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 the Plants; and their common Uses in Physick.

Vol. I.

London

Printed for Samuel Harding in St. Martin’s Lane.

MDCXXXVII.
This Undertaking was honoured with the following Publick Recommendation by the Underwritten Gentlemen.

London, October 1, 1733.

We whose Names are underwritten, having seen a considerable Number of the Drawings from which the Plates are to be Engraved, and likewise some of the Colour'd Plants, think it a Justice done the Publick to declare our Satisfaction with them, and our good Opinion of the Capacity of the Undertaker.


Les Personnes JOusignées ont bien voulu faire à l'Auteur de cet Ouvrage l'honneur de lui donner leur Approbation de la maniérie suivante.

Londres le 2d. Octobre, 1733.

Nous fousignés, ayant vu un assemblé grand nombre des Dessins sur lesquels on doit graver les Planches, de même que quelques unes des Plantes enluminiées, avons trouvé le tout si bien exécuté que nous avons conçu une Idée avantageuse de la Capacité de l'Auteur, & nous avons tout lieu de croire que le Public recevra cet Ouvrage favorablement.

Dat. Comitiis Censoriis ex Edibus Collegi nostrri
Die primo Iulii. 1737.

Imagines hæc Plantarum Officinalium per Dominam
ELISABETHAM BLACKWELL delineatas, æri
incisas & depictas, us qui Medicinæ Operam
dant perutiles fore judicamus.

THOMAS PELLET, Pres.
HENRICUS PLUMPTRE,
RICHARDUS TYSON,
PEIRCIUS DOD,
GULIELMUS WASEY.
The common parent of all liberal sciences

PROPERLY RESPECTED.

Hence the first

Preliminary Hymn

Contemporary music
To

Richard Mead M.D.
Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty's and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

Sir,

As the World is indebted to the Encouragers of every Publick Good, if the following Undertaking should prove such, it is but justice to declare who have been the chief Promoters of it, and as you was the first who advised its Publication, and honoured it with your Name, give me leave to tell the Readers how much they are in your Debt for this Work, and to acknowledge the Honour of your Friendship.

I am

Sir with great Respect your most obliged humble Servant

Elizabeth Blackwell.

Chelsea 14th of July, 1737.
INTRODUCTION.

The Undertaker, being desirous to make this Work more useful to such as are not furnished with other Herball, is resolved for their sake to give a short Description of each Plant, the Place of Growing, and Time of Flowering, with its common uses in Physick, chiefly extracted from Mr. Joseph Miller's Botanicon Officialis, with his consent, and the ordinary Names of the Plant in different Languages.

Plate 1. Dandelin, or Pia-a bed. Dens Leonis.
1. The Leaves of this Plant rise on 6 ground, the Peduncle or Pipes on which the Flowers grow are about six or eight Inches high, and the Flowers yellow. The Root grows about a Finger thick, and eight Inches long, full of a white Bitter Milk.
2. It grows almost everywhere in Fallow Ground & flowers most Months in the Year.
3. The Root & Leaves are used as cooling, operative, provoking Urine, & strengthening & stomach, and are much eat as a Salut in the Spring.

Plate 2. Red Wild, or Corn Poppy. Papaver rubrum.
1. This Plant grows to be 2 Feet high, the Leaves are a Willow green, & the Flowers Scarlet.
2. It grows in most Corn-fields, and flowers in June and July.
3. The Flowers of this Poppy are cooling, incine to sleep, & much used in inflammatory Fevers. Official Preparations from it are a Simple Water & Syrup, & Conserve of Flowers & Wine.

Plate 3. Mullein, or Big-Topper. Verbascum or Tapsus barbatus.
1. It grows to 6 Feet high, the Leaves are a light Willow-green, & the Flowers a pale Yellow.
2. They grow in Highways and Common, and flower in July.
3. The Leaves are used for Soups, Pains in the Blood, and Coughs, & are thought a Specific against the Piles. Dioscorides recommends a Doctrine of the Root as good for the Teeth-ach.

1. This Plant stands on 6 ground, the Leaves are a Yellow green, & the Flowers a pale Yellow.
2. It is raised from 6 Seed yearly, & flowers & bears Fruit for several Months in the Summer.
3. The Seed is used for the Stone, Swarming, heat of Urine,alling Rovers, and Plague.
4. Dioscorides says, the Root shows the ordered Spiritus, and recommends the Leaves boiled with Wine, and mixed with Honey, as a Cure for the Bite of a Dog.

No. 1.
Red Poppy

Plate 3.

*Verbascum*

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed
Garden Cucumber
E. Blackwell delt. Sculp. at Poxs.

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Cucumis Sativus
Plate 5. Shepherds Purse, Bursa Pastoris.
1. The Lower Leaves lie flat upon the ground; the Stalks grow about a Foot high, and the Flowers are White.
2. It grows among Rocks and Banks and flowers all the Summer.
3. This Plant is esteemed very refringent, mirrefating, & good in all sorts of Fluxes, & spewing of Blood, bleeding at the Nose, the two great Fluxes of Catarrh, violent Fluxes, & bloody Urine.

Plate 6. Wild Tansy, or Silver-weed. Argentina or Potentilla.
1. This Plant creeps upon the ground, emitting Fibers from the Joints, by which it roots in the Earth and spreads; the Leaves are a light green covered as it were with a Silver down, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows in moist barren Ground where Water has stood all the Winter & flowers commonly in May or June.
3. The Leaves are refringent and vulnerary, good to stop all kinds of Fluxes & preternatural Evacuations, to dissolve congealed Blood to help those who are troubled by Palsies outwardly it is used as a foment to take off Freckles, Sun-burn and Morphew and is good in refringent Larrisons.

Plate 7. Rue. Ruta.
1. The Leaves are a Willow-green, and the Flowers yellow; the Stalks grow about two Feet high.
2. It is planted in Gardens, and flowers in June and July.
3. The Leaves and Seed are used, being esteemed alyssuarm, good against all infirmities and pestilential Diseases, and all kind of Favors, it eases Disorders of the Head, Nerves, Worms, convulsion and Biliary Rits, the Colick, Weakness of the Stomach and Bowels, a repello Poison, and aves the Bite of venomous Creatures, and mad Dogs. It is an Ingredient in the Ape Brion, comp. and the Ape Thuries. The officinal Preparations are the simple Water, infusion of the Leaves, and an Oil by Decction.

Plate 8. Wild Rose, or Briar Rose. Rosa canina.
1. The Leaves are a darker green than the Garden Rose, and the Flowers are sometimes white, but oftener a pale Red.
2. It grows in Hedgerows & Flowers in June & July. The Hips are fit to gather the latter End of September. On the Stalks of this Bush is Badeaugh, which is a reddish green spongy hairy Excrecence, made by small Ichneumon Flies. See Ruyta's catalogue of the Plants about Amberdeine, p.44.
3. The Flowers of this Rose are thought more refringent than the Garden Rose, some look up on them as a Specific for the Flux of the Catarrh. The Pulp of the Hips strengthen the Stomach, cures the Heat of Fevers, is pectoral, good for coughs, spotted of Blood & Scurvy. The Seed is good against g-Stones and gravel. The Badeaugh is said to have the same Virtues. The officinal Preparation is the Confitura Igniflosa.
No. 2.
Wild Tanfie
Eliz. Blackw. del. sculp. at Pinx.

1 Flower
2 Fruit
3 Root

Argentina Potentilla.
Plate 7.

Rue


1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Ruta
Wild Rose

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Rosa Canina
Silvestris


1. This Plant grows to two Foot high; its Leaves are greener and broader than the Garden Sage, the Flowers are yellow, with purple Staminas.
2. It grows in Hedges and Bushy Places, and flowers in July and August.
3. It is esteemed good for the Gout, Rheumatism, Scurvy & Dropsy, provoking Urine & the Menstrue: it is an excellent vulnerary Plant, preventing Mordifications & gonnereis.


1. It is planted in Gardens, the Leaves are sometimes a hoary green, and sometimes a reddish Purple: the Flowers are a bluish Purple, and grow about 3 Inches high.
2. It grows best in dry, sharp ground, and flowers in May and June.
3. The Leaves and Flowers are used, as good for all Diseases of the Head and Nerves, they are also diuretic, and good for Obstructions of Urine, and much used in all Sorts of Fevers, in Tea or Polygon Drink.


1. The Lilly grows about four Foot high; the Flowers are white, with yellow Spitzes in the middle.
2. It is planted in Gardens, and flowers in June and July.
3. The Flowers and Roots are used chiefly in external Applications: they are softening and anodyne good to dissolve and open hard Tumours and Swellings, and to break Impressions: Mathioli recommends the Oil made of the Flowers, as good for all Points of F Joints & contracted Nerves. The official Preparation is, 5 Oulem Liliumorum.


1. This Nettle grows to be two Foot high; the Leaves are of a brighter Green than the Roman Nettle, the Flowers are a dull Yellow.
2. The Nettle grows everywhere in too great Plenty, and flowers for several Months in the Summer.
3. The Roots, Leaves, and Seed are used as cascina and restorative; the Juice is thought good for all Kinds of inward Bleedings, Hemorrhages and Fluxes. A Tinct. dipt in it stops the Bleeding of the Noe or Wounds. The Root is esteemed diuretic, and a Specific for the Jaundice. The Seed is recommended for coughs, Shortness of Breath, and Obstructions of the Lungs.
Wood Sage

1. Flowers
2. Fruit
3. Seed

*Salvia silvestris*
White Lilly

Lilium album

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed
4. Root
Sunning Nettle

1. This Shrub Thrives with long slender green Twigs, which would be on a Ground if they were not supported. The Flowers of the common Jasmine are white.
2. It is planted in warm seasons, and flowers for several Months in the Summer.
3. The Flowers are the only Part used. Schroder commands them to be used in warm & relax the Worms; to heat any Scurvy therein, and to facilitate the Birth; and also for a rough and Difficulty of breathing. The Oil made by Infusion of the Flowers is used in Perpetuas. Mithridates thinks that the Ointment made of Jasmine by the Ancients was not that Jasmine which we have now.

Plate 14. Narrow-leaved Plantain, or Rubent. Plantago angustifolia, or Lunquenervia.
1. It grows to eight or nine Inches high; the Leaves have five Horns which run quite through from the Root. The Flowers are of a light yellow colour with white Spikes.
2. It grows in Fields and Meadows, and flowers mostly in May and June, although you may find some of it in Flower most Months of the Summer.
3. It is cold, dry and binding; good in all kinds of Flowers and Hemorrhages as pain in or on account of Blood, bleeding at the Nose, the Exsud of the masten and chest. It is very effective in the mouth of Stone, eases its Heat & Sharpness & the Gangrene, and stops the bleeding of Wounds. The official Preparation is the simple Distilled Water.

1. This Plant grows to be two Foot high; the Leaves when held up against the Light appear full of small Dots. The Flowers are a bright Yellow, with a great Number of Agues & Stamine, which being bruised between the Fingers emit a bloody Juice.
2. It grows in Hedges and among Bushes; and flowers in June and July.
3. St. John's Wort is accounted operative, deterotive, diuretic, alexipharmic; good in tertian and quartan Agues, destroys Worms, and is an excellent remedial Plant. The Flowers of it flowers in Spruce of Wine is commanded against Maligne & Maligny. Outwardly it is of great Service in Burns, Consumptions & Wounds, especially in the nervous Parts. The official Preparations are the simple and compound Oil.

1. It grows to be three Foot high; the Leaves have a Taste down upon them, the Flowers are red, spotted with white, and grow all on one side of the Stalk.
2. Fox-glove grows in Hedgerows and Pastures; and flowers in June and July.
3. This Plant is but rarely used inwardly, being a strong Emetic working with Violence upwards and downwards. Parkinson, entitles a Description of it in his with Polyveys Rocks, yet as an approved Medicine for a Fallingickness. The late Doctor Ruffe commands the Ointment made of the Flowers and May Ductor for two Phosphatic Waters which run much, dressing them with the Ointment and purging twice or three Times a Week with proper Purges. The official Preparation is the Quecentium digitalis.

No. 4.
Jasminum

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Jasminum


Plate 13.
Narrow leaved Plantain
Ribwort
Plantago angustifolia

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed
Plate 15.

Fox glove

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Elizabeth Blackwell delin. sculpt. et Pinx.

1. It grows to be three Foot high. The stalks are hoary, full of Particles. The leaves are Willow-green above, & a little hoary underneath; the flowers are yellow.
2. It grows in lanes and waste Places, and flowers in July and August.
3. The leaves & Tops are used, they purge, Melancholy, Humours, provoke Urine, restore an Appetite that is lost by Drinking. They are good against the Disorder of the Stomach, vomiting & Swellings; they strengthen the Heart, kill Worms, & are of Service in Dropsey, Jaundice, Scurvy & quaquaversal. In all that above after it is injured in Water. Alk of Wine. Macerations of the green Leaves heat up with Hog's Lard, was commanded to M. Bay by D. Hulfe as a good external Remedy against g poising of the Temples & Quaivy. See Rais Tat. Plantarum. Official Preparations are a simple Water; a greater and a better compound Water; a simple and a compound Syrup; an Oil by distillation, and Oil by distillation; an Extract; a Salt.

Plate 18. Yarrow or Milfoil. Millefolium.

1. The Stalks grow about eighteen Inches high, and are somewhat hairy; the flowers are white, and grow on the Tops of the Branches in flat Umbels.
2. It grows in most Fields, and flowers in June and July.
3. The leaves are alternate, smooth, slender, serrulate in all kinds of Haemorrhages, as spurring or vomiting Blood, bleeding at the Nose. Detersory the too great Flux of the Menstrues, violent flowing, bleeding and tempering in moderate Sharpness; it is good in a haemorrh, strangury, heat of Urine, when applied outwardly as of Service against Rupina. Stanches b bleeding of Fresh Wounds.

Plate 19. The Garden Bean. Faha major, or major hortensis.

1. The Garden Bean grows to be three, or four Feet high. The leaves are pale green, and the flowers white, with two black Spots in them.
2. It is sown in Gardens, and flowers in May and the Beas are ripe in June or July.
3. The water distilled from flowers is used by many as a soporific; & from the Pods is assayed good for Evis & griefs in Children. Detersory is good. & Meat made into a Calomel may remove if Swellings in Women's Breasts which are occasioned by the Milk; he also recommends it mixt with Raisins, Wine, & of white of an Egg as good for purging all vitious Rheums from & Evis, & mixed with Wine as good for Wine & blood-shot of the Eye.

Plate 20. Meadow Trefoil or Clover Grass. Trifolium vulgar.

1. The leaves are a pale green, and the flowers purple spotted with white. The stalks grow to be eighteen Inches high.
2. It grows in meaf Fields and Meadows, and flowers in May or June.
3. The leaves & flowers are used as drying, binding, good for all kind of Fluxes & Strangury & heat of Urine; made into a Calomel, and may destroy if Swellings in Women's Breasts which are occasioned by the Milk; Matthew says a Deterioration of Yole Plant, in Flower, stop & White in Women.

No. 5.
Wormwood

Alpinthium

Yarrow
1 Flower
2 Fruit
3 Seed

Millefolium
1. This is the Eupatorium of Dioscorides, Celcus, & the ancient Greeks; it grows about two Foot high, having several winged hairy Leaves of a pale green colour, and yellow Flowers.
2. It grows in Gardens, and the Borders of Fields, and flowers in June and July.
3. Agrimony is esteemed cleansing and purifying for the Blood, strengthening the Liver, and good in all DISEASES arising from the Weakness thereof; as the Dropping summer &c. Mauvius recommends it with white Wine as an excellent Cure for the Strangury and bloody Water. Rivosius extols the Powder of dried Leaves for the Incontinence of Urine. It is likewise a Culinary Plant, put in Wound Drinks, and unrivaledly used in Baths & Fomentations.

Plate 22. Common Mallow, Malva vulgaris.
1. Mallows grow to be three Feet high, the Stalks are somewhat hairy, & the Leaves are a dark green, & Flowers are a bright reddish purple, mixed with a deep purple.
2. It grows commonly in Haysides, and flowers for most Months in the Summer.
3. That is one of the five emollient Herbs, being Laxative, Cooling & Mollifying. A decoction of the Leaves, dissolved with Syrup & Vitriol, & drunk neer and then in the Quantity of a Quarter of a Pint, keeps the Body soluble affords colic. Rumours, alow the heat & Sharpness of Urine, calms the Stone & gravel, and provokes Urine. A paste made of the Leaves, takes the stone of the Place that is found by Beef or Watts. Where Marsh Mallows are not to be had this may supply the Place.

1. It grows to be eighteen Inches high; the Leaves are a bright green, & the Flowers white.
2. It is sown in Gardens yearly, and flowers most Months in the Summer.
3. The Leaves are much used as a Salad, their warmth being good to help to the coldness of others mixed with them. They are esteemed good for the Liver, Dropping, Belly and Rheumatism. A Mustard of the Leaves with new's Laid cubes of Salt, Boiled, the Seed helps the Dropping and Dropping, and swelling of the Spleen, and opens Obstructions in the Funny, &c. and prevents the falling off of the Hair.

Plate 24. Self-Heal, Prunella or Brunella.
1. This Plant grows to be a Foot high, the Leaves are a dark green, and the Flowers Purple.
2. It grows in Meadows and pasture grounds, flowering all the later Months of the Summer.
3. It is used for all inflammations and Ulcers in the Tongue, Jaws, and Throat, either the Juice or a strong decoction as also for inward Bleeding & making of Bloody Water.
Agrimony


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

Eupatorium graecorum
Croft

Garden Croft


3 Flower

2 Fruit

3 Seed

Nasturtium

Nasturtium hortense
Self Heal

1. Flower
2. Leaf
3. Seed

Prunella
Brunella

Plate 25. **Woodbind or Honey-Suckle.** Caprisolium, Perydemenum.

1. This Shrub grows to the thickness of eight or ten Inches in circumference, shooting out long slender Stalks, which parts every thing they meet with; the Leaves are a dark green, and the Flowers a pale red, which are succeeded by Berries of a deeper Red.

2. It grows in most Woodens, and flowers the greatest part of the Summer.

3. The Leaves are sometimes put into Bargains for sore Throat Coughs. Some command a Decoction of them for a Cough and the Puffick, and to open Obstructions of the Stomach. The Oil made by Infusions of the Flowers is accounted healing & warming, good for the Swellings & swellings of the Eyes, as well as for the Dews. Matthioli recommends the Leaves kheyed Juice as good in the Ointments that are used for Wounds in the Head, and Ulcers in the Leg.


Plate 26. **Lark's-Spur.** Delphinium, or **Consolda regalis.**

1. It grows to be a Yard high, the Leaves are a dark Green, and the Flowers commonly of a fine Blue, but sometimes a Purple.

2. It blooms every Year in Gardens, and flowers most part of the Summer.

3. This is esteemed a Vulnerable Plant of a healing Nature. Matthioli says it curbs the Rheums and Inflammations of the Eyes; mixed with Honey it drink'd with Wine it removes the sharpness of Urine. It likewise staves up fresh Ulcers.


Plate 27. **Balm.** Melissa.

1. This Plant grows to be three Feet high, the Stalks are Square, the Leaves a light yellow green, and the Flowers white.

2. It grows only in Gardens here, and flowers in July and August.

3. The whole Herb is used, and esteemed cordial, cephalic, good for Disorders of the Head and Nerves; cheers the Heart averse its Palpitation, prevents Fainting, Melancholy, Hypochondria, and Humor Disorders, relieves Petrefaction, and is of great service in painful and constricting Dismembers; outwardly applied it helps the sting of Bees and Wasps. The official Preparation is the Simple Water.


Plate 28. **Hedge-Mustard.** Erysymum.

1. It grows to be two Feet high, the Leaves are a yellow green, & Flowers a pale Yellow.

2. Hedge-Mustard grows commonly by Way-sides, and on Banks, and flowers most part of the Summer.

3. This Plant is hot dry, opens & attenuates, by its warming quality, it dissolves thick and Stiff Humours in all Things, helps a Cough and Shortness of Breath. It is much recommended against indiguall Swolnness, to recover the Voice. Rivoius praises a Decoction of it in Wine, as a good remedy for Coughs. The official Preparation is the Purpus de Erysym.


No. 7.
Honey Suckle
Wood Bind

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Periclymenum
Caprifolium Matrisilva
Lark Spur

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed
Consolida regalis
Delphinium

Hedge Mustard

1. Flower
2. Pod
3. Middle Membran
4. Seed

Erysimum

Plate 29. **White Mustard. Sinapis alba**.

1. The Stalks grow to be two feet high, and are hairy. The Leaves are a light green, and the Flowers a bright yellow.
2. It grows wild in dry Banks, and the Edges of Fields, and flowers in July.
3. The Seed provokes an Appetite, strengthens the Stomach, and helps Digestion. Physicians recommends the Juice mixed with Water and Honey as good to quaff the Throat with, and help Women who are troubled with the Mother: a Calomel of Eggs and the Juice is good for the Lethargy by laying it on the Head, shaven, till the place grows red. & the same Calomel laid on & Hip eases the Statistical. The Seed he recommends as good in Plaisters to soften & Scabs of the Head.

Plate 30. **Sour Thistle. Sonchus asper**.

1. It grows about two foot high, the Leaves are a bright green, and the Flowers a pale yellow.
2. The Sour Thistle grows commonly on Banks, and flowers in May and June.
3. The Leaves are of the same Nature with those of the Dandelion, being operculate and duretect, and good for the gravel and Stoppage of Urine. Matholus says the Roots and Leaves when young are much used in Italy in Salads, & recommends the Milk of the Stalk in Wine as good for an Asthma, & the dispersers of the Ear, when boiled with apples, galen recommends of Leaves to be chand. for an offensive Breath.

Plate 31. **Gow-foot. Ranunculus pratensis repens**.

1. This Plant grows to be a Foot high, the Stalks and Leaves are somewhat hairy, the Flowers are a shining bright yellow.
2. It grows in moist Fields, and flowers in May.
3. Gow-foot is caustic, and may be used to draw Blasters, where amblesides cannot be had; but they must not lie on too long, for fear of altering the Part.
4. The Bavarians use the distilled Water from the Leaves of the latter Sort, or the Leaves infirred in Brandy, as an excellent Remedy against the Plague.

Plate 32. **Water Mint. Mentha aquatica** or **Hyssopinum**.

1. It grows to be 3 inches high, the Stalks are hairy, & Flowers a red Purple and Leaves a reddish green.
2. It grows in Ditches and Watery places, and flowers in June and July.
3. This Mint is rather hotter than the Garden Mint, being carminative, expelling Wind out of the Stomach, & helping the Cathars. It opens Obstructions of the Womb and procures the Lacteo.
4. The Juice dropped into the Eyes is good to ease their Pain & help Deaphness. Physicians recommend the Leaves boiled in Water as good to stop a Retching or Vomiting.

No. 8.
White Mustard

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Sinapis album

Prickly Sow Thistle

Elix Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

\[\begin{array}{c}
1 \text{ Flower} \\
2 \text{ Cup}
\end{array}\]

Sonchus asper
Crow foot

1 Flower

2 Fruit

Ranunculus

Water Mint

\[\text{Flower} \quad \text{Cup} \quad \text{Seed}\]

\text{Mentha aquatica}

\text{Scrubium}

\text{Hab. Blackwell delineavit et Pinx.}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>White-archangel or Dead-nettle Lamium album or Urtica mortua.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stalks grow to be a Foot high; the Leaves are a dark Green and the Flowers White.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Woody Night-shade or Bitter-street Solanum hysnum or Dulca mara.</td>
<td></td>
<td>This Species of Night-shade has many long, thin, coloured Branches, that climb up upon any thing it grows near to; the Leaves are a deep Green, and the Flowers Purple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Broad-leaved Plantain. Plantago lajofka or Septinervia.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Stalks of this Plantain grow to be eight Inches high; the Flowers are a Whiteish colour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Borage. Borrago, or Buglossum.</td>
<td></td>
<td>It grows to be 18 Inches high; the Leaves are a grey Green, and the Flowers Purple.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Plate 33. White-archangel or Dead-nettle Lamium album or Urtica mortua.**

The Stalks grow to be 1 Foot high; the Leaves are a dark Green and the Flowers White.

The Flowers are a specific against the Fever, and are frequently made use of in a Conserve or Decoction for that purpose, which is to be continued for some time. Some recommend this Plant as of great use against the King’s Evil, and all Scrophulous Swellings. The official Preparation is the Conserve of the Flowers.

**Greek.**


**Plate 34. Woody Night-shade or Bitter-street Solanum hysnum or Dulca mara.**

This Species of Night-shade has many long, thin, coloured Branches, that climb up upon any thing it grows near to; the Leaves are a deep Green, and the Flowers Purple.

1. It grows in most Gardens & no less Places, and flowers in May and June.
2. The Leaves and Flowers are used, and are commended by some against the Dropsy, Scrofula, and King’s Evil. Parkinson says it purges violently enough. Prevotius in his Medicinum Pauperum, commends it as a kind of evacuator of bile. Dioscorides commends the Berries as good to take spots out of the Skin.

**Plate 35. Broad-leaved Plantain. Plantago lajofka or Septinervia.**

1. The Stalks of this Plantain grow to be eight Inches high; the Flowers are a Whiteish colour.
2. It grows by Waysides and Meadows, and flowers in May.
3. Plantain is cold, dry, and binding; is full in all kinds of Fluxes and Hæmorrhages, as spitting & vomiting of Blood, bleeding at the Nose, the Excess of the Catarrh and Lochia. It is likewise esteemed good for the involuntary making of Urine, and both and Sharpness, & the Hæmorrhage: it helps to stop & bleeding of Wounds & congeal their Laps. The official Preparation is the Simple distilled Water.

**Plate 36. Borage. Borrago, or Buglossum.**

1. It grows to be 18 Inches high; the Leaves are a grey Green, and the Flowers Purple.
2. It grows frequently at a Weed in Gardens; and is often found wild near Hedges and upon Walls, and flowers in June.
3. The Leaves are esteemed cordial, comforting the Heart, preventing Fainting & Melancholy. The Tops are much used in Wine & Cordials. They are accounted aphthaminic, and good in malignant Fevers. The Flowers are one of the four Cordial Flowers. The official Preparation is the Conserve of the Flowers.
White Archangel
Dead Nettle
Lamiium album

1. Flower
2. Cup
3. Seed

Plate 34

Woody Night-shade
Bitter-sweet

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Solanum higanum
Dulcamara
Plantain

1 Flower
2 Seed, 1 spikle
3 Seed

Elnz Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

Plantago
Septinervia
Borage


1 Flower
2 Seed

Borage
Plate 37. White Briony, Bryonia alba or Vitis alba.

1. The Stalks of this Briony climb up to a great height in the Hedgerows; the Leaves are not unlike those of a Vine; its Flowers are a whitish green colour.
2. It grows in Lanes and Hedges, and Flowers in May and June.
3. The Root is a strong Purifier of Fevers, watery Humours, which it does both upwards and downwards: & is esteemed good for Dropsy, Swellings, Palsy & Hysteric Disorders. Doctor Sindenham recommends it very much in cases of Madness. The Exhala of it is much of the same Nature, but something Weaker. The official Preparations are the Aquat Bryoniae comp, or the Hysteric Water, and the Faccula Bryoniae.

Plate 38. Great White Bindweed, Convolvulus major albus, or Smilax laevis.

1. It runs up to a great height when it has any thing to twist about; the Leaves are a yellow green, and the Flowers white.
2. This Plant grows in most Hedges, and flowers all the latter end of the Summer.
3. The Root of the Great White Bindweed is somewhat aromatic. Paracelsus in his Medicina Pausperam reckons it a gentle Evacuator of the Bile. Camerarius doubts whether this be the Smilax laevis of the Ancients.

Plate 39. Oliver or Goose Grass. Aparine.

1. This is a creeping Plant that grows annually from the Seed; the Stalks, Leaves and Seed are rough, and the Flowers are white.
2. It grows in most Hedges, and flowers for several Months in the Summer.
3. The whole Plant is used, & is esteemed moderately cooling, good to sweeten the Blood. It is also accounted hysterical, & of Service in Kings-Evil, for which some give the Juice as a great Secret. It is likewise diuretic, and helps the Stone and gravel. This is one of those Herbs which are commonly put into Porridge as good for the Sorety.

Plate 40. Wheat, & Bearded Wheat. Triecum, & Tribicus aristatum.

1. The Wheat without Arms or Beards is that which grows most common in England; some call the Bearded Wheat Dugdale Wheat.
2. It is sown commonly in Autumn and reaped in July or August following.
3. This Grain is reckoned more nourishing than any other Grain for Bread. A Poultice made of it boiled in Milk makes Pains, and rivets Tumours & Imposthumations. A space of Bread, wafted and diped in Wine, is good to stop Vomitting, by applying it to the Stomach. The Brains is used in Cataplasms, and applied hot to Pains in the Joints. There was formerly kept in the Shops an Emplastrum de Grasa Pans.
Great Bindweed
Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculpt, et Pinta

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Convolvulus major albus
Sirax. Louis
Aparine

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx

Goose Grass

Oliver's
Wheat No. 1
Bearded Wheat No. 2

Triticum
Triticum aristatum

Ellis, Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.
Plate 41. Vervein. Verbena & Verbenacca.
1. It grows to be two Foot high, the Stalks are a purplish Brown, the Leaves a yellowish green, and the Flowers pale Purple.
2. It grows in Highearth, near Towns & Villages, flowering in July.
3. The Whole Herb is used, being accounted cephalic, good against Colds, arising from cold and phlegmatic caudies, some command it to open Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, help the Jaundice and Sore. Outwardly it esteemed vulnery, good for sore watery inflamed Eyes.
4. Greek, Νειαρ, Latin, Vervenaca, Spanish, Berbena, Italian, Terfena, French, Vervain, German, Vervenac, Dutch, Vervenau.

Plate 42. Ox-Eye Daisy. Bellis major.
1. The Stalks grow more than a Foot high, the Leaves are a deep Gras, the Flowers white with a yellow Thrum in the middle.
2. It grows in Pasture grounds, and flowers in June.
3. The Flowers of this Daisy are pleasant balsamic, good for all Disorders of the Breast and Liver, as scalds, shortness of Breath, Phlegmas, inflammation and Wasting of the Flesh. They are frequently put into Sloozes and Decocations for inward Bruises, Wounds, and Ruptures.
4. Greek, Περλαν, Latin, Bellis major, Spanish, Euphilbalmo, Italian, Orchio di Bue, French, Orile de Bœuf, German Binde Aug, Dutch, Groote Maagdelingen.

Plate 43. Pimpernel or Male Pimpernel. Anagallis terresitis mas.
1. It grows to be a Foot high, the Leaves are a great Gras, and the Flowers scarlet.
2. It grows in Corn Fields, flowering in May and June.
3. This Plant is moderately warm & dry with a little stickiness, and by some is accounted a good vulnerary. The Juice taken inwardly, (by itself, or mixed with Quid Milk) is good in Consumptions and Discomposers of the Lungs. It is often put in Cordial Waters as aphrodisiacs, & good against malignant Distempers. Some Writers of Note have recommended it in Cases of Lunacy and Diphtheric Fears. Matthiolus recommends the Juice for Tooth-Ach, stuffed up the Nose, in that Case where the Pain does not lie.
4. Greek, Μαλακας, Latin, Anagallis mas, Spanish, Marulias, Italian, Anagallo, French, Mouson, German, Munth heil, Dutch, Baalheer.

1. It grows a Foot high, the Leaves are a dark Green, the Flowers spotted with a light Purple, a deep Purple and Yellow.
2. It grows Wild in the Borders of Fields, and is also planted in Gardens, flowering great Part of the Summer.
3. The Leaves are esteemed mucilaginous and vulnerary, good to take off the Sperms in Children, and prevent the Fits arising from them.
4. Greek, Ετάξ, Latin, Taccia, Spanish, Viola de S.Truhadous, Italian, Taccia. French, Penflet, German, Blumen, Dutch, Penfjeen.

No. 11.
Vervain

Verbena

Xiz Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.
Heart's Ease
Panies

Viola coccata

Flower
Seed
Seed Vell
Plate 45. Bramble or Blackberry Bush, Rubus or Rubus vulgaris.
1. This Shrub has many long creeping Branches; there are commonly & Leaves on one Foot tall in the lower Parts, and three on the upper Part next Fruit; the Leaves are a deep green; the Flowers a pale Red, and sometimes White, and the Fruit when ripe is of a black Colour.
2. It grows in most Hedges & flowers in June & July; the Fruit is ripe in September.
3. The Leaves are accounted Restentient, & are frequently prescribed in garguines for sore Mouths & Throats: the unripe Fruit is very cooling and restentient, useful for all kindes of Pains & Bleeding, for Thrushes & Sore Mouths. The Juice of the ripe Fruit made into Syrup is esteemed good against the heat of Urine.

Plate 46. Betony, Betonica, & Betonica silvestris or vulgaris.
1. It grows to be eighteen Inches high, the Leaves are a deep gross green, and the Flowers a red Purple.
2. Betony grows in Woods & Thicketts & by Road-sides, & flowers in May and June.
3. It is accounted a good cephalic, hepatick & vulnerary Plant. The Ancients had it to much in esteem that Antonius Musa, Physician to Augustus Caesar, wrote a whole Treatise on it. The Leaves dried & mixed with Tobacco are frequently smoked for the Head-ache, Vertigo & sore Eyes. Mixed with Wood-Sage & ground Pine it makes a good hot Drink for the Head & Rheuma-syn. The fresh leaves bruised are good for green Wounds & to draw out Splinters. The officinal preparations are the tinctures of the Flowers, and the Emplastrum de Betonica.

Plate 47. Marum, or Syrian masic Thyme, Marum Syriacum.
1. This Plant grows to be a Foot high, the Leaves are willow green, & Flowers red.
2. It grows naturally in Sandy and Syria; and is nurset up here & in Gardens of the Curious, and flowers in July.
3. Marum is accounted a good cephalic and nervine Plant, and is much used in cephalick Snuff; but is of little service else in Physick.

Plate 48. Brooklime. Anagalis aquatica or Becrubunga.
1. It grows to be sixteen Inches high, the Leaves are a gross green, and the Stalks a reddish green, and the Flowers a fine Blue.
2. This Plant grows in Hills & running Ditches, & flowers in June, & keeps its Leaves all Winter.
3. It is accounted a good demographics & antiflamic, abounding with volatile Parts, very good for Stomach, being an Ingredient of many antiflamic juices. & Diet Drinks for that Distemper, it is like wise detereive & cleansing, useful in obstructions of Kidneys by gravel or stony stones, as also for the Lungs & Dropsy. Matthewhews says it is good to bring away a false conception, & provoke the Menstrual.

No. 12.
Plate 47

Marum

1. Flower
2. Cup
3. Seed

Marum serpyllum

Plate 49. Spinage. Spinachia.

1. It grows to be two Foot high, the Leaves are a green, and the Flowers a light yellowish green.
2. It is sown yearly in Gardens, and flowers according to the Months it is sow’d in.
3. Spinage is more used for Food than Medicine, being a good Bird Salad, and much eaten in the Spring, as good to temper the Head & Sharpness of the Stomach, it is esteemed soothing, warming & diuretik, rendering the Body solubile. Serapis an Arabian Physician says, that Spinage cures Wind; so that those who are troubled with it, had better not eat it.

Plate 50. Wild Teasel. Dipsacus silvestris or Labrum veneris.

1. This Teasel grows to be four or five Foot high, the Leaves are a light green, and the Flowers purple.
2. It grows upon Banks in the borders of Fields, and flowers in June and July.
3. The Roots are esteemed dearling: the Ancients commend a Decocation of them in Wine, boiled to a Confiturate & kept in a brass Vessel, to be applied to the Rhageses, or Ulcers of the Fundament, and for a Cistula therim, and to take away Warts. The Water found in the hollow of the Leaves is commended as a Salamum to cool Inflammations of the Eyes; and as a Casmetic to render the Face fair.

Plate 51. Pilewort or small Calendine. Chelidonium minus.

1. The Stalks grow to be 6 or 8 Inches high, the Leaves are a dark green, and the Flowers a fine bright Yellow, the Root resembles the Piles in the Human Body.
2. It grows in Meadowes, & meate Pastures, & by Hedges, and flowers in March & April.
3. This Herb is accounted to be good for the Haemorrhoides or Piles, to ease their Pain, and Stewing & top their bleeding, the Roots being taken inwardly, & an Ointment made of the Leaves & Roots applied outwardly. Some commend it for the Jaundice, & Scurvy, specially in the Mouth, to strengthen the Gum & preserve the Teeth.

Plate 52. Primrose. Primula Vera.

1. The Stalks grow to be eight or ten Inches high, the Leaves are a dark green, & the Flowers a pale Yellow, and the Roots a reddish Purple.
2. It grows in Thickets, and under Hedges, and flowers in March and April.
3. The Flowers are commended as good against Disorders arising from phlegmatic Humours. The Juice of the Root is used as an Erhime to purge the Head of tough phlegm Phlegm.

No. 13.
Spinage

1 Flower

2 Seed

Spinacia

Wild Teasel

Dipsacus Silvestris
Labrum Veneris

Plate 54.

Pile-wort

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Root

Chelidonium minus

Primrose

Prima la veris

To Thomas Pellet M.D.
President of the Royal College
of Physicians of London, and Fellow
of the Royal Society.

Sir,

If this Work proves useful to Mankind,
they are chiefly indebted for it to the
Encouragers of the Undertaking, among
whom You ought in a principal manner to
be remembered.

 Permit me then on this Occasion to acknowledge
the Honour I esteem your Approbation,
and to Subscribe my Self

Sir your much obliged
humble Servant,

Elizabeth Blackwell.

Chelsea 14th of July 1737.
To the Right Honorable the Lord President of the Honourable Company of Gentlemen of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty's Military and Naval College.

[Text not legible]
Plate 53. Male Satyrion, or Male Fools' Stones. Satyrium mas.

1. This Orchis, which is the common Satyrion of the Shops, grows to be a Foot high; the Leaves are a bright green spotted with Black, and the Flowers, which grow on a brownish stalk, are a Red Purple.

2. It grows in most Meadows, and flowers in April and May.

3. The Roots are accounted a Sambucus to Venery, strengthening the Sexual Part, and helping Conception; and for these Purposes are a chief Ingredient in the Electuarius Distillation.

Outwardly they are applied in form of a tincture, and are esteemed good to dissolve hard Tumours and Swellings.

The Official Preparation is the Electuarius Distillation.

Dioscorides says, that the Roots of this Plant boiled and eaten by Men, makes them begin to Beget Boys; and the Roots of the Female Satyrion early Women, makes them Conceive Girls.


1. This Plant grows six or seven Foot high; the Leaves are a light green, and the Flowers a pale Red.

2. It grows in Gardens, and flowers in July and August.

3. Hollyhocks are much of the Nature of the common Mallows. 

The Flowers are useful in Gardens, for the Stew for the Swelling of the Tongue, and Relaxation of the Wound.


1. The Stalks of this Violet creep on the Ground; the Leaves are a dark Green, and the Flowers a blue Purple.

2. It grows wild in Hedges, and is cultivated likewise in Gardens; and flowers in March.

3. The Flowers are one of the four terminal Flowers; esteemed cooling, moistening, and laxative, good for Affections of the Brain and Lungs, helping Cramp and pleuritic Pains.

The Syrup is given to Children to open and cool their Bowels. The Leaves are cooling and opening, and frequently put into Gusters, and Ointments against Inflammations.

The Seed is reckoned good for the Stone and Gravel.

The Official Preparation is the Syrupus Votardum.


Plate 56. White Saxifrage. Saxifraga alba.

1. White Saxifrage grows to be a foot high; the Leaves are a light Green, and the Flowers White, with Yellow Apoints.

2. It grows in Meadows and flowering in April and May.

3. The Plant takes the Name from its supposed Virtues being diuric, and lithotriptic, good for the Stone and Gravel, and Rupage of Urine.

The Official Preparation is the Syrupus Votardum.


No. 14.
Male Satyrium

Plate 55.

March Violet

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed, Seed-like, & Seed

Viola Martia
White Saxifrage

Saxifraga alba

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed
Plate 57. Bears-foot, or Black Hellebore. Helleborus.
1. It grows to be 18 Inches high; the Bottom leaves are dark green, and the upper light green; the Flowers are a very light green, terminate with a purple round the Edges.
2. It grows on the Mountains of Switzerland, Media, and Sardes; and is planted with us in gardens, and flowers the latter end of December, whence it is called the Christmas Flower.
3. Bears-foot was esteemed by the Ancients good for Melancholy and Madnesse, to purge black Choler and Stomach arisance hence, they likewise gave it in Leprosities. Thyges the Tich, and the like cutaneous Afectiones. It is also recommended for the gout; and of late it has been very much made use of in stubborn obstructions of the Bladder. The officinal Medicine is the Tincture Helleborus.

Plate 58. Doves-foot, or Crow's Bill. Geranium Athropinum, or Pet Columbinum.
1. This Species of Crow's Bill grows a foot high, the Leaves at the bottom spread on the ground, and are a bright green; the stalks are a reddish green, and the flowers a red purple.
2. It grows on Banks and Flowers a great part of the Summer.
3. It is esteemed a medicinal Plant, useful in ward Wounds, Bruises and Hemorrhages, and all Fluxes. It is much used for the cure of Rupatrix in Children, given in Powder. It also helps the stone and prevents Urine.

Plate 59. Periwinkle, Vinca Peruviana, or Clematis Daphnoides.
1. Periwinkle grows a foot high, the leaves are a bright shining green, and the flowers a blue purple, but sometimes white.
2. It grows in shady Banks & Dry Ditches; & Flowers most Months in the Summer.
3. It is esteemed a medicinal Plant, it is often used in Wound Drinckes, for Bruises, Inflammations, inward Bleeding, Kising & spitting of Blood, & & & & of catarrhs, & & & & of Fluxes afflux.

Plate 60. Wood-roof. Asperula Odorata, or Asperula
1. The stalks grow to be a foot high; the leaves are a deep green, & flowers white.
2. It grows in Woods and Leas, and Flowers in May.
3. Wood-roof is esteemed a good Hepatic, and usefull against Inflammations of the Liver, Obstructions of the Gall, Bliadder, and Jaundice. The Germans put it into their Wine as we do Borage & Burnet, as a great Cordial and Comforter of the Spirits. The Green Herb bruised is applied by Country Folk to hot Turnours, Inflammations, and fresh Cuts.
Doves' foot
Cranes Bill

1 Flower
2 Cup
3 Seed
4 Seed

Geranium columbinum
Pet Columbinus
Peruvinekle

1. Flower
2. Seed
3. Pods open
4. Roots

Vinca Pervincia
Daphnoides
Wood-roof

1 Flower
2 Seed

Asperula odorata
Aspergula
Plate 61. Hyacinth or Hare-bells. *Hyacinthus.*

1. The Stalks grow 8 or 9 Inches high; the Leaves are a bright green; the Flowers commonly a deep blue, but sometimes flash colour and sometimes white.
2. It grows in Hedges and Woods, and Flowers in May.
3. The Roots are used: and esteemed by some drivatric, and good to stop all kinds of Fluxes.


1. This Shrub grows 3 foot high; the Leaves are a dark Green, and the Flowers a yellow Green.
2. It grows in Woods and Thickets, and Flowers in March and April, and the Fruit is ripe in September.
3. The Leaves and Berries are used by some as good to purge Bile, choleric and several Humours; but they purge with great Violence both upwards and downwards. Some Adventurous Persons give them in Dropsey.

Plate 63. Sainctle or Self-Heal. *Saincule* or *Diapendia.*

1. The Stalks grow to a Foot high, the Leaves are a bright green, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in Woods and Flowers in May.
3. This is one of the Chief Venerary Plants, being frequently put into Wound Drinks, and Traumatic Opiums, and is esteemed good for Rheums, inward Bruises, spitting of Blood, or any Haemorrhages, and Wounds both inward and outward.

Plate 64. Bugle or middle contround. *Bugula* or *Cinfolida media.*

1. The Stalks on which the Flowers grow are 9 Inches high; the Leaves are a Reddish green, and the Flowers a bright Blue.
2. It grows in Woods and Hedges, and Flowers in May.
3. Bugle is a noted Venerary Plant, and used inwardly and outwardly for all Kinds of Bruises, Wounds and Contusions, as likewise for Sores, Ulcers, Spitting of Blood, and Haemorrhages from any Part.
Plate 61.

Hyacinth or Star Bells

The Blackwell delin. sculp et Fine.

1. Flower
2. Seed Vell
3. Seed Vell open
4. Seed
Spurge Laurel

Laureola

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

Plate 83.

Sanicle
Self-heal
Alia Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1 Flower
2 Calix
3 Seed Jussart
4 Seed

Sanicula
Diapentia

1. It grows 3 or 4 feet high. 
2. Leaves are of a grey green. 
3. The Flowers a fine whitish.

It is cultivated in Gardens, and Flowers in April and May.

This Plant generally supplies the Place of Male Penny; and is accounted good for the Golden Apoplexy, and all kinds of contusions and nervous affections, both in young 
and old. Some recommend it in the distemper called the Distemper of Menes, and of Retention of the Stomach. The Root and Seed are hung about Children's Necks to prevent

**Plate 66 The great Blow-bottle.** Gyanus major.

1. It grows 18 Inches high, the Leaves are of a deep green, and the Flowers are a light green in the Backside; the Flowers are a full blue.
2. It grows in Gardens and Flowers in June.

3. This is reckoned among the conservatory Plants, the Juice being commended against bruises and contusions which come of Falls, though a Ven be broken and the Party spit Blood, as also to heal any cut or green Wound.

**Plate 67. May- Weed, or faetid Camomile.** Gynic faetida.

1. It grows about a foot high, the Leaves are a dark green, and the Flowers white with a yellow Thrum in the middle.
2. It grows amongst the Corn, and on Banks, and Waste Places, and Flowers for

3. Some Authors commend this Plant as good against Vapours and Hysterical Fits. 
   
4. Greek. 
   
5. Italian, Fio-

**Plate 68. Treacle Mustard, Thlaspi.**

1. It grows in Cornfields, in Fields, and Flowers in May.
2. It is hot and dry, and somewhat diuretic, and is esteemed good to provoke Urine, and to help the Dropsy, and to stanch and forward the Menstrual Evacuations. 
3. The Seed of this Plant is what ought to be used in the Theriac & Mithridate, but being scarcely to be had, the Seed of the Mithridate Mustard, or Thlaspi vulgarum, may be used as a Substitut for it.
4. Aven. 

**No. 17:**
Female Piony


1. Flower

Paonia faemia
Plate 69. Garden Flower, de tuce, Iris nostras hortensis.  
A plant to be 18 Inches high, the Leaves are a light Green, & the Flowers a bluish Purple.  
Grown in Gardens, and Flowers in May.  
The Juice of the Root is a strong Elixir; when smelt up the Nostrils, it purges the Head, and opens the Brain of thin serous phlegmatic Flatus.  
Valuing Draught of the Root, given internally, is a strong Vomiting, and accounted good for the Dropsey, Jaundice and Dyspepsia.  
This Vomit is very offensive to the Stomach.

Greek.  
Ir kars tuektria nostra.  
Spanish, Latin Gradus, Italian Giglio celeste.  
French, Flambe, German, Blau gilgen Birthwort.  
Dutch, Liech.

Plate 70. Lilies of the Valley. Lilium convallarium.  
A Plant to be 9 or 10 Inches high, the Leaves are a grassy Green, and the Flowers white.  
Grown in the Valley, but chiefly in Gardens, and Flowers in May and June.  
Lilies of the Valley are good for all Diseases of the Head and Nerves; as Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Vertigo.  
They are much used in Elixirs and confections.  
A Large quantity of them are put in the Aqua Patroniae C. and spirit. Lavandulae C.  
and the Aj. Antiepileptica.

Greek.  
Lilium, Latin Liliun convallarium, French, Muguet, German, Reenblumlein.  
Dutch, Lilie van den Leuvel.  
This Plant was travelling upon the Lily, but it seems commonly upon fruit Trees, & is called Lily from its variety of colour.

Plate 71. Sage of Verona. Salvia minor or Veneta.  
The Stalks grow to be 18 Inches high, the Leaves are a light green, and the Flowers a pale Purple.  
Grown in Gardens and flowers in May and June.  
It is excellent good for all Diseases of the Head and Nerves, and in Fever of all sorts.  
The Leaves are used in the Aj. Antiepileptica, Antiparalytica. Vitae Composita.  
French, Salvia minor, or Salvia veronensis.  
German. Salvia minor, or Salvia minor.  
Dutch, Salie.

Plate 72. Lady's mantle. Alchemilla.  
It grows to be a foot high, the Leaves are a grassy Green, and the Flowers a yellow Green.  
Grown in Meadow and Pasture Grounds, and flowers in May.  
The Plant is reckoned a good vulnerary, being drying & binding, increasing and consolidating, and of great force to stop inward bleeding, the immediate Flux of the Menses, and the Flux allows.  
The Leaves applied outwardly are accounted good for rank flagging Breasts, to bring them to a greater Firmness and smaller Conops.  
Greek, Lat, Alchemilla.  
Italian, Stellaria.  
French, Pte de Lyon.  
German, Synnann.  
Dutch, Synnana, ouer Droeven mantel.

No. 18.
Plate 69.

Garden Flower-de-Luce.

1. Flower
2. Seed Vißell
3. Seed

Iris Nastriæ hortensis.

Lillies of the Valley.

1. Flower
2. Berry
3. Seed
4. The Lachey

Lilium convallium.
Sage of Virtue
Salvia minor
Salvia virtutis

1. Flower
2. Seed
3. Petrol
Ladie's Mantle

Alchimilla

Flower

Seed


1. The Tree grows taller than most other kinds of *Rosa*, having fewer Prickles on all Branches, and those rarely large; the Leaves are a dark Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows in Gardens, and flowers in June.
3. The Flowers are esteemed drying, binding and cooling.
4. The Water distilled from them is much used in Confitures for sore inflamed Eyes.
5. The Official Preparation is the Distilled Water.

Plate 74. White Hellebore. *Eledorbus* or *Veratrum* album.

1. The Plants grow to be 2, or 3 feet high; the Leaves are a bright Green, and the Flowers a dull Green, or a dark Purple.
2. It grows in the mountainous Parts of Switzerland, Austria, and Soria, with us it is planted in Gardens, and flowers in June.
3. The Roots are strongly Cathartic and purges with great Violence; for which reason it is seldom given internally.
4. The Powder of the Roots cause violent vomiting when washed up the Nose, and is rarely used without milder Ingredients.
5. This Plant, outwardly applied, is of great service in all Distempers of the Skin, as Piles, Pustules, Pock, &c.
6. The Official Preparation is the Eleborbus or Hellebore.

Plate 75. White Dittany or Frasiniella. *Dictamus* altus or *Frasiniella.*

1. It grows to be 2 feet high, the Leaves are a dark Green, and if Flowers red, sometimes white.
2. It grows wild in several Places of France & Germany, but it is planted here in Gardens; flowers in August.
3. The Roots are焚烧 and constitute good to root Purgatives and Poultices, and useful in malignant and pellaginous Distempers.
4. It is accounted good for Epilepsies, other Distempers of the Head, opening of Thrombus and Wounds, and for Rheumatics.
5. The Preparations are the Dittamus, Therazu, Pdr., Librarian, Euph., &c. Common Parables.

Plate 76. Croft-wort. *Crucina.*

1. It grows to be 1 foot high, the Leaves are a light Green, and the Flowers Yellow.
2. It grows in Middle and the Borders of FIELDS, but is rarely to be met with about London: except in Mr. Brook's Grounds at Hampstead; it grows formerly in great plenty in Hampstead Church-yard, but they have done away. It flowers in June.
3. It is reckoned among the Sublimate Plants, being of a drying and binding Nature. It is particularly recommended for burning in flues, or is caused by folding down of the Iguana into it.
5. This Caterpillar is said by some the Leopard, and produces a very beautiful Moth.

See *Altam's History.* Plate 90.
The White Rose.

1. Flower
2. Bud

Rosa alba

Elias Blackwell delin. sculp et Pinx.
White Hellebore.
1 Flower
2 Fruit
3 Seed
Elleborum, or Veratrum album.

Zula Blackwell delin. sculpt et Pinx.
White Dittany or Fraxinella

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Dictamus albus or Fraxinella.

Plate 76.

Crost - wort.


1. Flower

2. Seed

Cruciata.
Plate 77. *Strawberries. Fragaria.*

The plant tropes upon the ground, the flowers of which the Fruit grows are about Eight Inches long; the Leaves are dark Green, and the Flowers white.

They grow now victual, and flower in May, and the Fruit ripe in June.

The Leaves are used in Salts andarrison for some Months and Thrice and Utters in the galls.

Some Authors recommend them for the Jourdanse and all Kind of Poxes.

The Fruit's cured Cordial and good for hot Blows Beneficial, and grateful to the Stomach especially eaten with Honey and Sugar. The flowers make the Oil, Linseed, or Linseed's Oil.

Latin. *Fragaria.*

French. *Fraise.*

German. *Bergenstall.*

Dutch. *Kereldogen.*


The Rose Bush is less than the white or Damask; the flowers have very few Petals on the stalk; the Leaves are a grea Green, and the Flowers a light Greyson.

It grows in Gardens and Flowers in June and July.

The Red Rose is more lasting and remaining than any of the other species, it are esteemed good in all kinds of Poxes.

They strengthen the Stomach, prevent Phlegm, stop Eweing Louts by preventing the Defluxion of Rumes, and are of Great Service in Crampstomach. The Opees are also accounted cordial.

Official Preparations are: Simple Water decoction Rosarium, Sallanan Rosarium, Syrupa saccharum Rosarium, Rosanum Ols, Rosanum, Ursinum Rosarium, Tinctura Rosarii, et speeia aromatum Rosarium.

Speak Poet Latin, Spanish, Rosas Italian, Rose French, Roses German, Rosen Dutch, Rond Rose.


The stalks grow to be 4 or 5 foot high, the Leaves are a willow Green spotted with white, and the flowers Purple.

It grows frequently upon Banks and Borders of Fields, and flowers in June.

This Thistle is excellent to partake of the Virtues of Cardus benedictus, but in a more Degree.

Some commend it as a Specific for the Pleurisy, especially an Emulsion of the Seeds.

It is helpful also for the Jaundice, the Stone, and Stricture of Urine.

Greek. *Lat., Carduus Mariæ.*

Spanish. *Cardo.*

Italian. *Cardo.*

French. *Chardon de notre Dame.*

German. *Unser Frauen Distel.*

Dutch. *Onse Druane Distel.*


The stalks grow to be three foot high, the Leaves are a Grove Green, and the Flowers a light Yellow.

It grows frequently among the Corn, and in Hedges and Flowers in June.

The Leaves and Flowers are accounted moistening, dispassing, defaying, and easing Pain; for which they are put in Supps and Cataplasms against Inflammations, hard Tumours, and kind of Swellings.

The Melot Plaster made of this Herb boiled in Mutton Suet, Rosin, and Wax, is drawing, and good for green Wounds, but chiefly used in Dressing of Blister.

Official Preparations are the Emulsionum Melotum, lamp, & Comp.

Greek. *Emulsionis.*


Spanish. *Corona de Re.*

Italian. *Meliloti.*

French. *Melilot.*

German. *Ziger Greut.*

Dutch. *Melilot.*

This Herb is called by some the Stilpy. Doctor Mussot calls it the clay-jourd, it feeds upon most green Plants.

No. 20.
The Red Rose

1. Flower

2. Bud

Rosa rubra

Ladies Thistle

Carduus Mariae

1. Flower
2. Seed
Plate 81. Garden Radish. Raphanus hortensis
The stalks grow to be three foot high, the Leaves are a dark green, the Flowers are sometimes a light Purple, & sometimes white, with a red spot on each leaf. It is sown in Gardens, and flowers in May and June.

Radishes are esteemed opening, alleviating and antiscorbutic. They provoke Urine, and are good for the Stone and Gravel.


This is called by Doctor Muffet, Stylatella. or Male-kicket. It loses commonly upon Roots, and seldom comes abroad all this v. down.

Plate 82. The Damask Rose. Rosa Damascena
This Rose Bush grows not so tall as the white, but taller than the Red; the Leaves are a light green, and the Flowers a pale Red.

It grows in Gardens and Flowers for several Months in the Summer.

The Flowers are of a gentle eathante Nature, purging choleric and severe FHumors.

They are frequently given to Children & weakly Persons, mixt with sugar or tobacco.


Plate 83. Pease. Pisum
The stalks grow to be four foot high, the Leaves are a very light Green, and the Blossoms white.

They are sown in Gardens & Fields, they flower in May, & if fruit is ripe in June.

Pease are accounted good to sweeten the Blood & correct flatulence, fluor, &c. if eaten raw or boiled.


Plate 84. Hedge Nettle. Galiopsis
The Stalks grow to be two foot high, the Leaves are a dark green, & the Flowers red.

It grows in Hedgerows, and on banks, and flowers in June.

This Plant is accounted by some a good vulnerary, and serviceable for all sorts of Wounds, and purifies Ulcers.

It is an end reinvigorate, & good to stop inward Bleeding, & for making of Bloody wool.


No 21.
Garden Radish

Raphanus hortensis

1. Flower
2. Root
3. Seed

Rale Blackwell delin. et Pinx.
The Damask Rose

1. Flower
2. Bud

Rosa Damascena
Peas

1. Blossom
2. Pod

Pisum
Hedge Netle.


1. Flowers
2. Seed Figlet open
3. Seed

Galiopeis
Plate 85. **Clove July-Flowers. Caryophyllus ruber.**

The Stalks and Leaves are a light yellow-green and the Flowers a fine red.

They are cultivated in Gardens, and flower in July.

The Flowers are analgesic and of use in all Diseases of the Head and Nerves.

They are used in Powders and other Medicinal Preparations, and in Fainting and Palpitations of the Heart.

**Official Preparations are,** a Syrup and a Conserve of the Flowers.

Greek: Καρυόφυλλον Λαμπρό, Latin: Caryophyllus ruber, or tunica velonica, Spanish: Indian, Garefasin, French: Cédrlette, or hieroflos, German: Grofelsblau, Dutch.

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Plate 86. **Water-Betony or Figwort. Scrophularia aquatica.**

The has larger and taller Stalks than the other Figworts, but less branch'd and larger Leaves growing on longer foot Stalks. The Leaves and Stalks of this are a Duller Green but the Flowers a brighter Red.

It grows in wetter Places and Ditches, and flowers in June.

It is esteemed good for the Pains and Swelling of the Humours or Pits, and is accounted by some detersive and vulnerary, and good against the Ith.


This Creature was found by the Side of a Ditch in the middle of June; and since it has lived Sometimes in water and Sometimes in Earth. It eats Herbs and small Worms. Some think it is a Species of the Squillae.

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Plate 87. **Great Fig-Wort. Scrophularia Major.**

The Stalks grow to be a Yard high, the Leaves are a greenish green and the Flowers a red Purple.

It grows in Hedges and Thickets, and flowers in June.

This Plant from the Signature of its Root is accounted good for Scrophulous Tumours or the Kings Evil in any Part of the Body, as also for the Pain and Swelling of the Humours, either used inwardly or outwardly: it is likewise used for cancerous and Ulcers.

**Laon:** Latin: Scrophularia Major or nodosa fœtida, Spanish: Italian: Scrofolaria, French: grande Serlaire, German: Beisse Radischkalt, Dutch: Great Speenkruid.

This Caterpillar is common to both the Figworts, more than any other Plant.

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Plate 88. **Lettuce. Lactuca.**

The Stalks grow to be two or three foot high, the Leaves are a light green, and the Flowers yellow.

It is sown in Gardens, and flowers according to the Months it is sown in.

Lettuce is generally the Principal Ingredient in Sallets, being grateful to the Stomach, aiding the Heat, quenching Thirst, and tempering the Sharpness of Humours in the Body, it provokes Urine, and encreases Milk in Nurses.

The Seed is one of the four smaller cold Seeds.

**Greek:** Λατιτος, Latin: Lactuca, Spanish: Lechuga, Italian: Lattusa, French: Laitue, German: Lättich, Dutch: Lozade.

N° 22.
Water Betony or Figwort

Sdriveria aquatica

Blackwell sist. sculpt. et Pau.
Great Figwort

Serophularia major

Ehz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Piae. X The Figwort caterpillar
Plate 89. Bears Breech, or Brank Ursin. Acanthus, Branca Ursina.

The Stakes grow to be two foot high; the Leaves are of a shining dark green colour; the Flowers are white.

It is said that the Ursinae took the Pattern of their foliage Work from the Leaves of this Plant.

It is cultivated here in gardens: its native Place being Italy, Spain, and the Southern Part of France; it flowers in July.

This Plant is used in Glasses and Baths for Obstructions: and for the Stone and Gravel.

The Herb Woman sell the Leaves of the Heliotroper, or Bears foot, or Phondyfeum, or cow parsnip, instead of this Plant, to those that are ignorant.


This Herb was produced from the Caterpillar Plate 76.

Plate 90. Marshmallows. Althea Bismalva, Ibscus.

The Stakes grow to be a yard high; the Leaves are of a yellowish green colour; the Flowers are a pale Red.

It grows in late Marches and flowers in July.

This Plant is melting, digesting, and Souling, of great use in the Strange, Gravel, Stone, Heat of urine corrodin Alum in the Stomach and Bilges. Howsesh, Splentings & Infammations. Official Preparations are, the Syrupus de Althea, Syrupus Diasthe & Tongueus Diasthe.


Plate 91. Great Celendyne or Yellow-horn Poppy. Chelidonium majus.

The Stakes grow to be a foot high; the Leaves are bluish Green, and the Flowers yellow.

It grows among waste Grounds and Bushes, and upon old Walls; it flowers in May and June.

It is accounted approvative and cleansing, opening Obstructions of the Spleen & Liver, & of great Use in Curing of Jaundice and Scurvy. — Some reckon it Cordial & Good against pestential Distempers. — Outwardly for sore Eyes to dry up the Rheum, and to take away Scabs; Fists, Feces, Ringworms & Scaly Breakings out.


Plate 92. Goats Rue. Galega, or Ruta caprinia.

The Stakes grow to be a yard high: the Leaves are a great Green, and Flowers a pale Blue.

It grows in several Places of Italy wild; but is planted here in Gardens, and flowers in June and July.

Goats Rue is esteemed cordial, astringent, decohermic, good against pestential Distempers. — It is also of use in most Fevers, the Small Pox and Measles: It kills Worms, and is good to cure the Bites of Venemous Creatures.


Dutch. No. 23.
Bears Breech, or Brank Illusin
Great Celandine or Yellow horn Poppy

Pl. 31. Chelidonia majus.

1. Flower
2. Pod open
3. Seed

Rica Blackwell delin. sculpt. et Pinx.
Plate 93. **Great Centaurie. Centaurium majus, or magnum.**
1. The stalks grow to be five or six foot high, the leaves are a light green, and the flowers purplish.
2. It grows wild in Italy, but is planted here in gardens and flowered in July.
3. The Root is accounted drying, barking, good for all kinds of Plaids, Stopping Bleeding at the Nose, Mouth, or any other Part. It is also esteemed good to heal Wounds, taking its Name as Pliny says from the Centaur Chiron, who cured himself of a Wound he received by one of the Arrows of Hercules by the Use of this Plant.

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Plate 94. **Tutsan or Park Leaves. Androsaemen.**
1. The stalks grow to be two or three foot high, the leaves are of a grubs Green, the flowers yellow, and the Berries when ripe purple.
2. It grows in Hedges and Thickets and flowers in July.
3. The Leaves and Flowers are accounted much of the Nature of St. John's Wort being a good Wound Herb used both inwardly and outwardly - In French it is called Tousain, Old heal, and from thence by us corruptly Tutsan.

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Plate 95. **Thorn_Wax. Perfoliata.**
1. It grows to be a foot high, the leaves are a blue green, and the flowers a greenish yellow.
2. It grows among the Corn, and flowers in June and July.
3. Thorn Wex is reckoned among the Venereal Plants, and is much used for green Wounds, Bruises, Rubours, Contusions, old Ulcers and Sores, either given in Powder or the Decoction.

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Plate 96. **Suckle-Wort. Snake Poison. Asclepias vinetoxica or Hirundinaria.**
1. The stalks are about a foot and a half high, the leaves are of a dark green, and the flowers white.
2. It grows here in Gardens, and flowers in June and July.
3. The Root is esteemed a great Counterpoison especially against the bad Effects of Opium, and other poisonous Herbs. It is also used to cure the Jungs and Bites of Venemous Creatures.

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*Note:* The text includes various botanical terms and their translations into different languages.
Great centory

1. Flower
2. Flower separate
3. Seed

Centaureum majus, or magnum.

Rex Blackwell delin. sculpt. et Pinx.
Tuscan or Park Leaves

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Androaemum

Thorow Wax.


Perfoliata.
Plate 97. **Pomegranates granata, Punica mala.**

1. This is a low Tree, having on its Branches, a few Thorns: The Leaves are a fine Grase green, and the Flowers a fine Star-like.
2. Pomegranates grow in Spain & Italy and many other Countries, and flowers in June and July.
3. The Bakarta, or are the large double Flowers of the wild Pomegranate, which differ not in its manner of growth from the other. These, as well as the single Flowers, and the Bark are very drying & restorvent, good for all sorts of Fluxes, Hemorrhages, Bleedings. They strengthen the Gums, partake loose Teeth, help the falling down of the Veins, and cancers Ulcers in the Mouth and Throat.

Plate 98. **Costmary or Alecost. Balsamita mas, or lesser hortorum.**

1. The Stalks grow to be more than a foot high, the Leaves are a yellow green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It is planted in Gardens and Flowers in July.
3. The Leaves are accounted good to strengthen the Stomach, to ease Head-ache arising from the Disorder thereof. It expels Wind and prevents four Belchings outwardly it is used in Pomentations to comfort and strengthen the Limbs.

Plate 99. **Arrach. Atriplex.**

1. The Stalks grow to be 3 foot high, the Leaves are a pale green and sometimes purplish, and the Flowers a greenish yellow.
2. It grows in Gardens and Flowers in June and July.
3. The Leaves are frequently boiled & eaten, like Melonerto, with Salt Meats & in Salads, and are esteemed cooling, and moistening, rendering the Body soluble, and good for hot Pekitoe Conjunctivae. They are used with other emollient Herbs in cooling Gouters.

Plate 100. **Wild stinking Arrach. Atriplex vulgaris.**

1. The Stalks of this Plant spread on the ground, and the Leaves are covered with a mealy green, the Flowers are small and green. The whole Plant has a strong foidly Smell.
2. It grows on Dunes Hills & Waste Places flowering for some Months in the Summer.
3. This Herb is particularly appropriated to female Sex, being operative, diaphoretic, useful in women. Disorders, good to promote the Menopause, expel 4 Afterbirth, help Childbed Purpuras, appear & Strinctions of the Womb, take of bilious Fits. It is usually given in a Declinion-There is a Syrup kept in 4 Shape made with Juice of this Plant & Sugar.
Pomgranates

Plate 97.

1. Flower
2. Bud

Granata Punica mala.
Plate 100.

Wild stinking Arrach.

1. Flower
2. Seed

Atriplex olida.

To Sir Hans Sloane Bar. M.D.
Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty
and President of the Royal Society.

Sir

The Encouragement this Work has met with from your generous Assistance in giving me the Liberty to draw such foreign Plants from your Specimens (as were not to be had in England) oblige me to this publick Acknowledgment, that it may be known to whom I have been indebted in this Undertaking, and that I may have the Honour to Subscribe myself.

[Signature]

Sir your much obliged humble Servant
Elizabeth Blackwell.

Chelsea 2d of August 1737.
To Mr. Hans Sloane, Esq. MD.

PHYSICIAN TO HER MAJESTY

REPRESENTAT. OF THE GENT. LEAGUE.

Commemorative oratory of the GENT. LEAGUE, in virtue of their gratitude for the benefit of Science, received from the munificent and learned PATRONAGE of the above-named RESIDENT. of the GENT. LEAGUE.

[Signature]

[Signature]
Plate 101. The Peach Tree. Persica Malus.

1. This Tree grows to no great Bigness here, the Leaves are a deep Green, and the Flowers a fine Pink Colour.
2. It is planted in Gardens & flowered in March; the Fruit is ripe in August.
3. The Flowers are opening and purging, and are chiefly given to children to carry off thin serous Humours, and to kill Worms. The Fruit is cooling and moistening grateful to the Palate; but apt to putrefy and cause Surfeit.


1. The Stalks grow to be Three foot high, the Leaves are a dull Green, and the Flowers Yellow.
2. It grows on hillsy chalky Places and flowered in July.
3. This Plant is esteemed by some a good Vulnerary, for Bruises, Contusions, Ruptures, and Inward Wounds. Pain in the Side, & Difficulty of Breathing.


1. The Stalks grow about a Span high, the Leaves are a grisly Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows in moist Places, and where Water has stood all the Winter, and flowers in August and September.
3. This is the Pulicaria of Lobel, so called because by its Smell it destroys Fleas and Gnats. Parkinson and Gerard commend the Conyza Media as better than this. Some commend an Ointment made of this Plant as good for the Itch.

Plate 104. Basil. Basilicum or Ocimum

1. It grows about a foot high, the Leaves are a light Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It is sown in Gardens and flowers in July and August.

No. 28.
The Peach Tree

Persica Malus

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

Plate 101.
Flouman's Spiknard great Linusia


1. Flower
2. Seed

Baccharis Monspeliencium.
Flea-bane
Flax: Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.
1. Flower
2. Seed
Cynega and Pulicaria
Basil

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Basilicon or Ocimum

B. Blackwell delin. sculpt. et pinx.
Plate 105. The Almond Tree. Amygdalus.
This Tree resembles that of the Peach in the Leaves and Blossoms; only the Blossoms in this are paler.
The Almond Tree is a native of Spain and Barbary, it flowers early in Spring, and the Fruit is ripe in August.
These Almonds are accounted nourishing, but if eaten too much hard of Digesting.
The Oil of the Kernel is good in the Diseases of the Lungs, Stone gravel and scald.
It is good for Women to take freely of it before they Expect their Delivery, and of
Small Children to purge Children mixed with any opening Syrup. The Bitter are
used as a digestive, being cleansing and beautifying. The Oil drop into the Ear is good for
Earache, and is frequently put among the Elixirs. The Official Preparations are the
expressed Oils.

Greek, Amygdalos. Latin, Amygdalus. Amara & vulgar. Spanish, Amenderas. Italian,

The Leaves are a light green. and the Flowers Yellow.

The Leaves and Flowers are in gardens and flowers great part of the Summer.

The Leaves and Flowers are accounted balsam, appetitive, good in all kinds of
Pains, they promote sweat and are frequently used to drive out the small Pox and
Ulcers. Some commend them for the Jaundice, sore Inflamed Eyes, and Warts.

Greek, Latin, Calendula, simplicior, maximadolor, vulgare. Spanish, Italian, Portuz, French, Portuz, German, Ringelblum, Dutch, Rodebrug.


As grown to be a foot high the Leaves are of a green and the Flowers White, with a Yellow
mark in the Middle.

As grown by high Places, and among Rubbish and Flowers in August.

The Flowers and Leaves are wet, and external cooling, good for all kins of Inflammations and
not Nettles, the Stings and other acutus Eruptions; as also for Burns and Scabs.

This is the Solanum that should be put in the Evaporum Populous; but the Herb folks sell the
Solanum Ignatianum instead, which is of a contrary Nature; therefore it is better to use the Solanum
leaves which is sold had at the same time, and agrees better with other Ingredients.

Italian, Salastro or Hortamorello. French, Morelle. German, Nachtschatt. Dutch, Nachtschatten.

The stalk of this Plant grow on the Ground. The Leaves are of a green and the
Flowers Yellow.

It grows in gardens here, and flower in July.

This is a strong Carathum, carrying off all Malignity. It lessens both up and
down wards, with great Violence, hence it is of great use in the Dropsy when
Bowels are not decayed; it forcibly brings down the Catamens, and even de-
struys the Poultice in the Wombs. It therefore only fit to be administered by a very
skillful Hand.

Greek, Cucumis agrestis. Latin, Cucumis, cucumis - africanus. Spanish,
Cocumbro, amargos. Italian, Cucumber. German, Bitter cucumer, Dutch, Pils Comimmer.

No. 27.
The Almond Tree

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

Amygdalus

Elze Blackwell delin. salep. et Pinx.
Mary gold

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

Calendula

Night Shade

Solanum hortense
Wild cucumber

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

lucumis agrestis aetinus
Plate 109. Starwort, or Aster Anic. Aster Atticus or Inguinalis.
1. The stalks grow to be a foot and an half high, the Leaves are a Gross Green, the Flowers purple with a Yellow Thim in the Middle.
2. It is planted here in Gardens, its native place being Greece, Italy, Spain, the Southern Parts of France, &c., flowers in August.
3. The ancients commended the Leaves, beaten & applied as a Cataplasm, against Buboes and Smellings in the Grain. Dioscorides recommends it for the two great Heats of Siomach's Inflammations of the Eyes.

Plate 110. The Eupatorium of Avicenna. Eupatorium Avicennae.
1. The Stalks grow to be two or three foot high, the Leaves are a light green, the Flowers purplish.
2. It grows by Rivers and Ditches and flowers in August.
3. Schroder commends this as a very good Venerary Plant, used inwardly, but especially outwardly; he uses it to correct an ill Habit of Body, to cure coughs, Catarrhs.

Plate 111. White Henbane. Hyoscyamus albus.
1. The Stalks grow to be two foot high, the Leaves are a dark green, and the Flowers of pale Yellow.
2. It is a Native of the warm Countries, being planted with us in Gardens, flowering in July and August.
3. The Henbane is accounted milder than the Black, and therefore safer to be given inwardly, being emetic, cooling and Genteine, good for Inflammations, and Dificences of hot Rheums, and to lessen pains in the Limbs and Joints.

Plate 112. Alkanet. Anchusa.
1. The Stalks grow about two foot high, the Leaves are a dark Green, and the Flowers as the Purple.
2. It grows in Gardens here, and flowers in June and July.
3. Dioscorides & other Ancients commend the Root as good against the Bites of Vipers, being drunk in Wine; & outwardly against Burns & St. Anthony's Fire. Parkinson commends the Infusion of the Bark in Petroleum as good for fresh Wits and green Wounds.

No. 28.
Starwort or Aster altissimus

1. Flower
2. Flower separate
3. Seed

Ellis, Blackwell. delin. sculp. et Pinx.
Plate 110.

The Eupatorium of Avicenna
Ela. Blackwell delin. sculp at Pino.

1. Flower
2. Flower separate
3. Seed

Eupatorium Avicenae.
Plate 113. Saponaria, or Brujewort. Saponaria vulgaris.
1. It grows to be a foot and an half high, the leaves are a greyish green, and the flowers a pale purple.
2. It grows in Watery Places near Rivers and flowers for several Months in the Summer.
3. It is called Saponaria, or Saponwort, because its juice will get greasy spots out of Skins, its manner of opening and augmenting and somewhat Jacobitic.
4. It is recommended by some against the Lues Venereal. Outwardly applied it helps hard Ulcers and Whitlows.


Plate 114. The Myrtle Tree. Myrtus, Botica sylvestris.
1. This is a little Tree shooting forth many slender tough Branches, the leaves of which are a greyish green and the Flowers White.
2. It grows wild in Spain and Italy, flowering in August.
3. The Leaves as well as the Berries are accounted diuretic, eating & kindling, good for a Diarrhaea, or Dysenterier, spitting of Blood, catarhous Debilities upon the Breast, the Pile or whilst the furing down of the Womb or Fundament both taken inwardly. Outwardly they are used in Powders & Syrups. Preparations from & Berries are Syrupus Myrtus, Fuli Diamargaritum frigid. Myrtum. Ung. ad Astringens. French. English, ad Rupturas.

Plate 115. Toad-Flax. Linaria, lutea vulgaris.
1. The Stalks grow a little more than a foot high, the Leaves are a yellowish green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows common on Banks and Hedges and flowers in July.
3. The whole Plant is used being accounted diuretic, opening Obstructions of the Liver & Spleen, helping the Dropsey and Jaundice which it carries off by Urine. The Ointment made with Foot Loose, and a good Quantity of this Herb is esteemed a good Remedy of the Piles by anointing the Part; at the time of using it mix some of y Yolk of an Egg with it. The Official Preparations is y long Linaria.

1. It grows to be two foot high, the Leaves are a shining dark green, and the Flowers a yellowish colour.
2. It is planted in Gardens, and flowers in July and August.
3. The Leaves which are chiefly used are accounted heating and drying, good for those who have cold Stomach or for which they are often put into Salads; Some say they expell Wind, provoke Urine & the Menses.

No. 29.
The Mistle Tree

Myrtus - Buxica sylvestris.

Toad-Flax.

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Linaria - lutea Vulgaris

Plate 117. The great Burdock. 

Bardana major. Lappa major.

1. The stalks grow to be two Foot high; the Leaves are white, heavy, and the Flowers are Purple.

2. If grown in Watery and swamps in June and July.

3. The Roots are astringent and alephoric, good in malignant Fevers, and are therefore used in the dy Thermales. They are accounted good against the Gout and Pains in the Lungs. The Leaves boil'd in Milk, and applied as a Diapha'm are by some used for the same Distempers as also for Burns and inflammations, and are one of the Ingredients of the Digested Populane. The Common People apply them often to Feet Wrist or Fever. The Seed powdered and given in white Wine is good to provoke Urine, and help Flies of the Face.


Plate 118. Dead or spotted Arum. 

Perfæcaria maculata or maculosa.

1. Common to be two Foot high, the Leaves are a deep green with a spot in the middle of shape like a half Moon, and the Flowers are a pale Red.

2. It grows in most Places by Ponds and Ditches and flowers in July.

3. The Leaves are esteemed by some of a cooling Nature, good against hot inflammations, Impothismes and green Wounds.


Plate 119. Sharp Arum or Water Pepper. 

Hydropiper.

1. This Plant grows to the same height as the former; the Leaves are lighter and want the spot in the dead Arum, and the Flowers are a paler Red.

2. It grows in the same Places as the other, and flowers at the same time.

3. The great Mr Boyle, in his Book of the Usefulness of Experimental Phyllosophy, recommends the distilled Water of the Plant as a good Remedy against the Stone. It is recommended also as very cleansing, and good for old Sediment Уlcer.


Plate 120. Bucksthorne or Swines Cresses. 

Coronopus Ruelli.

1. The lower Leaves of this Plant lie on the Ground, and are in shape and colour like the Garden Cresses, the Flowers are White.

2. It grows by Way-Sides and flowers great Part of the Summer.

3. In the West Country this is much used as a Sallet, both raw and boiled, for its great Ypsoliness in the Stone and gravel; and several Gardeners about London cultivate it in their Gardens for this End, being a great diurest.


Spanisch: Hierba. 

German: Druck.

No. 30.
The great Burdock.

1. Flower
2. Flower separate
3. Seed

Bardana major
Lappa major

Dead or spotted Arsmart.

Rex Blackwell delin. sculp et Pinx.

1. Flower
2. Seed

Persicaria maculata or maculea.
Buckshorn or Swines Greys

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Coronopus Ruellii

Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.
Plate 121. The Cornet Tree. Cornus mas.

1. This Tree grows to the Size of a Cherry Tree; the Leaves are a deep Green, the Flowers yellow, and the Berries red.

2. It grows in Gardens, flowering in March w. April, but its Fruit is not ripe till August or September.

3. The Fruit is esteemed for cooking, drying and binding, Strengthening the Stomach, stopping all Kinds of Fluxes. It is good in Fevers, especially if attended with a Diarrhea. The Official Preparation is the Root de Cornus.


1. It grows to be two Foot high; the Leaves are a dull Green on the Face, and hoary on the Backside; the Flowers are a light Blue.

2. It grows in Gardens, flowering in June and July.

3. Uary is esteemed warming and drying. Infused in Wine it comforts a cold Kandy Stomach. Some commend it as a great Strenthenner of the reins, helping the Fever, and in wrenching a Cold Relax. Dr.重ium recommends it Leaves infused in Pomegr. to set Honey as good for Boils. The same Author says that the Women in Italy put a single seed into their Eyes when they are troubled with any Redness, Hammers, or Dinnings; but M. Millar gives this Virtue to the Wild Uary.


1. The stalks grow to be three or four Foot high; the Leaves are a bluish green and the Flowers yellowish.

2. It grows in Gardens and flowers for several Months in the Summer.

3. Some use this Plant to purge watery Humors, which it does with great Violence both up and down. and is seldom used for this but by Emperors. The Milk of the stalks destroys Warts by anointing them with.


Plate 124. Shepherd's Staff. Virga Pastoris.

1. It grows to be four or five Foot high; the Leaves are a light grays Green; and the Flowers Yellowish.

2. It grows in Marshy Grounds, particularly behind the Bishop of London's House at Fulham.

3. Mathius says this has the same Virtues as the Leaves; as the Root of this boiled to the Consistence of Baste Wax in Wine, and kept in a Brassen Vessel is good for a Pile and Ulcers in the Fundament. The Rain Water found in the Hollow of the Leaves is commended by some as a cool inflammations of the Eyes; to render the Face fair.


Dutch, Virga de Pastur. German, Virga Pastoris.
The cornel Tree

Cornus - mas.

1. Flower
2. Flower, separate
3. Fruit
4. Seed
5. Seed open
6. Kernel

Plate 123.

Garden clary

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Horinum hertense Solaris.
Garden Spurge or Lathyrus

1. Flower
2. Seed (pel open)
3. Seed

Catopodia minor & Lathyrus

Plate 125. The Fig Tree. Ficus.

It seldom grows to be a Tree of any great Branches in England; the Leaves are a dark Green, and the Fruit when ripe of a Brownish Green; it bears no visible Flowers, which makes it believed they are hid in the Fruit.

It is native to Turkey, Spain, and Portugal; and at time of Bearing it in Spring and Autumn; the Figs are cured by drying them in scaffolds hot Eyes, made of 8. Arches of the smoking of the Tree, and afterwards they dry them carefully in the Sun.

They are Chase cooling and moistening, good for Sours, shortness of Breath, and all Diseases of the Brain; also the Same and gravel, and the small Pox and Measles, which they drive out. Outwardly they are disolving and ripening good for Imposthumations and Prolimations and pestilential Bills.


Plate 126. The Mulberry Tree. Morus.- nigra vulgaris.

This grows to be a tall Tree, the Leaves are a dark green, the Flowers yellowish, and the Berries when ripe a dark Purple.

It grows in gardens, and the Fruits is ripe in August and September.

The Bark of the Root is thought to warm and dry, opening obstructions of the Liver and Stomach, and helping the Stomach. - The unripe Fruit is binding and drying, good in all kinds of Fluxes, and Inflammations of the Mouth and Throat. The ripe Fruit is cooling, used to alay the Heat of Burning Fevers, and create an Appetite.


This grows to be a tall Tree, but is not so much branched as the Female; the Leaves are a bright Green, the Flowers a deep Yellow, and the Berries which are number than 5 Petals brown.

It grows wild in trees; the Flowers come forth the Beginning of Summer, and the Berries an ripe in Autumn.

The Seed are accounted drying and binding, good to stop spitting of Blood. Dysentery, incontinent Flux of the Menfes, involuntary Motion. They lick-wise prevent the Bleeding of the Gums and Jelled loose Teeth. Outwardly they are used inaptic Concoctions and Catechuins.


Plate 128. Horse Tongue or Double Tongue. Hippophaes. Bissingua.

1. The Stalks grow five or Six Inches high, the Leaves are a deep Green, the Flowers white, and the Berries red.

2. It grows wild in Italy, and flowers in June.

3. This Plant is esteemed healing and drying, good for Disorders and affections of the Womb; Hysterical Pits, hastening the Birth, expelling the after Birth, and procuring the Catamenia.


No. 32.
The Mulberry Tree

1. Cluster of Flowers
2. Flower separate
3. Fruit
4. Seed

*Morus nigræ vulgaris*

Eva Blackwell delin. culp et Pinx.
Bislingua

Hippoglossum Bislingua

1. Flower
2. Berry
3. Berry separate

Horse Tongue or Double Tongue

1. The Stalks grow to be two Feet high, the Leaves are a deep grass green, the Flowers white and the Fruits red.
2. It is sown in Gardens and flowers in August, the fruit being ripe in September.
3. Some commend its Detergent of this with Penny Royal as good to expel a Dead Child. The Roots boil and used as a Gravel help the Tooth itch. A Tisane of the Seeds pondered and meet with Honey applied to the Throat, is good for the Lungs.
4. It is much used as a Sauce for any thing that is flatulent and Windy.


1. It grows about two Feet high, the Leaves are a light grass green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows upon Banks and Waysides, and flowers in May and June.
3. The Leaves are much of the Nature of Dandelion, being appetising and diuretic, good for the gravel and Stoppage of Urine. Some boil the Leaves in Peppet drink & give them in Fevers. The Young Shoots are often eat among Studdles at Lettuce.

### Plate 131. Water Calamint. Calamintha acquatica.

1. It grows to be a Foot high, the Leaves are a dull green, and the Flowers purple. It grows in moist Places where Water has stagnated all the Winter, and flowers in June and July.
2. It is hot and Dry, and is peculiarly appropriated to the female Sex; it is esteemed a good Urine, provoking the Menstrual and Lochia. It warms the Bowels, and helps the Cholick and Jaundice.

### Plate 132. Groundsel. Erigeron, Senecio.

1. The Stalks grow to be a Foot high; the Leaves are a light Green and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows on Banks, Walls, and Rabbish, flowering the greatest part of the Year. Some take the Juice of this Herb in Ale as a Gentle Vomit, to ease the Pains in the Stomach, evacuate Choler, help the Jaundice and destroy Worms. Outwardly it is useful inorrhagious Urtications, and Inflammations of the Breast, and helps scald Heads.

No. 33.
Guinea Pepper
Piper indicum

Plate 129.
Smooth Son-thistle

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

Senchus laevis.
Water Calamint

Calamintha aquatica

Flower Separate

Ehre, Blackwell delin. sculp et Pinx. 3 Ped.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plate 133. Love Apple</th>
<th>Amoris Pomum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The stalks grow to be two Foot high, the leaves are a light yellowish green, and the flowers yellow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. They are joined in Gardens, and are grown in July, the fruit being ripe in September.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Love Apple outwardly applied is esteemed cooling and nourishing, good for inflammations, erysipelas; the juice is recommended in hot Discoveries of Rheumat upon the Eye. In Italy they eat them with Oil and Vinegar as we do cucumbers.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dutch.</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plate 134. Mastich Time</th>
<th>Herb Mastich. Marum vulgaris</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. It grows to be a Foot high, the leaves are a deep green, and the flowers white.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. It is planted in gardens, and is grown in June and July.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. It is much of the nature of Majorana; some commend it for the too great Flux of the Humors, a Drachm of the Powder being given in rough Wine. Others commend a Deposition of the leaves as good for the Droopy, when what has not got too great a Head; and the leaves mixt with Honey is good for removing the Blackness of any Bruise.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plate 135. Buckthorn</th>
<th>Rhamnus catharticus: Spina cervina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Bush has Branches full of long stiff Thorns, the leaves are a yellowish green, and the flowers yellow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. It grows in Woods &amp; Hedgerows, flowers in June, and the berries are ripe in September.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. The Juice of the Berries purges, ferrous water, and is esteemed good for the Gastric. Drink it as a Tonic, as a Cure for all manner of Eruptions in the Skin. The officinal Preparation is the Syrupus &amp; Spina cervina.</td>
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</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plate 136. Black or Stinking Mirehound</th>
<th>Marrubium nigrum. Ballota</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Stalks grow to be two Foot high, the leaves are a dark green, and the flowers a blue Purple.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. It grows by High Ways and Hedgerows, flowering for several Months in the Summer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Majorides fuses the leaves beaten with salt, and applied to the Wound, cures the Bite of a Mad Dog; and the Juice mixt with Honey is good to cleanse foul Ulcers. Doctor Bonde commends it as a singular Remedy against Hypertonic &amp; Hypochondria. Afribe, Greek, Ballota. Latin Marrubium nigrum or Ballora. Spanish, Marrueco negro. Italian, Marrubio bastard. French, Marrubien noir. German, Schwarze Andorn. Dutch, Swart Andorn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 34.
Plate 133.

Love Apple

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

Amoris Pomum.
Matricaria recutita L. or Matricaria chamomilla L. var. recutita (L.) Rauschert


Marrum vulgare
Buckthorn.

Rhamnus catharticus.

1. Flower
2. Berry
3. Seed

Spina cervina.

Black or Stinking Horehound

1. Flower separate
2. Galea
3. Seed

Marrubium nigrum. Ballota.
Plate 137. Quinces, Cydonia, or Mala cotonea majora.
1. This tree seldom grows so large as the apple tree, having usually a crooked body, with many weak branches. The leaves are like those of the apple tree, but smaller and whiter underneath; the blossoms are a whitish purple, and the fruit a yellow green covered with a down.
2. It is commonly planted for Fruits and Meats, flowering in May, the fruit being ripe in September and October.
3. The fruit is accounted cordial and refreshing to the stomach, helping digestion, and stopping vomiting & the flux. They are also esteemed good for all sorts of fluxes. The seed is balsamic and modifying, tempering the insomnious herbs & its nauseable juice.
4. Native of Italy. It is so planted here in gardens, stone building in the garden.

Plate 138. Hart's Tongue, Lingua cervina, & Phyllitis.
1. This plant grows to be a foot high; the leaves are a fine grass-green, the seed grows in broad oblong lines on the backside of the leaves.
2. It grows in shady lanes and old stone buildings being green all the year.
3. It is much recommended for disorders of the liver and spleen, being good for digestive and cholic diseases.
4. Native of Italy. It is so planted here in gardens, stone building in the garden.

Plate 139. Agrinus castus, or The Chaste Tree, Vitex, or Agrinus castus.
1. This tree grows about the branches of a small cherry tree; the leaves are a dark green above, and whitish underneath; the flowers are a whitish purple & is red a blackish grey.
2. It is a native of Italy, & is so planted here in gardens, stone building in the garden.
3. The leaves, flowers, & seed are esteemed warming and drying; helps the hardness of the liver & spleen, expels wind & brings down &c. &c. Formerly & seed was much used to alay general heat & preserve longevity, but it has lost that Medicine out of their Dispensatory as &c.

Plate 140. Privet or prime privet. Ligustrum.
1. This is a low shrub; the leaves are a grass green, the flowers white & the berries black.
2. It grows in hedges and flowers in May & June, & berries being ripe in September.
3. The leaves and flowers are accounted cooling & drying & renown for all sorts &c. &c. &c.
4. It is so planted here in gardens, stone building in the garden.

No. 35.
Quinces.

1. Flowers
2. Fruit
3. Fruit, open
4. Seed

Cydonia.
or Malà cotonea majora.
Plate 141. The Apple Tree. *Malus sativa*.

1. Among the great variety of Apples, those which are accounted best for Medicinal use are the Pearmain and Pippin. The largest Pearmain is the Herefordshire. The Leaves are a dark green, and heavy underneath, and the Blossoms white tinged with purple.
2. It is planted in Gardens and flowers in March.
3. Apples are accounted cowardly, shooting the Spirits and driving away Melancholy. Of the Juice is made the Syrup & Pomis, which is an Ingredient in *Confectio Althermis*.

Plate 142. Devil's Bit or smooth Suckisa. *Morus Diabolii & Succisa*.

1. The Stalks grow to be a Foot and a half high, the Leaves are a large green, and the Flowers a blue Purple.
2. It grows in Meadows and Pasture grounds, and in the latter end of Summer.
3. The Leaves are esteemed alethapharmacal, useful in malignant Fevers and Paratitical Distempers. Outwardly as a diuretic they are good for Bruxes and Contumions. The Black Women sell the Leaves of this Plant instead of the common Herbs.

Plate 143. Male Speedwell. *Veronica mas*.

1. This is a low growing Plant; the Leaves are a light green, and the Flowers a bluish Purple.
2. It grows in Woods and Shady Places, flowering in June.
3. Its is esteemed a valuable Plant, being used both inwardly & outwardly. Some account it good for Gout & inflamations, the Stone, Tranquility, and certain Fevers.

Plate 144. Saffron. *Crocus*.

1. The Stalks grow four or five Inches above Ground. The Leaves are a dark green, and the Flowers purple, with red Staminas, which is & Saffron of the Shops.
2. The best Saffron grows in Essex, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire; it flowers in September and October.
3. Saffron is esteemed a great Cordial, strengthening the Heart & Vital spirits, resisting Pity and is useful in all Kinds of malignant & contagious Distempers. It drives down the Phlegm, expells the Bitch & expells the Scabours. It is also good in all Kinds of Fainting, or Contumpios. Outwardly it dries up all inflamations on the Body. Its impregnates the Blood.

No 36.
The Apple Tree or Pearmain

1. Blossom
2. Fruit
3. Fruit open

Malus sattiva.

Blackwood delin. sculp. et Pinx.
Saffron

1. Flower
2. Stamina

Plate 144.

Crocus
Plate 145. Pomegranates. *Granata, Punica mala.*
1. The Pomegranate Tree which bears fruit produces a single Flower of the same colour as the doubles and the Tree itself differs very little from the other.
2. The Tree as well as the other grows in Spain, Italy, and the warm Countries.
3. The single Flowers are drying and restituent, good for Hemorrhages & Bleeding both inward and outward. The fruit is grateful and strengthening to the Stomach, stoppeth Looseness and the immoderate Flux of the Terms; and is useful in hot flashes Fevers, and genorrheas.

Plate 146. Tobacco. *Peto, Tabacum.*
1. It grows to be three Feet high, the Leaves are a grass green, & Flowers a pale Red.
2. It is sown in the Spring and flowers in June and August.
3. The green Leaves are used in Ointments and Oils, for Wounds, Ulcers, Inflammations, Tumours. Piles and the Sorest Rash. The dried Leaves are so strong, that either to be used with great caution, or smoked it evacuates the Bowels. A Drop of the distilled oil taken internally will kill a Cat; sometimes the Oil is dropped into a hollow Tooth to cure the Tooth-ache. The Dust destroys Flies, Lice, & other Vermin.

1. The Stalks grow to be six or eight Inches high, the Leaves are a grass green, spotted with white above, & purplish underneath, & the Flowers a pale Red.
2. It is planted here in Gardens, flowering in September and October, in Native Places being the Alpes, Austria, & Turia.
3. The Root is very juicy, and useful to bring away the Blisters and Inflammations, and provoke the Manes. Some commend the Juice against vertiginous Disorders of the Head, used in form of an Elixir; it is also good for cutaneous Eruptions.

Plate 148. The greater Sponges or Palma Christi. *Catapulta major. Ricinus.*
1. The Plant grows to be Six or Seven Feet high, the Leaves are a fine green, the Flowers are small and aminous of a yellow colour.
2. It is planted in gardens, and blooms late in the Summer.
3. The Kernels are used by some to purge Watery Humours, but they must be used with great caution. The Oil expressed from the Seeds is good to destroy Lice in Children's Heads.

No. 37
Pomgranates.

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

Granada, Punica mala.
The greater Spurge or Pulma Christi
[1. Flower, 2. Seed Vessel, 3. Seed]

Ricinus

[Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinxx.]

Plate 148.
Plate 149. **Hawthorn. Spina Alba.**

1. This grows in large trees, the leaves are a deep grassy green, the flowers white, and the berries rich.
2. It flowers in May, and the fruit is ripe in September.
3. The flowers and fruit are both used in the shops, and are accounted diuretic, good for gout, gravel, and fever. This *Aqua Nephratica* is made of the flowers.

Plate 150. **Musk Crane's Bill. Geranium moschatum.**

1. The stalks grow to be a foot high, the leaves are a light grassy green, and the flowers purple.
2. It is generally planted in gardens, flowering great part of the summer; sometimes it is found wild in several parts of England.
3. It accounts for a medicinal plant, and is useful in inward Wounds, Bruises, and Hemorrhages, and most Placed.

Plate 151. **Elder. Sambucus.**

1. This is a common, elder tree, seldom grows in any great height; the leaves are a light grassy green, the flowers white, and the berries a deep purple.
2. It grows frequently in hedges near Ditches, and flowers in May, the berries being ripe in September.
3. The Bark, Leaves, Flowers & Berries are used. The inner Bark is much used for the Dropsey. The Leaves outwardly are good for inflammations, 1st of the Piles; the Flowers are used for the same, and are also put in Cataplasms for all kinds of Sores, Tumours, &c. in the Limbs; outwardly they expel Wind & help the Gout. The Berries are cordial & useful in historic Disorders on the Trunk of this tree grows an Excrecence which they call *Jens Ears*, being accounted good for sores, & inflammation of the Tongue, sore Throats & Lungs.

Plate 152. **Black Alder. Alnus nigra.**

1. This tree never grows to any great Bigness, the leaves are a grassy green, the flowers white, and the berries black.
2. It grows in most thick Woods, as Hampstead and Hornsey, and flowers in May, the fruit being ripe in September.
3. The inner Bark purges severe Hammons, and is commanded for Dropsey & Jaundice, but it ought to be prepared with proper aromatics, or else it will cause Gripping and Vomiting, beaten in a Mortar and mixed with Vinegar, it is accounted good for the Ith, the Paris being well mixed with the expressed Liquor.

No. 38
Hawthorn

1. Flower
2. Fruit
3. Stone

Spina alba

Ehr. Blackwell delin. sculp. et pinx.
Musk iranes Bill.

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

Geranium moschatum.

Elder.

1. Flower
2. Berry
3. Seed

Sambucus.
Black Alder.


Alnus nigra.
To

ALEXANDER STUART MD.

PHYSICIAN in Ordinary to her MAJESTY,
and Fellow of the ROYAL COLLEGE of
PHYSICIANS, & of Royal Society of London.

Sir,

As you have given me the greatest Marks of your Favour, by encouraging and promoting this Work on all proper Occasions; more especially by shewing some of the first Drawings at a publick Herbarizing of the Worshipfull Company of Apothecaries, and recommending me to the Friendship of M'. ISAAC RAND, without whose Assistance this Work would have been very imperfect, I should be guilty of the highest Ingratitude if I omitted this Occasion to make a publick Acknowledgment; and to Subscribe my Self your much obliged humble Servant

Elizabeth Blackwell.

Chelsea 2d of August, 1737.
To Alexander Stuart MD
Plate 153. The Vine, **Vitis vinifera**.

The Vines generally differ according to the countries they grow in, both in height and fruit. This Vine is the most palatable species, or **Raisins of the Sun**.

1. This Vines is native to the warm countries of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and France; and is a great Preservative against the Plague. The Raisins of the Sun are made by winding the Stalks of the Branches, when on the Tree, or to make them in two, by which method they hinder the sun from coming to them in so great a Quantity as it would do otherwise. All the Ra Sport of the Sun, & Delect of Nourishment they are sufficiently dired.


Plate 154. The Medlar Tree, **Mespilus**.

It grows as big as an Apple Tree; the Leaves are a groat green; the Flowers white, and the Fruit when ripe of a brownish green.

1. This planted in Gardens, flowers in May, and the Fruit is ripe in November.

2. Medlars are esteemed cooling, drying and binding (especially before they are quite ripe) and are useful in all kinds of Fluxes. Some commend the Hard Shell as good for gravel and Stone. They are an Ingredient in the *Syrupus Medicatus*.


Plate 155. Kneeholm or Butchers-broom, **Brusco** or **Bucus**.

1. The Stalks grow to be a Foot high, the Leaves are a deep green, the Flowers yellow with a purple Wrinckle, in the Middle and the Berries red.

2. Grows in Hedgerows and Thickets, particularly on Epping Forrest, and flowers for several Months in the Summer.

3. The Root is one of the five Opening Roots, and is accounted good for Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, the Jaundice and Dropsy. It is a strong Diuretic, provokes Urine, helps the gravel and Stone, and brings down the Catarrh.

Turner, the Chemist, commands a Confection of the Berries to stop a Hemorrhage.


Plate 156. Pellitory of the Wall, **Parietaria, Helxine**.

1. It grows to be Eight Inches high, the Leaves are a dark green, and Flowers red before they are full blown, and white afterwards.

2. It grows upon old Walls, and flowers in May.

3. The whole Plant is used being boiling open and cleansing, containing a new Subhrenous Tinct, which recommends it for the Stone, Gravel, Stoppage, and Heat of Urine; for which Binds the Juice or Tincture is given at the Mouth and in Flusters. Some commend it for Coughs.


No. 39.
The Vine

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

Vitis, Vinifera.
The Medlar Tree

1. flower
2. fruit
3. fruit open
4. seed

Mespilus
Pellitory of the Wall

1. Flower

Parietaria Helxine

[Inscription: Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.]
Plate 157. The Gourd or Water-melon. Cucumis or Anguria.

1. The stalks creep on the ground like the stalks of a cucumber, the Flowers are yellow and the Fruit Green; and commonly grow as big as a Pomegranate.

2. It is much cultivated in the Warm Countries, as Italy, Spain, Turkey, the East & West Indies; and flowers according to the Months as shown in.

3. Water Melons are much esteemed for their cooling and refreshing quality, being very formable in great Heat. The Seed is one of the greater cold Seeds, and is much of the Nature of Melon and cucumber, agreeing with them in their cooling diuretic Faculties.


Plate 158. Wild Iris or Sinking Gladwyn Iris silvestris, spathula candida.

1. It grows to be a Foot high; the Leaves are a dark green, and the Flowers a dull colour with purple Veins, and the Seed Red.

2. It grows in Hedges and Thickets, particularly in Jack Straw Cattle beyond Hingham, and flowers in June.

3. Some account the Root a Specific for the Kings Evil, and phlegmonous Swellings, both given inwardly and applied outwardly. It is said also to provoke Urine, and to be of use in Styphitic Disorders.


Plate 159. Rosemary. Rosmarinus.

1. This Shrub grows larger in England than in most Countries, the Leaves are hoary underneath and a dark green above, and the Flowers a pale Purple.

2. It grows wild in Spain & in Southern Parts of France; but it is planted here in Gardens flowering in April.

3. It is accounted good for Affections of the Head & Nerves. It strengthens & Sharpens the Memory, and opens Obstructions of the Liver & Spleen. The Dried Herb burnt is good to smooth the Air. Officinal Preparations are, Confitura Ancho, Aque Rosmarini Finissima, the Chymical Oil, and Boiled Julli.


Plate 160. Flax. Linum.

1. The Stalks grow to be a Yard high, the Leaves are a dark green, and the Flowers blue.

2. It is sown in Fields and flowers in June.

3. Linseed is esteemed emollient, digesting and ripening, of great use in Inflammations, Scrophulous and Impetuous. Cold drawn Linseed Oil is of great Service in all Distempers of the Breast and Lungs. It also helps the Culic and Stone, both taken at the Mouth, and given in Oysters.


No. 40.
The citrul or Water-melon

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

CitruLLus or AnGuRia.

Wild Iris or Stinking Gladwyn.

1. Flower
2. Seed Pod
3. Iris silvestris, Spatula partida.

Plate 159.

Rosemary.


Rosmarinus.

1. Flower separate
2. Later
3. Seed
Flax.

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

Linum.

Earl Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. The Stalks grow two Foot high; the Leaves are a dull green, the Flowers white with yellow Staminodia, and the Fruit red.
2. They are planted here in Gardens, flowering in July and August, the Fruit being ripe in September.
3. The Leaves are extremely cooling, and the Berries a good Diuretic, useful in the gravel and Stone. - Boiled in Milk and steeped with Sugar then pour the Fruit of Wine, making Doctors Water, Ulcers in the Kidneys and Blasphemy. They help the Jaundice by opening the Obstructions of the Liver and Gall Bladder, and the Dropsey by carrying off the Water into the Urinary Purgatives. The official Preparation is the Tinctur Alkekengi.


1. It grows about a Foot high, the Leaves are a gross Green, & the Flowers yellowish.
2. It grows frequently in Gardens, waste Places, and Rubbish, flowering for several Months in the Year.
3. The Leaves and Stalks are accounted aperitive and mellifying, a Decoction of them purges choleric and ferous Stomach, used in Ulcers. - Matthiolus commends a Decoction of the Seed with Wormwood for the yellow Jaundice.


1. The Stalks grow more than a Foot high, the Leaves are a gross Green, and the Flowers yellowish.
2. It is planted in Gardens here, & flowers for several Months in the Summer.
3. This Plant is a violent strong Cathartic & Emetic; and is said to be good for the Droppy, Gout, & other obstinate Difficulties; But must be used with great caution.

Plate 156. Chickweed. Almine.

1. It grows to be eight Inches high, the Leaves are a light green and the Flowers white.
2. It grows everywhere in moist Places, and too often in Gardens, flowering most Months in the Year.
3. It is esteemed cooling and melting, good for inflammations of the Liver, St. Anthony's Fire, Redness and Pimpls in the Face, being applied to the Part affected as a fomentation, or Cloths dippt in the Juice. - A Poultice made of it & Nig's Lard helps the Swellings & Tumours; the Juice drops an Eye helps Redness & Bloodshot.

No. 41.
Red Winter Cherries

Alkekengi or Kalacalabum

[Image of a plant with red winter cherries]
French Mercury.

Mercurialis mas & fœmina.
The smaller Spurge.

1. Flower
2. Seed, Foliole
3. Seed

Esula minor Panusa

Hic, Blackwell dehn. sculp et Pinx.

1. Is seldom grown to any great Bigness, the Leaves are a fine soft green, the Flowers yellow and the Berries red.
2. In some Parts they grow wild, and are also planted in Gardens, flowering in May; the Berries being ripe in September.
3. The Inner Bark of this Bush is accountable for the Yellow Jaundice, either taken in an Infusion, or Decoction, being openning and atenuating. The Berries are good to moisten the Mouth and quench Thirst in Burning Bodies, being cooling & restorative. The Incurvè is serviceable against all kinds of Leukenes, Fluxes & Jaundice. The Seed is esteemed healing & restorative. The official Preparation is the Incurvè of the Fruit.

Plate 186. Mountain Calamint. Calamintha montana.

1. It grows to be a Foot high, the Leaves are a deep green, & Flowers a pale Purple.
2. There are two sorts of this Calamint found in Kent in great Plenty; growing by Fields and fields in June and July.
3. This Calamint is hotter than common Mint, being a good Stomach, expelling Wind, and helping the Colic. It is of great Service to the Female Sex, in obstructions of the Calamina, bringing them to a regular Course. But it does, taken inwardly, or by a strong Decoction, given as a Glycer. The official Preparation is the Pile. Dzael. simplex.


1. This Calamint is much like the former, only the flowers much upon the Ground, and the Leaves are smaller, the Leaves and Flowers are alike in colour to the former.
2. It grows in the Places as the former, but flowers in July and August.
3. Has much the same Vertue as the other, being opening and distillament, and is used often for the other, because it grows in greater Plenty, and the Shops are mostly supplied with this.


1. It grows to be two Foot high, the Leaves are a grys Green, and the Flowers White.
2. It grows on Banks and dry barren Places, flowering in June and July.
3. This Plant is esteemed drying and incrustating good to stop all kinds of Fluxes and Haemorrhages, and curst Wounds: Some commend a Decoction of it for the Stomach.
4. Bank made of it to refresh the Foot when used with overwalking. In the North they use this Plant instead of Berries in making their Cheese.

No. 42.
The Barberry Bush.

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

Berberis Oxyacantha.

Elizabeth Blackwell, sculp. et pinx.
Mountain Calamint.

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

Calamintha montana.
The common Calamint of the Shops

1. Flower separate
2. Seed
3. Seed open

4. Calamintha officinalis

Eiliz Blackwell delin. sculpt. et Pinx.
Yellow Ladies Bed Strand

Gallium luteum

1. Flower

2. Seed

Plate 169. Golden Rod. *Virga aurea.*
The Stalks grow to be two or three Feet high; the Leaves are a bright green and the Flowers yellow.
It grows in Woods and Hedge, flowering in July.
The Leaves and Tops are used, they being accounted one of our best vulnerary Plants, and is much used inwardly in Traumatick and Wound Drinks, and outwardly in Liniments and Fomentations. Some recommend it for Spleen and other Haemorrhages, and think it of great Service in the Stone.

Plate 170. Flue (or Female Speedwell). *Elatine & Veronica foemina.*
This Plant creeps on the Ground, and has small hairy Stalks about eight Inches long; the Leaves are a dark Green, and the Flowers Purple and yellow.
Ranw on Born Fields, and flowers the latter End of Summer.
This is a vulnerary Plant, being accounted good for old Wrics and breeding cancer and Sore; Fluxes. Haemorrhages, and Inflammations of the Eyes.

Plate 171. Motherwort or Marrubium and *Carduca. Carduca.*
It grows to be eighteen Inches high; the Leaves are a dark Green on the Face and light on the Back, and the Flowers a red Purple.
Grows in Waste Places and Lanes, flowering in June.
The Plant, from a supposition that it restrains the Disorders of the Heart, as a Tulsion and Stomachake, takes the Name of Carduca. Doctor Bohnes has commended a Decotion of it sweetened with Sugar as a singular Remedy for the above Illness, and for Affections of the Spleen and Hysteric Fits.
The Powder given in Wine to the Quantity of a Dram is commended as a present Remedy to expedite the Birth.

Plate 172. Garden Parsley. *Apium hortense or Petrofelinum vulgare.*
It grows to be two Feet high; the Leaves are a light green and the Flowers white.
It is sown in Gardens, and flowers for several Months in Summer according to the time it is sown.
The whole Plant is opening alternately, diuretic useful for Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, helps the Jaundice, provokes Urine, and cures the Stone, Gravel and Strangury. The especial Preparation is the Simple Water.

No. 43.
Golden Rod
Virga aurea

1. Flower separated
2. Calyx
3. Seed

Fluellin or Female Speedwell.

Elatine or Veronica foemina

Plate 173. The Common Service Tree. Sorbus terminalis
1. This Tree grows pretty tall, the Leaves are a light greyish green, the Flowers a very pale yellow and the Berries red.
2. It grows in Woods and Thickets, flowering in May; but the Fruit is not ripe till October or November.
3. The Fruit is accounted refringent and binding good for all kinds of Fluxes, either of Blood or Stomachs, when ripe it promotes Digestion and prevents the too hasty Passage of the Fluid into the Bowels, some commend it in Fevers attended with a Diarrhea.

Plate 174. The Manured Service Tree. Sorbus sativa.
1. This Tree grows much to the same height as the former, the Leaves are a light green on the Face & somewhat hoary on the Back and the Fruit a richish Brown.
2. It grows wild in Staffordshire and Cornwall, flowering in May, the Fruit being ripe in November.
3. The Fruit when green is very refringent, and useful for all kinds of Fluxes. This Fruit is sold here to be met with in our Markets, which oblige many to make use of the former Service Tree in the Place of this.

Plate 175. The Bay Tree. Laurus.
1. The Bay Tree seldom grows to any great Bigness here, the Leaves are a dark green above & a pale underneath. Flowers are yellowish, and the Berries Black.
2. It grows wild in Spain, Italy and France, flowering in May, the Fruit being ripe in October.
3. The Leaves and Berries are accounted heating, drying, and emollient good for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, helping to dissolve, softening and Nerve, preventing Infections, provoking Urine & the Meteors & expelling & Stomachick. Outdoors they are used in Warming and Strengthening Fomentations & Ointments. Official Preparations are, the Elect. de Baccis Lauris, Empl. de Baccis Lauris, and the Oleum Laurinum.

1. It grows to be two or three Foot high, the Leaves are a bright green, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows wild in some Places, but is commonly sown for the Benefit of the Seed flowering in June.
3. The Seed is esteemed to strengthen the Stomach & expell Wind & is frequently used to correct strong purging Medicines. Some account it good for the Kings Evil.
The Common Service Tree

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

Sorbus terminalis

Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.
The Manur'd Service Tree. 1. Flower. 2. Fruit. Sorbus sativa.
The Bay Tree.

Laurus.

1. Flower.
2. Fruit.
3. Fruit open.
Plate 177. Garden Succory. Achourium salivum or Seris.  
1. It grows to be a Yard high, the Leaves are a grass green and the Flowers blue.  
2. It is planted in Gardens and flowers commonly in June and July.  
3. Most of the Ancients say that this Plant is cold, but its Bitterness shears is to be 
hot, and is esteemed operative, diuretic, opening Obstructions of the Liver, & helping
the Jaundice, It also provokes Urine, and cleanses Urinary Parts of slim Humors.  
The officinal Preparation is the Syrupus de Gichoria cum Rhabarbaro.  
4. Greek, Σάλιβος. Latin, Seris and Intulus sylvesteris. Spanish, 
Dutch, Achoren.

Plate 178. The Wilding or Crab Tree. Malus sylvetris.  
1. This Tree grows smaller than the Garden Apple, the Leaves and Blossoms are 
much the same in Colour.  
2. It grows in Woods and flowers in April and May.  
3. Vinoice is made of the juice of the Fruit, which is feptic and Binding, good for 
restrangent Gargaras, Waters in the Mouth and Throat, and falling down of Blood-
Quarily it is good for Burns, Soads, Inflammations, St Anthony's Fire and red
inflammed Eyes.  
Italian, Malo salutario. French, Pomme sauvages. German, Wild Apfel.  
Dutch, Wilde Appelen.

Plate 179. Wall-Flower. Kurz Scheur.  
1. It grows two Foot high, the Leaves are a blue green and the Flowers yellow.  
2. It grows upon old Walls and flowers in March and April.  
3. The Flowers are cordial and cephalic, strengthen the Nerves, help the Apoplyps
and Falisy, ease the green Giddiness, and procure the Menities. The officinal Prepara-
tion is the Jly by Infusion of the Flowers, which is warming, comforting and good
for Pains in the Limbs.  

1. It grows about eight Inches high, the Leaves are a deep green & Flowers
a red Purple.  
2. It grows here in Gardens and flowers in June and July.  
3. This Plant is accounted warm, opening Obstructions of the Liver Spleen and
Kidneys, helping the Jaundice, Dropsy and Stoppage of Urine. Some cry it up
at a Specific for the Gout, Rheumatic and Pains in the Limbs.  
4. Greek, Χαμεδρυας. Latin, Chamaderjs minor. Spanish, Chamadres. Italian,

No. 455.
Garden Succory

1. Root
2. Leaves
3. Flower
4. Seed

 Achourium sativum or Soris.

The Wilding or Crab Tree.

1. Blossom
2. Fruit

Malus sylvestris.

Plate 179:

Wall Flower

1. Flower
2. Pod open
3. Seed

Keiri, Cheiri.

1. It grows about two Feet high, the Leaves are a light green, and the Flowers solemnly White, and often Red, and White.
2. It is planted in Gardens and flowers most Months in the Summer.
3. Diocoretia commend the Flowers for Waters & Chaps with Fundament & Inflammations of the Matrix. Salern says, that they help of Infirmities of Liver & Spleen, and provoke the Terms, and hasten the Birth.


This Archangel is much less than the White, the Leaves are a grass green, and the Flowers a pale Purple.
2. It grows commonly by Highways and Hedges, flowering the greatest part of the Year.
3. This Archangel is accounted as great a Specific for the Except of & Catarrh, and all Stenorrhagias, as the White Archangel is for the Fever Albis. Some commend it for great Service in Wounds & Inflammations when externally applied.

Plate 183. Wild Scurvy. Uchieorum sylvestre.

1. The Stalks of this don't grow so tall as the Garden, but are more stubby & meagre: the Leaves are a fine Grass Green, and the Flowers a fine Blue.
2. It grows in Lanes and by Hedges, flowering in July and August.
3. The Terms of this are much the same as the Garden, See Plate 177.

Plate 184. Misteloe. Viscum or Viscus querutus.

1. This Plant takes root on the Branches of Trees, and sometimes grows two or three Feet long. The Leaves are a yellow Green, the Flowers Yellow, and Berries almost the Colour of white Carnals.
2. It grows upon several Trees, as the Apple, Crab, Ash, Maple, Lime, Willow, White thorn & Oak. The last of which is hardly to be met with here in England, which perhaps added to & crowned that the Ancient Druids paid this Misteloe.
3. Misteloe is accounted Globuliferous and nervine, particularly useful for all Kinds of Convulsion Fits, the Apoplexy, Paltry, and Vomiting, for which Purposes some commend the Misteloe of the Angel at better than Others. The Viscum Accimium, or Bird Lime, was formerly made of the Berries of that Plant; but now in England it is made of the Berries of & Holly Tree. Bird Lime is a powerful Attractive, good to ripen hard Timbers and Sweetens. See Sir John Colles Batches Discourse of Misteloe.

No. 46.
White Stock July flower.

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

Leucojum album
Red Archangel

1. Flower separate
2. Calix
3. Seed

Lamium rubrum

By E. Blackwell delin. sculp. et pinx.
Wild Succory.

Citronium sylvester.

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

1. Berry.
2. Stone.

Viscum or Viscus quercinus.

1. The Stalks grow to be two or three Foot high, the Leaves are a grayish green, and the Flowers purple.
2. It grows in Meadows, and flowers in June.
3. The Leaves are esteemed cordial deepharmac, sudorific pectoral, good for Distempers of the Lungs, as Coughs, shortness of Breath, &c. &c. also sore Throat and Sore Throat. Outwardly, they are serviceable in the itch, scabby Sores, Tones and other cutaneous Distempers. They also take black and blue Marks out of the Skin.

Plate 186. The Scarlet Oak. *Juncus cocigera*.

1. This is a small shrubby Oak, with prickly Leaves, on the Twigs of which grow little round Grains, or rather Nests of Insects of a shining reddish Colour about as big as Peas, made by small Flies. These Nests are nature while they are full of little Worms, and being beat in a Mortar the Scarlet Liquor is strained thro' a Sieve, and mixed with its equal Weight of Sugar, which is the Succes Kermes of the Shops.
2. It grows in the southern Parts of France, Italy and Turkey.
3. The Succes Kermes is accounted cordial, moderately cooling, comforting & Heart, warming the Animal Spirits, and good to prevent Mijarrying. It also drives out the small Focx and Mice.

Plate 187. The Juniper Tree. *Juniperus*.

1. This seldom grows to any great Bigness in England, the Leaves are a blush Green, the Flowers a greenish Yellow, and the Berries black.
2. It grows upon Hedges and flowers in May and June; the Berries are green the First Year and ripe the Second.
3. The Wood, Berries and Stem are used; the Wood is accounted hot, dry and euphatic, good in turn in cases of Pestilence & contagious Distempers. The Berries are esteemed carminative, diuretic expelling Wind, and usefull in the Stone, gravel, Stopage of Urine. The Prune of the Stem is said to be good for Catarrihs, & serous Discharge of the Nose and Ears. The Officinal Preparations is, the Distilled Oil.

Plate 188. The Ivy Tree. *Hedera arbores*.

1. This shrub clings upon any Thing it grows to, the Leaves are a deep Green, & Flowers yellow, and the Berries black.
2. It grows in Hedges, & flowers in September, & Berries become ripe in January & February.
3. The Leaves are accounted good for Inflammations in Arms, Hips, Shoulders &c. &c. &c. They are esteemed carminative, expelling Wind, and usefull in the Stone, gravel, Stopage of Urine. The Stem is said to take up tumours and freckles out of the face.

No. 47.
Wild Scabious

1. Flower
2. Flower separate
3. Seed

Scabiosa sylvestris

The Juniper Tree.

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

Juniperus.
The Ivy Tree.

Hedera arborea

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

Plate 190. The Pine Tree or manuill'd Pine, Pinus, or Pinus sativa.

1. This is a large Tree, with slender, sharp pointed, dark green Leaves, yellow Edges, and brown or long round pointed Twigs.
2. It grows wild in Italy, but is planted here in Gardens, flowering early in the Spring.
3. The Needle or Kernels are of a balsamic nourishing Nature, and esteemed good for Consumptions, Coughs and Hoarsness, restorative and of Service after long Illness: They also help to Strangury, Heat & Sharpness of Urine.

Plate 191. The wild Pine. Pinus sylvestris.

This Pine grows near as tall as the former, its Leaves are much shorter and slenderer; especially on the Bottom of the Branches, the Lakins & twigs smaller and sharper; but much of the same Colour.
1. It grows in great Plenty in Germany, & flowers much about & pine with the other.
2. From this Tree comes the Common Turpentine, chiefly used by the Ferriers, from which is distilled the Oil of Turpentine, and the Spirit, the Dress that are left at the Bottom of the Still & the common Rosin. M. Dale affirms from Doctor Knoop that of Burgundy Pitch is made of & Turpentine from this Tree. The curious may consult M. Miller, the Apothecary's Botanical officinal p. 347. where there is a beautiful Account of this Tree.

Plate 192. Orpine or Live long. Crassula or Fabaria.

The Stalks grow to be a Foot high, the Leaves are a light blue green, and the Flowers a pale Purple.
1. It grows in Hedges and shady Places flowering in June and July.
2. The Leaves and Flowers are accounted cooling and binding, good for the bloody Flux, tempering the Heat and Astringency of those Fevers which cause an Eruption of the Blisters, outwardly they are used against Burns and Scalds, and all kinds of Inflammations.


1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a yellow Green, the Flowers white with a yellow Thrum in the Middle.
2. It grows in Hedges and Lanes flowering in June and July.
3. This Plant is particularly appropriated to the Female Sex, being of great Service in all cold inflammatory Disorders of the Womb and hysterical Affections procuring the Astringency and expelling the Birth and Secundines.

No. 49.
The Pine Tree, or manured Pine.


Pinus, or Pinus sativa.
The Wild Pine, Pinus sylvestris.
Orpine, or Live-lona

1. Flower
2. Seed Vessel
3. Seed

Grafsula or Fabaria

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculp. et P ink

This is a kind of evergreen oak. Its leaves are thicker and much less indented than the common oak, and the acorns smaller.

It grows in Spain and Italy, and the Southern Parts of France. The bark, which they make cork, is separated from the tree by making a long incision from the head to the root of the tree, which they take care to do in dry weather; for the young tender bark is liable to be destroyed, and the tree killed. The raw cork is said to be retreating and good for all kinds of fluxes. Some commend it for tooth or burnt cork, for the same purposes.


Plate 194. The Bay of Alexandria. Laurus Alexandrina.

The Stalks are tough and lamen, seldom growing to any great height. The leaves are a light green, the flowers greenish with a purple tinge in the middle. It grows in the Mountainous Parts of Italy, and in Hungary.

Disordre and Galen recommend it to open Obstructions of the Kidneys & the Urine in Men and Women; and to help to hard Labour. Some account it a good Vulvare and useful to dry up old ulcers and sore places.


Plate 195. The Mastic or Lentisk-Tree. Lentiscus.

This tree grows to a considerable Bigness in its native Soil; the leaves are a dark green; the flowers greenish-yellow and the Berries black.

It grows in the Southern Parts of France and in Italy; but it yields the gum Mastich only in the Island of Soce or Socot, in the Archipelago.

The Gum is esteemed heating, drying, strengthening the Heart & Nervous System, & sometimes it eases a cough, stops the spitting of Blood & stops Vomiting. The Ladies in Turkey have it to preserve the gums & teeth & procure a Sweet Breath. By others it is used in Plasters for the Head, Ail & Tooth-ach.

The Wood is accounted drying & binding, good for all kinds of Fluxes.


Plate 196. The Box Tree. Buxus.

Box grows to any great Bigness here, the leaves are a deep shining green, the flowers yellow, and the fruit a brownish green.

It grows wild in some Parts of Kent & Surrey, as at Boxhill near Dorkin.

Some commend the chips of the Wood for the Lucs Venereus, instead of Guaiacum. Being much of the same Nature. The Oil distilled from the Wood is used for the Tooth Ail, a Bile Tinct. & Cough being kept with. seen into a Hollow Tooth.


No 49.
The Cork Tree.

1. Fruit.
2. Cup.
3. Acorn.

Suber.

The Bay of Alexandria.  
1. Flower.  
2. Fruit.  
Laurus Alexandrina.
The Mastich or Lentisk Tree.

Lentiscus.
The Bux Tree

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

Buxus

Plate 127. The true sweet Gum Christmas, Cannabis Indica, var. Cretica.

1. This shrub grows to be two or three Feet high, the Leaves are of a dark green, the Flowers a pale Red with a large purple spot on the Seed Vessel.

2. It grows in Island of Cynus, & other places & in Archipelago & flowers in July.

3. From this Tree comes the gum Ladanum of six Shells, which some commend as good for Leucorrhoea & Grapes, caused by sharp Humours. The Fume of it cools the Brain, & stops catarrhous Defluxions. Outwardly applied, it accounts strongly to the Stomach, & stays vomiting. See Mr. Joseph Miller's Phaenologiae Indicae. p. 254. & 255.


Plate 128. The common Fir, or Pitch Tree. Abies rubra or Picea.

This tree grows to be a large Tree, the Leaves are small slender & prickly of an upright gras green colour, the twigs greenish, the cones a light Brown & a seed Brown.

It grows wild in Germany & Scotland, sending out its Latin in the Spring.

3. The Leaves and Tops are used in Dist Drinks for the Stomach, & are an Ingredient in the Brunswick Rum. The Strawberry Topraine comes from this Tree, which is mollifying, healing & clearing & a great Balsam, useful in Wounds & Ulcers, a 

Flower culs, the Stone & gravel & Aliments of the Brain & Lungs. Far is also the Product of this Tree, and is accounted a good pectoral Medicine, useful for the Softness of Breath 

and Obstructions of the Lungs.


Plate 129. The Olive Tree. Olea or Olea saliua.

This Tree grows to a great Bigness in its native climate, the Leaves are a deep green above & hourly underneath, the Flowers yellow, & the Fruit black when ripe.

It grows in Spain, Italy and Turkey.

3. The Oil is moderately healing & mollifying, rendering the Body lax & soluble. It helps Disorders of the Brain & Lungs, & ease gripings & the itch, & is of great use against all corrosive mineral Poisons, as Sulphur, Salts of Lead, & it openes Interim 

Flasks & is good for the Stone & gravel. The pickled Olives are grateful to the Stomach, and prevent an Appetite. The ripe Olives are a great Part of the Food of the Eastern countries, among the Greeks, especially in Lent.

4. Greek, Phalai, Latin, Olea, Spanish, Olive or Azeghino Italian, Olive, French, Olivier, German, Bellenia, Dutch, Olif.

Plate 130. The Small wild Daisy. Bellis sylvestris minor.

1. The Plants grow about four Inches high, the Leaves are a light green, the Flowers a white set about a yellow Throat, & sometimes red round of Edges & red underneath.

2. It grows in Fields & Meadows, flowering in March, April and May.

3. This is accounted a balmiack, & Cataray. Plant, being used in Wound Drinks. The Leaves are ofttimes good to dissolve congealed & consolidated Blood below. Flowers and Petunia unum. Some commend a Dectorion given Inwardly and a diastatis & of Leaves applied 

inwardly or extraordinary Remedies in the Fever Evil.

4. Greek, Latin, Bellis minor, Spanish, Italian, For di prima vera. French, Marguerite, or Petite, German, Majstubeen, Dutch, Meeedelebeen.

No. 50.
The Sweet Citrus of Candy.

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

Citrus landifera vera cretica.
The Pitch Tree

1. One
2. Male with a Leaf & Seed
3. Leaf separate
4. Seed

Picea

The Olive Tree.

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

Olea, or Olea sativa.

Elex Blackwell delin. sculps et Pinx.
The Small wild Daisy.

Bellis sylvestris minor.

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

To
Robert Nicholls
Apothecary

Sir,

The Encouragement you have given this Work by promoting its Interest amongst your Acquaintance and assisting me in the Prosecution of it, by procuring me several choice Specimens of the Plants, are Favours which deserve this Acknowledgment; that I may have the Pleasure to tell how much I am indebted to your Friendship, and to Subscribe myself with great Respect.

Sir,

your much obliged humble Servant,

Elizabeth Blackwell.

Chelsea 3d of August. 1737.
Plate 201. The Tamarind Tree. Tamarindus.

1. This is the next Indian Tamarind; the Specimen of the Tree is taken from one in the Grove in St. Paul's Garden, and the Fruit is taken from the Bush out of Mr. Rainton's Collection.
   This Tree grows very large in the West Indies; the Leaves are a bright green, the Flowers white & yellow with purple Veins; the Pods are brownish green tipped with red; the Pulp of the Pods is yellow at first & then changes into a brownish black; & the Stones are a reddish shining Brown.

2. It grows in the West Indies, and flowers in Summer.

3. That Tamarinds are generally eat by themselves, without any other Medicine mixed with them, and are accounted good to purge the Stomach & Bowels.
   Greek Οξυφοινκας. Latin, Tamarindus. Spanish, Tamarindo.

Italian, Farn. German, Tamarindus. Dutch, Tamarindo.

Plate 202. The Palm or Date Tree. Dactylus or Palma.

1. This is a large Tree with a rough scaly Bark on the main Stem, the Leaves grow on the Top of the Tree in form of the sticks of a Fan; the Flowers are white, and the Fruit yellow & red.

Plate 203. The male Fir, or Silver Fir. Abies mas.

1. This grows to be very large, the Leaves are broad at the Ends & white underneath, and the cones grow erect.

2. This Tree is said to grow wild in some Parts of England, but is found in great Plenty in the mountainous Parts of Germany.

3. This is the Tree which ought to be used in the Shops according to the Dispensatory i.e. not being so common as the Spruce, that generally supplies its Place, the Virtues of both being much the same. See the Explanation of Plate 198.

Plate 204. Colt's-foot or Fole's-foot. Tussilago or Farfara.

1. The Stalks on which the Flowers grow are about four Inches high, the Leaves are a yellow Green above & which underneath, and the Flowers yellow.

2. In the moistest Places and flowers in February & March.

3. The Leaves & Flowers are accounted pectoral, good for Diseases of the Lungs and Breast, at a Rush, Consumptions & Shortness of Breath, some smoke the dried Leaves among Tobacco for coughs & Affections of the Lungs.

No. 51.
The Tamarind Tree

1. Flower
2. Pod
3. Stone

Tamarindus

The Palmer Date Tree. 1. Husk with 5 Flower. 2. Fruit. 3. Stone. Dactilus or Palma

Eliz. Blackwell delin. culp et pinx.
The male Fir, or Silver Fir.  
1. Oakin.  2. Cone.  3. A scale above.  4. Seed.  5. The pith of the cone.
tolti - foot or Poles - foot.

1. Flower.
2. Flower separate.
3. Root.

Tussilago or Farfara.

Plate 205. The Holly-Tree. Aquifolium.

1. This Tree grows to be pretty large; the Leaves are a deep Green, the Flowers with red, and the Berries red.
2. It grows wild in the warm Countries, and flowers in the Spring.
3. From this Tree is made our Bird-lime, which is a powerful attractor, & good to ripen hard Tumens & Smellings; & is an Ingredient in Sin. Emplastrum. Dioscalum magnus.

Plate 206. The Magellanic Bay like Tree or Winter's Bark. Cortex Winteranus.

1. The Bark of this Tree, which is partly chiefly used, is a brownish Ash colour; the Leaves are Green, & the Flowers purple succeeded by Green Berries.
2. It grows on the Magellanic Islands.
3. This Bark is rarely to be met with in the Shops, it is accounted a specific against the Scary, and a good Normine Medicine, helpful in Palsies and Convulsions; some account it good for Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.


1. The Plants grow about four or five Inches high, the Leaves are a dark Green, the Flowers sometimes white, sometimes blue & sometimes a red Purple.
2. It is planted in gardens, and flowers in March.
3. The Leaves are commended by some foreign Authors as a good Vegetable, and useful in Ulcers of the Liver.


1. The Plant marked with the Figure 1. is the broad-leaved or Venetian Orobus, and has generally a purple Flower. That marked 2. is the Eurobium. or bitter Veteh, which is commonly used in the Shops, the separate Figures belong to this last, for the Seed, Pod and Flower of the other are very different, the Seed of the first being black, the Pod pretty large & the Flower a pale Purple, the Seed of the other is white, the Flower white & the Pod small.
2. They grow in Italy and some Parts of France flowering in June.
3. The Bower of Orobus mixt. with Honey is said to cleanse the Lungs of Tumour Phlegm, and is a strong Diuretic, expelling the Stone & gravel, but if taken too frequently it causes bloody Urine.

No. 52.
The Holly-Tree.

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

Aquifolium.
The Magellanis Bay-like Tree
or Winters Bark.
[Eliz. Blackwell John, sculp. et Pinx.]

1. Berries.
2. the Bark dried.

Cortex Winteranus.
Keratoceras nobile.
Plate 209. The Carob Tree. Caroeba or Siligia.

1. This Tree grows to a considerable Bigness in its native Climate; the Leaves are a bright Grass Green, the Flowers red, the Pods a Browning red, and the Fruit a deep red.
2. It grows in Syria & Egypt, & flowers in Spring, the Fruit being ripe in Autumn.
3. Matholas recommends the Fruit as good for the Stomach, and Gripeing of the Guts, & to provoke Urine. The Decocation of the Beans is accounted by him a great cure for an in Gerard's Cough, and the Throat.

Plate 210. The Tree of Life. Arbor Vitae.

1. It seldom grows to any great Bigness in England; the Leaves resemble much those of a Cypress Tree, & the cones are a light Brown.
2. Its native Climate is Canada.
3. The Leaves are accounted Digestive and attenuating. Parkinson says they have done great Service in freeing the Lungs from thick Phlegm, by showing them fasting in the Morning.

Plate 211. Thyme. Thymus.

1. It grows about half a Foot high, the Leaves are a dark green and the Flowers a pale Purple.
2. It grows wild in Spain, and flowers here in July.
3. Thyme is esteemed heating and attenuating, good to free the Lungs from viscid Phlegm and help Wheezing and Shortness of Breath. It is also accounted cephalic and good in all Diseases of the Head & Nerves. The official Preparation is The olio Thymi distillationem.

Plate 212. Rue-leaved Whitlow Grass. Paronychia rupestris folio.

1. This Plant seldom exceeds four or five Inches in height, the Leaves are a reddish Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows on the Tops of Walls & flowers in March and April.
3. Mr. Boyle commands this Plant as a Specific for the Kings Evil. Mr. John Calbutech, in his Essay upon Acids & Alkalys makes mention of a poor Girl in Worcestershire, afflicted with Sorephalous Ulcers who received great Benefit from it.

No. 53.
The Carob Tree.

1. Flower.
2. Pod.
3. Fruit.

Carobe, or Siliqua.

The Tree of Life

Arbor Vitae


v. lat. sin. x. tone.
Plate 21.

Thyme.

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

Thymus.

Rue-leaved Whitlow Grass.

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

Paronychia, ratace folio.
Plate 213. The Wild Olive Tree. Olea sylvestris, or Cheaster.
1. This Tree grows less than the manured Olive, the Leaves are a dark green, the Flowers white with a blush of purple in them, & the Fruit black when ripe.
2. It grows in great Plenty in Tuscany and flowers in April.
3. Matthiaso recommends the Leaves & the Wood at binding & cooling. Dioscorides says the Oil is exceeding astringent, & accounts the Leaves and Fruit good for S.
4. Anthony's Fire and corrodng Sores.

Plate 214. The Savine Tree. Salina
1. It soldome grows tall in England; the Leaves are a grays Green, the Flowers green and the Berries a blackish purple.
2. It is planted here in gardens, and seldom produces Fruit for which some have thought it barren.
3. Savine is accounted hot & dry, opening & attenuating, being a great Provider of the Cataracta, causing Abortion & expelling the Births. It is esteemed good to destroy Worms in Children, for which Purpose Mr. Ray commends the Juice mixed with Milk & sweetened with Sugar; the Juice boiled into a Cataplasm with Hog's Lard, cures Children's Scabby Heads. Official Preparations are the O. Subrubic per Infusionem et decoctionem, & the Olean Sub. chymicum.

Plate 215. Wall Fern or Polypody of the Oak. Polypodium Quercinum
1. This Plant grows about eight or ten Inches high, on the back of the Leaves grow the Flowers of a reddish brown colour.
2. It grows on old Walls and Trees, and flowers in Autumn.
3. The Roots are esteemed opening, & good to purge bilious Humours, & open Obstruc
tions of the Liver, help the Jaundice & dropky & provoke Urine. Some account them good for the Sorens for which they are frequently an Ingredient in Medicines for Drinks.

Plate 216. Spleen Wort; letterach, Aldewatct, Asplenium, letterach, Scolopendria.
1. It grows about four Inches high, the Leaves are a dark green on the upper Side, & brownish on the back Side, which is occasioned by the Seeds growing there.
2. It grows on Old Walls and Buildings.
3. This is one of the fine lapillary Plants, taking its Name from the good Effects it has in curing the Diseases of the Spleen, taking away the Swellings, and rendering the great Swellness, whence it is called Milkwort; it also opens Obstrucions of the Liver, and helps the Jaundice, and is good to cure the Rickets in Children.

No. 54.
The Wild Olive Tree


Olea sylvestris, or Oleaster.
The Savine Tree.

Fruit. Seed.

Sabina.
Wall fern or Polypody of the Oak.
R. Blackwell delin. sculp. et Pinx.

1. Frut. Polypodium Quercinum.
Spleen Wort, Leterach, Militvast

1. The stalks that bear the Seed grow to be 7 or 8 Inches high, & those that bear the Leaves are about 2 Feet high; the Leaves are a bright green & the Flowers brown.
2. It grows in Ditches and marshy Grounds, flowering in March.
3. Horsetail is a strong restorative drying & binding, good to stop Bleeding in Hounds, and all Haemorrhages in any part of the Body, the Catamenia and Floor absent. Ulcerations in Kidneys or Bladder, & useful in all kinds of Ruptures.


1. It grows to be 8 Inches high, the Leaves are a light green & the Flowers white.
2. This Scurvy-Grass grows in great plenty by the Thames Side below Woolworth, and flowers in March and April.
3. This Plant is frequently used in Scurvy, being used in Medicine. It seems not so prevalent; but the same use is made of it.


1. The Stalks grow about 3 or 4 Inches high, the Leaves are a light green above, and brown underneath by reason of the Seed.
2. It grows on old Stone Wall & Buildings.
3. This is one of the five Capillary Herbs mentioned in the Dispensatory, & has the same Virtues with the rest of the Maiden Haars, being opening & Derusting, good for Diseases of the Lungs and Breasts, and useful in pectoral Decotions and Diuretic Pharmacy.


1. This Maiden Hair grows about a Span high, the Leaves are a bright green above, and underneath they are covered with small Brown Seed.
2. It grows in Shady Lanes and at the Roots of Trees.
3. This is also one of the five Capillary Herbs, & its Virtues are much the same as its common Maiden Hair, being useful for coughs & all affections of the Lungs and Diseases of Kidneys; some commend it as good for the Jaundice.

Nos. 55.
Sea Scourvy-Grass

1. Flower
2. SeedVESSEL
3. Seed

Cochlearia Britannica marina

White Maiden Hair

Adiantum album

The Back of the Leaf

Plate 220.

Black Maiden Hair.

Adiantum nigrum.

The Back of the Leaf.
Plate 222. **The East India Tamarind.** Tamarindus indica Orientalis.

1. The Tree differs from the West India Tamarind in the Leaves & Fruit, & is better to be used in Medicines than the other because the Fruit contains more Pulp.
2. It grows in the East Indies and flowers in the Spring. This Specimen of the Tree and fruit is taken from the Malabar Garden.
3. Tamarindis are accounted cooling and opening, good to purge choleric Humors, and correct the bilious Heat of the Stomach and Bore. They also are good to alloy Thirst, promote Urine, and help the Jaundice.

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Plate 222. **Butterbur.** Petasites.

1. The Stalks grow about a Span high, the Leaves are a bright green above and whitish underneath, and the Flowers purplish.
2. It grows in Marshy Grounds, and on Banks by River Sides, & flowers the Beginning of March.
3. The Roots are esteemed sudorific, and alepharmacic good for all Kinds of Fevers and malignant Diseases; preventing Fainting and Shortness of Breath, provoking Urine and destroying joint Worms. Outwardly they are used as a Salveplam for pestilential Buboes and Plague Sores. A good Quantity of them is put into the Bag. Therapeutically.

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Plate 223. **Ladies Smock. Cuckowflower.** Cardamome.

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a grasy Green and the Flowers a pale purple, and often white.
2. It grows in Meadows and on Banks, flowering in March and April.
3. It is accounted heating and warming, good for the Starest, the Stone and Gravel, Dropsy and Jaundice.

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Plate 224. **Wild Navet.** Napus sylvestris.

1. The Stalks grow to be a Foot high, the Leaves are a bright Green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows on Banks and the Edges of Fields, flowering in April.
3. The Ancients commend the Seed, as good against all Kinds of Poisons and the Bites of venomous Creatures, and good to provoke Urine and the Terms. Andromachus junior prefers the Seed of this Wild Sort before the Garden, as of a hotter Nature.

No. 56.
Ladies Smock

Cardamine

Plate 225. Ground Ivy or Alehoof. Hedera terrestris.

1. The Stalks grow about eight inches long, the Leaves are a gray green, and the Flowers blue.
2. It grows by Hedges and Banks, flowering in April.
3. This Plant is esteemed a very good Pectoral, being much used for Coughs, Scornets of Breath, and other Disorders of the Lungs, for which a Tea made of the Leaves & a Syrup of the Juice is very beneficial. It is this Plant that they make the Gill-Me with, being accustomed antiscorbutic and appetizing and good to provoke Urine & cleanse the Stomach. Some Authors commend it steeped in Brandy as of Great Service against the Lillip. The Official Preparation is the Syrup of its Juice.

Plate 226. The Gooship or Paigle. Paralysis.

1. The Stalks grow about six inches high, the Leaves are a gray green above and white underneath, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows in most Meadows and Marshes, flowering in April.
3. The Flowers are accounted cordial, and beneficial to the nervous System, good against the Epilepsy, Falsity, Apoplexy & Pains in the Head; Some say they are astringent & good to procure Sleep for which Purpose they make Tea of them.


1. The Stalks grow to be eight or nine inches high, the Leaves are a gray green, and the Flowers white.
2. It grows wild in the North of England by the Sea Side, but is very much cultivated in Gardens, and flowers in April.
3. This Plant abounds with fine volatile Parts, and therefore & Herb infused or the Juice expressed is more prevalent than the Donation, the volatile Parts being very in the Heating, and is accounted a Specific Remedy against the Scurvy, Unsoundness and purifying the Saffest of the Body from the bad Effects of heat Dreamer, and clearing the Stomach. Pimples & joint Eruptions. Official Preparations are. The Simple Water. The Spirit, and a Conserve.

Plate 228. Wake Robin or Cuckow-pint. Arum.

1. The Stalks grow more than a Foot & an half high, the Leaves are a deep green, the Flowers purple, and the Fruit a yellowish Red.
2. It grows in Hedges and dry Ditches, and flowers in May.
3. The Roots dry and powdered are accounted good for a Cough, the Scurvy & Anxious and the Quantity of a Drachm of 6 Roots of 6 Spotted. Fort dryed & commended as an excellent Antiscorbutic & Leaved bedding a quantity is used for Pains. Sore and inflammatory. Fort dryed & commended in a large quantity of 6 Roots from a mash, & mixed with hot Dung, eaten with the juice of the Root.

No. 57.
Ground Ivy or Alcoof

Hedera terrestris.

Rho Blackwell delin. sculpo et Vinx.
The cowslip or Paiule.

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

Paralysis


Plate 230. The Common Aloe.

1. The Stalks grow about two or three Foot high, the Leaves are a whithish green, and the Flowers a pale yellow.
2. It grows in Spain, Italy and the West Indies, flowering in the Spring.
3. The Most Hepatica of the Shops or the Barbados Aloe is made from this Plant. Aloe is a purging Medicine much in Use, and very benefical to cold moist Constitutions, but is seldom given by itself, unless under Children or Worms. It is a main Ingredient in most of the Official Pills, as also in Species Hora Etox.

Plate 231. Sorrel. Aetosa.

1. The Stalks grow eight or ten Inches high, the Leaves are a green, and the Flowers small and Stemmed.
2. It grows in Fields and Meadows, flowering in May.
3. The Leaves are accounted cooling and Cordial, and very good in Fevers, resisting Putrefaction. The Root is esteem'd serviceable in the Scurvy, & Bilious Places. The Seed is recommend, & is put into Discords, & other binding Medicines.


1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It is sowen in Fields and Gardens, flowering in April.
3. Turnep are counted very wholesome and nourishing, but somewhat windy. A Syrup, made with Slices of Turnep and brown Sugar, lally baked in an Oven, is commended as a good pectoral, and of great Service for coughs and Consumptions.

Plate 233. Wall-pepper or Stonecrop. Sedum minimum.

1. The Stalks grow about five Inches high, the Leaves are a pale green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows on Walls and Houses, flowering in May.
3. This Plant is often used in the Shops for the Sedum minus, by the Ignorance of the Herb-Women, whose Qualities are directly opposite to the other Sedums, and is more apt to raise than cure Inflammations. This Stonecrop is much commended for the Scurvy, and King's Evil, taken inwardly in Decotions, and the Kindly bathed with it in Fomentations.

No. 58.
The Common Aloes

1. Flower
2. Seed vessel open
3. Seed

Aloe vulgaris

Wall pepper or Stonecrop

Plate 232

1. Flower

**Sedum minimum**

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a dark green, striped with a yellow green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows naturally in Italy and Sicily, and is planted here in Gardens flowering in April and May.
3. Dioscorides commands the Root as good to provoke Urine and bring down the Menses, and an Ointment made from the Ashes of the Root he says procures the Hair to grow when it has fallen off thro' any Distemper.

1. The Stalks grow near a Foot high, the Leaves are a light green, and the Flowers a light blue.
2. It grows by Hedges and among Corn, flowering in April and May.
3. Bugloss is much of the Nature of Borage being accounted verdial and good to exalate the Spirits, & drive away Melancholy, & is of Service in hypochondriae and hysterical Disorders.

Plate 233. Red Beet. Beta rubra, or nigra.
1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a dark green, tinged with Purple, and the Flowers small and Staminous.
2. It is planted in Gardens and flowers in April and May.
3. Beets are esteem'd good to loosen the Belly and temperate hot choleric Humors. The Juice of the Roots is sometimes used as an Elixir being snuff'd up of Note to clear the Head of Flegm and mucous Humors, and by that means to help old Head-Acts.

1. The Stalks grow about a Foot high, the Leaves are a green, and the Flowers white.
2. It is sown in Gardens, flowering in April and May.
3. This Plant has much of the nature of Parsley, being aperitif & attenuating, and good for the Stone and gravel and to provoke Urine and the Menses.

No 59.
Yellow Asphodel or King's Spear

1. Flower
2. Seed Pod
3. Seed

Asphodelus verus hawes or
Hasta Regia

J. Blackwell del. sculp. et Pinx.
Plate 234.

Wild Bugloss

1. Flower
2. Flower separate
3. Seed

Buglossum sylvestris

Eliz. Blackwell delin. sculpt et Pinn.
Chervil

Chærofolium.


1. The Stalks grow about eight inches high, the Leaves are a light green, and the Flowers purple.
2. It grows in fields and idle grounds, flowering in May.
3. This Plant is accounted a great Cleanser of the Blood, being good for all Kinds of Lachrymose Distempers & Lachrymous Disorders. It is much drank with Whey in the Spring to purge & purify the Blood; & helps to Scurvy, Jaundice & Afections of the Spleen.

Plate 238. The true white Asphodel. Asphodelus verus, albus.

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a light green, and the Flowers white with purple Vains.
2. It is a native of Spain, Italy, and the Southern Parts of France, and is planted here in Gardens flowering in April.
3. Dioscorides commends the Root as good for curing Ulcers, Inflammations in the Breast or Blisters in the Skin, The Juice of the Root he says cures Scabby Eyes, and softens the Pain of the Teeth by pouring some of it into an auditory Ear where the Tooth aches. He also recommends it Root to provoke Urine & bring down the Menses.


1. The Stalks grow about eighteen Inches high, the Leaves are a dull green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It is a native of the Med. and is planted here in Gardens flowering in April.
3. Dioscorides commends the Root against the Poison of Scorpions, others account it a Poison, and say it will destroy Waters, Dogs & other Animals. Those who have a mind to see the Arguments on both Sides, may consult Lculo & Matthioles.


1. This grows to be a tall Tree, the Leaves are a bright green, and the Catkins brownish.
2. It grows in Woods, and the Catkins come out in April.
3. The Liqueur that comes from this Tree, bored in the Spring, is accounted good for the Stone, Gravel, Strangury & bloody Urine. The Leaves are esteemed good for the Droops & itch, used both inwardly & outwardly. The Wood near to Spruce is preferable to burn in times of Pestilence & contagious Distempers.
Plate 237.

**Fumitory.**

- Flower
- Flower separated
- Seed
- Seed sepals open
- Seed

**Fumaria.**
The true white Asphodel. 1. Flower. 2. Seed. 3. Seed. Asphodelus verus, albus.
Plate 241. **Stachys or French Lavender.** Stachys *arabica* or *purpurea.*

1. This Shrub grows about three Foot high, the Leaves are a whitish Green, and the Flowers a deep Purple.
2. It grows naturally in Spain, and the Southern Parts of France, and is planted here in Gardens, flowering in April and May.
3. The Flowers are used in cordial & cephalic, Strengthening the genus Nervigerum, and are useful in Apoplexies, Paluses & Convulsions. They are also opening & alleviating the Catarrh and resolving Poisons.
4. *Greek,* *Eritraca* or *Eritraka.* *Latin,* *Stachys arabica* or *Stachys purpurea.* *Spanish,* Tomami or Canniello. *Italian,* *Stachys.* *French,* *Stachys.* *German,* *Stachys.* *Dutch,* *Stachys.*

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Plate 242. **Rocket.** *Eruca.*

1. The Stalks grow about three Foot high, the Leaves are a greyish Green, and the Flowers white with purple Vines.
2. It is seen in Gardens, and flowers in April and May.
3. The Leaves are often eaten as a Salad, with other Herbs; some account it a Stimulant to Menacity, & a good Diuretic. Muthiasse recommends the Sorb of the Leaves as good for Children's Weights. Commentarius that an equal Part of Rocket and German Seed preserved is a good Preservative against the Apoplexy.

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Plate 243. **Sweet Cicely.** *Myrrhis.*

1. The Stalks grow about four Foot high, the Leaves are a bright greyish Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It is seen in Gardens, and flowers in April and May.
3. This Plant is often eaten as a Salad, being much of the same Nature as Chervil, consisting of hot & thin Parts being good for cold windy Diseases, opening Obstructions of the Liver & Spleen, & provoking Urine.

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Plate 244. **Broom.** *Genista.*

1. The Stalks grow about Eight or ten Foot high, the Leaves are a dark Green, and the Flowers a bright Yellow.
2. It grows in Fields and on Commons, flowering in May.
3. The Stalks, Flowers & Seed are used, & are esteemed good to provoke Urine & open ObSTRUCTIONS of the Liver & Spleen. It is esteemed good for Dropsy in common Drink, or it. Aloe infused in Wine, causing great Discharges of Water by Urine. Some papers of Flowers, before they be full blown, with Sack & Vinous, and use them instead of Paper, extenuating them good against Diseases of the Liver & Spleen.

No. 61.
Stechas, or French Lavender

1. Flower
2. Flower separate
3. Calyx
4. Calyx, open
5. Seed

Stechas arabica or purpurea.

Broom

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

Genista

1. The Stalks grow about two Foot high, the Leaves are a dark green with reddish Veins, and the Flowers red.
2. It is planted in Gardens and flowers in April and May.
3. The Flowers Seed & Roots are esteemed cephalic & good for the Epilepsy, Apoplexy, & all kinds of Convulsions both in young & old. They are also accounted good in historic Cases. Obstructions of the Meatus and the Retention of the Scleria. The Root and Seed are hung about Children's Necks to prevent Convulsions in Breeding their Teeth.
4. Greek, Παιονία, or Παεονία. Latin, Paeonia falto migricana splendido que N. Spanish, Rosa del Monte; Italian, Paeonia. French, Pavone or Pinoine; German, Pavioni. Dutch, Pavone mauske.

Plate 446. Wood. Isatis.
1. The Stalks grow about three or four Foot high, the Leaves are a yellow green, and the Flowers yellow.
2. It grows wild in several Parts of England, but is generally Sown for the Use of the Dyers, and flowers in May.
3. Wood is esteemed restirgent & drying, and is good to stop inward & outward Bleeding. Some commend it much for Ruptures & Strains, and to strengthen the Spleen. It is an Ingredient in the Emplastrum ad Henniam.
4. Greek, Ισάτης Lat. Isatim, & Isatis sativa, or latifolia, Spanish, Pastel; Italian, Guad. French, Guada or Pastel, German, Weid. Dutch.

1. This grows to be a large Tree, the Leaves are a yellow green & look like yellow wax.
2. It is planted in Walles, Parks & Fields, and the Gouks come out in April.
3. The Bark is accounted a strong Emetic either green, or dried and powdered. The Green Nuts are cordial & decoypharmic being of great Use in all contagious maliguard Distempers & even the Plague, they are one of the Principal Ingredients in the Treacle Water. The Nuts preserved are good to eat in a Morning to prevent Infection in the time of Pestilential Distempers. Two or three Ounces of the Oil expressed from the ripe Kernels is a very good Medicine for the Stone and gravel. The Shells powdered or burnt are accounted restirgent.

1. It grows to be a large Tree, the Leaves are a bright green, the Gouks yellowish, and the Berries green.
2. It grows by Wastery Places and Rivers, and the Gouks come out in April.
3. The Leaves & Buds are used at Twickenham Popolium. Schroder says the Women in use use Buds to make their Hair grow thick & ornamental.
4. Greek, Αργίσερος. Latin, Populus nigra. Spanish, Alamo nigrillo; Italian, Popolo nero; French, Tremble; German, Aspen or Teppel Widen; Dutch, Steene Popolier.

No. 62.
Male - Piony.

1. Flower.
2. Seed Veil.
4. Seed.

Paeonia mat.

The Walnut

1. Catkin
2. Flower
3. Green Nut
4. Shell
5. Shell open
6. Seed


Juglans
Black Poplar.

1. Cachin
2. Fruit
3. Seed

Populus nigra.
Plate 249. **Hounds-tongue. Cynoglossum.**

1. The Stalks grow two or three Foot high; the Leaves are a blue Green, and the Flowers red.
2. It grows by Hedges, and the Sides of Roads flowering in May & June.
3. The Root is accounted cold, drying, & binding, good for Catarrhous Diffusions upon the Lungs, and all kinds of Fluxes & Haemorrhages, & a Conorrhed. Some account it a vulnerary, & use it for scrophulous Tumors, taken inwardly or applied outwardly as a Cataplasm. The Official Preparation is of Pud. cynoglossi.

Plate 250. **Valerian. Valeriana or Phu.**

1. The Stalks grow three Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green, and the Flowers white.
2. It is a Native of Italy, and is planted here in gardens flowering in May.
3. The Root is esteemed astringent, sudorific & cephalic, being of great Service in malignant FEVERS & pestilential Distempers. It also helps the Head & Nerves, provokes Urine and brings down the Menses. It is an Ingredient in the Theriac, and Mithridate.

Plate 251. **Solomon's Seal. Polygonatum & Sigillum Solomonic.**

1. The Stalks grow two Foot high, the Leaves are a grass Green above, and a willow Green underneath, and the Flowers white inclosed with Green.
2. It grows wild in several Woods & Copses here, and flowers in May.
3. The Leaves & Root are used, being esteemed vulnerary and restirgent, good to stop all Kinds of Fluxes & Haemorrhages, & consolidate Wounds, Fractures & Ruptures, especially the Root. Matthiolus commands the Root preserved in Sugar, as of great Service against Flux, fluxes. Some say a Cataplasm of the Root is good to take away black & blue Marks arising from Contusions.

Plate 252. **Comfrey. Symphytum & Consolida major.**

1. The Stalks grow 3 Foot high, the Leaves are a dull grass Green, & Flowers white.
2. It grows on Banks by River Sides & Watery Places, flowering in May & June.
3. The Root, Leaves & Flowers are used, being accounted vulnerary, whence it takes the Name of consolida. It is esteemed good for inward Bruises, spitting of Blood, and sharp corroding Rashes & Eruptions in the Hands. Some commend the Roots heat as a Cataplasm as good for the Gout.

No. 63.
Valerian.

Valeriana or Phu.

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

Solomon's Seal

1. Flower
2. Berry
3. Stem

Polygonatum & Sigillum Solomonis

Comfrey

1. Flower
2. Flower separate
3. Flower open
4. S. major
S. majus

S. longifolium
S. officinale

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.