spear-shaped, having an Appendix on each Side, represented at A. The Flower hath five oval heart-shaped Petals inserted in the Empalement, as B, terminated by three cornered Summits, which is shewn at C. It hath many Germen situated in the Bottom of the Empalement, each having a short hairy Style, inserted to the Side of the Germen, crowned by obtuse Stigmas. The fleshy Base of the Empalement afterward becomes a top-shaped coloured Fruit, as D, with one Cell, including many hairy oblong Seeds, represented at E, fastened on each Side to the Empalement, as F.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the eighth Section of *Tournefort's* twenty-first Clas, which includes the Trees and Shrubs with a rose Flower, whose Empalement becomes a Fruit pregnant with hard Seeds. Dr. *Linnæus* places it in the fifth Section of his twelfth Clas, intituled ICOSANDRIA, which contains those Plants, whose Flowers have many Stamina inserted in the Empalement, and many Styles.

THE Species represented here is,

ROSA caule petiolisque aculatis foliis subtus villosis, calycibus semipinnatis hispidis. Rose with prickly Stalks and foot Stalks, Leaves hairy on their under Side, and bristly half-winged Empalements. This is the Rosa Provincialis Major flore pleno ruberrimo. *Boerb. Ind. alt. II. 252. Larger province Rose, with a very red double Flower, commonly called provence Rose. Mill. Gard. Dict. Sp. 18.*

THIS Sort is well known in the *English* Gardens, and is one of the most beautiful Sorts yet known. The Flowers of this Sort are sometimes very large, and the Petals are closely folded over each other like Cabbages; from whence it is called the Cabbage Rose. It flowers in *June* and *July*, but is not succeeded by Fruit. This Sort have the most fragrant Odour of all the Sorts, therefore is better worth propagating. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*



Papaver erraticum, rubrum, campestre.

John Edwards del.

Common, red, field Poppy.

W. Darlington Sculp.



Rosa Provincialis Major

Larger Provence Rose



Convolvulus Minor.

J. Edwards delin.

J. Jaeger



Chelidonium

Pilewort

P L A T E IX.

Convolvulus. Lin. Gen. Plant. 215. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 82. Tab. 77. Bindweed.

The Characters are,

THE Flower hath a permanent Empalement of one Leaf which is divided into five Parts at the Top, the Flower hath one large Bell-shaped Petal which spreads open. It hath five short Stamina, as a, terminated by oval compressed Summits, as b. It hath a roundish Germen c, supporting a slender style d, crowned by two broad oblong Stigmas represented at e, the Empalement afterward becomes a roundish Capsule, with one, two, or three Valves, f, containing several Seeds which are convex on their outside, but on the Inside Angular, as g.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's* fifth Clas, intitled, PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA, the Flower having five Stamina and one style. *Tournefort* Places it in the third Section of his first Clas, which includes the Herbs with a Bell-shaped Flower of one Leaf, whose Pointal becomes a dry Fruit, which in some Species have one, and in others many seminal Cells.

This Specie is,

Convolvulus Minor. Mill. Gard. Dict. Sp. 24.

This is an annual Plant, which hath several thick herbaceous Stalks growing about two Feet long, which do not twine like the other sorts, but decline toward the Ground, upon which many of the lower Branches lie prostrate; these are garnished with Spear-shaped Leaves, which fit close to the Branches; the Foot Stalks of the Flowers come out just above the Leaves at the same joint, and on the same Side of the Stalks; these are about two Inches long, each sustaining one large Bell-shaped Flower, which is of a fine Blue Colour, with a white Bottom; there are some, that are pure white, and others that are beautifully variegated with both colours. The white Flowers are succeeded by white Seeds, and the blue, by dark coloured Seeds; it flowers in June and July and the Seeds ripen in Autumn. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E X.

Chelidonium. Tourn, 116, Lin. Gen. Plant. 647. Pilewort.

THE Characters are,

THE Empalement of the Flower, is of three oval concave Leaves, represented at A, the Flower is of eight Petals as B, it hath many Stamina, about half the Length of the Petals shewn at C, terminated by oblong erect Summits as D, and numerous Germen collected in a Head represented at E, the Germen afterward becomes Seeds of uncertain, irregular Figures, fastened to the receptacle by very short Foot Stalks.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the seventh Section of *Tournefort's* sixth Clas, which includes the Herbs with a Rose Flower, whose Pointal becomes a Fruit composed of several Seeds collected in a Head. Dr. *Linnæus* places it in the first Section of his thirteenth Clas, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have many Stamina and Germen.

This Specie is,

CHELIDONIUM foliis cordatis basi transversis, Pilewort with Heart shaped Leaves, whose Base are transverse; this is the *Chelidonium, rotundifolia* Minor. C. B. P.

THIS sort is the common Pilewort which grows naturally by the side of Ditches, and other moist Places in many Parts of *England*. The Flowers of it are single and of a bright yellow Colour, the Root is full of little Knobs which encreases greatly, so as to become a troublesome Weed when introduced in a Garden, the Root and Leaves of this Plant is used in Medicine, and is esteemed very good for the Piles; it Flowers in *March* and *April*, at which Time it is in its Perfection for gathering.

P L A T E XI.

Anemonie (*Ανέμων*, of *Αέρος*, Gr. the Wind; so called because an Herb of the Wind, and the Flower is supposed not to open, except the Wind blows. *Calepin*) Wind Flower.

THE Characters are

THE Flower is naked, having no Empalement, and consists of two or three Orders of Leaves or Petals, which are oblong, and disposed in three series over each other. It hath a great Number of slender Stamina which are shorter than the Petals, and are crowned by double Summits, which are erect; between these are situated many Germen, which are collected into a Head, supporting a pointed Style crowned with a blunt Stigma. The Germen afterward becomes so many Seeds inclosed with a Down which adhere to the Foot Stalk, and form an obtuse Cone.

Dr. *Linnæus* ranges this Genus of Plants in the sixth Division of his thirteenth Class, entitled, *POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA*, No. 694, from the Flowers having many Stamina and Germen.

The Specie represented here is,

ANEMONIE foliis digitatis. Lin. Sp. Plant. 540. Anemonie with fingered Leaves. This is the *Anemonie hortensis latifolia*. 3 Clus. Hist. 1. p. 249. Broad leaved Garden Anemonie. *Mill. Gard. Dict.* Sp. VI.

THIS Sort is a native of the East, from whence these Roots were brought originally, but have been so greatly improved by Culture, as to render them some of the Chief Ornaments to our Gardens in the Spring; the Principal colours of these Flowers are red, white, purple and blue, and some are finely variegated with red, white and purple. There are many intermediate Shades of these Colours; the Flowers are large and very double, and when properly managed, are extremely beautiful. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XII.

Malus, The Apple Tree. Lin. Gen. Plant. 626.

THE Characters are

THE Tree grows very large, the Branches spread, and are more depressed than those of the Pear Tree; the Flower consists of five Leaves, which expand in form of a Rose, as A. The Fruit is hollowed about the Foot Stalk, is, for the most Part roundish and umbilicated at the Top; is fleshy, and divided into five Cells or Partitions, represented at B, in each is lodged one oblong Seed, shewn at C.

This sort is the Codlin Tree. The Blossom of which being larger and more beautiful than any of the other Sorts of Apple, makes a fine Appearance before the Fruit comes on, and as it is frequently introduced in Compositions of Flowers, I thought it would not be amiss to represent it here.



Anemone hortensis Califolia. — Broad Leav'd Garden Anemone.

J.E. Smith delin.

J.F. ougeron Sculp^r



Ilos Malii.

The Apple Tree Blossom.



Thymelaea lauri folio deciduo, sive Laureola Femina.
Thymelaea with a deciduous Bay Leaf, or Female Laureola.

John Edwards del:

Wm Darby



Primula foliis dentatis rugosus Floribus fastigiatis.

J. Edwards del.

P L A T E XIII.

Daphne. Lin. Gen. Plant. 485. Thymelæa. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 594. Tab. 366. Spurge Laurel, or Mezereon. in French Garou.

THE Characters are

THE Flowers hath no Empalement, it is cylindrical, of one Petal, which is cut into four Parts at the Top, where it spreads open; as A, it hath eight short Stamina inserted in the Tube, represented at B, which are alternately lower, terminated by erect bilocular Summits, as C; the oval Germen d, is situated at the Bottom of the Tube, is crowned by a headed depressed Stigma; E, the Germen afterward becomes a roundish Berry represented at f, with one Cell, inclosing one roundish fleshy Seed, as G.

This Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's* eighth Class, entitled, OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA, from the Flower having eight Stamina and one Germen. *Tournefort* places it in the first Section of his twentieth Class, which includes the Trees and Shrubs with a Flower of one Leaf, whose Pointal becomes a soft Fruit inclosing hard Seeds.

The Specie represented here is,

Daphne floribus sessilibus ternis caulinis, foliis lanceolatis deciduis, Lin. Sp. Plant. 357. Daphne with three Flowers together sitting close to the Stalk, and Spear-shaped Leaves which fall off in Autumn. This is the *Thymelæa lauri folio deciduo, five lauræola fæmina. Thymelæa* with a deciduous Bay Leaf, or female Laureola. *Mill. Gard. Dict. Sp. II.*

THIS sort grows naturally in some Woods near *Andover*, from whence a great Number of Plants have been taken of late Years, it grows to the height of five or six Feet, with a strong Woody Stalk, putting out many Woody Branches on every Side, so as to form a regular Head; the Flowers come out very early in the Spring, before the Leaves appear as the Branch H, growing in Clusters all round the Shoots of the former Year; there are commonly three Flowers produced from each Knot or Joint, standing on the same Foot Stalk; these have short swelling Tubes, which are divided into four Parts at the Top, which spread open, they have a very fragrant Odour, so that where there are Plenty of the Shrubs growing together, they perfume the Air to a considerable Distance round them; after the Flowers are past, the Leaves come out, which are smooth spear-shaped, and placed without Order, represented at the Branch I; the Flowers are succeeded by oval Berries, which are red, and ripen in June; it Flowers in February and March, and sometimes in mild Winters they appear in January, *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XIV.

Primula. Lin. Gen. Plant. 197. Primula veris. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 124. Tab. 47. (This Plant is so called, because it is the first Plant that appears in the Spring;) the Primrose, in French, Primevere.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower hath a fine cornered tabulous Empalement, A, of one Leaf, ending in five acute Points; it hath one Petal with a cylindrical Tube the Length of the Empalement; which spreads open above, where it is cut into five Heart-shaped Segments, as B; it hath five short Stamina situated in the Neck of the Petal, terminated by erect acute-pointed Summits, represented at C, and Globular Germen D, supporting a slender Style, E, crowned by a Globular Stigma as F; the Germen afterward turns to an oblong capsule represented at G, with one Cell opening at the Top, filled with small angular Seeds.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's* fifth Class, intitled, PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA, which includes those Plants, whose Flowers have five Stamina and one Style. *Tournefort* Places it in the second Section of his second Class, which includes the Herbs with a Salver-shaped Flower of one Petal, whose Pointal becomes the Fruit.

THIS Specie is,

Primula foliis dentatis rugosis, floribus fastigiatis. Primrose with rough indented Leaves and Flowers growing in Bunches. Mill. Gard. Dict. Sp. II.

THIS sort is a variety of the Cowslip, or Paigle, and distinguished by the Name of POLYANTHUS, which has been so much improved within these few Years, as to almost equal the Variety of the Auriculas; and in some Parts of *England* they are so much esteemed as to sell for a Guinea a Root; so that there may be still a much greater Variety raised, as there are so many Persons engaged in the Culture of this Flower. In mild Weather it Flowers in *January*, and continues in Beauty till *May*, the Seeds ripen in *June* and *July*.

P L A T E XV.

Sambucus. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 606. Tab. 376. Lin. Gen. Plant. 372. the Elder Tree; in French, Sureau.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower hath a small permanent Empalement, A, of one Leaf cut into five Parts; it hath one concave Wheel-shaped Petal, B, cut into five Obtuse Segments at the Brim, which are reflexed, and five Awl-shaped Stamina, C, the Length of the Petal, terminated by roundish Summits, with an oval Germen, D, situated under the Flower, having no Style, in Room of which is a swelling Gland, crowned by three obtuse Stigmas. The Germen afterward becomes a roundish Berry, E, with one Cell, including three angular Seeds as H.

This Genus of Plants is ranged in the sixth Section of *Tournefort's* twentieth Class, which includes the Trees and Shrubs with a Flower of one Petal, whose Empalement becomes a Berry. Dr. *Linnæus* places it in the third Section of his fifth Class, entitled, PENTANDRIA FRIGINIA, which contains those Plants, whose Flowers have five Stamina and three Styles.

THIS Specie is,

SAMBUCUS caule herbacco ramoso, foliolis dentatis. Tab. 226. Elder with a branching herbaceous Stalk, and the small Leaves indented. This is the *Sambucus humilis* five Ebulus. C. B. P. 456. Dwarf Elder, or Ebulus. *Mill. Gard. Dict. Sp. IV.*

THIS Sort grows naturally in many of the midland Counties in *England*, where it is frequently a troublesome Weed in the Fields; this is called Dwarf Elder, Danewort, and Walwort. It hath creeping Roots which spread far in the Ground on every Side, so propagates very fast wherever the Plant once gets Possession; the StalkS are herbaceous, and rise from three to five Feet high, in Proportion to the goodness of the Ground, and send out a few side Branches toward the top; they are garnished with winged Leaves, composed of six or seven Pair of narrow Lobes, terminated by an odd one; they are about four Inches long, and one broad near the Base, ending in acute Points; they are of a deep Green, a little indented on their Edges, and are placed by Pairs along the Mid-rib. The Flowers grow in Umbels at the Top of the StalkS, they are of the same Form with those of the common Elder, but are smaller and are spotted with red. These appear in *July*, and are succeeded by black Berries like those of the common Elder, but smaller. This Plant is frequently used in Medicine, and much recommended for the Dropfy; it is also accounted a good Medicine for the Gout, and Scorbutic Disorders. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XVI.

Aquilegia. (called also Aquilina. Fabius Columna says, it is the Isopyrus of Dioscoridis, and demonstrates it to be so called, because the little Sheaths rise after that Manner) Columbine.

The Characters are,

THE Flower hath no Empalement, but is composed of five equal oval Petals, A, which are plain, and spread open, within which are five equal Nectariums, B, ranged alternately with the Petals, each of the Horns widening upward, the opening being oblique to the Side as it ascends, and is fastened to the Reptacle within, the lower Part lengthening gradually into a long Tube, hanging by a blunt incurved Apex, represented at C. The Flower hath many Awl-shaped Stamina, D, which are crowned by oblong upright Summits, E; it hath five oval Germen, F, supporting Awl-shaped Styles, as G, which are longer than the Stamina, and are crowned with erect Stigma; the Germen afterwards become five cylindrical Vessels, represented at H, which stand upright, are parallel, pointed, and open in one Cell, which are filled with oval shining Seeds.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the fifth Division of *Linnæus's* thirteenth Class, entitled POLYANDRIA PENTAGYNIA, the Flower having many Stamina and five Styles.

THE Specie represented is,

AQUILEGIA nectariis incurvis. Hort. Upsal. Columbine with Nectariums turned inward. This is the *Aquilegia flore pleno inverso*. J. B. 3. 485, Columbine with a double inverted Flower. *Mill. Gard. Dict. Sp. III.*

THIS sort is the Garden Columbine, of which there are great Varieties, not only in the Colour and Fulness of their Flowers, but also in their Form. In some there are no visible Nectariums, but in Place of them a Multiplicity of Petals, so that the Flowers are as double as those of the Larkspur. These are commonly called Rose Columbines; the Colours of these are Chesnut, Blue, Red and White, and some are finely variegated with two Colours, as the Sort represented here. This Flowers in *May*, and the Seeds ripen towards the Middle or latter end of *September*, according as the Season proves more or less favourable. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*



Sambucus humilis, sive Ebulus.

Dwarf Elder, or Ebulus.



Aquilegia florum Pleno inverso. Columbine with a Double inverted Flower. J. Edwards del. et sculp.



Cicuta major. Greater Hemlock.

J. Edwards del'd Sculpsit



Tulipa flore subtunante, foliis lanceolatis] Tulip with a nodding flower, & spear-shaped
leaves. [See also Pl. 11.]

P L A T E XVII.

Conium. Lin. Gen. Plant. 336. Cicuta. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 306. Tab. 160. Hemlock, in French Cique.

THE Characters are,

IT is an umbelliferous Plant, the general Umbel A, is composed of several small ones termed Rays, which spread open, which are also spread in the like manner, as B. Both these have Involucrums composed of many short Leaves, represented at C. The Petals of the greater Umbel are uniform; each Flower is composed of five unequal Heart-shaped Petals, as D, which turn inward; they have five Stamina, which are terminated by roundish Summits. The Germen E, which is situated under the Flower, supports two reflexed Styles, as F, crowned by obtuse Stigmas. The Germen afterward becomes a roundish channeled Fruit, divided into two Parts, containing two Seeds, as G, which are convex, and furrowed on one Side, and plain on the other.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the second Section of *Linnæus's* fifth Class, entitled PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA, the Flowers having five Stamina and two Styles. *Tournefort* places it in the first Section of his seventh Class, which includes the Plants with umbellated Flowers ranged circularly, whose Empalement turns to two small channeled Seeds.

THE Specie is,

CONIUM seminibus striatis, foliolis incisis. Conium with striated Seeds, and smaller Leaves cut at the Top. This is the Cicuta Major. C. B. P. 160. Greater Hemlock. Mill. Sp. I.

THIS Sort grows naturally on the Side of Banks and Roads, in many Parts of *England*; this is a biennal Plant, which perishes after it hath ripened Seeds. It hath a long taper Root like a Parsnep, but much smaller. The Stalk is smooth, spotted with purple, and rises from four, to upwards of six feet high, branching out toward the Top into several Stalks; these are garnished with decompound Leaves, whose small Leaves are cut at the Top into three Parts; these are of a lucid green, and have a disagreeable smell. The Stalks are terminated by Umbels of white Flowers, each being composed of about ten Rays or (small Umbels) and these have a great Number of Flowers which spread open, each sitting upon a slender Foot Stalk; the Seeds are small and channelled like those of Anise. It flowers in June, and the Seeds ripen in Autumn.

THIS Plant is seldom allowed Room in Gardens, because it is supposed by some Physicians to have a poisonous Quality, while others have assured us, that it is eaten by the Inhabitants of some Parts of *Italy* when it is young, and by them esteemed a great Dainty; however, it is recommended by many Physicians as an excellent Remedy to dissolve schirrous Tumours; also for Cancers, and most agree that it may be prescribed as a good Narcotick. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XVIII.

Tulipa. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 373. Tab. 199 and 200. Lin. Gen. Plant. 415. Tulip.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower has no Empalement, it is of the Bell Shape, and composed of six oblong, oval, concave Petals, it has six Awl-shaped Stamina, represented at A, which are shorter than the Petals, terminated by oblong four-cornered Summits, as B; and a large oblong, taper, three-cornered Germen, C, having no Style, crowned by a triangular, three-lobed, permanent Stigma, represented at D. The Germen afterward turns to a three-cornered Capsule, as E, having three Cells, which are filled with compressed Seeds, as F, lying over each other in a double Order.

THIS Genus is ranged in the fourth Section of *Tournefort's* ninth Class, which includes the Herbs with a Lily Flower of six Petals, whose Pointal becomes a Fruit. Dr. *Linnæus* ranges it in the first Section of his sixth Class, entitled HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have six Stamina and one Style.

THE Specie represented is,

Tulipa flore subtunante, Lin. Sp. Plant. 305. Tulip with a nodding Flower. Mill. Gard. Dict. Sp. I.

THIS sort was formerly preserved in the *English* Gardens, but of late Years has been greatly neglected to make Room for the greater Varieties of the erect Tulip, and though it is not taken much notice of at present by the Connoisseurs in Flowers, yet the Colour and Variety of its Stripes render it beautiful, (and, as it is frequently introduced in Groupes of Flowers, on Account of the Freedom of Drawing to be found in it, more than in any of the other sorts of Tulips, I thought it would not be improper to give it a Place here) it Flowers in April and May, and the Seeds ripen in Autumn.

P L A T E XIX.

Dictamus. Lin. Gen. Plant. 522. Fraxinella Tourn. Inst. R. H. 430. Tab. 243. Dittany, or Fraxinella, in French Fraxinelle. This Plant was titled *Fraxinella*, from *Fraxinus* the *Ash Tree*, the Leaves of this having some Resemblance in their Form, to those of the *Ash Tree*, so it was called little *Ash*. But as this Plant has been long mentioned under the Title of *Dictamus Albus*, i. e. White Dittany, in the Dispensaries, so Dr. Linnæus has adapted that Title to this Genus.

The Characters are,

The Empalement of the Flower is composed of five small oblong Leaves, ending in Points, as represented at A, the Flower hath five oblong Petals, as B, which are unequal, two of them turning upward, two are oblique on the Sides, and one turns downward. It hath ten rising Stamina, as C, which are as long as the Petals, which are situated between the two side Petals; they are not equal in length, and are terminated by obtuse four cornered Summits standing erect, represented at D; in the Centre is situated a five-cornered Germen, E, supporting a short incurved Style, as F, crowned by an acute Stigma; the Germen afterward becomes a Capsule, with five Cells, as G, each having a compressed Margin, which spread open at their exterior Parts, but join together at their inner, opening with two Valves, and inclosing several roundish hard shining Seeds, represented at H.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's tenth Class*, intitled, DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA, the Flower having ten Stamina and one Style. *Tournefort* Places it in the second Section of his eleventh Class, which includes the Herbs with an anamalous Flower of many Petals, whose Pointal turns to a Fruit with many Capsules.

The Specie represented is,

Dictamus. Hort. Cliff. 161. This is the *Fraxinella*. Cluf. Hist. 99. *Dictamus rubro flore. Dittany with a red Flower.*

THERE are three varieties of this Plant, one with a white Flower, one with shorter Spikes of Flowers, and one with a pale red Flower, striped with purple, as the Plant represented; but as they are observed to vary when propagated by Seeds, so are esteemed only seminal Varieties.

THIS is a very ornamental Plant for Gardens, and as it requires very little Culture, so deserves a Place in all good Gardens. It hath a perennial Root which strikes deep into the Ground, and the Head annually increases in Size; these send up many Stalks which rise from two to three feet high, and are garnished with winged Leaves placed alternate; these are composed of three or four pair of oblong Lobes, terminated by an odd one: They are smooth and stiff, fitting close to the Mid-rib which hath a longitudinal Furrow on the upper side; the Lobes (or small Leaves) placed on each side the Mid-rib, are oblique, but those which terminate the Leaf have their Sides equal. The Flowers are produced on a long pyramidal loose Spike on the Top of the Stalk, which is nine or ten inches long; the whole Plant when gently rubbed, emits an Odour like that of Lemon Peel, but when bruised has something of a balsamic Scent. It Flowers the latter end of May and in June, and the Seeds ripen in September.

THE Roots of this Plant are used in Medicine, and esteemed cordial and cephalick, resisting Putrefaction and Poison, and are useful in malignant and pestilential Distempers, as also in Epilepsies. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XX.

Fritillaria. Lin. Gen. Plant 411. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 376. Tab. 201. Corona Imperialis. Crown Imperial.

The Characters are,

THE Flower hath no Empalement, it hath six oblong Petals; and is Bell-shaped, spreading at the Base, in the Hollow, at the Base of each Petal, is situated a Nectarium, represented at A; in the Centre of the Flower is situated an oblong three-cornered Germen, B, supporting a single Style, C, crowned by a spreading obtuse Stigma, D; it hath six Stamina, E, standing near the Style, which are terminated by oblong four-cornered Summits, as F; the Germen becomes an oblong Capsule, G, with three Lobes having three Cells, which are filled with flat Seeds, represented at H.

The Specie here represented, is,

*FRITILLARIA racemo comoso infernè nudo, foliis integerrimis. Lin. Hort. Upsal. 82. Fritillary with a tufted bunch of Leaves over the Flowers, which is naked below, and intire Leaves; this is the *Corona Imperialis*. Dod. Pempt. 202. Crown Imperial. Mill. Sp. VIII.*

THIS Sort grows naturally in *Perisia*, from whence it was first brought to *Constantinople*, and about the Year 1570, was introduced to these parts of *Europe*. It hath a large round scaly Root of a yellow Colour, and a strong Odour of a Fox; the Stalk rises to the height of four Feet or upward, it is strong and succulent, and garnished two Thirds of the Length on every Side, with long narrow Leaves ending in Points, which are smooth and entire; the upper Part of the Stalk is naked a Foot in Length, then the Flowers come out all round the Stalk upon short Foot Stalks, which turn downwards, each sustaining one large Bell-shaped Flower; above them arises a spreading Tuft of green Leaves, which are erect. This Plant Flowers the beginning of April, and the Seeds are ripe in July. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*



Dictamnus rubro flore.

Dittany with a red flower

J. Edwards del & fecit.



Cronia Imperialis
J. Edwards delin.

Crown Imperial
J. Fougere Sculp.



Borago floribus cæruleis. Borage with blue Flowers.

L. Edwards del.



Lathyrus latifolius. Broad-leaved Chickling Vetch or Everlasting Pea.

J. Edwards, del.

P L A T E XXI.

Borago (or *Borago*, which signifies much the same as Courage; because it is a good raiser of the Spirits)
Borage.

THE Characters are,

THE Empalement A, is divided into five Parts at the Top, and is permanent. The Flower is of one Leaf, having a short Tube, and spread wide open above, being divided into five acute Segments at the Brim, as B. The Chaps of the Flower are crowned by five Prominences represented at C, which are obtuse and indented. It hath five Stamina which are joined together, crowned by oblong Summits, as D. It hath four Germen E, situated in the Center, and a single Style longer than the Stamina, supporting a single Stigma. The four Germen afterwards become so many roundish rough Seeds, inserted in the Cavities of the Reptacle, and included in the large swollen Empalement.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's* fifth Class, (188) entitled *PETANDRIA MONOGYNIA*, the Flower having five Stamina and a single Style.

THIS Specie is,

BORAGO foliis omnibus alternis, calycibus patentibus Hort. Upsal. 34. Borage with all the Leaves growing alternate, and a spreading Flower Cup. This is the *Borago floribus cœruleis*. J. B. Borage with blue Flowers. *Mill. Sp. Ist.*

THIS Sort is the common Borage, whose Flowers are used in Medicine, and the Herb for cool Tankards in Summer. Of this, there are three Varieties which generally retain their Difference from Seeds, one hath a white, and another a red Flower: the third hath variegated Leaves. This is an annual Plant which if permitted to scatter its Seeds, the Plants will come up in Plenty without care. It flowers in *May* and *June*, and the Seeds ripen in *September*. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XXII.

Lathyrus. Tourn. Inst. R. H. Tab. 216. 217. Lin. Gen. Plant. 872. Chickling Vetch; in French, Geffe.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower has a Bell-shaped Empalement, as A, of one Leaf cut into five Parts at the Top, the two upper being short, and the under are longer; the Flower is of the Butterfly kind; the Standard B, is Heart-shaped, and large and reflexed at the Point; the Wings C are oblong and blunt; the Heel D, is half round, and the Size of the Wings. It hath ten Stamina, E, nine of them joined and one separate, crowned by roundish Summits, F. It hath an oblong, narrow compressed German, supporting a rising Style, which is flat, and the upper Part broad, as G, with an acute Point crowned by a hairy Stigma. The German afterward becomes a long compressed Pod H, ending in a Point, having two Valves, and filled with roundish Seeds, as I.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the second Section of *Tournefort's* tenth Class, which includes the Herbs with a Butterfly Flower, whose Pointal becomes a long Pod with one Capsule. Dr. *Linnæus* places it in the third Section of his seventeenth Class, intitled, *DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA*, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have ten Stamina formed in two Bodies.

THE Specie represented is,

LATHYRUS pedunculis multifloris, cirrhis diphyllis, foliolis lanceolatis, internodiis membranaceis, Hort. Cliff. 367. Chickling Vetch, with many Flowers on a Foot Stalk, a two leaved Tendril; Spear-shaped Leaves, and a membranaceous Stalk between the Joints. This is the *Lathyrus latifolius*. C. B. P. 344. Broad-leaved Chickling Vetch, commonly called Everlasting Pea. *Mill. Sp. XV.*

THIS Sort has been found growing naturally in some Parts of *England*, but is frequently cultivated in Gardens for Ornament; this hath a perennial Root, from which arise several thick climbing Stalks, from six to eight Feet high, which have membranaceous Wings on each Side, between the Joints. The Leaves are composed of two Spear-shaped Lobes, and the Mid-rib is terminated by Claspers. The Foot-Stalks are eight or nine Inches long, and sustain several large red Flowers, which are succeeded by long taper Pods, containing several roundish Seeds. It Flowers in *June*, *July* and *August*, and the Seeds ripen in Autumn, soon after which the Stalks die to the Root, and new ones arise in the Spring, from whence it is called Everlasting Pea. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XXIII.

*Salvia. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 180. Tab. 83. Lin. Gen. Plant. 39. (so called from Salvus, or Salus Vita,
i. e. the Health of Life) Sage; in French, Sauge.*

The Characters are,

THE Empalement of the Flower is tubulous, of one Leaf, striated, and large at the Mouth, where it is cut into four Parts, as represented at A; the Flower is of the Lip Kind, of one Petal; the lower Part is tubulous; the upper Part is large and compressed, the upper Lip is concave incurved and indented at the Point; the lower Lip is broad and trifid, the middle Segment being large roundish and indented. It has two short Stamina, as B, which stand transverse to the Lip, and are fixed in the middle to the Tube, to whose Tops are fixed Glands, upon the upper Side of which fit the Summits; it has a four-pointed Germen, as C, supporting a long slender Style, represented at D, situated between the Stamina crowned by a bifid Stigma, E. The Germen afterward becomes four roundish Seeds, which ripen in the Empalement.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's second Clas*, entitled DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA, which includes those Plants, whose Flowers have two Stamina and one Style. *Tournefort* places it in the first Section of his fourth Clas, which contains the Herbs with a Lip Flower of one Petal, whose upper Lip is hooked.

This Specie is,

SALVIA foliis lanceolatis ovatis integris crenulatis, floribus verticillato spicatis. Sage, with Spear-shaped, oval, entire Leaves, which are slightly crenated on their Edges, and Flowers growing in whorled Spikes. This is the *Salvia major*. C. B. P. The greater Sage, *Mill. Sp. 1st*.

THIS Sort grows naturally in the southern Parts of *Europe*, but is here cultivated in Gardens for use; it is a Variety of the greater Sage, and is used as a Medicinal Plant, under the Title of *Salvia Nigra*. The Stalks of this grow upright, and divide into several Branches, which are garnished with broad Heart-shaped woolly Leaves, standing upon long Foot Stalks, they are a little sawed on their Edges, and the upper Surfaces are rough; the Leaves which are upon the Flower Stalks are Spear-shaped and stand upon shorter Foot Stalks, the Flowers grow upon whorled Spikes, toward the Top of the Branches; the Whorls are pretty far distant, and but few Flowers in each, they are of a pale blue; it Flowers in *July* and the Seeds ripen in Autumn.

P L A T E XXIV.

*Dianthus. Lin. Gen. Plant. 565. Caryophyllus, Raii. Meth. Plant. 109. Tourn. Inst. 329. Clove-Gilly-
Flower, in French, Oeillet, commonly called Carnation.*

The Characters are,

THE Flower hath a long cylindrical Empalement, A, which is permanent, it hath five Petals, whose Tails are as long as the Empalement, but their upper Part is broad, plain and crenated on their Borders; these are inserted in the Bottom of the Tube, and spread open above. It hath ten Stamina represented at B, which are as long as the Empalement, terminated by oblong compressed Summits, as C; in the Center is situated an oval Germen, D, supporting two Styles, represented at F, which are longer than the Stamina, crowned by recurved Stigma: the Germen afterward becomes a cylindrical Capsule with one Cell, opening in four Parts at the Top, and filled with compressed angular Seeds, as F.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the second Section of *Linnæus's tenth Clas*, entitled DECANDRIA DIGYNIA, the Flowers having ten Stamina and one Style; *Tournefort* places it in the first Section of his eighteenth Clas, which includes the Herbs with a Clove Gilly Flower, whose Pointal becomes the Fruit.

THIS is the

DIANTHUS floribus solitariis squamis calycinis subovatis brevissimis, corolla multiplici. *Dianthus* with Flowers growing singly, a scaly Empalement, which is short, and a double Flower. This is known by the Appellation of Carnation with a flaked Flower.

THERE are great Varieties of this Flower in the Gardens of the curious Florists who have improved them greatly by Culture, but they frequently alter in their taste about them, formerly those with spotted Flowers, called Piquettees, were chiefly cultivated, but at present those Flowers who do not burst their Empalement, and are termed Whole Blowers, are in the greatest Esteem, and such of them which have full Stripes in their Petals, with lively Colours, whose Petals are intire, and not jagged at their Edges, as the Sort represented here; these are termed by the Florists, Rose leaved Flake Flowers, to distinguish them from the Piquettees, as every Season furnishes many new Kinds of these Flowers, so there are Titles given them according to the fancy of the Owner. It Flowers in *July*, and the Seeds ripen in Autumn. *Mill.*



Salvia nigra. Common Red Sage. 1.



Dianthus floribus solitariis squamis calycinias subovatis brevissimis corolla multiplici.

I. Edwards, del. et fecit.



Hypericum vulgare. Common St. Johnswort.

Edwards



Rosa, silvestris, foliis odoratis. Wild Rose with sweet scented Leaves, or Sweet Briar. Edwards

P L A T E XXV.

Hypericum. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 254. Tab. 131. Lin. Gen. Plant. 902. St. John's Wort, in French Millepertuis.

The Characters are,

THE Flower has a permanent Empalement, divided into five oval concave Segments, A; it hath five oblong oval Petals which spread open, as B, and a great Number of hairy Stamina, C, which are joined at their Base in five distinct Bodies, terminated by small Summits: It hath in the Center a roundish Germen, D, supporting three Styles, the same length of the Stamina, crowned by single Stigmas. The Germen afterward becomes a roundish Capsule, having the same Number of Cells as there are Styles in the Flower, which are filled with oblong Seeds.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the fourth Section of *Tournefort's* sixth Clas, which includes the Plants with a Rose Flower, whose Pointal becomes a Fruit with many Capsules. Dr. *Linnæus* places it in the third Section of his eighteenth Clas, which contains the Plants whose Flowers have many Stamina joined in distinct Bodies.

THE Specie represented here is,

HYPERICUM floribus trigynis, caule ancipi, foliis obtusis pellucido-punctatis. Hort. Cliff 380. St. John's Wort, with three Styles to the Flower, and obtuse Leaves having pellucid Punctures. This is the *Hypericum Vulgare*. C. B. P. 279. Common St. John's Wort. *Mill. Sp. I.*

THIS Sort is found growing in the Fields in most Parts of *England*. It hath a perrenial Root, from which arise several round Stalks, a Foot and a half High, dividing into many small Branches, which are garnished at each Joint with two small oblong Leaves, standing opposite without Foot Stalks; the Branches also come out opposite. The Leaves have many pellucid Spots in them, which appear like so many Holes, when held up against the Light. The Flowers are numerous on the Tops of the Branches, standing on slender Foot Stalks; they are composed of five oval Petals of a yellow Colour, with a great Number of Stamina, not quite so long as the Petals, terminated by roundish Summits. In the Center is situated a roundish Germen, supporting three Styles, crowned by single Stigmas. The Germen afterward becomes an oblong angular Capsule, with three Cells, filled with small brown Seeds. It Flowers in *June* and *July*, and the Seeds ripen in Autumn. The Leaves and Flowers of this are used in Medicine; it is esteemed an excellent vulnerary Plant, and of great Service in Wounds, Bruises and Contusions; there is a compound Oil made from this Plant, which is of great Use in the foregoing Accidents. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XXVI.

THE Characters are exhibited in Page 4.

THIS Specie is,

ROSA aculcata, foliis odoratis, subtus rubiginosis. Hall. *Helvet. 350. Rose with Spines and sweet-scented Leaves which are rusty on their under Side.* This is the *Rosa sylvestris, foliis odoratis.* C. B. P. 483, Wild Rose with sweet-scented Leaves, commonly called Sweet Briar. *Mill. Gard. Dict. Sp. IV.*

THIS Sort is the common Sweet Briar, which is found growing naturally in many Parts of *Kent*, but is cultivated in most of the Gardens in *England*. It rifes with strong Stalks to the height of seven or eight Feet. The young Branches are of a light green, but the old ones are covered with a brownish

Bark; the Spines are very strong; the Leaves are small, and are composed of three pair of oblong oval Lobes, terminated by an odd one; these are deeply sawed on their Edges; the Flowers are large, single, and of a pale red Colour. It Flowers in June, and are succeeded by large, red roundish Hips, represented at A, filled with round Seeds, as B. The Leaves of this Shrub are remarkable for their Sweet Odour, and where there are many of them together they perfume the Air to a considerable Distance.

P L A T E XXVII.

Arctium. Lin. Gen. Plant. 923. Lappa. Tourn. Inst. R. H. Burdock.

THE Characters are,

THE Empalement of the Flower is scaly, each ending in a long Thorn which is reflexed at the Point. The Flower A is composed of many Florets, represented at B, which are tubulous and uniform, these are of one Leaf. The Tube C is long and slender, and cut into five narrow Segments at the Top; these have five short slender Stamina, which are crowned by cylindrical Summits. The Germen is situated at the Bottom of the Tube, having a hairy Tip, supporting a long slender Style, as D, crowned by a bifid reflexed Stigma; the Germen afterward becomes a single pyramidal angular Seed, crowned with Down, as E.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in *Linnæus's* seventeenth Class, entitled SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS, there being an equal Number of Female and Hermophradite Flowers included in one common Empalement. *Caspar Bauhin*, and after him most of the Writers on Botany have titled this Genus *Lappa*, but *Linnæus* has altered it to the old Name of *Dioscoridis*, *Arction*, which signifies to fasten, as the Heads or Burrs of these Plants do to the Cloaths of those that pass by them.

THIS Specie represented, is,

ARCTIUM foliis cordatis inermibus petiolatis capitulis majoribus sparsis. Burdock with Heart-shaped Leaves, without Prickles, having Foot Stalks, and large Heads growing scatteringly.

THIS Sort is found growing on the Sides of Roads and Foot Paths in most Parts of *England*, therefore is never admitted into Gardens. This is ordered for Medicinal Use by the College of Physicians. The Root of this Plant lasts but two Years, so that where they are troublesome Weeds, they may be much easier destroyed than such as have abiding Roots, for the Plants which come up from Seed do not flower till the second Year, and when the Seeds are perfected their Roots decay.

P L A T E XXVIII.

THE Characters of this are already exhibited in Page 11.

THE Specie represented here is,

LATHYRUS pedunculis bifloris, cirrhis diphyllis, foliis ovato-oblongis leguminibus hirsutis. Hort. Cliff. 368. Chickling Vetch with two Flowers on a Foot Stalk, a two leaved Tendril, oblong oval Leaves, and hairy Pods; this is the *Lathyrus distoplatyphyllos hirsutus, mollis magno & perameno flore odore.* Hort. Cath. The sweet scented Pea. Mill. Sp. VII.

THIS Sort grows naturally in *Ceylon*, but is hardy enough to thrive in the open Air in *England*. It is an Annual Plant with a climbing Stalk, which rises from three to four Feet high, garnished with Leaves, composed of two large oval Lobes, as A, whose Mid-rib is terminated by long Claspers, represented at B; the Foot-Stalks come out at the Joints, they are about six Inches long, and sustain two large Flowers with dark purple Standards, as C; the Wings D are of a light blue Colour. The Keel, E, is rather inclinable to white. They have a strong sweet Odour, and are succeeded by oblong inflated Pods, as F, which are hairy, containing four or five roundish Seeds, in each as G. Mill. Gard. Dict.



Arctium. *Burdock.*

I. Edwards, del. et sculpsit.



Lathyrus distoplatyphyllos hirsutus, mollis magno & per ameno flore odore.

I. Edwards del. et fecit.



Tanacetum vulgare Lutum. Common Yellow Tansy.

I Edwards del. et F



Convolvulus Major

I Edwards del'd & col'd

P L A T E XXIX.

Tanacetum. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 461. Tab. 261. Lin. Gen. Plant. 944. Tansey; in French, Tanefie.

THE Characters are,

IT has a Flower composed of hermaphrodite and female Florets, contained in one common hemispherical imbricated Empalement, whose Scales are compact and acute pointed, as A; the hermaphrodite Florets, which compose the Disk of the Flower, are Funnel-shaped, and cut at the Top into five Segments which are reflected, as B; these have five short Hair-like Stamina, C, terminated by cylindrical tubulous Summits, D, and a small oblong Germen, E, supporting a slender Style, F, crowned by a bifid revolved Stigma. The Germen afterward becomes an oblong naked Seed, as G. The female Florets are trifid, which compose the Rays or Border, and are deeply divided within; these have an oblong Germen, with a slender Style, crowned with two reflexed Stigmas, but no Stamina.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the third Section of *Tournefort's* twelfth Class, which includes the Herbs with flosculous Flowers, whose Seeds have no Down. Dr. *Linnæus* places it in the second Section of his nineteenth Class, entitled POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA, which contains the Plants whose Flowers are composed of Hermaphrodite and Female Florets, which are fruitful, and their Summits are connected.

THE Specie represented here is,

TANACETUM foliis bipinnatis incisis ferratis, Hort. Cliff. 398. Tansey with doubly-winged cut Leaves, which are sawed. This is the *Tanacetum vulgare luteum*. C. B. P. 132. Common yellow Tansey.

THIS Sort is the common Tansey which is used in Medicine and the Kitchen; this grows naturally by the Sides of Roads, and the Borders of Fields in many Parts of *England*. It has a fibrous creeping Root, which will spread to a great Distance, where they are not confined, from which arise many channeled Stalks, which rise from two to almost four Feet high, according to the goodness of the Soil; these are garnished with doubly-winged Leaves, whose Lobes are cut and sharply sawed; they are of a deep green Colour, and have a pleasant grateful Odour. The Stalks divide near the Top into three or four Branches, which stand erect, and are terminated by Umbels of naked yellow Flowers, composed of many Florets, which are included in hemispherical scaly Empalements. These appear in *July*, and are succeeded by Seeds which ripen in *September*. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XXX.

Convolvulus. Lin. Gen. Plant. 215. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 82. Tab. 77. Bindweed, in French Liseron; it is so titled from Convolvendo, Lat. rolling round, or twining about.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower hath a permanent Empalement of one Leaf, which is divided into five Parts at the Top, as A, the Flower has one large Bell-shaped Petal which spreads open. It hath five short Stamina, B, terminated by oval compressed Summits, C; it hath a roundish Germen, supporting a slender Style, D, crowned by two broad oblong Stigmas, E; the Empalement afterward becomes a roundish Capsule, F, with one, two or three Valves, containing several Seeds, G, which are convex on their outside, but on the inside angular.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's* fifth Class, entitled, PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA, the Flower having five Stamina and one Style. *Tournefort* places it in the third Section of his first Class, which includes the Herbs with a Bell-shaped Flower of one Leaf, whose Pointal becomes a dry Fruit, which in some Species have one, and in others many seminal Cells.

THE Specie represented here is,

CONVOLVULUS annuus, foliis cordates calycibus acutis, vilosis. Annual Bindweed, with Heart-shaped Leaves, and hairy Empalements which are pointed. This is the *Convolvulus purpureus*, folio subrotundo. C. B. P. 295. Purple Bindweed with a roundish Leaf, commonly called *Convolvulus Major*, or greater Bindweed.

THIS Sort is an annual Plant, which grows naturally in *Asia* and *America*, but has been long cultivated for Ornament in the *English* Gardens, and is generally known by the Title of *Convolvulus Major*. Of this there are three or four lasting Varieties.

THE most common hath a purple Flower striped with red as the sort represented, but there is one with a white, another with a red, and one with a whitish blue Flower, which hath white Seeds. If the Seeds of these Sorts are sown in the Spring, upon a warm Border where the Plants are designed to remain, they will require no other Culture, but to keep them clean from Weeds, and place some tall Stakes down by them, for their Stalks to twine about, otherwise they will spread on the Ground, and make a bad Appearance. These Plants, if they are properly supported, will rise ten or twelve Feet high; they Flower in *June*, *July* and *August*, and will continue till the Frost kills them, their Seeds ripen in Autumn. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XXXI.

Malva. *Tourn. Inst. R. H.* 94. *Tab. 23.* *Lin. Gen. Plant.* 841 (*so called of μαλαχίων, or μαλάχων, to soften, because it is good to soften the Belly.*) *Mallows; in French, Mauve.*

THE Characters are,

THE Flower has a double Empalement, as A, the outer is composed of three Spear-shaped Leaves, and is permanent, the inner is of one Leaf, cut into five broad Segments at the Brim; the Flower is according to *Tournefort, Ray, &c.* of one Petal; but according to *Linnæus*, it has five; they are joined at the Base, and spread open. It has a great Number of Stamina, as B, which coalesce at Bottom in a Cylinder, but spread open above, and are inserted in the Petal, terminated by Kidney-shaped Summits, as C. In the Center is situated an orbicular Germen, D, supporting a short cylindrical Style, E, with many bristly Stigmas, the length of the Style. The Empalement afterward turns to several Capsules, F, which are joined in an orbicular depressed Head fastened to the Column, opening on their inside, each containing one Kidney-shaped Seed, as G.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the sixth Section of *Tournefort's* first Class, which includes the Herbs, with a Bell-shaped Flower of one Leaf, from whose Bottom rises the Pointal, which turns to a Fruit with many Capsules. Dr. *Linnæus* ranges it in the third Section of his sixteenth Class, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have many Stamina joined in one Body.

THIS Specie represented here is,

MALVA caule erecto herbaceo, foliis lobatis obtusis, pedunculis petiolisque pilosif. Lin. Sp. Plant. 689. Mallow with an erect herbaceous Stalk, obtuse Lobes to the Leaves, and hairy Foot Stalks both to the Leaves and Flowers. This is the *Malva sylvestris, folio sinuato.* C. B. P. 314. Wild Mallow with a sinuated Leaf. Mill. Sp. I.

THIS Sort grows naturally in most Parts of *England*, so is rarely cultivated in Gardens; the Flowers of this are red, but there is a variety of it with white Flowers, which continues the same from Seeds, but as it only differs in the Colours of the Flowers, it cannot be reckoned a distinct Species. This Plant is frequently used in Medicine; it flowers in *June, July and August*, and the Seeds ripen in *October*.

P L A T E XXXII.

Tropæolum. *Lin. Gen. Plant.* 421. *Cardamindum.* *Tourn. Inst. R. H.* 466. *Tab. 244.* *Indian Crest.*

THE Characters are,

THE Empalement of the Flower is of one Leaf, ending in five Points, A; it is erect, spreading, coloured, and falls off. The two under Segments are narrow; their Tail ends in a nectarious Horn, B, which is longer than the Empalement. The Flowers have five roundish Petals inserted in the Segments of the Empalement; the two upper fits close to the Foot Stalk, but the lower have oblong hairy Tails. It has eight short Awl-shaped Stamina, C, which decline and are unequal, terminated by oblong rising Summits, D, having four Cells, and a roundish Germen, E, with three Lobes which are streaked, supporting a single erect Style, F, crowned by an acute trifid Stigma, G; the Germen afterward becomes a solid Fruit in three Parts, H; convex on the outside, angular within, having many Furrows, each Part or Cell including one furrow'd Seed, I; convex on one Side, and angular on the other.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's* eighth Class, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have eight Stamina and one Style. *Tournefort* places it in the second Section of his eleventh Class, which contains the Herbs with an anomalous Flower of many Petals, whose Pointal becomes a Fruit with many Capsules.

TROPÆOLUM foliis integris, petalis acuminato setaccis, Hort. Upsal. 93. *Tropæolum* with intire Leaves, and acute pointed bristly Petals to the Flower. This is the *Cardamindum ampliore folio, &c.* majore flore. *Tourn. Inst. R. H.* 430. Indian Nasturtium with a large Leaf and Flower, commonly called Indian Cres. Mill. Sp. II.

THIS Sort grows naturally about *Lima*, the Flowers of this are large and of a fine Orange Colour, and rise to the height of eight or ten Feet when properly supported; it is esteemed an annual Plant, though they may be continued through the Winter if kept in Pots and sheltered in a good Greenhouse. The Flowers of these Plants are frequently eaten in Sallads, they have a warm Taste like the Goaden Cres, and are esteemed very wholesome; they are likewise used for garnishing Dishes. The Seeds are pickled, and by some are preferred to most kind of Pickles for Sauce.



Malva sylvestris

Wild Mallow

John Edwards del: and fecit



Cardaminum ampliore folio & magiore flore. Indian Nasturtium with a larger Leaf & Flower.
I. Edwards del. et Fecit.



Lychnis viscosa purpurea latifolia laevis Purple viscous Campion with a broad smooth Leaf
J. Edwards del'd. & scd.



P L A T E XXXIII.

Silene. Lin. Gen. Plant. 567. Viscago. Dill. Hort. Elth. 309. Lychnis. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 333. Tab. 175. Viscous Campion, or Lychnis.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower has a permanent Empalement of one Leaf, which is indented at the Top in five Parts, as A. It has five plain obtuse Petals, indented at their Points, as B, whose Tails are narrow; the Length of the Empalement, and a nectarium, compounded of two small indentures in the neck of each Petal, constituting a crown to the Chaps, represented at C; and ten Awl-shaped Stamina, D, inserted alternately to the Tail of the Petals above each other, terminated by oblong summits, as E; in the Centre is situated a cylindrical German, represented at F, supporting three Styles, as G, which are longer than the Stamina, crowned by Stigmas that are reflected against the Sun. The German afterward becomes a close Cylindrical Capsule, H, with three Cells, opening at the Top five Ways, inclosing many kidney-shaped Seeds, as I.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the third Section of *Linnæus's tenth Class*, intitled DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have ten Stamina and three Styles. *Tournefort* places it in the first Section of his eighth Class, which includes the Herbs with a Clove Gilliflower Flower, whose Pointal becomes the Fruit.

THE Specie represented here is,

SILENE floribus fasciculatis fastigiatis, foliis superioribus cordatis glabris. Hort. Upsal. 110. Silene with Flowers gathered into Bunches, whose upper Leaves are smooth and Heart-shaped. This is the *Lychnis viscosa purpurea, latifolia laevis, C. B. P. 205.* Purple viscous Campion, with a broad smooth Leaf, commonly called Lobels Catchfly. *Mill. Sp. XII.*

THIS Sort is an annual Plant, which grows naturally in the South of *France* and *Italy*, but has been many Years cultivated in the *English* Gardens, from whence the Seeds have spread out upon Walls and Buildings so far, as to induce some to believe it a Native of *England*.

THERE are three Varieties of this, which generally retain their Differences; one has a bright purple Flower, the other a pale red, and the third a white Flower; these do not differ in any other respect, so cannot be reckoned as different Species; the StalkS grow erect a Foot and a half high, the lower leaves are broad, oblong and smooth; those on the StalkS are Heart-shaped, smooth, and fit close to the StalkS: the Stalk for more than an Inch in length below the Joint, is so glutinous, that the small Flies which light thereon, are fastened and cannot get off again, from whence it had the Title of Catchfly. The Flowers grow in Bunches at the Top of the Stalk, they stand erect, forming a kind of Umbel. These appear in *June*, and are succeeded by slender oblong Capsules, filled with angular Seeds, which ripen in *August*. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XXXIV.

Chelidonium. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 231. Tab. 116. Lin. Gen. Plant. 647. Chelidonium majus. Raii. Meth. Plant. 100. Glaucium. Tourn. Inst. R. H. Tab. 130. Celandine, or greater Celandine, in French, Chelidoine or Eclair.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower hath a roundish Empalement, as A, composed of two concave obtuse Leaves, which fall off; it hath four roundish Petals, as B, which spread open and are narrow at their base; in the Center is situated a cylindrical German, represented at C, attended by a great number of Stamina, as D, which are broad at the Top, and are terminated by oblong, compressed twin Summits, represented at E; upon the German is represented a bifid Stigma, in form of a Head, as F; the German afterward becomes a cylindrical Pod, G, with one or two Cells, opening with two Valves, as H, and filled with many small Seeds, as I.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's thirteenth Class*, entituled, POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA, the Flower having many Stamina and one Style. To this Genus he joins the Glaucium of *Tournefort*, whose characters agree with those of the Celandine, so are very properly brought together; Mr. *Miller* observes, that *Tournefort* has ranged them in two different Classes, the Chelidonium he places with the cross-shaped Flowers in his fifth Class, and the Glacium among his Rose-shaped Flowers in his sixth Class; therefore I do agree with Mr. *Miller*, that whoever examines the Flower of Celandine, will see that it appears as a much like a Rose Flower, as any one of four Petals can do.

THIS Specie is,

CHELIDONIUM pedunculis umbellatis, Celandine with an umbellated Foot Stalk. This is Chelidonium Majus vulgare. C. B. P. 144. Greater common Celandine. *Mill. Sp. I.*

THIS Sort is the common Celandine which is used in Medicine, and is esteemed aperative and cleansing, opening obstructions of the Spleen and Liver, and is of great Use in curing the Jaundice and Scurvy. This grows naturally on the Side of Banks, and in shady Lanes, in many Parts of *England*, so is seldom cultivated in Gardens; for if the Seeds be permitted to scatter, the Ground will be plentifully stored with Plants to a considerable Distance. It Flowers in *May*, at which Time the Herb is in the greatest Perfection for Use. *Mill. Gard. Diet.*

P L A T E XXXV.

Perficularia. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 509. Tab. 290. Polygonum. Lin. Gen. Plant. 495. (so called, because its Leaves resemble the Peach; it is also called *Hydropiper*, of *Water*, and *Pepper*, because it is an aquatic Plant, and has the Taste of Pepper) *Arsefmart.*

THE Characters are,

THE Flower hath no Empalement (or no Petals according to some) it hath one Petal which is permanent, and cut into five Segments, which spread open, as A; it has five short Stamina, B, terminated by roundish Summits, as C, and a three-cornered Germen, D, supporting two short slender Styles, E, crowned by single Stigmas; the Germen afterward becomes a roundish acute pointed Seed, represented at F, wrapped up in the Petal of the Flower.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the second Section of *Tournefort's* fifteenth Class, which includes the Herbs with staminous Flower, whose Pointal turns to a Seed wrapped up in the Petal. Dr. *Linnæus* places it in the third Section of his eighth Class, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have eight Stamina and three Styles.

THE Specie represented here is,

PERSICARIA foliis ovato-lanceolatis acutis, floribus pentandris, caule erecto. Arsefmart with oval, spear-shaped, acute-pointed Leaves, Flowers having five Stamina, and an erect Stalk. This is the *Perficularia orientalis nicotianæ folio, calyce florum purpureo.* Tourn. Cor. 38. Eastern Arsefmart with a Tobacco Leaf, and a Purple Empalement to the Flower.

THIS Plant is annual; it rises with a strong upright Stalk, to the Height of eight or ten Feet, and grows to the Size of an ordinary walking Stick; the lower Part of the Stalk becomes ligneous and tough; the Joints are like those of the Reed or Cane. At each Joint is placed one Leaf, these stand alternately on the Stalk; the lower Leaves, which are the larger, are often more than a Foot long, and six Inches broad in the Middle, lessening towards each end, and terminating in a long acute Point, having a strong longitudinal Mid-rib, with several transverse Vines running from it toward the Edges: the upper Surface is of a bright green, a little hairy, and the under of a pale green, and much more hairy; the lower Leaves have pretty long Foot Stalks, which are broad at the base, and half surround the Stalk. The upper Part of the Stalk Branches out into many Divisions, each being terminated by two or three close Spikes of purple Flowers, which are seven or eight Inches long, and have their Points hanging downward; the Flowers have no Empalement according to Mr. *Ray* and others, or no Petals according to *Tournefort*, the former calling the Covers to the Parts of Generation, Petals, if they are coloured, and the latter terminating those Covers, the Empalement, where there are no other, whether they are green or coloured. This Plant begins to shew its Flowers toward the latter End of *July*, and continues in Beauty, till the Frost puts a stop to it, and if the Seeds are then permitted to scatter, they will grow stronger than if they are sown; the Virtues of this Plant are nearly the same as those attributed to the common European Arsefmart. *Mill. Gard. Diet.*

P L A T E XXXVI.

Tagetes. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 478. Tab. 278. Lin. Gen. Plant. 964. African or French Marigold, in French, *Oeillet d'Inde.*

THE Characters are,

THE common Empalement of the Flower is single, of one Leaf, oblong, erect, and five cornered, as A; the Flower is compound and radiated, the Rays or Border is composed of Female half Florets, which are Tongue-shaped, as B. The Disk or Middle, is made up of hermaphrodite Florets, which are tubulous, and cut into five obtuse Segments, as C; these have five short hair-like Stamina, D, terminated by cylindrical Summits, E, and an oblong Germen, as F, supporting a short slender Style, as G, crowned by a thin, bifid, reflexed Stigma, H; the Germen afterward becomes a single, linear, compressed Seed, almost the Length of the Empalement, crowned by five acute-pointed unequal Scales. The Female half Florets have an oblong Germen, with a Style and Stigma like the Hermaphrodite, and are succeeded by Seeds of the same form, but have no Stamina,

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the second Section of *Tournefort's* fourteenth Class, which includes the Herbs, with radiated Flowers, whose Seeds are adorned with Leaves in a Head. Dr. *Linnæus* places it in the second Section of his nineteenth Class, entitled *SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA*, which contains those Plants whose Flowers are composed of Hermaphrodite and Female Florets, which are fruitful, and have their Summits connected.

THE Specie represented here is,

TAGETES caule subdiviso diffuso. Hort. Cliff. 418. Tagetes with a diffused subdivided Stalk. This is the *Tagetes Indicus minor, multiplicato flore. Tourn. Inst. 488.* Smaller Indian Tagetes with double Flowers, commonly called, French Marigold. *Mill. Sp. II.*

THIS Sort grows naturally in *Mexico*, but has been long in the *English* Gardens, where it is distinguished by the Title of French Marigold. Of this there are several Varieties, some of which have much larger Flowers than others, and their Colour varies greatly; there are some that are beautifully variegated, and others quite plain, but as those are accidents arising from Culture, so they do not merit farther Distinction, for it has been remarked, that Seeds saved from the most beautiful Flowers will degenerate, especially if they are sown in the same Garden, for two or three Years together, without changing the Seed. It flowers from the Beginning of *July*, till the Frost puts a Stop to it. *Mill. Gard. Diet.*



Persicaria mentalis nucotianæ folio.

Eastern Arsesmart with a Tobacco leaf

I Edwards del. et Sculp.



Tagetes Indicus minor, multiplicato flore.

Smaller Indian Tagetes with double Flowers

I Edwards del. et. Sculp.





Sonchus laevis laciniatus latifolius Smooth Sow-thistle

J. Edwards del'd. Sculps.



Corona solis foliis amplioribus laciniatis

Sunflower with large jagged Leaves
J. Edwards del. et sculps.



Viola tricolor hortensis repens Creeping three coloured Garden Violet
J. Edwards del.

P L A T E XXXVII.

Sonchus. Lin. Gen. Plant. 908. Tourn. 268. Sowthistle.

THE Specie represented here is,

SONCHUS laevis laciniatus latifolius. C. B. P. Smooth Sowthistle.

THIS Sort grows naturally on Arable Land, in most Parts of *England*, and is used in Medicine, it is never admitted in Gardens, for if their Seeds are once permitted to scatter upon the Ground, they will soon stock it with Plants; for which reason they should always be extirpated; not only those in the Garden, but also those in the Parts near it; because their Seeds being furnished with Down; are wafted in the Air to a considerable Distance, where, falling on the Ground, they soon come up and prove troublesome Weeds. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XXXVIII.

Rudbeckia. Lin. Gen. Plant. 980. Obeliscotheca. Vaill. Act. Par. 1720. Bobartia. Pet. Mus. Dwarf Sun-flower, vulgo.

THE Characters are,

IT hath female and hermaphrodite Florets, inclosed in one common Empalement, composed of two Orders of Leaves, as represented at A, the Scales of which are plain, broad, and short. The Rays or Border of the Flower is composed of female half Florets, which are stretched out on one side like a Tongue, and end with two or three indentures; these have Germen sitting upon proper Reptacles, but have neither Style nor Stamina, and are barren. The hermaphrodite Florets B are tubulous, Funnel-shaped, and indented in five Parts at the Brim. They have five short Hair-like Stamina C in each, terminated by cylindrical Summits, D, and a Germen E, fitting in the common Empalement, having a slender Style, crowned by a reflexed Stigma, divided in two Parts as F; the Germen afterward become single, oblong, four-cornered Seeds, as G, crowned by their proper Cup, which has four Indentures.

THIS Specie is,

RUDBEKIA foliis inferioribus compositis acutè dentatis, caulinis simplicibus integris dentatisque, Rudbekia, with compound, indented lower leaves, those upon the Stalks single, entire, and indented. This is the Corona solis foliis amplioribus laciniatis. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 490. Sun-flower with large jagged Leaves.

THIS Sort grows naturally in most Parts of *North America*, and has been long an Inhabitant in *European* Gardens, where it was generally known by the title of Sun-flower. The Root of this is perennial, but the Stalk is annual; the lower Leaves are composed of five broad Lobes, which are deeply cut into acute Points, and some of them are jagged almost to the Mid-rib; the outer Lobe is frequently cut into three deep Segments. The Stalks rise seven or eight Feet high, and divide upward into several Branches; they are smooth, green, and are garnished with single Leaves, which are oval, heart-shaped; some of these are indented on their Edges, others are entire. The Foot Stalks which sustain the Flowers are naked, by a single Flower with yellow Petals or Rays, shaped like those of the Sun-flower, but smaller. This does not produce Seeds here, but is easily propagated by parting the Roots. It is very hardy with respect to cold, but loves a moist soil.

P L A T E XXXIX.

Viola. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 419. Tab. 236. Lin. Gen. Plant. 1007. Violet.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower has a permanent Empalement of five Leaves, as A; the Flower is of the ringent Kind, and is composed of five unequal Petals; the lower is broad, obtuse, and indented at the Point, as B, having a horned Nectarium at the Base; the two side Petals C are opposite; the two upper D are large, rising and reflexed; it has five small Stamina, E, which are annexed as Appendages to the Entrance of the Nectarium, terminated by obtuse Summits, which are sometimes connected, and a roundish Germen, F, supporting a slender Style, G, which stands out beyond the Summits, and is crowned by an oblique Stigma. The Germen afterward turns to an oval three-cornered Capsule, H, with one Cell, opening with three Valves, including many oval Seeds, as represented at I. *Mill. Sp. X.*

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Tournefort's* eleventh Clas, which includes the Herbs with an anamalous Flower, of several Petals, whose Pointal turns to a Fruit with one Capsule. Dr. *Linnaeus* places it in the sixth Section of his nineteenth Clas, entitled SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA, which includes those Plants whose Flowers are single in the Empalement, but have their Summits connected.

THE Specie represented here is,

VIOLA caule triquetro diffuso, foliis oblongis dentatis stipulis multi fidis. Violet with a four cornered, diffused Stalk, oblong indented Leaves, and many pointed Stipulæ. This is the *Viola tricolor hortensis repens*. C. B. P. 199. Creeping three-coloured Garden Violet, commonly called Hearts-ease, or Pansies.

THIS Sort is the Hearts-ease or Pansie, which grows naturally in some of the Northern Countries in *England*, is generally cultivated in Gardens. This is an annual Plant, whose Roots decay after they have perfected their Seeds. The lower Leaves are roundish or oblong, and are indented on their Edges; the Stalks rise seven or eight Inches high, sending out many diffused Branches; they are four-cornered, and are garnished with Leaves which are longer and narrower than those below; these are notched on their Edges, and fit close to the Branches. The Flowers stand upon long naked Foot-Stalks which Spring from the Wings of the Stalk; they are in shape like those of the common Violet. Some of the Varieties have Flowers much larger, and others are the Size of *March Violets*; some of them have the two upper Petals of a deep yellow Colour, with a purple Spot in each, the two middle of a paler yellow with a deep yellow Spot, and the lower Petals of a Velvet Colour; in others the Petals are white with yellow and purple Spots; in some the yellow is the most prevailing Colour, and in others the Purple. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XL.

Lupinus. *Tourn. Inst. R. H.* 392. *Tab. 213.* *Lin. Gen. Plant.* 865. *Lupine*, in French, *Lupin*.

THE Characters are,

THE Empalement A is bifid, and of one Leaf; the Flower is of the Butterfly Kind; the Standard B, is roundish, Heart-shaped, indented at the top, and the Sides reflexed and compressed. The Wings C, are nearly oval, and almost as long as the Standard; they are not fixed to the Keel but close at their Base; the Keel D, is as long as the Wings, but is narrow, falcated and ends in a Point. It hath ten Stamina, E, joined at their Base in two Bodies, but as they rise are distinct above, terminated by five oblong Summits. In the Center is situated a hairy, compressed, Awl-shaped Germen, as F, supporting a rising Style, G, terminated by an obtuse Stigma. The Germen afterward becomes a large, oblong, thick shelled Pod, as H, with one Cell, ending with an acute Point, including several roundish compressed Seeds, as G.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the second Section of *Tournefort's* tenth Clas, which includes the Herbs with a Butterfly Flower, whose Pointal becomes a long Pod with one Cell. Dr. *Linnaeus* places it in the third Section of his seventeenth Clas, which includes those Plants, whose Flowers have ten Stamina joined in two Borders.

THE Specie represented here is,

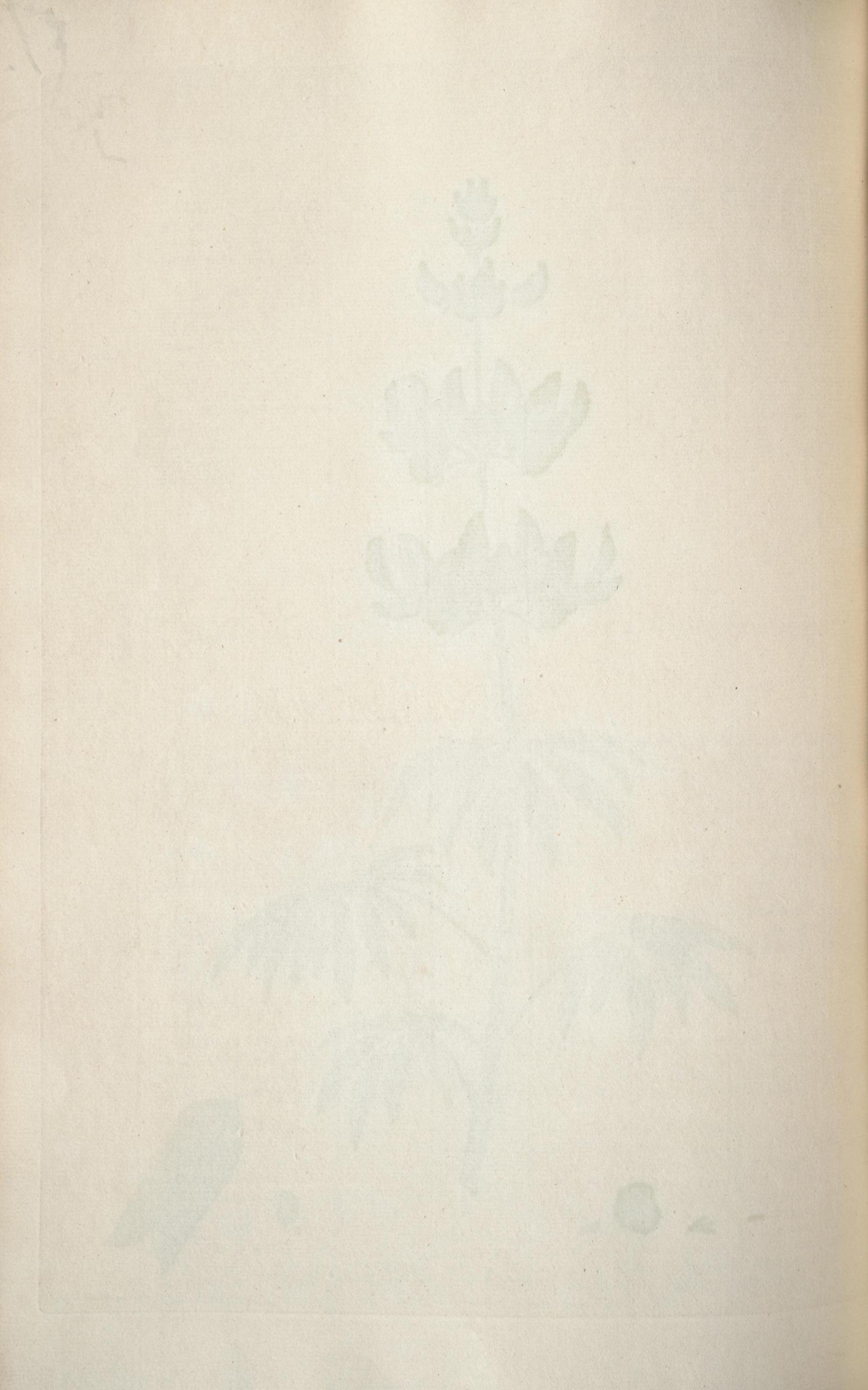
LUPINUS calycibus verticilatis appendiculatis, labis superiore inferioreque intergris. Hort. C. 499. Lupine with Whorl-shaped Empalements, having Appendages, and the upper and under Lip entire. This is the *Lupinus peregrinus major, vel villosus, cæruleus, major*. C. B. P. Foreign, greater, hairy Lupine, with a large blue Flower, commonly called the great blue Lupine. *Mill. Sp. IV.*

THIS Sort is supposed to be a native of *India*, and has been many Years in the *English* Gardens; it is an annual Plant, which rises with a strong, firm, channelled Stalk, from three to four feet high, covered with a soft brownish Down, dividing upward into several strong Branches, these are garnished with Hand-shaped Leaves, composed of nine, ten or eleven Wedge-shaped Hairy Lobes, which are narrow at their Base, where they join the Foot Stalk, but enlarge upward, and are rounded at the top where they are broadest; the Foot Stalks of the Leaves are three or four Inches long; the Flowers are placed in Whorls round the Stalks above each other, forming a loose Spike, which proceeds from the end of the Branches; they are large and of a beautiful blue Colour, but have no scent. These appear in *July* and the Seeds ripen in Autumn. There is a Variety of this with Flesh-coloured Flowers which is commonly called the Rose Lupine, it differs from the blue only in the Colour of the Flower, but this Difference is permanent, for neither of the Sorts vary. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*



Lupinus peregrinus major, vel villosus, caeruleus, major.

J. Edwards del' et Sculp'







Galium luteum. *Yellow Ladies Bedstraw.*

J. Edwards del. et sculps.



Meadia

J. C. Worms del'd. & sculp't.

P L A T E XLI.

Galium. Lin. Gen. Plant. 125. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 114. Tab. 39. Ladies Bedstraw, or Cheese-rennet,
in French Caillelait.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower hath a small Empalement indented in four Parts, as A, sitting upon the Germen. It hath one Petal, divided into four Parts almost to the Bottom, as B, and four Awl-shaped Stamina which are shorter than the Petal, terminated by single Summits, as C. It hath twin Germen, as D, situated under the Flower, supporting a slender half-bifid Style, crowned by a globular Stigma. The Germen afterward become two dry Berries, which are joined together, each inclosing a Kidney-shaped Seed, as E.

This Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's* fourth Class, intituled TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have four Stamina and one Style. *Tournefort* places it in the ninth Section of his first Class, in which he includes the Herbs with a Bell-shaped Flower of one Leaf, whose Empalement becomes a double Fruit.

THE Specie here represented is,

GALIUM foliis octonis linearibus sulcatis, ramis floriferis brevibus. Hort. Cliff. 34. Ladies Bedstraw with eight narrow furrowed Leaves, and short flowering Branches. This is the Galium luteum. C. B. P. 335. Yellow Ladies Bedstraw. Mill. Sp. 1st.

This Sort is the Common *Galium luteum*, which grows in moist Meadows and in pasture Grounds in several Parts of England, and is used in Medicine; this rises to the Height of two or three Feet, the Stalks are garnished at the Joints with very narrow Leaves, which are furrowed in the Middle, standing together in whorles round the Stalks, they are of a lucid Green, and terminate in Points; at each Joint come out two side Branches, the lower Part of which are garnished with the same kind of Leaves, but are terminated by loose Spikes of yellow Flowers. This Plant is esteemed good for stopping of Fluxes and Hæmorrhages; and some recommend a Decoction of the Herb for the Gout. The Appellation of Cheese-rennet, has been given it on a Supposition that the People in Cheshire make use of it in turning their Milk, but the Authors of a Book (lately published) intituled, The Complete Farmer, contradicts it, having found upon Enquiry that it was never made use of for any such Purpose.

P L A T E XLII.

Meadia Cateß. Carol. 3 P. 1. Dodecatheon. Lin. Gen. Plants. 200.

THE Characters are,

IT hath a small Involucrum of many Leaves, in which are many Flowers. The Flower hath a permanent Empalement of one Leaf, cut into five long Segments, as A, which are reflexed. The Flower hath one Petal, cut into five Parts, whose Tube is shorter than the Empalement, and the Limb is reflexed backward, as B. It hath five short obtuse Stamina sitting in the Tube, terminated by Arrow-pointed Stigmas which are connected into a Beak, as C, and inclosed in a Sheath, represented at D, with conical Germen supporting a slender Style, as F, which is longer than the Stamina, crowned by an obtuse Stigma. The Empalement afterward becomes an oblong oval Capsule with one Cell, as G, opening at the Top, and filled with small Seeds, as H.

THE Specie here represented is,

MEADIA. Cateß. His. Carol. App. 1. Tab. 1. Meadia. This is the Auricula Ursi Virginiana, floribus boraginis instar rostratis, cyclaminum more reflexis. Pluk. Alm. 62. Tab. 79. Fol. 6. Bear's Ear of Virginia, whose Flower has a Beak like that of Borage, and reflexed like those of Sowbread.

We have but this Specie at present in England. This Plant grows naturally in Virginia, and other Parts of North America, from whence it was sent by Mr. Bannister, many Years since Gardener to Dr. Compton, Lord Bishop of London, in whose curious Garden this Plant was growing in the Year 1709, after which the Plant was for several Years lost in England, till within a few Years past, when it was again obtained from America, and has been propagated in great Plenty. It flowers the Beginning of May, and the Seeds ripen in July; soon after which the Stalks and Leaves decay, so that the Roots remain inactive till the following Spring. It may be propagated either by off-sets in August, or by sowing the Seeds in Autumn, before the Frost comes on, in Pots, placed in the shade, and duly watered till they are transplanted, which must be done the following Autumn, when the Leaves are decayed, at the Distance of eight Inches from each other, which will be Room enough for them to grow one Year, by which Time they will be strong enough to produce Flowers, so may then be transplanted into some shady Borders in the Flower Garden, where they will appear very ornamental during the continuance of their Flowers. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XLIII.

Myrtus. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 640. Tab. 409. Lin. Gen. Plant. 617. Myrtle; in French, Mirtte.

THE Characters are,

THE Empalement of the Flower is of one Leaf, cut into five acute Points at the Top, as A, is permanent, and fits on the Germen. The Flower has five large oval Petals which are inserted in the Empalement, as B, and a great Number of small Stamina, C, which are also inserted in the Empalement, terminated by small Summits, as D, the Germen is situated under the Flower, supporting a slender Style, E, crowned by an obtuse Stigma, as F; the Germen afterward turns to an oval Berry, represented at G, with three Cells, crowned by the Empalement, each Cell containing one or two Kidney-shaped Seeds, as H.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the eighth Section of *Tournefort's* twenty-first Clas, which includes the Trees and Shrubs with the Rose Flower, whose Empalement becomes a Fruit inclosing hard Seeds. Dr. *Linnaeus* places it in the first Section of his twelfth Clas, intitled, *ISOCANDRIA MONOGYNIA*, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have about twenty Stamina and one Style.

THIS Specie is,

MYRTUS foliis ovatis, pedunculis longioribus. Myrtle with oval Leaves, and longer Foot-Stalks to the Flowers. This is the Myetus latifolia Romana. C. B. P. 468. Broad-leaved Roman Myrtle, or common broad-leaved Myrtle. Mill. Sp. 1st.

THIS Sort is the common broad-leaved Myrtle which is one of the hardest Kinds we have. The Leaves of this are an Inch and a Half long, and one Inch broad, of a lucid Green, standing upon short Foot-stalks. The Flowers are larger than those of the other Sorts, and come out from the Side of the Branches in pretty long Foot-stalks; these are succeeded by oval Berries of a dark purple Colour, inclosing three or four hard Kidney-shaped Seeds. It flowers in *July* and *August*, and the Berries (which are used in Medicine) ripen in Winter. This Sort is by some called the flowering Myrtle, because it generally has a greater Quantity of Flowers, and those are larger than any other Sort. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XLIV.

Orobus. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 393. Tab. 214. Lin. Gen. Plant. 871. (ορόβος of ὄρεων, to eat, and βοῦς, an Ox, q. d. an Herb with which Oxen are fed, because the Ancients us'd to fatten their Oxen with a like Herb) Bitter Vetch; in French, Orobe.

THE Characters are,

THE Empalement of the Flower is tubulous, of one Leaf with an obtuse Base; the Brim is oblique and indented in five Parts, the three lower acute, the two upper shorter and obtuse, as A. The Flower is of the Butterfly-kind; the Standard, B, is Heart-shaped; the two Wings, C, are almost as long as the Standard, and join together; the Keel, D, is bifid, acute-pointed, and rising upwards; the Borders are compressed, and the Body swollen. It hath ten Stamina, E, nine are joined, and one separate; these are rising, and terminated by roundish Summits. It hath a cylindrical compressed Germen, supporting a crooked rising Style, F, crowned by a narrow, downy Stigma, fastened by the inner Edge in the Middle to the Point of the Style. The Germen afterward becomes a long taper Pod, as G, ending in an acute Point, having one Cell containing several roundish Seeds, as H.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the second Section of *Tournefort's* tenth Clas, which includes the Herbs with a Butterfly-Flower, whose Pointal turns to a long Pod with one Capsule. Dr. *Linnaeus* places it in the third Section of his seventeenth Clas, intitled, *DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA*, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have ten Stamina joined in two Bodies.

THE Specie here represented is,

OROBUS foliis pinnatis linear-lanceolatis decurrentibus, stipulis semifagittatis, caule simplici. Bitter Vetch with linear, spear-shaped, winged Leaves running along the Stalk, half Arrow-shaped Stipulæ, and a single Stalk. This is the Orobus Augustifolius italicus, flore vario. Tourn. Inst. 393. Narrow-leaved Italian Bitter Vetch, with a variable Flower. Mill. Sp. Vth.

THIS Sort grows naturally about *Bologna* and other Parts of *Italy*; this hath a perennial Root composed of many thick fleshy Tubes. The Stalks are cornered, and rise a Foot and a Half high, garnished with winged Leaves composed of four Pair of linear, spear-shaped Lobes placed along the mid-Rib, which is bordered by the running of the Lobes from one to another; at the Base of each Leaf is situated a Stipula shaped like that of the first, and out of this arises the Foot-Stalk of the Flower, which is four or five Inches long, sustaining seven or eight Flowers ranged in a loose Spike, they are variegated with purple, blue, and red, appear in *May*, and are succeeded by Pods containing two or three Seeds, which ripen in *July*. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*



Myrtus latifolia Romanica. Broad leaved Roman Myrtle.

S. Edwards del'd & sculp't.



Orobis augustifolius Italicus Narrow-leaved Bitter Vetch

A. Edwards del. & sculp.



Rubus odoratus Sweet Canada Raspberry

J. Edwards del'd.



Pavia

The Scarlet Flowering Horse Chestnut

J. Edwards del'd' J. S.

P L A T E XLV.

Rubus. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 614. Tab. 383. Lin. Gen. Plant. 632. (This Plant is so called, of the red Colour of the Fruit before it comes to maturity.) The Bramble or Raspberry-bush; in French, Ronce.

THE Characters are,

The Flower has a permanent Empalement of one Leaf, which is cut into five spear-shaped Segments as A, it hath five roundish Petals, as B, and a great Number of Stamina, C, which are inserted in the Empalement, and are shorter than the Petals, terminated by roundish compressed Summits, D, with a great Number of Germen, having small hair-like Styles on the Side of the Germen, crowned by a single Permanent Stigma. The Germen afterward becomes a berry composed of many acini, collected into a Head, as D, each having one Cell, in which is contained one oblong Seed.

This Genus of Plants is ranged in the fifth Section of *Linnæus's* twelfth Class, intitled ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have many Stamina, which are inserted in the Empalement, and many Styles.

THE Specie represented here is,

RUBUS (odoratus) foliis simplicibus palmatis, caule inermi multifolio multi floro. Hor. Cliff. 192. Raspberry with single hand-shaped Leaves, and an unarmed Stalk, having many Leaves and Flowers, Rubus odoratus. Cornut. 153. Sweet Canada Raspberry, commonly called flowering Raspberry. Mill. Sp. 6th.

THIS Plant was first brought to *Europe* from *Canada*, where it grows naturally; as it also does in many Parts of *North America*; the Root is perrenial, and creeps far on every side, sending up many Stalks, so propagates itself very fast; the Stalks rise from four to seven Feet high, according as the Soil is strong and moist, for in dry Ground they are but short, and the Leaves small; but in moist rich Land, they will grow very tall; the Stalks are about the Size of a Man's little Finger, they are covered with a smooth Bark, of a light brown Colour, and branch out a little toward their Tops. The Leaves are six Inches long, and seven broad, cut into three, four, or five angular Lobes, ending in acute Points, in some Measure resembling a Hand spread open. They are sawed on their Edges, and have several Veins, which arise from their Mid-rib, running upward, diverging toward the Borders. The upper Sides of the Leaves are of a deep green, but their under Sides of a light green, and smooth; their Foot Stalks are four Inches long, and come out alternately from the Stalk. The Flowers are produced in loose Bunches at the Top of the Stalks, each standing upon a long Foot Stalk. This Plant begins flowering early in *July*, and there is commonly a succession of Flowers upon them till Autumn, so that it is cultivated for the sake of its Flowers, and is sold among flowering Shrubs by the Nursery Gardeners: For the Fruit is of little Value, having no Flavour; nor do the Plants always produce Fruit. *Mill.*

P L A T E XLVI.

Pavia. Boerh. Ind. alt. 2. p. 260. Esculus. Lin. Gen. Plant. 462. The scarlet flowering Horse Chestnut.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower has a small bellied Empalement of one Leaf, indented in five Parts at the Top, as A, the Flower has five roundish Petals, waved and plaited on their Borders, and narrow at their Base, where they are inserted in the Empalement, as B. It hath eight Stamina, which are declined and as long as the Petals, terminated by rising Summits, C, and a roundish Germen, fitting upon an awl-shaped Style, D, crowned by an acuminate Stigma. The Germen afterward becomes an oval, Pear-shaped, leathery Capsule with three Cells, in which is sometimes one, and at others two, almost globular Seeds.

THERE is but one Specie of this Genus, which is here represented,

*PAVIA (octandria) Boerh. Ind. alt. 2. p. 260. The Scarlet Horse Chestnut. Dr. *Linnæus* titles it, Esculus floribus octandris. Sp. Plant. 344. Esculus with Flowers having eight Stamina.*

THIS Plant grows naturally in *Carolina* and the *Brazils*, from the first, the Seeds were brought to *England*, where the Plants have been of late Years much cultivated in the Gardens. In *Carolina* it is but of humble growth, seldom rising more than eight or ten Feet high; the Stalk is pretty thick and

woody, sending out several Branches, which spread out on every Side, which are garnished with Hand-shaped Leaves, composed of five or six spear-shaped Lobes, which unite at their Base, where they join the Foot-Stalk; they are of a light Green, having a rough Surface, and are sawed on their Edges; these have long Foot Stalks, and stand opposite on the Branches. The Flowers are produced in loose Spikes, at the end of the Branches, standing upon long naked Foot-Stalks, which sustain five or six tubulous Flowers, spread open at the Top, where the Petals are irregular in size and length, having an Appearance of a Lip Flower, they are of a bright red Colour. It flowers in July, and the Seeds sometimes ripen in Autumn. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XLVII.

Diburnum. Lin. Gen. Plant. 370. Tinus, Tourn. 337.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower has a small permanent Empalement, as A, which is cut into five Parts; it has one Bell-shaped Petal, cut at the brim into five obtuse Segments which are reflexed, as B; it has five Awl-shaped Stamina, C, the length of the Petal, terminated by roundish Summits; and a roundish Germen, D, situated under the Flower, having no Style, but the Place is occupied by a roundish Gland, and crowned by three obtuse Stigmas, represented at E; the Germen afterward turns to a roundish Fruit, with one Cell, inclosing one hard roundish Seed.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the third Section of *Linnæus's* fifth Class, intitled, PENTANDRIA TRYGYNIA, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have five Male, and three Female Parts.

THIS Specie is,

VIBURNUM (*Tinus*) foliis ovatis integerrimis, ramificationibus subtus villoso-glandulosis. Lin. Sp. Plant. 267. Wayfaring-Tree with oval entire Leaves, whose Branches are hairy, and glandulous on the under Side. *Tinus prior. Clus. Hist. 49. Hairy-leaved Laurustinus. Mill. Sp. 4th.*

THIS Sort is the Laurustinus with small Leaves, which are hairy on their under Side; the Leaves of this are seldom more than two Inches and a half long, and one and a quarter broad; they are rounded at their base, but end in acute points; they are veined and hairy on their under Side, and are not of so lucid a green Colour on their upper Side. The Umbels of Flowers are small, and appear in Autumn, continuing all the Winter in Flower. This is propagated by laying down the young Branches, which put out Roots very freely, so that when they are laid down in Autumn, they will be well rooted by that Time twelve Month, when they should be taken off from the old Plants, and may be then planted where they are to remain. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XLVIII.

Tulipa. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 373. Tab. 199. 200. Lin. Gen. Plant. 415.

THE Characters of this are exhibited in Page 9.

THIS Specie is,

TULIPA (*Gesneriana*) flore erecto, foliis ovato-lanceolatis. Lin. Sp. Plant. 306. Tulip with an erect Flower, and oval spear-shaped Leaves, common Tulip.

This sort is a Variety of the common Tulip, and called the Bagot. This Flower is of a clear white, striped with purple, and esteemed a good Flower by the Virtuoso, though there are others that are more valued, according to the peculiar Taste of Florists, since there is no end of their Numbers; for what some Persons value at a considerable Rate, others reject; and as there are annually a great Variety of new Flowers obtained from Breeders, those that are old, if they have not very good Properties to recommend them, are thrown out and despised; I shall therefore point out the Properties of a good Tulip. 1. It should have a tall strong Stem. 2. The Flower should consist of six Leaves, three within and three without. 3. Their bottom should be proportioned to their Top, and their upper Part should be rounded off, and not terminate in a Point. 4. These Leaves when opened, should neither turn inward, nor bend outward, but rather stand erect, and the Flower should be of a middling Size, neither over large, nor too small. 5. The Stripes should be small and regular, arising from the Bottom of the Flower. When a Flower has all these Properties, it is esteemed a good one. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*



Viburnum (*Tinus*) foliis ovatis integerrimis

J Edwards del & sculps



Tulipa (Gesneriana) flore erecto foliis ovato-lanceolatis

J. Edwards del'd & Sculp.



Lonicera (Alpigena) pendunculata bifloris baccis coadunatis didymis

Published March 1, 1769

J. Edwards del. & sculps.



Ranunculus (Asiaticus) foliis vernalis hibernatisque,
foliolis trifidis incisis, caule inferne ramoso.

Published March 1. 1769

Edwards M.D.

P L A T E XLIX.

Lonicera Lin. Gen. Plant. 233. Chamæcerasus. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 609 tab. 379. Upright Honey-suckle.

THE Characters.

THE Flower has a small Empalement, cut into five parts as A, upon which the Germen fits. It hath one Petal, B, with an oblong Tube, cut into five parts at the brim, and five Awl-shaped Stamina, C, almost the length of the Petal terminated by oblong summits; Under the petal is situated a roundish Germen supporting a slender Style, the length of the petal, crowned by an obtuse Stigma. The Germen afterward turns to two Berries, which join at their Base, as D.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's* fifth Class, intituled PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have five Stamina and one Style. Tournefort places it in the sixth Section of his twentieth Class, in which he ranges the Trees and Shrubs with a flower of one petal, whose Empalement becomes a Berry.

THIS Specie is,

LONICERA (*Alpigena*) *pedunculis bifloris, baccis coadunatis didymis*, Lin. Sp. Plant. 174. *Lonicera* with two flowers on a Foot-stalk, and twin berries which are joined together. *Chamæcerasus Alpina fructu gemens rubro duobus punctis notato*. C. B. P. 451. Dwarf Alpine Cherry with a red twin fruit marked with two points, commonly called red-berried upright Honey-suckle. *Mill. Sp. II.*

This Sort grows naturally upon the Alps; this has been cultivated in the English Gardens, by the Title of red-berried upright Honey-suckle. This hath a short, thick, woody Stem, which divides into many strong woody Branches, growing erect, garnished with spear-shaped Leaves, placed opposite, standing upon Foot-stalks; they are entire, their under side being of a pale green, but their upper of a dark green. The Flowers stand upon long slender Foot-stalks, which come out opposite on each side the branches, as the base of the Leaves; they are red on the outside, but pale within; this appears the latter end of April, and are commonly succeeded by two oval red Berries, join'd at their Base, which have two Punctures, they ripen the beginning of August. They may be propagated either by Seeds or Cuttings: the Seeds commonly lie in the Ground a Year before they vegetate, but require no particular Culture; if they are sown in Autumn, many of them will grow the following spring. The Cuttings should be planted in Autumn where they will put out Roots the following Spring; and in the following Autumn they may be removed into a Nursery, to grow two Years to get strength, after which they should be transplanted where they are designed to remain. *Mill. Gard. Diet.*

P L A T E L.

Ranunculus. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 285. Tab. 149. Lin. Gen. Plant. 699. (so called from Rana, a Frog, on Account of its delighting to grow in moist Places, which Frogs frequent) Crowfoot.

THE Characters are,

The empalement of the Flower is composed of five oval concave Leaves, as A, the Flower has five obtuse Petals, which have a narrow Base as B, each of these have an open Nectarium upon their Tails: It hath many Stamina, C, about half the length of the Petals, terminated by oblong, erect, twin summits, and numerous Germen collected in a Head, as D, having no Styles, but are crowned by small reflexed Stigmas; the Germen afterward become Seeds of uncertain irregular Figures, E, fastened to the Reptacle by very short Foot-stalks. This genus of Plants is ranged in the seventh Section of *Linnæus's* thirteenth Class, intituled Polyandria Polygynia, which contains those plants whose Flowers have many Stamina and Germen.

THE Specie here represented, is.

RANUNCULUS (*Asiaticus*) *foliis ternatis biternatisque, foliolis trifidis incisis, caule simplici.* Ranunculus with trifoliate and twice trifoliate leaves, whose lobes are trifid, cut, and a stalk branching at the bottom. Persian Ranunculus. *Mill. Sp. II.*

THESE sorts are a variety of the Persian Ranunculus, one represents a very double Flower, the other is term'd a semi-double Flower, from which the Seeds are produced, and from this there are such prodigious Varities of new Flowers annually obtain'd, which are so large, and of such variety of beautiful Colours, as to exceed all other Flowers of that Season, and even vie with the most beautiful Carnations; there are many of them finely scented, as the double one here represented, which is called the Gold strip'd Ranunculus, and has sold at a high rate for some Years past; when the roots are strong they generally produce twenty or thirty Flowers on each; which succeeding each other, continue a full Month or longer in beauty; all which excellent qualities have rendered them so valuable, that the old sorts are almost disregarded except in some old Gardens. This flowers in May and the Seeds ripen in July.

P L A T E L I.

Momordica. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 103. Tab. 29. 30. Lin. Gen. Plant. 1090. Male Balsam Apple, French, Pomme de Marveille.

THE Characters are,

It hath male and female Flowers upon the same plant, the male Flowers have a spreading empalement of one leaf. The Flower hath one petal, which adheres to the Empalement. It hath three short awl-shaped Stamina; in two of the Stamina the Summits are bifid, and eared on both sides; the third has a single eared Summit; these are compressed in a Body: the female Flowers have the same Empalement and Petal as the Male, but sit upon the Germen; these have three short Filaments without summits. The Germen supports one taper trifid Style, crowned by three oblong gibbous Stigmas. The Germen afterward turns to an oblong fruit opening with an elasticity, having three membranaceous cells, filled with compressed Seeds.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the tenth Section of Linnæus's twenty first Class, Intitled MONOCCIA SYNGENESIA, which contains those Plants with male and Female Flowers on the same plant, whose stamens coalesce together.

THE Specie represented here is,

MOMORDICA (Elaterium) pomis his pidis, cirrhis nullis. Lin. Sp. Plant 1010 Male Balsam Apple with a prickley Fruit, and no tendrils to the Vines, Cucumis syvestris, asininus dictus. C. B. P. 314. Wild Cucumber, called Asses Cucumber, and the Elaterium of Boerhaave.

THIS sort is commonly called Wild or Spurting Cucumber, from casting out its Seeds together with the viscid Juice (in which the seeds are lodg'd) with a violent force, if touched when ripe; and from hence it has sometimes the Appellation of Noli me tangere, or touch me not. This Plant grows naturally in the warm parts of Europe, but in England it is cultivated in gardens for the Fruit, which is used in Medicine, or rather the fæcula of the Juice of the Fruit, which is the Elaterium of the Shops. When the Fruit is design'd for use, It should always be gathered before it is ripe, otherwise the greatest part of the Juice will be lost, which is the only valuable part; for the Juice which is expressed with part of the parenchyma of the fruit, is not to be compared to the other for its virtues; for the Elaterium which is made from clear Juice of the fruit is much whiter, and will retain its Virtues much longer, than that which is extracted by pressure. *Mill. Gard. Diet.*

P L A T E L II.

Hyacinthus. Tourn. Inst. R. H. tab. 180. Lin. Gen. Plant. 427. Hyacinth in French. Jaconte.

THE Characters are.

THE Flower has no Empalement. It has one bell-shaped petal, whose rim is cut into six Parts, which are reflexed, and three nectariums on the point of the Germen, with six short awl-shaped Stamina, terminated by Summits, which close together. In the Center is situated a roundish three cornered Germen, having three furrows supporting a single style, crowned by an obtuse Stigma. The Germen afterward becomes a roundish three cornered capsule having three cells, which contain roundish Seeds.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of Linnæus's sixth Class, intitled HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA, which includes those plants whose Flowers have six Stamina and one Style.

THIS Specie, is.

HYACINTHUS (Orientalis) corollis infunduliformibus semifexfidis basi ventricosis. Hort. Upsal. 85. Hyacinth with a funnel-shaped petal cut into six parts, and swelling at their Base. Hyacinthus Orientalis albus primus. C. B. P. 44. Earley White Eastern Hyacinth. Mill. Sp. VI.

THERE are varieties of the Eastern Hyacinth, which have been cultivated with so much Art, as to render some of them the most valuable Flowers of the spring; in Holland the Gardens abound with them; when the florists have rais'd so many varieties, as amount to some hundreds, and some of their Flowers so large, double and finely coloured, that their roots are valued at twenty or thirty pounds sterlring each root; and it is owing to the industry of the Florists in Holland and Flanders, that the lovers and delighters in Gardening are so agreeably entertain'd, as few other florists think it worth their while to wait four or five Years for the Flowers of a Plant, which when produced, perhaps there might not be one in forty that may deserve to be preserv'd. *Mill. Gard. Diet.*



Cucumis Sylvestris Wild Cucumber



Hyacinthus Orientalis

Eastern Hyacinth



Narcissus luteus polyanthus Lusitanicus

Published April 1. 1769.

J. Edwards del'd & sculp't



Paeonia samina flore pleno rubro majore &
Female Peony with a larger double red Flower

Published April 1st 1769

J. Edwards del. & sc.

P L A T E LIII.

Narcissus. Lin. Gen. Plant. 403. Tourn. 185. The Daffodil.

THE Characters are,

THE Flowers are included in an oblong compressed Spatha (or Sheath) as A, which tears open on the Side and withers. The Flowers have a cylindrical Funnel-shaped Empalement of one Leaf, as B, which spread open at the Brim; they have six oval Petals on the outside of the Nectarium, which are inserted above their Base, and six Awl-shaped Stamina, C, fixed to the Tube of the Nectarium, D, terminated by oblong Summits, as E, they have a three cornered, roundish, obtuse Germen, situated below the flower supporting a long slender Style, as F, crowned by a trifid Stigma, G. The Germen afterward turns to an obtuse, roundish, three-cornered Capsule, with three Cells, filled with Globular Seeds.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of Linnæus's sixth Class, intitled **HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA**, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have six Stamina and one Style.

THE Specie here represented is,

NARCISSUS (*Pseudonarcissus*) *spathâ uniflorâ, nectario campanulato erecto, crispo æquante petala ovata.* Lin. Sp. Plant. 414. Daffodil with one Flower in each Sheath, whose Nectarium is erect, bell-shaped and equal with the Petals, which are oval. *Narcissus sylvestris pallidus, calyce lutes.* C. B. P. 52. Pale wild Daffodil with a yellow Cup, or common English Daffodil. *Mill. Sp. I.*

THIS sort is a variety of the common Daffodil, which grows naturally by the Borders of Woods and Fields in many Parts of *England*. The Stalk rises a Foot and a half high, having two sharp longitudinal Angles, at the Top comes out a double Flower, inclosed in a thin Spatha (or Sheath) which is torn open on one Side, to make way for the Flower to come out, and then withers and remains on the Top of the Stalk. The Flower is double; the outer Petals are of a pale Brimstone colour, and those in the Middle are some Saffron and other Brimstone Colours. It flowers in *March* and *April*, and after the Flowers are past, the Germen turns to a roundish Capsule, with three Cells filled with roundish black Seeds, which ripen in *July*. This sort propagates very fast by parting the Roots. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E LIV.

Pœonia. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 273. Lin. Gen. Plant. 678. (so called from Pœon the Physician, because he is said to have cured Plato, when wounded by Hercules, with this Herb.) The Peony; in French Pevione.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower has a permanent Empalement, composed of five concave reflexed Leaves, as A, unequal in Size and Position. The Flower hath five large, roundish, concave Petals which spread open, B, and a great Number of short hairy Stamina, terminated by large, oblong, four-cornered Summits, with two, three or four oval, erect, hairy Germen in the Center, having no Styles, but have oblong, reflexed hairy Capsules, as C, having one Cell open longitudinally, as D, containing several oval, shining, coloured Seeds, as E, fixed to the Furrow.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the second Section of Linnæus's thirteenth Class, intitled **POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA**, which contains those Plants, whose Flowers have many Stamina and Germen or Styles.

THE Specie represented here is,

Pœonia (Hirsuta) foliis lobatis, lobis lanceolatis integerrimis. Peony with lobated Leaves, whose Lobes are Spear-shaped and entire. Pœonia fœmina flore pleno rubro majore. C. B. P. 324. Female Peony with a larger double red Flower. *Mill. Sp. IV.*

THIS Sort is the Female Peony; the Roots of this are composed of several roundish thick Knobs, which hang below each other, fastened with strings; the Stalks are green, and rise about two Feet and a half high, these are garnished with Leaves, composed of Lobes which are spear-shaped and entire, the Flowers are large and of a deep red Colour; this Sort, when intermixed with large growing Plants, in the Borders of large Gardens, will add to the Variety; and the Flowers are very ornamental in Basins or Flower-pots, when placed in Rooms: the Flowers appear in *May*, and the Seeds ripen in *Autumn*. This is propagated by parting the Roots toward the latter end of *September*.

P L A T E LV.

Syringa. Lin. Gen. Plant. 22. Lilac. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 601. Tab. 372. Lilac.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower has a small, tubulous, permanent Empalement of one Leaf, as A, which is indented in four Parts at the Brim; it has one Petal with a cylindrical Tube, cut into four obtuse Segments at the Brim, which spread open, as B, and two very short Stamina, C, terminated by small Summits, standing within the Tube; it has an oblong Germen, supporting a short slender Style, D, crowned by a thick bifid Stigma. The Germen afterward turns to an oblong, compressed, acute-pointed Capsule with two Cells, as E, opening with two Valves contrary to the Partition, including in each Cell, one oblong acute pointed Seed, as F, with a membranaceous Border.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's* second Class, intitled DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have two Stamina and one Style.

THE Specie here represented is,

Fig. I. *Syringa (Persica) foliis lanceolatis, Lin. Sp. Plant 9. Syringa with spear-shaped Leaves. Lilac ligustri folio. Tourn. Inst. 602. Lilac with a privet Leaf, commonly called Persian Jasmin. Mill. Sp. II.*

THIS sort grows naturally in Persia, but has been long cultivated in the English Gardens, where it is best known among the Gardeners by the Title of Persian Jasmin; this Shrub seldom rises above five or six Feet. The Flowers are produced in large Panicles, at the end of the former Year's Shoots, they are of a pale red Colour, and have a very agreeable Odour. These appear in May, soon after those of the common sort, and continue longer in beauty, but these do not perfect their Seeds in England.

Fig. II. *Syringa (Laciniata) foliis lanceolatis integris dissectisque laciniata. Hort. Cliff. 6. Syringa with entire spear-shaped Leaves and others which are cut and jagged. Lilac laciniato folio. Tourn. Inst. 602. Lilac with a cut Leaf, commonly called cut leaved Persian Jasmin.*

THIS Sort differs from the first in having two sorts of Leaves, those on the lower Part of the Branches are of the most Part entire; these are broader and shorter than those of the first, and do not end in such sharp points. The Leaves on the younger Branches are cut into three or five Segments like winged Leaves almost to the mid-rib. The Branches of this sort are slenderer and weaker than those of the first; their Bark is of a darker brown, and the Flowers of a bright purple Colour. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E LVI.

Narcissus. Lin. Gen. Plant. 403.

THE Characters are exhibited in Plate 53.

THIS Specie is,

NARCISSUS (*Tazetta*) spathâ multi florâ, nectario campanulato, foliis planis. *Hort. Upsal. 74. Daffodil with many Flowers in a Sheath, having a bell-shaped Nectarium, and plain Leaves. Narcissus luteus polyanthos Lusitanicus. C. B. P. 50. Yellow Portugal Daffodil with many Flowers, commonly called Polyanthus Narcissus. Mill. Sp. VIII.*

THIS Sort grows naturally in *Portugal*, and in the Islands of the *Archipelago*; of this there are greater variety than any other Species, for as the Flowers are very ornamental, and come early in the Spring, so the Florists in *Holland* and *Flanders* have taken great Pains in cultivating them, that at present the Catalogues printed by the Dutch Florists, contain more than thirty Varieties; among the Principal is the sort here represented; there are some with yellow or sulphur coloured Cups or Nectarium, and others with white Petals and yellow Cups; in mild Weather they Flower in *January* or *February*, and the Seeds ripen in *July*. *Mill. Gard. Diet.*

*Lilac ligustri folio**Lilac laciniato folio*



Narcissus sylvestris pallidus, calyce luteo
Pale wild Daffodil, with a Yellow Cup.



Lunaria major

Greater Moonwort

Published May 1st 1869

J. C. WOOD



Lychnis hirsuta flore coccineo major
Greater hairy Campion with a Scarlet Flower

Published May 1 1769

J. Edwards delit.

P L A T E LVII.

Lunaria. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 218. Tab. 105. Gen. Plant. 809. (so called of Lund. Lat. the moon, because the seed-vessels resemble the form of the moon.) Moonwort, Sattin-flower, Honesty; in French, Bulbonac.

THE Characters are,

THE Empalement of the Flower is composed of four oblong, oval, small Leaves, which are obtuse and fall off, as A; the Flower has four Petals in form of a Cross, B, which are large, obtuse, and entire: it hath six awl-shaped Stamina, E, four of these are the length of the Empalement, the other two are shorter, terminated by erect Summits, D; it has an oblong oval Germen, fitting upon a small Foot-stalk, supporting a short Style, f, crowned by an entire obtuse Stigma. The Germen afterwards becomes an erect, plain, compressed, elliptical Pod, fitting upon the small Foot Stalk, terminated by the Style, having two Cells opening with two Valves, which are parallel, inclosing several compressed Kidney shaped Seeds, which are bordered in the middle of the Pod.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the second Section of *Linnaeus's* fifteenth Class, intitled *TETRADYNAZIA SILICULOSA*, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have four long and two short Stamina, and the Seeds are included in short Pods.

THE Specie is,

LUNARIA (Rediviva) filiculis oblongis. Lin. Sp. Plant. 653. Sattin Flower with oblong Pods. Lunaria major, siliquâ longiore, J. B. 2. 881. Greater Moonwort with longer Pods, commonly called Honesty, or White Sattin. Mill. Sp. I.

This sort grows naturally in *Hungary, Istria, and Austria*, but has been long an inhabitant of the *English* Gardens. It is a biennal Plant, which perishes soon after the Seeds are ripe; it rises with a branching Stalk from two or three Feet high, covered with a reddish hairy bark, sending out Branches on every Side from the Ground upward; these are garnished with heart-shaped Leaves placed alternately, ending in acute Points indented on their edges, and are a little hairy; the lower standing upon pretty long Foot Stalks, but the upper fit close to the Branches. The Flowers are produced at the Top and from the Side of the Branches toward their end, in Clusters; they are composed of four purplish heart-shaped Petals, placed in form of a cross. These appear in *May*, and are succeeded by large flat roundish Pods, with two Cells inclosing two rows of flat kidney-shaped Seeds, which have a border round them. These Pods when ripe, turn to a clear white or sattin colour, from whence the Title of Sattin Flower has been given to it. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E LVIII.

Lychnis. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 333. Tab. 175. Lin. Gen. Plant. 584, (so called of Λύχνος, a Candle or light, because the Flowers of this Plant imitate the Flame or Rays of Light.

THE Characters are described in Plate 33.

THE Specie represented here, is,

LYCHNIS (Chalcedonica) floribus faciculatis fastigiatis. Hort. Cliff. 174. Campion with Flowers gathered into a Pyramid. Lychnis hirsuta, flore coccineo, major. C. B. P. 203. Greater hairy Campion with a scarlet flower. Mill. Sp. I.

THIS sort is commonly known by the Title of scarlet Lychnis; the Flowers of this are very double and are esteemed for the Size of the Flowers and multiplicity of the Petals; as also for its duration, as it continues much longer in beauty than the single flowers, and makes a finer Appearance. This is propagated by sowing the Seed, on a Border exposed to the east in the middle of *March*, and the beginning of *June*, the Plants will be fit to remove, when there should be a bed of common Earth prepared to receive them, into which they should be planted about four inches apart, observing to water and shade them till they have taken root, after which Time they will require no farther care but to keep them clean from Weeds, till the following Autumn, when they should be transplanted, where they are to continue. This flowers in *June* and *July*. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E LIX.

Emerus. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 650. Coronilla. Lin. Gen. Plant. 883. (Scorpion Sena)

THE Characters are,

THE Flower hath a very short Empalement of one Leaf, as A, divided into five Parts which is permanent. The Flower is of the butterfly kind. The tails of the Petals are much longer than the Empalement. The standard B is narrow, and shorter than the Wings, over which it is arched. The Wings, C, are large and concave. The heel D is heart-shaped and reflexed. There are ten Stamina in each, one of which stands separate, the other nine are joined; these are situated in the Standard. In the Empalement is situated an oblong slender Germen, supporting a slender Style, crowned by a taper Stigma. The Germen afterward becomes a Taper cylindrical Pod, as E, swelling in those Parts where the Seeds are lodg'd, which are also cylindrical.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the third Section of *Tournefort's* twenty-second Clas, which includes the trees and Shrubs with a Butterfly flower, whose Leaves are placed by Pairs along the mid-rib. Dr. Linnæus has joined this Genus, and also the Securidacca of Tournefort to the Coronilla.

THIS Specie is,

EMERUS (Minor) foliolis obcordatis, pedunculis brevioribus, caule fruticoso, scorpion sena with long heart-shaped leaves; shorter Foot Stalks to the Flowers and a shrubby Stalk. *Emerus minor.* Tourn. Inst. R. H. 650. Lesser Scorpion Sena.

THIS Sort rises with shrubby Stalks about four Feet high, the Leaves are of an oblong Heart-shape, the Flowers stand upon short Foot Stalks, and are of a bright yellow, except the Standard, which is of a reddish hue. The Leaves of this Shrub, when fermented in a vat, in the same manner as is practised with the Indigo Plants, will afford a dye very near to that of Indigo, but whether it will answer the same purposes is not yet certain, or whether it may be worth cultivating for that purpose, either here or abroad, is what we cannot yet determine; but there is great affinity between these Plants, and those of the Indigo in their generical characters, that Dr. Tournefort, and several other Botanists, have ranged them in the same Genus. This sort flowers in *May*, and in cool Seasons, frequently flowers again in Autumn.

P L A T E LX.

Delphinium. Lin. Gen. Plant. 681. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 426. Tab. 241. Larkspur or Larkheel.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower hath no Empalement, it is composed of five unequal Petals, placed circularly, as A, the upper Petal is extended at the hinder Part into a tubular obtuse tail, as B, the two side Petals are nearly of the same size with the upper, but the two lower are smaller; these spread open. There is a bifid Nectarium situated in the center of the Petals, and is involved in the Tube by the back part. The flower hath many small Stamina, C, which incline to the Petals, and are terminated by small erect summits; it hath three oval Germen, as D, supporting three Styles, E, which are as long as the Stamina, crowned by reflexed Stigmas; the Germen afterward become so many Capsules joined together, as F, which open crossways, each having one Cell fixed with angular Seeds, as G.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the third Section of Linnæus's thirteenth Clas, intitled *POLYANDRIA TRYGINIA*, the flower having many Stamina and three Styles.

THE Specie represented here is,

DELPHINIUM (Ajacia) nectarii monophyllis, caule simplici. Larkspur with a one-leaved Nectarium and an erect Stalk. *Delphinium hortense.* Tourn. Inst. R. H. 426. Garden Larkspur. *Mill. Sp. II.*

THIS Sort grows naturally on Arable Land in *France, Spain* and *Italy*; this grows with upright Stalks, the Spikes of Flowers grow erect, and the Flowers are placed close together, so that they make a fine Appearance, as there are great variety of Colours in their Flowers, as blue, purple, white, flesh, ash, and rose colour, which makes a fine Variety, when sown in a bed together, and are one of the greatest Ornaments of the Flower Garden in the Months of *July* and *August*, the Seeds ripen in *September*. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*



Emerus Minor

Lesser Scorpion Sena

I Edwards del & t Sculpt



Delphinium hortense *Garden Larkspur*

J. Edwards del. & sculp.



Persica (Amygdalus) Africana nana flore incarnato pleno

Published June 1 1769

J. Edwards del. et sculps.



Fragaria foliis ovato-lanceolatis rugosis fructu ovato
Strawberry with oval, Spear-Shaped, rough Leaves & an oval fruit

P L A T E LXI.

Perfica. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 624. Tab. 402. (so called of Persia in Asia, from whence this kind of Plant was brought into our Climate) the Peach Tree, Amygdalus. Lin. Gen. 619.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower has a tubulous Empalement of one Leaf, cut into five obtuse Segments, which spread open, as A; it hath five oblong, oval, obtuse Petals, which are inserted in the Empalement, and about thirty erect slender Stamina, B, which are shorter than the Petals, terminated by single Summits; these are also inserted in the Empalement. It hath a roundish hairy Germen, supporting a Style, D, the length of the Stamina, crowned by a headed Stigma, the Germen afterward becomes a roundish, woolly, large, esculent Fruit, with a longitudinal Furrow, inclosing an oval Nut, with a nutted Shell, having many Punctures.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's twelfth Class*, intitled ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have from twenty to thirty Stamina, which are inserted in the Empalement of the Flower, and one Style.

THIS Specie is,

PERSICA (*Amygdalus*) Africana nana, flore incarnato pleno, *Tourn. Inst. R. H. 925*, Double flowering dwarf Almond Vulgo.

THIS Sort is the double flowering Dwarf Almond; this grows to the height of four Feet, with a brown smooth Bark, the Flowers of this are of a blush Peach Colour, and are very double, the Leaves are spear shaped and indented on their Edges, which are edged with red. It makes a beautiful Appearance when intermixed with other flowering Shrubs, and as it flowers early in the Spring, it is much esteemed. This is propagated by Layers, or budded on Plumb Stocks, but as they are apt to canker in about four or five Years when budded on those Stocks, the Layers will certainly make the best Plants.

P L A T E LXII.

Bragaria. Lin. Gen. Plant. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 295. Tab. 152. (is so called for its fragrant Aromatic Scent.) Strawberries; in French, Fraiser.

THE Characters are,

THE Empalement of the Flower A, is of one Leaf, which is cut into ten Parts at the Top, the Flower hath five roundish Petals, B, which are inserted in the Empalement, and spread open; it hath twenty Stamina C, which are inserted in the Empalement, terminated by moon shaped Summits, it hath a great Number of Germen, collected into a Head, each having a single Style inserted in the Side of the Germen, crowned by single Stigmas; this Head afterward becomes a large, soft, pulpy Fruit, which if left, falls away, having many small angular Seeds in the Empalement.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the fifth Section of *Linnæus's twelfth Class*, intitled ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have at least twenty Stamina and many Styles, which are inserted to the Empalement.

THIS Specie is,

FRAGARIA (*Muricato*) foliis Ovato tances latis nugosis, fructu ovato, Strawberry with oval, spear-shaped, rough Leaves, and an oval Fruit, fragaria fructu parvi pruni magnitudine. C. B. P. 327. Strawberry with Fruit as large as a small Plumb, commonly called hautboy Strawberry. Mill. Sp. VII.

THIS is the Hautboy Strawberry, which the French call Capitons; this came originally from America, but it has been long cultivated in the English Gardens; and is very different from the other Sorts in Leaf, Flower and Fruit, as no one can doubt of their being different Species; there is an improvement of this Sort, which is commonly called the Globe Hautboy; the Fruit of this is larger, and of the globular form, but this difference has certainly arisen from Culture; for where these have been neglected a year or two, they have degenerated to the common Hautboy again; where the Ground is proper for this Plant, and their Culture is well managed, the Plants will produce great plenty of Fruit, which will be large and well flavoured. Mill. Gard. Dict.

P L A T E LXIII.

Centaurea. Lin. Gen. Plant. 984. Centaurium Majus. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 449. Tab. 256. Jucea Tourn. 443. Cyanus Tourn. 445. Greater Centaury Knapweed, Blue-Bottle.

THE Characters are,

IT hath a compound Flower, whose disk, A, is composed of many hermaphrodite Florets, and the Borders or rays, B, of female Florets, which are larger and looser; these one are included in a common, roundish, scaly Empalement, C; the hermaphrodite Florets have narrow Tubes, swelling at the Top, and cut into five Parts; these have five short hairy Stamina, terminated by cylindrical Summits; the Germen is situated under the Petal, supporting a slender Style, crowned with an obtuse Stigma, the Germen afterward becomes a single Seed shup in the Empalement. The Female Florets have a slender Tube, but expands above, where it is enlarged, and cut into five unequal Parts; these are barren.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the third Section of *Linnæus's nineteenth Clas*, intitled *SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTANEA*; the Flowers of this Section have their disk and middle composed of hermaphrodite Florets, which are fruitful, and their Borders of female abortive Florets.

THIS Specie is,

CENTAUREA (conifera) calycibus Scariosis, foliis tomentosis radicalibus lanceolatis. Caulinis pinnatissidus caule simplici, prod. leyd. 142. Centaury with a scaly Empalement, woolly Leaves, those near the Root being spear-shaped, those on the Stalk pointed, and a single Stalk. Centaureum majus, incanum, humile, Capite pini. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 469. Dwarf Hoary, greater Centaury with a Head like a Pine cone. Mill. Sp. V.

THIS hath a perennial Root, which grows single, sending out in the Spring several entire spear-shaped Leaves, and afterward a single Stalk, more than a Foot high, garnished at each Joint with Leaves of the same Shape with the other; at the end of each Stalk is with a purple Flower, inclosed in an oblong scaly Empalement, each Scale being bordered with small Hairs like an Eye-brow; the Flowers appear in *June*, and the Seeds ripen in *August*, this is propagated by Seeds, which may be sown in a Bed of common Earth, in a Nursery; and when the Plants come up they must be thinned and kept clean from Weeds, and the following Autumn the Plants may be transplanted where they are designed to remain. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E LXIV.

Cheiranthus. Lin. Gen. Plant. 815, Leucojum. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 220. Tab. 170. Stock Gilliflower and Wall Flower; in French, Girofflier ou Uiolier.

THE Characters are,

IT hath a four leaved compressed Empalement; the two outer Leaves are swelling at their Base, the Flower hath four Petals placed in form of a Cross, as B; these are longer than the Empalement; it hath six parallel Stamina, C, which are the length of the Empalement, two of which are between the swelling Leaves of the Empalement, the other are a little shorter, and are terminated by erect bifid Summits, which are reflexed at the Top; it hath a four-cornered prismatic Germen, as long as the Stamina, supporting a very short compressed Style, crowned with an oblong divided Stigma, which is reflexed and permanent. The Germen afterward becomes a long compressed Pod, with two Cells, D, opening with two Valves, filled with compressed Seeds, E.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the second Section of *Linnæus's fifteenth Clas*, entituled *TETRANDYNAME SILIGOSA*, the Flowers having two long and four shorter Stamina, and the Seeds are lodged in long Pods.

THE Specie is,

Cherianthus (Coccineus) foliis lanceolatis undatis caule erecto indiviso. Cheiranthus with waved spear-shaped Leaves, and an upright undivided Stalk. Leucojum incanum majus Coccinum. Mor. Hist. 2, 240. Greater hairy Stock Gilliflower with a scarlet Flower, commonly called the Brompton Stock Gilliflower.

This Sort rises with an upright strong undivided Stalk to the height of two Feet or more, garnished with long hoary Leaves, which are reflexed and waved on their Edges, and at the Top form a large Head; out of the Centre of these arises the Flower Stalk, which, when the Plants are strong, are frequently a Foot and half long, putting out two or three short Branches, the Bottom the Flowers of this kind have longer Petals than any of the other Species, and are formed in a Pyrimidal Spike as is represented, which are of a bright red and make a pretty Appearance, being excelled by none of the flowery tribe. This flowers in June and July, and the Seeds ripen in Autumn.



Centaureum majus, incanum, humile. Capite pini.
Dwarf hoary, greater Centaury with a head like a Pine cone

J. Edwards del'd & Sculp.





Leucocium or canum major Coccineum

Greater hoary Stock Gilliflower

J. C. St. John. M. & S. 1809



Hedysarum clypeatum

French Honey Suckle



Iris augustifolia bicolor

Narrow leaved Flower-de-luce with two Colours

Published July 1769

J. Edwards del. & sc.

P L A T E LXV.

Hedysarum. Lin. Gen. Plant 887. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 401. Tab. 225. French Honeysuckle.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower hath a permanent Empalement of one Leaf, cut into five Segments at the Top, as A. It is of the Butterfly kind, having an oblong compressed Standard, as B, which is indented at the Point and reflexed; the Wings C are oblong and narrow; the Keel D, is compressed, broader at the end but convex at the Base. It hath nine Stamina, joined as E, and one standing separate as F, which are terminated by roundish compressed Summits; the Stamina are reflexed, having an Angle or Knee. In the Center is situated a long narrow Germen, G, supporting an Awl-shaped inflexed Style H, crowned by a single Stigma. The Germen afterward becomes a jointed Pod, which is compressed, each Joint being roundish, and incloses a Kidney shaped Seed.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the third Section of *Linnæus's* seventeenth Class, entitled, *DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA*, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have ten Stamina joined in two Bodies.

THIS Specie is,

HEDYSARUM (Coronarium) foliis pinnatis, leguminibus articulatis acutatis, nudis, rectis, caule diffuso. Hort. Cliff. 365, French Honeysuckle with winged Leaves, naked, prickly, jointed Pods, and a diffused Stalk. Hedysarum clypeatum, flore suaviter rubente. H. Eyst. French Honeysuckle with a delicate red Flower. Mill. Sp. I.

THIS Sort has been long cultivated in the *English* Gardens for Ornament; this grows naturally in *Italy*; there are two varieties of this, one with a bright red Flower (as the Sort represented here) and the other white, which very rarely vary one from the other; but as there is no other difference but in the Colour of their Flowers, so they are supposed to be the same Species.

It is a biennal Plant, which flowers the second Year, and soon after the Seeds are ripe, the Roots generally perish: this sends up several smooth Stalks two or three Feet long, which branch out on each Side, garnished with winged Leaves, composed with five or six pair of oval Lobes terminated by an odd one; the Leaves are placed alternate, and from their Base comes out foot Stalks, which are five or six Inches long, sustaining Spikes of beautiful red Flowers; these are succeeded by compressed jointed Pods, which are very rough, standing erect; in each of the Joints is one kidney shaped Seed; this flowers in *June* and the Seeds ripen in *September*. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E LXVI.

Iris. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 358. Tab. 186. 187. 188. Lin. Gen. Plant. 59. Flower de luce; in French, Flambe.

THE Characters are,

The Flowers are inclosed in spathæ (or Sheaths) as A, which are permanent, the Flowers are divided into six Parts, the three outer Petals are oblong, obtuse and reflexed; the three inner are erect and end in acute points; these all join at their Base: they have three Awl-shaped Stamina, B, which lie upon the reflexed Petals, and are terminated by oblong depressed Summits, as C. Under the Flower is situated an oblong Germen, supporting a slender Style, crowned by a large three-pointed Stigma, the Germen afterward becomes an oblong angular Capsule, D, with three Cells filled with large Seeds.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's* third Class, entituled *TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA*, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have three Stamina and one Style.

THIS Specie is,

IRIS (Bicolor) corollis imberibus, caule foliis longiore multifloro, germinibus sexangularibus, foliis lincaribus. Iris whose Flowers have no Beards, the Stalks longer than the Leaves, with many Flowers, a six corneted Germen, and very narrow Leaves, Iris augustifolia bicolor. C. B. P. 33. Narrow leaved Flower-de-luce with two Colours.

THIS Sort rises with narrow Grafts like Leaves, a jointed Stalk, which is near two Feet and a half long, above each other, sustaining two or three Flowers, the Petals have no Beards, but have a broad yellow Line striped with small purple Stripes, the three falls are of a purple Colour and striped with dark Stripes; this flowers in June and the Seeds ripen at Michaelmas.

P L A T E LXVII.

Rosa. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 636. Tab. 408. Lin. Gen. Plant. 631. The Rose Tree.

THE Characters are exhibited in Page 4, Plate 8,

THIS Specie is,

Rosa (Punicea) caule aculcato, foliis pinnatis, foliolis rotundiorebus ferratis, petalis emarginatis bicoloribus. Rose with a prickly Stalk, winged Leaves, having rounder sawed Lobes, the Petals of the Flower indented at the Top, and of two Colours. *Rosa. punicea. Corn. Can. 11. The Austrian Rose. Mill. Sp. XII.*

THIS Sort is the *Austrian Rose*; this hath small brown Stalks which send out many slender Branches closely armed with short crooked, brown Spines. The Leaves are composed of two or three Pair of oval thin Lobes, terminated by an add one; the Flowers are large and single, they are of a bright orange Colour inclinable to a deep red on the Inside, and of a light Yellow without, they have but little scent and soon fall off, but while they are in Flower make a beautiful Appearance, this sort Flowers in June. It loves an open free air and a Northern Aspect.

P L A T E LXVIII.

Gladiolus. Lin. Gen. Plant. 57. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 365. Tab. 190, (takes its Name from Gladius, Lat.

Sword; because the leaves of this Plant resemble a Sword. Cornflag; in French, Glaicue.

THE Characters are,

THE Flowers are included in Sheaths, as A, which stand at a Distance from each other; the Petal of the Flower is cut into six Parts, three of the upper are near together, the three under spread open, and all together form a short incurved Tube with their Base; they have three Awl-shaped Stamina, B, which are inserted into every Petal, and all of them ascend to the upper Petals, and are terminated by oblong Summits, as C; the Germen, D, is situated below the Flower, supporting a single Style, E, the length of the Stamina, crowned by a concave bifid Stigma, F; the Germen afterward becomes an oblong, swelling, three cornered Capsule, G, with three Cells opening with three Valves, H, filled with roundish Seeds, as represented at I.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of Linnæus's third Class, entitled *TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA*, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have three Stamina and one Style.

THIS Specie is,

GLADIOLUS (Byzantinus) foliis ensiformibus, spathis longioribus. Cornflag with Sword shaped Leaves and longer Sheaths to the Flowers. *Gladiolus major Byzantinus. C. B. P. 41. Greater Cornflag of Byzantium. Mill. Sp. III.*

THIS Sort rises with a strong Stalk to the height of three Feet, the Leaves of this are deeply veined or channelled, the Flowers are large and of a deep red Colour, and make a fine Appearance when in Flower, so is worthy a Place in every good Garden; and the rather because the Roots don't increase so fast as to become troublesome in the Borders. This is propagated by Offsets which are sent off from the Roots in the Manner of Tulips. The Roots may be taken out of the Ground the latter end of July when the Stalks decay, and in September or October be planted in the Borders of the Flower Garden, where they will thrive in any Situation, and being intermixed with other Flowers of the same growth, will make a beautiful Variety. *Mill. Gard. Diet.*



Rosa pumicea

The Austrian Rose



Gladiclus major Byzantinus

Greater Cornflag of Byzantium

J. Edwards delict. sculp.



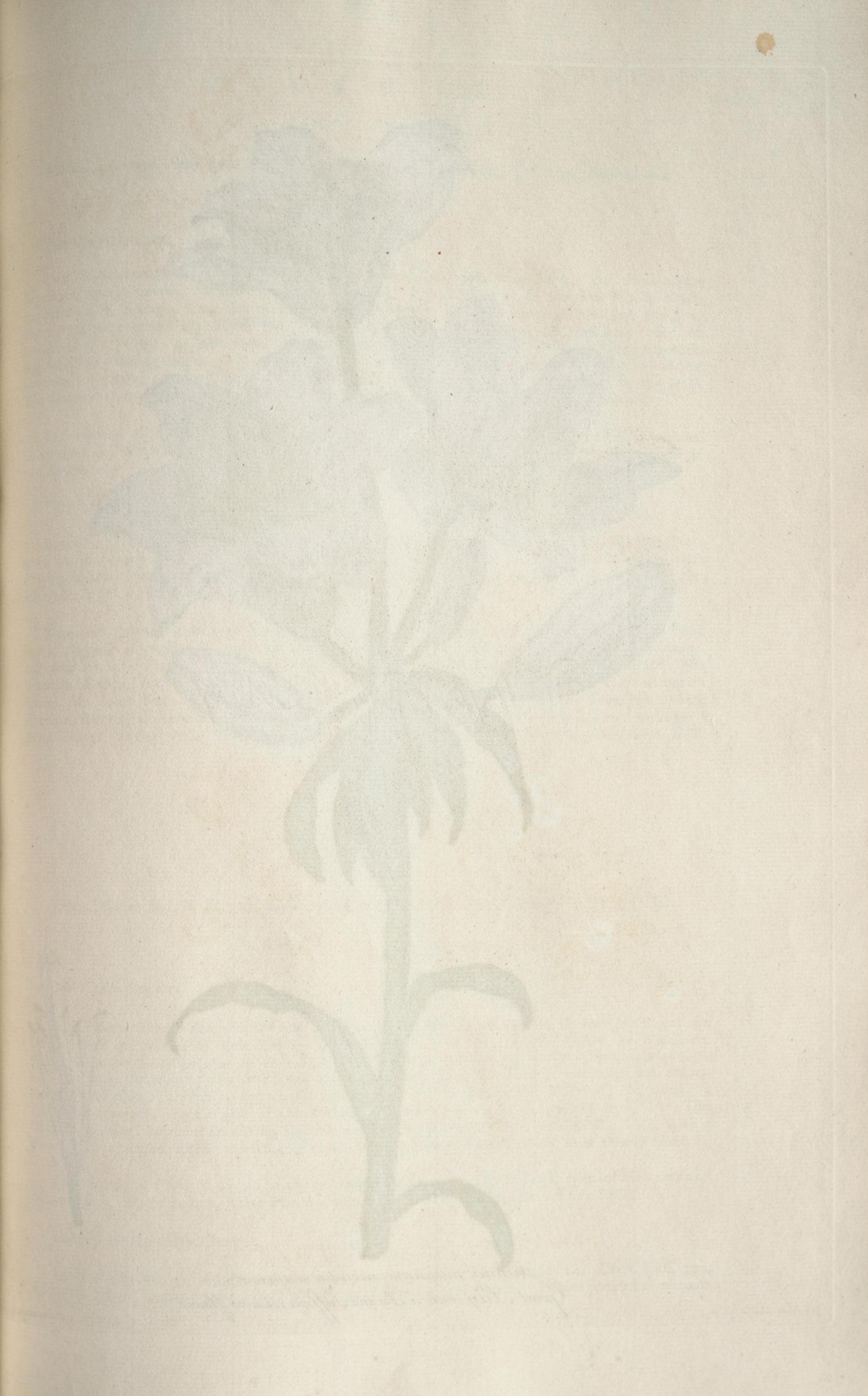


Pseudoacacia hispida

Stinging false Acacia

Published Aug 1st 1769

J. Edwards del.





Lilium purpureo oroceum majus,
Great Lily with a Purple Saffron coloured flower

Published Aug. 1st 1769

J. Edwards del'd & scd'

P L A T E LXIX.

Robinia. Lin. Gen. Plant 879. Pseudoacacia. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 649. Tab. 417. False Acacia.

THE Characters are,

THE Empalement, A, is small, of one Leaf, and divided into four Parts, the three under Segments, being narrow, but the upper one is broad. The Flower is of the Pea bloom kind: the Standard B, is large, roundish, obtuse and spreads open. The two wings C, are oval, and have Short Appendixes which are obtuse, the Heel D, is roundish, compressed, obtuse, and is extended the Length of the Wings: in the Center, is situated ten Stamina, E, nine of them being joined together, and the other standing single, as F, terminated by roundish Summits. It hath an oblong cylindrical Germen, supporting a slender Style, G, crowned by a hairy Stigma; these are inclosed by the Heel. The Germen afterward becomes an oblong compressed Pod, inclosing Kidney-shaped Seeds.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the third Section of *Linnæus's* seventeenth Class, entitled *DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA*, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have ten Stamina joined in two Bodies.

THIS Specie is,

ROBINIA (Hispida) foliis impari-pinnatis, foliolis ovatis, ramis pedunculisque hispidis. Robinia with unequal winged Leaves, having oval Lobes, and the Branches and Foot-stalks armed with stinging Spines. Pseudoacacia hispida, floribus ruscis. Catesb. Caroli. 3. p. 20. Stinging false Acasia, with a Rose coloured Flower. Mill. Sp. III.

THIS Sort grows naturally in *Carolina*, where it sometimes rises to the Height of twenty Feet, but in *England* at present it seems of low growth; the Branches spread out near the Ground, and produce their Flowers very young, which is a sure sign of its not growing tall here. The Branches of this Tree, and also the Foot-Stalks of the Flowers, are closely armed with small brown Spines, like some Sorts of Roses; the Flowers come out from the Side of the Branches in long Bunches, hanging downward; they are of the Pea blossom kind, are of a Rose Colour, and have a sweet Odour; they appear in *June*, but have not yet produced any Pods in *England*. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E LXX.

Lilium. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 369. Tab. 191. Lin. Gen. Plant. 410. The Lily, in French, Lis:

THE Characters are,

THE Flower has no Empalement; it hath six Petals, which are narrow at their Base, but are broad, obtuse and reflexed at their Points. The Flower A, is of the open Bell Shape, the Petals are thick, obtuse and Keel-shaped; on their Back each Petal has a narrow longitudinal Nectarium at their Base. It hath six Stamina, B, which are erect and shorter than the Petals, terminated by oblong prostrate Summits, C, with a cylindrical oblong Germen D, having six Furrows, supporting a cylindrical Style, E, the Length of the Petals, crowned by a thick triangular Stigma, F. The Germen afterward becomes an oblong Capsule with six rough furrows hollowed at the Top, having three Cells, which are filled with flat half round Seeds, lying above each other in a double Order.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's* sixth Class, entitled *HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA*, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have six Stamina and one Style.

THIS Specie represented here is,

LILIUM (Bulbiferum) foliis sparsis, corollis campanulatis erectis, intus scabris. Hort. Cliff. 120. Lily with sparsed Leaves, and an erect Bell-shaped Flower rough within. Lilium purpureo-croceum No. XVIII.

majus. C. B. P. 76. Greater Lilly with a purple Saffron coloured Flower, commonly called Orange Lilly. Mill. Sp. III.

THIS grows naturally in *Austria* and *Italy*, and has been long cultivated in the *English* Gardens, where it makes an agreeable Variety when intermixed with other tall growing Plants. It multiplies fast by offsets from the Roots, which may be taken off in *September* or any other Time before Christmas. It will thrive in any Soil or Situation, but will be strongest in a soft Loam not too soft.

P L A T E LXXI.

LILIUM (*Chalcedonicum*) foliis sparsis lanceolatis floribus reflexis, corollis revolutis. Hort. Cliff. 120. Lily with sparsely spear-shaped Leaves, and reflexed Flowers, whose Petals turn backward. *Lilium Byzantium miniatum*. C. B. P. 78. Lily of *Byzantium* with a Carmine Flower, commonly called the Scarlet Martagon.

THIS Sort rises with a Stalk from three to four Feet high, the Leaves are placed very closely on the Stalk without Order, and appear as if they were edged with white; the Flowers are produced on the Top of the Stalk; they are of a bright Scarlet, and are seldom more than five or six in Number. This flowers late in *July*, and in cool Seasons will continue in Beauty great Part of *August*. Mill. Gard. Diet.

P L A T E LXXII.

Periclymenum. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 608. Tab. 578, *Caprifolium*. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 608. Tab. 379.
Lonicera. Lin. Gen. Plant. 238. Honeysuckle, in French, *Chevre feuille*.

THE Characters are,

THE Empalement of the Flower, A, is small and cut into five Parts fitting upon the Germen; the Flower is of one Petal, having an oblong Tube, B, which is cut at the Top into five Segments, which turn backward, as C. It has five Awl-shaped Stamina, D, almost the Length of the Petal, terminated by oblong Summits, E, and a roundish Germen, F, situated below the Flower, supported by a slender Style, G, crowned by an obtuse Stigma H. The Germen afterward becomes an umbilicated Berry with two Cells, each containing one roundish Seed.

THIS Genus of Plants is by Dr. *Linneus*'s placed in the first Section of his fifth Class, entitled PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have five Stamina and one Style; he joins it to the *Lonicera* of *Plumier*, and *Chamaecerasus* of *Tournefort*, but as the Flowers vary from those Genera, Mr. *Miller* has separated it from them, and not without Cause, as the form of this Flower differs greatly from the others.

THIS Specie is,

PERICLYRUM (*Germanicum*) capitulis ovatis imbricatis terminalibus, foliis omnibus distinctis. Honeysuckle with oval imbricated Heads terminating the Stalks, and the Leaves distinct, *Caprifolium Germanicum*. Dod. p. 411. The German Honeysuckle. Mill. Sp. IV.

THIS Sort is the common Dutch or German Honeysuckle, which has been generally supposed the same with the English wild sort called Woodbine, but is undoubtedly a different Species, for the Shoots of this are much stronger. The Plants may be trained with Stems, and formed into Heads, which the wild sort cannot, their Branches being too weak and trailing for this Purpose. The Branches of this are smooth, of a purple Colour, garnished with oblong oval Leaves three Inches long, and an Inch and three Quarters broad, of a lucid Green on their upper Side, but pale on their under, having very short Foot Stalks; they are placed by pairs, but are not joined at their Base; the Flowers are produced in Bunches at the end of the Branches, each Flower rising out of a scaly Cover, which Cover, after the Flowers fade, form an oval Head. This is much esteemed for the Beauty of its Flowers, as well as its sweet Odours, which perfume the Circumambient Air. This Sort flowers in *June* and *July*, and the Seeds ripen in *October*. Mill. Gard. Diet.



Lilium Byzanum miniatum

Carmine Lily of Byzantium

I Edwards del. et Sculp.





Caprifolium Germanicum

The German Honeysuckle

J. Edwards del. & sculp.

Pl. 72. Augt 1. 1769



Balsamina famina Female Balsamine

Published Sept. 1. 1799

J. Edwards del. et. sculps.



Monarda (Fistulosa) capitulis terminalibus caule obtus angulo

Published Sept. 1 1769

J. Edwards del'd. Sculps.

P L A T E LXXIII:

Impatiens. Riv. Ord. 4. Lin. Gen. Plant. 1008. *Balsamina.* Tourn. Inst. R. H. 418. Tab. 235.
Female Balsamine; in French, *Balsamine*.

THE Characters are;

THE Flower has a two leaved small Empalement, A, which is coloured, and placed on the side of the Petals; it hath five Petals which are unequal, and shaped like a Lip Flower, the Petals are roundish, the upper B is erect, slightly cut at the Point into three Parts, where it is sharp-pointed, forming the upper Lip; the two lower Petals C, are broad, obtuse, irregular and reflexed; these constitute the lower Lip; the intermediate pair C are alike, and are placed opposite, joining at their Base. It hath a Nectarium in the Bottem of the Flower, D, shaped like a Hood or Cowl, which is oblique to the Mouth, rising on the out Side, whose Base ends in a Tail or Spur. It hath five short Stamina, E, which are narrow toward their Base, and incurved, terminated by Summits, which join at the Top of the Stamina, but are divided at their Base. In the bottom is situated an oval sharp-pointed Germen, F, having no Style, but a single Stigma, shorter than the Summits. The Germen afterward becomes a Capsule with one Cell, as G, opening with an elasticity in five Valves, which twist spirally, and contain several roundish Seeds fixed to a Column.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the fifth Section of *Linnæus's* nineteenth Class, entitled SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA, which includes those Plants which have single Flowers in the Empalement, whose Stamina vary in Number and Situation.

THIS Specie is,

IMPATIENS (*Balsamina*) pedunculis unifloris aggregatis, foliis lanceolatis, nectaris floribus brevioribus. Hort. Upsal. 276. Impatiens with Foot-stalks, sustaining single Flowers, which arise in Clusters, spear-shaped Leaves, and Nectarium which are shorter than the Flower, *Balsamina fœmina*. C. B. P. 306. Female Balsamine. Mill. Sp. II.

THIS Sort is the Female Balsamine, of which there are several Varieties, the common Sort has been long an Inhabitant in the English Gardens; of this there are the white, the red, and striped flowered, and likewise the single and double flowering, with variegated Flowers of two Colours as the sort here represented. These Sorts are so hardy as to rise in the full Ground, and where the Seeds scatter, the Plants will come up the following Spring; but self-sown Plants do not come to flower so early as those which are raised upon a hot bed, however they generally are stronger Plants, and continue much longer in the Autumn in Flower than the others, so are an Ornament in the Garden, when there is a greater scarcity of Flowers. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E LXXIV.

Monarda. Lin. Gen. Plant. 37. *Leonorus.* Tourn. Inst. R. H. 187. Tab. 87.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower has a tubulous cylindrical Empalement, A, of one Leaf, which is channelled, and cut into five equal Parts at the Brim. The Flower hath one Petal, and is of the Lip kind, having a cylindrical Tube, B, longer than the Empalement, divided at the Top. The upper Lip C, is narrow, entire and erect; the under Lip, D, is broad, bifid, and reflexed; the middle Segment being long and narrow, those on the Side are obtuse; it has two bristly Stamina, E, the Length of the upper Lip, in which it is involved, terminated by compressed erect Summits, F; in the Bottom of the Tube is situated a four-pointed Germen, G, supporting a slender Style, H, involved with the Stamina and crowned by an acute bifid Stigma; the Germen afterward turns to four naked Seeds, inclosed in the Empalement.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's* second Class, entitled DYANDRIA MONOGYNIA, which includes the Plants whose Flowers have two Stamina and one Style.

THIS Specie here represented is,

MONARDA (*Fistulosa*) capitulis terminalibus, caule obtus-angulo. Hort. Upsal. 12. Monarda with Heads of Flowers terminating the Stalks, which have obtuse Angles. *Leonorus Canadensis*, origani folio. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 187. Canada Lions Tail, with an Origanum Leaf. Mill. Sp. I.

THIS Sort grows naturally in Canada, and many other Parts of North America. It hath a perennial Root, composed of many strong Fibres, which spread far on every Side. The Stalk rises near three Feet high, which are hairy, and have obtuse Angles; these send out two or four small side Branches toward the Top, garnished with oblong Leaves, broad at their Base, but terminate in acute Points, they are hairy, a little indented on their Edges, standing on short hairy Foot-Stalks, and are placed opposite. The Stalk and Branches are terminated by Heads of Purple Flowers, which have a long involucrum, composed of five acute pointed Leaves. The Flowers appear in July, and are succeeded by Seeds which ripen in the Autumn. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

PLATE LXXV.

Celosia. Lin. Gen. Plant. 289. *Amaranthus*. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 234. Tab. 188. *Amaranth.*

THE Characters are,

THE Empalement is permanent, and composed of three dry coloured Leaves. The Flower hath five erect, sharp-pointed Petals, which are permanent, stiff and shaped like a Flower Cup. It hath a small Nectarium joined to the Border of the Germen, to which adhere the five Stamina, which are terminated by turning Summits. The Empalement afterward becomes a globular Capsule with one Cell, opening horizontally, containing roundish Seeds.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's* fifth Clas, entitled PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA, the Flower having five Stamina and one Style.

THIS Species is,

CELOSIA (Cristata) foliis lanceolato-ovatis recurvis subundatis pedunculis angulatis, spicis oblongis cristatis. Lin. Sp. 297. Celosia with oval spear shaped Leaves, angular Foot-Stalks, and oblong crested Spikes of Flowers. *Amaranthus cristatus*. Camer. Epit. 792. Crested Amaranth, commonly called Cockscomb. Mill. Sp. II.

THIS sort is well known by the Title of Cockscomb, was given it from the form of its crested Head of Flowers resembling a Cocks-comb, of this there are many Varieties, which differ in their Form, Magnitude and Colours, but as they vary from Seeds, they are not enumerated as distinct Species. The principal Colours of their Heads, are red, purple, yellow and white; the Seeds must be sown on a hot Bed in the Spring, and when they are about six Inches high should be transplanted into Pots or Borders, where they are to remain. This Sort flowers in July and August, and the Seeds ripen late in the Autumn. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

PLATE LXXVI.

Amaranthus (Αμάρανθος; of a Privative, and μετωπω, Gr. to wither; so called because the Flower of this Plant being cropped, does not soon wither, but being dried, keeps the beauty of its Colour a great while,) Flower Gentle.

THE Characters are,

IT hath male and female Flowers in the same Plant; the Flower hath no Petals, but the Empalement consists of three or five pointed spear-shaped Leaves, which are coloured and permanent; this is common to both Sexes; the male Flowers have in some Species three, and in other five slender Stamina, which are the same length with the Empalement, crowned by oblong Summits. The female Flowers have an oval Germen, supporting three short Awl-shaped Styles, which are crowned with simple Stigma, the Empalement afterward becomes an oval-coloured Seed Vessel, having one Cell, in which is lodged a single globular Seed.

THIS Genus of Plants is by Dr. *Linnæus* ranged in the fifth Division of his twenty first Clas, entitled MONÆCIA PENTANDRIA, from their having male and female Flowers and five Stamina.

THIS Species is,

AMARANTHUS (Tricolor) glomerulis triandris axillaribus subrotundis amplexicaulibus foliis lanceolato-ovatis. Lin. Sp. Plant 1403. Flower Gentle with roundish Heads, placed at the Wings of the Stalks, embracing them, whose Flowers have three Stamina, and the Leaves are oval and spear-shaped. *Amaranthus tricolor*. Lob. Icon. 252. i. e. three coloured Amaranthus. Mill. Sp. I.

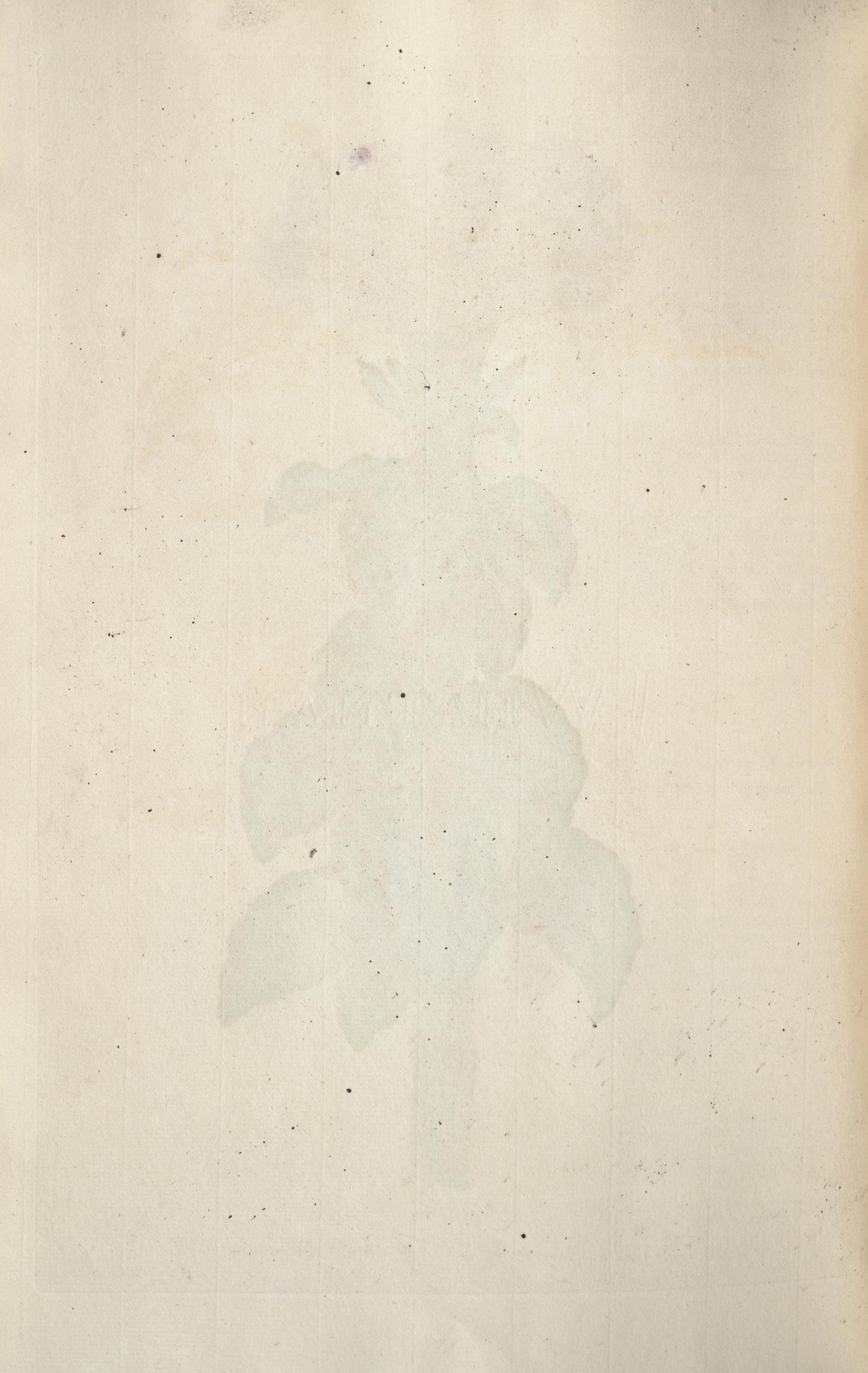
THIS sort has been long cultivated in the Gardens for the Beauty of its variegated Leaves, which are of three Colours, viz. green, yellow and red; these are very elegantly mixed: and when the Plants are in full Vigour, the Leaves are large, and closely set from the bottom to the top of the Stalks, and the Branches form a Sort of Pyramid, so that there is not a more beautiful Plant than this when it is in full lustre, from the Leaves of this Plant being partly coloured like the Feathers of Parrots, some Botanists have separated this Species from the others, and constituted a Genus of it by the Title of Poittacus. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*



Amaranthus cristatus Crested Amaranth

Published Sept. 1. 1769

J. Edwards del. et Sculp.





Amaranthus tricolor

Three Coloured Amaranthus

J. Edwards del. & sculp.



Malva rosca folio subrotundo

Published Oct. 7. 1769

J. Edwards del. & sculps.



Ranunculus hortensis erectus

Upright Garden Ranunculus

Published Octr 1. 1769

J. Edwards del. & Sculp.

P L A T E LXXVII.

Alcea. Lin. Gen. Plant. 840. Hollyhock.

THE Flower hath a double Empalement, of which one is permanent; the outer one is spread open, and cut at the Top into six Segments; the inner is larger, and slightly cut into five. The Flower is composed of five Petals, which coalesce at their Base, and spread open at the Top in form of a Rose. In the Center is placed the round Germen, supporting a short cylindrical Style, crowned with numerous Stigma, which is attended by many Stamina joined below to the Pentagonal Column, and spread open at the Top; these are crowned with Kidney-shaped Summits: after the Flower is past, the Germen becomes a round, depressed, articulated Capsule, having many Cells, in each of which is lodged one compressed Kidney-shaped Seed.

THIS Genus is ranged in Dr. Linnæus sixteenth Class, entitled MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA; in this Class the Stamina and Style coalesce together, and form a Sort of Column in the Center of the Flower, from whence Dr. Van Royen has given to this Class, the Title of COLUMNIFERA, and in this Division there are a great Number of Stamina.

THIS Specie here represented is,

ALCEA (Rosea) foliis sinuatis angulosis. Hort. Cliff. 348. Hollyhock with angular sinuated Leaves. Malva rosea folio subrotundo. C. B. P. 315. Mill. Sp. I.

THIS Sort is distinguished from the other Species, by the form of their Leaves, which are roundish, and cut at their extremity into Angles. This grows naturally in China, and though a Native of so warm a Country, yet is hardy enough to thrive in the open Air of England, and have for many Years been some of the greatest Ornaments of the Garden, toward the latter part of Summer; but since they have become very common, have not been so much regarded as they deserve, partly from their growing too large for small Gardens, and their requiring tall Stakes to secure them from being broken by strong Winds; but in large Gardens, where they are properly disposed, they make a fine Appearance; for as their Spikes of Flowers grow very tall, there will be a Succession of them on the same Stems, more than two Months; the Flowers on the lower Part of the Spike, appearing in July, and as their Stalks advance, new Flowers are produced till near the end of September; the Seeds ripen the latter End of October, and if sown the April following, the Plants will be fit to transplant the latter end of September. Mill. Gard. Dict.

P L A T E LXXVIII.

Ranunculus. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 285. Tab. 149. Lin. Gen. Plant. 699.

THE Characters are already exhibited in Page 25, Plate 50.

THIS Species is,

RANUNCULUS (Acris) calycibus patulis, pedunculis teretibus, foliis tripartito-multifidis, summis linearibus. Lin. Hor. Succ. 466. Flore Pleno, Ranunculus with a spreading Empalement, a Taper Foot-stalk, many pointed Leaves divided by three, and those of the Top linear and bearing a double Flower. Ranunculus hortensis erectus, flore pleno. C. B. P. 179. Upright Garden Ranunculus with a double Flower. Mill. Sp. I.

THIS Sort is a variety of the common upright Meadow Ranunculus, which grows naturally in every Pasture; but as this hath double Flowers, so it is cultivated in Gardens. The StalkS of this are erect; and rise more than a Foot high; the lower Leaves have very long Foot-stalks, they are divided into several Segments, resembling those of the Aconite or Monks-hood; the Leaves toward the Top of the Stalk are cut into linear Segments to the bottom; the Stalk Branches at the Top into several Foot-stalks, which are terminated by double yellow Flowers. These appear in May, and if they stand in a shady situation, will continue a Month in Flower; and many Times in moist Seasons there are small Flowers rising out of the Middle of the others. This is propagated by parting the Roots in Autumn, and should be planted in a moist Soil and shady Situation. Mill. Gard. Dict.

P L A T E LXXXI.

Papaver. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 2. Tab. 119. Lin. Gen. Plant. 648. Poppy; in French, Pavot.

THE Characters are exhibited in Page 4, Plate 7.

THIS Specie is,

PAPAVER (*Somiferum*) calycibus capsulisque glabris, foliis, amplexicaulibus incisis. Lin. Sp. Plant 508. Poppy with smooth Capsules and Empalements, and cut Leaves embracing the Stalks. *Papaver hortense nigro semine, sylvestre Dioscoridis, nigrum. Plinii. C. B. P. 170. Garden Poppy with black Seeds. Mill. Sp. VIII.*

THIS Sort is a Variety of the common black Poppy, the Seeds of which are sold at the Shop by the Title of Maw-Seed: this is Annual; the Stalks rise from two to three Feet high; they are smooth and divide into several Branches, and are garnished with large Leaves, which are smooth and deeply cut or jagged on their Edges, embracing the Stalks at their Base; the Flowers grow on the Top of the Stalks, and are succeeded by oval smooth Capsules filled with black Seeds. It flowers in June and the Seeds ripen the latter End of August.

THERE are great Varieties of this Sort, which are variegated of several Colours, some are red and white, as the Sort represented; others purple and white, others are spotted of different Colours; so that during their continuance in flower, there are few more beautiful, but having an offensive Scent, and being of short Duration, they are not much regarded. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E LXXX.

Galega. Lin. Gen. Plant. 890. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 398. Tab. 222. Goats Rue.

THE Characters are,

THE Empalement A is short, tubulous, and of one Leaf, indented in five Parts. The Flower is of the Butterfly kind; the Standard B, is oval, large, and reflexed; the Wings C, are near the length of the Standard; the Keel, D, is erect, oblong and compressed; the under Side toward the Point is rounded, but the upper is acute; there are ten Stamina, E, which join above the Middle, and are terminated by small Summits. In the center is situated a narrow, cylindrical, oblong Germen, supporting a slender Style, crowned by a Stigma terminated by a Puncture. The Germen afterward becomes a long pointed Pod, F, inclosing several oblong Kidney-shaped Seeds G.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the third Section of *Linnæus's* seventeenth Class, entitled DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have ten Stamina joined in two Bodies.

GALEGA (*Officinalis*) leguminibus strictis erectis, foliolis lanceolatis strictis nudis. Lin. Sp. Plant. 1062. Goats-Rue with erect close Pods, and spear-shaped naked Leaves, *Galega vulgaris, floribus cærulis. C. B. P. Common Goats-Rue with blue Flowers.*

THIS Sort grows naturally in Italy and Spain, but is propagated in the English Gardens for Medicinal use. This hath a perennial Root composed of many strong Fibres, which are frequently jointed, from which arise many channelled hollow Stalks, from two to three Feet high, which is garnished with winged Leaves, composed of six or seven pair of narrow spear-shaped Lobes, terminated by an odd one, which are smooth and entire; the Flowers terminate the growing in Spikes, they are of the Pea blossom Shape, and of a pale blue Colour, and are disposed in loose Spikes. They appear in June, and are succeeded by taper Pods about an Inch and half in length, having one Row of Kidney-shaped Seeds, which ripen toward the End of August. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*



Papaver hortense nigro semine

Garden Poppy with black Seeds



Galega officinalis, floribus caeruleis

Common Goats-Rue with blue Flowers

J. Edwards del. et Sculp.

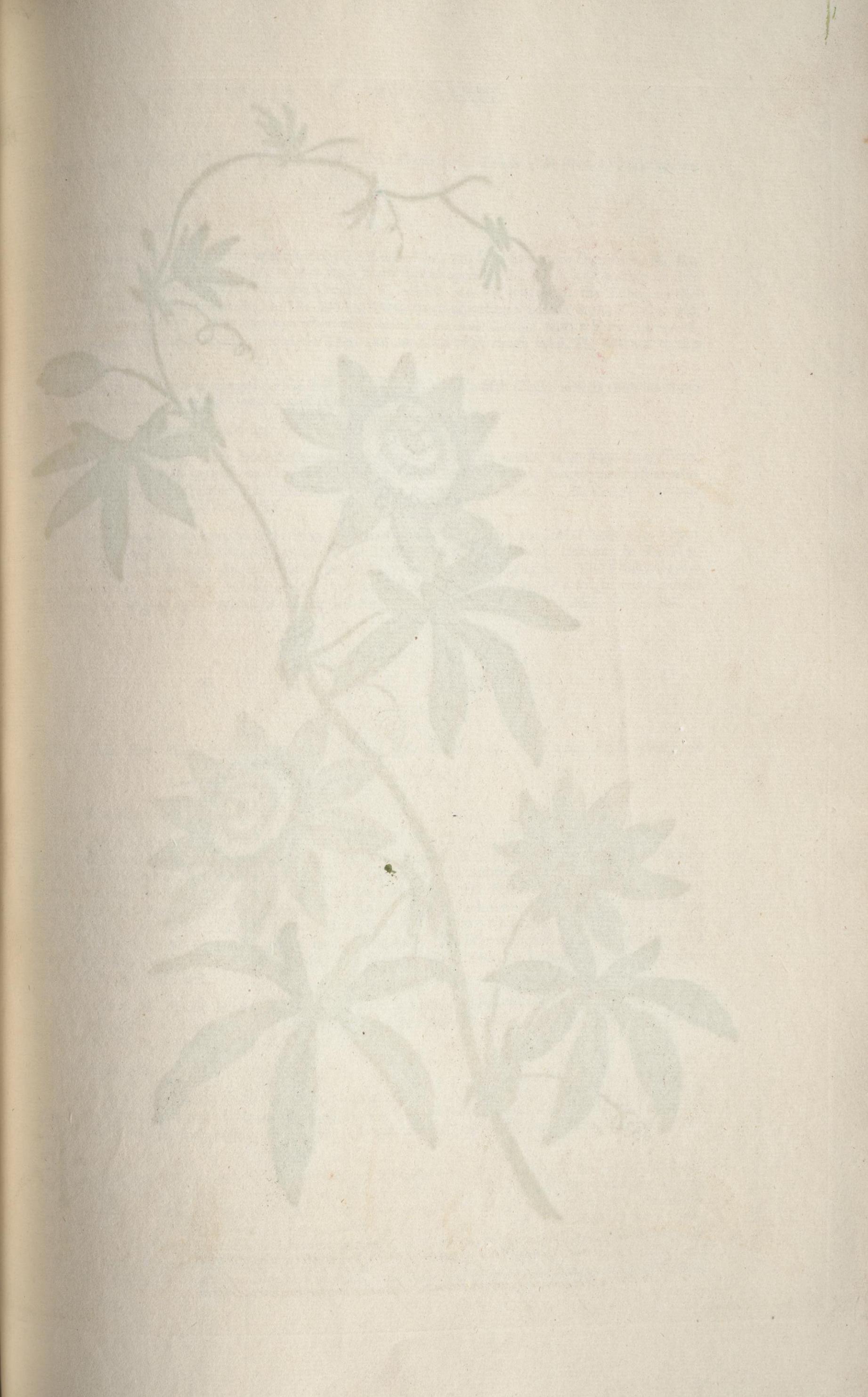
Published Oct. 1. 1769



Nicotiana major Augustifolia Greater. Narrow-Leaved Tobacco

Published Nov. 1st 1769

J. Edwards del. et sculps.





*Passiflora (Carulea) foliis palmatis, integerrimis
Passion-flower with hand-shaped entire Leaves*

Publ. Nov. 1. 1760

J. Edwards del. et sculps.

P L A T E LXXXI.

Nicotiana. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 117. Tab. 41. Lin. Gen. Plant. 248. Tobacco; in French, Nicotiane ou Tabac.

THE Characters are,

THE Empalement of the Flower is permanent of one Leaf, cut into five acute Segments, A, the Flower has one funnel-shaped Petal, with a long Tube spread open at the Brim, and ending in five acute Points, B. It hath five Awl-shaped Stamina, C, which are the length of the Tube, a little inclined and terminating by Summits, as D; and an oval Germen supporting a slender Style, E, crowned by an indented Stigma, F. The Germen afterwards turns to an oval Capsule with a Furrow on each Side, G, having two Cells which open at the Top, and are filled with rough Seed, H, fastened to the Partition, I.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's* fifth Class, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have five Stamina and one Style.

THIS Specie represented here is,

Nicotiana (Augustifolia) foliis lanceolatis acutis, sessilibus, calycibus acutis, tubo floris longissimo. Plat. 185. Tobacco with acute spear-shaped Leaves, fitting close to the Stalks, sharp-pointed Empalements, and a very long Tube to the Flower. Nicotiana major augustifolia. C. B. P. 170. Greater narrow-leaved Tobacco. Mill. Sp. III.

THIS Sort rises with an upright branching Stalk four or five Feet high; the lower Leaves are a Foot long, and three or four Inches broad; those on the Stalks, are much narrower, lessening to the Top, and end in very acute Points, fitting close to the Stalks; and are very glutinous. The Flowers grow in loose Bunches, at the Top of the Stalks, they have long Tubes, and are of a bright red Colour: those appear in August and continue flowering till the Frost puts a Stop to them. *Mil. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E LXXXII.

Passiflora. Lin. Gen. Plant. 1021. Granadilla. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 240. Tab. 124. Passion-flower, in French, Fleur de la Passion.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower has a plain coloured Empalement of five Leaves, A, and five half spear-shaped Petals, which are large, plain and obtuse. The Nectarium hath a triple Crown, the outer, which is longer, is fastened to the Inside of the Petal, but is larger and compressed above; it has five Awl-shaped Stamina, B, fastened at their Base to the Column of the Style annexed to the Germen, spreading out horizontally, and terminated by oblong, obtuse, incumbent Summits, C. The Style D, is an erect cylindrical Column, upon whose Top fits an oval Germen, E, with three smaller Styles, F, which spread out, crowned by headed Stigmas. The Germen afterward becomes an oval fleshy Fruit with one Cell, fitting at the end of the Style, filled with oval Seeds, fastened longitudinally to the Skin or Shell.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the fourth Section of *Linnæus's* twentieth Class, intitled *GYNANDRIA PENTANDRIA*, which includes those Plants, whose male and female Parts are joined together, and their Flowers have five Stamina.

THIS Specie is,

PASSIFLORA (Cerulea) foliis palmatis integerrimis Amæn. Acad. vol. 1. p. 231. Passion with hand-shaped entire Leaves. Granadilla pentaphyllos flore cæruleo magno Boerh. Ind. alt. 2. p. 81. Five leaved Passion flower, with a large blue Flower, or the most common Passion Flower. Mill. Sp. III.

THIS Sort grows naturally in the Brasils, yet is hardy enough to thrive in the open Air here, and is seldom injured except in very severe Winters, which commonly kill the Branches to the Ground, and sometimes destroys the Roots; this rises in a few Years to a great height, the Stalks will grow as thick as a Man's Arm, and are covered with a smooth purplish Bark, but do not become very Woody; the Shoots from these are often twelve or fifteen Feet long in one Summer, they are very slender, so must be supported, otherwise they will hang to the Ground, intermix with each other, and appear very unsightly: these are garnished at each Joint with one hand-shaped Leaf, composed of five

smooth entire Lobes, the Middle one, which is longest, being almost four Inches long, and one broad in the Middle; the others are gradually shorter, the two outer Lobes are frequently divided on their outer-side into two smaller Lobes or Segments. Their Foot-Stalks are near two Inches long, and have two small Leaves or Ears embracing the Stalks at their Base, and from the same Point comes out a long Clasper, which twists round the neighbouring Plant, whereby the Stalks are supported; the Flowers come out at the same Joint as the Leaves; these have Foot-Stalks almost three Inches long, the Flowers have an outer Cover, composed of three oval Concave Leaves, of a paler Green than the Leaves of the Plant, which are little more than half the Length of the Empalement, which is composed of five oblong blunt Leaves, of a very plain green; within these are five Petals, nearly of the same shape and size of the Empalement, standing alternately between them. In the Center of the Flower arises a thick Club-like column, about an Inch long, on the Top of which fits an oval Germen, from whose Base spreads out five awl-shaped horizontal Stamina, which are terminated by oblong broad Summits fastened in the Middle of the Stamina, hanging downward; these may be moved round without separating from the Stamina, and their under Surface is charged with yellow Farine; on the Side of the Germen arise three slender purplish Styles, near an Inch long, spreading from each other, terminated by obtuse Stigmas. Round the bottom of the Column are two Orders of Rays, the inner, which is the shortest, inclines toward the Column; the outer, which is near half the Length of the Petals, spread open flat upon them; these Rays are composed of a great Number of Thread-like Filaments, of a purple Colour at the Bottom, but are blue on their outside; the Flowers have a faint Scent, and continue but one Day, after they fade; the Germen on the Top of the Column swells to a large oval Fruit, about the Size and Shape of a Mogul Plum, and when ripe, are of the same pale yellow Colour, inclosing a sweetish disagreeable Pulp, in which are lodged oblong Seeds. This Plant begins to flower early in July, and there is a Succession of Flowers daily, till the Frost in Autumn puts a Stop to them. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E LXXXIII:

Dianthus. Lin. Gen. Plant. 565. Caryophyllos. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 329. Clove Gilliflower, Carnation Pink; in French, Oiellet.

THE Characters are already exhibited in Page 12, Plate 24.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the second Section of *Linnæus's* tenth Class, entitled DECANDRIA DIGYNIA, the Flowers having ten Stamina and two Styles.

THIS Specie represented here is,

DIANTHUS (Barbatus) floribus aggregatis fasciculatis, squamis calycinis linearibus foliis lanceolatis, Dianthus with many Flowers gathered in Bunches, having very narrow Scales to the Empalement, and spear-shaped Leaves. *Caryophyllus barbatus hortensis latifolius. C. B. P. 208. Broad-leaved Garden Sweet-William. Mill. Sp. VII.*

THIS sort is the common Sweet-William, and distinguished by the Name of the Painted Lady; the Flower being white with a red Middle, though there are many different Shades of this Sort, yet this is accounted the most beautiful; these Flowers have long been cultivated in the English Gardens, for Ornament, of which there are now great Varieties which differ in Form and Colour of their Flowers, as also in the Size and Shape of their Leaves; those which have narrow Leaves were formerly titled Sweet-Johns, by the Gardeners, and those with broad Leaves called Sweet-Williams: this Flowers in June and July, and the Seeds ripen in August. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E LXXXIV.

Syringa. Lin. Gen. Plant. 22. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 601. Tab. 372. Lilac.

THE Characters are exhibited in Page 28, Plate 55.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's* second Class, entitled DYANDRIA MONOGYNIA, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have two Stamina and one Style.

THIS Specie is,

SYRINGA (Vulgaris) foliis ovatis cordatis. Hort. Cliff. 6. Syringa with oval heart-shaped Leaves. Lilac flore saturate purpureo. *Tourn. Inst. R. H. 602. Lilac with a deep purple Flower.*

THIS Sort is commonly known by the Name of Scotch Lilac, to distinguish it from the others, it being first mentioned in the Catalogue of the Edinburgh Garden. This sort grows to the Height of twenty Feet; the Panicles of Flowers grow erect, and being intermixed with fine green Leaves, have a fine Effect: and if we add to this, the Fragrancy of their Flowers, it may be ranged among the most beautiful Shrubs which now decorate the English Gardens. They Flower in May, and when the Season is cool, this Shrub will continue three Weeks in bloom; but in hot Seasons the Flowers soon fade. The Seeds ripen in September. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*



Dianthus (Barbatus) floribus aggregatis fasciculatis squamis calycinis linearibus foliis lanceolatis

I. Edwards del. et Sculp.

Published Nov. 5. 1769



Lilac flore saturate purpureo Lilac with a deep purple Flower

Published Nov. 1st 1769

J. Edwards del. & Sculp.



Aster (Grandiflorus) caule corymbosa foliis lanceolatis reflexis, floribus solitariis calycibus osquarvosis
J. Edwards del. & sculps.

Published Decr 5. 1769



Rosa rubra plena spinosissima, pedunculo Moscoso

Published Decr 1st 1769

J. Edwards del. et sculps.

P L A T E LXXXV.

After [^{Aster} Gr. a Star. Lin. Gen. Plant. 954. So called because the Flower is radiated with Leaves after the Manner of a Star.] Starwort.

THE Characters are,

IT hath a compound Flower, composed of several female and hermaphrodite Florets, included in one common scaly Empalement, A ; the Rays or Bodies are composed of several Female Florets, B, whose upper Part is on one side streaked out like a Tongue, and indented in three Segments at the End; the hermaphrodite Florets, C, from the Disk or Middle, which are Funnel-shaped, and divided at the Top in five Parts, spreading open, and have each five slender Stamina, D, crowned with cylindrical Summits : in the bottom is placed a crowned Germen, E, supporting a slender Style, F, crowned by a bifid Stigma ; the Germen afterwards becomes an oblong Seed, crowned with Down : the female Flowers have a Germen supporting a tender Style, G, crowned by two oblong Stigmas, which turn backward ; these have no Stamina, but in other respects are like the hermaphrodite Flowers.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the second Section of Linnæus's nineteenth Class, entitled SYNGENIA POLYGAMIA SUPURFLUA, from the same Flower having female and hermaphrodite Flowers included in the same Empalement.

THIS Specie is,

ASTER (Grandiflorus) caule corymbosa foliis lanceolatis reflexis, floribus solitaris calycibus squarrosis, Hor. Leyd. 168. Starwort, with a Corybus Stalk, spear shaped, reflexed Leaves, and single Flowers with rough Empalements. After Virginianus pyramidatus Hyssopi folius asperis calycis squamulis foliaceis. Mart. Cent. 19. Mill. Sp. XV.

THIS Sort hath narrow, oblong, hairy Leaves at the Bottom, the Stalks rise three Feet high, garnished with small, narrow, rough Leaves, which turn backward ; the Stalks send out many side Branches, each being terminated by a single large blue Flower. This sort flowers the end of October, and continues most part of November, when it makes a fine Appearance ; it does not multiply fast by iss Roots, but may be propagated in plenty, by cuttings made from the young Shoots in May, which if planted in a Bed of light Earth, and shaded from the Sun, will take root and flower the same Year. Mill. Gard. Dict.

P L A T E LXXXVI.

Rosa. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 636. Tab. 408. Lin. Gen. Plant. 631. The Rose Tree.

THE Characters are exhibited in Page 4, Plate 8.

THIS Specie is,

ROSA (Muscosa) caule petiolisque aculeatis, potunculis calycibusque pilosissimis, Rose with armed Stalks, the Foot Stalks of the Leaves and the Empalements of the Flower very hairy. Rosa rubra plena Spinofissima, pedunculo Muscofo. Boerh. Ind. alter. 2 p. 252, the most thorny, double, Red Rose, with a Mossy Foot Stalk, commonly called Moss Provence Rose.

THIS Sort is called Moss Provence Rose, from the resemblance which the Flowers of this have to those of the common Provence Rose ; yet it is undoubtedly a distinct Species ; for although the Stalks and Shoots of this are very like those of the common, yet the Plants are difficult to propagate, which the common is not. This very rarely sends up Suckers from the Root, and when

the Branches are laid down, they are long before they put out Roots, so that this Sort hath been frequently propagated, by budding it upon Stocks of other Sorts of Roses; but the Plants so raised are not so durable as those which are propagated by Layers.

THE Stalks and Branches of this Sort are closely armed with brown Spines; the Foot Stalks of the Flowers and Empalements are covered with long hair-like Moss, the Flowers are of an elegant crimson Colour, and have a most agreeable Odour. *Mill. Gard. Diet.*

P L A T E LXXXVII.

THE Species represented here are,

Rosa prænestina, variegata plena, Hort. Eyst. the double variegated Rose, commonly called the York and Lancaster rose.

THIS is a variety of the Damask Rose, it rises with prickly Stalks eight or ten Feet high, covered with a greenish Bark, and armed with short Spines; the Leaves are composed of two pair of oval Lobes, terminated by an odd one; they are of a dark green on the upper Side, but pale on their under; the Borders frequently turn brown and are slightly sawed; the Foot Stalks of the Flowers are set with prickley Pairs; the Empalement of the Flower is wing-pointed and hairy: the Flowers are of a soft pâle red, and not very double, but have an agreeable Odour; the Hips are long and smooth. *Mill. Gard. Diet.*

P L A T E LXXXVIII.

Centaurea. Lin. Gen. Plant. 984.

THE Characters are exhibited in Page 32, Plate 63.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the third Section of *Linnæus's* nineteenth Class, entitled SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTANEA; the Flowers of this Section have their Disk or Middle composed of hermaphrodite Florets, which are fruitful, and their Borders of Female abortive Florets.

THIS Specie is,

CENTAUREA (*Moschata*) calycibus inermibus, subrotundis glabris, squamis ovatis, foliis lyrato-dentatis. *Hort. Cliff. 421.* Centaury with unarmed smooth Empalements, oval Scales and sinuated Leaves, Cyanus floribus odoratis Turcius five orientalis Major. *Pack. Theat. 421.* Sweet Oriental Cyanus, commonly called Sweet Sultan. *Mill. Sp. VIII.*

THIS Sort is a variety of the Sweet Sultan; it was bought from the Levant, where it grows naturally in arable Land among the Corn; this sends up a round channelled Stalk, near three Feet high, which divides in many Branches; from the Side of the Branches come out long and naked Foot Stalks, each sustaining a single Head of Flowers, shaped like those of the other Species, which have a very strong Odour, so as to be offensive to many People, but to others very grateful; the Empalement of these is scaly, round and without Spines, the Flowers are in some purple, and others white, and likewise a Flesh Colour between them, hath come from the same Seeds; these Seeds are commonly sown upon a hot Bed in the Spring, to bring the Plants forward, and in May they are transplanted in the Borders of the Flower Garden; but if the Seeds are sown in a warm Border in Autumn, they will live through the Winter, and these Plants may be removed in the Spring in the Flower Garden, which will be stronger, and come earlier to Flower, than those that are raised in the Spring; the Seeds may also be sown in the Spring on a common warm Border, where the Plants will rise very well, but these will be later in Flower than either of the other; the Autumnal Plants will begin to flower in the Middle of June, and will continue flowering till September; and the Spring Plants will Flower a Month later, and continue till the Frost stops them. The Seeds ripen in Autumn. *Mill. Gard. Diet.*



Rosa prunifolia variegata plena

the double Variegated Rose

Published Decr. 1st 1769

J. Edwards delt & Sculp.



Centaurea (Moschata) calycibus inermibus, subrotundis ovatis foliis lyrate dentatis

J. Edwards del. & sculp.

Pl. 68



Rheum Raphonticum, foliis cordatis glbris spicis obtusis
Rhubarb with Smooth heart-shaped leaves, & obtuse spikes of Flowers

Published Jan 21st 1762

J Edwards del & sculp



Orchis morio var. foliis maculatis

The male Orchis with Spotted Leaves

Published Jan. 1769

J. Edwards del. & sculp.

P L A T E LXXXIX.

Rheum. Lin. Gen. Plant. 506. Rhabarbum. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 89. Table 18. The Rheubarb.

THE Characters are,

THIS Flower has no Empalement, it has one Petal, which is narrow at the Base and impervious, the Brim is cut into six Parts, A, which are obtuse and alternately smaller, it hath nine hair-like Stamina, B, inserted in the Petal, and is of the same length, terminated by oblong twin Summits, C, which are obtuse, and a short three cornered Germen, with scarce any stile, crowned by three feathered Stigmas which are reflexed; the Germen afterwards becomes a large three cornered Seed, D, with acute membranous Borders; in the Center is lodged the oblong Germen, E.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the second Section of Linnaeus's ninth Class, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have nine Stamina or Stigmas and three Styles.

THIS Specie is,

RHEUM (Rhaponticum) foliis cordatis gladrī spicis obtusis, Rheubarb with smooth heart-shaped Leaves and obtuse Spikes of Flowers. Rhaponticum. Prof. Alp. Exor. 187. The Rhapontick, commonly call'd English Rheubarb. Mill. Sp. II.

THIS Sort grows naturally near the Pontick Sea, but has long been an Inhabitant of the English Gardens; when the Seeds were first brought to Europe, they were supposed to be of the true Rhubarb; but upon making Trials of the Roots, they were found to be greatly inferior to the true Rhubarb, and upon farther Trials and Examination, it was found to be of the Rhapontick of Prosper Alpinus, commonly called the Pontick Rhubarb. It has a large thick Root, which divides into many strong fleshy Fangs, running deep in the Ground; the outside is of a reddish brown Colour, and the inside yellow, from which arrives several Leaves, in Number according to the size of the Roots; these come up folded in the Spring, and afterwards expand themselves: they are smooth, of a roundish heart-shape, having very thick Foot Stalks of a reddish colour, which are a little cancelled on their lower Part, but flat at the Top; when the Plant grows in rich Land, the Foot Stalks of the Leaves are near two Foot long, and thicker than a Man's Thumb; the Leaves are often two Foot long, and as much in breadth, having several long strong longitudinal Veins running from the Foot Stalks, to the Borders, of a deep green, and are waved on their Edges, having an Acid Taste, but particular the Foot Stalks, which are now frequently used for making Tarts: from between the Leaves arise the Flower Stem, which is of a purple Colour, garnished with one Leaf at each Joint, of the Shape with those below, but smaller and set closer to the Stalk; the Stalk grows from two to three Feet high, according to the Strength of the Ground, and are terminated by thick, close, obtuse Spikes of white Flowers, which appear the beginning of June, and are succeeded by large, triangular, brown Seeds, having a Border or Wing at each Angle, which ripen in Augst. Mill. Gard. Dict.

P L A T E XC.

ORCHIS. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 431. Table 248, 249. Lin. Gen. Plant. 1009.

THE Characters are,

IT has a single Stalk with a vague Sheath; it has no Empalement, the Flower hath five Petals, three without as A, and two within, B, which rise, and are joined in a Standard. The Nestarium is of one Leaf, fixed to the Side of the Receptacle, between the Division of the Petals, the upper Lip is short and erect, the under one C, large, broad, and spreading the Tube, D, is pendulous, horn shaped and prominent behind; it hath a short slender Stamina, E, sitting upon the pointal, with oval erect Summits to the upper Lip of Nestarium; it hath an oblong contorted Germen under the Flower, with a short Style fastened to the upper Lip of the Nestarium, crowned by an obtuse compressed Stigma; the Germen afterward turns to an oblong Capsule with one Cell, having three keel shaped Valves, opening on the three Sides, but joined at the Top and Bottom, filled with small Seeds like Dust.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of Linnaeus's twentieth Class, entitled GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA, which contains those Plants whose Flowers have two Stamina, which are connected with, or fixed to the Style.

ORCHIS (Mascula) bulbis indivisis, nectarii labio quadrifibio crenulato, cornu obtuso, petalis dorsalibus reflexis. Hor. Succ. 795. Orchis with undivided bulbs, the Lip of the Nestarium having four Lobes, and an obtuse Horn, and the Backs of the Petals reflexed, Orchis motio mas, foliis maculatis. C. B. P. 81. The Male Orchis with spotted Leaves.

THIS Sort grows naturally in Pastures in most Parts of England; this hath a double bulbous Root, which is about the size and shape of middling Olives; it has six or seven long broad Leaves, shaped like those of Lilies, which have several black Spots on their upper Side, the Stalks are round, and a Foot high, having one or two smaller Leaves embracing it; the Flowers are disposed in a long Spike on the Top of the Stalk; they are of a purple Colour marked with deep purple Spots, and have an agreeable Scent. Mill. Gard. Dict.

P L A T E XCI.

Arbutus. Lin. Gen. Plant. 552. The Strawberry Tree.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower hath a small, obtuse, permanent Empalement, which is cut into five Parts, A, upon which the Germen sits; the Flower B, is of one Leaf, shaped like a Pitcher, and divided into five Parts at the Brim, which turn backward; it hath ten short Stamina, C, which are joined at the Bottom to the Flower Leaf, these are crown'd with bifid Summits, as D, at the Bottom of the Flower is situated the globular Germen, E, supporting a cylindrical Style, F, crowned by a thick blunt Stigma. After the Flower is past, the Germen becomes an oval or round Berry, having five Cells filled with hard Seeds, as represented at G.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the tenth Class of *Linnæus*, entitled DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA, from the Flowers having ten Stamina and one Style.

THIS Specie is,

ABUTUS (*Unedo*) foliis Glabris serratis, baccis polyspermis, caule erecto aboreo, Strawberry-tree with smooth sawed Leaves, Berries having many Seeds, and an upright Trunk, *Arbutus folio serrato.* C. B. P. 460.

THIS sort is the common Strawberry Tree, and is too well known to require any Description of it here, being at present in most of the English Gardens, and is one of the greatest Ornaments to them in the Months of October and November, that being the Season when the Trees are in flower, and the Fruit of the former Year is ripe; for the Fruit is an whole Year growing to perfection: the Fruit which is produced from the Flowers of one Year, do not ripen till the Blossoms of the succeeding Year are fully blown; so that when there is plenty of Fruit and Flowers upon the Trees, they make a goodly Appearance, and at a Season when most other Trees are past their Beauty. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E XCII.

Magnolia. Plum. Nov. Gen. 3 Tab. 7 Lin. Gen. Plant. 690. The Laurel leaved Tulip Tree. Vulgo.

THE Characters are,

THE Empalement is composed of three oval concave Leaves, A, like Petals, which soon fall away; the Flowers is composed of nine oblong blunt Petals, which are concave, as B. It hath a great Number of short Stamina, which are compressed and inserted in the Germen, terminated by linear Summits, adhering to every Side of the Stamina; it hath many oblong oval Germen, C, fastened to the Receptacle, supporting recurved, contorted, short Styles, D, with longitudinal hairy Stigmas; the Germen afterward becomes oval cones, as E, with roundish compressed Capsules, almost imbricated, having one Cell, opening with two Valves, F, inclosing one Kidney shaped Seed, hanging by a slender Thread from the Scale of the Cone, as G.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the seventh Section of *Linnæus's* thirteenth Class, entitled POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA, which includes those Plants whose Flowers have many Stamina and Styles: if Father *Plumier's* Figure of the Section of this is exact, his must be a different Genus from this, for the Seeds of his is represented within the Fruit lying round a Column.

THIS Specie is,

MAGNOLIA (*Grandiflora*) foliis lanciolatis persistentibus, caule erecte arborea. Fig. Plant. Tab. 172. Magnolia with spear shaped Leaves, which are ever green, and an erect Tree like Stalk, *Magnolia attissima flore ingenti Candido*, Catesb. Carol. 2. P. 61. Tallest Magnoli with a very large white Flower, commonly called greater Magnolia or Tulip Tree with a Laurel Leaf. *Mill. Sp. II.*

THIS Sort grows in Florida and South Carolina, where it rises to the height of eighty Feet or more, with a strait Trunk upward of two Feet diameter, having a large regular Head; the Leaves of this Tree resemble those of the common Laurel, but are much larger and are of a shining green on their upper Side, and in some they are of a russet or buff Colour; on their underside, these Leaves continue all the Year, so that this is one of the most beautiful ever-green Trees yet known; the Flowers are produced at the End of the Branches; they are composed of eight or ten Petals, which are narrow at their Base, but broad at their Extremity, where they are rounded, and a little waved; these spread open wide and are of a pure white Colour; in the Center is situated a great Number of Stamina and Styles, fastened to one common receptaculum; these Flowers are succeeded by oblong scaly Cones in the Places where it grows naturally, but the Summers are not warm enough in England to produce any Fruit to perfection, though some old Plants often form Cones: these Trees in their native Place of growth begin to produce their Flowers in May and continue a long Time in flower, so that the Woods are perfumed with their Odour the greatest Part of the Summer, but those which have flowered in England seldom begin till the middle or latter end of June, and do not continue long in Beauty. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*



Arbutus folio serrato

1770

J. Edwards del. & sculps.



Magnolia altissima flore ingenti candido.
Tallest Magnolia with a very white Flower

Published Jan 27th 1770

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Anemone memorosa, flore majore.

Published Feb. 7. 1770

J. Edwards del. et Sculp.



Auricula

Published Feb 24: 1770

J. Edwards del. et Sculp.

P L A T E XCIII.

Anemone. Lin. Gen. Plant. 694. Wind Flower.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower is naked having no Empalement, and consists of two or three Orders of Leaves or Petals, A, which are oblong, and disposed in three Series over each other; it hath a great Number of slender Stamina, B, which are shorter than the Petals, and are crowned by double Summits which are erect; between these are situated many Germen, which are collected into a Head, C, supporting a pointed Style, crowned with a blunt Stigma, the Germen becomes afterwards so many Seeds inclosed with a Down which adheres to the Foot Stalk, and form an obtuse Cone.

Dr. Linnæus ranges this genus of Plants in the sixth Section of his thirteenth Class, entitled POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA, from the Flowers having many Stamina and Germen.

THIS Specie is,

ANEMONE Nemorosa seminibus acutis foliolis incisis caule unifloro. Hort. Cliff. 224. Anemone with pointed Seeds, cut Leaves, and many spear shaped Flower Leaves. Ranuculus nemorosus flore purpureo cæruleo. Park. Theat. 325.

THIS Sort grows wild in the Woods in many Parts of England, where it flowers in April and May, and makes a pretty Appearance, where they are in Plenty; the Roots of this may be taken up when their Leaves decay, and transplanted in WildernesSES, where they will thrive and increase greatly, if they are not disturbed; and in the Spring, before the Trees are covered with Leaves, they will have a very good effect, in covering of the Ground and making a pleasing Variety at that Season. Mill. Gard. Dict.

P L A T E XCIV.

Auricula urſi [i. e. Bear Ear, so called because the Ancients fancied it resembled the Ear of a Bear] Bear Ear, or Auricula.

Dr. Linnæus has joined this Genus to the Primulaveris of Turnefort, making this one Species under the Title of Primula.

To enumerate the Diversities of this Plant, would be almost endless and impossible; for every Year produces vast Quantities of new Flowers, differing in shape, size, or colour of the Flowers; and also in the Leaves of these Plants there is a great Variety, so that the most skilful Florists are oftentimes not capable of distinguishing many of the particular Sorts thereby.

BUT as it seldom happens, that such of these Flowers are one Time in great esteem, continue to be regarded a few Years after (there being still finer or larger Flowers produced from the Seeds, which are what the Florists chiefly seek after) it would be needless to mention any of them; wherefore I shall proceed to give the Characters of a good Auricula.

1. The Stem of the Flower should be lofty and strong.
2. The Foot Stalk of the Flower should be short, that the Umbel may be regular and close.
3. The Pipe or Neck of each Flower should be short, and the Flower large and regularly spread, being no ways inclinable to cap.
4. That the Colours are very bright and well mixed.
5. That the Eye of the Flower be large, round, and of a good white or yellow, and that the Neck or Tube be not too wide.

ALL the Flowers of this kind that want any of the abovementioned Properties, are now rejected by every good Florist; for as the Varieties every Year increase from Seeds, the bad ones are turned out to make room for their betters; but in some People the Passion for new Flowers, so much prevails, supposing the old Flower preferable to a new one, if it is of their own raising, the latter must take place of the old one.

P L A T E XCV.

Cyclamen. Lin. Gen. Plant. 201. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 154. Tab. 68. Cyclamen, in French, Pain de Pourceau, Κυκλάνος of Κύκλος, Gr. a Circle, because the Root of this Plant is orbicular; it is called Sow Bread, because the Leaf is round like a Loaf, and the Sows eat it. Sowbread.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower hath a roundish permanent Empalement of one Leaf, divided into five Parts at the Top A, it hath one Petal with a Globular Tube, B, which is much larger than the Empalement; the upper Part is divided into five large Segments, C, which are reflexed; it hath five small Stamina, situated within the Tube of the Petal, terminated by acute Summits, which are connected in the Neck of the Tube, D; it hath a roundish Germen, E, supporting a slender Style, F, which is longer than the Stamina, and crowned by an acute Stigma, the Germen afterward becomes a globular Fruit with one Cell, opening at five Parts at the Top, inclosing many oval angular Seeds.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section *Linnæus's fifth Class*, entitled PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA, the Flower having five Stamina and one Style.

THIS Species is,

CYCLAMEN (purpurascens) foliis orbiculato-cordatis inferne purpurascensibus. Cyclamen with round heart shaped Leaves, purple on their under Side. Cylamen orbiculato folio inferne purpurascens. C. B. P. 308. Round leafed Sowbread with a purple under Side.

THIS Sort is at present very rare in England; the Leaves of this are large, orbicular and heart-shaped at their Base, and of a purple on their under Side; the Leaves and Flowers of this comes up from the Root at the same Time; the Flowers are of a purplish Colour, and their Bottoms of a deep red; it Flowers late in the Autumn, and requires Protection from the Frost in Winter. *Mill. Gard. Diet.*

P L A T E XCVI.

Jasminum. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 597. Tab. 368. Lin. Gen. Plant. 17. [This Name is Arabic] the Jasmine, or Jessamine Tree, in French Jasmin.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower hath a tubulous Empalement, A, of one Leaf, which is permanent and cut into five Segments at the Brim, which are erect; the Flower is of one Petal, having a long cylindrical Tube, cut into five Segments at the Top, B, which spread open. It hath two short Stamina, C, which are terminated by small Summits, and are situated within the Tube of the Petal; in the Center is situated a roundish Germen, D, supporting a slender Style, E, crowned by a bifid Stigma; the Germen afterwards turns to an oval Berry with a soft Skin, inclosing two Seeds, which are flat on those Sides which join, and convex on the other.

THIS Genus of Plants is ranged in the first Section of *Linnæus's second Class*, entitled, DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA, in which he ranges those Plants whose Flowers have two Stamina and one Style.

THIS Species is,

Fig. 1, Jasminum (officinale) foliis oppositis pinnatis foliolis acuminatis, jasmine with wing'd Leaves plac'd opposite, whose Lobes end in acute Points. Jasminum vulgatum, flore albo. C. B. P. 397. The common white Jasmine.

THIS Sort is the common white Jasmine, which is a Plant so generally known as to need no Description. This grows naturally at Malabar and in several Parts of India, yet has been long injur'd to our Climate, so as to thrive and flower extremely well, but never produces any Fruit in England: this has weak trailing Branches, so requires the Assistance of a Wall or Pale to support them; it is easily propagated by laying down the Branches, which will take Root in one Year, and may be cut from the old Plant, and planted where they are designed to remain: it may also be propagated by Cuttings, which should be planted early in the Autumn, and if the Winter should prove severe, the Surface of the Ground should be covered with Tan, Sea Coal, Ashes or Saw Dust, which will prevent the Frost from penetrating deep into the Ground, and thereby preserve the Cuttings; or where these are wanting, some Pease-haulm, or other light Covering should be over the Cuttings in hard Frosts; but these must be removed when the Weather is mild, for they will keep off the Air and occasion Damps, which often destroy them. *Mill. Gard. Diet.*

Fig. 2. Jasminum (Fruticus) foliis ternatis simplisibusque, ramis angulatis. Hort. Cliff. 5, Jasmine with trifoliate single Leaves, placed alternate and angular Branches; Jasminum luteum, vulgo dictum bacciferum, C. B. P. 398. The common yellow Jasmine.

THIS Sort is the common yellow Jasmine; this hath weak angular Branches which require support, and will rise to the height of eight or ten Feet, if planted against a Wall or Pale; but the Suckers from their Roots, which they produce in great Plenty, make them become troublesome in the Borders of the Pleasure Garden; and as they cannot be kept in any Order as Standards, they are very seldom introduced in Gardens. *Mill. Gard. Diet.*



Cyclamen orbiculato folio inferne purpurascens

J. Edwards del. et Sculp.



Fig. 1st: *Jasminum vulgatum flore albo*
Fig. 2^o: *Jasminum luteum*

Published Febry. 1st 1770.

J. Edwards delit. Sculp.



Persica vulgaris, flore pleno

Published March 1st 1770

Common Peach-Tree with Double Flowers

J. Edwards del. et Sculp.



Rheum (Palmatum) foliis palmatis acuminatis
Rhubarb with pointed hand shaped Leaves

Pelted March 1st 1770

J. Edwards del. et Sculp.

P L A T E XCVII.

Persica. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 624. Tab. 402. the Peach Tree. Amygdalus. Lin. Gen. Plant. 619.

THE Characters are already exhibited in Page 31, Plate 61.

THIS Species is,

PERSICA (vulgaris) vulgaris flore peno. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 625. Common Peach Tree with double Flowers. Mill. Sp. I.

THIS Sort is a very great Ornament in a Garden early in the Spring, the Flowers being very large, double, and of a beautiful red Colour; this may be planted in Standards, and if intermixed with other flowering Trees of the same growth, will make an agreeable Variety; or it may be planted against the Walls of the pleasure Garden, where the beautiful Appearance of its Flowers early in the Spring, will have a fine Effect; this Tree may be propagated by budding it upon the Almond Stock, in the same Manner as the other Sort of Peaches, and should be planted in a good fresh Soil, that is not over moist; though many Botanic Writers have said this Sort doth not bear Fruit, yet they are mistaken, as I am sensible it bears a very fine Fruit.

P L A T E XCVIII.

Rheum. Lin. Gen. Plant. 506. Rhubarb. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 89. Tab. 18. The Rhubarb.

THE Characters are already exhibited in Page 45, Plate 89.

THIS Species is,

RHEUM (Palmatum) foliis palmatis acuminatis. Lin. Sp. 534. Rhubarb with pointed hand shaped Leaves.

THIS Sort is the true Rhubarb, the Seeds were brought over to England, by Dr. MUNSEY, Physician to the Empress of Russia, from which some Plants have been raised, particularly one which Mr. Inglis raised in his Garden, at Hampstead, which has flowered and produced a great Quantity of Seed, of which he has generally supplied several Persons with; the Figure here represented, is an exact Delineation of the Plant which came to Perfection in his Garden, the Root of which has produced a Quantity of Rhubarb equal in every Respect with that imported from abroad, for which valuable Acquisition, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. voted him a gold Medal. This rises to the height of twelve Feet and upwards. It differs greatly in the Form of the Leaves from all the other Species, for they are deeply cut into many acute Segments, which spread open in Form of a Hand, and are often three Feet or more in length, and the same in breadth; from between the Leaves arise the Flower Stems; which are sometimes six or eight, according to the Strength of the Plant, of a light green, garnished with one Leaf at each Joint, the same Shape as those below, but smaller, fitting close the Stalk; the upper Part of the Stalk divides into many small Branches, each sustaining a Panicle or Spike of white Flowers. The Seeds of this must be sown in the Spring in Pots, and plunged into a moderate hot-bed, and the Spring following transplanted where they are to remain, allowing seven Foot between each Plant. It delights in a rich Soil not too moist, and where there is a good depth for their Roots; in such Land their Leaves will be very large and their Roots grow to a great Size; the Seeds of this should be carefully gathered when ripe, and not permitted to scatter, lest they should grow to injure the old Plants; the Roots will remain many Years without decaying, and when old, are preferable to the young Plants, as it is so hardy to endure our Climate in the coldest Seasons. I do not doubt but in a short Time, a sufficient Quantity of this valuable Drug may be raised, not only to supply our own Consumption, but to export it to other Countries.

P L A T E XCIX.

Hypericum. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 254. Tab. 131. Lin. Gen. Plant. 902. St. John's Wort, in French Millepertuis.

THE Characters are already exhibited in Page 13, Plate 25.

THIS Specie is,

HYPERICUM (Monogynum) floribus monogynis, staminibus corollâ longioribus, calycibus coloratis, caule fruticoso. St. John's Wort with one Style to the Flowers, Stamina longer than the Petals, coloured Empalements, and a shrubby Stalk. *Mill. Sp. XI.*

THIS Sort grows naturally in China, from whence the Seeds were brought to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and the Plants were raised in his Graces curious Garden at Alnwick.

THE Root of this Plant is composed of many ligneous Fibres, which strike deep in the Ground, from which arise several shrubby Stalks near two Feet high, covered with a purplish Bark, and garnished with stiff smooth Leaves, about two Inches long and a quarter of an Inch broad, placed by Pairs, sitting close to the Stalk; they are of a lucid green on their upper Side, and grey on the under, having many transverse Veins running from the Mid-rib to the Border. The Flowers are produced at the Top of the Stalks, growing in small Clusters, each standing upon a short distinct Foot Stalk; these have an Empalement of one Leaf, divided into five obtuse Segments almost to the bottom, which is of deep purple Colour. The Flower is composed of five large obtuse Petals, A, of a bright yellow Colour; these are Concave, and in the Center is situated an oval Germen, B, supporting a single Style, C, crowned by five slender Stigmas, D, which bend on one Side; the Style is attended by a great Number of Stamina, E, which are longer than the Petals, and terminated by roundish Summits, F.

This Plant continues to flower great Part of the Year, which renders it the more valuable, and if it is planted in a warm Situation it will live in the open Air; but those Plants which stand abroad will not Flower in Winter, as those do which are removed into shelter in Autumn. *Mill. Gard. Dict.*

P L A T E C.

Cistus. Lin. Gen. Plant. 673. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 259. Tab. 136. [It is so called from κιστος or κισσος, Ivy, because its small seminal Vessel is inclosed in a Cista or little Chest.] Rock Rose.

THE Characters are,

THE Flower hath a five leaved Empalement, A, which is permanent; two of the middle alternate Leaves being smaller than the other, the Flower hath five large roundish Petals, B, which spread open; it hath a great Number of hairy Stamina, C, which are shorter than the Petals, and are terminated by small roundish Summits, D; in the Center is situated a roundish Germen, supporting a single Style, the Length of the Stamina, crowned by a plain orbicular Stigma, E, the Germen afterward becomes an oval close Capsule, having in some five, and other ten Cells, filled with small roundish Seeds.

THE Specie here represented is,

CISTUS orborescens, duplicito crenatum. Tree Rock-rose with a double crenated Leaf. This Sort rises to the height of three Feet or more, and sends out Branches near the Root, covered with a brownish Bark, garnished with double crenated Leaves, placed alternately; the Flowers are produced at the End of the Branches, four or five standing together, in form of an Umbel, but seldom more than one or two open at a Time, falling off the same Day they expand, and succeeded the next by others, so that there is a constant Succession of them for near two Months in warm Seasons; as it seldom begins flowering till July or August, it never produces any Seed in England.



Hypericum floribus monogynis, staminibus corolla longioribus calycibus coloratis, caule fruticoso
Published March 1st 1770

J. Edwards delt. et sculp.



Cistus arborascens, duplicate crenatum
Free Rock-rose with a Double Crenated Leaf

Published March 1st 1770

J. Edwards del'd & sculp't

I N D E X

O F T H E

N A M E S of each P L A N T delineated in this W O R K.

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