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A CURIOUS HERBAL,

Containing
FIVE HUNDRED CUTS,
of the most useful Plants,
which are now used in the Practice of
PHYSICK.

Engraved on folio Copper Plates,
after Drawings, taken from
the LIFE.

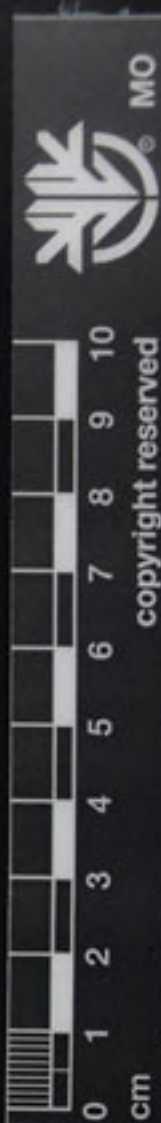
By
Elizabeth Blackwell.

To which is added
a short Description of y^e Plants;
and
their common Uses in PHYSICK.

Vol: II.

LONDON

Printed for JOHN NOURSE at the Lamb without
Temple Bar. MDCCXXXIX.





The 213. All
 likely grow along
 the sides of
 the river in
 the marshes
 and are
 common in
 France

The 254
 likely grow
 in the fields
 and are
 common in
 the marshes
 and are
 common in
 France

Crepe
 likely grow
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 France

The 251. Ro
 likely grow
 in the fields
 and are
 common in
 the marshes
 and are
 common in
 France



Vol: 2.

Plate 253. *Avens*, or *Herb-Bennet*. *Caryophyllata*.

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, & y^e Flowers yellow.
2. It grows in Woods & Hedges, flowering great part of the Summer.
3. The Roots are accounted cephalic and alexipharmic, cordial & chearing to y^e Spirits, when infused in Wine. They are good for Pains arising from Cold or Wind in the Bowels, and are useful for all Kinds of Fluxes.
4. Greek, *Garofanata*. Latin, *Caryophyllata vulgaris*. Spanish, *Benoisite*. Italian, *Beneditzenwurt*. Dutch, *Nagelkruyd*.

Plate 254. *Bistort*, or *Snakenweed*. *Bistorta*.

1. The Stalks grow a Foot and an half high, the Leaves are a dark grass Green on the Face, and a willow Green on the Back.
2. It grows in moist Meadows, particularly Battersea, and flowers in May.
3. The Roots are esteem'd drying and binding, and useful in all Fluxes and Haemorrhagies, the Incontinence of Urine and making of bloody Water; and are serviceable in pestilential Fevers.
4. Greek, *Bistorta*. Latin, *Bistorta radice minus intorta*. Spanish, *La Bistorte*. Italian, *Ratternwurt*. Dutch, *Waternwortel*.

Plate 255. *Creeping Birthwort*. *Aristolochia clematitis*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a yellow grass Green, and the Flowers a dull Yellow.
2. It is a native of Spain and Italy, and flowers here in May.
3. The Roots are accounted opening and attenuating, good to cleanse the Stomach and Lungs of tough Phlegm, promote the Menses, the Lochia, and the Birth.
4. Greek, *Αριστοδοξία Κληματίτιδα*. Latin, *Aristolochia clematitis recta*. Spanish, *Astronomia*. Italian, *Aristolochia*. French, *Aristolochie*. German, *Osterlucen*. Dutch, *Lange en dunne Holwortel*.

Plate 256. *Round Birthwort*. *Aristolochia rotunda*.

1. The Stalks of this grow less than the former, the Leaves are like the other, and the Flowers a deep Purple.
2. It grows in the same Countries, and flowers here in May.
3. The Root is esteem'd good to purge choleric and phlegmatic Humors, provoke the Catamenia, force away the Birth and After-Birth, and ease the after-Pains. Outwardly it is good to draw out Splinters and broken Bones, and Heal foul eating Ulcers.
4. Greek, *Αριστοδοξία σπογγυδλω*. Latin, *Aristolochia rotunda flore ex purpura nigro*. Spanish, *Astronomia*. Italian, *Aristolochia*. French, *Aristolochie*. German, *Holwurtel*. Dutch, *Ronde Holwortel*.



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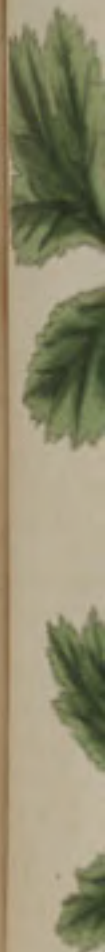
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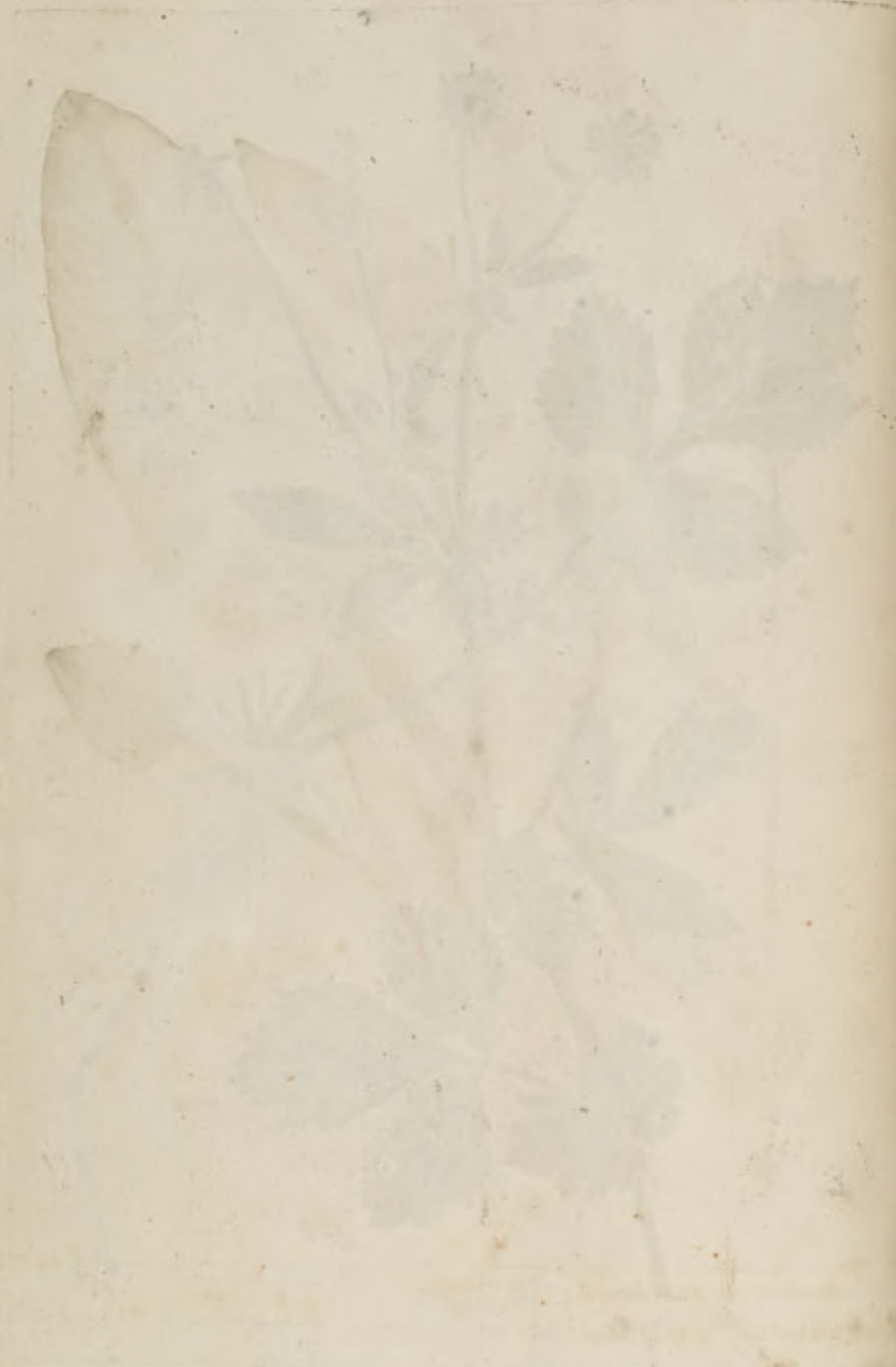


Avena or Herb-Bennet

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Caryophyllata.



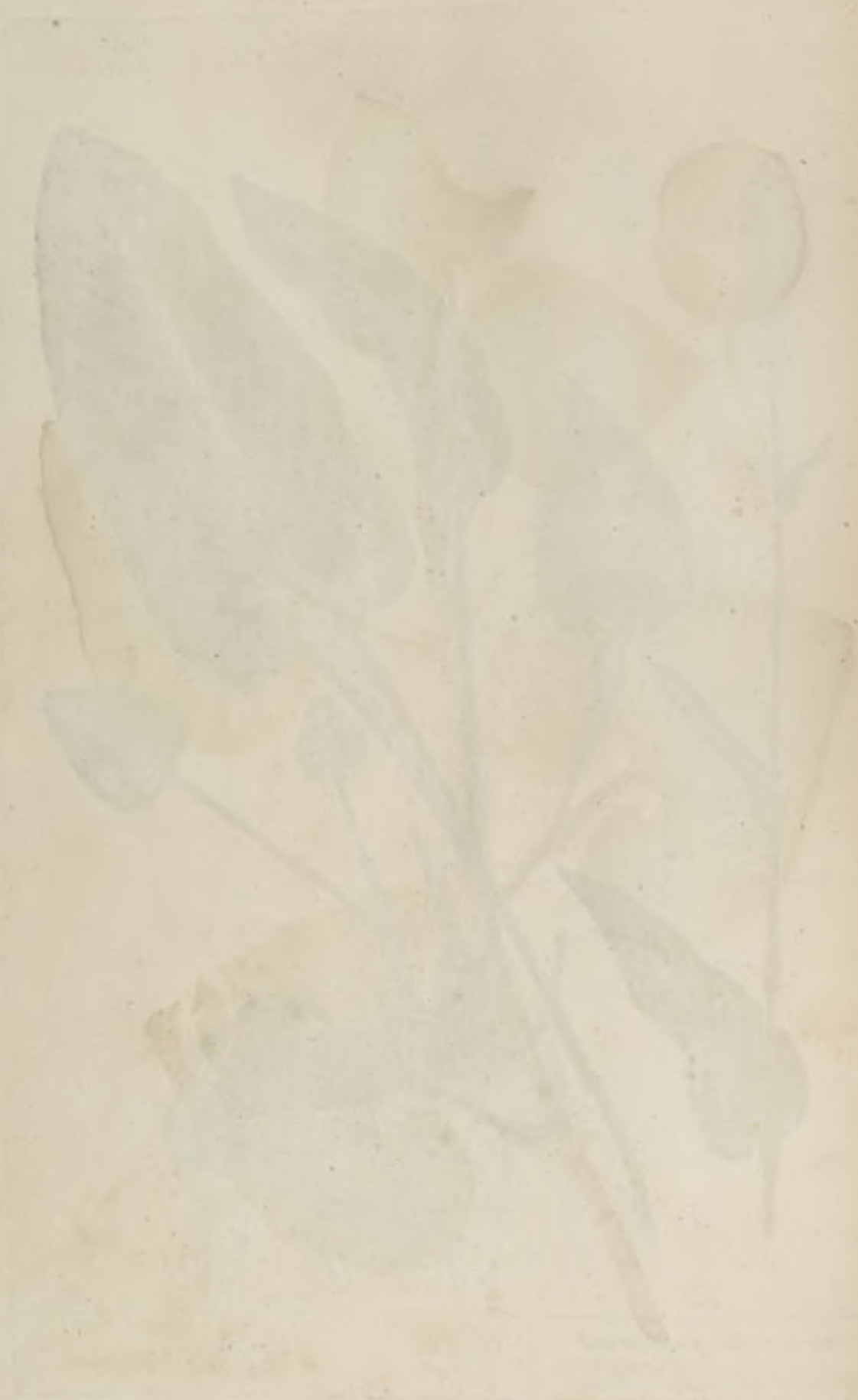
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Bistort, or Snakerweed.
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed.

Bistorta.



Geopon...
Richard...



Creeping Birthwort.

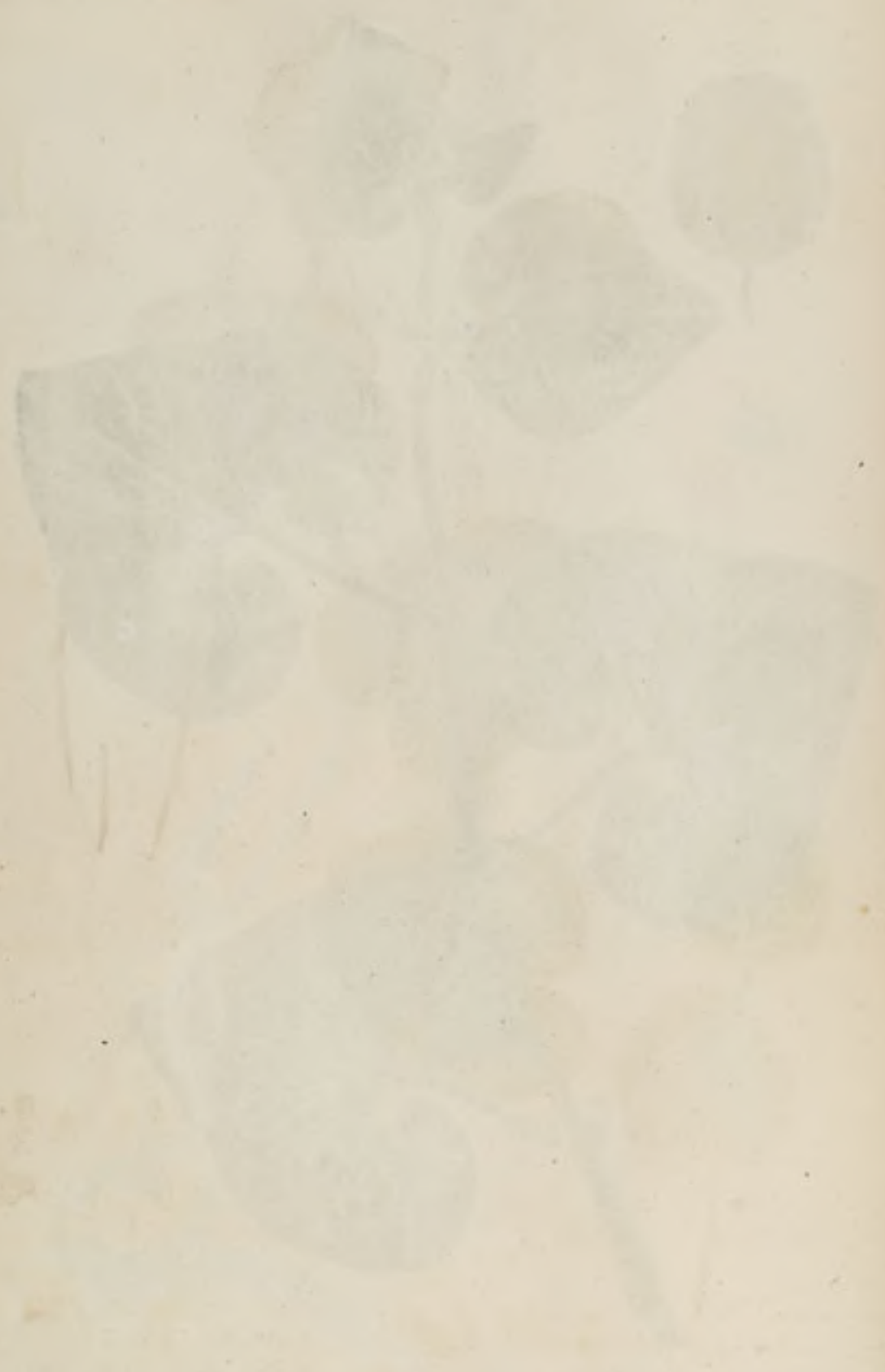
Éliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.

2. Fruit.

3. Seed.

Aristolochia dematitidis



Vertical Botanical Illustration
Caption text, partially visible at the bottom right of the page.

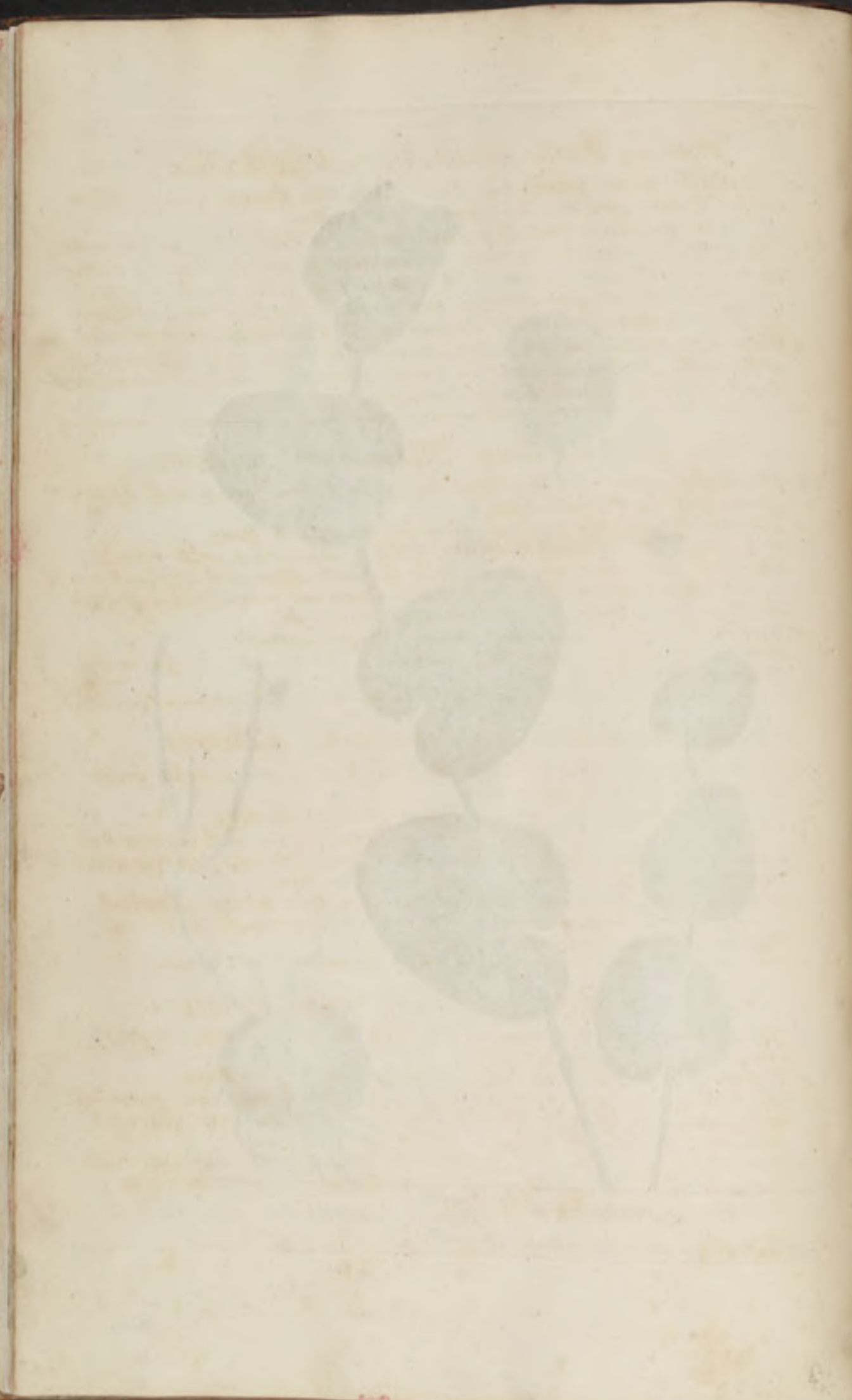


Round Birthwort.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Fruit.
3. Seed.

Aristolochia rotunda.



Plant
The stalks
very green
to some
The leaves
very rough
to the
The root
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Armenian
Long fibres

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Plate 257. Long Birthwort. *Aristolochia longa*.

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a yellow grass Green, and the Flowers a dull Yellow.
2. It grows in Spain, Italy & y Southern Parts of France, flowering here in May.
3. The Roots are accounted opening and attenuating, good to cleanse y Lungs from tough Phlegm, promote the Menses and the Birth. & expel the Afterbirth. - Outwardly they are used to dry & cleanse foul Ulcers. The Root is one of the Ingredients in the Theriaca Andromachi.
4. Greek, *Ἀριστολόχια μακρά*. Latin, *Aristolochia longa vera*. Spanish, *Astronomia*. Italian, *Aristologia longa*. French, *Aristologie*. German, *Lang Holwurts*. Dutch, *Lange Holwortel*.

Plate 258. Wild Clary. *Horminium sylvestre*.

1. The Stalks grow near two Foot high, the Leaves are a dull blue Green, and the Flowers blue.
2. It grows in gravelly Grounds, flowering in May & June.
3. It is esteem'd warming & drying, good to comfort a cold windy Stomach, strengthen the Reins, help y Fluor albus, and invigorate a cold relax'd Womb. The Seed of this Plant are remarkable to cleanse the Eyes from Redness, Inflammations, or Specks.
4. Greek, *Ὀφθαλμὸν ἄγριον*. Latin, *Occulus Christi*. Spanish, Italian, *Horminio salvatico*. French, German, *Bilde Salben*. Dutch,

Plate 259. Marsh Crow-foot. *Ranunculus palustris*.

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows in Ditches and watery Places, flowering in May.
3. This Plant is of a hot caustic Nature, and blisters with more violence than *Cantharides*. - The Root dried & powdered provokes sneezing, when snuffed up the Nose, and helps to cleanse the Head.
4. Greek, *Βαρβάξιον*. Latin, *Ranunculus Apii folio laevis*. Spanish, *Yerva belida*. Italian, *Ranoncolo*. French, *Grenouillette*. German, *Wasser Hanensfuß*. Dutch,

Plate 260. Water-Cress. *Nasturtium aquaticum*.

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in Ditches and Rills of Water, flowering in June.
3. The Leaves are said to consist of fine volatile Parts, being warming and opening good in all scorbutic Cases, as also the stone, Gravel & Jaundice. It is much eat as a Sallad in the Spring.
4. Greek, *Καρδαύον ἑρπυλέον*. Latin, *Nasturtium aquaticum supinum*. Spanish, *Rabacas*. Italian, *Sio falso*. French, *Berle*. German, *Welsomen*. Dutch, *Waterkersje*.

1800 221. *Phlox paniculata* L.
The plants were about one foot high the leaves were a greenish
grey above and the flowers a rich blue.
It grows in light shade of woods and in open places.
The first we observed in the mountains was in the month of June
near the village of ... the flowers were in full
the plants were about one foot high the leaves were a greenish
grey above and the flowers a rich blue.
It grows in light shade of woods and in open places.
The first we observed in the mountains was in the month of June
near the village of ... the flowers were in full

1800 222. *Phlox paniculata* L.
The plants were about one foot high the leaves were a greenish
grey above and the flowers a rich blue.
It grows in light shade of woods and in open places.
The first we observed in the mountains was in the month of June
near the village of ... the flowers were in full
the plants were about one foot high the leaves were a greenish
grey above and the flowers a rich blue.
It grows in light shade of woods and in open places.
The first we observed in the mountains was in the month of June
near the village of ... the flowers were in full

1800 223. *Phlox paniculata* L.
The plants were about one foot high the leaves were a greenish
grey above and the flowers a rich blue.
It grows in light shade of woods and in open places.
The first we observed in the mountains was in the month of June
near the village of ... the flowers were in full
the plants were about one foot high the leaves were a greenish
grey above and the flowers a rich blue.
It grows in light shade of woods and in open places.
The first we observed in the mountains was in the month of June
near the village of ... the flowers were in full

1800 224. *Phlox paniculata* L.
The plants were about one foot high the leaves were a greenish
grey above and the flowers a rich blue.
It grows in light shade of woods and in open places.
The first we observed in the mountains was in the month of June
near the village of ... the flowers were in full
the plants were about one foot high the leaves were a greenish
grey above and the flowers a rich blue.
It grows in light shade of woods and in open places.
The first we observed in the mountains was in the month of June
near the village of ... the flowers were in full

1800

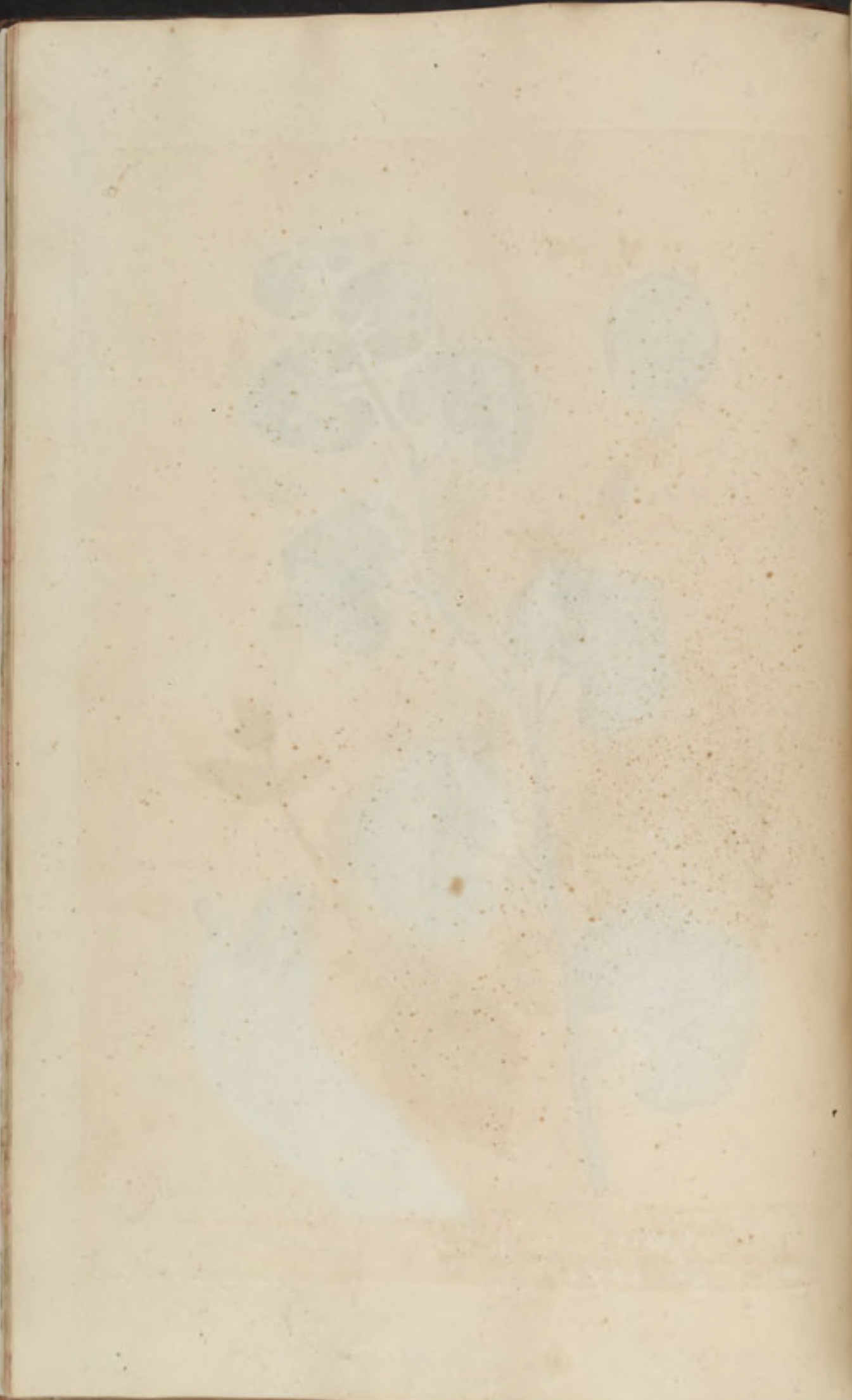


Long Birthwort.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Fruit.
3. Seed.

Aristolechia longa.



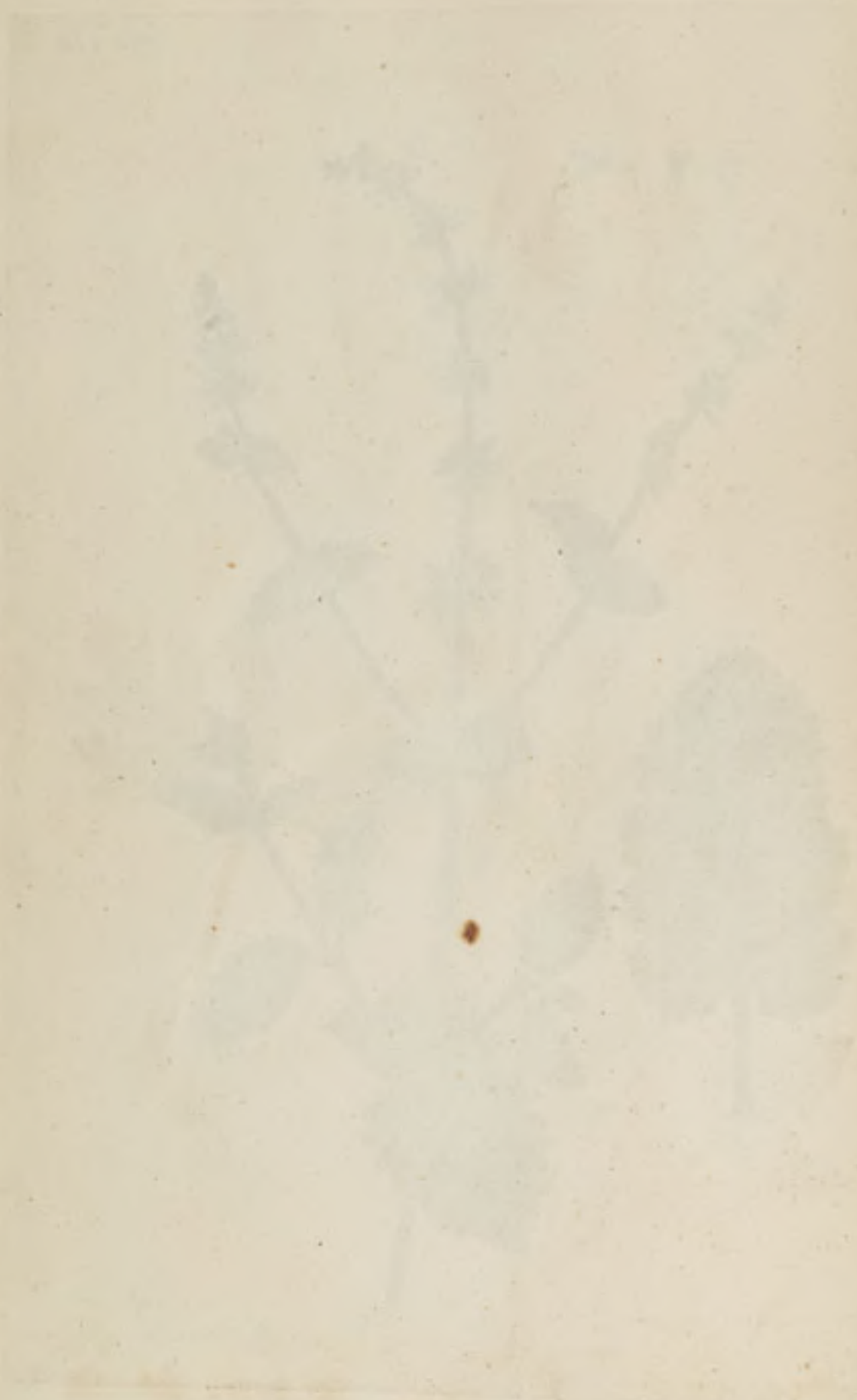


Wild Clary.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Calix.
4. Seed.

Horminum sylvestre.



North Cr
Richard



Marsh Crow-foot.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Leaf.
3. Seed Vessel.
4. Seed.

Ranunculus palustris.



Warr-
Richard J.

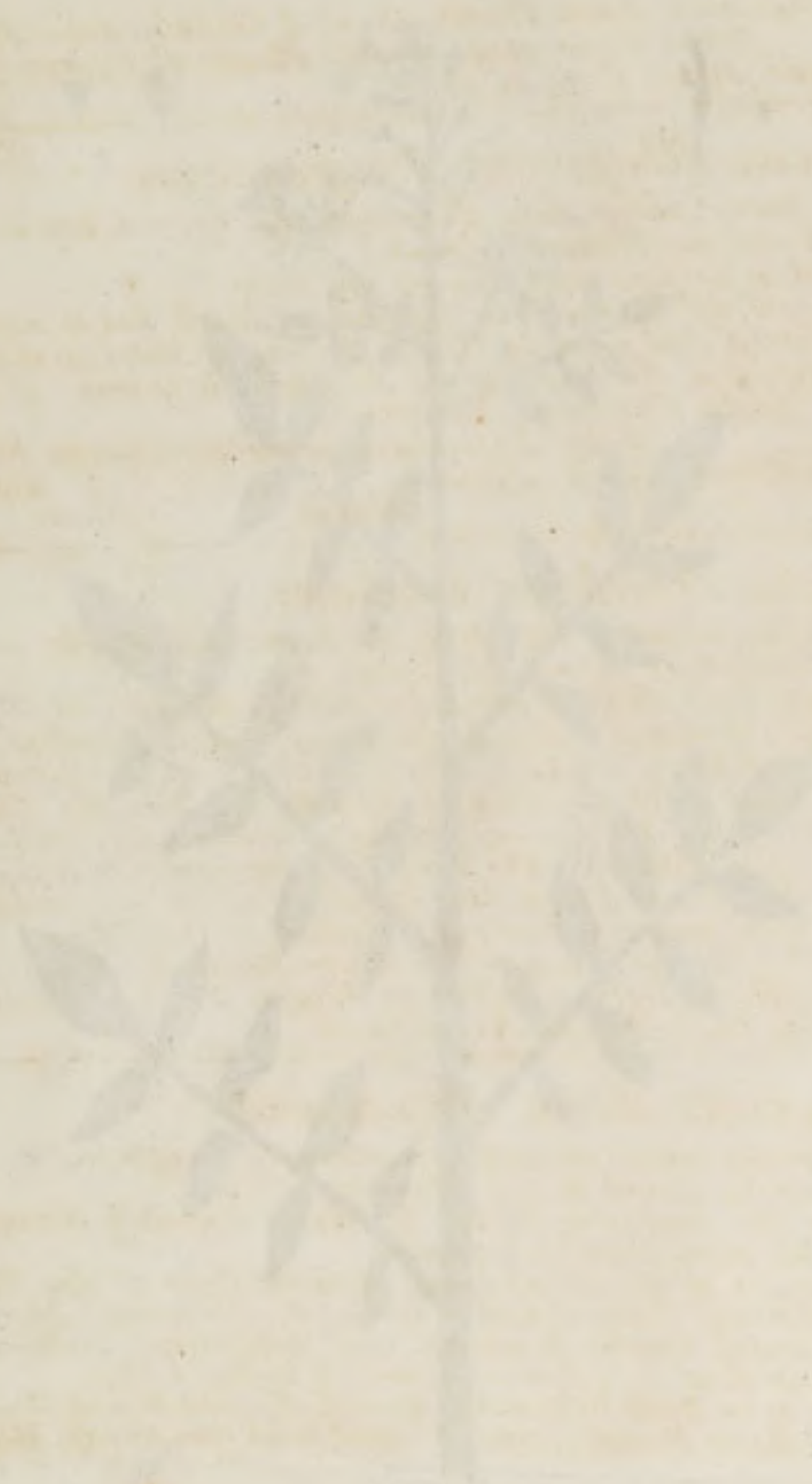


Water-Cress.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Calix.
3. Pist.
4. Seed.

Nasturtium aquaticum.



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Plate 261. *Bastard Acorus. Acorus adulterinus.*

1. The Stalks grow to be three or four Foot high, the Leaves are a grass green, and the Flowers Yellow.
2. It grows in Ditches and watery Places flowering in May & June.
3. The Roots are accounted restringent, drying and binding, good in all kinds of Fluxes. Some commend them as good to strengthen the Brain and Nerves.
4. Greek, Ψευδοάκρονον. Latin, Pseudo-Acorus, & Gladiolus luteus. Spanish, Italian, Giglio giallo. French, Flambe de Rivières. German, geel Schwertel. Dutch, Geele Lisch.

Plate 262. *Rhapontic. Rhaponticum.*

1. The Stalks grows about three Foot high, the Leaves are a deep grass Green and the Flowers whitish.
2. It is planted in Gardens and flowers in May.
3. The Root purges less than that of the true Rhubarb; but is accounted more restringent, and good in Fluxes, Spitting of Blood, making of Bloody Water, and Weakness of the Stomach. It is one of the Ingredients in the Theriaca Andromachi.
4. Greek, Latin, Iapathum praestantissimum, Rhubarbarum officinarum dictum. Spanish, Italian, French, German, Dutch.

Plate 263. *Navelwort. Cotyledon.*

1. The Stalk grows about a Foot high, the Leaves are a light grass Green and the Flowers a whitish Green.
2. It grows upon old Stone Walls and Buildings, flowering in May.
3. The Leaves are esteemed cooling & moistning good in Diseases of the Liver, provoking Urine & taking off the sharpness of it. - Outwardly applied, the Juice helps the Shingles, S^t. Anthony's Fire, the Pain and Inflammation of the Piles; & eases Kibes & Chibblains. - It is an Ingredient in the Unguentum Populeon. - The Herb Folks too frequently impose the Frog-bit and the Marsh Pennywort, neither of which are used in the Shops, upon their unwary Customers instead of this Plant.
4. Greek, Κοτυλιδών ἢ δὲ κυρβάδιον. Latin, Umbilicus Veneris. Spanish, Scudettes. Italian, Bellico di Venere. French, Escudes, German, Nabel kraut. Dutch, Navelkruyd.

Plate 264. *Godt's-thorn. Tragacantha.*

1. This Plant rarely comes to any considerable Height here, the Leaves are a blue Green & the Flowers white.
2. It grows in the southern Parts of France and Italy, but produces its Gum in the more Eastern Countries.
3. The Gum Dragon of the Shops comes from the Root of this Plant, being of a glutinous Nature, good to correct the Acrimony & Sharpness of Humours, easing Coughs, Hoarsness, and Catarrhus Defluxions. Outwardly it is used in Collyriums for hot inflam'd Eyes.
4. Greek, Τογάκαρα. Latin, Tragacantha. Spanish, Alquetira. Italian, Traga-cantha. French, Barbe Renard. German, Dragant. Dutch, Gum Dragon Boom.

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Bastard Acorus.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Acorus adulterinus

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



Chrysomela
and other...



Rhapontic.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Calix.
- 3. Seed Vessel.
- 4. Seed
- 5. Root in Minature.
- 6. Root at Large open.

Rhaponticum.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1844



Yerula
...



Navelwort.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Calix.
- 3. Seed Vessel.
- 4. Pod of the Seed Vessel.
- 5. Seed.

Cotyledon.

1877
1878
1879



Yulewort
and the...



Goats-thorn.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate
3. Leaflet. 6. White &
4. Seed. 7. Yellow
5. Seed Gum Tragac.

Tragacantha.

Plate 265. *Staves-acre. Staphis agria.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a deep Green and the Flowers a blue Purple.
2. It is a native of Italy, and flowers here in June.
3. The Seed powdered is commended, by Sylvius de la Boe, from gr XII to a Scruple in a Dose, to purge upwards & downwards, and cause a great Flux of Spittle, being serviceable against the Lues Venerea. Some use it in Gargarisms for the Tooth-Ach; and the Vulgar use it to kill Lice; from which it has the Name of Lousewort.
4. Greek, Σταφίς αγρία. Latin, *Staphis agria*. Spanish, *Fabaraz*. Italian, *Stafutaria*. French, *Herbe aux Poux*. German, *Biszmunk*. Dutch, *Luyskruyd*.

Plate 266. *Wild Rocket. Eruca sylvestris.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows upon old Walls, as on the Walls of the City of London, and flowers several Months in the Summer.
3. The Whole Plant is accounted hot, dry, and diuretic, & a provocative to Venery. Matthiolius prefers this before y^e Garden Rocket. See Plate 242.
4. Greek, Ἐρωκίον ἄγριον. Latin, *Eruca sylvestris major lutea caule aspero*. Spanish, *Arugua*. Italian, *Rucola salvatica*. French, *Roquette sauvage*. German, *Wild Weiß Scuff*. Dutch, *Bilde Raket*.

Plate 267. *Sassafras. Sassafras.*

1. This grows to be a large Tree in the West Indies, the Leaves are a grass Green and the Flowers yellow.
2. It is a native of Virginia, and flowers here in April.
3. The Root and Bark are accounted heating and drying, good for the Scurvy, Gout and Dropsy, and are commonly an Ingredient in Dyet Drinks for the Lues Venerea. The Tea made of the shavings is much drank for catarrhus Defluxions and shortness of Breath. The Official Preparations are the Electuarium e Sassafras & the Chymical Oil.
4. Greek, Latin, *Arbor ex Florida Ficulneo folio*. Spanish, Italian, French, German, Dutch.

Plate 268. *Spatling Poppy. Behen album.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a blue Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in Meddows & Corn Fields, flowering in June.
3. The Root is esteemed cordial, cephalic, alexipharmic, and a Provocative to Venery.
4. Greek, Αὐξίς ἄγρια. Latin, *Lychnis sylvestris*. Spanish, Italian, *Lichnide coronaria*. French, German, *Margenrossin*. Dutch, *Witte Been*.

No. 67.

Plum 207. *Prunella vulgaris*

The stalk grows from the root of the tree and is a deep green
and the flowers are a pale purple.
It is a native of Europe and grows here in June.
The tree is a small one and is cultivated in the East from 1000
years in a tree in Paris and is a common plant in the East
and is a native of Europe and grows here in June.
The tree is a small one and is cultivated in the East from 1000
years in a tree in Paris and is a common plant in the East
and is a native of Europe and grows here in June.

Plum 208. *Prunella vulgaris*

The stalk grows from the root of the tree and is a deep green
and the flowers are a pale purple.
It is a native of Europe and grows here in June.
The tree is a small one and is cultivated in the East from 1000
years in a tree in Paris and is a common plant in the East
and is a native of Europe and grows here in June.

Plum 209. *Prunella vulgaris*

The growth is a large tree in the West Indies the leaves are
a pale green and the flowers yellow.
It is a native of Europe and grows here in June.
The tree is a small one and is cultivated in the East from 1000
years in a tree in Paris and is a common plant in the East
and is a native of Europe and grows here in June.

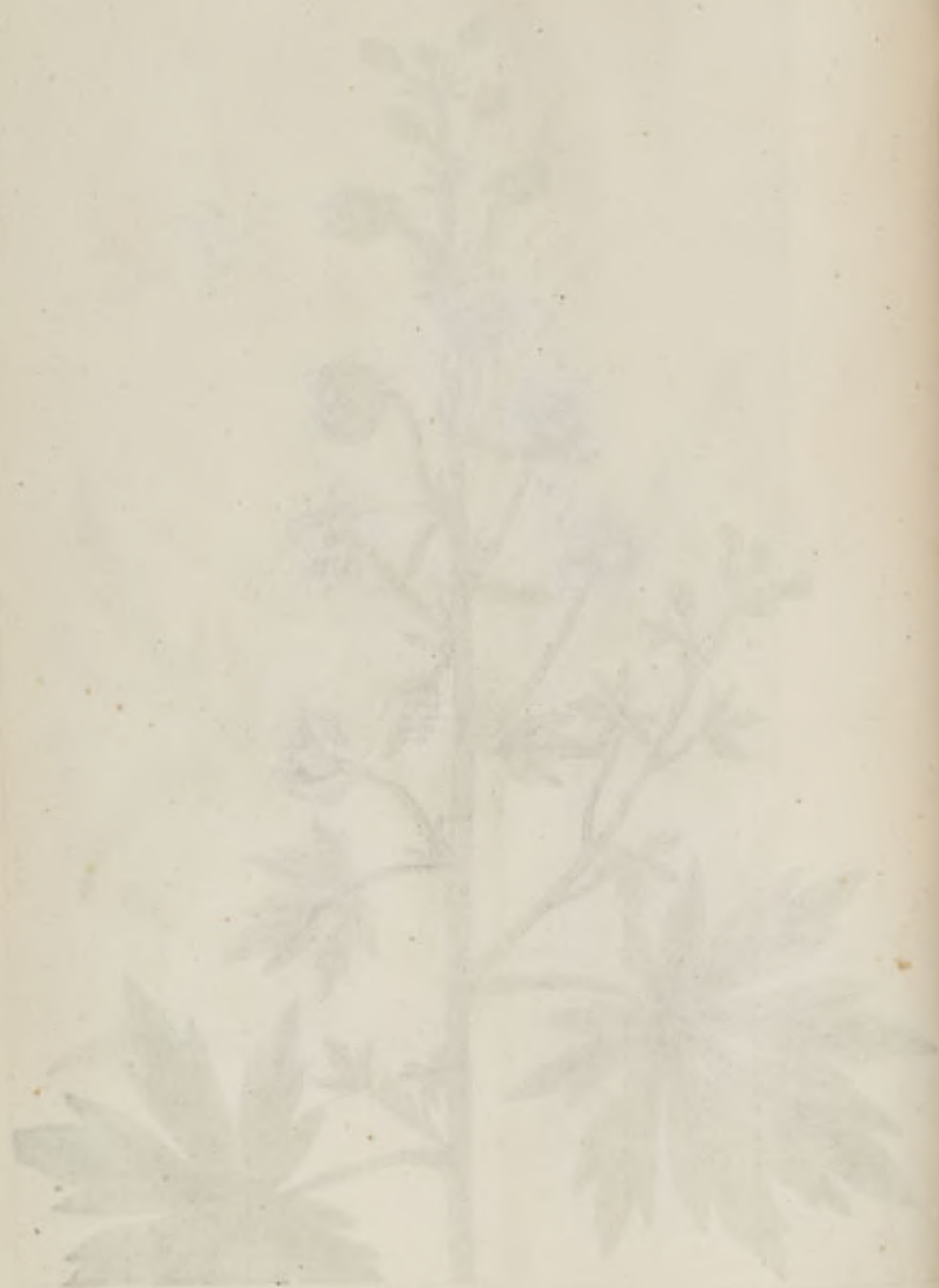
Plum 210. *Prunella vulgaris*

The stalk grows from the root of the tree and is a deep green
and the flowers are a pale purple.
It is a native of Europe and grows here in June.
The tree is a small one and is cultivated in the East from 1000
years in a tree in Paris and is a common plant in the East
and is a native of Europe and grows here in June.





Staves = Acre } 1. Flower.
 Eliz. Blackwell delin sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Seed Vesicel.
 } 3. Seed. } *Staphis agria.*



Prunella vulgaris

Blackberry

Wild Rose
Prunella vulgaris



Wild Rocket

Elizabeth Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Pod.
3. Seed.

Eruca sylvestris.

11



Salvia
...
...



Sassafras.

Sassafras.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. }
1. Flower. }
2. Berries. }
3. Piece of *Sassafras*. }
4. Piece of the Bark. }

100



Lupinus

var. albus

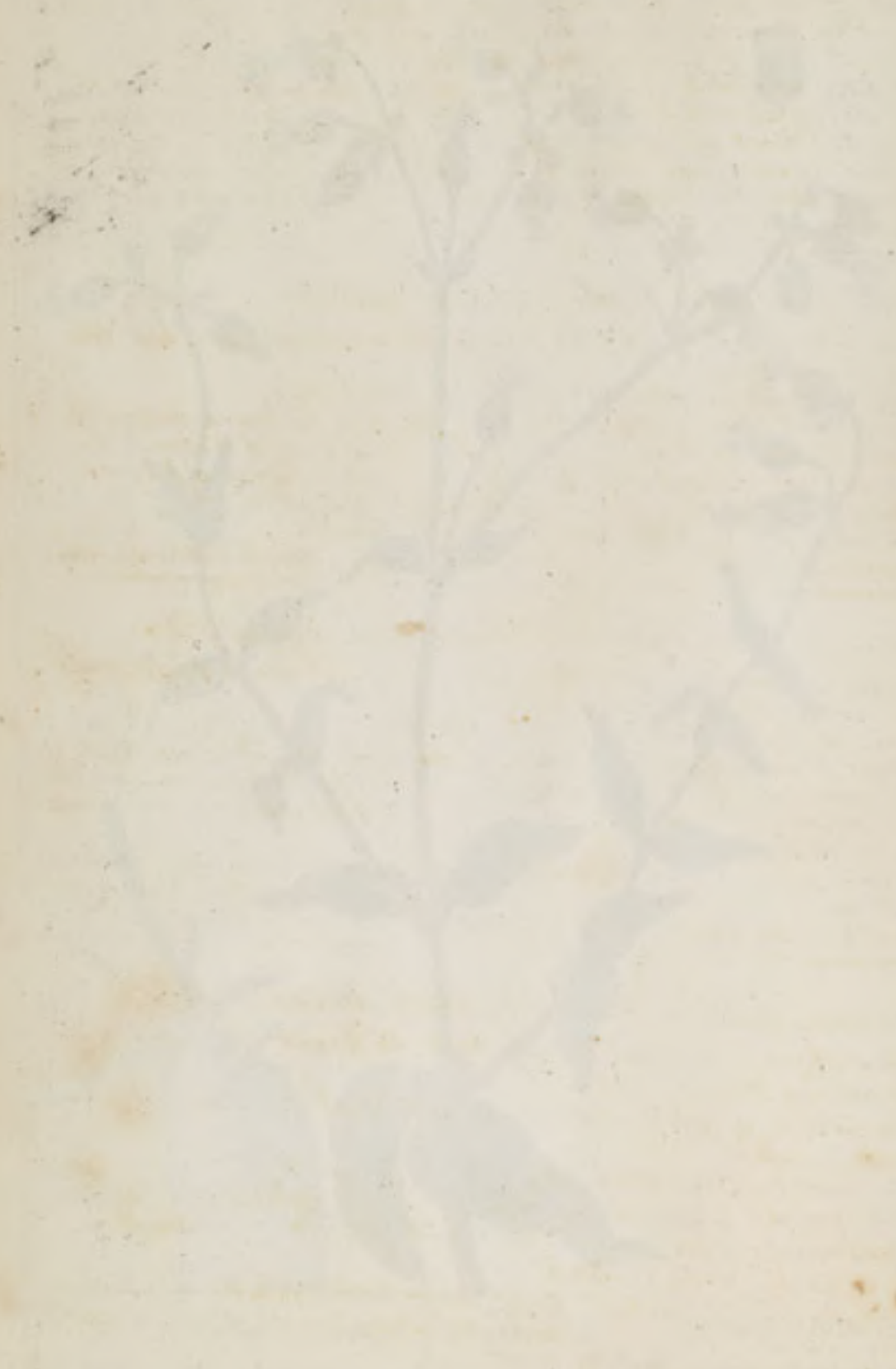


Spatling Poppy.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Behen album.



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Plate 269. *Dragons. Dracontium.*

1. The Stalk grows near three Foot high, the Leaves are a shining grass Green, and the Flowers green on the outside and Purple within.
 2. It is planted here in Gardens, and flowers in June.
 3. This Plant is accounted alexipharmic, good in malignant contagious Distempers, and pestilential Fevers; and is very useful to drive any thing out from the Heart, for which it is given in the small Pox & Measles.
 4. Greek, Δρακοντία μικρά. Latin, *Dracunculus polyphyllus*. Spanish, Taragontia. Italian, Dragontea. French, Petite Serpentaire. German, Groß Schlangencraut. Dutch, Dragon.
-

Plate 270. *Small Blue-Bottle. Cyanus minor.*

1. It grows near two Foot high, the Leaves are a willow Green, and the Flowers a fine Blue.
 2. It grows amongst the corn, and flowers in June & July.
 3. The Leaves and Flowers are said to have the same Vertues as those of the great Blue-Bottle. see Plate 66. - Some commend the Distill'd Water of the Flowers for sore, inflam'd, and bloodshot Eyes. The Infusion and Powder of the Flowers, are given as a Remedy against the Jaundice.
 4. Greek, Κυανος μικρός. Latin, *Cyanus segetum*. Spanish, Fior minore. French, Italian, German, Kornblum. Dutch, Koorn-bloem.
-

Plate 271. *Wild Valerian. Valeriana sylvestris.*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a bright grass Green, and the Flowers a pale Red.
 2. It grows in Woods, flowering in May and June.
 3. This Plant is much used for Diseases of the Head and all nervine Affections. Columna commends the Powder of the Root as good for the Epilepsy. Some Physicians prescribe Tea made from the Roots, as a good Medicine for y^e above mention'd Distemper; after proper Evacuations.
 4. Greek, Φού μικρόν. Latin, *Valeriana sylvestris major. foliis angustioribus*. Spanish, Yerva benedicta. Italian, Valeriana minore. French, Valerienne des prez. German, Gemein Baldrian. Dutch, Weild Valeriana.
-

Plate 272. *Golden Starwort. Aster Atticus luteus.*

1. It grows about a Foot and an half high, the Leaves are a dull grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It is a Native of Italy and Spain, and is planted here in Gardens flowering in June.
3. The Ancients held this Plant in great Esteem for Buboes & swellings in the Groin, the Leaves being applyed as a Cataplasm; and affirm that holding them only in the Hand will dissipate those Swellings, which is hardly to be credited.
4. Greek, Αστρον ἄττικόν ὑπωκκός. Latin, *Aster luteus, foliolis ad florem rigidis*. Spanish, Italian, Asteratico. French, Petit Mugue. German, Stern Kraut. Dutch,

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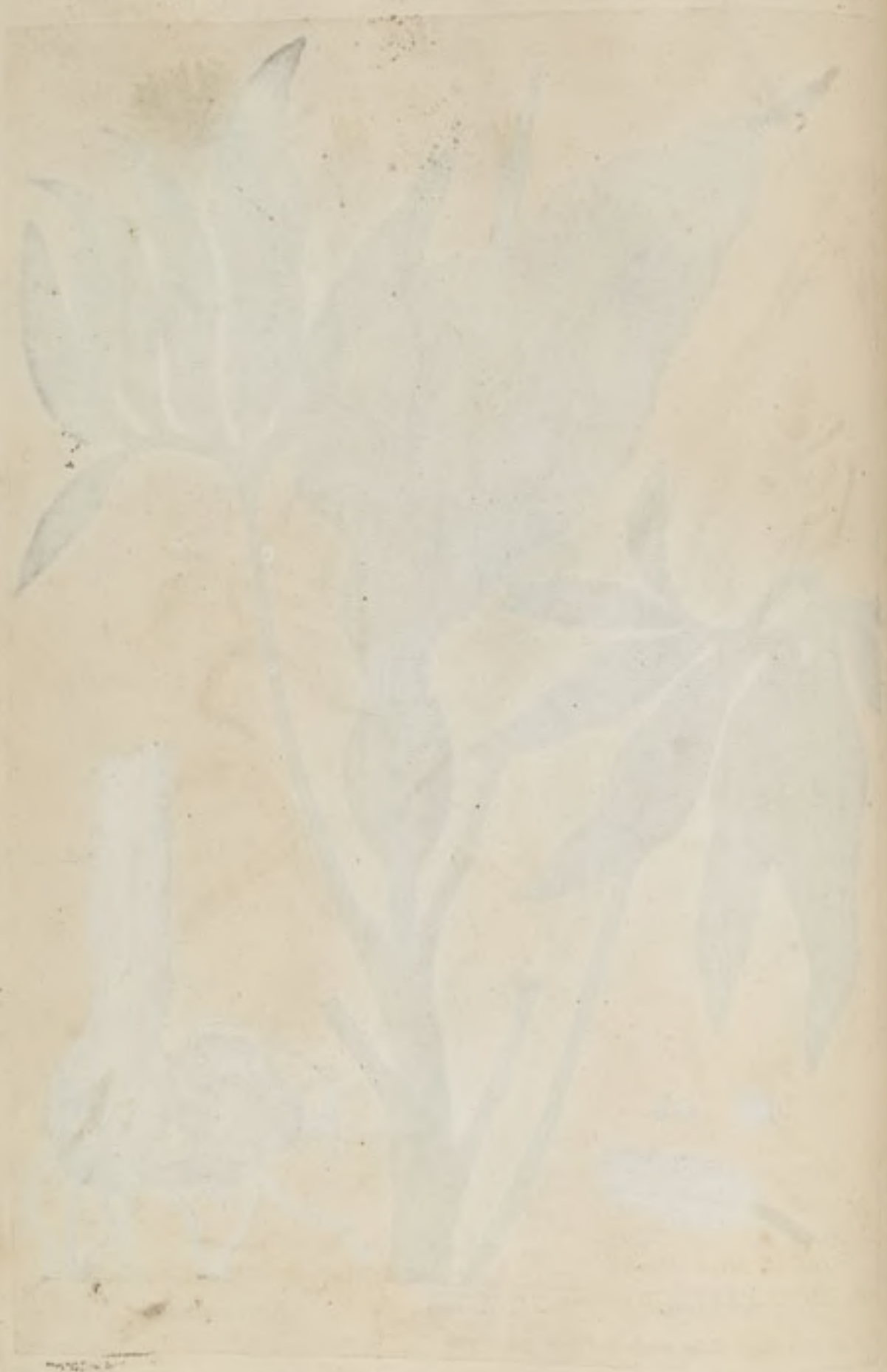




Dragons

Dracontium.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 1. Flower.
 } 2. Berries.
 } 3. Rips Berry.
 } 4. Seed.



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Small Blue-Bottle. } 1. Flower.
} 2. Flower separate.
Elizabeth Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 3. Seed. } *Cyanus minor.*



Will
Richard



Wild Valerian.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Flower separat.
- 3. Seed & Seed.
- 4. Seed.

Valeriana sylvestris.





Golden Starwort.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower, separate.
3. Seed.

Aster Atticus luteus

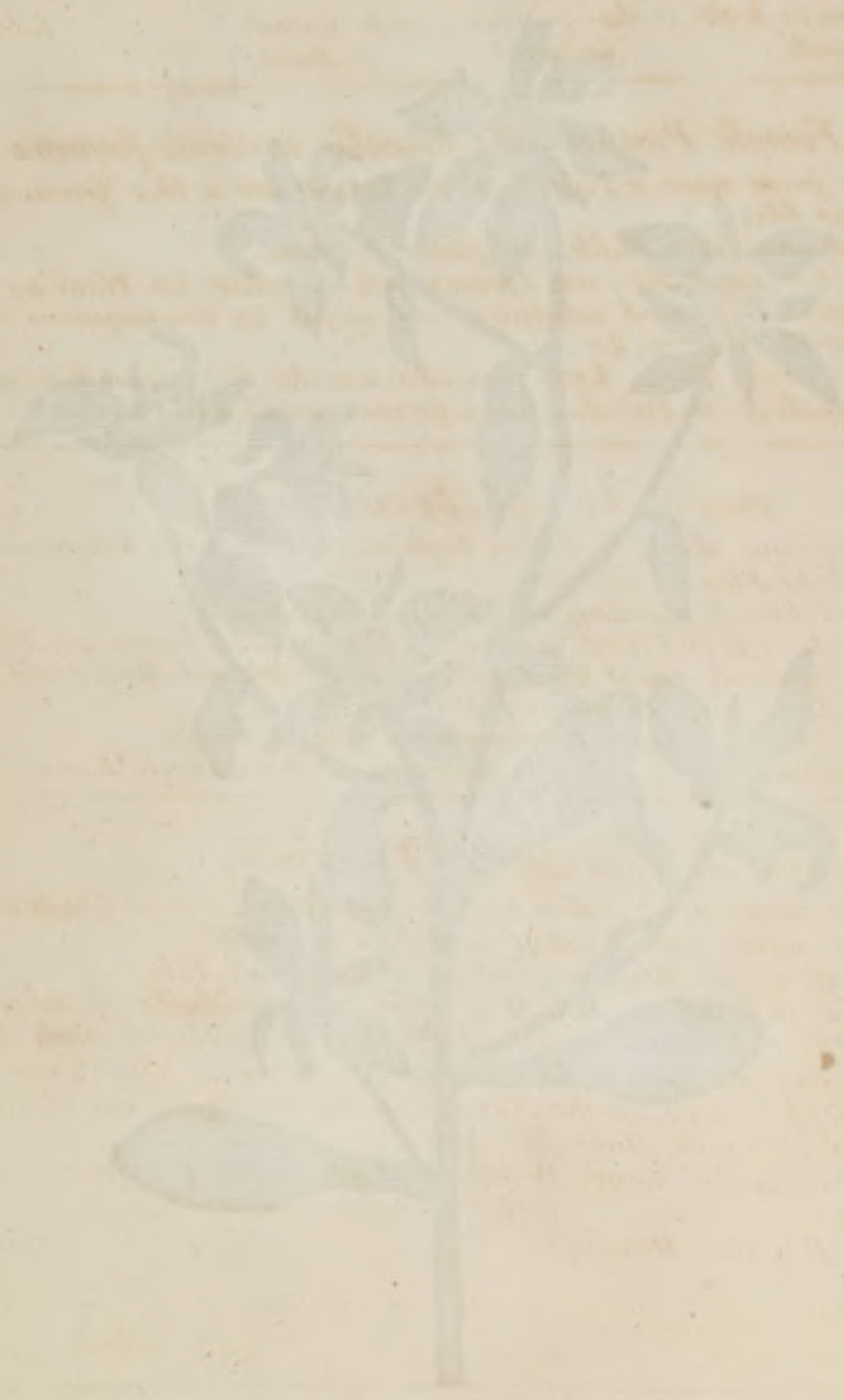
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Plate 273. *Clowns-allheal. Panax Coloni.*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high; the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers a red Purple.
2. It grows in Ditches and watery Places, flowering in June.
3. Gerard gives this Plant great Commendations for a good vulnerary, to cure all green Wounds, beaten to a Cataplasm, with Stogs Lard. - Some commend it for all kinds of Hæmorrhagies.
4. Greek, $\Sigma\tau\alpha\chi\upsilon\varsigma$. Latin, *Stachys palustris foetida*. Spanish, *Stachi*. French, *Stachys*. German, *Stachys*. Dutch, *Stachys*. Italian, *Stachys*.

Plate 274. *Female Pimpernell. Anagallis terrestris foemina.*

1. The stalks grow near a Foot high, the Leaves are a blue Green, and the Flowers blue.
2. It grows in some Corn Fields, and flowers in June.
3. This Plant has much the same Vertues with the other; see Plate 43. being accounted a good vulnerary and useful in Consumptions and malignant Distempers &c.
4. Greek, Αναγallis θήλυς . Latin, *Anagallis coeruleo flore*. Spanish, *Murugues*. Italian, *Anagallo foemi*. French, *Mouron*. German, *Gauchbeyl weiblich*. Dutch, *Anagallis*.

Plate 275. *Lovage. Levisticum.*

1. The stalks grow about four Foot high, the Leaves are a bright grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It is sow'd here in Gardens, and flowers in June.
3. The Roots, Leaves and Seed are esteem'd heating and drying, good to warm the Stomach, expel Wind, provoke Urine and the Menses; and are useful in Agues and Pestilential Distempers.
4. Greek, Ιωωσοειδιωον . Latin, *Ligusticum vulgare*. Spanish, *Ligustico*. Italian, *Levistico*. French, *Achelarge*. German, *Liebstockel*. Dutch, *Lavas*.

Plate 276. *Sneezwort. Ptarmica.*

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green and the Flowers white with a yellow Umbel in the Middle.
2. It grows in moist Meadows, flowering in June and July.
3. This Plant is used in Sallads to correct the Coldness of other Herbs; The Roots held in the Mouth, are said to ease the Tooth Ach, by evacuating the Rheum, like Pellitory of Spain. - The Powder of the Herb snuff'd up the Nose provokes Sneezing and cleanses the Head of tough slimy Humours.
4. Greek, Πταρμικη . Latin, *Dracunculus pratensis serrato folio*. Spanish, *Ptarmica*. Italian, *Ptarmica*. French, *Dorant*. German, *Dorant*. Dutch, *Ptarmica*.

Section 1: Introduction
The first part of the book is devoted to a general description of the country and its inhabitants. It is a very interesting and useful work, and is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history and geography of the country.

Section 2: Description of the Country
The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed description of the country, its climate, soil, and productions. It is a very interesting and useful work, and is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history and geography of the country.

Section 3: History of the Country
The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the country, from its first discovery to the present time. It is a very interesting and useful work, and is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history and geography of the country.

Section 4: Description of the Inhabitants
The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed description of the inhabitants of the country, their customs, manners, and language. It is a very interesting and useful work, and is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history and geography of the country.

Section 5: Conclusion
The fifth part of the book is devoted to a conclusion of the whole work, and a summary of the principal facts and observations. It is a very interesting and useful work, and is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history and geography of the country.

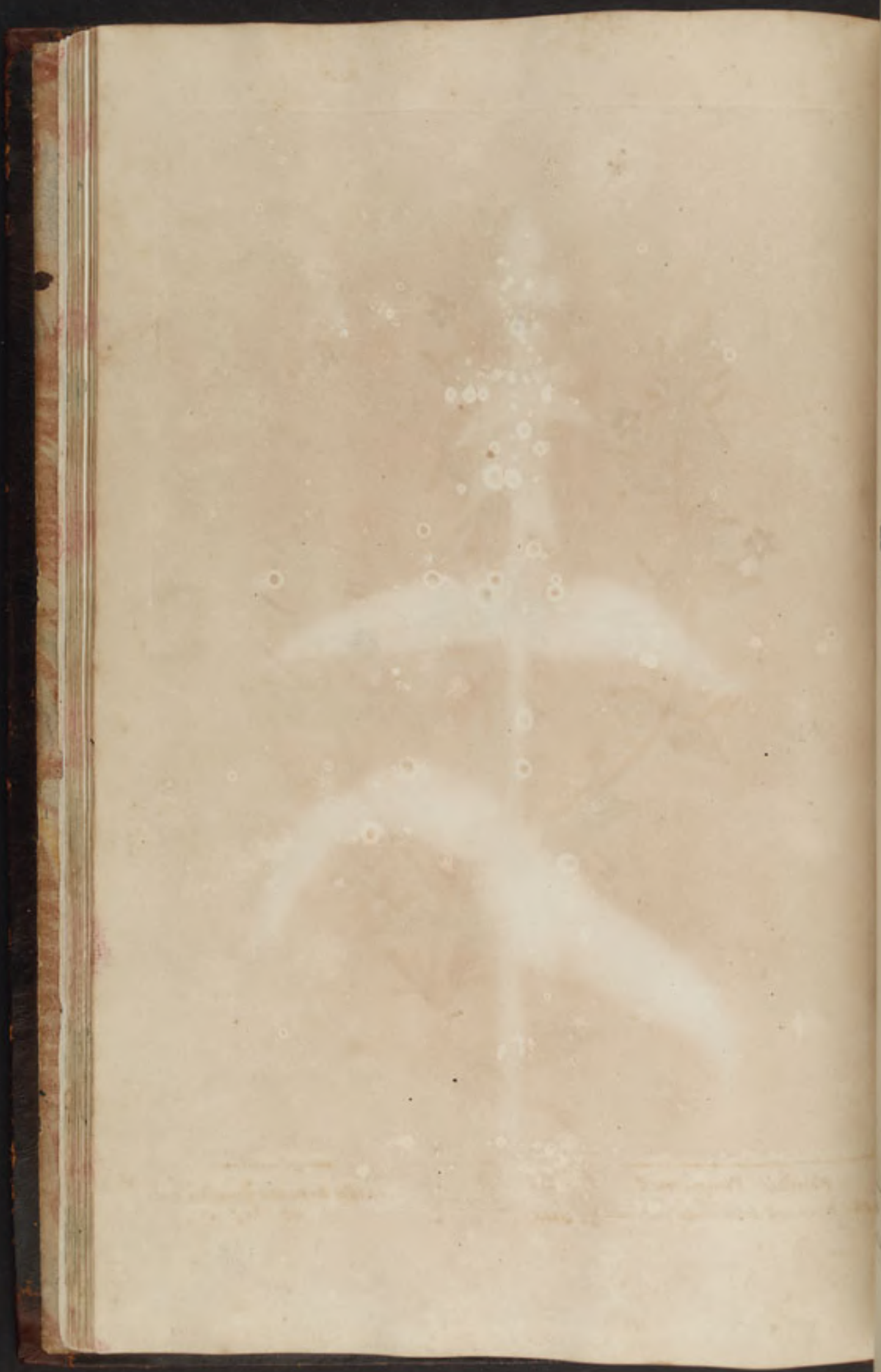


Down's-allheal.

Elizabeth Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

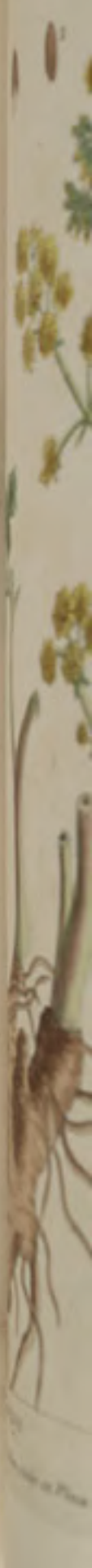
1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Calyx.
4. Seed.

Panax Coloni





Female Pimpernell. } 1. Flower
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Seed Vessel.
} 3. Seed Vessel open.
} 4. Seed. } *Anagallis terrestris foemina*



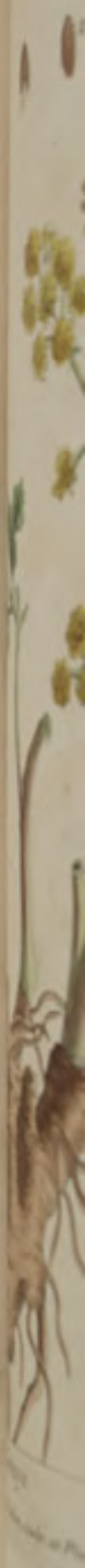


Lovage.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seeds.
3. The manner of
the Seeds Joyning.

Levisticum.





Sneezwort.

Fliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Seed.

Ptarmica.

Plate 277. *Gooseberry. Grossularia.*

1. This Bush grows about four Foot high, the Leaves are a deep Green, and the Flowers a pale Green; & y^e Berries are of various Colours as red and Green.
 2. It is planted in Gardens flowering in March and April.
 3. The Berries are esteem'd cooling and restringent, good to create an Appetite and quench Thirst.
 4. Greek, *Uva*. Latin, *Uva crista*. Spanish, *Uva*. Italian, *Uva spina*. French, *Groiselier*. German, *Greukbeer*. Dutch, *Kruys Besien*.
-

Plate 278. *Loosestrife. Lysimachia.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a dull yellow Green, and the Flowers yellow.
 2. It grows in watery Places by River Sides, flowering in June & July.
 3. The Ancients commend it for a great restringent, good for all kinds of Fluxes, as also to consolidate y^e Lips of fresh Wounds, and heal them.
 4. Greek, *Αυσιμαχίον*. Latin, *Lysimachia lutea major*. Spanish, *Lisimachia*. French, *Gelb-Beiderich*. Dutch, *Gelb-Beiderich*. German, *Gelb-Beiderich*.
-

Plate 279. *Master-wort. Imperatoria.*

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a bright grass Green, and the Flowers white.
 2. It is a Native of the Austrian and Stirian Mountains and flowers here in June and July.
 3. The Roots are esteem'd cordial, Sudorific & Alexipharmic of great Service in malignant Fevers, and all nervine Affections & Disorders of the Head; they are used to ease y^e Pains of the Stomach & Collick.
 4. Greek, *Αστράντια*. Latin, *Astrantia Magistrantia*. Spanish, *Imperatoria*. French, *Imperatoire*. German, *Meisternwurk*. Dutch, *Meesternwortel*.
-

Plate 280. *Wild Marjorum. Origanum.*

1. It grows about a Foot high, the Leaves are a dull Green, and the Flowers a pale Purple.
2. It grows in Hedges and flowers in June and July.
3. It is accounted good for Obstructions of the Liver, Breast & Womb; helping the Jaundice, shortness of Breath & stoppage of the Menses. It comforts the Head & Nerves; and the distill'd Oil helps y^e Tooth-Ach, being put upon Lint into the aking Tooth.
4. Greek, *Όρίγανος*. Latin, *Origanum sylvestre*. Spanish, *Oreganos*. Italian, *Origano*. French, *Origan*. German, *Gemeiner Wolgemut*. Dutch, *Orego*.

177. *Asplenium platyneuron*

The plant grows about a foot high the leaves are a deep green
and the flowers are small and numerous in the autumn
It is common in the woods in the mountains in the
The flowers are small and numerous in the autumn
It is common in the woods in the mountains in the
The flowers are small and numerous in the autumn
It is common in the woods in the mountains in the

178. *Asplenium platyneuron*

The plant grows about a foot high the leaves are a deep green
and the flowers are small and numerous in the autumn
It is common in the woods in the mountains in the
The flowers are small and numerous in the autumn
It is common in the woods in the mountains in the
The flowers are small and numerous in the autumn
It is common in the woods in the mountains in the

179. *Asplenium platyneuron*

The plant grows about a foot high the leaves are a deep green
and the flowers are small and numerous in the autumn
It is common in the woods in the mountains in the
The flowers are small and numerous in the autumn
It is common in the woods in the mountains in the
The flowers are small and numerous in the autumn
It is common in the woods in the mountains in the

180. *Asplenium platyneuron*

The plant grows about a foot high the leaves are a deep green
and the flowers are small and numerous in the autumn
It is common in the woods in the mountains in the
The flowers are small and numerous in the autumn
It is common in the woods in the mountains in the
The flowers are small and numerous in the autumn
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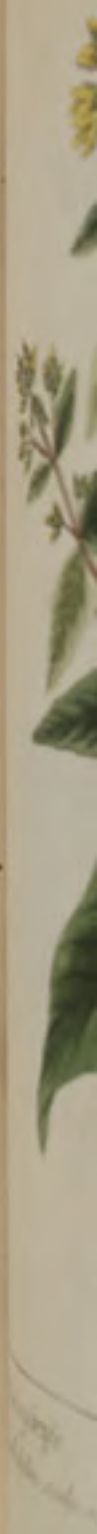


Gooseberry.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Fruit.
- 3. Fruit open.
- 4. Seed.

Grossularia.





Loosestrife

Bl. Blackwell delin sculp. et Pins.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Lysimachia.



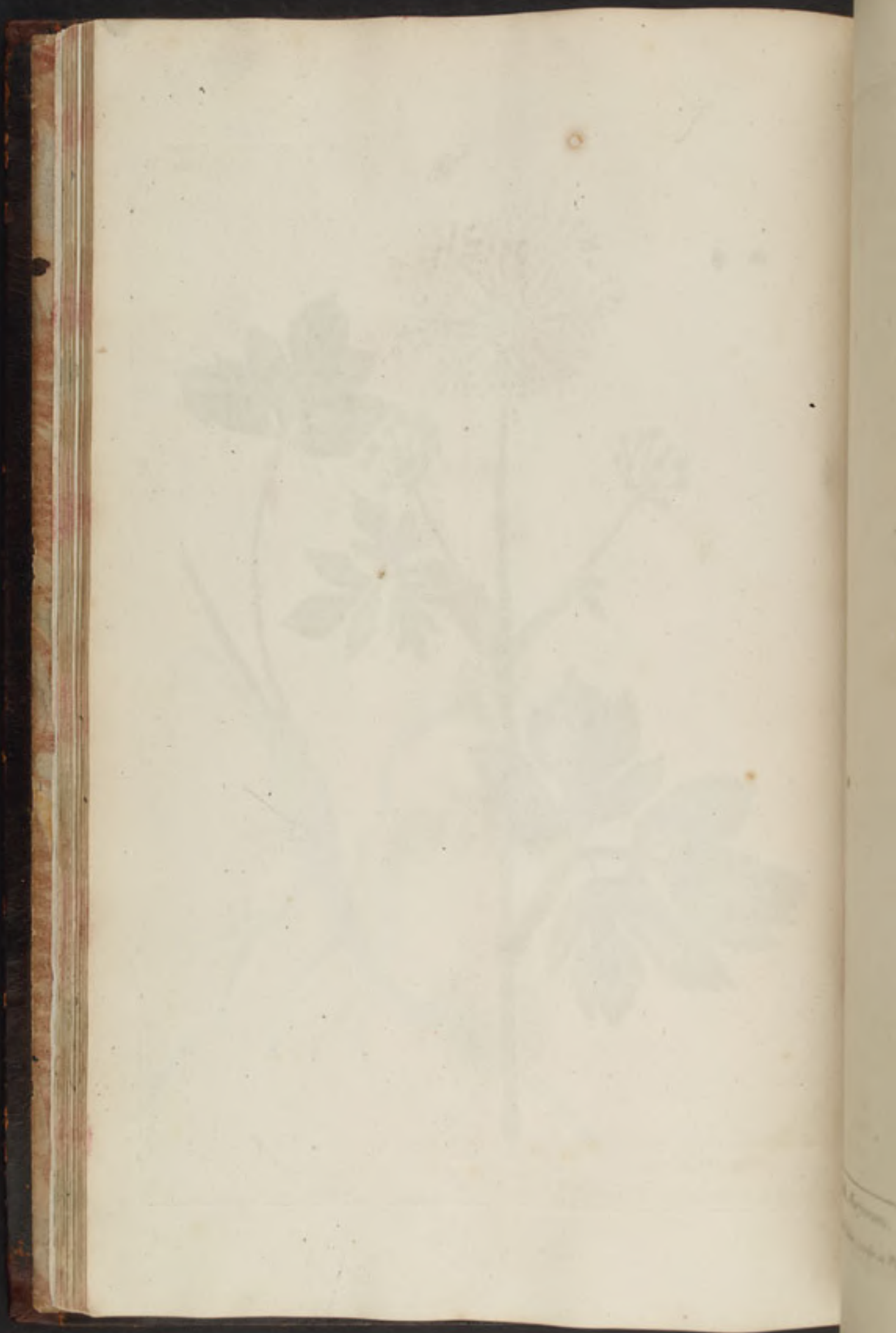


Master-wort.

Philz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Seeds
- 3. Seeds laid open

Imperatoria





Wild Marjoram. } 1. Flower.
Elic. Blackwell delin. sculp. a Pinx. } 2. Flower separate } Origanum.
3. Calyx.
4. Seed.



Plant 117
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Plate 281. *Apricock. Armeniaca.*

This Tree grows to a good Bigness in its Native Country, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers white.

It is planted here in Gardens, and flowers in March & April.

Apricocks are pleasant & grateful to the Stomach, y^e Kernels infused in Brandy make the famous Cordial call'd Ratafia.

Greek, Μήλα ἀρμενιακά. Latin, Mala Armeniaca, or Praecotia.

Spanish, Albincoques. Italian, Armeniache. French, Abricoz. German, S. Johannis Pfirsich. Dutch,

Plate 282. *Lupin. Lupinus.*

The Stalk of the Lupin is hairy; the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers whitish.

They are sown in Gardens, and flower in June.

The Seed is esteem'd opening and cleansing, good to destroy Worms, bring down the Menses, and expell the Birth & Secundines. Outwardly they are used against Deformities of the Skin, scabby Ulcers scald Heads and other cutaneous Distempers.

Greek, Λέου. Latin, Lupinus sativus, flore albo. Spanish, Entra mucas. Italian, Lupino. French, Lupins. German, Weiss Feigbonen. Dutch, Lupinen.

Plate 283. *Woad or Dyer's Weed. Luteola.*

It grows about a Yard high, the Leaves are a pale Green, and the Flowers yellow.

It grows on Dry Banks and flowers in June.

Some think this the Struthium of Dioscorides, and account it a good Wound Herb; and of great Service in y^e King's Evil. The Herb Women sell this for Woad.

Greek, Χυμείνη. Latin, Luteola. Spanish,

French,

German, Steretraut. Dutch

Italian,

Plate 284. *Sweet Trefoil. Lotus Urbana.*

It grows about two Foot high, the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers a pale Blue.

It grows in Gardens, and flowers in June.

Some prefer a Plaister of this to Melilot, to keep down Inflammations in Wounds, cleanse foul sordid Ulcers, & dissolve hard Swellings. Galen accounts the Seed diuretic and alexipharmic.

Greek, Λοτός ἡμερ. Latin, Trifolium Odoratum. Spanish,

Italian, Trifoglio cavallino. French,

German, Steintlee. Dutch, Seven Getynden kruid.

No. 71.

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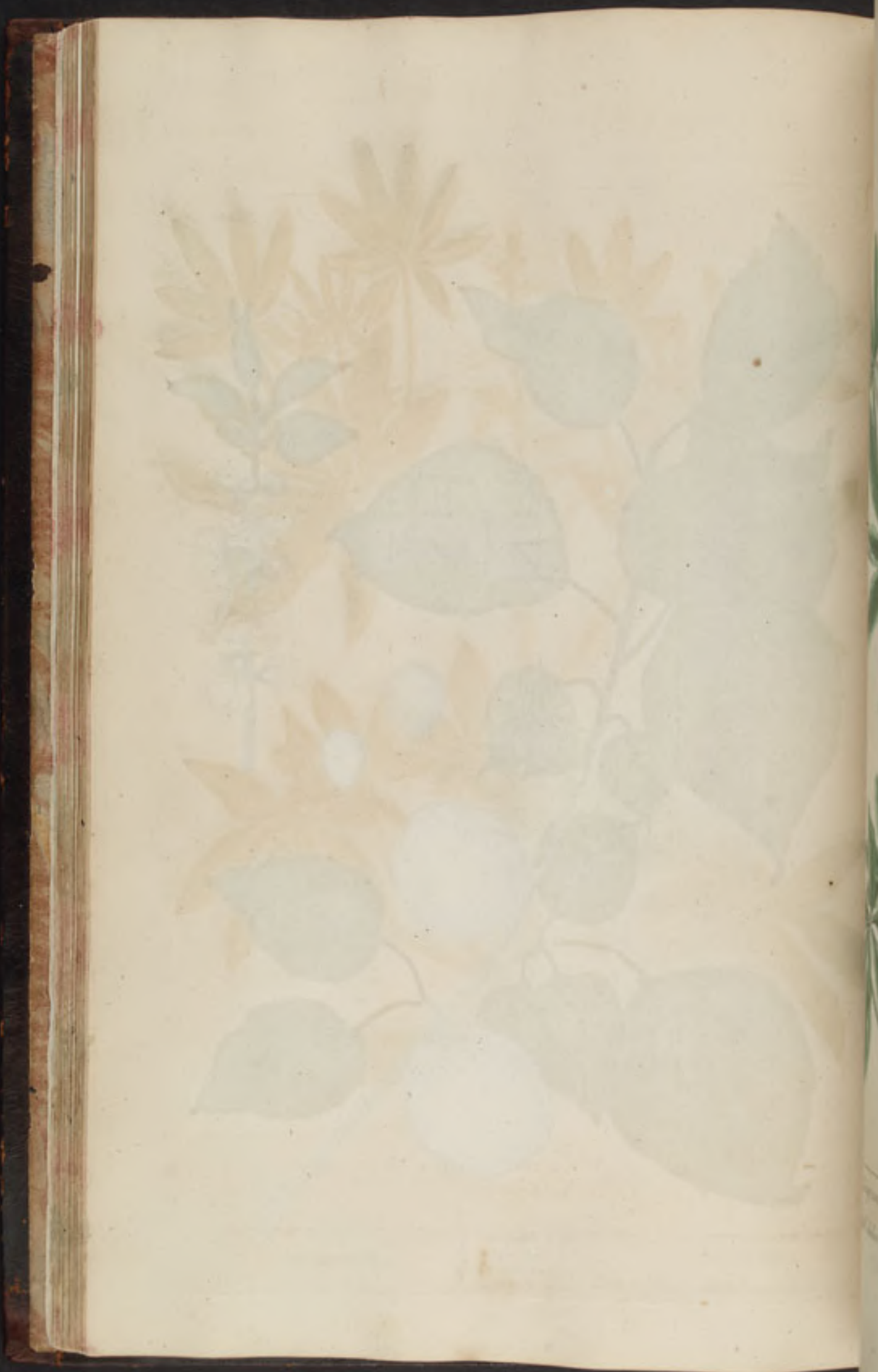


Apricock.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Fruit.
3. Stone.
4. Kernel.

Armeniaca.





Lupin.

1. Flower. }
2. Pod. }
3. Lupin. }

Lupinus.

Her. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



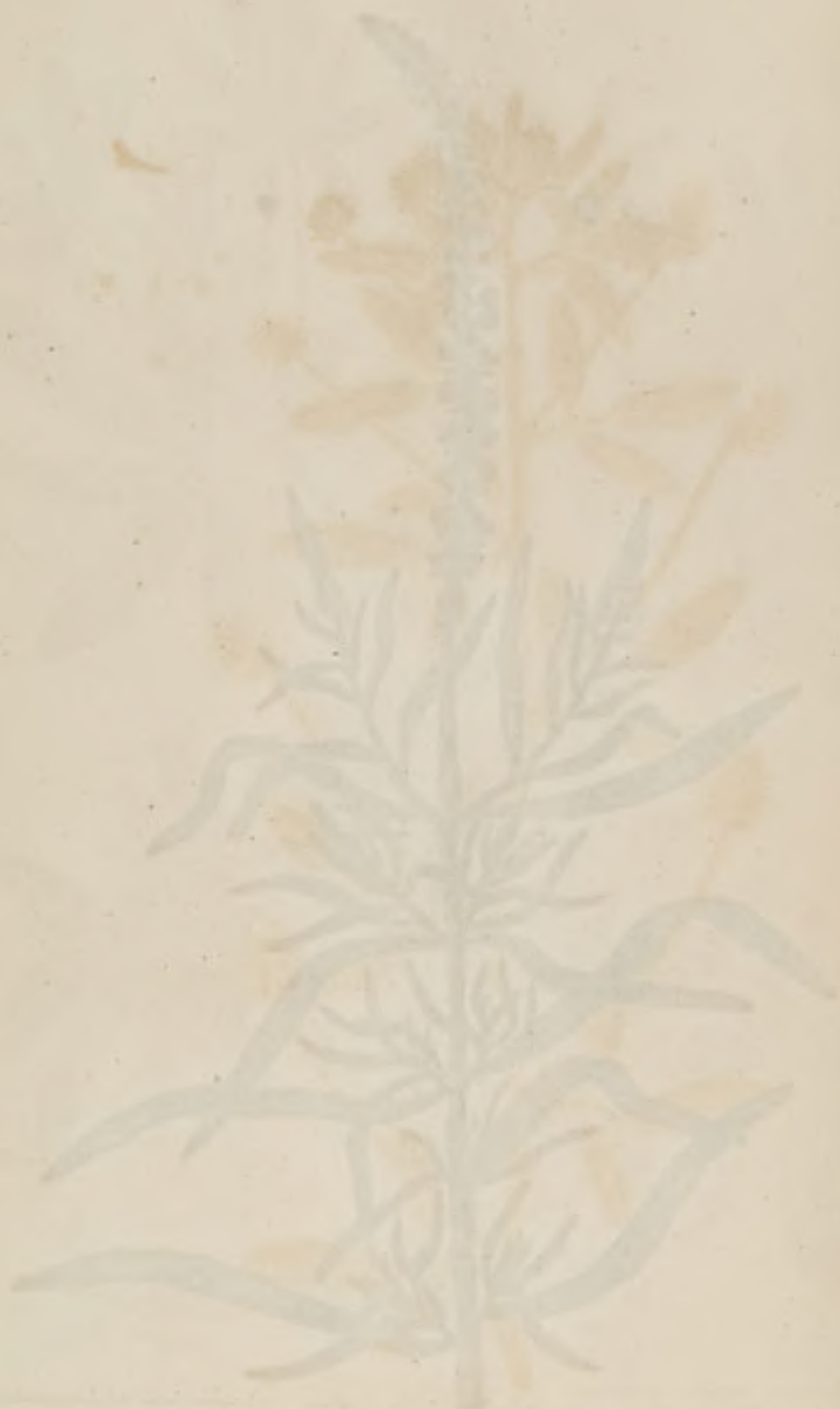


Woad or Dyer's Weed.

Eliz. Blackwell delin sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Luteola.



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Sweet Trefoil.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 1. Flower.
2. Calix.
3. Seed Vessel. } Lotus Urbana.
4. Seed.

Plate 285. *Red Currans. Ribes.*

1. It grows to be five or six Foot high; the Leaves are a dark grass Green, & the Flowers a very light Green.
2. It is planted in Gardens, and flowers in April.
3. Currans are accounted cooling and grateful to the Stomach, good to quench Thirst, & are somewhat restraining. A Jelly made of the Juice and Sugar is cooling and good in Fevers.
4. Greek, *Λαβύρα*. Latin, *Ribesia*, & *Grossularia non Spinosa*. Spanish, *Albaricoque*. Italian, *Ribes*. French, *Ribettes*. German, *S. Johannis Treublein*. Dutch, *Roode Alheesien*.

Plate 286. *Herb Paris. Herba Paris.*

1. The Stalks grow about eight Inches high, the Leaves are a deep grass Green, & the Flowers a light Green with yellow Stamina.
2. It grows in moist shady Woods, particularly in a Wood, by the Bog at Chiselhurst in Kent; at the Entrance of it next the Town. It flowers in April and May, and the Berry is ripe in July.
3. Fuchsius accounted this Plant of a poisonous Nature; but later Writers esteem it a counter Poison, and alexipharmic, good in malignant and pestilential Fevers. Parkinson says the Roots boild in Wine help the collic; and the Leaves applyed outwardly, repress Tumours and Inflammations especially in the Scrotum and Testicles.
4. Greek, *Ραισιν*. Latin, *Solanum quadrifolium bacciferum*. Spanish, *Raisin de Renard*. Italian, *Herba Paris*. French, *Raisin de Renard*. German, *Sternkraut*. Dutch, *Sternkraut*.

Plate 287. *Purslain. Portulaca.*

1. The Stalk grows near a Foot high, the Leaves are a reddish Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It is sown in Gardens, and flowers in July.
3. The Leaves are esteem'd cooling, good for the Scurvy, the Heat of the Bile, Heat of Urine, Strangury and a Gonorrhoea. The Seed is cooling and restraining, good to kill Worms.
4. Greek, *Αρσάχυν*. Latin, *Portulaca latifolia, seu sativa*. Spanish, *Verdolagas*. Italian, *Porcellana*. French, *Porcelaine*. German, *Burkelkraut*. Dutch, *Porceleyn*.

Plate 288. *Fennel. Foeniculum.*

1. The Stalks grow about three or four Foot high, the Leaves are a dark Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It is commonly planted in Gardens, flowering in June; but it grows wild between Woolwich and Gravesend.
3. The Root is accounted aperitive & diuretic, opening Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, & Kidneys, provoking Urine & \bar{y} Menses, helping the Dropsy & Jaundice; boild in Water Gruel & drank in a Morning. The Leaves are said to encrease Nurses Milk & strengthen the Sight, and are good for the Stone and Gravel. The Seed is carminative, expelling Wind, strengthening the Bowels and helping the Collic. Official Preparations are, a Simple Water from the Leaves, and a Distill'd Oil, from the Seeds.
4. Greek, *Μάραθρον*. Latin, *Foeniculum vulgare Germanicum*. Spanish, *Funco*. Italian, *Finocchio*. French, *Fenoel*. German, *Fenchell*. Dutch, *Denkel*.

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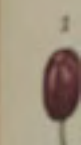




Red Currans
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Berries.

Ribes.





Herb Paris.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Berry.
3. Seed.

Herba Paris.



Mimosa
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Purslain.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Portulaca.



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Fennel.

Foeniculum.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

} 1. Flowers.
 } 2. Seed Joint.
 } 3. Seed separate



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Plate 289. Raspberry-bush. *Rubus Idoeus*.

1. It grows to be four or five Foot high; the Leaves are a deep Green above & hoary underneath, & the Flower a pale Red.
2. It grows wild in some Parts of Wales, and the North of England; and flowers in May, the Fruit being ripe in June and July.
3. The Fruit is accounted cordial, good to strengthen the Stomach, stay Vomiting, and prevent Miscarriage. The Officinal Preparation is the Syrupus de Idoeo.
4. Greek, *Βάτος ἰδαία*. Latin, *Rubus Idoeus spinosus*. Spanish, Italian, *Rovomontano*. French, German, *Bocksbeer*. Dutch, *Bramboosen*.

Plate 290. Mint. *Mentha*

1. The Stalks grow to be two Foot high in rich Ground; the Leaves are a yellow green, and the Flowers a pale Purple.
2. It is planted in Gardens, and flowers in July.
3. This Plant is esteem'd good for all Disorders of the Stomach, a Gonorrhoea, the Fluor albus, & the immoderate Flux of the Menses. Officinal Preparations are, a Simple Water and Spirit, a Compound Syrup and a Distill'd Oil.
4. Greek, *ἡδύοσμον*. Latin, *Mentha angustifolia spicata*. Spanish, *Ortelana*. Italian, *Menta*. French, *Mente*. German, *Munt*. Dutch, *Harte Munte*.

Plate 291. Pepper-mint. *Mentha Piperis sapore*.

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers a pale Purple.
2. It grows wild in Hertfordshire and Essex, and flowers in July.
3. It is accounted by some an excellent Remedy against the Stone and Gravel, which seems to be very probable; for besides its hot biting Taste, it has a nitrous one.
4. Greek, Latin, *Mentha Piperis sapore*. Spanish, *Ortelana pimenta*. Italian, *Menta minore*. French, German, Dutch, *Kruysmunte*.

Plate 292. Horse-mint. *Menthastrum*.

1. It grows about a Foot high, the Leaves are a dull Green above and hoary underneath, and the Flowers purple.
2. It grows near watery Places, and flowers in July.
3. It is esteem'd good for the Wind and Colic in the Stomach, to procure the Menses, and expell the Birth & Secundines, being an Ingredient in the Trochisci de Myrrha; much used in those Cases.
4. Greek, *ἡδύοσμον ἄγριον*. Latin, *Mentha sylvestris longiore folio*. Spanish, *Ortelana cavallo*. Italian, *Mentastro*. French, *Mente^{de} cheveau*. German, *Bild Munt*. Dutch, *Wilde Munt*.

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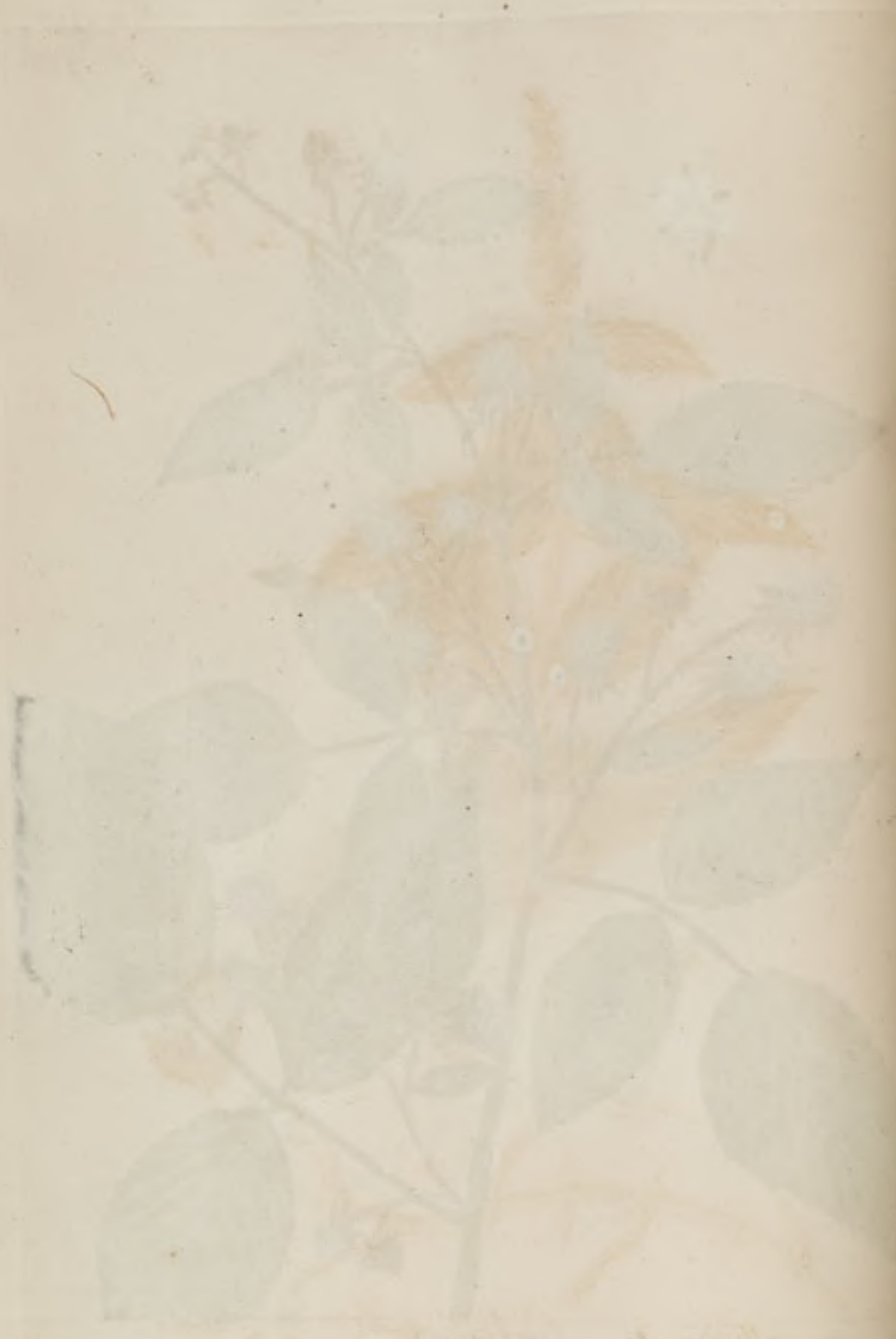


Raspberry-Bush.

Elizabeth Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Fruit.

Rubus idoeus.





Mint.

Flor. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower
- 2. Flower separate.
- 3. Calyx.
- 4. Seed.

Mentha.



...ment
...and ...



Pepper-mint.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Flower separate
- 3. Calix
- 4. Seed

Mentha Piperis sapor

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.





Horse-mint.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Calix.
4. Seed.

Menthastrum.

177
The first of the
flowers of the
year are now
beginning to
appear. The
weather is
very warm
and the
flowers are
very early
in the season.

178
The second of the
flowers of the
year are now
beginning to
appear. The
weather is
very warm
and the
flowers are
very early
in the season.

179
The third of the
flowers of the
year are now
beginning to
appear. The
weather is
very warm
and the
flowers are
very early
in the season.

180
The fourth of the
flowers of the
year are now
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appear. The
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very warm
and the
flowers are
very early
in the season.

181
The fifth of the
flowers of the
year are now
beginning to
appear. The
weather is
very warm
and the
flowers are
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in the season.
182
The sixth of the
flowers of the
year are now
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appear. The
weather is
very warm
and the
flowers are
very early
in the season.
183
The seventh of the
flowers of the
year are now
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appear. The
weather is
very warm
and the
flowers are
very early
in the season.
184
The eighth of the
flowers of the
year are now
beginning to
appear. The
weather is
very warm
and the
flowers are
very early
in the season.
185
The ninth of the
flowers of the
year are now
beginning to
appear. The
weather is
very warm
and the
flowers are
very early
in the season.
186
The tenth of the
flowers of the
year are now
beginning to
appear. The
weather is
very warm
and the
flowers are
very early
in the season.

Plate 293. *The Hazel. Corylus.*

1. This Shrub seldome grows to any great Height, the Leaves are a yellowish Green, and the Flowers a fine Crimson.
 2. It grows every where in Woods, and flowers in May.
 3. Some account the Juli and Nut-shells to be restrigent; & commend an Emulsion made of the Kernels with Mead for an old dry Cough.
 4. Greek, Κάβρα κορβίκα κη λεωτοκάσια. Latin, *Avellana* & *Corylus sylvestris*. Spanish, *Avellanas*. Italian, *Noccivole*. French, *Noisettes*. German, *Haselnut*. Dutch, *Haasenoeten*.
-

Plate 294. *Lavender. Lavendula.*

1. It grows about two Foot high, the Leaves are a light Green, and the Flowers bluish.
 2. It grows wild in the Southern Parts of France and Spain, and is planted here in Gardens flowering in July.
 3. Lavender is esteem'd cordial and cephalic, good for all Diseases of the Head and Nerves. It is also good to expell Wind from the Stomach and Bowels, and prevent the Collic. Outwardly it is used in Warming and strengthening Fomentations.
 4. Greek, Λαβάνδα. Latin, *Lavendula angustifolia*. Spanish, *Lavanda*. Italian, *Lavanda*. French, *Lavande*. German, *Lavendel*. Dutch, *Lavendel*.
-

Plate 295. *Lavender-Spike. Spica.*

1. It grows about four Foot high, the Leaves are a light Green, and the Flowers bluish.
 2. It is a Native of the warm Countries, and is planted here in Gardens, flowering in July.
 3. Its Vertues are much the same as the small leaved; but it is seldome used in the Shops when they have the other.
 4. Greek, Λαβάνδα πλατύφυλλος. Latin, *Lavendula latifolia*. Spanish, *Spiga*. Italian, *Spigo*. French, *Aspic*. German, *Lavendel*. Dutch, *Lavendel*.
-

Plate 296. *Hyssop. Hyssopus.*

1. It grows about a Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers a fine Blue.
2. It is sown here in Gardens, and flowers in July.
3. It is accounted healing, opening and attenuating, good to cleanse the Lungs of tartarous Humors; and ease all Diseases of the Head and Nerves. The Herb bruised is famous to take black and blue Marks out of the Skin. The Officinal Preparation is, the Simple Water.
4. Greek, Ξυσοπός. Latin, *Hyssopus officinarum coerulea sive spicata*. Spanish, *Hyssopo hierba*. Italian, *Hyssopo*. French, *Hyssope*. German, *Hyssop*. Dutch, *Hyssoop*.

The Moral Cyclopedia

The moral cyclopedia is a work of great value and interest. It contains a vast amount of information on a wide variety of subjects. The author has done his best to make it as complete and accurate as possible. It is a work that every one should have on their shelves.

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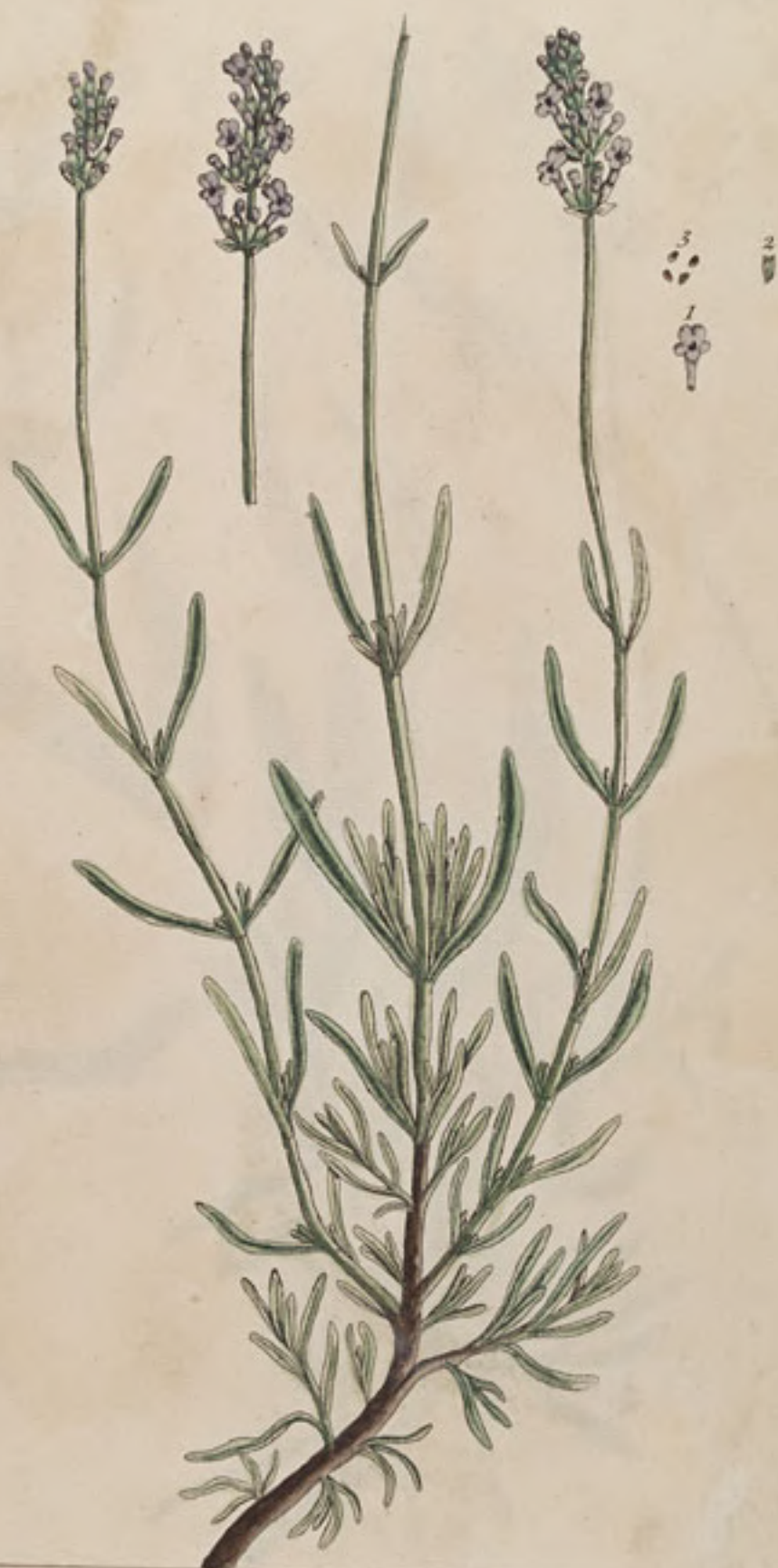
Hazel-nut.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Catkin.
3. green Husk.
4. Nut.
5. Kernel.

Corylus.





Lavender.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Calyx.
3. Seed.

Lavendula.



61





Broad leaved Lavender } 1. Flower separate.
Elix. Blackwell Latin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Calix.
} 3. Seed. } *Spica latifolia.*





Hyssop.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower separate.
2. Calix.
3. Seed.

Hyssopus.

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Plate 297. *Eryngo. Eryngium.*

1. It grows about a Foot high; the Leaves are a very light Green, and the Flowers blue.
2. It grows by the Sea Side in Sandy Places, & flowers in June & July.
3. The Roots are accounted hepatic & diuretic, good to Open Obstructions of the Liver; help the Jaundice, provoke Urine, and ease the Strangury. Candied with Sugar, they are taken for Consumptions, especially such as come by too much Venery, being reckon'd great strengtheners to the Parts of Generation, taking off the Heat of Urine that attends the Lues Venerea.
4. Greek, *ηγυγγιον*. Latin, *Eryngium maritimum*. Spanish, *cardo corredor*. Italian, *Tringo marino*. French, *Paracault*. German, *Brachen Distel*. Dutch, *Cruysdistel*.

Plate 298. *Camomile. Chamaemelum.*

1. It grows about eight Inches long; the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers white set round a yellow Thrum.
2. It grows upon Heaths and Commons, flowering in June and July.
3. It is esteem'd good for the Stomach, Collic, Jaundice, Stone, stoppage of Urine, and Quartan Agues. Outwardly it is used in Glysters, Baths, & Semicupia, for the Stone and stoppage of Urine, as also in Fomentations for Inflammations and Tumors. When applyed hot to the Sides it helps y^e Pains thereof. The officinal Preparations are, the Simple Water, the Aqua Chamaemeli composita, the distill'd Oil, and the Oil by Infusion or Decoction.
4. Greek, *Αΰσκις*. Latin, *Chamaemelum nobile*. Spanish, *Manzanilla*. Italian, *Camamilla*. French, *Camomille*. German, *Camillen*. Dutch, *Roomse Camille*.

Plate 299. *Vipers-Bugloss. Echium.*

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers a blue Purple, with red Stamina.
2. It grows in Meadows, and flowers in July.
3. The Leaves and Flowers are used, and accounted good for the Bites of Vipers and other Venemous Creatures.
4. Greek, *Εΰσιον*. Latin, *Echium vulgare*. Spanish, *Yerva della bivora*. Italian, *Echio*. French, *Buglossa sauvage*. German, *Wild Ochentung*. Dutch, *Bilde Ofsetungen*.

Plate 300. *Sweet Maudlin. Ageratum*

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It is a native of Italy and the Warm Countries, being planted here in Gardens, and flowers in July.
3. It is esteem'd warming and drying, good for Disorders of the Stomach and Liver; it helps the Jaundice and Obstructions of the Menses, provokes Urine and kills Worms; and is much used at present in the Shops.
4. Greek, *Αγρίγατον*. Latin, *Ageratum foliis serratis*. Spanish, Italian, *Herba Giulia*. French, German, Frembd *Lebercraut*. Dutch, *Kleyne Balsam*.

Plan of the ...

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The second year ...

Plan of the ...

The third year ...

Plan of the ...

The fourth year ...

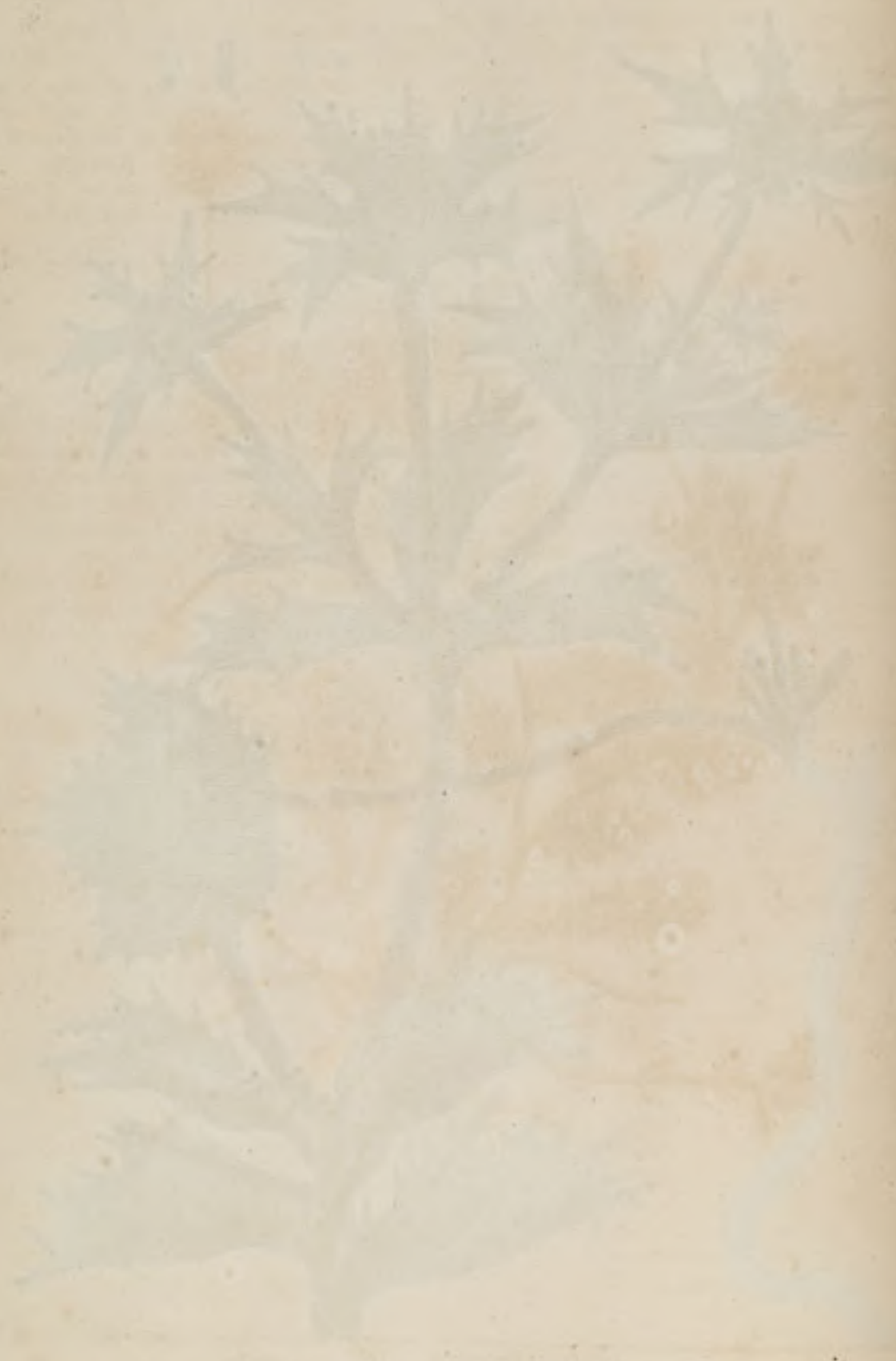


Eryngo.

} 1. Flower.
 } 2. Seed Vessel.
 } 3. Seed.

Eryngium.

Elizabeth Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.





Camomile.

Willd. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Seed.

Chamaemelum.



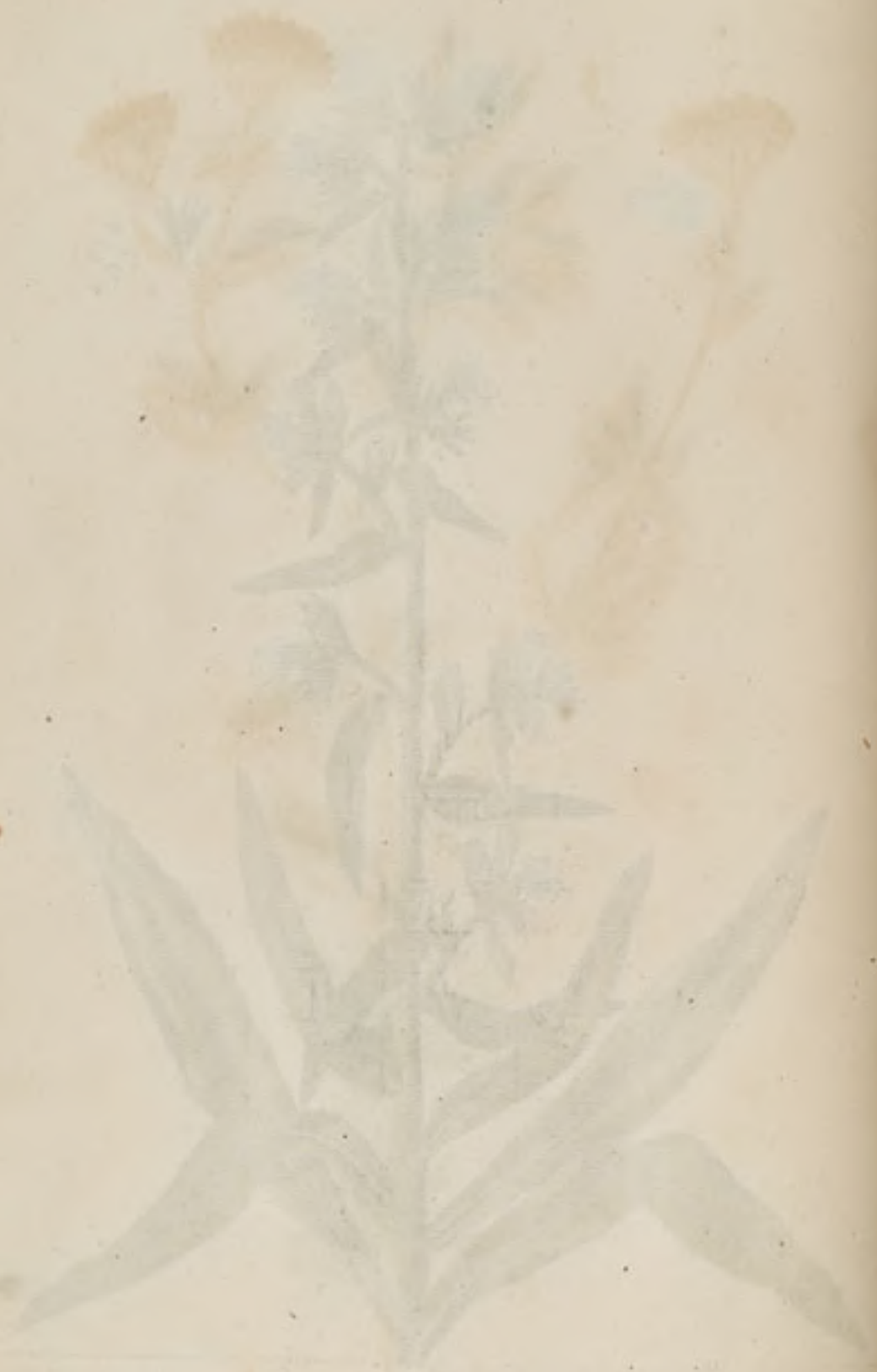


Viper's-Bugloss.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Flower separate.
- 3. Calix open.
- 4. Seed.

Echium.





Sweet Maudlin.
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Seed.

Ageratum.



Plate 301. Rest-harrow. *Anonis*.

It grows about three Foot high, the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers a red Purple.

It is found in waste Grounds, and frequently among Corn, flowering in June and July.

The Root is one of the five Opening Roots, and is accounted good for the stoppage of Urine, Gravel, Stone, Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, the Jaundice and Tooth-ach.

Greek, *Αρώνης* or *Όρώνης*. Latin, *Anonis*, & *Anonis spinosa flore purpureo*. Spanish, *Gattillhos*. Italian, *Oronide*. French, *Bugranes*. German, *Hawhechel*. Dutch, *Stalkruyd*.

Plate 302. Penny-royal. *Pulegium*.

It grows about a Foot high, the Leaves are a dull grass Green, and the Flowers a pale Purple.

It grows upon moist Commons, and flowers in July.

This Plant is esteem'd a good Uterine, provoking the Menses and Lochia, expelling the Birth and Secundines. It also warms and comforts y^e Bowels, helps the Collic, Jaundice and Cough.

The Officinal Preparations are, the distill'd Water, and Oil.

Greek, *Γλίνχων*. Latin, *Pulegium latifolium*. Spanish, *Poleo*. Italian, *Puleggio*. French, *Pulege*. German, *Poley*. Dutch, *Poley*.

Plate 303. Upright-penny-royal. *Pulegium erectum*.

This Plant grows higher than the former, the Leaves & Flowers are much of a Colour.

It grows in the same Places as the former & flowers in July.

It is particularly appropriated to the Female Sex, and is full of subtile volatile Parts; its Vertues are much the same as y^e Common. A Decoction of the Leaves sweetned with Sugar is accounted by some, a Specific against an hooping Cough.

Greek, *Γλίνχων*. Latin, *Pulegium latifolium alterum*. Spanish, *Poleo*
Italian, *Puleggio* French, *Pulege*
German, *Poley* Dutch, *Poley*

Plate 304. Harts-penny-royal. *Pulegium cervinum*.

It grows less than any of the other two, but the Leaves & Flowers are much the same as to the Colour.

It is a native of Italy and France, and is planted here in Gardens, flowering in July.

The same Vertues are ascribed to this as the two Former, but the Physicians about Mountpellier prefer this before any other.

Greek, *Γλίνχων*. Latin, *Pulegium angustifolium*. Spanish, *Poleo*
Italian, *Puleggio* French, *Pulege*
German, *Poley* Dutch, *Poley*

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Fourth section of faint, illegible text, separated by a horizontal line.



Rest-harrow.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Pod.
3. Seed.

Anonis.



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Penny-royal.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

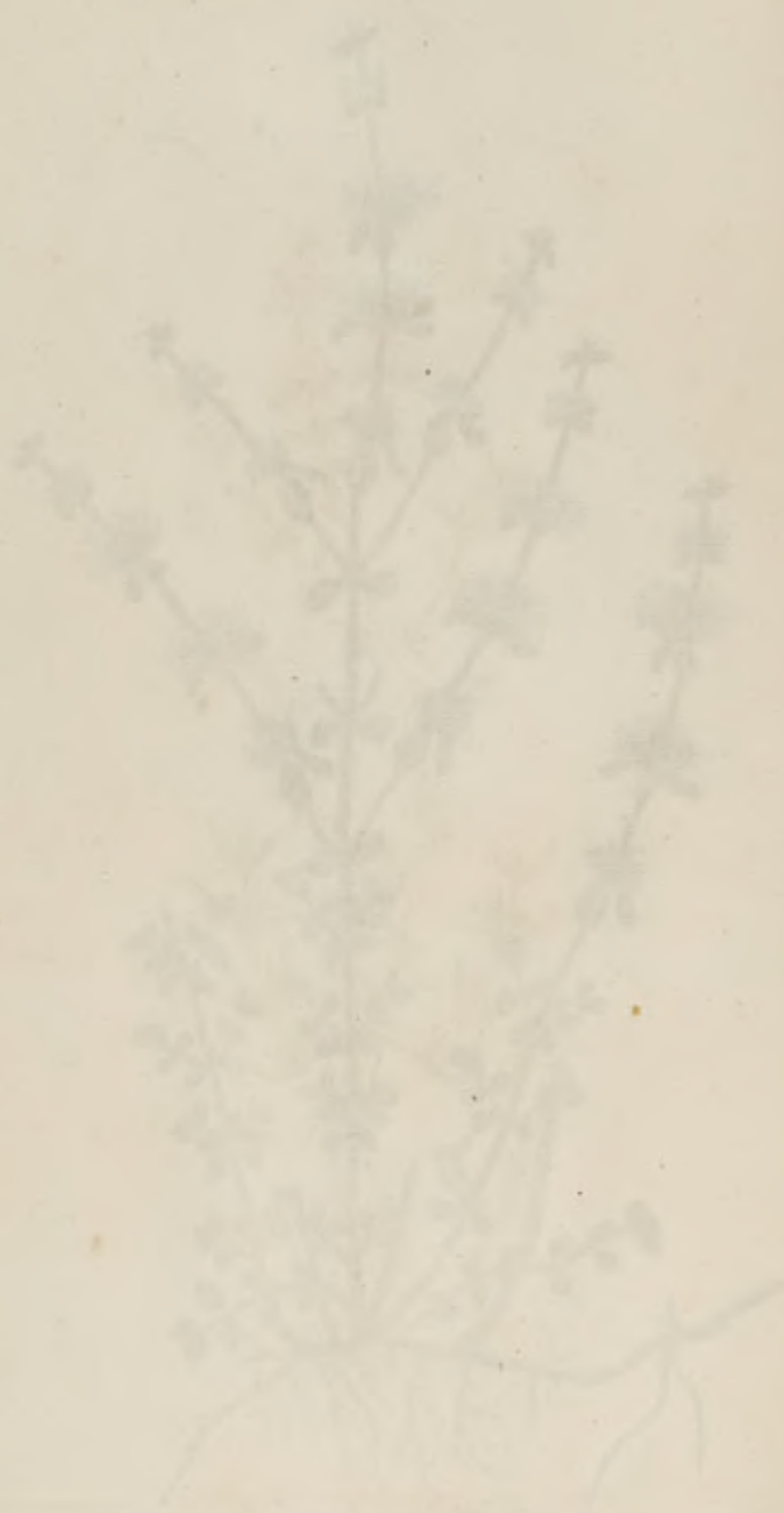
- 1. Flower.
- 2. Flower separate.
- 3. Calix.
- 4. Seed.

Pulegium.





Upright Penny-royal. } 1. Flower separate. } *Pulegium erectum.*
viz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Calix. }
3. Seed. }



2 1 3 4



Harts-penny-royal. } 1. Flower.
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Flower separate.
} 3. Calix.
} 4. Seed. } *Pulegium cervinum.*

The Dictionnaire des Termes de Médecine

Le mot de Médecine est un nom féminin qui signifie l'art de guérir les maladies du corps humain. Il est dérivé du grec *medein*, qui signifie guérir.

Le mot de Médecin est un nom masculin qui désigne un homme qui exerce la profession de guérir les maladies. Il est dérivé du latin *medicus*.

Le mot de Médecine est un nom féminin qui désigne l'ensemble des connaissances et des pratiques relatives à la guérison des maladies.

Le mot de Médecin est un nom masculin qui désigne un professionnel de la santé qui a suivi une formation spécifique pour exercer sa profession.

Le mot de Médecine est un nom féminin qui désigne une science qui étudie les causes, les symptômes et les traitements des maladies.

Plate 305. *The Damson Tree. Prunus Damascena.*

This Tree seldome grows to any great Height here; the Leaves are a deep Green, & the Flowers white with yellow Stamina. It grows wild in several Parts of England & flowers in April. The Fruit is used at Table more than in the Apothecary's Shops; & are given to Persons in Fevers to cool them. Greek, Κοκκίνιον. Latin, Prunus Damascena. Spanish, Prunas. Italian, Pruno susino. French, Arbor Prunier. German, Pflaumen. Dutch, Pruyn Boom.

Plate 306. *French Sorrel. Acetosa Romana rotundifolia.*

The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a bluish Green, and the Flowers yellow. It is sown in Gardens, and flowers in June. The Leaves are cooling & cordial, resisting Putrefaction, and are good in Fevers, and the Scurvy; for which last they are commended to be eat in Sallads.

Greek, Οζαρίς Latin, Acetosa rotundifolia hortensis.
Spanish, Azedas. Italian, Acetosa romana. French, Saliette.
German, Sawr Ampffer. Dutch, Ronde Suring.

Plate 307. *Sheeps Sorrel. Acetosa arvensis.*

It grows about eight Inches high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers reddish.

It is found in dry barren Soils, flowering in May.

It is esteem'd good to allay Thirst and repress Bile in Fevers; having much the same Vertues as the common Sorrel, but in a less Degree.

Greek, Οζαρίς μικρά. Latin, Acetosa arvensis, lanceolata.
Spanish, Agrelles. Italian, Acetosella. French, Petite Ozeille.
German, Schopsampffer. Dutch, Schaaps Suuringh.

Plate 308. *Wood-Sorrel. Lujula.*

The Stalks grow about six Inches high, the Leaves are a pale grass Green, and the Flowers of some are white & others Purple.

It grows in Woods and Shady Places, flowering in May.

The Leaves are said to excell the common Sorrel in its Physical Vertues; and are reckon'd more cordial & useful in all Inflammatory Fevers. Officinal Preparations are, a Syrup of the Juice, and a Conserve of the Leaves.

Greek, Οζύς. Latin, Acetosella & Alletuja. Spanish,
Italian, Trifoglio acetoso. French, German, Sawrtlee.
Dutch, Klaver Suuring.

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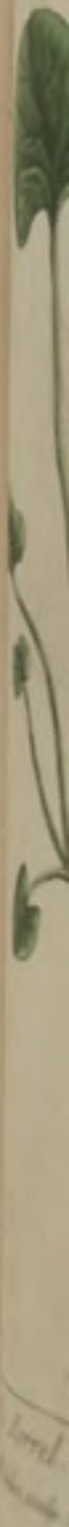
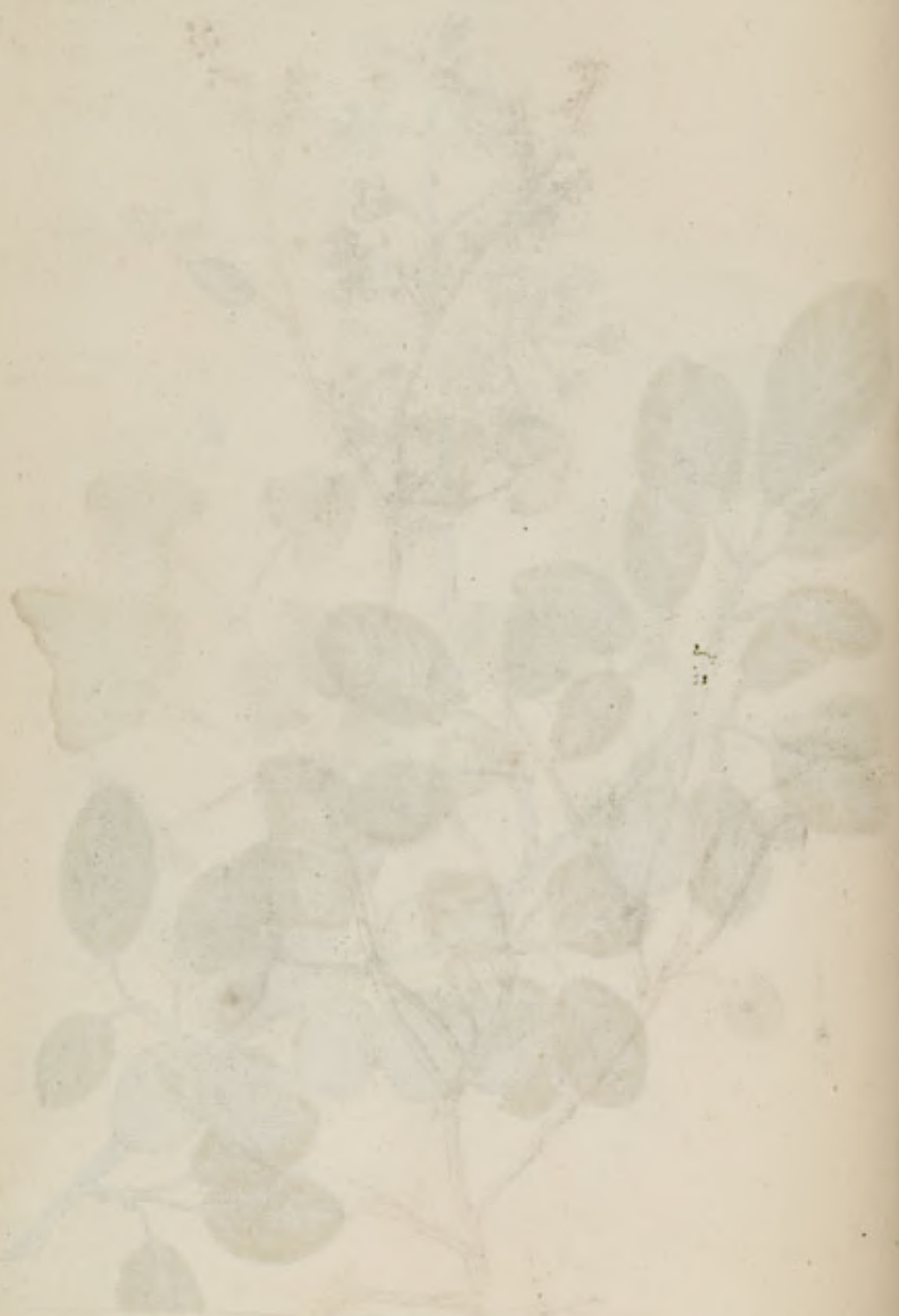
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The Damson Tree. $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Flower.} \\ 2. \text{ Fruit.} \\ 3. \text{ Stone.} \\ 4. \text{ Kernel.} \end{array} \right\}$
Eli-z. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

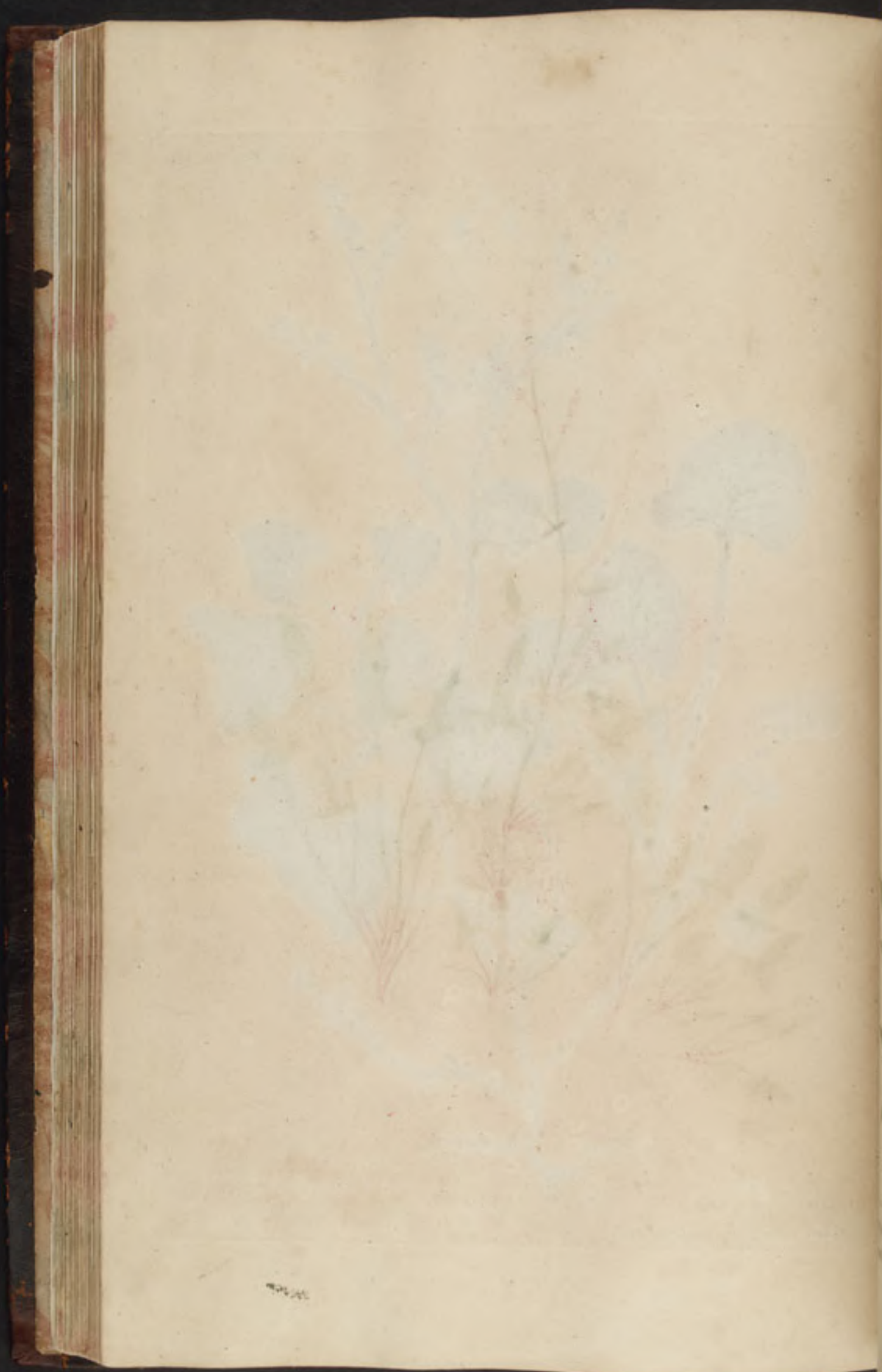
Prunus Damascena.

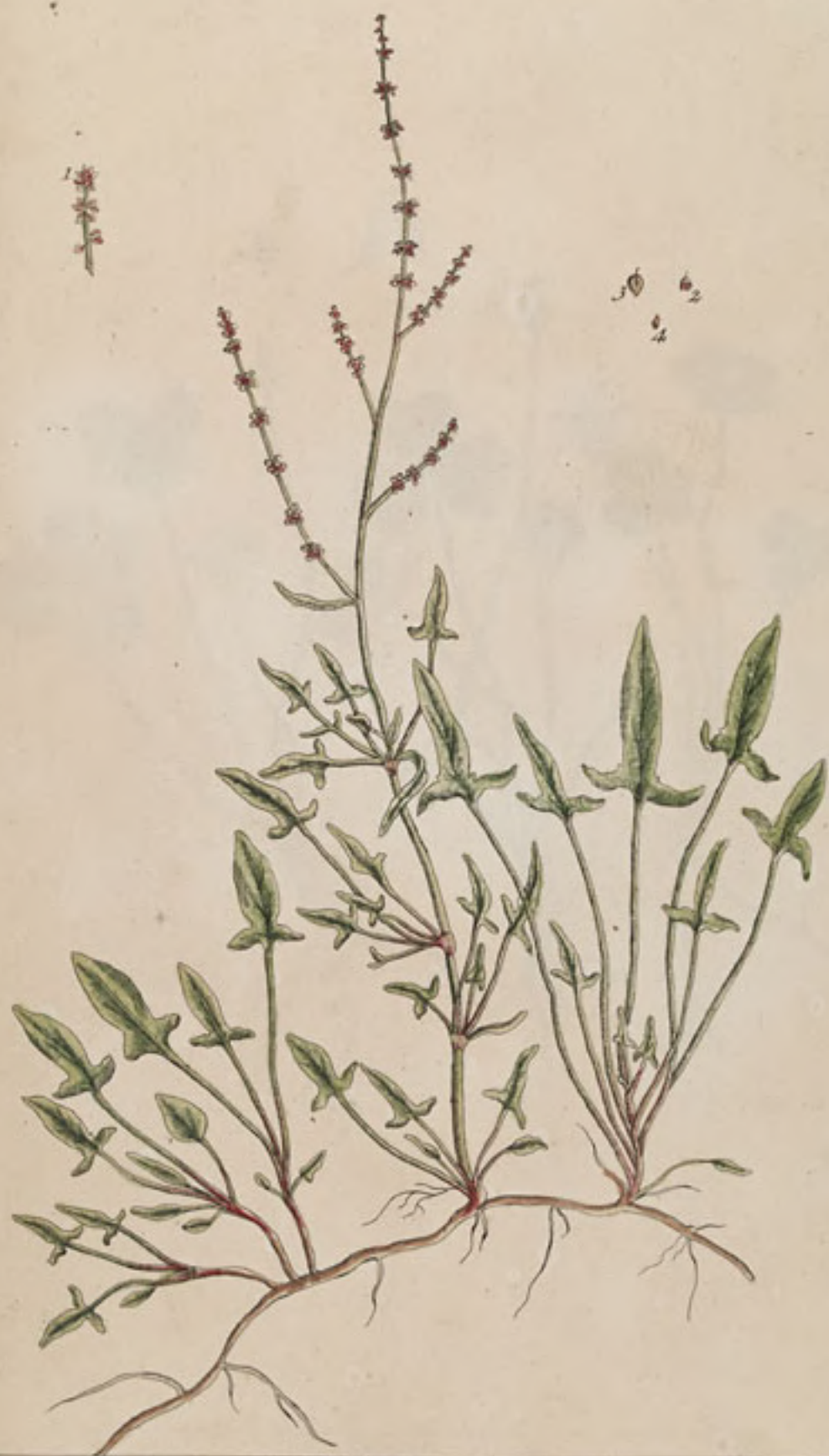




French Sorrel.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 1. Flower.
} 2. Seed Vessel. } Acetosa Romana.
} 3. Seed





Sheeps Sorrel. } 1. Flower.
} 2. Flower separate.
} 3. Seed vessel.
} 4. Seed. } *Acetosa arvensis.*
Elizabeth Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.





Wood-Sorrel.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Calix.
4. Seed. }

Luzula.

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Plate 309. *Vervain-Mallow. Alcea.*

The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers a pale Red.

It grows in Hedges, & flowers the greatest part of the Summer.

This Mallow is said to have the same Vertues as the common. (See Plate 22.) Dioscorides commends a Decoction of the Root in Wine, or Water; for those who are bursten, and for the bloody Flux.

Greek, *Αλκαία*. Latin, *Alcea vulgaris major*. Spanish, *Malva montesina*. Italian, *Malvavisco salvatico*. French, *Guimauve sauvage*. German, *Sigmarskraut*. Dutch, *Signaarts kruyd*.

Plate 310. *Wild Rue. Harmel*

It grows near two Foot high, the Leaves are a deep Green, and the Flowers whitish.

It is a Native of the Eastern Countries, & flowers here in July & August

This Rue is said to partake much of the Nature of the Garden Rue (See Plate 7.) and to be particularly good for Diseases arising from Melancholy, and to provoke Urine.

Greek, *Πήγανον ἄγριον*, κ, *Ἄρουλα*. Latin, *Ruta sylvestris*. Spanish, *Aruda montesina*. Italian, *Ruta salvatica*. French, *Rut sauvage*. German, *Bild Rauten*. Dutch, *Wilde Mynruyt*.

Plate 311. *English-Mercury. Mercurialis.*

The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a yellow Green, and the Flowers Green.

It grows in waste Places and amongst Rubbish, flowering for several Months in the Summer.

This Plant is accounted detersive and deansing, particularly the young Shoots, boiled as Spinage, are good for the Scurvy & to provoke Urine.

It is much used in Glysters, and as a Cataplasm for the Gout. It is one of y^e five Emollient Herbs. - The Officinal Preparation is, y^e *Mel Mercuriale*.

Greek, *Βόνη*. Latin, *Bonus Henricus*. *Tota bona*. *Lapathum unctuosum, folio triangulo*. Spanish, *Herba infarinata*. French, *Schmerbel*. Dutch, *Goede Henderik*.

Plate 312. *Sciatica-Cress. Iberis.*

1. It grows about a Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers white.

2. It grows wild in the Hot Countries, but is planted here in Gardens, and flowers in June.

3. The Leaves & Roots are commended by the Ancients for the Sciatica, being beaten into a Cataplasm with Hogs Lard & applyed to the Part affected, and kept on four Hours to a Man and two to a Woman, and the Place afterwards wash'd with Wine and Oil.

4. Greek, *Ιβέρης καρδανυτάνη*. Latin, *Iberis latiore folio*. Spanish, *Nasturtio montesino*. Italian, *Iberide*. French, *Chasserage*. German, *Bilder Cress*. Dutch,

No. 78.

Page 200. *Verzeichnis der Bücher*

1. *Die Kunst der Dichtung* von Johann Christoph Gottsched
2. *Die Kunst der Reden* von Johann Christoph Gottsched
3. *Die Kunst der Briefe* von Johann Christoph Gottsched
4. *Die Kunst der Gespräche* von Johann Christoph Gottsched
5. *Die Kunst der Handlungen* von Johann Christoph Gottsched
6. *Die Kunst der Tugenden* von Johann Christoph Gottsched
7. *Die Kunst der Laster* von Johann Christoph Gottsched
8. *Die Kunst der Wissenschaften* von Johann Christoph Gottsched
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9. *Die Kunst der Künste* von Johann Christoph Gottsched
10. *Die Kunst der Handwerke* von Johann Christoph Gottsched



Vervain-Mallow.

Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Calix.
3. Seed Vessel.
4. Seed.

Alcea.





Wild Rue.

Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Harmel.





English-Mercury.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Mercurialis.





Sciatica Crest.

Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Iberis.

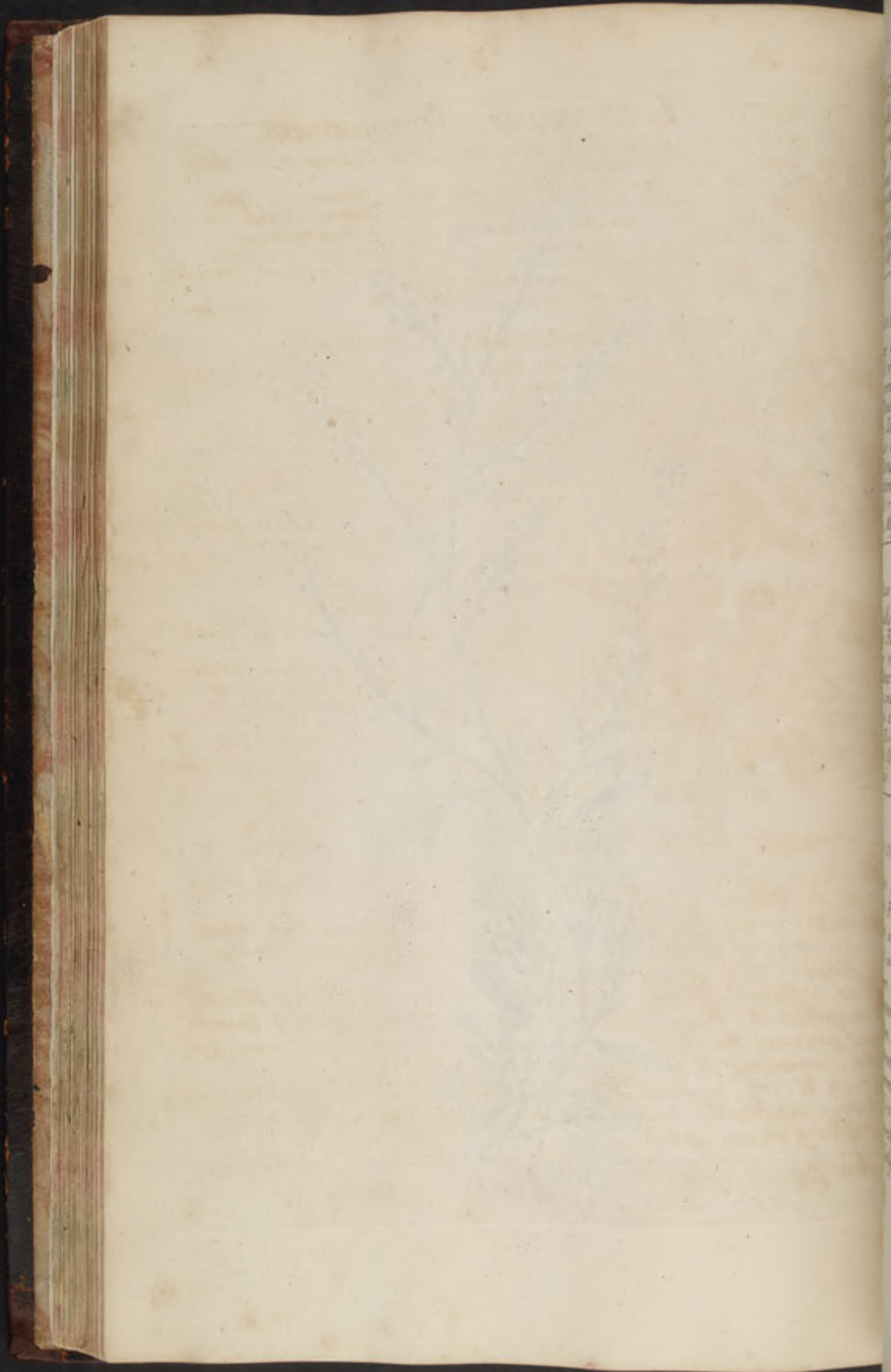


Plate 313. *Thorn-apple. Stramonium.*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers white.
 2. It grows wild amongst Rubbish & under Hedges, flowering in July.
 3. The Leaves are said to be cooling, and good for Burns, Scalds and Inflammations. - Some account the Seed narcotic & soporiferous.
- Greek, Παροκκαδ. & Βαρυοκκαδ. Latin, Solanum foetidum, pomo spinoso, oblongo. Spanish, Burladora. Italian, Paracoculi. French, Pomme de Peru. German, Dorrenopffel. Dutch,

Plate 314. *Oak of Jerusalem. Botrys.*

- It grows about a Foot high, the Leaves are a yellow Green often tinctur'd with red, and the Flowers Green tinctur'd with red. It is sown in Gardens, and flowers in July and August. This Plant is esteem'd warming, opening and attenuating, good to free the Lungs from tough viscid Flegm, and help the Asthma. It is also accounted good for Women in Child Bed, to ease their After-Pains and promote their Cleansing, either taken inwardly in a Decoction, or the same sat over, and the Fumes received up y^e Body.
- Greek, Βότρυς Latin, Ambrosia. Spanish, Italian, Botri. French, Migraine. German, Mattencraut. Dutch, Druyvenkruid.

Plate 315. *Knot-grass. Polygonum.*

- The Stalks grow about a Foot long, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers white and often a pale Red. It grows every where by Way Sides & Waste Places flowering in Summer. This Plant is accounted a good vulnerary, being cooling, drying & binding, and useful in all kinds of Bleedings & Fluxes. - Outwardly applyed it is good for bloodshot inflamed Eyes.
- Greek, Πολύγονον. Latin, Centinodia, and Polignonium latifolium. Spanish, Corriola. Italian, Poligono. French, Correggiote. German, Beggras. Dutch,

Plate 316. *Long Cyperus. Cyperus longus.*

- It grows about two Foot high, the Leaves are a bright Green, and the Flowers a greenish Brown. It grows in the Marshes in some Parts of England, but what is used in the Shops is generally brought from Italy; it flowers here in August. It is esteem'd heating and drying, good to expell the Wind, strengthen the Bowels, help the Collic, provoke Urine & y^e Terms, and prevent the Dropsy. Some account it cephalic and good for the Swimming of the Head and Giddiness.
- Greek, Κύπερις. Latin, Cyperus oderatus radice longa. Spanish, Juncia avellanada. Italian, Ciperio. French, Sonchet. German, Bilder Galgan. Dutch,

Das in Thier- und Pflanzenkunde

Die Thier- und Pflanzenkunde ist eine Wissenschaft, die sich mit den Eigenschaften, dem Leben und der Fortpflanzung der Thiere und Pflanzen beschäftigt. Sie ist eine der ältesten Wissenschaften und hat sich im Laufe der Jahrhunderte stetig weiterentwickelt. In der Thierkunde untersuchen wir die Anatomie, Physiologie und Ethologie der Tiere, während die Pflanzenkunde sich mit der Morphologie, Systematik und Ökologie der Pflanzen beschäftigt.

Das in der Botanik

Die Botanik ist die Wissenschaft von den Pflanzen. Sie beschäftigt sich mit der Struktur, dem Wachstum, der Fortpflanzung und der Ökologie der Pflanzen. Die Botanik ist eine der ältesten Wissenschaften und hat sich im Laufe der Jahrhunderte stetig weiterentwickelt. In der Botanik untersuchen wir die Anatomie, Physiologie und Ethologie der Pflanzen, sowie die Systematik und Ökologie der Pflanzen.

Das in der Zoologie

Die Zoologie ist die Wissenschaft von den Tieren. Sie beschäftigt sich mit der Struktur, dem Wachstum, der Fortpflanzung und der Ökologie der Tiere. Die Zoologie ist eine der ältesten Wissenschaften und hat sich im Laufe der Jahrhunderte stetig weiterentwickelt. In der Zoologie untersuchen wir die Anatomie, Physiologie und Ethologie der Tiere, sowie die Systematik und Ökologie der Tiere.

Das in der Tierkunde

Die Tierkunde ist die Wissenschaft von den Tieren. Sie beschäftigt sich mit der Struktur, dem Wachstum, der Fortpflanzung und der Ökologie der Tiere. Die Tierkunde ist eine der ältesten Wissenschaften und hat sich im Laufe der Jahrhunderte stetig weiterentwickelt. In der Tierkunde untersuchen wir die Anatomie, Physiologie und Ethologie der Tiere, sowie die Systematik und Ökologie der Tiere.

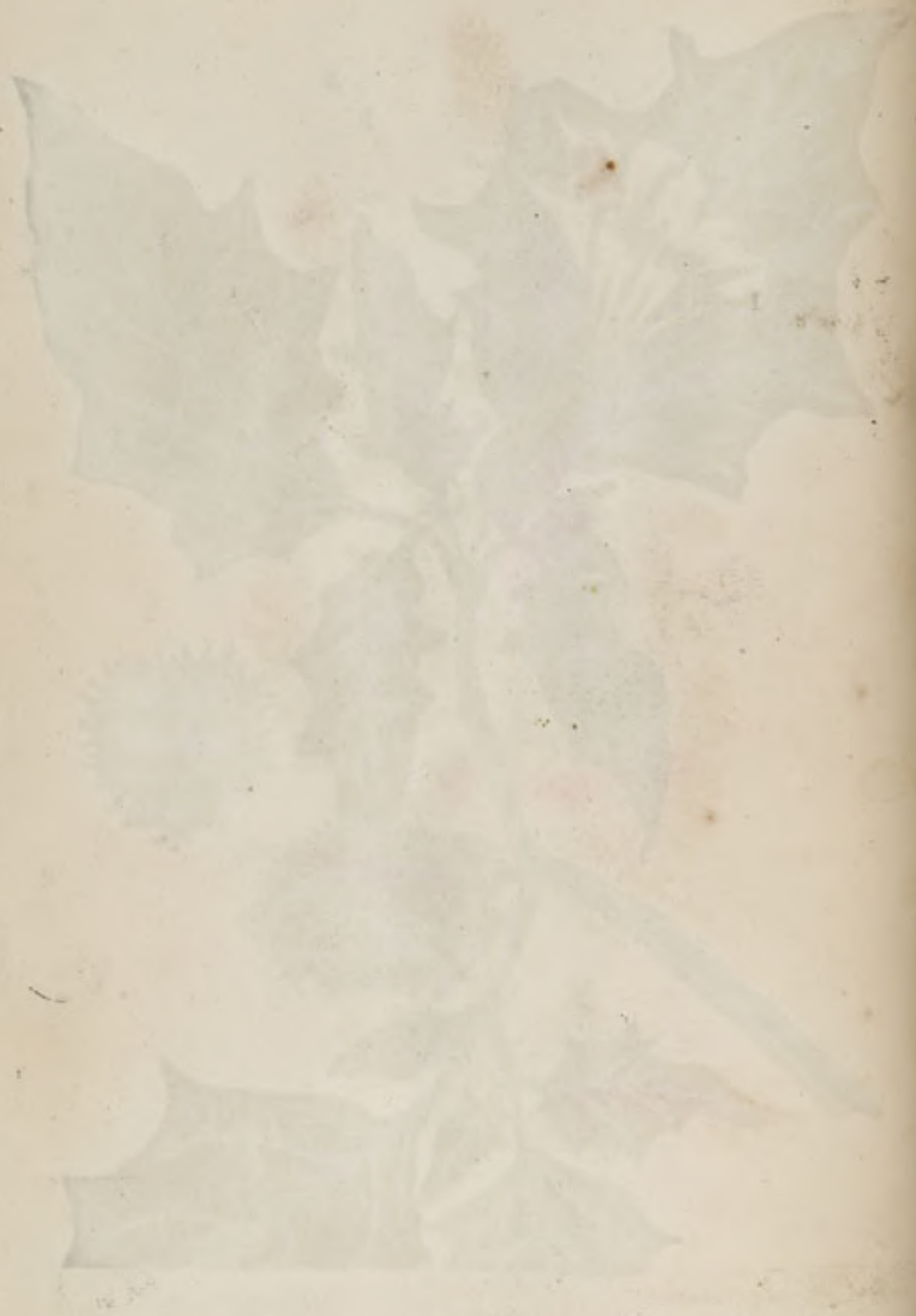


Thorn-apple.

Blz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Fruit.
3. Fruit open.
4. Seed.

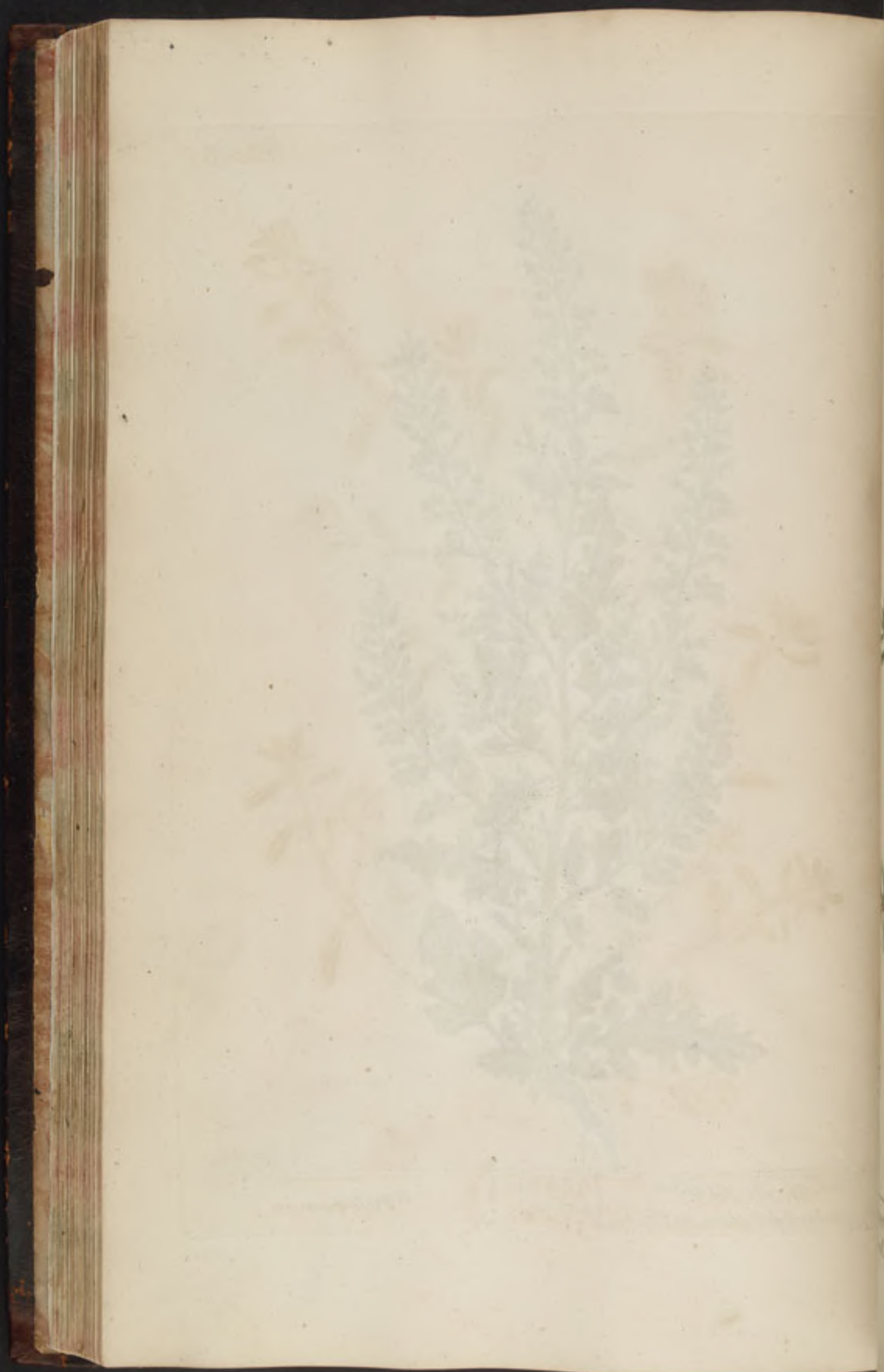
Stramonium.

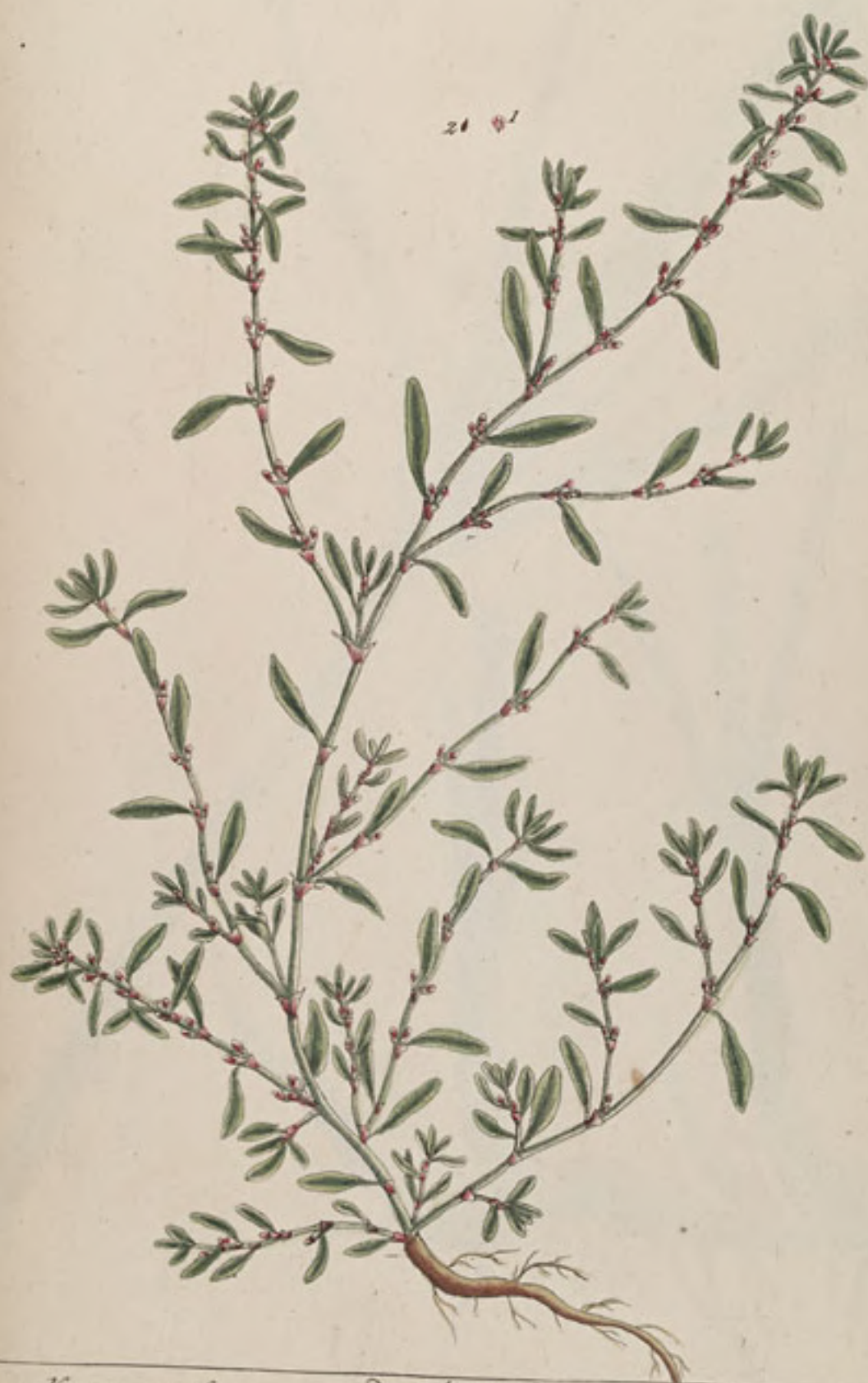




Oak of Jerusalem. } 1. Flower. }
Sive Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Seed. }

Botrys.





Knot-grass. } 1. Flower. }
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Seed. } *Polygonum.*





Long Cyperus. } 1. Flower {
 Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Seed. { *Cyperus longus.*

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Plate 317. Flower Gentle. *Amaranthus*

1. The Stalks grow to be three Foot high, the Leaves are a bright Green tinged with Red, and the Flowers Red.
2. It is sown in Gardens, and flowers in July.
3. The Flowers are accounted cooling, drying and restringent, and from their Colour are supposed to be good to stop Bleedings and Fluxes of all Kinds.
4. Greek, *Αμαρανθος*. Latin, *Flos Amoris*. Spanish, Italian, *Amaranto*. French, *Passe Velours*. German, *Sammatt*. Dutch, *Blum*.

Plate 318. Winter Savory: *Satureia durior*.

1. It grows about eight Inches high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers a pale Red.
2. It is planted in Gardens, and flowers in June and July.
3. This Plant is esteem'd heating, drying and carminative, good to expell Wind from the Stomach and Bowels, ease the Asthma and Affections of the Breast, open Obstructions of the Womb, and promote the Menses. This Plant is more used in the Kitchen than the Garden Savory.
4. Greek, *Θυμβρα*. Latin, *Thymbra*. Spanish, Italian, *Coriella*. French, *Coriella*. German, *Saturon*. Dutch, *Coriella*.

Plate 319. Sweet Marjoram. *Majorana*.

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It is sown in Gardens, and flowers in July.
3. It is accounted good for all Distempers of the Head and Nerves, and opens Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, & brings down the Catamenia. Outwardly it is used in Sweet Bags & Powders, and is an Ingredient in cephalic Snuffs.
4. Greek, *Σάμψυκον* & *Αμαρακος*. Latin, *Sampsuchus* & *Amaracus*. Spanish, *Majorana*. Italian, *Majorana*. French, *Marjolaine*. German, *Meyeran*. Dutch, *Meyeran*.

Plate 320. Rupture Wort. *Herniaria*.

1. The Stalks grow about a Span long, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers a yellow Green.
2. It grows in Sandy Ground and flowers in July.
3. It is accounted cooling, drying and binding, and a Specific for Ruptures of all Kinds. Some commend it as good for the Stone, in the Kidneys, and Bladder.
4. Greek, *Πολύγονον μικρον*. Latin, *Polygonum minus*. Spanish, *Corriola menor*. Italian, *Correggiola minore*. French, *Correggiole*. German, *Beygrass*. Dutch, *Beygrass*.



Flower Gentle.

W. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Calix.
3. Seed.

Amaranthus.





Winter Savory.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Calix.
4. Seed.

Satureia durior.



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Sweet Marjoram. } 1. Flower. }
 } 2. Cup. }
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 3. Seed. } *Majorana.*



1
2
3



Rupture Wort. } 1. Flower.
 } 2. Seed Vessel.
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 3. Seed. Herniaria.

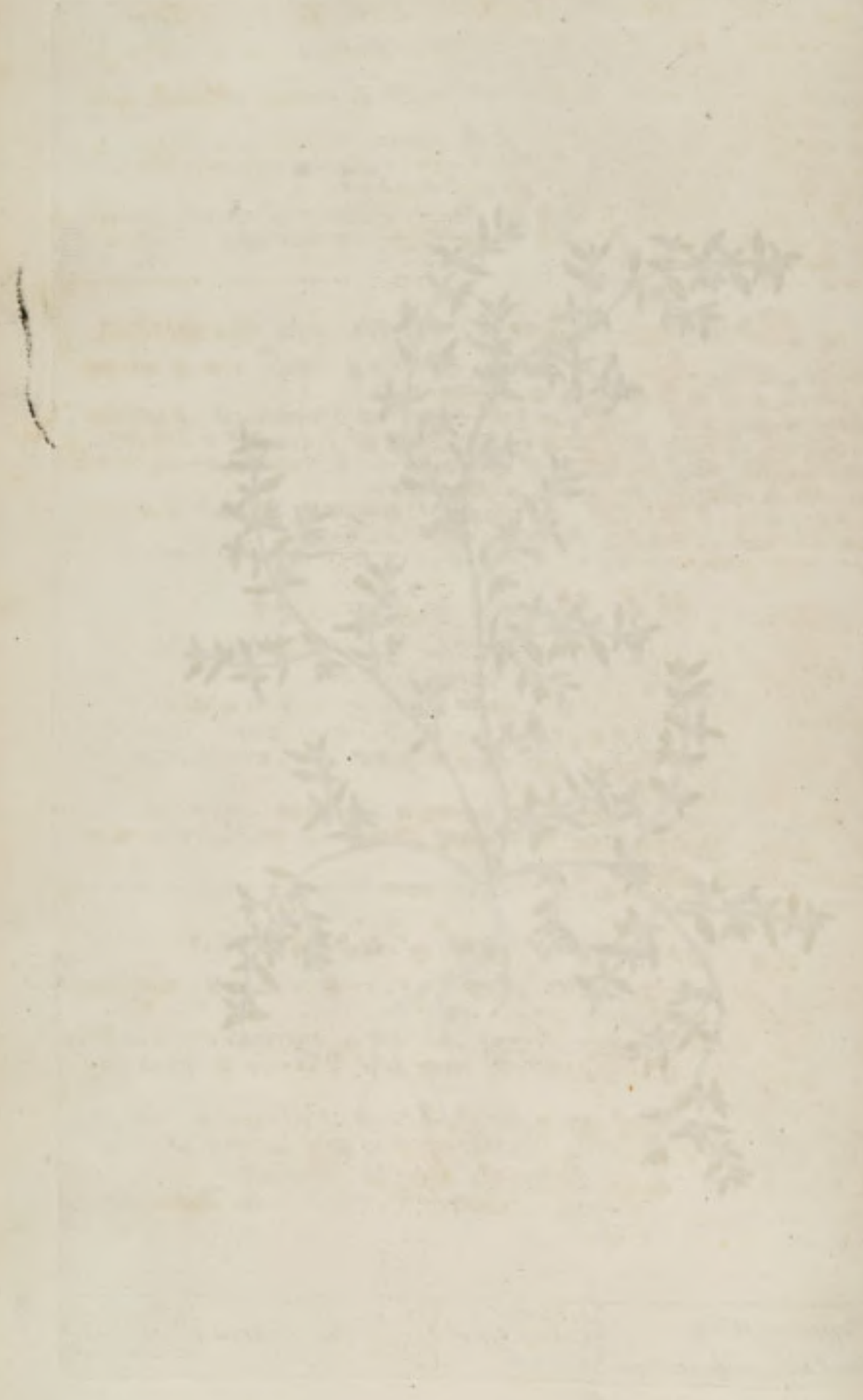


Plate 321. *The Roman Nettle. Urtica Romana.*

1. It grows about a Foot & an half high; the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers a dull yellow.
2. It grows frequently about Yarmouth and Romney Marsh, and flowers in July.
3. This is much of the Nature of the common Nettle; see Plate 12. but the Seed is accounted a better Pectoral, and of greater Service against Coughs and Affections of the Lungs.
4. Greek, Ακακύνθη. Latin, *Urtica urens, pilulas ferens*. Spanish, *Ortiga*. Italian, *Ortica*. French, *Ortie*. German, *Romisch Nessel*. Dutch, *Roomse Nettelen*.

Plate 322. *The Female Hemp. Cannabis foemina.*

1. The Stalks grow about five Foot high, the Leaves are a deep Green above and a light Green underneath.
2. It is planted in Fields and Gardens yearly, & produces its Seed in August; for this Species of Hemp never bears any visible Flower.
3. The Seed being boild in Milk, till it cracks, is accounted good for old Coughs, and a Specific to cure the Jaundice.
4. Greek, Καρυάβις. Latin, *Cannabis*. Spanish, *Canamho*. Italian, *Canapo*. French, *Chanure*. German, *Hanff*. Dutch, *Henniss*.

Plate 323. *Male Fearn. Filix mas.*

1. The Leaves of this Fearn grow about two Foot high, and are of a yellow Green Colour; and the Seed brown.
2. It grows in Hedges & shady Lanes, bearing Seed in August.
3. The Root is said to be hurtful to the Female Sex, and to cause Miscarriage; but is accounted good for Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen.
4. Greek, Ηττίεις. Latin, *Filix non ramosa dentata*. Spanish, *Helecho Yerva*. Italian, *Felce*. French, *Fengiere masse*. German, *Baldtfarn*. Dutch, *Daren manneke*.

Plate 324. *Osmond-royal. Filix florida.*

1. The Leaves grow about three Foot high, and are of a pale Green Colour; and the Seed brown when ripe.
2. It grows in marshy and boggy Places, particularly in a Bog at the Backside of Woolwich, near the Warren, & the Seed is ripe in August.
3. The Roots are esteem'd good for Rickets in Children, as also for Ruptures, Wounds & Bruises; and for Obstructions of y^e Liver & Spleen.
4. Greek, Δουρόντεγίς. Latin, *Osmunda Regalis*. Spanish, Italian, *Felce* French, *Osmunda Regale*. German, *Baum farn*. Dutch, *Groote Water Daren*.

The first part of the book is devoted to a description of the various kinds of plants which are found in the island of Jamaica. The author has been very particular in his descriptions, and has given the names of the plants in both the English and Spanish languages. He has also given the uses of many of the plants, and has mentioned the diseases to which they are subject.

The second part of the book is devoted to a description of the various kinds of animals which are found in the island of Jamaica. The author has been very particular in his descriptions, and has given the names of the animals in both the English and Spanish languages. He has also given the uses of many of the animals, and has mentioned the diseases to which they are subject.

The third part of the book is devoted to a description of the various kinds of minerals which are found in the island of Jamaica. The author has been very particular in his descriptions, and has given the names of the minerals in both the English and Spanish languages. He has also given the uses of many of the minerals, and has mentioned the diseases to which they are subject.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a description of the various kinds of rocks which are found in the island of Jamaica. The author has been very particular in his descriptions, and has given the names of the rocks in both the English and Spanish languages. He has also given the uses of many of the rocks, and has mentioned the diseases to which they are subject.



The Roman Nettle.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessels.
3. Seed Vessel.
4. Seed.

Urtica Romana.

Elizabeth Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



Tomal
and other



The Female Hemp. } 1. Seed Vessel }
Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Seed. } *Cannabis femina.*



the Fear
of the



Male Fern.

Eliz Blackwell delin. delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Back of
the Leaf

Filix mas.



and. r.
like my



Osmond-royal. } 1. Seed. } *Filix florida.*
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



Plate 325. *Female Fern, or Brakes. Filix foemina.*

1. The Leaves grow about two or three Foot high, and are a grass Green, and the Seed brown.
2. It grows on Commons and Heaths, and flowers in July.
3. The Roots are accounted good for Worms, especially the Lumbricilati. Some make a kind of Pot-Ash from the Stalks & Leaves burnt.
4. Greek, $\Theta\eta\lambda\upsilon\omega\lambda\epsilon\gamma\iota\varsigma$. Latin, *Filix ramosa major, pinnulis obtusis, non dentatis.* Spanish, *Felce femina.* French, *Fengiere* German, *Farn.* Dutch, *Daren Dyfken.*

Plate 326. *Madder. Rubia tinctorum.*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It is planted in Fields and Gardens, and flowers in May.
3. The Roots are esteem'd opening and attenuating, and good for the Jaundice, Dropsy, Stone and Strangury, & to dissolve congeal'd Blood. Some use them in Wounds and Contusions. The Dyers use the Roots to dye red with.
4. Greek, $\text{E}\rho\upsilon\delta\omicron\omicron\delta\alpha\rho\omicron\nu$. Latin, *Rubia tinctorum sativa.* Spanish, *Ruvia.* Italian, *Robbia.* French, *Garence.* German, *Ferberrat.* Dutch, *Meekrab.*

Plate 327. *The Willow. Salix.*

1. The officinal Willow is the largest of the Common Willows, & has long Narrow Leaves, green above and whitish underneath.
2. It grows commonly in moist Places, & bears Catkins in April.
3. The Juli, Leaves and Bark, are said to be cooling and binding, & good for all kinds of Fluxes and Haemorrhagies. The Sap that comes from the wounded Bark is accounted good for inflam'd & bloodshot Eyes.
4. Greek, $\text{I}\tau\epsilon\alpha$. Latin, *Salix vulgaris alba, arborescens.* Spanish, *Sálce.* Italian, *Salcio.* French, *Saulx.* German, *Felbinger.* Dutch, *Wilge Boom.*

Plate 328. *The Ash. Fraxinus.*

1. This Tree grows to a great Height, the Leaves are a dull Green, and the Catkins a yellow Green.
2. It grows in Woods & Hedges, & the Catkins come out in March & April.
3. The outer Bark is accounted good for the Spleen, the Stone and the Gravel; and the inner Bark is used with good Success, in foreign Parts, against intermitting Fevers. - The Leaves are used for the Biting of all venemous Creatures. - The Seed, called *Lingua avis*, is heating and drying, and helps the Disorders of the Liver & Spleen, provokes Urine eases the Stone, and Pains in the Side.
4. Greek, $\text{M}\epsilon\delta\iota\alpha$. Latin, *Fraxinus excelsior, & Fraxinus.* Spanish, *Frasno.* Italian, *Fraffino.* French, *Fresne.* German, *Fischenbaum.* Dutch, *Essenboom.*

Section 1: [Faint, illegible text, possibly a title or introductory paragraph]

Section 2: [Faint, illegible text, possibly a second section or paragraph]

Section 3: [Faint, illegible text, possibly a third section or paragraph]

Section 4: [Faint, illegible text, possibly a fourth section or paragraph]

Section 5: [Faint, illegible text, possibly a fifth section or paragraph]



Female Fern, or Brakes.
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

Filix foemina.



adder
and other



Madder.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flowers.
2. Berries.
3. Seed.

Rubia tinctorum.



Willow
Salix



The Willow.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Catkin
2. Seed Vessel
3. Seed Vessel separate
4. Seed Vessel open
5. Seed.

Salix.





The Ash.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Keys.
3. Key separate.
4. Seed.

Fraxinus.

Plate 329. Melon Melo.

1. The Stalks of this Plant trail on the Ground, like those of a Cucumber; the Leaves are a yellowish Green, & the Flowers yellow.
 2. It is planted here in Gardens, flowering in June, the Fruit being ripe in July and August.
 3. The Seed is one of the greater cold Seeds, and is commonly used in Emulsions; being cooling, & useful in Fevers and other inflammatory Distempers; it also helps the Stone, Strangury and Heat of Urine. Doctor Boerhave says, that the Meat of the Melon is warming, and aromatic, but advises to eat it moderately and fasting, because it is apt otherways to force bloody Urine, & adds *vix aliquid plus in Venerem. Stimulat.*
 4. Greek, Μήλον. Latin, Melo vulgaris. Spanish, Melon. Italian, Mellone. French, Melon. German, Melon. Dutch, Popone.
-

Plate 330. Chesnut. Castanea.

1. This Tree grows to a large Size; the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers a pale Red, with yellow Stamina.
 2. It is planted generally in Walks, for its beautiful Shade; the Catkins come out early in the Spring, & the Fruit is ripe in August & September.
 3. The Fruit is much eat in the Warm Countries for Food; the inward Skin of the Fruit is said to be good for all kinds of Fluxes, either of Blood or Humours.
 4. Greek, Κάσava. Latin, Castanea sativa. Spanish, Castano. Italian, Castagne. French, Chataigner. German, Kesten. Dutch, Castanje Boom.
-

Plate 331. Tamarisk. Tamariscus.

1. This grows to be a large Tree in the Warm Countries; the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers have a blush of red.
 2. It is planted here in Gardens; the Catkins come out in the Spring, & are succeeded by small Seeds included in a down.
 3. The Leaves, Bark and Wood are used, being accounted Specific for all Disorders of the Spleen; and the Bark is said to be very good for the Rickets in Children.
 4. Greek, Μυρίκα. Latin, Tamarix Gallica. Spanish, Tamarisco. Italian, Tamarigio. French, Tamaris. German, Tamaristen. Dutch, Tamaris.
-

Plate 332. Sparagus. Asparagus.

1. The Stalks grow about four Foot high; the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers greenish, which are succeeded by red Berries.
2. It is planted in Gardens, and flowers in July.
3. The Root is one of the five opening Roots, & is esteem'd good for all Obstructions of the Reins & Bladder; as also the Dropsy and Jaundice. The young Shoots, which we call Sparagus, are pleasant & Wholsome Food, being of a cleansing Nature, and light Digestion, provoking Urine, to which they give a foetid Smell.
4. Greek, Ασπαράγος. Latin, Asparagus sativus. Spanish, Esparragos. Italian, Asparago. French, Asperges. German, Spargen. Dutch, Aspergies.

Section 1: Introduction

The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the system, including the importance of maintaining accurate records and the role of the various departments involved in the process.

Section 2: Detailed Procedures

This section provides a detailed description of the procedures for handling incoming correspondence, from the initial receipt to the final filing and archiving of documents.

Section 3: Reporting and Review

The third part of the document outlines the reporting requirements for each department, including the frequency and format of reports, as well as the process for reviewing and evaluating performance.

Section 4: Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, the document emphasizes the need for continuous improvement and provides several recommendations for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the system.



Melon.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Fruit.
3. Seed.

Melo.





Chestnut.

Ellis, Blackwell, & Linn. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Catkin.
- 2. Flower separate.
- 3. Husk
- 4. Shell.
- 5. Kernel.

Castanea.





Tamarisk.

Tamariscus.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Seed Vessel.
4. Seed.





Sparagus. } 1. The Grasp. 4. Berry }
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Flower. 5. Seed. }

Asparagus.



Plate 333. *The Succotrine Aloe. Aloe Succotrina.*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a blue Green, and the Flowers a light Red.
2. It is a Native of the East Indies, and flowers here in December.
3. The best Aloes of this Species comes over in skins from the Island Succotora. - Aloes is a great Ingredient in most of the officinal Pills, being accounted a good Stomachic, and useful to carry off tough & slimy Humors from the Bowels. Outwardly it is used for fresh Wounds, a little of the fine Powder being put in them.
4. Greek, *Αλόη*. Latin, *Aloe succotrina, angustifolia spinosa, flore purpureo*. Spanish, *Azibar Cicotrina*. Italian, *Aloe*. French, *Aloes*. German, *Aloen*. Dutch, *Aloe*.

Plate 334. *Jews Ears. Auricula Judae.*

1. This fungous Excressens is wrinkled, & turn'd up like an Ear; and is whitish on the outside & black within, with several little Veins.
2. It grows on the Trunk of the Elder.
3. Jews Ears are esteem'd good for the swelling and Inflammation of the Tonsils, sore Throats and Quinseys.
4. Greek, *Αυρίδα*. Latin, *Auriculae Judeorum*. Spanish, *Orejas de las Judias*. Italian, *Orecchia di Judeas*. French, *Oreilles des Juifs*. German, *Juden Ohren*. Dutch, *Juden Oren*.

Plate 335. *Tree Lungwort. Muscus Pulmonarius*

1. This Moss has wrinkled tough Leaves, greenish above, & Ash-colour'd underneath.
2. It grows upon the Trunk of the Oak.
3. It is accounted good to stop inward Bleeding, & the too great Flux of the Menses. The common People use it for all Disorders of the Lungs & Breast, boiling it in Pectoral Drinks, & making Syrups of it. - The German Ephemerides Anno 3. Obs. 290. commend it as an extraordinary Remedy for y^e yellow Jaundice.
4. Greek, *Μύσκιον*. Latin, *Lichen arborum*. Spanish, *Pulmonaria de Arbol*. Italian, *Pulmonaria*. French, *Pulmonaire d'Arbre*. German, *Lungencraut*. Dutch, *Lunge kruid*.

Plate 336. *Ash-colour'd Liverwort. Lichen cinereus.*

1. This Lichen is ash-colour above, and whitish underneath.
2. It grows on Barren Places and Heaths, and is in perfection in October.
3. This Plant is that which the great Doctor Mead has found out to be a Specific for the Cure of the Bite of a mad Dog; and is to be taken in the manner following, viz; Let the Patient be blooded at the arm nine or ten ounces. Take of the Herb call'd in Latin *Lichen Cinereus Terrestris*, in English *Ash-colour'd Ground Liverwort*, clean'd, dry'd, and powder'd, half an ounce. Of black Pepper powder'd, two drachms. Mix these well together, and divide the powder into four doses, one of which must be taken every morning, fasting, for four mornings successively in half a pint of cow's milk warm. After these four doses are taken, the Patient must go into the Cold Bath, or a cold spring or river, every morning fasting for a month: he must be dipt all over, but not stay in (with his head above water) longer than half a minute, if the water be very cold. After this he must go in three times a week for a fortnight longer.
4. Greek, *Λειχήν*. Latin, *Lichen terrestris cinereus*. Spanish, *Higadela*. Italian, *Lichene*. French, *Epatique*. German, *Stein Zebercraut*. Dutch, *Stein Zebercraut*.

The first part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus *Phalaena*. The author discusses the habits and life history of these insects, and also mentions the damage they do to the crops. The second part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus *Phalaena*. The author discusses the habits and life history of these insects, and also mentions the damage they do to the crops.

The third part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus *Phalaena*. The author discusses the habits and life history of these insects, and also mentions the damage they do to the crops. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus *Phalaena*. The author discusses the habits and life history of these insects, and also mentions the damage they do to the crops.

The fifth part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus *Phalaena*. The author discusses the habits and life history of these insects, and also mentions the damage they do to the crops. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus *Phalaena*. The author discusses the habits and life history of these insects, and also mentions the damage they do to the crops.

The seventh part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus *Phalaena*. The author discusses the habits and life history of these insects, and also mentions the damage they do to the crops. The eighth part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of the genus *Phalaena*. The author discusses the habits and life history of these insects, and also mentions the damage they do to the crops.



The Succotrine Aloe. } 1. Flower.
} 2. Seed Vessel open } *Aloe Succotrina.*
} 3. Seed.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



Eury

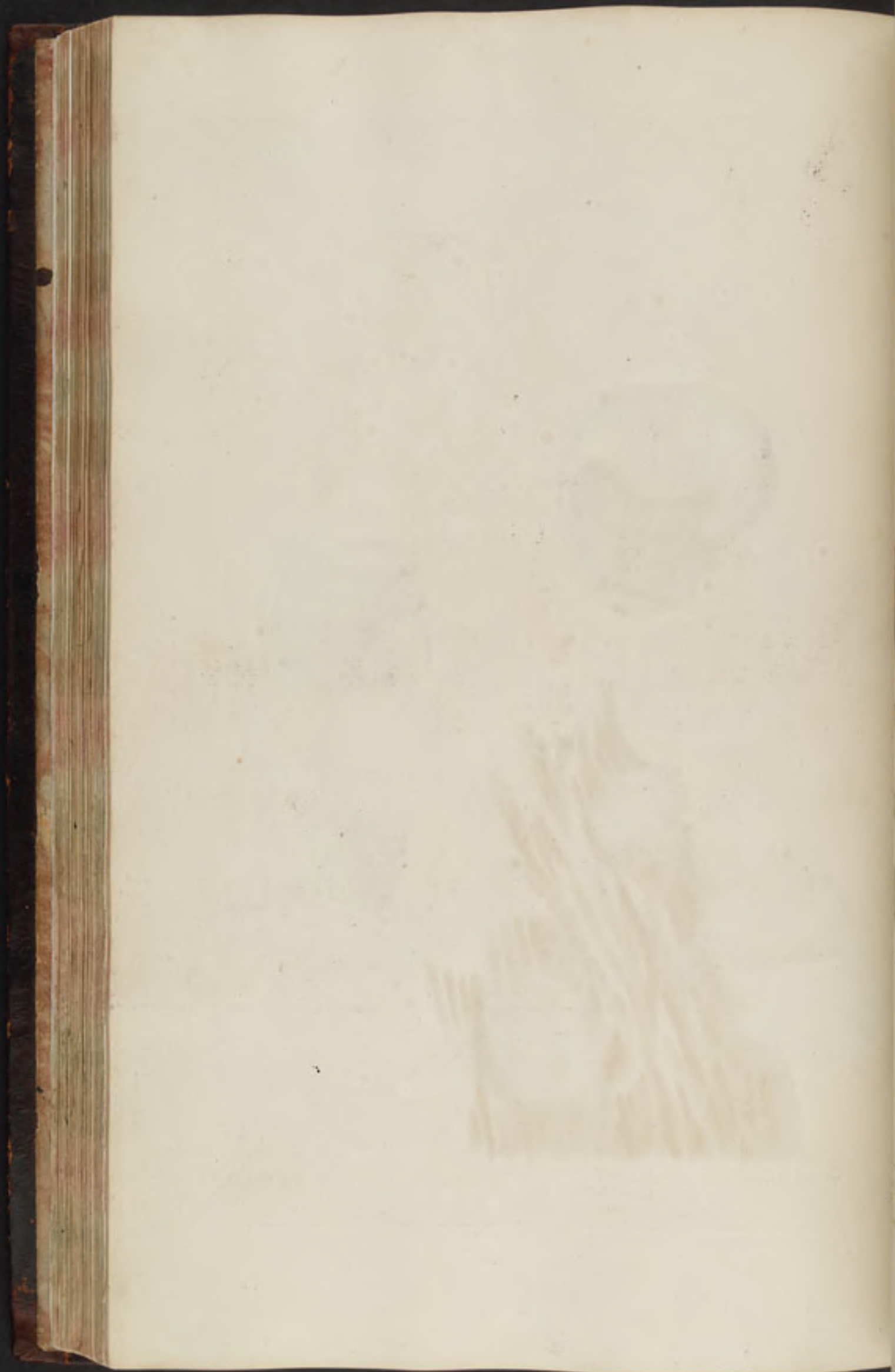


Jew's Ears

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinæ.

1. Trunk of the Elder.
2. Back of the Jew's Ear.
3. Face of the Jew's Ear.

Auricula Judae.





Tree Lungwort. } 1. Bark of the Oak.
} 2. Face of the Lungwort.
} 3. Back of the Lungwort.
} 4. Seed. } *Alveolaria Pulmonaria.*
Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



of L...



Ash-colour'd Liverwort } 1. The upper Side.
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. The under Side.
} 3. A tuft of Earth that it grows on.
} 4. Seed. } *Lichen cinereus.*

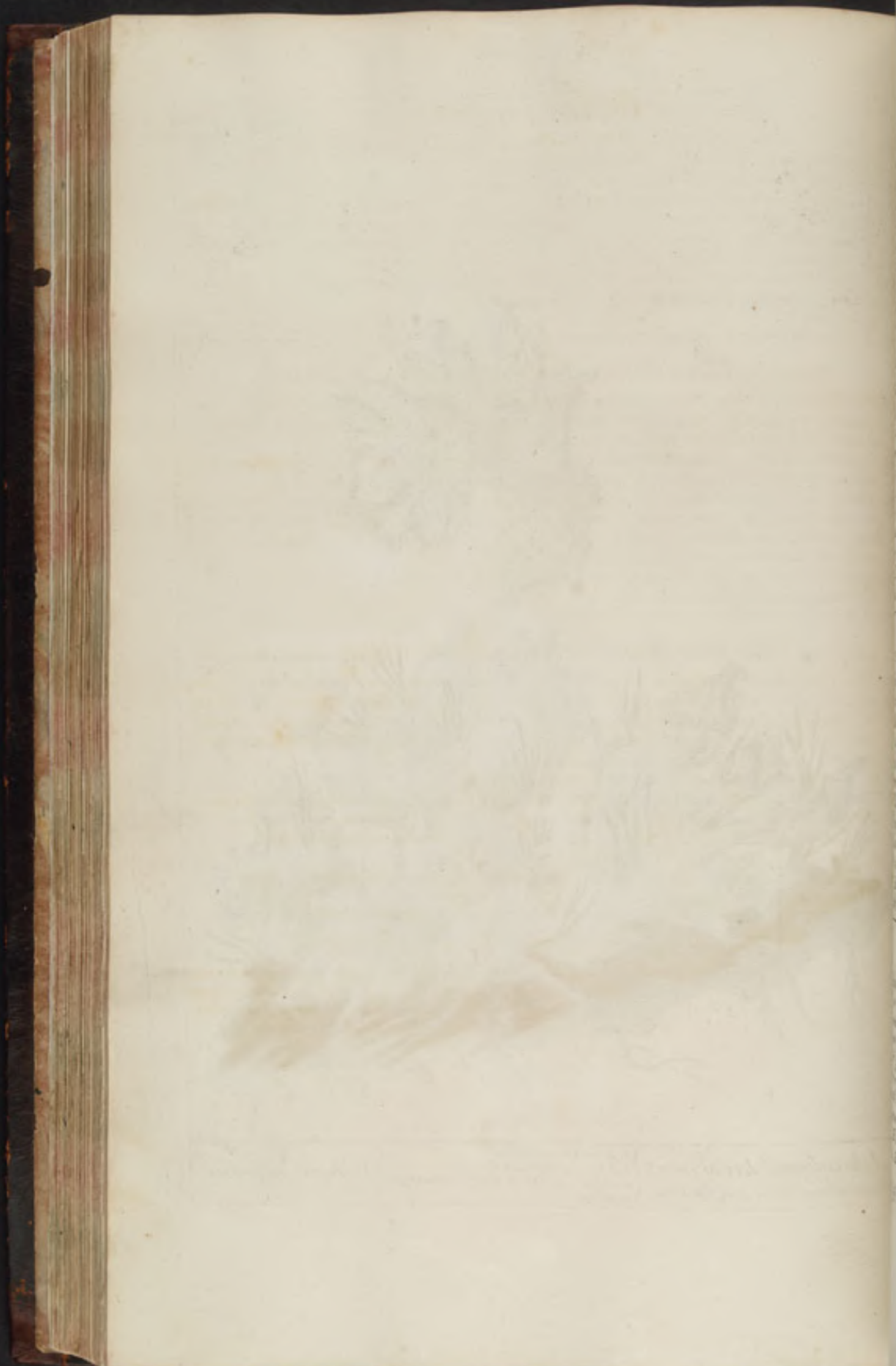


Plate 337. *Coffee. Coffee.*

1. This is a low Shrubby Tree or Bush, with Leaves like those of the Laurel, and Flowers like the Jasmine.
2. It grows in Arabia Felix; and flowers here in April and May.
3. The Coffee that is commonly drank, is made of the Berries of this Tree roasted; and is accounted good for those who are of a cold flegmatic Constitution. But for Persons of a thin hot and dry Temperament, the drinking it too much may bring on them Nervous Distempers.
4. Greek, *Εύωνυμος*. Latin, *Euonimo similis Aegyptiaca, fructu Baccis Lauri simili*. Spanish, *Café*. Italian, *Caffè*. French, *Caffè*.
German, Dutch,

Plate 338. *The Clove. Caryophyllus aromaticus.*

1. The Trunk of this Tree grows about the Bigness of a Man's Waist, the Leaves resemble those of y Bay, in shape size and Colour, the Flower is red, and the Seed a reddish Brown.
2. It grows in the Molucca Islands, in the East Indies; and this Specimen was taken from a Branch of the Tree at S^r Hans Sloan's.
3. Cloves are esteem'd heating, drying, cordial, cephalic and Stomatic; being good to stop Vomiting, strengthen a weak Stomach, expel Wind, prevent Fainting and malignant Distempers. The Distill'd Oyl is said to cure the Tooth-Ach, a Bit of Lint being dipp'd in it, and put into the Hollow Tooth.
4. Greek, *Καρύοφυλλον*. Latin, *Caryophyllus*. Spanish, *Clavos*. Italian, *Garofoli*. French, *Girofle*. German, *Negelen*. Dutch, *Negelein*.

Plate 339. *The true Euphorbium. Euphorbium verum Antiquorum.*

1. This Specimen was taken from a Plant in the Greenhouse in Chelsea Garden, about three Foot high, & much branch'd, answering the Description of that in Miller's *Botanicum Officinale*; the Stalks being triangular of a light grass Green, and very Prickly; the Flower is whitish, with a little tincture of Red on the Back of the Leaves.
2. It grows in Barbary and the East Indies.
3. This Plant is full of a caustic Milk, which when dryed is the Euphorbium of the Shops; being a violent Sternutatory, and is sometimes used in Apoplexies and Lethargies. - Outwardly it is used to clean foul and rotten Bones, and is put in to Drawing Plaisters.
4. Greek, *Εὐφορβιον*. Latin, *Euphorbium*. Spanish, *Euphorbia*. Italian, *Euforbio*. French, *Euphorbe*. German, Dutch,

Plate 340. *Euphorbium. Euphorbium.*

1. This Specimen was taken from a Plant about three Foot high, in y Greenhouse which is said to be an other Species of the Euphorbium, & is shew'd on Lecture Days with the former. It differs from the other both in Shape and Colour; this growing very much like a torch Thistle, having young Buds on the Sides like those of y Indian Fig; and of a blue Green Colour.
2. It grows in the same Countries as the other; but it has not flower'd in England, nor has any Herbal taken Notice of the Flower and Fruit.
3. The same Qualities are given to this as the Former.
4. Greek, *Εὐφορβιον*. Latin, *Euphorbium*. Spanish, *Euphorbia*. Italian, *Euforbio*. French, *Euphorbe*. German, Dutch,

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1702 The Case of the ...

The third of the ... and ... the ... of the ...

1703 The Case of the ...

The fourth of the ... and ... the ... of the ...



Coffee.
Klitz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower
2. Fruit.
3. Back of the Seed.
4. Face of the Seed.

Coffee.





The clove. *Caryophyllus aromaticus.*
Elix. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 1. Flower.
2. the Common clove. }
3. A ripe clove.
4. Fruit open.
5. Seed.





The true Euphorbium. } 1. Flower. } Euphorbium
 } 2. Fruit. } verum
 } 3. Seed Vessel open. } Antiquorum.
 } 4. Seed with the Skin on. }
 } 5. Seed cut open. }
 } 6. Seed without the Skin. }

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.





Euphorbium.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp et Pinx.

Euphorbium.



Plate 341. Red Coral. *Corallium rubrum*.

This Plant spreads its Branches like a small Tree, and when growing the outside is whitish; the three separate Pieces are such as are commonly Sold in the Shops.

It grows upon the Rocks at the Bottom of the Tyrrhenian Sea, and on the Coasts of Spain and France; this Specimen was taken from a Branch in M^r. Nicholls's curious Collection.

Coral is esteem'd cordial drying & restringent, good to sweeten the Blood and free the Stomach from Acid Sour Juices; it stops all kinds of Fluxes and Haemorrhagies; & wherever an Alkali is necessary, this will do as much as any. The Officinal Preparation from Coral is, The Electuarium Diacorallion.

Greek, Κοεάλλιον. Latin, *Corallium rubrum majus*. Spanish, Coral roxo.
Italian, French, Corail rouge. German,
Dutch,

Plate 342. True White Coral. *Corallium verum album*.
White Coral of the Shops. *Corallium Officinarium*.

1. The true white Coral is never to be met with in the Shops, & rarely in any Cabinet; this Specimen was taken from a Branch in S^r. Hans Sloan's unparall'd Collection, & is Numbered 178. in his Cabinet; being one of the greatest Rarities there; the other Coral is the *Corallium Officinarium* of Lobel and C. Bauhin, but Tournefort makes it a *Madrepora*; this Specimen was taken from M^r. Nicholls's curious Collection; and was the Coral of y^e Shops, in Lobel's time.

2. The true white Coral, grows in the Spanish West India Seas, & the other grows in the Mediterranean Seas.

3. White Coral is cooling and binding, good for the Heart-burn or any Disorders that proceed from sharp Acid Juices in the Stomach or Blood.

4. Greek, Κοεάλλιον. Latin, *Corallium verum album* & *Corallium Officinarium*. Spanish, Coral blanco. Italian, French, Corail blanche.
German, Dutch,

Plate 343. White Coral. *Corallium album*.

1. Both these Specimens are taken from M^r. Nicholls's curious Collection, and are what the Shops sell now; it is generally gathered in little Pieces like these that are separate on the Plate.

2. Both these Sorts of Coral grow on the Rocks of the Western Ocean, & the Coast of France.

3. These Corals have the same Qualities as the former; and such Corals as are whitest and firmest in their Texture are esteem'd the Best.

4. Greek, Κοεάλλιον. Latin, *Corallium album*. Spanish, Coral blanco. Italian, French, Corail blanche. German, Dutch,

Plate 344. Black Coral. *Corallium nigrum*.

1. This Coral is of a shining black Colour, & very Smooth; and grows branch'd. It is taken from a Piece in S^r. Hans Sloan's Cabinet & numbered 527.

2. It grows upon Rocks in the Sea near Massilia; according to Gerard.

3. The same Qualities are given to this as the others; but it is hardly to be met with in the Shops; which may be the Reason it is seldome prescribed.

4. Greek, Κοεάλλιον. Latin, *Corallium nigrum*. Spanish, Coral negro.
Italian, French, Corail noir. German,
Dutch,

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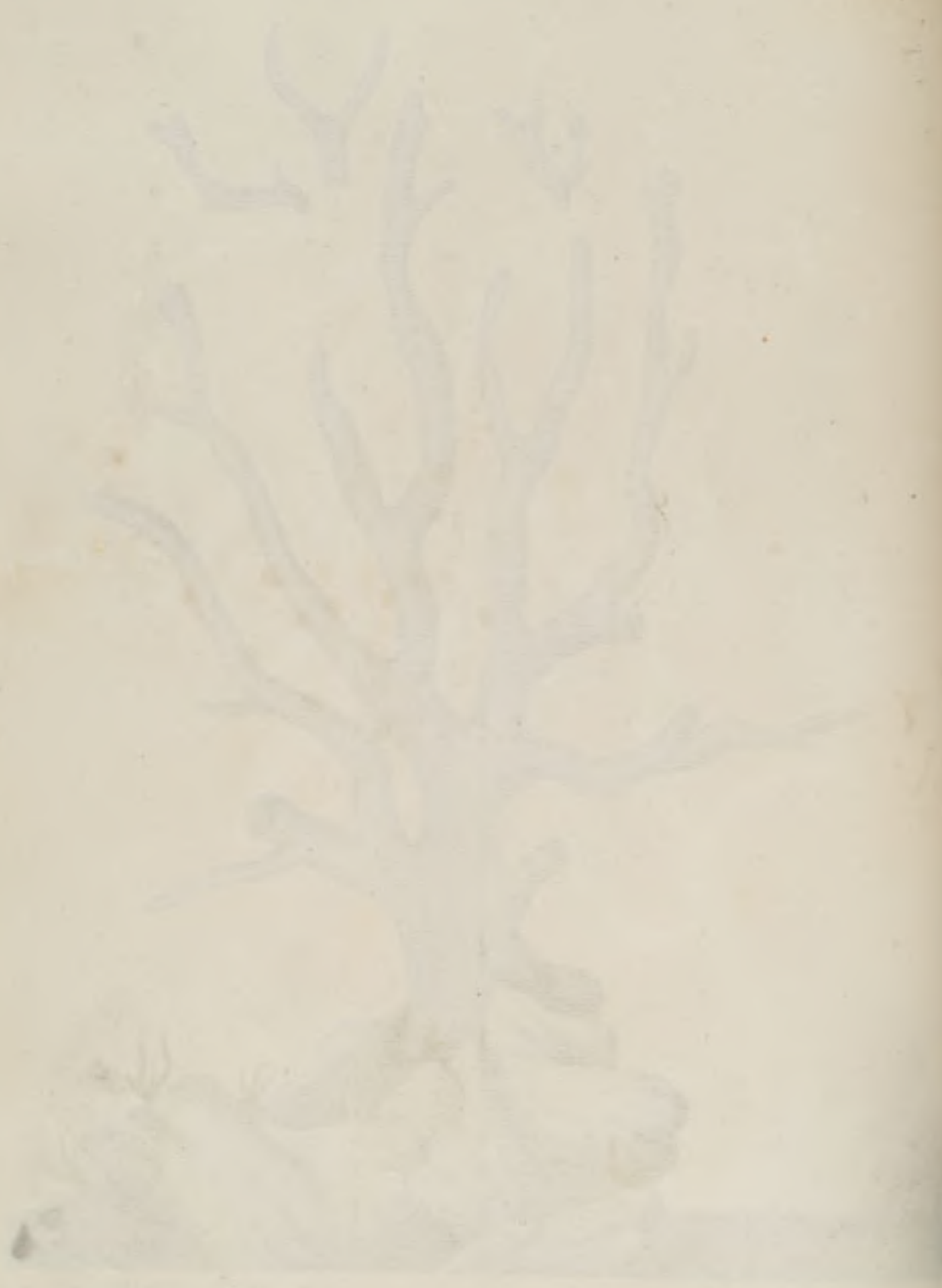
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Red Coral.

Corallum rubrum.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.





1. true White Coral.
2. White Coral of the Shops.
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. *Corallum verum album.*
2. *Corallum officinarum.*



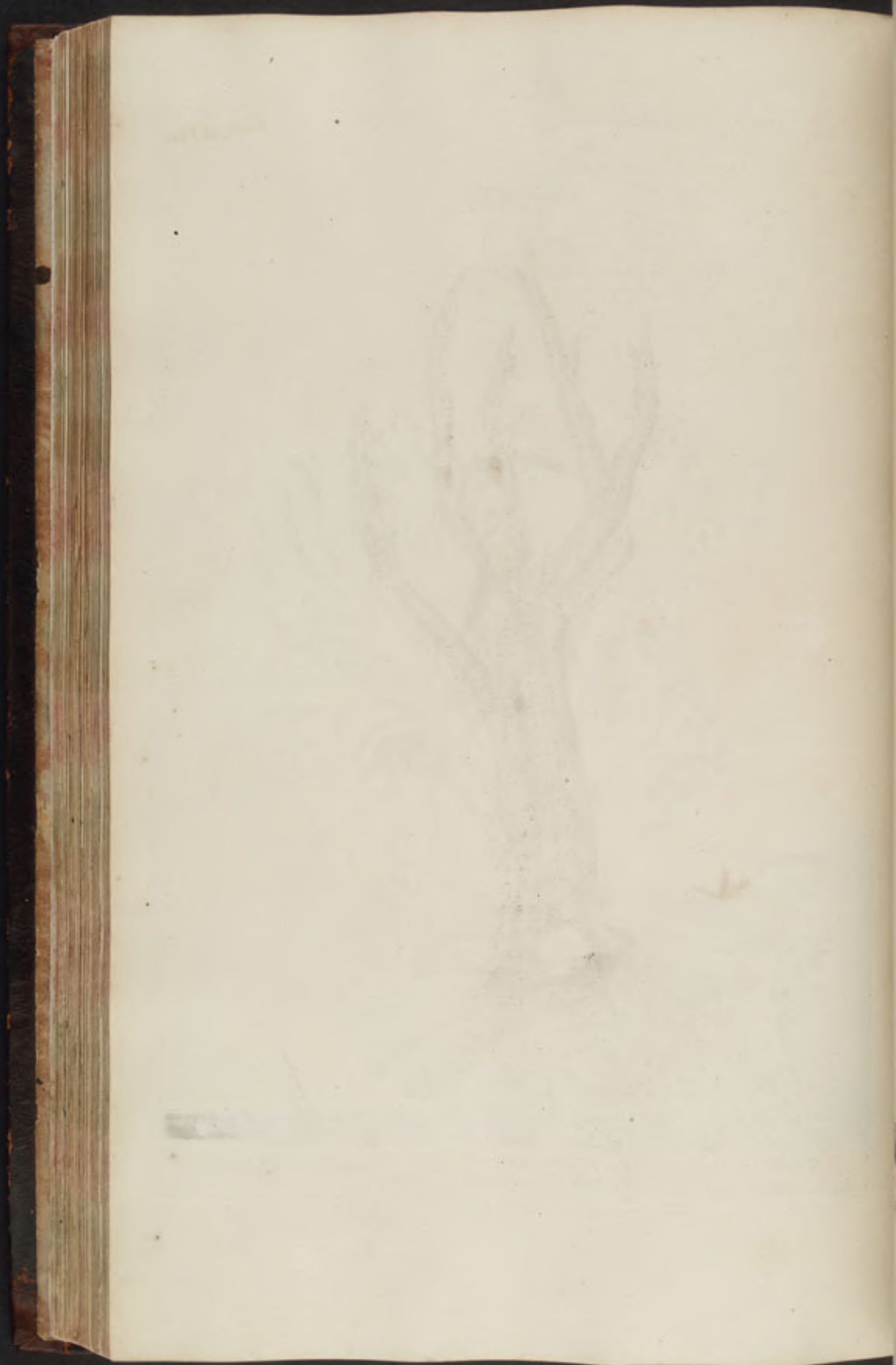


White Coral.

Elizabeth Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. White Corals.
2. The White Corals of y^e Shops.

Corallium album.





Black Coral.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

Corallium nigrum.

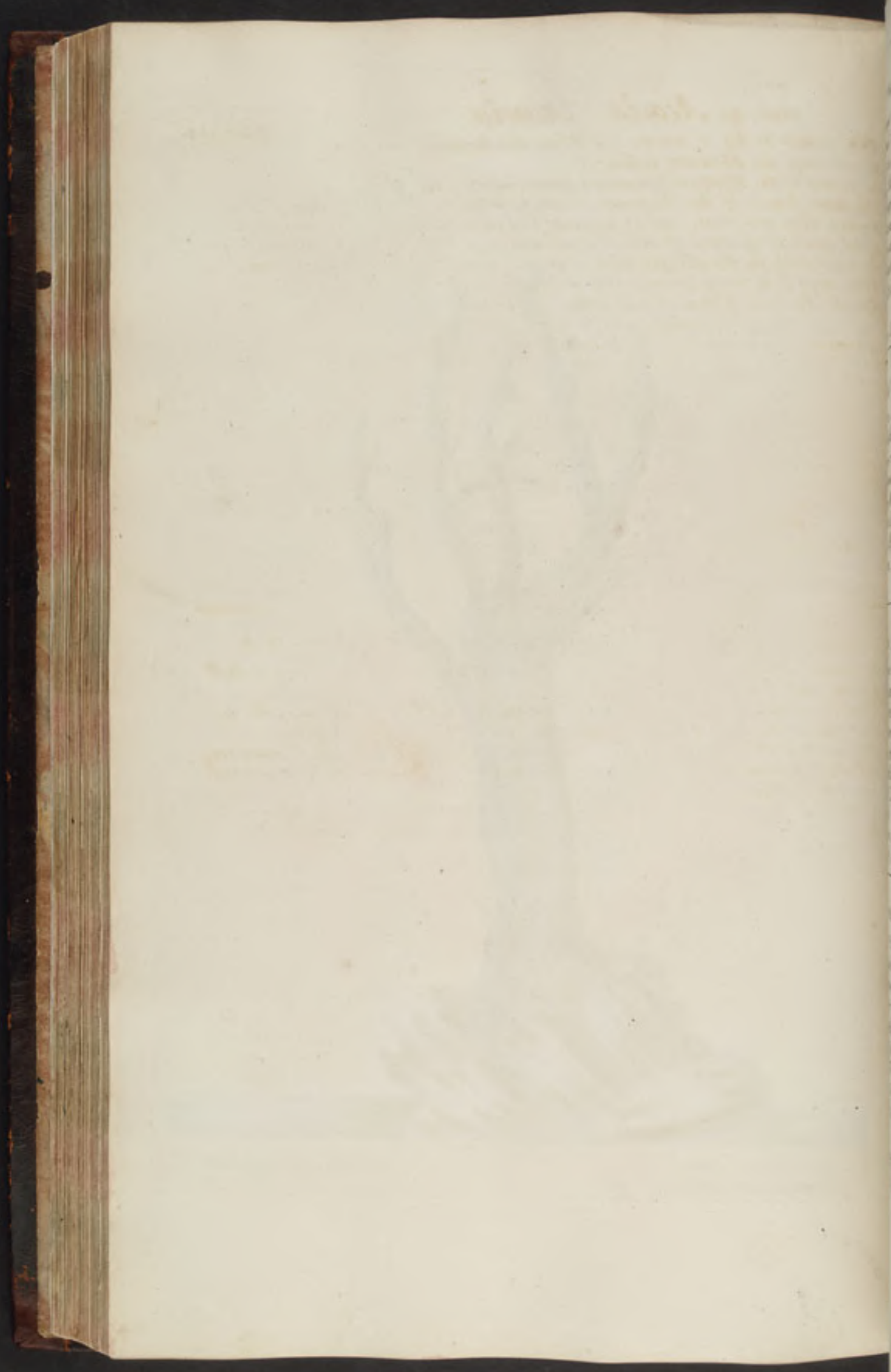


Plate 345. *Acacia. Acacia.*

This grows to be a pretty big Tree; the Leaves are a bright grass green, and the Flowers yellow.

It grows in the Eastern Countries particularly in Egypt.

The true *Acacia* of the Ancients is made from the Pods of this Tree, before they are ripe; and is accounted restringent, cooling & incrasiating, good against spitting of Blood & all kinds of Fluxes; but it is rarely to be met with in the Shops now a Days. Gum Araback comes from this Tree, which is very serviceable in Coughs & the Heat of Urine.

Greek, *Ακασία*. Latin, *Acacia foliis scorpioides leguminosae*. Spanish,
Italian, French, *Acacia*.
German, *Schlehdorn*. Dutch, *Sleepruimen*.

Plate 346. *Lavender Cotton. Abrotanum foemina.*

This is a shrubby Plant that keeps green all the Winter, the Leaves are a light willow Green, and the Flowers yellow.

It grows naturally in Italy & the Warmer Countries, flowering in July.

The Leaves and Flowers boiled in Milk, and taken fasting, are said to destroy Worms. The Ancients commend it, infused in Wine as good against Obstructions of the Liver, and the Jaundice.

Greek, *Αβρότονον*. Latin, *Chamaecyparissus*. Spanish, *Abrotono*.
Italian, *Herba Camphorata*. French, German,
Dutch,

Plate 347. *The Camphore-Tree. Camphorifera.*

1. It grows about the Bigness of a Walnut Tree; the Leaves are a dull Green, and the Fruit blackish.

2. This Specimen was taken from a Branch in S^r. Hans Sloan's Collection, but there was no Flower to it; its Native Country is Japan.

3. From this Tree comes the Camphire of the Shops, which is good in all malignant Distempers, taken inwardly. Outwardly it is used in all Inflammations Burns and Scalds.

4. Greek, Latin, *Camphora*. Spanish, *Camphorado*.
Italian, French, *Camphre*. German, *Gampffer*.
Dutch, *Camphir*.

Plate 348. *Black Pepper. Piper nigrum.*

1. This Plant grows like our large white Bindweed; the Leaves are a bright grass green, and the Fruit a dark Brown.

2. It grows in the East Indies.

3. Pepper is heating and drying, good to expell Wind, & ease the Collic; it strengthens the Nerves, Head, and Sight. Pepper should never be Powdered fine, but grossly broken, when it is eaten with Food or used to Season it.

4. Greek, *Πέπερι*. Latin, *Piper rotundum nigrum*. Spanish, *Pimiento*
nero. Italian, French, *Poivre noir*. German, *Pfeffer*.
Dutch, *Peper*.



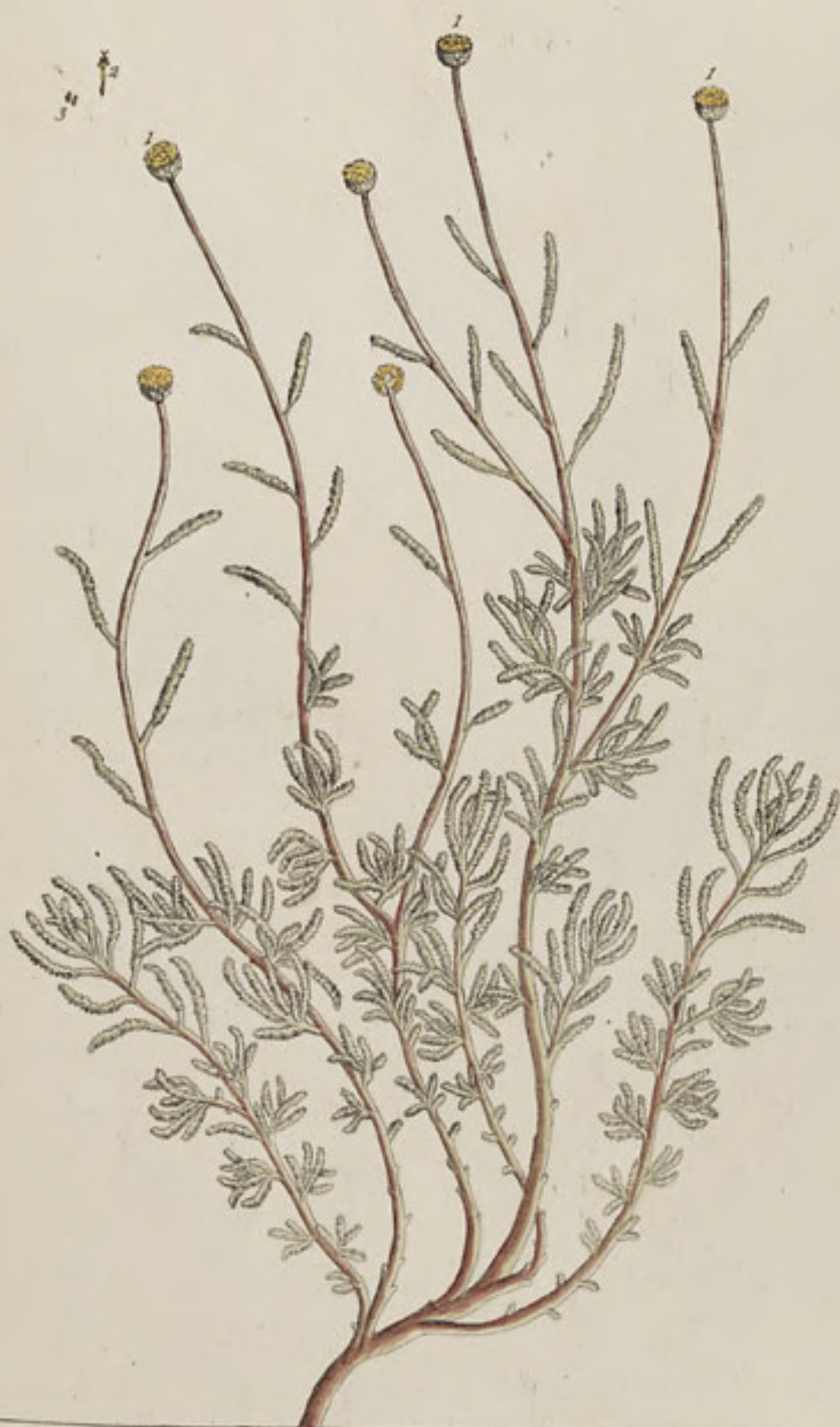
Acacia.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate
3. Pod.
4. Seed.

Acacia.





Lavender Cotton. } 1. Flower.
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Flower separate.
3. Seed. } *Abrotanum foemina.*





The Camphire Tree.

Camphora.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



Prep



Black Pepper.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

Piper nigrum.

Plate 349. *The Orange Tree. Aurantia.*

1. This Tree grows pretty large in its Native Climates; the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in Spain, Italy and Portugal, and flowers all the Year.
3. The Sevil Orange is that which is used in the Shops; the Peel is accounted good to strengthen and warm the Stomach, prevent Nausea & Vomiting, and ease the Collick. The Juice is much used for the Scurvy and Burning Fevers. Official Preparations are, The Water distill'd from the Flowers, a Conserve of the Peel, The same candied, And a Syrup of the Juice.
4. Greek, *Latin, Malus Aurantia major. Spanish, Nar-anjer. Italian, Aranci. French, Pomme D'Orenges. German, Pomerant. Dutch, Oranje.*

Plate 350. *Pockwood or Lignum Vitae. Guajacum.*

1. This Tree grows about Thirty Foot high; the Leaves are a yellow Green, and the Flowers bluish; That Specimen mark'd 1. & 2. grows in Jamaica; and is taken from S^r. Hans Sloane's; And that mark'd 3. 4. & 5. is taken from a young Plant in the Physick Garden which answers y^e Description of that which S^r. Hans Sloane calls the Porto Rico Sort.
2. The first Species grows in Jamaica, and the last in Brasile.
3. The Bark & Wood are good for the Dropsy, Gout, King's Evil and the Lues Venera. The Gum is useful in Scorbutick Cases or any Breaking out of the Skin.
4. Greek, *Latin, Lignum Vitae. Spanish, Italian, French, Guajac. German, Frantzosen-holz. Dutch, Pokhout.*

Plate 351. *Green Tea. Thea, & Thea Sinensis.*

1. This Shrub grows about five Foot high; the Leaves are a deep Green, and y^e Flowers a pale Red; this Specimen was taken from a Branch that S^r. Hans Sloan has.
2. It grows in China, and flowers for several Months in the Summer.
3. This Tea is accounted good to purify the Blood, promote Digestion, strengthen the Head, provoke Urine and prevent the Stone and Gout. But it must be drank moderately.
4. Greek, *Latin, Thea & Chaa. Spanish, The verde. Italian, French, The verd. German, Dutch, The.*

Plate 352. *Bohea or Peco Tea. Thea frutex, Bontii, Chaa.*

1. This Shrub grows much of a height as the other, and is thought the same by many; and that the only Difference is in the Drying of the Leaves or the Time of gathering them; whereas by what Kempfer says, the Soyl and the Climate make a considerable Difference; his Words are *Folium ratiore foli natalis, situs, aetatis haud parum in substantia magnitudine et figura variat. f. 611.*
2. It grows in Japan and flowers in Summer. This Specimen was taken from Kempfer, who took it on the Spot.
3. This Tea is esteem'd balsamic and analeptic; and good for Consumptions; but must be used moderately.
4. Greek, *Latin, Thea. Spanish, The. Italian, French, The. German, Dutch, The.*

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The first part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of plants which are found in the island of Jamaica. The author has been very particular in his descriptions, and has given the names of the plants in the original language, as well as in English. He has also given the names of the places where they were found, and the names of the persons who discovered them. This part of the book is very interesting, and is well worth reading.

The second part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of animals which are found in the island of Jamaica. The author has been very particular in his descriptions, and has given the names of the animals in the original language, as well as in English. He has also given the names of the places where they were found, and the names of the persons who discovered them. This part of the book is very interesting, and is well worth reading.

The third part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of minerals which are found in the island of Jamaica. The author has been very particular in his descriptions, and has given the names of the minerals in the original language, as well as in English. He has also given the names of the places where they were found, and the names of the persons who discovered them. This part of the book is very interesting, and is well worth reading.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of plants which are found in the island of Jamaica. The author has been very particular in his descriptions, and has given the names of the plants in the original language, as well as in English. He has also given the names of the places where they were found, and the names of the persons who discovered them. This part of the book is very interesting, and is well worth reading.



The Orange Tree.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Fruit.
- 3. Seed.

Aurantia.



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...
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1. *Lignum Vitae* of Jamaica. 2. The Seed Vessels. }
 3. *Lignum Vitae* of Brasil. 4. The Seed Vessels. } *Guajacum*.
 Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. 5. Seed.



From the
of the



Green Tea.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Fruit.
3. Seed.

Thea & Thea Sinensis.



[Faint, illegible text, possibly a title or description, located below the illustration.]



Bohea or Peco Tea.

Ediz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Fruit.
- 3. Fruit separate.
- 4. Fruit open.
- 5. Seed.

Thea frutex Bontii, Chaai.

Plate 353. *The Nutmeg. Nux Moschata.*

1. This Tree grows as big as a Pear-Tree, the Leaves are a grass Green and the Flowers yellowish; which are succeeded by Fruit as big as a Peach, whose outward covering is soft and juicy like that of a Walnut, under which lies the Mace, firmly sticking to the hard Woody Shell; that contains the Nutmeg of the Shops. This Specimen is taken from S^r Hans Sloan's Collection, but the unripe and ripe Fruit are taken from some that M^r Rand had preserved on the Island, and are as large as the Life.
2. It grows chiefly in Banda, an Island in the East Indies.
3. Nutmegs are heating, drying and carminative; good to strengthen the Stomach and Bowels, stop Vomiting, help Digestion, comfort the Head & Nerves, prevent Swooning, & Miscarriage. The Mace has much the same Qualities but more penetrating; & is also accounted good for the Sight & to strengthen the Memory.
4. Greek, Μοσχοκάριον. Κάριον μυστικόν. Latin, Myristicae. Spanish Nuez de Especie. Italian, Noci Moschade. French, Nois Muscades. German, Muscatennuß. Dutch,

Plate 354. *The Cinamom Tree. Cinamomum.*

1. This Tree grows large in its Native Climate; the Leaves are a willow Green, & the Flowers whitish. This Specimen is taken from S^r Hans Sloan's Collection.
2. It grows in the Island of Ceilon in the East Indies.
3. The Cinamon of the Shops is the Bark of this Tree, its outside being first pared off, and is accounted cordial and restringent good in Diarrheas & Fluxes; and is an Ingredient in all the Capital Medicines. Official Preparations are, the Aqua Cinamomi fortis et tenuis, the Distilled Oil, the Syrupus de Cinamomo and the Pulvis Diacinnamomi.
4. Greek, Κένναμον. Latin, Cinnamomum. Spanish, Canola. Italian, Canella. French, Cannelle. German, Zimmet coezlen. Dutch,

Plate 355. *Jamaica Pepper. Piper Jamaicense.*

1. This Tree grows about thirty Foot high; the Leaves are a deep shining Green, and the Flowers staminous; and the Fruit black when ripe. This Specimen was taken from S^r Hans Sloan's Collection.
2. It grows on the hilly Parts of the Island of Jamaica, and flowers in June, July and August.
3. The Fruit is accounted cordial and Stomatic, good to expell Wind, strengthen the Stomach, Bowels and Nerves, and help the Collic.
4. Greek, Πέππερι. Latin, Pimenta. Spanish, Pimienta de Jamaica. Italian, Pevero. French, Poivre de Jamaïque. German, Pfeffer. Dutch,

Plate 356. *Long Pepper. Piper longum.*

1. This Plant twists about any thing that is in its Way. The Leaves are a deep grass Green on the Face & light on the Back, and the Flowers monopetalous. That Specimen mark'd 1. 2. & 3. was taken from S^r Hans Sloan's Collection; and that mark'd 4. 5. & 6. is the long Pepper of the Shops.
2. It grows in Java & Malabar & other Parts of the East Indies.
3. It imitates the Black Pepper (see Plate 348.) in Taste & Vertue and is also accounted alexipharmic; being an Ingredient in the Theriaca Andromachi.
4. Greek, Πέππερι. Latin, Piper longum orientale. Spanish, Pimienta larga. Italian, Pevero lungo. French, Poivre long. German, Pfeffer. Dutch,

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The Nutmeg.

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|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. unripe Fruit. | 6. Shell. | } <i>Nux</i>
<i>Moschata.</i> |
| 2. ripe Fruit. | 7. Shell open. | |
| 3. Fruit open. | 8. Female Nutmeg. | |
| 4. Shell with its Mace. | 9. Male Nutmeg. | |
| 5. Mace. | 10. Nutmeg open. | |

W. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.





The Cinnamon Tree.
 1. Flower.
 2. Fruit.
 3. a piece of $\frac{1}{2}$ Body of $\frac{1}{2}$ Tree. 6. the Wood under $\frac{1}{2}$ Cinamon.

 4. the outer Bark.
 5. inner Bark or Cinamon.

 } *Cinamomum.*

Elizabeth Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.





Jamaica Pepper.
Ele. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pons.

1. Fruit.
2. Fruit. separate.
3. Seed.

Piper Jamaicaense.





1, 2, & 3. St. Hans Sloan's long Pepper
4, 5, & 6. Long Pepper of the Shops.
Fitz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pins.

Piper longum.



Plate 357. Cotton. *Bombax*.

1. This Shrub grows about a Yard high; the Leaves are a deep Green, and the Flowers yellow with a purple Bottom.
2. It is cultivated in Greece, Turkey, Sicily and Malta; & flowers in June.
3. The Seed is accounted balsamic and restringent, good for Coughs, shortness of Breath, soreness of Lungs, and Fluxes of all sorts.
4. Greek, $\Xi\upsilon\lambda\omicron\nu$, $\beta\alpha\mu\beta\alpha\zeta$. Latin, *Gossypium frutescens semine albo*. Spanish, Algodon. Italian, Bambaggia. French, Coton. German, Baumwolle. Dutch, Kattoen.

Plate 358. The Dragon-Tree. *Draco Arbor*.

1. This Tree grows large in its Native Climates; the Leaves are a blueish Green and the Flowers staminous. The Specimen mark'd 1. is taken from a Tree in the Physick Garden & that mark'd 2. 3. & 4. from Clusius.
2. It grows in the Madera and Canary Islands.
3. The Dragon's Blood of the Shops comes from this Tree, and is esteem'd restringent, drying and binding; good for Diarrhaeas Dysenteries, spitting of Blood and all kinds of Haemorrhagies. It also fastens loose Teeth, and stops the Bleeding of the Gums & helps the Scurvy in them.
4. Greek, $\Delta\rho\alpha\kappa\omicron$. Latin, *Draco arbor Clusii*. Spanish, Italian, French, Dutch, German.

Plate 359. Cyclamen leaved *Asarum*. *Asarum Cyclaminis folio*.

1. This Plant grows about six Inches high, the Leaves are a deep Green on the Face and light on the Back; and the Flowers purple.
2. It grows in the West Indies, and flowers in May.
3. The Roots are accounted cordial, alexipharmic and sudorific good in all malignant contagious Fevers; it also helps the Collic and strengthens the Stomach.
4. Greek, Asarum . Latin, *Asarum virginianum Cyclaminis folio*. Spanish, Italian, French, Dutch, German.

Plate 360. The Scythian Lamb. *Agnus Scythicus*.

1. This is a Moss that grows upon the Roots of a Fern, of a light brown Colour.
2. It grows in Tartary and Scythia.
3. It is esteem'd good for all kinds of Fluxes and Haemorrhagies, and to stop the Bleeding of Green Wounds.
4. Greek, Borometz . Latin, *Borometz*. Spanish, Italian, French, German, Dutch.

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Cotton

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel with the Cotton.
3. Calix of the Flower.
4. Cotton with the Seed.
5. Seed separate.

Bombax.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.





The Dragon-Tree.

1 The Tree in a Physick Garden in Chelsea.
2 A Copy of the Tree from Chusius.
3. Flowers.
4. Berries.
5. one Berry of its full Size.

Draco Arbor.





Cyclamen-leaved Asarum

Eliz. Blackwell delin sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Fruit open.
3. Seed.

Asarum cyclaminifolium





The Scythian Lamb.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

*The Wool is call'd
Poco sempre
Golden mofs
and by some
Indian mofs.*

*Agnus Scythicus.
Borometz.*

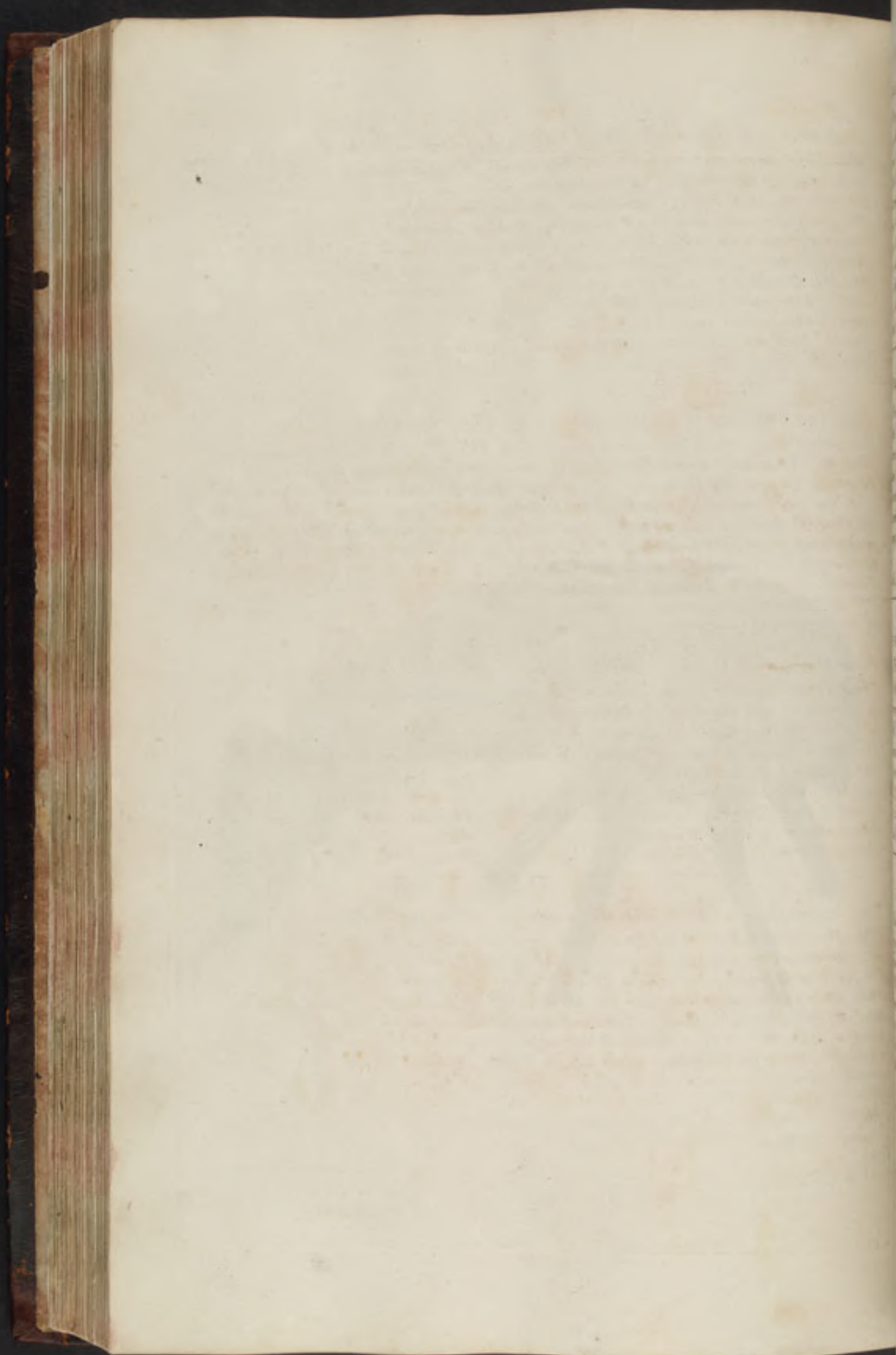


Plate 361. *The Citron-Tree. Citria Malus.*

1. This Tree does not grow very big in its Native Climates; The Leaves are light grass Green and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in the West Indies, and flowers in the Spring.
3. The Peel is esteem'd drying, warming, & alexipharmic, good to strengthen the Stomach, and help malignant & pestilential Distempers. The Juice is cooling and sudorific, good to resist Putrefaction, and useful in all kinds of Fevers. The Seed is said to partake of the same Vertues, in a lower Degree; and is also good to destroy Worms. Official Preparations are, *Aqua Corticum Citri. Syrupus e Succo. & e Corticibus Citri.*
4. Greek, *Μνδικὰ μῦλα*. Latin, *Malus Medica*. Spanish, *Cidras*. Italian, *Citrone*. French, *Citron*. German, *Citron Depffell*. Dutch, *Citroen*.

Plate 362. *The Lemon-Tree. Limonia Malus.*

1. This Tree very much resembles the Orange Tree (see P. 349.) in its manner of Growth; the Leaves are a light grass Green and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in Spain & Portugal & flowers for several Months in the Summer.
3. Lemons are cooling & grateful to the Stomach, and very useful in all sorts of Fevers; they are also good for the Stone & stoppage of Urine. - The Juice mixt with Salt of Wormwood is accounted an excellent Medicine to stop Vomiting & strengthen y^e Stomach. The Official Preparation is, *The Syrup of the Juice.*
4. Greek, *Λιμονία*. Latin, *Malus Limonia acida*. Spanish, *Limon*. Italian, *Limone*. French, *Limonier*. German, *Limonien*. Dutch, *Limoen*.

Plate 363. *The Oily-Palm Tree. Palma oleosa.*

1. This Tree grows to a good Bigness in its Native Country; the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Fruit a Chesnut Colour.
2. It grows on the Coast of Guinea.
3. The Oil, which is express'd from the Fruit of this Tree, is accounted good for all kinds of Pains and Weakness of the Nerves, Cramps in the Limbs, and strains and Bruises.
4. Greek, *Χαμαιόρριπος*. Latin, *Palma foliorum pediculis spinosis fructu pruni-formi, luteo Oleosa*. Spanish, *Palma menor*. Italian, *Palma minore*. French, *Palmier*. German, *Dutch,*

Plate 364. *The Mandrake. Mandragora.*

1. The Stalks on which the Flowers grow are about six Inches high, y^e Leaves are large and of a deep Green Colour; and the Flowers white.
2. Its Native Countries are Spain, Italy & Turkey. It flowers in February.
3. This Plant is used outwardly for all kinds of Inflammations, hot Tumours and scrophulous Swellings. - Some commend the Juice, dropt into the Eyes, as good to take away their Heat and Redness. - By Reason that this Plant is rarely to be met with here; they generally supply its Place (as an Ingredient in the Unguentum Populeon) with Henbane or English Tobacco.
4. Greek, *Μανδραγόρας*. Latin, *Mandragora fructu rotundo*. Spanish, *Mandracola*. Italian, *Mandragola*. French, *Mandragore*. German, *Ultraun*. Dutch, *Mandragers-kruid*.

The first of the three parts of the book

The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the subject. It begins with a definition of the term 'philosophy' and proceeds to discuss the various branches of the discipline. The author then examines the historical development of philosophy, from the ancient Greeks to the modern era. This section concludes with a brief overview of the main themes and questions that will be explored in the subsequent parts of the work.

The second part of the book

The second part of the book focuses on the foundations of philosophy. It begins with a discussion of the nature of reality and the limits of human knowledge. The author then explores the relationship between the mind and the world, and the role of language in thought. This section concludes with a brief overview of the main themes and questions that will be explored in the subsequent parts of the work.

The third part of the book

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed examination of the various branches of philosophy. It begins with a discussion of metaphysics and epistemology, and proceeds to discuss ethics, political philosophy, and aesthetics. The author then examines the role of philosophy in society and the human condition. This section concludes with a brief overview of the main themes and questions that will be explored in the subsequent parts of the work.

The fourth part of the book

The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed examination of the various branches of philosophy. It begins with a discussion of metaphysics and epistemology, and proceeds to discuss ethics, political philosophy, and aesthetics. The author then examines the role of philosophy in society and the human condition. This section concludes with a brief overview of the main themes and questions that will be explored in the subsequent parts of the work.



The Citron Tree.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Fruit.
3. Seed.

Citrus Malus.





The Lemon-Tree.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Fruit.
3. Seed.

Limonia Malus.





The Oily-Palm Tree.

The Blackwell Island, 1791. at Paris.

- 1. Top of the Tree in Miniature from S. J. Sims Sloan, 5. Fruit.
- 2. Part of the Stem.
- 3. under Part of a full grown Leaf by, Kernell with part of the Shell.
- 4. Top of the Leaf.
- 5. Fruit.
- 6. Shell open.
- 7. Kernell with part of the Shell.

Palma oleosa.





The Mandrake.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Fruit.
- 3. Seed.

Mandragora.

Fl. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



Plate 365. *Mouse-Ear. Pilosella.*

1. The Stalks grow about 4 or 5 Inches high, the Leaves are a dark Green above and whitish underneath, and the Flowers a pale Yellow, striped with Purple on the Back.
2. It grows on Heaths and Commons; flowering all the Summer.
3. Doctor Hulse made use of the Juice of Mouse Ear, as a Remedy against the Herpes miliaris, or Shingles. It is accounted drying & binding, & a good vulnerary Plant; and good in all Fluxes. A Decoction of it, used as a Gargarism, is commended for Ulcers in the Mouth.
4. Greek, Μυὸς ἄρα. Latin, Auricula Muris. Spanish, Vellovilla. Italian, Orrechiarra. French, Pilosella. German, Maus-Ohrlein. Dutch, Muisen-Oir.

Plate 366. *House-Leek. Sedum majus.*

1. The Stalk grows about a Foot high, the Leaves are a light Green tinctor'd with Purple; and the Flowers reddish.
2. It grows on the Tops of Houses, and flowers in June.
3. Houseleek is esteem'd cooling and restringent; and by some is commended as good to quench Thirst in Fevers & cool the Heat and sharpness of Urine, mixed in Posset Drink. Prevotius in his Medicina Pauperum commends an equal Quantity, viz. ℥ij. of the Juice of this and Persicaria maculata boiled away to a Third Part, & given in Drink as a certain Medicine to stop a Looseness and bloody Flux. Outwardly it is useful against Burns and Scalds, St. Anthony's Fire and the Shingles.
4. Greek, Αχιζωρ μεγα. Latin, Sedum majus vulgare. Spanish, Hierba puntera. Italian, Sempervivo maggiore. French, Joubarbe. German, Haus-lauck. Dutch, Huis-loak.

Plate 367. *The true Maiden-Hair. Adiantum vulgare.*

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, & the Seed brown.
2. It grows in Cornwall; but what is used in the Shops is generally brought from the Southern Parts of France.
3. This is the Maiden-Hair that ought to be used in making the Syrup, and every where else, where the true is prescribed; but the English Maiden-Hair generally supplies its Place. The true Maiden-Hair is opening & Attenuating, good for all Distempers of the Lungs and Breast, as Coughs, shortness of Breath, Hoarseness and the like. It is also accounted good for the Stone, Gravel, and Strangury. The Official Preparation is, the Syrup.
4. Greek, Αδιαννον. Latin, Capillus veneris. Spanish, Culantrillo de Pozzo. Italian, Capel venere. French, Capil venere. German, Trauen-Haar. Dutch, Venus-Hair.

Plate 368. *Purging Flax. Linum catharticum.*

1. The Stalks grow about a Span high, the Leaves are a grass Green and the Flowers white.
2. It grows upon Dry hilly Places; flowering in June and July.
3. This Plant is much used by the Common People, for Rheumatic Pains in the Limbs, as also for tertian & quartan Agues & the Dropsy. They boil a handfull of it in Wine or Ale & drink the Decoction, which purges them strongly.
4. Greek, Λινον ἄγειον. Latin, Linum pratense flosculis exiguis. Spanish, Lino montaraz. Italian, Lino salvatico. French, Lin sauvage. German, Flachs-lein. Dutch, Linnekruid.

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Second block of handwritten text, continuing the content from the first section.

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Mouse-Ear.

Flor. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Seed.

Pilosella.





House-leek.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Face of the Flower.
- 2. Back of the Flower.
- 3. Petal.
- 4. Seed.

Sedum majus.





The true Maiden-Hair
Eli. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. a Stalk with the Face of the Leaves.
2. a stalk with the Back of the Leaves.
3. Back of the leaf laid open
with the Seed.

Adiantum vulgare.





Purging Flax. } 1. Flower.
} 2. Seed Vessel open } *Linum catharticum.*
} 3. Seed.

Elizabeth Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



Plate 369. *West India Anacardium. Anacardium Occidentale.*

1. This Tree grows very large, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers purple. The Specimen of the Leaves and Flowers is taken from a Branch that M^r. Joseph Millar the Apothecary has; and the Fruit is taken from One that M^r. Rand has, preserv'd in Spirits.
2. It grows in Jamaica and other Parts of the West Indies.
3. In Jamaica the Kernels of the Nuts are much eat, being first roasted in the Embers, till all the Caustic Oil is consumed. The Caustic Oil is very good for Corns and Warts.
4. Greek, *Ανακαρδίου*. Latin, *Cajous*. Spanish, *Anacardo*. Italian, *Anacarde*. French, *Anacarde*. German, *Elephanten-Zaus*. Dutch, *Anacarden*.

Plate 370. *English Maiden-Hair. Trichomanes.*

1. The Stalks grow about a Span long, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Seed brown.
2. It grows in Shady Lanes and on old Stone Buildings.
3. This is used instead of the true *Capillus veneris*, and is accounted good for Coughs, Consumptions, the Stone, Gravel, and stoppage of Urine.
4. Greek, *Πολιτρίδιον*. Latin, *Polytrichum*. Spanish, *Capel venere*. French, *Politrie*. German, *Steinbrech*. Dutch, *Brouwen-hair*.

Plate 371. *The true Amomum. Amomum verum.*

1. This Specimen is taken from M^r. Joseph Millar's the Apothecary.
2. It grows in Bunches of roundish triangular Capsulae, containing black corner'd rough Seed.
3. This Amomum is warming and comforting, and is good for the Collic, and cold Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels. It also promotes Urine and the Catamenia.
4. Greek *Αμόμω*. Latin, *Amomum Racemosum*. Spanish, *Amomo*. Italian, *Amomo*. French, *Amome*. German, *Amomum*. Dutch, *Amomo*.

Plate 372. *Sauce alone. Alliaria.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in Hedges and Bank-sides, flowering in May.
3. The Leaves are good to provoke Urine and help a Dropsy; the Juice mixt with Honey eases an old Cough. Outwardly, the Leaves are very good for Gangreens.
4. Greek, *Αλλιαρία*. Latin, *Alliaria*. Spanish, *Ajo*. Italian, *Aglio*. French, *Alliaire*. German, *Safft Kraut*. Dutch, *Look zonder Look*.

1787
The first of the year
The second of the year
The third of the year
The fourth of the year
The fifth of the year
The sixth of the year
The seventh of the year
The eighth of the year
The ninth of the year
The tenth of the year

The eleventh of the year
The twelfth of the year
The thirteenth of the year
The fourteenth of the year
The fifteenth of the year
The sixteenth of the year
The seventeenth of the year
The eighteenth of the year
The nineteenth of the year
The twentieth of the year

The twenty-first of the year
The twenty-second of the year
The twenty-third of the year
The twenty-fourth of the year
The twenty-fifth of the year
The twenty-sixth of the year
The twenty-seventh of the year
The twenty-eighth of the year
The twenty-ninth of the year
The thirtieth of the year

The thirty-first of the year
The first of the next year
The second of the next year
The third of the next year
The fourth of the next year
The fifth of the next year
The sixth of the next year
The seventh of the next year
The eighth of the next year
The ninth of the next year



...
...
...



West India *Anacardium*.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Flower separate.
- 3. Apple with the Nut.
- 4. Nut open.
- 5. Kernel.

Anacardium Occidentale.





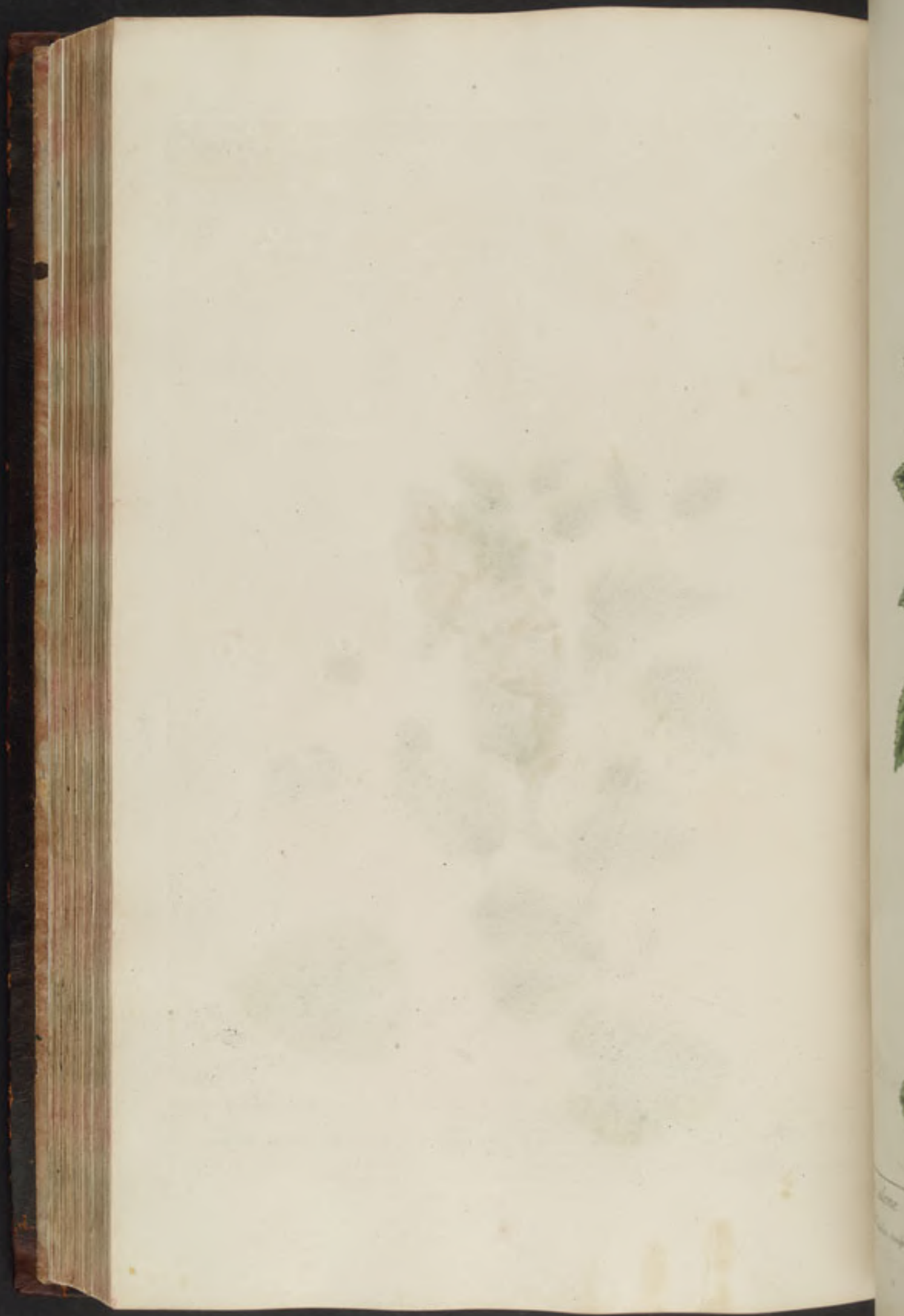
English Maiden-Hair. } 1. Face of the Leaf.
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Back of the Leaf
with the Seed. } *Trichomanes.*





The true Amomum. } 1. a Bunch of the Amomum.
} 2. a Capsule separately laid open.
} 3. the upper Side of a Seed as it grows together. } Amomum verum.
} 4. the under Side Ditto.
} 5. Seed separate.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.





Sauce alone.

Elia Blackwell delin. temp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Calix.
- 3. Seed Vessel.
- 4. Seed.

Alliaria.

Plate 373. *The Coco-Nut Tree. Cacao, & Cacavate.*

1. This Tree grows to be pretty big in its native Climates, the Leaves are a deep Green & the Flowers yellow. This Specimen is taken from Mr. Joseph Millar's Collection.
2. It grows in Jamaica and Martinico; but the Best grow in the Caraccos, in New Spain.
3. The Kernels of the Nuts is what we make the Chocolate of; which is now so much used for Food; being accounted nourishing, restorative, fatring & provocative.
4. Greek, *Amigdalis similis Guatimelensis.* Spanish, Cacao.
Italian, Cacao. French, cacao. German, *Amigdalis.* Dutch, Cacaoun.

Plate 374. *Anise. Anisum.*

1. It grows about two Foot high, the Leaves are a pale Green & y^e Flowers white.
2. It grows in Germany and Spain, and flowers in July.
3. The Seed is one of the four greater hot Seeds; and is esteemed good to expell Wind out of the Stomach and Bowels, either taken at the Mouth or applyed as a Glyster. It is also used for cold affections of the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing and Asthma. The Oil distill'd from the Seed is often used in Carminative and Anodine Linaments, particularly for the Pleurisy and other Pains in the Side. The Officinal Preparation is, the Chimerical Oil distill'd from the Seed.
4. Greek, *Ανισον.* Latin, *Anisum Herbarius.* Spanish, Anis. Italian, Aniso.
French, Anis. German, Anyss. Dutch, Anyss.

Plate 375. *Golden Maiden-Hair. Polytrichum aureum.*

1. This Plant grows about four or five Inches high; the Leaves are a shining yellowish Brown, and the Flowers or Caps gold colour.
2. It grows on Heaths and old Ant Hills flowering in October.
3. This is one of the five Capillary Plants, and is said to be good for Coughs and all Affections of the Lungs and Diseases of the Kidneys.
4. Greek, *Polytrichum aureum majus.* Spanish, Politrigo.
Italian, Capel venero. French, Gurguet. German, Frauen-Haar.
Dutch, Venus-Hair.

Plate 376. *Spotted Lungwort. Pulmonaria maculosa.*

1. The Stalks grow near a Foot high, the Leaves are a deep Green, and spotted above; and a pale Green without Spots underneath; and the Flowers a dull red and a blue purple on the same Stalk.
2. It is planted in Gardens, and flowers in March and April.
3. The Leaves are accounted pectoral and balsamic; good for Coughs, Consumptions, spitting of Blood, and the like Disorders of the Lungs. They are also put into Wound-Drinks and traumatic Decoctions, being agglutinating, and good to heal Wounds, Ulcers, and old Sores.
4. Greek, *Symphy maculosum, sive Pulmonaria latifolia.* Spanish, Pulmonaria. Italian, Pulmonaria. French, Herbe aux Pulmons. German, Lungencraut. Dutch, Longekruyd.

The first part of the book

The first part of the book is devoted to a description of the various species of plants which are found in the island of Java. The author has been very particular in his descriptions, and has given many interesting particulars concerning the habits and uses of the several plants.

Second part of the book

The second part of the book contains a description of the various species of animals which are found in the island of Java. The author has been very particular in his descriptions, and has given many interesting particulars concerning the habits and uses of the several animals.

Third part of the book

The third part of the book contains a description of the various species of minerals which are found in the island of Java. The author has been very particular in his descriptions, and has given many interesting particulars concerning the habits and uses of the several minerals.

Fourth part of the book

The fourth part of the book contains a description of the various species of plants which are found in the island of Java. The author has been very particular in his descriptions, and has given many interesting particulars concerning the habits and uses of the several plants.





The Coco-Nut Tree.

<i>Edw. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.</i>	} 1. A young Shoot. 2. Flower. 3. Ripe Fruit. 4. Ripe Fruit open.	5. Kernel	} <i>Cacao & Cacavate.</i>
		6. Kernel open.	
		7. Kernel Dissected	



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Anise

Her. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower
2. Seed.
3. Seed separate

Anisum.





Golden Maiden-Hair

Bl. & B. delin. sculp. et Pins.

1. Cap.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Polytrichum aureum.



Spotted Lungwort.

5lz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Calix.
- 3. Seed.

Pulmonaria maculosa.

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Plate 377
to be a p
the Flowers
in the Eastern
parts of the
are ripe.
the spring of B
in the story
is very rare
Latin
Tach
Dut

Plate 378
is now about
times blue
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is much eat
is open thro
times blue an
all buds
Latin S
Lacerta Ital
India

Plate 379. *Pe*
is now about
times yellow
in gardens
is more used
as a prov
Lacerta Ital
France

Ducks
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unavailable. pr
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and cutting a
Lacerta Ital
Lacerta Ital
Lacerta Ital
Lacerta Ital

Plate 377. *Acacia. Acacia.*

1. This grows to be a pretty big Tree; the Leaves are a bright grass Green, and the Flowers yellow. The Thorns grow on the stronger Branches.
2. It grows in the Eastern Countries particularly in Egypt.
3. The true *Acacia* of the Ancients is made from the Pods of this Tree, before they are ripe; and is accounted restrigent, cooling and incrassiating, good against spitting of Blood and all kinds of Fluxes; but it is rarely to be met with in the Shops now a Days. Gum Arabick comes from this Tree, which is very serviceable in Coughs and the Heat of Urine.
4. Greek, *Ακασία*. Latin, *Acacia foliis scorpioides leguminosae*. Spanish,

Italian,	French,
German,	Dutch,

Plate 378. *Endive. Endivia.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green and the Flowers blue.
2. It is sown in Gardens and flowers in June.
3. This Plant is much eat as a Sallad; and is accounted cooling & moistning, good to open obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and help of Jaundice, provoke Urine, and cool a hot Stomach. The Seed is one of the Lesser cold Seeds.
4. Greek, *Σαγίς*. Latin, *Scariola, Scriola & Intybus sativa latifolia*. Spanish, *Escarola*. Italian, *Indiva*. French, *Scariole*. German, *Endivien*. Dutch, *Endivie*.

Plate 379. *Parsnep. Pastinaca.*

1. The Stalks grow about five Foot high; the Leaves are a deep Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It is sown in Gardens, and flowers in July.
3. This Plant is more used in the Kitchen than the Shops; and is esteemed nourishing and a provocative to Venery. Doctor Boerhave commends it for the Strangury & the obstruction of the Menses.
4. Greek, *Σταφύδιον*. Latin, *Pastinaca sativa latifolia*. Spanish, *Chirivia*. Italian, *Pastinaca*. French, *Panais*. German, *Pastenach*. Dutch, *Pastinaken*.

Plate 380. *Ducks-Meat. Lens palustris.*

1. This Plant consists of small round green Leaves, having neither Flower nor Seed perceivable; from the middle of each Leaf there are small white thready Roots that run down into the Water.
2. It grows on the Superficies of Ponds and Ditches.
3. It is accounted cooling and mollifying, good for Inflammations, *S^t. Anthony's Fire*, the Shingles & Gout; either applyed by it self, or mixt with Barley Meal. *M^r. Ray* commends six Ounces of a strong Infusion of this Plant, made in White Wine, & taken for nine Days together, as a Cure for the Jaundice.
4. Greek, *Φακος ὁ ἐπιτῶν τελευμάτων*. Latin, *Lenticula palustris vulgaris*. Spanish, *Lenteja della Goa*. Italian, *Lenticulana*. French, *Lentille d'Eau*. German, *Meer-linsen*. Dutch, *Water Linsen*.

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Acacia.

Blz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Pod.
3. Seed.

Acacia.





Endive.

Bl. Blackwell delin. sculp. et. Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Seed.

Endivia.



1797
The end of the



Parsnep.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate
3. Seed & feath.
4. Seed.

Pastinaca.





Ducks - Meat.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pins.

1. *Ducks - Meat on the Water.*
2. *Ducks - Meat separate.*

Lens palustris.

Calsia
is a large
yellow
East and
is found
in several
parts of
India. It
is used
in the
East.

Madonia
is about
the flowers
in gardens
and is
found in
France. It
is used
in the
East.

As
is low
the flowers
and is
found in
France
and leaves
in the
stomach
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of the
leaves
in the
of the
French.

Fenu
is about
white
in gardens
and is
used in
France
and
in the
of the
French.



Plate 381. *Cassia fistula*. *Cassia fistularis*.

This grows to be a large Tree, the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.

It grows in the East and West Indies, and in Egypt.

The Pulp, which is found in the Pod, is accounted a very gentle Purge, being good to carry off serous and bilious Humours, and ease the Gripes. It is also useful for the Stone, Heat of Urine, & a Gonorrhoea. Official Preparations are, *Cassia extracta cum et sine Folis Sinae*, & the *Dia Cassia cum Manna*. Greek, *Κασία μὲλαινα*. Latin, *Cassia fistula Alexandrina*. Spanish, *Cassia*. Italian, *Cassia*. French, *Casu laxative*. German, *Cassien*. Dutch, *Pyp-kassie*.

Plate 382. *Macedonian Parsley*. *Petroselinum Macedonicum*.

The Stalks grow about a Foot and an half high, the Leaves are a light Green, and the Flowers white.

It is sown here in Gardens, & flowers in June & July; after it has stood some Years The Seed is esteem'd good to expell Wind, help the Collic, provoke Urine and the Catamenia; & is an Ingredient in the *Theriaca Andromachi*.

Greek, *Πετροσέλιον*. Latin, *Apium Macedonicum*. Spanish, *Apio*. Italian, *Petroselino Macedonico*. French, *Persil*. German, *Perzerlein*. Dutch, *Peterselie*.

Plate 383. *Asarabacca*. *Asarum*.

This is a little low Plant, the Leaves are a light Green spotted with white, and the Flowers a brownish Green.

It is planted here in Gardens, and flowers in May.

The Roots and Leaves are said to be good to purge tough Phlegm and Choler from the Stomach and Bowels; and are very serviceable in stubborn tertian or quartan Agues, the Dropsy, Gout and Jaundice.

A Decoction of the Root powerfully provokes Urine & the Menses; and the dried Leaves powdered, are used by some as Snuff to evacuate mucous Humours from the Head.

Greek, *Νάρδος ἄγρια*. Latin, *Asarum vulgare*. Spanish, *Asarabaccara*. Italian, *Asaro*. French, *Cubaret*. German, *Haselnurt*. Dutch, *Haselnurtel*.

Plate 384. *Fenugreek*. *Foenum Graecum*.

The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a light Green, and the Flowers white.

It is sown in Gardens, and flowers in June.

The Seed is much used in Fomentations, Bathings, Cataplasms and emollient Glysters; being ripening, dissolving, anodyne, and good for all kind of Tumors and Swellings; to which Purposes the Powder is very effectual.

Greek, *Γένδις, ἢ Βούκκος*. Latin, *Foenum Graecum sativum*.

Spanish, *Alforfas*. Italian, *Fieno Greco*. French, *Fenigrec*. German, *Boctshorn*. Dutch, *Grier Hoop*.

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Cassia fistula.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Pod.
- 3. Pod open.
- 4. Seed.

Cassia fistularis.



Macedonian Parsley.

Blk. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed with pappus.
3. Seed.
4. Seed separate.

Petroselinum Macedonicum.





Asarabacca.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pins.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Asarum.



...red.
... in the



Fenugreek.

Ellis, Blackwell delin. sculp. et. Pinx.

1. Flower.	4. Pod open.
2. Calyx.	5. Seed.
3. Pod.	

Foeniculum officinale.

Plate 385. *The greater & lesser Cardamoms & Grains of Paradyce. Cardamomum majus, minus et maximum; vel Grana Paradisi.*

1. The greater Cardamoms are long, somewhat triangular, Pods; full of corner'd, reddish brown, hot aromatic Grains; but the Tree on which they grow is not known here. They grow in the Island of Java in the East Indies. The Lesser Cardamoms are small triangular Capsulae containing several corner'd brown Grains of an hot, spicy, aromatic Taste, and a pleasant Smell. They grow in the East Indies. The Grains of Paradyce, or the largest Cardamoms are of a reddish brown Colour, and a hot biting Taste; but not so aromatic as the other Cardamoms; these Grains grow in roundish Pods, in shape like an unripe Fig. They grow in Guinea; but the Tree is not known here. The Fruit and Seed of these Three Cardamoms I had from M^r. Joseph Millar; and the Specimen of the Tree of the Lesser Cardamoms is taken from the Malabar Garden Vol. 5. Tab. 5.
2. The Seed of all these Three is said to be good to comfort and strengthen the Stomach and Bowels, help Digestion, the Jaundice and the Collic, ease Distempers of the Head and Nerves, provoke Urine and the Menses.
3. Greek, Καρδάμυμον. Latin, Cardamomum majus vulgare, Cardamomum minus vulgare, Melligette. Spanish, Cardamomo, Grana de Paradiso. Italian, Cardamomo, Cardamo. French, Cardamine, Manigette, Grains de Paradis. German, Cardamomlein & Paradeys-Gorner. Dutch, Kleine Kardamom, & Parady's-Koorn, & Parady's grein.

Plate 386. *The Ben Nut or oily Acorn. Balanus Myrepsica.*

1. This Tree grows about Thirty Foot high; the Leaves are a deep Green on the Face and light underneath; and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in Arabia, Egypt, Syria & Barbary. The Fruit of this I had from M^r. Joseph Millar; & the Tree from the Malabar Garden Vol. 6. Tab. 19.
3. The Nuts are said to purge and evacuate Bile & Flegm, upwards & downwards. - The Oil is good to cure the Itch & Scabs, & to take away Freckles & Morphen.
4. Greek, Βάλανος. Latin, Nux Ben, & Glans unguentaria. Spanish, Ben. Italian, Ben. French, Ben. German, Dutch, Moringe.

Plate 387. *Indian Nut. Areca.*

1. This grows to be a large Tree, the Leaves are a grass Green & the Flowers whitish.
2. It grows in the East Indies. The Fruit of this I had from M^r. Joseph Millar, and the Tree from the Malabar Garden Vol. 1. Tab. 9.
3. The Fruit is esteem'd good to strengthen the Stomach, help Fluxes, and spitting of Blood. - Some recommend it as a great Secret for the cure of the Kings Evil, and to rectify decayed Juices, and restore a Morbid Habit of Body.
4. Greek, Καρνα Πρωτική. Latin, Fausel Avellana Indiana versicolor. Spanish, Avellana de la India. Italian, Avellana di India. French, Aveline d'Inde. German, Dutch,

Plate 388. *Indian Apples. Malus Indica Lusitanis.*

1. The Gum-Lac of the Shops comes from this Tree; the Leaves are like those of the Apple Tree in shape, but hoary underneath; the Flowers white striped with Green.
2. It grows in Portugal & the East Indies, and generally bears Fruit in March and September. This Specimen I had from the Malabar Garden Vol. 4. Tab. 41.
3. Gum-Lacca is accounted opening & attenuating, good to remove Obstructions of the Liver & Spleen, help the Dropsy & Jaundice, provoke Urine and purify the Blood; and is much used for making the finest Sealing Wax.
4. Greek, Latin, Jujuba Indica. Spanish, Jujubo. Italian, Giuggiola. French, Jujubier. German, Brust beerlein. Dutch, Jujuben horst pruimen.



Elix. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

The greater & lesser
Cardamoms & Grains
of Paradyce.

1. Flower of $\frac{1}{2}$ lesser Cardamoms. 4. Fruit of $\frac{1}{2}$ Grains of Paradyce
2. Fruit of $\frac{1}{2}$ great Cardamoms. 5. Fruit of all Three open. } *Cardamomum majus,*
3. Fruit of $\frac{1}{2}$ lesser Cardamoms. 6. Seed of all Three. } *minus et maximum,*
 } *vel Grana Paradyce.*





The Ben Nut or oily Acorn. } 1. Flower.
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pins. } 2. Fruit.
} 3. Fruit open.
} 4. Kernel.

Belanus Myrsica.



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Indian Nut

Areca.

Blz. Mackwell delin. sculp. & Pins.

- 1. Fruit.
- 2. Fruit open.
- 3. Nut.
- 4. Nut open.



Apple.



Indian Apples.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Green Fruit.
- 3. Ripe Fruit.

Jujuba Indica.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



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Plate 389. *The India Berry Tree. Natsjatam.*

1. This Tree grows pretty large in its Native Climate; the Leaves are a deep Green above and a dull Green underneath, the Flowers white with yellow Apices, & the Fruit black when ripe. This Specimen I had from the Malabar Garden. Vol. 7. Tab. 1. & the separate Fruit from M^r. Joseph Millar.
2. It grows in Malabar in the East Indies.
3. The Fruit is said to be of a poisonous nature; & is used outwardly to kill Lice in Peoples Heads. Some Persons mix the Berries with their Bait to catch Fish.
4. Greek, *Λαζαριον*. Latin, *Cocculus Indus* & *Cocculae officinarum*. Spanish, *Pavos de las Indias*. Italian, *Galuzza di Levante*. French, *Coque du Levant*. German, *Doll-Gorner*. Dutch, *Kockles*, & *Waterquaad*.

Plate 390. *Pellitory of Spain. Pyrethrum.*

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a bluish Green, and the Flowers white above and purple underneath.
2. It grows in Spain, and flowers in July.
3. The Root is accounted good for the Tooth Ach, held between the Teeth it draws forth the cold watery Rheum; it is also good for the Palsy of the Tongue, for which it is put into Masticatories, and drawing Cataplasms and Plaisters; particularly the *Emplastrum Cephalicum*.
4. Greek, *Πύρεθρον*. Latin, *Pyrethrum vulgare officinarum*. Spanish, *Pelitre*. Italian, *Piretro*. French, *Pyrethre*. German, *Bertram*. Dutch, *Bertram-kruyd*.

Plate 391. *Malabar or Java Cinamon. Cassia lignea.*

1. This Tree grows about thirty Foot high, the Leaves are a light Green, the Flowers a greenish White with white Stamina & yellow Apices; and the Fruit a deep Purple when ripe. This Specimen I had from the Malabar Garden. Vol. 1. Tab. 57. & the Bark from M^r. Joseph Millar.
2. It grows in the East Indies, and flowers in January.
3. The Bark of this Tree has the same Virtues as that of the Cinamon; see Plate 345. but in a lower Degree; being stiptic and restringent, & good in all kinds of Fluxes and Loosnesses.
4. Greek, *Κινναμώμον*. Latin, *Canella Malabarica*. Spanish, *Canela de Malabar*. Italian, *Canella di Malabar*. French, *Canelle de Malabar*. German, *Ganel*. Dutch, *Kaneel*.

Plate 392. *The Gamboodge Tree. Coddam-pulli. & Carcapuli.*

1. This grows to be a large Tree; the Leaves are a bright Green; the Flowers red, unctured with yellow; and the Fruit a light Yellow.
2. It grows in the East Indies and flowers in March.
3. The Gamboodge of the Shops comes from this Tree, and is a very strong Cathartic, purging serous watery Humours, pretty Smartly; and when applied by a Skillfull Hand, is of great Service in the Dropsy, Scurvy, Leprosy, and Lues Venerea.
4. Greek, *Καρκαπυλι*. Latin, *Carcapuli*. Spanish, *Carcapuli*. Italian, *Carcapuli*. French, *Carcapuli*. German, *Carcapuli*. Dutch, *Carcapuli*.

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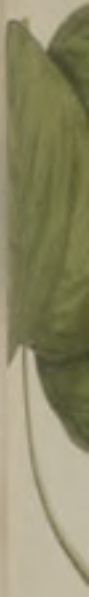
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The India Berry Tree.

1. Flower 2. Berry of the Shops
3. Flower without Leaves 4. Back of 3 Berry } *Natajatam.*
5. Fruit 6. Kernel

Ediz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



of Spain
the only one in the



Pellitory of Spain.

Stem Blackwell delin. sculp. at Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Back of the Flower.
- 3. Flower separate.
- 4. Seed.

Pyrethrum.



Some leaves
of the...



Melabar or Java Cinamon. } 1. Flower. 2. Cup. } *Cassia lignea.*
 Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 3. Fruit. 5. Kernel. }
 } 4. Fruit separate. 6. Bark of 3 Shops.



... Tree ...
... of ...



The Gambooge Tree.

Flor. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Fruit.
3. Seed.

Coddam pulli & Carcaputi.



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Plate 393. *Sarsaparilla of America. Smilax aspera Peruviana.*

1. This Plant has slender prickly Stalks, the Leaves are a deep Green above and light underneath, the Flowers white with green Stamina and white Apices, and the Roots a very dark Brown; This Specimen I had from the Malabar Garden. Vol. 7. Tab. 31. and the Root from M^r. Nicholls.
2. It grows in Peru & Brasil, & flowers in August and September.
3. The Roots are heating, drying, attenuating & sudorific, & of great service in the Lues Venerea, for which it has been accounted a Specific, and much used in Diet Drinks for that Purpose. It is accounted a great sweetner of the Blood, and is serviceable for the Gout, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and King's Evil.
4. Greek $\Sigma\mu\iota\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ Latin, *Smilax Peruviana Sarsaparilla*. Spanish, *Sarsa-parrilla de Peru*. Italian, *Zarsa-parille di Peru*. French, *Sarcepareille de Perou*. German, *Sarsa Parill*. Dutch, *Zalza Paril*.

Plate 394. *Bitter & Sweet Costus. Costus amarus & dulcis.*

1. The Stalks grow about four Foot high, the Leaves are a bright shining Green, the Flowers white with a yellow Apice, & a red Calix. The *Costus dulcis* is said to be the freshest Roots of this Tree, & the *Costus amarus* to be the oldest and stales. This Specimen I had from y^e Malabar Garden. Vol. 11. Tab. 15. & y^e Roots from M^r. Nicholls.
2. It grows in Malabar in the East Indies, and flowers in May.
3. *Costus* is esteem'd hot and dry, good to comfort the Head & Stomach, and help Vertiginous Disorders. It is also a good Deobstruent, opening Obstructions of the Womb, and procuring the Catamenia. It is an Ingredient in the Theriaca; and the Electuarium Caryocostinum.
4. Greek, Latin, *Costus Indicus odoratus*. Spanish, *Costo amarago y dulce*. Italian, *Costo amaro & dolce*. French, *Costus Arabique*. German, *Frauwen Craut*. Dutch, *Kost Balsem*.

Plate 395. *The Nux vomica of y^e Shops. Nux vomica in Officinis.*

1. This grows to be a large Tree in the East Indies; the Leaves are a bright Green above & a deep Green underneath, and the Flowers a pale Green. This Specimen I had from the Malabar Garden. Vol. 1. Tab. 37. & the Seed from M^r. Nicholls.
2. It grows in the East Indies, and flowers in July & August.
3. Commeleïn has given a great many Virtues to the different Parts of this Tree, see the Hortus Mal. as above; but our College of Physicians have thought y^e Nuts narcotic & poisonous; & are generally used to kill Cats & Dogs.
4. Greek, Latin, *Nuces Vomicae*. Spanish, *Neuz vomica*. Italian, *Noces vomica*. French, *Noix vomique*. German, Dutch,

Plate 396. *Turmerick. Curcuma.*

1. The Stalks of this grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a bright Green and the Flowers red. This Specimen I had from the Leyden Garden, and the Roots from M^r. Nicholls.
2. It grows in the East Indies, and flowers in June.
3. Turmerick is accounted attenuating, apperative & warming, good to open Obstructions of the Viscera, help the Jaundice, provoke Urine & y^e Catamenia; and is useful in a Cachexia, and good to accelerate the Birth.
4. Greek, Latin, *Cyperus Indicus sive Curcuma*. Spanish, *Conna*. Italian, *Curcuma*. French, *Roseau*. German, *Gelbwurk*. Dutch, *Indiaanse Saffraan*.

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Sarsaparilla of America. } 1. Flower. 3. Fruit open.
 } 2. Fruit. 4. Seed. } *Smilax aspera Peruviana.*
 } 5. Part of the Root.

Wm. Mackenzell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



... ..
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Bitter and Sweet Costus. } 1. Flower. 2. Seed Vessel open. } Costus amarus
 } 2. Seed Vessel. 3. Seed. } et dulcis.
 L. G. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 5. Bitter & Sweet Costus of Shops.



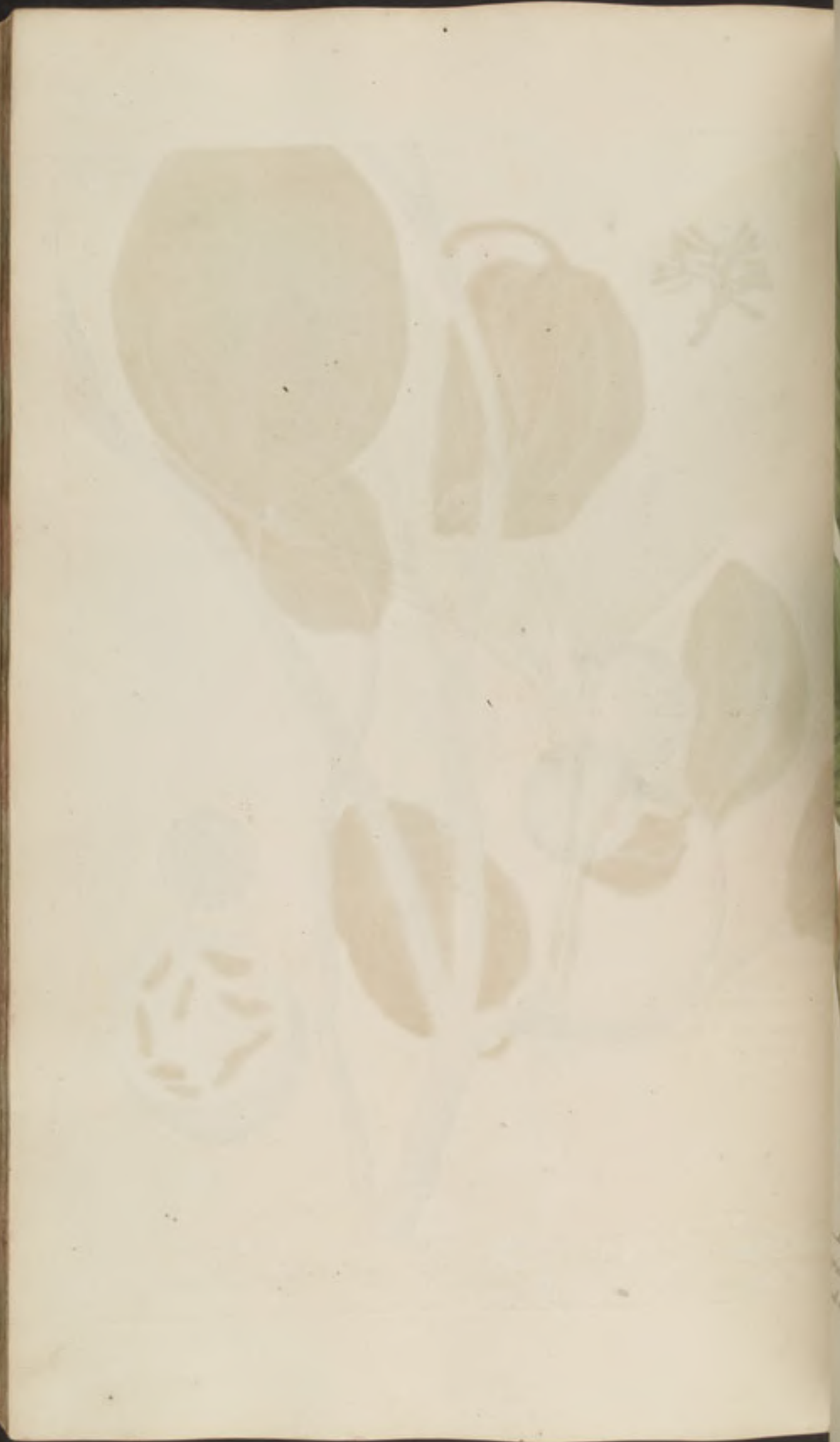
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The *Nux vomica* of the Shops } 1. Flower.
 } 2. Fruit.
 } 3. Fruit open.
 } 4. Seed.

Nux vomica in *Officinis*.

Elzev. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.





Turmeric. } 1. Flower. } Curcuma.
Elix. Blackwall delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Turmeric of $\frac{3}{4}$ Shops. }



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Plate 397. *Turbith. Turpethum.*

1. This Plant shoots forth many long climbing Branches, that twist about each other, like the great Bindweed; the Leaves are a grass Green, & the Flowers a whitish Green, with yellow Stamina; & the Seed is a dark Brown. This Specimen of the Plant I had from Herman's Leyden Garden f. 179. and the Roots I did from the Life.
2. It grows in Ceylon and Malabar in the East Indies.
3. The Roots are brought to us from the East Indies, & are a pretty strong Cathartic, purging rough serous Humours from the remote Parts, which helps the Dropsy Gout & Rheumatism. The Roots are put into several of the stronger purging Compositions. The Pulvis Diaturpethi compositus takes its Name from this Root.
4. Greek, Latin, Turpethum repens foliis Altheae vel Indicum. Spanish, Turbit. Italian, Turbito. French, Turbit. German, Dutch, Turbit.

Plate 398. *The Sebesten Plumb. Sebesten & Myxa.*

1. This Tree grows about the Bigness of our Plumb Trees; the Leaves are a deep shining Green above, & a dull hoary Green underneath and the Flowers white enclosed in a Green Calix, with white Stamina & yellow Apices, with a light Green umbel in the Middle. I had this Specimen from the Malabar Garden Vol. 4. Tab. 37. and the separate Fruit I had from M^r Joseph Clutton, Apothecary.
2. It grows in Malabar in the East Indies, and is always Green, bearing Fruit in July and August.
3. The Fruit is accounted cooling & moistning, good for sharp thin Defluxions upon the Lungs, Coughs, Catarrhs, and heat of Urine.
4. Greek, Latin, Sebestena Myxa, & Myxara. Spanish, Italian, Sebestena. French, Sebesten. German, Brust Beerlein. Dutch, Borst-pruimen.

Plate 399. *Zedoary. Zedoaria.*

1. The Stalks that shoot from the Roots on which the Flowers grow are about five or six Inches long, & the Leaves a light grass Green, the Calix of the Flowers whitish, and the Flowers are stript red, white, yellow & Purple. The Stamina is purple & y^e Apice yellow. This Plant I had from the Malabar Garden Vol. 11. Tab. 9. and the separate Roots I did from the Life.
2. It grows in Malabar in the East Indies and flowers in June.
3. The Roots are esteem'd heating & drying, good to warm the Stomach, expell Wind, comfort the Bowels, stop Vomiting, and ease the Collic. They are also alexipharmic, and good in all Pestilential Distempers.
4. Greek, Latin, Zedoaria longa & rotunda. Spanish, Zedoaro. Italian, Zedoario. French, Zedoaire. German, Zitver. Dutch, Zedoar.

Plate 400. *The Emblick Myrobalan. Myrobalanus Emblica.*

1. This Tree grows about 24 Foot high, the Leaves are a dark Green above & a light Green underneath, and the Flowers white, with white Stamina and yellow Apices; and the Fruit a pale Green; both without & within. This Specimen I had from the Malabar Garden Vol. 1. Tab. 38. & the Fruit that is open and divided I did from the Life.
2. It grows in several Parts of the East Indies.
3. This Species of the Myrobalans is said to purge Phlegm at first, & afterwards Choler; and are an Ingredient in the Decoctum Epithymi.
4. Greek, Latin, Emblica. Spanish, Mirabel. Italian, Mirabolan. French, Myrobolans. German, Dutch,

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Turbith.

Black seed taken only at Vint.

} 1. Flower.
 } 2. Root.
 } 3. Roots from the Life.
 } 4.

Turpethum.



... Plant
... and ...



The Sebesten Plum.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Flower. | 5. Fruit from the Life. |
| 2. Fruit. | 6. Cap from the Life. |
| 3. Stone. | 7. Stone from the Life. |
| 4. Stone open. | 8. Kernel from the Life. |

Sebesten & Myxa.

See Blackwell's bot. seeds et fruct.





Zedoary.

like Blackwell's daisy, only it Pins.

} 1. Root from the Life }

Zedoaria.





The Emblick
Myrobalan.
Elix. Blackwood. Linn. ungu. et. Pinc.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Fruit.
- 3. Fruit separate.
- 4. Fruit open.
- 5. Stone.

- 6. Kernel.
- 7. Fruit open from 8. Leaf.
- 8. Stone from 8. Leaf.
- 9. & 10. Divisions of 6. Stone.
- 11. & 12. Kernels from 8. Leaf.

Myrobalanus
Emblica.

Plate 401. *Myrobalans. Myrobalani.*

1. These are a Species of Plumbs, which grow in the East Indies; and as I can only find a Specimen of the Emblica, see Plate 400. I chuse to give the four other sorts of them in one Plate as I have them from the Shops.
2. They grow in Malabar in the East Indies.
3. The Citrin Plumbs are accounted good to purge Choler, and the Indicae are esteemed good to purge Melancholy; and the other Three are good to purge Phlegm at first & afterwards Choler.
4. Greek, Latin, *Myrobalanus Bellerica. Myrobalanus Chebula. Myrobalanus Citrina & flava. Myrobalanus Indica & nigra.* Spanish, *Mirabel.* Italian, *Mirabolan.* French, *Myrobolans.* German, Dutch,

Plate 402. *Zerumbet. Zerumbet*

1. This Plant is not certainly known to be the Zerumbet of the Arabians; but that the Curious may have an Opportunity of enquiring more particularly into it; I have given them one Specimen from the Malabar Garden, Vol. 11. Tab. 7 and one from Herman's Catalogue of the Leyden Garden; f. 637. It grows about 18 Inches high, the Roots are cream colour, the Stalk a whitish Green, the Leaves a deep Green above & light underneath, and the Flowers whitish.
2. It grows in Ceylon in the East Indies.
3. The Roots are commended in the Malabar Garden, as good to quench all inward Heat, purge the Reins, stop the Fluor Albus, and a Gonorrhoea.
4. Greek, Latin, *Zerumbet & Zenziber silvestris.* Spanish, *Zenzevero agreste.* Italian, *Zinzero salvatico.* French, *Gingembre sauvage.* German, Dutch,

Plate 403. *Snakenwood. Colubrinum Lignum.*

1. This is thought to be a Species of the *Nux Vomica* (see Plate 395.) the Bark is ash Colour, the Leaves a dark Green, the Flowers greenish, and the Fruit Red. This Specimen is taken from y Malab Gard. Vol. 7. Tab. 5.
2. It grows in the Islands of Baypyn, Cochien and Poaha in the East Indies, and flowers in August.
3. Some commend the Roots as good for the cure of y Bite of Serpents, & a tertian Ague. Yet D^r Anton. de Heide gives it a very indifferent Character as a poisonous Thing.
4. Greek, Latin, *Lignum colubrinum primum garciae.* Spanish, Italian, French, *Bois de Serpents.* German, *Griefs-holk.* Dutch, *Slangenhou.*

Plate 404. *Gallap. Galapium.*

1. There are several Species of this Plant, which differ only in the Colour of their Flowers, some having white Flowers, some yellow and others purple; the Leaves of all of them are a pale Green, and the Seed very black. This Specimen I took from the Malabar Garden Vol. 10. Tab. 75. and the Root I had from M^r Nicholls.
2. It grows in Mexico and Peru.
3. The Roots are good to purge serous watery Humours, and are of great Service in the Dropsy, Gout, and Rheumatism; as also all cutaneous Distempers. The Official Preparation from the Root is, the Rosin extracted by Spirit of Wine.
4. Greek, Latin, *Gallapa. Mechoacana nigra.* Spanish, Italian, French, *Merveille du Perou.* German, Dutch, *Nagtschoon.*

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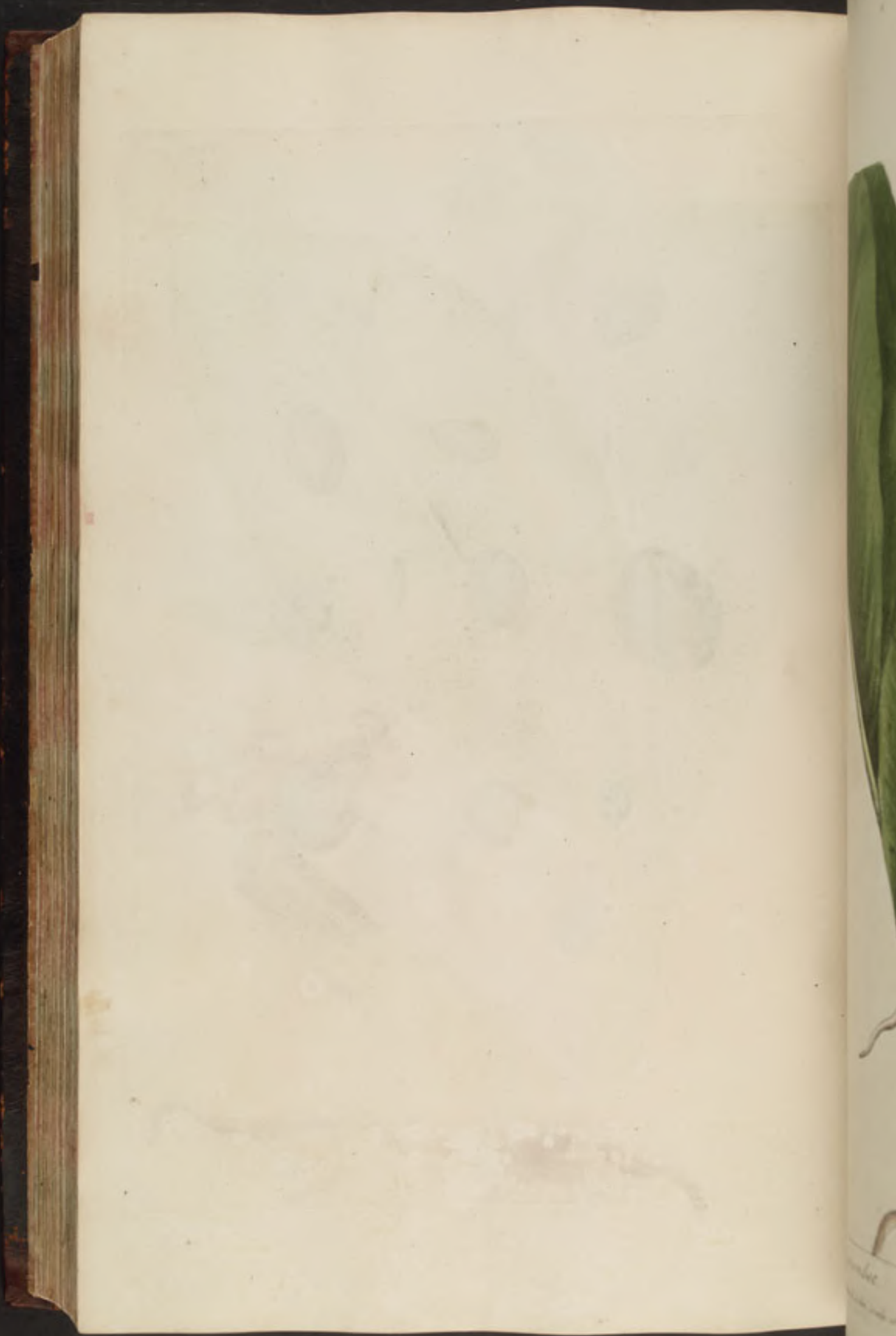
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Myrobalans. } 1. Boherica. 5. Stones } *Myrobalani.*
 2. Chebulu. 6. Stones open.
 3. Citrina. 7. Kernels.
 4. Indica.

Wm. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx





Zerumbet.

- 1. Zerumbet from y Malabar Garden.
- 2. Flower from Ditto.
- 3. Herman's Zerumbet.

King, Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

Zerumbet.



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Snakenwood.

Elie. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Fruit.
2. Fruit open.
3. Seed.

Colubrinum Lignum.



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Jalap. } 1. Flower. } Jalapium.
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. The Jalap of the Shops. }



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Plate 405. *Female Satyrium. Satyrium foemina.*

1. This is a lower Plant than the Male, (see Plate 53.) it grows about a Foot high, the Leaves are a light grass Green without any Spots, and the Flowers a light Purple.
2. It grows in moist Meadows and flowers in May.
3. This Plant is said to have the same Virtues as the Male, being esteemed a Stimulus to Venery, a strengthener of the genital Parts, and good to help Conception; and is a Chief Ingredient in the Electuarium Diasatyri-um; which is the only Officinal Preparation.
4. Greek, Ορχίς & Αόστρον. Latin, Orchis morio foemina. Spanish, Cojon de Perro. Italian, Satirione. French, Satyrion. German, Schmal Knabencraut weiblich. Dutch, Standel kruid.

Plate 406. *Scorzonera or Vipers-grass. Scorzonera & Viperaria.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It is a Native of Spain; and is planted here in Gardens, flowering in May.
3. The Root is esteemed cordial, sudorific, alexipharmic, and good in all kinds of Fevers; malignant Distempers, & the Bites or Stings of venomous Creatures.
4. Greek, Latin, Viperaria. Spanish, Scurzonera. Italian, Scorzonera. French, Scorzonere & Cercifi d'Espagne. German, Schlangenmord. Dutch, Gift-wortel.

Plate 407. *Mithridate = Mustard. Thlaspi vulgare.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a deep Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in Corn Fields, and flowers in May.
3. The Seed of this Plant is used instead of that of the Treacle Mustard, (see Vol. 1. Plate 68) the Virtues being much the same, & is accounted hot, dry, and diuretick, good for the Dropsy, Gout, Sciatica, & forwarding the menstrual Evacuations.
4. Greek, Θλάπιον & Σίναπι Αγρον. Latin, Thlaspi arvense Vaccariae incano folio majus. Spanish, Xenabe agreste. Italian, Taspi. French, Seneve Sauvage. German, Besencraut. Dutch, Wilde ofte, & Boere kers.

Plate 408. *Alexanders. Smyrniium.*

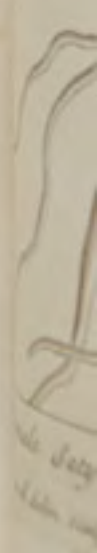
1. The Stalks grow about four Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers a whitish Green.
2. It grows upon the Rocks along the Sea side, & flowers in May & June.
3. This Herb is much eat as a Salad; and is said to be of the Nature of Smallage or Parsley, but stronger; and therefore may be of Service to open Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, provoke Urine and the Catamenia; and help the Dropsy and Jaundice.
4. Greek, Σμύρνιον. Latin, Hipposelinum & Hipposelinum Theophrasto, seu Smyrniium Dioscoridi. Spanish, Apio Macedonico. Italian, Smirnio & Macerone. French, Maceron. German, Gross Appich. Dutch, Groot Peterselie.

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Female Satyrium. } 1. Flower.
2. Flower separate. } *Satyrium foemina.*
3. Seed 1/2 foot.
4. Seed.

Blz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



... of the
... of the



Scorzonera or Vipers-grass. } 1. Flower.
} 2. Flower separate } *Scorzonera & Viperaria.*
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 3. Seed



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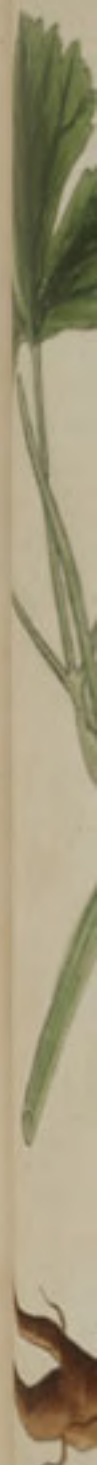
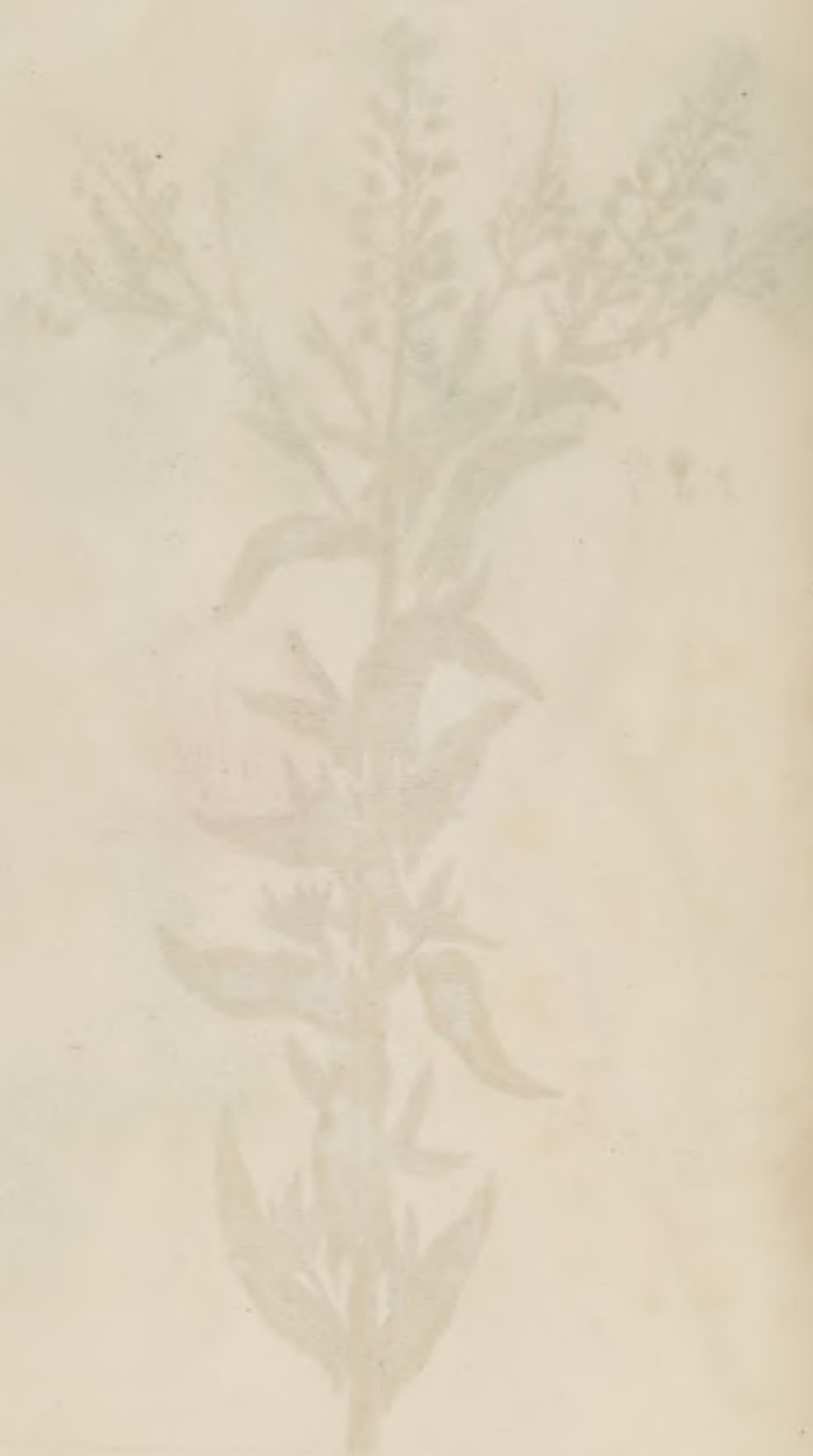


Mithridate. Mustard.

Elizabeth Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

} 1. Flower.
 } 2. Seed Vessel.
 } 3. Seed.

Thlaspi vulgare



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Alexanders. } 1. Flower
 } 2. Fruit
 } 3. Seed. *Smyrniolum.*
Her. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

Plate 409. *Columbine. Aquilegia.*

The Stalks grow about two Foot high; the Leaves are a bluish Green, and the Flowers a fine blue.

It grows wild in several Places of England & flowers in May or June.

The Leaves are accounted good for sore Mouths, and Inflammations of the Jaws and Throat; for which they are used in Gargarisms. The Seed is esteem'd good to open Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen; & to prevent and cure the Jaundice. Clusius commends the Seed to be given in Wine, to accelerate the Birth, and to repeat it, if there be occasion. Some use the same Medicine to drive out the Small Pox and Measles.

Greek, *Agrostis*. Latin, *Aquilegia sylvestris*. Spanish, *Paxarilla agreste*. Italian, *Aquileia salvatica*. French, *Anchole sauvage*. German, *Agelen*. Dutch, *Akeleyen*.

Plate 410. *Sweet Naven. Napus dulcis.*

The Stalks grow about three Foot high; the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.

It is sown in Gardens, and flowers in May.

The Ancients commend the Seed as good against all kinds of Poisons, and the Bites of Venemous Creatures; as also to provoke Urine & the Terms. Matthiolus extols it as good to expel the Malignity of all Infectious Distempers; to drive out the small Pox and Measles & Clear the Heart.

It is an Ingredient in the *Theriaca Andromachi*.

Greek, *Bovvias*. Latin, *Bunias*. Spanish, *Nabicas*. Italian, *Navone & Navone*. French, *Navet*. German, *Stectruben*. Dutch, *Stek-raap & Parysche-raap*.

Plate 411. *Hedge-Hysop. Gratiola.*

The Stalks grow about a Foot high; the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers a pale yellow, next the Calix, & a light Purple at the Top.

It is a Native of Italy, & is planted here in Gardens & flowers in June.

Some Writers commend this Plant as a good Purger of serous and choleric Humours; and serviceable against the Dropsy and Jaundice, but it is of a rugged churlish Nature.

Greek, *Gratiola*. Latin, *Gratiola centauroides*. Spanish, *Hissopo agreste*. Italian, *Gratiola*. French, *Gratiolle*. German, *Bild Aurin*. Dutch, *Gods-genade*.

Plate 412. *Fleawort. Psyllium.*

The Stalks grow near a Foot high, the Leaves are a deep Green, and the Flowers a greenish Brown.

It is a Native of France, & is planted here in Gardens flowering in June.

The Seed is used to extract a Mucilage for sore Mouths & Throats and to help Thrushes & Quinseys. It is also used to obtund sharp acrimonous Humours which corrode the Bowels and cause Dysenteries. Outwardly it is good for sore inflamed blood-shot Eyes.

Greek, *Ψύλλιον*. Latin, *Psyllium majus erectum*. Spanish, *Zargatona*. Italian, *Psillio*. French, *Herbe aux Pucés*. German, *Psillen-craut*. Dutch, *Dloo-kruid*.

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Columbine

Aquilegia.

Elizabeth Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Flower separate.
- 3. Seed. Petiol.
- 4. Seed Petiol open.
- 5. Seed.





Sweet Naven.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Cup.
- 3. Pod.
- 4. Pod open.
- 5. Seed.

Napus dulcis.



Herb. Kew
1840



Hedge-Hysop. } 1. Flower.
Elix. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Seed Capsul.
 } 3. Seed. Gratiola.



Flanore
and the



Fleawort.

Herz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower
- 2. Flower separate.
- 3. Seed Pappel.
- 4. Seed.

Psyllium.



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Plant 214
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Plate 413. Burnet. *Pimpinella*.

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a deep Green above and light underneath; and the Flowers reddish.
2. It grows on Banks and Meadows, flowering in June.
3. Burnet is esteemed heating, drying, cordial and alexipharmic; and is often put into Wine, in the Summer, to give it a fine Flavor. The Powder of the Herb, or Root, is used for spitting of Blood, Bleeding at the Nose, or any other Flux or Haemorrhage. A Decoction of the Plant is accounted good for the Stone and Gravel. The Herb applyed outwardly is good to stay the Bleeding of Wounds and promote their Cure.
4. Greek, Πιμπινέλλη. Latin, *Sanguisorba*, & *Pimpinella sanguisorba minor*.
Spanish, *Italian, Pimpinella. French, Pimpinelle.*
German, *Bibernell. Dutch, Pimpernelle.*

Plate 414. Orris. *Iris Florentina*.

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers whitish.
2. It grows wild about Florence in Italy, but is nursed here in Gardens flowering in May.
3. The Roots only are used, being attenuating emollient & pectoral, good for Disorders of the Lungs, caused by sharp Humors falling on the tender Vesiculae. They help Coughs, Hoarsness & soreness at the Stomach; and are commended against the Gripes in Children; and to bring down the Obstructed Menses. Outwardly it is used in Perfumes, Sweet Bags & Hair Powder. It is an Ingredient in the *Theriaca Andromachi*, & *Mithridate*.
4. Greek, *Ἰρίς*. Latin, *Illyrica. Iris alba Florentina*. Spanish, *Liria blanca de la Florencia*. Italian, *giglio celeste*. French, *glayeul blanche de la Florence*. German, *Gilgen*. Dutch, *Lich*.

Plate 415. Horse-radish. *Raphanus sylvestris*.

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Underleaves are a deep grass Green, and the upper Leaves a light grass Green, & the Flowers are white.
2. It is planted here in Gardens, and flowers in May.
3. The Root is heating drying and aperitive, & is frequently used in Sauces to create an Appetite. It is often used in Dyet Drinks, for the Scurvy, Dropsy and Jaundice, & is the Chief Ingredient in the *Aqua Raphani composita*.
4. Greek, *Ράφανος*, & *Ράφανος ἄγρια*. Latin, *Raphanus rusticanus*. Spanish, *Rabano agreste*. Italian, *Ravanofaglia*. French, *Raifort sauvage*. German, *Rettig*. Dutch, *Radys*.

Plate 416. Adders-tongue. *Ophioglossum*.

1. This Plant consists of One small Leaf, of a grass Green Colour without Ribs or large Veins, about four Inches high; from the Bosom of which arises a Stalk about two Inches high, bearing on its Top a slender crenated Tongue about an Inch long in which the Seed is contained.
2. It grows in moist Meadows, and is in its Prime in May.
3. This is a good vulnerary Plant, given inwardly either in the Juice or the Powder, for Bruises or Wounds; and outwardly boil'd in Oil, for fresh Wounds Ulcers Bruises and Inflammations.
4. Greek, *Οφιογλωσσόν*. Latin, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. Spanish, *Italian, Lingua Serpentina. French, Langue de Serpent. German, Ratten-junglein. Dutch, Adders-tong.*

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Burnet

Pimpinella.

Edw. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Flower, separate.
- 3. Back of the Flower.
- 4. Seed Vessel.
- 5. Seed Vessel open.
- 6. Seed.



Orri
and al



Orris. } *I. Flower.* } *Iris Florentina.*
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



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Horse-radish. } 1. Flower { *Raphanus sylvestris.*
Blair Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pins.





Adders-tongue
Elizabeth Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

Ophioglossum.

Plate 417. *The Caper Bush. Capparis.*

1. This Bush has many trailing Branches; the Leaves are a grass Green, & the Flowers Red with yellow Apices.
2. It grows in the Southern Parts of France, and Italy; flowering in May.
3. The Capers that we use in Pickle are the Buds of the Flower; which are laid in the Sun to dry for a Day, and afterwards are put into Vinegar for eight Days, at which time they are shifted; this they repeat, and then they are barreld up for Use. Capers are accounted good to create an Appetite, provoke Urine, and help the Spleen and Jaundice. The Bark of the Root is heating and drying; opens Obstructions of the Liver & Spleen, helps the Rickets and hypocondriac Disorders.
4. Greek, Κάπρωγίς. Latin, *Capparis spinosa, fructu minore, folio rotundo.* Spanish, *Alchapparras.* Italian, *Capparo.* French, *Cappres.* German, *Capren.* Dutch,

Plate 418. *Mother of Thyme. Serpyllum.*

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a bright grass Green, and the Flowers a reddish Purple.
2. It grows on Heaths and Commons, and flowers in July.
3. This Plant is esteem'd cephalic, stomatic and uterine, good for the Palsy, Epilepsy, and Green Sickness, promoting the Catamenia. Some commend it for Catarrhus Defluxions, old Coughs and spitting of Blood. The Distill'd Oil is good for the Tooth Ach.
4. Greek, Ερπιδδός. Latin, *Serpyllum vulgare minus.* Spanish, *Serpollio.* Italian, *Serpillo.* French, *Serpulet.* German, *Duendel.* Dutch,

Plate 419. *Savory. Satureia.*

1. The Stalks grow about nine Inches high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers a pale Purple.
2. It is sown here in Gardens, and flowers in June.
3. Savory is heating drying and carminative, good to expel Wind from the Stomach and Bowels, help an Asthma and other Affections of the Breast. It is also good to open Obstructions of the Womb, & promote the Menses.
4. Greek, Θύμβρα. Latin, *Satureia hortensis.* Spanish, *Agedrea.* Italian, *Savoreggia & Satureia.* French, *Sariette.* German, *Saturon.* Dutch, *Boon-kruyd.*

Plate 420. *Moonwort. Lunaria.*

1. It grows about four Inches high, the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Heads that contain its dusty Seed of a brownish Green.
2. It grows in dry hilly Pastures, particularly in the Warren by Woolwich in Kent, and is in perfection in May.
3. Some People extoll this Plant much, as good for all sorts of Wounds; in Wales they make an Ointment of it, which applyed to the Reins, they reckon a Sovereign Remedy for a bloody-Flux.
4. Greek, Latin, *Lunaria minor.* Spanish, *Lunario* Italian, *Lunaria del grappolo.* French, *Litnaire.* German, *Moncraut.* Dutch, *Maan-kruyd.*

No. 105.

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Caper.

Capparis.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Fruit.
- 3. Fruit open.
- 4. Calyx.
- 5. Seed.

Ediz. Blackwell delin. Sculp. et Pons.



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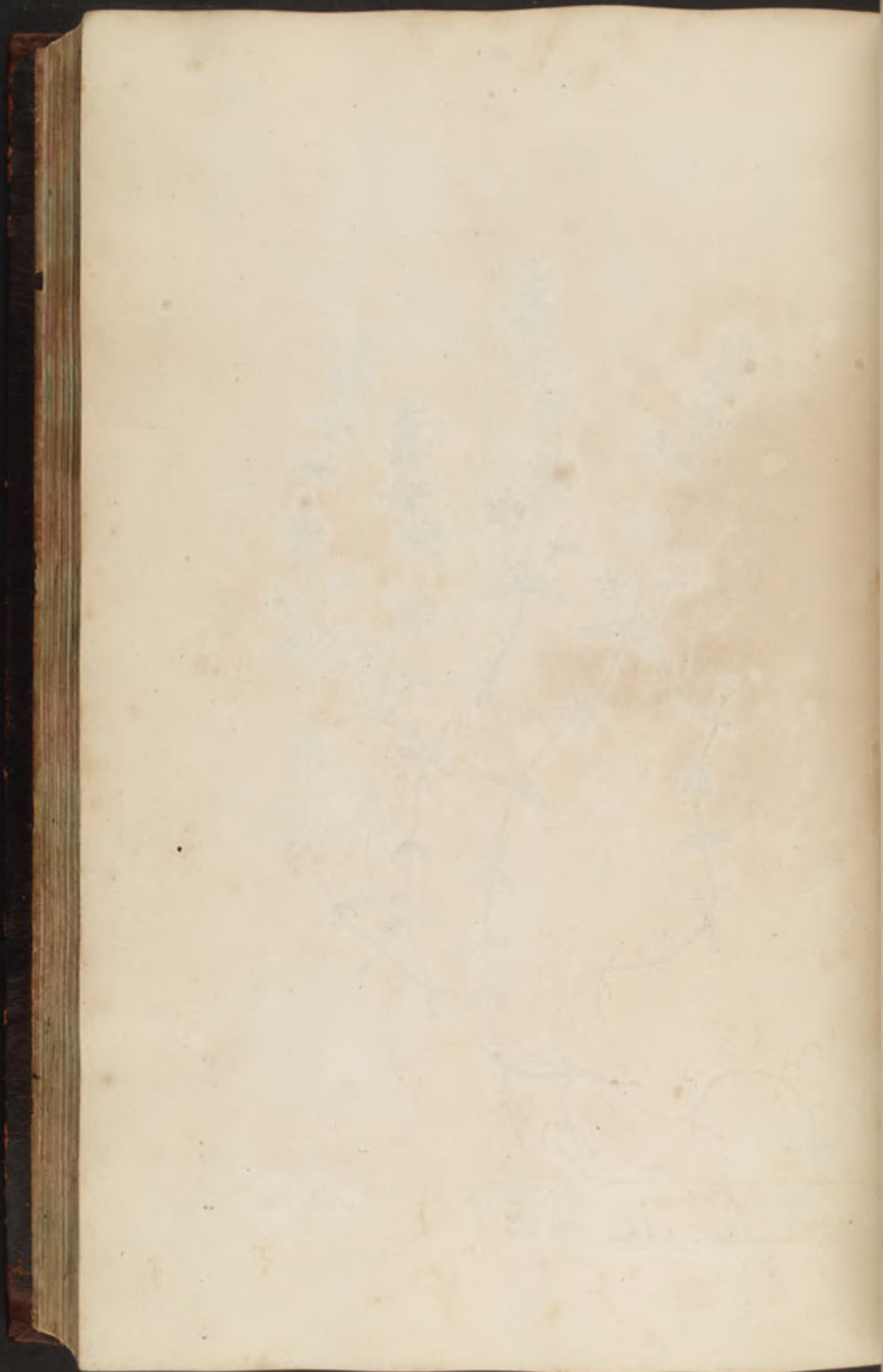


Mother of Thyme.

Elizabeth Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Calix.
4. Seed.

Serpillum.



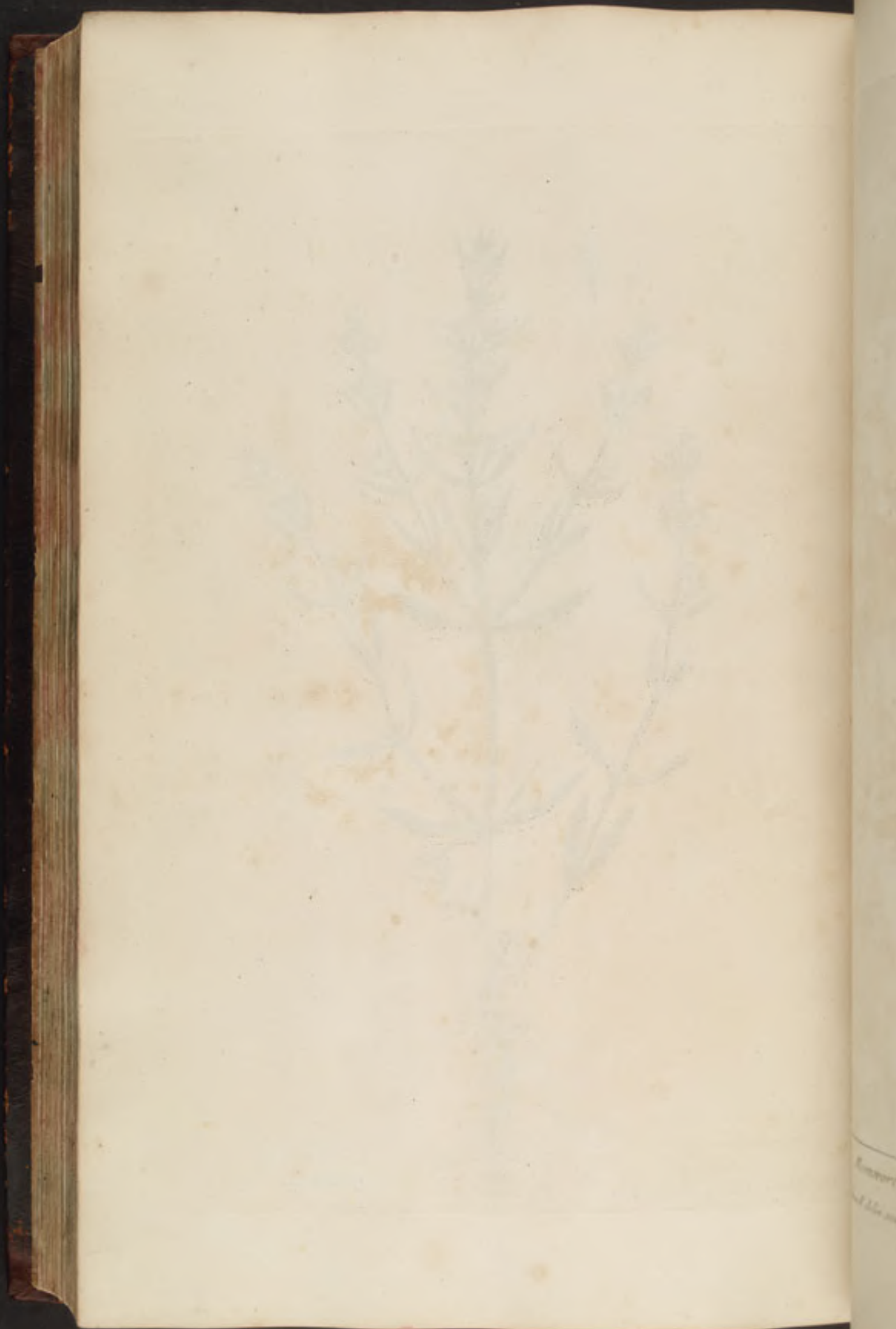


Savory.

Eliz. Blackwell delin, sculp et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Calix.
3. Seed.

Satureia.





Moonwort.

} *1. Seed Vessel.* }

Lunaria.

Bl. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

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Plate 421. *The Leek. Porrum.*

1. The Stalk grows about three or four Foot high; the Leaves are a bluish green, and the Flowers a pale greenish Purple.
2. It is sown in Gardens and flowers in June and July.
3. Leeks are more used in the Kitchen than in the Shops. They are esteemed warming and attenuating, good to cleanse the Lungs from tough Phlegm, help shortness of Breath and stoppage of the Stomach. The Juice is used to dissolve the Gums in the *Pilulae foetidae*.
4. Greek, *Πράσον*. Latin, *Porrum commune capitatum*. Spanish, *Puerro*. Italian, *Porro*. French, *Porreau*. German, *Lauch*. Dutch, *Parei*.

Plate 422. *Oats. Avena.*

1. The Stalks grow about four Foot high, the Leaves are yellowish when ripe, and the Flower is Green.
2. It is sown in the Fields in March or April, and is ripe in July and August.
3. Oats are restringent and drying; and Oatmeal is of great Service both in Health and Sickness, being an wholesome and cleansing Food. Water Gruel made thereof is much used in all Kinds of Distempers. Oats fried and put into a Bag, and applyed to the Side, are good to ease pleuretic Pains; and applyed to the Belly they help the Collic and Pains in the Bowels.
4. Greek, *Βρώμη*. Latin, *Avena vulgaris seu alba*. Spanish, *Avena*. Italian, *Vena & Gena*. French, *Avoine*. German, *Habern*. Dutch, *Haver*.

Plate 423. *Barley. Hordeum.*

1. The Stalks grow about two or three Foot high, the Leaves are yellowish when ripe, and the Flowers a pale Green.
2. It is sown in the Spring and is ripe in July.
3. Barley is made into Bread in some Countries, & is much used by the Brewer and the Distiller. It is accounted cooling mollifying & cleansing; a Decoction of it is of great Service in all kinds of Fevers & inflammatory Distempers, the Stone, Gravel, Heat and sharpness of Urine. Barley Broth is esteemed the best Nourishment in Acute Diseases. The *Ptisana*, so much commended by antient Physicians, was made of husk'd Barley, boiled so long in Water till the Barley crack'd, and the Liquor became thick like Cream.
4. Greek, *Κριθή*. Latin, *Hordeum distichum*. Spanish, *Cevada*. Italian, *Orzo*. French, *Orge*. German, *Gersten*. Dutch, *Gerst*.

Plate 424. *Rye. Secale.*

1. The Stalks grow about four or five Foot high, the Leaves are a pale yellow when Ripe, and the Flowers a pale Green.
2. It is sown in October and is ripe in July.
3. Rye is more used for Bread than Medicine; and is apt to gripe those that are not used to it. The Farina is sometimes prescribed outwardly in Cataplasms against Tumors and Inflammations.
4. Greek, *Σείλιον*. Latin, *Siligo*. Spanish, *Centeno*. Italian, *Segala*. French, *Seigle*. German, *Roeten Korn*. Dutch, *Rogge*.

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The Leek.

Edic. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Seed closed.
- 3. Seed vessel open.
- 4. Seed.
- 5. Part of the Leek before it shoots to flower.
- 6. Part of the Stem and Leaves when in flower.

Porrum.



1860
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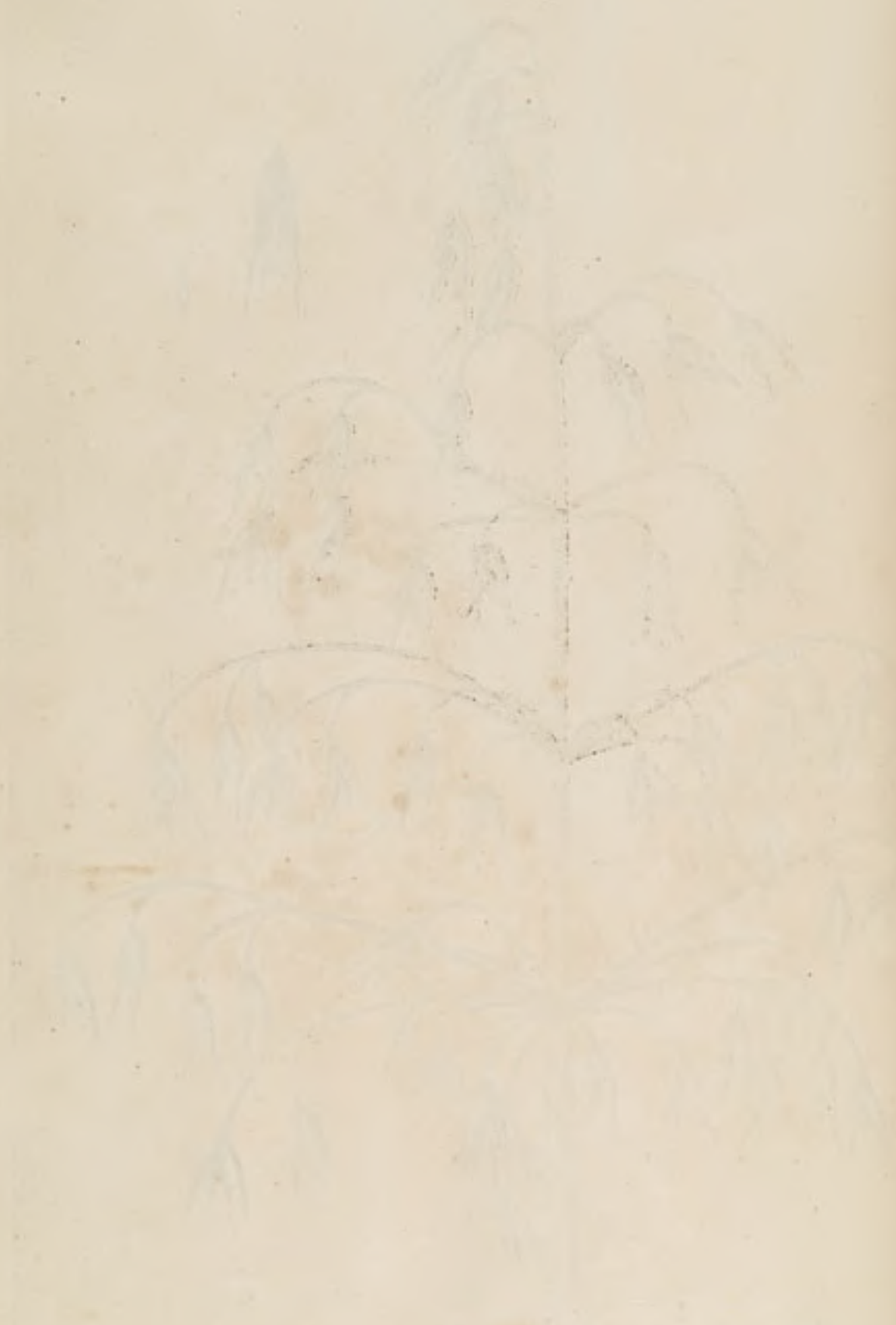


Oats.

Sec. Blackwell herb. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Fruit.
2. Fruit in flower.
3. Seed.

Avena.



Barley
and other



Barley.

Edic. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Fruit.
- 2. Fruit in flower.
- 3. Fruit with \bar{b} Beard.
- 4. Seed.

Hordeum.



See
the following page



Rye

1. Fruit.
2. Fruit in flower.
3. Seed.

Secale.

Blz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

Plate 21
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Plate 425. *The Black Cherry. Cerasus nigra.*

This grows to be a pretty tall Tree; the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Blossoms white.

This Tree grows wild in several Parts of England, and flowers in April. The Fruit is accounted cordial and cephalic and useful in all Diseases of the Head and Nerves, as Epilepsy, convulsions & Palseys. Some commend it for the Stone, Gravel & stoppage of Urine. The Officinal Preparation is, the Distill'd Water, which is more used now than any other Simple Water. Greek, Κεράσια. Latin, *Cerasus major ac sylvestris fructu subdulci nigro colore insiciente.* Spanish, Guindo. Italian, Cirege. French, Cerisier. German, Fin Gersch-Baum. Dutch, Kerse-boom.

Plate 426. *Siler Mountain. Seseli.*

The Stalks grow about four or five Foot high, the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers white.

It is a Native of the Alps, and flowers in June.

The Herb and Seed are used, being esteem'd heating and drying, good to provoke Urine and the Menses, expell the Birth & After-Birth and help Disorders of the Head and Womb. The Seeds are put into the Theriaca and Mithridate.

Greek, Σίσελι. Latin, *Siler Montanum.* Spanish, Sesamo. Italian, Seseli. French, Sesame. German, Steinbrech. Dutch, Esels Commyn.

Plate 427. *Eye-bright. Euphrasia.*

The Stalk grows about eight Inches high, the Leaves are a deep Green and the Flowers white, with a yellow Spot in the Middle, and several black Stripes running lengthways.

It grows in Fields and Commons flowering in July.

This Plant is famous for all Disorders of the Eyes, especially for Dimness of Sight; and to strengthen it, when weak or decayed, either given in the Juice, or Decoction, or the Powder of the Leaves. A Powder made of two Ounces of Eyebright, and half an Ounce of Mace is very much commended for the above Ends; especially after proper Evacuations. Some esteem it good for the Jaundice. The Officinal Preparation is, the Aqua Euphrasiae.

Greek, Εὐφροσύνη. Latin, *Euphrasia, & Euphrasia officinarum.* Spanish, Eufrasia. Italian, Eufragia. French, Eufraise. German, Augencrost. Dutch, Oogen-croost.

Plate 428. *The lesser House-leek. Sedum minus.*

The Stalks grow about six Inches high, the Leaves are a bluish Green, and the Flowers white.

It grows on old stone Walls & Buildings, flowering for several Months in the Summer.

The Leaves & Stalks are accounted cooling, & good for all Kinds of Inflammations.

This is the Sedum that ought to be put into the Unguentum Populeon.

Greek, Ακίζων μικρόν. Latin, *Vermicularis.* Spanish, Semperviva menor.

Italian, Sempervivo minore. French, Joubarbe petite. German, Klein Haus-wurk. Dutch, Kleine donderbaart.

Plate 400



The Black Cherry.

Blz. Blackwell delin. sculp. at Paris.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Fruit.
- 3. Stone.
- 4. Kernel.

Cerasus nigra.



Sider
Helianthus



Siler Mountain.

1. Flower.
 2. Seed Vessels.
 3. Seed Vessel open.

Seseli.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



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Eye-bright.

Bl. et delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Calyx.
3. Seed Vessel.
4. Seed Vessel open.
5. Seed.

Euphrasia.



The lesser House-leek
Elix. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Sedum minus.

Plate 43
Leds grow
in the
and
Italy

Plate 44
Leds grow
in the
and a pro
for all
and
Squid

Plate 45
Leds grow
very and
in the
Leds are
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also in
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Leds
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Plate 46
Leds grow
with
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the Plague
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the France

Plate 429. *The Vetch. Vicia.*

1. The Stalk grows about three Foot long, the Leaves are a bluish Green, and the Blossoms Purple.
2. It is sown in Fields, and flowers in May.
3. Tares are seldome used now in the Shops, altho the Vulgar boil them in Milk, and give the Decoction to drive out the small Pox and Measles. Matthioli says they are good to provoke Urine & help a Consumption, if they are boiled, and eat, in Barley Broth.
4. Greek, Βικίον. Latin, *Vicia sativa vulgaris, semine nigro.* Spanish, Algarroba. Italian, Veccia. French, Vesse. German, Wiczen. Dutch, Wikken.

Plate 430. *Toothwort. Dentaria.*

1. The Stalks grow about six Inches high, and the Flowers are Purple.
2. It grows in Mossy Ground at the Roots of Trees.
3. This Toothwort is accounted by Matthioli, binding, cooling and cleansing, and good to promote Sleep. The Water distill'd from the Roots, he extolls as good for all sorts of Fluxes and the Epilepsy. Gerard says, y Country People used this Plant for Coughs, and all Disorders of the Lungs.
4. Greek, Αφύλλον. Latin, *Dentillaria.* Spanish, Italian, French, Dentaire. German, Onblat Schupenwurk. Dutch,

Plate 431. *Mugwort. Artemisia*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a deep Green above and hoary underneath, and the Flowers a purplish Yellow.
2. It grows in Hedges and waste Places, flowering in June.
3. The Leaves are chiefly used, especially against Distempers incident to the Female Sex, being of great service in promoting the menstrual Evacuations, either taken inwardly, or used outwardly in Baths & Semicupia. Some Recommend this Plant as good to strengthen the Head & Nerves, & help hysteric Fits or Vapours. The Moxa, so famous in the Eastern Countries for curing the Gout by Burning, is the Down of a lesser Species of Mugwort, viz the *Artemisia Chinensis* cujus Mollugo Moxa dicitur. See Pluknet Phytograph. Tab. 15. Fig. 1.
4. The Official Preparation is the Syrupus *Artemisia.*
5. Greek, Αρτεμισία. Latin, *Artemisia vulgaris major.* Spanish, Artemisia. Italian, Artemisia. French, Armase. German, Benfuss. Dutch, Byvoort.

Plate 432. *Rosa-solis. Ros Solis.*

1. The Stalks grow about four Inches high, the Leaves are a grass Green covered with red Hairs, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in Boggy Grounds, and flowers in June and July.
3. It is accounted by some a great Cordial, good for Consumptions, Convulsions and the Plague. Formerly a Cordial Water, in which this Herb was a chief Ingredient, was in great Repute under the Name of *Rosa Solis*; but now it is almost out of Date.
4. Greek, Latin, *Ros Solis folio rotundo.* Spanish, Rosolis. Italian, Rosa Solis. French, Rosee du Soleil. German, Sonner-thau. Dutch, Zonne-daur.

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The Peas
and their ...



The Vetch.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Fax.

- 1. Blossom.
- 2. Calix.
- 3. Pod.
- 4. Pod open.
- 5. Seed.

Vicia.



Troch
Richard

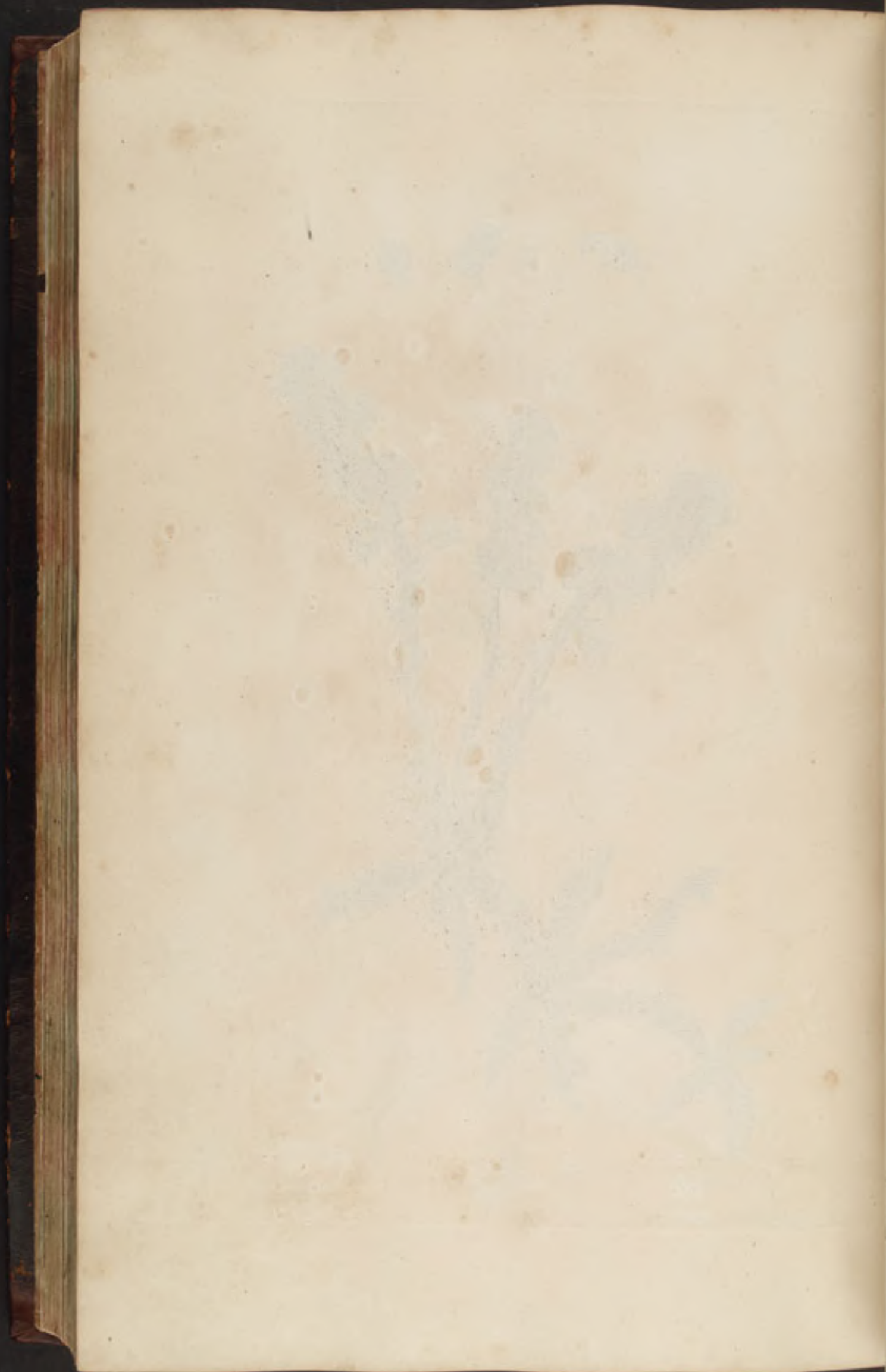


Toothwort.

Elix Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Capsule
3. Seed Capsule open.
4. Seed.

Dentaria.



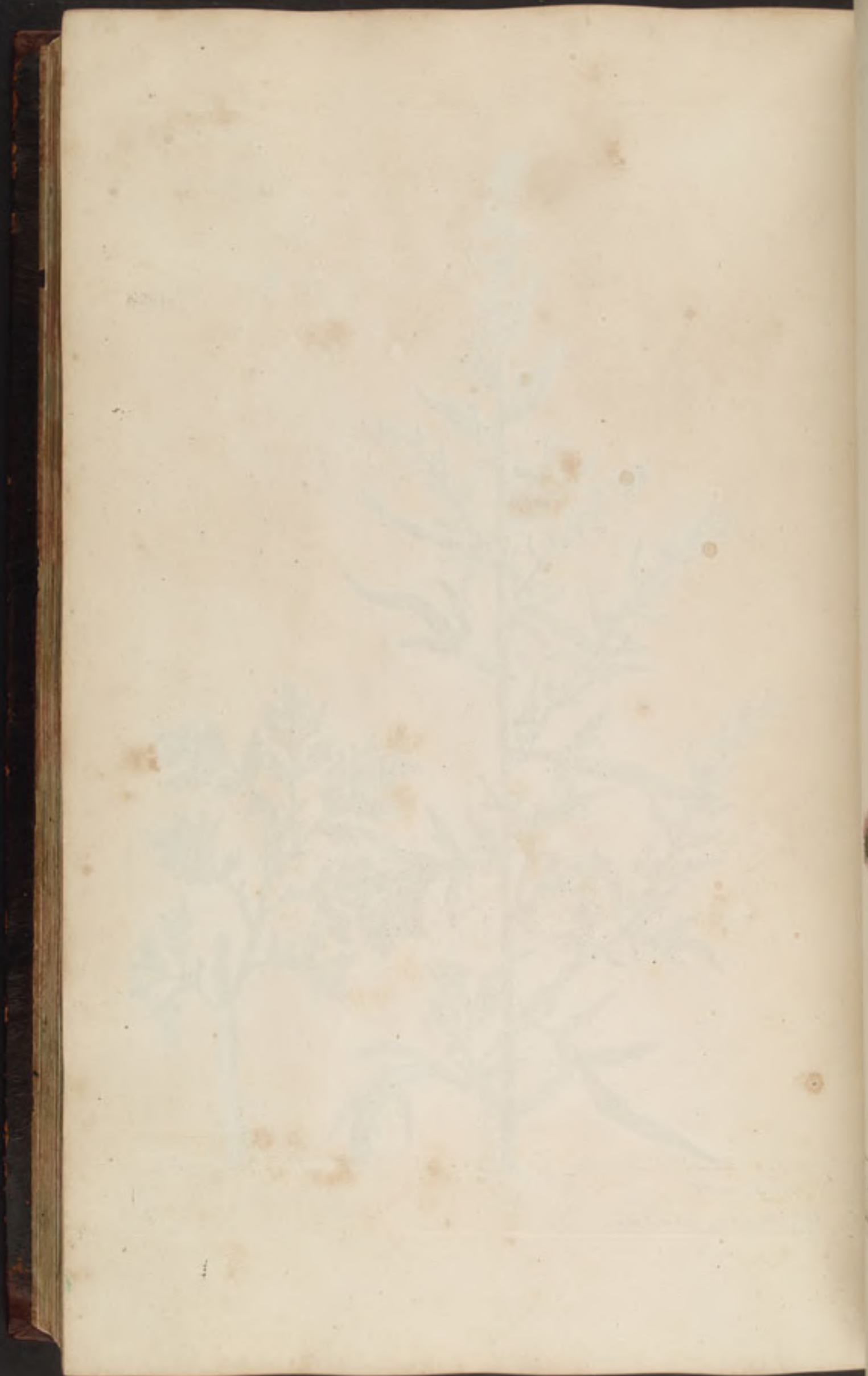


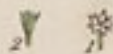
Mugwort.

1. Flower.
2. Seed.

Artemisia.

W. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.





Rosa solis.

W. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Calix.
3. Seed vessel.
4. Seed.

Ros Solis.



Plate 433. *West India China. China occidentalis.*

1. This Plant whose Root is the China, is a Species of prickly Bindweed; the Stalks grow about fifteen Foot high, when they have Trees to climb up. The Leaves are a deep grass Green and the Flowers a greenish Yellow.
2. It grows in Jamaica and other Parts of the West Indies.
3. China Roots are esteem'd sudorific and hepatic, good for the Gout, Dropsy, King's Evil and the Lues Venerea. Some Physicians prefer this to the Oriental China, especially in Scrophulous Cases and Consumptions, where there are any Suspicion that they arise from a Scrophulous Cause.
4. Greek, Σμυλάξ τριχέϊα. Latin, *Smilax aspera, fructu nigro, radice nodosa magna, laevi, farinacea, China dicta.* Spanish, *Volubiles aspero de las Indias occidentales.* Italian, *Smilace aspro di Indie occidentale.* French, *Volubilis aspre de l'Indie occidentale.* German, *Scharpffe Binden.* Dutch, *China-Wortel.*

Plate 434. *Hercules's Allheal. Panax Herculeum.*

1. The Stalks grow about six or eight Foot high, the Leaves are a yellowish Green and the Flowers yellow.
2. It is a Native of Syria, and flowers in June.
3. The Gum opponax is said to come from the wounded Root of this Plant; and is accounted heating & dissolving, good to evacuate tough Phlegm from the remote Parts of the Body, & on that account is useful against old Coughs and Asthmas; it helps the Gout, Sciatica, & Rheumatic Pains in the Limbs, and procures the Catamenia. Outwardly applyed it is good to dissolve hard Swellings, Tumors, pestilential Buboës, & cure the Bittings of Venemous Creatures.
4. Greek *Πανάκς ἠγιάκιδιον.* Latin, *Panax Pastinacae folio.* Spanish, *Panacea de Hercules.* Italian, *Panace Heraclio.* French, *Panacee de Hercule.* German, Dutch,

Plate 435. *Ladies Bedstraw. Gallium.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers a bright yellow.
2. It grows on Banks and dry Barren Places, flowering in June & July.
3. Yellow Bedstraw is accounted drying and incrasiating, good to stop all kinds of Fluxes & Haemorrhagies, and cure green Wounds. Some commend a Decoction of it for the Gout, and a Bath of it is very refreshing to wash the Feet after overwalking.
4. Greek, Γάλιον. Latin, *Gallium luteum.* Spanish, *Coaja leche Yerva.* Italian, *Galio.* French, *Petit Muguet.* German, *Meger Kraut.* Dutch, *Dal-stroo.*

Plate 436. *Gromill. Lithospermum.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in dry Fields and Hedges, flowering in May.
3. The Seed is esteem'd a great diuretic, & a Cleanser of the Reins and Ureters, and good against the Stone, Gravel, Stoppage & Heat of Urine, as also a Gonorrhoea. It is generally boild in Wine or Water. Matthiolus commends two Drams of the Powder to be given in Women's Milk, as a speedy help in hard Labour.
4. Greek, Λιθόσπερμον μικρόν. Latin, *Lithospermum majus erectum.* Spanish, *Myo del Sol.* Italian, *Miglio salvatico.* French, *Gremil.* German, *Stein-samen.* Dutch, *Paarel-Zaad.*

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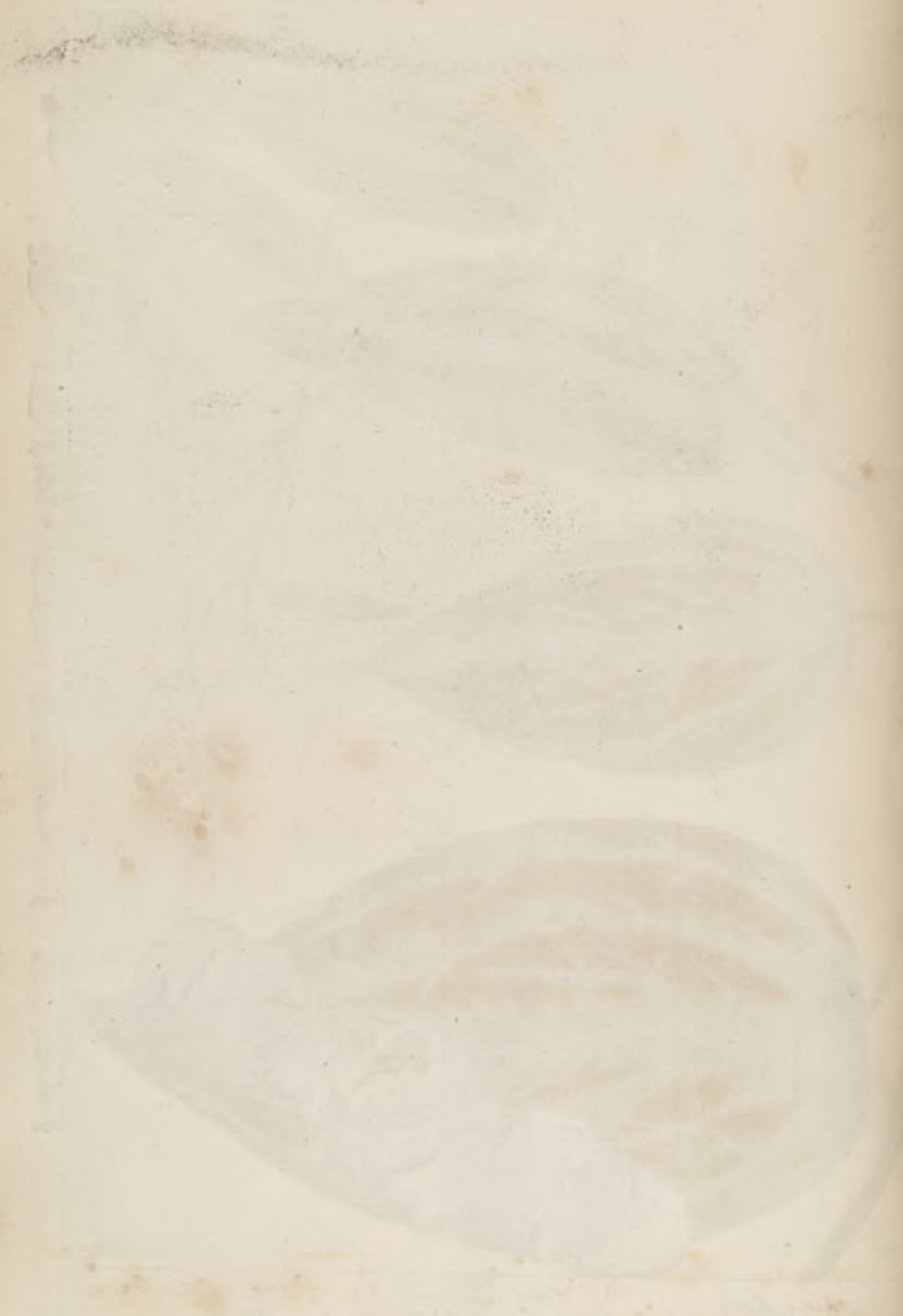


China Root.

1. Fruit. } 3. Flower.
2. A Piece of the Root } 4. Stone.
as used in the Shops.

China.

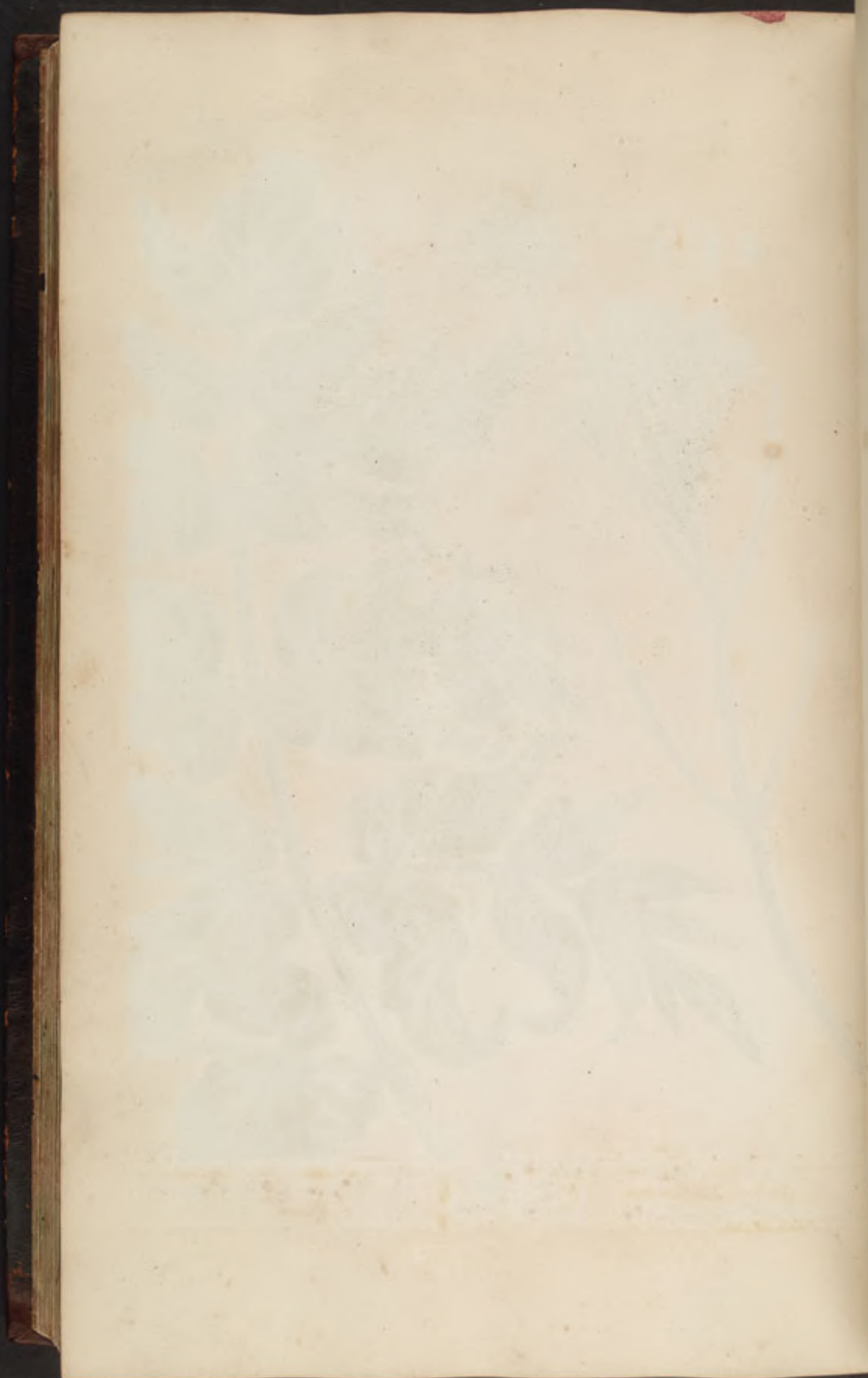
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.





Hercules's Allheal. } 1. Flower.
2. Seed Puffal.
3. Seed Puffals separate } *Panax Herculeum.*
4. unripe Seed.

Edw. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.





Ladies Bedstraw.

Herz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Galium.

Index
The following is a list of the



Gromill.

Elm. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Lithospermum.

Plate 437. *The smaller Tobacco. Nicotiana minor.*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers a pale Yellow.
2. It is sown in Gardens, flowering in June and July.
3. This Tobacco is not so much used as the other See Plate 146. being esteem'd to have less Vertue; but has much the same Qualities as the former, only in a less Degree. The Herb Women frequently impose the Leaves of this Plant, for those of the Mandragora; See Plate 364. on their unvary Customers.
4. Greek, Τοσκύαμ^o μινδύρος. Latin, *Hyoscyamus luteus*. Spanish, ^{amarillo.} Velenho. Italian, *Jusquiamo maggiore*. French, *Jusquiame*. German, *Bündkraut*. Dutch, *Dolkruyd*.

Plate 438. *Goldy-Locks. Stoechas citrina*

1. The Stalks on which the Flowers grow are about a Foot high, the Leaves are a light willow Green, and the Flowers a bright Yellow.
2. It grows in the Southern Parts of France & Italy, and is planted here in Gardens, flowering in July and August.
3. This *Stoechas* is accounted good for Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen; it helps to dissolve congealed Blood and to provoke Urine. *Matthiolus* gives it great Commendations; but it is but seldom used in our Shops.
4. Greek, Ελιχρύσον. Latin, *Elichrysum, seu Stoechas citrina augustifolia*. Spanish, *Cantuesfo*. Italian, *Amaranto giallo*. French, *Amaranthe jaune*. German, *Reinblumen*. Dutch, *Staechas citrina*.

Plate 439. *Ox-Eye. Bupthalmum.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows wild in some Parts of England, & flowers in June and July.
3. *Dioscorides* says, That in his time, it was accounted good for the Jaundice, and to restore the Skin to its Colour, if the Decoction of it was taken, after coming out of a Bath. The Ox-Eye that is commonly used in the Shops is the *Bellis major*; See Plate 42.
4. Greek, Βόφθαλμον. Latin, *Bupthalmum Cotulae folio*. Spanish, *Margaza*. Italian, *Occhio di Bue*. French, *Oiel de Beuf*. German, *Kinds Aug*. Dutch, *Koedil*.

Plate 440. *Flixweed. Sophia Chirurgorum.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows in Sandy Ground & amongst Rubbish; flowering in June.
3. A Decoction of the Seed unbruised is said to be a certain Remedy for the Bloody Flux; but it will not have the same Effect if the Seed be bruised. Some commend it also for the Stone and Gravel.
4. Greek, Κάψαυον αγρίον. Latin, *Nasturtium sylvestre tenuissime divisum*. Spanish, *Malpica silvestre*. Italian, *Nasturtio agreste*. French, *Cresson sauvage*. German, *Bild Cresse*. Dutch, *Wild Kerfse*.

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The smaller Tobacco.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Fina.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed Vessel open
4. Seed.

Nicotiana minor.





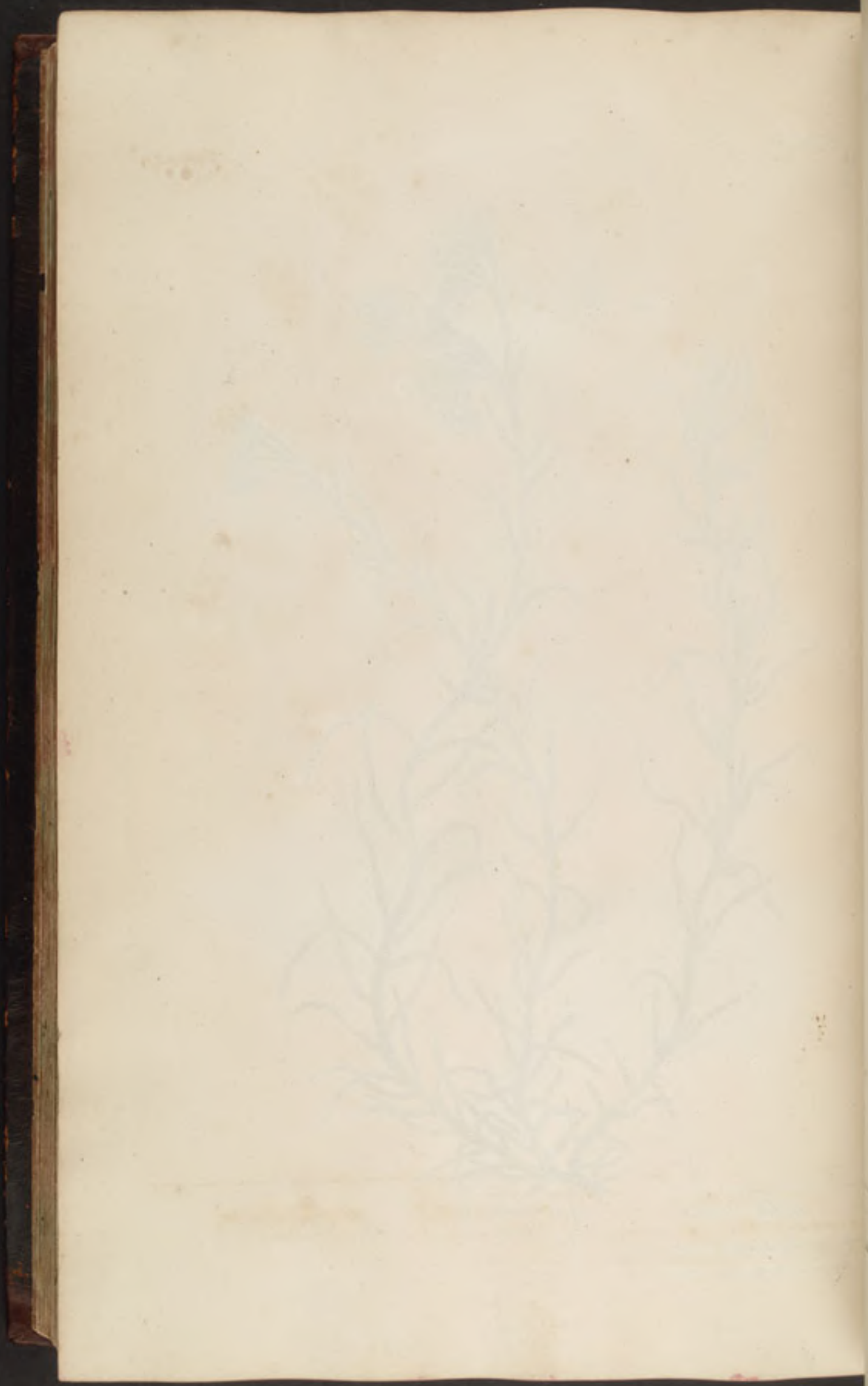
Goldly-Locks.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.

2. Seed.

Stoechas citrina.





Ox-Eye.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Seed.

Buphthalmum.





Flixweed.

Stiz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Pod.
3. Pod open.
4. Seed.

Sophia Chirurgorum.



Plate 441. *Coloquintida. Colocynthis.*

1. This Plant grows much like the Water Melon, its Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers a pale Yellow.

2. It grows in Turkey, and flowers in June.

3. Coloquintida is one of the strongest purging Simples, used in the Shops; it carries off serous Humors & tough Phlegm from all Parts of the Body, with pretty much Violence, and is generally attended with griping, Nausea and some times Vomiting. But when given with proper Correctives, it is serviceable in all Pains of the Head & Nerves, helps the Rheumatism, Gout & Dropsy; and promotes the Menses. The Officinal Preparation is, The Trochisci Alhandal.

4. Greek, Κολοκυνθίς. Latin, *Colocynthis fructu rotundo, minor*. Spanish, *Coloquintida*. Italian, *Coloquintida*. French, *Coloquinte*. German, *Coloquinth*. Dutch, *Koloquint*.

Plate 442. *The German Amomum. Amomum vulgare.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a bright grass Green, and the Flowers white.

2. It grows in Ditches and Banks, flowering in June & July.

3. The Seed is one of the four lesser Hot Seeds used in the Shops; and is accounted drying & attenuating, good to open Obstructions, cleanse y^e Reins of Gravel, & promote the Menstrua. It is also esteem'd alexipharmic, for which it is put into y^e Theriaca Andromachi, for a Succedaneum to the true Amomum.

4. Greek, Σίσων. Latin, *Sison, quod Amomum Officinis nostrum*. Spanish, *Apio*. Italian, *Petroselino Macedonico*. French, *Persil de Macedoine*. German, *Welscher Petersilien*. Dutch, *Piterselie van Macedonien*.

Plate 443. *Smallage. Apium.*

1. The Stalks grow to be two or three Foot high, the Leaves are a bright grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.

2. It grows in Marshy Places, flowering in June & July.

3. The Root is one of the five opening Roots, used in the Shops; and is account'd diuretic, and good for the stoppage of Urine, the Stone, the Gravel, Obstructions of the Liver & Spleen, the Dropsy, the Jaundice, & Obstructions of the Menses. The Leaves have much the same Qualities, and are eaten in the Spring to sweeten and purify the Blood, & help the Scurvy. The Seed is one of the four lesser hot Seeds used in the Shops; & is esteem'd carminative.

4. Greek, Ελεοσελίνον. Latin, *Eleoselinum*. Spanish, *Perecil d'agea*. Italian, *Apio aquatico*. French, *Persil de Leau*. German, *Eppich*. Dutch, *Juffrouw, Merk*.

Plate 444. *The lesser Burdock. Xanthium.*

1. The Stalk grows about a Foot high, the Leaves are a dull yellow Green, and the Flowers a dull brownish Green.

2. It grows in rich fat Soils, and flowers in June & July.

3. Some commend this Plant for Scrophulous Tumors, the Juice being taken inwardly, and the Leaves applyed to the Swellings. Matthiolus extols it much, as good for the Leprosy.

4. Greek, Ξάνθιον. Latin, *Bardana minor*. Spanish, *Lappa menor*. Italian, *Lappa minore*. French, *Grapellas*. German, *Bettlerfleyß*. Dutch, *Kleine Klitten*.

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Coloquintida.

Witz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Fruit.
3. Fruit open.
4. Seed.

Colocynthis.



... Gen
... ..



The German Amomum. } 1. Flower.
Elic. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Seed Vessel.
} 3. Seed Vessel open.
} 4. Seed. } *Amomum vulgare.*





Smallage.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Seed Vessel.
- 3. Seed Vessel open.
- 4. Seed.

Apium.



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The Lesser Burdock }
Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. }
1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel
3. Seed Vessel open
4. Seed.

Xanthium.

Plate 445. *Tormentill. Tormentilla.*

1. The Stalks grow about six Inches high; the Leaves are a bright grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows on Commons and in Woods; flowering in July.
3. The Roots are esteem'd drying, binding and alexipharmic, & good for Diarrhaeas and Dysenteries, especially attended with malignant Fevers. They are also serviceable in Haemorrhagies of the Nose, Mouth or Womb; fasten loose Teeth, and help the falling of the Uvula.
4. Greek, *Ἑπτάφυλλον*. Latin, *Heptaphyllum*. & *Tormentilla sylvestris*. Spanish, *Siete en Rama*. Italian, *Tormentilla*. French, *Tormentille*. German, *Tormentill*. Dutch, *Tormentille*.

Plate 446. *Mustard. Sinapi.*

1. The Stalk grows about three Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows in Waste Places and amongst Rubbish, and is cultivated also in Gardens, flowering in June.
3. The Seed of this Plant is what makes the Common Sauce call'd Mustard, which is a wholesome Condiment, provoking an Appetite, strengthening the Stomach, and helping Digestion; it is also good for the Head, Apoplexy, Lethargy & Palsy, especially of the Tongue. The Seed bruised & infused in Wine or Ale is of great service for the Scurvy and Dropsy, provoking Urine and the Menses. Outwardly applyed it is drawing and ripening, & laid on paralytic Members it recalls the Natural Heat.
4. Greek, *Σίνασι*. Latin, *Sinapi Rapi folio*. Spanish, *Xenabe ô Xenable*. Italian, *Senapa*. French, *Seneve*. German, *Senff*. Dutch, *Mostert*.

Plate 447. *Bishop's Weed. Ammi vulgare.*

1. This Plant grows about three Foot high, the Leaves are a bright grass Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It is rarely found wild in England; altho' Parkinson says it grew wild at Greenhith in Kent; it flowers in June.
3. The Seed is one of the four lesser hot Seeds, used in the Shops; and is accounted drying & warming, good to expell Wind from the Stomach & Guts, and prevent the Collick. It is also diuretic, and helps to provoke Urine and the Courses.
4. Greek, *Ἄμμι*. Latin, *Ammi majus*. Spanish, *Ammi*. Italian, *Ammi*. French, *Ammi*. German, *Amei*. Dutch, *Ammi*.

Plate 448. *Dittander or Peppervort. Lepidium & Peperitis.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a bluish Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in moist Places near Rivers, flowering in June and July.
3. The Leaves bruised and mix'd with Hog's Lard, and applyed as a Cataplasm to the Hip, are accounted good for the Sciatica; when chew'd, they cause a great Flux of Rheum to run out of the Mouth, which they esteem good for Scrophulous Tumours in the Throat. The Women in Suffolk give them boild in Ale to hasten the Birth.
4. Greek, *Νεπίδιον*. Latin, *Lepidium latifolium*. Spanish, *Pimiento ô Nasturcio*. Italian, *Piperite*. French, *Passerage ou Poivre*. German, *Pfeffer Kraut*. Dutch, *Peper kruid*.

Section 1: Introduction

The first section discusses the general principles of the study and the objectives of the research. It covers the background and the scope of the work.

Section 2: Methodology

This section details the methods used for data collection and analysis. It describes the experimental setup and the statistical techniques employed.

Section 3: Results and Discussion

The results of the study are presented in this section, along with a discussion of their implications. The findings are compared with previous research.

Section 4: Conclusion

The final section summarizes the main findings and provides conclusions based on the research. It also suggests directions for future work.

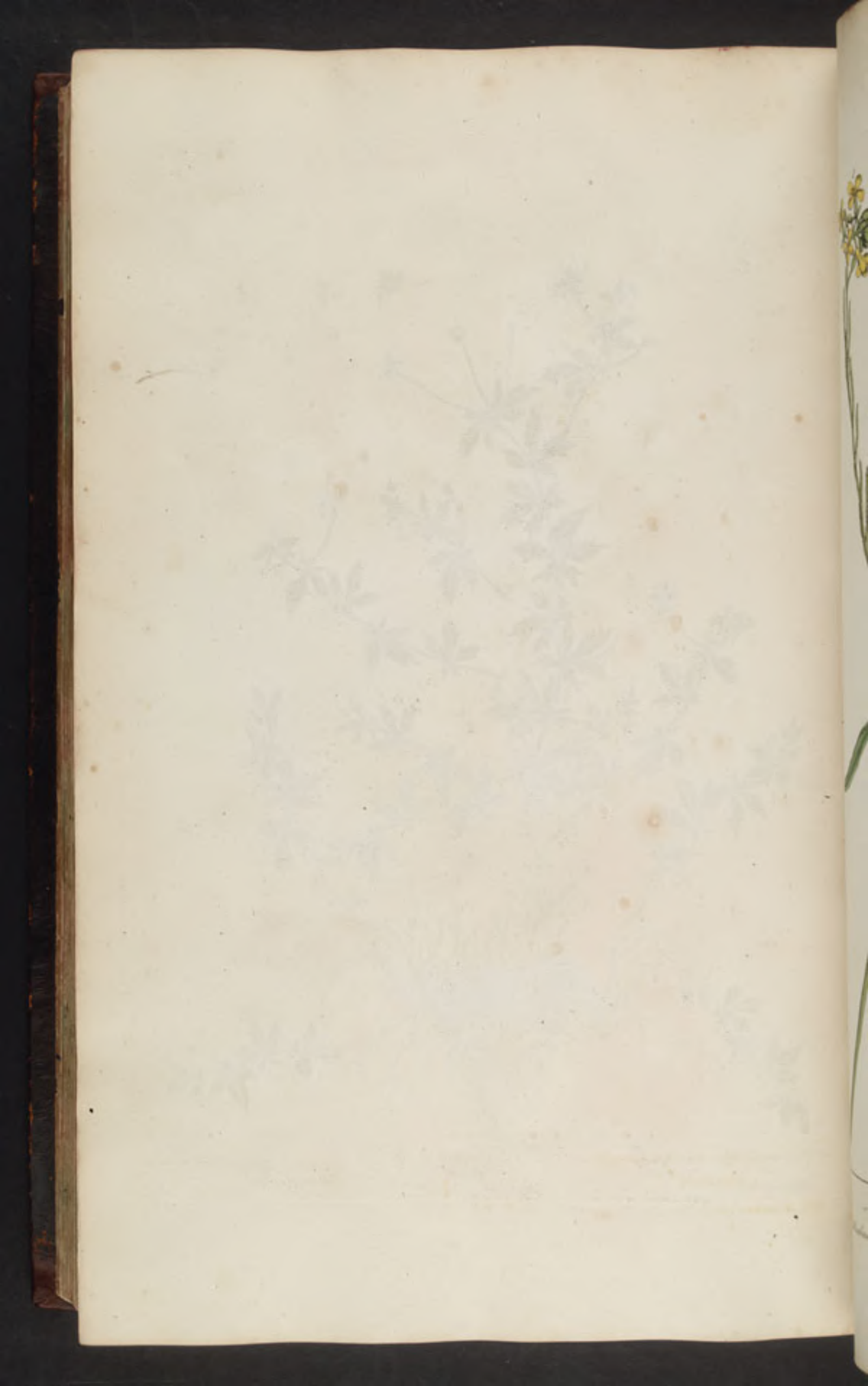


Tormentill.

- 1. Flower
- 2. Seed Capsul.
- 3. Seed Capsul open.
- 4. Seed.

Tormentilla.

Blz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.





Mustard.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Calyx.
- 3. Pod.
- 4. Pod open.
- 5. Seed.

Sinapi.



B
M



Bishop's Weed.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Seed & Sessel.
- 3. Seed & Sessel open.
- 4. Seed.

Ammi vulgare.





Ditander or Peppervort.
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Lepidium & Peperitis



Plant 4
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Plate 449. Red-Cherry. *Cerasus rubra*.

1. This Tree never grows so big as the Black Cherry (see Plate 425) the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Blossoms white.
2. It is planted in Gardens, flowering in April.
3. The Fruit is esteem'd more cooling than the Black, and is gratefull to the Stomach, quenching Thirst and wheting the Appetite. The Gum is accounted Lithontriptic, and good for the Stone and Gravel.
4. Greek, Κεράσια. Latin, *Cerasa sativa rotunda, rubra & acida*. Spanish, Guindo. Italian, Ciregio e Ceraso. French, Cerisier. German, Fin Kerschbaum. Dutch, Kerseboom.

Plate 450. Hares-foot. *Lagopus*.

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers a pale Purple.
2. It grows among Corn and in fallow Fields, flowering in July.
3. Haresfoot is accounted drying and binding, good for a Diarrhea and Dysentery, and to stop the too great Flux of the Catamenia and Fluor Albus. It helps the Ulceration in the Bladder, & allays the Heat & Pain in making Water.
4. Greek, Λαγώπους. Latin, *Pes Leporinus*. Spanish, Pie de Liebre. Italian, Lagobo, e Trifoglio. French, Pied de Lievre. German, Hasenfuß. Dutch, Gen Hazemont.

Plate 451. Hemlock. *Cicuta*.

1. The Stalks grow about six Foot high, the Leaves are a yellow grass Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in Hedges & Ditches, flowering for several Months in the Summer.
3. This Hemlock answers the Description of Dioscorides's, which was of such a Poisonous Nature that the Athenians used to put their Criminals to Death by it; but it would seem to have lost its malignant Qualities in this Region, because several Persons have eat some Quantity of the Root and Stalk, without any bad Consequence. It is used outwardly in Swellings, and Hardness of Liver and Spleen; for which the Emplastrum de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco, is very useful, and is the only Officinal Preparation we have from it.
4. Greek, Κόρυμβος. Latin, *Cicuta major*. Spanish, Leguta. Italian, Cigue. French, Cigne ou Cigue. German, Schirliuct. Dutch, Scheerling.

Plate 452. Lesser Centory. *Centaurium minus*.

1. This Centory seldome grows above a Foot high, the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers a red Purple.
2. It grows in Fields & dry Pasture Grounds, flowering in June and July.
3. It is esteem'd cleansing and apperative, good to open Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, provoke Urine and the Menses, help the Jaundice and intermitting Fevers, strengthen the Stomach and destroy Worms. Outwardly it is used in Fomentations against Swellings and Inflammations. The Officinal Preparation is an Extract.
4. Greek, Κενταύριον μικρόν. Latin, *Centaurium minus vulgare*. Spanish, Centaura menor. Italian, Centaurea minore. French, Centaurée poulet. German, Zansent-gulden kraut. Dutch, Duizen-gulden kruid.

Die drei Haupttheile des menschlichen Körpers

Der menschliche Körper ist in drei Haupttheile getheilt: den Kopf, den Brustkorb und den Bauch. Der Kopf enthält das Gehirn, die Sinne und die Organe des Gesichtes. Der Brustkorb enthält das Herz, die Lungen und die Organe des Verdauungstraktes. Der Bauch enthält die Organe des Verdauungstraktes, die Harnorgane und die Fortpflanzungsorgane.

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R.



Red Cherry.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Cup.
- 3. Fruit.
- 4. Stone.
- 5. Kernel.

Cerasus rubra.



[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly a name or description of the plant.]



Hares-foot.

Blz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.

2. Calix.

3. Seed.

Lagopus.



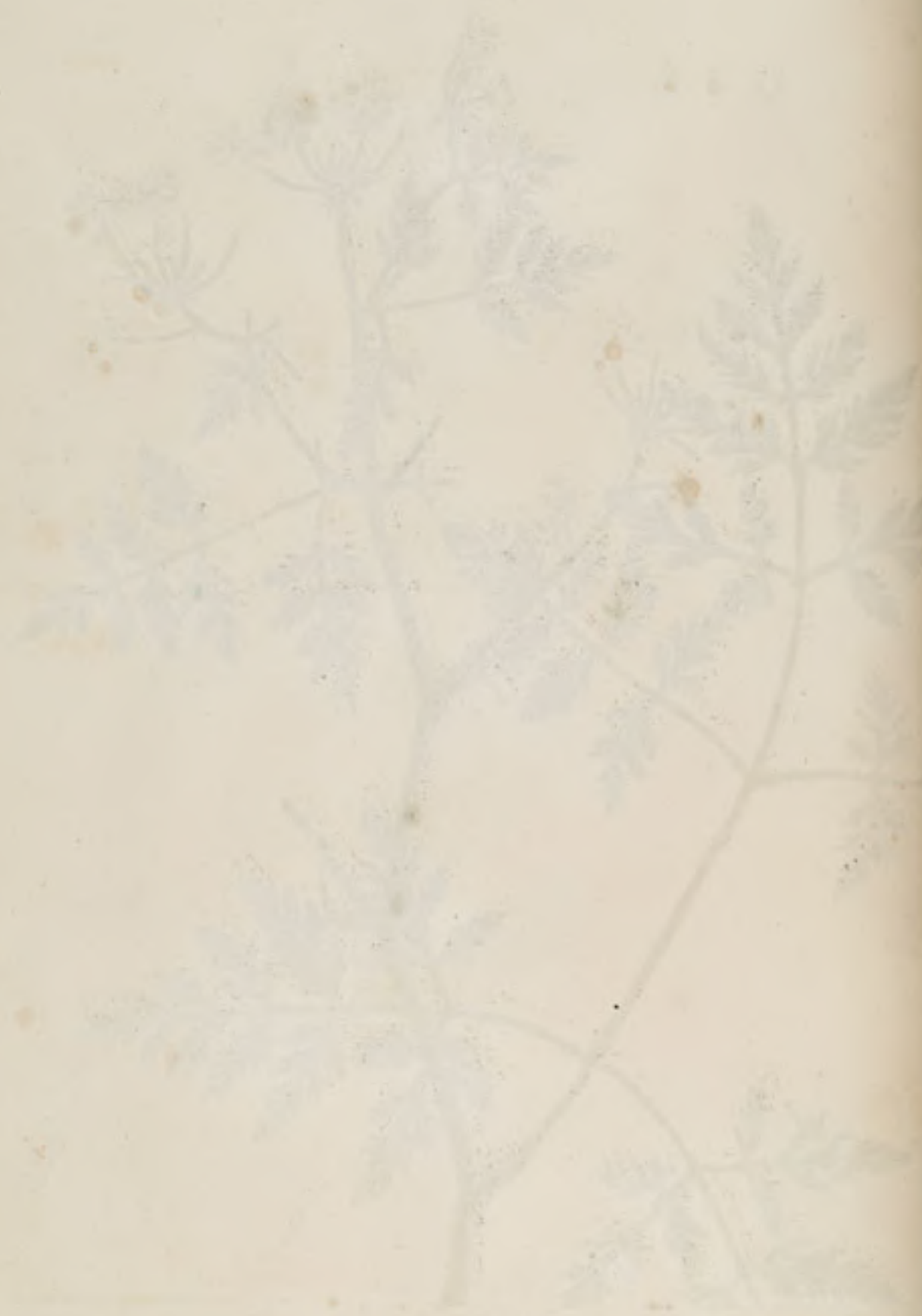


Hemlock.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Cicuta.



Leaf
of



Lesser Centory.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed Vessel open.
4. Seed.

Centaurium minus

Plate 453. *The Pear-tree. Pyrus.*

1. There are several kinds and Varieties of Pear Trees cultivated in our Gardens; the Blossoms are white, and the Leaves a grass Green.
2. It is planted in Gardens, and flowers in April and May.
3. The Fruit is esteem'd cooling and restringent. Dioscorides says it is very useful in Repelling Cataplasms; & recommends y^e Juice boild as good to stop the Fluor Albus.
4. Greek, *Ἀπίον*. Latin, *Pyrus sativa*. Spanish, *Peral*. Italian, *Pero*. French, *Poirier*. German, *Birn-Baum*. Dutch, *Peer-Boom*.

Plate 454. *Cinquefoil. Pentaphyllum.*

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot long; the Leaves are a bright grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows by Hedges, and Way-Sides, flowering all the Summer.
3. The Leaves and Roots are accounted drying and restringent, and good against all kinds of Fluxes and Haemorrhages. A Drachm of the Powder of the Roots, taken two or three times a Day, is said to cure the Ague; it is also accounted good in malignant Distempers, and is an Ingredient in the Venice Treacle. It is frequently used in Gargles for sore Mouths and ulcerated Gums, and to fasten loose Teeth.
4. Greek, *Πενταφύλλον*. Latin, *Quinquefolium majus repens*. Spanish, *Cinco en rama*. Italian, *Cinquesoglio*. French, *Quintefueille*. German, *Funff-finger kraut*. Dutch, *Dyf-vinger-kruid*.

Plate 455. *Nep or Catmint. Nepeta, vel. Mentha cataria.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in Lanes and Hedges, and flowers in June and July.
3. It is esteem'd warming and attenuating, and is of great service to open Obstructions of the Womb, and helping the green Sickness, as also the Suffocation of y^e Womb and Vapours; it is also good to promote the Birth and Cleansing; and by some Authors it is commended against Barrenness.
4. Greek, *Νεπτα*. Latin, *Mentha cataria, vulgaris et major*. Spanish, *Hierba gatera*. Italian, *Herba Gatta*. French, *Herbe au Chat*. German, *Gatzen-kraut*. Dutch, *Katte-kruid*.

Plate 456. *Poley-mountain. Polium montanum.*

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a light woolly Green, and the Flowers whitish.
2. It grows in Italy & the Southern Parts of France, flowering in July.
3. The Tops and Heads are used, being accounted opening and attenuating good for Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, helps the Dropsy and Jaundice; provokes Urine & the Menses, and is good against the Bites of Venemous Creatures. It is an Ingredient in the Theriaca Andromachi.
4. Greek, *Πόλιον*. Latin, *Polium maritimum, erectum, Monspeliacum*. Spanish, *Cien nudillos*. Italian, *Polio, e Poligono maschio*. French, *Renouée et Iue muscate*. German, *Mariencraut*. Dutch, *Bergh Polium*.

The Year 1782

The first of the year was a very cold one, and the snow lay on the ground for several weeks. The weather was very disagreeable, and the people were much distressed. The crops were all ruined, and the people were obliged to live on the charity of the government.

Continental Congress

The Continental Congress met on the 1st of September, 1782, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The members of the Congress were: John Adams, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, and others. The Congress was very busy, and they passed many important laws. They also declared the independence of the United States.

1783 - 1784

The year 1783 was a very difficult one for the United States. The British evacuated Philadelphia and moved back to New York City. The Continental Congress followed them and met in Lancaster and York. The weather was very cold, and the people were very poor. The Congress was very busy, and they passed many important laws.

1785 - 1786

The year 1785 was a very busy one for the United States. The Continental Congress met in Lancaster and York. The weather was very cold, and the people were very poor. The Congress was very busy, and they passed many important laws.

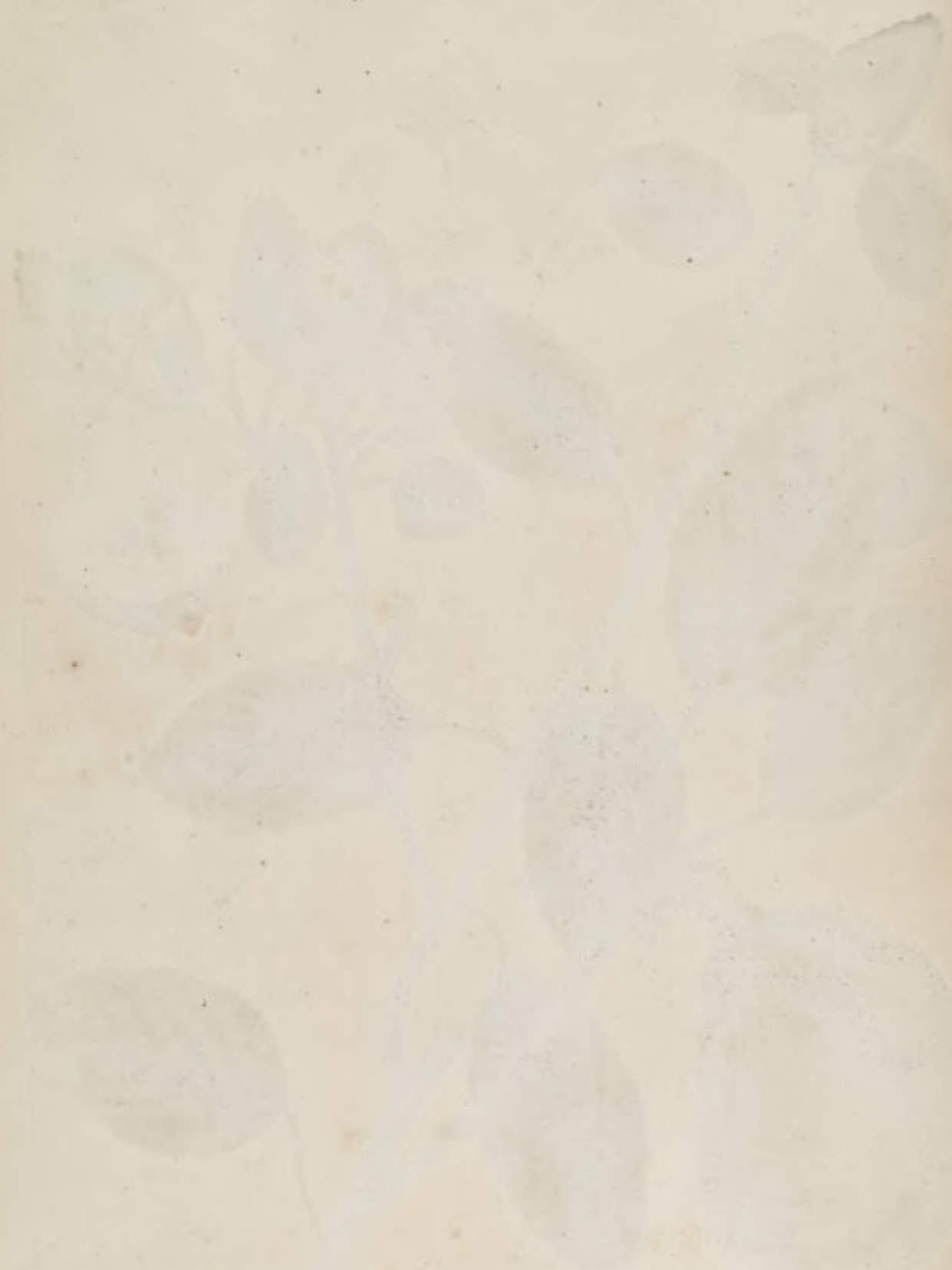


The Pear-tree.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Calyx.
- 3. Fruit.
- 4. Fruit open.
- 5. Seed.

Pyrus.





Cinquefoil.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Pentaphyllum.





Nep or Catmint.

Edz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Flower separate
- 3. Calix.
- 4. Seed.

Nepeta vel *Mentha cataria*.





Poley-mountain.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower-separate
3. Calix.
4. Seed.

Polium montanum.

Plat 437
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Plate 457. *Black Briony. Bryonia nigra.*

1. The Stalks grow to a great length climbing upon any Thing they grow near to; like those of the white Briony (See Plate 37) except the Tendrils, for this has none, the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers a pale Green.
2. It grows in Hedges and Lanes, flowering in May and June.
3. Some Authors ascribe a purging Quality to the Roots; but Hoffman and Doctor Lister, could not find any such Quality in them, altho they tryed them several times. It is said to provoke Urine, and cleanse the Reins from Gravel; and a Cataplasm of the Root with Vinegar and Cow-Dung is esteemed good for the Gout.
4. Greek, $\text{Ἄμωελ} \& \text{μὲλαινα}$. Latin, *Bryonia laevis sive nigra racemosa*. Spanish, *Brionia negra*. Italian, *Brionia nera*. French, *Brioine noir*. German, *Stict-Burk*. Dutch, *Wilde Wyngaart*.

Plate 458. *Artichoke. Cynara, vel Scolymus.*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a light Green, & y^e Flowers blue.
2. It is planted here in Gardens and flowers in June and July.
3. Artichokes are esteem'd a pleasant wholesome, and very nourishing Food. The Roots are accounted apperative, cleansing and diuretic good to help the Jaundice and provoke Urine.
4. Greek, $\text{Σκὸδιμ} \&$. Latin, *Cynara hortensis foliis aculeatis et non aculeatis*. Spanish, *Alcachosa*. Italian, *Articiocco*. French, *Artichaut*. German, *Strobildorn*. Dutch, *Artichocken*.

Plate 459. *Deadly-carrot. Thapsia.*

1. The Stalk grows about two Foot high, the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It is a Native of Italy and Spain, flowering in July.
3. The Root is accounted of a poisonous Nature working upwards and downwards with great Violence; and was formerly sold in the Shops for the Radix Turpethi.
4. Greek, Θαψία . Latin, *Thapsia Carotae folio*. Spanish, *Turbino bastardo*. Italian, *Turbito fento*. French, *Turbit bastard*. German, *Bilde Turbit*. Dutch, *Wilde Turbit*.

Plate 460. *Buck's-horn-Plantain. Coronopus.*

1. The Stalks grow about six Inches long: (for this Plant is overgrown being gathered out of the Garden) the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers a pale Green.
2. It grows in Sandy Ground and on Heaths flowering in June.
3. This Plantain is much of the Nature of the others, (see Plate 14 & Plate 35) being moderately drying and binding, and a good Wound Herb, either taken inwardly or applyed outwardly; besides which it is particularly commend- ed against the Bitings of all-kinds of Venemous Creatures; and more especially for the Bite of a mad Dog.
4. Greek, Κορονόπος . Latin, *Coronopus sylvestris hirsutior*. Spanish, *Gujabelha*. Italian, *Herba stella*. French, *Corn de Cerf, ou Sanguinaire*. German, *Grayen-fuss*. Dutch, *Herts-hoorn*.

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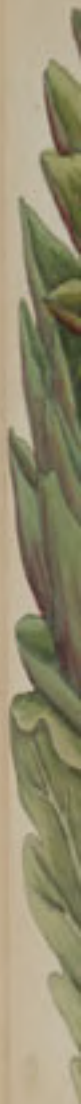


Black Bryony.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Berry.
- 3. Berry open.
- 4. Seed.

Bryonia nigra.



Arnic
1846



Artichoke.

Bl. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Fruit.
3. Seed.

Cynara.



Dead
land

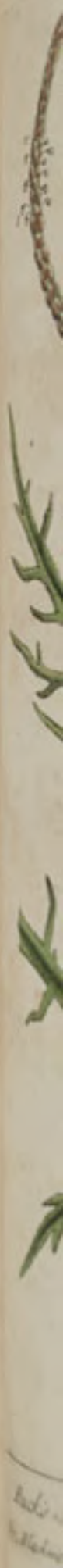


Deadly-carrot.

Edw. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed closed.
3. Seed closed open.

Thapsia.



Each
the



Buck's-horn-Plantain.

Her. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Seed Vessel.
- 3. Seed Vessel open.
- 4. Seed.

Cornopus.

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Plate 461. Pistachio. Pistachia.

1. This grows to be a large Tree in its Native soil; the Leaves are a light Green and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in the Eastern Parts of Persia and Turkey.
3. The Fruit is esteemed nourishing and restorative, and good for weak Consumptive People, opening Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen. Matthiolus says they are a Provocative to Venery.
4. Greek, Πισακία. Latin, Pistacia peregrina, fructu racemoso; sive Terebinthus Indica Theophrasto. Spanish, Pistacho. Italian, Pistacchia. French, Pistachier. German, Pimper-nuß-baum. Dutch, Pistassi-boom.

Plate 462. Dittany of Creet. Dictamnus Creticus.

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a pale Green covered with Wool, except those on the young Stalks next the Top, which have no Wool, & the Flowers are a light Purple.
2. It grows chiefly in the Island of Creet or Candy, & flowers in June.
3. This Plant was had in great Esteem among the Ancients, particularly Virgil, for its reputed Virtue of expelling the Arrows from wounded Bodies. It is still account ed alexipharmic, resisting Poison and all contagious pestilential Diseases; and is esteem'd good for the Bites or Stings of Venemous Creatures. It is of great Use to accelerate the Birth, expelling the Secundines and procuring the Catamenia. There is a good Quantity of it put into the Venice-Treacle, Mithridate and Diascordium. The Leaves are the only Part used.
4. Greek, ΔΙΚΤΑΜΝΟΣ. Latin, Dictamnus Creticus. Spanish, Dictamo. Italian, Dittamo di Candia. French, Dictame. German, Bilder-Poley. Dutch, Dictamnus van Candie.

Plate 463. Bill-berry. Vaccinia.

1. This Bush grows about a Foot high, the Leaves are a bright grass Green, and the Flowers a red Purple.
2. It grows on Heaths and in thin woody Places, in a boggy Soil, and generally among Ferns, flowering in May.
3. The Fruit is cooling, binding and grateful to the Stomach, and good for Fluxes and Haemorrhagies. Symon Paul says they are much used against the Scurvy in Norway and other Northern Countries. An agreeable Syrup may be made of $\frac{1}{2}$ Juice, and used for all the above Intentions.
4. Greek, Χαμαμυρσοίνη. Latin, Myrtillus, & Vitis Idaea, foliis oblongis crenatis, fructu nigricante. Spanish, Mircho agreste. Italian, Mirtillo. French, Airelle, ou Mirulle. German, Heidelbeer. Dutch, Myrtill.

Plate 464. Tansie. Tanacetum.

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, & the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows wild by Road-Sides, and the Borders of Fields, flowering in July.
3. The Leaves are accounted warming and apperative, good for Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and of great Use in the Jaundice. They also provoke Urine & the Catamenia; yet the ignorant Midwives often give a Syrup of the Juice to prevent Miscarriage. The Flowers are esteem'd good to destroy Worms in Children.
4. Greek, Tanaisi. Latin, Tanacetum. Spanish, Tanaisi. German, Rein-farn. Dutch, Worm-kruid. Italian, Tanaceto. French, Tanaisi.

Section 1: Introduction

The first part of the document discusses the general principles of the system and its objectives. It outlines the scope of the study and the methods used to collect and analyze the data. The text is written in a formal, academic style, typical of a scientific or technical report.

Section 2: Methodology

This section details the experimental procedures and the instruments used for data collection. It describes the sample preparation, the measurement techniques, and the calibration of the equipment. The methodology is presented in a clear, step-by-step manner to ensure reproducibility of the results.

Section 3: Results

The results of the experiments are presented in this section. The data is organized into tables and figures, which are accompanied by descriptive text. The text discusses the trends observed in the data and compares the results with theoretical expectations and previous studies.

Section 4: Discussion

In the discussion, the author interprets the findings and discusses their implications. It addresses the limitations of the study and suggests directions for future research. The text concludes with a summary of the key findings and their significance in the field.





Pistachio.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinoc.

- 1. Fruit.
- 2. Shell.
- 3. Shell open.
- 4. Kernel.

Pistachia.



Diary
...



Dictamnus of Crete.

Blaz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.

2. Calix.

3. Seed.

Dictamnus creticus.



Bu
Black



Bill-Berry.

Ediz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Berry.
- 3. Berry open.
- 4. Seed.

Vaccinia.

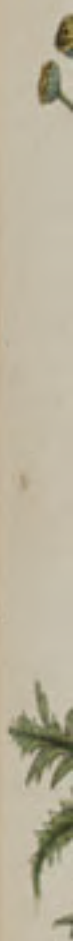


Fig. 10



Tansie.

Herz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Calix.
3. Seed.

Tanacetum.

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Plate 465. *Meadow-sweet. Ulmaria.*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high; the Leaves are a bright Green above, and hoary underneath, and the Flowers a cream Colour.
2. It grows in moist Meadows, and by River-sides, flowering in June.
3. The Leaves & Tops are accounted alexipharmic & sudorific, and good in Fevers and all malignant Distempers; they are also restringent and binding, and usefull in all kinds of Fluxes. They are an Ingredient in the Aqua lactis. The Official Preparation is ζ Aqua Ulmariae.
4. Greek, *Latin, Barba Caprae floribus compactis. & Regina Prati. Spanish, Regna de los Prados. Italian, Regina di Prato. French, Reine des Pres. German, Veis-hart. Dutch, Reinette.*

Plate 466. *The True Acorus. Acorus verus.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Juli a light greenish Brown.
2. It grows in Rivulets, particularly in Surry, Cheshire and Norwich, and Shoots forth its Catkins in July and August.
3. The Roots are esteem'd hot, dry, opening and attenuating, and good for Obstructions of Liver and Spleen; they provoke Urine and the Menses, help the Colick, resist Putrefaction, are useful against pestilential Contagions, and corrupt noxious Air; and are outwardly used in Sweet Bags & Perfumes. They are an Ingredient in ζ Theriaca & Mithridate.
4. Greek, *Akorov. Latin, Calamus aromaticus. Spanish, Acoro. Italian, Acoro. French, Acorus. German, Kalmus. Dutch, Calmoes.*

Plate 467. *Dropwort. Filipendula.*

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers white within and red on the outside.
2. It grows in Chalky Grounds, and flowers in June and July.
3. The Leaves and the Roots, but especially the last are accounted diuretic, and good for the Stone, Gravel, and stoppage of Urine. The Powder is commended by M^r Ray, from Doctor Needham and Simon Paul, to stop violent Floodings and the Whites; th^o Parkinson says it was used in his time to expell the Secundines. Prevotius commends it against the Bloody Flux; from his own Experience.
4. Greek, *Latin, Filipendula vulgaris. Spanish, Filipendula. Italian, Filipendula. French, Filipendule. German, Rother stein-brech. Dutch, Roode steen-breke.*

Plate 468. *Distaff-Thistle. Atractylis.*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a bright grass Green, & ζ Flowers yellow.
2. It grows in Italy & Greece, where ζ Women use the Stalks for Distaffs; & flowers in June.
3. Doctor Boerhave thought that this Plant had the same Virtues with the Carduus benedictus (see Plate 476) and esteem'd it good to Purge, vomit, provoke Urine, or Sweat, according to the Quantity that was taken. Those who have a mind to know what he says at large upon it, may consult his *Historia Plant. quae in Hort. Acad. Lug. Bat. crescunt* Pag. 200.
4. Greek, *Argaktydis. Latin, Atractylis lutea. Spanish, Azafran romin o Carthamo. Italian, Cartamo salvatico. French, Safran batard. German, Feld-Saffran. Dutch, Bastert Saffraan.*

Section 1: Introduction

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction of the subject. It discusses the importance of the study and the scope of the work. The author aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the field, covering both theoretical and practical aspects. The text is written in a clear and concise style, suitable for both students and researchers.

Section 2: Theoretical Foundations

This section delves into the theoretical foundations of the subject. It explores the underlying principles and concepts that govern the field. The author discusses the relationship between theory and practice, highlighting the importance of a solid theoretical base. The text includes several examples and illustrations to clarify the concepts. The language is precise and technical, reflecting the nature of the subject matter.

Section 3: Experimental Methods

The third section focuses on the experimental methods used in the study. It describes the procedures and techniques employed to collect and analyze data. The author provides a detailed account of the experimental setup, including the materials and equipment used. The text also discusses the challenges faced during the experiments and the strategies used to overcome them. The results of the experiments are presented in a clear and organized manner.

Section 4: Results and Discussion

In this section, the author presents the results of the experiments and discusses their implications. The data is analyzed and compared with theoretical predictions. The author discusses the significance of the findings and their contribution to the field. The text includes several figures and tables to support the analysis. The discussion is thorough and insightful, providing a clear understanding of the results and their broader context.

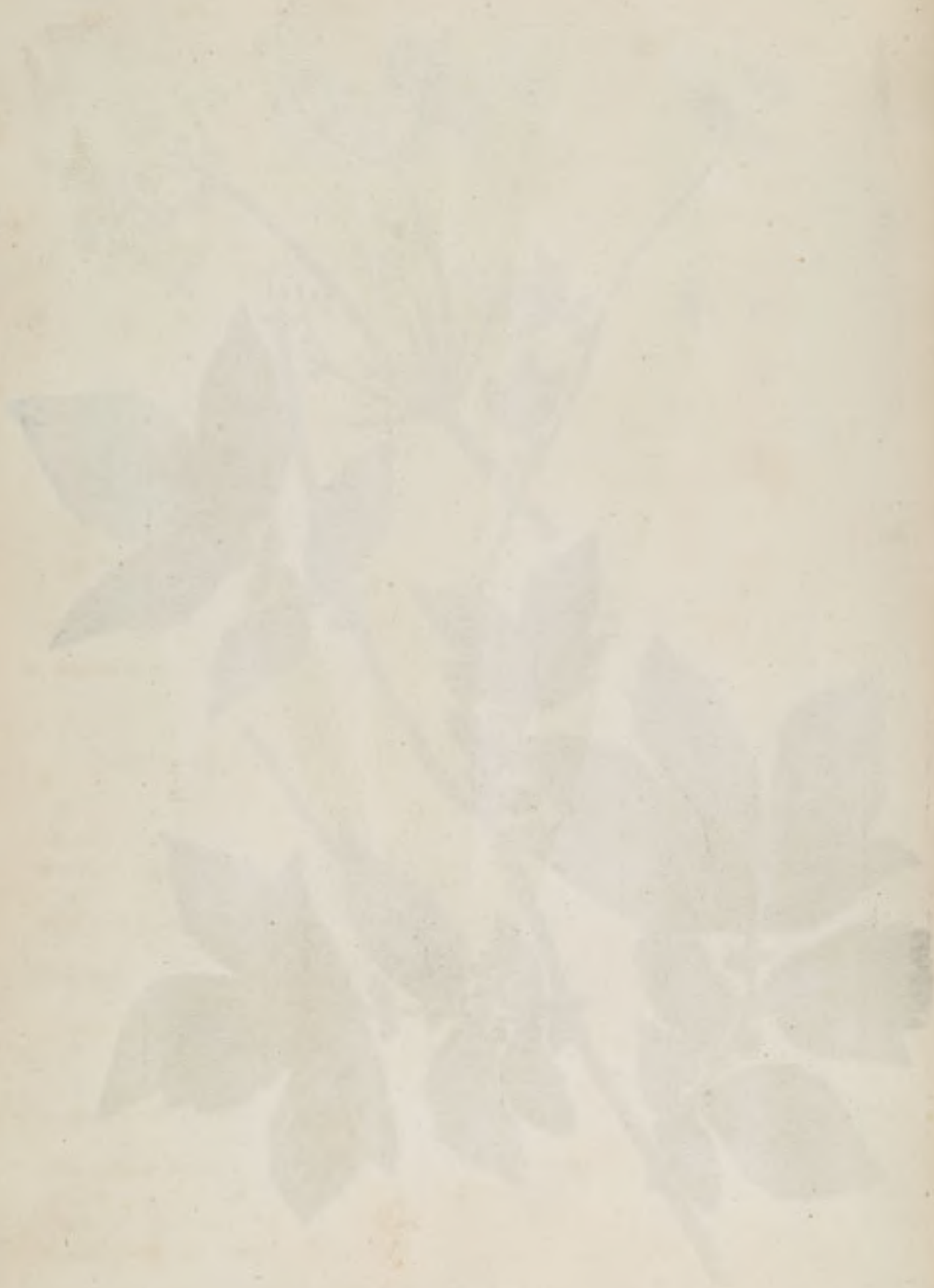


Meadow sweet.

Blz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Calyx.
3. Seed.

Urtica.





The True Acorus.

} s. Cuckin. }

Acorus verus.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.





Dropwort.

Blz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Seed Vessel.
- 3. Seed.

Filipendula.





Distaff-Thistle.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Flower separate.
- 3. Seed.

Atractylis.

Plate 469. *The Lime-tree. Tilia.*

1. This grows to be a tall Tree, the Leaves are a bright grass Green, and the Flowers yellowish.
2. It is planted in Parks & about Gentlemen's Seats, flowering in June and July.
3. The Flowers are accounted cephalic and nervine, and good for the Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Vertigo, and Palpitation of the Heart. They are used in the Aqua Peon. Comp. and the Spiritus Lavendulae. The Aqua Florum Tiliae takes its name from them.
4. Greek, Πιλόγα. Latin, *Tilia foemina, folio majore*. Spanish, Texo. ð Lino. Italian, *Tilia*. French, Tilleul, ou Tilet. German, Linden. Dutch, Lindeboom.

Plate 470. *Black Masterwort. Astrantia nigra.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a dark Green, & the Flowers are a whitish light Green tinged with Purple.
2. It grows here in Gardens, and flowers in July and August.
3. Conradus Gesnerus, says that this *Astrantia* has as great a purging Quality as the white *Helebore* (see Plate 74.) and commends it as good to purge Melancholy and other Humors.
4. Greek, *Imperatoria nera*. Latin, *Astrantia Alpina*. Spanish, *Verdegambre alpino*. Italian, *Meesterwortel*. French, *Imperatoire noir*. German, *Bergstrent*. Dutch, *Meesterwortel*.

Plate 471. *Daucus of Creet. Daucus Creticus.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It is a Native of Candy, & other Places of the Levant, and flowers in June & July.
3. The Seeds only are used, and are esteemed warming and operative good in Disorders of the Kidneys, as the Stone or Strangury, provoking Urine & flatulencia. They expediate the Birth, and bring away the After-Birth. They are also accounted alexipharmic, and good against the Bites and Stings of venemous Creatures. They are used in the Theriaca and Mithridate.
4. Greek, *Chiribia de Candia*. Latin, *Daucus foliis Foeniculi tenuissimis*. Spanish, *Chiribia de Candia*. Italian, *Dauco di Candia*. French, *Carote sauvage ou Panais de Candie*. German, *Mohrenkummel*. Dutch, *Kroontjes kruid*.

Plate 472. *Burnet-saxifrage. Pimpinella saxifraga.*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in several Parts of Kent in great Plenty, and flowers in June.
3. The Roots are accounted hot, dry and carminative, good to expell Wind, ease the Collic, and strengthen the Stomach. They are also diuretic, and useful against the Stone, Gravel and Scurvey, and are put in the Pulvis Ari. comp.
4. Greek, Πιμπινέλα. Latin, *Pimpinella saxifraga major umbella candida*. Spanish, *La Mas Pimpinela*. Italian, *Pimpinella maggiore*. French, *Pimpinelle gras*. German, *Bibernell*. Dutch, *Pimpernelle*.

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The Lime-tree.
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Seed Vessel.
- 3. Seed.

Tilia.



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Original del.



Black Masterwort.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Astrantia nigra.



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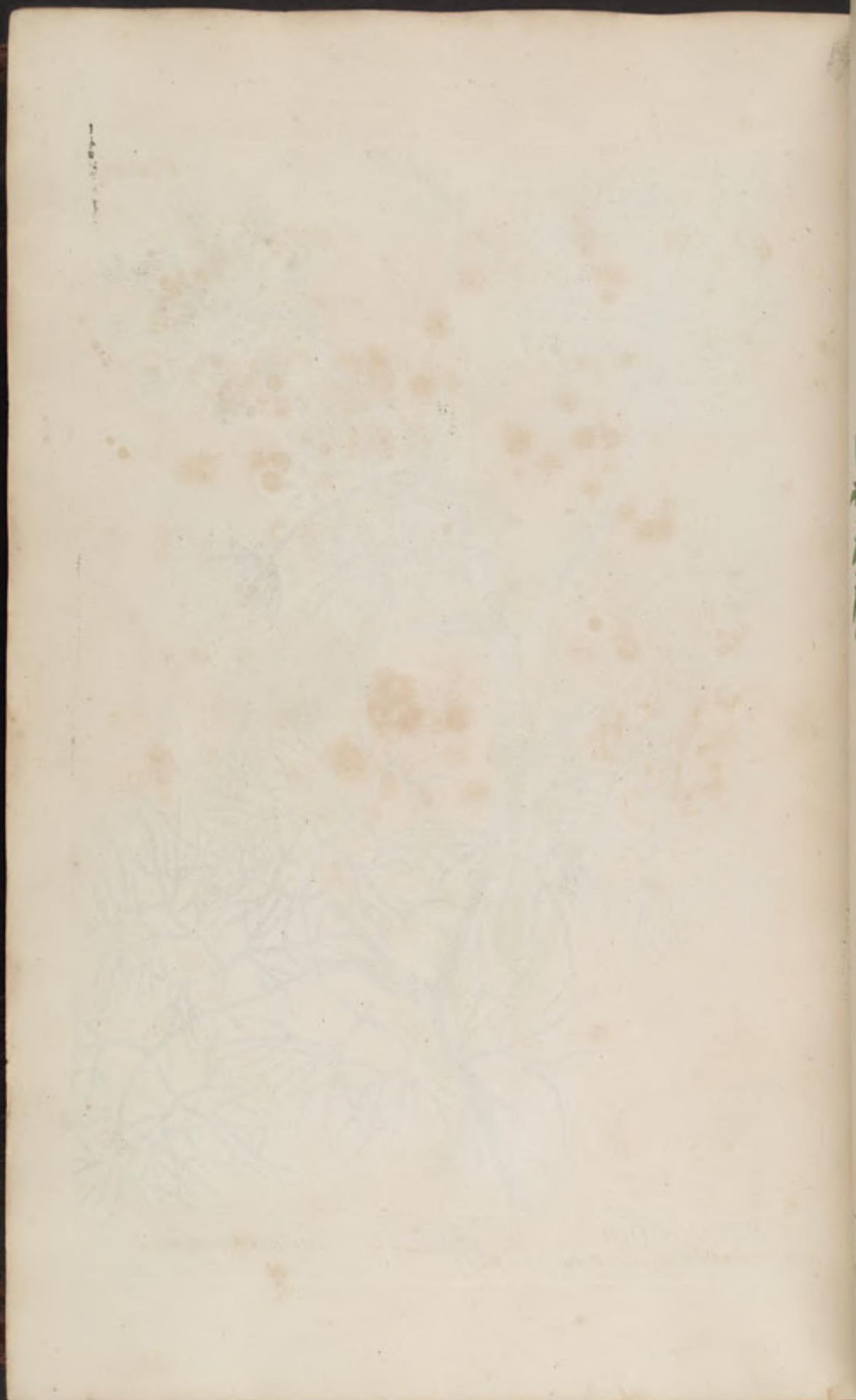


Daucus of Creet.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessels.
3. Seed.

Daucus Creticus.



Burnet
in Madras



Burnet-saxifrage.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed Vessel open.
4. Seed.

Pimpinella saxifraga.

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Plate 274
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Plate 275
Stalks grow
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Plate 276
Stalks grow
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Plate 473. *Elecampane. Helenium.*

1. The Stalks grow about four or five Foot high: the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows in moist Fields and Meadows, in several Parts here; but is often planted in Gardens, and flowers in July.
3. The Roots are esteem'd pneumonic, carminative, sudorific and alexipharmic, of great service in Shortness of Breath, Coughs, stuffing of the Lungs, and in infectious and stoppage of Urine, and provoke the menstrual Flux, for which they are frequently mixed with Chalibeats. Outwardly they are used for the Itch, either the Juice or Powder mixed with a proper Ointment. Official Preparations are the Unguentum Enulatum cum et sine Mercurio.
4. Greek, Ἐλεκαμπε. Latin, *Enula Campana*. Spanish, *Ala*. Italian, *Enola*. French, *Herbe d'Elaine*. German, *Alankwurz*. Dutch, *Alant-wortel*.

Plate 474. *Bog-bean. Trifolium palustre.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high that bear the Flowers, the Leaves are a yellow Green, and the Flowers a whitish Purple.
2. It grows in marshy boggy Grounds, and flowers in May.
3. This Plant is esteemed a great antiscorbutic, and very serviceable for the Gout, Rheumatism and Dropsy; for which Distempers it is much used in Diet Drinks. It is also a good stomatick, and is taken often in Intermitting Fevers.
4. Greek *Μηρ* var *Δὲς*. Latin, *Trifolium paludosum, et Menyanthes*. Spanish, *Trebol & Mielga Lagunosa*. Italian, *Trifoglio paludoso*. French, *Trifolio ou Trefel des mairais*. German, *Spicktee*. Dutch, *Seven Betydenkruyd*.

Plate 475. *Scordium or Water-Germander. Scordium.*

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers a light Purple.
2. It grows in marshy Places, especially in the Isle of Ely, and flowers in July.
3. The Leaves are accounted sudorific & alexipharmic, and a good Preservative & Remedy against all malignant and pestilential Diseases & putrid Fevers. They also resist Putrefaction, destroy Worms & are good against the Bites of all Venemous Creatures. They are used in Venice Treacle & Mithridate; and *Diascordium* takes its Name from this Plant.
4. Greek, Σκρῶδιον. Latin, *Scordium*. Spanish, *Scordio*. Italian, *Scordio*. French, *Scordium, ou Chammaraz*. German, *Wasser-batchnig*. Dutch, *Water-look*.

Plate 476. *Carduus, or the Blessed Thistle. Carduus benedictus.*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It is sown every Year in Gardens, flowering in June.
3. This Plant takes its Name from the wholesome Qualities said to be in it, being accounted cordial & sudorific, and good for all sorts of malignant and pestilential Fevers, and for Agues of all kinds. It destroys Worms in the Stomach and is good against all sorts of Poison. The Decoction of it in Water or Popsit-Drink is much used as a Vomit. It is an Ingredient in the Treacle Water. The Official Preparation is, the *Aqua Cardui*.
4. Greek, Κνίκος. Latin, *Cnicus sylvestris hirsutior; sive Carduus benedictus*. Spanish, *Cardo bendito*. Italian, *Cardo benedetto*. French, *Chardon benit*. German, *Cardo-benedict*. Dutch, *Besegende Distel*.

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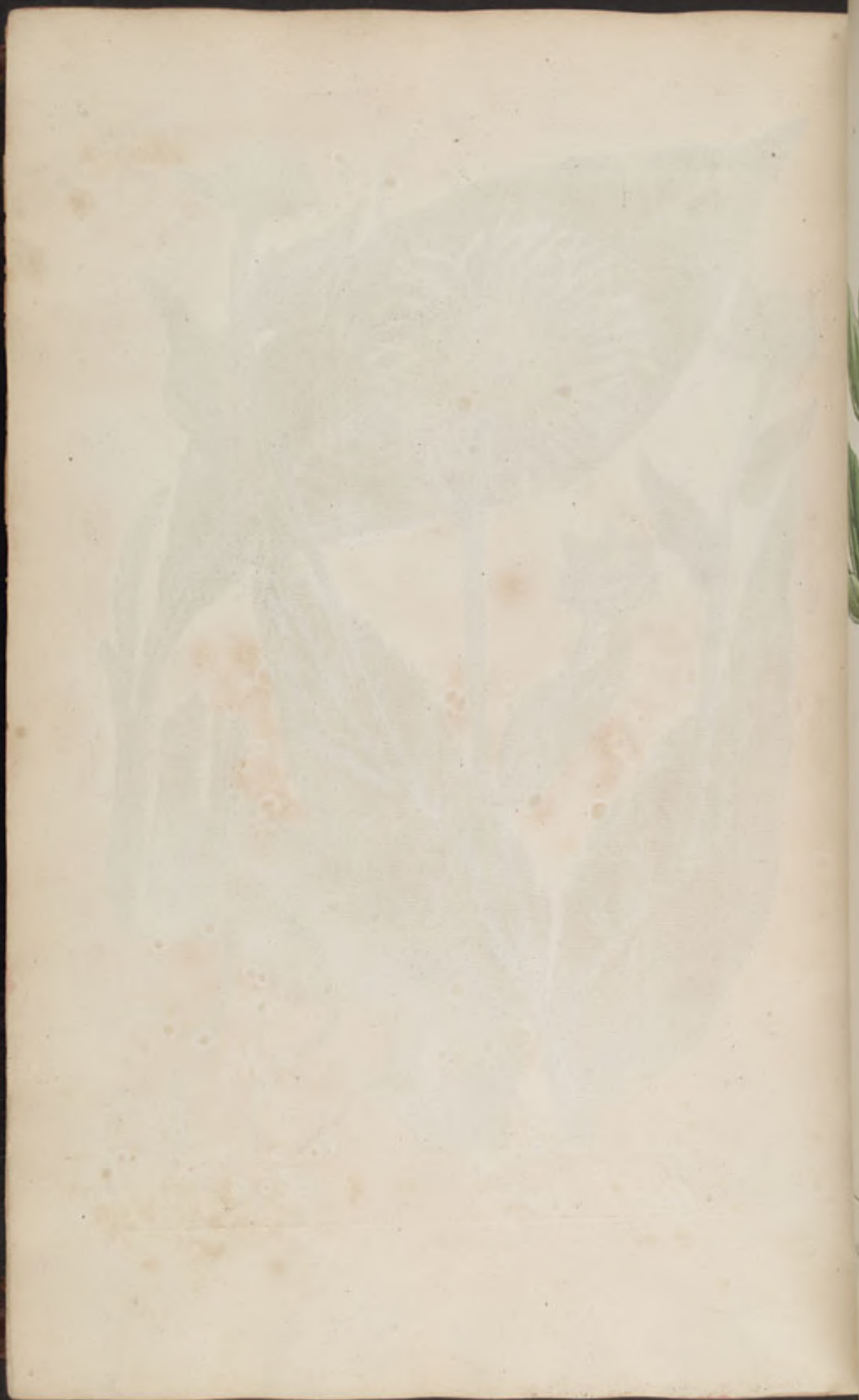


Elecampane.

Bl. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Flower separate.
- 3. Seed.

Helenium.



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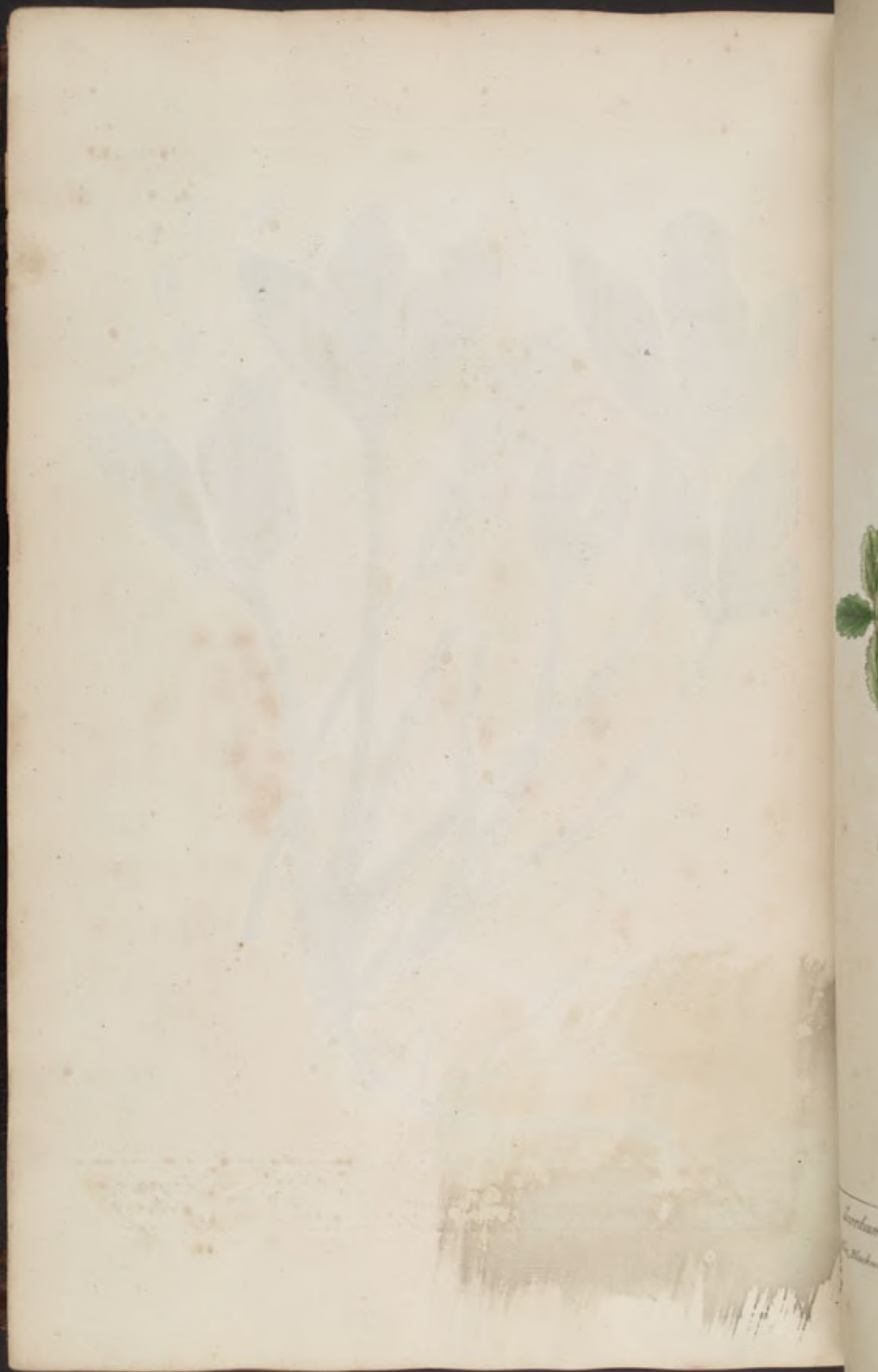
Bog-bean.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Calyx.
3. Flower separate.

4. Seed Vessel.
5. Seed Vessel open.
6. Seed.

Trifolium
palustre.





Scordium or Water-germander. } 1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Calix.
4. Seed.

Scordium.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



Cardu
1840



Carduus or the Blessed Thistle.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Seed.

Carduus benedictus.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

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Plate 477. *The Larch-Tree. Larix.*

1. This grows to be a tall Tree in its Native Soil; the Leaves are a bright grass Green, and the Catkins red.
2. It grows in the Stirian Alps, and the Mountains of Tirol and Carinthia; and sends forth its Catkins in March and April.
3. From the Trunk of this Tree the Venice Turpentine came which was formerly much used in the Shops, being of a browner Colour, and thicker than y^e Strasburg, and of a more resinous Smell; but what goes under that Name now, is generally brought from New-England. Turpentine is heating, mollifying, and cleansing, good to stop a Gonorrhœa and the Fluor Albus. It likewise provokes Urine, cleanses the Lungs, and is of great service outwardly in Ointments and Plaisters. Official Preparations are the Oleum and Balsamum Terebinthi.
4. Greek, Λάριξ. Latin, Larix. Spanish, Tea. Italian, Larice. French, Meleze. German, Lerchenbaum. Dutch, Lorkenboom.

Plate 478. *The Turpentine-Tree. Terebinthus.*

1. This grows to be a large Tree in the Eastern Countries; the Leaves are a bright grass Green, and the Flowers purple.
2. It grows in the Island of Chio, from whence we have the best Turpentine, and flowers in April.
3. The Liquid Rosin of this Tree was prefer'd by the Ancients to all other Kinds, now call'd Turpentine, for Affections of the Breast & Lungs, and for Diseases of y^e Kidneys or Bladder, as Stone, Gravel and stoppage of Urine. It is frequently used for the Fluor Albus and Gonorrhœa.
4. Greek, Τέρεβινθος. Latin, Terebinthus vulgaris. Spanish, Cornicabra. Italian, Terebinto. French, Terebinte. German, Terpenteinbaum. Dutch, Terpent.

Plate 479. *White Horehound. Marrubium album.*

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a light Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows by Road-sides and in Lanes, and flowers in June.
3. The Leaves and Tops are accounted hot, dry, and pectoral, and good to free the Lungs from tough viscid Phlegm, especially in cold moist Constitutions, the Juice being made into a Syrup with Sugar or Honey. They also open Obstructions of the Liver & Spleen, and are very serviceable against the Dropsy, Jaundice, Green Sickness, Obstructions of the Catamenia, suppression of the Lochia, & other Distempers of the female Sex; for which few Herbs go beyond it. The Official Preparation is the Syrupus de Prassio.
4. Greek, Μάρραβιον. Latin, Prassium. Spanish, Marrubio. Italian, Marrobio. French, Marrubium, ou Marrube blanc. German, Weißer Andorn. Dutch, Andorn Maltron.

Plate 480. *Herb Robert. Geranium Robertianum.*

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a deep grass Green, and the Flowers a reddish Purple.
2. It grows in Hedges & shady Banks, and flowers for most Months in the Summer.
3. This is much of the Nature of Doves-Foot (see Plate 58) being drying & binding, & useful in Wounds & Bruises, as well as in Fluxes. It is particularly commended for y^e Kings Evil, and all scrophulous Swellings, and has done great Service in Nephritic Cases.
4. Greek, Γεράριον. Latin, Gratia Dei. Spanish, Hierba de Roberto. Italian, Erbe di Ruberto. French, Herbe Robert. German, Roth-laufs-craut. Dutch, Robbregts-kruid.

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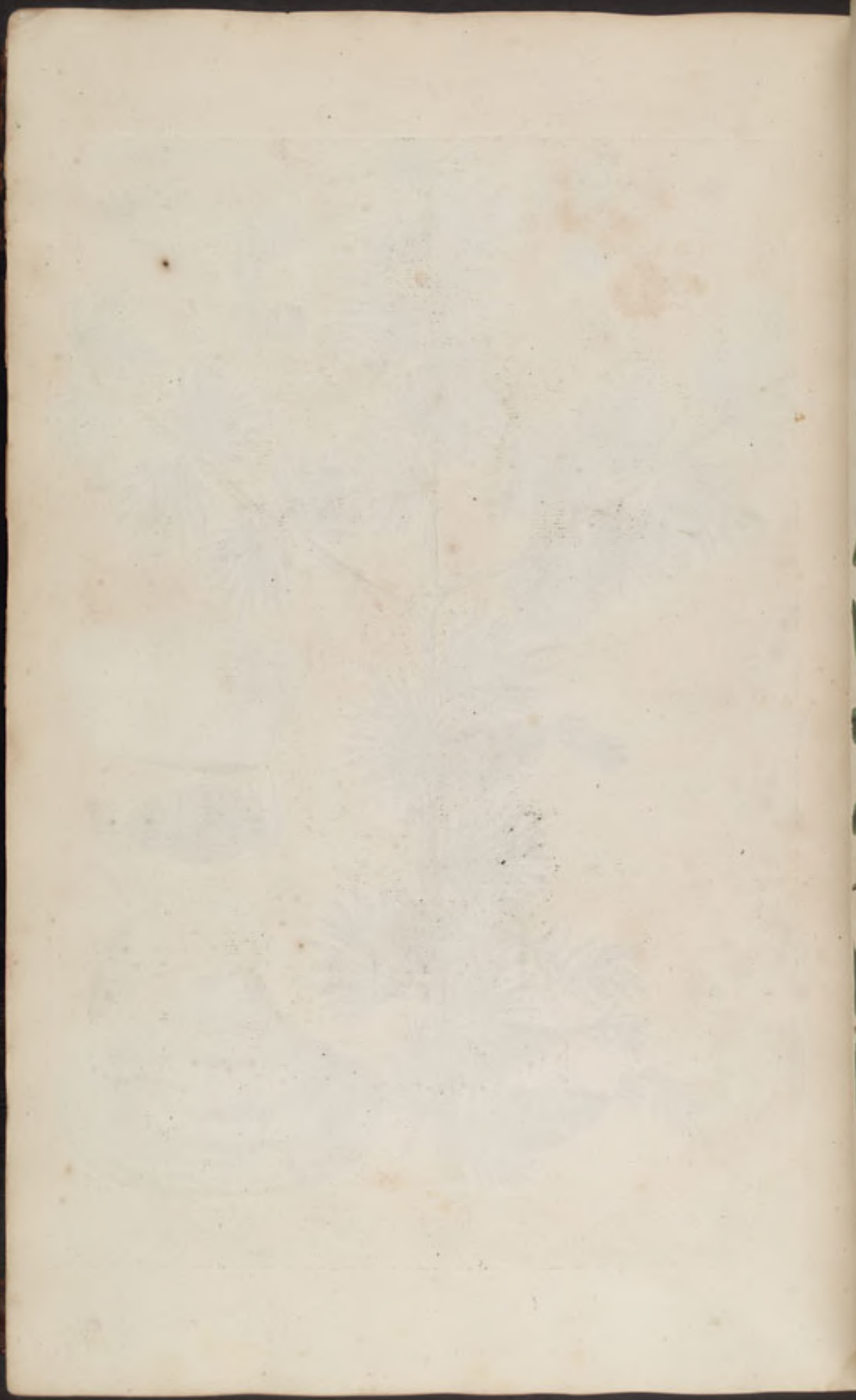
The Larch-Tree.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Flower separate.
- 3. Bud of the Cone.
- 4. Green Cone.
- 5. Ripe Cone.

- 6. Scale of the Cone.
- 7. Seed in the Scale.
- 8. Seed.
- 9. Seed.
- 10. Aperture cut open.

Larix.



77
1825

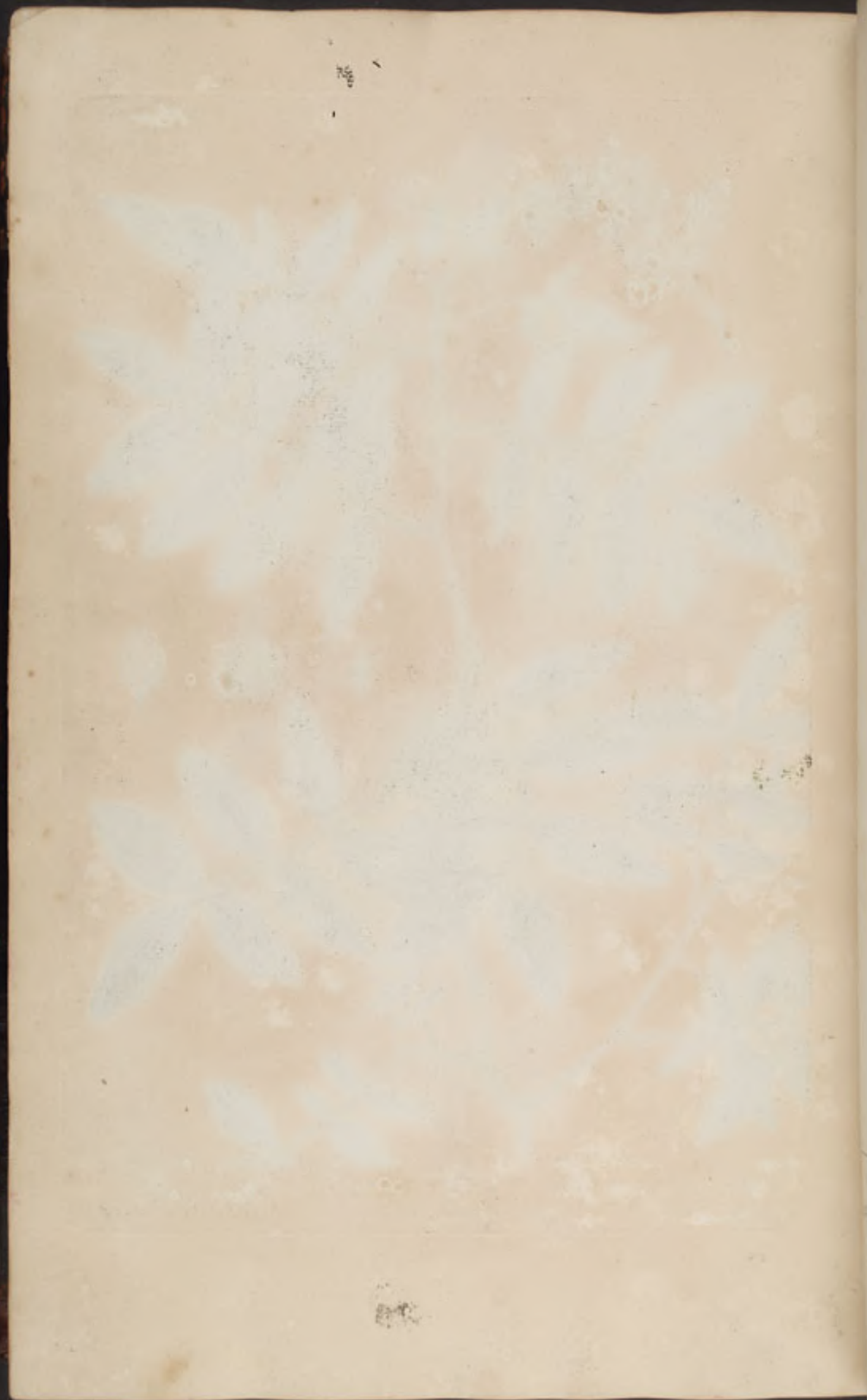


The Turpentine Tree.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Nut.
4. Nut open.
5. Seed.

Terebinthus.

Klitz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.



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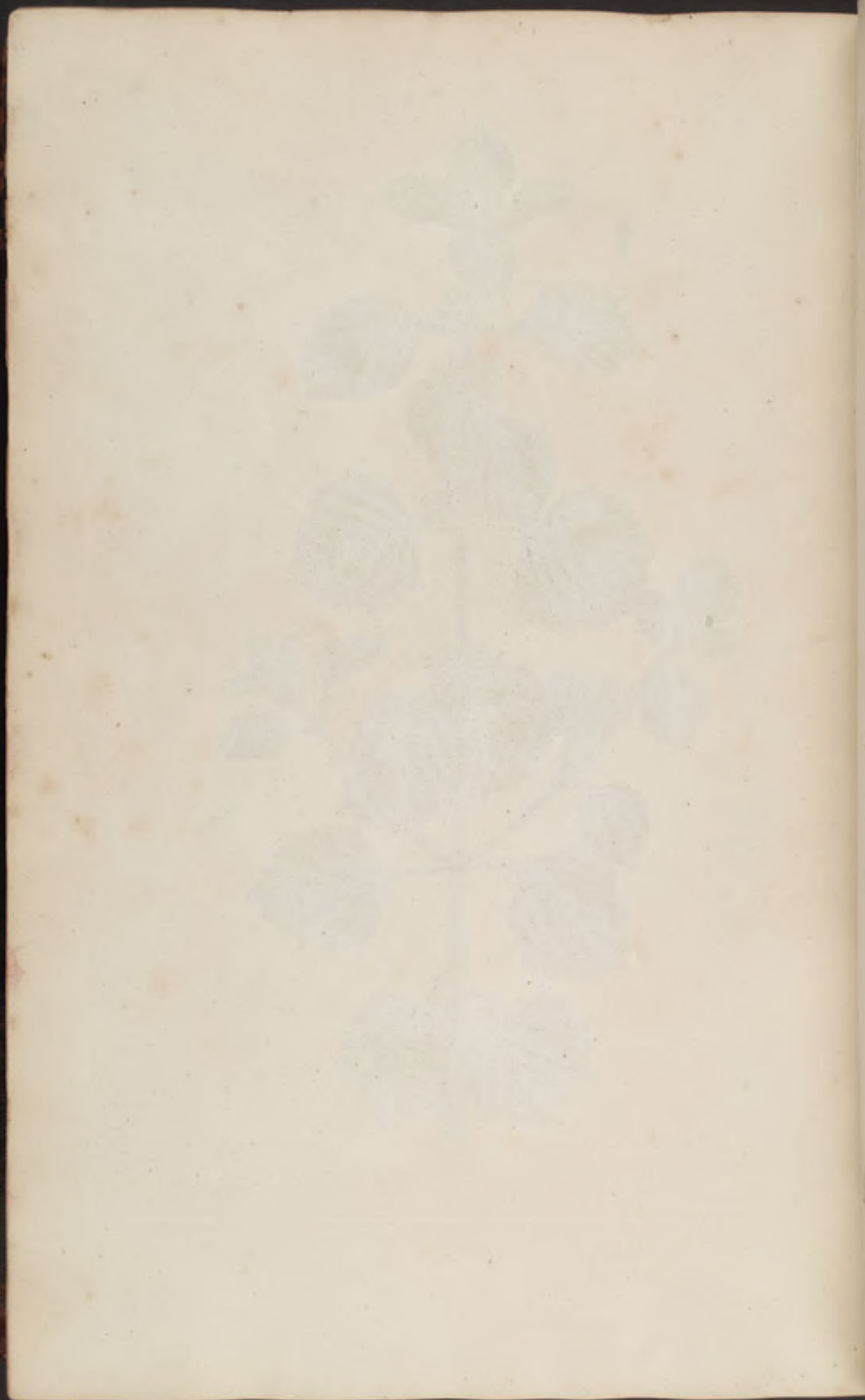


White Horehound.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Calyx.
4. Seed.

Marrubium album.



St.
The 21.



Herb Robert

Bliz Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Cup.
- 3. Seed Capsul.
- 4. Seed.

Geranium Robertianum

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Plate 481. *Sea Lavender. Limonium & Behen rubrum.*

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flower Purple.
2. It grows commonly in Salt Marshes, as below Greenwich, and Gravesend in very great Plenty and flowers in July and August.
3. The Roots and Seed are esteem'd restrigent & binding; and good for a Diarrhea, Dysentery, the too great Abundance of the Menses and the Fluor Albus.
4. Greek, *Λειμώδιον*. Latin, *Limonium maritimum majus*. Spanish, *Espliego de Mar*. Italian, *Lavanda di Mare*. French, *Lavande de Mer*. German, Dutch, *Limoen-kruyd*.

Plate 482. *Black Poppy. Papaver nigrum.*

1. The Stalk grows about three Foot high, the Leaves are a willow Green, and the Flowers a pale Purple with a black Bottom.
2. It is sown yearly in Gardens, and flowers in July.
3. The Heads were formerly used in the *Syrupus e Meconio*, but are left out in the last Edition of the *Dispensatory*. The Leaves are used in Cooling Ointments, being accounted good for Burns, Inflammations, and hot Swellings; and are put in the *Unguentum Populeon*.
4. Greek, *Μήκων, μέλας*. Latin, *Papaver hortense nigro semine*. Spanish, *Dormidera negra*. Italian, *Papavero nero*. French, *Pavot noir*. German, *Schwarter Magsamen*. Dutch, *Swarte Heul*.

Plate 483. *White Poppy. Papaver album.*

1. The Stalks grow about six Foot high, the Leaves are a pale Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It is sown in Fields and Gardens, and flowers in June.
3. From the Heads of these Poppies, (in Turkey) the Opium of our Shops is produced; by making Incisions into them, the milky Juice which comes from the Wounds, is soon thickned by the Heat of the Sun, and then gathered and made up into Lumps. Opium is the greatest Anodine we have, easing Pain, procuring Sleep, stopping all violent Evacuations; and is an excellent Medicine in the Hands of a Wise Man; and ought never to be prescribed by any other; many fatal Accidents ensuing from the immoderate or unseasonable Use of it. The *Syrupus e Meconio* or *Diacodium* is made of the Poppy Heads dried, infused & boiled in Water. The Seeds are much used in Emulsions being cooling and good in Fevers, inflammatory Distempers, the Strangury and Heat of Urine.
4. Greek, *Μήκων ἄλευρον*. Latin, *Papaver hortense semine albo*. Spanish, *Dormidera blanca*. Italian, *Papavero bianco*. French, *Pavot blanc*. German, *Weiss Magsamen*. Dutch, *Witte Heul*.

Plate 484. *The Lesser Valerian. Valeriana minor.*

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers a pale Purple.
2. It grows in Marshy Grounds & moist Meadows, and flowers in May.
3. *Matthiolus* gives much the same Virtues to this Valerian as he does to the other Valerians, only in a less Degree (see Plate 250. & Plate 271.) but this Species is rarely used in the Shops now: the other being esteemed much better.
4. Greek, *Ροῦ μικρόν*. Latin, *Valeriana palustris minor*. Spanish, *Yerva benedetta minore*. Italian, *Valeriana minima*. French, *Valerienne petit*. German, *Glein Baldrian*. Dutch, *Daleriana*.

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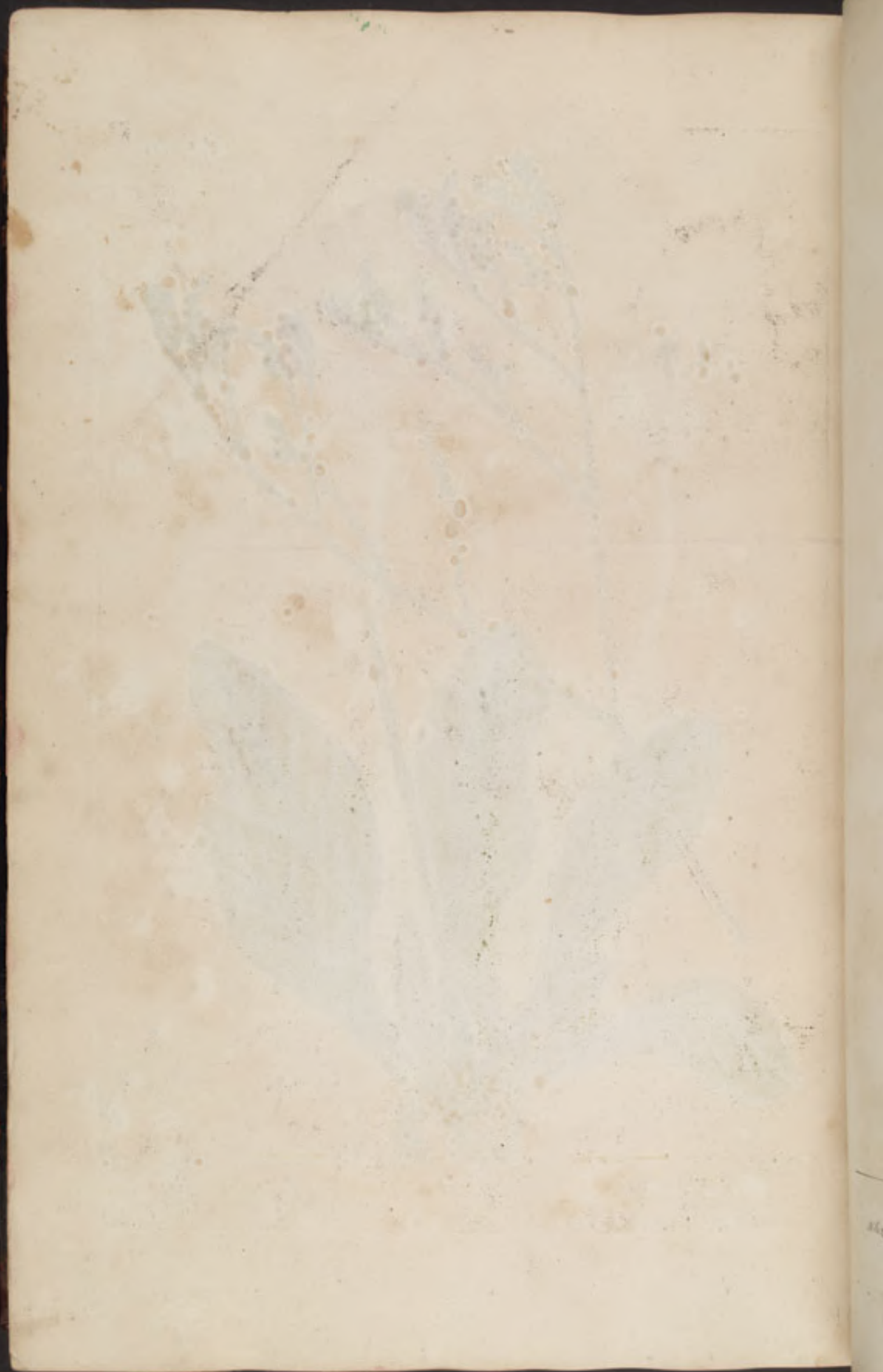


Sea Lavender.

Limonium.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Cup.
- 3. Seed.





Black Poppy. } 1. Flower.
} 2. Seed Vessel.
Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 3. Seed. } *Papaver nigrum.*

1845



Platanus occidentalis

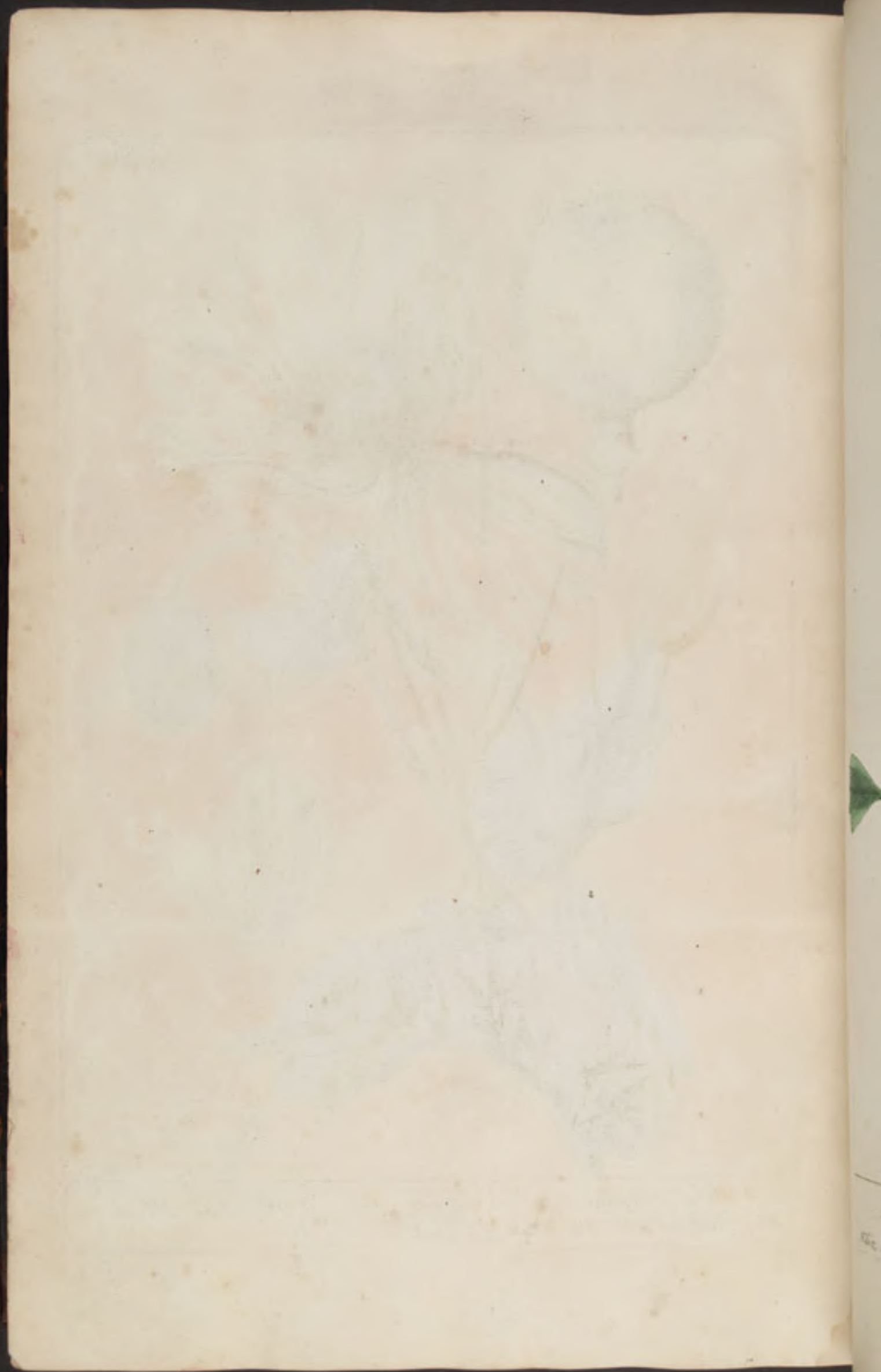
Platanus occidentalis
Linn. Sp. Pl. 1033.
Platanus occidentalis
Linn. Sp. Pl. 1033.

212



White Poppy. }
1. Flower. }
2. Fruit. }
3. Part of Fruit open } *Papaver album.*
4. Seed. }

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.





Lesser Valerian.

5 liz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Flower.
2. Flower, separate.
3. Seed.

Valeriana minor.

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Plate 485. *Liquid Amber. Liquidamber.*

1. Monardus says that this grows to be a large Tree in its Native Climate, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Bark of the Trunk ash Colour; in which they make Incisions, and the Resinous Gum, that flows from the Wounds, is the Liquid Amber of the Shops.
2. It grows in several Parts of the West Indies.
3. It is esteemed of a heating resolving Nature, good to open Obstructions, and help the Hardness of the Womb.
4. Greek, *Λικυδάμβρα*. Latin, *Liquidambra*. Spanish, *Liquidambar*. Italian, *Liquidambra*. French, *Liquidambar*. German, *Liquidambra*. Dutch, *Liquidambra*.

Plate 486. *Sumach. Rhus Obsoniorum.*

1. This seldom grows to be a tall Tree; the Leaves are a bluish dark Green on the Face, and a light willow Green on the Back, & the Flowers a whitish Yellow.
2. It grows in Italy, Spain and Turkey, and flowers in May and June.
3. The Leaves and Seed are accounted restringent and Stiptic, and good for all Fluxes and Haemorrhagies; both used inwardly and outwardly. They are also good to resist Putrefactions and stop Gangreens and Mortifications. They are used in the Syrupus Myrtinus.
4. Greek, *Ρόυς*. Latin, *Sumach*. Spanish, *Sumagre*. Italian, *Somacho*. French, *Sumac*. German, *Gerberbaum*. Dutch, *Smack*.

Plate 487. *The Oak. Quercus.*

1. This grows to be a very tall Tree, the Leaves are a bright grass Green, and the Fruit a brownish Green when ripe.
2. It grows in great plenty in this Country, and its Acorns are ripe in September.
3. The Bark, Buds, Acorns, Cups, and Galls are used; and are accounted Stiptic and binding, and useful in all kinds of Fluxes and Bleedings, either Inward or outward. The Bark is often used for the Relaxation of the Uvula, & for sore Mouths and Throats; and is put in restringent Glysters & Injections against the Prolapsus Uteri or Ani. The Vulgar frequently beat the Acorns to Powder, and take it for Pains in the Side. The Official Preparation is, the Aqua Germinum Quercus.
4. Greek, *Δρύς*. Latin, *Quercus latifolia foemina*. Spanish, *Robre*. Italian, *Quercia*. French, *Chesne*. German, *Eychbaum*. Dutch, *Eyken-Boom*.

Plate 488. *Dwarf-Elder. Ebulus.*

1. It grows about four Foot high, the Leaves are a light Green, & the Flowers white, with a little Dash of Purple.
2. It grows near Motes and in Hedges; and flowers in May.
3. This is much of the Nature of common Elder (see Plate 151) being good to purge serous watery Humors by Stool, and is therefore good for \ddot{y} Dropsy and other Distempers arising from a Glut of Serum. It is also useful in Gouty scorbutic Humors, both given inwardly, and applyed outwardly, boiled in a Lixivium.
4. Greek, *Καμαιάκτης*. Latin, *Chamaeactis*. Spanish, *Hiezguos ó Subugo-pequeno*. Italian, *Ebulo ó Nebbio*. French, *Hieble*. German, *Niderholler*. Dutch, *Wilde Olier*.

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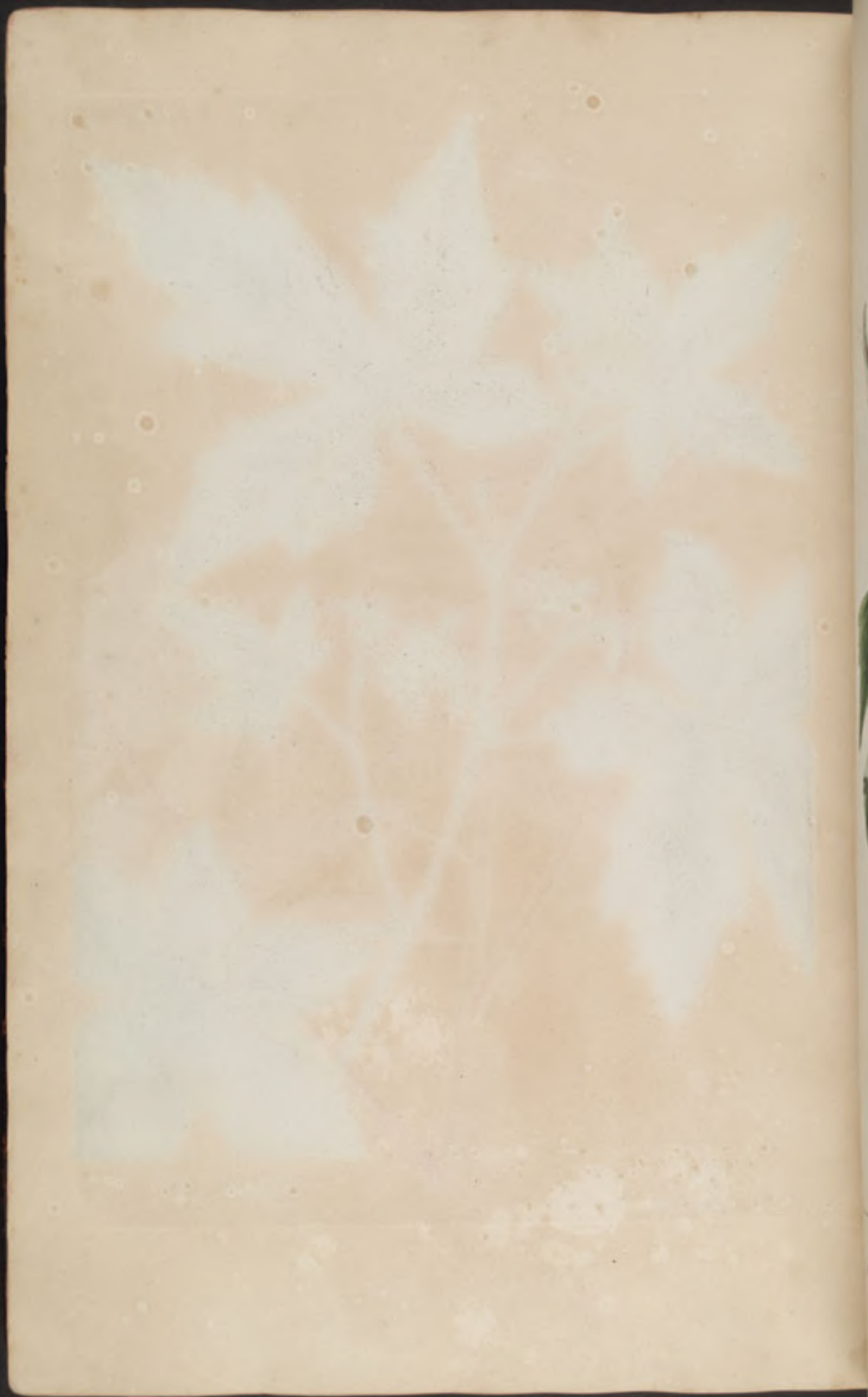
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Liquid Amber.

Bliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

Liquidamber.





Sumach.

Rhus Obconicum.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Calyx.
- 3. Seed, closed.
- 4. Seed, papil open.
- 5. Seed.



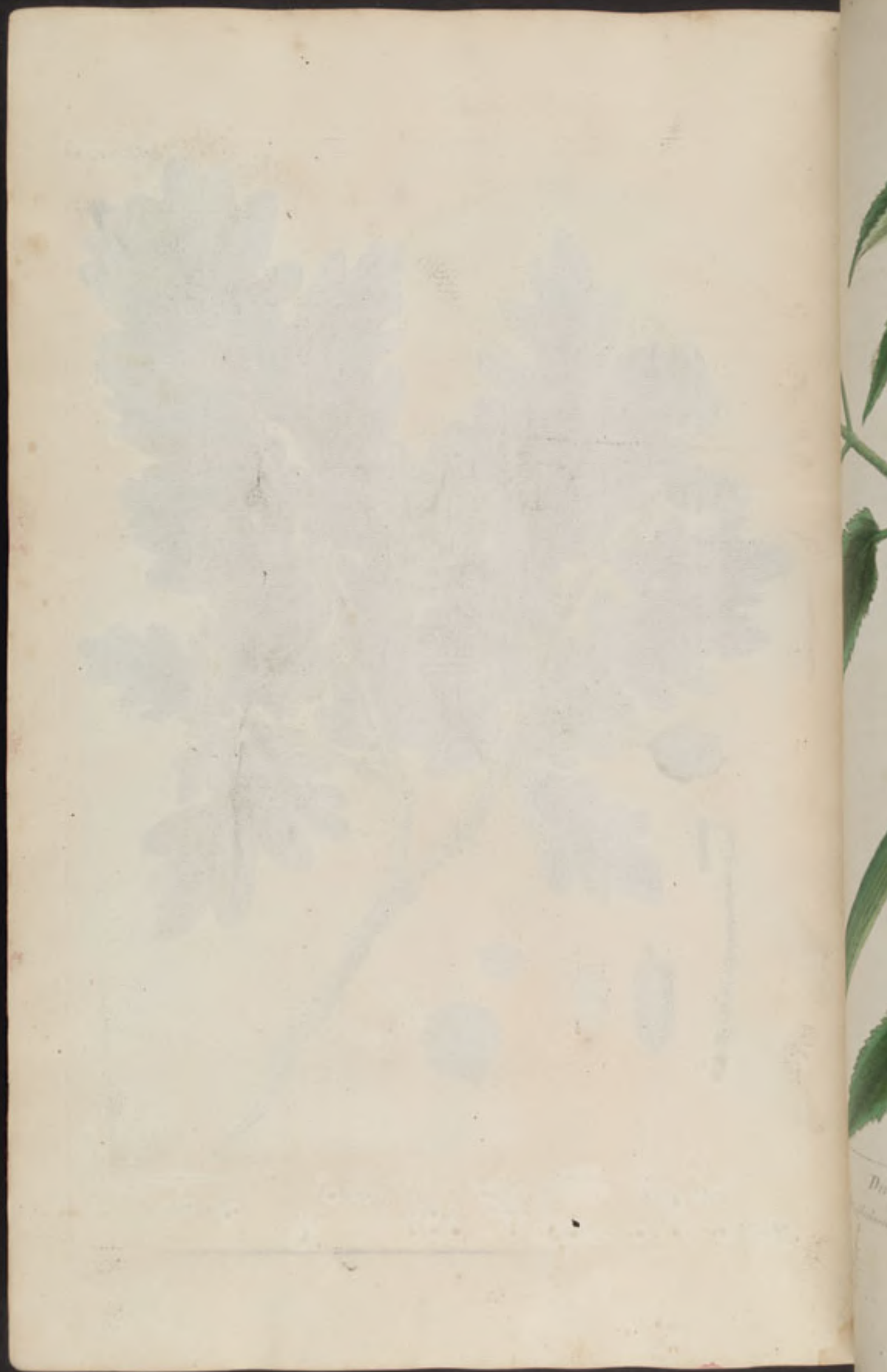


The Oak.

} 1. Catkin. 4. Acorn separate.
 } 2. Acorn. 5. Kernel.
 } 3. Cup. 6. Gall.

Quercus

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx



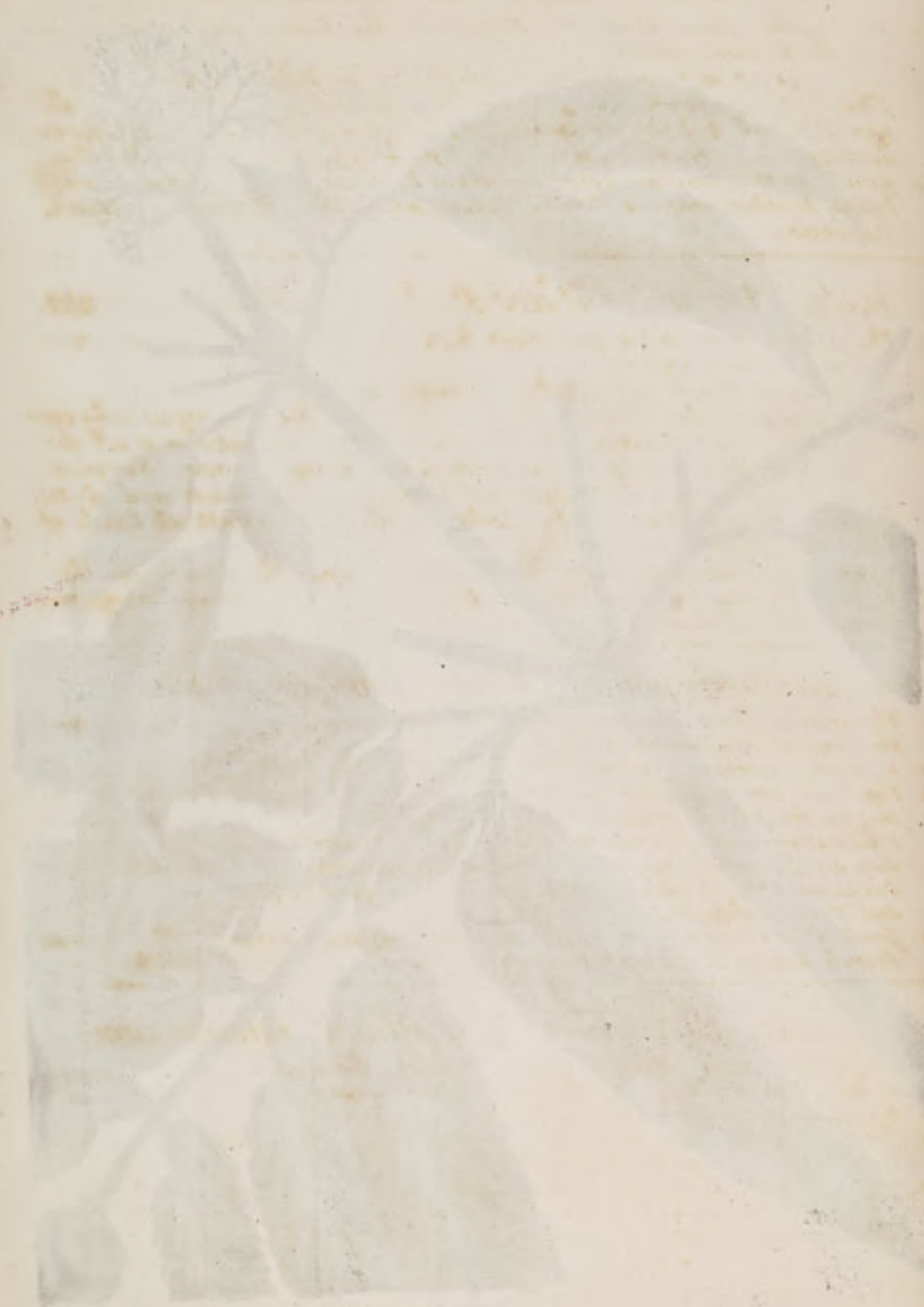


Dwarf Elder.

Sax. floribunda Linn. scab. et Pinc.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Berry.
- 3. Seed.

Ebulus.



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Plate 4
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Plate 49
The Stalk
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Plate 49
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No. 12

Plate 489. *Patience. Lapathum sativum. et Patientia.*

1. The Stalks grow about six Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It is planted here in Gardens, and flowers in July.
3. The Root is opening and purging, being somewhat of the Nature of the true Rhubarb, but not so strong; and is often used in Diet-Drinks for the Scurvy, and to open Obstructions of the Liver & Spleen, and help the Jaundice.
4. Greek, *Ἰσσοδάσασον*. Latin, *Lapathum hortense*. Spanish, *Acedera cevada*. Italian, *Rombice maggiore*. French, *Patience*. German, *Munch Rhabarbaren*. Dutch, *Patientie*.

Plate 490. *The great Water Dock. Lapathum aquaticum.*

1. The Stalks grow about five Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows in Ponds and Ditches, flowering in July.
3. There is a particular Treatise wrote on this Plant, by *Muntingius*, who supposes it to be the *Britanica* of the Ancients, and attributes to it all the Virtues that they ascribe to their *Britanica*; as being of great Service against the Scurvy & all its Symptoms, as Ulcers in the Mouth and Gums, Looseness of Teeth, Pains in the Limbs, as likewise against all kinds of Fluxes, the Dropsy and Jaundice.
4. Greek, *Υδροδάσασον*. Latin, *Hydrolapathum*. Spanish, *Acadera agatila*. Italian, *Lapatio aquatico*. French, *Lapais aquatique*. German, *Mengervurt*. Dutch, *Water Patich*.

Plate 491. *Sharp-pointed Dock. Lapathum acutum.*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers a greenish Yellow.
2. It grows common in moist Places, and flowers in June.
3. The Roots are accounted aperative & cooling, and much used to purify and cleanse the Blood from salt sharp Humours; and are good for the Scurvy, Rheumatism, and all manner of itchy scabby Eruptions, for which Purpose they are frequently put in Diet-Drinks & apozems, and used outwardly in Ointments. The Seed is drying and binding, good to stop spitting of Blood, and Haemorrhagies of all Kinds.
4. Greek, *Οξυδάσασον*. Latin, *Oxylapathum*. Spanish, *Labara*. Italian, *Lapatio*. French, *Lapais, ou Pareile*. German, *Streiffwurt*. Dutch, *Wilde Patich*.

Plate 492. *Bloodwort. Lapathum sanguineum.*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, veined with Red, and the Flowers a pale Green.
2. It is planted in Gardens, and flowers in June.
3. *Matthiolus*, says this has the same Qualities as the Sharp-pointed Dock, only he prefers it to the former in all sorts of Fluxes & Haemorrhagies.
4. Greek, *Ερυθροδάσασον*. Latin, *Lapathum folio acuto rubente*. Spanish, *Labara roxa*. Italian, *Lapatio rosso*. French, *Lapais rouge*. German, *Drachenblut*. Dutch, *Bloedkruyd*.

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Patience.

Elin. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

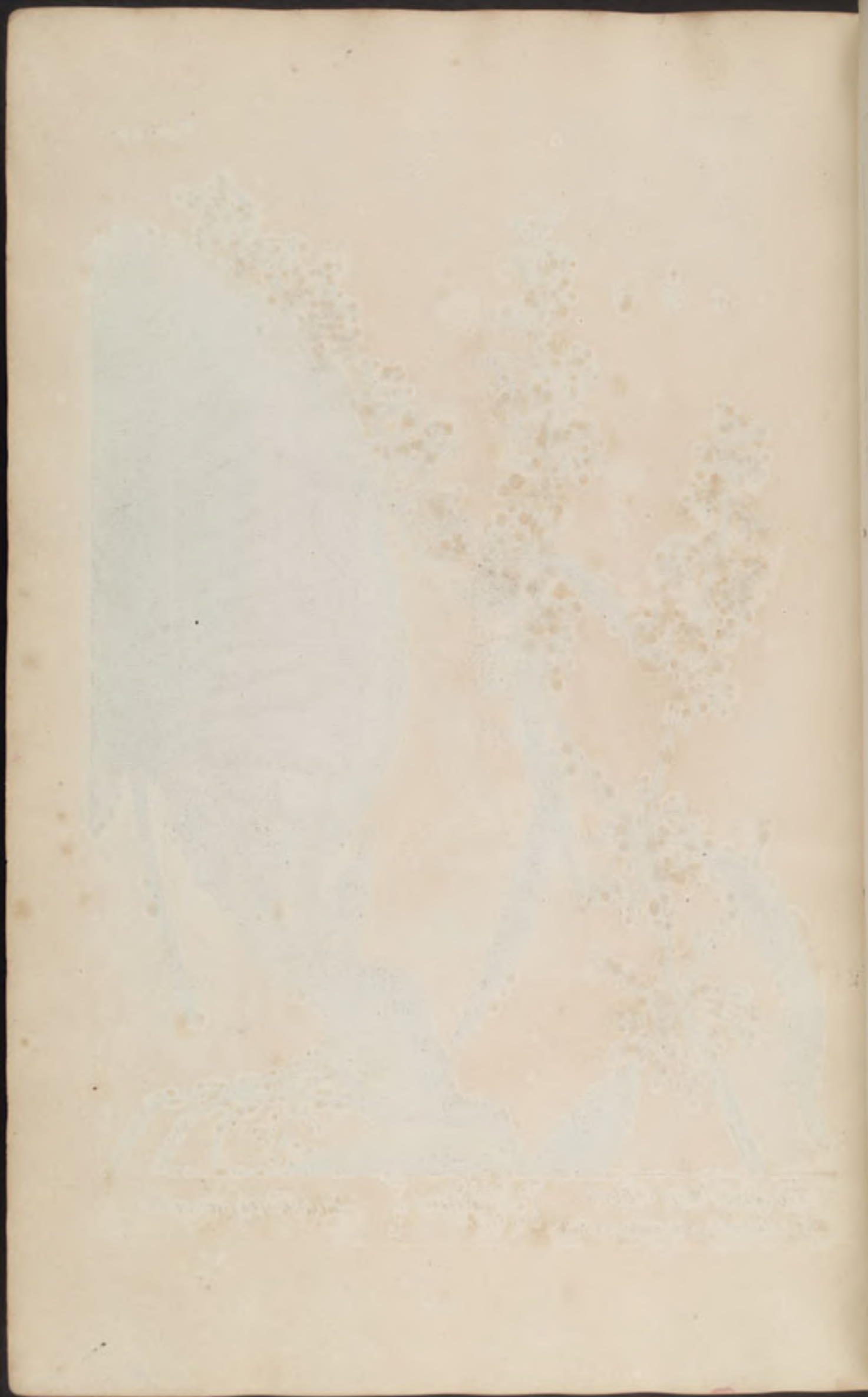
1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed. } *Lapathum sativum, et Patientia.*



The g
the blue



The great Water Dock. } 1. Flower.
} 2. Seed Vessel.
} 3. Seed. } *Lapathum aquaticum.*
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

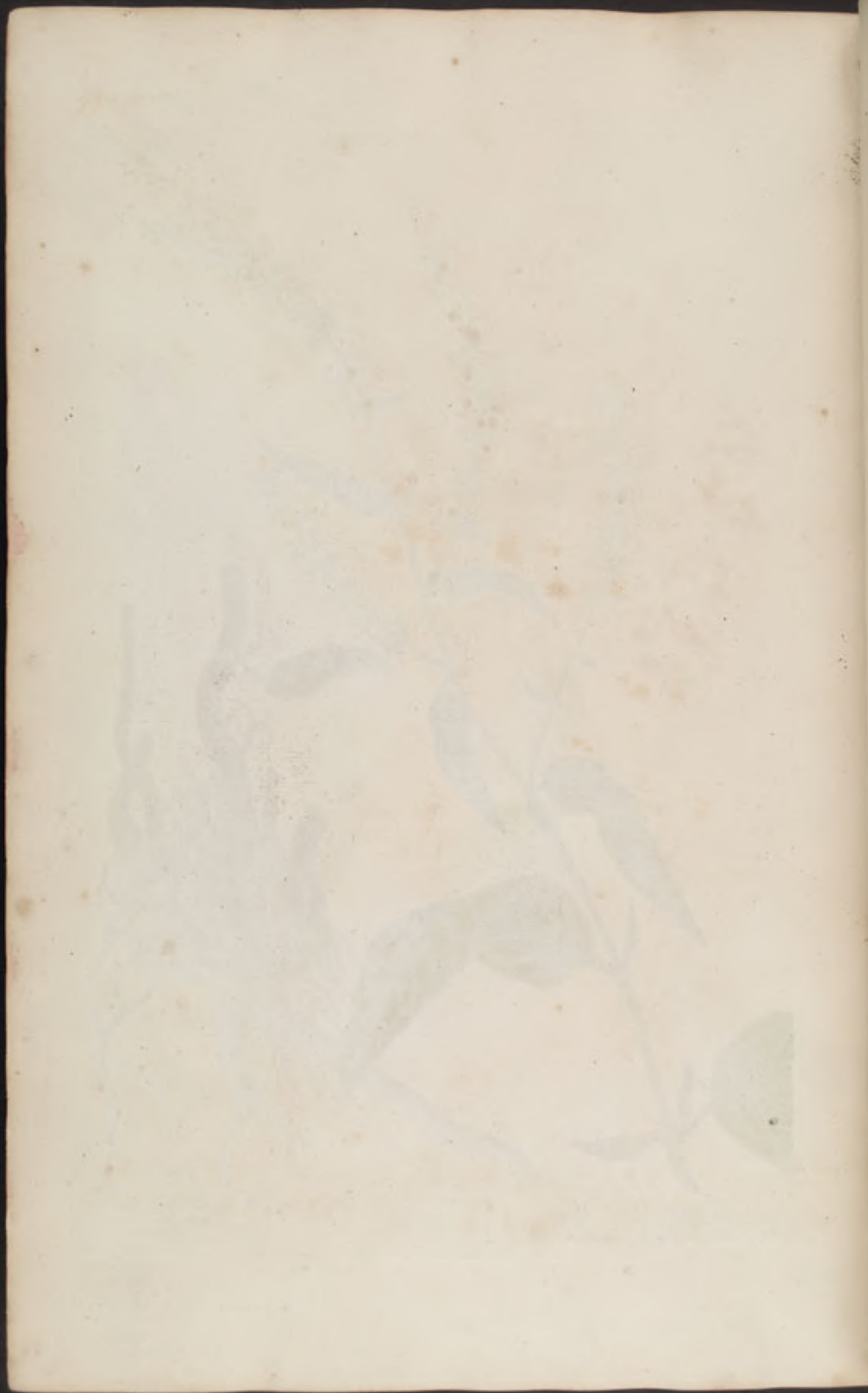


Alc.



Sharp-pointed Dock. } 1. Flower.
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed.

Lapathum acutum.





Bloodwort.

Elizabeth Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Seed Vessel.
- 3. Seed.

Lapathum sanguineum.

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Plate 493. Logwood. *Lignum Campechianum*.

1. This grows to be a large Tree in its Native Climate, the Leaves are a dark grass Green, and the Flowers a pale Purple.
2. It grows in the Island of Campeachy in great Plenty.
3. The Extract of this Wood is lately found to be very helpfull in Fluxes of the Belly.
4. Greek, *Λύγυρον*. Latin, *Lignum Campechianum*. Spanish, *Palo de Campeche*. Italian, *Legna di Campeche*. French, *Bois de Campeche*. German, *Campechholz*. Dutch, *Campechehout*.

Plate 494. The Sloe-tree. *Prunus sylvestris*.

1. It grows to be eight or ten Foot high, the Leaves are a deep grass Green and the Flowers white.
2. It grows common in Hedges, and flowers in March.
3. The Fruit is esteemed restrigent and binding, good for all kinds of Fluxes and Haemorrhagies. It is of great service in Gargarisms for sore Mouths and Gums; and good to fasten loose Teeth. The Juice of the Sloes, boiled to a Consistence is what is now used for the true *Acacia Germanica* of the Shops.
4. Greek, *Κοκκύρινος ἄγρια*. Latin, *Prunus sylvestris*. Spanish, *Ciruelo silvestre*. Italian, *Prugnole salvatiche*. French, *Prunier sauvage*. German, *Schlehdorn*. Dutch, *Wilde Pruym Boom*.

Plate 495. Liquorice. *Glycyrrhiza*.

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers a pale Purple.
2. It is planted in Fields and Gardens, and flowers in June.
3. The Roots are pectoral, and of great Use in Distempers of the Lungs as Coughs and shortness of Breath; and likewise in nephritic Affections, as Stone, Gravel, stoppage & Heat of Urine, and Ulcers in the Kidneys.
4. Greek, *Γλυκύριζα*. Latin, *Liquiritia*. Spanish, *Regaliza*. Italian, *Regolitia*. French, *Regalisse*. German, *Lectric*. Dutch, *Soethout*.

Plate 496. Angelica. *Angelica*.

1. The Stalks grow about five Foot high, the Leaves are a light grass Green, and the Flowers white.
 2. It is planted in Gardens flowering in June.
 3. It is accounted Stomachic, cordial & alexipharmic; and of great Use in all malignant pestilential Fevers, & all contagious Distempers even the Plague it self. It causes Sweat, & drives out all noxious Humors through the Pores of the Skin. It is very serviceable in Disorders of y^e Womb & Hysterie Affections; it provokes Urine and the Catamenia, & expells the Secundines. The Roots Stalks & Leaves are used. The Officinal Preparations are a Simple & Compound Water, and the Stalks candied.
 4. Greek, *Ἄγγελικα*. Latin, *Angelica sativa*. Spanish, *Angelica*. Italian, *Angelica*. French, *Angelique*. German, *Angelick*. Dutch, *Tamme Angelica*.
- No. 124.

1. This genus is a large tree in the tropics, the bark is
a dark resinous and the flowers are large.
It grows in the island of Comoros in great plenty.

2. The flowers of the tree are large and are of a
pale yellow color.

3. The bark is very hard and is used for
making canoes and other vessels.
It is also used for making charcoal.

4. The wood is very hard and is used for
making furniture and other articles.
It is also used for making charcoal.

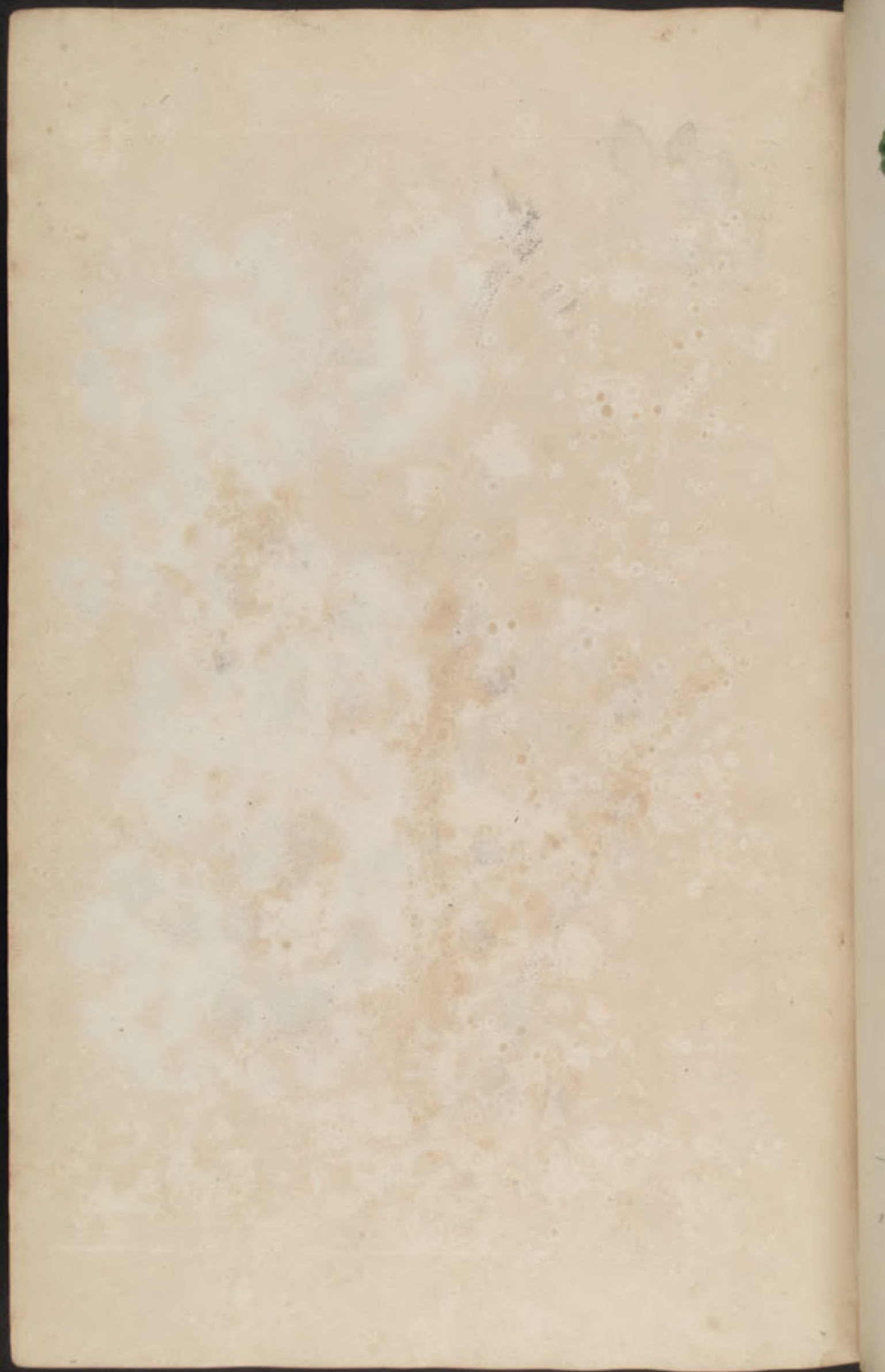
5. The fruit is a large, round, fleshy
berry, which is eaten by the natives.
It is also used for making a drink.
The fruit is very sweet and is
very nutritious.

6. The bark is very hard and is used for
making canoes and other vessels.
It is also used for making charcoal.
The wood is very hard and is used for
making furniture and other articles.
It is also used for making charcoal.

7. The bark is very hard and is used for
making canoes and other vessels.
It is also used for making charcoal.
The wood is very hard and is used for
making furniture and other articles.
It is also used for making charcoal.



Logwood. } 1. Flower. } Lignum Campechianum.
Elic. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

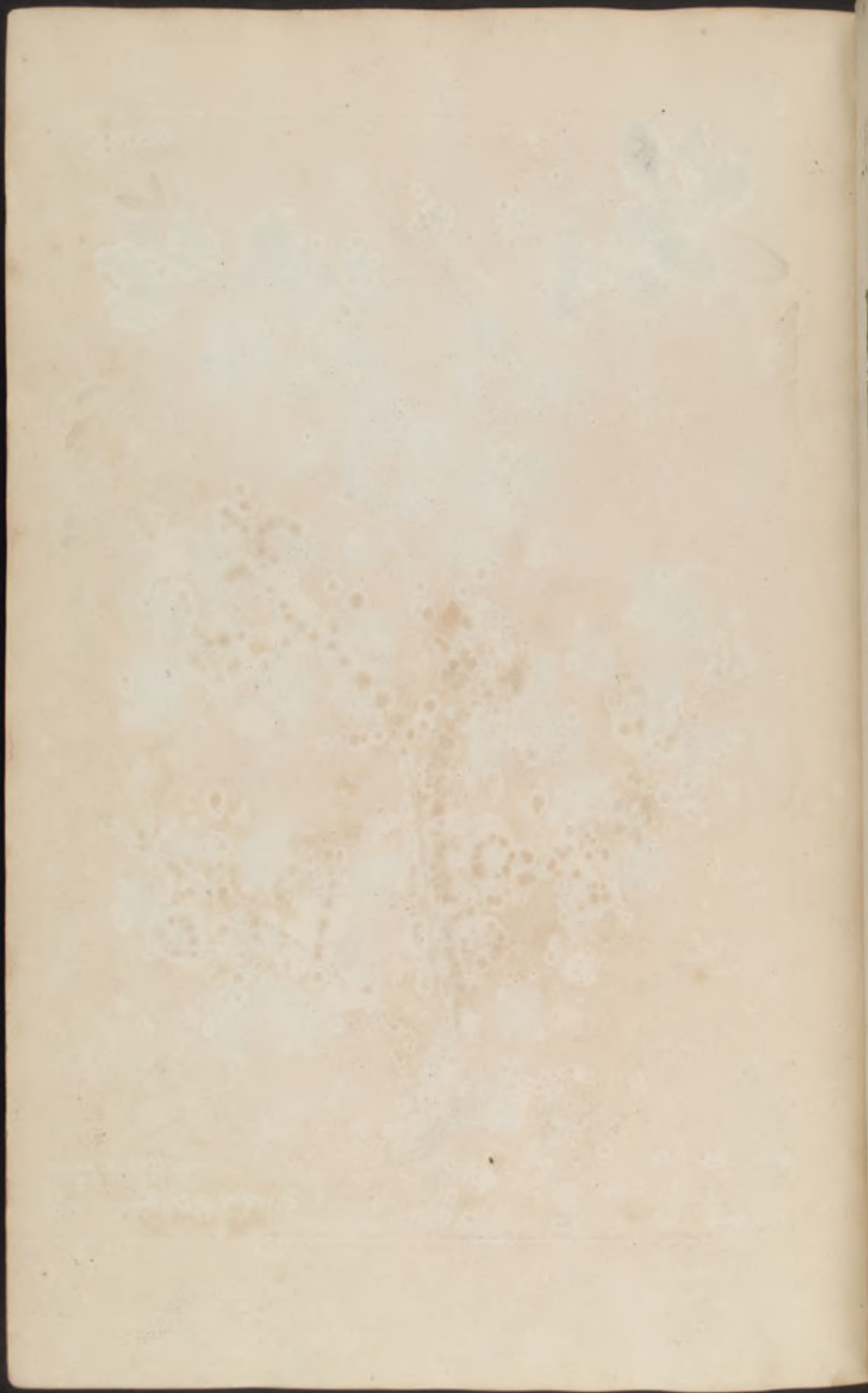




The Sloe-tree.
Fl. Blackwood delin. sculp. et Pinx.

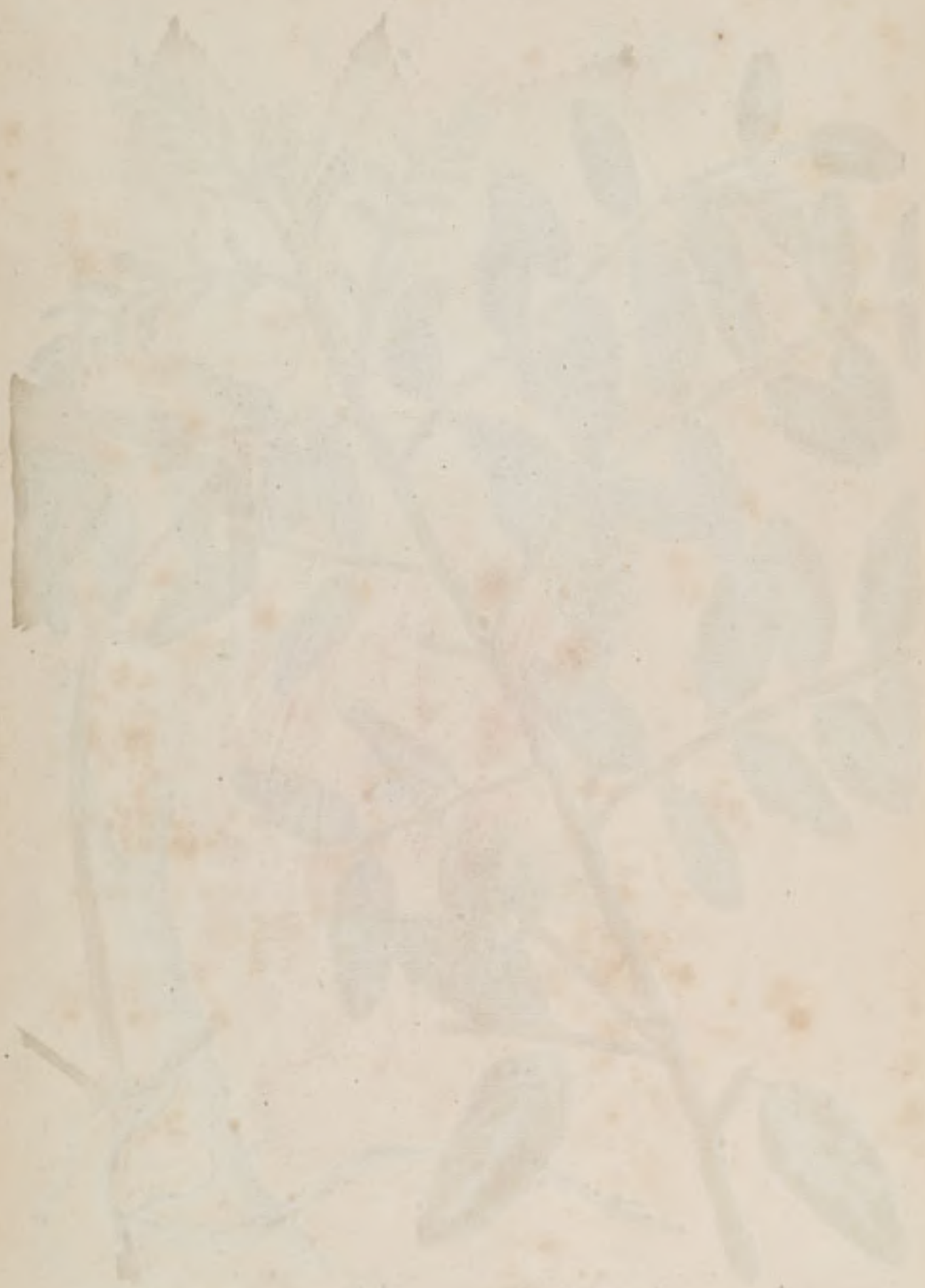
- 1. Flower.
- 2. Fruit.
- 3. Stone.

Prunus sylvestris.





Liquorice. } 1. Flower. 4. Pod. } *Glycyrrhiza.*
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Flower separate. 5. Pod open. }
3. Calix. 6. Seed.





Angelica. } 1. Flower.
 } 2. Seed Vessel.
 } 3. Seed Vessel separate. } *Angelica.*
 W. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

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Plate 497. *The Yellow Water-Lilly. Nymphaea lutea.*

1. The Stalks on which the Flowers grow are about three Foot long, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers yellow.
 2. It grows in Rivers and large Lakes, flowering in June and July.
 3. It is accounted cooling and anodyne, and good in dilerious Fevers, and for the Heat and Sharpness of Urine, and all kinds of Fluxes and Loosnesses.
 4. Greek, *Νυμφαία ἑρέγα*. Latin, *Nymphaea major lutea*. Spanish, *Lirio amarillo del Rio*. Italian, *Nimphea gialla*. French, *Lis jaune de Stagn*. German, *Elb Seeblumen*. Dutch, *Plompen*.
-

Plate 498. *The White Water-Lilly. Nymphaea alba.*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot long, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers white.
 2. It grows in Rivers, and flowers in June and July.
 3. The Root and Flowers are esteem'd cooling and drying, and good to stop all kinds of Fluxes, a Gonorrhoea and nocturnal Pollutions, by their softning cooling Qualities, allaying the Acrimony of the Seed, and thereby rendering Persons less enclined to Venery. The Leaves are good to be applyed to hot Tumors and Inflammations.
 4. Greek, *Νυμφαία*. Latin, *Nenuphar*. Spanish, *Lirio blanco del Rio*. Italian, *Nimphea bianco*. French, *Lis blanc d'Eau*. German, *Weiß Seeblumen*. Dutch, *Witte Plompen*.
-

Plate 499. *Water-Lilly Roots. Nymphaeae Radices.*

1. The Root of the Yellow Water Lilly is about ten or twelve Inches in Circumference, and full of Fibers, which stick very deep in the Ground. Both the outside and inside are of a whitish Colour.
 2. The Root of the White Water Lilly grows bigger than that of the yellow, but has fewer Fibers, and grows deep in the Ground. The outside of the Root is a deep Black, and the inside is White.
-

Plate 500. *Bugloss. Buglossum.*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a bright grass Green, and the Flowers a red Purple when young, and a deep Blue when they are blow'n two or three Days.
2. It is planted in Gardens and flowers in June and July.
3. This Plant is much of the Nature of Borrage (see Plate 36) being accounted cordial, and good to exhilarate the Spirits and drive away Melancholy, and is useful against Hypochondriac and Hysterick Disorders. The Flowers are one of the Four cordial Flowers.
4. Greek, *Βούγλωσσον*. Latin, *Buglossum angustifolium majus*. Spanish, *Buglosa*. Italian, *Buglossa*. French, *Buglose*. German, *Ochsentunge*. Dutch, *Osse-tong*.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
description of the country and its resources.
The second part contains a list of the principal
towns and villages, with a description of each.
The third part is a list of the principal
rivers and streams, with a description of each.
The fourth part is a list of the principal
mountains and hills, with a description of each.
The fifth part is a list of the principal
lakes and ponds, with a description of each.

The sixth part is a list of the principal
mineral springs, with a description of each.
The seventh part is a list of the principal
caves and grottoes, with a description of each.
The eighth part is a list of the principal
fossils and minerals, with a description of each.
The ninth part is a list of the principal
plants and animals, with a description of each.
The tenth part is a list of the principal
industries and occupations, with a description of each.

The eleventh part is a list of the principal
roads and canals, with a description of each.
The twelfth part is a list of the principal
ports and harbors, with a description of each.
The thirteenth part is a list of the principal
ships and vessels, with a description of each.
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ships and vessels, with a description of each.

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ships and vessels, with a description of each.

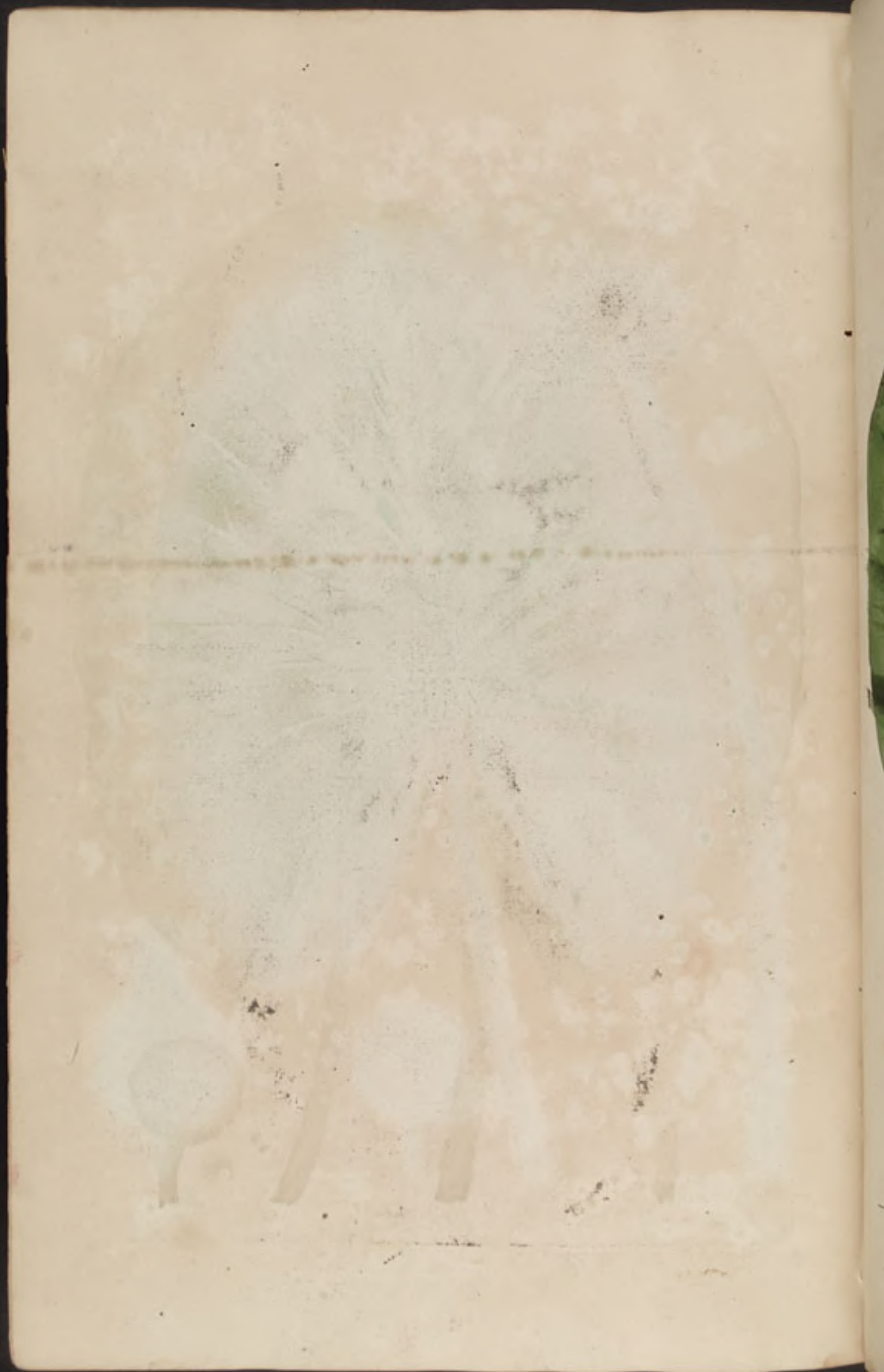


The Yellow Water Lilly.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

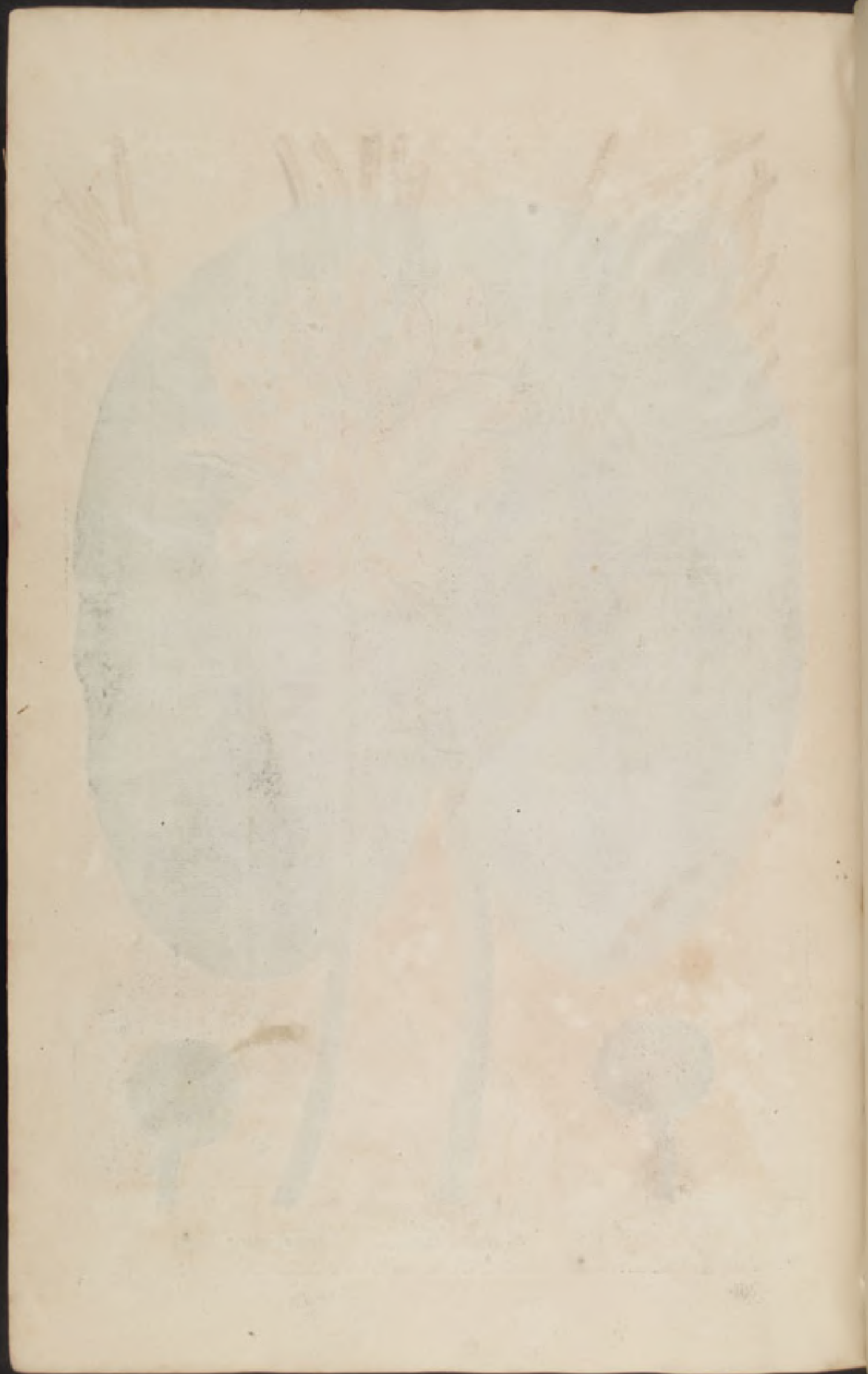
1. Flower.
2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed Vessel open.
4. Seed.

Nymphaea lutea.



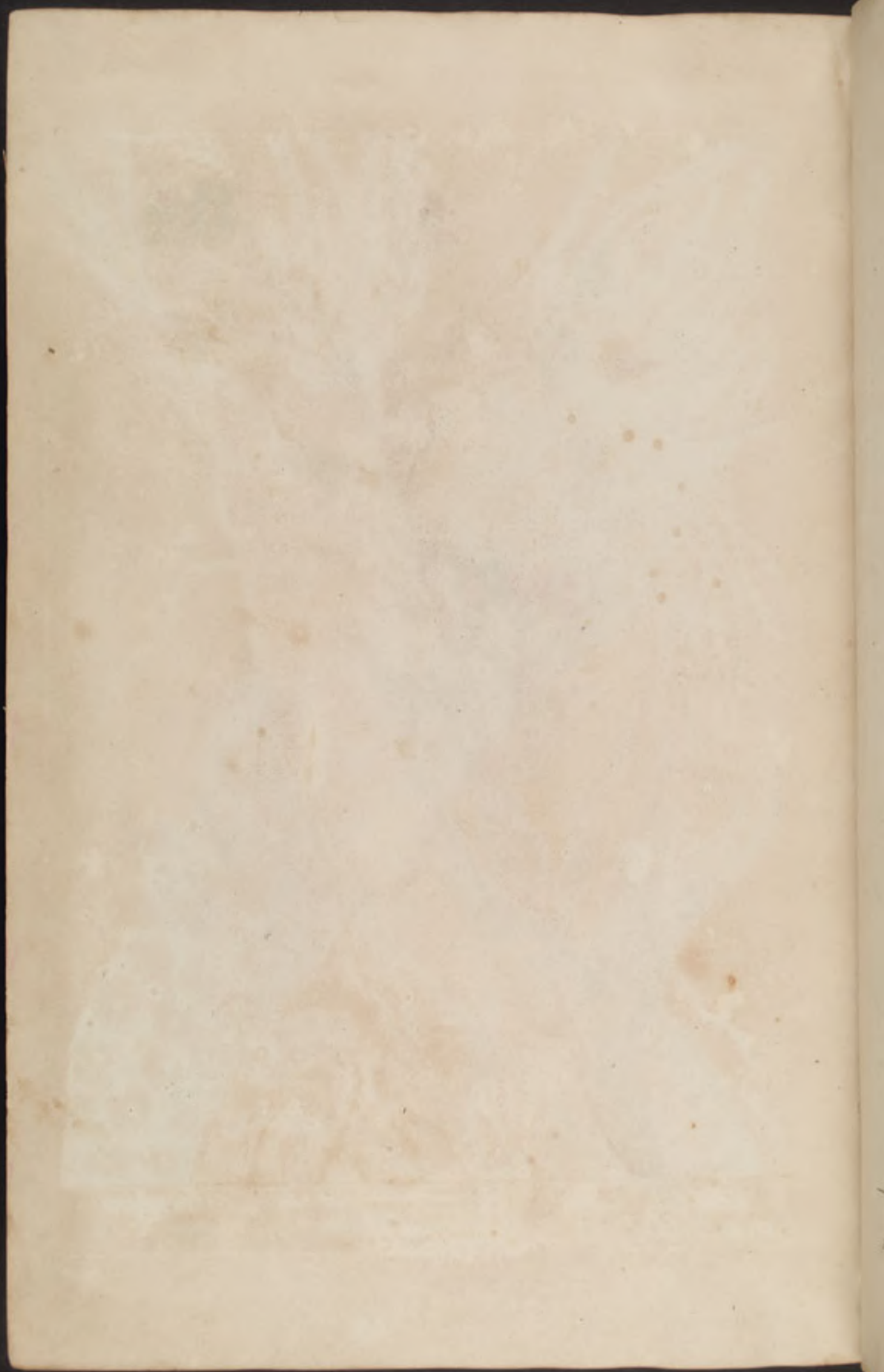


The White Water-Lilly. } 1. Flower
King, Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Seed Vessel.
3. Seed Vessel open. } *Nymphaea alba.*
4. Seed.





Water-Lilly Roots. } 1. Root of the Yellow Water Lilly. } *Nymphaea*
 Eliz Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx. } 2. Root of the White Water Lilly. } *Radices.*



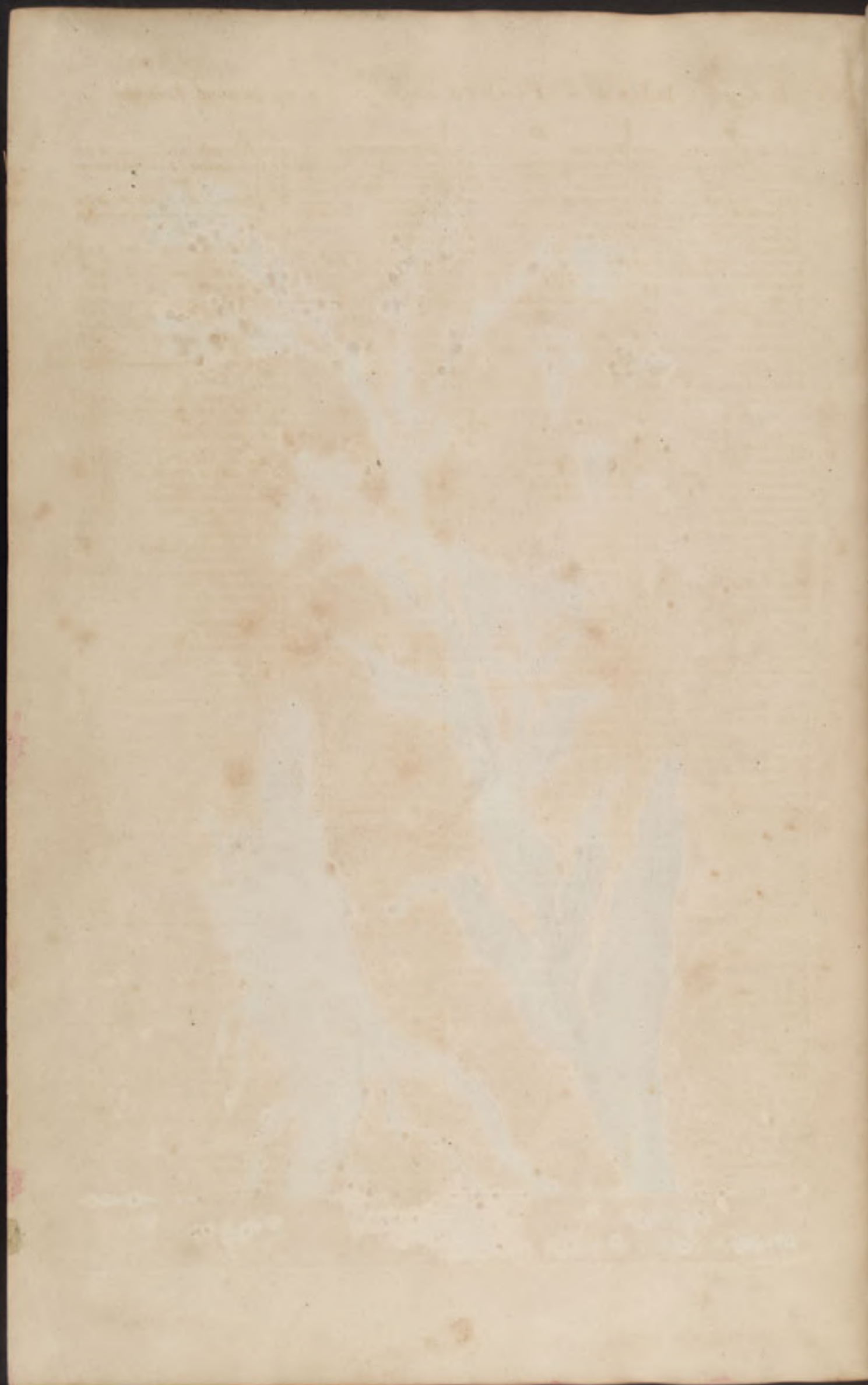


Bugloss.

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

- 1. Flower.
- 2. Flower separate.
- 3. Seed Vessel.
- 4. Seed.

Buglossum.



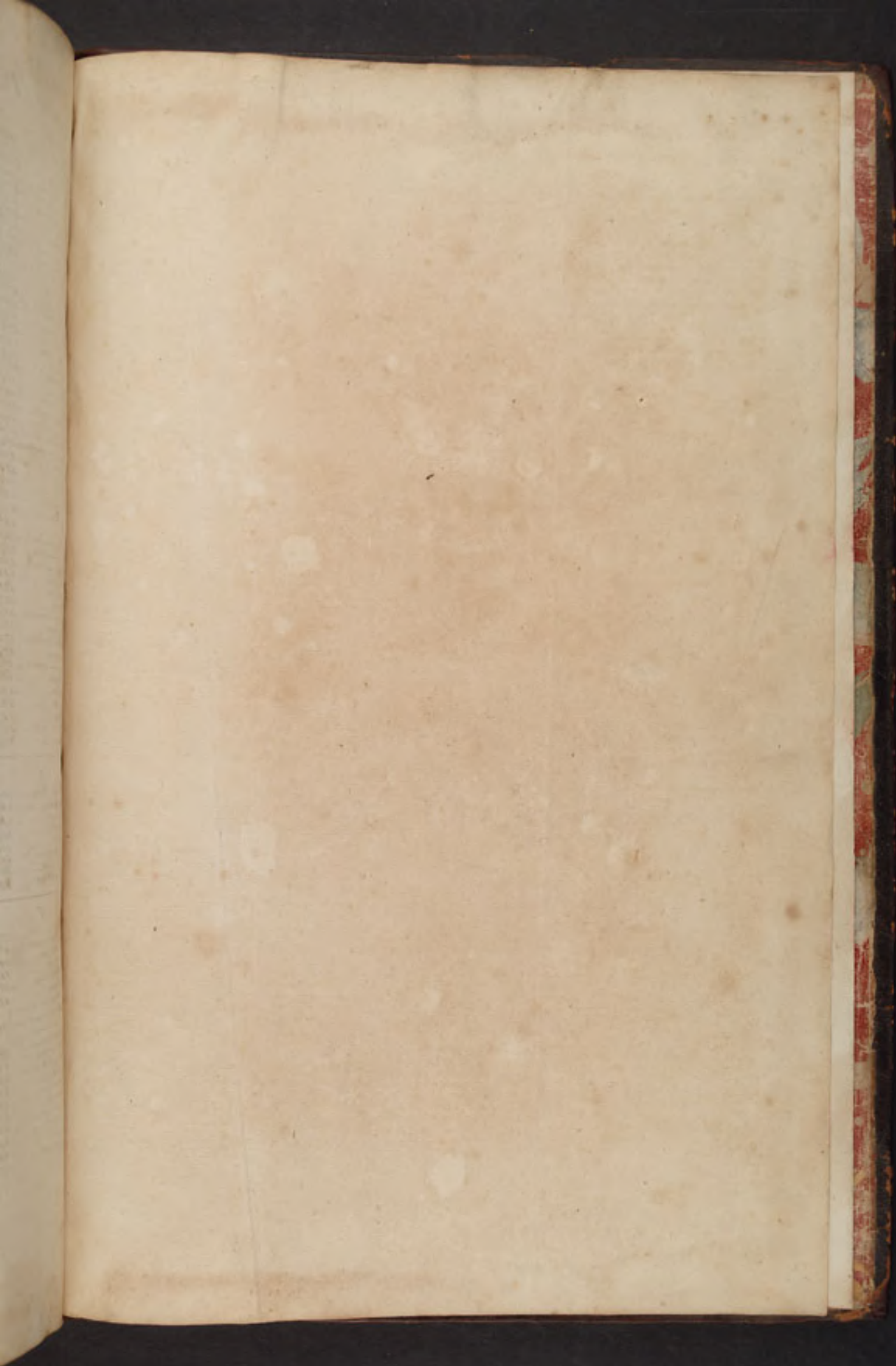
An English Index to the PLANTS contained in the second Volume.

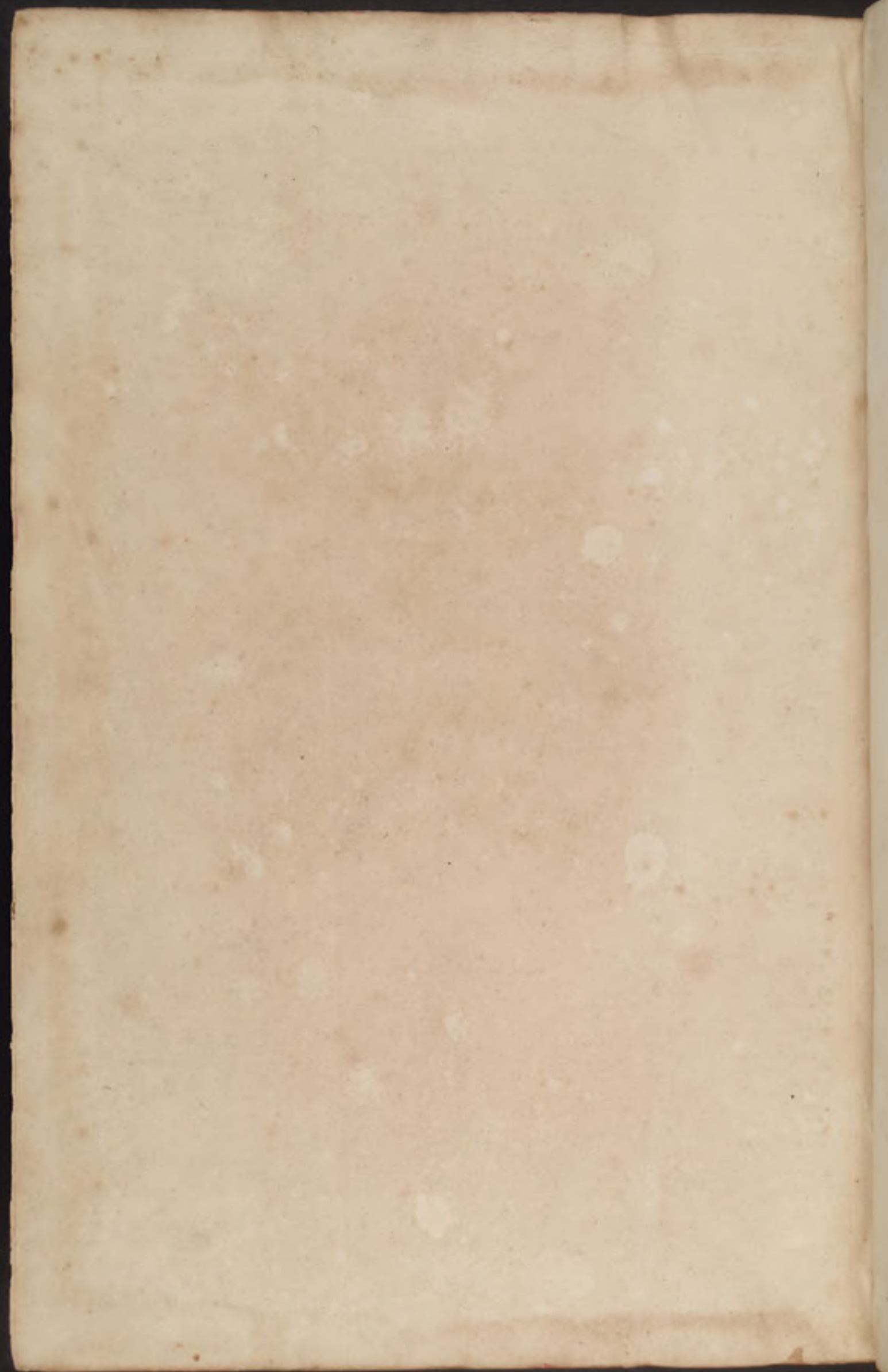
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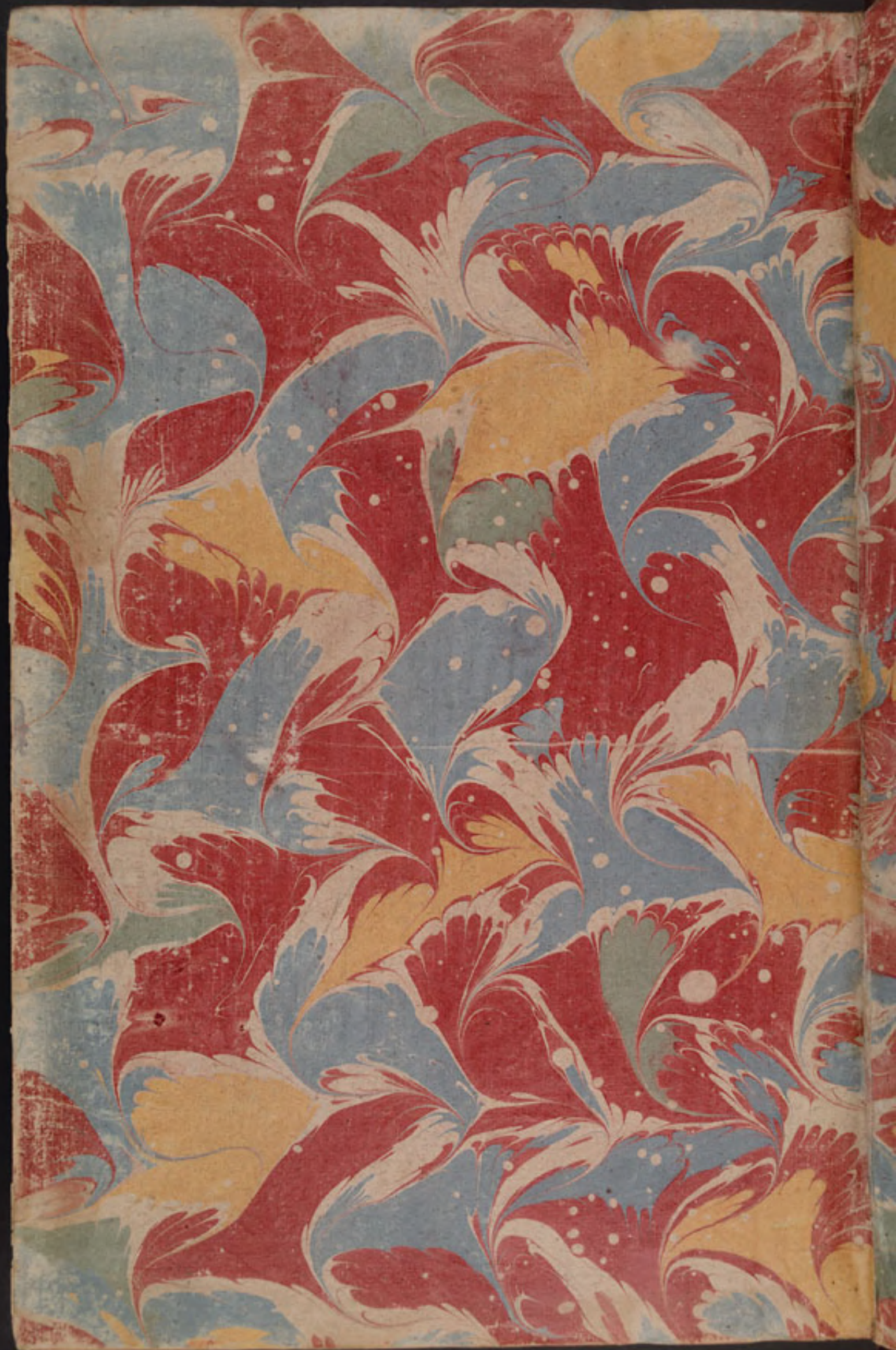
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<i>Bistorta</i>	254	<i>Geranium Robertianum</i>	480	
<i>Bombax</i>	357	<i>Glastium</i>	283	
<i>Botrys</i>	314	<i>Glycerhiza</i>	495	
<i>Brionia nigra</i>	457	<i>Gratiola</i>	411	
<i>Buglossum</i>	500	<i>Grossularia</i>	277	
<i>Buphthalmum</i>	439	<i>Guajacum</i>	350	
C			H	
<i>Cacao</i>	373	<i>Harmel</i>	310	
<i>Calamus aromaticus</i>	466	<i>Helenium</i>	473	
<i>Camphorifera</i>	347	<i>Herba Paris</i>	286	
<i>Cannabis</i>	322	<i>Herniaria</i>	320	
<i>Capillus Veneris</i>	367	<i>Hipposelinum</i>	408	
<i>Capparis</i>	417	<i>Hordeum</i>	423	
<i>Cardamomum majus</i>	385	<i>Horminum sylvestre</i>	258	
<i>maximum</i>	385	<i>Hysopus</i>	396	
<i>minus</i>	476			
<i>Carduus benedictus</i>	476	I		
<i>Caryophyllata</i>	253	<i>Iallapa Officinatum Formosum</i>	404	
<i>Caryophylli aromatici</i>	333	<i>Iberis</i>	312	
<i>Cassia singularis</i>	381	<i>Imperatoria</i>	279	
<i>lignea</i>	391	<i>Iris florentina</i>	414	
<i>Castanea</i>	330	<i>Isatis</i>	285	
<i>Centaurium minus</i>	452			
<i>Cerasus nigra</i>	425	L		
<i>rubra</i>	449	<i>Lagopus</i>	450	
<i>Chamaemelum</i>	298	<i>Lapathum acutum</i>	491	
		<i>aquaticum</i>	490	
		<i>sanguineum</i>	492	
		<i>sativum</i>	489	
		<i>Lappa minor</i>	444	
		<i>Larix</i>	477	
		<i>Lavendula</i>	294	
		<i>Liens palustris</i>	380	
		<i>Lepidium</i>	448	
		<i>Levisticum</i>	275	
		<i>Lichen cinereus</i>	336	
		<i>Lignum Campechianum</i>	493	
		<i>Limonia malus</i>	362	
		<i>Linonum</i>	481	
		<i>Linum Catharticum</i>	368	
		<i>Liquidambar</i>	485	
		<i>Lidiospermum</i>	436	
		<i>Lotus urbana</i>	284	
		<i>Luzula</i>	308	
		<i>Lunaria</i>	420	
		<i>Lupinus</i>	282	
		<i>Luzimachia</i>	278	
		M		
		<i>Magistrantia</i>	279	
		<i>Majorana</i>	319	
		<i>Malus Indica Lusatiana</i>	388	
		<i>Mandragora</i>	364	
		<i>Marrubium album</i>	470	
		<i>Melo</i>	329	
		<i>Mentha</i>	290	
		<i>Piperis saporis</i>	291	
		<i>Menthastrum</i>	292	
		<i>Mercurialis</i>	311	
		<i>Muscus pulmonarius</i>	335	
		<i>Nyrobolani</i>	401	
		<i>Embolica</i>	400	
		<i>Mlyca</i>	398	
		N		
		<i>Napus dulcis</i>	410	
		<i>Nasturtium aquaticum</i>	260	
		<i>Nepeta</i>	455	
		<i>Nicotiana minor</i>	437	
		<i>Nux vomica in Officinis</i>	395	
		<i>Nux moschata</i>	353	
		<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	498	
		<i>lutea</i>	497	
		<i>Nymphaea Radici</i>	499	
		O		
		<i>Ophyoglossum</i>	416	
		<i>Origanum</i>	280	
		P		
		<i>Palma oleosa</i>	363	
		<i>Panax Coloni</i>	273	
		<i>Herculeum</i>	434	
		<i>Papaver album</i>	483	
		<i>nigrum</i>	482	
		<i>Pastinaca</i>	379	
		<i>Pentaphyllum</i>	454	
		<i>Petroselinum Macedonicum</i>	382	
		<i>Pilotella</i>	365	
		<i>Pimpinella</i>	413	
		<i>saxifraga</i>	472	
		<i>Piper Jamaicense</i>	355	
		<i>longum</i>	356	
		<i>nigrum</i>	348	
		<i>Pistachia</i>	481	
		<i>Polium montanum</i>	456	
		<i>Polygonum</i>	315	
		<i>Polytrichum aureum</i>	376	
		<i>Porrum</i>	421	
		<i>Portulaca</i>	287	
		<i>Pruna Damascena</i>	306	
		<i>Pruna sylvestris</i>	494	
		<i>Psyllium</i>	412	
		<i>Piarmica</i>	276	
		<i>Pulegium</i>	302	
		<i>cervinum</i>	304	
		<i>erectum</i>	303	
		<i>Pulmonaria maculosa</i>	376	
		<i>Pyrethrum</i>	390	
		<i>Pyrus</i>	453	
		Q		
		<i>Quercus</i>	487	
		<i>Quingefolium</i>	454	
		R		
		<i>Ranunculus palustris</i>	259	
		<i>Raphanus sylvestris</i>	415	
		<i>Rhaponticum</i>	262	
		<i>Rhus Obsoniorum</i>	486	
		<i>Ribes</i>	285	
		<i>Ros solis</i>	432	
		<i>Rubus Idocus</i>	289	
		<i>Ruta sylvestris</i>	310	
		S		
		<i>Salix</i>	327	
		<i>Sarsaparilla</i>	393	
		<i>Sassafras</i>	267	
		<i>Satureia</i>	419	
		<i>lurior</i>	318	
		<i>Satyrium foemina</i>	405	
		<i>Scordium</i>	475	
		<i>Scorzera</i>	406	
		<i>Sebesten</i>	398	
		<i>Secale</i>	424	
		<i>Sedum majus</i>	366	
		<i>minus</i>	428	
		<i>Serpentaria Virginiana</i>	359	
		<i>Serpillum</i>	418	
		<i>Seseli</i>	426	
		<i>Sinapi</i>	446	
		<i>Smyrnum</i>	408	
		<i>Sophia Chirurgorum</i>	440	
		<i>Spica</i>	295	
		<i>Staphis agria</i>	265	
		<i>Stoechas citrina</i>	438	
		<i>Stramonium</i>	313	
		T		
		<i>Tamariscus</i>	331	
		<i>Tanacetum</i>	464	
		<i>Terebinthus</i>	478	
		<i>Thapsia</i>	439	
		<i>Thea</i>	351	
		<i>frutax Bontu Chat</i>	352	
		<i>Thlaspi vulgare</i>	407	
		<i>Tilia</i>	469	
		<i>Tormentilla</i>	445	
		<i>Tragacantha</i>	264	
		<i>Trichomanes</i>	370	
		<i>Trifolium palustre</i>	474	
		<i>Turbith</i>	397	
		V		
		<i>Vaccinia</i>	463	
		<i>Valeriana minor</i>	484	
		<i>sylvestris</i>	271	
		<i>Vicia</i>	429	
		<i>Ulmaria</i>	465	
		<i>Urtica Romana</i>	321	
		X		
		<i>Xanthium</i>	444	
		Z		
		<i>Zedoaria longa & rotunda</i>	399	
		<i>Zerumbet</i>	402	


Date	Description	Debit	Credit
1790	Jan 1		
	Feb 1		
	Mar 1		
	Apr 1		
	May 1		
	Jun 1		
	Jul 1		
	Aug 1		
	Sep 1		
	Oct 1		
	Nov 1		
	Dec 1		
	Total		











This book was rebacked and the corners were mended with archival leather. The original leather was consolidated with Pliantex and treated with DME leather dressing.
Richard C. Baker, Conservator.
St. Louis, August 1997.



Spine



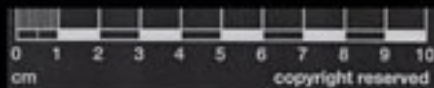
Fore



Top



Foot



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MO



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MPO

