Catalogus Plantarum,

Tum Exoticarum tum Domesticarum, qua in Hortis haud procul a Londino Sitis in Venditionem propagantur.

A CATALOGUE OF Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Flowers, BOTH EXOTIC and DOMESTIC, Which are propagated for SALE, In the GARDENS near LONDON. Divided, according to their different Degrees of Hardiness, into particular Books, or PARTS; in each of which the Plants are Ranked in an Alphabetical Order.

To which are added, The Characters of the Genus, and an Enumeration of all the particular Species which are at present to be found in the several Nurseries near London, with Directions for the proper Soil and Situation, in which each particular Kind is found to Thrive.

By a Society of Gardeners.


LONDON: Printed in the YEAR M. DCC. XXX.
Catalogus, Arborum, Fruticumque, &c.

OR, A

CATALOGUE

OF

TREES and SHRUBS,

BOTH

EXOTIC and DOMESTIC,

WHICH

Are Hardy enough to bear the COLD of our CLIMATE in the OPEN AIR.

Ranged in an

Alphabetical Order, according to their most approved Latin Names.

WITH

An INDEX of the English Names referring to the Latin.

PART I

LONDON:

Printed for the SOCIETY of GARDENERS,

And are to be sold by the said SOCIETY at NEWALL’S Coffee-house, in Chiswell, near London; And by C. RIVINGTON, in St. Paul’s Church-yard, T. Cox, under the Royal Exchange, P. du Barry, in St. Martin’s Lane, Booksellers.

As also by the following Gardeners and Nursery-men.

ROBERT FERBER, in Kentish.
THOMAS ALLEN, near Cheffe College.
PHILIP MIRRELL, in the Flagon Garden in Cheffe.
OEDERER Loner, in Baterfons.
JOHN THOMPSON, in the Repe in Cheffe.
CHRISTOPHER GREY, in Felbourne.
FRANCIS HYNE, in Putney.

MORSE JAMES, in London.
GEORGE SIMPSON, in the Near Havelock.
W. H. HOOD, in the Whitechapel near Hyde-Park Corner.
NICHOLAS WHITWELL, in Hestons.
RICHARD GOME, in Hestons.
SAMUEL HUNT, in Putney.
STEPHEN HAYDON, in Hestons.
To the Right Honourable

Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery;

Baron Herbert of Cardiff, Baron Rofs of Kendal, Parr, Fitzhugh, Marmion, St. Quintin, and Herbert of Shurland; Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of the Governors of the Charter House; Fellow of the Royal Society; Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wilts; And one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Our Lordship's great Knowledge in every Part of useful Learning, together with the vast and expensive Collection you have made, of the choicest Pieces of Antiquity, have justly rais'd your great Name, to the highest Reputation throughout the learned World; as your great Goodness has merited the just Esteem of all who have the Honour to know you. But in neither of these Qualifications does your Lordship's Name appear greater, than in being a Patron of whatever tends to improve useful Knowledge.

[2]

'Tis
The DEDICATION.

'Tis therefore to Your Lordship, that the Sciences repair for Protection and Encouragement, and it is under your Countenance, they are enabled to withstand, and overcome, their potent Enemies, Ignorance, and Superstition.

Nor has your Lordship been content with an Acquaintance with the sublimer Studies; but even during the Difficulties of so many of the highest, and most important Offices of State, in which your Lordship has so honourably acquitted yourself; have yet found leisure Hours, to bestow upon the more humble Employment of Gardening, and tracing vegetative Nature in her various Mazes.

Your Lordship’s good Taste in, and great Encouragement of Planting and Gardening, are fully displayed in those noble Gardens at Wilton, where are a greater Number of the Trees here treated of, and in a more flourishing Condition, than can be found in any one Garden in this Kingdom besides.

This, together with your Lordship’s known Humanity and Goodness, has encouraged us to lay the following Piece at your Lordship’s Feet, humbly hoping it will meet with a favourable Reception, with whom the meanest Attempts to advance real Knowledge never yet wanted Encouragement.

And as the Design of this Work, is to promote the Introducing among us such foreign Trees, as may contribute either to Usefulness or Delight; so we concluded we could not better recommend it to the World, than under the Protection of so good a Judge and Encourager as your Lordship.

We know your Lordship to be more judicious, than to expect polite Language from us, whose Conversation is mostly with speechless Vegetables; and considering your Lordship as aye in to receive parasitical Encomiums, as we are incapable to give them; we shall only beg your Lordship’s favourable Acceptance of this, and to permit us to subscribe ourselves,

Your LORDSHIP’S

Most Humble and

Devoted Servants,

The Society of Gardeners.
THE

PREFACE.

PROVIDENCE having allotted to us a Situation in a temperate Climate, as remote from the searching Rays of the Sun of the Torrid, as from the piercing Cold and nipping Proofs of the Frozen Zone; by Reason of which our Soil and Atmosphere are adapted to the Culture and Nurture of most Plants in the Universe, whether from warmer or colder Climates, either useful for the various Purposes of Life, or delightful by their Beauty and Variety; it would be a Negligent Service pardoned, to suffer so valuable a Blessing to pass unregarded and unimproved.

Indeed if long Custom were allowed as sufficient to justify such Negligence in us, enough might be said for our British Ancestors in the earliest Ages, made but little Account of aiding Nature in Vegetation, but abandoned her to her own spontaneous Productions.

They, like all the rest of the Inhabitants of Europe, especially the Northern Ones, were an inofficious, undisciplined People, and having little or no Commerce abroad, scarce knew any Thing beyond the Extent of their own Shores.
and being harassed either by civil Disturbances, domestic or foreign Oppressions, were so engaged in the Management of their Acres and Home, that there was but little leisure to use the spade and the Pruning-knife.

All Europe, nay, the greatest Part of the Universe, being over-run with Barbarity and Bavarisms, if we refer these Leisure of Arts and Affairs, till within a few Centuries, the Arts must needs lie unculti
ded, and Arts so long and mean, for Want of Mechanick and genious Encouragements, and these have lain in a manner neglected till within a Century or two, the Renewal of which seems to have been left to adorn the happy Age we now live in.

Upon these and many other Considerations that might be urged, it is not to be admired, that Horticulture, among other Arts, should lie so long dormant, and make but little Progress, till within the Compass of one Century past, that the Royal Society, or that founded by Sir Thomas Grafton for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge, was forward and encouraged by King Charles II. from whence have proceeded many useful Discoveries in various Phenomena of Nature, and among the rest into that of Vegetables, and within the Space of fifty Years, the practical Part of Gardening began to come out of the long Lathurgy it had lain in, and especially on the coming of King William III. and his Royal Consort, whose Genius and Indulgence to the innocent and delightful Diversions of a Garden, animating others to imitate their Examples, which gave Encouragement to those Arts we then had, to exert themselves, to drain the Operations of vegetable Nature in all her various Muses, and to this was owe the useful Performances of a Malpighius, a Crew, a Ray, &c.

The Way being thus paved for the Improvement of Gardening, the Project that do arose, and the innocent Delights to be enjoyed in a well-ordered and agreeably-managed Fruit, Kitchen, and Pleasure-Garden, have allure many learned and curious Persons, Nobility and Gentry, to encourage this profitable and delightful Art, and these have not contented themselves with the narrow Compass, and mean Stock of our former poorly-furnished Gardens, but they have indefatigably procured from abroad, Trees, Plants, Flowers, and Fruits, not only from our own Plantations in America, but those also of other Parts of Europe, nay, even Asia and Africa.

Among these generous Promoters of Plants, &c. and Encouragers of Gardening, we cannot hence mentioning the following worthy Persons, from whose Generosities the several English Gardens have been supplied with a great Number of Trees, Plants, Flowers, &c. which at present add to the Beautiful Variety thereof, and would in us be unpardonable, since by their Assiduousness we have merited to fo great a Number of Things, as to be capable of publishing the following Catalogue.

And last, Dr. Compton, late Bishop of London, who was an early Promoter of English Trees and Plants, many of which were grown in a considerable Size in the open Air, in those formerly well-seck'd Gardens at Fulham, most of which have been since destroyed, to the great Regret of many curious Persons.
MUCH about the same Time Samuel Reynardon Esq. began to furnish his five Gardens at Hillington near Uxbridge, with a great Variety of curious Plants, which his great Correspondence abroad enabled him to procure from distant Parts of the World; but as he kept them for the most Part confined to Peas and Tudels, preferring them in Green-houses in Winter, never attempting to naturalize them to our Climate, so, soon after his Death, that valuable Collection was so dispersed, as at present to be hardly known what he was possessed of.

In the like Manner also the curious Dr. Uvedale of Enfield did by his great Correspondence abroad, collect a very valuable Parcel of Plants and Flowers, which he, with great Skill and Care, maintained for many Years, and some of the valuable Trees were planted in the full Ground, where they are now remaining; but the bulk of his Collection was sold to Sir Robert Walpole soon after the Doctor's Death.

Her Grace the Duchess of Buckingham did also collect a numerous Quantity of rare Plants into those famous Gardens of Badmington, where she preserved and maintained them with great Care; in wonderful Beauty for many Years; but as this Collection consisted chiefly of the most tender Exotic Plants, so we shall have Occasion to mention that Noble Person in a particular Manner when we come to treat of those Plants in another Place.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Pembroke began about the same Time to plant those magnificent Gardens at Wilton, with all the different Varieties of curious Exotic Trees and Shrubs, as would endure the Cold of our Climate in the open Air, in which his Lordship both so well succeeded, as to have the best Collection of those Trees, which are advanced to a considerable Size, that can be found now growing in any one Garden in this Kingdom: And it was from Examples of this Kind, that People were encouraged to make further Trials of what Plants, Trees, Flowers, and Fruits, could be brought to thrive in our Climate without the Trouble and Expense of Housing in Winter. And it has been from repeated Trials and Experiments of this Kind, that the many noble Trees, Fruits, and Flowers now in England, have by degrees been naturalized to our more Climate, to the no small Pleasure of all the Delighters in the innocent Divertisements of Gardening.

Nor should we in mentioning particular Persons forget the many curious Gentlemen which at present are carrying this Spirit of Gardening to a considerable Height, by introducing many new Kinds of Plants, Flowers, Trees and Fruits, and in making many curious Experiments concerning their Culture and Uses, from all which Observations and Experiments, we may daily expect something new in the Reflections of Gardening and Vegetation. Amongst which Persons are the Right Honourable the Earl of Shaftesbury, The Right Honourable Lord Wharton, The Honourable Sir Charles Wager, Sir Henry Goodrick Bart. in Yorkshire, The Reverend and Honourable Lanley Lloyd, Esq. at Cheam in Surrey; Henry Trewhayn Esq. at Burton near Plymouth; Henry Marmet, Esq. at Hambrough; George Dennis Esq. in Cornwall; Doctor Beeton of Ipswich; Mr. James Sheard of Etham in Kent; —— Topham of Windsor; Mr. Peter Colinton, with several others, too many to be here enumerated.

But to none of the before-mentioned Persons, in England was indebted for introducing Trees, Plants, Flowers and Fruits, than to the learned and ingenious Charles Dubock Esq. of Mitcham, who hath not only been very indefatigable to procure Plants from abroad, but also as generous in communicating whatsoever his Garden would afford, as also many useful Observations relating both to their Culture.
viii

The PREFACE.

Culture and Utes, to all Delighters in Planting and Gardening; and it is to Him that we are greatly indebted for many valuable Trees and Plants which enrich this Catalogue, and which we take the Liberty thus publickly to acknowledge, and return him and others our hearty Thanks for.

And after mentioning the particular Persons to whom England is thus indebted for introducing so many valuable Trees, Plants, Flowers, and Fruits, we cannot in Justice omit to mention the Establishment of the Publick Botanick Garden at Chelsea, by the Worlthipful Company of Apothecaries of London, not only for the Information of such as would be employed in the compounding of Medicines, in the particular Simples therein used (which alone is a very laudable Design) but also for introducing still a greater Variety of Trees and Plants, which also their Virtues or Uses are not at present known, yet may hereafter be found of excellent Use for many Purposes in Life.

Besides these Advantages, there are other very great ones that arise from these Publick Gardens, as, First, the ascertaining the true Name of each particular Species by which it is known amongst the Botanists in all the different Parts of Europe, which can be no otherwise effected than by establishing a Correspondence with all the Professors of that Science, whereby the Errors of each other are corrected, as also those of former Botanick Writers, who for Want of the Opportunity of cultivating the Plants in Gardens of which they have wrote, have very often given two different Names to the same Plant, from the different Appearances they have observed in it, in different Situations or Seasons. And, Secondly, this is the most probable Method of coming to the Knowledge of the Materia Medica of the Antients, where there is any tolerable Descriptions or Accounts of the Simples left so trace it by; for here is full Opportunity for Persons of Learning and Judgment to contemplate the exact Structure of these Parts, which they cannot so well perform in a cursory View, as they observe them in their natural Places of Growth, which is a Matter of no small Concern. Besides the Trouble fixed to those who are intended for the Practice of Physick (by bringing into a small Compact the Plants of common Use) is very considerable, in the Space of a Season or two, they may, with a moderate Application, be well acquainted with all their different Places, so as not to be imposed on by Persons who supply the Markets with Plants; whereas if they were to furnish them out in their natural Places of Growth, this could not be effected in less than six or seven Years, and it is on these Accounts that the Number of these Gardens abroad has so much increased; the, in the Distinctions of one own Country, there is but one of these Gardens in England at present that defends naming, which is That we have been speaking of, which was not only founded (but is also maintained) at the Expense of that Worlthipful Body before mention'd.

And here we must take notice of that generous Gift of the above-mentioned Garden to the Company of Apothecaries, by Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., who hath made over the said Garden for ever to the said Company to be kept up for the Improvement of Botany, which generous Present, together with his asfenting and encouraging all those who make Botany their Study, has laid all the Lovers of that Science under the greatest Obligation to his Person, and it may be hoped, if the said Garden meets with Encouragement, that it will in a short Time contain all the Gardens of that Kind in Europe.

It would be too tedious here to mention the several other Patriots of Horticulture (who have either added to our Collections from abroad, or been assist'd in tracing out the various Operations of Vegetative Nature thro' her many intricate Mazes.
The PREFACE.

Mazes, where by discovering her various Footsteps, the Business of Gardening is daily reduced to a much greater Certainty. But as to this, we hope we shall not meet with Confusion from any Person, since the Enumeration of all the particular Names of such Persons, would greatly swell this Preface beyond its intended Bulk, and therefore we shall only beg Leave to mention the Reverend and Learned Mr. Hales of Teddington, who has from a great Variety of repeated Experiments, set the Operations of Nature in the Business of Vegetation in a much clearer Light than was ever before done, and we must own, if his curious Book of Vegetable Staticks was more carefully studied, and the Methods of Pruning, &c. carefully executed upon the Principles therein laid down, there would not be so many barren Trees or unfruitful Walls, nor so many Blights complained of, as are at present; and therefore to him are all the Lovers of Gardening obliged, for his many curious Observations and Experiments upon that Subject.

These generous Encouragers have inspired ingenious Gardiners to make the Study of Vegetation their Business, and to improve the Culture not only of these Trees, Plants and Flowers of our own Growth, but also to procure and naturalize foreign Ones of many different Climates to our own, and they have by great Pains, Industry, and artful Management, happily succeeded in many Things, not only to their own Satisfaction, but also to that of their Employers; and may, we hope without Arrogancy, be said, to be able not only to vie with, but to out-do most of the same Profession in Europe.

Gardening, as well as other Arts, meeting with Encouragement, affords daily some Improvements, and still will do so; the Operations of vegetative Nature being various and intricate, and not to be discovered without diligent Inquiry and first Observation and Experience; we therefore, willing to lead our Hands, in order to the Promotion of so laudable, useful, and delightful an Employment, have unanimously attempted what we find own account you with, and whereof this present Piece is a Part and Specimen.

There have indeed of late Years been published many Books on the Subject of Gardening, and some of them by very good Hands, giving good Directions for the Laying out, Contriving and Displaying the Parts of large and magnificent Pleasure-Gardens, and many more that have treated of the practical Part and Culture of the Furniture of those of a more moderate Sort; but many of them have been written by Persons of flender Skill in the Knowledge of particular Plants, Flowers, or Fruits, and in the practical Part of the Culture of them, most of them having contented themselves in copying from other Writers, and hence have proceeded many egregious Mistakes, in borrowing from others the Names of Plants, Flowers or Fruits, and at the same Time giving Descriptions and Directions concerning the Culture of Plants of so many different Natures, which confounding of Names has given a great deal of Trouble not only to Gentlemen, but also to Gardiners, who would faithfully supply their Customers with the true Kinds for which they write.

Some also in translating from foreign Authors, have mention'd Things as common, which are not at present, nor perhaps ever were in England, and likewise have appropriated Things to Uses, for which they have been by no means proper; so that those who have sought for proper Furniture either for their Pleasure, Kitchen Garden, Wilderness or Greenhouse, have found themselves egregiously misled, and disappointed in their Expectations.

And it is chiefly owing to these Mistakes, that Gentlemen very often send to Nursery Men for the same Kind of Fruit, Plant, &c. which they already have growing in their Gardens, tho' under a different Name, and when they have the
The PREFACE.

the true Sort sent them for which they write, upon its appearing to be the same with what they before had, they presently conclude that the Nursery Man who supplied them, was either a Knave or a Blockhead, when in Reality the Fault was their own, in depending too much upon their Author's Name, without examining whether it was接入 under more Names than one amongst the Gardeners.

It was a Remark of a late excellent Author, "That Men in their several Arts and Professions, in which they have been educated, and exercised themselves all their Days, must be supposed to have a greater Knowledge and Experience, than others can possibly have; and therefore, if they have of Capacity or Honesty, they do not either lose, or believe their Opportunities and Experience, they are in respect of those Things, to which they have been bred and instructed, more to be relied upon." As to the first of these, viz. our Capacities, we must submit to the Judgments of our Readers, but with Regard to the latter, we can positively say, that there are not any Rules or Directions herein given, but what have succeeded with us, upon several repeated Trials and Observations.

And forasmuch as these are new Kinds annually introduced into the English Gardens, (especially those near London) from different Parts of the World, there was Reason to fear that the Confusion would still be greater, unless some Care was taken both to reform the former Errors, and also to compare such Things as should be received from abroad, with those already in the English Gardens, and to discover where the real Difference (if any) lay, and to take Notice in what Particulars it did consist.

For the better carrying on this Design, a certain Number of Gardeners situated near the City of London, who may be presumed to have a great Variety of all the different Kinds of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Flowers, and Fruits, in their Possession, as any Set of Gardeners of their Number in England (or perhaps in Europe) can boast of, came to a mutual Agreement to meet together Monthly at some Places conveniently situated, at which Monthly Meeting, each Person of the Society brought all the several Kinds of Plants, Flowers, and Fruits in their various Seasons, which were there examined and compared by all the Persons present, who entered down in a Register the Names, Descriptions, &c. of all the various Kinds which were from Time to Time brought.

Having pursued this Method for the Space of five or six Years, the Society at last came to a Resolution to have the various Kinds of Plants, Flowers, and Fruits drawn and painted by an able Hand, at their own Expense, which being performed, there is now a very valuable Collection of these Drawings in the Possession of the said Society.

Thus being done, they came to a further Resolution to publish the Observations they had made and entered down from Time to Time, in the Register of the Society; and having some Time deliberated concerning the Method of doing it, it was at length resolved, that we could not do the Publick better Service than to make a just Catalogue of all the various Trees, Plants, Flowers, and Fruits that were in the Possession of the several Members of the Society, and had been at several Times produced and examined by them.

As just indeed, we intended to do no more but give a Catalogue of their Names in Latin and English, propelling to treat of their Culture afterwards; but while this Design was pursuing, we were solicited by several curious Persons, to give a short Account of their Culture and Uses, to prevent the Trouble of turning from one Book to another, to find what should be said of any particular Plant, &c. This
This being agreed upon, occasion'd the new modelling of the Whole, judging it proper to put together all the different Species of the same Genus, that would agree in their different Degrees of Hardiness, ranging each of them together, that would endure to be planted in the open Air in our Climate, and then proceed to such as require a Greenhouse in Winter, but do not require artificial Heats; and in the last Place to treat of such as are brought from the nearest Parts of the East or West-Indies, which are to be preferved in Stoves.

To this we also propos'd to subjoin about 30 Plates of different Plants and Flowers (which either were not engraven before, or at least not well done) which were also to be painted in their natural Colours, from the original Drawings, but upon our advanceing in this Work, we found the Number of Sheets would not only exceed what we at first propos'd, and the Charge of painting the Plates being computed, we found it would be a very expensive Undertaking to go thro' the whole at once.

Therefore we thought it more advisable to publish it in several Parts, making each Part an entire Piece of itself, with an Index of the English Names of the several Plants therein treated of, referring to the Latin Names, which were disposed into an Alphabetical Order thro' the whole, so that, if the Design met with Encouragement, we might have an Opportunity of adding more Plates to each Part, of either new or curious Plants, Flowers, &c. and if the Publick did not approve of our Undertaking, we might drop it without being too great Lagers.

Having that long entertained our Reader with the several Steps we have taken in carrying on this Design, it is now Time to give him to understand what he is to expect in this first Piece, and this we will do as briefly as is possible.

1. Here we will find an exact Catalogue of the several Sorts of Trees and Shrubs, which shall endure to be planted in the open Air in England, that are to be found in the several Nurseries near London, digested into an Alphabetical Order, in the doing which, we have chose to place the most generally received Latin Name of each Tree and Shrub, by which it is called among the Modern Botanists, and then have added one or more Synonymes from the most noted of the ancient Writers in Botany, to which is subjoined the Common English Name in small Capitals, that it may appear at the first View, to such Persons who have not been acquainted with the Latin Names.

2. At the Beginning of each Genus we have added the distinguishing Characters by which it is known, which will enable Persons to distinguish, and not confound the Plants of two different Genus's together, if the distinctive Notes are but carefully attend'd to.

3. Then we have enumerated the different Species we have growing in the several Nurseries, and afterwards added a short Account of their Culture, with the Soil and Situation which is most agreeable to each Species, and in the doing of this we have been very careful not to lead Persons into Errors, by giving a plausible Account of what is rather an Imagination than a Reality, having only
The PREFACE.

only relate what we ourselves have experienced to have succeeded upon several Trials.

In this Catalogue we do not propose to mention the many different Species of Trees and Plants, that are either in the publick Botanic Garden, nor that may be in the Possession of some curious Gentlemen, that have large Collections of those Things; but only such as are actually in the Nurseries of the Persons belonging to this Society, and from whom any Gentleman may be furnish'd with any of the Particulars here treat'd of, by directing their Letters for the Society of Gardener's to Newhall's Coffeehouse in Chelsea, near London, at the safest Rates, and may be ascertained of those eight Kinds.

Nor have we herein forgot to take Notice of the Gardens of those worthy Patriots of Horticulture, where many of the Trees here treat'd of, are seen in a flourishing Condition, or grown to a considerable Magnitude: to which Persons (as we have before said,) the Nation as well as we are indebted for introducing many new Species of Trees among us, the Advantage of which would be no difficult Matter here to set forth, were it necessary.

As for such Persons who make little Account of the introducing Exotic Trees and Plants among us, it will be sufficient to defer them to look back and see what we originally had of our own spontaneous Growth, and in how poor a Condition we had first been, had not our Forefathers introduced those many noble Trees for Shade, and those many excellent Fruits for gratifying our Palates, and those numerous Varieties of beautiful and odoriferous Flowers to delight the Senses, which we now enjoy in such Plenty, few of which being the original Produce of our own Island.

Nay, the very substantial Part of our Subsistence, viz. Bread-Corn, was in ancient Times, as much an Exotic to England, as the Sugar-Cane, &c. are now.

Besides the Advantages we enjoy in having a great Variety of Exotic Trees, but also Species of Trees are many, for which we may from thence be furnish'd with Fruits which will grow upon all the different Soils we may have to plant in; by which Means we may continue a Plantation thro' Soils of various Qualities, with Trees of the same Genus, &c. as for Instance, should we have a Villa or other Plantation which we would make with Oaks, that should extend to a great Distance, and in the Way we should be intersected by a Bog or Marshy Spot of Ground, in which our English Oaks would not grow, it is but planting in that Spot the Water-Oak of Carolina, which will there grow and keep pace with the common Oak on either Side, by which Means the whole Plantation would be regular.

The same may be said of the American Swamp Pine, and the Cypress, both of which do grow in Bogs or in watery Places, whereas all the other Species of those Trees are mountainous Plants.

And Secondly, by importing Exotics we have been furnish'd with a great Variety of Evergreens, which form those beautiful Plantations near a Habitation in the Winter Season, and many more we are annually receiving from the Northern Parts
The PREFACE.

Parts of America, which we doubt not will be found equal to any we have had growing among us.

And Thirdly, by these Means we shall be surprized with a greater Variety of Timbers for the many different Uses in Life, which will be a Matter of so small Consequence to us, as also many Plants may be barely naturalized with us, that may be found of great Use in Medicine.

And it may not be amiss here to add, that from the Variety of Trees, Plants, Flowers, &c. which we behold transplanted from the different Parts of this Terraqueous Globe, we shall be led to admire the great and bounteous Author of Nature, who has left scarce any Spot of Earth entirely unfruitful, wet, even the dry, and, in a manner, barren Rocks of Africa and America have their several Plants, which are by the Constitution of their Parts wonderfully adapted to grow where they can receive but a small Share of their Nutriment from the Earth, when also at the same Time they are deprived of the benign Influences of Showers, and are notwithstanding this so strong and robust, as even to defie the scourging Storms of the Sun to injure them; these Plants we see are not only of vastly different Natures, but also vary as much in their outward Appearance, as by the Products of different Climates, we believe, as it were, a new World.

SUPPOSING what has been said, as to this Part of our Work, sufficient, we shall in the next Place advertise the Publick, what may be expected in the succeeding Parts.

We design, in the next Place, to present you with a Catalogue of such Trees and Plants, as are preferred in the Greenhouses of the several Gardeners near London, which may be preferred thru the Winter, without the Expense of artificial Heats.

And in the next Place we shall proceed to treat of such tender Exotics which are preferred in the Stoves, with an Account of the several Degrees of Heat, in which each particular Plant delights.

Then we shall exhibit a Catalogue of all the various Flowers, which are proper Furniture for the several Parts of a Pleasure-Garden, with their various Seasons of Flowering, and the proper Soils and Situations in which each Species is found to thrive best.

And to each of these Parts we shall add some Plates of new or various Kinds, which shall be numbered in progressive, in succession those which are added to this first Piece, which we will take this Opportunity to acquaint the Reader were intended for the whole Work, and were accordingly number'd according to their Alphabetical Order, which hath brought in two or three Plates into this Part, which would not have been added hitherto, but only being unwilling to break into their Numbers, we rather chose so to do, hoping the Reader will excuse this little Irregularity.

At the Conclusion of this first Piece we shall give an Explanation of the several Abbreviations of the Botanick Authors, quoted thru the whole Work, with the particular Editions of their Works here quoted.
THE PREFACE.

WHEN this Work shall be completed, we shall proceed to give a compleat Account of all the valuable Fruits now growing in the English Gardens, together with Directions for their different Methods of Pruning, &c. as also of the several Names by which one and the same Fruit is called in different Countries, and even in different Nurseries near London, to the great Perplexity of all Lovers of this useful Part of Gardening.

THIS we intend to embellish with exact Delineations of the different Sorts of good Fruits, curiously engraved on Copper-Plates, and afterwards painted in their proper Colours, done by very good Hands, from the original Drawings now in the Possession of the Society.

In all which we promise the Publick to be as careful as possible, not to lead them into Mistakes; nor will we mention any particular Tree, Plant, Flower, or Fruit, which is not in our own Gardens.

And in order to render this Work as compleat as possible, we desire that any ingenious Persons, who may have any Thing useful to communicate, that they would generously do it, and the favour shall be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged, by

Thomas Fairchild | George Singleton
Robert Furber    | Thomas Bickentab
John Allton      | William Hood
Obadiah Lowe     | Richard Cole
Philip Miller    | William Welstead
John Thompson    | Benjamin Whinmill
Christopher Gray | Samuel Hunt
Francis Hure     | John James
Samuel Driver    | Stephen Bacon
Moles James      | William Spencer
Catalogus Arborum, Fruticumque,

TU M

Exoticarum, tum Domesticarum,

Noni patentium Celi,

Quae in Hortis non procul a L O N D I N O sitis, in venditionem propagantur.

A C A T A L O G U E of Trees and Shrubs, both Exotick and Domestick, that are Hardy enough to bear the Cold of our Climate in the open Air, and are propagated for Sale in the Gardens near L O N D O N.

Abies. THE FIRE-TREE.

HE Characters of this are;


3. Abies; minor, pectinatis foliis; Virginia, conis parvis subrotundatis. 

4. Abies; Picea foliis, brevibus; conis minutis. 

5. Abies; Picea foliis, brevioribus; conis parvis, bincalibus laxit. 

6. Abies; Taxifolia; fructu rotundiori obonio. 

7. Abies; Taxifolia; fructu longifimo, decorum inflexo. 

The Fifth and Second of these Firs are very common in England; the Pitch-Tree is one of the most common in Norway, and is the sort which produces the red Balm. Those that have a mind to see their Description, and several Uses, may turn to John Bothe's History of Plants, Vol. II. Part II. p. 241. 

The Third Sort was formerly growing in the Garden of the Bishop of London, at Fulham, with many other curious Exotic Trees and Plants, which have been since destroyed. This Firt was again retrained in England from Seeds which were sent from Norway by Mr. Auster, from 1724. This is very hardy, and will fill the Winter's Cold in the open Air (provided they are planted in the Earth, and not kept in Furs). 

The Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Sorts were brought from America several Years ago, and planted in Devonshire and Cornwall, where they are grown to large Trees, and produce the Seeds annually; from whence the Gardens near London have been supplied. 

The Fifth Sort some People make use of to brew Spruce Beer. 

The Seventh Sort is by many called the Pitch-Tree, but it is very different from the true Pitch-Tree; the Leaves being very like the Silver-Tree; in the Cone being downward, as in the Pitch-Tree, but are larger and longer. This makes one of the most beautiful Trees of all the Kinds of Fir, and is full as hardy as the Silver-Tree. 

The Sixth Sort hath Leaves very like those of the Silver-Tree, which being bruised between the Fingers, emits a very strong scents SmaU; which hath occasioned the Name of Baum of Gilead Firth; the people of America, who were the Authors of that Name, supposing the Baum of Gilead to be a Preparation made from the Sap, or Exudation of the Tree; but this is known to be a Mistake. The late Bonnert, lector Williams Served, had one of the Trees (wherefrom this rich Balm is taken) growing in his Garden at Sunshine, which he cut, and Leaves very much resembling those of the Turpentine-Tree. 

The Cones of this Tree are turbinate, resembling those of the Baum of Libanus, but fall to Pieces upon the first Touch, when ripe. These Cones abound with large Quantities of resinos juice, which adheres to the Fingers, and hath a very strong Turpentine SmaU. This Tree is very hardy, and of quicker Growth than either the Silver, or Norway-Tree, and the Branches are somewhat plumper fitt with Leaves, which render it more beautiful. 

Abies, Socina; side Pinnus. 

Acacia; the Binding Bean Tree, or Egyptian-Thorn. 

The Characters are; 

It hath lanceo (or branching) Leaves. The Flowers (which consist of one Leaf, and are subulatus, producing several Stamina, or Threads, out of each) closely 

A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs.
both Exotick and Domelick, &c.

Chiefly adhere together, forming a round flat Globe. The Seeds are contained in hard Pods, and are separated from each other by transverse Diaphragms, being chiefly surrounded with a faveous pulpy Substance.

The Species are


2. **Acacia**; Americana, Abrax folis, triancthos; floribus coccinis. **The Scarlet-flowering Acacia vulgo**.

3. **Acacia**; Caroliniana, aquatics, Abrax folio, spinis rarioibus. **Water Acacia vulgo**.

The **Dutch** of this *Acacia* hath been an old Inhabitant of the English Gardens. There are several large Trees of it remaining in the Bishop of London's Garden at Fulham, and in the Phyto Garden at Chelsea; in the last of which Places it hath produced Flowers which are very small, and of a greenish Colour, without Scent. The Flowers drop off without producing any Pods with er. *This Tree is very hardy, and of quick Growth, but is very subject to be broken by Winds, if planted in Places too much exposed thereunto.*

The Second and Third Sorts were raised from Seeds which were sent from Carolina by Mr. Cotton, June 1723. They are both very hardy, but the *Water Acacia* is the quicker Grower.

**Acacia of Virginia**, vide Pseadaacaciac.

**Acer; the Maple Tree.**

The Characters of this Tree are;

It hath jagged, or angular Leaves; the Seeds grow two together in hard winged Vessels.

The Species are


2. **Acer; majus, foliis eleganter variegatis. Hort. Edin. The Greater Maple, with striped Leaves, commonly called the *Striped Sycamore*.


6. **Acer**
A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs,

6. Acer, Platanoides. Gum, Hbk, 55. Acer, montanum, Orientalis Platanu

7. Acer, Platanoides; folis elegantis variegatus. The Striped Norwegian
Maple; vulgar.

There is also another Sort of the Virginian-flowering Maple, which hath lately
been brought into England, that produces large Bunches of Flowers at the
Gums of the young Shoots, in that at a small distance, all the Branches seem
not to be covered with Flowers, but this is at present a very rare in England.

The First and Third Sorts are figured and accurately described by John Barlow, in the
Places cited in the Names.

The Second Sort is only a Variety of the First, and was first mentioned in Sutherland's
Catalogue of the Edinburgh Gardens. The Seeds of this Tree will produce Stripped Trees
again, which is what very few Stripped Plants will do.

The Fourth Sort is figured in Hooker's Botany, in the Table cited to the Name,
but was afterward figured and described by Doctor Heron in his Botanical Eirenus, p. 79.
The Tree in what the People of Virginia tap in the bleeding Season (viz. in March or
April), and from the Liquor which flows out, they make a Sort of Sugar, which, we have
been informed by Letters from thence, is very good, and made in large Quantities; but it
is generally believed, that any of the Kinds of Maple may serve for the same Purpose.
Mr. Ray, and Doctor Usher, produced some of this Sugar from the large Maple (Fide Ray's
History of Plants, p. 370.) And we have others'd the Stripped Maple to yield forth large
Quantities of a very sweet Juice, at such Places where Boughs have been taken off in the
Spring.

The Fifth Sort is very hardy, and grows to a very great Height with us; it is also
very bright, and subject to be split or broken with very strong Winds, when not much
exposed thereto. It hath produced live Seeds in the Physic Garden at Chelsea, and others.

The Sixth Sort is of very large Growth, and very proper for Planting, to Shelter Gardens
that are too much exposed to the Sport of the Sea, which this Plant will bear better than
most other Sorts. It hath a milky Juice, which discharges upon breaking any of the young
Shoots or Leaves, which is of a hot, sharp Taste, and never hath any of that soft, glit-
tering Substance flowing thro' the Pores of the Leaves, as hath the Greater Maple; which
draws large Quantities of Infus from thence that cut the Leaves full of Holes, and thereby
renders the Tree very unpleasing near a House, or in a Walk or Avenue.

This Sort with Stripped Leaves is at present very rare, and not only to be found in a few curious
Gardens near London.

The Stripped Maple, when planted to make large Hedges in Wilderose-Work, affords a much
handsomer Prospect than when it grows to be a large Standard, the branches being then so
high, that the variegated Leaves are not perceived by those who stand upon the Ground.

Acer, Virginianum, odoraturn, vide Syring.

Alnus Cats; vide Virex.

Alnus; or Evergreen Privet.

The Characters of this Tree are;

It is Ever-green, the Leaves are placed alternately upon the Branches, and have
three Seeds contained in each Berry.

The
The Species are 5;


3. Alaternus; feu Physica; folis angustioribus & profundius ferratis. H. L. The Narrow-leav'd Alaternus, with saw'd Edges.

4. Alaternus; folis angustioribus, & profundius ferratis, limbis aureis. The Dutch Gold-edg'd Alaternus; vulgar.


The three first sorts are very hardy, and will grow to be very large trees. The greatest Beauty of these Trees is when they are intermix'd with other Ever-green Trees in Wilderness Quarters, or in Clumps. They are very good Shelter for Birds in Winter, and the Berries will afford them good food. These Trees have for many Years been used for Hedges in Gardens, but the great Trouble in keeping them within Bounds, and their being liable to be displaced, by Snow in Winter, together with some other Inconveniences, have rendered these Hedges not so much in Request at present.

The two last-mentioned sorts are somewhat tenderer than the former, and must be planted near the Shelter of a Wall, or Hedge, otherwise they are subject to be killed in very hard Winters.

**Alnus; The Alder Tree.**

The Characters of this Tree are 5;

It hath Leaves resembling those of Hazel; the Male Flowers (or Katkins) are proind, at remote Distances from the Fruit, on the same Tree; the Fruit is squamos and of a conical Figure.

The Species are 5;


Alnus nigro, bacifera; vide Fragula.
A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs,

Althaea; Marsh Mallow.

The Characters are:

Bo both Flowers consisting of one Leaf, divided into few Segments, almost to the Bottom; the Seeds are found into the Shape of a little Chest, (as in the Mallow) the Leaves are very soft and hoary.

The Species are:


3. Althaea; frutetescens, Bryonie folio. C. B. P. 316. Shrubby Althaea, with Leaves like Briony.


These Shrubs rise to the Height of ten or twelve Feet, and are very proper to intermix with other Shrubs of the same Growth, in Wilderness Quarters, where, by the Diversity of their Leaves, and continuing long in Flower, they afford an agreeable Footpath.

The Tree first mentioned Sort will grow to be very woody, and are of long Continuance; but the last Sort is seldom longer-lived than three Years, and is often destroyed in hard Winters (especially if they are planted in a wet Soil) but they are easily retrieved again from Seeds.

Althaea frutic; vide Kermia.

Amygdalus; The Almond Tree.

The Characters of this Tree are:

It hath Leaves and Flowers, very like those of the Peach Tree, but the Fruit is longer, and more compressed; the outer green Coat is thinner, and drier when ripe, and the Shell is not so rugged.

The Species are:


Their
The Trees are a very great Ornament to Gardens early in the Spring, when few other Things appear, beginning to flower towards the latter End of February, and (if not prevented by Frosts, or other Blights) will continue great Part of March in Flower. These Trees being intermixed with the *Pterocarya Cherry-Plum*, and others, either in Walks or Quarters, will still appear more beautiful. The white Blossoms, with which the *Cherry-Plum* is fully adorned, at the same Season with the *Amelanchier*, will set off the Peach-coloured Blossoms thereof, and thereby make an agreeable Variety: And the Fruit of the *Amelanchier* in the Autumn Season, will very much add to the Pleasure of such as delight in the Fruit; of which, if they are planted in a good Soil, and an open Situation, they will produce large Quantities, and very good, if kept till dry. The *White-flowering Amelanchier* is somewhat tenderer than the other Sorts, and will require to be planted against a Wall or Pales.

Amelanchier, nova, sive Pericica.

*Aquifolium*, five *Agrifolium*; The Holly Tree.

The Characters of this Tree are;

*The Leaves are set about the Edges, with long sharp stiff Prickles; the Berries are small, round, and (for the most Part) of a red Colour, and contain four Triangular striated Seeds in each.*

The Species are;


7. *Aquifolium* chinata foli superficie; folis ex luteo variegatis. Yellow-blotch'd Hedge-hog Holly, vulgô.


12. *Aquifolium*;
12. Aquifolium; foliis oblongis lucidis; spinis & limbris argenteis. Sir Thomas Francklin's Holly; vulgo.
15. Aquifolium; foliis oblongis, spinis & limbris flavescenibus. Longstaff's Best Holly; vulgo.
17. Aquifolium; foliis oblongis, spinis & limbris tardeis. Wise's Holly; vulgo.
18. Aquifolium; foliis subrotundis, spinis minoribus; foliis ex luceo elegantisime variegatis. The British Holly; vulgo.
19. Aquifolium; foliis oblongis, atrovirentibus; spinis & limbris aureis. Bagshott Holly; vulgo.
20. Aquifolium; foliis latioribus; spinis & limbris flavescenibus. Glory of the East Holly; vulgo.
21. Aquifolium; foliis oblongis; spinis majoribus; foliis ex aureo variegatis. Glory of the West Holly; vulgo.
22. Aquifolium; foliis subrotundis; spinis & limbris aureis. Aslet's Holly; vulgo.
23. Aquifolium; foliis longioribus; spinis & limbris argenteis. The Union Holly; vulgo.
25. Aquifolium; foliis minoribus; spinis & limbris argenteis. Painted Lady Holly; vulgo.
26. Aquifolium; foliis angustioribus; spinis & limbris flavescenibus. Fuller's Cream Holly; vulgo.
27. Aquifolium; foliis oblongis, ex luceo & aureo elegantisime variegatis. Milk Maid Holly; vulgo.
30. Aquifolium; foliis oblongis, limbris & spinis ochroluteis. Mason's Copper-colour'd Holly; vulgo.
31. Aquifolium; foliis parvis, interdum vix spinosis. Box-leaf'd Holly; vulgo.
32. Aquifolium;
both Exotick and Domestick, &c.

33. Aquifolium; folis parvis, interdum vix spinosis, limbris foliorum argentatis. Whitymille's HOLLY; vulgo.

33. Aquifolium; baccis latcis, folis ex baso variegatis. Syrip'd YELLOW-BERKED HOLLY; vulgo.

34. Aquifolium; Carolinae, angustifolium, spinis raris breviflumis. CAROLINA HOLLY, with smooth LEAVES; vulgo.

Aralia arborefons. ANGELICA TREE, vulgo.


This Shrubby Tree seldom rises above the Height of seven or eight Feet with us in England, and rarely becomes woody, the Stem being of a Spaggy Substancy, which renders it tender; but if it is planted in a dry Soil, and in a Situation which is defended from the North Winds, it will endure the Winter's Cold in the open Ground very well. This Tree flower'd in the Physick Garden at Chelsea June 1747, but hath not as yet produced ripe Seeds in England.


This Tree is, in many Places, kept in Green-houses, as supposing it to be tender, but we find it hardly enough to resist our severest Winters in the open Ground, if planted in a dry Soil. It produces Flowers early in February, which come out of the young Wood, before any Leaves appear upon the Tree, but hath not produced any Seeds with us in England.


This Tree was formerly growing in the Gardens of the Bishop of London, at Fulham, where it annually produced Flowers, but did not ripen any Seeds that we could know of. It is very hardy in respect to Cold, but very difficult to encourage, and is at present very rare in England; the old Trees that were at Fulham being destroy'd.

Arbor Judæ; vide Siliquastrum.

Arbor Vitæ; vide Thuja.
Arbidea: The Strawberry Tree.

The Characteristics of this Tree are:

It is Ever-green; the Leaves are roundish, and serrated on the edges; the Flowers consist of one Leaf, and are in Shape like a little Pitcher; the Fruit is of a jelly Substance, in its outward Appearance, very like a Strawberry, but divided into five Cells, in which are contained many small Seeds.

The Species are:


2. Arbutus; folio ferrato; flore duplici. The Strawberry Tree, with double Flowers.


There are some other Varieties of these Trees which differ in the Colour, or Shape of the Flowers, or in the Length or Shortness of the Bunches of Flowers; but as these Varieties have been produced from the Seeds taken from one and the same Tree, we shall omit mentioning of them.

Armeniaca Malus; The Apricock or Apricot Tree.

The Characteristics of this Tree are:

It has broad Leaves, resembling those of the Black Poplar; the Fruit is compressed at the Sides, and serrated lengthways, growing not in Clusters, but having a single Fruit on each Pedicle or Footstalk, which is very short; the Stone also is smooth.

The Species are:


2. Armeniaca Malus; fructu major, foliis ex luco variegatis. The Striped-leaved Apricock Tree.

There are several Varieties of these Fruits, which differ in their Size, Shape, Colour, and Taste; but as they are chiefly cultivated for their Fruits, we shall not mention them here, but refer them to the Book of English Fruits we shall speedily publish.
Atriplex, *Orach*.


*The Shrubby Sea Orach*, by some called the *Purflame Tree*.

This Plant, altho’ common, adds to the Beauty of Wildemets-quisters, by retaining its Silver-colour’d Leaves thro’out the Year. It may be trim’d up, and will grow eight or nine Feet in Height, and may be clip’d into a round Head, or suffer’d to grow rude, according to the Fancies of the Owner, it being a coarse Plant, and reducible to either Balls or Pyramids, and will do for Hedges, provided they are well kept.

*Aeceliana; vide Corylus.*

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Barba *Jovis; Jupiter’s Beard, or Silver Bush.*

The Characters are:

*It hath papilionaceous (or Butterfly-shap’d) Flowers, which are succeeded by short Pods, in which are contained two or three oval-shap’d Seeds.*

Barba *Jovis; Americana, Pseudoacutae foliis; foliis purpureis minimis. Rared. Bastard Indigo Take 3 vulgo.*

This Tree rises (in England) eight or ten Feet high, dividing into many Branches, which are confus’dly placed, and are cover’d with an Alk-colour’d Bark. The Leaves are pinnate, or wing’d, consisting of fourteen or fifteen Lobes or Pinnae, which are very like those of the *Bifflard Acacia*, but are somewhat less, and are of a deep green Colour. The Flowers (which grow in long Spires) are small, and shap’d like those of the *Vit*., of a deep purple Colour, having several Stamens (or Threads) coming out of each Flower, with an Apex or Pointed upon each of them, of a deep yellow Colour. These Flowers are succeeded by short Pods, which are Barlith, and a little bending at the Point like a Sickle, in each of which are contained one or two Kidney-shap’d Seeds, of a brownish Colour. *See the Figure Plate IV.*

This Tree is very hardy, and of quick Growth. We have several Plants, (which were raise’d from Seeds, sent from Carolina by Mr. Caughly, Ann. 1724.) and have, in the open Ground, risen to the Height of seven or eight Feet in four Years Time, and produce their Flowers in large Quantities. The People of Carolina make a Sort of Indigo from this Plant, which they use for all the Purposes of the true Indigo.

*Benzoinifera Arbor 3 vide Arbor Virginiana, &c.*
Berberis; The Barberry, or Pepperidge Bush.

The Characters of this Plant are:

The Leaves are oblong, or roundish, and are serrated on the Edges; the Plant is set very thick with sharp Thorns; the Fruit is small, long, and (for the most Part) of a red Colour, and an acid Taste, growing in Clusters; the Flowers consist of six yellow Leaves.

The Species are:
2. Berberis dumetorum, fructu candido. Barberry, with white Fruit.

These are often planted in Hedgerows, for the Benefit of their Fruit, which makes a very good Pippin; but if they are planted in single Trees, and kept clear from Shooters, the Fruit will be larger, and in greater Quantities. The Barberry without Stones, is also that with white Fruit, is less common than the other. The Canada Sort has rarely produced Fruit with as yâ, but is very hardy, and of quick Growth.

The Barberry without Stones seldom produces its Fruit till the grown pretty old; the young Plants, either taken from Trees which produce all their Fruit without Stones, will, while young, have some Stones in the Fruit.

Betula; The Birch Tree.

The Characters of this Tree are:

It hath Male Flowers (or Kâtchins) which are produced at remote Distances from the Fruit on the same Tree; The Fruit is squamos, and of a conical or cylindrical Form; the Leaves are like those of the Birch Tree; the Twigs (or Branches) are very slender, and hang downward.


We know, at present, but one Species of this Tree.

Bignonia; The Trumpet Flower; vulgô.

The Characters are:

The Flowers are monopetalous, (or consist of one Leaf) with a long Tube opening at the Top, for the most Part like two Lips; The Fruit or Pods (which succeed the Flowers) are breviter, containing many winged Seeds.
both Exotick and Domestick, &c.

The Species are 5,


4. Bignonia ; Americana, arbor, Syringa cerulea folio, flore purpureo. The Purple Trumpet Flower, vulgo.

The Two first-mention'd of these Trees are very great Climbers, and require the Assistance of a high Wall, or other Support, without which they seldom produce Flowers. They are very hardy, and may be produc'd in the Spring, much after the manner of Vines, taking away the very small Shoots, and forcing the stronger to four or five joints.

The Third Sort seldom rises, with us, above four or five Feet high, and may be supported by Stakes: It is hardy, but is not so constant a flowerer as the two former, nor is it so common in the Regal Gardens.

The Fourth Sort hath been lately brought from America by Mr. Catesby, and is at present very little known in England: It is hardy, and of quick Growth, but hath not yet produc'd any Flowers with us: For a farther Description, we shall refer the Reader to Mr. Catesby's Natural History of Carolina, which he is about publishing.

Buxus; The Box Tree.

The Characters of which are;

It hath pennate (or winged) Ever-green Leaves : the Flowers are Phœnicians, and grow at remote Distant from the Fruit, upon the same Tree: the Seed-Vessel is like a Porridge-Pot inversed, and is divided into three Cells, containing two Seeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the Elasticity of the Vessel.

The Species are 5,


5. Buxus ;
A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs,


8. Buxus; major, folis per limbum argentees. The Silver-edged Box; vulgō.

C

*Caprifolium; Honeysuckle, or Woodbine.*

The Characters of this Tree are;

It hath a climbing Stalk, which twists its self about whatsoever Tree stands near it: The Flowers are tubular and oblong, consisting of one Leaf, which opens toward the Top, and is divided into two Lips, the uppermost of which is again divided into two, and the lowermost into many Segments: The Tube of the Flower is bent somewhat resembling a Huntsman's Horn, are produced in Clusters, and are very sweet.

The Species are;


2. *Caprifolium; italicum, flore intus flavo, extus rubro.* Yellow Italian Honeysuckle; vulgō. Vide Plate V.

The Flowers of this Kind are fewer in Number in each Cluster, and grow more spired than the former, and are of a yellow Colour on the Inside, and of a red on the Outside of the Flowers, and is earlier in flowering. This is a Variety which hath been produc'd from Seeds of the former.


This is the earliest of all the *Honeysuckles* in flowering.

This **Honeysuckle** is later in flowering than any of the former, seldom beginning to flower till the Middle of June, and rarely continues more than three Weeks; but during the time of its flowering it is one of the most beautiful sorts we have: The Flowers, which are of a deep red Colour, grow very close together on the Bunches, and the Bunches are closely jointed all over the Tree; so that the whole Tree appears (at a small Distance) to be covered with Flowers.


The branches of this **Honeysuckle** grow longer and are more diminutive than any of the other sorts: the Flowers grow in very large Bunches, and are of a deep red Colour on the Outside, and of a yellow within; the upper Part of the Flowers are open'd wider than in most other sorts, and are of a bright yellow Colour. It begins flowering in June, and continues till the Frost prevents it; for which Reason it is preferred to most other sorts, although it never hath so many showers of Flowers blown at the same time upon it, as the last, or many other sorts usually have.

6. **Caprifolium** non perfoliatum, flore interius albo rubro extermé. *Boerb. Ind. alt. 2.* *1556.* **English Long-Swowering Honeysuckle:** *vulgô.* *Vide Plate VI.*

This **Honeysuckle** is very common in England; but escaped the Observation of almost all the Botanists. Mr. Ray, in his *History of Plants,* describes that Sort which hath white Flowers, but takes no Notice of this, although almost equally as common as that in most Parts of England. The Shoots of this **Honeysuckle** are covered with a red (or purplish) bark, and are very flexible: the Flowers are of a bright Red on the Outside, and are white within, and grow closer on Bunches than the white; but the Bunches are frostily placed on the Tree. This continues to flower very late in the Autumn.

7. **Caprifolium** non perfoliatum, foliis sinuosis. *Tourne. 608.* **Persicynemum,** *foliis quercanis.* *Mr. Phil. 92.* **Oak-Leav'd Honeysuckle:** *vulgô.*

This is a Variety of the fore-mentioned Sort, which is sometimes found in England: we have taken it up out of the Woods near **Dulwich,** and find it continues the same, since it was transplanted into the Gardens as before.

8. **Caprifolium** non perfoliatum, floribus albis. **Caprifolium,** *Germanicum.* *Ded. p.* *411.* **Persicynemum,** *non perfoliatum.* *J. B. II.* *104.* **English White Honeysuckle:** *vulgô.* *Vide Plate VIII.*

The Description of this **Honeysuckle** (which Mr. Ray hath copied from *John Banckes*) is very good; but *Flower-saman's* Figure better expresses the Plant.

9. **Caprifolium** non perfoliatum, floribus speciosis. **Russian Honeysuckle:** *vulgô.* *Vide Plate VIII.*

This **Honeysuckle** is very like the 6th Sort, but differs from it in its manner of Growth, the Branches, or young Shoots, of this growing more upright, and are clearer from Shoots upon the Flower-Balks: the Leaves also are longer, and the Flowers are white on the Inside. This Sort was raised from Seeds (brought from **Russia** several Years ago) by Mr. *Fairchild of **Hereford.***

10. **Caprifolium** perfoliatum, semperflorens, floribus speciosis. **The Ever-green Honeysuckle:** *vulgô.*

This is one of the worst Sorts of **Honeysuckle** to construct, by which means it is not become very common, nor will it resist the extreme Cold of some hard Winters, in the open Air, unless in such Situations as are well defended from the North and Easterly Winds: It is a very beautiful Sort, and continues a long time in flower; the green Leaves abiding thro' the Winter, renders it the more acceptable. *See the Figure Plate VIII.*

11. **Caprifolium**
16

A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs,

11. Caprifolium; non perfoliatum, folis variegatis. Common Honeysuckle, with fripp'd Leaves.


Carpinus; The Hornbeam or Hardbeam Tree.

The Characters of this Tree are ;

If both Leaves like the Elm or Beech Tree ; the Katkins (or Male Flowers) are placed at remote Distances from the Fruit, on the same Tree ; and the outward Shell of the Fruit is winged.

The Species are ;


2. Carpinus, folis variegatis. The Strip'd Hornbeam.


It appears very strange, that almost all the late Botanical Writers should omit this Plant ; not one of them have Coffee and John Baskin, hath so much as mentioned it (except Mr. Roy) who hath transferred Coffee Baskin's Name for it, without so much as quoting his Author. John Baskin says it is very common in Germany, growing promiscuously with the common Sort.

This Hop Hornbeam bears its Leaves in Winter, as the Elm, Lime, or any other deciduous Tree ; whereas the common Sort retains its dead Leaves almost all the Winter, which renders it less agreeable in Pleasure-Gardens.


The Firth of these Shrubs is tender (while young) but when they are grown woody, will endure the Winter's Cold in the open Air, especially if they are planted in a dry Soil, and in a Situation where they may be defended from the North and East Winds.

The Second Sort is much harder, and of quicker Growth, refusing the most fierce Winters we have had for many Years past. This hath produced Flowers for Several Years, in the Garden of that curious and learned Dr. Wither in St. John's.
both Exotick and Domestick, &c.

Castanea; The Chesnut Tree.

The Characters of this Tree are;

It hath Male Flowers (or Katkins) which are placed at remote Distances from the Fruit, on the same Tree; the outer Coat of the Fruit is very rough, and has two or three Nuts included in each Husk or Covering.

The Species are;


2. Castanea; sativa, folis elegantier variegatis. The Strips' Chesnut.


Castanea Equina; vide Hippocastanum.

Cedrus Libani; The Cedar of Libanus.

The Characters of this Tree are;

It is Ever-green: the Leaves are much narrower than those of the Pine Tree, and many of them produced out of one Tubercle, somewhat resembling a Painter’s Pencil; it hath Male Flowers (or Katkins) which are produced at remote Distances from the Fruit, on the same Tree: The Seeds are produced in Cones, which are large, squamose, and turbinated.


There are Four of these Trees in the Phœbe Garden at Chelsea, which have been there growing about Forty-Four Years, (as we have been informed) two of which are of a considerable Magnitude, measuring upward of eight Feet in Circumference at five Feet from the Ground. The Branches extend themselves more than twenty Feet from the Trunk on every Side. One of these Trees hath produced Cones for two or three Years past.

Celtis; The Lotk, or Nettle Tree.

This Tree is distinguished from the Cherry by its Leaves, which resemble those of the Nettle, and by its Fruit, growing single in the Bosom of its Leaves; whereas, in the Cherry, several come out of the same Bud.
The Species are:


The First of these Sorts is in several Gardens near London, some of which are very large Trees, and produce Fruits annually, which ripen very well.

The Second Sort (albeit the most common in Europe) is the most rare in England; there being very few Trees of them in any of the Gardens we are acquainted with.

The Third Sort hath been growing many Years in Devonshire, where are some very large Trees which produce ripe Fruits, from whence many Plants have been raised; but we know not where it came from originally.

*Cerasus*: **The Cherry Tree**.

The Characters of this Tree are:

Is hath large shining Leaves: the Fruit grows on long Pedicles (or Footstalks) and is roundish or Heart-shap'd: the Stone is short, tumid, and roundish.

The Species are:


*Tulbermonstonelli*’s Figure of this Tree is the best; *Lelch’s* Figure is very bad; the Clusters of Fruit in his Figure are more like the next Species, but his Flowers are very badly done. *John Bankin’s* Figure better represents the Flowers.


*Tulbermonstonelli*’s Figure of this Plant expresses it very well. *Parker* hath copied *Lelch’s* Figure, which better represents this than the Common Bird Cherry, and the Figure he hath given for the Strange Long-Chaffer Cherry, better agrees with our common Sort.

The Fruit of this are larger than those of the Bird Cherry, of a red Colour, and grow closer together on the Bunches.

This Tree may be used for Stocks to graft the several Sorts of Cherries upon, by which Means they will be rendered very fruitful, and may be kept in a smaller Compass; it having the fine Effect on Cherries, as the Parakeel Stock hath on Apples.

3. *Cerasus*.
both Exotick and Domestick, &c. 19


This Tree rather belongs to the Fruit Garden than the Wilderness; but as it is a Variety which most Botanick Writers have taken Notice of, we thought proper to insert it here.


The First of these Double-flowering Cherries hath larger and doubter Flowers than the Second, and never produces any Fruit, which the second very often doth: They are both very curious flowering Trees; and although the first sort never bearth Fruit, yet it sufficiently recompenth this Defect, by the numerous Quantities of fine double Flowers, with which it is cover'd in the Spring of the Year, and which rendereth it one of the greatest Beauties of that Season. The Figures of both these Sorts are very good in Tabernaeventialis Icon.


Although this appears to the Fruit Garden, yet is it often planted in Walks, or in large Wilderness Works: The Timber of this Tree being useful, and the Tree being of so quick Growth, hath occasion'd its Use in Villa's, for which Reason we have inserted it here.


10. Cerasus; horrenfis, folis elegantar variegatis. The STRIP'D CHERRY; vulgō.

Characteerasus; UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE; vulgō.

The Characters are:

It hath two Flowers produced upon one Pedicle, which consist of one Leaf; are tubulous, and open toward the Top like two Lips, somewhat after the Manner of the Common Honeysuckle: These Flowers are succeeded by Berries, somewhat like small Cherries, and bore (for the most Part) two growing upon each Pedicle; the Shrub grows upright, to the Height of eight or nine Feet.

The
A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs,

The Species are:


Parkins and John Brickie have both of them copied Loba's Figure, which is not very good. The best Figure of this Plant is in the Hortus Eglogaeus.


Loba's Figure of this Plant hath been copied by John Brickie and Parkins, to which they have both added a small Branch with Flowers: Parkins says it hath only one Berry growing on each Pedicel; but if he had observed the Plant in its Season for Fruit, he would have found it commonly with two: it is supposed he was led into the Mistake by Loba's Figure.


Chamelia; *Widow Wall*.

The Characters are:

If both Leaves somewhat like those of the Olive, but smaller: The Flowers consist of one Leaf, which is divided into three Segments: The Flowers are succeeded by three hard Berries, which are closely jointed together, in each of which are contained three Seeds.


This Plant hath been always preferred in the Greenhouse, as supposing it not hardy enough to endure our Winters cold abroad; but we find it will endure our sharpest Winters in the open Ground, (if planted in a dry Soil): The Seeds are very hard, and do rarely come up until the second Year after Sowing.

*Chrestophoriana Arbor*; vide Aralia.
Ciftus; Holly Rose, Rock Rose, or Sage Rose.

The Characters are:

The Leaves grow by Pairs, opposite to each other: the Cup of the Flower consists of three or five Leaves: the Flowers consist of five Leaves, spread open in form of a Rose: these Flowers are succeeded by roundish Seed-Vessels, which are divided into five or more Partitions, in each of which are contained small Seeds.

The Species are:


The Figures of this Plant in Johnson and John Bank are both copied from Labat, in all of which the Footsteps of the Flowers are much too long, otherwise the Plant is pretty well expressed.


John Bank's Figure of this Plant is pretty good: These two Shrubs are a very great Ornament to a Garden, being intermixed with other flowering Shrubs of the same Growth: They seldom rise above four Feet high with us in England, but will grow to have large regular Branches, which is seldom a Day without great Quantities of Flowers therefore, from the Middle of May (when it begins to flower) until the End of August. The Flowers seldom continue above one Day, but are succeeded by Fruits every Day. These Shrubs are hardy, and will endure the Winter's Cold in the open Air, provided they are planted on a dry Soil, and not too much exposed to the North and East Winds.


5. Ciftus; Ladanifera, latere folio, flore albo. The Broad-Leaved Gum Ciftus. Vide Plate IV.

The Third and Fourth Sorts are somewhat tender, and require the Shelter of a Wall or Hedge to defend them from the North and East Winds, and should be planted on a dry Soil; With these Advantages they will endure our common Winters in the open Ground very well, and produce large Quantities of Flowers annually, which daily fall off, and are succeeded by Fruits once, as in the Male Cibbus.

**Clematis; Virgin's Bower, or Traveller's Joy.**

The Characters of which are:

*The Leaves are placed by Pairs opposite to each other; the Flowers have four Leaves, disposed in the Form of a Cross, which are succeeded by many Seeds growing together, each of which has a long twisted Plume (or Feather) adhering thereto, by which Means the Seeds are spread abroad with the Wind.*

The Species are:


The Figures of this Plant in Lobel, Johnson, Parkinson, and John Bauhin, are all the same; but John Bauhin's is the worst copied of them all, but his Description is very good.


This is a Variety of the former Sort, and both been found growing in England but very rarely. There is a Figure and Description of this Plant in John Bauhin's History of Plants.


The Figures of this Plant in Lobel, Johnson, Parkinson, and John Bauhin, are all copied from Clusius's; that of Lobel and Johnson are the best Copies. This Plant will endure the open Ground against a South Wall, to which it should be made, but suffers to grow a little more; in which Management it will produce large Quantities of Flowers in the Months of January, February, and March, if the Winter is not very severe.

4. Clematis; Canaden sis, trifolia, dentata, flore albo. H. R. P. Canada Traveller's Joy; vulgo.

This Plant is in all respects very like to the Common Sort, and differs only in this, viz. the Common hath five or six Leaves or Lobes joint'd upon one Footstalk, and this hath but three. This Plant is very hardy, and will endure our severest Winters in the open Ground.

The Figure which Clossius hath given us is very good: Labed, Parkinson, Johnson, and John Baptist have all copied from him.


John Baptist's Figure better represents this Plant than either Johnson's or Parkinson's, which are the fairest.


These trailing Plants may be planted to cover Arbours, or may be trained against Walls, or Fails. The three first-mentioned will grow to a very great Heighth, and will soon cover a large Arbour: But the three last-mentioned Sorts seldom grow so very rampant with us in England. These may be planted in Quarters of flowering Shrubs, where (if they are trained up to stakes) they will make an agreeable Diversity, and continue a long time in Flower. The last-mentioned Sort is the most impatient of Cold, and is commonly killed down to the Surface of the Ground, but will rise again, and produce Flowers and Seed annually.

Colutea, Vescaria | BLADDER SENA.

The Characters of which are:

It hath papilionaceous (or Butterfly) Flowers, which are succeeded by Pods somewhat resembling the inflated Bladder of Fitches, in which are contained several Kidney-shaped Seeds.

The Species are:


The first of these Trees are very common in almost every Garden, being always found among other flowering Shrubs: There are two Varieties of these Trees, one of which hath Blisters of a pale green Colour, the other hath Blisters of a dark brown Colour; in all other Parts they are alike.

The Second Sort is much tenderer than the first, and is often destroy'd in very hardy Winters, unless prefered by Hauling, or some other Defence; but in most of our moderate Winters it will stand abroad very well, and will sometimes grow to be large Bushes. These produce large Quantities of scarlet Flowers, during the Months of June, July, and August. It perfects its Seed very well. There is a very good Figure and Description of this Plant in Breyman's Century.

Cornus;
A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs.

Cornus: The Cornellian Cherry.

The Characters of which are:

The Calix of the Flower consists of four small, rigid, sharp-pointed Leaves, which are expanded: From the Centre of this Calix are produced many small yellowish Flowers, consisting of four Leaves each, and are disposed almost in the Form of an Umbrella: These Flowers are succeeded by Fruits which are oblong or of a cylindrical Form, somewhat like an Olive: This Fruit contains a hard Stone, which are true Seeds.

The Species are:


The Fruit of these Trees are often planted in Gardens for their Fruits, which many People prefer, or make Trees with them: It is also used in Medicines as an Astringent. It is a very hardy Tree, and may be trained up regularly while young, but will not bear much Pruning when older, (especially if they are destined for Fruit) which by too much Pruning is often defrayed.

The Second and Third Sorts are only kept in some Gardens of Retainers, or great Col- lectors of Trees and Plants, they growing wild (especially the second Sort) in almost every Hedge.

The Fourth Sort is more rare, coming from Virginia originally, but is very hardy, and will endure our severest Winters in the open Ground.

The Fifth Sort is very rare in England, and is very difficult to preserve: It will not live if kept in a Green-house, nor will it thrive well abroad: The best Situation for this Tree is in such Places as are well defended from Winds and the open Sun by other Trees, provided they are not too high, nor over-hung them, so as to hurt them by their Dropings.
Corylus; The Hazel or Nut Tree.

The Characters of this Tree are;

It hath Male Flowers (or Katkins) growing at remote Distances from the Fruit on the same Tree; the Nuts grow (for the most Part) in Clusters, and are closely jointed together at the Bottom, each being cover'd with an outward Husk or Calyx, which opens at the Top; and when the Fruit is ripe, it falls out: The Leaves are roundish and entire.

The Species are;


The First of these Trees are common in many Woods in England, and are rarely planted in Gardens, (except byPersons curious in Collections of Trees;) the Fruit being plentifully gather'd from the Woods and Hedges in most Parts of England.

The Second and Third Sorts are planted in shady Parts of Gardens, where they will bear Fruit plentifully; but the Fourth and Fifth Sorts are much better esteemed for their Fruit, being much sweeter, and the Shells much tenderer.

The Sixth Sort is yet more rare in England, and hath been rais'd from Nuts brought from Spain.

It is much better to have these Trees from Layers or Suckers of such Trees as have produc'd Fruit in the Gardens, for most of their Kinds of Nuts will degenerate, if rais'd from the Nuts, and do rarely produce one in ten so good as the Fruit which was town.

Cotinus; Venice Sumach.

The Characters are;

It hath round Leaves, with long Footstalks: the Flowers are small, scutaceous, and consist of five Leaves, which are disposed in large hairy Branches; these Flowers

Both Exotick and Domestick, &c.
Flowers are succeeded by an orbiculare Fruit, which hath a very hard Shell: the Seeds are triangular.


Crataegus: The Wild Service.

The Characters of this Tree are:

The Flowers are single: the Flowers consist of five Leaves, which open in Form of a Rose: the Fruit is small, and shaped like a Pear, in which are contained many hard Seeds.

The Species are:


The Two Sorts first-mentioned grow common in many Parts of England: The first Sort is many times planted in large Wildernesses Quarters; it grows very fast and large, and the Leaves being very white or mealy, make an agreeable Diversity among other Trees, and the Fruit in Autumn will be good Food for the Birds.

The Second Sort is not so kindly a Tree to grow as the former, when transplanted into Gardens, although in the Woods, where it grows wild, it often makes very large Trees; but there being no great Beauty nor Use in it, it is seldom planted but by curious Collectors of Trees.

The Third Sort is at present very rare in the English Gardens: It is very hardy, but there are no large Trees of this Kind in England that we know of.

The Fourth Sort, although a Native of England, is not well known about London, and is very uncommon in the Gardens as yet.
both Exotick and Domestick, &c.

Cydonia; the Quince Tree.

The Characters of this Tree are;

The Tree is of a low stature: the Branches are diffused, and crooked: the Flower and Fruit is like that of the Pear Tree, but however cultivated, the Fruit is sour and astringent, and is covered with a kind of Down.

The Species are:


These Trees are so well known, that they need no further Description. The Portugal Quince is valued for the Goodness of its Fruit, before the other two Sorts.

There is also another Species of this Tree, which was brought from New-England; but as we have not seen the Fruit, we cannot say how it differs from those already named.

Cypreells; the Cypress Tree.

The Characters of this Tree are:

The Leaves are small and flat: the Male Flowers, which are squamose, grow at remote Distances from the Fruit on the same Tree: The Fruit is of a spherical Form, and is composed of many woody Tubercles, in which are contained hard angular Seeds.

The Species are:


A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs.

The firft of these Cupres is very common in moft old Gardens in England, but at pre-

tent is not so much in Requiff as formerly; they are chiefly planted in Wilderness Quarters,
or to form Clumps of Ever-greens, and serve, by the Darkness of its green Leaves, to fet
off those which are of a brighter Colour, and thereby add to the Variety.

The Second Sort will grow to be much larger Trees than the firft, and do make a regular

Figure: This is the most common Timber Tree near Conflantinople; it is very hard, and

rifes Seeds in England, in good Seasons, very well.

The Third Sort was firft brought to England by John Tradescant, and was raifed in his

Garden near Lambeth, where there is a large Tree yet remaining, near forty Feet high,
and two Fathoms in Circumference round the Trunk. It is very hardy in reffpect to Cold,
but will not thrive in Pots, altho' hard in Winter. This is one of the largest Trees in

America, growing ninety or eighty Feet high, and many Fathoms in Circumference.

Cytisio-Genuita; Common or Green) Broom.

The Characters are;

It hath papilionaceous (or Butterfl) Flowers, which are succeeded by com-

pressed Pods, in which are contained feveral Kidney-shaped Seeds: The Branches

of the Tree are flexible, and bore sometimes fingle, and other times three Leaves

jointed together.

Cytisio-Genuita Scoparia; vulgaris, flore inuo. Town. 649. Genuita, angu-


228. COMMON BROOM.

Cytisio; Tree Trefoil.

The Characters are;

It hath papilionaceous Flowers, which are succeeded by compressed Pods, in

which are contained feveral oblong Kidney-shaped Seeds: The Leaves are for

the most Part roundish, and somewhat like thofe of the Lotus.

The Species are;


Theat. 1475. BLACK BANK Tree Trefoil, commonly call'd Cytisio Scandens

Cliffii.

2. Cytisio; Alpinus, harifolius, flore necmofo, pendulo. Town. 648. Ana-

gyris, non fatafa, major vel Alpina. C. B. P. 391. Angyris, non fatafa, flore

Laburnum majoris. Park. 245. THE GREAT LABURNUM, or BEAN TREFOIL,

with short Strings of Flowers.

3. Cytisio; Alpinus, anguifolius, flore necmofo, pendulo, longior. Town.


Theat. 243. THE LESSER NARROW-LEAFFD LABURNUM, with long Bunches

of Flowers.

4. Cytisio;
Exotick and Domestick, &c.


Anagyris, monspelicium, hispanicum, floribos densifus, coneglii, in breviorum regn. Sch. 

Res. The Broad-Leaved Laburnum, with very short Bunches of Flowers.

The First of these Cytillus's seldom rises (with us in England) above the Height of five 

or six Feet, and may be kept in a regular Heat. It flowers in June, at which time it makes 

an agreeable Figure, the whole Plant appearing, at a small Distance, to be entirely cover'd 

with Flowers.

The Three other Sorts grow to be large Trees, (especially the fifth) and are proper for 

large Wildemen's Quarters, or for Walks of flowering Trees. They are commonly sold 

with other flowering Shrubbs, from the Nurseries; but the two last-mention'd are less common 

than the others. They are all raised from Seeds.

D

Dorycium; Shrubby Trefoil.

The Characters are;

The Leaves are single, and divided to the Bottom into five Segments; It hath 

five Pods, (successing the Flowers) in each of which is contained one Seed.

Dorycium; Monspelicium. Lab. Tom. p. 2. 54. Dorycium, supposititium; 

Monspelicium & Hispanicum. Park. Theat. 360. Dorycium, Monspelicium, 

fruticosum. J. B. Pars II. 387.

This shrubby Plant hath been kept in Green-houses, and preferred as a tender Plant; but 

we find it hardy enough to resist the Cold of our severest Winters, in the Open Air.

E

Eremus; Scorpion Sena; vulg.

The Characters are;

Its leaves like those of the Calatuse: the Flowers are papilionaceous: the 

Pods are slender, and contain two or three (cylindrical-shaped) Seeds in each.
A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs,


These Two Shrubs are generally planted in Wilderness Quarters, in small Gardens, as being very proper to intermix with flowering Shrubs, that are of a dashing Growth.

The First Sort (which is most common in England) will rise to the Height of five Feet, and may with care be reduced to a regular Figure.

The Second Sort is of much less Growth, rarely rising above three Feet high. They both continue most part of the Summer in Flower, and are great ornaments to the Wilderness Gardens.

Euonymus; The Spinule Tree, or Prickwood.

The Characters are;

It has four reddish Lines, running along the young Branches, which make them appear in some measure Quadrangular: The Flowers for the most Part consist of four Leaves, which are succeeded by quadrangular Fruit, containing four red Seeds in each.

The Species are;


The First Sort of these Trees is very common in England, and is seldom kept in Gardens, altho' it deserves a place amongst Quarters of Trees, for the beautiful Show the Fruit makes late in Autumn, after the Leaves are fallen. This will grow to be a large Tree, if rigidly managed while young, otherwise it seldom grows above fifteen or sixteen Feet high, and becomes very bushy, and is by many planted in Hedges.

The Second Sort is less common, and only preferred in Gardens, altho' equally as hardy as the First. The Leaves of this are much larger than those of the First, and always grow by Pairs, opposite to each other. They are both figured in Parkesion's Theatre of Plants, p. 241.

F. Fagus;
both Exotick and Domeftick, &c. 31

Fagus; The Beech Tree.

The Characters are:

It hath Leaves somewhat resembling tho’d of the Hornbeam: the Male Flowers grow together in a round Branch, and are produced at various Distances from the Fruit on the same Tree; the Fruits consist of two triangular Nuts, which are enclosed in a rough bairy Rind, divided into four Parts.

The Species are:


2. Fagus; foliis ex lucro variugatis. The Stripl’d Beech Tree.

Ficus; The Fig Tree.

This Tree differs from almost all others in its Characters, producing no visible Flowers, they being always entwined in the Middle of the Fruit: the Flowers are Male and Female in the same Fruit; the Male Flowers are situated at the Crown of the Fruit, and the Female grow near the Stalk, and are succeeded by many small hard Seeds: The Fruit is for the most Part turbinate, globular, or of an oval Shape; is fleshy, and of a sweet Taste.

The Species are:

1. Ficus; lativa, fructu violaceo, longo, intus rubente. Tourn. 662. Ficus, longo, fructu violaeo, nigro-rubente, cortice duro, intus rubre, ex contumendo saporis. H. Ceb. The Long Blue Fig.

2. Ficus; lativa, fructu oblongo, albo, mellifruo. Tourn. 662. Ficus. Uétata exiguo diam. fiaces fructu albo, siffurato, oblongo, medio, diffusis multis albis confluente. H. Ceb. The Long White Fig.

3. Ficus; lativa, fructu praecom, albido, fugaci. Tourn. 662. Ficus, aethis, precolma, fructu alido, medio, saporis profus. fugaci. H. Ceb. The Early White Fig, by some falsely call’d the Marseilleis Figg.

4. Ficus; lativa, fructo, globoso, albo, mellifruo. Tourn. 662. The Great Round White Fig.

5. Ficus; lativa, fructo parvo, fuscó, intus rubente. Tourn. 662. The Murder Red Fig; vulgar

6. Ficus;
6. Ficus; frutic rum, fructu longo, majori, nigro, inus purpureus. Town. THE LONG BLACK FIGG.

7. Ficus; frutic tum, fructu globo, inus munito. THE BRUNSWICK FIGG:

8. Ficus; orientalis, folis laciniatis, fructu maximo albo. THE LARGE TURKEY FIGG.

9. Ficus; folis robustis, & ramis erectis. H. L. LARGE STRONG-SHOOTING FIGG TREE, with very broad Leaves.

10. An. Ficus; Lusitanica, sylvestris, mon folio. Town. 665. PORTUGAL WILD FIGG TREE, with Leaves like those of the Mulberry Tree, falsely call'd The Sycomore.

The Sorts of Figg Trees should rather have Place amongst the Fruit Trees; but for the Sake of those who would collect curious Trees, (and not run into the great Divinity of other Fruits) we have thought proper to place them here.

The Seven first-mentioned Sorts are all various Fruits, and should not be wanting in any good Gardens of Fruits: The particular Account of their Goodness, with proper Directions for their Management, we shall leave to be exhibited in the Book of Fruit Trees, which will be publish'd hereafter.

The English Sort we raise'd from Seeds taken out of some large white Figs, which were brought from Italy a few Years since: These have not produced Fruits in England at yet, but are equally in Taste as any of the other Sorts, and we hope in a Year or two at furthest we shall have Fruits from them: This is very different in Leaf from most other Sorts of Figs, being divided almost to the Bone; and the Segments are very narrow.

The Ninth Sort is one of the strongest Shooters of all the Sorts of Figs, and hath extreme broad Leaves: This will shoot out large Quantities of Fruits in the Spring, which will grow to the Size of four Han Figs, and are of a yellowish Colour, but do generally fall off before ripe; nor can we in any Soil, Situation, or Management, ever get any ripe Fruit from this Tree.

The Tenth Sort is by some thought to be the true Sycomore Tree; but we have Reason to think otherwise: It by no means agrees with the Figures and Descriptions given of that Tree, but seems better to answer to Turneff's Name, which we are inclin'd to think is applicable to our Plant, and have accordingly fix'd it down there, but with a Doubt. This is very hardy, and will thrive at a Standard, in the open Air: It hath not produced any Fruits in England, as yet, that we know of.

Frangula; THE BLACK-BERRY-BEARING ALDER.

The Characters are:

It hath broad roundish Leaves, somewhat like those of the Alder Tree, but smaller, and produces small round Black Berries, which contain two small compressed Seeds in each.


This Tree is very common in most shady Woods near London, and is only kept in Gardens of the curious Collectors of Trees, &c. The Berries of this Tree are often brought into the Markets of London, and sold for Buckthorn Berries, of which Chees all sorts as make Syrup of Buckthorn Should be particularly careful.
Exotick and Domestick, &c.

Fraxinus; The Ash Tree.

The Characters are:

The Leaves are pinnate; the Seed-Vessels are long, and contain one Seed at the Bottom, which is flat, like a Bird's Tongue.

The Species are:


2. Fraxinus; vulgaris, folio ex laco variogar. The Striped Ash; vulgō.


5. Fraxinus; Caroliniana, latiori fructu. The Carolina Ash, with broad Keys.


The Fifth Sort is common in most Parts of England.

The Second is a Variety of the First, and is preferred by curious Persons in Wilderness Quarters, for the Variety of its variegated Leaves.

The Third Sort is that from whence the true Calabrian Manna is taken, as is affirmed by the learned Doctor Riphisius, in his Letter to Mr. Ray.

The Fourth Sort was raised from Seeds sent over from South Carolina by Mr. Cotton, Anno 1724. It was at first tender, but seems now to resist our severest Cold; The Leaves are somewhat broader than the common Sort, the Bark is whiter, and the Keys (or Seeds) are broader; in other Respects we know no Difference at present: It has not produced any Flowers with us yet.

The Fifth Sort was raised from Seeds sent from New England by Mr. Morri, Anno 1723. This is very hardy, but hath not produced Flowers in England as yet.

Frutex;
Frutex; Virginianus, trifolius, Ulmi Sammaris. Bontli. Pluk. Alm. 159. AMERICAN SHRUB TREFOIL; vulgo.

This Shrub is very different from most (if not from all) the known Plants in its Characters: The Seeds are somewhat like those of the Elm Tree, in its outward Appearance: The Leaves consist of three broad fibrous Lobes, jointed together at the Boccal, which are of a beautiful green Colour, and fall away in Autumn: but as it hath not flower'd in England that we know of, we can say no more of it at present. The Seeds of this Tree were sent from Carolina by Mr. Crosby about 1724. It is hardly enough to resist the Cold in the open Air, (if planted in a dry Soil) and is of quick Growth.

Frutex; scandent, Petroelius folis, Virginianus, clavicularis donatus. Pluk: Manifl. 85. THE PEPPER TREE; vulgo.

This is a very hardy Shrub; it will stand abroad in the severest Winters, provided it is planted in a dry Soil, and must have the Assistance of a Wall or Stake, it being a Climber.
both Exotic and Domestick, &c.

The First Sort is common in several Parts of England, growing upon Bogs, and is with Difficulty kept in Gardens; it must have a very moist Soil, and an open Situation: The Leaves of this Tree being bristled between the Fingers, emit a very grateful Scent, almost equal to that of the Myrtle Tree; and the Wood, when burnt, affords a no les agreeable Smell.

The Second and Third Sorts were brought from America, but are hardy enough to resist the Winter's Cold, in the open Air; They have both flowers with us, but neither of them has yet produced Fruit. The Inhabitants of America prepare a Wax from the Fruit of their Trees, with which they make very good Candles, which burn well, and have a very agreeable Scent; Some of these Candles are preserved as a Curiosity, by that curious Botanist, Charles DeBry, Esq., who hath introduced this Tree, with many other curious Exotics, into the English Gardens.

Galeopis; Base Horehound.

The Characters are;

_It hath a monopetalous Labiatus Flower: the upper Lip is entire and hollow, like a Spoon; the Galea (or under Lip) of the Flower, is divided into three Segments; the middle Segment is much broader than the other two; these Flowers are succeeded by four naked Seeds, after each Flower._


This Shrub grows with us to the Height of two or three Feet, and may be reduced to a regular Head; It is Ever-green, and although the Flowers have no great Beauty in them, yet for their long Continuance, together with the Divinity of the Leaves, this may merit a Place among Shrubs that are of small Growth.

Genista Spinosa; The Furz Bush.

The Characters are;

_The whole Plant is very showy: the Flowers (which are papilionaceous) are disposed in short thick Spikes, which are succeeded by short Pods, which contain three or four small Kidney-shaped Seeds._

The Species are;


These
A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs

The three Shrubs (although very common upon Heaths, in all the Southern Parts of England) are sometimes planted in Gardens.

The two First Sorts are often used to make Hedges, which, if well kept while young, are not much inferior to any Ever-green Hedges now in Fashion; but they are but of a Short Duration, and are sometimes killed in excessive Droughts; for which Reasons they are not to much esteemed.

The Shrubs may be trained up to regular Heads, and are very proper to intermix with other Sorts in Wilderness Quarters; where by their long Continuance, to produce large Quantities of beautiful yellow Flowers, they render an agreeable Variety.

The Third Sort is of shorter Growth than the other two, and should be mixed with Shrubs which are of a middling Stamina.

Granadilla; The Passion Flower.

The Characters are;

The Cup of the Flower consists of three green Leaves, from which arise (upon a short Footstalk) the Flower, which consists of ten Pedestals, which, when open, are expanded in Form of a Rose; From the Centre of the Flower rises a Stylus, upon the Top of which is placed three small Points, in Form of Nails: The Stylus is surrounded by five Stamina, each of which hath a flat Apex upon the Summit, which is covered on the under Side with the Male-Principle: The Top of the Stylus becomes an oval-shaped flabby Fruit, which is full'd with many rough Seeds.


2. Granadilla; pentaphyllus, flore carulo magno, foliis ex lucro variagatis. The Common Passion Flower, with yellow blotch'd Leaves.

3. Granadilla; pentaphyllus, angustiflorus foliis, flore minorre purpurascens. The Narrow-Leaf'd Passion Flower, with lesser and paler-colour'd Flowers.


The First and Third Sorts are common in most Gardens near London: They are generally planted against the Ends or Fronts of Houses, or other Buildings, being great Shooters, and require to be supported, otherwise they fall to the Ground. They may be planted to cover Arbours, or Seats, which they will do in a very short Time; or may be intermix'd in Quarters of Flowering Shrubs, where being trained up regularly to fixing Stakes fixed into the Ground) they will very much add to the Beauty of such Quarters.

The Second Sort is yet uncommon in the Gardens, and was accidentally produced from the Bush, a few Years since. This makes a pretty Variety amongst other variegated Plants.

The Fourth Sort is very Hardy, enduring our severest Winters in the open Ground; It annually dies to the Surface in Winter, and arises again in the Spring, but seldom produces Flowers with us; and when it does, they are so very small, and of so little Beauty, and of so short Duration, that it scarcely deserves a Place, unless in Botanick Gardens, or to add to the Variety.

Grosularia;
Grossularia; The Gooseberry Tree.

The Characters are:

The Leaves are laciniated, or jagged; the whole Plant is fit with Prickles; the Fruit grows partially upon the Tree, having (for the most Part) but one Fruit upon a Footstalk, which is of an oval or globular Figure, containing many small Seeds, surrounded by a pulpy Substance.

The Species are:


8. Grossularia; spinosa, sativa, foliis ex laco variegatis. The STRIPED Gooseberry; vulgar.

There are many other Sorts of Gooseberies cultivated in the Gardens near London; but as they rather belong to the Fruit Garden, than the Wilderness, or Pleasure Garden, we shall omit mentioning any more in this Place, and beg Leave to defer the Reader, until the Publication of our History of Fruits, where we shall give an Account of all the curious Sorts now to be had in the Gardens about London.
A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs.

H

Hedera; THE IVY TREE.

The Characters are:

It is a parasite Plant, sending forth Roots or Fibres from its Branches, by which it is fastened to either Trees or Walls where it are near it, and from whence it receives a great Share of its Nourishment: The Leaves are angular: the Flowers (for the most Part) consist of six Leaves, and are succeeded by round black Berries, which grow in round Branches, each of which (for the most Part) contains four Seeds.

The Species are:
2. Hedera arborea, foliis flavocelebellibus. YELLOW-LEAV'D COMMON IVY.
5. Hedera communis minor, foliis ex lutico variegatis. THE YELLOW-STRIP'D IVY.

The first of these Ivies is so common every where in the Hedges, that we shall not need to say any thing more of it, than that many of the old Writers in Botany have supposed this, and the Creeping Ivy, to be two distinct Species; whereas they are truly the same Plant, notwithstanding they have called one barren, and the other fruitful, which only proceeds from this, viz. The Ivy, when trained up to a Stem, hath a free open Air, and the Branches being left nude, will produce Fruit at the Extremities thereof; whereas the Creeping Sot grows either under the Shade of Trees, or against some other Study Wall or Pole, and therefore seldom produces Fruit, unless the Branches grow from the Tree, Wall, or Pole, toward the open Air; and if so, they will produce Fruit equally as well as the other.

The Second Sort is yet very rare with us.

The Third is now very common in most Gardens.

The Fourth and Sixth Sorts are only to be found in curious Gardens: They are very hardy, but all not of very quick Growth.

Hippocastanum.
Hippocastanum; The Horse-Chesnut Tree.

The Characters are;

It hath digitated (or finger'd) Leaves: the Flowers consist of five Leaves, and are bilabiate, growing on a long spicous Spike, which is produced at the Extremity of the Branches: the Nuts grow in a prickly green Husk.

The Species are 5


2. Hippocastanum; vulgar, folio ex luteo variegato. The Yellow-striped Horse-Chesnut.

3. Hippocastanum; vulgar, folio ex albo variegato. The Silver-striped Horse-Chesnut.

The First of these Trees is very common in England, of which there seems to be two or three Varieties, one of which hath narrower Leaves than the common Sort, and is later in the Spring before it flowers: the other hath its Flowers more remarkably spotted with Red and Yellow, so as to be seen at a great Distance. These are beautiful Trees for Walks, or to be planted singly in large Wilderness Quarters, where they will appear very fine, especially in the flowering Season: These grow in very large Trees. The variegated Sort is as yet very rare in the English Gardens, but will grow by being budded into the common Sort, by which Means it will be rendered plentiful in a short Time.

Hypericum; St. John’s-Wort.

The Characters are;

The Flowers consist of five Leaves, which are expanded in Form of a Rose, in the Middle of which is produced a great Number of Stamina, or Threads: The Style of the Flower is trit: the Seed-Vessel is of a conical Figure, and is divided into three Cells, in each of which are contained a great Number of small longish Seeds.

The Species are 3


These Two Shrubs are very hardy, tho' in many Places they are kept in Green-houses: They are very proper to plant in Quarters of flowering Shrubs, where they will appear very beautiful most of the Summer Months, by then continuing a long time in Flower.

Hypericum frutex; wide Spicica.

J. Jasminum;
J

Jasminum; The Jasmine, or Jessamine Tree.

The Characters are:

The Flowers consist of one Leaf, which are tubulous and divided at Top into five Segments, which are expanded, and of a sweet Smell. These Flowers are succeeded by Berries, which split in the Middle, each Side containing a separate Seed.

The Species are 5


2. Jasminum; vulgaris, flore albo, foliis ex luteo varieglatis. \textbf{The Yellow-Erotched Jasmine.}

3. Jasminum; vulgaris, flore albo, foliis ex albo varieglatis. \textbf{The Silver-Striped Jasmine.}


The First of these Jasmines is common in almost every Garden.

The Second Sort is obtain'd by Budding upon the common Sort, which, either the Bud should perish, (as it often the Case) yet it seldom fails to tinge the Old Plant, into which the Bud was inoculated.

The Third Sort is very uncommon, and somewhat tenderer than the others, and must have a good South Wall, and a dry Soil, otherwise it is very subject to be destroy'd by the Winter's Cold.

The Fourth Sort was much more common some Years ago than at present, altho' very hardy and easy to increase.

The Fifth Sort is often brought from Italy, with Orange Trees; and hath by many People been preserved in Green-houses, but we find it will endure our winter's Cold very well.

\textit{Jasminum Perficitum; vide Lilac.}
Ilex; The Evergreen Oak.

The Characters are;

The Leaves are invened, or have Prickles on their Edges, and are Evergreen: It hath amanaceous Flowers, and bearing Acorns like those of the Oak.

The Species are;

1. Ilex; oblongo, ferrato, folio. C. B. P. 424. *Ilex, angustifolia.* Tabern. Ion. 969. The Narrow-lea\'d Ever-green Oak, with law\'d Edges.


The Four first-mentioned Sorts are common in the Gardens about London: They are all Varies obtaine\'d from Seeds, for if the Acorns were all taken from one Tree, the Plants produced therefrom would greatly differ in the Shape of their Leaves. These Plants are very hardy in respect to Cold, but are with great Difficulty remove\'d, while young, but when grown large, may be transplanted with as much Safety as the Common Oak. The best Season for transplanting these Trees is about the latter End of March, or the Beginning of April, which is the Season they begin to Froot. The Scarlet or Holme Oak is at present uncommon in the English Gardens, but equally as hardy as the other Sorts. They all make very large Trees, if planted on a Soil rather dry than moist.

Judaica Arbor; vide Siliquastrum.

Juglans; vide Nux Juglans.

Juniperus; The Juniper Tree.

The Characters are;

It hath long, narrow, sharp, prickly Leaves: the Flowers are produced at remote Distances from the Fruit: the Fruit is figt, and containes three Stones in each.

The Species are;


2. Juniperus;


5. Juniperus; Bermudiana. H. L. 345. Cedar of Bermudas; vulgo. Vide Plate I.

The Two first-mention'd sorts are common in many Gardens. The first is often used to make Hedges in Gardens, but the great trouble in nursing them (together with their often decaying in patches) have almost brought them into Disuse for that Purpose. They are very proper to plant in Wilderanches of Ever-green Trees, or in Clumps, where, by the Diversity of their green Leaves, it adds much to the Beauty of such Places.

The Two sorts from Virginia may also be used for the same Purposes, being equally hardy with the other sorts, and will make large Trees.

But the Bermudas Cedar is not quite so hardy, nor will they stand abroad, unless planted in a dry Soil, and a warm Exposure. "This is the Tree that affords the red Cedar Wood, so much in use for Stair-Cases, &c.

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**Ketmia; Althaea Frutex.**

The Characters are 5:

*In both Flowers like those of the Mallow: the Fruit is oblong, and divided into several Cells, in each of which are contained several Seeds.*

The Species are 5:


4. Ketmia;
both Exotick and Domestick, &c.


5. *Ketmia*; *Syrorum*, folis albo eleganter variegatis. *Althaea* Frutex, with *trip'd* leaves; vulgō.

These several Sorts of *Ketmia* are a very great Ornament to Wilderness Quarters, at a Season when few other Shrubs do flowering, beginning to produce their Flowers in the Middle of August, and do continue in flower until the latter End of September. They must not be planted under the Drippings of large Trees, but are very proper for smaller Quarters of flowering Shrubs, for they seldom grow above five or six Feet high with us in England, and for the most Part form regular Heads (especially if a little alitift while young). Theirs are raised from Seeds.

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**L**

*Larix; THE LARCH TREE.*

The Characters are;

The Leaves (which are long and narrow) are produced out of little Tubercles, in Form of a Painter's Pencil, (as in the Cedar of Libanus) but fall off in Winter: The Cones are smaller, and are produced at remote Distances from the Flowers, on the same Tree, as in the Cedar of Lebanon: The Male Flowers are produced on the under Side of the Branches for the most Part, and are at first Appearance very like small Cones.


The first of these Trees are very common in the English Gardens; but the latter is at present a great Curiosity, and to be found in very few Places. Whether this with white Rudiments, is only a female Variety, or a different Species, we will not pretend to determine; nor can we at present say whether the Seeds of this Tree will produce the same, not having seen any of the Plants produced from these Seeds to flower with us as yet.

*Laureola; vide Thymelea.*

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*Laurocerasus; THE LAUREL, or CHERRY BAY.*

The Characters are;

It hath broad, thick, shining Ever-green Leaves: the Fruit (which is like those of the Cherry Tree) is produced in Bunches: the Stone is longer and narrower than that of the Cherry.
A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs,

The Species are;


2. Laurentia; folio ex luce variagitis. The Yellow-stripped Laurel, vulgo.


This Tree is very hardy, and will grow to a large Magnitude: It is very proper to plant in Champs of Ever-green, where it may be suffer'd to grow rude, by which Means it will produce large Quantities of Fruit; which it will not do if kept heard. The Fruit is much preferable to Apricot Stones for making Raisins. These Trees afford noble Shelter for Birds, and the Fruit is very good Food for many Sorts of them.

Laurus; The Bay Tree.

The Characters are;

It hath a Flower consisting of one Leaf, which is cut into five Segments; the Fruit resembles a Berry, and consists of a single Seed, enclosed within a bony Shell, which is covered with a Skin.

The Species are;


2. Laurus; vulgaris, Fermina. Board. Ind. alt. 2. 216. The Common Bay, which produces Fruit.

The other Sorts of Bays we shall refer to the Catalogue of Green-house Plants, as being too tender to refresh the Cold in severe Winters abroad.

Laurus Tunus; Visit Tunus.

Ligustrum; The Privet.

The Characters are;

The Leaves grow opposite by Pairs; the Flowers are ineloud, and consist of one Leaf, which is expanded toward the upper Part, and cut into four Segments; the Berries grow in Clusters, are black, and contain two Seeds in each.

The Species are;


2. Ligustrum;
both Exotick and Domestick, &c. 45


The First Sort is very common in Hedges every where near London.

The Third and Fourth Sorts are Varieties of the same.

The Second Sort was brought into England from Italy at first, but hath since been raised from Seeds which came from Carolina, and, as we are inform'd, is the Common Privet all over America. This is equally hardy with our common Sort, but is apt to call its Leaves in hard Winters.

Lilac; THE PIPE TREE.

The Characters are 5.

The Flowers grow in long Bunches, and consist of one Leaf, are Funnel-shaped, but divided at the upper Part into three Segments, which are expanded: the Flowers are succeeded by compressed Pods, which are scarce an Inch long, and are divided into two Cells, in which are contained broad, flat, thin Seeds, which are compressed on the Edges.

The Species are 6.


4. Lilac; flore albo, foliis albo variegatis. THE YELLOW-BLOTCH'D LILAC; vulgō.

5. Lilac; flore albo, foliis ex albo variegatis. THE WHITE-BLOTCH'D LILAC.


A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs,


The First and Third Sorts are common in most Gardens near London.

The Second Sort is rarely to be met with, except in the Gardens of curious Botanists, but is by far the best of them all. The Flowers of this Sort grow much closer together on the Branches; the Branches also grow much closer on the Trees, are larger, and the Flowers of a deeper Colour. This Tree being mix'd with that Sort which has white Flowers, (either in Walks or Wildemeck Quarters) afford a noble Prospect during their Time of flowering, and are equal to, if not exceeding, any of the flowering Trees yet known.

The Four first-mentioned grow to the Height of fourteen or eighteen Feet, and are proper to mix with the largest Size of flowering Trees.

The Two last are very beautiful Shrubs, and their Flowers have a very agreeable Scent; but as they rarely rise above the Height of six or seven Feet, so they should be planted with Shrubs of middling Growth.

Liquidambor; vide Populus.

Lotus Arbor; vide Celis.

Lycium; vide Rhamnus.

Malus; the Apple Tree.

The Characters are;

The Tree grows a very large; the Branches grow flatter (and are more depressed) than those of the Pear Tree; The Flowers consist of five Leaves, which expand in Form of a Rose; The Fruit is hollow'd about the Footstalk; the Seeds are placed in separate Cells, which are divided by hard cartilaginous Partitions.

The Species are;


2. Malus;
exotic and domestick, &c.


3. Malus: Sylvestris, Virginiana, floribus adoratis. The Virginian Crab Tree, with sweet flowers.


The great Variety of Apples which are cultivated in Orchards, or Fruit Gardens, we shall refer to the Book of Fruits; there here mention'd being chiefly preferred as Candidates, or for Stocks to graft the more generous Kinds of Fruits upon, we took the Liberty to insert them here.

Medicago; The Moon Trefoil; vulgo.

The Characters are:

It hath papilionaceous (or butterfly) flowers: the fruit is flat, and shaped somewhat like a Half-Moon, in which are contained kidney-shape'd Seeds.


This is of very few Supposed to be the Cytisus, mentioned by Virgil in his Georgics, who have been thereby led to propagate it in England for feeding of Cattle. Whatever was the Cytisus of Virgil, we shall not undertake to determine; but that this will never answer the Purposes of feeding Cattle in England, we can affirm, for in very hard Winters it is apt to be set out, that it hardly survives an Winter before the Middle of May, and it is a hard woody Shrub, so that none but the extreme East of the Shakes are fit to be given to Cattle; nor does this Shrub afford Shoots of any considerable Length, to go to bear Cutting more than one time in the Middle of Summer: but however useful it be for feeding of Cattle, it is a very beautiful Shrub in a Garden, and continues flowering, at least, seven or eight Months, which, together with its Silver-colour'd Leaves, adds to the Variety of flowering Shrubs. This was with great Care preferred in Green-houses, till of late that we have found it will grow very well in the open Air, provided it hath a dry Soil, and is shelter'd from the cold Winds.

Melianthus; The Honey Tree; vulgo.

The Characters are:

It hath a perennial Root, and appears like a Shrub: The Leaves are like those of Burnet; the Cup of the Flower is multiform; the Flowers consist of four Leaves.
Leaves, and are of an anomalous Figure, some of the Petals being flat'd like a Fan, and others are of a conical Shape.

The Species are:

1. Melianthus; Africanus. H. L. 414. Melianthus; Africanus, pimpinella, folis amphiphilis, glauc. Mor. Hist. 3. 517. The Larger Honey Tree; vulgo.


Their Plants are commonly preferred in Green-houses, but we find them hardly enough to grow abroad, if placed in a dry Soile, and warm Exposure; and those Plants which grow abroad will flower much better than those preferred in Green-houses, provided the Fruit does not destroy the main Heads, which is very hard Winters often happen; but the Roots will put forth again, if they are kill'd to the Surface, for we rarely have lost the Roots by Frost.

The Smaller Sort produces very beautiful Flowers, which are of a yellowish Colour, spotted with Scales. This Sort hath ripen'd Seeds in the open Ground, in the Garden of Charles Dobie, 1665; at Mitcham.

Mespilus; THE MEDLAR TREE.

The Characters are:

The Leaves are either whole, (and flapt like the Laurel) as in the Minor'd Sort, or laciniated, as is the Wild Sort: the Flowers consist of five Leaves, which open in Form of a Rose: the Fruit is umbilianted, and is not ratalbe till they decay, and have five hard Seeds growing in each Fruit.

The Species are:


6. Mespilus;


The First of these Medlars is very common in England, and is often known by the Name of *Nuttington Medlar*; but the Second Sort being much preferable for its Fruit, hath obtained in the Nurseries and Gardens near London, the Fruit being twice the Size of the first, and better flavour'd.

The Third Sort is very common in Hedges in many Parts of England; and about London there hath been observed two or three Varieties, which differ in the Size of their Leaves and Fruit.

The Fourth Sort is a Variety of the Third, having fine double Flowers, and deserveth a Place amongst other flowering *Trees*.

The Fifth Sort came to England from Italy, and is cultivated for its Fruit, which is larger than the common *Hawthorn*, and somewhat like the *Service* in Taffe.

The Sixth Sort produces very large *Fruit*, which grow in Clusters, and have a beautiful Appearance in the Autumn: The Fruit is esteemed very good Food for *Deer*.

The Seventh Sort is cultivated in Gardens as a Curiosity; it many times produces some Bunches of Flowers in Winter, and afterward Bears again at the Season with the common Sorts, but doth in no other Respect differ from the common *Hawthorn*: The fabulous Story of its Flowering on *Christmas Day* is now generally disbelieved, and not without Reason, so that we need say no more of it, than that it is obtained by being budded or grafted on the common Sort.

The Eighth and Ninth Sorts, are less common than any of the former: There, altho' some of the most beautiful *Trees*, yet should not be wanting in the Gardens of the Curious.
A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs,

The Tenth Sort is commonly planted against Houses, or other Walls to which it is nailed, and affords an agreeable Prospect: The large Clusters of fiery-coloured Berries, interspersed with Evergreen Leaves, look very well in Winter, when few other Trees afford any Pleasure.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Sorts are of a humbler Growth, seldom rising with us above four or five Foot high, and are proper to place among Shrubs of the same Stature, where, by their soft woolly Leaves, and red Fruit, they will add to the Variety of a Garden. These Sorts are all very hardy, enduring our severest Cold very well.

Morus | The Mulberry.

The Characters are:

It hath large rough roundish Leaves; the Male Flowers (or Katkins) are sometimes produced on different Trees, and other Times at remote Dista-nces from the Fruit, on the same Tree: the Fruit is composed of several Protuberances, to each of which adheres four small Leaves: The Seeds are roundish, growing singly in each Protuberance.

The Species are:


The First is common in most Gardens, being planted for the Delicacy of its Fruit;

The Second and Third Sorts are planted for the Use of their Leaves, to feed Silk-Worms.

The Fourth Sort was rais’d in the Gardens of the Bishop of London at Fulham, from whence it hath been spread into some curious Gardens, tho’ indeed it is hard to determine whether it is properly a Mulberry or not, it having only produce’d some few (Katkins, or) Male Flowers, which are not much unlike those of the Hazel-Nut.

The Fifth Sort is the common Mulberry, in Virginia and Carolina, from whence Trees have been sent into England, where they thrive very well, and produce ripe Fruit, which is very long and slender, of a sweet Taste, but not quite so full of Juice, as the black Mulberry: The Leaves are very large and rough, and the Tree is quick of Growth.

Myrtus Brabantica | vide Gale.

N. Nux
Nux Juglans; The Walnut.

The Characters are;

It hath Male Flowers (or Katkins) which are produced at remote Distances from the Fruit on the same Tree: the outer Cover of the Fruit is very thick and green, under which is a rough hard Shell, in which the Fruit is enclosed, surrounded with a thin Skin: the Kernel is deeply divided into four Lobs; and the Leaves of the Tree are pinnate (or winged).

The Species are;


The Five first-mentioned Sorts are propagated both for their Fruit, and also for Timber.

The Second and Third Sorts are most esteemed for their Fruits, but as there is no Way to propagate these Trees, so as to be sure of the Kind, (except byarching, which Method seldom produces good Trees) so it is the best Way to be provided with such Trees as have produced some Fruit, to show their Kinds, for they are very apt to degenerate from Seeds.

The Four last-mentioned are peculiar in the Gardens of the Curious, but are all very hardy, and of quick Growth. The black Virginia Walnut is well worth cultivating in England, for its Timber, which is much preferable to that of our own Growth, and the Trees are naturally more disposed to have straighter Trunks than our Sorts. It is equally as hardy as any of the common Sorts, and opens its Fruits in England.

Nux Acutiloba, vide Corylus.

Nux Vespertina, vide Saphyllodendron.

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Olea 3. The Olive Tree.

The Characters are;

The Leaves are oblong and evergreen, the Flowers consist of one Leaf, which is divided into four Segments; the Fruit grows in Cluster, containing a rough hard Stone, enclosed in a Pulp, abounding with a fat Liquor.

The Species are;

There are several other Sorts of Olives cultivated in the English Gardens, but these here mentioned are the only Sorts which we have planted in the open Air, and find will endure the Cold very well, provided they are planted in a dry Soil, and shelter'd from the cold Winds.

The first-mentioned Sort hath produced ripe Fruits (in the Garden of the Late Lord Lovelace, at Cannons-Hust near Kidlington) in the open Ground; and although in very hard Winters the tender Shoots are apt to be destroyed by the Cold, yet they seldom fail to recover their Heads again in the succeeding Spring.

The Oleaster is kept in Gardens, for the extreme Sweetness of its Flowers, which during the Time of its Flowering, perfumes the circumambient Air to a considerable Distance.

Oleus,
both Exotick and Domestick, &c. 53

Opulus; The Gelder Rose.

The Characters are

1. Opulus; vulgo. 

2. Opulus; folio variegato.

3. Opulus; florale globo.

The Species are


2. Opulus; folio variegato. Marsh Elder, with frigid Leaves.


These Trees are very great Ornaments to Wilderness Gardens: They flower in May, at which Time the whole Tree is cover'd with Snow-white Flowers; and in Autumn the foil Sort is covered with Clusters of beautiful Scarlet Berries. These will grow in almost all Sorts of Soil, but best in that which is moist.

Padas; vide Cerastium.

Paliurus; Christ's Thorn; vulgo.

The Characters are

It hath long sharp Spines: the Flowers consist of five Leaves, which are expanded like a Rose, and are succeeded by Fruit, which are somewhat like a Bonnet in Shape, and are divided into three Cells, in each of which are contained three roundish Seeds.


Pavia; The Scarlet-Flowering Horse-Chesnut; vulgo.

The Characters are

The Leaves are like those of the Horse-chesnut: the Flowers consist of five Leaves, the two uppermost are united, and form a Sort of Helmet; the two undermost appear somewhat like a Mouth gaping: these Flowers are dispos'd into a Spike, and are of a beautiful Scarlet Colour. These are succeeded by olden Fruit, which are divided into three Cells, each of which contain one globular Fruit.
A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs,


This Tree is very hardy, and of quick Growth; it produces its beautiful Flowers in May, or June; and, if the Season proves warm, it often produces ripe Fruits, by which it is increased.

Pentaphylloides; CINQUEFOIL; vulgo.

The Characters are;

The Leaves consist of many Lobes, which are somewhat like those of Agrimony (in which it chiefly differs from Pentaphyllum); the Flowers consist of five Leaves, which are expanded like a Rose, and are succeeded by hemispherical Seed-Vessels, which contain many small Seeds.

Pentaphylloides; fruticosum. Rea Cat. 228. Pentaphylloides; rectum, fruticosum, Boracyst. Mer. Hist. 2. 193. CINQUEFOIL TREE; vulgo. Vide Plate XIV.

This Shrub is planted in Wilderness-Quarters for a Variety: it seldom rises above four or five Feet high, and should therefore be planted amongst Shrubs of the same Size; it continues to flower for two or three Months together, if the Season proves mild; it delights to grow shady, but not under the Drip of Trees.

Periclymenum; VIRGINIAN HONEYSUCKLE; vulgo.

The Characters are;

It hath the whole Habit of the Honeysuckle, (and differs only therefrom by the Shape of the Flowers) which is tubulosa, or Bell-shaped; the upper Part is expanded, and cut into five Segments.

Periclymenum; Virginianum, fempervirens, & florens. H. L. 484. VIRGINIAN SCARLET HONEYSUCKLE; vulgo. Vide Plate VII.

This Shrub is much esteemed for the Beauty of its Flowers, as also for its Ever-green Leaves; it continues flowering from May until the Fruits prevent their Opening: it loves a strong Soil, but not too wet, and should have the Assistance of a Wall or Pale, and a South-East Position.

Pisica; THE PEACH TREE.

The Characters are;

It hath long narrow Leaves; the Fruit is roundish, and hath a large rugged Stone, which is deeply furrowed, by which it is distinguished from the Almond.

The
The Species are:


These Trees are very great Ornaments to a Garden in the Spring of the Year, (especially that with double Flowers) which should have the Assistance of a Wall, and be constantly pruned, as other Peaches, if we intend to have them handsome.

The other two Sorts, seldom rise above four or five feet high, and should be planted with Shrubs of the same Growth, and have the open free Sun.

The several Sorts of Peaches propagated for their Fruits will be treated of in another Book.

*Phascoloides; Kidney Bean Tree; vulgō.

This Shrub agrees with all the Characters of a Kidney Bean, except in the Number of Lobes in each Leaf, which in this are seven, nine, or eleven, and those of the Kidney Bean have but three.

*Phascoloides; fruticosa, Caroliniana foliis pinnatis, floribus camellis conglomeratis. Carolina Kidney Bean Tree; vulgō. Vide Plate XV.

The Seeds of this Shrub were sent from South-Carolina by Mr. Cotton, June 1724. From which Seed many Plants have been raised in the Gardens near London: We find them hardy enough to resist the Ferpest Cold, in the open Air. These Plants must have tall Stakes to support them, otherwise they will trail upon the Ground, or else round any Plants or Trees that grow near them: It hath as yet only flower'd in the Garden of Mr. Robert Parker of Kennington.

*Phillyrea; Mock Privet.

The Characters are:

*Phillyrea grow by Pairs opposite to each other, and are Ever-green; the Flowers consist of one Leaf, are Bell-shap'd, and cut into four Parts at the Top, which are succedeed by spherical Fruit.

The Species are:

2. *Phillyrea;


6. Phillyrea; larifolia leavis, foliis ex luteo variegatis. THE STRIP'D TRUE PHILLYREA; vulgo.

These Trees are proper for the same Uso with the Alaternus, to which we refer the Reader, and shall only observe here, that the first and last-mention'd Sorts grow to be large beautiful Trees, and are very proper for Quarters of Evergreens. The Narrow-leav'd Sorts are somewhat tenderer than the other, and are of humbler Growth.

Phlomis; THE SAGE TREE.

The Characters are

The Leaves are hoary, and much thicker than those of the Sage; the Galea (or Helmet) of the Flower, is large, hollow, crooked, and divided into three Segments; the middle Segment is broader and larger than the other two, and this Galea extends and covers the Under-lip of the Flower, in Form of an Arch; the Calyx of the Flower is quinquifid, and the Seeds are oblong.

The Species are.


These Trees are very proper to plant in small Quarters of Wilderness-Shrubs, where, by the Diversity of their hoary Leaves, and their large Tofts of yellow Flowers, they afford an agreeable Prospect: They should have a dry Soil and warm Situation.
PINE; THE PINE TREE.

The Characters are 5

The Leaves are Evergreen, longer than those of the Fir Tree, and are produced by Pairs out of each Sheath or Covering.

The Species are 5,


The Three Sorts before-mention'd, are very common in England.

The Third Sort is what produces the Red Deals in Norway, and is one of the hardiest Sorts of Pines, and very fit for planting upon Hills, or other exposed Places, where they will be a good Defence to Plantations of the other Sorts.

The Fourth Sort was raised from Seeds in Bottington Gardens several Years since, and hath been growing many Years in the Garden of the Rt. Honourable the Lord Wexmouth, where it hath produced ripe Seeds for several Years.

The Fifth Sort was raised in the Garden of the Bishop of London, where are now remaining some large Trees, which produce large Quantities of Cones, from whence several Trees have been raised.

Piptastia; vide Terebinthus.

PLATANUS; THE PLANE TREE.

The Characters are 5

The Leaves are large and eat, or divided somewhat like the Fingers of a Hand: the Fruit is conglobated into sphericlal Pills, which contain several Seeds.
The Species are,


The First of these Trees is somewhat tender while young, but when grown to the Height of ten or eleven feet, will be hardy, and of quick Growth: This is one of the largest Trees of the Locus, and hath been formerly in great Esteem, for the Excellency of its great Shade, and Largeness of Growth, but at present it is not so much sought after in England.

The Second Sort is much harder than the first, and of quicker Growth, making one of the most regular straight Trees of any in Europe, and would be more in Esteem for Walls, were it not for the Backwardness of its Shootings.

The Third Sort is a very quick Grower, and seems to be between the other two; the Leaves are less divided than the first, but more than the second; the Stems are more like the first, but much stronger, and the Leaves are broader: It is very hardy, and easily increased by Layers.

**Populus; The Poplar Tree.**

The Characters are;

The Leaves are broad, and for the most part angular; the Seed Vessels are full of Seeds, having large Quantities of Down adhering to them.

The Species are;


5. *Populus* ; alba, folio minore, variegato. **The strip'd Poplar.**

The
both Exotick and Domestick, &c. 59

The Culture and Management of these Trees, are so well known, that we shall omit laying any more of them, than that they are not fit for planting in or near a Pleasure-Garden; the Roots which run far under Ground root up large Quantities of Suckers which are very troublesome in Gardens, as also the downy Substance of the Seeds, blow about in the Spring, and make a great Litter on Walks or other Places, which are well kept.

Prunus; the Plum Tree.

The Characters are;

* It hath but one Fruit upon each Pedicle or Footstalk, which is longer than in the Peach or Almond; the Stone is oblong or oval, compressed and pointed at each End; the outer Coat is thin and smooth.

The Species are;


The several other Sorts of Plums which are cultivated in the Fruit-Gardens, we shall omit in this Place, and refer them to another Work.

The Sorts here mentioned do many of them grow common in England, yet should not be wanting in the Collections of the Curious.

The Fruits of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Sorts are very useful in a Family;

The Sixth and Seventh Sorts are preferred for the Beauty of their Leaves.

The
The Eighth Sort is well worth planting, amongst other flowering Trees, either in Walks, or Quar ters, where by their early and plentiful flowering, they add no small Beauty to a Garden, before many other Trees appear; and will often in good Seasons produce Fruit which are to like a Cherry, that at some Distance they may well pass for such.

The Ninth Sort is mention'd by Parkinson, in his Garden of pleasant Flowers, to grow common about Heathfield, and at present they are brought to great Plenty in the Markets of St. Albans, and other Parts of Hertfordshire; but is a Stranger in most other Counties of England.

The Tenth Sort is only preferred for the Beauty of its double Flowers, which, in the Spring, is an Ornament to a Garden of Pleasure.

\textit{Pseudoacacia; \textit{VIRGINIAN ACACIA}; vulgō.}

The Characters are:

It hath papilionaceous (or Pea-blown) Flowers, which are succeeded by flat brown Pods, in which are contain'd several Kidney-shaped Seeds.

The Species are:

1. \textit{Pseudoacacia; vulgaris} Tourn. 649. \textit{Pseudoacacia; Americana Robini. Park. Thoat. 1550. False, or Bastard Acacia, with rough Pods.}


These Trees are very hardy, and of quick Growth, in even or eight Years Time. From Seeds they will make large Trees, and produce great Quantities of Flowers in Summer, which are very sweet; but if the Trees are much exposed to the Wind, the Branches will be continually broke, the Wood being very brittle.

\textit{Punica; \textit{THE POMGRANATE}.}

The Characters are:

It hath a Flower consisting of many Leaves, which expand in Form of a Rose, and is succeeded by an Apple-shaped Fruit, which hath a thick, smooth, brittle Rind, and hath many Stones, each enclad with a sweet soft Pulp, contain'd therein.

The Species are:


The Trees have been usually preferred in Tubs of Earth; and removed into Greenhouses in Winter; but we find them hardy enough to resist the Winter’s Cold in the open Air; but the fruit-bearing Kind must have the best South Wall, otherwise it will not produce Fruits in England.

The Double-flowering Kind may be rendered more productive of its beautiful Flowers, if it be guarded on the angle Blooming, and, if planted in a warm Situation, will afford no small Pleasure. The large Quantity of its beautiful Scarlet Flowers, continuing thro’ the Months of July and August, make a very agreeable Prospect.

Pyraucanthus; vide Melphus.

**Pyrus;** **The Pear Tree.**

The Characters are;

The Tree is taller, straighter, and not so spreading as the Apple-Tree; the Flowers consist each of five Leaves expanded in form of a Rose: The Fruit is more produced towards the Footstalk, and is not hollowed as in the Apple; the Cells in which the Seeds are contained, are separated by soft Membranes, and the Fruit is of somewhat more astringent Taste than the Apple.

The Species are:

1. *Pyrus;* *sativa*, folis eleganter variegatis. **The Pear Tree,** with strip’d Leaves.


The First Sort is preferred in many Gardens, for the Beauty of its variegated Leaves, rather than for the Sake of its Fruit.

The Second Sort requires a good South-wall, being not only preferred for its Flowers, but its Fruit, which is in perfection about Christmas, or later, and should not be wanting, in any good Collections of Fruits; and the Flowers being double, make a very handsom appearance in the Spring, amongst other flowering Trees.

The Third Sort may deserve a Place in a Garden, by Way of Curiosity, rather than for its real Merit, the first Crop of the Fruit being very indifferent, and the second good for nothing; however it rarely failing to produce large Quantities of Fruits in both Seasons, hath introduced it into several curious Gardens.

The several Sorts of Pears cultivated in Fruit Gardens will be treated of in another Place.

*Quercus;*
A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs

Quercus; The Oak Tree.

The Characters are:

It hath broad pointed leaves, which drop off in Winter; it hath Male-Flowers produced at remote Distances from the Fruits on the same Tree, the Acorns are produced in feindy Cups.

The Species are:

2. Quercus; vulgaris, foliis ex albo variegatis. The Striped Oak.

The several Sorts of Oaks above mentioned, are worthy the Care of all curious Planters; and altho’ perhaps none of them may be equal to our common Oak; yet they are of quicker Growth, especially the Scarlet, and Chestnut-leaved Oak, which will make large Trees in a few Years; and those which are Ever-green, affording some Pleasure in Winter, and the whole Number of Sorts being intermixed in smaller Plantations near Houses, diversifies the Prospect, and adds a greater Pleasure than when they are planted with one Sort of Tree; and the Timber, altho’ not so good as our common Oak, yet will be found useful for many Purposes. They are all extreme hardy.

R. Rhamnoides.
Rhamnoides; The Sea Buckthorn; vulgo.

The Characters are:

Rhamnus; or Buckthorn (which are produced upon different Trees from the Fruit) are without visible Leaves, having a Cup consisting of two Leaves, in which are produced many Stamina or Threads; The Fruit, which is produced upon the Female Plants, are roundish Berries, including one single Seed.

The Species are:

1. Rhamnoides; florifera, foliis falicis. T. Cor. 53. Male Willow-Lea guideline Sea Buckthorn; vulgo.

These two Trees are worthy of a Place in Wilderness Quarters whereby the Oddness of their Branches, Diversity of their Leaves, and Manner of flowering, they add to the Beauty of the Place.

Rhamnus; The Buckthorn.

The Characters are:

It hath a funnel-shaped Flower, consisting of one Leaf, which is divided towards the Top into three or four Segments; these are succeeded by soft roundish Berries very full of Juice, in each of which are contain'd four hard Seeds, round and smooth on the Outside, but flatted on the other.

The Species are:


The First of these Trees is very common in England, the Berries of which, were formerly in great Repute for making Syrup, but of late the People, who make it their Business to gather the Berries for the Markets, bring in their stead, or intermix therewith, the Berries of the Frangula, or Berry-bearing Alder, which hath spoil'd the Syrup, and render'd it less esteemed, but they may be easily distinguished from thence, by opening the Berries, and observing the Number of Seeds contain'd therein, the Frangula having but two, and the Buckthorn has four in each Berry.

The Second Sort has been preferred in Green-houses, but we find it hardy enough to stand abroad, if planted in a dry Soil, and shelter'd from the North and East Winds.

Rhamnus;
Rhus; The Sumach Tree.

The Characters are:

The Leaves are either pinnated or consist of three Lobs; the Cup of the Flowers consists of five small indented Leaves; the Flowers are perfect, having five Leaves, and are disposed in Stacks or Bunches, in each of which are contained one roundish Seed.


This Tree affords no great Beauty, should not be wanting in curious Collections of Trees, any more than the next mention'd Sort should amongst the Shrubs; the Oddness and Diversity of their Appearance, adds to the Variety of such Plantations.


Ribes; The Currant Tree.

The Characters are:

It is not prickly; the Leaves are large, the Flowers are herbaceous, and consist of five Leaves, which are expanded; the Fruit is small, and grows in Bunches.

The Species are:

1. Ribes; vulgaris, foliis ex lateo variegatis. The Yellow strip'd-leav'd Currant Tree.
2. Ribes; vulgaris, foliis ex albo variegatis. The Silver-strip'd Currant Tree.
4. Ribes; fructu nigro, folio variegato. Black Currant, with strip'd Leaves.
7. Ribes; Alpinus, dulcis, foliis ex lateo variegatis. The strip'd Gooseberry-leav'd Currant.
9. Ribes;
9. Ribes major fructu carne. **The Champaign Currants**.

10. Ribes major, fructu rubro. **Hort. Eyst.** Ribes, fructu rubro major- **Park. Thont.** **Large Red Currants**.


12. Ribes quae Grossularia, hortensis, major fructu albo. *H. R. Par.** **Large White Currants**.

13. Ribes; fructu albo, foliis ex albo variegatis. **The strip’d Leave’d White Currant**.

14. Ribes; Americana, fructu nigro. **The American Black Currant**.

These Shrubs do most of them rather belong to the Fruite-Garden, than the Wilderneck or Pleasure Garden; but as we shall have no Opportunity of inserting them in the Book of Fruits, so we judge it not altogether improper to mention them in this Place, for fear to trouble the Reader with their Culture, it being so generally understood, that to say any Thing thereof would be superfluous.

**Rosa; The Rose Tree.**

The Characters are:

*It is a Weak Pitty Shrub usually set with sharp Prickles, a pinnated Leaf, a beautiful Flower, and an oval or roundish Fruit enclosing angular hairy Seeds.*

The Species are:


5. *Rosa; pimpinella minor, Scotica, florus ex albo & carneo eleganter variegatis. The strip’d Burnet-Leave’d Rose,**

A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs,


26. Rosa


33. *Rosa; omnium Calendarum flore variegato.* THE STRIP'D MONTHLY ROSE.


38. *Rosa; Belgica, five vitrea, flore subro.* Rea. Flor. 25. THE RED BELGIICK ROSE.


40. *Rosa; Provincialis, flore simplici.* THE SINGLE PROVENCE ROSE.

41. *Rosa; Belgica, five vitrea flore rubicante.* Rea. Flor. 27. THE BLUSH BELGIICK ROSE.

42. *Rosa; Damascena, flore simplici.* THE SINGLE DAMASK ROSE.

43. *Rosa; spinis, flore majore.* THE ROYAL VIRGIN ROSE, vulg'd.

The several Sorts of Roses being intermied with flowering Shrubs in small Wilderness Quarters, afford the most agreeable prospect of any of the flowering Trees; and the great Variety of Sorts do continue flowering, at least, three Months. They are all very hardy, and may be planted in the open field. But the Musk Roses must have a Wall to be fastened to, the Branches being too weak to support themselves, and should be suffered to grow without shortening their Branches, by which Management they will produce large Quantities of Flowers.
The Yellow Rose is very hardy in respect to Cold, but will not thrive near the Smoak of London; it is naturally a weak Shooer, therefore in Order to have strong Trees, we should bud them upon the Frankfort Rose, which is a very hardy strong Shooer, and will very much add to the Strength of all Roses budded thereon.

Rosmarinus; Rosemary.

The Characters are;

It hath a perennial Root; the Stalks are hard and shrubby; the Leaves are oblong and narrow, whitish underneath, and of a dark Green on the Upperside; the Flowers are produced at the Joints of the Stalks, intermix'd with the Leaves; the Hood of the Flower is reflexed and bifid, the Under-part or Lip of the Flower is trifid, the middle Segment being bollomed in Form of a Spoon.

The Species are;


Rubus; The Bramble.

The Characters are;

It hath a Flower consisting of five Leaves, the Cup of the Flower is divided into five Parts, containing many Stamina, (or Threads) in the Bottom of the Flower; the Fruit consists of many Protuberances which Kind of Fruit are properly called Mora.

The Species are;

2. Rubus; vulgaris, major, fructu albo. R. & S. 309. The Common Bramble, with white Fruit.
3. Rubus; vulgaris, major, folio variegato. The Strip'd Bramble, 4. Rubus;
both Exotick and Domeftick, &c. 69


9. Rubus; Idaeus, fructu nigro Virginianus. B a u s f e r. The Virginian Black Raspberry.

10. Rubus; Idaeus, spinosus, fructu rubro foetido. The Late Red Raspberry.

The First and Fourth Sorts are so common in most Parts of England, that they scarcely ever are planted in a Garden.

The Second Sort is more rare, and is for its Uncommonness, planted in curious Gardens: As is also the Third, by those that are curious in variegated Plants.

The Fifth and Sixth Sorts are propagated for their agreeable Fruits.

The Seventh and Eighth Sorts are only to be met with in the Gardens of such as are curious in the Culture of Exotic Plants and Trees. The Manner of propagating these Plants, is so well known to every one, that it will be needless to say any Thing thereof in this Place.

Ruta; R. E.

The Characters are;

The Leaves are divided into many Segments; the Flowers consist of either four or five Leaves, which expand in Form of a Rose, and have eight or ten Stamina, or Threads in each Flower; which is succeeded by a roundish Fruit, divided into four or five Cells, in each of which are contained many angular Seeds.

The Species are;


3. Ruta;


These Sorts of Rue are all of them hardy enough to endure the Cold of our common Winters in the open Ground, if planted in a dry Soil; and are increased either by Cuttings, or Seeds.

**S**

*Sabina*: **THE SAVIN TREE.**

The Characters are:

*It hath compact rigid and prickly Ever-green Leaves, the Fruit is small and spherical, and the whole Plant has a very rank strong Smell.*

The Species are:


These Trees are commonly cultivated for Medicinal Uses, and seldom planted in Gardens, except by those who are curious in Botanical Studies, they are propagated by Cuttings or Layers in the Spring or Summer Months.

*Salix*: **THE SALLOW, or WILLOW TREE.**

The Characters are:

*It hath long, narrow, entire Leaves, by which it is distinguished from the Poplar, to which in other Respects it nearly agrees.*

The Species are:


3. *Salix*:
Salix; folio longo, utrinque viride, odorato. The Long-leav'd Sweet Willow.


7. Salix; folio longo, sublato, non auriculato, viminibus luteis. Raif Syn. 293. Long-leav'd Yellow Willow, or Goldstring.


11. Salix; Orientalis, flagellis demum, pulcer pendensibus. T. Cor. 41. The Weeping Willow; vulgo.

The several Kinds of Willows delight in a moist Soil, and are propagated by planting Cuttings of them in the Spring.

Salvia; S a g e .

The Characters are 3

The Flowers which are diffus'd (either in loose Spikes) or in Whorles round the Stalks, are monopetalous, or constrict of one Leaf, the Lip or under Part of the Flower is cut into three Segments; the middle Segment, which is the broadest, is bollard like a Spoon, and a little lopped at the End; the Leaves are rough and of a strong Smell.

The Species are 6


6. Salvia;

7. Salvia; minor, folis variegatis. H. R. Par. STRIP'D SAGE OF VIRTUE.

These Kinds of Sage are rais'd by planting Cuttings or Slips in the Spring Months, and must be planted in a dry Soil, and not too rich, for Want of which Care great Quantities are often deftroy'd in Winter.

SAMBUCUS; THE ELDER TREE.

The Characters are;

The Branches are very full of Pitt, having but little Wood; the Flowers are disposed in an Umbel, and are succeeded by Berries having three Seeds in each.

The Species are;


2. Sambucus; fructu in umbellâ viridi. C. B. P. 456. THE GREENISH BERRIED ELDER.

3. Sambucus; fructu albo. Lob. Ion. 162. 2. THE WHITE-BERRIED ELDER.


6. Sambucus; vulgaris, foliis ex luce vaniegatis. THE BLotch'D ELDER; vulgo.

The several Sorts of Elder are propagated by Cuttings in February, which should be planted in a shady moist Place, and in the Autumn following may be transplanted to the Places design'd for them to remain, where they will soon grow to be large Trees, and afford great Quantities of Fruit. The white-berried Elder is much esteemed for its Juice, which makes an excellent Wine.

Sambucus aquatilis, vide Opulus.

SENECIO; GROUNDSEL.

The Characters are;

It hath a cylindrical multifid Cup, which is smooth and fleshy, closely surrounding the Flower, and is of a conical Figure till after the Maturity of the Seeds, when
when it is reflected, the better to admit the Seeds to escape, which are spread abroad with the leaft Wind, by the Help of the Down which adheres thereto.


This Shrub altho' of no great Beauty, yet deserves a Place in a Collection of Trees; it is hardy, and may be raised from Cuttings in any of the Summer Months.

Siliquastrum; Judas Tree; vulgar.

The Characters are:

The Leaves are for the most Part round, somewhat like those of Aftarabacca, but larger, and are disposed alternately on the Branches; the Flowers are peculiar insects, and are succeeded by long compressed Pods, in which are contained several Kidney-shaped Seeds.

The Species are


These Trees are called in America Red Bud, which Name it is probable was given them from the Buds of the Flowers, which are of a beautiful Scarlet Colour before open, and when fully blown do fade to a softer Red; it is one of the most beautiful as also the most remarkable in its flowering, of all the flowering Trees, the Flowers being produced out of the old Wood, and often in such a plentiful Manner, that most of the Branches are covered with Flowers before any of the Leaves appear, which renders it one of the most delightful Trees of the Spring. They are by many People, served up to Table in Salads, and are much esteemed. They are all raised from Seeds, and are hardy enough to resist the Winter's Cold, provided they are shelter'd from the North and East Winds.

Solanum; Night-shade.

The Characters are:

It both a Flower consisting of one Leaf divided into five Parts, and expanded like a Star; the Fruit is soft and succulent, of an oval or globular Figure containing many flat Seeds in each.
The Species are:


3. Solanum; scandens, fice dulcamara, foliis ex albo variegiatis. Mor. H. R. Bles. Solanum, scandens, foliis variegiatis. H. R. Par. STRIP'D WOODY NIGHTSHADE, or BITTERSWEET.

These Plants are often planted to cover shady Walks or other Buildings, where few other Things will thrive, for which Purpose they are very useful, being of very quick Growth. They are propagated by Seeds, Cuttings, or Layers, and are extrem hardy.

**Sorbus; The Service Tree.**

The Characters are:

It is in all Respects like the Crataegus, but that the Leaves are pinnated, like those of the Ash.

The Species are:


2. Sorbus; sativa, fructu fuscino, minori, turbinate, rubrunt. *Tourn. 634. THE ROUND LATE-KIP SERVICE.


4. Sorbus; sylvetris, foliis ex luteo variegiatis. THE WILD SERVICE, or QUICKBEAM, with strip'd Leaves.

There is but one of these Trees which are common in England, which is the Third Sort.

The two First are very common in Italy, from whence several Trees have been introduced into the English Gardens, most of which have been within a few Years past, it being a Happy to see any Trees big enough to produce Fruits in England. These Trees are extremely hardy, and when grown to a sufficient Age, will produce large Quantities of Fruits, as is evidently seen, by a large Tree, in the Garden which was formerly in the Possession of *John Tradescant* at South-Lambeth; as also at Mr. Meele's, at Homer's, a curious Collector of rare and uncommon Trees; in both which Places, these Trees annually produce large Quantities of Fruits, which ripen perfectly well.
Spartium \textbf{The Broom Tree.}

The Characters are;

- \textit{It both papilionaceous (or Pea-bloom) Flowers, which are succeeded by short thick Pods, containing one Kidney-shap'd Seed in each.}


This Plant is tender while young, but when grown woody will endure the open Ground, if planted against a South Wall. It is raised from Seeds.

In this Place we beg Leave to add another Shrub, which alders' separated from the last by the Moderns, yet as it agrees in all Respects thereto, except in the Manner of its producing Seed (which are in this Sort produced in long compressed Pods) we rather chose to place it near thereto, than to separate it so far as the Alphabetic Order herein observed would consequentially have done.


\textit{Spina alba; vide Melphis.}

\textbf{Spira} \textbf{Spira \textsc{Frutex} \textsc{vulgò.}}

The Characters are;

- \textit{The Flowers consist of five Leaves which expand in Form of a Rose, in the middle of which arrive a right Number of Stamens (or Threads); these Flowers are each of them succeeded by five or more small Pods, in each of them are contained many flat Seeds.}

The Species are 3,


3. \textit{Spira} \textit{Hyperici folio, non crenato.} \textit{Tourn. 618. Hypericum frutescens, Canadensis, Rob. HYPERICUM FRUTEX \textsc{vulgò.}}

These Shrubs are very hardy, and proper for Quarters of the smaller flowering Shrubs, either growing above the Height of five or six Feet with us. They are increased by Layers, and are pretty Ornaments in a Garden.

\textbf{Staphylo dendron 3}
Staphylodendron; BLADDER-NUT.

The Characters are:

The Flowers are pentapetalous (or composed of five Leaves) and are disposed in small Bunches, which are succeeded by Bladders, and are divided into two or three Cells containing Nuts which are shaped like a Skull.

The Species are:


These Trees are very hardy.

The First is a Native of England.

The Second is almost become so in Gardens, for the Seeds which fall from the old Trees produce young Plants without Care. They both grow to a reasonable Height, and may be planted with Trees of a middling Growth, and will add to the Number and Variety of hardy Trees.


SUBER; THE CORK TREE.

The Characters are:

It is in all Respects like the Ilex, excepting the Bark of the Tree, which in this is thick, spongy, and soft.

The Species are:

1. Suber; latifolium, perpetuo viride. C. B. P. 424. Suber latifolia. Lab. Thom. 2. 159. The BROAD-LEAV'D CORK TREE.

2. Suber; angulifolium, non serratum. C. B. P. 414. Suber, folio longiore et angustiore. Lugd. 12. The NARROW-LEAV'D CORK TREE.

These Trees are very hardy with Respect to Cold, but are with Difficulty removed (especially when grown to four or five Feet high) the best Season is the beginning of April, or the last of March, and in the first of May, according to the Weather; if possible, a month sooner; ensuring to cover the Surface of the Earth about the Roots with Root Lathing, to prevent the Sun and Wind from drying the Roots.

Syringa;
Syringa, or Mock Orange:

The Characters are:

The Flowers consist of five Leaves which expand in Form of a Rose, and are succeeded by sowdilly Seed-Vessels, which are divided into four Cells, and are filled with small Seeds.

The Species are:


3. Syringa; flore albo, simplici, foliis ex luto variatis. The striped Syringa.

4. Syringa; minor, unquum flores. The Dwarf Syringa.

The First of these Trees is common in almost all the English Gardens, and is easily propagated by suckers or Layers.

The Second Sort is a Variety of the First, and is scarcely to be termed a double Flower, it only being so in those Flowers as are produced singly, whereas those that grow in Bunches are all single Flowers.

The Third Sort is preferred for its variegated Leaves, by such as love those Varieties.

Tamarifcus; The Tamarisk Tree.

The Characters are:

The Leaves are like those of the Heath; the Flowers consist of five Leaves, and are disposed in Spikes, the Seed-Vessels are pointed, and open into three Parts containing several downy Seeds.

The Species are:


Tamarifcus
A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs.


These Trees are propagated by Cuttings, which must be planted in any of the Spring Months; They are very hardy, and ashes of no great Beauty, deserve a Place in Wilderibit Quarters for their Diversity.

TAXUS; THE YEW TREE.

The Characters are:

The Leaves are soft, thick, and blunted at the End disposed on each Side the Branches like the Teeth of a Comb, the Flowers are produced in a full Cup, which are succeeded by soft pulpy glutinous Berries, containing one hard Seed in each.

The Species are:

TEREBINTHUS; THE TURPENTINE TREE.

The Characters are:

If both pinnated or winged Leaves, which are produced by Pairs opposite, and end in a single Leaf; The Flowers are saucous visible Petals (or Leaves); The Fruit is produced on different Parts of the Tree, from these Male Flowers, has a very hard Shell, enclosing one or two oblong Kernels.

The Species are:

The First of these Trees is at present pretty rare in England: It is hardly enough to resist the Cold, if placed against a good Wall.

The Pissachia is more common, being raised from the Nuts, which are frequently brought over thither; It is hardy, and both produced ripe Fruits in the Garden of the Earl of Petreborough at Peronne Green.

Teucrium;
Exotick and Domestick, &c.

Teucrium; Tree Germander.

The Characters are;

It is distinguished from common Germander by its Stature, growing to a Shrub; the Flower has no Galea or Helmet, the Bead or Under-part of the Flower is cut into few Segments, the middlemost of which is hollowed like a Spoon.

The Species are;

The first of these Trees is very hardy, and will grow in almost any Soil or Situation, it is increased by Cuttings, planted in any of the Spring or Summer Months in a Hardy Border.

The second Sort is tender, and if planted abroad must have a dry Soil and warm Situation, with which Advantages it will endure the Cold of our ordinary Winters abroad very well. This is propagated as the other.

Thuya; Arbor Vitæ; vulgo.

The Characters are;

The Leaves are Ever-green, squamosi, and compresed, having small oblong squamosi Cones, growing upon the Backsides, in which the Seeds are contain'd.

The Species are;
2. Thuya; Theophrasti, folis eleganté variegatis. The Strip'd Arbor Vitæ; vulgo.

The first of these Trees is very common in England, being rais'd in Nurseries, and clipped into Batts or Pyramids at Yews, &c. But have of late been little sought for, however for the Variety of its Ever-green Leaves, it deserves a Place amongst Quarters or Clumps of Evergreen Trees.

The second is preferred for its variegated Leaves, by the Lovers of those Variations: They are increased by laying the Branches in the Spring of the Year, or by planting Cuttings in a moist Soil at the same Season.
Thymelæa; Spurge Laurel, or Mezerleon.

The Characters are;

In both Leaves & the Flowers consist of one Leaf, are Funnel-shaped, and cut into four Segments, which are succeeded by oblong, or roundish Sessile Berries, in each of which is contained one hard Seed.

The Species are;


4. Thymelæa; lauri folio deciduo, foliis ex albo variegatis. The STRIP'D Mezerleon.

5. Thymelæa; lauri folio deciduo, fæve rubro. The RED Mezerleon.

6. Thymelæa; lauri folio fæmpervirens, foliis ex luteo variegatis. The STRIP'D Spurge Laurel.

The Foot of these Shrubs (which a Native of England) yet deserves a Place in Wilderness Quarters for the Excellence of its flowering, it appearing soon after Christmas; it will thrive either in the Sun or Shade, but rather delights in the latter, growing most commonly in Woods.

The other four Sorts are some of the greatest Beauties of a Garden, flowering in the Spring, and are fully blown before any other Sorts of Shrubs begin to make their Appearance, for which Reason they are esteemed, as also for their being so extremly hardy, standing better in a cold than hot Position. They are raised from the Berries, which if grown soon after they are ripe, perhaps may rip the succeeding Spring; but many Times they are two Years before they appear: these Seedings, in four or five Years, if transplanted and taken Care of, will produce Flowers.

Tilia; The Lime, or Linden Tree.

The Characters are;

Its Flowers consist of five or more Leaves, which expand in Form of a Rose, and have a long narrow green Leaf growing to the footstalk of each Cluster of Flowers; the Fruit is small, round and woody, containing one Seed in each.
The Species are:


4. *Tilia, fæmina, folio majore variegato.* **The striped Lime Tree.**

5. *Tilia, Caroliniana, folio longius mucronato.* **The Carolina Lime Tree.**

The Seeds of the last-mentioned Sort were sent from Carolina by Mr. Catesby, June 1728, from which several Plants were raised in the Gardens near London, it is equally as hardy as the other Sorts, and may be propagated by laying down the Young Branches in the same manner as is practised on them.

**Tinus, Laurus Tinus; vulgar.**

The Characters are:

The Flowers grow in Clusters, and consist of one Leaf, which is divided towards the Upper-part into five Segments; these are succeeded by small Fruit, shaped somewhat like an Olive, but are umbilicated, each Fruit containing one Pear-shaped Seed.

The Species are:


4. *Tinus; prior Cluflii, folio atroviridet splendent.* **The Shining-leaf'd Laurus Tinus; vulgar.**

5. *Tinus; prior, Cluflii, folis ex albo variegatis.* **The striped Shining-leaf'd Laurus Tinus.**

Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs

Trees are great Ornaments in a Garden, their Leaves abiding thro' the Winter green, and their Flowers continuing for three or four Months together, if the Winter's Cold do not prevail; they will endure our common Winters abroad very well, and are rarely hurt by Cold, except in very sharp Winters, as the last was, which destroyed many Thousands of those Trees in England.

Toxicodendron; Poison Oak; vulgar.

The Characters are;

The Calyx of the Flower is very small, consisting of one Leaf divided into five Segments, and indented; the Flowers consist of five Leaves, and expand in Form of a Rose, and are succeeded by round dry fruited Fruit.

The Species are;

3. Toxicodendron; Carolinianum, folis pinnatis, floribus minimis herbeaeis. The Carolina Poison Ash; vulgar.

The First Sort is a great Creper at Root, by which Means it is easily increased; it seldom dies with a Stem able to support itself, therefore must be supported with Stakes, or planted against a Wall or Pole.

The Second Sort will grow to be a reasonable large Shrub, but must be planted in a dry Soil and in a warm Situation, it being sometimes destroy'd in very hard Winters.

The Third Sort was raised from Seeds, sent from Carolina, by Mr. Cavendy, Anno 1723; it is much the finest Tree of all the Sorts, and is as hardy as the Second.

Tulipifera; The Tulip Tree.

The Characters are:

The Leaves of the Tree are angular, the Upper-part being hollowed as if cut off with Scissors, and terminating in two Points; the Flowers consist of several Leaves dispos'd in a very singular Manner, and (as many People fancy) resembling the Form of a Tulip, which are succeeded by small squamous Cones.
The Species are;

1. Tulipifera; Virginiana, tripartito Accis folio, medii laciniel veluti absclita. 

2. Tulipifera; Virginiana, laurinis foliis, avena parte reva caeruleo tinctis,
   Conv-baccata. Phil. Phys. Tab. 68. F. 4. Laurus, Tulipifera baccis rubulis,
   conus erecto inclinati. Banister. Cat. Virg. Laurus Tulipifera, foliis subus
   cinereo aut argenteo-parvulatis. Raij Hist. 1798. THE LAUREL-LeAVè
   TULIP TREE; vulgo.

This Tree was formerly preserved with great Care in Green-houses, by which means
many of them were destroyed, and others prevented from growing so well as they would
have done, if planted in the open Ground, as Experience sufficiently testifies, there being
many of these Trees now in England which have arrived to a large Size, and produce-
Flowers every Year, since they have been planted abroad, whereas those confined in Pots or
Tubs do make very little Progress in their Growth, and rarely produce one Flower. They
are raised from Seeds brought from America, or sometimes by laying the Branche, but
this latter Method is not very sure, as being very difficult to make them strike our Roots,
and that never in less than two or three Years.

Viburnum; THE WAYSFARING, or Pliant MEALY TREE.

The Characters are;

The Branches of the Tree are slender and dewy; the Leaves are roundish
and bowing on the Upperside; the Flowers are disposed on an Umbel, which are
 succeeded by black compressed Berries, which when ripe are almost of an oval
Figure, and the Seeds are much of the same Shape, and Stye.

The Species are;

   Pars I. 557. THE COMMON VIBURNUM, or PLIANT MEALY TREE.

2. Viburnum; folio variegato. THE STRIPèD VIBURNUM.
The first of these Trees, altho' very common in some Parts of England, yet merits a Place in a Collection of Trees; the hoary Leaves affording a Diversity, and the large Bunches of white Hootens in Summer, which are succeeded by Bunches of Carlet Berries in Summer, render it equal to, if not exceeding many Trees which are more esteemed, it is propagated by laying down the Branches which fairly strike Roots, or from Seeds, tho' this is the more tedious Method.

The Strip'd Sort is preferred for the Variety, altho' there is no great Beauty in it, and may be propagated by nutchling it upon the plain Sort.

*Vierna; vide Clematis.*

**Vitex; Agnus Castus, or The Chaste Tree; vulgo.**

The Characters are:

It hath digitated (or finger'd) Leaves, like those of Hemp; the Flowers consist of one Leaf, are tubulous, and disposed in a Spike; the Fruit is round, and divided into four Parts.

The Species are:

1. *Vitex; folia angustifolius, cannabis modo dispositis. C. B. P. 475.*

   *Vitex, latiore ferrata folio. Loh. Icon. 159. Agnus Castus, with broad ferrated Leaves.

These Trees are very hardy, and may be propagated by laying down the Young Branches, or planting Cuttings in the Spring of the Year; they are very proper to intermix with a Variety of other Shrubs in small Wildwood Quarters.

**Vitis Idea; The Bilberry, or Whortleberry Bush.**

The Characters are:

The Flowers consist of one Leaf, and are shaped like a Pitcher, which are succeeded by soft salby Berries full of Juice, containing small Seeds.

The Species are:


3. *Vitis*
both Exotick and Domestick, &c.


The Name affeeted to this Plant upon the Plate being given before we had an Opportunity to examine the Flower, we find Reason to alter this Place, which we hope the Reader will excuse. The Error therein committed we were led into by some curious Botanists who took the Fruit of this Plant for Flowers, which gave Occasion for the Name then given to it, and the whole Number of this Plate being wrought off, before we discovered the Error, we were obliged to let it pass, with only the Alteration of a single Sprig of the Tree drawn and added to the Prints, in Flower.

These Shrubs are all very hardy in respect to Cold, but the two first Sorts being Natives of boggy Places, can scarcely be cultivated in a Garden, except in a very moist Soil.

The Third Sort will grow upon almost any Soil, and is easily propagated from Suckers.

Vitis; The Vine.

The Characters are;

It is a climbing Tree, sending forth Claspsers at the Joints, by which it fastens itself to the next neighbouring Tree, Wall, &c. The Fruit grows in Bunches, are oval or round, very succulent, and contain many small Stones in each.

The Species are;


These Sorts being cultivated by the Curious in Botany, we thought proper to add in this Place. The several Sorts cultivated in the Vineyards, &c. we shall refer to a proper Work, and beg leave to add another Plant in this Place, which, although not strictly agreeing with the others in all its Characters, yet being nearly allied to them, and for Want of a better Place, may do well enough in this.

6. Vitis; quinquefolia, Canadenfis, scandens. Tourn. 613. Edera, quinquefolia, Canadenfis. Cornut. 100. The Virgin Vine, or Common Creeper,
A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs,

Ulmus; The Elm.

The Characters are,

The Flowers (which are produced early in the Spring) consist of one Leaf, and are Bell-shaped, having many Stama, (or Threads) in the Center; the Fruit is vile very early, each consisting of a single Seed, enclosed between two foliaceous Coverings.

The Species are:


5. Ulmus; major Hollandica, angusta & magis acuminatis famaris, folio latiflorno scabro. Plak. Afn. 293. The DUTCH ELM.

6. Ulmus; minor, folio variegato. The SMALL-LEAV'D STRIP'D ELM.

7. Ulmus; folio glabro, eleganter variegato. The STRIP'D WITCH ELM.

8. Ulmus; minor, folias flavescens. The YELLOW-LEAV'D ELM.

9. Ulmus; major Hollandica, angusta & magis acuminatis famaris, folio latiflorno scabro, variegato. The STRIP'D DUTCH ELM.

There are some other Varieties of these Trees in the Nurseries near London, which not having been examined, we shall omit at present.

ADDENDA.
ADDENDA.

Page 3. Add to the Account of the first Species of Acacia,

H.A.T. It hath produced Pods in the Gardens of the Bishop of London, at Pallam, this Year, 1739, which Pods are near a Foot in Length, and almost two Inches broad, are crooked and hollowed on the Inside, almost in the Shape of a Sickle, and of a dark Chocolate Colour, containing several the Seeds in each. Add the Figure, Plate XXXI.

Page 36. Add,

4. Crataegus, folio oblongo, ferrato, frutus inano, frutu minorc rubente. THE WHITE BEAM TREE, with long Leaves, and small red Fruit.

This Sort was found growing near Windsor in Berkshire, from whence several Trees have been procured in the Gardens near London.

Page 36. Add,


This was the first Species of Passion Flower known in Europe, as may be seen in all the old Botanical Authors, who describe no other Sort; and it hath been within Forty Years past that the other Sorts were introduced into England, which being harder than this three-leav'd Sort, soon became the most common in Europe.

This Kind dies to the Ground every Winter, and rises again the succeeding Spring, and will often grow to the Height of Six or eight Feet in the Summer, and produce great Quantities of Flowers. It hath been usually preferred in Pots, and housed in the Winter, but Mr. Forber hath had it in the full Ground where it hath remained the two last Winters, and hath flowered in greater Plenty than those Plants which are kept in Pots. This is propagated by Layering, or parting their Roots.
12. Melphilus; Caroliniana, fructu luto. The Yellow-berryed Carolina Hawthorn.

The seeds of this plant were sent from Carolina, by Mr. Catsby, A.D. 1734, from whence several plants have been raised in the Gardens next London, which are found to be very hardy.

Page 57. Add.

6. Pinus; Americana, palustris. The Swamp Pine; vulgo.

This tree grows upon large boggy Places in divers parts of America, and may be very useful to compleat Plantations; in such Places where none of the other Sorts of Pines will grow.

Page 63. Add.

5. Rhamnus; Catharticus, minor. C. B. P. 478. Spina, infectoria, pumila.

AN INDEX OF THE ENGLISH NAMES.

BELE Tree, vide Populus.

Agnus Castus, vide Vitis.

Alder Tree, vide Alnus.

Almond Tree, vide Amygdalus.

Aesculus, vide Kastania.

Aman Daffy, vide Solanum.

Angelica Tree, vide Aralia.

Apple Tree, vide Malus.

Apricot Tree, vide Armeniaca.

Acer Juice, vide Siliciafrum.

Acer Vitæ, vide Thuya.

Aria Theophrasti, vide Corinagus.

Ash Tree, vide Fraxinus.

Apen Tree, vide Populus.

Azalea, vide Melhus.

Barkberry Tree, vide Berberis.

Battard Indigo, vide Barba Josephs.

Bay Tree, vide Laurus.

Beech Tree, vide Fagus.

Benjamin Tree, vide Arbor Virginiana, etc.

Birch Tree, vide Betula.

Bladder-Net, vide Sagittalobedone.

Box Tree, vide Buxus.

Buckthorn, vide Rhamnus.

Bean Tree, vide Laburnum.

Broom the Common, vide Cyrtis Genista.

Broom the Spinybush, vide Spartiun.

Bramble, vide Rubus.

Candleberry Tree, vide Callic.

Cedar of Libanus, vide Cedron.

Cedar of Virginia, vide Juspinemas.

Cedar of Bermuda, vide Cede.

Chesnut Tree, vide Castanea.

Chesnut the Horse, vide Hypochaeranum.

Chesnut the Horse, with Scarlet Flowers, vide Fasia.

Cherry Tree, vide Cerasus.

Chinequinpip, vide Cathonis.

Chiff's Thun, vide Palus.

Cinquefoli Tree, vide Pentaphylloidos.

Climber, vide Clematis.

Cocogrus, vide Conus.

Cork Tree, vide Suber.

Cranberry Tree, vide Rubus.

Curran Tree, vide Riber.

Cypris Rhus, vide Medicago.

 Cypress Tree, vide Cupressus.

Dogwood, vide Cornus.

Elder Tree, vide Sanduana.

Elder Roke, vide Opulus.

Elm Tree, vide Ulmus.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index of the English Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear Tree, <em>she</em> Pyrus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periwinkle, <em>she</em> Pervinc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peterswort, St. <em>she</em> Vinia Ideæ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Tree, <em>she</em> Pinus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineapple, <em>she</em> Pinum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pignut, <em>she</em> Gajacana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistachio, <em>she</em> Terebinthus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum Tree, <em>she</em> Prunus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate, <em>she</em> Punica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poplar, <em>she</em> Populus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privet, <em>she</em> Ligustrum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyracantha, <em>she</em> Mespilus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawthorn, <em>she</em> Mespilus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holly Tree, <em>she</em> Aquifolium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeyflicker, <em>she</em> Caprifolium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornbeam, <em>she</em> Carpinus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypericum Frutescens, <em>she</em> Spira.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jasminum, <em>she</em> Jasminum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John's Wort, St. <em>she</em> Hypericum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper Tree, <em>she</em> Juniperus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivy, <em>she</em> Hedera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kermes Oak, <em>she</em> Ilex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney Bean Tree, <em>she</em> Phaseoloides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laburnum, <em>she</em> Cyllina.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larch Tree, <em>she</em> Larix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurel Tree, <em>she</em> Lauraceæ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurus Virginicus, <em>she</em> Thymelææ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime Tree, <em>she</em> Tilia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lotus, <em>she</em> Celosia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maple Tree, <em>she</em> Acer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medlar Tree, <em>she</em> Mespilus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madder, <em>she</em> Thymelææ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulberry Tree, <em>she</em> Morus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nettle Tree, <em>she</em> Celosia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nut Tree, <em>she</em> Corylus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Tree, <em>she</em> Quercus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olafen, <em>she</em> Olea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive, <em>she</em> Olea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puffion Flower, <em>she</em> Granadilla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper Tree, <em>she</em> Frutex Randæns, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsythia, <em>she</em> Forsythia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Abies Taxifolia fructu longissimo deorsum inflexo.

Long Con'd Cornifru Firr.

Abies taxifolia fructu
rotundari ovario.
Balm of Gilead Firr.
Caprifolium italicum flore rubro
Yellow Italian Honeysuckle

Caprifolium italicum flore atro rubro
Black Italian Honeysuckle

Caprifolium italicum flore albido
White Italian Honeysuckle

Caprifolium italicum flore perfusito
Early White Honeysuckle
Lonicera germanicum, flore rubete, serrata

The Late Red Honeysuckle.

Pericallis Perfoliata superbus, floribus et fructibus

Virginian Scarlet Honeysuckle.
Hibiscus syriacus, floribus albis
Hibiscus frons, mili foliis
Hibiscus syriacus, floribus rubris
Hibiscus frons, mili foliis
Hibiscus syriacus, floribus purpureis
Hibiscus frons, mili foliis
Larix folio lecidea Conifera
Larch Tree
Lilium fragrans purpurea variegata
The White Lily, striped with purple.

Iris angustifolium aureum pumilum
The Narrow-leaved, Golden Iris.

Iris flavum pumilum
The Yellow Iris.
**Regula Virginiana**

*Spineless, major, scented flower.*

*Virginia Rainthorn.*

**Regula Virginiana**

*Erect, major, scented flower.*

*Virginia, beard with red fruit.*
Pinus Americana, folio prolongis, subinde ternis, conis plurimis confluentibus, macronibus.

Large Cluster Pine.
Lori's Weymouth Pine

The Loch Tor Fhil.

Text in Latin: Annes, americana, quod ad orbem circ. soli
longas terminis, orquiri ad maxima angulum
par trees longitadenum notandos ensis apud nos.

Text in English: The Scottish Pine

Text in Latin: The Loch Tor Fhil.
Acacia baumannii album foliis trinerviis. -
 sine uncinibus floribus spicis triglomeratis.