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Catalogus Stirpium, &c.

O R, 7062

A Catalogue of PLANTS

Naturally growing and commonly cultivated
in divers Parts of *England*,

More especially about *Nottingham*.

CONTAINING,

The most known *Latin* and *English* Names of the several PLANTS, the Tribe they belong to, the Time of their flowering, and of those which are either *Officinals*, or otherwise of any known Efficacy, such Virtues are briefly mentioned as may be depended upon. With an *English* Index. To which is added, for the Benefit of the *English* Reader, a general Distribution of PLANTS, according to Mr. RAY, an Explanation of some *Botanical* and *Physical* Terms, and an Alphabetical List of PLANTS in Flower for every Month in the Year, together with short Directions when to gather any Parts of them.

Medicus omnium Stirpium (si fieri potest) Peritiam habeat consulo: Sin minus plurimum Saltem quibus frequenter utimur.

GALEN *Lib. I. Antidot.*

By C. DEERING, M. D.

NOTTINGHAM:

Printed for the AUTHOR, by G. AYSCOUGH,
and sold by C. RIVINGTON, at the Bible and
Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, London. 1738.

38938

April 10, 1930

NOBILISSIMO PRINCIPI
THOMÆ NOVICASTELLI DUCI
AURATÆ PERISCHELIDIS EQUITI.

ILLUSTRISSIMO FRANCISCO BARONI DE
MIDDLETON

HONORATISSIMO ROBERTO CLIFTON,
BARONETTO ORDINISQ: EQUESTRI BALNEI.

ORNATISSIMO MUNDY MUSTERS, ARMIGER:

NEC NON

VENERABILI MAGISTRATUI MUNICIPII
NOTTINGHAMENSIS.

In quorum Territoriis,

Longè major Plantarum pars in hoc Opusculo
contentarum Spontè provenit,

IN

Pietatis et Observantiæ
Testimonium

ET UT

Suum cuiq: tribueret,
Hunc Stirpium Catalogum humillimè

D. D. D.

AUTHOR.

North Atlantic Ocean

THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
ATLAS

NAVIGATION THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
ATLAS

THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
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THE NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
ATLAS

Occasional DEDICATION,
O F
Dr. *DEERING's*
CATALOGUE of PLANTS
Growing about *Nottingham*,
T O
William Griffith, Esq;
One of the Elder LIEUTENANTS
of his Majesty's Royal Navy.

NOTTINGHAM:
Printed by GEORGE AYSCOUGH. 1738.

NOTICE

OF

THE

LIBRARY

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF

CHICAGO

1887

S I R

NOTWITHSTANDING the Hazard I run, of being attacked by a whole Swarm of *Satyrical Wasps*, for singling out You of all Men, to stand Godfather to my vegetable *Bantling*: Yet am I daring enough to recommend this little *Brat* to your Favour.

Monstrous! cries one, Dedicate the Offspring of the Earth, to a Man who has spent the major part of his Life in quite a contrary Element.

The Inducement is the greater, and the Hope of success the stronger.

Is it not reasonable to expect that a Dish of delicate Fish, would

A

be

The *Dedication*.

be a more acceptable Present to a Gardiner ; than a Basket of choice Fruit, of which he has great Plenty already? Or will a Person who has for a long Time been used to the wholesome Smell of *Pitch* and *Tar*; not think the Fragrancy of a *Rose* or *Clove-gilliflower* an agreeable Novelty? surely he will. And I do not doubt in the least *Sir*, but You will receive this Offer of mine with as favourable a Countenance as once a great King did a *Turnip* from a poor Subject of his. This I promise myself the rather, because the Distance between the Giver and Receiver is much less, and in the second Place I expect no Reward.

Let Impertinence sneer and prate what it will in Derogation of your Merit, I have enough to say in behalf of my PATRON, without having recourse to a set of
some

The Dedication.

some Compliments for Favours I never received, and without pretending to lie under Obligations You never burthened me with.

This frank Declaration, I hope will secure me from the Imputation of Flattery, in whatever I shall say concerning You.

If the Knowledge of Men and Things does only deserve the Name of true Learning; which all discerning Men allow, You have had as great Opportunities to make yourself Master of it as most, having for a considerable Number of Years filled up the Post of a Sub-Governor of diverse little Worlds; But if learning be confined to *Latin, Greek, and the Scholastical Sciences*; It is easily to be proved, that many whose undebauched natural Parts, with some additional Knowledge of the World, would

The Dedication.

have made them valuable in their several Stations of Life, have by that sort of Education been rendered either arrant *Pedants* or egregious *Coxcombs*.

In Regard to this, it may be said of You with Truth; That your early Aversion to *Unprotestant Languages*, has protected You from Pedantry, and that no *Scholastical Trammels* have taught your Reason to Stumble.

Hence that rugged Simplicity and Plainness of Expression for which *Englishmen* are so much famed, seems to be *Concentrated* in You. 'Tis that uniform *Roughness*, which bespeaks You the Indulgence of Persons of all Ranks from the highest to the lowest with whom You converse.

And though some few *Silken Ears*, who are as much startled at a Crack of *Wind*, as others at
the

The *Dedication*

the Report of a *Cannon*, should be offended at the martial Briskness of your *Repartees*; it must be charged to their Ignorance of the World, where every one is the more consistent with himself, the more he acts within Character, which You never fail to do.

Besides whoever knows You, will do you that Justice, that (to speak in your own *Phrase*) whenever You fire a *Gun*, You take care not to charge it with *Ball*, your Design being only to bring to, not to do Damage.

How ridiculous would it appear should a Man who has more than once bravely encountered a fierce Enemy on the Main, and split the Back of *Neptune* in a thousand Places, express himself with a squeaking Voice, in Terms only suitable to a languishing Lover. If the Observation of the Ingenious *Mr. Pope*
in

The *Dedication*

in his *Essay on Criticism* be Just; that even a Poet when speaking of that rough Element should make his *Verse* roar like the *Billows*: How much more ought it to be expected that one who for many Years has drawn his Breath in *Neptune's* Realm, should speak a Language consonant to it.

I could enumerate many more Things tending to your Advantage, but that I fear to trespass too much on your Patience wherefore I save your *Blushes*.

Daily Experience shews us, that Men who have gained a Competency, and are for leaving off Business generally flatter themselves in vain with sitting down in quiet, and enjoying the Remainder of their Days to their Satisfaction, whereas on the contrary, unless they choose some Amusement equivalent to their usual Way of Life, they

The *Dedication*.

they never fail to breed Distempers contract Infirmity of Body, and hasten their End. This is in some Measure verified even in Yourself, who since it has been your Lot of late Years, to be exempt from the Fatigue and Toil of your former Employment, and to live in a more calm Element, where the Air not like that at *Sea* is keen enough to carry off the superfluities of a plentiful Diet, without the Help of adequate Exercise, are forced to give too frequently Admittance to that troublesome Visitor the *Gout*. 'Tis that which has encouraged me to believe it might not be unseasonable, as a *Physician* to offer you this generous Advice: That as You have in Time past taken Notice of the various Productions of the *Sea*, You would now turn your Eyes towards those

The *Dedication*.

those of the Land, which will of Course ingage You in a gentle exercise of your Legs and Feet, and as that will cause those Parts to Perspire freely, a great Portion of the Matter which occasions that painful Distemper will be discharged by the Pores of the Skin, and the Attacks of this bitter Enemy, of yours will be Fainter and less Frequent. Nor think the worse of this Advice, because given gratis, a repeated Trial will convince you of its Value. And now *Sir* this Tract being designed for the Service of the Publick, if it should not in all Respects prove so satisfactory to You in particular as You might wish, at least grant it the *Blessing* of your *Silence*, which I am confident will make it usefull to many, who (should You disclaim your Patronage) would scarce deign to look into it. This Favour I hope

The Dedication.

I may promise myself from your
known Candor, and assure your-
self on my Part, there shall ever
be burning to You the *Candle* of
Sir

*your very humble
and*

*obliged
Servant*

C. D.

T O T H E
R E A D E R.

OF all the Branches of Natural Knowledge none offers itself more readily to our View, than that of *Vegetables*; None is attended with less Difficulty and Hazard in the Pursuit; None more immediately both directly and indirectly conducive to our Health.

The beautiful Variety of their Shapes and Diversity of Colours invite our Eyes; their Fragrancy which raises our Spirits rewards our Curiosity; and on the other Hand even the *foetid Effluvia* of many of them, have their Merit in calming the irregular Hurry of the Spirits, to which the other Sex is rather more liable than ours.

They are no momentaneous Wanderers,
all, even the least durable among them,
allows

To the READER

allows us Time enough for Examination, and if some withdraw before we have taken Notice of them : They are sure to make their Appearance again in due Season, and that in their best Attire, and in the same Place, unless forced away by the violent Hands of the Husbandman.

They plentifully furnish us, and all living Creatures with Materials for *Shelter*, *Food*, and *Physick*, and us in particular for many mechanical Uses, tending to our Profit and Pleasure.

The lowest Rank of *Vegetables* the *Fungus* can in some Measure testify what I have just now affirmed. The common *Musheroon*, the *Morel*, *Truffle* and above Twenty other different Sorts are fit for Food, and serve to heighten the Flavour of our Sauces . The foreign *Agaric* or *Fungus* of the *Larch Tree*, and that which resembles it and grows with us on Willows are both Purgative, only ours in a milder Degree . The *Fungus* of the *Elder* is of great Efficacy in Inflammations and Swellings of the Throat, the Dust of the *Fusball* as well as the Hull which contains it, more readily and surely stops the bleeding of a Wound,

To the READER

Wound, and helps to consolidate it, than many other Remedies, and some Excrescences of Trees properly prepared, serve for Domestic Uses.

Is it not then Matter of Wonder, that this so useful and diverting Branch of Knowledge, should of all others be the most neglected by Physicians and Apothecaries, whom it most concerns to be well acquainted with it; and that the Business of Herbs is in many Places intirely left to ignorant Women, who impose upon the Country Dispensators, *quid pro quo*. Cudweed for Groundpine, Liquorice Vetch for Goats-rue, the common Whitlow-grass for the Rue-leaved, * Round-leaved WildMint for Horehound &c.

Botany has once been thought a Princely Study, and diverse Plants bear to this Day the Names of their † Royal Admirers of both Sexes; Would Persons of Leisure but consider the Advantages flowing from the

* *Menthastrum folio rugoso rotundiore Spontanum flore Spicato.*

† *Gentiana* Gentian, from *Gentius King of Iliria.*

Achillea Yarrow, from *Achilles. Homer's Hero.*

Lyfimachia Willow Herb, from *Lyfimachus, a Friend and Relation of Alexander the Great.*

Arthemisia Mugwort, from *Arthemisia, Queen of Halicarnassus, &c.*

To the READER

the Acquaintance with *Vegetables*, they soon would revive this almost obsolete Study, and many curious as well as useful Discoveries would be brought to Light.

A Gentleman who lives retired in the Country, often wishes for Company, this naturally introduces the Bottle, too great, and a too often repeated Dose of which, not only in the long Run brings on Distempers, but too often Death itself to many, who otherwise might have lived to a good old Age. If he converses with Books, they require Application and a Sitting Posture, which if too much indulged is attended with Disorders of which Studious Men are but too Sensible. Can there then be a more suitable as well as more agreeable Interposition between the Bottle and Books, then the Examination of the vegetable World? Where the continued moderate Exercise of the Body in an open Air will greatly contribute towards rectifying what a late Excess has put out of order; and on the other Hand when the Eye is tired with poring on Books, and the Mind fatigued with intense thinking, the former is relieved by the verdant Carpets he passes over, and the mesenteric Current which by the bended Posture

To the READER

Posture of the Body compressing its Channels has been retarded, will by this gentle reiterated Motion be shaken into its wonted Celerity, by which the Mixture of the Blood will be preserved in a due State, the Texture of which would otherwise be broke and Hypochondriacal Symptoms would follow, often too Stubborn to be readily removed; As to the Mind, it will always be employed about something or other, and the viewing and examining the gay Produce of the Earth will effectually unbend, and divert it from more crabbed Contemplations; the new Acquaintance with her Children, will prove a most pleasing Entertainment, and the more it is cultivated the more valuable it will appear.

Not only the Gentlemen of Leisure, but the Ladies also, would they give themselves sometimes the Trouble to cast their Eyes upon the flowry Progeny of the Earth, and observe the almost infinite Variety of Beauties unenvied by each other, they would gain several considerable Advantages by it. The Exercise would prove beneficial to them in preventing the many Disorders to which their Sex makes them Subject, and which are caused and nursed by

B

Inactivity

To the READER

Inactivity. Their Thoughts being harmlessly employed about the fixed Inhabitants of the Fields, Meadows &c. would take Place of many less innocent ones, which else might too often turn to the Detriment of their own Character or that of others of their Sex. As they on Account of the Delicacy of their Fingers exceeds us by far in many Things which require a Nicety of handling, so there is no Room for Doubt (would they set about it) but they might gather, dry and preserve Plants for a dry Garden to a much greater Perfection than any of our Sex has hitherto done, which besides the Knowledge they would gain, would furnish them in the hoary Part of the Year, when the Inclemency of the Weather prevents their walking abroad, Choice of beautiful Patterns for their curious Needlework. This Town is already blessed with one valuable Example of this Kind, an Ornament of her Sex, and most worthy of Imitation, I forbear her Name, lest I should offend her Modesty, neither can she be long unknown to those who seek such female Society, where good Temper reigns and Detraction is a Stranger.

Even

To the READER

Even Tradesmen would find their Account in spending Part of that Time they set aside for their Relaxation, in Conversation with the *Vegetable Tribes*. They mostly take their Walks in Company of Men of various Taste, except that one (which they ever blame in Coachmen) of baiting too often on a short Stage. Were they on the contrary sometimes to Walk by themselves, or accompanied with Persons whose Inclination did lead them to this innocent and useful Diversion I am speaking of, their Thoughts agreeably taken up, would not lean towards those publick Houses, where generally the Change and Badness of the Liquors conspire with the Quantity to injure their Bodies; but moderately wearied with Exercise, returning Home, would make their Evening Cup as wholesome as it is refreshing.

Let a Person who has hitherto been incurious, look upon a most exquisite Piece of Art through a magnifying Glass, and then let him take a small seemingly rough and imperfect vegetable Production of Nature, and view it after the same Manner, and he will immediately confess that the longer, and closer he inspects the latter the

To the READER

more Beauty he discovers in it, and that the former the more it is examined, the rougher and more imperfect it appears. This may probably be a means to awaken his Curiosity to take more Notice of natural Things than he has done before.

The smallest *Moss* witnesses Contrivance, and the most transitory and imperfect Vegetable the *Fungus*, sets forth a most wonderful variety of Shape and Colour. A Man who indolently and incuriously spends his Days, may easily imbibe Atheistical Notions; but he who delights in Natural Knowledge, is forced by every Thing he looks upon, to acknowledge and admire the infinite Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of the great Author of all Beings,

Many Branches of Natural Knowledge are difficult to come at, expensive, and require a great Apparatus of Instruments; This is very easy, cheap, and within the Reach of every Person at least in some Degree or other.

The Great Author of Nature has provided all Countries with Food and Physick best suiting the Climate and Constitutions
of

To the READER

of the Inhabitants. And if at this Time it is become necessary to make use of foreign Drugs in the Cure of various Distempers it is because Men have taken to foreign Food, and make use of foreign Spices to sharpen their Depraved Appetites. However there is still a considerable Part of the Natives of all Countries who are so happy as not to have it in their Power to alienate their Constitutions, and therefore live upon the natural Produce of their native Soil. These are strong and hail and beget a sound strong and useful Race, and when ill, are to be relieved by the Produce of the same Land which furnishes their plain Table.

For the sake of such who make up so necessary a part of a Nation, that they can by no means be spared, we should diligently inquire, into what kind Nature every where provides for us, and when we have cast up the Store, examine more strictly into the Uses the several Individuals may be put to. We should not even pass by the minutest Thing unregarded, because for ought we know it may in Time discover itself to us either by Chance or on Examination to be one way or other of some considerable

To the READER

considerable Use, which if it had escaped our Notice we should never come to know.

How ridiculous then must it appear to a Man who is in search after natural Things to hear an ignorant and incurious Person ask him, *What is that good for?* without first bestowing the Pains to look upon the Thing itself, about the use of which he wants to be informed. Surely nothing can be more rational than to keep up a stock of Knowledge of Things for future Discoveries. Had the Knowledge of those Things of which we know some Uses, not been previous to the Discovery of such uses, we should not even have been acquainted with the Virtue of any one of the most known Vegetables. if the Canary Moss called *Orcella* had not been taken Notice of, we should never have found out its Use in Dying, nor that of the Derbyshire Stone Moss called *Cork* or *Arcel*.

Tho' all Plants upon Examination might be applied to Physical Uses; yet are we not to think that they were all principally designed for such Purposes. Some have a more manifest Physical Virtue than others, some rather serve for Food of Men and Animals;

To the R E A D E R.

Animals; some for mechanical Uses; some for Harbour for Beasts, Birds, and Fishes.

Much might be said in Favour of Botany, were it not for Fear the Reader should think the Porch too big for the House, wherefore I proceed to inform him what he may expect in the following Sheets.

The Plants are disposed in an Alphabetical Order for the Ease of those who are not acquainted with Method.

The first latin Name is the same with that in the third Edition of *Ray's Synopsis*, to which are added the most known *Synonyma* of *Gerhard*, *Parkinson*, *Caspar* and *John Bauhin*, &c. for the Rest Recourse may be had to the *Synopsis*, the Reader being directed to the Page.

After the English Name the Tribe each Plant belongs to is pointed out. *e. g.* after *Rock Cresse* you find Cl. I. G, XXI. 2. Look into the general Distribution at the End of this Book and you'll presently see that it belongs to the first Class viz. that of Herbs, the twenty first Genus, viz. the
Tetrapetalous,

To the R E A D E R.

Tetrapetalous, and the small Figure 2 denotes that particular Sort of *Tetrapetalous* Herbs which bear small Cods.

Next follow, the Time of their Flowering, and the Places where they grow, and lastly of those which are either *Officinals*, or else of some known Efficacy, such Virtues are briefly mentioned, as may be most depended upon. I have here and there inserted a Plant which does not grow wild in this Neighbourhood; but this is done to make it known that such may be had in Gardens, (tho' not of home Growth) of this Kind are the *Holy* or *Blessed Thistle*, *Water Germander*, *Salomon's Seal*, *Angelica*, and others. I have likewise mentioned a few which, tho' chiefly raised for the Use of the Kitchen, yet are not without a manifest physical Virtue, which I do not doubt will readily be excused by my Readers. To this Catalogue, besides the general Distribution of Plants according to Mr. Ray, is annex'd an *English* Index, and an alphabetical List of Plants in Flower for every Month in the Year, with short Directions when to gather any Parts of them. I have also added an Explanation of several Botanical and Physical Terms which

To the READER

which for Brevity's sake have been made use of in the following Tract. The curious will not only find the *Grasses* and *Rushes*, but all the different Sorts of *Fungus's* and *Mosses*, which I have observed in my botanical Walks.

Plants mark'd with an *Asterisc* are not in the *Synopsis*.

There remains now that I should make my publick Acknowledgment to those Persons who have lent me their Assistance. And in the first Place I own my Obligation to Dr. *Medley*, who, notwithstanding his bodily Infirmary, has taken frequent Walks with me, and pointed out likely Places for certain Plants. I am no less beholden to Mr. *Tutin*, Druggist in this Town, who has shew'd me many Places, and has been of great Service to me in setting down proper Directions where to find the several Plants. But above all it is my Duty to declare, that I am highly indebted to that most finish'd Botanist Dr. *Dillenius*, present Professor of Botany at *Oxford*, my most learned and worthy Friend, who has satisfy'd me concerning many Plants I was in Doubt of, especially of the imperfect Kind.

C

Should

To the READER

Should this Attempt of mine be attended with the good Fortune of proving useful to those, who have thought fit to contribute towards the Publication of it ; it will be no small Satisfaction to its well-meaning Author, and will in some Measure make him forget the want of Encouragement he has laboured under, having the Comfort to affirm with Truth :

Non sibi sed aliis,

Abbreviated

Abbreviated NAMES explain'd.

B*Uddl.* Adami Buddle, Hortus Siccus.

C. B. Pin. Caspari Bauhini Pinax.

Cat. Gifs. Johannis Jacobi Dillenii Catalogus Plantarum circa Giffam nascentium.

Cl. Classis.

Clus. Caroli Clusii Rariorum Plantarum Historia.

Comel. Cat. Pl. Holl. Johannis Comelini Catalogus Plantarum Indignarum Hollandiæ.

Gen. Genus.

Ger. Johannis Gerardi Historia Plantarum.

Ger. Em. Thomæ Johnson Gerardus Emaculatus.

H. Oxon. Historia Oxoniensis.

Inst. R. H. Josephi Pitton Tournefortii Institutiones Rei Herbariæ.

J. B. Johannis Bauhini Historia Plantarum universalis.

J. R. Hist. Johannis Raji Historia Plantarum.

Lob. Ic. Mathiæ Lobelii Icones Plantarum.

Abreviated NAMES explained.

Lob. adver. Observationes et Adversaria ejusdem.

Matth. Petri Andreæ Mathioli Comentariorum in Libros vi Dioscoridis de Materia Medica.

Meth. Em. Methodus Plantarum Emendata Raji.

Merr. Pin. Christophori Merret Pinax rerum naturalium britannicarum.

Park. Joannis Parkinsoni Theatrum Botanicum.

Pet. Con. Gr. Jacobi Petiveri Concordia Graminum.

Pet. H. Br. Ejusdem Herbarium Britannicum.

Ph. Br. Phytologia Britannica.

Pluck. Alm. Leonardi Pluckneti Almagestum botanicum.

R. Meth. Em. Raji Methodus emendata et aucta.

Riv. Augusti Quirini Rivini Ordines Plantarum, Flore irregulari Monopetalo Tetrapetalo Pentapetalo.

Syn. Synopses Stirpium Raji Editio tertia.

Tab. Ic. Jacobi Theodori Tabernæmontani Icones Plantarum.

Trag. Hieronymi Tragi Stirpium Historia.

Catalogus Stirpium, &c.

A.

ABIES MAS THEOPHRASTI *Syn.* 441. *Picea Park.* *Picea major Ger.* *The common Firr, or Pitch Tree, by some called the Spruce Firr.*

The young Tops of this Tree make an excellent Antiscorbutic either infused or boiled in Beer or Wine, Experience has sufficiently confirmed their Efficacy in that Distemper in our *American* Plantations, where the Inhabitants used to be severely afflicted with it, who since they have taken to brewing a Kind of Liquor of Molosses, in which they boil the young Firr-Tops in the room of Hops, they are very little troubled with the Scurvey, and many of our Sailors whose Diet on board of Ships makes them subject to it, have had Reason to commend that Liquor. This Tree yields two rosinous Substances, a thin liquid Sort, which comes forth from the young Firrs, and is known in the Shops by the Name of *Strasburg Turpentine*, and a dry Substance resembling Frankincence, to which it is not unlike in Quality.

ABIES

ABIES *Syn. ibid. Ger. Park. Abies conis Sursum Spectantibus C. B. Pin. The Female or Yew-leaved Firr-Tree.* Both this and the former belong to *Cl. II. G. I. 2.*

They blossom in May, and owe their Growth in this Country to the Diligence of those Gentlemen who delight in planting Trees. There are in my Lord Middleton's Park at *Woollaton* many of the first Kind, and some of the last, as also about *Clifton* Hall, belonging to Sir Robert Clifton, Bart.

ABSINTHIUM VULGARE *Syn. 188. Park. latifolium seu ponticum Ger. Common Wormwood. Cl. I. G. VIII. flowers in July and August, grows plentifully all over most Villages about Nottingham.*

It's Bitterness denotes it a Stomachic and destroyer of Worms. whence the Druggists most commonly sell the Seed of it instead of the true *Semen Santonicum*. It is likewise a Deterfive abounding in an hot pungent Salt; this Salt is sometimes given in recent Agues with Success, corrected by the Addition of some Juice of Lemon. But as this Herb is very hot, and a great Dryer, and on that Account has been observed to affect the Eyes of People of a dry Habit of Body, so as to occasion Dimness of Sight; it is not in so great Esteem as formerly, especially since there are Bitters far more grateful to the Pallate and Stomach, as well as more temperate. However, in cephalic and stomachic distilled Waters it makes a very good Ingredient, none but its finer Parts rising in Distillation. It has also it's Merit in Fomentations, where it's deterfive Salt is of great Service.

Acanthium

Acanthium vid. *Carduus tomentosus*

ACER MAJUS. *Syn.* 4. 70. *Ger. Em.* majus latifolium *Sycomorus* vulgo dictum. *Park.* The great Maple, commonly yet falsely call'd the Sycamore Tree. This Tree is very common about Gentlemen's Seats and Church-yards, tho' no Native of *England*. There is a Walk of these Trees before St. Nicholas's Church in *Nottingham*. I have observ'd some of them in *Nottingham Coppice*, and upon *Clifton Hill*.

ACER MINUS. *Syn. ibid.* *Ger. Em.* Minus vulgare *Park.* The common Maple. They both belong to *Cl. II. G. II. 3.* blossom in *March* and hold till *May*. In *Nottingham Park*. belonging to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, and otherwise pretty common in *Hedges*.

The larger Maple if tapped yields a considerable Quantity of Liquor of a sweet and pleasant Taste, which made into Wine is not much short of that of *Birch*. Mr. Ray affirms that this Juice clarify'd and boil'd after the manner of that of the *Sugar Cane* leaves a Salt hardly to be distinguished from *Sugar*. The Wood of both the Maples is very fit for the Lathe, will bear turning even to Transparency, and many Sorts of nice turnery Ware are made of it.

Acetosa vid *Lapathum acetos. vulg.*

Acetos arvensis vid. *Lapathum acetosum repens lanceolatum.*

Acetosella vid. *Oxys alba.*

ACINOS MULTIS *Syn.* 238. *I.B.* Ocymum Sylvestre *Ger.* Clinopodium minus seu vulgare *Park.* *Wild Basil.* Cl. I. G. XIV. flowers in June. I found this in Bury Hills near *Mansfield* in Company with Mr. *Bird* Apothecary, a Lover of Botany.

Acinos vid. Clinopodium.

ACORUS VERUS SIVE CALAMUS OFFICINARUM. *Syn.* 4. 37. *Park.* verus officinis falso Calamus. *Ger. Em.* The sweet smelling Flag or Calamus. This is one of the anomalous grass-leaved Plants. It puts forth it's Jule in *May*. Grows plentifully in the River *Soar* in many Spots, between *Kagworth* and *Loughborough*.

The spicy Bitterness of the Root of this Plant bespeaks it a strengthener of the Stomach and Head, and therefore may fitly be put into any Composition of that Intention. The Root preserved may with good Success be used by itself, and both the *Germans* and *Turks* are very fond of it, and reckon it a great Preservative against infectious Air, which makes them commonly eat a Piece of the preserved Root fasting. The Leaves having a very grateful Flavour are by some nice Cooks put into Sauce for Fish.

ADIANTUM NIGRUM OFFICINARUM *Syn.* 126 *J. B.* nigrum vulgare *Park.* Onopteris mas *Ger. Em.* Common black Maiden Hair. Cl. I. G. IV. The Seeds of this and all other Plants of the Fern Kind appear in *August* and *September*: except a very few about *Midsummer*. It grows in great Plenty about the Rock-Holes in *Nottingham Park*, and divers other Places.

This

This is reckoned a good Remedy in Coughs, Asthma's, Pleurifies, &c. and on Account of it's being a gentle Diuretic also in the Jaundice, Gravel, and other Impurities of the Kidneys, whence *Hoffman* likewise calls it an *Anti-scorbutic*. These Virtues are ascribed to all the *Maiden-hairs*, but they should be used green; and tho' these Qualities cannot be deny'd them, yet are they too weak of themselves effectually to remove any of these Disorders, but may be joined in Composition with other Ingredients.

1. *AGARICUS villosus tenuis inferne lævis* *Syn* 31. *Cat. Giss.* Fungus Arboreus villosus, infernè planus *Dood. Syn. II. App.*

This I found horizontally growing on a Stump of a rotten Tree in *Colwick-Wood*, Tile-fashion, one above another, the upper Surface was green and downy, the Rim deep yellow, and the under Surface was smooth, and of the same Colour with the Rim, having neither Comb, Pores nor Holes.

2. *AGARICUS membranaceus Sinuosus substantia gelatinæ.* *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giss.* putridis arborum ramis inhærens plurimis simul cohærentibus, luteus Sambucino similis. *C. B.* *Pin* colore suo manus inficiens *Genistæ* vulgari spinosæ adnascens *Merr. Pin.*

This *Fungus* I found growing on a Post between Mr. *J. Devereil's* and the Minister's House at *Wilford*.

I have also observ'd another Jelly-like *Fungus* in *Colwick-Wood*, on rotten Sticks of a transparent white Colour.

3. *AGARICUS mesentericus violacei coloris.* *Syn. 22. Cat. Giss.* Fungus arboreus purpureus corrugatus *Dood. Syn. II. App.*

I found it on a Piece of decayed Timber, of a deep Mazarine Blue of a Velvet Hue, somewhat wrinkled, but the under Surface was smooth.

4. AGARICUS Lichenis facie variegatus *Syn. ibid. Inst. R. H. Fungi Salicum, colore varii perniciosi I. B.*

This *Fungus* grows mostly flat on rotten Trees of any sort, even old Timber, sometimes streaked, sometimes only of one Colour; it has neither Pores nor Holes.

5 AGARICUS pedis equini facie *Syn. ibid. Inst. R. H. Fungi arborei ad ellychnia I. B. Fungus durus sive igniarius. Park. Toockwood or Spunk.*

This *Fungus* is underneath full of minute Pores, tho' the *Synopsis* intimates the contrary, and I believe that the slimy white Substance which covers the underside of it when fresh, and hides the Pores, has occasion'd the Mistake.

It has its Name from the Use it is put to chiefly in *France* and *Germany*. They boil it in a very strong Lye, and when dry again, beat it with a Mallet, and afterwards boil it in (*Germany*) with Saltpetre (in *France*) with Gunpowder. This Generally is much of the same Shape, answers the End of Tinder, and is much cleaner.

I found this *Fungus* in one of the Hell Closets by the Leen-side on a Willow where I observed many growing one above the other, of which the low-
ermost were largest.

6. AGARICI Trilobati minimi sine pediculo
Folliis quercinis adnascantis Vernon varietas
minus lobata. *Syn.* 22.

It grows not only on Leaves, but rotten Sticks, &c.
The back or convex Part is extremely white, the con-
cave Part is of a brownish Ash-Colour, occasioned
by the Colour of the *Lamellæ*, which do not join
in the Center, but leave a little round Space in
the Middle.

7. AN. FUNGUS Arboreus lobis rubellis di-
versi modè figuratis et punctatis *Syn.* 23.

I observed this in hollow Oaks in *Calton Cow-
dale*, it varies very much in Shape and Size, ha-
ving seen from an Ounce or two, to near two Pounds
Weight. It is of a fleshy and Juicy Substance, has
neither Holes nor Pores, but is dotted on the Out-
side with red, not unlike the Meat of a Lobster-
Claw.

8. AGARICUS INTYBACEUS *Inst. R. H. Syn. ibid.*
arboreus maximus porosus, diversimodè se divi-
dens et protrudens *Dood. Syn.* II.

The *Synopsis* describes this *Fungus* from *J. Bau-
hin* to be of a considerable Magnitude. (*I have seen
some in Colwiek Wood a Foot and a half Diame-
ter*) made up of nothing but Leaves, of which some
pass over and some pass under each other, to which
I add; that these *Fungous* Leaves are mostly half an
Inch thick, all joining in one thick Basis. by
which it adheres to the Stump of an Oak Tree.
It consists of two sorts of Fibres, those which frame
the upper and outward Surface, are tough and of a
ligamentous firmness placed Horizontally; the o-
thers are soft and perpendicular to the first, and

form together the under Surface, which is exceeding white, and full of small Pores.

9. * *AGARICUS intybaceus magnus ex albo et subluteo in carneum colorem vergens minutim internè porosus.*

This *Agaric* differs wide from the former, which is always of a variegated pale and deep brown Colour like that of burnt Umber. This is of a pale yellowish white, with a flesh colour'd Blush, not of a fibrous tough but soft spongy and crumbling Substance, white within; the different Projections of this *Fungus* are a great deal thicker, and do not so much resemble Leaves; the under Surface is of a beautiful Brimstone Colour, full of minute Pores.

10. *AGARICUS officinali similis Syn. 23. Cat. Giss. Fungus arboræus albidus maximus seu Agaricus spurius Syn, 11 Dood. App.*

I found this Bastard *Agaric* on several Willows in one of the Hell Closets, opposite to the Rock Holes in *Nottingham Park*.

This purges as well as the foreign, if the Dose be somewhat encreased

11. *AGARICUS porosus rubens carnosus hepatis facie Syn. ibid. Cat. Giss. Fungus arboræus maximus subtus planus. Dood. Syn. II.*

This is in Shape not unlike Liver, nor very different in Colour, for the upper Surface is brown red; the under is approaching to a buff Colour full of small Pores, the inner Substance is fleshy and succulent streaked with deeper and paler Red in all respects like that of Numb. 7. It is eatable, and good tasted, In *Calton Cowdale* at the Foot of Oak Trees.

12. AGARICUS porofus igniarius carpini, *Syn.* 24. *Cat. Gifs.* Fungus arboreus maximus fufcus fubtus planus. *Dood. Syn.* II. on Oak Trees and others in Colwick Wood.

13. * AGARICUS maximus informis igniarius Fraxinorum radicibus adnafcens. Thefe two laft are of the fame Subftance with, and have fmall Pores like Numb. 5. and when young are all over covered with a white flimy Matter which afterwards dry's away and they look brown, they vary more in Shape than Numb. 5. but whether the Figure alone gives them a fpecific Difference or not, I leave othersto decide, they feem to me only varieties.

14. AGARICUS varii coloris fquamofus. *Syn.* 24. *Inf. R. H.* Fungus arborum et lignorum putrefcentium coloris varii. *Syn.* II.

Thefe are underneath very white and full of round Pores, they grow fometimes Tile fafhion one above the other and in great Numbers together diverfified with femicircular lines of a black, brown, Blue and gold Colour, fometimes only variegated with deeper or paler Brown, and they often grow folitary not only on all forts of Trees but on Planks and Pofts.

15. AGARICUS villofus et porofus Subftantiæ coriaceæ. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs.* Fungus arboreus variegato illi Ceraforum, &c. C. B. fimilis, fed hirsutior foraminulis etiam majoribus. Found on the Stump of a Tree in Colwick Wood.

This

This is more rough than the preceeding and not variegated, but green when young and mostly Buff coloured when old, it seems to be Porous but if accurately examined the seeming irregular Pores are formed by the interstices of very thin Lamellæ, which turn and wind pretty close by one another in a most irregular Manner, besides the outward Edge of these Lamellæ is irregularly toothed or indented, they are not exactly Perpendicular to the upper Surface of this Fungus but do rather somewhat lean.

16. *AGARICUS villosus*, lamellis Sinuosis et invicem implexis. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs.*

This Fungus differs very much in Shape and Size, I found it on diverse Posts, it is of a very dry Substance in all respects as to the Touch, Weight, Colour and Substance like Cork, before I had the Name of the Synopsis sent me, I called it : *Agaricus subereus foraminibus longis et rotundis irregularibus oblitus.*

17. *AGARICUS quernus lamellatus villosus.* *Syn. 25. Cat. Gifs.* Fungus arboreus holosericeus infernè lamellatus *Syn. II.*

The upper Surface of this Fungus looks and feel like Velvet, and is of a brown Colour sometimes paler and sometimes darker. It is not altogether unlike Numb. 11. in Shape, but Thicker, the Lamellæ of the Comb are somewhat irregular. I found this on several Posts, between the Beck-barns and the Spring going toward St. Anne's Well.

18. *AGARICUS porosus lamellatus pectunculi forma elegans.* *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs.* I found this on decay'd Timber in *Colwick-Wood.*

This

Tho' these Fungi grow Tile fashion one over another yet has every one of them a Pedicule growing out of the side of the Cap, the Convex side of which is not unlike in Shape to a Kidney split in two, in the hollow part of which where the Urether begins, the Stalk is fixed, wherefore I cannot see why it has not as good a right to a place, among the Fung. pileat. Lamellat. as Syn. II. Numb. 4 has, among the Fung. pileat. Lamellis carentes.

19. * *AGARICUS albus internè porosus Betulis adnascens.*

This is of a dry spongy Substance, so soft and thick that the Country Lads cut Bails out of it to play with.

20. * *AGARICUS NIGER Globosus non nihil compressus intus albissimus Substantiæ tenacis et ligamentosæ.*

This Fungus grew in the hollow of a stump of an Oak Tree, of the Bigness of a Wallnut, hath neither Pores nor Holes.

21. * *AGARICUS DURUS globosus ex albo et luteo variegatus.* This was about the same Bigness as the preceeding; the out-side was hard, and the inner Substance brown, and the same with that of n. 5. 12. 13.

22. * *AGARICUS globosus lobatus ex albo et luteo non nihil in carneum colorem vergens.* This is somewhat Juicy, of the same Colour within and without; it consists of several roundish Lobes. I found it in the Hollow of an Oak about *Eastwood* in *April*, in Company with the Rev. Mr. *Pugh*, Minister of that Place.

23. * AGARICVS durus albiſſimus infernè poroſus lignis vetuſtis adnaſcens, This is very white both without and within, of a tough and horny Subſtance, and very thick ; the Pores are ſmall, but not exactly round. I obſerved ſeveral on a Poſt ſome larger, ſome leſs, between *Woollaton* Coal Pits and the *Park*.

AGRIFOLIUM Ger. Syn. 466. Agrifolium five Aquifolium *Park*. The Holly Tree, *Cl. II.* G. I. 3. Flowers in *May*. This Tree grows pretty common in *Marſhal Hills*, *Thorny* and *Colwick Woods*, and *Nottingham Coppice*, about *Clifton Hall*, &c The chief Uſe which this Tree is put to, is to make Garden Hedges, ſome commend the Berries, which are ripe in *December*, for the Cholick, and of the Bark, the Country People make Bird-lime.

AGRIMONIA Ger. Syn. 202. vulgaris. *Park*. Eupatorium veterum ſeu Agrimonia *C. B. Pin.* *Agrimony. Cl. I. G. X.* It flowers almoſt all Summer, in *Larkdale*, *Colwick Wood*, on the Hedge ſide of the Cloſe between the Cherry-holt and *Eſpili Hall*.

This Plant is ſometimes preſcribed in Infuſions and Decoctions for the Dropſy, and likewiſe as a Eaſamick and Alterative to correct an ill Habit of Body ; but it is more frequently uſed in external Applications, as vulgar Fomentations to diſſolve hard Swellings, eſpecially to bring down watry Tumors, being an abſorbent of ſuperfluous Humidities.

ALCEA VULGARIS. *J. B. Syn.* 252. Seu *Malva verbenacea Park. Vervain Malloes. C. I. C X.* Flowers in *July* and *August* in *Cokwick Wood* going into it, the upper Way, but not plentifully. On the left-hand Bank a little on this side *Red Hill* coming from *Nottingham*. But about *Mansfield*, twelve Miles from this Town, almost in every Hedge Bottom.

Its Virtues are much the same with the rest of the *Malloes*.

ALCHIMILLA. *Ger. Syn.* 158, vulg. *Park. Pes Leonis* seu *Alchimilla. J. B. Ladies Mantle. Cl. I. G. V.* Flowers in *May* and *June*, and longer in a backward Season. I observed it in Flower the latter End of *August* this 1738 Year. A Close not far from Shepherd's Race in *Calton Liberty* is quite overspread with it. It grows in *Nottingham Coppice* in the Clay Field near the *Primrose Holes, &c.*

It is a vulnerary, astringent, and deterfive, used in Fomentations and vulnerary Decoctions; it has great Encomiums bestowed upon it by the *German Botanists*.

Alleluja. vid. *Oxys alba.*

Alliaria. vid. *Hesperis allium fedolens.*

ALLIUM Sylvestre *Park. Ger. Em. Syn.* 396. Sylvestre tenuifolium. *Lob. Ic. Crow Garlick.* Grows plentifully in *Lark-dale*, and all along the Side of the Closes on the left Hand going from
E
thence

thence towards *Radford Lings*, and in too many Places besides.

This Herb is an Enemy to Cow-keepers, for whenever the Cattle eats of it, the Butter and Cheefe get a very disagreeable Taste.

ALLIUM Silvestre et latifolium. C. B. pin Syn. 370. Ursinum Ger Ramsons. flowers at the same Time with the foregoing. There is of this a large Spot in Colwick-wood, going from Colwick Spring towards the Park keeping all the way to the left on the left Hand Hill.

ALLIUM Sativum. Garden Garlick. All the *Garlicks* belong to *Cl I G XXVI* they flower much at the same Time, their Virtues differ very little, and one may serve for a *Succedaneum* to the rest, However this last is most in use,

The Root is only known in Physick it is a powerful Opener, and on account of its subtil Parts in which it abounds, discussive, it seldom agrees with dry Constitutions, but it performs almost Miracles in phlegmatic Habits of Body. It wonderfully opens the Lungs and gives Relief in *Asthma's*, nor is it without its merit in *Wind Cholicks*, and as a good diuretic which appears by the smell it communicates to the Urine, it is very useful in obstructions of the *Kidneys* and *Dropsies* especially in that which is called *Anasarca*, it may be taken in a Morning fasting, or else the Conserve of *Garlick* which is kept in the Shops may be used. In Cookery the nice Palates prefer for the delicacy of the Flavour the Seed of this Plant, which they call after the French, *Rocambole*.

ALNUS Ger. Syn. 442. vulgaris Park. The Common

Common Alder Cl. II. G. I. 2. Blossoms in April, I have observed many young ones in Basford Scottum, They grow also in several other Marshy Grounds about Basford, about Nuttal 3 miles from Nottingham, about Annesly and in many parts of this County, they delight in moist Ground.

The green Leaves bruised and applied are useful in Inflammatory Tumours. The Bark is used by black Dyers, and will on occasion supply the want of Galls for Ink. The Wood lasts under Water longer than any other, and will bear a most incredible Weight, whence it is excellent for Piles. These Trees are also very much used in this Country for Hop Poles, and the Wood being very light is made use of by Heel and Clog Makers.

Alfine Saxifraga. vid. Saxifraga anglica *alfine fol.*

ALSINE major repens perennis *I. B. Syn. 347.*
Alfine maxima Park. Alfine aquatica major C. B. pin. Great marsh, Chickweed. flowers from June to August in many Places and near River sides, as near the *Leen* bank about the Hell Closes, in Colwick lane on the right Hand going towards the Spring.

ALSINE vulgaris seu Morsus Gallinæ I. B. Syn. ibid. media. C. B. pin. media seu minor. Ger. Common Chick-weed, Flowers from April throughout the Summer, in moistish Places, Gardeners Grounds, and Hedge bottoms every where.

This is cooling and as such may be used inwardly and outwardly, it is called *Chick-weed* as being judged
 good

good for Poultry as well as other Birds.

ALSINE longifolia uliginosis proveniens locis I. B. Syn. ibid. aquatica media C. B. pin. fontana Ger. long Leaved water Chickweed, Flowers from the latter End of May throughout the Summer, upon the gorffy Common belonging to Bridgeford, leading to Gamston, and in many Places upon Nottingham Lings among the Gorse.

ALSINE hirsuta myosotis latifolia præcocior, Cat. Angl. Syn. 348, viscosa Park. A. Myosotis humiliore et rotundo folio Mer. pin. The broader Leaved Mouse Ear-Chick-weed, Flowers in April and May, every where in dry barren Places,

ALSINE hirsuta Myosotis Adver. Syn. 349. hirsuta magno flore C, B, pin, A. Myosotis procerior et longiore folio Mer. pin. narrow Leaved Mouse Ear Chick-weed. flowers at the same Time with the foregoing and in the same Places sometimes also near moist Ditches and Brook sides, I found it in Nottingham Meadows near the back Water of the *Leen*, it is very common.

ALSINE multicaulis minor Syn 349. C.B. pin. minima Ger. aquatica minima Park. The least Chick-weed, about the Sand Hills without *Chapel Bar* almost all Summer.

ALSINE Spergula dicta major C. B. pin. Syn. 351, faginæ Spergula Ger. Em. Saginæ Spergula major

major *Park. Spurry*. flowers in May and holds till July, grows common about the Edges of Cornfields, on the right Hand side of the Road to *Radford* in the Corn, and in many other Places.

ALSINE parvopalustris tricoccus Portulacæ aquaticæ similis *Syn* 352, *Alsine flosculis* conniventibus *Merr. pin.* *small water Chick-weed* or *Purslane*, by some called *Blinks*. I found this in June in Flower upon the same *Gorffly* Common with the *Alsine Longifolia*, and in diverse other watry and boggy Places. All these belong to *Cl. I. Gen. XXIV* 1.

Alsine Trissaginis folio vid. *Veronica floribus Singularibus*.

ALTHÆA vulgaris *Park Syn.* 252. *Althæa bifida* Ger. *Marsh Mallows*, *Cl. I. XV.* flowers in *July* and *August*, is only cultivated in Gardens for the use of the Shops.

The whole Plant, Leaves, Seeds and Roots are of a slimy Nature, and therefore in general very fit to sheath any sharp Humours, whether in the Bowels, Kidneys or elsewhere. A strong Decoction sweetned with Syrup of *Coltsfoot* of this Plant, is of great Service to soften the *Acrimony* of a thin *Rheum* which occasions tickling Coughs, it is not less useful in violent *Loosenesses* and *Bloody Fluxes*, in which Case a Decoction of of this Plant may not only be plentifully drank but likewise applied by way of *Clyster*, with the Addition of the Yolk of an *Egg* to each Injection, to supply the want of the *Mucus* of the *Intestines* which the sharpness of the *Flux* has destroyed; In gravelly Obstructions of the Kid-

neys

neys it does wonders by lubricating the Passages and rendering them more yielding, and by that means facilitating the Discharge of such Sandy Concretions; It takes off the *Strangury* and heat of *Urine*. A *Capatalasim* or *Poultice* made of the Leaves or Roots and outwardly applied softens hard Swellings and helps to bring them to Maturity.

Amanita. vid. Fungus.

Amara dulcis vid. *Golanum lignosum*.

Ambrosia campestris vid. *Nasturtium Supinum* &c.

ANAGALLIS flore phæniceo *C. B. pin. Park. Syn.* 282 mas *Ger. Male Pimpernell*, flowers about *June*, and holds till *August*. It grows on fallow Land, and here and there in Garden Grounds, I have found a pretty deal of it in *White Moore Close* not far from *Radford Church*, also on the Edges of Cornfields.

ANAGALLIS lutea *Ger. Syn. ibid.* flore luteo *Park. lutea nemorum C. B. pin. Yellow Pimpernel of the Woods*, flowers at the same Time with the foregoing, but is not so common. I found it on the bank of a Ditch leading from *St. Anne's Well* through *Nottingham Coppice*. They both belong to *Cl. I. G. XVIII. 1.*

It is reckoned among the *Vulneraries*, some will have it a Remedy against the *Plague*, and some boast of its distilled Water, to be wonderfully helpful in restoring mad People to their Senses, all which is rather to be wished than expected from this Plant.

Ana-

Anagallis aquatica, vid. *Veronica aquatica*.

Anchusa degener, &c. vid. *Buglossum arvense annuum*.

Androsæmum &c. *Hypericum*.

ANEMONE nemorum alba Ger. Syn. 259. nemorosa flore majore C. B. pin. Ranunculus nemorosus albus simplex Park. Wood Anemony. Cl.I.G. XV. flowers in March and April, in Colwick Wood belonging to Mundy Musters, Esq. in Nottingham Coppice, and Espili Wood is quite overspread with it.

ANGELICA Sativa. C. B. pin. Syn. 208. Garden Angelica, this flowers in July and is only to be met with in Gardens.

ANGELICA Sylvestris Ger. Park. Syn. ibid. Sylvestris major, C. B. pin. Wild Angelica or Water Angelica, flowers in June and July, on the Banks of watery Ditches very common.

ANGELICA Sylvestris minor erratica C. B. pin. Syn. ibid. Herba Gerardi, Ger. Herb Gerard, Gout-weed or Ash-weed, this likewise flowers in June and July. I only observed it going from Nottingham Castle towards the Leen a little on this side Brewhouse-yard on the right Hand, and also lower down in and about the Ditch on the right Hand between the Leen and Brew-house yard, pretty plentifully.

They

They all three belong to *Cl. IG. II. 3.*

The Garden *Angelica* is fragrant aromattick and warm, and therefore a good carminative or Wind expelling *Medicine* (especially the Root (a compound Water which bears its name is kept in the Shops for that Purpose. The *Confectioners* candy the Stalks which make a pleasant Sweetmeat.

The Water *Angelica* is much of the same Quality, but in a less Degree. The Seeds of this reduced to a Powder and strewed into *Childrens Hair* very readily destroy *Lice*, this Effect is confirmed by a long Experience of *Dr. Medley*.

Herb *Gerard* is reckoned of the same Virtue but not so powerful as the two foregoing, it is of an unpleasant Smell and Taste, and as for being a Remedy for the *Gout* from whence it bears one of its Names, it has not yet established its Character.

ANONIS Spinosa flore purpureo *C. B. pin. Park. Syn. 332.* An. five Resta Bovis, *Ger. Rest-harrow Commock*, by some *petty Whin*. on the Roadside going from *Snenton Field* towards *Calton*, about *Radford Hollows*, where also the following is found.

ANONIS non Spinosa purpurea *Ger. Syn. ibid.* non spinosa flore purpureo *Park. Purple Rest harrow* without prickles. This grows about the *Sand Hills*, without *Chapple Barr*, also about *Clifton Hall* the lower Walk. They both flower in *June and July*, and belong to *Cl. I G. XXIII. 3.*

Mr. Ray says that the Bark of the Root of *Rest Harrow* has hardly its equal for the *Stone* of the *Kidneys* and *Bladder*. He commends it also for the *Faundice* and the *Tooth Ach*. As to any Effect it can have upon the *Stone* of the *Bladder*, I must suspend my Belief,

lieſe whatever ſome may boaſt of, it is not reaſonable to Expect that after a Medicine is mixed with any of the Fluids of the Body and has paſt one Secretion, it ſhould ſtill retain its virtue to entire as to be capable of diſſolving ſo hard a Subſtance as a Stone in the Bladder, ſuch a remedy muſt not be looked for in the Vegetable Kingdom, and tho' the mineral World could furniſh us with more powerful Medicines of this Kind, yet are we not ſure that inwardly taken they will not prove injurious to the Parts through which they muſt paſs before they can reach the Stone.

ANTIRRHINUM anguſtifolium Sylveſtre. I. B. Syn. 283. Sylveſtre medium. Park. minus. Ger. The leſſer wild Calſ's Snout, or Snapdragon. Cl. G. XVIII. 2 Flowers in June and July. I obſerv'd this on Woollaton Wall in Company with Mr. Tutin.

At the ſame Place grew alſo one with a Milk white Flower, which I afterwards met with plentifully growing upon *Sir Francis Molyneux's Wall at Teverſal* Fourteen Miles from *Nottingham*.

Anthyllis leguminofa: vid Vulneraria Ruſtica.

APARINE. Ger. I. B. Syn. 225. vulgaris. Park Cleavers or GoſeGrass, by the Common People called Tongue bleed. Cl. I. Gen. XII. Flowers in May and holds all Summer, in moſt Hedges.

A ſtrong Decoction of this Herb is not only commended in the *Jaundice*, but is alſo eſteemed an excellent Remedy for the *Gravel* and *Stone*, in the *Kidneys*.

The good Women in the Country rub their Oaken Tables with it which makes them look brown and gloſſy.

APARINE femine læviore. Syn. ibid. Aparine lævis. Park. Goſe-grass with ſmooth Seeds. belongs to the ſame Gen. with the preceeding,

flowers in Summer and grows here and there in the Corn also in Fallow Fields, and I among other Places found it in Company with Mr. Tutin about *Woollaton old Pits* belonging to the *Right Honourable the Lord Middleton*.

APIUM palustre officinarum. *Syn.* 214. *C. B.* *Pin.* vulgare five Palustre. *Park* Eleoselinum five Paludapium. *Ger. Smallage.* *Cl. I. G. XI. 5.* Flowers in *June and July*, it is not very common about this Town, I found it at *Lenton* on the right Hand of the Lane leading to the Mill belonging to *George Gregory Esq;* and some few Plants of it in *Costock Town* five Miles from *Nottingham*.

The Root is one of the 5 greater opening Roors, the whole Plant is very *diuretic*, and therefore beneficial in all Distempers which proceed from Obstructions, especially of the *Kidneys* and *Uterine* passages. Some proclaim it as a mighty Remedy in the *King's Evil*, but solid Experience has not yet made it appear that it does any more than other deterfives.

AQUILEGIA Flore simplici. *Syn.* 273. *I. B.* simplex. *Park.* Flore cæruleo. *Ger. Columbines.* *Cl. I. G. XVII.* Flowers in *June and July*, is rarely met with hereabout Mr. *Locks Druggist* in this Town observed it growing in *Asply Close*, and, also in that part of *Asply Wood* which joins to the Close.

The Seeds of this Plant are highly extolled as powerful openers of the *Urinal* and *Uterine* Passages reduced to a subtil Powder and exhibited in *White-wine*. The Leaves as cooling and deterfive are by some made use of in Gargarisms in Heat and Soreness of the *Mouth* and *Throat*.

Aracus

Aracus. vid. *Vicia sylvestris.*

Argentina. vid. *Pentaphylloides* &c.

Aria Theophrasti. vid. *Mespilus alnifolio* sub-
tus incano.

Armerius Pratenfis. vid. *Lychnis.*

Armoracia multis. vid. *Raphanus rufficanus.*

ARTIMISIA vulgaris. Syn 190. I. B. Park
Artemisia mater herbarum. Ger. *Mugwort.* Cl. I.
G. VIII. Flowers in July and August. On the
outside of *Woolaton-park-gate*, coming from *Len-*
ton. In a Close overagainst *Gamston* by the Path-
way leading to *Tollerton* plentifully, also on the
left Hand Bankside a little on this side of the
Red Hill coming from *Nottingham*, I found some
by the left Hand Hedge between *Nottingham*
Park stile and *Lenton.*

It is a good *Hysteric* and of great use in many female
Disorders, it is commended for promoting Birth, but
this must not be expected from the Syrup bearing its
Name which is kept in the Shops, of which a sufficient
quantity cannot be taken to answer the End, but a strong
Decoction of this Herb, sweetned with that Syrup and
drank pretty plentifully between whiles will often pro-
duce a good Effect. As to the Syrup I must own that
it is a very injudicious Jargon of things, but as there are
really very powerful Ingredients well suited the In-
tention among them and the rest neither doing much
good nor harm, I cannot approve *Quinsy's* Sanguine
Note: *That it is often ask'd for but good for nothing.*
N. B. It may not be amiss to give this Caution to Persons
who attend Women in Labour, not to be too forward in
administring forcing Medicines, but first to be very well
satisfied of a favourable Position of the Child, which if

wanting, these Remedies are so far from answering any beneficial End, that by causing too great a Rarefaction of the Fluids they frequently do very great Mischief.

ARUM. *Syn.* 266. *I. B.* vulgare. *Ger. Em* vulgare maculatum et non maculatum. *Park.* maculis candidis vel nigris, et non maculatum. *C. B. Pin.* Wake Robin Cuckow -pint. *Cl. I. G:* XVI. Flowers in *April* and part of *May*. All over *Colwick Hills*, *Nottingham Coppice* and many other shady Places.

* ARUM aureis venis pulcherrimis obsitum. *Wake Robin with Gold coloured Veins.* This beautiful Leaf I saw in a Collection of Plants of *Mrs. Collin's* (a Lady very curious not only in Plants but several other Branches of natural History) but it was first found by *Miss Stanhope* of *Bingham*, plentifully growing in a Close called *Felldike* between *Bingham* and *Carcoulston*, who transplanted it into their Gardens where it continues without degenerating.

The Root of *Arum* is chiefly used in Physic, it is a most powerfull *Antiscorbutic*, and by the Activity of its subtil parts, it cuts all Viscidities and therefore is of Service in humourous Asthma's, in which Case it should be bruised and gently boiled in a Close Vessel in half White Wine and half Water, and sweetned with Honey of Roses. The Root bruised and mixed with *Cowes Dung* and applyed warm in a fit of the *Gout* and *Rheumatic* pains, is not without Reason commended by *Matthirolus*. This Root also beat up with Vinegar and laid upon a bruised part, will dissipate the stagnating Blood and prevent, or take off the blackness of the Skin. It is most certain that with drying and long keeping it looses all its subtil pungent Parts, and nothing but a mealy

mealy insipid Substance remains, wherefore it should always be used as soon as gathered and the best way is in *Infusions*. However if it be immediately sprinkled with good Vinegar and afterwards dried and reduced to a Powder it will retain its Virtue longer but should be kept in a Vessel closely stopt otherwise it is the worst Ingredient in the Powder that bears its Name.

ASPARAGUS, *Park. Ger. Syn. 267-* hortensis et pratensis. *I. B. Pin. Manured Sparagus or Sperage corruptly called Sparrow-grass. Cl. I. G. XVI.* Flowers in *June* and *July*. This is plentifully cultivated for the Use of the Kitchen.

It is a good *Diuretic* which appears by the strong Smell it soon communicates to the *Urine* and the Root is one of the five Openers.

ASPERULA. *Ger. Syn. 224.* Seu Rubeola montana odora. *C. B. Pin. Asperula seu Aipergula odorata. Park. Woodroof or Woodruff. Cl. I. G. XII.* Flowers in *May* and *June*. In shady Places in *Colwick Hills, Nottingham Coppice &c.*

This is commended in the *Jaundice*, and also for outward Uses in Poullices, the *Germans* put it into Wine to which it gives an agreeable Flavour.

ASTER arvensis cæruleus acris. *Syn. 175. I. R. H. Conyza cærulea. Blue Flowered sweet Fleabane.* in a Close near *Mansfield* in *July*:

ASTRAGALUS luteus perrennis procumbens *Hist. Oxon. Syn 326.* Glaux vulgaris leguminosa seu Glyzrrhiza sylvestris. *Park. Hedyfarum Glyzyrrhizatum. Ger. Em. Wild Liquorice or Liquorice Vetch. Cl. I. G. XXIII. 2.* Flowers in *May* upon the *Sand Hills* going from *Cowlane* to
wards

wards *Nottingham Gallows* on the right Hand, in the Lane leading from *Larkaale* to *Radford Lings* also in *Cokwick Wood*.

Astragalus Sylvaticus. vid. *Orobus sylvaticus*.

ATRIPLEX sylvestris folio hastato seu deltoide. *Syn.* 151. An *Atriplex sylvestris altera*. *Ger Em. C. B. Pin. Wild Orache with a Spear pointed Leaf*. Cl. I. G. V. Flowers in June and July, pretty common on Dunghills.

Some of the Country People call it *Fat Hen* and boil it as they do *Spinage*, but it has a very flat Taste, and is as far inferiour to *Goosefoot*, as that is to *Spinage*.

Atriplex olida. vid. *Blitum foetidum*.

Avellana. vid. *Corylus*.

Avena.

1 **AVENA** alba. *Syn.* 389. I. B. vulgaris seu alba. C. B. Pin. vesca Lob. Ic. Ger. Park. *White Oats*.

2 **AVENA** nigra. *Syn. ibid.* I. B. C. B. Pin. *Black Oats*. This and the foregoing are most common in this Country.

3 **AVENA** cærulea. *Syn. ibid.* Merr. Pin. *Gray-Oats*.

4 **AVENA** fusca seu rubra. *Syn. ibid.* Hist. Oxon.

on. *Red or brown Oats* This is cultivated about *Gedling, Calton and Stoke.*

5 *AVENA nuda. Syn. ibid. I. B. Ger. Park. Naked Oats.* This grows about *Arnold, Basford and Brockstow.*

ÆGILOPS quibusdam aristis recurvis seu Avena pilosa. Syn. 339. I. B. Festuca utriculis lanugine havescentibus. C. B. Pin. Ægilops bromoides Ger. Em. Bearded wild Oats or Tia-ver. Here and there among the Corn.

Oats are somewhat more deterfive than *Barley* and *Wheat*, but are nevertheless of good Nourishment both to *Men* and *Beast*. *Dr. John Franco* recommends a *Diet Drink* of his own Contriving, which as it is easily made and fit to be drank in most *Distempers*, in the Room of other Liquor I have given it a Place here:

Take of *Oats* washed clean in several Waters, six Handful, of the fresh Roots of wild *Succory* half a Handful, of *Red Sanders*, an Ounce and a quarter, of *Nitrum antimoniatum* a quarter of an Ounce. Boil all in six quarts of *Spring Water* to three, when Settled pour off the clear Liquor and sweeten it moderately with fine *Loaf Sugar*.

N. B. If the *Sanders* are not put in, till the rest is almost boild enough, the Liquor will have a beautiful red Colour.

Auricula Iudæ. vid. Peziza auriculam referens

Auricula muris pulchro flore albo. vid. Caryophyllus arvensis &c.

BAC-

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BACCHARIS Monspeliensium. *Ger. Em. Park. Syn.* 176. *Conyza major vulgaris. C. B. Pin.* Great Fleabane or Ploughmans Spikenard. *C. I. G. VII.* Flowers in *July* and *August*. This Plant I have not met with any where in this County, but I found it in Company with Mr. Bird. Apothecary at *Mansfield*, in a Close a little beyond the second Forge at *Pleasley* on the *Derbyshire*-side, about fourteen Miles from *Nottingham*.

It has a sharp bitterish Taste, which discovers its attenuating and deterfive Quality, for which Reason it is by some highly recommended in Obstructions, Gravel and Stone in the *Kidneys*,

BALLOTE *Matth. Syn.* 244. *Marubium nigrum. Ger. Em. nigrum foetidum* Ballote dictum *Park. Stinking Horehound. Cl. I. Gen. XIV.* Flowers all Summer, very common in all Hedges about this Town.

It is a very good *Hysteric*, and a strong Decoction of this Herb rather exceeds the *White Horehound* in calming the inordinate Hurry of the Spirits, it being more *Fœtid*.

Barbarea. vid Eruca lutea.

Bardana. vid. Lappa.

Beccabunga. vid. Veronica aquatica.

Behen

Beben album. vid. *Lychnis* &c.

BELLADONNA *Clus. pann. Syn. 265.* *Solanum*
lethale Park. Ger. Deadly Nightshade, Dwale
Cl I. G XVI. flowers in *May* and *June*, many
 Plants of it grow upon the stony part of *Clifton*
Hill facing the *Trent*, I have also observed it to
 grow about *Mansfield* twelve Miles from *Not-*
tingham, in a Quarry not far from the *Cold Bath*.

This Plant bears a very bad Character among Writers, as being of a poisonous Nature. How it may prove in hotter Climates I will not pretend to say, but with us it seems not to be so hurtful, I have several times boiled a good many of these Berries in Milk and given them to *Dogs* and *Cats* without perceiving any ill Effect, *Dr. Medley* has several Times himself eaten three or four of these Berries without receiving any Hurt. They are of a sickish Taste. However it is good to be cautious in suffering Children to meddle with them, it being uncertain how far the narcotic Quality of this Plant may affect their tender Stomachs. I would not recommend it at all for inward Uses, but both Leaves and Root may with good Success be applied outwardly by way of *Poultis*, to inflammatory Swellings. An *Ointment* made of the Root and Leaves, or which is better the Juice evaporated to the Consistence of an Extract and mixed with some cooling Ointment does Wonders in old sharp *Ulcers* even of a Cancerous Nature. The Leaves applied to the *Breasts* of *Women* will dissipate any hard Swellings of those Parts. *Mr. Rai* relates a remarkable Passage of a certain Lady who had a small *Ulcer* near the *Eye* the which she imagined to be cancerous, and laying a Piece of a Leaf of this Plant upon it, she found in one Nights Time, that Coat of the *Eye* which is called *Uvea* relaxed to that Degree that she could not contract the Sight, insomuch that even in the most glaring Light, the Pupil of that *Eye* appeared more than four times
 G large.

larger than that of the other Eye, until after taking away the Leaf, the *Uvea* recovered by degrees its former *Elasticity*. He adds that the Lady made the Experiment three several Times, which proves that the Accident could not be ascribed to any other Cause.

BELLIS sylvestris minor C. B. *Pin. Syn.* 184 minor sylvestris Simplex *Park.* minor 4 seu sylvestris et 5 sylvestris altera *Ger. Em. Common Will Daisie*. It flowers almost throughout the Year in all *Meadows* and *Fields*.

This Plant is one of the *Hystericks*, and its flower makes a good ingredient in *Decoctions* and, *Infusions*, where Obstructions are to be removed, they are likewise of Use in *Fomentations*, but are greatly behind the *Chamomile* in Efficacy, nor do they half answer the high Commendations the German Botanists give them.

BELLIS major *Ger.* seu *Leucanthemum vulgare Syn. ibid.* major vulgaris seu sylvestris *Park.* *The Great Daisie* or *Oxe-Eye*. They both belong to Cl. I. G. VIII. this flowers at the same Time with the foregoing, plentifully along the Borders of Cornfields

BERBERIS dumetorum C. B. *Pin Syn.* 465. *Berberis Park.* *Spina acida* five *Oxyacantha Ger.* *The Barberry* or *Pipperidge Bush*, Cl. II G. II 2. flowers in *May.* about *Clifton Hall*, in an Hedge beyond *White Moore Close* not far from *Radford Church*, in the *Trough Close* going to *Maperly* an whole Hedge, but more plentifully still in a Close or two beyond *Mr. Standfield's House* at *Chikwell*.

The Fruit which is ripe in *September*, is cooling
some.

somewhat astringent, of a pleasant Tartness and grateful to the Stomach, the Berries preserved with Sugar are of use where the Blood is too much rarified which generally is the Cause of bleeding at the Nose, spitting Blood &c. They make also a very pretty Pickle. The Bark infused in Wine will purge and is good in Obstructions of the *Liver*.

BETA Sylvestris maritima Syn. 157. C. B. Pin. Park. Sea Beet. Cl. I. G. V. 2. flowers in June and July. This does not only grow in maritime Places and salt Marshes, but in diverse Grounds about this Town, upon several Parts of Nottingham Common by the Road side from the Workhouse to the Forrest &c.

The Garden Beets differ from this in being annuals. All, both the Red and White are charged with a nitrous Salt which makes them cooling and lenitive. They are more known as a pot Herb, than a physical Simple. However they have this peculiar (considering that neither Herb nor Juice has any pickancy upon the Tongue) if the Juice be drawn up the Nostrils it will excite Sneezing and thence is judged to clear the Head, and cure even an inveterate Head Ache.

BETONICA Syn. 238. Ger. purpurea C. B. Pin. vulgaris flore purpureo Park. Wood Betony. Cl. I G, XIV. flowers in June and July. In Nottingham Coppice, Colwick Wood. on the left hand Bank going to Radford the lower Road, plentifully in Radford Hollows and many other Places.

It is an excellent Cephalic and in that intention used with success, a great Dryer, and upon that Account frequently Smoked either by itself, or mixed with Tobacco in order to dry up thin sharp Rheums, I could wish this way of using it did answer rather in Reality than

Imagination, these kind of Humours mostly distil through the Nostrils and affect the *Nose* and *Eyes*, with a very painful Sensation, which is more readily asswaged by the Powder of *Betony* mixed with twice the quantity of White *Sugar Candy*, finely powdered and used instead of *Snuff*, where it abсорbes by immediate Contact the superfluous watry Moisture, whilst the *Sugar Candy* sheaths the Acrimony, it is likewise *Diuretic* and makes a good ingredient in *Decoctions* given to Females after an hard Labour to promote the cleasings. This Plant is in so great Esteem among the *Italians*, that when they have a Mind highly to commend a person, their proverbial saying is: *You have more Excellencies than Betony*,

Betonica aquatica vid *Schrophularia* &c.

Betonica Pauli. vid. *Veronica*

BETULA Syn. 443 *I.B.C.B. Pin. The Birch Tree*, Cl. II. G. I. 2. Blossoms in *April* and *May*, in *Clifton Park*, in plenty in a little Wood near *Kirkby*, and some also grow about *Eastwood*.

This Tree if tapped in *March*, yeilds a Juice which is *Diuretick* and somewhat *astringent*, of good service to Persons afflicted with gravel or stone in the *Kidneys* it removes the *Strangury*, and has been observed sometimes even to stop bloody Urine. The Leaves are good in *Dropsies*, the Bark on account of its resinous Particles is warm and emollient, the *Fungus* of this Tree is *Astringent* which grated and strewed on the bloody *Piles* effectually stops them. The Twigs which formerly made the *Falces* or *Ensigns* of Magistracy are now become the proper Instruments of *School-Magistrates* and serve to make Brooms of. The white skinny Bark which annually Peels off will bear Ink and might in Case of Necessity supply the want of Paper. Ray.

BIFOLIUM majus seu *Ophris* major quibusdam *Syn.* 385. *I. B.* *Bifolium sylvestre vulgare Park.* *Ophris bifolia Ger. Common Twayblade.* flowers the latter End of *April* or the Beginning of *May*. In several Woods about *Asply*, and in that Part of *Cokwick Wood* which is nearest the *Brick-Kilns*.

BISTORTA major *Syn.* 147. *Ger.* major vulgaris *Park.* *The greater Bistort or Snake weed.* *Cl. I G. V. 2.* flowers in *May*, shewed me by *Dr. Medley* in a Close between the *Leen* and *Lenton Church yard*, I found it afterwards plentifully in *Mrs. Brock's Close* near the *Mill* in the *Hole*.

The Root of this Herb is very astringent, whence it is of Use in all sorts of *Fluxes*. the good Women gather the Leaves in the Spring and boil them as they do *Spinage* and other Garden Greens. They call them *Meeks* and *Gentle-Dock*.

BLITUM atriplex sylvestris dictum *Syn.* 154. *Atriplex sylvestris I. B. vulgaris Ger. Em. vulgarior sinuata major Park.* *Common wild Orache.* *Cl. I. G. V. 2.* flowers in *June* and *July*, common on Dunghills.

BLITUM pes anserinus dictum. *Syn. ibid.* *Atriplex sylvestris latifolia. C. B. Pin. sylvestris latifolia* five *Pes anserinus. Ger. Em. Park.* *Goose foot or Sowbane.* This is called by some french *Spinage* and used as such, but does not come up to it, I found this on several Dunghills near *Nottingham Gallows* and in diverse other Places.

AN. BLITUM Pes anserinus dictum acutiore folio *Syn. ibid.* Atriplex sylvestris latifolia altera *Ger. Em. The other Goosefoot.* In the same Places with the former. The Leaves of this are not so thick as of the preceeding, which upon that Account is called by some Country People *Fat Hen.*

AN BLITUM foetidum Vulvaria dictum *Syn. 156.* Atriplex olida *Ger. olida sive sylvestris foetida Park. stinking Orache.* I found this growing on the left Hand Bank between *Chapple Bar,* and the *Sandhills,* but more plentifully on a Dunghill behind the Alms-houses built upon the Waste opposite to that Bank. Of this there is kept a Syrup in the Shops and it is with some in great Esteem in *Hysserick* Disorders, to which its Viscidity and strong Smell seems to intitle it.

BLITUM perrenne Bonus Henricus dictum. *Syn. ibid.* Lapathum unctuosum *Park. Bonus Henricus I. B. Ger. Em. Common English Mercury or Allgood.* This flowers in *April* and *May,* about Farm yards.

This Herb is deterfive and diuretic, and therefore deserves a place in vulnerary *Decoctions* and *Fomentations* In this Country it is deservedly preferred to *Spinage* to which it is as much superior in firmness and Flavour, as *Goosefoot* is inferiour to it. The young Shoots, the succeding Leaves and at last the flowery Tops are fit for Kitchen Purpose, which has gained it the Name of *All-good.*

All the Blites belong to the same Family, and almost all, flower about the same Time.

BORRAGO

BORRAGO hortensis. Syn. 228. Ger. Buglossum latifolium, Borrage. B. C. Pin. Borrage, Cl. I. G. XIII. I have observed this growing upon the Common near Nottingham Gallows but not in Plenty. Also beyond Chapple Bar on the Hill-side, it is common in Gardens.

The Flowers of this have a Place among the Cordial Flowers, a Sprig of the Herb put in Wine or a cool Tankard gives it a pleasant Flavour, and some nice Cooks put some of the Leaves among their Herbs to give *Soops* a fine Taste.

Bovista. vid. Fungi pulverulenti.

Branca ursina. vid. Sphondylium.

Bromos. vid. Gramen 39.

Bryum.

1 *BRYUM erectis longis falcatis capitulis calyptra subfusca foliis serpilli pellucidis, Syn. 92 Cat, Gifs. 223. Muscus trichoides minor corniculis longissimis incurvis. Dood. Syn. II. App:*

2. *BRYUM exiguum erectis parvis subrotundis creberrimis capitulis rufis foliolis Serpilli angustis pellucidis, Syn. 94. C Gifs 223. Muscus trichoides minimus capitulis creberrimis parvis rufis brevibus, in pediculis brevissimis Vernon, Syn, II.*

3 *BRYUM majus erectis falcatis capitulis foliis latiusculis extantibus, in pilum canescentem desinentibus. Syn. ibid, Muscus capillaris Tectorum*

rum densis cespitibus nascens, capitulis oblongis, foliis in pilum oblongum desinentibus. *Syn. II.* 28.

4. *BRYUM* minus erectis minus falcatis capitulis foliis latiusculis congestis in pilum canescentem desinentibus. *Syn. ibid.* Muscus capillaris minor capitulis erectis vulgatissimus. *Syn. II.* 28.

5 *BRYUM* erectis capitulis angustifolium caule reclinato *Syn. 95 Cat. Gifs. 222.* Muscus trichoides minor, foliis oblongis angustis obscure viridibus, in longum et prætenuem mucronem desinentibus. *Syn. II.* 29.

6. *BRYUM* capitulis oblongis rubentibus, foliis oblongis angustis pellucidis rugosis, *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 222.* Muscus capitulis nutantibus, calyptris sursum tendentibus, *Dood. Ann. Muscr. ad Syn.*

7. *BRYUM* parvum trichoides ramosum erectis capitulis subruscis in pediculis obscure rubris, *Syn. 96. Cat. Gifs, 224.*

8. *BRYUM* trichoides exile pallidum erectis capitulis é Surculis annotinis egredientibus, *Syn. 96.* Muscus minimus pallidus foliis angustissimis acutis corniculis tenuissimis. *Syn. II.* 30,

9. *BRYUM* trichoides erectis capitulis, albidum fragile *Syn. 97. Cat. Gifs. 225.* Muscus trichoides montanus albidus fragilis *Dood. Syn. II. App.*

10. *BRYUM* trichoides virefcens, erectis majusculis capitulis maliformibus. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 224.* Muscus trichoides medius capitulis sphæricis. *Dood. Syn. I Append.*

11. *BRYUM* trichoides erectis sublongis capitulis extremitatibus per Siccitatem Stellatis. *Syn. 98.* Muscus muralis minimus roseus stellaris capitulis longiusculis acutis erectis *H. Ox. III. 629.*

12. *BRYUM* per angustis crebrioribus foliis, capitulis erectis longiusculis pediculis é furculis annotinis innascentibus. *Syn. 99.* Muscus polytrichoides palustris major, cauliculis et pediculis fericeis. *D. Richardson.*

13. *BRYUM* angustissimis foliis crebrioribus, capitulis erectis brevibus, pediculis é furculis novis et longis enascentibus. *Syn. 99.* Muscus palustris æstivus, capitulis parvis erectis, foliis densé stipatus. *D. Richardson.*

14. *BRYUM* per angustis foliis et cauliculis, foliis crebrioribus et circa summitates magis congestis, capitulis erectis é furculis annotinis egredientibus, pediculis purpureis. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 226.* Muscus trichoides parvus foliis Musci vulgaris capitulis longis acutis. *Dood. Syn. I. App. Red Shank,* vulgó a pediculorum rubore.

15. *BRYUM* trichoides hirsutie canescens capitulis subrotundis reflexis, in brevibus pediculis *Syn. 100 Cat. Gifs. 226.* Muscus trichoides hirsutus

futus, capitulis oblongis reflexis, pediculis brevibus infidentibus. *Dood. Syn. I. App.*

16. *BRYUM* capitulis subrotundis reflexis, cauliculis teretibus argenteis *Syn. 100 Cat. Gifs. 226.* Muscus argenteus capitulis reflexis *Syn. II 34.*

17. *BRYUM* capitulis reflexis, foliis congestis latioribus et pellucidis. *Syn. 101.* *Bryum* nitidum foliis serpilli pellucidis, capitulis reflexis et furculis annotinis et marcidis egredientibus. *Cat. Gifs. 227.*

18. *BRYUM* aureum capitulis reflexis pyriformibus, calyptra quadrangulari, foliis in bulbiformam congestis *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 227* *Polytrichum aureum min. C. B. Park.*

19. *BRYUM* nitidum capitulis reflexis, calyptra sursum vergente, præ altis pediculis et cauliculis novis egredientibus. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 227.* Muscus capillaris major et elatior, capitulis longis obtusis deorsum reflexis et veluti pendulis, præ altis pediculis rubris. *Syn. II. 34.*

20. *BRYUM* nitidum capitulis majoribus reflexis calyptra imum vergente, pediculis oblongis et cauliculis novis egredientibus. *Syn. 102.* Muscus stellaris sylvarum, capitulis nutantibus *Vernon. Syn. II. 35*

21. *BRYUM* nitidum serpilli rotundis et minoribus pellucidis foliis majus. *Syn. ibid.* Muscus trichoides foliis serpilli rotundis *Dood. Syn. II. App.*

22. *BRYUM nitidum folliis oblongis undatis, capitulis cernuis arbusculam referens* *Syn.* 103. *Cat. Gifs.* 227. Muscus ad polytrichoidem accedens arbusculam referens, foliis longis et veluti crispis. *Syn.* II. All these I have observed in *Lark-Dale* and in the *Hollows* beyond it, *Nottingham Park, Cokwick Wood, Nottingham Coppice*, except Number 3 on thatched *Houses* and *Barns*.

BRYONIA alba *Syn.* 261. *Ger.* alba vulgaris *Park.* aspera baccis rubris. *C. B. Pin.* White *Bryony*. Cl. I. Gen. XVI. flowers the latter End of *May, June* and *July*, Is very common in all *Hedges*.

The Root purges powerfully watry Humours both upwards and downwards, wherefore it is of Use in *Dropsies*. It promotes the *Menses* and *Delivery*, in which intention, there is a very good compound Water in the Shops which bears its Name. The young Shoots before the Leaves open, boiled and eaten seasoned with *Butter* and *Eggs*, or as one eats Sparrowgrass are excellent, and as they have a most pleasant Taste, and at the same Time relax the Bowels, they make a very agreeable *Spring Purge*, for Persons who cannot take Medicines without great Difficulty especially Females. They are fit for this Purpose from the latter End of *March* to the End of *April*.

Bryonia nigra vid. *Tamnus racemosa*.

BUGLOSSA sylvestris minor *Syn.* 227. *Ger. Em.* Buglossum sylvestre minus *C. B. Pin.* Small wild *Bugloss*. Cl. I. Gen. XIII. flowers from *May* to *August*. Grows very common on the Edges of *Cornfields*.

I have observed another Plant which grows often more than a Yard high, with thick strong stalks, the Leaves of which are broad near the stalk and taper almost to a point, *Dr. Dillenius* judges it the same with the preceding. For my part, I never saw the foregoing grow to that size nor of so deep a Colour, and the Leaves constantly are long and narrow without terminating in a kind of a Point. I should think it might deserve the Name of:

Buglossum sylvestre majus foliis fer triangularibus.

BUGLOSSUM arvense annuum Litho spermi folio. Syn. 227. Inst. R. H. arvense radice rubente Park. Anchusa degener, facie Milii folis Ger. Em. Bastard Alkanet. Cl. I. Gen. XIII. flowers in April and May, on the Borders of Snenton, Lenton and Radford Fields..

Buglossum luteum vid. *Hieracium echioides* &c.

BUGULA Syn. 245. Ger. vulgaris Park. Bugle Cl. I. Gen. XIV. flowers in May, and holds almost all the Summer, Grows plentifully in Colwick Wood, Nottingham Coppice, and many other Places.

It is one of the Vulneraries, and may be applied both inwardly and outwardly, its deterfive Virtue makes it a good Ingredient in *Decoctions* for obstructions of the Liver, as the *Jaundice*, and impurities of the *Kidneys*.

BULBOCASTANUM. Syn. 209. I. B. majus et minus Ger. Em. Nucula terrestris major, Park. Earth Nuts, Kipper Nuts, Pig Nuts, Hare Nuts, the two last Names have been given them because the Pigs root them up, and the Hares are fond of the green Leaves. Cl. I. Gen. XI. 4. They flower

flower in *April* and *May*. This Country seems so suited for their Growth that there is hardly any sort of Ground or any Situation about *Nottingham* where they do not grow in Plenty.

The Roots are very nourishing and may be Eaten either raw or boiled with Meat, or dressed with *Butter* *Pepper* and a little *Vinegar*, they have a pleasant Taste they may be placed in the number of *Restoratives* and are by some commended for their Efficacy in helping those who spit Blood or make bloody Urine.

Bunias. vid. *Napus sylvestris*.

BURSA pastoria Syn. 306. I. B. Ger. major vulgaris *Park. Shepherds Purse*. Cl. I. Gen XXI. 2. flowers from *April* throughout the Summer. every where on the *Roadside*, *Banks*, *Fallow Fields*, nay upon *Walls*.

It is *Astringent* and therefore good in all immoderate *Fluxes*. *Brunfield* says, that a bit of *Cotton* dipt into its Juice and put up the Nostrils will stop the bleeding of the *Nose*.

Bursa pistoris minor. vid. *Paronychia*.

Bursa pastoria minima. vid. *Nasturtium petraeum*.

BUTOMUS. Syn. 273. *Juncus floridus*. I. B. *Park. floridus major*. C. B. *Pin. Gladiolus palustris Cordi*. Ger. *The flowering Rush or water Gladiole*. Cl. I. G. XVII. flowers in *May* and part of *June* in several watry Ditches about *Nottingham*. as between *Lenton* and *Wilford Ferry Boat*, also in the *Pool* in *Nottingham Park*. &c.

BUXUS. Syn. 445. I. B. *The Box Tree*. Cl. I. Gen.

Gen. I. 3. 'This has no Place in Physic, tho' some contend that a Decoction of this Wood, is as Efficacious in Venereal Cases as that of Guajacum. It is chiefly used to make Mathematical Instruments and Turnery Ware of. Unfair Traders mix this Wood ground among powdered *Ginger*, and *Liquorice*.

Byffus

1. *Byssus tenerrima viridis velutum referens. Syn. 56. Conferva minima viridisterrestris Budl. Hort. fice.* This I observed in Company with *Mr. Bird*, growing on the *Rock* behind the *Bath*. at *Mansfield*.

2 *Byssus pulverulenta incana farinæ instar strata Syn. ibid.* This white *Byffus* is observed in most Places in *Autumn*, where the Sun does not reach as in *Cokwick Wood*, *Nottingham Coppice*, &c. where it seems sprinkled like flower upon decayed *Mosses*, *Bark of Trees* &c.

3. *Byssus pulverulenta flava lignis adnascens, Syn. ibid.* grows on old *Boards*, *Pales* and *Posts*, exposed to the *Weather*.

4. *Byssus aureus Derbiensis humifusus Syn. ibid. Pet. Gaz. Muscus croceus saxigena holericum referens, seu Byffus petræa Lbwyd. Syn. II. Saffron coloured silken stone Moss..* Found on the *Stone Wall* of *Cokwick Church*.

5. *Fungus spongiosus niger reticulatus doliohis vinosis adnascens Syn. 57.* This does not only

ly grow on Wine Vessels, but likewise on Ale Barrels, as I have observed at *Mr. Roger's* at *Basford*.

This *Moss* feels very soft and is of a pretty close Texture, and when grown black is of the thickness of a woollen Cloth, in the Beginning it appears like a whitish thin Skin, as it grows firmer its colour changes to a reddish Yellow, then to a dark Green, and at last Black.

6. *Byssus latissima Papyri instar super aquam expansa Syn. ibid.* This appears in the *Spring* upon stagnating *Waters*.

7. *Byssus fusco purpurea petraea Gelatinam referens.* This sweats out in *Autumn* of the Rock called the *Hollow Stone* entering into *Nottingham*.

8. *Byssus petrea gelatinam referens nigerrima* This sweats in the *Winter*, out of the Rock side going down the Steps by *Malin Hill*, and in other moistish Rocky Places, as the *Rock Holes* in *Nottingham Park*, &c.

C

CALAMINTHA vulgaris. Syn. 243. Park. vulgaris officinarum. Ger. Em. Common Calamint. flowers in *June* is not common hereabout I found it in Company with *Dr. Medley* on a Bank in *Basford Town*, two Miles from *Nottingham*, and also in a Lane leading from the *Pound* into *Basford*.

This

This Plant is an ingredient in many *Alexipharmic* Compositions being warm and opening, it is likewise praised as a Pectoral, but can only answer that Character with phlegmatic Persons and cold Constitutions, as a *Diuretic* it may not improperly be joined with others in *Prescriptions* designed to correct a vitiated Blood.

CALAMINTHA humilior folio rotundiore *Syn. ibid. Inst.* R. H. *Hedera terrestris*, Ger. *terrestris vulgaris* Park. *Ground Ivy*, Gill go by *Ground*, *Alehoof* or *Tunhoof*. Both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XIV. flowers from *April* to *June*, and sometimes longer. This grows in great Plenty in Hedges, on Bank sides, nay in Woods, almost every where, where the Ground is not too moist.

This Plant abounds in a pungent nitrous *Salt* it is therefore *Deterfive* and *Diuretic*, and may with success be administered in Decoctions with Water, infused in Wine or Malt Liquors, and if infused in Ale, which is frequently done, it not only helps to fine it but corrects its Fogginess and enriches it with its salutary Qualities. By its deterfive Virtue it opens all sorts of Obstructions, and as a diuretic it makes no bad Ingredient in Compositions for the *Dropsy*. It is far a better pectoral than the foregoing suitable to all Constitutions for it is cooling as well as opening, but it should not be used in the Form of a *Syrup* being on account of its *Salt* apt to ferment and grow Sour. The best way therefore is either to make a very strong Infusion of it and sweeten it moderately with *Sugar*, or else to keep the Extract of it which may be taken dissolved in any convenient pectoral *Decoction* or even *Infusion* of this Herb itself. In short it much better deserves many Encomia which *Schroder* and others adorn less significant Plants with. since the Virtues of this Herb chiefly consists in its Essential *Salt*, it may be kept dry without Fear it should loose any of
its

its Goodness and the *Gill-Me* which is made of the dry Plant, is both stronger and pleasanter than that which is made of the Green, because the vegetable Water gives it a disagreeable Taste.

Calamintha aquatica. vid. *Mentha*.

Calamus aromaticus. vid. *Acorus verus*.

Caltha palustris. vid. *Populago*.

CAMPANULA vulgarior foliis urticæ vel major et asperior *Syn.* 276. *C. B. Pin.* *Trachelium majus* *Ger.* majus flore purpureo *Park.* *Great Throat Wort* or *Canterbury Bells*. In *Colwick Wood*, *Woodlane* going to *St. Anne's Well*, in a Close between *Radford-field* and the *Cherry Holt* near *Asply*, where I observed also the following.

CAMPANULA pratensis flore conglomerato *Syn.* 277. *C. B. Pin.* *Trachelium minus* *Park.* *Ger. Em.* *Little Throatwort* or *Canterbury Bells*. They both belong to *Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 1.* and Flower in *May*, I observed this likewise in several Places about *Mansfield*.

They are *Vulneraries* and commended in *Gargarisms* for a sore Throat.

Cannabis spuria. vid. *Lanium*.

Capnos. vid. *Fumaria*.

CAPRIFOLIUM germanicum *Syn.* 458. *Dood. I. R. H.* *Peryclimenum*. *Ger.* five caprifolium vulgare. *Park.* *Common Honey-suckle*. *Cl. II. G. II. 1.* flowers in *May* upon *Colwick Hills*, in *Nottingham*

tingham Coppice, and otherwise very common in Hedges.

The great Heat and drying Quality of the Leaves and Flowers, renders them very unfit to be boiled and used as a *Gargarism* in inflammations of the *Throat* and *Mouth*, tho' the common People often use them for that Purpose, as a *Diuretic* they may better serve for cold *Phlegmatic* Constitutions.

CARDAMINE *Syn.* 299. *Ger.* Nasturtium pratense majus seu Cardamine latifolia, *Park.* Ladies-smock or Cuckow Flower. Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1. flowers in *April* and *May*. Grows in all Meadows and moist Places.

It is pungent and discutive, but as the Plant is but small and many others of this Kind which are larger and full as powerful are to be had, we pass it by.

CARDIACA *Syn.* 239. *I. B.* *Park.* Motherwort Cl. I. Gen. XIV. flowers in *June*, and does not grow very common hereabout, I have seen it on the right Hand going into *Basford* from *Nottingham*, on the Bankside, on the left Hand of *Lenton Field*, going to the *Abbey Yard* from *Nottingham Park*. and in a Close about *Brockstoll* by the Roadside leading to *Nuttal*.

This Herb is a very good *Hysteric*, and either the Powder of it mixed with *Suger*, or its *Decoction* stands recommended by *Dr. Bowle* for the Palpitation of the Heart, obstructions of the *Spleen* and *Hysteric Disorders*.

CARDUUS nutans *Syn.* 193. *I. B.* *Cirsium* majus singulari capitulo magno. *C. B. Pin.* Musk Thistle with a bending Head. In *Nottingham Castle yard*

yard, about the sand Hills without *Chapple Bar*, and in many other Places.

CARDUUS palustris. *Syn.* 194. *C. B. Pin. Park. Marsh Thistle.* Common in marshy Grounds.

CARDUUS vulgarissimus viarum *Syn. ibid. Ger. Em. Common Thistle.* or rather creeping *Thistle.* very common.

CARDUUS lanceatus *Syn.* 195. *Ger. lanceatus seu latifolius major. Park. spear Thistle,* very common by Roadsides.

CARDUUS lanceatus flore et capite minoribus *Syn. ibid. Merr. Pin.* This I found in a Close leading to *Asply Cherry Holt*, together with the great *Throatwort* and the following.

CARDUUS lanceatus major, an *Carduus lanceolatus ferocior* *Syn.* 195. *I. B. The greater spear Thistle.* This I observed also on the side of *Clifton Hill*, and in *Asply Cherryholt*.

CARDUUS Mariæ *Syn. ibid. Ger. Mariæ vulgaris* *Park. Carduus albis maculis notatus vulgaris C. B. Pin. common Milk Thistle,* or our *Ladies Thistle.* About the *Alms Houses* without *Chapple Barr*, in *Nottingham Park*, on the *Castle Rock*, facing *Lenton*, and elsewhere.

CARDUUS tomentosus Acanthium dictus vulgaris *Syn.* 196. *Acanthium vulgare* *Park. common Cotton Thistle.* In many Places on the Banks of Inclosures about *Nottingham.* All the *Thistles*

belong to Cl. I. Gen. IX. and Flowers from June to August.

CARDUUS Benedictus Lob. et Officinarum. The *Blessed Thistle*. flowers in June and July, is cultivated in Gardens for the Use of the Shops. I have several Times met with some Plants of it on Dunghills but suspect them to come from some Gardens tho' near a Mile distant from the Town. It is a good Stomachic, and may serve for a gentle Vomit.

CARLINA sylvestris quibusdam, aliis *Attractylis* Syn. 175. I. B. major Ger. The common wild *Carline Thistle*. Cl. I. Gen. VII. flowers with the rest of the *Thistles*. About Colwick Lane, and going from Nottingham Lings towards Bobbers Mill in Plenty.

The Seeds of all the *Thistles* are *Diuretic*, but that of the *Milk Thistle* deserves the preference, it does very good service in *Emulsions*, if exhibited to Persons in an inflammation of the *Kidneys*, and stoppage of *Urine* proceeding from *Gravel*, the Leaves of this gathered in the Spring before the Stem shoots up, and also about *Michaelmas*, and after cutting off the Pricks boiled in a large quantity of Water, then buttered as other Greens, are not only very wholesome and opening, but of a delicious Taste.

A *Decoction* of any of the *Thistles* is *Detersive* and *Diuretic*, and therefore of Service in all sorts of *Obstructions*.

The Nottingham People cut the Stem of the *Cotton Thistle*, and after they have Barked it boil it with Meat, but it is of a more faint Taste than the Leaves of the former.

Carota, vid. *Daucus*.

CARYOPHYLLATA *Syn.* 283. *Ger. vulgaris*
Park. Avens, Herb Bennet, In *Cokwick Wood,*
Nottingham Coppice, Lark dale, and many other
 Places.

CARYOPHYLLATA *montana purpurea* *Syn. ibid.*
Park. Purple mountain Avens or water Avens. In
 the Close by *Asply House* along the *Woodside,* and
 in other Places. They belong to *Cl. I. Gen.*
XV. and flower in *May* and *June.*

The Root smells like *Cloves,* whence the Latin Name
 proceeds. Infused in *Wine* it gives it a gratefull Taste.
 On account of its manifest astringency together with the
 aromatic Warmth, it may not be improper to use it in
Fluxes of divers Kinds.

CARYOPHYLLUS *minor repens nostras.* *Syn.*
 338. *An Virgineus* *Ger. Betonica coronia* live
Caryophyllata repens rubra *I. B. Maiden Pink.*
Cl. Gen. XXIV. 1. It Flowers in *June July*
 and *August,* and grows abundantly in *Notting-*
ham Park, Lenton Hollows, about *Nottingham*
Gallows &c.

CARYOPHYLLUS *arvensis hirsutus flore majore.*
Syn. 348. *C. B. Pin. holosteus* *Ger. holosteus*
arvensis hirsutus *Park. Auricula muris pul-*
chro flore albo *I. B. Long leaved rough Chick-*
weed with a large Flower. *Cl. I. Gen XXIV. 1.*
 flowers all *Summer,* Grows plentifully on a dry
 Bank a little beyond the *Deer Leap* over against
Nottingham Park pales, also about *Radford field*
 &c.

CARYOPHYLLUS *holosteus arvensis* *Glaber*
flore

flore majore Syn. 346 C. B. Pin. Gramen leucanthemum Ger. Park. *The greater Stickswort.* in Woodlane going to St. Anne's Well, in the Road to Colwick and elsewhere.

CARYOPHYLLUS holosteus arvensis glaber, flore minore Syn. *ibid.* C. B. Pin. Gramen Leucanthemum alterum Ger. *The lesser Stickswort.* they both belong to Cl. I Gen. XXIV. 1. flower from the latter End of *March* to the Beginning of *June.* This I observed in *Woodlane*, and on the *Moor* between *Bridgeford* and *Gamston.*

Caryophyllus minimus muscosus. vid. *Alfinella.*

Caryophyllus pratensis laciniato flore simplici, vid. *Lychis plumaria.*

CASTANEA Syn. 440. Ger. vulgaris Park. sylvestris quæ peculiariter Castanea C. B. Pin. The Chesnut Tree. Cl. II. G. I. 1. flowers in *April.*

This is the wild *Chesnut*, commonly called the *Horse Chesnut*, it is doubtfull whether an indigenous Plant in any part of *England*, tho' very commonly observed about *Nottingham*, there are some by the *Engine House* and in *St. Peters Church yard.*

The reddish Skin which is the immediate Covering of the Kernel, as well of this as the cultivated *Chesnut*, is very astringent and fit to stop all manner of *Fluxes* where such Medicines are safe, The poor People in *Italy* make Bread of the sweet *Chesnut*, which when new is pleasant tasted enough but very heavy, it grows soondry and very hard and then they are forced to break it to Pieces with a *Mallet*, and soak it in *Water* before they can eat it. This kind of Food is what those poor

Wretches

Wretches are forced to live upon who are Tenants to Ecclesiasticks.

Chestnuts at best are apt to create Wind, and are to be avoided by *Atmatic* Persons.

Cauda muris. vid. *Myofuros.*

CENTAURIUM minus Syn. 286. *C. B. Pin. minus vulgare* Park. parvum Ger *small purple Centory.* Cl. I Gen. XVIII. 1. flowers in June and July, grows in *Colwick Wood, White moore Close*, about *Basford field*, and within a Close or two of the two Mile House between *Nottingham* and *Watnal.*

This is an excellent Stomachic *Bitter* even by itself in *Decoction* or *Infusion*, it not only scours away Viscidities in the first Passages and opens Obstructions of the biliary Ducts and consequently cures a *Jaundice* thence arisen, but also promotes Evacuation which makes its Extract very proper in compositions of purging Pills. In short it is an admirable Alterative, as well as Diffusive and as such is frequently used in *Fomentations.*

CENTAURIUM luteum perfoliatum Syn. 287. *C. B. Pin. minus luteum perfoliatum non ramosum* Park. parvum luteum Lobelii Ger. *Yellow Centory* Cl. I Gen. XVIII 1. flowers in July and August, I found once a few Plants a little beyond *Colwick spring* but never since, but a pretty many in *white moor close* not far from *Radford Church*, and about *Mansfield* an whole Close quite overspread with it.

Centimorbia vid. *Nummutaria.*

Centinodia vid. *Polygonum.*

CERASUS sylvestris. *The Cherry Tree.* *Syn.* 463. *Cl.* II. *Gen.* II. 2. blossoms in *April.* I have observed some in *Nottingham Park*; on *Clifton Hill*, and in *Blidworth fields*, but doubt the Birds have sown them.

The agreeable Tartness of the *Cherry* bespeaks it a cooler, of the black *Cherries* a distilled Water is kept in the Shops, which is very proper for the Basis of cooling *Fuleps* in *Fevers.* This Water if honestly prepared is very proper for Children who have tremours in their Sleep, but I have found it necessary to taste it first myself, it being the Custom of diverse Apothecaries to distill the *Cherries* which have once served to make *Cherry Brandy.* This intirely destroys the Intention, the water grows hot and that subtil Bitterness from which the principal Effect is expected is spent beforehand in the *Brandy.* The Kernels of the Cherry stones like those of *Apricocks* and *Pecchesare Diuretick.*

CERASTIUM hirsutum minus parvo flore *Syn.* 344. *Cat. Gifs.* *Alfine hirsuta minor C. B. Pin.* *small rough Chickweed with a little Flower.* *Cl.* I. *Gen.* XXIV. 1. flowers in *May* and sometimes sooner, about the Sand-hills without *Chapple-Barr.*

CEREFOLIUM sylvestre. *Syn.* 207. *Ger. Em. Park.* *Chærophylum sylvestre C. B. Pin. Wild Chervil.* *Cl.* I. *Gen.* XI. 2. flowers in *May.* Common about Hedges.

Chamæcissus. vid. *Calamintha humilior.*

Chamæcistus. vid. *Helianthemum.*

Chamædrys sylvestris. vid. *Veronica.*

CHAMÆMELUM Syn. 184. Ger. vulgare *Park.*
Common Chamomile. This has no Smell, and
 grows very common among Corn.

CHAMÆMELUM foetidum Syn. 185. C. B. *Pin.*
foetidum seu *Cotula foetida.* I. B. *Stinking May-*
weed. common on Banks, in Farm-yards, and
 Edges of Fields.

CHAMÆMELUM majus folio tenuissimo caule
 rubente. Syn. 186. *Large Chamomile with red*
stalks. This I found in Company with *Mr. Tutin,*
 in a Close beyond *Mr. Petty's* Mill leading cross
 the Road to *Radford Field.*

CHAMÆMELUM odoratissimum repens flore
 simplici Syn. 185. I. B. *Romanum.* Ger. *sweet*
scented creeping Chamomile. This is cultivated in
 Gardens.

All the *Chamomiles* belong to Cl. I. Gen. VIII. flower from the middle and sometimes the latter End of *May* the major Part of the *Summer.* They are carminative and therefore proper to be used in *Fomentations,* *Poultices,* and *Baths,* especially the Flowers, in this particular Quality, the *Roman Chamomile* excells all the Rest. Inwardly an *Infusion* may be taken which will prove an excellent Wind dispelling Medicine, it is also a great strenghtner of the *Stomach* and stops vomiting. *Quincy* commends it for the *Tooth-ache* if applyed hot in a Bag to the Cheek. Both a simple and very good compound Water bears its Name in the *colledge Dispensatory.* But as this is considerably hotter and more rarifying and discussive, so it gives way to the others, as an *Emollient.* *Mr. Ray* affirms that two Spoonsful of this Herb, with the Addition of a few Drops of Spirit of *Vitriol* given in some Broth, will take of the Fit of any *Ague* be it of what kind it will.

This is not unlikely, but two Spoonsfull of so light a Powder as this makes, must be a very large Dose, and troublesome to take, I should expect as much from the same Quantity of the Juice with about ten Drops of the *Spirit of Vitriol*.

CHARA vulgaris foetida Syn. 132. *Comm. Acad. R. Sc. Ann.* 1719. *Equisetum foetidum* sub aqua repens. *J. B. Ger. Em. Park.* This I found growing in Plenty in a small Watry Place, at the Entrance into *White moor Close*. near *Radford Church* in *May*.

CHARA major subcinerea fragilis Syn. *ibid. Comm. Acad. R. Sc. ibid.* *Hippuris coralloides* Ger. Em. *The larger brittle Horse tail*. I observed this growing in one of the *Clay-pits* near *Mapperly Brick-Kilns* in *May*. They both claim akin to the *Capillaries*.

This last is very brittle of a pale Green when fresh, & not so thick beset with Branches as the preceeding. It grows, longer and what is within the Water pretty upright but what of it is above the Water hangs down and is supported by the surface of the Water.

Cheiri. vid. *Leucoium*.

Chelidonia S. Chelidonium majus. vid. *Papaver corniculatum luteum*.

CHELIDONIUM minus Syn. 245. *Ger. Park. Chelidonia rotundifolia minor. C. B. Pin. Pilewort or the lesser Celandine.* Cl. I. Gen. XV. flowers in *March* and *April*, in all Fields, Meadows and Hedges, in great Plenty about this Town,
This

This Plant abounds with a sharp acrid *Salt* which makes it deterfive, is useful in opening Obstructions of the *Viscera*, it is called *Pilewort* not from any specifical Virtue it has more than any other *Deterfive* to cure the outward *Piles*, but from the Resemblance the Roots bear to those Knobs and Tubercles which appear at the *Fundament* in that Disorder. The Juice of this is good for the *Scurvy* of the *Gums* and prevents the rotting of the *Teeth*,

CHRYSANTHEMUM fegetum. *Syn.* 182. *Ger. Em.* fegetum nostras. *Park.* Corn Marygold. Cl. I. Gen. VIII. flowers in *May*, one shall hardly meet with a Cornfield in this Neighbourhood which is not bordered with these Flowers,

CICHOUREUM sylvestre. *Syn.* 172. *Ger. Em. Park.* sylvestre five officinarum. *C. B. Pin. Wild Succory.* Cl. I. Gen. VI. 2. flowers in *August*, a little on this side *Cotgrave*, four Miles from *Nottingham* by the Roadside. Between *Bunny* and *Leak* five Miles from *Nottingham*, *Mr. Tutin* found it likewise between *Plumtree* and *Normanton*.

Of this Herb, Leaves, Flowers and Roots are used. It is a moderate Bitter, a good alterative and sweetner of the *Blood*, and makes a proper Ingredient in all *Decoctions* where *Choler* is predominant, and where the *Viscera* are obstructed. The Syrup to be met with in the Shops called Syrup of *Succory* with *Rhubarb*, is a very safe and useful Purge for small Children.

Cichoreum pratense luteum. vid. *Hieracium asperum* &c.

CICUTA *Syn.* 215. *Lob. Ic.* 732. *Ger.* vulgaris major. *Park.* Hemlock. Cl. I. Gen. XI. 5.

It flowers in *May* and *June*, in many Places about this Town, in Hedge Bottoms, and near dry Ditches.

The Character of its being poisonous has made it not tryed inwardly, but its outward Uses are considerable. It takes off *Inflammations*, dissolves hard *Swellings* and asswages Pain in old *Ulcers* whether applyed by way of *Poultice*, *Oyntment* or *Plaister*. It seems the *Cicuta* is not of so hurtful a Nature as has been pretended, for *Mr. Ray* mentions one *Mr. Henly's* eating 3 or 4 Ounces of the Root without receiving any Harm, & that himself afterwards had eaten half an Ounce of the same without the least ill Consequence. What it may be in hotter Climates is not yet manifest.

CICUTARIA vulgaris Syn. 207. *I. B. Myrrhis sylvestris feminibus lævibus. C. B. Pin. Wild Cicely. Cow-weed. Cl. I. Gen. XI. 2.* flowers in *May* pretty common about Hedges, Orchards and Farm-yards.

CIRCÆA lutetiana, Syn. 289. *Lob. Ic. 266. Ger. Lutetiana major. Park. Enchanters Nightshade. Cl. I. Gen. XIX. XX.* flowers in *June* and holds till *August*. plentifully in *Cokwick Wood* about *Asply, Clifton*, and most woody Places.

CLEMATIS latifolia seu Atragene quibusdam Syn. 258 *Clematis sylvestris latifolia seu Viorina. Park. Great wild Climber or Travellers Joy.* Here and there in Hedges but rarely.

Clinopodium minus. vid. Acinos multis.

COCHLEARIA Syn. *I. B. rotundifolia. Ger. five batavorum. Park. common round Leaved Scurvy Grass or Garden Scurvy Grass. Cl. I. Gen.*
XXI.

XXI. 2. flowers in *May*. I found it in several Places growing on *Woollaton Walls* but dare not say whether the Garden might not perhaps have furnished and the Wind sown the Seed, it is commonly cultivated in Gardens, as well for the Use of the *Apothecaries* as *publick Houses*, which make a wholesome medicated Ale of it.

This Plant abounds in a volatile *Salt*, which affects the Nostrils when bruised as strongly as, the volatile *Sal Armoniac*, It is therefore an excellent Remedy to cut viscid Humours, and make them fit to pass through their proper Channels, as also to scour and open obstructed Passages, and to take off that lentor of the Blood which it contracts by being overcharged with fixed *Salt*, whence proceed *Scorbutick Blotches* and *Eruptions*, which hardly ever fail to bring after them other chronical Disorders. It may be used by all with good Success, but thin hecticall Constitutions where it is too apt to increase the Motion and Heat of the *Fluids*, and by aggravating the Symptoms usually attending such Habits of Body it often may prove of the last ill Consequence. The best Way of making use of it is in *Conserve* for present spending, for it should not be kept in Shops for Sale, where it quickly looses its volatility, in this Form you have all the Plant can yield, whilst the volatile parts prepare the humours the fixed *Salt* in it promotes their Discharge by *Urine*. The next best is a strong Infusion of the Herb in *Rhenish Wine*. Then the Spirit which for want of the fixed *Salt* looses the diuretick Quality, And lastly the *Ale* which rather keeps the volatile parts of this Plant too much confined.

COLCHICUM commune. Syn. 273. C. B. Pin. Anglicum purpureum et Anglicum album, Park. Meadow Saffron. Cl. I. Gen. XXVI. flowers in November without Leaves, whence Gardiners call them Naked Boys. In Nottingham Meadows. and about Trent Bridge. The Roots of these have been

been mistaken for those of the true *Hermodactylis*.
A dangerous Mistake.

Conserva.

1. CONFERVA Plinii. Syn. 58. Lob. Ic. T. II. 257. Ger. Em. *Hairy Riverweed*, *Crow-silk*, found in several Rills and little Brooks.

2. CONFERVA palustris tenuissima tomentosa. Syn. 59 in the Pool in Nottingham Park.

Consolida major. vid. *Symphytum*:

CONVOLVULUS major Syn. 275. I. B. major albus. Park. *Smilax lævis* feu *lenis* major. Ger. *Great Bindweed*. common in Hedges.

CONVOLVULUS minor vulgaris. Syn. *ibid.* Park. *Smilax lenis* minor. Ger. *small Bindweed*. every where on the Banks of Inclosures, by the Road sides, and the Edges of Cornfields.

CONVOLVULUS arvensis minimus. Syn. 276. *Convolvulus angustissimo folio* nostras cum auriculis Pluk. *Almag.* *The least Bindweed*. In the Cornfield between Radford and Lenton, they all belong to Cl. I Gen. XVIII. 1. flower in May. and hold most part of the Summer.

Convolvulus niger. vid. *Fegopyrum*;

CONYZA media. Syn. 174, Ger. Em. media *Asteris* flore luteo vel *Dioscoridis*. C. B. Pin. *Middle Fleabane*. Cl. I. Gen. VII. flowers in June, July and August, in many Places near River

River fides, and watry Ditches and Places where Water has stood during *Winter*, as by the *Leen side*, from the *Engine House* to *Lenton* plentifully, about *Mr. Petty's Mill* at *Radford*, in *Colwick Lane* &c.

Cornu Cervinum. vid. *Plantago*.

CORNUS fœmina. *Syn.* 460. *C. B. Pin. Ger.* *Park.* the female *Corne*, or *Dogberry Tree*, or *Garter Tree*, or *Prickwood*. *Cl.* II. *Gen.* II. I, flowers in *May*, in *Woodlane*, *Nottingham Cop-pice*, about *Asply*, *Woollaton old Park*. &c.

Coronopus. vid. *Plantago*.

Coronopus Ruellii vid. *Nasturtium supinum* &c.

CORYLUS sylvestris *Syn.* 439. *C. B. Pin. Ger.* *Corylus* seu *Nux avellana sylvestris Park.* The *Häfel*. *Cl.* II. *Gen.* I. I. blossoms in *February* and *March*. This was formerly so common in this Neighbourhood, that some will derive the Name of this Town from thence *quasi Nuttingham*.

The Fruit as it is of an oily Nature is nourishing, but an immoderate Use of it will cause Shortness of Breath and occasion *Obstructions*. The *Fules* or *Catkins*, and the *Skin* which immediately incompasses the Kernel, are *Astringent* and may be used where such Quality is required. The Branches are fit to make Hoops off for Barrels.

Cotula. vid. *Chamoemelum*.

Coty-

Cotyledon aquatica. vid. *Hydrocotyle*.

Cynocrambe. vid. *Mercurialis*.

Cracca minor. *Syn.* 322. *Riv. Ir. Tetr. Ic. Park.* *Vicia* fegetum cum siliquis plurimis hirsutis. *C. B. Pin.* sylvestris *Ger.* *small wild Tare, or Tine Tare.* *Cl. I. Gen. XXIII. 1.* flowers in May, too frequently in the Corn, where it does great Damage, a Cornfield next *Suenton Church* towards *Nottingham*, I have seen quite overrun with it.

Cracca major. vid. *Vicia sylvestris* seu *Cracca major* *Ger.*

Cratægus. vid. *Mespilus.*

Cratægonon. vid. *Euphrasia.*

Cratægonon. vid. *Melampyrum.*

Crepitus Lupi. vid. *Fungus Pulverulentus.*

Crista galli. vid. *Pedicularis,*

Crocus vernalis cœruleus. *The blue Spring Crocus.* *Cl. I. Gen. XXVI.* flowers in *March.* No mention is made of this in the *Synopsis.* I found it in Company with *Mr. Tutin*, a little above *Fox-lane* in the *Clay field*, it grows also in *Nottingham Meadows* in several Places on the right Hand side of the Road going to the *King's Meadows.* It seemed to me at first that probably some Roots might have been carried to that Place

Place among the Dung from some Garden, but when I considered they were very numerous and spread very much, and the abovementioned Friend assured me he had for near ten Years observed them there, I began to doubt whether they might not be of Spontaneous Growth.

CRUCIATA *Syn.* 223. *Ger. vulgaris Park. hirsuta C. B. Pin. Crosswort, Mugweed.* Cl. I. Gen. XII. flowers from the latter End of *May* to the End of *July*, plentifully in many Places as *Lark Dale, Woodlane, Colwick Lane &c.*

This is drying and astringent and used both inwardly and outwardly among other *Vulneraries*, some commend it infused in Wine to be good for *Ruptures*.

CYANUS. *Syn.* 198. *I. B. vulgaris, Lob. Ic. Ger. Em. Park. Blue Bottles, Corn Flowers.* Cl. I. Gen. IX. flowers in *May*, and most the Summer, very common among the Corn.

The Flowers are only commended, they are of subtil Parts, and readily communicate their Tincture to almost any Liquor some praise the Powder of them, in *Scrophulous* Cases, (which solid Experience has not sufficiently confirmed) The Juice of them cleanses sordid *Ulcers* if instilled into them. *Ray.*

Cynocrambe. vid. Mercurialis.

CYNOGLOSSUM. *Syn.* 226 *Ger. vulgare. I B. majus vulgare. Park. Great Hounds Tongue.* Cl. I. Gen. XIII. flowers from the latter End of *May*, to *July* inclusive, grows copiously in *Woolaton Park* belonging to the *Right Hon. the Lord Middleton*, near the Garden Wall.

It is a very good *Vulnerary*, it stops *Fluxes and Gonorrhœas* &c, A *Decoction* of the Root is commended in *Schrophulous* Distempers. There is a Mass of *Pills* in the *Dispensatory* of the narcotic kind, which bears its Name, but is seldom met with in the Shops tho' for certain Constitutions and in particular Cases much preferable to the *Pilule de Styrace*.

Cynosbatus. vid. *Rosa sylvestris* &c.

Cynosorchis. vid. *Orchis*.

D

DAUCUS fativus radice lutea et alba Syn. 218. *Inst. R. H. Pastinaca fativa tenuifolia*. Ger. *tenuifolia fativa lutea* Park. *Yellow and white Carrot*.

AN. *DAUCUS fativus radice atrorubente*. Syn. *ibid. Inst. R. Herb. Pastinaca fativa atrorubens*. Ger. Em. *Red rooted Carrot*. Both these are cultivated for the Market.

DAUCUS vulgaris Syn. *ibid. Clus. Pastinaca sylvestris tenuifolia* Ger. *Daucus officinarum* C. B. Pin. *Wild Carrot or Birdsnest*. they all belong to Cl. I Gen. XI. flower in *June and July*, This grows Plentifully in most Pastures, In *Radford Field*, above the Corn Land next *Cokwick Wood* in great Plenty, as plentifully on *Cliffion Hill*, &c.

It stands in the Rank of *Carminatives*, the Seeds are deservedly praised for their Efficacy in removing the *Strangury* and in the *Stone and Gravel of the Kidneys*, both.

both preventively and when the fit is on, if boiled in *Wine* and *Water*, or even infused in *Wine* only, if there be no considerable Inflammation in those Parts. They are also commended in *Uterine* Cases. as promoters of the *Menstrual Discharges*, and Expellers of *Moles*.

DENS Leonis *Syn.* 170. *Ger.* vulgaris. *Park.* latiore folio C. B. *Pin.* Dandelion.

DENS Leonis angustioribus foliis *Syn.* 171. *Park.* leonis angustiore folio C. B. *Pin.* Narrow Leaved Dandelion or Piss a bed. they both grow very common in Meadows and Fields, and flower early in the *Spring*, and again in *Autumn*.

DENS Leonis hirsutus, Leptocaulos, Hieracium dictus *Syn.* *ibid.* Hieracium dentis Leonis folio hirsutum *Ger.* *Em.* asperum foliis et floribus Dentis leonis bulbosi. *Park.* Rough Dandelion commonly called Dandelion Hawkweed. This is one of the first flowering Hawkweeds in *May*, grows pretty common on Banksides and in *Nottingham Meadows*. They all three belong to Cl. I. Gen. V.

Dandelion is much of the same Quality as the *Wild Succory* (which is more powerful for *Physical Purposes* than the *Garden Succory*, called *Endive*) and therefore a great alterative or sweetner of the *Blood* being a good *Deterfive*, the Root as well as the Herb boiled in *Wine*, *Water*, or *Broth*, is an efficacious Remedy in putrid *Fevers* and ill Habits of the Body, It warms and strengthens the Stomach. It makes a good Ingredient in *Fomentations* and *Lotions*, The young Herb makes a wholesome spring Sallet eaten Raw with *Oil* and *Vinegar*, and is peculiarly of Service to Persons whose Bowels are too much relaxed.

Diapensia

Diapensia. vid. *Sanicula.*

DIGITALIS purpurea Syn. 283. *I. B. purpurea vulgaris* Park. *purple Foxglove.* Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 2. flowers in *June* and *July.* In *Woollaton Park*, by the *Woodside* in the *Road* to *Woodborough*, on *red Hill*, and many other Places.

This Herb will Vomit very smartly either infused or boiled in Water, weakly Persons should not venture upon it, *Parkinson* commends it for the *Falling Sickness*, and orders two Handfulls of this and four Ounces of *Polypody* of the *Oak* to be boiled in *Beer* and taken. It is a good cleanser of *Ulcers*, and the Flowers bruised and boiled with fresh *Butter* into an Ointment have sometimes been of considerable Service in *Scrophulous Ulcers.*

DIPSACUS sylvestris seu *Labrum Veneris.* Syn. 192. *I. B. Dipsacus sylvestris.* Ger. Park. *wild Teasel.* Grows in *Colwick Wood* in plenty where there is one Spot in which they stand so close, one would think they had been sown on Purpose.

Solid Experience says but little of the Physical Vertue of this Herb. *Mr. Ray* says the Roots boiled in Wine and the Liquor apply'd to the Fundament will cure the Clefts of it and give Ease in the *Piles* which is probable. The sen a'e Councillors of Beauty, are very choice of the Rain Water which has stood some Time in the Leafy Basin of this Plant, and use it to take off the Freckles and other little Blemishes of the Skin.

DIPSACUS minor seu *virga Pastoris* Syn. *ibid.* Ger. Em. *Virga Pastoris* Park. *small Wild Teasel* or *Shepherds Rod.* They both claim Kin to the *Corymbiferous*, and Flower in *June* and *July.* I found this last no nearer than *Pleasley Forge* two Miles from *Mansfield* in Company with *Mr. Bird*, where it grows plentifully.

Dracun-

Dracunculus pratensis. vid. *Ptarmica.*

Dulcamara. vid. *Solanum lignosum.*

E

Eubulus. vid. *Sambucus humilis.*

ECHIMUM vulgare *Syn.* 227. *C. B. Pin. Park.*
Ger. Vipers Bugloss. Cl. I. Gen. XIII. flowers
 in May and holds till August, in a Close on this
 side *Snenton Hermitage* coming from *Nottingham*,
 on the *Castle Rock* in *Nottingham Park* facing
Lenton, plentifully and very large.

Echium Fuchsi. vid. *Buglossa fylvestris mi-*
nor.

Echium Scorpoides palustre. vid. *Myosotis*
Scorpioides.

Echium Scorpoides arvense. vid. *Myosotis*
&c.

Elatine. vid. *Linaria.*

Eleoselinum. vid. *Apium.*

Enula campana. vid. *Helenium.*

EQUISETUM majus. *Syn.* 130. *Ger. majus Pa-*
lustre Park. *Palustre longioribus foliis.* *C. B.*
Pin. Great Marsh or Water Horsetail. In the *Pool*
 in *Nottingham Park*, and several *Ditches* be-
 tween *Lenton* and *Beeston.*

EQUISE-

EQUISETUM arvense longioribus Setis. Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin. Park. segetale Ger. Corn Horse Tail. common on the Edges of Cornfields and among the Corn.

EQUISETUM sylvaticum procumbens setis uno versu despositis Syn. 131. Bending wood Horse-tail in Colwick and Asply Woods &c.

EQUISETUM pratense longissimis setis. Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin. frequent in Hedge Bottoms.

EQUISETUM sylvaticum Syn. 130. Tab. Ic. Ger. omnium minus tenuifolium Park. Colwick Wood, Nottingham Coppice, &c.

EQUISETUM palustre Syn. 131. Lob. Ic. palustre minus Park. in Basford Scottum.

EQUISETUM nudum. Syn. ibid. Ger. junceum feu nudum Park. foliis nudum non ramosum feu junceum. C. B. Pin. Naked Horse Tail. This was first shewn to me by *Mr. Stanley Joiner at Mansfield*, who had gathered it himself about the middle of *Nettleworth Green*, two Miles from *Mansfield*. where it grows plentifully among the *Rushes*.

This is what the *Turners* and *Joiners* Polish their work with and call *Shave-grass*, In *Germany* the Maid Servants use *Horse Tail* instead of *Straw* to scour their Pewter with to which it gives a very good Lustre.

These Plants bear some Affinity to the *Capillaries*.

All the *Horse Tails* are *Astringent*.

ERICA vulgaris Syn. 470. Park. vulgaris feu pumila. Ger. Em. vulgaris humilis semper virens

rens flore purpureo et albo *I. B. common Heath or Ling.* upon the Forest between *Nottingham* and *Mansfield*, in Plenty.

ERICA vulgaris hirsuta Syn. 471. Ger. vulgaris hirsutior. Park. common rough Leaved Heath, with the preceeding in several Places of the Forest about *Mansfield*.

ERICA tenuifolia Syn. ibid. Ger. virgata seu sexta Clusii Park. humiliscortice cinerco Arbuti flore. C. B. Pin. Fine Leaved Heath, about the Hollows near *Nottingham*, and on *Radford Lings*. They all belong to Cl. II. Gen. II. 3.

Heath is not commonly known in Physic, however it is *Deterfive* and *Diuretic*, and fit to scour and cleanse away any impurity or gravelly Concretion out of the *Kidneys*. This Plant made use of in Default of Hops, will preserve the Liquor full as well and gives it no unpleasant Taste nor does it disagree so frequently with some Constitutions as the Bitterness of Hops will.

Erigerum. vid. Senecio.

ERUCA lutea seu Barbarea Syn. 297. C. B. pin. Barbarea I. B. Ger. flore simplici Park. Winter Cresses or Rocket Cl. I. Gen. XXI. flowers in May, In Mr. *John Petty's Mill Yard at Radford*, and in many Hedge Bottoms and moist Places about this Town.

It is of the same Nature with all the rest of the *Cresses* and therefore an *Antiscorbutic* and *Vulnerary*, the Seed is *Diuretic*.

ERUCA hirsuta, filiqua cauli appressa, Erysimum dicta. Syn. 298. Erysimum Dioscoridis Lobelio

Lobelio Ger. Irio five Erysimum vulgare. *Park. Hedge Mustard*, by some *scrambling Rocket*. They both belong to the same Family. This flowers in *June* and *July*, and is very common about Hedges, uncultivated Grounds, and even upon old Battered Walls.

This Plant deserves all the Praise *Lobel* bestows upon it, it is a powerful *Deterfive*, of great Service in *Chronical Coughs*, it wonderfully cuts *Phlegm* lodged upon the Air Vessels, and by opening the obstructed *Ducts* of the *Salival Glands*, it takes off even an inveterate *Hoarsness*. The *College Dispensatory* has a compound Syrup which to my Knowledge has done great Service. This as it is seldom to be met with in the Shops, I have thought proper to insert here for the Use of private Families.

Take *Hedge Mustard* fresh gathered six Handfulls, of *Flecampane Root* and *Coltsfoot* also fresh gathered and *Liquorice Root* each two Ounces, the *Leaves* of *Borrage Succory* and *Maiden hair*, of each an Ounce and half, of the *Cordial Flowers*, and the *Flowers* of *Rosemary* and *Betony* each half an Handfull, of *Anni-seeds* half an Ounce, stoned *Raisins* two Ounces. Let them infuse together a whole Day in Water and Mead of each two Pints and half, of the *Juice* of *Hedge Mustard* eight Ounces, boil them in a Bath Heat, and to the *Liquor* strongly pressed out and clarified put four Pounds and half of *Loaf Sugar*, and boil it to a Syrup in the same Heat.

Erysimum vulgare. vid. *Eruca hirsuta.*

Esula. vid. *Tithymalus.*

EUONYMUS vulgaris Syn. 468. *Park. Euonymus Theophrasti Spindle Tree* or *Prickwood*. Cl. II. Gen II. i. flowers in *April*. In *Woodlane* going

ing to *St. Anne's Well*, in many Hedges besides. It is easily known by its peculiar Smell.

It is called *Prickwood* because Scewers are made of it for the use of *Butchers* and *Poulterers*, which are called *Pricks* in the North of *England*. Two or three of the Berries purge upwards and downwards, and the Powder of the dry'd ones, Kills Lice and takes off the Scurf of Childrens Heads. *Ray*.

EUPATORIUM cannabinum *Syn.* 179. *Park. C. B. Pin.* *cannabinum mas. Ger. Em Common Hemp Agrimony, or Dutch Agrimony. Cl. I Gen. VI. 1.* flowers in *July* and *August*. plentifully along the *Leenside* between *Nottingham Castle* and *Lepton*.

It is a *Vulnerary* and *Diuretic*, and of service in stoppage of *Urine*, and Obstructions of the *Uterine Passages* the Root purges pretty finartly.

Eupatorium cannabinum foemina. vid. Verbesina.

Eupatorium veterum. vid. Agrimonia.

EUPHRASIA *Syn.* * 284. *I. B. Ger. vulgaris Park. Officinarum C. B. Pin. Eyebright.* flowers in *June, July, August* and sometimes later. In several Closes near *Scottum*, and in the upper *Trent Close*, commonly call'd the *Aldermens Parts*.

This Plant is a very good *Cephalic*, and a considerable *Dryer*, wherein it resembles *Wood Betony*, it is therefore used with that, for Smoaking in order to dry up *Rheums*. As to taking off Specks or Films, and Dimness of Sight, that is rather to be expected from its Juice, than from the distilled Water.

EUPHRASIA pratensis rubra. Syn. ibid, C. B. M Pin.

Pin. pratensis rubra major. Park. Cratæogonon Euphrosine Eyebright-Cow-wheat. They both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 2. This flowers in *June* and *July*, and grows pretty common in moist Meadows and sometimes among the Corn in low Lands.

F

FABA. *Syn.* 323. *C. B. Pin. major hortensis Ger. Garden Bean.*

FABA minor seu Equina. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin. minor sylvestris. Park. sine communis. Ger. Field Bean, or Horse Bean,* both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIII. 2. they flower in *April*, and are commonly cultivated in Gardens and Fields, This last sort is often sown mixed with Pease.

The *Garden Beans* are chiefly uted as Food, the others for Provender for *Horses*. Both may be reckoned among the *Agglutinents*, The flower is a proper Ingredient in *Poultices*, it is also made use of by some Females, who rub their Faces with it, to take off the little heats and redness of the Skin, occasioned by walking in the *Sun*, for which purpose they also distil a Water from *Bean Blossoms*.

Fagotriticum. vid. Fegopyrum.

FAGUS. *Syn.* 439. *C. B. Pin. Ger. Park. The Beech Tree. Cl. II. Gen. I. 1. blossoms in April.* This Tree is almost a Stranger in these Parts, and I have not observed any near this Town except within *Woollaton Garden Walls*,
but

but many large ones grow at *Rufford* in *Sir George Savilles* Park.

The Fruit of this Tree is triangular inclosed in a brown Husk, it yields a large quantity of Oil in the Press which is very sweet and may be eaten with Sallets but is rather more luscious than that of Olives. The Mast wonderfully fattens *Hogs*, and *Field Mice*, *Rats*, *Squirrels* and *small Birds* are very fond of it; The Wood is much used by Wheelwrights about *London*, it is also used for *Sword Scabbards*. No part of this Tree is much known in Physick except the green Leaves bruised and applied to hot Swellings are said to discuss them.

FERRUM equinum germanicum, siliquis in summitate. *Syn.* 325. *C. B.* *Pin.* equinum comosum *Park.* *Hedysarum glyzyrrhizatum.* *Ger.* *Tufted Horse shoe-Vetch.* *Cl.* I, *Gen.* XXIII. 2. flowers the latter End of *May* and *June*, in *Nottingham* Park, but not very common.

FEGOPYRUM *Syn.* 144. *Tragopyrum* *Ger.* *Em.* *Park.* *Fagotriticum* *I. B.* *Buck wheat* or *Brank*. It flowers in *May*, but is not commonly met with either wild or cultivated. I observed some about two Years ago, which by order of *Sir William Parsons* had been sown on *Clifton Hill*.

This Plant does not require the richest Land. In *Denmark* and some Parts of *Germany* it is very much cultivated and the Inhabitants make a kind of *Groats* of it which they boil in *Milk* so thick that a Spoon may stand upright in it, it is pleasant Tasted of good Nourishment and will boil to a *Jelly*. In *England* they only use it to fatten Poultry with,

FEGOPYRUM Scandens sylvestre *Syn. ibid.* *Convolvulus minor atriplicis folio* *Park.* *volubilis*

nigra. Ger. *Black Bindweed*. they both belong to Cl. I. Gen. V. 2. This flowers in *May* and holds almost the whole Summer, grows pretty common in Gardens and Corn-fields, where it is very mischievous.

Filago. vid. *Gnaphalium*.

FILIPENDULA. Syn. 259. I. B. Ger. *Park*. *Common Dropwort*. Cl. I. Gen. XV. flowers in *May*, *June*, and *July*. In *Beeston Meadows*, plentifully, on the *Roadside* leading from the *sand Hills* to *Radford Church*, in several *Closes* near *Woollaton* old *Park*, and all over the *Close* where the *Pond* is near *Asply Hall*.

The *Root* is a very powerfull *Detergent* and *Diuretic*, whence it is of Use in all sorts of *Obstructions*, it cleanses the *Kidneys* and *Urinal Passages*, is beneficial to those whose *Lungs* are clogged and makes a good *Ingredient* in antiscorbutic Compositions. It has many other *Commendations* but not sufficiently confirmed.

FILIX mas vulgaris, Syn. 120. *Park*. mas non ramosa, pinnulis latis densis minutim dentatis. Ger, *Em*. *Common Male Fern*. In shady *Hedge bottoms*, very common, in *Larkdale*, and in the *Hollow* without the *Gate* leading thence to *Radford Lings*, in *Cobwick Wood*, &c.

FILIX mas non ramosa pinnulis latis auriculatis spinosis Syn. 121. Ger. *Em*. mas aculeata major, C.B. *Pin*. prickly auriculate *Male Fern*. In the *Backside* of *St. Anne's Well* and in many other *Places*. They both belong to Cl. I. Gen. IV.

FILIX foemina Syn. 124. Ger. *foemina vulgaris* Park. *Female Fern* or *common Brakes*. In Parks and almost all over the Forest.

FILIX mas ramosa pinnulis dentatis. Syn. *ibid.* Ger. *Em. Great branched male Fern* with *indented Leaves*. This I observed at *St. Anne's Well*.

FILIX ramosa non dentata florida Syn. 125. C. B. *Pin. florida* seu *Osmunda regalis* Ger. *Em. Osmunda regalis* seu *Filix florida*. Park. *Water Fern* or *flowering Fern*, or *Osmund Royal*. This Mr. Bird Apothecary at *Mansfield*, shewed me in a Close near that Town called *Leavers Close*.

FILIX ramosa minor Syn. *ibid.* I. B. *pumila saxatilis prima Clusii* Park. *Dryopteris Tragi*. Ger. *Em. The lesser branched Fern*. I found this about the Rocks near *Pleasley Forges* two Miles beyond *Mansfield*.

The Roots of the *Male Fern*, but more especially of the *Osmund Royal*, as also a Conserve of the young Shoots are looked upon, as most excellent Remedies for the *Rickets*, the Root of the *Female Fern* is counted a *Specific* for the *Worms*, and the poor People burn the Plant and make *Ash-Balls* of it which they ute in the Room of *Soap*, In *France* the *Ashes* of *Brakes* are uted in the Composition of that Metal, they make their common drinking Glasses of, which is very brittle and is call'd *Vere de Fougere*, i. e. *Fern Glass*.

Flos cuculi. vid. *Lychnis plumaria*.

Flos Trinitates. vid. *Viola tricolor*.

Foeniculum vulgare Syn. 217. Ger. Park. vul-

vulgare minus nigriore et acriore semine. *I. B. Common Fennel or Finkle.* Cl. I. Gen. II. 5. flowers in *May* in Plenty about the Rock of *Nottingham Castle*, especially near Mr. *Collyer's Vineyard*.

The Seed of this Plant is an excellent *Carminative* whether taken by the *Mouth* or in *Clysters*, There is a distilled Water of the Seed kept in the Shops. The Roots are deterfive and cleansing, and frequently prescribed, they are of a pleasant Taste and grateful Flavour. The Herb is chiefly used in Diet, as fish Sauce, and eaten raw with pickled *Fish*.

Fœnum græcum sylvestre. vid. *Astragalus luteus*.

FONTINALIS minor foliis triangularibus minus complicatis capitulis in summis ramulis sessilibus. *Syn.* 79. found on a Post in the *Trent* above *Colwick* I observed it also upon one of the Wheels of the first Forge at *Pleasley*.

FRAGARIA Syn. 254. *Ger. vulgaris Park. Common Strawberry.* Cl. I. Gen. XV. flowers in *May*, after which Time the Fruit soon ripens In *Colwick Wood*, *Woollaton-park*, *Nottingham Coppice*, *Woodlane*, &c.

The Leaves are *Diuretic* and *Deterve*, and upon that account useful in the *Jaundice*, and Obstructions of the *Kidneys*, also in *Gargarisms*, *Baths*, and *Pultices*. The Berries are cooling and grateful to the Taste, but as they are apt to putrify in the Body it is best to eat them with *Wine* and *Sugar*, or with *Cream*.

FRAXINUS Syn. 469. *Ger. vulgarior I. B. excelsior C. B. Pin. common Ash-Tree.* Cl. I, I Gen. II.

II. 2. blossoms in *April* and *May*. In *Marshall Hills* and many other Places very common.

The Wood is proper for many Mechanical Uses, the Seed inclosed in the Keys is of service in the *Faundice*, *Pleurisy*, and *Stone* of the *Kidneys*.

FUMARIA vulgaris. *Syn.* '204. *I. B. Park.* purpurea *Ger. Fumitory.* Cl. I. Gen. X. flowers in *May*. In Cultivated Places especially about Gardens, pretty common.

This is certainly a very good *Deterfive* and *Antiscorbutic*, a cleanser of the Blood, and of use in the *Faundice* and other Distempers arising from *Obstructions*. But as this Herb is difficult to dry, and its Juice will not keep, the best way is to make an Extract of it, and boil it up to a Consistence, and in the *Spring*, to boil the Herb in Whey and drink the Liquor. The fresh Juice dropt into the Eyes takes off Dimness of Sight.

Fungoides.

I. FUNGOIDES clavatum minus *Syn.* 14 *Cat. Gifs.* Fungus parvus luteus ad Ophioglossioidem nigrum accedens. *Syn.* 11. found upon *Nottingham Course* in *October*.

2. * FUNGOIDES clavatum coloris aurantii This is larger than the foregoing, of a firmer Substance, exactly of the shape of the *Pistillum* of *Aron.* *Dr. Dillenius* takes it only to be a Variety of the first I found it in *Calton Cow dale*.

3. * FUNGOIDES clavatum compressum summitatibus luteis. This has white and somewhat flat Foot Stalks, the Tops which are of a pale Yellow are spread thin and wrinkly, the whole is
of

of a soft spongy Substance. Among the Grasse in *Calton Cow Dale*, with the preceeding.

4. FUNGUS parvus denticulatus *Syn. ibid. Park.* *small toothed Mushroom*, in *Marshall Hills*.

5. FUNGUS Piperi *Æthiopico* similis vel digitatus niger *Syn. ibid. Merr. Pin.* on rotten stumps of Trees in *Colwick Wood*.

6. FUNGUS ramosus niger compressus, parvus apicibus albidis. *Syn. 15.* An Fungus digitatus niger velut cornua experimens. *I. B.* In the same Places with the foregoing.

7. FUNGUS niger subularis apicibus albidis. *Syn. 16. Dood. Syn 11. App.* with the two former.

8. FUNGUS ramosus flavus et albidus *Syn. 16. I. B. ramosus Imperati C. B. Pin. Marshall Hills.*

9. FUNGUS parvus luteus ramosus. *Syn. 16. D. Sherard.* upon Ant-hills in *Colwick Wood*.

10. FUNGUS ramosus candidissimus ceranoides seu digitatus minimus. *Syn. ibid. D. Plot. Hist. Nat. Stafford.* In *Nottingham Coppice*.

11. * FUNGOIDES minimum fusco luteum digitatum apicibus obtusis albis. This Fungus is not quite an Inch high of a brownish yellow Colour, sending forth very short branches which terminate in round white Knobs. I observed it on a rotten stick in *Colwick Wood* in *October*.

12 * FUNGOIDES minimum non ramosum fusco luteum apicibus glaucis nutantibus. This I found on Rabbits Dung in *Colwick Hills*, it is not much above a quarter of an Inch high with a bending glaucous Knob.

13. * FUNGI Clathroides nigri pediculis donati *Dr. Dillenius*. These grow in Clusters are of the shape colour and size of a Mouse-turd having on the top a little oblique awn, and at the bottom a short foot Stalk not much thicker than an Horse Hair. I found them growing upon a piece of decayed Timber in *Colwick Wood*.

14. FUNGOIDES quercinum peltatum nigrum. *Syn. 16. Cat. Gifs.* On the Trunk of an Oak newly felled in *Colwick Wood* in vast numbers some solitary, some, three or four growing from one common Basis,

15. FUNGUS fraxineus niger durus, orbiculatus. *Syn. 16.* This Fungus varies much in size and sometimes grows in several Lobes. I found it in an hollow Oak on the backside of *Snenton*, a little beyond the Dog Kennel, and also on diverse Posts standing in the Watry Place going from Mr. Petty's Mill at *Radford* into the Road leading to Bobber's Mill. *Dr. Dillenius* found it in the Isle of *Anglesey* and calls it *Fungoides Anthracicum globosum*.

16. AN. FUNGUS spongiosus maximus aqueus, e fraxinorum truncis exsudans. *Syn. 17.* I observed this in *Nottingham Park* growing out of a Thorn Tree it was of a yellowish brown Colour.

*Fungi Pileati lamellati Musheroons with Caps
and Combs.*

1. FUNGUS campestris albus superné inferné rubens. *Syn* 2. esculentus 13 sive pileolo lato et rotundo livido *C. B. Pin.* The common Kedgeup Musheroon. They grow in great Plenty about a Mile on this side *Cotgrave* coming from *Nottingham*.

2. FUNGUS esculentus pileolo et lamellis albis. *Syn. ibid. Dood. Syn. II. App. Champignon.* This is considerably less than the preceeding, the Comb is white, they have an higher Flavour and are gathered, dried, and sold by the French People about *London* to the great eating Houses, they are common most parts of the Year in Meadows if the Weather be not over dry.

3. FUNGUS luteus seu pallidus Chanterelle dictus se contorquens esculentus *Syn* 2- *I. B.* This I found in *Marshall Hills* but is not common.

4. FUNGUS magnus rubentis seu incarnati coloris *Syn* 3 The scarlet Musheroon. *ibid.* and in *Nottingham Coppice*.

5. FUNGUS minor pileolo lato, superné candido lamellis subtus creberrimis pallidè rubentibus, seu incarnati ut vocant coloris. *Syn. ibid. S. Dale fasciculus Syn. II.* on the upper Edge of *Snenton-field* towards *Cotwick Park*, in *August*.

6. FUNGUS pileolo lato, longissimo Pediculo
variegato

variegato *Syn.* 3. *C. B. Pin.* Fungi longissimo Pediculo. candicantes sed maculati esculenti. *I. B.* In *Colwick Wood* plentifully.

This Fungus is pretty large the Comb is White, it is of a thick Substance, and gets on the Top a brownish dry Skin which soon cracks in many Places and makes a motly of white and brown appear, The foot Stalk is pretty thick as well as long, and swells towards the Bottom,

7. FUNGUS Pediculo in Bulbiformam excrecente *Syn.* 3 *C. B. Pin.* bulboso Pediculo pallidus maculosus. *I. B.* In *Marshall Hills*.

8. FUNGI pileolo magno orbiculari sublivido lamellis albis pediculo brevi bulbiformi violaceo. *Syn.* 3. varietas. with the foregoing.

9 FUNGUS albus ovum referens *Syn.* 5. *Dood.* *Syn.* II. *App.* on the side of the Bank going to *Nottingham Lings*, on the left Hand of the Gallows.

10. FUNGUS superficiei murini coloris lamellis subtus albicantibus. *Syn.* 5. *Dood, ibid.* in *Colwick Wood.* September.

11. FUNGUS arboreus mollis multiformis *Syn. ibid. Dood. ibid.* at the foot of a Willow Tree in one of the Hell Closes.

12. FUNGUS fimetarius in plano orbicularis candidus *Syn.* 6. *C. B. Pin.* Fungi quillinii albi perniciosi *I. B.* In *Boy-croft* near *Woodlane*.

13 FUNGUS parvus è luteo fuscus pileo per
N 2 maturi-

maturitatem inverſo *Syn.* 6. *Dood.* *Syn.* II. *App*
Amanita parva luteo fusca orbicularis Cat. Giſs.
 in the ſame Place.

14. *FUNGUS* medius pileo mucō æruginei coloris obducto. *Syn.* *ibid.* *Dood.* *ibid.* about *Nottingham Gallows* in *Auguſt*.

15. *FUNGI* pratenses minores, externe viſcidi albi et lutei, pediculis brevibus. *Syn.* 7. upon *Nottingham Lings*, and in diſverſe Cloſes going to *St. Anne's Well* in *Auguſt* and *September*.

16. *FUNGUS* parvus parvi galeri formam expri-
 mens rufus *Syn* 8. *C. C. Pin.* On *Nottingham*
couſe, alſo in a Cloſe near *St. Anne's Well* on the
 left Hand coming from *Nottingham*.

Theſe vary in magnitude, they have ſometimes round and ſometimes conical Caps, the firſt turn up at the Edges very ſoon, and form a kind of a Cup, the latter when full grown and drawing towards a decay crack at the Edges and turn up likewiſe, the Colour of the Cap which is at firſt of a beautiful deep Red, turns Livid, and the Comb and Foot-ſtalk which at firſt are between a red and an orange Colour become a pale yellow.

N. B. It is remarkable that if the Sun can reach theſe and the preceeding, it will extract all their Colour, and they will become Snow white, and not the leaſt Foot-ſtep will be ſeen of their former Colour.

17. *FUNGUS* parvus pediculo oblongo pileolo hemiſphærico, ex albedo ſubluteus *Syn.* 7. parvus albus cum luteola parte in ſummitate capituli, viſco nitente reſplendens. Common in all *Fields* in *Auguſt* and *September*.

18. *FUNGUS* pratensis minor, externe viſcidus,
 capi-

capitulo præcedentis, striis subtus fulvis seu croceis. *Syn.* 8. *Dal. Fascicul. Syn.* 11. In *Colwick Wood*.

19. FUNGUS parvus pediculo oblongo, galericulatus striis lividis aut nigris. *Syn.* 8. seu bufonii prima species. *Clus.* in the same Place.

20. AMANITA verna utrinque Striata, fusca, pileo obtusè coniformi, Musco palustri ramoso majori foliis membranaceis *Vernon* innascens *Syn.* 8. *Cat. Gifs.* In the same Place.

21. FUNGUS parvus candidissimus lamellatus, pediculo longo gracili. *Syn.* 9. *Vernon. Syn.* 11. In *Colwick Wood*.

22. FUNGUS minor tenerrima Farina respersus pileolo supernè cinereo, lamellis subtus tenuissimis creberrimis nigris *Syn, ibid.* In *Nottingham Coppice*.

23. FUNGI plures ex uno pede è prunorum radicibus enati *Syn.* 9. multi ex uno pede perniciosi *I. B.* They do not only grow at the Roots of Plumtrees, but I have observed them growing copiously at the bottom of Posts and *Nottingham Park Pales* in *September* and *October*.

24. FUNGUS fasciculosus, pileolo orbiculari lutescente pediculo fusco tenerrime villosò lamellis ex flavo candicantibus. *Syn.* 9. In *Colwick Wood*.

25. FUNGUS (ex stercore equino) capillaceus, capitulo rorido nigro punctulo in summitate notatò

tato Syn. 13. *Pluck. Ph.* on Horse Dung in Nottingham Coppice.

26. * *FUNGUS* albissimus pellucidus pileolo conico parvo, pediculo prælongo cavo.

This Fungus I met with in *Snenton Meadow*, it is of a very tender friable Substance, and the Foot-stalk is considerably thick in proportion to the smallness of the Cap.

27. * *AMANTA* campestris fusca. internè coraliformiter rubens. *Cat. Gifs.* 177. In *Colwick Wood*.

28. * *AMANITA* pileo ex livido fusco. lamellis albicantibus, *Cat. Gifs.* 184. In *Colwick Wood*.

29. *AMANITÆ* orbicularis sublividæ, lamellis subfuscis, pileolis leviter purpurascens. *Cat. Gifs.* varietas minor et magis purpurascens, *Dr. Dillenius*, In *Calton Cowdale* pretty common in September.

30. *AMANITA* orbicularis fusca, lamellis ex albo in incarnatum tendentibus Colorem. *Cat. Gifs.* 185. with the preceeding, hujus varietatem multo minorem observavi. In *Nottingham Coppice*.

31. * *AMANITÆ* fasciculosæ sub lividæ orbiculari pileo lamellis è livido fuscis, pediculis magis candidis, *Cat. Gifs.* 187. Varietas cum lamellis albis. *Dr. Dillenius*.

32. * *AMANITA* orbicularis verna palustris ex
livido

livido fusca pileo leniter umbilicato. *Cat. Gifs.*
187.

33. * FUNGI mediocres orbiculares fusco lutei lamellis é cupreo colore nigricantibus, pediculis ex albo cinereis, found on the stump of a decayed Tree in *Marshall Hills*.

This Fungus resembles N. 23. in the Colour of the Cap, and the thickness of the Foot-stalks, but the shape of the Cap of this is more Spherical and never expands the Rim, the Comb is composed of many thin Lamellæ which are very broad and of a rusty black Colour, which in the Beginning inclines more towards a Copperish brown.

34 * FUNGUS magnus cinereus capitello non nihil ad Ovi Figuram accedente. In a Close by the *Leenside* joining to *Nottingham-park*, towards *Lenton* in *September*.

This Fungus differs very much from N. 9 which generally grows solitary, is of a dull chalky white Colour, having a Foot stalk somewhat swelling at the bottom; this on the contrary has an Ash coloured Cap, and a shining smooth white Foot stalk somewhat hollow, the lamellæ are very broad and numerous and form the whole Substance of the Head, they are at first of a pale whitish Colour, but grow black when come to maturity, and yield a black Liquor not unlike Ink, and tho' in this particular it agrees with N. 9. yet the Cap of this being only formed by a thin Skin which holds the Lamellæ together appears streaked on the outside, besides it never grows alone. I have commonly observed from ten to sixteen and more close together.

35. * FUNGUS minor luteo fuscus capitello ex-
tus striato pediculo candido fragili. In *Colewick*
Wood

Wood, Nottingham Coppice &c. very common on the Foot of Trees.

The Cap of this is of the same Colour with that of N. 33. but streaked, resembling the preceding in every thing else but the Tenderness of the Pedicule, it grows in Clusters, but never to any considerable Bigness like the foregoing, of which however it may perhaps be a variety.

36. * *FUNGUS* parvus luteo fuscus pileolo rugoso pediculo et lamellis albicantibus. In *Cokwick Wood* in *August*.

This at first Sight seems to be a lesser Variety of N. 34. but it differs from it in that the Skin which forms the Cap is very tough, the Lamellæ less numerous which makes the Cap more irregularly round, and the streaks or furrows appear broader and deeper, the Footstalk is likewise tough and hollow, nor do the Lamellæ turn into a black Liquor like those of the two foregoing These generally grow four five or more together.

37. * *FUNGUS* fasciculofus pileolo orbiculari cinereo glauco lamellis subtus nigricantibus pediculis albis. In *Cokwick Wood* in *August*.

These grow in large Clusters on the Ground, the Caps are from half an Inch to an Inch and half broad, and the Stalks moderately firm.

38. * *FUNGUS* parvus capitello et pediculo cuprei coloris, lamellis subtus fuscis. In *Nottingham Coppice* in *September*.

The Cap of this is pretty tough, so is the Foot stalk which is not hollow, but filled with a soft Pith, it is very small at the Bottom but swells in thickness as it rises and is thickest at its insertion into the Cap: of the Lamellæ every fourth only reaches the Stalk.

39 * FUNGUS medius fusco cinereus in acutum conum fastigiatus, lamellis ex livido nigris creberrimis. This I found by the Bank side in the Lane leading to *Lenton* towards the Mill.

The Cap forms the Figure of a Cone, is almost of a Mouse Colour; at the Edges three Inches wide, and about two Inches and half in Height, the Foot stalk is near six Inches long of a pale Ash Colour, the Lamellæ which are very numerous appear somewhat without the Edges of the Cap.

Fungi pileati lamellis carentes.

1. FUNGUS porosus crassus. *Syn. II.* An Fungus porosus magnus Crassus. *I. B.* I observed this in *August* in *Marshall Hills*.

2. FUNGUS maximus arboreus porosus, pediculo limbo affixo. *Syn. ibid. Dood. Syn. II. App.* I have seen this growing on Willows in many Closets about this Town.

3. FUNGUS favaginofus *Syn. ibid. Park. rugosus vel cavernosus, sive merulius. I. B. The Morel.* These grow mostly under Oak Trees, I have seen them at *Brockstow* near *Asply* but not in Plenty, they grow more copiously about *Outthorp* five Miles from *Nottingham*.

4. FUNGUS phalloides *Syn. 12. I. B. virilis penis erecti facie Ger. Phallus hollandicus. Park.* called by the Country People. *Stink-Horns.* Here and there in Hedges, Mr. Roger's of *Basford* sent me one of them, which he had met with in his Neighbourhood.

5. *BOLETUS parvus porosus pileo variegato.* Dr. *Dillenius*. Found growing on a Stump of an Oak in *Harlow Wood* near *Mansfield*.

6. * *BOLETUS albicans, poris tenuissimis non descriptus.* Dr. *Dillenius*. This I found on a Post near *My Lord Middletons Close* by *Nottingham Park* side.

This Fungus is of a very tough Leather like substance the Foot stalk is not exactly interred in the Middle of the Cap, and the Pores are so small that the naked Eye can hardly perceive them, there grow sometimes two or more together.

7. * *FUNGI minimi globosi putrescenti musco innati ex albo cinerei.* These I observed growing upon Moss about a rotten Plank in *Cokwick Wood*, they seemed to me at first like Eggs of some Insect, but upon closer Inspection they had short capillary Pedicles. they are not very unlike those of *Syn. 13. N. 15.* only much less.

8. * *FUNGI é putrescentibus Fungis enati, Anglicé Mouldiness.* These are very minute yet plainly appear by the help of a Glass to have globular Heads, standing on short thin Pedicles. Whether perhaps the same with *Syn. 13. N. 14.*

Fungi pulverulenti.

1. *CREPITUS Lupi, vel Fungus ovatus.* *Syn. 26. Park. tertius seu orbicularis.* *Ger. Fungus pulverulentus dictus Crepitus Lupi. I. B. Puffballs. Dasty Mushroom: Bull-fists* In *Cokwick Wood* in *Autumn*.

2. FUNGUS orbicularis per totum Pulvere repletus. *Syn. ibid. Syn. II. App. In Nottingham Coppice on the Stump of a Tree.*

3. FUNGUS Lupi crepitus dictus in summitate solum pulverulentus. *Syn. ibid. In Colwick Wood.*

4. FUNGUS maximus rotundus pulverulentus, dictus Germanis *Bosist.* *Syn. ibid. I. B. cucurbitiformis, magnitudine capitis humani et ponderosus candidusque instar Nivis Merr. Pin. The largest round dusty Mushroom or Puff or Furze Ball. Here and there in well manured inclosures,*

This is the Fungus which is of use to stop the bleeding of Wounds. The Dust, the soft spongy substance within it, and even the Skin which contains both, may be successfully applied for that End,

5. FUNGUS pulverulentus compressus, pediculus cortice crassiore. *Syn. 27. Dood. Syn. II. App. In Colwick Wood,*

6. FUNGUS Pyriformis *Syn. ibid. Merr. Pin. lupinus pyriformis cineraceus. Eoce. Mus. In Marshal Hills.*

7. FUNGUS pulverulentus minimus pediculo longo insidens *Syn. ibid. Syn. II. 16. 18. Lycoperdon parvisse minimum pediculo donatum. In Colwick Wood in August.*

8. TUBERA perniciofa terrestria seu cervina. *Syn. 28. cervina Park. Common upon Nottingham Lings, the latter part of the Year.*

G

GALEOPSIS legitima Dioscoridis. *Syn.* 237. *Park.* vera *Ger. Em.* Lamium maximum sylvaticum foetidum *C. B. Pin. Hedge Nettle*, Cl. I. Gen. XIV. common about the Hedges in Summer.

Galeopsis. vid. *Lamium.*

GALLIUM luteum. *Syn.* 224. *C. B. Pin. Ger. Park.* Yellow Ladies Bedstraw, or Cheese-Rening. Cl. I. Gen. XII. flowers from June to August, very common on the Borders of Fields especially where the Land is dry.

It bears its Name from turning Milk, it also yields an acid Spirit in *Distillation*.

Gallium album. vid. *Mollugo.*

GENISTA angulosa trifolia *Syn.* 473. *I. B. vulgaris et scoparia Park.* Genista *Ger. Common Broom.* In Nottingham Park, in several Clotes on each side Sandy Lane going to the Red Hill &c.

GENISTELLA tinctoria *Syn. ibid. tinctoria vulgaris. Park.* Tinctorius Flos. *I. B. GreenWood, or Dyers Weed, Woodwaxen.* In a Close called Foxhill-close in the Road to Gedling, In Beeston Meadows, and indeed in too many Places, for it gives the Milk and Butter a bitter Taste if the Cows eat of it.

GENISTA spinosa vulgaris. Syn. 475. Ger. Em. spinosa major longioribus aculeis. C. B. Pin. Furze, Whins, or Gorse, all over the Forest.

GENISTA spinosa minor Park, aculeata minor seu Nepa Theophrasti Ger. The lesser Furze Bush This I met with about Woollaton old Pits.

GENISTA minor Asphalathoides, seu genista spinosa anglica. Syn. *ibid*, C. B. Pin. Genista aculeata. Ger. Genistella aculeata Needle Furze. petty Whin. About Bridgeford Gorse. They all belong to Cl. II. Gen. II. 1. The first and third begin to flower in April and May, and are seldom intirely out of Flower from June to August.

The common Broom is *Deterfive* and *Diuretic*, thence of good Use in *Obstructions*, *Scurvy*, *Dropsy*, and *Rheumatism*, for which purpose the Tops, Flowers and Seeds are used.

The Young Buds of the Flowers make a very good Pickle, and give an Edge to the Stomach and are hardly to be distinguished from *Capers*.

The Flowers of the *Woodwaxen* yield a yellow Colour, and are used by Leathern Breeches-makers to colour the *Leather*.

The common *Gorse* is put in this Country to no other Use than to heat Bakers Ovens.

GERANIUM Cicutæ folio in odorem Syn. 357. Ger. Em. Moschatum in odorem Ger. Park. Field Cranes-bill without Scent. pretty common the latter End of Summer, in dry sandy Places.

GERA-

GERANIUM moschatum *Syn.* 358. *Park.* moschatum folio ad Myrrhidem accedente majus *I. B.* *Musked Cranesbill or Muscovy.* flowers in the Beginning of *Summer.* Here and there on Banks.

GERANIUM Robertianum *Syn.* 358. *C. B. Pin.* *Ger.* Robertianum vulgare *Park.* *Herb Robert.* flowers in *May* and holds most part of the *Summer.* Very common in *Woodlane, Larkdale,* and many other Places.

GERANIUM columbinum majus flore minore cœruleo *Syn. ibid.* *The greater blue flowered Doves foot Cranesbill.*

GERANIUM columbinum *Syn.* 359. *Ger.* columbinum vulgare *Park.* *Doves foot, or Dovesfoot Cranes-bill,* both these hold from *April to August* the preceeding grows in diverse barren Places and under Hedges, but this common almost every where.

GERANIUM Columbinum majus, dissectis foliis *Syn. ibid.* *Ger.* *Em.* malachoides laciniatum seu columbinum alterum *Doves foot Cranes-bill with jagged Leaves.* This flowers in *Summer,* about *Clifton Hall,* in *Radford Fields* at the beginning of the Path leading to white moor Close and elsewhere.

GERANIUM columbinum dissectis foliis pediculis florum longissimis *Syn. ibid.* columbinum foliis magis dissectis pediculis longissimis flore magno *Merr. Pin.* *Jagged Doves foot Cranes-bill with Flowers on long Foot-stalks,* flowers at the same

same Time with the preceeding, but is not so common. I observed it in *Larkdale*.

GERANIUM batrachoides. Syn. 360. I. B. Ger. batrachoides flore cœruleo. Park. *Crows foot Cranes-bill*. flowers from the latter End of *May* to *August*, between the two *Cheyney Pools* plentifully, also in the Close beyond *white Moore Close* towards *Asply*.

GERANIUM faxatile Syn. 361. Ger. Em. Park. lucidum faxatile. C. B. Pin. *Shining or stone Doves foot or Cranes-bill*. flowers in Summer in *Larkdale*, and many other rocky & shady Places. All the *Gerania* belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 2.

They are *Vulneraries* but the *Doves foot*, and *Herb Robert* more particularly so, the first is very astringent and therefore commended in *Ruptures*, if the powder of the Root and Herb be taken in old Wine. (this is an Experiment of *Gerhard*) *Herb Robert* is more *Deterfive* and *Diuretic*, which quality is discovered by its strong Soapy Smell, it answers very well both inwardly and outwardly applied. A *Decoction* of it has often been of great Service in *Obstructions* of the *Kidneys* and in *Gravel*.

GLYZYRRHIZA vulgaris. Syn. 324. Ger. Em. vulgaris Siliquosa. Park. *Liquorice*. Cl. I Gen. XXIII. 2. flowers in *July*. It is very much cultivated in this County, especially about *Work-sop*.

The Root of this Plant is deservedly in great Esteem and can hardly be said to be an improper Ingredient in any Composition of what Intention soever. It is a great sweetner of the *Blood*, *Deterfive* and at the same Time softning and emollient and therefore *Balsamic*. It is a
slack-

slackner of Thirst, whence good for *Dropfical Persons* who are always thirsty. It is an excellent Pectoral and in this Intention the Juice of our own, evaporated to a proper Consistence without burning it, is the best Form and exceeds the Spanish, in default of that the powder is a good *Succedaneum*, but it must be genuine, for what is commonly sold is half *Boxwood*, an Ingredient the foul Traders adulterate both this and powdered *Ginger* with. A pretty strong *Decoction* of the Root given to Children gently relaxestheir Bowels and takes off those feverish Heats which attend *Costiveness*. It is likewise a Corrector of *Cathartics*.

Glyzyrrhiza sylvestris. vid. *Astragalus luteus*.

GNAPHALIUM anglicum *Syn.* 180. *Ger.* Anglicum vulgare majus. *Park.* Long leaved upright Cudweed. I found this in a Close a little beyond *Mansfield*, in Company with Mr. Bird.

GNAPHALIUM minus seu *Herba Impia*. *Syn.* *ibid.* *Park.* vulgare majus. *C. B. Pin.* Filago seu *Herba Impia*, *Ger.* common Cudweed. grows plentifully on dry barren Places.

How this has got the Name of *Wicked Herb*, is not easily accounted for, unless it be from a Whim, because in this Plant two and sometimes three small flowery Shoots arising from the sides and rather below the main Knot of Flowers (which may be looked on as the Parent) out top it. It restores the lost Cud to the Cattle, it is usefull in stopping Blood, a *Diarrhœa* or bloody *Flux*, and all other Fluxes which are not too remote from its Operation. See *Astringents*. An Ointment made of it is of Service in *Contusions*. It is also called *Chafe-weed*, because it readily cures any galled Place.

GNAPHALIUM minimum *Syn.* 181. *I. B.* Filago

lago minor. Ger. Em. *The least Cudweed.* in dry sandy Places. by the Road side from *Nottingham* to *Calton*.

GNAPHALIUM longifolium humile ramosum capitulis nigris. Syn. *ibid.* Filago minor. Park. *Black-headed long Leaved low Branched Cudweed.* They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. VII. flower from *June* to *August*, delight much in the same sort of Soil, and are all *Vulneraries*.

GRAMINA. Grasses. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVII. 2.

1. GRAMEN Secalinum et Secale sylvestre. Syn. 391. Hordeum spurium vulgare Park. Gramen hordeacium minus et vulgare C. B. Pin. *Wild Rie or Rie-grass, Wall-barley, Way-bennet.* common on Walls and Banksides.

2 GRAMEN Secalinum Syn. *ibid.* Ger. Em. fecalinum majus et minus Park. Gramen spica fecalina C. B. Pin. *Meadow tall Rie-grass.*

3 GRAMEN avenaceum dumetorum spicatum Syn. 394. Syn. II. 249. An Festuca graminea nemoralis latifolia mollis. C. B. Pin. *Spicked Hedge Oat-grass.*

4 LOLIUM album Syn. 395. Ger, Gramen loliaceum spica longiore. C. B. Pin. *Darnel*, in French called *Juray* because its Flower intoxicates if taken in Bread or Ale. Ray. common in Cornfields.

5 GRAMEN loliaceum angustiore folio et spica,

ca, Phoenix Dioscoridis. *Syn. ibid.* C. B. Pin.
 Lolium rubrum Ger. Lolium rubrum five Phœ-
 nix Park. *Red Darnel-grass.* by the Way sides
 and in rich Pastures.

6 GRAMEN Alopecuro simile glabrum
 cum pilis longiusculis in spica. Onocordon
 denominatum. *Syn.* 325. I. B. Alopecuroides
 majus. Ger. Em. Phalaroides majus. Park. *The*
most common Foxtail-grass. Common in Pastures.

7 GRAMEN aquaticum geniculatum spicatum.
Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin. fluviatile spicatum. Ger.
 aquaticum Spicatum. Park. *Spiked Flute-grass*
 near the Water side in many Places.

8 GRAMEN myosuroides majus, spica longio-
 re aristis rectis *Syn.* 397. *Syn.* II. cum cauda
 muris purpurascens. I. B. alopecuroides spica
 longa majus et minus. Park. *The greater Mouse-*
tail-grass. Among the Corn and in Fields.

9 GRAMEN Typhinum majus seu primum *Syn.*
 398. Ger. Em. medium seu vulgatissimum Park.
The greatest Cats-tail-grass. pretty frequent near
 Hedges and in Pastures.

10 GRAMEN Typhynum minus *Syn. ibid.* Ger.
 Park. typhoides asperum alterum. C. B. Pin.
The lesser Cats-tail-grass. with the foregoing.

11 GRAMEN vernum spica brevi laxa. *Syn. ibid.*
Syn. II. Gramen anthoxanton spicatum. I. B.
Vernal-grass with a loose yellowish Spike. very com-
 mon in Meadows early in the Spring.

12 GRAMEN cristatum. *Syn. ibid. I. B. Cristatum anglicum. Park. Cristatum Bauhini. Ger. Em. Smooth Crested-grass.* common every where during the Summer.

13 GRAMEN arundinaceum acerofa gluma nostras. *Syn. 400. Park. Great Reed-grass with chafsy Heads.* grows pretty common near River-sides I found it in Abundance in a watry Ditch between the *Leen Bridge* and *Ckeney Pool*.

14 GRAMEN asperum. *Syn. ibid. Spicatum folio aspero. C. B. Pin. pratense spica multiplici rubra. Park. Rough-grass.* very common.

15 ARUNDO Vallatoria. *Syn. 401. Ger. Harundo vulgaris five vallatoria. Park. Common Reed.* In watry Ditches about *Cokwick* and in many other such like Places.

16 GRAMEN miliaceum aquaticum. *Syn. 402. Syn. II. miliaceum fluitans suavis saporis. Merr. Pin. Exile tenuifolium canario simile seu Gramen dulce. Park. Sweet tasted Millet-grass.* Here and there in Watry Places.

17 GRAMEN miliaceum locustis minimis panicula ferè arundinacea. *Syn. ibid. R. Meth. Em. Pratense vulgare panicula ferè arundinacea. I. B.*

Of this according to *Dr. Dillenius* his Opinion the following five are only Varieties.

18 GRAMEN miliaceum folio angustissimo. *Syn. 404. Pet. Conc. Gr. Narrow Millet-grass.*

19 GRAMEN miliaceum angustifolium glumis per exiguis. *Syn. ibid. et ejusdem. Narrow leaved fine Millet-grafs.*

20 GRAMEN miliaceum majus panicula spadi- cea. *Syn. ibid. et ejusdem. Great brown Meadow Millet-grafs.*

21 GRAMEN miliaceum majus panicula viridi. *Syn. ibid. et ejusdem.*

22 GRAMEN miliaceum sylvestre glumis ob- longis. *Syn. ibid. et ejusdem. Buddles wood Millet- grafs.*

23 GRAMEN miliaceum fegetale majus. *Syn. 403. Pet. Conc. Gr. fegetum panicula speciosa Park. fegetale. Ger. Fair panickled Corn-grafs or Bent-grafs.*

24 GRAMEN avenaceum nemorense glumis ra- rioribus ex fusco Xerampelinis. *Syn. ibid. Syn. II. Avenaceum locustis rarioribus. C. B. Pin. Red Oat.-grafs of the Woods.*

25 GRAMEN miliaceum pratense molle. *Syn. i- bid. et ejusdem. pratense paniculatum molle. C. B. Pin. Soft tufted Millet-grafs.*

26 AN GRAMEN miliaceum maritimum molle. *Syn. 405. Pet. Conc. Gr. foliolis junceis radice jubata. C. B. Pin. Soft Sea Millet-grafs.*

27 GRAMEN miliaceum majus glumis aristatis spadiceis et pallidis. *Syn. ibid. et ejusdem agrorum venti*

venti spica. *Park.* arundinaceum. *Ger.* *Corn Reed-grafs.*

28 GRAMEN avenaceum paniculâ acerofâ femine papposo. *Syn.* 406. *Cat. Gifs. App.* Avenaceum elatius Juba longa splendente. *Ray. Meth. Em.* Caninum avenaceâ paniculâ non nodosum *Merr. Pin.* *Oat-grafs with chaffy Tufts and downy Seeds.*

29 GRAMEN nodosum avenaceâ paniculâ *Syn. ibid.* C. B. *Pin.* Caninum nodosum. *Ger.* Caninum nodosum bulbosum vulgare. *Park.* *Knotted-grafs with an Oat Panicle.*

30 GRAMEN avenaceum pratense elatius paniculâ flavescente, locustis parvis. *Syn.* 407. *Syn. II.* *Meadow Oat-grafs with a yellowish Panicle.*

31 GRAMEN paniculatum locustis parvis purpureo argenteis majus et perenne. *D. Dood.* *Syn. ibid.* *Small perennial fair panicked Grafs.*

32 GRAMEN pratense minus seu vulgatissimum. *Syn.* 408. pratense minimum album et rubrum. *Park.* *The most common Meadow-grafs.* In all Meadows.

33 GRAMEN pratense paniculatum majus latiore folio, *Poa Theophr.* *Syn.* 409. C. B. *Pin.* Pratense. *Ger.* Pratense vulgatus. *Park.* *The greatest Meadow-grafs.* Pretty common in Pastures.

34 GRAMEN exile duriusculum in Muris et aridis

dis proveniens. *Syn* 410. minus duriusculum. *Ger.* Gramen panicula multiplici. *C. B. Pin. Park.* *Small hard Grass.* here and there in *Nottingham-park* upon the Rock, upon the Walls about *Woolaton Hall*, &c. not uncommon.

35 GRAMEN capillaceum locustellis pennatis non aristatis. *Syn. ibid. R. Hist.* Gramen foliolis Junceis brevibus radice nigra et alba. *C. B. Pin.* *Rush leaved feathered Grass, without Awnes.* Not only about *Nottingham Castle* and in the *Park* about the Rock Holes common; but in many other dry rocky Places.

[36 GRAMEN aquaticum majus. *Syn.* 411. *Ger. Em.* majus aquaticum Lobelii. *I. B.* *Great water Reed-grass.* on a watry Place by the Bridge near *Cheney-pool*.

37 GRAMEN aquaticum cum longissima paniculâ *Syn.* 412. *I. B.* fluviatile. *Ger. Em. Park.* *Flote-grass.* with the foregoing.

38 GRAMEN tremulum. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* Phalaris pratensis. *Ger.* Gramen tremulum seu Phalaris media Anglica prima, an secunda. *Park.* *Quaking-grass, Cow-quakes, by some Ladies-hair,* very common in Fields.

39 FESTUCA avenacea sterilis elatior seu Bromos sterilis elatior seu Bromos Diofco. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* Bromos Herba sive Avena sterilis. *Park.* Bromos sterilis. *Ger.* *Great wild Oat-grass or Drank.* very common.

40 GRAMEN pratense paniculâ duriore laxâ⁷ unam partem spectante. Syn. 413. *Meadow-grass with an hard Tuft inclining on one side.*

41 FESTUCA avenacea hirsuta paniculis sparsis. Syn. *ibid.* bromoides vernum spicis erectis. Merr. Pin. *Rough Oat-grass With more compact Panicles.*

42 FESTUCA avenacea spicis habitioribus, glumis glabris. Syn. 414. bromoides latiore paniculâ Park. *Oat-grass with large smooth Spikes and sparsed Panicles.* Frequent among Corn.

43 GRAMEN avenaceum dumetorum paniculâ sparsâ. Syn. 315 Festuca graminea nemoralis latifolia mollis. C. B. Pin. I. B, *Bush or Wood Oat-grass, with a sparsed Panicle.*

44 GRAMEN avenaceum glabrum paniculâ é spicis raris strigosis compositâ aristis tenuissimis. Syn. *ibid.* *Water Oat-grass with sparsed Panicles and very subtil Awns.*

45 GRAMEN exile hirsutum Syn. 416. Ger. nemorosum hirsutum minus angustifolium Park. *Small hairy Wood-grass.* I never found it in Woody Places but it is very common in *Nottingham-park* and about the sand Hills, without Chapple Bar in *April*.

46 GRAMEN cyperoides cum paniculis nigris. Syn. 417. I. B. cyperoides majus latifolium. Park. cyperoides. Ger. *Great vernal Cyprus-grass.* near water sides common in *May*.

47 GRAMEN cyperoides majus angustifolium. *Syn. ibid. Park. palustre majus. Ger. Great narrow leaved vernal Cyprus-grass. with the former.*

48 GRAMEN cyperoides foliis Caryophylleis spicis oblongis é pediculis longioribus pendulis. *Syn. 418. Many spiked July flower leaved Cyprus-grass, with pendulous Heads. In Basford Scottum and other moist Places.*

49 GRAMEN cyperoides polystachion lanuginosum. *Syn. ibid. H. Oxon. An Gramen Norwegicum cyperoides parum lanosum Park. Many spiked hairy Cyprus-grass. pretty frequent in marshy Places as Scottum, White moore Close &c.*

50 GRAMEN cyperoides polystachion flavicans spicis brevibus propè summitatem caulis *Syn. 419 H. Oxon. Yellowish Cyprus-grass with short Spikes.*

51 GRAMEN cyperoides spicâ é pluribus spicis brevibus mollibus compositâ. *Syn. 422. cyperoides palustre majus spicâ divisâ. C. B. Cyprus-grass with a Head compounded of soft Spikes. In moist Grounds pretty common.*

52 GRAMEN cyperoides palustre majus spicâ compactâ. *Syn. 423. C. B. Fin. palustre cyperoides. Ger. cyperoides palustre majus Park. The greater Spiked Cyprus-grass.*

53 GRAMEN cyperoides spicatum minus. *Syn. 424. cyperoides spicis minus compactis. Park. cyperoides parvum. Ger. The lesser spiked Cyprus-grass,*

55 GRAMEN cyperoides miliaceum *Syn.* 42
C. B. Pin. Cyperus gramineus. *I. B.* gramineu-
 miliaceus. *Ger. Em.* Pseudo cyperus miliaceus
Millet Cyperus-grass. Plentifully in a marshy
 Close between the *Leen* and *Nottingham Park*.

56 GRAMEN pratense tomentosum paniculâ
 sparsâ *Syn.* 435. *C. B. Pin.* Linagrostis. *Tab.*
Hist. Gramen junceum lanatum vel Juncus bom-
 bycinus vulgaris. *Park.* Cotton-grass. flowers
 in *May*. In boggy Places common, as in *White-*
moore Close, *Basford Scottum &c.*

Gramen Leucanthemum. vid. *Caryophyllus ho-*
lost eus.

Gramen Parnassi. vid. *Parnassia.*

Gratiola. vid. *Salicaria.*

Grossularia. vid. *Ribes*

H

HEDERA communis, major et minor. *Syn.* 459
I. B. Hedera arborea sive scandens et corymbo-
 sa communis. *Park.* Hedera Helix *Ger.* Clim-
 bing or berried Ivy, also barren or creeping Ivy. *Cl.*
II. Gen. II, 1. bears Fruit in *Winter*. Common
 in all the Woods and Coppices.

The green leaves applyed to *Issues* take off the In-
 flammatory Soreness. The juice of the Leaves mixec
 with oil of *Roses*, *Lillies*, &c, is commended by *Schre-*
der, to asswage the Pain of Sore Eyes. The Wood is
 Q mighty

mighty porous, and Vessels made of it will not hold Water nor any other Liquor, The Wood of the Root ground rough upon a Grindstone serves Shoemakers to whet their Knives upon, The Powder of the ripe Berries is held a Secret to cure the Plague. *Mr. Boyle,*

Hedera terrestris. vid. *Calamintha humilior.*
&c.

Hederula aquatica. vid. *Lenticula aquatica.*

Hedysarum. vid. *Ferrum equinum.*

HELENIMUM *Syn.* 179. *Ger.* vulgare *C. B. Pin.* *Helenium* seu *Emula campana.* *Park. Elecampane* *Cl. I. Gen. VII.* This flowers in *June* and *July* and is cultivated in several Gardens.

The Root only of this Plant is known in Physic. It has an aromatic bitter Taste, which bespeaks it an *Alexipharmic*, it warms the Stomach, and by the subtilty of its Parts divides any tough Slime which may lodge on the *Windpipe* or *Lungs*, it is also a fit Pectoral for gross phlegmatic Habits of Body who are troubled with *Coughs*, they may either take the powder mixed up with Honey or any convenient Syrup as that of *Coltsfoots*, *Red Poppies*, *Coreslips*, &c. or else the Root may be preserved and eaten especially in a morning Fasting. The *German Taverns* afford a Wine which bears the Name of this Plant and is made by hanging the Root in a Bag into a Vessel with *Canary*, until it has taken a sufficient Taste. This Wine they drink for a whet in a Winters Morning as our People do a Glass of *Bitters*, and Judge it not without Reason a very great Preservative against infectious Air. A pretty strong *Infusion* of this Root, in old *Rhenish Wine* taken every Morning for sometime to the Quantity of a Gill, is of great Efficacy to young Females who labour under Obstructions of the *Menses*.

HELIANTHEMUM vulgare. *Syn.* 341. *Park.* Anglicum luteum? *Ger.* Dwarf Cistus or little Sun Flower. *Cl.* I. *Gen.* XXIV. 1. Flowers in July and August. I found it in Nottingham Park growing on the Castle Rock facing Lenton, also in great Plenty on the right Hand of the Rock by the hollow Way between the two Mile House and Nuttal, about two Miles and half from Nottingham.

It is an *Astringent* and *Vulnerary* and very fit to stop any too violent Discharge of Blood, some German Botanists give it the Name of *Consolida aurea*,

Hepatica officinarum. vid. *Lichen petræus latifolius.*

Hepatica Stellaris, vid. *Asperula.*

Herba Gerhardi, vid. *Angelica.*

Herba Impia. vid. *Gnaphalium.*

HERBA Paris. *Syn.* 264. *Ger. Park.* Solanum quadrifolium bacciferum. *C. B. Pin.* *Herb Paris, True-love, One Berry.* *Cl.* I. *Gen.* XVI. flowers in April. There grow a pretty many Plants on one Spot in Colwick Wood, not far from the Place where the Bears Garlick grows. Mr. Tustin has observed it about Asply.

This Plant has the same Properties as other *Narcotics* and tho' it has been cryed up for an excellent Remedy against the *Plague* and other infectious Distempers; yet solid Experience still denies it that Character. It must therefore be contented to be used in Ointments for old Ulcers, hot Swellings and Whitlozes, &c.

HESPERIS Allium redolens. *Syn.* 293. *H. Oxon.* Alliaria *Ger. Park. I. B.* Iack by the Hedge Sawce alone. *Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1.* flowers in May and holds till July. Common on Bank sides and in Hedge Bottoms.

This Plant is much of the same Virtue as *Water-Germander* and *Wood Sage*, it has a *Garlick* Smell and Taste and participates of the like Qualities. *Mr. Ray* commends its Juice very much in fordid *Ulcers* and even *Mortifications*. It is *Diuretic* when green and *Alexipharmic* when dry.

HIERACIUM minus, præmorsa radice *Syn.* 164. *Park.* minus five leporinum. *Ger. Em.* Hawk-weed with bitten Roots. flowers in July and August in plenty about Pease Hill leading to Mapperly.

HIERACIUM longius radicatum *Syn.* 165. *Ger. Park.* Dentis leonis folio obtuso majus. *C. B. Pin.* Long rooted Hawk-weed. flowers in June, July and August, almost in every Meadow, and on the Banks of Inclosures.

HIERACIUM echioides capitulis Cardui Benedicti. *Syn.* 166. *C. B. Pin.* Buglossum luteum *Ger.* seu lingua bovis. *Park.* Langue de Bœuf. flowers in May. and June. I never met with it here about but once, in *Radford Field* and lost it since, the Ground being ploughed.

HIERACIUM pulmonaria dictum angustifolium *Syn.* 168. *Pulmonaria gallica* seu aurea angustifolia. *Ger. Em.* Narrow leaved golden Lung-wort. flowers in June and July. In *Nottingham Park* about the Rock-holes, and in the Hollow
be-

beyond *Larkdale* upon *Radford Lings*. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. VI.

Hippofelinum. vid. *Smirnum*.

Holosteo affinis cauda muris. vid. *Myofuros*.

HORDEUM distichum. *Syn.* 388. *Ger. Park.*
Common long eared Barley.

2 **HORDEUM distichum spica brevior et latiore granis confertis**. *Syn. ibid.* An *Hordeum distichum minus Park.* *Hordeum dictum Germanis Oryza. Sprat-Barley or Battle door Barley.*

3 **HORDEUM polystichum** *Syn. ibid. I. B. polystichum Hybernum. C. B. Pin. polystichum vel hybernum. Park. Winter or square Barley or Bears Barley*, in the North called *Big*. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXVII. This is not common.

This Grain is so well known, that to mention its use in Brewing and Distilling would be superfluous. It is of good Nourishment when hulled or managed either as french or perle Barley. Gruel made of it is the most innocent Food in acute Distempers the Patient can take. The Antients used to make a famous Diet Drink of it.

HORMINUM sylvestre lavendulae folio. *Syn.* 237. *C. B. Pin. Park. sylvestre. Ger. Common English wild Clary*. Cl. I. Gen. XIV. It flowers in May and June. In the Yard of *Nottingham Castle* plentifully, and as copiously on the sides of the rocky Hollow-way leading from the Back side of the Town to *Radford Road*.

HOR-

HORMINUM sativum, *Garden Clary*. This is only the Produce of Gardens belongs to the same Family with the foregoing and flowers about the same Time.

It has a pleasant Smell and Taste, there is a Spirit of it kept in the Shops which is a very good Cordial, it is much commended in *Histeric Disorders*, where indeed it is of some Service, but the Wild by its strong and less grateful Smell promises in such Cases a greater Efficacy if infused in Wine especially *Cowslip Wine*. However the *Garden Clary* is a better carminative, and a Wine made of it will prove both that, and a great Cordial too.

HOTTONIA. *Syn.* 285. *Boerb. Ind. Alt. Mil.* *lesolium aquaticum dictum Viola aquatica. I. B.* *aquaticum floridum seu viola aquatica. Park.* *Viola palustris. Ger. Water Violet. Cl. I. Gen.* XVIII. 1. flowers in *April* and *May*, in a watry Place not far from the Rock-Holes in the Park, and in a Ditch without the Park-Pales in great Plenty.

HYACINTHUS Anglicus. *Syn.* 373. *Ger. Anglicus, Belgicus, vel Hispanicus. Park. English Hyacynth, or Hare-bells. Cl. I. Gen. XXVI.* They flower from the latter End of *March.* to the Beginning of *June.* In *Colwick Wood, Nottingham Coppice, Asply Wood,* and several Clofes between the *Beck-barns* and *St. Anne's Well* are overspread with them.

HYDROCOTYLE vulgaris *Syn.* 222. *Inst. R. H.* *Cotyledon aquatica. I. B. palustris. Ger. Park.* *Ranunculus aquaticus cotyledonis folio. C. B.* *Pin. Marsh Penny-worth White Rot. Cl. I. Gen.* XI.

XI: 7. flowers the latter End of *May* and *June*. In *Basford Scottum* plentifully.

Hydropiper. vid. *Perficaria.*

AN *HYOSCYAMUS vulgaris.* *Syn.* 274. *I. B.* niger. *Ger.* niger vel vulgaris. *C. B. Pin. Park.* Common Henbane. *Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 1.* flowers in *May* and *June*. In the Southwork End of *Basford Town* two Miles from *Nottingham* in Plenty, and very common in many Places.

This is a very disagreeable stinking Herb of narcotic Quality, but not fit for Inward Use, but outwardly it allwages Pain, sheathes the Acrimony of Humours, and takes off Inflammations. *Mr. Ray* says that the Smoak of the flower buds put on Charcoal will take off the itching of Hands and Feet occasioned by Frost.

HYPERICUM *Syn.* 342. *Ger.* vulgare *C. B. Pin. Park. St.* *John's wort.* plentifully in *Colwick lane, Wood,* and in *Larkdale.*

HYPERICUM pulchrum Tragi *Syn. ibid. I. B.* minus erectum. *Ger. Em.* Small upright *St. John's Wort.* with the foregoing.

HYPERICUM minus lupinum. *Syn.* 343. *Park.* minus lupinum, vel lupinum glabrum. *C. B. Pin.* lupinum glabrum. *Ger.* The least trailing *St. John's wort.* This I found on *Bury Hill* near *Mansfield.*

HYPERICUM Androsæmum dictum. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* Androsæmum hirsutum. *C. B. Pin.* Tutsan *St. John's wort.* In *Colwick Wood &c.*

Hy-

HYPERICUM *Ascyron* dictum caule quadrangulo. *Syn.* 344. *I. B.* *Ascyron.* *Ger.* vulgare. *Park.* *St. Peter's wort.* They all belong to Cl. I. *Gen.* XXIV. 1. flower in *June* and *July.* This last I have observed in *Lenton Mill yard.*

They deserve justly the first Rank among *Vulnerari-
es*, they are *Absterfive* and consequently Openers of Ob-
structions and Scourers of the urinary Passages. In
these Intentions an *Infusion* in Wine or *Decoction* with
Water may be taken with Success. Nor do they make
an improper Ingredient in *Infusions* and *Decoctions* for
Agues. *Angelus Sala* praises a Tincture made of the
Flowers of *St. John's Wort* as a powerful Remedy in
Madness, which *D. Needham* confirms by his own Ex-
perience, and saith it is likewise of Use in *Melancholy.*
Ray. Outwardly there is hardly a discutient Fomenta-
tion prescribed, where this Herb is not a principle In-
gredient, and the Oyl made of the Flowers has gained
among *Surgeons* a very distinguishing Character, for its
discutient and cleansing Virtue.

Hypnum.

1 **HYPNUM** repens triangularibus majoribus
pallidioribus foliis. *Syn.* 80 *Cat.* *Gifs.* 219.
muscus terrestris maximus ramosus erectior, la-
tioribus et pallidioribus foliis. *Syn.* II. Common
in Woods and Coppices, but seldom found with
Heads.

2 **HYPNUM** repens triangularibus angustiori-
bus (potius minoribus) foliis *Syn.* *ibid.* *Cat.*
Gifs. 219. terrestris minor præcedenti similis
vulgatissimus. *Syn.* II. Common ground Moss.
with the preceeding, they both get Heads the
latter End of the Year and perfect them in
Spring.

3 *HYPNUM* repens filicinum, triangularibus parvis foliis prælongum *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 219.* Muscus terrestris parvus supinus prælongus, filicis modo interdum pennatus. *Syn. II. In Nottingham Coppice.*

4 * *HYPNUM* ramosum fluitans pennatum. *Syn. 81.* Muscus pennatus aquaticus *Dood. Syn. II. App.* I found this on the Wheel of a Mill at *Basford*; as likewise on the Wheel at *Pleasley* first Forge.

5 *HYPNUM* terrestre erectum ramulis teretibus foliis inter rotunda et acuta medio modo se habentibus. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 220.* In *Nottingham Coppice*; and in many other shady moist Places.

6 *HYPNUM* erectum arbusculam referens, ramulis subrotundis confertim nascentibus. *Syn. 81.* Squamosus dendroides furculis velut in capitulum congestis. *I. R. H. In Colwick Wood.*

7 *HYPNUM* repens triangularibus reflexis foliis majus. *Syn. 82.* Muscus erectus foliis reflexis. *Dood. Syn. II. App.* In this Moss the Heads rarely are met with, I found some with old and some with green Heads in *August* in a shady lane at *Cokerton*, in Company with the *Rev. Mr. Pugh.* This Moss is else very common in Woods.

8 *HYPNUM* repens triangularibus reflexis foliis minus. *Syn. 82* I found this in *Nottingham Coppice.*

9 *HYPNUM* erectum aut fluitans aquaticum fo-
R. liis

lius oblongis perangustis acutis. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 219. In Basford Sectum.*

10 HYPNUM repens palustre, foliis triangularibus per caules expansis extremitatibus convolutis et acuminatis *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 219. In several watry Places about Mapperly Brick Kilns.*

11 HYPNUM terrestre erectum summitatibus aduncis. *Syn. ibid. palustris terrestri similis, foliolis crassis obscure virentibus, mucronibus aduncis, unam partem spectantibus. Syn. II. In Colwick Wood and about Pleashy-park.*

12 HYPNUM repens trichoides terrestre luteo virens vulgare, majus capitulis erectis. *Syn. 84. Cat. Gifs. 215. Muscus terrestris luteo viridis sericeus repens. Syn. II, In Colwick Wood.*

13 HYPNUM repens trichoides terrestre viridius minus, capitulis tumidioribus cernuis. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 216. velutinus Merr. Pin. Felcet Moss. In Colwick Wood, but not so common as the foregoing.*

14 HYPNUM repens trichoides terrestre viridius minus capitulis cernuis, minus tumidis. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. ibid. Usnea seu Muscus Cranio humano innascens. Dood. Syn. I. App. This Moss grows common on the Ground in Colwick-wood, I have also observed it growing on Bricks in the Reverend Mr. Henry Wood's Garden at Lamley, four Miles from Nottingham.*

15 HYPNUM repens trichoides terrestre minimum capitulis majusculis oblongis erectis. *Syn. 85.*

85. *Cat. Gifs.* 216. I found this growing on stiff clay Ground on the right Hand of the Road leading through *Nottingham Coppice* to *Mappert Brick-Kilns*.

16 *HYPNUM repens filicinum crispum.* *Syn.* 85. *Muscus pennatus minor cauliculis ramosis, in summitate velut spicatus.* *Flor. Prus.* I found this about *Pleashy* first Forge.

17 *HYPNUM repens filicinum minus, luteo Virens.* *Syn.* 86. *Cat. Gifs.* 217. *filicinus.* *Ger. Park.* very common in *Nottingham Coppice &c.*

18 *HYPNUM repens filicifolium ramosum ramulis appressis et magis complanatis.* *Syn.* 87. *Cat. Gifs.* 218. *Muscus terrestris turculis compressis, tenuior et minor,* *Syn.* II. In *Colwick Wood.*

19 *HYPNUM repens filicifolium non ramosum pediculis brevioribus ad radicem egredientibus.* *Syn.* 88. In *Colwick Wood* and *Nottingham Coppice.*

20 *HYPNUM repens filici folium non ramosum pediculis brevioribus versus foliorum summitates egredientibus.* *Syn.* 88: In *Nottingham Coppice.*

21 *HYPNUM repens filicifolium ramosum pediculis et capitulis longioribus è foliorum alis egredientibus, foliolis utrinque simplicibus.* *Syn. ibid.* In *Colwick Wood,*

22 *HYPNUM repens crispum cupressiforme.* *Syn.*

89. *Cat. Gifs.* 217. *lutescens foliis convolutis*
Merr. Piz. In *Cokwick Wood*, on a Piece of rotten
 Timber.

I

IACEA major. *Syn.* 198. *Ger. scabiosa flore*
purpureo ejusdem. *Iacea nigra vulgaris lacini-*
ata. Park. Great Knapweed or Matfellow.

IACEA nigra. *Syn. ibid.* *Ger. nigra vulgaris.*
Park. Knapweed or Matfellow. This has some-
 times intire and sometimes jagged Leaves They
 belong to Cl. I Gen. IX. flower from June to
 the latter End of August. Both grow plentiful-
 ly a little on this side of the Entrance of *Cokwick*
Wood, coming from Spenton the upper way.

Their Virtues differ not from those of the *Scabiouses*.

IACOBÆA vulgaris. *Syn.* 177. *I. B. vulgaris*
major. Park. Iacobæa. Ger. Common Ragwort,
Segrum. In many Clofes too common about *Not-*
tingham.

IACOBÆA Senecionis folio incano perennis.
Syn. ibid. An *Iacobæa vulgaris minor. Park.*
Hoary perennial Ragwort with Groundsel Leaves. I
 have met with it here and there in the Meadows ;
 but it is very common about *Mansfield.*

IACOBÆA latifolia palustris sive aquatica. *Syn.*
 179. *latifol. Ger. Em. latifolia pannonica pri-*
ma Park. Broad leaved marsh or Water Ragwort
 They.

They belong to Cl. I. Gen. VII. And flower from *June* to *August*. This is very common in moist Meadow Land.

Ragwort has hitherto gained no Character as to its internal Use, but as a *Vulnerary*, it makes a tolerable good Ointment for old Sores. It is remarkable that neither *Horses* nor *Red Cattle* will touch it tho' all the Grass should be consumed round about it.

Ibiscus. vid. *Althæa*.

Illecebra. vid. *Sedum*.

IRIS palustris lutea. *Syn.* 374. *Ger.* *palustris lutea seu Acorus adulterinus*. *I. B.* *lutea palustris*. *Park.* *Yellow water Flower de Luce, or yellow Flag*. Cl. I Gen XXVI. flowers in *May*, in many marshy Places about *Nottingham*.

This is not much in Use, the Root of the florentine being cheap and more aromatic and fragrant. It is a powerful *Astringent* hence it may be used in *Fluxes* where such Remedies are safe. Some People form little round pellets of the Bigness of Pease and dress *Issues* with them.

IUGLANS vulgaris. *Syn.* 438. *Park.* *Nux juglans*. *Ger. I. B.* *The Walnut Tree*. Cl. II. Gen. I. 1. It produces its Iules in *April*. This Tree is not of original English Growth, but Cultivation has made it very common. At *Clifton* there is a Walk of these Trees on the Top of the Hill leading to the Hall.

Fresh *Walnuts* are somewhat lenitive, so are the green ones preserved with Sugar. But when dry they soon contract an hot rank Quality, and not only by stuffing and obstructing the Air Vessels cause difficulty of breath-

breathing, but they irritate the nervous fibres by their Acrimony and occasion tickling Coughs, wherefore they should be eaten with Caution. The inner Bark of this Tree, has a most violent emetic Quality, and is not safe to be taken, but for want of other Vomits the Powder of the Juli which are milder may be used. *Mr. Ray* relates upon the Credit of *D. John Aubrey* that the spongy Substance which is within the Shell, and separates the Lobes of the Kernell, had saved the Army in *Ireland* in a *Bloody Flux*, when all the Endeavours of the Physicians had proved fruitless. At *Hamburg* and in other parts of the *Lower Saxony*, where the Inhabitants kill every *Michaelmas* Beet for the whole Years Provision, they use the green *Walnut-tree* and *Vine Leaves* to sweeten their powdering Casks. The Chair makers steep the green soft outward shell of the Nut in Urine and with it colour their Chair Frames to make them look like Walnut-tree. Every body knows to how many good Purposes the Wood and Root of this Tree is employ'd nor to need to be mentioned here.

1 *Juncus lævis minor paniculâ glomeratâ nigricante* Syn. 430. *Gramen spar-teum nigro capitulo* Merr. Pin. *Round black headed Marsh rush or Bog Rush.* The Name denotes the Soil, I found it in *Basford Scottum* but not plentifully:

2 *Juncus acutus* Syn. 432. *Ger. acutus vulgaris.* Park. *Common hard Rush.*

3 *Juncus lævis vulgaris paniculâ sparsâ nostras* Syn. *ibid.* *lævis paniculâ sparsâ major.* C. B. Pin. Park. *Common soft Rush.* Both these are common in Watry Places.

4 *Juncus foliis articulosis floribus umbellatis* Syn. 433. *Inst. R. H. Gramen Iunceum aquaticum*

cum. Ger. *The lesser Rush-grass, with jointed Leaves and triangular Seed Vessels.* Grows in the same Places with the two preceeding.

5 *IUNCUS palustris humilior erectus.* Syn. 434. *Inst. R. H. Gramen nemorosum calyculis paleaceis C. B. Pin. junceum.* Ger. *Gramen junceum parvum, sive Holotheum Matthioli et Gramen bufonium Flondrorum. Park. Toad-grass.*

Juncus floridus. vid. *Butomus.*

JUNIPERUS vulgaris baccis parvis purpureis. Syn. 444. *I. B. vulgaris. Park. Juniperus.* Ger. *The common Juniper Tree.* Cl. II. Gen. I. 3. Flowers in *May*, on a Common by the Roadside going to *Southwell* about a Mile beyond *Oxton*. I have also observed many pretty large Tree in Mr. *Masters's* Wilderness by *Colwick Hall*.

The Berries are very *Diuretic* and *Balsamick*, the Extract of them is *Alexipharmic*, and may be given with good Success dissolved in a proper Cordial in malignant Fevers. They are likewise very carminative and powerfully dispel wind confined in the Bowels in which Case I would not so much recommend the Spirit distilled from them as a strong *Infusion* of the bruised Berries in Canary, this the Patient can oftner with safety repeat, and besides may venture upon a larger Dose at a Time. The Gentry in *Westphalia* order their Servants to mix a small quantity of green *Juniper-wood* among the *Beech-wood* when they smoke their Hams, which gives them a peculiar agreeable Flavour,

K

Keiri. vid. *Leucodium.*

KNAWEL. *Syn.* 159. *Trag.* *Polygonum germanicum*, vel *Knawel Germanorum.* *Park.* *Selinoides* five *Knawel.* *Ger.* *German Knot-grass* or *Knawell.* *Cl.* I. *Gen.* V. 2. flowers from the latter End of *May* to *August*, In many Places in the Baulks of Corn fields, and on sandy barren Ground about *Radford.*

L

Labrum veneris. vid. *Dipsacus*

LACTUCA *sylvestris major* odore *opii* *Syn.* 161. *Ger. Em.* *Endiviæ foliis*, odore viroso. *Park.* *The greater strong Scented wild Lettuce.* flowers in *June* and *July.* On the Rock at the left Hand entering *Nottingham Park* over the Stile, and upon the stony part of *Clifton Hill* facing the *Trent*, where the deadly *Nightshade* grows, also behind *Clifton Hall* near the *Trent* side.

This Plant smells strongly of *Opium* and with long Smelling to it will make one Drowsy which evidences its narcotick Quality, and no doubt if moderately eaten by way of cold Sallet will have the same effect (tho' in a more grateful manner to our English Constitutions being of the natural Growth of this Country) as the outlandish *Opium.* It yields a milky Juice which boiled to a Consistence would make a kind of English *Opium.*

Lac-

LACTUCA sylvestris murorum flore luteo. *Syn.* 162. *I. B.* Sonchus lævis muralis *Ger.* lævis alter parvis floribus. *Park.* Ivy leaved wild Sow-thistle or wild Lettuce. Flowers in May, June and part of July about the Church Wall at *Basford*, and belongs to the same Family with the preceeding.

Lactuca agnina. vid. *Valerianella.*

Lactuca ranarum. vid. *Potamogiton.*

Lagopus. vid. *Trifolium.*

LAMIUM album. *Syn.* 240. *Ger.* vulgare album seu Archangelicum flore albo. *Park.* White Archangel or dead Nettle. Very common about Hedges and Banks.

LAMIUM rubrum. *Syn. ibid.* *Ger.* vulgare folio subrotundo, flore rubro. Small dead Nettle or red Archangel. with the preceeding and as common.

LAMIUM folio caulem ambiente majus et minus. *Syn. ibid.* *C. B. Pin.* Alfine hederula altera *Ger.* hederulæ folio major. Great Henbit. On the Rock on the right Hand a little beyond Nottingham Pound, on a Dunghill in My Lord Middleton's Close called Ash tree Close, and upon the Rev. Mr. Bridges's Wall at *Gotham.*

LAMIUM luteum. *Syn. ibid.* *Ger. Park.* folio oblongo luteum. *C. B. Pin.* Yellow Archangel or dead Nettle. In Woodlane, Nottingham Coppice. Colwicklane and Wood. &c.

LAMIUM cannabino folio vulgare *Syn. ibid.* Cannabis spuria. *Ger. Park. Nettle Hemp, or rather Hemp leaved dead Nettle.* At the Edges of Garden Grounds, without Nottingham Park-pales not far from the Deer Leap, I have observed it both with a white and red Flower.

LAMIUM cannabino folio flore amplo luteo labio purpureo. *Syn. 241.* Cannabis spuria flore pallido labro purpureo elegante. *Merr. Pin. An Cannabis spuria altera. Park. Fair flowered Nettle Hemp or rather Hemp leaved dead Nettle with a particoloured Flower.* The back part of this Flower and the inside of the Helmet is of a very pale yellow or rather Cream Colour, the Lip is of a beautiful purple, edged with a very white Rim and the hollow part of the Flower above the Insertion of the Stamina, is of a bright Yellow. I found this in Company with Mr. Bird about *Mansfield* in a Place called *Hules's black Hills* very plentifully. They all belong to Cl. 1. Gen. XIV. they flower from the latter End of *April* to the beginning of *August*.

They are in general commended as *Tulneraries* in which Respect they may be put as Ingredients into Compositions of that Kind. But solid Experience has not yet made it appear, that they do in particular Wonders in Scrophulous Cases, nor is the red *Archangel* tho' of Use in *Bloody Fluxes* to sure and effectual a Remedy as is believed; however they are all *Agglutinents* and consequently strenghtners, and are not improperly joined to others in Decoctions for that Intention, The Flowers of the white *Archangel*, as they are peculiarly soft lubricating and at the same time Strengthening, are looked upon by many as a sovereign Remedy in female Weaknesses, but this should only be understood where the

the Case is not of too long standing, and it requires a pretty long Continuance: There is a Conserve ordered to be kept in the Shops for that Purpose, but as it is not frequently called for, it is very seldom met with fresh, and often not made at all. Wherefore they who would try the Virtue of these Flowers must make the Conserve themselves, or bespeak it in proper Time. A strong *Decoction* of these in red Port or Florence Wine with some Addition of *Liquorice* and a very few *Anis-seeds*, will be found as good a Way to answer the End as any other.

Lamium maximum sylvaticum. vid. Galeop-fis.

LAMPSANA. *Syn.* 173. *Ger. Em. vulgaris.* *Park.* foncho affinis *Lampsana domestica.* *C. B. Pin.* Nipplewort. *Cl. I Gen. VI. 2.* flowers from the latter End of *May*, to the End of *July* In *Nottingham Castle Yard* and on the Bank-sides of several Lanes about *Nottingham*.

It is a *Deterfive* and has a Place among the *Vul-neraries*.

LAPATHUM maximum aquaticum, sive Hydrolapathum. *Syn.* 140. *I. B.* Hydrolapathum magnum. *Ger. majus Park. Great Water Dock.* By the side of the Pool in *Nottingham Park* and in many other watry Places plentifully. Flowers in *June*.

LAPATHUM vulgare folio obtuso? *Syn.* 141: *I. B.* sylvestre folio subrotundo. *C. B. Pin.* sylvestre vulgatus. *Park.* sylvestre folio minus acuto. *Ger. Em.* The most common broad leaved wild *Dock.* by the Country People called *Butter Dock.* very common in moist Places.

LAPATHUM folio acuto crispo. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* acutum crispum. *I. B.* acutum minus. *Park.* acuti varietas folio crispo. *Ger. Em.* Sharp pointed Dock with curled Leaves. Common about *Snenton Meadows*, and many other Places. some People gather the young Leaves of this in Spring and boil them as they do Spinage.

LAPATHUM acutum. *Syn. 142. Ger.* acutum seu Oxylapathum. *I. B.* acutum majus. *Park.* Sharp pointed Dock. Pretty common with the foregoing.

LAPATHUM folio acuto flore aureo. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* Anthoxanthon. *I. B.* angustifolium polyspermon *Merr. Pin.* Golden Dock. By the *Leenside* going from *Snenton Meadows* towards the *Trent*.

LAPATHUM folio acuto rubente. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* vulgo Lapathum sanguineum. *Bloodwort* this I observed no nearer *Nottingham* than *Mansfield* where it grows Spontaneously in Mr. *Stanley's* Garden and in diverse Farm yards there about. It flowers towards *Autumn*.

LAPATHUM acetosum vulgare. *Syn. 143. Acetosa vulgaris. Park.* Oxalis seu acetosa. *Ger.* Common Sorrel. The Country People call it *Green Sawce*, because they beat the Herb to mash and mixed with Vinegar and Sugar, eat it as Sawce for roasted Meat. In all Meadows and Fields.

LAPATHUM acetosum repens lanceolatum. *Syn. ibid. Acetosa arvensis lanceolata. C. B. Pin.*

Pin. minor laceolata. *Park.* *Oxalis tenuifolia.*
Ger. *Sheeps Sorrel.* Grows very plentifully on
 Pasture Land, particularly where the Ground
 is sandy. All these Plants belong to Cl. I. Gen.
 V. Most of them flower in *May* of which the
Sorrels are the first, and they hold till the latter
 End of *June*.

They are very detergent and therefore *Antiscorbutic*
 and opening. The Root of the *Sharp pointed Dock* is
 preferred by the present Practice before all the rest, as
 an excellent Remedy in the *Jaundice* and other Obstruc-
 tions, a *Decoction* being made of it either in Wine, or
 Wine and Water, some give the Preference to the great
Water Dock as an *Antiscorbutic*, and *Munting* has
 wrote a whole Book of its Virtue in Scorbutic Cases,
 he calls it *Brittanica antiquorum vera*. i. e, *The true*
brittish Herb of the Antients.

Of the *Bloodwort Volckamer* in the *Ephem. Germ.*
Ann. 11 *Observ* 180. relates from his own Experience
 that one Scruple or half a Dram of this Herb bruited,
 gently warmed with Canary and afterwards strained thro'
 a linnen Cloth and the Liquor drank has stopped the most
 violent Looseness. The Seeds of the *Sorrels* powdered
 and given in a suitable Vehicle answer the same End,
 the Leaves are cooling and slackning, and the Juice may
 be given mixed with some Broth without Fear even in
Malignant Fevers. An Ointment made of the Roots of
Sorrel as well as the other Docks, is very efficacious in
 clearing the Skin from any Impurities as Scabs, Tettors,
 and the Itch itself. If Scorbutic Persons would ex-
 change the use of Malt Liquors for a Decoction of the
 Roots of *Sorrel* (which is not unpleasant) and make
 that their constant Drink the other antiscorbutic Medi-
 cines would much sooner shew their Efficacy. There
 is an Ointment in the *London Dispensatory* for the Itch
 which has its Name from the sharp pointed *Dock*, but
 as it is troublesome to make, and after all receives but
 little Virtue from the several Juices in which the other
 Ingredi-

Ingredients are washed, it is seldom or never met with in the Shops.

LAPPA major capitulo glabro maximo. *Syn.* 196. *Great Burdock or Clot-burr with large smooth Heads.* with the preceeding and almost as common. they belong to Cl. I. Gen. IX. and flower from the latter End of *June* to the End of *July*.

LAPPA major *Arcium* Dioscoridis. *Syn.* 197. *C. B. Pin. Bardana major. Ger. vulgaris major. Park. Great Burdock. Clotburr.* On the back-side of *Snenton*, and in many other Places common.

The Leaves of *Burdock* are cooling and drying whence laid upon any burnt Place they give Relief. The Seeds are the most *Diuretic* of any part of the Plant, and taken in *Parsley Water* or *Rhenish Wine*, they carry off such Particles as occasion rheumatic and gouty Pains. The Roots are very *Deterfive* and beneficial in all kinds of *Obstructions*. The Stalk before the Burrs appear stripped and boiled is not only good tasted, but of good Nourishment, and promotes Urine.

LATHYRUS luteus sylvestris dumetorum. *Syn.* 320. *I. B. sylvestris flore luteo. Park. Ger. Em. Tare everlasting, common yellow bastard Vetchling.* Cl. I. Gen. XXIII. 1. flowers in *May & June* in Fields, and sometimes in Meadows but more commonly about Hedges.

LAUREOLA. *Syn.* 465. *Ger. Park. Semper virens flore luteo. I. B. Dwarf Laurel, Spurge Laurel.* Cl. II. Gen. II. 2. flowers in *February and March.* In *Cokeick Wood &c.*

This

This Plant is so *Acrimonious* and inwardly taken causes such Disorders in the Body where it excites most violent Vomiting, that it deserves no Place in Physic.

LENS. *Syn.* 323. *I. B. minor.* *Ger. Park. Lentils.* *Cl. I. Gen. XXIII. 1.* Flowers in *May*. These are sown here and there mixed with *Rye* or *Barley*, and sometimes by themselves.

The *French* and *Germans* boil and make Pottage of them as we do Pease, they have a good Taste but are apt to create Wind, for which Reason they are corrected with Pepper. *Mr. Ray* takes Notice of many mischievous Qualities: but tho I have frequently eaten of them I have never been sensible of any very ill Consequence, it must therefore be understood of Excess. The flower or Meal is good in *Emollient Cataplasms*, it also stops *Fluxes*.

LENS palustris: *Syn.* 129. *Ger. palustris vulgaris.* *C. B. Pin. palustris seu aquatica vulgaris.* *Park. Ducksmeat.* In most stagnating Waters.

LENTICULA palustris major. *Syn. ibid Com-mel. Cat, Pl. Holl. The larger Ducksmeat.* This is not so common as the preceeding, I observed it in a Ditch between the *Leen* and the Back water a little beyond *Mr Wildboar's Dye House* going toward *Mr. Petty's Glue House*.

It differs from the common *Ducksmeat* in that it is four times as large but thinner, red or purple coloured underneath, and that it has several small Fibres for its Root, whereas the lesser has but one hairy Fibre.

LENTICULA aquatica trifulca. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin. I. B. Hederula aquatica.* *Ger. Ranunculus hederaceus aquaticus.* *Park. Ivy leaved Ducks-*

Ducksmeat. In the Pool in *Nottingham-park* at the Foot of the Castle Rock.

Bates reckons the *Infusion* of *Ducksmeat* in Wine an infallible Cure of the *Jaundice*.

Leucanthemum vulgare. vid. *Bellis*.

LEUCOIUM luteum vulgò *Cheiriflore* simplici *Syn.* 291. *I. B.* Keiri five *Leucoium luteum vulgare*. *Park.* *Viola lutea*. *Ger.* *Wall Flower* or *wild Cheir*. *Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1.* Flower most part of the Year, on the old Walls about *Nottingham Castle*.

These Flowers are Cordial and aperitive and make a good Ingredient in *Infusions* and *Decoctions* designed to remove *Obstructions*, and to promote the *Menses*,

Lichen.

1 *LICHEN* petræus pileatus. *Syn.* 114. *Park.* petræus cauliculo pileolum sustinente. *C. B. Pin.* *Liverwort*. In *Larkdale*, and in a Close joining to *Nottingham Park*. towards *Lenton*, the Heads appear in *March*.

This is the Plant which is gathered for the use of the Shops it is *Detersive* and *Opening* and highly commended in *Obstructions* of the *Viscera*.

2 *LICHEN* petræus parvus, foliis crenatis. *Syn. ibid.* *Lichen petræus cauliculo pileum parvum sustinente.* *Budd. H. S. Vol II. f. 13.* the Heads appear in *April* and *May*. In *Larkdale* and in an Hollow near *Nottingham Gallows*.

3 *Lichen* petræus stellatus. *Syn.* 115. *C. B. Pin.* *Lichen petræus umbellatus ejusdem.* *Lichen*

chen seu *Hepatica minor stellaris et umbellata*.
Park. Hepatica altera. Ger Star headed Liver-
wort. This I found in Heads in *July* and *August*
 on a sandy Rock almost opposite to *Mrs. New-*
digates Garden Wall towards *Nottingham Cas-*
tle.

4 * *MARCHANTIA* capitulo stellato radiis tere-
 tibus. *Michaeli, Nov. Gen. R. II. F. I. F. 2.*
 This I observed upon the Brick Borders in the
 Gardens at *Holm Pierpont* belonging to his Grace
 the *Duke of Kingston.*

Lichenastrum

1 *LICHENASTRUM* capitulis oblongis juxta fo-
 liorum divisuras enascentibus. *Syn. 110.* found
 in *Colewick Wood*, and *Nottingham Coppice* the
 Heads appear in *April.*

2 *LICHENASTRUM* imbricatum majus. *Syn. 111*
Cat. Gifs. Suppl. 172. This is in Heads in *March*
 and *April.* I found it on a Rock in *Plesley Park*:
 and here and there on the Bark of Trees in
Colewick Wood but not so large.

3 * *LICHENASTRUM* imbricatum minus *Syn. i-*
bid. *Muscuslichenoides* foliis cauli squamatim
 incumbentibus angustior. *Dood. Syn. II. App.*
 Common in *Colewick Wood* on the Bark of Trees.

4 * *LICHENASTRUM* *Trichomanis* facie capi-
 tulis e foliorum summitate enascentibus majus.
Syn. 112. *Muscus trichomanoides* foliis rotun-
 dioribus pellucidis squamatim conjuncte sibi in-
 cumbentibus. *H. Oxon.* In *Nottingham Coppice*,
 very common.

5 *LICHENASTRUM* *Trichomanis* facie, foliolis bifidis majus. *Syn.* 113. *Cat. Gifs.* 212. *Muscus lichenoides* foliis pennatis bifidis major. *Dood. Syn. H. App.*

6 *LICHENASTRUM* *Trichomanis* facie foliolis bifidis minimum. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs.* 212. both these I have observed in a Hollow beyond *Larkdale.*

7 * *LICHENASTRUM* saxatile tenuifolium furcatum. *Cat. Gifs.* 213. *Hepatica arborea globuligera. Vaill. Bot. Par. p. 98. n. 8. Tab. 23. f. 11.*

Lichenoides,

1 *MUSCUS* ramosus. *Syn.* 65. *Ger.* On Branches of Trees in *Thorney Woods*, also here and there on old Park Pales.

2 *LICHENOIDES* tubulosum ramosissimum fruticuli specie candicans. *Syn.* 66. *Cat. Gifs.* coralloides. *I. B. Carallinus* sive *Corallina montana. Ger. Branched coralline Moss.* Common on *Nottingham Lings* and all over the Forreist.

3 *LICHENOIDES* tubulosum ramosissimum fruticuli specie candicans, corniculis rufescentibus. *Syn.* 67. *Cat. Gifs.* 203. with the foregoing.

4 *LICHENOIDES* tubulosum cinereum ramosius et crustaceum. *Syn.* 67. *Cat. Gifs.* 203. *Muscus Licheniformis cornu ramoso. Syn. II. App. In Nottingham P.*

5 *LICHENOIDES tubulosum virescens ramosius* et foliosum summitatibus arcuatis. *Syn. ibid.* In the Hollow beyond *Larkdale*.

6 *LICHENOIDES coralliforme apicibus coecineis*. *Spn.* 68. *Scarlet headed Moss*. In *Nottingham Park*.

7 *LICHENOIDES tubulosum cinereum non ramosum*. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs.* 204. *Muscus Licheniformis cornu simplici*. *Dood. Syn II. App.* In the Hollows about the Gallows and that beyond *Larkdale*.

8 *LICHENOIDES tubulosum pixidatum cinereum*. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs.* 204. *Lichen pixidatus major*. *I. R. H. Cup or Chalice Moss*.

This is recommended by Gerard and Dr. Willis, for the *Chink Cough* in Children,

9 *LICHENOIDES tubulosum pixidatum proliferum*. *Syn.* 69. *Cat. Gifs.* 204. *Muscus pixidatus major rugosus*. *Merr. Pin.*

10 *LICHENOIDES tubulosum pixidatum marginibus ferratis*. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs.* 204.

11 *LICHENOIDES pixidatum cinereum elatius ramulis pixidatum desinentibus*. *Syn. ibid. D. Richardson*. All these are to be met with in September in the Hollows about *Nottingham Gallows &c.*

12 *LICHENOIDES tubulosum pixidatum exiguum fusco virens*. *Syn.* 70. *Cat. Gifs.* 204. *Mus-*

co fungus terrestris minor crispus, foliis superne è flavo virescentibus, subtus albicantibus, *H. Oxon.* Of these I found a large spot close by the Hollow beyond *Larkdale*.

13 LICHENOIDES fungiforme capitulis vel vesiculis sphaericis aqueo humore repletis. *Syn. ibid.* I observed this in Company with Mr. *Turin* at the Bottom of *Mappery Hill* coming from *Nottingham*, where the Water had been stagnating in the *Winter*. It appeared at first to me like a small *Conserva*, but upon closer Inspection I observed thousands of little white Bubbles filled with Water upon it which when exhauled by the Sun, shrink away and leave a kind of Pits behind nor unlike those of the small Pox.

14 LICHENOIDES crustaceum et leprosum scutellare cinereum *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 205.* Muscus crustaceus leprosus, scutellaris, cinereus. *Merr Pin.* Very common on Trees, Stones and old Walls.

15 LICHENOIDES crustaceum et leprosum scutellis nigricantibus. *Syn. 71. Cat. Gifs. 205.* This grows plentifully about the rocky Places in *Nottingham Park*.

16 LICHENOIDES crustaceum et leprosum scutellis subfuscis. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 205.* On the Bark of Trees in *Colewick, Thorney*, and other Woods common.

17 LICHENOIDES cinereum mere crustaceum eleganter expansum. *Syn. ibid.* Muscus licheniformis

formis cinereus, crustæ moko se expandens et arctè adhærens: *Dood. Syn. II. App.* Common with the foregoing.

11 **LICHENOIDES** crusta tenuissima peregrinis velut literis inscripta. *Syn. ibid.* This grows common on Trees in *Colwick Wood*.

19 **LICHENOIDES** tuberculosum amoene purpureum. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 106.* Musc fungus leprosus ruber, corticibus arborum adhærens. *Buddle. H. S. Vol. II. f. 7.* In *Colwick Wood* but not very common.

20 * **LICHENOIDES** crustaceum nigerrimum é meris papillis conflatum. This I found on the battered Brickwork near *Plesly* first Forge. This Moss barring the Colour appears not unlike the Fish Skin used by Casemakers, except that the Paps which compose it are hollow within.

21 **LICHENOIDES** obscure fuscum membranaceum gelatinosum foliolis ad margines laciniatis densissimè congestis. An *Lichenoides* gelatinosum tenuissimum erectum brassicam crispam æmulans foliolis tenuissimè aculeatis. *Syn. 72. * 57.* In the same Place with the preceeding.

22 **LICHENOIDES** gelatinosum tenerius laciniatum ex fusco purpurascens. *Spr. 72.* Lichen terrestris minimus fuscus. *Dood. Syn. II, App.* This I found about the Rock in *Plesly* Park, Growing among other Moss.

23 **LICHENOIDES** faxatile membranaceum gelatinosum

tinofum tenuiffimum erectum brafficam crispam æmulans. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 209.* On the out fide of the Wall of the Castle yard going the Horfe way into *Nottingham* Park, upon the Rock on the left Hand fide of the Road to *Map-
perly* a little beyond the Gallows &c.

24 * **LICHENOIDES** fusco nigricans membrana-
ceum gelatinofum majus foliis latioribus Liche-
nis intar dispositis. On the Rock in *Plesly-park*.

25 **LICHENOIDES** cruftâ foliofâ scutellatâ fla-
velcens. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 209.* Muscus crus-
tæ aut Lichenis modo arboribus adnascens flavus
Syn. II. 23. Very common on brick Walls,
Stones, Pales. and Bark of Trees.

26 **LICHENOIDES** cruftâ foliofâ supernè cinereo
glauca, infernè nigra et Scirrofa scutellis nigri-
cantibus. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 206.* Muscus crus-
tæ modo arboribus adnascens. *C. B. Pin.* On
Nottingham Park Pales.

27 **LICHENOIDES** cruftâ foliofâ, e cinereo
et luteo virescente supernè, infernè nigrâ et læ-
vi. *Syn. 73. Cat. Gifs. 207.* On Mr. *Muster's*
Park Pales at *Cokeick*.

28 **LICHENOIDES** arboreum foliofum cinere-
um scutellis nigris foliorum extremitatibus his-
pidis et pilosis. *Syn. 74. Cat. Gifs. 207.* Pretty
common on the Bark of Trees in *Cokwick Wood*,
Thorny-wood, *Nottingham-coppice* &c.

29 **LICHENOIDES** arboreum et faxatile cruftâ
foliofâ

foliosâ tenui, fusco virenti in segmenta latiora plerumque divisâ. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 207.* Lichen arboreus cinereus arctissimè arboribus adhærens. *Dr. Richardson. On Nottingham Park Pales.*

30 LICHENOIDES arboreum ramosum scutellatum majus et rigidius, colore virescente. *Syn. 75. Cat. Gifs. 207.* Lichen pulmonarius cinereus mollior, in amplas lacinias divisus. *I. R. H. Common on Trees and old Pales.*

31 LICHENOIDES arboreum ramosum majus et mollius colore candicante. *Syn. ibid.* Muscus arboreus ramosus. *I. B. Lichen arborum. Ger.* As common in the same Places as the foregoing.

32 LICHENOIDES arboreum ramosum angustioribus virentibus ramulis. *Syn. ibid.* Muscus arboreus ramosus coralloides. *C. B. Pin. In Colwick and Thorny Woods,* but not so common as the two Preceeding.

This on account of its being easily reduced to Powder is made abroad the Basis of their fine perfumed Powder for Perriwigs.

33 LICHENOIDES arboreum ramosum cinereo candicans, segmentis angustioribus. *Syn. 76.* Muscus arboreus Platyphyllus, segmentis angustioribus. *Dood. Syn. II. App.* With the preceeding.

34 LICHENOIDES ceratophyllum obtusius et minus ramosum. *Syn. ibid.* Muscus montanus ramosus cinereus, musci crustacei arborum non
Vernon. Syn. II. On Nottingham and
Best.

Best-wood. Park Pales. two Miles from Nottingham.

35 *LICHENOIDES peltatum arboreum maximum* Syn: *ibi. Cat. Gifs. 208. Lichen pulmonarius, five pulmonaria arborea. I. B. Lungwort* by some called *Oak Lungs*. This I have observed in *Thorney Wood*, mostly on the Bark of Oak Trees.

This is drying and astringent reckoned a good *Vulnery*, it is commended in *Consumptions* occasioned by decayed Lungs, and likewise in Spitting Blood,

36 *LICHENOIDES peltatum terrestre cinerum majus foliis divisis. Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs. 208. Lichen terrestris cinereus. Syn. II. 23. Ash-coloured Ground Liverwort.* Plentifully in *Nottingham Park*, and on *Nottingham* and *Radford Lings* and in most dry barren Places, is in its prime in *October* and *November*.

It has been long recommended as a specific Remedy against the Bite of a mad Dog, and *Dr. Mead* after a considerable long Experience has acquainted the Publick with his Method of using it, and as Medicines of this Kind can never be made too much known, I have thought fit to give it a Place here,

First let nine or ten Ounces of Blood be taken away, then for four Mornings successively let a fourth part of the following Powder be given to the Patient in warm Cow's Milk. viz,

Take of Ash coloured Ground Liverwort half an Ounce, of black Pepper two Drams, both fine'y powdered mixed, and divided into four equal Parts.

Having first taken the four Doses let the Person for one Month

Month be plunged Head foremost every Morning into the cold Bath and not stay in it above a Minute, after which let him go in three times a Week for another Fortnight,

It will not be amiss to add, that the shortest Way to prevent ill Consequences is : The sooner the better to cut out the Bite, if it is in a fleshy Part and apply a Cupping Glass in order to draw off a good Quantity of Blood; or to Scarify the bitten Spot if in a Skinny Part, and likewise to apply a Cupping Glass to the same End, after which the inward Remedy may be applied with greater Certainty of Success, and the Wound treated as any other common Wound.

LIGUSTRUM. *Syn.* 465. *I. B. Ger.* vulgare *Park.* Privet, *Cl.* II. *Gen.* II. 2 It blossoms in *May.* In *Colwick Lane* plentifully, and in diverse Hedges.

The chief use of this is to make Garden Hedges of, and the Berries serve for the use of Dyers,

LINARIA *lutea vulgaris.* *Syn.* * 281. *Ger.* *Em.* vulgaris nostras. *Park.* vulgaris lutea flore majore. *C. B. Pin.* Common yellow Toads Flax. *Cl.* I. *Gen.* XVIII. 2. flowers in *June* and *July.* not far from the *Trent* side between *Snenton* Meadows and *Mr. Musters's* Ware in great Plenty, a little on this side *Woollaton* new Lodge coming from *Radford &c.*

It is a great promoter of Urine and therefore of use in the *Jaundice* and *Dropsy*, decocted in White Wine, Outwardly applied it asswages the excessive Pain of the Piles.

LINARIA *Elatine dicta folio subrotundo.* *Syn.* * 282. *Elatine folio subrotundo.* *C. B. Pin.* *Park.* Round leaved female Fluellin. belongs to the
U same

same Family as the Preceeding, flowers the latter End of *April*, and continues to the beginning of *June*. In many Places, in Cornfields, I also found it on *Clifton Hill*, and near the Hall.

LINUM sylvestre catharticum. *Syn.* 362. *Ger. Em.* pratensis flosculis exiguis. *C. B. Pin.* Chamaelinum Clusii flore albo, sive *Linum sylvestre catharticum.* *Park.* *Purging or wild Dwarf Flax, Mountain Flax or Mill-mountain.* *Cl.* I *Gen.* XXIV. 2. Flowers in *June* and holds most part of the Summer. In *Radford Field* in plenty, and in many dry barren Places as about *Mapperly Brick-Kilns &c.* Of this a small Handfull infused one Night in White Wine will purge viscid and watry Humours very powerfully, but is fittest for robust People its Operation being very rough.

Liquiritia. vid. *Glyzzyrhiza.*

LITHOSPERMUM, seu milium solis. *Syn.* 228. minus. *Ger.* vulgare majus. *Park.* *Gromwell or Gromill or Graymill.* *Cl.* I. *Gen.* XIII. flowers in *May* and *June*, In *Cokwick-lane*, by the Roadside between *Radford field* and *Bobbers Mill &c.*

Its Seeds have a great Character, as diuretic and dissolvers of the Stone, and this *Ray* says is a specific Quality in them, there being nothing discoverable to the Taste of any such Quality predominating. For my part I have tryed them by themselves but never observed any extraordinary Effect they produced, and thence am apt to believe that they owe their Fame to the Signature mongers because they are hard and glistening not unlike little round Stones,

Lolium

Lolium album. vid. Gramen.

LONCHITIS aspera *Syn.* 118. *Ger.* aspera minor. *C. B. Pin. Park.* Rough Spleenwort. belongs to the *Capillaries*, grows plentifully in *Bury Hills* near *Mansfield*.

Lotus corniculata glabra minor. *Syn.* 337. *J. B.* *Trifolium filiquosum minus.* *Ger.* *Birds foot Trefoil* or *small streight-coddled Trefoil.* Very common in all Fields.

Loti corniculati species major, *Syn. ibid. I. B.* *Trifolium corniculatum majus hirsutum:* *Merr. Pin.* The greater *Birdsfoot Trefoil.* Both belong to *Cl. I. Gen. XXIII. 3* Flower in *May* and *June.* This Kind I found on the right hand Bank of a Lane leading from *Nottingham* to *Lenton* the middle Way, also in a Field between *Woollaton* and *Radford*, it is not so common as the other.

Lujula. vid. *Oxys alba*

LUNARIA minor, *Syn.* 128; *Ger. Park.* *Botrytis. I. B.* *racemosa minor vulgaris. C. B. Pin.* *Moonwort.* Flowers in *April* and part of *May.* I observed it in *Mr. Granger's Close* at *Eastwood* five Miles from *Nottingham.* *Mr. Ray* quotes *Dr. Needham* who affirms that the *Welch,* make an Ointment of this Herb, which well rubbed in, on the small of the Back, they count an infallible Remedy to cure a *Bloody Flux.*

LUPULUS mas et foemina. *Syn.* 137. *I. B. C. B. Pin. 1.* seu *fativus.* 2. seu *sylvestris.* *Park.* Lu-
U 2 pus

pus falictarius. Ger. *Hops the Male and Femal*
Cl. I. Gen. V. 2. They flower in *July* and
August and are ripe in *September*, here and there
in Hedges. They are cultivated in diverse parts
in this County especially in the *North Clay*.

Every Body is convinced of its Use in preserving *Malt*
Liquors, I cannot give it the same Commendation as a
Diuretic and *Dissolver* of the *Stone*, nor on Account of
its Bitterness as a *Stomachic*. It has in it a very hot pun-
gent Oyl, like that of *Wormwood*, which has the same
vicious quality and disagrees with many People; But
the young Hop Sprouts which appear in *March* and *A-*
pril, are a great deal milder, which if boiled and serv-
ed up like *Sparrow-grass* are a very wholesome as well
as pleasant tasted Spring Food, they purify the blood
and keep the Body gently open,

LUTEOLA. Syn. 366. Ger. vulgaris. Park.
Herba falicis folio. C. B. Pin. *Wild Woad, Yel-*
low Weed, Dyers Weed. Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 2.
Flowers in *May. June.* and part of *July*. It
grows about old Walls, Ruins, Banks of In-
closures, and not rarely in fallow Lands.

It has no Place among physical Simples, but is used
by Dyers as its Name denotes, who dye white Goods yel-
low, and blue Goods green with it.

LYCHNIS sylvestris, quæ Ben album vulgo.
Syn. 337. C. B. Pin. Behen album officinarum
Ger. Papaver spumeum sive Ben album vulgo.
Park. *Spatling Poppy, white Bottle, or rather*
Bladder Campion, or White Corn Campion. Grows
mostly amongst the Corn or where Corn has
grown, in several Closes leading from the Sand
Hills to Bobbers Mill, also in several Parts of
Nottingham, Lenton, and Radford Fields.

The

The young Herb before it shoots up into flower Buds, is exactly of the Flavour of young Pease, and boiled in Soup or Broth gives it the same Taste.

LYCHNIS plumaria sylvestris simplex. *Syn.* 338. *Park.* *Armerius pratensis mas et foemina.* *Ger.* *Meadow Pink, wild Williams, Cuckow Flower.* Grows plentifully in Meadows and watery Places as on the Banks of watery Ditches, and small Rivers.

LYCHNIS fegetum major. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* *Lychnoides fegetum sive Nigellastrum.* *Park.* *Pseudo melanthium.* *Ger.* *Cockle.* Among the Corn common.

LYCHNIS saponaria dicta. *Syn.* 339. *saponaria* *Ger. vulgaris* *Park.* *Sope-wort.* This I observed in Company with *Mr. Bird.* near the Bath at *Mansfield.*

LYCHNIS sylvestris albo flore. *Syn. ibid. Ger.* *Em. Park. sylvestris alba simplex.* *C. B. Pin.* *Wild white Champion, White Batchelors Buttons.*

LYCHNIS sylvestris rubello flore. *Syn. ibid. Ger. Em. sylvestris flore rubro.* *Park.* *Red flowered wild Champion.* Both these are common about Hedges, and in *Colwick Hills*, this latter chooses rather more moist Places than the White.

LYCHNIS sylvestris alba nona Clusii. *Syn. ibid. Ger. Em. sylvestris alba sive Ocymoides minus album.* *Wild white Catch-fly.* On the Wall of
Not

Nottingham Castle yard, and on the Rock at Snenton Hermitage in great Plenty. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 1. Flower in May and hold several Months.

LYCOPUS palustris glaber. Syn. 236. *I. R. H.* *Marubium aquaticum.* Ger. Em. aquat. vulgare. *Park. Water Hore-Hound.* Cl. I Gen. XIV. 1. Flowers in June by the side of the Pool in Nottingham Park, about Bobbers Mill and about other Watry places.

Lysimachia purpurea. vid. *Salicaria.*

LYSIMACHIA filiquosa hirsuta magno flore. Syn. 311. *C. B. Pin. filiquosa.* Ger. Great hairy coddled Loose-strife or Willow Herb, called also Codlings and Cream.

LYSIMACHIA campestris. Syn. *ibid.* Ger. filiquosa major. *Park. filiquosa glabra major.* *C. B. Pin. The greater smooth leaved Willow Herb, or Loose strife.* In Colwick Wood. &c.

LYSIMACHIA filiquosa glabra media sive minor. Syn. *ibid.* Ger. Em. Middle smooth leaved coddled Willow Herb or Loose-strife

LYSIMACHIA filiquosa glabra minor angustifolia. Syn. *ibid.* Ger. Em. The least smooth coddled Loose-strife or Willow Herb.

LYSIMACHIA filiquosa glabra minor latifolia. Syn. *ibid.* The lesser smooth broad leaved coddled Willow Herb. This is not so common as the others

I have observed it on the Edge of a large watry Ditch between *Lenton* and *Beefton*, about a Mile and half from *Nottingham*. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXII. Flower in *May*, *June*, and part of *July*. and delight in moist Places, they grow pretty common on the Banks of the *Leen*, especially the two first, as also in *Cokwick* and *Asply Woods*.

M

Majorana sylvestris. vid. *Origanum*.

MALVA vulgaris. *Syn.* 251. *Park.* *sylvestris*. *Ger.* *sylvestris folio sinuato*. *C. B.* *Pin.* *Common Mallow*. Common about *Hedges* and in ruinous Places.

MALVA sylvestris minor. *Syn. ibid.* *Park.* *sylvestris pumila*. *Ger.* *Small wild Mallore, or Dwarf Mallow*. This I have met with about *Snenton Hermitage* and by the Roadside leading from *Nottingham* to *Radford* &c. but it is not quite so common as the other. They belong to Cl. Gen. XV. Flower in *May* and hold all the Summer, and I have met with the greater *Mallow* in Flower at *Christmas* this Year 1738.

These are endowed with the same Qualities as the *Marsh Mallows*, but in a far less Degree, the Leaves of them may be used in *Fomentations* and *Clysters*. *Quincy* seems to make light of their Efficacy in taking off the Gripes in little Children for which Purpose the good Women boil the Leaves in their Food. *Mr. Ray* affirms that three Ounces of the Decoction or distilled Water

Water of this Herb taken with an Ounce and half of Syrup of *Violets* has at one Dose removed the Heat and Acrimony of Urine and the thence occasioned Pain. How far the *Decoction* of it, might have produced such an Effect I will not pretend to say; but the same Quantity of common boiled Water taken, would answer as well as the distilled Water of this Plant, since those Particles which serve to relax the Fibres, and to sheath the Acrimonious Salts will never rise in the Still.

Malva verbenacea. vid. *Alcæa*.

MALUS sativa. Syn. 451. *The Apple Tree.* A great many different sorts of Trees of this well known Fruit are raised in Orchards, of all which the *Golden Pippin* deserves the first Rank on Account of its being a very good Pectoral.

MALUS sylvestris. Syn. 452. *Ger. Park. The Crab Tree or Wilding.* This grows common in every Lordship. They both belong to Cl. II. Gen. II. 1. they blossom in *April*.

The Crab-Tree serves to graft upon. The juice of its Fruit is called Verjuice, is acid and somewhat astringent and is much used for Sauce. The Fruit is also squeezed among other Apples to give the Cyder a smartness of Taste, *Mr, Ray* says, that this Juice dropped into the Eyes will take off an Inflammation and cure watry Eyes, and that by a *Specifica Virtue*, whereas it is well known that the Acidity or Tartness is repellent, and that the Astringency of this Juice, is capable in some Measure to contract the excretory Ducts of the Lachrymal Glands, and by that to prevent the too violent discharge of its Contents. This same Quality makes it recommended in all manner of Inflammations especially in *St. Anthony's Fire*, but in these Cases we have more sure and efficacious Remedies,

Maratry-

Maratryphyllon. vid. *Ranunculus.*

MARUBIUM album. *Syn.* 239. *I. B. Ger.* album vulgare. *Park.* *White Horehound.* *Cl. I.* *Gen. XIV.* Flowers in *June* and *July.* I found a few Plants of it at the Foot of *Nottingham* Castle Rock facing *Lenton*, and about *Basford* two Miles from *Nottingham*, also in *Colverton* Lane on the left Hand coming from the *Red-Hill*. This formerly grew very common about this Town; But a certain Physician extolling its Virtues to the Skies and recommending it almost in every Case especially to Persons who had impaired their Constitution by hard drinking, has set all the Ale Bibbers to work to root it out, insomuch that it is become very scarce.

It is an intense *Bitter* which bespeaks it a good Strengthner of a weak Stomach, it is endowed with all the Properties of a Balsamic, and therefore is a powerful *Alterative* and capable of opening Obstructions of any kind, it is a promoter of the *Menses*, some praise it very much as a Pectoral in *Coughs* and *Shortness of Breath*; but here it is necessary to observe the same Caution given under *Elecampane*, viz, That it ought only to be administered to gross phlegmatic People, and not to thin and lean plethoric Persons, where it would cause too great a Rarefaction of the *Fluids*, and irritate rather than allay a *Cough*. The Herb powdered, as a Bitter is good to kill Worms,

Marubium nigrum. vid. *Ballote*.

Marubium aquaticum. vid. *Lycopus.*

MATRICARIA. *Syn.* 187. *Ger.* vulgaris. *Park.* *Matricaria vulgo*, minus *Parthenium.* *I. B.*
W Fever-

Feverfew. Cl. I. Gen. VIII. Flowers in *June* and *July*. On this side *Woollaton Park-Gate* coming from *Lenton Mill*.

This Herb tho' not much used in the present Practice, deserves the Notice of Physicians. It is bitter and deterfive and therefore makes a good Ingredient in *Decoctions* and *Infusions* for *Agues* and *Obstructions* of the first Passages, it is full as efficacious against Worms of the Intestines as *Wormwood*, and its unpleasant foetid Smell bespeaks it useful in *Hysteric Disorders*.

MELAMPYRUM sylvaticum flore luteo sive satureia lutea sylvestris. Syn. * 286. I. B. *Cratægonon vulgare*. Park. *Cratægonon album*. Ger. *Common wild Cow-wheat*. Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 2. Flowers in *July* in a little Wood opposite to *My Lord Biron's Park* in the Road to *Mansfield*.

MELILOTUS vulgaris. Syn. 331. Park. *Germanica*. Ger. *Em*. *Trifolium odoratum*, sive *Melilotus vulgaris* flore luteo. I. B. *Common Melilot*. Cl. I. Gen. XXIII. 3. Flowers in *May* and *June*. In *Radford Field* and diverse other Places among the Corn to the great Displeasure of the Farmers.

The Smell of this Plant discovers its volatile pungent Parts, it is an opener and discussive, and may be made an Ingredient in *Infusions* and *Decoctions* of that Intention. But its Character as such is best established by the well known good Effects in outward Applications of the Plaster made of it. It is likewise a good Ingredient in Poultices designed to ripen and digest.

MENIANTHES palustre triphyllon latifolium et angustifolium. Syn. 285. *Inst. R. H.* *Trifolium*

lium palustre. *I. B.* paludosum. *Ger. Park.*
Marsh Trefoil, or Buck Bean. Cl. I. Gen- XVIII.
 1. It flowers in *May*. and grows in many Places
 about this Town as in the Pool in *Nottingham*
Park, in a marshy Close without the Park Pales
 facing *Lenton* in *Basford Churchyard*, and *Scot-*
tum plentifully.

It is of subtil penetrating Parts, a good *Diuretic* and
Antiscorbutic, whence it is also of great Use to People
 afflicted with *Rheumatic Pains*. An *Infusion* of the
 dried Leaves may either be drank like Tea, or they
 may be infused in white Wine. It is a very intense *Bit-*
ter and at first not very agreeable.

MENTHA feu *Calamintha aquatica.* *Syn.* 232.
Ger. Em. *Mentha arvensis verticillata hirsuta.*
I. B. *Water mint with whorled Coronets.* In moist
 Places, and where Water has stood in the Win-
 ter very common.

MENTHA aquatica exigua. *Syn. ibid. Frag. ar-*
vensis verticillata, sive aquatica Belgarum Lo-
bellii. Park. By the waterside in *Mr. John Pet-*
ty's Mill yard at Radford.

MENTHA aquatica feu sisymbrium hirsutius.
Syn. 233. *I. B.* *sisymbrium hirsutum. Dood. Syn.*
II. sisymbria Mentha. Ger. By the Pool side in
Nottingham Park and in many other Places.

MENTHA sisymbrium dicta hirsuta glomeru-
lis et foliis minoribus et rotundioribus. Syn. i-
bid. with the foregoing.

MENTHASTRUM spicatum folio longiore can-
 W 2 dicante

dicante *Syn.* 234. *I. B.* *Mentha sylvestris folio longiore C. B. Pin. Long leaved Horse Mint.* In Mr. Petty's Mill yard with the *Mentha aquatica exigua.*

MENTHASTRUM folio rugoso rotundiore spontaneum flore spicato, odore gravi. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* *Menthastrum. Ger. Em. Horse Mint or round leaved wild Mint* I observed this in Plenty not far from the Bath near *Mansfield* in Company with Mr. *Bird.*

MENTHA spicis brevioribus et habitioribus foliis *Menthæ fulcæ* sapore fervido piperis. *Syn. ibid. piperata acuta. Pet. H. B. Peppermint.* On the Backside of *St. Anne's Well &c.* They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XIV. and flower from the latter End of *July* to the middle of *September.*

All the Mints are somewhat Astringent and of warm subtil Parts, great Strengtheners of the Stomach the fragrancy of the Smell betokens them Cephalics they effectually take off Nauseousness and Reachings to Vomit, they also are of Use in *Loosenesses.* The Simple Water given to little Children removes the Gripes in them, but these virtues may more particularly be expected from the *Spear* and *Pepper Mint.* The Colledge Dispensatory directs besides the distilled Water, a Spirit and Syrup to be prepared which last is a compound, all three are in frequent Use,

Mentha Cattaria. vid. Nepetha.

MERCURIALIS perennis repens, *Cynocrambe dicta. Syn. 138. Cynocrambe mas et fæmina. Ger. Em. Dogs Mercury* Cl. I. Gen. V. 2.
Flowers

Flowers in *March and April*. *Cokwick Wood* is quite over spread with it.

The bad Effect this Herb produces if inwardly taken, may be gathered from an Observation of *Sir Hans Sloane* inserted in the *Synopsis* of *Mr. Ray*, p. 139. In outward Applications it proves a good *Deterfive* or *Cleanfer*,

MESPIUS Apii folio fylvestris non spinosa feu forbus Torminalis *Syn.* 453. *C. B. Pin.* forbus torminalis. *Ger.* The common wild Service-Tree or Sorb.

MESPILUS Apii folio fylvestris spinosa, sive Oxyacantha. *Syn. ibid.* *C. B. Pin.* Ipina appendix vulgaris. *Park.* The white Thorn or Hawthorn. Both these belong to *Cl. II. Gen. II. 1.* They are not uncommon in Hedges.

This last makes with its numerous Branches and very sharp Thorns, very thick and secure Hedges, and as the Roots of it spread not much, it is far preferable to the Black Thorn.

Milium solis. vid. *Lithospermon.*

MILLEFOLIUM vulgare. *Syn.* 183. *Park.* terrestre vulgare. *Common Yarrow, Millfoil, by some called Nose bleed.* *Cl. I. Gen. VIII.* Flowers in *June, July, and August* common almost every where.

This Plant tho' at present not much regarded. deserves more Notice than the present Practice takes of it. It is a very good *Vulnerary* both inwardly taken in *Infusion Decoction &c.* and outwardly applied in *Fomentations*. For it is a dryer and astringent and therefore proper to be used in all immoderate *Fluxes*, whether of
the

the Bowels or other Parts, especially of the Menfes, and in female Weaknesses,

Millefolium aquaticum. vid. *Hottoniana.*

Millefolium aquaticum minus. vid. *Pentapterophyllon* &c.

Mnium.

1 *MNIUM* perangustis et brevibus foliis. *Syn.* 78. *C. G.* 214. *Muscus trichoides parvus*, capitulo conglomerato seu botryoide. *Dood. Syn. II. App. Cluster Headed Goldilocks.* The cluster Heads appear in *March*. In *Nottingham Park* about the *Rock Holes*.

2 *MNIUM* majus ramulis longioribus bifurcatis. *Syn. ibid.* *Muscus capillaris palustris*, flagellis longioribus bifurcatis. *Merr. Pin. trichoides major palustris citrini coloris.* *Dood. Syn. II. App.* Found in *Basford Scottum*.

MOLLUGO vulgatiior. *Syn.* 223. *Park. rubia angulosa aspera. I. B. sylvestris lævis C. B. Pin.* An *Rubia sylvestris Ger. Wild Madder or great bastard Madder.* In *Colwick Lane* and in many *Hedges*.

MOLLUGINIS vulgatiioris varietas minor. *Syn. ibid. Park. Gallium album Ger. White Ladies Bedstraw.* Very common on *Nottingham Lings* and in many other Places.

MOLLUGO montana minor Gallio albo similis Syn. ibid. Gallium album minus. C. B. Pin.
Small

Small mountain Bastard Madder. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XII. And flower from the latter End of *May* to *July*. This last I found in *Harlow Wood* something above a Mile from *Mansfield* towards *Nottingham*.

Morsus Diaboli. vid. *Scabiosa*.

Morsus Gallinæ. vid. *Alfine*.

Morsus Gallinæ minor. vid. *Veronica*.

Morsus Ranæ. vid. *Stratiotes foliis Afari*.

MOSCHATELLINA foliis fumarisæ bulbosæ de quâ *Cordus. Syn. 267. I. B. Ranunculus nemorosus Moschatella dictus. Park. Radix cava minima viridi flore. Ger. Tuberous Moschatell. Cl. I. Gen. XVI.* I found this little Plant in Flower at the Beginning of *April* growing plentifully in the Boggy part of *Basford Scottum* a Mile and half from *Nottingham*.

MYOSOTIS scorpioides hirsuta Syn. 229. Park. Scorpioides arvensis hirsuta. Ger. Em. Mouse ear. Scorpion-grass. In Nottingham Park on the hilly barren Ground &c.

MYOSOTIS scorpioides latifolia hirsuta. Syn. ibid: Merr. Pin. Grows plentifully in *Colwick Wood*. It bears beautiful and much larger Flowers then the rest.

MYOSOTIS scorpioides hirsuta minor. Syn. ibid Merr. Pin. scorpioides minor flosculis luteis. Park
Small

Small yellow flowered Scorpion-grass.

This I doubt is only a variety of the first, which grows ranker or smaller according to the Ground it is in. I have in one and the same Plant observed both blue and pale Yellow Flowers.

MYOSOTIS scorpioides palustris. *Syn. ibid.*
Ger. Em. Scorpioides repens. Park. Water Scorpion-grass. Common in most watry Places. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XIII. Flower in April and continue almost throughout the Summer.

MYOSUROS *Syn. 251. I. B. Holosteum Loniceri, Cauda muris vocatum. Park. Cauda muris. Ger. Mouse Tail.* Cl. I. Gen. XV. This Flowers in May. but not very common about this Town, *Dr. Medley* found it on the Edge of a Field between *Radford and Woollaton Park.* *Mrs. Collin* observed it growing plentifully in their Garden at *Thoroughton.*

Myriophyllum aquaticum. vid. Pentapterophyllum.

Myrrhis. vid. Cicutaria.

MYRRHIS sylvestris feminibus asperis. *Syn. 220. C. B. Pin. Sylvestris Neapolitana atque etiam Anglicana. Park. Small Hemlock Chervil with rough Seeds.* Cl. I. Gen. XI. 6. Flowers in May and June, pretty common in Hedges and uncultivated Places.

NAPUS sylvestris. *Syn.* 295. *I. B.* *Bunias* seu *Napus sylvestris nostras.* *Park.* *Bunias sylvestris Lobelii.* *Ger. Wild Navew.* *Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1* Flowers in *June* and *July*, very common on Bankides, and among the Corn too plenrifully, the Country People here call them the *Yellows*.

NASTURTIIUM petræum. *Syn.* 303. *Tab. Ic.* *Ger. Bursa pastoris minor.* *Park.* *Bursa Pastoris minima.* *Ger. The lesser Shepherds-purse or Rock-Cresse.* *Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 2.* It Flowers in *March* and *April*, and longer in a backward Season. I found this plentifully growing on that hilly part of *Nottingham Park* which lyes nearest the *Deer-leap*. All over *Radford Lings* towards *Nottingham* more especially in the Hollow without the Gate between *Larkdale* and the *Lings*.

NASTURTIIUM supinum capsulis verrucosis. *Syn.* 304. *Meth. Em.* *Coronopus Ruellii.* *Ger. recta vel repens Ruellii.* *Park.* *Ambrosia campestris.* *C. B. Pin.* *Swines Cresse.* *Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 2.* Flowers in *May* and *June*. This is not common here, I found it once in Company with *Dr. Medley*, on the right Hand Bank of an Inclosure joining to *Woollaton new Lodge* coming from *Nottingham*.

There being other Plants of the *Antiscorbutic* kind of a much greater Efficacy, this is not much taken Notice of by the present Practice, but makes a very pretty Pickle.

Nasturtium aquaticum. vid. *Sisymbrium* *Cardamine*.

NASTURTIIUM sylvestre tenuissimè divisum. *Syn.* 298. *C. B. Pin.* *Erysimum* sophia dictum. *Ger. Park. Flixweed.* Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1. Flowers in *June* in many Places hereabout. I have met with it in plenty on the left Hand side of the Road leading from *Nottingham* to *Radford*, also in *Basford* &c.

Of this the Seeds are chiefly used which are very *Diuretic*.

Nasturtium pratense majus. vid. *Cardamine*.

Nenuphar. vid. *Nymphæa*.

NEPETA major vulgaris *Syn.* 237. *Park.* *Mentha* *Cattaria.* *L. B. felina* seu *cattaria.* *Ger. Nep* or *Catmint.* Cl. I. Gen. XIV. Flowers in *June*, on the left Hand Bank in the Lane facing *Reeves's* *Glass-House*, and on many other Banksides.

This Plant on Account of its ungrateful Smell is reckoned among the *Hysterics*, and as such is an Ingredient in the *Bryony Water*.

Nigellastrum. vid. *Lychnis* *segetum*.

Nucula terrestris. vid. *Bulbocastanum*.

NUMMULARIA. *Syn.* 283. *Ger.* vulgaris. *Park.* major lutea. *C. B. Pin.* *Money-wort* or *Herb Twopence.* Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. Flowers in *May*. It loves low moistish Ground. I found it in Plenty in a marshy Close joining to *Nottingham Park-Pales*

Pales between the Pool and the Rock Holes, and likewise in a Ditch on the left Hand of the Horse Road leading from the Engine House to Wilford Boat, not far from the Gate.

NUMMULARIA minor flore purpurascente. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin. Park. Ger. Em. Purple flowered Money-wort.* Flowers in June and July. This grows in Boggy Places. I found it in *Basford Scottum*, and in *White moore Close* near *Radford Church*. It belongs to the same Family with the foregoing, which is reckoned among the principal *Vulneraries* being both *Deterfive* and *Astringent* whence it is commended in Ulcerations of the *Lungs*, in *Fluxes* of every kind, and in the *Scurvy*.

Nux avellana. vid. *Corylus.*

Nux Juglans. *Syn. 438. I. B. Ger. vulgaris Park. The Walnut Tree. Cl. II. Gen I. 1. Blossoms in March and April.* This Tree tho' not a native of England, has been very much cultivated in Parks and about Gentlemens Houses. There is a Walk of *Walnut Trees* on *Clifton Hill* not far from the Hall.

The inner Bark dried, Vomits very roughly, the Jules more moderately. As to the Spongy Substance in the Walnut Shell which separates the Lobes of the Kernel, *Mr. Ray* affirms upon the Credit of *Mr. Aubrey* that it has relieved the Army in Ireland in a most violent *Bloody Flux*, which had foiled the Endeavours of all the Skilful Physicians. The Kernels being moderately taken, are grateful to the Taste and somewhat lenitive, but if eaten in too great Quantity, they are apt to cause

Shortness of Breath, dried, they soon grow rancid and by their Acrimony excite Coughing, and should by all means be avoided by Asthmatic and gross phlegmatic Persons. The Green Wallnuts preserved are least hurtful, for they nourish and gently relax the Bowels, wherefore they deserve a Place among the *Restoratives*. The green outside Shell of the Nut, is used by Joiners and other Workmen in Wood, steeped in Urine, to give any ordinary Work the Colour of Walnut Tree Wood. Every body knows how useful the Wood of both Tree and Root is to *Joiners Gunstock and Cabinet Makers*. The Oil of the Nut fresh drawn is to all Intents and Purposes as good as that of *Almonds*, but as that is always kept ready in the Shops, the Nut Oil is chiefly prepared for the use of *Painters*.

Nymphaea lutea. Syn. 368. Ger. major lutea vulgaris. Park. *Water Lilly with a yellow Flowers*.

Nymphaea alba. Syn. *ibid.* I. B. Ger. alba major vulgaris. Park. *The white Water Lilly*. Both belong to. Cl. I. Gen. XXV. Flower in *June, July, and August*, in *Cheney-pool*. The Yellow in most watry Ditches about *Lenton*. The White only in the great *Cheney-pool* and in a Ditch between *Lenton and Beeston*. The Flowers, Leaves, Roots, and Seeds are very cooling and somewhat astringent, they are commended in *Fluxes* of all kinds especially *Gonorrhœas*, they are said to take off any too great stimulus to Venery, whence of Use to consumptive Persons whose Blood is too much charged with acrimonious and stimulating Salts, they enter into the Composition of a Mass of Pills called, *Pilula Castitatis*. The Leaves and Flowers are

are outwardly applyed to Hands and Feet to take off the feverish Heat of them, and also Restlessness.

Nymphaea alba minima. vid. *Stratiotes foliis asari.*

O

Ocymoides minus album, vid. *Lychnis.*

Ocymastrum verrucarium. vid. *Circæa.*

Ocimum sylvestre. vid. *Acinos.*

OENANTHE aquatica. *Syn.* 210. *C. B. Pin. palustris* feu aquatica. *Park. Filipendula aquatica. Ger. Em. Water Dropwort. Cl. I. Gen. XII 4.* Flowers in June, in *Beeston Meadows, Snenton Meadows* and other moist Places.

OPHIOGLOSSUM. *Syn.* 128. *I. B. Ger. feu Lingua serpentina. Park. Adders Tongue.* This is to be met with in *April*, it loves low and moist Places I observed it in Company with Mr. *Tutin* in *Gedling Meadows* three little Miles from *Nottingham.* In a Close near *Newthorp Common*, and about *Eastwood* six Miles from *Nottingham* in several Closes.

It is recounted a very good *Vulnerary* whether inwardly taken or outwardly applyed, an Ointment made of it is not only cooling and deterfive but healing, it is a fat Leaf and has a nitrous Taste.

Ophrys. vid. *Bifolium*.

ORCHIS barbata fætida. *Syn.* 376. *I. B.* *Tragorchis maximus* et *Tragorchis mas*. *Ger.* *Tragorchis maxima* *Tragorchis vulg.* *Park.* *The Lizard flower or great Goatstone*. This I found at the bottom of *Clifton Hill* in *April*, and in the beginning of *May*. also in *Cokwick Wood*.

ORCHIS morio *Mas foliis maculatis*. *Syn. ibid* *C. B. Pin. Park.* *Cynoforchis morio mas*, *The male Foolstones* *ibid*.

ORCHIS morio fæmina *Syn.* 377. *Park.* *Cynoforchis morio fæmina*. *Ger. Em.* *The Female Foolstones*. In *Cokwick Wood*, and *Nottingham Coppice*.

ORCHIS obscurè purpurea odorata. *Inst. R. H* *Cynoforchis militaris purpurea odorata*. *Park.* *Purple sweet smelling Orchis*. Flowers in *May* found by *Mr. Markland* in *Nottingham Meadows*.

ORCHIS purpurea spica congesta pyramidalis. *Syn. ibid.* An *Cynoforchis militaris montana spica rubente conglomerata*. *Park.* *Purple late flowering Orchis*. Flowers in *June*.

ORCHIS myodes galea et alis herbidis. *Syn.* 379. *I. B.* *Muscæ corpus referens minor vel galea et alis herbidis*. *C. B. Pin.* *myodes minor*. *Park.* *The common fly Orchis*.

ORCHIS fuci flora galeâ et alis purpurascen-
bus

bus. *Syn. ibid. I. B. sphegodes seu Fucum retens. Park. The common Humble Bee Orchis.* These two were observed by Dr. Medley about *Asply* Grounds in *June*.

ORCHIS palmata pratenfis latifolia longis calcaribus. *Syn. 380. C. B. Pin. palmata major mas. five palma Christi mas. Park. Palma Christi mas. Ger. palmata non maculata. I. B. The male banded Orchis.* Common in several Closes about *Scottum &c.*

ORCHIS palmata speciosiore thyrso folio maculato. *Syn. 381. I. B. palmata foemina seu palma Christi foemina foliis maculatis: Park. palma Christi foemina. Ger. The female banded Orchis or female Satyrion Royal.* Common in all marshy Places.

ORCHIS palmata rubella cum longis Calcaribus rubellis. *Syn. ibid. I. B. serapias minor nitente flore. Ger. Em. Orchis palmata minor flore rubro. Park. Red banded Orchis with long Spurs.* I found this in *June* about *Asply* in the second Close beyond the Cherry Orchard towards *Woollaton*. This Orchis has a very small Flower of a purplish red Colour without any Spots, the Leaf is not speckled, and has a very grateful Smell not unlike a Stockgilly Flower.

All the *Statyria* are accounted great strengtheners and provocatives to *Venery*, their rank Smell and Taste discovers them to be charged with a stimulating Salt, however for the latter Purpose I would rather choose the *Elest* : *Diasatyrion* than the bare Roots of these Plants because the warm aromatics joined to these must make it

it a far more efficacious Medicine. By Reason of their Saline Parts they are fit to be applyed when bruised to inflammatory *Tumors* and *Ulcers*; which last they cleanse and heal.

ORIGANUM vulgare spontaneum. *Syn.* 236. *I. B. Anglicum.* *Ger.* *Majorana sylvestris.* *Park.* *Wild Marjoram.* *Cl. I. Gen. XIV.* Flowers in *June* and *July.* in vast plenty about *Cokwick Hills.*

This hot spicy Plant makes a good Ingredient in any Composition of cephalick and nervous Medicines, but is rather more deservedly recommended in Baths for Distempers of the Head, and in Hysteric Disorders. The Oil is much in use among Farriers, and some use it to assuage the *Tooth-Ache.*

ORNITHOPODIUM radice nodosa. *Syn.* 326. *Park.* radice tuberculis nodosa. *C. B. Pin.* *Ornithopodium minus.* *Ger. Emac. Birds Foot.* *Cl. I. Gen. XXIII. 2.* Flowers in *April* and *May,* in *Nottingham Park,* on *Radford Lings* and in many other barren Places.

OROBANCHE major *Garyophyllum olens.* *Syn.* * 288. *C. B. Pin.* *Rapum Genistæ* *Ger. Park.* *Broom Rape.* *Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 2.* Flowers in *May.* I never met with it about this Town, but The Rev. Mr. *Wright* has observed it about *Mansfield* among the *Corse*

OROBUS sylvaticus foliis oblongis glabris. *I. R. H. Astragalus sylvaticus.* *Ger Em. Lathyrus sylvestris lignosior.* *Park.* *Wood-pease* or *Heath-pease.* Flowers in *April* and part of *May,* in *Nottingham-*

tingham Coppice and elsewhere. The Roots have a distant Liquorice Taste instead of which Mr. Ray says the *North Scots* make use of them.

Oryza Germanica. vid. *Hordeum*.

Osmunda regalis. vid. *Filix ramosa non dentata Florida*.

OSTRYA ulmo similis fructu in umbilicis foliaceis. *Syn.* 451. *C. B. Pin.* *Ostrya* five *Ostrya.* *Park.* *Betulus* five *carpinus.* *Ger.* *The Hornbeam Hard-beam tree, the Horse beech.* This is rather a Nursery than common Tree and is only raised by Gentlemen about their Seats.

Oxalis. vid. *Lapathum acetosum.*

Oxyacantha. vid. *Mespilus Apii folio sylvestris spinosa.*

Oxyacantha. vid. *Berberis.*

Oxys alba. *Syn.* * 281. *Ger.* *Trifolium acetosum vulgare.* *Park* *Acetosella Lujula seu Alleluja.* *Offic.* *Wood Sorrel.* *Cl. I. Gen. XVIII.* Flowers in *March* and *April*, in great Plenty in *Nottingham Coppice.* It is of the same Nature with the other Sorrels but of a more grateful Taste, a Conserve of this is kept in the Shops which is very cooling and refreshing to the Mouth in any feverish Disorder.

P

Palma Christi. vid. *Orchis palmata* &c.

Panax Coloni. vid. *Sideritis* &c.

Panicum. vid. *Gramen paniceum.*

PAPAYER laciniato folio capitulo brevior glabro annuum Rhœas dictum. *Syn.* 308. *Papaver rhœas.* *Ger.* erraticum rhœas sive sylvestre. *Park* *Red Poppy or Corn Rose.* Every where among the Corn.

PAPAYER laciniato folio capitulo hispido longiore. *Syn.* *ibid.* *Argemone* capitulo longiore. *C. B. Ger. Park.* *Long rough headed bastard Poppies.* Among the Corn and frequently on the Banks of Inclosures.

PAPAYER corniculatum luteum, *Chelidonia* dictum. *Syn.* 300. *Chelidonium majus.* *Ger.* majus vulgare. *Park.* *The greater Celandine.* This grows on the side of a Ditch in the Close on the right Hand of the last Pennyfoot Stile, going towards *Snenton Church.*

They belong to Cl. I. Gen, XXII. and flower in *May* and *June.*

The *Poppies* are all of the Narcotic kind, cause Sleep and assuage Pain, especially in those who are not much accustomed to take any such Medicines, the Juice which runs out of the green Poppy-head when pierced is gathered

thered by the *Turks* and evaporated to a Consistence and that is the *Opium* which is brought to us, the *Turks* use it very much and upon them it has a quite contrary Effect, it exhilarates them and gives a stimulus to Copulation, a greater quantity makes them fierce and furious, and in short has all the effects that Wine has upon other People, in the room of which (the *Mahometan Law* forbidding them the use of it) they substitute this dried Juice.

All our *Poppies* either cultivated in Gardens, or growing Wild, are of a milder Nature and best suited for our Constitutions, the Leaves of the Red dried, are a very suitable Ingredient in pectoral Decoctions, and in the Shops a Syrup Conserve and distilled simple Water is kept. The white poppy Seed makes a good Ingredient in *Emulsions* in Inflammations of the *Kidneys*, and other nephritic Disorders,

The greater *Celandine* is *Deterfive* and *Diuretic*, its Juice is very sharp and mixed with blue Milk and put in the Eyes (it being too sharp of itself) will cleante them of all Impurities and even take off all specks and films. This Juice mixed with Salt and well rubbed in, will take off Warts especially if they have been made to bleed a little, *Dr. Tancred Robinson* in the *Synopsis* says, it is famous for *Consumptions* but this being a general Term for the wasting of the Flesh, it must be only understood to do Service by its deterfive Quality and in that respect it is capable to cut rough slimy Collections which obstruct the *Viscera*, and by clearing the passages to make way for the regular Secretion of nutritious Juices. But as the Juice is very sharp and acrimonious I should be very cautious how I recommended the Use of it to such Persons whose cases gave a reasonable Suspicion of the Solids being impaired.

Papaver spumeum. vid. *Lychnis*.

Paralysis. vid. *Primula veris major*.

PARIETARIA *Syn.* 158. *Ger.* vulgar. *Park.* *Officinar.* *Dioscorid.* *G. B. Pin.* *Pellitory of the Wall.* *Cl.* I. *Gen.* V. 3. Flowers the latter end of *May* and *June*. This Plant grows in all the *Crevelles* of the *Rock* and *Walls* about *Nottingham Castle* and many other rocky Places.

It is charged with a nitrous Salt participating of some sulphurous Particles, is a good *Iulterary*, gently *Astringent* as well as *Cleansing* and *Purifying*, it may be used with Success in pectoral *Decoctions*, it is a good Ingredient in all Liquid forms of *Alteratives*. The Powder of this Herb made up with equal Quantities of *Syrup de Meconio* and compound Syrup of *Piony* or Syrup of *Balsam of Tolu*, is very usefull in *Consumptive Coughs*. Outwardly it is fit to be used in *Fomentations* and *Glysters*.

PARNASSIA vulgaris palustris. *Syn.* 355. *I. R. H.* *Gramen parnassii minus.* *Ger.* *Parnassii vulgaris.* *Park.* *Grass of Parnassus.* *Cl.* I. *Gen.* XXIV. 2. This flowers in *August*, in a Close beyond *Scottum*, but is not very common here. I have observed it also in a Close of *Mr. Montague's*, called the *Dam Close* at *Papplewick*.

PARONYCHIA vulgaris. *Syn.* 292. *Ger.* vulgaris *Alfine folio* *Park.* *Common Whitlow-grass.* *Cl.* I. *Gen.* XXI. 1. This little Plant flowers from the latter End of *February* to the End of *March*, grows very plentifully all over *Nottingham-park*, and almost in all dry *Sandy Places*.

Paronychia ruticeo folio. *vid.* *Saxifraga verna annua humilior.*

Parthenium. *vid.* *Matricaria.*

PASTINACA sylvestris latifolia. *Syn.* 296. *C. B. Pin.* *latifolia sylvestris.* *Park.* *Ger.* *Elaphoboscum* *J. B.* *Wild Parsnep.* here and there on Edges of Fields but not common.

PASTINACA latifolia sativa. *Syn.* *ibid.* *Ger.* *Park.* *Common Garden Parsnep.* They belong to *Cl. I. Gen. X. I. 1.* Differ no otherwife than by Cultivation and flower in *July.* Their ufe is chiefly forthe Kitchen, they are pleasant tasted very nourifhing and fatning but fomewhat windy whence they are in fome Measure provocatives to Veneris.

Pastinaca tenuifolia. *vid.* *Daucus vulgaris.*

Pecten veneris. *vid.* *Scandix.*

PEDICULARIS feu *Crista galli lutea.* *Syn.* 284. *Park.* *Crista galli.* *Ger.* *Yellow rattle or Coxcomb.* in moft Pastures.

PEDICULARIS pratensis rubra vulgaris. *Park.* *pratensis purpurea.* *Syn.* *ibid.* *C. B. Pin.* *Pedicularis.* *Ger.* *Red Rattle.* This grows in moft moist and marfhy Places as in *Scottum* and feveral Inclofures thereabout.

PEDICULARIS palustris rubra elatior. *Syn.* *ibid.* *Pedicularis.* *Ger.* *Pedicularis campestris* prior fpecies *Trag.* *Great marfh Red rattle or Cowwort.* in a Close beyond *Scottum*, in a moist part of *Radford Field* and in *White moore Close* &c. They all belong to *Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 2.* flower in *June* and part of *July.*

PENTAPHYLLOIDES palustre rubrum. *Syn.* 256. *I. R. H.* pentaphyllum rubrum palustre. *Ger.* Quinque folium palustre rubrum *C. B. Pin.* Purple marsh Cinquefoil. *Cl. I, Gen. XV.* Flowers in *May* delights in moist boggy Grounds. *viz.* In *Nottingham* Park on the boggy side of the Pool going towards the Rock holes, in *Scotum*, *Basford* Churchyard &c.

2 **PENTAPHYLLOIDES** Argentina dicta. *Syn. ibid.* Argentina. *Ger.* Potentilla. *Park.* Wild Tansey Silverweed. *Cl. I. Gen. XV.* Flowers in *May* and *June*. On the Road sides and Path sides very common.

It is a powerful *Astringent* wherefore it is recommended in *Dysenteries Loosenesses*, and all Cases where *Astringents* are safe, it is a *Vulnerary*, as such *Mr. Ray* says the Leaves put into the Shoes will stop all unnatural *Fluxes* of the *Bowels*, this wants further Confirmation; however it is certain that your Carriers wear the Leaves in their Shoes which keep them cool and prevent a too immoderate sweating of the Feet which causes often a Soreness of them. The common People in a violent feverish Heat, apply the bruised Leaves of this Plant mixed with Salt and Vinegar to the Soles of the Feet, sometimes not without Success,

PENTAPHYLLUM vulgatissimum. *Syn.* 255. *Park.* Quinque folium majus. *Ger.* majus repens. *C. B. Pin.* Common Cinquefoil or five leaved Grass. *Cl. I. Gen. XV.* Flowers in *May* till *July*.

This is a good *Astringent* and therefore fit to be used where ever such Plants are required and as such it is a *Vulnerary*,

4 **PENTAPHYLLUM** erectum foliis profundè sectis

tis, subtus argenteis flore luteo. *Syn.* 255. *I. B.* rectum minus. *Park.* Quinquefolium tormentillæ facie. *Ger.* Tormentil Cinquefoil. *Cl. I. Gen.* XV. Flowers in *May* and *June*, I found this between *Snenton Hill* and the *Stile* leading to *Snenton Hermitage*, also on the sandy *Rock* just beyond *Nottingham Pinfold*, on the left Hand Road leading down to *Radford*.

PENTAPTEROPHYLLON aquaticum, flosculis ad foliorum nodos. *Syn.* 316. *Cat. Gifs.* Millefolium aquaticum minus. *Park.* Myriophyllum aquaticum minus. *Ger.* *Cl. I. Gen.* XXII. Flowers in *June* in the *Trent* below *Colwick* on the opposite side of the *River*.

Peplus. vid. *Tithymalus*.

PERCEPIER Anglorum. *Syn.* 159. *Lob. Ger. Em.* Polygonum Selinoides. *Park.* Chærephyllon non nihil similis. *C. B. Pin.* Pursley-piert. *Cl. I. Gen.* V. 2. Flowers from the latter End of *May* to the End of *June*. Very common not only among the *Corn*, but in most barren Places, as on *Radford Lings* towards *Nottingham* &c.

It has a great Character as a strong Diuretic and Breaker of the *Stone*; but that will bear some Abatement.

Perforata. vid. *Hypericum*.

Periclymenum. vid. *Caprifolium*.

PERSICARIA vulgaris acris seu Hydropiper. *Syn.* 144. *I. B.* vulgaris acris seu minor. *Park.*
Hydro

Hydropter. Ger, *Water--pepper, Lake--weed, Arsmart.* It delights in watry Places and low moist Grounds, it is very common near the *Leen* in the Meadows.

PERSICARIA angustifolia ex singulis Geniculis florens. *Syn.* 145. *Mer. Pin.* *Persicaria angustifolia.* *C. B. Pin.* *Narrow leaved Lakeweed.* I found this on a Dunghill in *Snenton* Field towards *Calton* Road; and nowhere else.

PERSICARIA maculosa. *Syn.* *ibid.* *Ger. mitis.* *I. B. vulgaris mitis* seu *maculosa.* *Park. Dead or spotted Arsmart.* Very common in moist Places.

PERSICARIA foliis falcis albæ vulgaris. *Syn. ibid. Buddl. Hort. Sicc.* very common in several Closes by the *Leen* side between the *Castle Rock* and the *Ozier Holt* towards *Lenton.*

PERSICARIA falcis folio perennis *Potamogiton angustifolium dicta,* *Syn. ibid.* *Potamogiton angustifolium,* *Ger. Fontalis major longifolia.* *Park. Perrenial Willow leaved Arsmart,* commonly called *narrow leaved Pond Weed.* In a watry Place on the left Hand going from the *Engine House* towards *Wilford Boat.*

They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. V. 2. and Flower in *June* and *July.*

Personata. vid. *Lappa.*

Pes anserinus. vid. *Blitum.*

Pes Leonis. vid. *Alchimilla.*

PETASITES. *Syn.* 179. *Ger.* vulgaris. *Park.* *Butter Burr*, *Pestilent-wort*. It commonly grows in moist Places and near River sides, I have observed it in great plenty by the *Leen* side opposite to the *Osier* holt in the Foot-way to *Lenton*, in *Basford* Church yard, on the Water side going from *Radford* towards *Woollaton* new Lodge. In the Yard of the *Mill* in the *Hole* and several other Places.

PETASITES major, floribus pediculis longis infidentibus. *Syn. ibid.* This grows plentifully in the Yard of the Mill at *Lenton* in the Road to *Woollaton Hall*. The Stalk of the Flowers is sometimes above two Feet long, the Flowers are less and paler than those of the preceeding and not so thick placed together, but there is hardly any Difference in the Leaves. They both belong to Cl. I. Gen. VII. Their Flowers appear in *March* before the Leaves, and go off sometimes before *April*.

Of the *Butter Burr*, the Root only is used in Physick, it is intensely bitter, pungent and somewhat aromatick a good *Sudorific* and *Alexipharmic*, its Efficacy in malignant Fevers and of them the worst the *Plague* itself, has been much tryed by the *Germans*, whence the English Name *Pestilent-wort* is borrowed, being a Corruption of the German Name *Pestilenz Wurtz* signifying *Plague Root*. It enters into various Dispensatory Compositions, and *Dr. Quincy* very justly takes Notice that the *Aqua Petasitidis composita* deserves a more frequent Use than it is most commonly put to. This Root is a good *Detergent* and of great Service in *Obstructions* of any kind,

PEUCEDANUM. Syn. 206. Ger. vulgare. Park. germanicum. C. B. Pin. Hogs Fennel, Sulphurwort, Hare-strong. Cl. I. Gen. XI. 1. Flowers in May and June. In Colwick Wood, and on the Edges of Fields, and near Bank sides not uncommon.

It is accounted a very good *Tuñerary* it is *Tetergent* and *Diuretic*, and therefore of Use in all sorts of *Obstructions*, some cry it up for an excellent *Pectoral*, outwardly applyed either in *Fomentations* or by way of *Poultice*, it is a good Cleaner of old *Ulcers*,

Peziza.

1 Fungi *Pezizæ* Plinii. Syn. 17. Fungus noxius 5. seu acetabulorum modo cavus radice carens. C. B. Pin. These I found in September in our Garden at Mr. *Richardson's* growing close by the Wall, I observed them also about St. *Anne's* Well House.

2 PEZIZA subfusca major. Syn 17. Cat. Gifs. 194. This I observed first in *Colwick Hills*, and afterwards in plenty and very large about *1 leafley Forge*.

3 PEZIZA miniata major. Syn. *ibid.* Cat. Gifs. 194. Fungi *Pezizæ* species, oris non commissurato mali aurantii colore. . R. Hist. This Fungus grows sometimes single sometimes an whole Cluster of them appears together of various Size, it is of a deep orange Colour within, the out side shews a transparent whiteness occasioned by a most subtil Powder which is not to be perceived with the naked Eye until the Fungus

be moved from its Place, then part of this Powder suddenly flies off and appears like a subtil Smoak.

4 PEZIZA miniata. minor. *Syn.* 18. *Cat. Gifs.* 195. Fungus minimus scutellatus coloris aurantii *Syn.* 11. 27. Common on old Cow's Dung.

5 PEZIZA lenticularis parva miniata. *Syn. ibid.* Fungus fimosus bracteolatus croceus *Petr.* *Syn.* 11. *App.* I found this on Rabbits Dung in Colwick Wood.

6 PEZIZA lutea parva marginibus pilosis. *Syn. ibid.* This is of a pale Yellow approaching to a Cream Colour as large again as the foregoing. I observed it in a boggy place near Mansfield called the black Hills in Company with the Rev. Mr. Wright, in July.

7 PEZIZA lutea parva marginibus lævibus. *Syn. ibid.* In Colwick Wood growing on the Bark of a piece of dead Wood, in November.

8 PEZIZA auriculam referens. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs.* 195. Fungus membranaceus auriculam referens. five Sambucinus. *C. B. Pin.* Sambucinus seu auricula Judæ. *Ger. Park.* Jews Ears. I found this in April on the Elders which fence the Close on the left Hand of the Passage leading from Pennyfoot Stile towards Snenton Church. This Fungus is sometimes used in Decoctions and Infusions as a Vulnerary being very detergent. But its chief Efficacy appears in Sore Throats, and Inflammations and wellings of the Tonsils, if boiled either in Milk or

(which is better) in Water with one Third of Vinegar and used as a *Gargle*,

9 PEZIZA coriacea expansa. Fungus membranaceus expansus. *Syn. ibid. Dood. Syn. II. App.* I found this on the Bark of a felled Oak in *Colwick Wood*.

PHILLITIS. *Syn. 116. Ger. seu lingua Cervina vulgaris. Park. Harts Tongue.* This delights in shady rocky and moist Places I have observed none nearer *Nottingham* than about *Gedling Church*, and on the outside of the Garden Wall facing the Bowling-green of *Holm Pierpont Hall*. About *Mansfield* twelve Miles from *Nottingham*, it grows in diverse places copiously as also two Miles beyond *Mansfield* in *Pleasty Park*. It is one of the *Capillaries*.

This is a *Vulnerary* being both deterfive and astringent, it is commended in Swelling and Obstruction of the *Liver* and *Spleen*, and on Account of its *Astringency* also in *Loesenesses* and *spitting of Blood*.

Picea. vid. Abies.

PILOSELLA repens. *Syn. 170. Ger. minor vulgaris repens. Park. major repens hirsuta. C. B. Pin. Common creeping Mouse Ear. Cl. I. Gen. VI. 1. Flowers in June and July. Common on all dry sandy and rocky places as in Nottingham-park, the Sand Hills &c.*

It is an Astringent and Dryer whence useful in all sorts of *Fluxes* and as such it is a *Vulnerary* & may therefore be used as a proper Ingredient in vulnerary *Decoctions, Infusions*

fusions Ointments & Emplasters. The Juice is commend-
ed for curing small cutaneous Eruptions, it is looked up-
on as hurtfull to Sheep on Account of its drying and
astringent Quality.

PIMPINELLA saxifraga. *Syn.* 213. *Ger. Emac.*
Saxifraga hircina major. Park. saxifraga major.
umbellâ candidâ. C. B. Pin. Great Burnet Saxi-
xifrage.

PIMPINELLA saxifraga minor foliis sangui-
forbæ, saxifraga hircina minor foliis sanguisorbæ
Syn. ibid. I. B. pimpinella saxifraga major nos-
tras. Park. The lesser round leaved Burnet Saxi-
frage. Both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XI. 5. Flo-
wer in June and hold till August, in dry sandy
barren Places, as on Nottingham Lings, &c. The
Roots are of a very pungent aromatick Taste
Alexipharmick and cutters of tough Viscidities in
the Blood, whence good in malignant Fevers
venereal Disorders &c. In *Obstructions* they are
of Use; but I can by no means allow them to be
a safe Remedy for Consumptive people, tho'
they may do for such who labour under short-
ness of Breath on account of obstructed Lungs.

Pimpinella sanguisorba. vid. Sanguisorba.

PINGUICULA Gefneri. *Syn.* 281. *I. B. pinguicu-*
la seu fanicula Eboracensis. Ger. Park. Butterwort
or Yorkshire Sanicle. Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 1. Flo-
wers the latter End of May and holds to the
End of June. In *Basford Scottum*, and *White*
moore Close, it loves boggy Ground. It has its
Name from the colour and greatly slipperiness of
the

the Leaves, which witness it to be of an mucilaginous Nature and therefore a *Vulnerary* and fit for green Wounds as an Agglutinent.

The Country People apply the Leaves pounded to the Nipples of their Cows when they are chopped, and it will answer the same End in Women when the Season permits to get them fresh. Mr. Ray relates from *Parkinson* that the *Welch* make a Syrup of it which purges them.

PINUS sylvestris foliis brevibus glaucis conis parvis albertibus. Syn. 442 The Gardiners call this falsely the *Scotch Fir*. Cl. II. Gen. 1. 2. This Tree is mightily come in Fashion of late among the Gentlemen who plant it about their Estates. My Lord Middleton, Sir Robert Clifton, Mr. Thorney, and diverse other Gentlemen have made considerable Plantations of it.

PISUM sylvestre primum. Park. arvense flore candido fructu rotundo albo. C. B. Pin. minus. Ger. Common White-pease.

Pisum arvense flore roseo fructu e cinereo nigricante. Syn. ibid. An Pisum minus fructu sub-nigro Matth. Gray-pease.

PISUM arvense fructu e luteo virescente. Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.. Pisum minus è luteo virescens. Lob. These are cultivated about Nottingham, called Pig-pease. They belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIII.

PLANTAGO latifolia vulgaris. Syn. 314. Park. latifolia.

latifolia. Ger. *Great-plantain* or *Way bread.* Every where by the Roadside.

PLANTAGO major incana. Syn. *ibid.* Park. *incana.* Ger. *major hirsuta*, *media â nonnullis cognominata.* I. B. *Hoary-plantain* or *Lambs-tongue.* Grows almost every where.

PLANTAGO quinquenervia. Syn. *ibid.* Ger. *quinquenervia major.* Park. *major angustifolia.* C. B. Pin. *Ribwort* or *Ribwort-plantain.* In all Fields and Pastures.

PLANTAGO foliis laciniatis Coronopus dicta. Syn. 315. *Coronopus vulgaris* five *Cornu cervinum.* Park. *cornu cervinum.* *Buckshorn-plantain* Mr. Ray observes that this kind is called by the People *Star of the Earth*, and used with success against the Bite of a Mad Dog. It grows plentifully on both sides of the path Way leading from *Nottingham* through the park to *Lenton* near that Stile which separates the Park from *Lenton Field.*

All the *Plantains* belong to Cl. I. Gen XXII. They flower in *June* and *July.* They are all *Vulneraries Astringent* and very *Peterfive* and *Cooling*, being largely charged with a nitrous Salt, especially the *Way-bread* and *Ribwort* and therefore very beneficial in obstructions of the Lungs, and likewise in immoderate *Fluxes* of any kind, The Juice of the *Ribwort* is an excellent *Diuretic* and promotes a plentiful Discharge of Urine without occasioning any troublesome Heat.

PLANTAGO aquatica latifolia. Syn. 257. C. B. Pin. *aquatica major.* Ger. Em. Park. *Great Water*

ter-plantain. Cl. I. Geh. XV. Flowers in *June* and *July*, in the Pool in *Nottingham-park*, and in several watry Ditches about this Town.

PLANTAGO aquatica minor. *Syn. ibid. Park.*
Aquatica humilis. *Ger. Em. aquatica angustifolia*
C. B. Pin. The lesser Water-Plantain. Flowers in *July* by the *Trent* side a little on this side *Clifton Hill* coming from *Nottingham*.

Podagraria. vid. *Angelica sylvestris*.

POLYGALA. *Syn. 287. Ger. minor. Park. vul-*
garis. C. B. Pin. Milkwort. Cl. I. Gen. XVIII
 2. This Plant Flowers in *May* and *June*, I first found it on the rising Ground on the South side of the great pond in *Woollaton-park*, but since every where about the Hollows of *Nottingham* and *Radford Lings*, nay even in the Boggy Ground of *Scottum*.

An *Infusion* of one handfull of this Herb in white Wine will purge moderately, *Gesner*.

POLYGONATUM. *Syn. 263. Ger. Em. vulgare.*
Park. latifolium. C. B. Pin. polygonatum vul-
gò sigillum Salomonis I. B. Salomons Seal. Cl.
 I. Gen. XVI This Plant is only met with in Gardens, it flowers in *May*.

It is a *Vulnery* and *astringent*, much commended as conducive to the readier knitting of fractured Bones, and indeed any part of this Plant, for Instance, the Root infused or boiled in red Wine is of Use in inward Bruises, if not Fractures of Bones. The Berries will work upwards & downwards. But what is most to be depended upon is the outward Application of the fresh gathered Root, which if
 pounded

bruised and applyed to any bruised part will in a very short Time dissipate the extravasated Blood and bring the Skin to its wonted Colour.

POLYGONUM mas vulgare. *Syn.* 146. *Ger.* mas vulgare majus. *Park.* latifolium. *C. B. Pin.* Common Knot-grass. *Cl.* I. *Gen.* V. 1. Flowers from the latter End of May to the End of June, and sometimes longer, is very common in hedge Bottoms, on Dunghills, and by the path and Road sides.

It is astringent and drying, and a *Decoction* of this Herb is efficacious in all sorts of *Fluxes* whether of Blood or other, and where ever any drying Medicines are of Use, this may be applied outwardly.

Polygonum germanicum. vid. Knawel.

POLYPODIUM. *Syn.* 117. *Ger.* vulgare. *C. B. Pin. Park.* Polypody. *Gen.* IV. 2. It produces its Seeds in June. Grows in great plenty about the Rock Holes in *Nottingham-park*, about the Sand Hills without *Chapple Bar*, and in many other dry and barren Places. That of the Oak which is justly reckoned the best as it partakes of the Quality of that Tree whence it receives its Juice; I have observed it in several parts of *Thorney Wood*, within two or three Miles of *Nottingham*.

The Root of this Plant is chiefly in Use and is best when fresh gathered, and at the Time when the young Plant just begins to appear. It is deterfive and somewhat astringent. Laxative whilst Green, which Quality it looses in drying. It makes a good Ingredient in many Compositions both *Vulnerary*, and such as are designed

to cleanse and open the Liver and other noble parts of the Body.

Polytrichum.

POLYTRICHUM vulgare majus capsula quadrangulari. Syn. 90. Cat. Gifs. 221. Aureum majus. C. B. Pin. Muscus capillaris, sive Adiantum aureum majus. Ger. *Great golden Maiden-hair or Goldilocks*. I never found this any where near this Town, but in the Hollow place without the Gate opening upon *Radford Lings*, coming from *Lark-dale*, and not in any large Quantity. But near *Mansfield* I have observed it more plentifully, not far from *Cordwell Brook*, just above Mr *Birch's* Fish-ponds, in Company with Mr. *Bird Apothecary* and a Lover of *Botany*, who told me that it grows in diverse places in so much that the People make a sort of Besoms of it which they call *Silk Brooms*.

This is commended in the same Cases with the *Poly-pody*, as also for the *King's Evil* as it attenuates gross and viscid Humours. A *Decoction* of it, is likewise judged very efficacious in preventing the falling off of the Hair, if the Head be washed with it.

2 POLYTRICHUM montanum et minus capsula quadrangulari. Syn. *ibid.* Cat. Gifs. *ibid.* aureum medium. C. B. in. Muscus capillaris sive adiantum aureum minus. Ger. *The lesser golden Maiden-hair*. This as well as the foregoing brings its Heads to perfection about *June*. It grows copiously in *Nottingham-park*, and every where in rocky and barren Places.

3 *POLYTRICHUM* minus capsulis subrotundis calyptra quasi lacera coronatis. *Syn.* 91. *Cat. Gifs. ibid.* Adiantum aureum pileolo villoso minimum. *Syn.* II. It brings forth its Heads in *March*. I found it about the Rock Holes in *Nottingham-park*, and in the Hollow beyond *Larkdale* with the Goldilocks.

4 *POLYTRICHUM* capsulis subrotundis pediculis brevissimis insidentibus, calyptrâ striata arborescens ramosum majus. *Syn. ibid. Cat. Gifs.* 222. This gets Heads in *Winter* and grows on the Bark of Trees in all Woody places about this Town. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. III. 8.

POPULAGO. Syn. 272. *Taber. Ic.* 750. *Caltha palustris. I. B. palustris vulgaris simplex. Park. palustris major. Ger. Marjole Marygolds. Cl. I. Gen. XVII.* Grows plentifully in all Marshy places.

POPULUS nigra. Syn. 446. *Ger. C. B. Pin. Park. The Black-Poplar.* About the Engine House and about *Lenton* and *Radford*, in moist Places.

POPULUS alba. Syn. ibid. Ger. Park. The White-Poplar, or Abele Tree. By the *Trent* side a little on this side *Clifton* towards *Nottingham*, in Mr. *Letty's* Mill yard at *Radford* &c.

POPULUS Lybica. Syn. ibid. Ger. Park. tremula. C. B. Pin. The Asp, or trembling Poplar. This is not very common about *Nottingham*. I have observed some in *Woollaton-park*. They all belong to Cl. II. Gen. I. 4. and flower in *March*.

There can be but very little deservedly said about the physical Uses of the *Poplar*, except that a very good Ointment in the College Discreetory, borrows its Name from this Tree which without the *Poplar* Buds in it, would be a more cooling and much better Ointment. The Buds of the *Black Poplar* are in Esteem with the Females, for colouring their Hair and promoting its Growth.

PORTULA. Syn. 368, Cat. Giss. *Alfne rotundifolia seu portulaca aquatica.* Ger. Em. *aquatica minor folio oblongo, seu portulaca aquatica.* Park. Purshane. Cl. I. Gen. XXV. Flowers in June. In divers Watry places.

Potamogeton angustifolium. vid. *Perficaria.*

POTAMOGETON rotundifolium. Syn. 148. C. B. Pin. latifolium. Ger. Fontalis major latifolia vulgaris. Park. Broad leaved Pond Weed.

POTAMOGETON aquis immersum, folio pellucido, lato oblongo acuto. Syn. *ibid.* Potamogeton foliis angustis splendentibus. C. B. Pin. longis acutis foliis. Ger. Em. Long leaved great Pond Weed with pellucid Leaves.

POTAMOGETON perfoliatum. Syn- 149. Ray H. Potamogeton foliis latis splendentibus. C. B. Pin. potamogeton tertium Dodonæi. Ger. *Perfoliate-Pondweed.*

POTAMOGETON seu Fontalis crispa. Syn. *ibid.* I. B. potamogeton foliis crispis seu *Lactuca ranarum.* C. B. Pin. *Tribulus aquaticus minor* Quer-

Quercus floribus. Ger. Em. *The greater water Caltrops.*

They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. V. 2. And Flower about *June*. The first grows in almost every watry Ditch. The second I have observed in the Trent. The third in a Ditch leading from the Stone Cutter's at the Trent Bridge towards *Lenton* Pasture. And the last in a Ditch behind *Nottingham* Spaw overagainst the Engine House.

Potentilla. vid. *Pentaphylloides* &c.

PRIMULA veris major. Syn. 284. Park. veris minor. Ger. verbasculum sylvaticum majus singulari flore. C. B. Pin. *Common Primrose.*

PRIMULA veris major! Syn. *ibid.* Ger. veris odorata flore luteo simplici. I. B. paralyfis vulgaris pratensis flore flavo simplici odorato. Park. *Common Pagils or Cowslips.* Both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 1. They flower in *March* and *April* most plentifully hereabout. The first in all Woods and shady places, the latter in all sorts of Ground especially in Fields and Meadows.

The Flowers of the *Cowslips* are much of the same Nature with those of the red Poppy but considerably milder there is a Syrup and Conserve of them kept in the Shops neither of which is able to do great Feats except for the Use of Children, which are too often abused by their Nurses, who to quiet them give them *Diacodium* and too frequently more than is safe. This Syrup they may use with less Hazard. Grown Persons do better to make use of the Wine of which if sufficiently impregnated with the Vertue of the Flowers, one half Pint heated will create a gentle breathing Sweat and procure an easy
Nights

Nights Rest whereby a slight Cold may often be carried off at once.

PRUNELLA. *Syn.* 238. *Ger. vulgaris. Park.* *prunella major folio non Dissecto. C. B. Pin. Common Selfheal.* Cl. I. Gen. XIV. grows almost in all Pastures. Flowers in *May, June, and July.*

It is a *Vulnerary* & possesses much the same Qualities with *Bugle*. It is on Account of its Roughness commended in the *Quincey and Inflammations* of the *Mouth and Throat &c.*

PRUNUS sylvestris. *Syn.* 462. *Ger. Park. C. B. Pin. Acacia Germanica vulgo. The Black thorn or Sloe tree.* Cl. II. Gen. II 2. Blossoms in *February and March.* Very common every where in Hedges and many of the Quickets hereabouts are made of it. Notwithstanding what *Mr. Ray* observes of its being inconvenient on Account of its spreading under Ground.

The Juice of the *Sloe* is very *Astringent* and may therefore made into a Syrup be used in such Cases, where this sort of Remedies take Place.

PRUNUS sylvestris major. *Syn. ibid. I. B. prunus sylvestris fructu majore nigro. Syn. II. The black Bullace Tree.* Cl. II. Gen. I. 2. Flowers with the foregoing at the farther End of *Colwick Lane.*

Pseudomelanthium. vid. *Lychnis.*

PTARMICA. *Syn.* 183. *Ger. vulgaris. Park. Dracunculus ferrato folio pratensis. C. B. Pin.* Cl.

Cl. I. Gen. VIII. *Sneezewort. Bastard-pellitory.* by some called *Goose Tongue*. Flowers from the latter End of *May* to *August*. Along the Hedge near the *Waterfide* in a Close between *Snenton Meadows* and *Colwick Ware*. Pretty common about *Mansfield*.

PULEGIUM. Syn. 235. I. B. vulgare *Park-regium*. Ger. *Penny royal or pudding Grass*. Cl. I. Gen. XIV. Flowers in *July* and *August*. In one of Mr. *Worthington's* Closes in *Gunthorp Lordship*, five Miles from *Nottingham*, also at *Wellow green* fifteen Miles from this Town.

This Plant is a compound of very warm, subtil and penetrating Parts, it is much of the Nature of the *Mints*, but more powerful, and in many Cases far preferable to them. It is opening, discussive, and carminative whence it is of Use in windy Cholicks, but its chief Excellency lyes in cleansing the Womb and parts of Generation from all Impurities, and opening all Obstructions. It promotes the *Menses* and *Lochia*. and as it opens these Passages, so it prevents by strengthening the Parts the Continuance of the *Fluor albus* which often happens to those who have not the Benefit of the others. It promotes Delivery, it does extremely well in Compositions, the *Faundice* and in *Pleurisies*. It may be given as a Pectoral with success to Persons of a phlegmatic Habit of Body whose Air Vessels are clogged with a viscous Matter. As it yields a considerable Quantity of Oyl in Distillation, so is its Water considerably strong and not very unpleasant. But a *Decoction* tho' less pleasant will answer the End much better in all the foregoing Cases. In an Asthmatick Disorder it must be sweetned with Honey. Mr. *Boyle* recommends one Spoonful of its Juice sweetned with Sugar Candy as a cure for the Hooping Cough, which seems to be very reasonable.

Q

QUERCUS latifolia. Syn. 440. Park. vulgaris. Ger. cum longis pediculis. I. B. *The common Oak Tree.* In several Woods and Parks, In Lord Middleton's old Park. Mr. Musters his Park &c.

QUERCUS latifolia mas, quæ brevi pediculo est. Syn. *ibid.* C. B. Pin. vulgaris brevibus pediculis. I. B. *Oak with Acorns on short foot-stalks.* They both belong to. Cl. II. Gen. J. 1. They blossom in *March.* I need not here mention what excellent use its Wood is of both for Sea and Land. The Bark, Fruit, and Leaves are all very astringent and usefull in stopping *Fluxes* of all sorts, and Persons who live as I have mentioned on the Produce of our own Soil may expect in Agues the same Effect from this, that others often in vain expect from the *peruvian Bark.* However the Tanners are the best Customers for it. The *Black Dyers* also sometimes use it. The Bark is used in *Baths* for People that are cut for the *Stone.* The distilled Water from the Buds which is reckoned by some a good Astringent, is worth nothing, for Astringency lies in the fixed Salts, and the earthy Parts of the Plant, which cannot rise in Distillation.

Quinque folium. vid. *Pentaphyllum.*

R

Radicula sylvestr. seu palustr. vid. Raphanus.

RANUNCULUS pratensis repens. *Syn.* 247. *Park.* pratensis repens hirsutus. *C. B., Pin.* pratensis etiamque hortensis. *Ger.* Common creeping Crowfoot or Butter-cups.

RANUNCULUS bulbosus. *Syn. ibid.* *Ger. Park* pratensis radice verticilli modo rotunda. *C. B. Pin.* Round rooted or bulbous Crowfoot.

RANUNCULUS rectus foliis pallidioribus hirsutus. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* Upright pale-leaved Crowfoot. These three flower in *April* and *May* every where in Meadows and Pastures.

RANUNCULUS pratensis erectus acris *Syn.* 248 *C. B. Pin.* pratensis. erect. acris vulgaris. *Park. surrectis cauliculis. Ger.* Upright Meadow Crowfoot. With the former.

RANUNCULUS nemorosus dulcis secundus. *Tragi. Syn. ibid. Park.* auricomus. *Ger.* rotundifolius vernus sylvaticus. *I. B.* Sweet Wood-crowfoot or Goldilocks. This flowers in *March* and goes off very soon. In *Colwick Wood, Woodlane* and *Nottingham Coppice.*

RANUNCULUS Arvorum. *Syn. ibid. Park. Ger.* arvensis echinatus. *I. B. C. B. Pin.* Corn Crowfoot. Common among the Corn. Flowers in *May.*

RANUNCULUS palustris. Syn. 249. Ger. palustris rotundifolius. Ger. Em. palustris sardonius lævis. Park. Apii folio. C. B. Pin. Round leaved Water-Crow-foot. Flowers in May and June on the side of the Pool in Nottingham-park, and in most moist and watry Places nay sometimes in the very Water.

RANUNCULUS aquatilis hederaceus albusque Syn. 249. Ivy leaved Water-Crow-foot. Flowers early in the Spring plentifully in Basford Scotum, &c.

RANUNCULUS aquatilis. Syn. *ibid.* Ger. Em. aquaticus Hepaticæ facie. Park. rotundo et capillaceo folio. C. B. Pin. Water-Crow-foot with various Leaves. Flowers in May, in several Ditches about this Town.

RANUNCULUS aquaticus omnino tenuifolius. Syn. *ibid.* I. B. Millefolium aquaticum ranunculi flore et capitulo. Park. Fine leaved Water-Crowfoot or Water Milfoil.

RANUNCULUS aquaticus albus circinatis tenuissimè divisis foliis floribus ex alis longis pediculis innixis. Syn. *ibid.* D. Pluk. Alm. Millefolium aquaticum cornutum. C. B. Pin. Flowers in May in several standing Waters about Mapperley Brick-kilns, and else where

RANUNCULO seu Polyanthemo aquatili albo affine. Millefolium maratryphyllon fluitans. Syn. 250. I. B. Millefol. maratryphyllum ranunculi flore. Park. Millefol. aquaticum foliis fœniculi
ranun-

ranunculi flore et capitulo. *C. B. Pin. Fennel leaved Water-Crowfoot.* In May, very plentifully in the Trent in the Way from *Wilford* to *Clifton*

RANUNCULUS flammeus minor. *Synibid. Ger. palustris flammeus minor sive angustifolius. Park. longifolius, aliis flammula. I. B. The lesser Spearwort.* I found this in a watry Hedge bottom near the Roadside close by *Mansfield*, in Company with Mr. *Bird*.

RANUNCULUS flammeus major. *Syn. 450. Ger. palustris flammeus major. Park. longifolius palustris major. C. B. Pin. Great Spearwort.* Flowers in June in moist boggy Places. in *Basford* Scottom, and on a Moore between *Bridgeford* and *Ganston* copiously. They all belong to G I. Gen. XV.

The *Crowfeet* in geneal (very few excepted) are of a caustick Nature, not only the Roots but every part of them, whence they are fit to destroy Warts, and if applied to the Skin will excoriate and cause a Crust to Cover the Place, which Artifice is made use off by Beggars to deceive and draw Compassion.

RAPHANUS aquaticus alter. *Syn. 301. Park. Radicula sylvestris seu palustris. I. B. rapistrum aquaticum. Ger. Water-radish.*

RAPHANUS aquaticus foliis in profundas lacinias divisis. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin. aquaticus. Ger. aquaticus Bauhino. Park. Water-radish with jagged Leaves.* Both grow in and near running Waters.

I have found them by the Side of the back Water of the *Leen* going from Mr. *Wildboar's* Dye house towards the Meadows.

RAPHANUS *rusticanus*. *Syn.* *ibid.* *Ger. Park.* *C. B. Pin.* *sylvestris* seu *Armoracia multis.* *I. B. Horse-radish.* They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 2. And flower in *June*. This grows only in Gardens.

The Root is of very subtil pungent Parts and very fit to cut and attenuate a viscus fizy Blood, it is a good *Diuretic* and an *Antiscorbutick*. Raw scraped and eaten with Vinegar it creates an Appetite. This Root the *Germans* boil when first grated with the Addition of some Crumbs of Bread, and whole Pepper, and butter them well. Thus managed they eat them with boiled Beef, the Taste of this Sauce is grateful and helps Digestion extremely. A compound Water of the *College Dispensatory* bears its Name, and is as well calculated for the Design as possible, if the Apothecaries would but stick to the Prescription, and draw it from Wine instead of Spirits which they commonly use.

RAPHANUS. *Syn.* 296. *I. B. Sativus.* *Ger. vulgar. Park. Radish.* Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1. Flowers in *June* this is commonly cultivated in Gardens and serves rather for Food than Physick.

It is somewhat of the same Nature with the foregoing but much milder. The young Tops are used for Spring Sallets, the next by way of Greens, and the Roots are eaten with Bread and Butter.

RAPISTRUM *arvorum.* *Syn.* 295. *Ger. Park.*
Aore

flore luteo. *I. B. Charlock or wild Mustard.* Cl. I. Gen. XX. 1. Grows common among Corn: And flowers in May and June.

RAPA fativa rotunda. *Syn.* 294. *C. B. Pin.* *Rapum majus.* *Ger. Em. Round Turnep.* Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1. Flowers in June. This is well known as a Root for Food, it is now grown a a very customary thing to cultivate them for the Improvement of poor Land. The Juice of Turneps with Sugar Candy made into a Syrup is a good Pectoral it is also an Antiscorbutick as it helps to dilute the Salts with which the Blood in such Constitutions is too much charged.

RAPUNCULUS scabiosæ capitulo cæruleo. *Syn.* 278. *C. B. Pin. Park.* scabiosa minima hirsuta. *Ger. Hairy Sheeps scabicus or rather Rampions with Scabious Heads.* Flowers in May, June, and July. In Abundance in Radford Hollows, and many other barren and sandy Places.

RAPUNCULUS esculentus. *Syn.* 277. *C. B. Pin.* esculentus vulgaris. *Park.* vulgaris campanulatus. *I. B. rapuntium parvum.* *Ger. Rampions.* Flowers at the same Time and Places with the former and both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 1.

Regina prati. vid. *Ulmaria.*

Resta bovis. vid. *Anonis.*

RHAMNUS catharticus. *Syn.* 466. *I. B. Solutivus.* *Ger. Em.* solutivus seu spina insectoria vul-

vulgaris. *Park.* Buckthorn or common purging Thorn
Cl. II. Gen. II. 2. Flowers in *May*. It grows
about *Basford* and *Bulwell*, there are also several
Trees on the left Hand of *Holm lane*.

The Syrup made of the Berries is a smart Purge especially of watry Humours whence it is used in *Dropsies*, the Poor People are too apt to give it to their young Children as a common Purge but it is too violent to be safe. The Colour called Sap green is made thus: *To a Peck and an half of these Berries put one Pint of Water and an Ounce and half of Allum, let it ferment eight Days then put it up into a Bladder,*

RIBES vulgaris fructu rubro. Syn. 456. Ger. fructu rubro. Park. Grossularia sylvestris rubra. C. B. Pin. Red Currant. These are common enough in all Gardens, though I cannot say I have as yet observed them Wild. The Fruit which ripens in *June*, is agreeably acid, a Syrup or Jelly made of the Juice is very beneficial in allaying Thirst taking off the Heat of the Mouth in Fevers and condensing a too much rarefied Blood, for cholerick Persons it is a better Stomachic than any Bitter. see *Stomachics*.

RIBES nigrum vulgo dictum folio olente. Syn. ibid. I. B. Fructu nigro. Park. Ger. Em. Black Currants, Squinancy Berries. They both belong Cl. II. Gen. II. 1. *Quincy* takes Notice that the Leaves at their first coming out are used to flavour English Spirits to counterfeit French Brandy. Near the *Leen* side in some few Closets at *Radford* and *Basford*, in Mr. *John Petty's* Mill-yard at *Radford*. &c.

ROSA sylvestris inodora seu canina. Syn. 454. Park. canina odora. Ger. sylvestris vulgaris flore odorato incarnato. C. B. Pin. Cynosbatos et Cynorrhodon officinarum. The common wild Briar or Dog-rose, the Hep Tree, Common in Hedges.

ROSA sylvestris odora. Syn. ibid. Ger. sylv. foliis odoratis. C. B. Pin. sylvest. odora seu Eglanteria flore simplici. Park. The sweet Briar or Eglantine. in Colwick Hills.

ROSA pumila spinosissimis foliis Pimpinellæ glabris flore albo. Syn. 455, I. B. Rosa pimpinella seu pomifera minor. Park. Rosa pimpinellæ folio. Ger. The Pimpernel-Rose but rather Burnet-Rose. very plentifully about the Sand Hills.

ROSA hortensis rubra. The red Garden Rose. This is well known to all, and deserves all the Praise which is given it in Physick, the Conserve of the red Buds before the Flower quite opens which are the more restringent, is of excellent Use in Consumptive Cases especially in Spitting of Blood, The distilled Water which ought to be made of the full blown is very cooling and of good Use in recent Inflammations of the Eyes if in it there be dissolved a small Quantity of Rock Saltpeter, some apply the Conserve for that purpose. A strong Tincture drawn from the red Roses dried, makes a pleasant Julep and helps the Bark in its Operations.

ROSA Damascena. The Damask Rose. These
on

on account of their Fragrancy belong to the *Cephalicks*, but the next valuable Virtue they possess consists in their cathartick Quality. After the Water which is a good Cordial is drawn off in a hot Still, the remaining Liquor strained will make a very good purging Syrup from two Drams to two Ounces. An Infusion made of half a Dram to two Drams of the dried Leaves answers the same Purpose.

The *Hep Rose* has a more astringent Quality than the *Garden Rose*, and is therefore very much commended in all Cases where *Astringents* are safe, and may become a very good Ingredient in Compositions for the Whites, and too great a Discharge of the *Menses*. The *Heps* are grateful to the Taste and a considerable *Restorative* fitly given to consumptive Persons, the Conserve is proper in all Distempers of the *Breast*, as in *Coughs* and *Tickling Rheums* &c. g,

Take Conserve of Heps one Ounce and half, of Roses; the same Quantity, of Powder of Liquorice one Ounce, of the Flowers of Primstone half an Ounce, Oil of Anis-seeds twelve Drops, Spirit of Sulphur twenty Drops, and with a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of white Poppies make it into an Electuary.

All the *Roses* belong to Cl. II. Gen. II. 1. They flower in *May* and *June*.

Ros solis folio rotundo. Syn. 356. C. B. Pin. major. Ger. Park. *Rosa Solis* or *Sundew with round Leaves*. Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 2. Flowers in *June* in a moist Place near a Brook a little on this side *Oxton*, also by *Cordwell Brook* just above Mr. *Birch* his Fish ponds near *Mansfield* in Plenty.

ty. It is very hot, drying and caustic, wherefore called by the Country People *Red-rot*, because it hurts the Sheep. The French and Italians make a kind of Liquor with Spirits and Spices of it, which they call by the Name of this Herb, and look upon it to be a great Cordial. Quincy gives it a place among the Cardiacs and Cephalicks.

Rubeola vid. *Asperula*. *Syn.* 467.

RUBUS major fructu nigro *I. B.* *Rubus vulgaris* major. *Park.* The common Bramble or Blackberry-Bush almost in every Hedge.

RUBUS minor fructu cœruleo. *Syn. ibid I. B.* *repens* fructu cœsio. *C. B. Pin.* major, *Chamœruber* five *Humirubus*. *Dewberry Bush* or *small Bramble*. Between Clifton Hall and Barton the lower way many, and in the Holts at Colwick and above Trent Bridges

RUBUS *Idæus* *Spinofus* fructu rubro. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* *Idæus* *Spinofus*. *C. B. Pin.* *Idæus* *Ger. Park.* The *Raspberry Bush*, *Framboise* or *Hindberry*. In a Hedge betwixt Brockstow and Nuttal. They all belong to Cl. II. Gen. II. 2. Flower from the latter end of May, to the beginning of July. The agreeable Flavour and pleasant subacid Taste recommends the *Raspberry* as a cooler, and a Syrup, a Jelly, and Wine is made of it.

The *common Bramble* has a Sweet but flat Taste, and is somewhat astringent, is recommended in Sore Throats. where the *Mulberry* deserves the Preference. The *Dewberry* has an agreeable Tartness, and exceeds the *Blackberry*, both for Pleasure and Use.

Ruscus Syn. 262. *I. B. Par.* *Ruscus* five *Bruscus Ger.* *Knee-Holly*, or *Butchers Broom*. This I found in a Hedge on the left hand going from the backside towards the right hand Road to *Radford*, but not in a very thriving Way. Nor dare I affirm it to be of the Natural Growth of that Spot.

The *Leaves* are very bitter and disagreeable, the *Root* is one of the 5 opening *Roots* and much commended as a *Diuretic*, in the *Jaundice*, *Dropsey*, and other *Obstructions*. Some use the *Leaves* for that purpose. The *Synopsis* ranks this under *Cl. I Gen. X*. Tho its Appearance might justly give it a Title to the Second Class.

RUta muraria Syn. 122. *C. B. Pin. I. B.* *Ger. muraria seu salvia vitæ Park.* *White Maiden-Hair*, *Wall-rue* *Tentwort*, on the *Castle Wall*, going the new Way into the *Park*. Also on *Woollaton old Park Wall*, and a few young Plants on the new *Park Wall* in *Woollaton Lane*. It grows likewise about *Gedling Church*.

The *Virtues* of this are the same with the rest of the *Capillaries*. I have also found some against *Mansfield Church*. And in *Plesley Park*.

Ruta portensis. vid. *Thalictrum*.

RUTA

RUTA hortensis, *Garden Rue*. *Ger.* 945.
Flowers in *June*.

This Herb deserves a Place among the *Hystericks*, as a deterfive, it opens obstructed passages, and its viscidty helps to check the irregular Motion of the Spirits. It is besides a good *Alexipharmick*, and therefore beneficial in *Malignant Fevers*, in which case I would recommend an Infusion of it in Water, in the Nature of Tea, rather than its Simple Water, which is too weak to promise any great Effect, a Conserve may be made of it for the use of Females, otherwise the fresh Herb gather'd, eaten upon Bread and Butter (as some do *Sage*) though not so pleasant to the Pallate, will answer as well, and is besides an excellent preservative against unwholesome Air.

S.

SABINA Syn. 444. Ger. vulgaris Park. baccifera et Sterilis I. B. Savin. Cl. II. Gen. 1. 3.

This is not known to grow naturally in *England*, but is frequently met with in Gardens. It is a most Powerful deterfive, and has so violent an Effect upon the uterine passages if used imprudently, that wicked Women have imploy'd it to very ill Purposes, it is a very fine Opener of Obstructions of any kind whence in Compositions for the *Fanndice, Dropsy, Scurvy, Rheumatism, &c.* it makes a very useful Ingredient. It is also an Enemy to *Worms*, and its Chymical Oyl rubb'd upon and about the *Navel* of Children, has often had a wonderful Effect in expelling them. It deserves the Regard of *Surgeons*, as it is a very potent Scourer and Cleanser of old sordid stinking Ulcers, whether used in *Lotions, Fomentations Ointments,*

ments, or even the Powder only mixt with *Honey*.

SAGITTA *Syn.* 258. *I. B.* aquatica minor latifolia *C. B. Pin.* minor latifolia *Park.* Arrow-Head. *Cl.* I. *Gen.* XV. Flowers in *May* and *June*. In most watry Ditches about *Nottingham*.

SALICARIA vulgaris purpurea foliis oblongis *Syn.* 367. *Inst. R. H.* *Lyfimachia* purpurea *Ger. Park.* Spicata purpurea forte *plinii C. B. Pin.* Spiked Willow Herb, or Loose-strife. Near the *Leen* side, over against the *Osier* bolt going to *Lenton*, by the *Trent* side under *Clifton Hall*, in *June* and *July*. *Cl.* I. *Gen.* XXV.

SALICARIA Hyssopifolia latiore et angustiore folio *Syn. ibid.* *Inst. R. H.* Hyssopifolia *C. B. Pin.* Gratiola angustifolia *Ger. Em.* angusti folia seu minor, Grass-poly small Hedge Hyssop, grows in places where some times *Water* stagnates, a little below *Wilford Boat*. In *June* and *July*.

1 **SALIX** *Syn.* 447. *Ger.* maxima fragilis alba hirsuta *I. B.* vulgaris alba arborescens. *C. B. Pin.* arborea angustifolia alba vulgaris. *Park.* The most common *White Willow*.

2 **SALIX** alpina pumila rotundifolia repens infernè subcinerea. *Syn.* 448. *C. B. Pin.* humilis *Ger.* In *Basford Scottum*.

SALIX

3 *SALIX* minimè fragilis foliis utrinque viridibus, non ferratis *Dr. Sherard. Syn. 449. Syn. II. 293.*

4 *SALIX* latifolia rotunda. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin. caprea rotundifolia Ger. latifolia rotunda. Park. Round leav'd Sallow.*

5 *SALIX* folio ex rotunditate acuminato. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin. caprea latifolia Ger. latifolia infernè hirsuta I. B. Common Sallow, pretty common in the Hedges of moist Grounds.*

6 *SALIX* folio longissimo *Syn. 450. Cat. Cant. angustis et longissimis foliis crispis, subtus albicantibus I. B. The Osier. Commonly cultivated in Osier Holts.*

They all belong to *Cl. II. Gen. II. 4.* some of them blossom in *March* and some in *April*.

None of these are in any Repute for their Physical Virtues, *Mr. Ray* indeed commends the Bark, Leaves and Jules as cooling and astringent, to be very fit to stop an immoderate *Fluxe of Blood*, and the Liquor which runs out of these Trees when tapp'd to be of Service in curing *Red and Watery Eyes*, which is not altogether improbable; but the most evident Use the common *Willow* is put to, is for *Hop Poles* where *Ash* is scarce, and the *Osiers* with some others furnish a good Livelyhood to *Basket Makers*, a Manufactory for which this Neighbourhood is famous.

Salvia

Salvia agrestis. vid. *Scorodonia.*

SAMBUCUS *Syn.* 461. *Ger. vulgaris. I. B. Park.* fructu in umbella nigro. *C. B. Pin.* *Common Elder.*

This grows very plentifully in Hedges and moist Places, so as to need no particular Direction.

SAMBUCUS *acinis albis. Syn. ibid. I. B.* fructu albo. *Ger. Park. White-berried Elder.*

This is not so common, Mr. *Tutin* has observ'd several Trees of this kind in *Graves Lane* about a Mile beyond *Oxton*, towards *Farnsfield*, and 7 Miles from *Nottingham*.

SAMBUCUS *laciniato folio. Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin. Park. Ger. laciniata. I. B.*

This Mr. *Collier* shew'd me in a Hedge of his Vineyard on the Castle Rock, by the Name of *Parstey Elder*. Whether this grows wild in any part of this County or not, I dare not say.

SAMBUCUS *humilis seu Ebulus Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* *Ebulus five Sambucus humilie Ger. Park. Dwarf Elder, Walkwort or Danewot.* All four belong to Cl. II. Gen. II. I.

This grows in great Plenty in a Close over against *Gamston* by the Pathway leading to *Tollerton* about a Mile and a half from *Nottingham*, also in *Bunmy-lane* on the left side going to the *Brick-kiln*.

Of the *Dwarf Elder*, the Bark and Seeds are in most Repute, for the *Faundice and Dropsy*, in the same Intention a Decoction of the Root and Seeds is commended but should be joined with proper Correctors, they being very violent in their Operation without. The expressed Oyl of the Seeds, is by some outwardly used to assuage the Pain of the *Gout*. In short this has the same Qualities as the *Common Elder*, which as an excellent *Detergent* and *Diuretic*, is of great Efficacy in all *Obstructions*, espically of the *Liver* and *Kidneys*, opening the Passages of the one for the free Secretion of the Bile, whilst it scowers the Channels of the other, and promotes a copious Discharge of *Urine*, whence in *Hypotonic Cases* it does great Service.

The inner Bark of the *Common Elder* decocted, operates both by Vomit and Stool. The same Effect is observ'd but in a milder Degree, of the young Buds if in the Spring eaten as young Sallet, and these in *Pottage* gently relax the *Bowels*. The inner Bark outwardly apply'd is commended in *Burns*.

The Flowers are *Sudorific* and *Anodyne*, infused in Sharp *Vinagre* with the Addition of some Spices, they make a more reviving Liquor to smell to, and to rub the Temples with in faintings of Women in Labour and after Delivery, than all the volatile Salts put together e. g.

Take of *Elder Flowers* half a Pound, the Flowers of *Red-Roses*, *Rosemary* and *Lavender*, each four Ounces, of *Nutmeg* and *Cloves*, each two Drams, of *Cinamon* three Drams, pour upon them five Pintes of the sharpest *White Wine Vinagre*, let all infuse a Month

Month or six Weeks, and after having pressed it out well, and the Liquor is settled, put it into Bottles and keep it well stopp'd for Use.

The Berries are likewise sudorific and of admirable Use in recent Colds and beginning Feverish Heats, in which Cases nothing is so proper as the Juice without any Addition boiled over a very gentle Fire to the Consistence of an Extract, this is commonly called the *Rob of Elder*, but is rarely made by *Apothecaries*, tho vastly superior to the Syrup which is constantly kept in the Shops. To make this *Rob* still more useful in the abovementioned Disorders, I would recommend to the Patient to take half a Dram of finely levigated Crabs Eyes mix'd up with half, a Spoonful of fair Water, and immediately after six Drams or an Ounce of the said *Rob*, and to lye down and cover himself well. This will excite a gentle Fermentation in the Stomach, throw the Person into a beneficial Sweat, and produce a wonderful Amendment, The Truth of this has been so generally experienced by the *Germans*, that one shall hardly Travel through a Town or Village where the Inhabitants are unprovided of this *Rob*. The Juice of the *Elder Berries* mixt with one third part in Weight of the genuine Powder of *Liquorice*, with a few Drops of Oil of *Anis-Seeds* and boiled to a proper Consistence, is a far better Remedy on account of its Acidity, for cutting the *Phlegm*, and taking off the Irritation to Cough than the Juice of our *Liquorice* or the *Spanish Juice* alone. A Wine made of the Juice of these Berries is very wholesome.

SANGUISORBA major flore spadiceo Syn. 203.
I. B. major vulgaris. Park. Sylvestris Ger.
Great-Burnet, this grows plentifully in most
Meadows and Pastures about Nottingham,
especially about Beeston and Lenton.

SANGUISORBA minor. *Syn. ibid. I. B.* Pimpinella vulgaris feu minor. *Park. hortensis.* *Ger.* The Lesser Burnet. In a Close near *Asply Cherry-kolt.* They both belong to Cl. I. Gen X. and Flower in *May* and *June.*

They are of the nervous Tribe; The Herb is used in cool Tankards, to which it gives a peculiar Flavour, admired by many, the aromatic Taste of the Roots, bespeaks them a place among the Alexipharmics, and the Astringency which they leave upon the Tongue, makes them fit Ingridients in Vulnerary Fomentations where they not only warm and cherish, but also contribute to the Consolidation of the affected parts.

SANICULA feu Diapensia. *Syn.* 221. *Ger.* vul-
garis feu Diapensia. *Park.* sanicula Officinarum.
C. B. Pin. Sanicle. *Cl.* I. *Gen.* XI. 7. Flo-
wers towards the latter End of *May* and holds
to the End of *June*, Plentifully in *Colwick-Wood*.

It is hot drying and astringent, and is reckond not the meanest among Vulneraries:

Sanicula Eboracensis. vid. *Pinguicula.*

Saponaria. vid. *Lychnis saponaria* dicta.

SAXIFRAGA verna annua humilior. *Syn.* 354.
I. R. H. seu sedum tridactylites tectorum. *C. B.*
D d Pine

Pin. Paronychia rutaceo folio. *Ger.* foliis incis. *Park.* Rue leaved Whitlow-grass. Flowers in *March* and *April*, grows generally on the Tops of Houses and Walls. I found some on a Wall in *Lenton*, and on a thatched Barn on the backside of *Nottingham Town*, it is also very common on the Walls in the Town of *Mansfield*.

This is commended and not without the support of Experience, in Scrophulous Cases, both inwardly infused like Tea, and outwardly made into an Ointment.

SAXIFRAGA rotundifolia alba. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin.* alba vulgaris. *Park.* alba radice granulosa *White-Saxifrage.* Both these belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 2. This Flowers in *May*, and is met with in Plenty in all Meadows and Pastures.

It has been wonderfully extolled by some Writers as a Dissolver of the Stone of the Bladder as well as the Kidneys, but Experience has not so well confirm'd its Efficacy in that Respect. However as a pretty good diuretic, it will promote the Discharge of *Slime* and *Gravel*.

Saxifraga anglica. vid. *Seseli. pratense.*

SAXIFRAGA anglica alpine folia annua Syn. 345. *Alpine saxifraga graminifolia flosculis tetrapetalis herbidis et muscolis Pluck. Alm. Annual Pearl wort* Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 1 Flowers in *April*, and continues till *June*, Plentifully in *Nottingham-park*, and many other Places frequently upon Walls.

SAXIFRAGA aurea. Syn. 158. Ger. Park. rotundi-

tundifolia aurea, C. B. Pin. *Golden Saxifrage*. Cl. I. Gen. V. 2. Flowers from the latter End of *March* to the Beginning of *May* in a backward season, it loves a moist Soil whence it is generally met with on mossy shady and moist Banks and not rarely in Ditches. There grows a pretty deal of it along a Ditch on the left Hand of *Woodlane* coming from *Nottingham* in a Close called the *Boycroft*, also in a Ditch on the left Hand going from *St. Anne's Well* through the lower Coppice.

This Plant deserves a Place among *Vulneraries* it being astringent drying and charged with a *nitrous Salt*, whence it is cooling and cleansing. An Ointment of this Herb only, has been kept a Secret among some *Glass-Makers* who had experienced its virtue in curing Burns occasioned by some of their hot Metal falling, or flying out of the Fire upon some part of their Bodies.

Saxifraga hircina. vid: *Pimpinella*:

SCABIOSA major communior folio laciniato. Syn. 191. I. B. major vulgaris. Ger. vulgaris pratensis. Park. *Common field Scabious*, *double flowered Scabious*. Very common in Fields, in *Larkdale* where also the following grows.

SCABIOSA minor vulgaris. Syn. *ibid*. I. B. minor sive columbaria. Ger. minor campestris. Park. *The lesser Field-scabious*. With the foregoing.

SCABIOSA radice succisa flore globoso. Syn. *ibid*. succisa sive morsus Diaboli. I. B. Morsus Diaboli. Ger. vulgaris flore purpureo. Park. De-

wils-bit. All three claim a Kin to the *Corymbiferous*. The first and second Flower in *June* and *July*; but this last in *August* and *September*. In *Colwick Wood*, and in the Hollow beyond *Larkdale*, besides many other Places about the *Forrest*.

They are much of the same Qualities, and deserve a Place among the *Vulneraries*. But of the extravagant Commendations of *Dispensatory Writers*, they deserve none so well as that of *Cleansers of cutaneous Impurities and Scabby Eruptions*, from whence they justly bear their Name. They make very good Ingredients in *Decoctions* to sweeten the Fluids, being at the same time *Alexipharmics*. Externally they are proper to bear a part in *Lotions*.

Scabiosa ovina, vid. *Rapunculus*.

SCANDIX femine rostrato vulgaris. *Syn.* 207. *C. B. Pin.* *Pecten veneris* *I. B.* *veneris seu scandix*. *Ger.* *scandix vulgaris seu Pecten Veneris*. *Park.* *Shepherd's Needle or Venus Comb*. *Cl. I.* *Gen. XI. 2.* Flowers in *May* and *June*, in a Field beyond *Radford* going to *Asply* in Plenty, and pretty common on the Borders of Cornfields.

SCIRPUS palustris altissimus. *Syn.* 428. *Inf.* *R. H.* *Iuncus maximus seu scirpus major*. *C. B. Fin.* *Lævis maximus*. *Park.* *aquaticus maximus*. *Ger.* *Bull-rush*. By the *Trent* side between *Wilford* and *Clifton*, and elsewhere.

SCORDIUM. *Syn.* 246. *I. B. C. B. Pin.* *maius et minus*. *Ger.* *Legitimum*. *Park.* *Water-
Ger-*

mander Cl. J. Gen. XIV. Flowers in *June and July*, only in Gardens where it is raised for the use of the Shops.

It is an excellent *Alexipharmic* and of great Use in all *malignant Fevers*, where it exerts both its cordial and diaphoretic Power. It is one of the principal Ingredients in that Medicine which is call'd *Diascordium*, there is likewise a compound Water of great Efficacy, which derives its Name from this Plant, the smell of this Herb which is none of the most grateful participating of that of *Garlick*, with an aromatic Mixture betokens it to be a proper Ingredient in Medicines designed for hysteric Cases. It may be taken in *Decoction* *Infusion*, and even in *Powder*, either by it self, or made up into a *Bolus*, in which last Form it shews it self likewise a Destroyer of *Worms* of the Intestines. Outwardly it is a good Cleanser of *Ulcers*.

SCORODONIA seu Salyia agrestis. Syn. 245. Ger. scordium alterum sive salvia agrestis. C. B. Pin. scorodonia seu scordium alterum quibusdam et salvia agrestis. Park. *Wood-Sage*. Belongs to the same Family with the preceeding, and flowers about the same Time. It grows in great Plenty in *Nottingham-park*. and the Hollow beyond *Larkdale*, besides diverse other Places.

This is one of the principal *Vulneraries*, *Alexipharmic*, and *Hysteric*, in all which Intentions, (especially as it has a great Affinity in smell with, and is no ways behind the foregoing in Virtue) it may very well be substituted in its Roome where the other is not to be had in Plenty.

SCROPHULARIA aquatica major Syn. * 283. C. B. Pin. maxima radice fibrosa. l. B. *Betonica*

nica aquatica. Ger. aquatica major. Park. Water-Betony or rather Water Scrophulary or Water Figwort. Grows near most watry Ditches.

SCHROPHULARIA major. Syn. ibid. Ger. vulgaris. Park. vulgaris et major. I. B. Common knobby rooted Figwort. Both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 2. And Flowers in June and July. This I have observed in Woodlane, and in Woollaton-park, on the outside of the Garden Wall.

SECALE. Syn. 388. Ger. vulgatus. Park. Hybernium vel majus. C. B. Pin. Rie. Belongs to Cl. I. Gen. XXVII. 1. It is cultivated in diverse parts of this County.

The *Flower* is made Use of for *Bread* either by itself or mixed with *Wheat*, the *Bread* made of it keeps longer moist than that of *Wheat*, it is wholesome opening and cooling, but is apt to gripe at first those who are not used to it. The *Flower* is also a good *Basis* for *emollient* and ripening *Poultices*.

SEDUM minus hæmatoides. Syn. 269. Ger. minus flore luteo. I. B. vermicularis et crassula minor vulgaris seu Illecebra major. The most common ordinary yellow Prickmadam or Stonecrop. Is very common in the Rocky hollow Ways about this Town.

SEDUM minus luteum ramulis reflexis. Syn. 270. C. B. Pin. Aizoon scorpoides. Ger. Em. vermicularis scorpoides. Park. Yellow Stonecrop with reflected branches. In Nottingham-park, and on many thatched Houses about this Town.

SEDUM

SEDUM parvum acre flore luteo. *Syn.* 270. I. B. vermicularis minor seu sedum tertium Dioscoridis. *Park.* Wall-pepper, or Stone crop, by some called Poor Man's Pepper.. Grows here and there upon Walls, and on Nottingham Lings.

SEMPERVIVUM majus. *Syn.* 169. *Ger.* sedum majus vulgare. C. B. *Pin.* I. B. *Park.* House Leek. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVII. Flower in June and July. This grows very common on thatched Houses and Barns in most Villages about Nottingham.

The Juice of it is cooling and astringent and therefore of use in Burns in Inflammations of the Eyes and also in cancerous Ulcers, it very soon removes the Anguish occasioned by the Sting of a Bee. Some likewise commend its Efficacy in alwaging the Pain of the Gout if outwardly apply'd. But this may prove of very dangerous Consequence, for Repellents are never safe in that Distemper.

SENECIO vulgaris. *Syn.* 178. *Park.* minor vulgaris. C. B. *Pin.* Erigeron. *Ger.* Common Groundsel or Simson. Cl. I. Gen. VII. Flowers from March almost throughout the Year. Every where.

AN SENECIO hirsutus viscidus major odoratus *Syn.* *ibid.* I. B. foetidus. *Park.* Erigerontomentosum. *Ger.* Cotton Groundsel, or strong scented Groundsel. Cl. I. Gen. VII. Flowers in May and holds all Summer. It delights in sandy and rocky Grounds: as the Hollows of the Hills between Nottingham and the Lings, also the Hollows by the Gallows, &c.

The

The 1st is frequently used by the common People as a *Vomit*, but very injudiciously boiled in *Milk*, it proves a very safe one if boiled in *Whey* or only *Water* with some *Raisins*.

Serapias minor. vid. *Orchis palmata rubella* &c.

SERPILLUM vulgare. Ger. Syn. 230. vulgare minus. Park. Common Mother of Thyme. Plentifully in Nottingham-park and many Places on the Forrest.

SERPILLUM vulgare majus. C. B. Pin, Syn. 231. majus flore purpureo et albo. Ger. with the preceeding.

SERPILLUM citratum. Syn. ibid. Ger. Fri. Park. foliis citri odore. C. B. Pin. Lembed Thyme I found this between Mapperley Brick-Kilns and Nottingham Coppice, also a little in Nottingham-park, also near Mansfield not far from the R^{os} Solis.

SERPILLUM vulgare hirsutum. Heary wild Thyme. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XIV. They flower from May to July upon Nottingham Lings.

The wild Thyme is a cardiac and cephalic, being of hot pungent parts, and may serve among others as an Ingredient in Baths, calculated for Nervous Disorders. It enters into the composition for Dr. Stephens's Water. It is also by some accounted a promoter of the Menfes.

SERRATULA. I. B. C. B. *Pin. Syn.* 196. *purpurea*. Ger. vulgaris flore purpureo. *Park. Saw wort*. Cl. I Gen. IX. Flowers in *August*. I observed this Plant only in the *Hollow* without the Gate opening towards *Radford Lings* coming from *Larkdale*.

This is one of the *Vulneraries* but not very much in Use.

SESELI pratense nostras. Syn. 216. *Park. saxifraga anglica facie seseli pratensis*. Ger. *Em. Meadow Saxifrage*. Cl. I Gen. XI. 5. Flowers in *May* and *June*, pretty common in *Meadows* as *Snenton, Beeston, &c.*

It is a very good *Carmirnative* and *Diuretic* and makes a pretty simple *Water*, very fit for a vehicle of *Medicines* of this kind.

SIDERITIS Anglica frumosa radice. Syn. 242. *Park. Panax coloni et Marubium aquaticum acutum*. Ger. *Galeopsis angustifolia toetida I. B. Clowns allheal*. Cl. I. Gen. XIV. Flowers in *June* and *July*, near *River sides* and in moist Places as *Cokwick Lane* on the right Hand going towards the Hall, by the *Leen* side on the Bank near the Gardens opposite to Mr. *John Petty's* Glue-house and in many other Places,

This is a *Vulnerary* and may be used both inwardly and outwardly. Some very much commend a *Decoc-tion* of it, and also the Herb in Powder for *Ruptures*,

Sigillum salomonis. vid. Polygonatum.

SINAPI fativum secundum. Ger. Em. Syn.
E • 295.

295. *sinapi filiqua latiuscula glabra, semine ruffo, fivè vulgare. I. B. Common Mustard.*

SINAPI album filiqua hirsuta semine albo vel ruffo. *I. B. Syn. ibid. sinapi album. Ger. Em. White Mustard.* They both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1. They Flower in *June* and *July*, These two are only met with in Gardens.

The young Herb is a very good Ingredient in Summer *Sallers*. The Seeds are chiefly used in Physic as well as in Sauce, they are a very good Cephalick because of a mighty *Stimulating Nature* by which they loosen and discuss viscid *Humours*, whether of the Head or other Parts of the Body, they are likewise diuretic and may be used in *Palsies Asthmas and Dropsies*.

SISYMBRIUM Cardamine, seu Nasturtium aquaticum. *I. B. Syn. 300. Nasturtium aquaticum vulgare. Park. Aquaticum seu Cratevæ sium. Ger. Em. Water Cresses. Cl. I. Gen. XXI. 1. Flowers in June and July, very common in Watry Ditches.*

The sharp and penetrating Taste of this Herb sufficiently proves it a very great deterfive and therefore proper in all *Glandular Obstructions*, it has got no small Reputation as an *Antiscorbutic* and its fresh Juice which is the best, may be taken in *Broths or Medicinal Ales*. The Seeds which will keep dry are met with in the Shops but are not so good as the Green Herb, and indeed all Plants of this kind as *Scurvy Grass, Chervil, Broocklime, &c.* Should be used fresh, for they loose their Virtue in drying.

Sisymbrium. vid. Mentha aquatica.

Sium

Sium umbellatum repens. Ger. Em. Syn. 211
Umbellis ad caulium nodos. Merr. Pin. *Creeping Water-Parsnep.* Cl. I. Gen. XI. 5. Flowers in *June* and *July.* in all watry Places.

Sium. vid. *Sisymbrium Cardamine,* &c.

SMIRNIUM. Syn. 208. *Matth.* *Hipposelinum* Ger. Em. *Hipposelinum* seu *smirnum* vulgare. *Park. Alexanders.* Cl. I. Gen. XI. 3. Flowers in *April* and part of *May.* upon most Rocks about *Nottingham,* especially about the Castle.

This Plant is a very good diuretic, and even exceeds the *Parsley,* the Seeds are very warming and *Carmine* great openers of *Obstructions* especially of the uterine Vessels. The Root which yields a kind of Juice gummous very Oily and in Bitterness somewhat like *Myrrh,* is recommended by some Authors as a very good Remedy for the *Gravel* and *Stone* of the *Kidneys.* This Herb has a mix'd sort of a Smell between *Lovage* and *Smallage* about *December* and *January* the Shoots appear above Ground, which taken before the Leaves spread and grow Green, and boiled in a pretty large Quantity of Water, and seasoned with *Butter,* &c. Are not only a very wholesome but also a very pleasant tasted Spring Food. The flower Buds and the upper Part of the Stalk in the beginning of *April,* before the Tufts spread and the Flowers open are likewise very good if managed the same way.

SOLANUM lignosum seu *dulcamara.* Syn. 365. *Park.* *Amara dulcis.* Ger. *Woody Nightshade,* or *Bitter-sweet.* This Plant loves Watry Places and grows pretty common about this Town .e.g. by the *Leen* side going from the Osier holt to *Lenton* &c Flowers in *June* and *July.*

SOLANUM tuberosum esculentum. *Syn. ibid. C. B. Pin. Battata* flore rubro, albo et cinericeo, *Merr. Pin. Battatos.* These are of late Years very much cultivated in this Neighbourhood and turn to very good Account. Flower about the same Time.

SOLANUM vulgare. *Syn. ibid. Park. hortense.* *Ger. Bacciferum l. seu Officinarum. C. B. Pin. Common Nightshade.* Flowers in *August* and *September*, on the left Hand Bank side just on this side *Peverel* at *Basford* coming from *Nottingham.* It is too troublesome in most *Gardiners* Grounds, and its rows also on the right hand Bank going from the *Ferry* through *Wilford.* They all belong to *Cl. I. Gen. XVI*

This last is reckoned a very great cooler and as it has a strong narcotic Quality, it is of Use in outward Application to assuage Pain and allay the Inflammatory Heat of the Parts affected. Its internal Use is not late and it is hardly known in the Shops except as an Ingredient in the *Ointment of Poplar.*

The Juice of the *Leaves* of the *Woody Nightshade*, purges very smartly. and is recommended by some in the *Dropsy* and *Jaundice*, but has not yet deserved a Place in the *Materia Medica.*

SOLANUM Pomo spinoso oblongo, flore calathoides stramonium vulgo dictum. *Syn. 266. The Thorn Apple.* Flowers the latter part of Summer. I have observed it on several *Dunghills* even at some considerable Distance from the *Town*, but dare not affirm it to be an indigenous Plant, there being several *Gardens*, wherein it is cultivated,

It

It is a strong Nartorick and may be used in all external Applications where others of this kind are recommended.

The inward use is not safe, of which a peculiar Instance occurs to my Mind. In the Year 1725. I was sent for at *London*, to a Gentlewoman, who was all on a sudden deprived of the use of her Limbs, and her Spirits were so depressed that she had hardly any Power to give an Account of her Circumstances, the Servant told me that her Mistress was perfectly well before she drank her Tea, and that within a quarter of an Hour after, she appeared in the Condition I found her in. I desired to see the Tea Leaves which as it happened were not thrown away, and on Examination I found some of the Seeds of this Plant mixed with them whereupon I ordered her to take immediately a large Dose of Spirits of Harts-horn in some Barley Cinnamon water, and to repeat the same every Hour for 3 Hours, which in less than two Hours Time took off the bad Effect of this Narcotic. After which she told me that she had observed these Seeds among the Tea, but had mistaken them for the Flower Buds of the Tea.

Solanum quadrifolium. vid. Herba Paris.

Solanum lethale. vid. Bella Donna.

Sophia. vid. Nasturtium sylvestre &c.

SONCHUS lævis. Syn. 162. *Ger. lævis vulgaris.* Park. Smooth or unprickly Sowthistle or Hares Lettuce. very common every where.

SONCHUS asper laciniatus. Park. Syn. 163 as-

perior

perior. *Ger. Em. Prickly Sowthistle with jagged Leaves.* with the foregoing, in many Places.

SONCHUS subrotundo folio nostras lævissimis spinulis circa foliorum oras ex asperatus. Syn. ibid. Pluck. Alm. rotundo folio Pet. H. B. I found this by the right Hand side of the Grove going up Clifton Hill towards the Hall.

SONCHUS tricubitalis folio cuspidato. Syn. ibid. Merr. Pin. arborescens alter. Ger. Em. sonchus asper arboreus. C. B. Pin. The greatest Marsh Tree Sowthistle. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. VI. and Flower in *May, June, and July.* This I observed in several Places but not so common as the two first,

The Quality of the *Sow-Thistles* is much the same with that of the *Lettuces*, they have not obtained a Place among Physical Simples, but are a good Food for Hares and Rabbits, which are very fond of them.

Sonchus muralis. vid. Lactuca sylvestris murorum &c.

SORBUS sylvestris domesticæ similis. Syn. 452. C. B. Pin. sylvestris seu Fraxinus bubula. Ger. Fraxinus sylvestris. Park. The Quicken Tree. Cl. II. Gen. II. 1. Blossoms in April, grows here and there in Parks and Coppices, e. g. in My Lord Middleton's Park at Woollaton &c.

The Juice of the Berries is Purgative and Powerfully carries off Watery Humours. Mr. Ray takes Notice that the *Welch* Purge themselves every Year with it. They are esteemed by some a very good Antiscorbutic.

SPARGANIUM ramosum *Syn.* 437. *Park. Ger. Em. Branched Bur-reed.* This belongs to the *Anomalous grass leaved Plants and Flowers in July.* I observed it in a Pond between the Bowling Green and the Gardiners House at *Holmpierpont*, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Kingston.

Sparganium minimum. *Syn. ibid. I. B. C. B. Pin. Park. The least Bur-reed,* Flowers at the same Time with the foregoing. This I found in a small shallow Pond a little on this side the stone Cutters near the Trent Bridge.

Spergula. vid. *Alfina spergula dicta.*

Sphagnum.

SPHAGNUM cauliferum et ramosum palustre molle candicans reflexis ramulis foliolis latioribus. *Syn.* 104. *Cat. Giss.* 229. *Muscus terrestris vulgatissimus. Park. Broad leaved branched white woolly marsh Moss.*

SPHAGNUM cauliferum et ramosum palustre candicans reflexis ramulis foliolis angustioribus *Syn. ibid. Cat. Giss.* 220. *Branched woolly marsh Moss with small stringy Leaves.*

Both these produce their Heads in *May June and July.* The latter is also white and generally has red Tops the Branches of both turn down,

SPHAGNUM acaulon trichoides. *Syn.* 105. *Cat. Giss. ibid.* *Muscus trichoides minor acaulos capillaceis foliis. Dood. M. P.* bears Heads in *March and April* and holds all Summer.

SPHONDYLIIUM. *Syn.* 205. *Ger. Em.* vulgare *Park.* vulgare hirsutum. *C. B. Pin.* *Cow-par snep*, *Cl. I. Gen.* XI. 1. Flowers in *June* and *July*, This Plant loves moist Places and grows plentifully along the Banks of the *Leen*, and along the Trenches in the Meadows.

It is an emollient and both Leaves and Roots may be used externally to soften Swellings by way of Poultis. But its chief use is to serve for a pleasant Food for Rabbits and Cows, whence it bears the Name and they are very much delighted with it. *Dodoneus* relates that the Poor People of *Poland* boil this Herb in Water, and afterwards ferment it and drink the Liqueur instead of Beer.

Spina acida. vid. *Berberis* &c.

Spina appendix. vid. *Mespilus apiifolio.*

Spina insectoria. vid. *Rhamnus catharticus.*

STELLARIA. *Syn.* 289. *Cat. Gifs.* aquatica. *Park. C. B. Pin.* *Palustris serpyllifolia.* *Ger. Em.* *Water wort, or star headed water Chickweed.* *Cl. I. Gen.* XIX. XX. Flowers early in the Spring in all stagnating Waters.

Stramonium. vid. *Solanum pomo spinoso oblongo* &c.

STRATIOTES foliis *Afari*, semine rotundo. *Syn.* 290. *Nymphæa alba minima.* *C. B. Pin.* *alba minima seu Morfus Ranæ.* *Park.* *Morsus Ranæ* *Ger. Em.* *The least white Water Lilly, or Frogbit.* *Cl. I. Gen.* XIX. XX. Flowers in
May

May in the Pool in *Nottingham-park*. and in the Ditches between *Lenton* and *Beefton*, abundantly.

Succisa. vid. *Scabiosa*.

SYMPHYTUM magnum. *Syn.* 230. *I. B. majus*. *vulgare*. *Park.* *Consolida major*. *Ger.* *Comfrey*. *Cl. I. Gen. XIII.* Flowers in *May* and *June*, in Gardens and other manured Lands.

I found that with the Purple Flower in Company with Mr. *Smith*, an Ingenious Painter on the Bank of a Watry Ditch a little beyond the Stone Cutters near *Trent-Bridge*, going to *Wilford*.

This Plant is one of the Agglutinents, an excellent Vulnerary, and deserves more regard than the present Practice shews it. It is of use, in all violent Fluxes, in as much as it sheaths all acrimonious Humours, the Roots are chiefly of use, and the Decoction of them may not only be drank, but the fresh Roots boiled are likewise nourishing and wholesome. They are good in Female weakneses in sharp Rheums upon the *Lungs*, *Coughs*, &c. Outwardly they stop *Bleeding*. I would rather commend the Leaves than the Roots in Cataplasms, because they are apt to dry hard.

T

TAMNUS racemosa, flore minore luteo pallescente. *Syn.* 262. *I. R. H.* *Bryonia nigra*. *Ger.* *sylvestris nigra*. *Park.* *Black Bryony*. *Cl. I Gen. XVI.* Flowers in *May*, here and there in
F f
Hedges

Hedges as between *Asply Hall* and the *Cherry Orchard*, in several Places about *Colwick Hills*. *Nottingham Coppice*, *Mellars Lane*, &c.

The Root of this Plant is a a very good Opener of Obstructions, it attenuates the Fluids of the Body, and is a good diuretic, either infused or boiled in Wine. The fresh Root bruised and apply'd to any part which the extravasated Blood makes appear black brings it to its former Colour, as well as the Root of *Salmons Seal*.

TANACETUM. *Syn.* 188. *Ger.* vulgare. *Park.* vulgare flore luteo. *I. B.* Common *Tansy*. *Cl.* I. *Gen.* VIII. Flowers in *July* and *August*, there is a Close in *Wilford* facing the *Trent* quite overspread with it, and there also grows some in *Nottingham-park*, I have observed several Closes full of it about *Mansfield*.

This is a vulnerary very discutive diuretic, and a useful Ingredient in Infusions and Decoctions designed to open the obstructed uterine Passages, it is a grateful bitter and a Strengthner of the Stomac, and the Flowers and Seeds take off Gripping of the Bowels, and kill the Worms in Children. Some recommend the Juice of it as a cure for chopt Hands.

TAXUS. *Syn.* 445. *Ger.* *Park.* *I. B.* The *Yew Tree*. *Cl.* II. *Gen.* I. 3. Blossoms in *April*, in the Hedges about *Blidworth*, also about *Moor-Green*, in a Place called *Hell Hole* half a Mile behind *Bullwell-park*, &c.

This Tree tho it has no Place among Physical Plants, yet does it not deserve (at least in our Climate) so bad a Character as the Antients give it, viz. A most poisonous Vegetable the Berries of which threaten present Death to Men and Beast that eat them. Since
many

many Experiments have prov'd the contrary and Mr. *Doody* in the *Appendix to the Second Edition of Ray's Synopsis*, declares that he has eaten of them without any Scruple.

The present use this Tree is put to, is to adorn *Gardens* and *Church yards*.

THALICTRUM seu *Thalietrum majus*. *Syn.* 203. *Ger. majus vulgare. Park. Meadow Rue.* Cl. I. Gen. XII. Flowers in *May*, it delights in moist Places near Water sides, as on the side of a watry Ditch a little beyond *Nottingham-Spaw* going to *Wilford Boat*, in a low Close between *Nottingham-park* and the *Leen*, not far from the Rock Holes, and near one of the Watry Ditches going from *Wilford Boat* to *Lenton*.

This Herb as well as its Root is aperitive and at the same Time moderately cathartic whence it is very suitable in Obstructions, especially of the *Liver*. The Yellow Colour of the Root and its purging Quality occasioned probably the Name the Antients gave it viz. *Bastard Rhubarb*.

Thapsus barbatus, vid. *Verbascum album*.

TILIA vulgaris *platyphyllos*. *Syn.* 473. *I. B. foemina. Ger. foeminamajor. Park. The common Lime, Line or Linden Tree.* Cl. II. Gen. II. 3. blossoms in *May*, in My Lord *Middleton's Park* at *Woollaton*, of these there is a Walk from *Colwick Hall* to the *Fish-pond*.

The Flowers are chiefly in use, of which there is a *Simple Water* in the *College Dispensatory*, they are likewise an Ingredient in the Compound *Piony-water*, they are a good *Cephalick* and *Cordial*, and the *Quin-*

cy ranks it among the good for nothing *Waters*, yet is it not short of that of *Black Cherries*, and a better antiepileptic.

1 *TITHYMALUS characias amygdaloides*. *Syn.* 312. *Ger. Em.* *Characias vulgaris*. *Park.* *Wood-spurge*. In *Cokwick Wood*.

2 *TITHYMALUS leptophyllos*. *Syn.* 313. *Park* *Esula exigua Tragi*, *Ger. Em.* *Dwarf-spurge*, or *small annual Spurge*. In a Cornfield between *Mansfield* and *Pleasley* plentifully.

3 *TITHYMALUS Helioscopius*. *Syn. ibid.* *Ger.* *Park.* *Sun-spurge*, or *Wartwort*.

4 *TITHYMALUS parvus annuus foliis subrotundis non crenatis*. *Peplus dictus*. *Syn. ibid.* *Peplus* five *Esula rotunda*. *C. B. Pin.* *Petty-spurge*. I found this and the foregoing over ipreading the Yard before the Kitchen at *Woolton Hall*, and it is frequently met with in *Gardiners Grounds*. They all belong to *Cl. I.* *Gen. XXII.* And Flower in *July* and *August*.

They are of a sharp corrosive nature, and very roughly purge both by *Vomit* and *Stool*, and therefore ought to be avoided by weary and prudent Physicians, the Juice mix'd with Salt and apply'd to *Warts* will cure them.

TORMENTILLA. *Syn.* 257. *Ger.* *vulgaris*. *Park.* *Tormentil*, *Septfoil*. *Cl. I.* *Gen. XV.* Flowers in *May*, *June*, and *July*. very common all over the *Forrest*.

The Root of this Herb has deserved a Place in the Catalogue of Medicinal Simples, it is a powerful astringent, and of great service in all violent *Fluxes* of the *Bowels*, whether in *Fevers* or otherwise, it is preferred to all other astringents as having an alexipharmic Quality, it may be given in *Powder* or *Decoction* either.

Trachelium. vid. *Campanula*.

TRAGOPOGON luteum. Syn. 171. Ger. Park. flore luteo. I. B. *Yellow Goatsbeard*, Go to Bed at Noon. Cl. I. Gen. VI, 1. Flowers in June, It grows in many Places, as *Snenton Meadows*, on the left Hand of the Path on the backside of *Snenton* by the Dog Kennel, on *Cliston Hill*, I also found it upon the Castle Rock in *Nottingham Park*.

This Herb is not known in Physic, but very well deserves a Place in a *Kitchen Garden*, the young Plant in *April* and the beginning of *May*, taken and boiled is by no means short in Flavour to *Sparagus*, and the Roots which are *Milky* boiled, somewhat resemble the Taste of *Artichoke Bottoms*, and are of excellent good Nourishment, and not so windy as most other Roots are.

Tragopyrum. vid. *Fegopyrum*.

Tragorchis. vid. *Orchis barbata foetida*.

Tribulus aquaticus. vid. *Potamogiton* &c.

TRICHOMANES. Syn. 119. Park. mas. Ger. Trichomanes seu Polytrichum officinarum. C. B. Pin. *English black Maidenhair*. Cl. I. Gen. IV.

IV. 1. The Seeds appear on the backside of the Leaves the latter End of the Summer. A pretty deal of it grows out of the Crevices of the Walls of *Basford Church*, as also on the Garden Wall of *Annesly* about six Miles from *Nottingham*.

1 TRIFOLIUM pratense album. Syn. 327. C. B. Pin. Park. minus pratense flore albo. Ger. Em. *White flowered Meadow Trefoil*. Grows common in Meadows and Fields.

2 TRIFOLIUM pumilum supinum flosculis longis albis Syn. *ibid.* Ph. Br. parvum Montepellulanum album cum paucis floribus. I. B. *Small hairy trailing Trefoil with little long white Flowers*. Grows all over *Nottingham-park*, and on many other barren sandy Places.

3 TRIFOLIUM pratense purpureum. Syn. 328. C. B. Pin. pratense purpureum vulgare. Park. *Common purple Trefoil, or Honey-suckle Trefoil*. Every where in Meadows and Pasture Grounds.

4 TRIFOLIUM purpureum majus sativum pratensi simile Syn. *ibid.* *Clover grass*. This is frequently sowed for Fodder of Cattle.

5 TRIFOLIUM purpureum majus foliis longioribus et angustioribus, floribus saturatioribus. Syn. *ibid.* Montanum purpureum majus. C. B. Pin. *Long leaved purple Trefoil with deeper coloured Flowers*. Here and there about Hedges and in

Pastures

Pastures but not so common as the third and first.

6 TRIFOLIUM parvum hirsutum floribus parvis dilutè purpureis in glomerulis mollioribus et oblongis, semine magno. *Syn.* 329. *Knotted Trefoil with softer Heads and larger seed.* On the Cattle Rock facing Lenton, in Nottingham-park, and in the Lane between Larkdale and the Gate opening upon Radford Lings plentifully.

7 TRIFOLIUM arvense humile spicatum seu Lagopus. *Syn.* 339. *C. B. Pin.* Lagopus vulgaris. *Park.* Lagopodium seu Pes leporinus *Ger.* Haresfoot, or Haresfoot Trefoil.

8 TRIFOLIUM pratense luteum capitulo lupuli vel agrarium *Syn. ibid.* *C. B. Pin.* luteum minimum. *Ger. Em. Park.* Hop-trefoil. frequent among the Corn and on sandy Grounds.

9 TRIFOLIUM lupulinum alterum minus. *Syn. ibid.* Trifolium luteum flore lupulino minus *I. B.* The lesser Hoptrefoil. Common in Pasture Grounds and Meadows.

Trifolium odoratum vid. *Melilotus vulgaris.*

10 TRIFOLIUM luteum lupulinum. 331. *Ger. Em.* montanum lupulinum. *Park.* Melilot Trefoil. Grows plentifully in Nottingham-park, and many other Places where the soil is sandy.

II TRIFOLIUM cochleatum folio cordato maculato Syn. 333. C. B. Pin. Cordatum. Ger. Medica arabica Camerarii five Trifolium cordatum. Park. Heart Trefoil or Clover, by some called Purple Grass, from the Colour of the spots on the middle of the Leaves, and many who are led by that whimsical Notion of Signature, give its infusion as Tea to Persons who have the small Pox to preserve them from or cure them of the Purples. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIII. 3. Flower from April to June and sometimes longer, the second and Ninth flower earliest and go out soonest. This Year 1738 I have found Lagopus in Bloom in October.

The Trefoils are all good Food for Cattle and chiefly used for that End.

Trifolium acidum. vid. Oxys alba.

Trifolium fibrinum. vid. Menianthes palustre &c.

Trifolium palustre. vid. Menianthes.

Trinitatis flos. vid. Viola tricolor.

Triticum Wheat. Of this the following Kinds are cultivated in this Neighbourhood.

I TRITICUM spica mutica. Syn. 389. Ger. Park Hybernum aristis carens. C. B. Pin. White and Red Wheat without Awns. Both sorts grow here about.

2 **TRITICUM** aristis circumvallatum. granis et spicâ rubentibus, glumis lævibus et splendentibus. *Syn.* 387. An *Triticum* aristis circumvallatum. *Ger.* *Red eared bearded Wheat.*

3 **TRITICUM** aristatum spicâ maximâ cinericeâ glumis hirsutis. *Syn.* *ibid.* *Gray Wheat, Duck-bill Wheat, and gray Pollard.* This is the fittest for the Forrest because when in Ear it is not so liable to be cropped by the Deer.

4 **TRITICUM** majus longiore grano glumis foliaceis incluso, seu triticum Poloniæ dictum. *Syn.* *ibid.* *H. Oxon. Polonian Wheat.*

TURRITIS. *Syn.* 293. *Ger.* vulgatio. *I. B. Park. Tower-Mustard.* Cl. I Gen. XXI. 1. Flowers in *May* and *June*, I found it in the Fields between *Radford* and *Lenton.*

TUSSILAGO. *Syn.* 173. *Ger.* *Park. Common Coltsfoot.* Cl. I. Gen. VII. Flowers in *March* and *April.* On the outside of *Nottingham Park-pales.* facing the *Hell Closes.* In *White moore Close,* plentifully on *Clifton Hill* facing the *Trent* where the *Deadly Nightshade* grows, also in the *Road* between the two *Mile House* and *Nuttal.*

It is a very good Pectoral the Leaves make a very smooth and healing *Decoction*, they are commended by many as useful to Asthmatic Persons if smoaked like *Tobacco*, and are frequently mixed among *Betony* and *Eye-bright* for that Purpose, See *Page 31. 32.* Dr. *Sherrard* informed *Mr. Ray*, that the *Irish*, scrape off that
G g white

white woolly Substance which appears on the Backside of the Leaves and use it as Tinder.

TYPHA. *Syn.* 436. *Ger.* palustris maxima. *Park.* Great Cats Tail or Reed Mace This is one of the anomalous grass leaved Plants the Head is in Perfection in *August*. I observed them growing in the watry part of a Close a little beyond *Mr. Stanfield's House* at *Chilwell* three Miles from *Nottingham*, and in *Mr. Birch's Fish ponds* at *Mansfield*.

V

Vaccinia nigra. vid. *Vitis Idæa angulosa.*

VALERIANA sylvestris major. *Syn.* 200. *Ger.* *Park.* Sylvestris magna aquatica. *I. B.* Great wild *Valerian*. This grows in great Plenty by the Leenside and in the low neighbouring Closes. and in several watry Places besides.

VALERIANA sylvestris major montana. *Syn.* 200. *C. B. Pin.* Folio angustiore. *Riv. Irs. mon. Ic.* This I found growing on the Top of a Bank on the left Hand going up *Mapperley Hill*.

VALERIANA sylvestris minor. *Syn. ibid. Park. minor. Ger.* palustris minor. *C. B. Pin.* Small wild or *Marsh Valerian*.

VALERIANA sylvestris seu palustris minor altera

tera. *Syn. ibid.* The other small wild or Marsh *Valerian*. These two grow plentifully all over *Basford Scottum*, and in a Close beyond it. All the *Valerians* belong to Cl. I. Gen. X. They all Flower in *May*.

Every one of the *Valerians* is of warm subtil and aromatic Parts, and therefore they do deserve a Place among the *Alexipharmics*, which a long Experience has confirmed. The great wild *Valerian* is that which enters into the Composition of *Venice Treacle*. The Powder of it is of great service in *Epileptic* and other convulsive Fits. It also has maintained a secure Title as an *Hysteric* by calming the too violent Commotion of the Spirits, and some use the Powder after the previous Administration of Cathartics, to expell Worms.

VALERIANELLA arvensis præcox humilis semine compresso. Syn. 201. Lactuca agnina. Ger. Park. Lambs Lettuce, or Corn-sallet. This belongs to the Family of the foregoing, it Flowers in *May* and holds a good while, common in the Corn.

This is not known in Physic but makes a very pleasant Spring Sallet for which Purpose it is raised in Gardens.

Verbasculum. vid. Primula veris major.

AN 7. *VERBASCUM mas latifolium luteum. Syn. 287. C. B. Pin. Verbascum album vulgare, sive Thapsus barbatus communis, Park. Thapsus barbatus. Ger. Great white Mullein, High-taper, Cows Lungwort.* This grows on the Castle Hill in *Nottingham-park*, and by the Roadside between *Bobber's Mill* and *Nuttal, &c.*

VERBASCUM pulverulentum flore luteo parvo. *Syn. ibid. I. B. Hoary Mullein.* Both belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 1. They Flower in *June* and *July*. This last I observed upon the outside of the Garden Walls of the high Pavement facing the narrow Marth, also upon *Woollaton Walls*. It does not grow hereabout so high as even to come up with the preceeding, some of which I (in Company with Mr. Bird) have seen about *Mansfield* above nine Foot high.

They are *Agglutinate*s and the Leaves and Flowers are mostly used, especially of the white *Mullein*, which prove a good Pectoral in sheathing the Acrimony which occasions the Irritation to Cough, a *Decoction* of the Flowers and Leaves is also of great Service in *Spiriting Blood*, but more especially in allwaging the pain and forenels after a violent *Fluxe* of the Bowels occasioned by the Corrosion of the mucous Membrane of the Intestines.

VERBENA vulgaris. *Syn. 236. I. B. mas seu recta et vulgaris. Park. Communis. Ger. Vervain* Cl. I Gen. XIV. It Flowers in *June* and *July*, I have observed it near *Bobber's Mill*, and it grows plentifully by the Roadside in *Colverton Town* five Miles from *Nottingham*.

Schrader is very lavish in the Commendation of this dry Plant, it was in the Times of Darknes reckoned among the Magic Herbs, no Wonder then that the credulous have reported so many extraordinary Things of it. It is bitterish and somewhat astringent and as a detergent it makes a tolerable good Ingredient in Compositions designed to open Obstructions of the *Liver*, *Spleen*, *Mesentery* &c. The green Herb and Root bruised with the Addition of some Salt and sprinkled with good sharp Vinegar, wrapped up in some soft Linnen and

and bound about the Head, has often given great Relief in violent Pains of the Head.

VERBESINA pulchriore flore luteo. *Syn.* 287. *I. B.* Eupatorium cannabinum. *Ger.* aquaticum folio integro. *Water Hemp, Agrimony with an undivided Leaf.* Cl. I. Gen. VIII. Flowers in *July* and *August* in the Pool within *Nottingham-park* and elsewhere in Watry Places.

Vermicularis minor. vid. *Sedum minus.*

1 VERONICA pratensis minor. *Syn.* 279. *Park.* minor. *Ger.* foemina quibusdam aliis *Betonica Pauli serpyllifolia* *I. B.* *Little or smooth Fluellin or Paul's Betony*, I found some among the new Bricks in *Woollaton Park*, about *Woollaton* old Pits, and also about the Hollow without the Gate opening from *Larkdale* upon *Radford Lings*

2 VERONICA floribus singularibus in oblongis pediculis, Chamædryfolia. *Syn.* *ibid.* *Alfine* foliis *Trifraginis.* *Ger.* *Germander, Speedwell* or *Chickweed.* About the Sand Hills.

3 VERONICA flosculis singularibus, cauliculis adhærentibus. *Syn.* *ibid.* *Alfine* foliis *Veronicæ.* *Ger.* foliis subrotundis *Veronicæ.* *Park.* ferrato folio hirsutius floribus et loculis cauliculis adhærentibus. *I. B.* *Speedwell Chickweed.* With the preceeding.

4 VERONICA flosculis singularibus, hederulæ folio. *Morsus gallinæ minor dicta.* *Syn.* 280. *Alfine* *hederacea,* *Ger.* *Em.* *Hederulæ folio minor.*

minor. *Park.* Ivy leaved *Speedwell* or *small Henbit*. Common in the Spring about the Edges of Corn-fields.

5 *VERONICA aquatica rotundifolia*, *Beccabunga dicta minor*. *Syn. ibid.* *aquatica vulgaris* five *Beccabunga*. *Ger.* *Common Brooklime*. Very common in and near watry Ditches about this Town.

6 *VERONICA aquatica longifolia media*. *Syn. ibid.* *Anagallis aquatica minor*. *Ger.* *aquatica folio oblongo crenato*. *Park.* *The middle longleaved water Speedwell* or *Brooklime*. With the preceeding.

7 *VERONICA Chamædrys sylvestris dicta*. *Syn. 281.* *Chamædrys sylvestris*. *Ger.* *Spuria sylvestris*. *Park.* *Wild Germander*. Common almost every where. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XVIII. 2. and Flower in *May* and *June* except, the second which flowers all Summer, and the third which flowers from the latter End of *March* to the End of *May*.

Paul's Betony is a good *Vulnerary* both deterfive and healing, it is a proper Ingredient in *Pectoral Decoctions*. Some extoll it for a great *Antiscorbutic*, but the *Brooklimes* exceed it in this Particular which abound in subtil pungent Parts, and therefore are better suited to cut those Viscidities which are the Cause of scorbutic Blotches. The Juice is very justly recommended among the rest of the antiscorbutic Juices to be taken in the Spring for some Time, especially by Persons who drink much Ale and are of a gross Habit of Body.

1 VICIA. Syn. 320. Ger. vulgaris fatiwa. Park: fatiwa vulgaris femine nigro. Common Vetch or Tare. This is sown in many Places.

2 VICIA sepium perennis. Syn. *iqid*, I. B. maxima dumetorum. C. B. Pin. Ger. Em. Park. Bush Vetch. In Cokwick Lane and many other Places.

3 VICIA folio subrotundo brevi, obtusè mucronato pediculo brevi infidente, flore viciæ sepium seu dumetorum vulgaris. Syn. 321. The other Bush Vetch with a shorter and blunter Leaf. With the foregoing. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIII. 1. And Flower in May and June.

VIOLA martia purpurea. Syn. 364. I. B. nigra sive purpurea. Ger. simplex martia. Park. Purple sweet Violet. This Elowers early in the Spring, and grows in Hedges and shady Places as in Woods and Coppices.

There is a Syrup kept in the Shops made of the Flowers which is a gentle Lenitive, and may be given to young Children from a quarter of an Ounce to an Ounce.

VIOLA Martia alba. Syn. *ibid*. C. B. Pin. Martia flore albo. Ger. sylvestris. Park. White sweet scented Violet. With the preceeding.

VIOLA Martia inodora sylvestris. Syn. *ibid*. C. B. Pin. canina sylvestris. Ger. sylvestris. Park. Wild Dogs Violet. Common in Hedges in Col-

Colwick Lane and Wood &c, They flower in March and April.

VIOLA bicolor arvensis. Syn. 366. C. B. Pin. tricolor sylvestris. Park. *Small wild Pansies, or Hearts Ease.* This I observed too plentifully growing among the Corn between *Lenton Mill* and *Woollaton-park* in *May* and *June*. They all belong to Cl. I. Gen. XXIV. 2.

Viola aquatica. vid. *Hottonia.*

VIRGA aurea. Syn. 176. Ger. aurea vulgaris Park. aurea vulgaris latifolia. I. B. *Golden Rod.* Cl. I. Gen. VII. Flowers in *July* and *August* in the Hollow without the Gate opening from *Larkdale* upon *Radford Lings.*

It is a *Vulnerary* and *Diuretic*, but is not taken so much Notice of by the present Practice as formerly.

Virga pastoris. vid. *Dipsacus minor.*

Virga sanguinea. vid. *Cornus fœmina.*

VISCUM. Syn. 464. Ger. vulgare. Park. baccis albis. C. B. Pin. *Mistle and Mistletoe.* Cl. II. Gen. II. 2. The Berries are ripe about *December*, it grows very common hereabout upon all sorts of Trees as *Crab, Pear, Whitethorn, &c.* that of the *Oak* which is reckoned best is scarcest, however I found some of that in *Thorney Wood*, and I have there also observed it upon *Hazels* which is reckoned the next best.

Both ancient and modern Physicians commend it as a good Remedy against the *Falling Sickness* and other Con-

convulsions, as also the *Swimming in the Head*, nay even *Apoplexy*. The Powder of the Leaves and Bark is used for these Purposes. For my part I must confess that I have seen some good Effects from it in *Convulsions*, and *Vertigoes* but I have as often observed it to fail in *Epilepsies*, for which it is commended as a *Specific*.

Vitis alba. vid. *Bryonia*.

VITIS *Idæa angulosa*. *Syn.* 457. *I. B. Vaccinia nigra*. *Ger. Em. nigra vulgaris*. *Park Whorts or Whortle-berries, or Bilberries*. *Cl. II. Gen. II. 1.* They Flower in *April*. I have observed them to grow on several Spots of *Nottingham Lings* but they never come to Perfection there, because the People who stub up the Gorse, cut the Wyers to Pieces, but there is great Plenty of them in My Lord *Biron's Park at Newstead*, eight Miles from *Nottingham*, the Berries which are ripe in *June*, have a pleasant Tartness and are very cooling.

U

ULMARIA. *Syn.* 259. *I. B. vulgaris*. *Park. Regina Prati*. *Ger. meadow sweet*. *Cl. I. Gen. XV.* Flowers in *June*, in Meadows, a great Quantity grows by a Ditch side on the right Hand going from the *Leen Bridge* toward *Trent Bridge*.

This Herb has been in great Repute formerly as an *Alexipharmic*, but *Quincy* can not afford it one good word. The Flowers make a very pleasant flavour'd and

H h

tasted

tasted *Simple Water*, and may serve for a *Succedaneum* to *Black Cherry water*, the Leaves as Mr. Ray says, put in *Wine* give it full as agreeable a finell and taste as *Burnet*, *Borrag*, or *Woodruff*. The whole Plant is astringent, and good in all sorts of *Fluxes*.

ULMUS vulgatissima folio lato Scabro. Syn. 468. Ger. Em. vulgaris. Park. The common Elm.

ULMUS folio latissimo Scabro Syn. 460. Ger. Em. latiore folio. Park. The Wyck Hasel, or broad leaved Elm.

ULMUS folio glabro. Syn. ibid. Ger. Em. Park. Smooth leaved or Wyck Elm. They belong to Cl. II. Gen. II. 3. They blossom in the Beginning of the Spring, and are pretty common in Hedges. Whether they are originally of the natural Growth of these Parts or not, is to be doubted, however these three sorts seem to be Favourites with several Gentlemen in this Neighbourhood, who take Delight to plant them about their Lordships preferably to any other Trees.

Ulva.

1 ULVA marina tenuissima et compressa. Syn. 62. Conserva platyphyllos. Syn. II. Lichen marinus tenuissimus. Dood. This does not only grow on the Sea Shore whence it bears its Name, for I have met with it by the Trent side on the backside of *Clifton Hall* in great Plenty, some broader and some narrower.

2 ULVA terrestris tenerrima viridis crispa. Syn.

64. Lichen minimus terrestris crispus virens Lactucæ marinæ accedens. *Dood.* This I found on a Thatched Barn behind *Snenton*.

Volubilis nigra. vid. *Fegopyrum Scandens.*

URTICA racemifera major perennis. *Syn.* 139
Urtica major vulgaris. *I. B.* major vulgaris et media sylvestris. *Park.* urens. *Ger.* Common stinging Nettle.

URTICA minor. *Syn.* 140. *Ger.* urens minor
C. B. Pin. racemifera minor annua. *The lesser stinging Nettle.* They belong to Cl. I. Gen. V. Flower in July, very common in Hedges and uncultivated Places, also by the Roadside near the Banks of Inclosures.

The *Nettels* especially the Roots of them are known to be useful in stopping any immoderate *Fluxe* of Blood, as bleeding at the Nose, Spitting Blood, or making bloody Urine. They are also reckoned *Diuretic*, and some will have it that they have a peculiar Quality of taking off the narcotic Effect caused by *Hemlock*, *Henbane*, *Stramonium*, &c. The Seeds are likewise sometimes prescribed.

Urtica. mortua. vid. *Lanium*,

Vulvaria. vid. *Blitum foetidum.*

VULNERARIA rustica. *Syn.* 325. *I. B.* Anthyllis leguminosa. *Ger.* Leguminosa vulgaris. *Park.* Kidney Vetch, Ladies Finger. Cl. I. Gen. XXIII, 2. Flowers in May in several Fields about *Mapperly House* and elsewhere.

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Y

An Alphabetical LIST of PLANTS in Flower for every Month in the YEAR.

The Letter *m.* placed after the Name denotes the Middle, and the Letter *l* the latter End of the Month, the Figure shews the Number of Months during which each Plant continues in Flower ; if neither Letter nor Figure appears, it signifies that such a Plant Flowers in the Beginning of the Month and goes out in the same Month.

MARCH.

ALDER *l*. Anemone 2. Butter-Bur *m.* Celandine (the lesser) 2. Charlock *l* 5. Chickweed 5. Coltsfoot *m* 2. Cowslips 2. Crocus (Spring) Crowfoot (Sweet wood) Daisie 8. Dandelion 8. Elm *l* 2. Golden Maiden hair. Golden saxifrage *l*. Groundsel 8. Ground Ivy *l* 5. Lambs Lettuce *l* 4. Laurel (Spurge) 2. Maple *l* 3. Marsh Marygolds *l* 3. Mouse ear Scorpion Grass (the small) *m* 3. Nettle (dead) red and white *m* 5. Oak *l*. Osiers. Poplar. Primrose *l* 2. Rosemary 2. Sallow. Service Tree. Shepherds Purse *l* 5. Strawberry *l* 2. Saxifrage (white) *l* 2. Violets. Willows *l*. Whitlow-grass

grafs, (common) (rue leaved) 2. Yew.

APRIL.

Adders Tongue. Alexanders *m* 2. Alkanet (bastard) *m* 3. Apple *m*. Ash. Bean *l* 1. Birch *l* 2. Broom *m*. *Seldom quite out of Flower*. Buckwheat *l* 1. Bugle *l* 3. Bugloss *l* 2. Celandine (great) *l* 2. Cherry-tree. Chestnut-tree 2. Chickweeds *all the rest* 5. Cresses (Rock) (Swines) 2. (winter) *l* 3. *all the rest of the* Crowfeet. 3. Currants *l* Dogs Mercury 2. Earth nuts 2. Elder (common) *l* 2. Elder (dwarf) *l* 2. Fools stones male and female. Gerania *all l* 3. Germander (wild) 4. Grosse *seldom totally out of Flower. Some of the* Hawkweeds 2. Herb Paris. Hogs Fennel 3. Horse-tails. Hyacinth 2. Ladies-smock 3. Liver wort (stone) Lizard-flower. Meadow-pink or *Wild Williams l* 3. Mouse-ear *l* 3. Pease. Plantains *l* 3. Prickwood *the rest of the* Scorpion-grasses 2. All the Sorrels *l* 3. Stitchwort *l* 2. Thorn (black) [white] *l* 1. several of the Trefoils *l* 2. Tuberous Mofchatel. Wall flower 4. Walnut-tree. Water-wort. Water Violet 2.

MAY.

Archangel (yellow) 2. Arrow head 2. Arum. Avens 2. Barberry Bush. Battatos. Bindweed 2. Birdsfoot. Birdsfoot Trefoils 2. Bistort. Black berry bush. Brooklimes 2. Bryony *both white and black* 2. Buckbean. Buckthorn. Bugloss [Vipers] 3. Burnets 2. Butterwort. Campions 3. Canterbury Bells 2. Catchfly 3. Chamomiles 2. Cher-

Chervil wild 2. Chervil. (hemlock) with rough
 Seeds 2. Chickweed, (long leaved rough with
 a large Flower) 2. Cicely, (wild) 2. Cinquefoils
all 2. Clary 2. Clivers 3. Comfry 2, Cornflo-
 wer 2. Cotton-groundfel 2. Cotton-rush. Cow-
 parsnep 3. Cowquake and all Grasses. Cresses,
 (water) 2. Croswort 3. *all the rest of the* Crow-
 feet. All the Docks 2. Dogberry bush. Drop-
 wort 3. Ducksmeat 4. Dyersweed 2. Eye-
 bright / 3. Eye bright Cow-wheat / 3. Fir-tree,
 Flag, [yellow] 2. Flax, (mountain) 2. Flixweed /
 2. Flowering-Rush. Fluellin 2. Frogsbit / 1.
 Garlicks. Graymill or Gromell 2. *the rest of the*
 Hawkweeds / 2. Hedge-mustard 3. Hedge Net-
 tle 2. Hemlock 2. Henbane 2. Herb twopence
 Honey-suckle 2. Hounds Tongue / 2. Juniper-
 tree. Kidney-vetch 2. Knot-grass, (common) 3.
 (German) 2. Ladies-mantle 2. Ladies Bedstraw
 both the white and the yellow 3, Water-Lillies
 / 3. Lentils. Lime-tree. Liquorice, (wild) 2.
Most of the Loofestrides 2. Maddar, (wild) 2.
 Maiden-pink 2. *All the* Mallows *m* 3. Marsh-
 pennywort. Marygold, (corn) 3. May weed 3.
 Meadow-rue / 1. Melilot. Milkwort / 2. Nettles
 / 2. Nightshade, (deadly) / 2. Nipplewort *m* 3.
Most Orchises 2. Pellitory of the Wall / 1. *Both*
the Pimpernells. *All the* Pondweeds. *All the*
wild Poppies. Privet. Rampion 2. Rattles-
 Reed / 2. *All the* Roses 2. Rushes. Salomons-
 seal. Sanicle 2. The greater and lesser Scabious
 2. The rest of the Scorpion-Grasses. Scurvy-
 grass. Self heal 3. Shepherds-Needle. Silver-
 weed 2. Sneezewort / 2. Sowthistles 3. Sweet-
 smelling Flag. *All the* Thistles 3. Tormentil / 2

Tower-Mustard 1 2. *The rest of the Trefoils.*
 Twayblade. The Valerians 2. The Vetches.
 Water Penny wort. Wood-Pea. Woodruff.

JUNE.

Angelica 2. Agrimony 2. Arsmart 2. Aspa-
 ragus. Basils, (wild.) Blinks. Burnet Saxifrages.
 2. Bur-reeds. Calamint, and all the Mints, *also*
 Catmint *m* 2. Carrot, (wild) 2. Centory (the les-
 ser) (yellow) 2. Chickweed, (long leaved Water)
 2. Clowns allheal. Cockle 2. Cow-wheat 1 2.
 Cud-weeds 2. Dock, (great water.) Dropwort,
 (water.) Elecampane. Feverfew. 2. Figwort.
 Fleabane 2. Foxglove. Germander, (water)
 Goutwort Haresfoot-Trefoil 3. Hedge-Hytop.
 Hemp-Nettles 2. *All the Horehounds.* Holly-
 tree. Horse Radish. House Leek 2. Jack by the
 Hedge 2. St John's wort 2. Inchanters Night-
 shade 2. Marjoram, (wild) 2. Matfellons 2.
 Meadow-sweet. Meadow-saxifrage. Mercury,
 (common.) Mother wort *m* 1. Mustards. *All the*
 Orrachs 2. Pansies 2. Pennyroyal. Plantains,
 (water.) Purslane. Pursley piert 2. Radish, (wa-
 ter.) Ragworts 3. Rest harrows *m* 3 Sage
 (wood) 2. Smallage 2. Spearworts Spurry 2. *All*
the Stone-crops. Sundew. Tanfy 2. Teasel,
 (wild.) Thorn-Apple. Tragopogon. Valerian
 (mountain.) Willow herb (Spiked) 2.

JULY.

Basil, (great wild.) Burdock. Cats Tail. Hemp-
 Agrimony 2. Liquorice. Mugwort. The Mul-
 leins

leins. St. Peters wort. Parsnep (water). Saw-
 wort 2 The Spurges. Sunflower, } (the little!.)
 Vervain 2. Wormwood. Yarrow 3.

AUGUST

Female Fluellin. Grass of Parnassus. Stinking
 Gladwin. Wild Succory.

SEPTEMBER.

Meadow Saffron.

JANUARY.

Sometimes the Anemone and small Daisie.
 The Hsael 3.

FEBRUARY.

The Box-tree. The blue Spring Crocus.

From the latter End of *August* to the End of
November, and from *January* to the End of *Feb-*
ruary is the Time for Fungus's and Mosses,
 except very few of the former which do not
 appear till *April*, as the *Morel* and *Jews Ears*.
 And some of the latter which bear their Heads in
April and *May*, and some in the beginning of *June*.

Directions for gathering the several Parts of
PLANTS.

It is too common to grub up all sorts of Roots
 without Distinction in *Autumn*, after most of
 K k 2 them

them have yielded all their Virtue towards the Growth of the Herb, Flower, and towards perfecting the Seed, and consequently can be of very little service for any medicinal Purpose. The best Time therefore to take up all kinds of them is, when the young Leaves just begin to appear above Ground. It is then, the Root is provided with its full Strength to answer either Vegetation, or physical Uses.

The fittest Time to gather an Herb, is when the Flower is just ready to open.

The Flowers, when they are full blown. and

The Fruit and Seed when kindly ripe.

Small Roots will dry very well if spread on a dry Floor, but large ones must be cut in Slices strung and hanged up to dry.

Herbs should be tied into small Bunches and hanged up where there is dry Air but no Sun, and as soon as they are dry enough, they should be put up in Paper Bags and kept from the Dust.

The Flowers should be spread thin upon a Linnen Sheet on a Table or dry Floor where the Sun cannot reach them. and afterwards put up as the Herbs, or which is better in Canisters.

Omitted

* *BRYUM trichoides aureum* capsulis pyriformibus nutantibus, *Dr. Dillenius*. This I found in *Nottingham Park*, growing to the Roof part of one of the Rock Holes, it bears Heads much about the same Time as N. 18. viz. about *May*.

CAMPANULA rotundifolia, *Syn.* 277. *Ger. minor sylvestris rotundifolia Park.* The lesser round leaved Bell-Flower. Flowers in *August*, in the Hollow beyond *Larkdale* and in many other Places belongs to Cl. I. *Gen.* XVIII. 1.

CLINPODIUM origano simile Syn. 239. *C. B. Pin quorundam origani facie I. B. Acinos. Ger. sive Clinopodium majus Park.* Great wild Basil. Common in *Cokwick Lane* on the left Hand going thither from *Nottingham*, and elsewhere It belongs to Cl. I. *Gen.* XIV.

Not-

Notwithstanding the Care which has been taken in correcting the Press, the following ERRATA are insensibly crept in, which the Reader is desired to correct with his Pen.

PREFACE p. 6. l. 2. r. Inactivity. l. 10. r. which. *Abbreviated Names.* p 1. l 7. r. Clusii. l 2. r. Indigenarum. Page 18. l 10. r. Solanum. p 20. l 34. r. Ache. p 23 l 8. r. ARTEMISIA. p 27. l 17. r. Liquors. p 30. l 10 r. wild. p 40. l 11. r. fere. l 18. r. Buglossum. p 41. l 22. r. *pastoris*. l 23. r. *pastoria*. p 43. l 13. * l 17. * r. petraea. p 44. l 26. after foregoing., p. 46. l 8. dele for. l 27. r. Sugar. p 48. l 2. r. Flower. l 12. r. Atractylis. l 21. r. Inflammation. p 49. l 17. r. coronaria, p 51. l 31. r. Nummularia. p 52. l 25. r. Bar. p 54. l 2. to l 6. is a Mistake, for Mr. Ray commends the Juice and not the the Powder. p 59. l 9. r. Cornel. p 72. l 30. r. On. p 74. l 26. r. deterfive. p 82. l 10. r. AMANITA. p 84. l 32. r. small. p 86. l 2. * l 29. r. tertius. p 87. l 8. r. Boffit. l 21. r. *Bocc*. l 29. r. the. p 96. l 8. r. viridi, p. 101. l 28. r. assuage. p 106. l 34. r. Pennywort, p 110. l 31. r. majusculis. p 111. l 4. r. Mapperly. p 117. l 17. r. Nettle. p 120. l 2. r. LAPATHUM. p 121. l 17. r. *Britannica*. p 124. l 10. r. Flowers. p 125. l 29. r. rotun- p 126. l 20. r. Corallinus. p 128. l 31. r. Licheni- p. 129. l 2. r. modo. p 130. l 30. r. LICHENOIDES. p 132 l 22. r. Experience. p 134. l 20. r. Glyzyrrhiza. p 136. l 2. r. Female. p 139. l 13. r. Hedges. l 25. dele of. p. 140. l 4. r. occasioned. p 141. l 11. r. Physician. p 142. l 6. r. Physicians. l 10. r. Intestines. p 145. l 9. r. MES- PILUS. p 146. l 4. r. Hottonia. p 149. l 7. r. plentiful- ly. p 159. l 11. r. either. p 161. l 16. * 284. l 17. r. *Cockscomb*. p 165. l 8. r. from. p 166. l 2. r. PEUCEDA- NUM. l 5. r. Wood. p 170. l 2. r. a. p 173. l 2. instead, of bruised r. pounded. l. 25. dele, it. p 189. l 10. *The Page of the Synopsis belongs to the Line following.* p 190 r. are. p 193, l 27. r. some. p 194. l 21. r. humilis. p 197. l 17. r. Ingredients. p 201. l 7. r. one. p 205. l 8. r. Vulneraries. l 15. r. Carminative. l 24. r. the. p 206. l 22.

ERRATA.

22. r. The. p 208. l 32. r. indigenous. p 209. l 2. r. Narcotic. l 17. r. whereupon. p 210. l 3. r. foregoing. l 5. r. exasperatus. l. ult. r. SPAR- p. 215. l 8. r. Thaliætrum. p 216. l 4. r. antiepileptic. p 221. l 28. r. Asthmatic. l 29. r. frequently. p 223. l 13. r. convulsive. p. 224. l 9. r. the. l 12. r. Agglutinents. l 29. dele du. p. 227. l 5. r. ibid. *Index.* p 1. col. 2. l 24. r. Borrage. p 3 col. 1. l 14. r. Cow-wheat. col. 2. l 2. r. Hawkweed. p 8: col. 1. l 32. r. Shepherd's.

General Distribution. p 2. l 25. r. imperfect. p 3. l 16. r. Coralline. p 5. l 21. r. uniform. l 22. r. membran. p 6. l 16. r. pedicules. p 8. l 5. Meat. p 13. l 8. r. of. l 9. r. of. p 14. l ult. r. thence. p 17. l 26. l. r. Scurvy. p. 18. l 31. r. invert its. p 21. l 27. r. small. p 22. l 17. r. Sneezing. l 23. r. *Tetrapetalous.*

General Distribution of PLANTS according to Mr. RAY'S Synopsis.

MR. RAY divides all Vegetables into two Classes, the 1st comprises all imperfect and perfect *Plants*, whether Soft or Shrubby ; the 2^d, *Trees* and *Shrubs*.

The first Class he divides into xxviii Heads, of which the three first contain the imperfect Kinds, (these, especially the *Mosses*, were first brought into Method by Dr. *Dillenius*, present Professor of Botany at *Oxford*.)

Genus I. He calls *Fungus*, which is the lowest kind of Vegetables, bearing neither Flower nor Seed, as has yet been discovered. This takes not only in, what is commonly known by the Name of *Mushroom* or *Toad-stool*, but every spongy Excrecence of the Earth, Trees or Timber exposed to the Air, even Walls and Vaults not excepted. This Kind differs from all others in

1. That it has nothing like the Colour of an Herb, nor properly speaking any Leaves.

2. That in Shape (which is various) it has no affinity with any Herb whatever.

3. That it suddenly grows, and as it owes it's Birth to Putrefaction, for the most part also soon decays.

The *Fungus* is sub-divided into five Species,
viz. into

1. Those which have *Caps* and *Combs*.
2. Those which have *Caps* without *Combs*:
3. Those which have no *Caps*, as
 - a. The *Fungoides*, which is an Excrecence bearing no Cap, the Pedicules, or Stalks of which are variously configurated and branched out, of an uniform Substance, having neither Comb, Holes, nor Pores.
 - b. The *Peziza*, is likewise of an uniform Substance, and sometimes has a Foot Stalk, sometimes none, but the Edges of it are commonly so drawn together that very often they form one or more considerable Cavities, whence such are called *Cup Musheroons*.
 - c. The *Agaric*, this has neither Cap nor Pedicule, or Stalk, grows mostly horizontally out of the Side of Trees, Shrubs, Posts, &c. and is underneath sometimes smooth, sometimes porous, and sometimes has a Comb.
4. The *Dusty Fungus*.
5. The *Subterraneous Fungus*, of which I know of none about *Nottingham*. They are called *Tru es*, and were first discovered by Hogs.

GEN. II. *Sea Plants*, or a kind of imperfect *Plants*, which only appear when the Sea leaves the Shore, and some only after a Storm. These come under the Denomination of

1. *Spongia*, or *Sponge*, which nearest approaches to the foregoing Genus. It grows deep under Water, is of a soft woolly

woolly and springy Substance, full of Holes, and very readily sucks in and retains Water.

2. *Aleyonium* is a *Fungus* like Vegetable, various in Shape, sometimes covered with a sandy Crust, and sometimes with a callous Matter, is within spongy, and often of a more compact fleshy Substance,

3. *Eschara*, is of a stony Substance, in some Measure resembling a kind of Web or Network.

4. *Corallium*, or *Coral*, is a stony Vegetable, branched in the Nature of a little Shrub without Leaves, having no visible Holes or Pores.

5. *Lythophyton*, is of a middle Kind, between an horny and stony Substance, generally covered with a stony either fibrous Matter, or close Crust.

6. *Corallina*, or *Caroline Moss*, is a kind of *Sea Plant*, which is divided into subtil Branches, each of which is composed as it were of so many small Joints.

7. *Fucoides*, is a Plant growing under Water, of a middle Substance, between a *Fucus*, *Coralline*, and *Conserva*, sometimes divided into very small Branches, like *Earth Mosses*. It differs from the *Fucus*, in being of a tenderer Substance, and from the *Coralline* and *Conserva*, in having neither Knots nor Joints.

8. *Fucus*, is a *Sea Plant* of different Shape as to Leaves and Branches, it is of a tough Leather like Substance, having here and there Blisters full of Air, and towards the End of the Branches sometimes a kind of Tubercles or Heads, seeming to contain something like Seed. This Plant is what the common People call *Sea Wreck*, which is gathered about the Sea Coast, and flung upon the Land, where it rots and makes the
Ground

Ground extremely fruitful. In *Guernsey* the poor People dry it, and lay it up in Heaps for Fuel, and use the Ashes for the above-mentioned Purpose.

2. *Alga* is a *Plant* growing under Water, with very narrow long Grass Leaves, bearing a more conspicuous Seed-Vessel than the *Fucus*, which when ripe bursts and sheds its Contents.

GEN. III. *Muscus* or *Moss*. This is a kind of Vegetable destitute of any perfect Seed, many bearing in the room of a Flower small Heads upon tender Stalks, containing a sort of seminal Dust, which seems to promote the Propagation of fresh Buds shutting forth, either sideways from between the Leaves, or from the Extremity of the old Branches, which do never intirely decay, but revive if Moisture comes to them; others have no such Heads, and are either of a constant uniform Make, or else at certain Times have Pelts, or little Shields, or Tubercles upon their Surface. These two last Sorts may be called barren *Mosses*, the other florid *Mosses*.

Of the barren *Mosses* we meet with four sorts,

1. *Byssus*, which is of all the *Mosses* the lowest Kind, of a most subtil Texture, hardly discernable by the naked Eye, consisting either of a fine Dust, adhering to various Substances, or of a most subtil downy Web. It is of a lasting Nature, and appears always the same.

2. *Conserua*: This is a barren *Moss*, bearing no Heads, Pelts nor Tubercles, consisting of nothing but thin, long, round Leaves, or rather Filaments.

3. *Ulva*, is a barren *Moss*, which differs from the foregoing, in that its Leaves are very thin and flat, sometimes broad, sometimes narrow, and not rarely tubulous or hollow.

4. *Lichenoides*, is a *Moss* of a more hard and compact Substance than any of the foregoing, from which it farther differs in having Pelts, or little Shields, or Tubercles. Not bearing any flowery Heads distinguishes this Kind from the *Lichen* and *Lichenastrum*.

Of the florid *Mosses* xi Kinds are known.

5. *Mnion*, differs from all other florid *Mosses* in bearing two different Heads, the one a round dusty Head without any covering; the other like other florid *Mosses*, an oblong little Husk containing the Dust; this last Head stands upon a longer, and the dusty on a shorter Pedicule,

6. *Fontinalis*, bears uniform Heads, coming forth either from between the Leaves, or at the Extremity of the Branches, without any Pedicule, which when ripe open transversly and drop their little Cap.

7. *Hypnum*, is a florid *Moss* with uniform Heads covered with an oblique Calyptra or little membranous Hood; when ripe, they open transversly and drop their Cap, which in some, leaves a smooth, in others an indented Margin to the Head; the Pedicules are in this Kind pretty long, and wrapp'd up at the Bottom in a scaly covering distinct from the Leaves. This *Moss* creeps and spreads its Branches very much, which are more numerous than in the *Bryum*.

8. *Polytrichum*, is a florid *Moss*, the Head of which is covered with an upright and goldcoloured Calyptra or Hood;

Hood ; when the Cap drops, it leaves a smooth Edge, the little Stems grow upright and are without Branches, sending forth the Pedicules out of the Top, which have no scaly covering at their Basis.

9. *Bryum*, differs from the foregoing in having a smooth Hood, which sometimes is upright, sometimes oblique. The Pedicules grow commonly out of the Top of the Branches which are generally upright ; sometimes these Stalks grow from the Root, or the Shoots which made the preceeding Year the Top Branches. When the Cap drops, it leaves the Edge of the Head sometimes smooth, sometimes indented.

10. *Sphagnum*, is a florid Moss bearing Heads with Caps like the preceeding Kinds, but no Hoods ; they having very short or no Pedicules.

11. *Selago*, is a florid Moss, the Heads of which proceed from between the Leaves, they have neither Cap nor Hood, but when ripe open lengthways in two Parts and shed their Contents, but no Part of the Head separates.

12. *Selaginoides*, agrees in every Thing with the *Selago* except the Heads, which are composed of three or four Grains ; these when ripe open like so many Husks, and shed each of them a little whitish Grain not unlike *Millet*.

13. *Lycopodium*, is a florid Moss, having neither Pedicule nor Cap, in which it agrees with the *Selago*, but the Husks do not grow at any Distance from each other, but close together, forming a kind of scaly Club, within the Scales of which are placed small kidney-like Husks, which open when ripe, but do not drop off.

14. *Lycopodioides*, differs in the same manner from the *Lycopodium* as the *Selaginoides* from the *Selago*.

15. *Lichenastrum*, is a florid Moss, bearing a kind of Heads, which when ripe open into four Parts, and represent a Flower in Form of a Cross, they open to the very Basis of the Head, and shed their Dust. These Heads are naked, each being supported by a Pedicule more or less long, which rises out of a Sheath, which at the Top opens itself into two or more Parts.

16. *Lichen*, is a Moss bearing both Flower and Seed, it's florid Heads are of different Figure, and when come to Maturity send forth many variously divided monopetalous Flowers, the Seeds which are small and flattish round, grow in separate Cups on the flat of the Leaves, sometimes upon the same Plant with the Flower, sometimes on a different Plant of the same Kind. In some Sorts of *Lichen* or *Liverwort* there grows an Umbella, producing neither Flower nor Seed. The Pedicules of neither Sort have any Sheath-like Covering as the foregoing, but are naked. The Leaves of these Plants are of an herbaceous Colour and Substance, of an uncertain Shape, spreading themselves in Breadth on the Ground, Stone Walls, or wherever they grow, to which they cling by numberless hairy Roots growing on the back side of the Leaves.

GEN. IV. *Capillary Plants*, and such as are nearly related to them.

They are distinguished from each other

1. By having undivided Leaves.
2. By jagged and pinnate Leaves.
3. By Leaves once subdivided. And
4. By twice sub-divided Leaves. These are branched.

Those

Those which come nearest the *Capallaries* are the following, viz.

Adders Tongue, Moonwort, all the Kinds of Ducks Meat, and all the Horse Tails.

GEN. V. *Herbs with Apetalous Flowers.*

1. Without either *Petala* or *Stamina*.
2. Having only *Stamina*.

GEN. VI. *Milky Herbs, bearing naturally compounded double Flowers.*

1. With pappous or downy Seeds.
2. *Milky Herbs* bearing double Flowers with flat *Petala*, and solid Seeds without Down.

GEN. VI. *Herbs with compounded discous Flowers, and downy Seeds, but not milky.*

GEN. VIII. *Corymbiferous Herbs, or bearing compounded discous Flowers and Seeds without Down.*

Herbs somewhat approaching the Corymbiferous, are all the Scabiouses and Teasels.

GEN. IX, *Large headed Herbs, or such as have their Flowers compounded of many small fistular Flowers.*

GEN. X. *Herbs with simple perfect Flowers, of which each is succeeded by one single naked Seed.*

GEN.

GEN. XI. *Umbelliferous Herbs.*

1. With broad flat leafy Seeds, or having a leafy Edge about them.
2. With long puffy Seeds.
3. With short Seeds.
4. With tuberous Roots.
5. With channell'd Seeds.
6. With rough hairy or bristly Seeds.
7. With intire or undivided Leaves.

GEN. XII. *Stellate Herbs.*

GEN. XIII. *Rough leaved Herbs.*

GEN. XIV. *Verticillated Herbs, and shrubby Plants.*

GEN. XV. *Herbs bearing many naked Seeds.*

GEN. XVI. *Berry-bearing Herbs.*

GEN. XVII. *Herbs bearing many horned Seed Pods.*

GEN. XVIII. *Herbs bearing one single dry Seed-Vessel, succeeding a monopetalous Flower.*

1. A regular Flower.
2. An irregular Flower.

GEN. XIX. } *Herbs with Dipetalous and*
 XX. } *Tripetalous Flowers, bearing*
Seed-Vessels.

GEN. XXI. *Herbs with Tetrapetalous Flowers*, bearing great and small Cods.

1. Great Cods.
2. Small Cods.

GEN. XXII. *Anomalous Herbs with Tetrapetalous Flowers*, bearing Seed Vessels.

GEN. XXIII. *Herbs with a papilionaceous Flower*, or *leguminous Plants*.

1. Climbing *leguminous Herbs*.
2. *Leguminous Herbs*, neither three leaved, nor having a jointed Stalk.
3. *Trifoliate leguminous Herbs*.

GEN. XXIV. *Herbs with pentapetalous Flowers*, bearing Seed-Vessels.

1. With two and two Leaves opposite on the Stalk.
2. With the Leaves either placed alternately, or without any Order.

GEN. XXV. *Herbs with Hexapetalous and polypetalous Flowers*, bearing Seed-Vessels.

GEN. XXVI. *Herbs with bulbous Roots*.

Herbs bearing Affinity to the Bulbous. To these belong the *Orchis's Tway Blade*, and a few others.

GEN. XXVII. *Grass-leaved culmiferous Herbs* with an imperfect Flower.

1. With

1. With larger Grain, as all sorts of Corn.
2. With smaller Grain, viz. Grasses.
 - a. Spiked Grass.
 - b. Woolly headed or paniculated Grass.

GEN. XXVIII. *Grass-leaved not culmiferous Herbs*, with imperfect *stamineous Flowers*.

1. Many spiked *Cyprus Grass*.
2. *Cyprus Grass*, with several Spikes at the End of the Stalk, without a barren Spike above them.

Cyperus's so called by *Botanists*.

Scirpus Bulrush, this kind of *Plant* bears *stamineous Flowers* and *naked Seeds* gathered into a squamose or scaly Head, each Scale holding a flattish triangular Seed, the Stalk is without any Knots, round, and has a spongy Pith, whence the Proverb,

Nodum in Scirpo quærit,
He seeks a Knot in a Bulrush,

Juncus Rush, differs from the *Bulrush*, in having an *hexapetalous Calix*, and as many *Stamina* as the *Calix* has Leaves, and many Seeds contained in a Seed Vessel.

Grass-leaved not culmiferous Herbs, of a singular and anomalous Kind, are the ~~*Succago*~~ *Succago*, the *Cats-tails*, the *Burreeds*, and the *Calamus aromaticus* or sweet smelling *Flag*.

CLASS II,

Of TREES and SHRUBS.

GEN. I. **T**REES and SHRUBS, with *apetalous Flowers*, bearing their Fruit remote from the Flower.

1. *Nuciferous* or *Nut-bearing*.
2. *Coniferous* or bearing Fruit in Shape of a Cone.
3. *Bacciferous*, bearing Berries.
4. *Lanigerous*, bearing woolly Catkins.
5. Bearing leafy Seed Vessels.

GEN. II. *Trees and Shrubs* bearing a *petaloid Flower* with the Fruit contiguous to it.

1. With the Flower growing to the Top of the Fruit.
2. With the Flower growing to the Bottom of the Fruit, which when ripe is Juicy.
4. With the Flower growing to the Bottom of a dry Fruit.

*Explanation of some Botanical and Physical Terms
of Art not cleared up in their Places.*

A *Gglutinents*, are such *Plants*, or Parts of *Plants* as will easily form themselves into a Jelly. Their glutinous Nature sheaths the sharp Particles of a thin and poor Blood, renders it of a better Consistence, and by lessening the Rapidity of it's Circulation, gives it Time to depolite such Parts as will give Nutriment to the Solids. This kind of *Simples* are of great Service in *Hectick Fevers* and *Consumptions*, in *Fluxes*, *Strangury*, and all Disorders proceeding from sharp Humours, such are the *Flowers* and *Roots* of *Comfrey*, *Hounds Tongue*, *White Mullein*, *Colts-Foot*, &c.

Alexipharmicks, by this Name are understood all *Plants*, which by the aromatic Warmth and extraordinary Subtilty of their Parts, instead of causing any organic Motion, pass the *Lacteals*, attenuate the Blood, and force any lurking malignant Particles in it from the inward and nobler Parts to the Surface of the Body, and increasing Perspiration, make a Discharge by the Glands of the Skin. Of this Family are *Angelica*, the *Root* of *Burnet Saxifrage*, *Calamint*, *Baum*, and the most powerful of all *Saffron*.

Alteratives, are Medicines which occasion a
Change

Change in the Fluids, by mixing with the whole Mass of Blood, and passing along with it through all, even the minutest Channels. This general Term takes in whatever is understood by *Agglutinents*, *Emollients*, *Restoratives*, and *Deterfives*.

Anomalous Plants, are such as cannot be brought under any regular Head.

Apetalous Flowers, are imperfect, and have no *Petala* or *flowery Leaves*.

Apices, are Knobs appearing on the Top of the *Stamina* of a Flower ; they shed when brought to Maturity a seminal Dust, which is the Male Part of the Plant, and renders the Seed, which is the Female Part, fruitful.

Astringents, Under this Denomination come all *Plants*, which discover an Austerity to the Taste, or a dry Roughness upon the Tongue. These crisp and brace the Fibres into a more compact Tone. They generally act upon the nearest Parts with most certainty and safety, and are very useful in bracing the Fibres of a too much relaxed Stomach, in stopping vomiting Blood, Loosnesses and bloody Fluxes, but in more remote Relaxations, as that of the Kidneys, Bladder, or the uterine Vessels ; they are not so much to be depended upon, for they rather increase than diminish them, by squeezing the nearer Passages, and forcing their Contents into the remoter Channels, which
thence

thence become still more weak and lax. In such Cases therefore, especially in too copious menstrual Discharges, as well as Female Weaknesses, *Agglutinents* joined to such Medicines as are capable of absorbing and drying up the superfluous Moisture with a small Addition of these, will gradually strengthen the Parts, and answer the End much better. e. g. *Yarrow, Sannicle, Knot-grass, red Roses, Quinces, Oak-bark and Acorns, the Roots of Bistort and Tormental, &c.* are of this Kind.

Bulbous Roots, are those which consist of but one round Head, sending forth at their Basis many Fibres or Strings.

Calix, is the Cup of the Flower in any *Plant*, which supports the *Petala*.

Cardiacks. This Term takes in all aromatic sweet smelling Herbs and Flowers, which the more subtil and volatile they are, the more the Vibration of the Nerves is invigorated by them, the Fibres of the Solids strengthened, the Spirits raised, and the Heart comforted, and thus they deserve the Name of *Cordials*. Of this Kind are *wild and sweet Marjoram, Lavender, Rosemary, Clove-gillflower, Roses, Wild and Garden Thyme, &c.*

Carminatives. This Word has it's Derivation from *Carmen*, which means not only a Poem or Song, but likewise an Incantment, and as the Medicines of this Kind cause often so swift a Change from exquisite Pain to perfect Ease that

that it surprises the Patient ; they probably have upon that Account obtained this Name ; under this Head are ranked all such Simples as promote the Expulsion of Wind. They are of warm light subtil Particles, and therefore are capable of rarefying such Collections of Vapours as are lodged in the Bowels, they are likewise useful in outward Applications, as they warm, rarefy and attenuate obstructed Humours, and help to discuss them ; they also become great Correctors when joined to strong Catharticks. Of this sort are, *Cammomile*, the *Seeds of Fennel*, *Wild Carret*, *Carraway*, *Bay Berries*, *Juniper Berries*, &c.

Catharticks, are such Plants as stimulate the Intestines not only to discharge their Contents, but likewise such other Humours as in Proportion to the Strength of the Medicine are rendered more fluid and moveable, and drawn by it from the Glands of the Intestines. Of the milder sort are, *Violets*, *Damasc Roses*, *Prunes*, &c. Of the rougher, *Mountain Flax*, *Buckthorn Berries*, &c.

Cephalicks, strictly so called, are of the same Nature as *Cardiacks*, for whatever contributes to the support of the nervous Fluid cannot but be beneficial to the Head, which is apparent, in that their fragrancy strikes the Nostrils, and immediately affects the Head with a grateful Sensation. There are another kind of *Plants*, which tho' they do not give a sudden Supply of Spirits ; yet are very good *Cephalicks* either

in preventing any clogging Matter to lodge in the Interstices of the smaller Fibres, by gently irritating their Vibration; these are *Deter-sives* of subtil Parts, as Sage, the Blossoms of the Lime-Tree, Mustard Seeds, &c. or in drying and sucking up the superfluous Moisture, which the Nerves not rarely are too much charg'd with, and thus preventing Rheums and other the like Inconveniences attending the Glands, such are *Betony*, *Eye-bright*, &c.

Culmiferous Plants, are those which have a thin, round, smooth, hollow, jointed Stalk, having at each Joint one single long, narrow, sharp pointed Leaf wrapped about it, as *Corn*, and many of the *Grasses*.

Detergents or *Deter-sives*, are Plants, which by the Subtilty of their Parts are fitted to mix with and attenuate, as well as by their sharpness, rub off viscid Humours from the Coats of the Vessels, and therefore do not only remove Obstructions in any of the Channels, but likewise wear away any purulent Matter contain'd in Ulcers and Abscesses, which makes them both internally and externally of equal Use, e. g. *Scurvey-grass*, *Hedge-mustard*, *Fumitory*, *Water-Cresses*, *Stone Liverwort*, *Paul's Betony*, *Brooklime*, *Wormwood*, *Firr*, &c.

Diaphoreticks; these have a great Affinity with the *Alexipharmicks*, which are all Promoters of a Discharge by the Skin, nay even *Cephalicks* and *Cardiacks* are much of the same Nature,

ture, but that they are quicker in exerting their Power, and more commonly go off by some of the larger Passages. But such Plants more particularly deserve the Name of *Diaphoreticks*, which by contracting and squeezing the Solids, force out in a copious Sweat such perspirable Matter, as lay under the Skin ready for Expulsion. Of this Kind are all Acids, the Rob of Elder, &c.

Dipetalous Flowers are such as have two Petals.

Discous Flowers, are compounded of small Flowers, which are so placed as to form a Circle like a Treſcher.

Diureticks, are Simples which have a remarkable Property of working upon the urinary Passages, and promoting a Discharge of Urine. Of this Kind are all Plants which have a considerable Quantity of nitrous or alkalious Salt in their Composition, and such as have at the same Time a mucous Slipperiness are the best of this Kind, because they at once relax and widen the Passages, and separate and precipitate the Humour to be discharged, as are many of the Emollients. Of the Number of *Diureticks* are marsh-mallows, Sperage, Fennel, Dropwort, Parsley, Horſe and other Radish, &c.

Emeticks, are Simples which cause such an Irritation of the Fibres of the Stomach as to produce peristaltick Motion, and make it discharge

charge its Contents upwards, or by the Mouth, e. g. *Peach Blossoms, Groundsel, Carduus Benedictus, &c.*

Emollients, are near a kin to *Agglutinants*, for they soften, relax and supple the Solids, and sheath by their slimy Nature the Sharpness of Humours, e. g. All the *Mallows, white Lilies, Flax Seed*. The Seeds of *Cucumbers, Melons,, Pumpkins*, all the *Nut kind, &c.* but they differ from them in not being altogether so adhesive.

Fistular Flowers, are compounded of many hollow, long, small Flowers, like little Pipes.

Hexapetalous Flowers, have six Petala.

Hystericks, are such Plants as are capable either of checking the inordinate Hurry of the Spirits, occasion'd by the Irritation of the Nerves, proceeding from an insufficient Secretion, and sometimes an entire stand of it, in those Parts which are designed for Generation, as also from a Stoppage of the Menfes, or bringing Nature into its regular Course, by opening the obstructed Passages: Of the first Kind are all such as are of a foetid or disagreeable Smell and Taste, and of a clammy viscid Texture, and consequently able to retard the too violent Motions of the nervous Fluid, and to slacken the Spring of the Fibres, e. g. *Feverfew, stinking Hore-bound, Catmint, Rue, stinking Orache*. Of the latter sort are all, which

by their Warmth and Subtilty give a greater Force to the Circulation, that the Blood may break through those uterine Capillaries through which these Discharges are made. Of the Number of these are *Penny-Royal*, *Savin*, the *Roots of Bryony*, *Mugwort*, *Saffron*, &c.

Leguminous Plants, are such as come under the Denomination of Pulse, as *Pease*, *Beans*, *Lentils*, and all *Vetches*.

Monopetalous Flowers, are such as consist of one Piece, and drop off whole, tho' many of them seem to be divided into four or five *Petala*.

Narcoticks, *Hynoticks*, and *Opiates*, are Plants which cause Sleep. Their Composition, according to Dr. Mead, chiefly consists in volatile Parts, wrapped up in some smooth oily Matter. This Mixture gently rarify's the Juices of the Stomach, and occasions an agreeable Fulness which sets the Mind at Rest; besides, as all Pain is attended with a Tension and Contraction of the Parts, so does their Relaxation caused by this Kind of Medicines lessen or destroy the Force of the Stimulus. All the *Poppies*, *Hemlock*, *Nightshades*, *Henbane*, *Cowslips*, &c. are of this Kind.

Papilionaceous Flowers, are such as have four *Petala* so placed, that two spreading themselves Sideways like Wings, make the Flower somewhat

what resemble a Butterfly : as *Pease*, *Beans*, and the rest of the Leguminous or Pulse Kind.

Pappous Seeds, are such as have at one End a downy Substance,, as *Dandelion*, *Sowthistle*, &c.

Pelts upon *Mosses*, are small Shields of different Colours, growing most commonly on the Top of the crusty Sort of *Mosse*.

Petala, are these fine coloured Leaves which form the Flowers of Plants.

Pentapetalous Flowers, have five *Petala*.

Polypetalous Flowers, have many *Petala*.

Restoratives, are Plants not very unlike the Agglutinants, only these are of more subtil Parts. and upon that Account able to pass thro' the finest Strainers or Glands, and add to the Nourishment of the remotest Parts of the Body. Many of this Kind are more for the Kitchen than the Apothecary's Shop, as, *Chiches*, *Barley*, the Seeds of *Hops*, *Hips*, *Parsnips*, for they repair the Waste, the Body has sustained by Action or otherwise. the *Scabiouses*, the *Maiden Hairs*, *Coltsfoot*, *Golden Rod*, &c. are also of this Kind.

Spike, is an Ear of Corn, or something that resembles it in Shape.

Stamina, are those small Threads which surround

round the Style within the Flower, and on which the Apices are placed.

Stamineous Flowers, are those which are destitute of *Petala*, having only *Stamina*.

Stellate Herbs, are such whose Leaves are set round the Stalk at a certain Distance, forming as it were a Star, e. g. *Woodroof*, *White Ladies Bedstraw*, *Mountain Madder*, &c.

Sternutatories, are a Kind of Plants which when dry'd, powdered and drawn up the Nostrils so stimulate the Extremities of the Nerves of the *membrana Pituitaria*, or the Lining of the Nose, that pulling others with which they have a Communication into Consent, they terminate in a convulsive Motion which we call Sneezing, whereby the irritating Matter is thrown off, and the separation of viscid mucous Matter from the Head is promoted. Of the Number of these are, *Tobacco*, *Primroses*, *white Hellebore*, *Lillies of the Valley* both *Flowers* and *Leaves*, &c.

Tetrapetalous Flowers, are those which have four *Petala*.

Trifoliolate Herbs, are Plants which have three and three Leaves upon a Stalk together, as all the *Trefoils*, *Restharrows*, and *Broom*, &c.

Tripetalous Flowers, are such as have only three *Petals*,

Tubercle

Tubercles, are little Risings of a different Colour observed in many crust Mosses,

Tuberous Roots, are such as are formed into one, or several Lumps,, without having any Fibres at their Basis.

Umbelliferous Herbs, are such as have Tufts of Flowers standing on small Stalks proceeding all from the main Stalk, forming themselves into the Shape or Resemblance of an Umberella, e. g. Carrots, Cow-parsnip, Parsley, &c.

Vulneraries, are a Kind of Plants which have in their Composition a moderate Warmth or Activity, softness and cohesive Parts, together with a deterfive Virtue, all which are necessary towards curing Ulcers whether inward or outward. Such are, *Celandine*, *Agrimony*, *Ground-Ivy*, *St. Johnswort*, *Melilot*, &c.

My Design not being (in whatever I have said concerning the Virtues of Plants) to instruct those, whose Profession supposes them to be already well acquainted with them; But such whose Distance from seasonable Help, makes it difficult for them, on all Occasions to call in the Assistance of proper Persons. It may not be amiss in this Place to inform them, that if they would feel the good Effect of Plants recommended in the preceeding Tract, they must make Use of them in the Beginning of a Distemper when no other Disorder is interwoven with it, and before the solid Parts are impaired. For in in-

terate

terate Cafes, and wherethe *Lungs* or the *Liver* are ulcerated or the *Lymphatick Vessels* broke and the Water is floating in the *Belly* &c. or a Complication of diverse Distempers appears at the same Time: the whole and the nicest Judgment of the most skillful Physician does too often find it an hard Task, not to say too hard a Task to manage to the Advantage and safety of the Patient.

F I N I S