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The gardeners dictionary : containing the best and newest methods of cultivating and improving the kitchen, fruit, flower garden, and nursery, as also for performing the practical parts of agriculture, including the management of vineyards, with the methods of making and preserving wine, according to the present practice of the most skilful vignerons in the several wine countries in Europe, together with directions for propagating and improving, from real practice and experience, all sorts of timber trees
London, Printed for the author and sold by John and Francis Rivington ...
[and 23 others], 1768

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The three first sorts are annual plants, which are propagated by seeds: the season for sowing them is the end of March or the beginning of April, upon a bed of fresh light earth; and when the plants are come up, you must carefully clear them from weeds; and in very dry weather they must be now and then refreshed with water. When they are about two inches high, you must transplant them into the places where they are designed to remain, which should be in the middle of the borders in the flower-garden; for if the soil is good, they will grow two or three feet high; in transplanting them, you must take them up very carefully, preserving a ball of earth to their roots, otherwise they are apt to miscarry; and also water and shade them until they have taken root, after which they will require no other care but to clear them from weeds, and to fasten them to stakes, to prevent their being injured by strong winds. You may also sow their seeds in autumn, and when the plants are come up, transplant them into small pots, which, towards the end of October, should be placed in a common hot-bed frame, where the plants being defended from severe frosts, will abide the winter very well; and in the spring, you may shake them out of the pots, and plant them into larger, or else into the full ground, where they may remain to flower. The plants thus managed will be larger, and flower stronger and earlier than those sown in the spring, and from these you will constantly have good seeds, whereas those sown in the spring sometimes miscarry. The seeds of the third sort should be sown in the spring in the place where they are to remain, for they do not well bear removing in the summer.

The two first sorts are very ornamental plants in a fine garden, when placed among other annuals, either in pots or borders.

The fourth sort hath a perennial root which abides several years, but the stalks decay in the autumn, and new ones arise in the spring. This is propagated by seeds, which should be sown upon a bed of light earth in the spring, and when the plants are fit to remove, they should be either transplanted to the places where they are to remain, or into pots where they may stand to get more strength, before they are planted in the full ground. After the plants are well rooted, they will require no other care but to keep them clear from weeds. And if the winter should prove very severe, it will be proper to cover the ground about them with old tanners bark to keep out the frost; but they will endure the cold of our ordinary winters very well, and will produce their flowers and ripen their seeds annually.

The fifth sort will not live through the winter in the open air in England, so the seeds should be sown in the same manner as those of the other sorts; and when the plants are fit to remove, they should be each planted into a small pot filled with light earth, and placed in the shade till they have taken new root; then they may be removed to a sheltered situation, and mixed with other hardy exotic plants. As the plants advance in their growth, so they will require larger pots, and must be treated in the same way as other exotic plants; in the autumn they must be removed into the green-house, and placed with Myrtles and the other kinds of plants, which only require protection from hard frost, but must have as much free air as possible in mild weather.

LAVENDULA. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 198. tab. 93. Lin. Gen. Plant. 630. Lavender; in French, *Lavende*. [It takes its name of *Lavando*, *Lat.* washing, because it was used to be thrown into baths for the fragrancy of the scent; or because used in lye, to give a fragrancy to linen; and because it is very good to wash the face with, and give it both beauty and a grateful scent.]

The CHARACTERS are,

The flower hath an oval permanent empalement of one leaf, which is obscurely indented at the brim. The flower is of the lip kind, with one petal, having a cylindrical tube longer than the empalement, but spreading above;

the upper lip is large, bifid, and open; the under lip is cut into three equal segments. It hath four short stamina situated within the tube of the petal, two being shorter than the other, terminated by small summits. It hath a germen divided in four parts, supporting a slender style the length of the tube, crowned by an obtuse indented stigma. The germen afterward turns to four oval seeds, sitting in the empalement.

This genus of plants is ranged in the first section of Linnæus's fourteenth class, intitled *Didynamia Gymnospermia*, which includes those plants whose flowers have two short and two longer stamina, and have four naked seeds sitting in the empalement.

The SPECIES are,

1. **LAVENDULA** (*Spica*) foliis lanceolatis integerrimis spicis nudis. Hort. Cliff. 303. *Lavender with entire spear-shaped leaves and naked spikes.* *Lavendula latifolia.* C. B. P. 216. *Broad-leaved Lavender.*
2. **LAVENDULA** (*Angustifolia*) foliis lanceolato-linearibus, spicis nudis. *Lavender with spear-shaped narrow leaves, and naked spikes.* *Lavendula angustifolia.* C. B. P. 216. *Narrow-leaved Lavender.*
3. **LAVENDULA** (*Multifida*) foliis duplicato-pinnatifidis. Vir. Cliff. 56. *Lavender with leaves doubly wing-pointed.* *Lavendula folio dissecto.* C. B. P. 216. *Lavender with a cut leaf.*
4. **LAVENDULA** (*Canariensis*) foliis duplicato-pinnatifidis hirsutis, spicis fasciculatis. *Lavender with doubly wing-pointed hairy leaves, and spikes of flowers growing in clusters.* *Lavendula folio longiore tenuius & elegantius dissecto.* Tourn. Inst. R. H. 198. *Lavender with a longer, narrower, and more elegant cut leaf.*

The first sort is cultivated in several of the English gardens, and has been generally known by the title of *Spike*, or *Lavender Spike*; the leaves of this sort are much shorter and broader than those of the common *Lavender*, and the branches are shorter, more compact, and fuller of leaves. This sort doth not often produce flowers, but when it does, the flower-stalks are garnished with leaves very different from those on the other branches, approaching nearer to those of the common sort, but are broader; the stalks grow taller, the spikes of the flowers are larger, the flowers are smaller, and are in looser spikes. It generally flowers a little later in the season. This has been frequently confounded with the common *Lavender*, and has been supposed the same species, but is undoubtedly a different plant.

This I believe to be the same with what Dr. Morisson calls *Lavendula latifolia sterilis*, for the plants will continue several years without producing flowers; during which time they have a very different appearance from those of the common *Lavender*, as those branches of the same plant always have which do not flower; but I have planted slips taken from those flowering branches with narrow leaves, and others from those with the broad leaves, but have always found the plants so propagated return to their original sort, the cuttings with the narrow leaves have become broad again.

The second sort is the common *Lavender*, which is so well known as to require no description. Both these sorts flower in July, at which time the spikes of the second sort are gathered for use; there is a variety of this with white flowers.

These are propagated by cuttings or slips; the best season for which is in March, when they should be planted in a shady situation, or at least they should be shaded with mats until they have taken root, after which they may be exposed to the sun; and when they have obtained strength, may be removed to the places where they are designed to remain. These plants will abide much longer in a dry, gravelly, or stony soil, in which they will endure our severest winters; though they will grow much faster in the summer, if they are planted upon a rich, light, moist soil, but then they are generally destroyed in winter; nor are the plants half so strong scented, or fit for medicinal uses, as those which grow upon the most barren rocky soil.

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These plants were formerly in use to make edgings to borders in gardens, for which purpose they are by no means proper, for they will grow too large for such designs; and if they are often cut in very dry weather, they are subject to decay; and in hard winters they are very often killed, so that the edging will not be complete: besides, these plants greatly exhaust the goodness of the soil, whereby the plants in the borders will be deprived of their nourishment; so that they should never be planted in a fine garden amongst other choice plants and flowers, but rather be placed in beds in the physic-garden, or in any part of the kitchen-garden, if the soil is dry.

The third sort grows naturally in Andalusia; this is an annual plant, which rises with an upright branching stalk two feet high; the stalks are woolly, and garnished with hoary leaves growing opposite, which are cut into many divisions to the midrib; these segments are again divided on their borders toward the top, into three obtuse segments, so that they end in many points. The foot-stalk of the flower is continued from the end of the branches, which is naked, and about six inches long, having four corners or angles, and is terminated by a close spike of flowers about one inch long; the spike has the rows of flowers twisted spirally: under this spike there are commonly two small ones proceeding from the side of the stalk, at about an inch distance from the middle spike. This sort flowers in July, and the seeds ripen in autumn. There are two varieties of this, one with blue, and the other with white flowers.

This sort is sown every spring on borders or beds of light fresh earth, and when the plants come up, they may be transplanted into other borders of the flower-garden, or into pots, to remain for good; where they will require no farther care, but to keep them clean from weeds. These are pretty plants to place in large borders, amongst other plants, for variety, but they are never used with us; they may also be preserved over the winter, if placed in a green-house in autumn; but they never continue longer than two years with us, and many times (if they have produced seeds the first year) they will not continue longer. Nor do those plants which are thus preserved, appear handsome the following summer, so that, unless in bad seasons, when the seeds do not ripen in the open air, it is not worth while to preserve the plants. If the seeds of this sort are permitted to scatter, the plants will come up the following spring without care, and may be treated in the manner before directed.

The fourth sort grows naturally in the Canary Islands, from whence the seeds were sent to the Bishop of London, which were sown in his Lordship's garden at Fulham, where this plant was first raised. This rises with an upright, branching, square stalk four feet high, garnished with leaves which are longer, and cut into narrower segments than those of the third sort. They are of a lighter green and almost smooth; the naked flower-stalk is also much longer than those of the former, and terminated with a cluster of spikes of blue flowers; at two or three inches below these, are two small spikes of flowers, standing one on each side the stalk. The flowers are smaller than those of the common Lavender, but are of the same shape.

This sort is tenderer than either of the former, so the seeds of this must be sown on a moderate hot-bed in the spring; and when the plants come up, they should be each planted into a separate small pot filled with light earth, and plunged into another hot-bed, to bring the plants forward; and in the beginning of June, they should be inured to the open air, when they should be placed in a sheltered situation toward the end of that month; in July the plants will flower, and if the autumn proves warm, the seeds will ripen in September; but when they do not perfect seeds, the plants may be preserved through the winter in a good green-house, where they will produce flowers most part of that season, whereby good seeds may be obtained.

LAUREOLA. See THYMELÆA.

LAUROCERASUS. See PADUS.

LAURUS. Tourn. Inst. R. H. 597. tab. 367. Lin. Gen. Plant. 452. The Bay-tree; in French, *Laurier*.

The CHARACTERS are,

It hath male and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants, the male flowers have no empalement: they have one petal, which is cut into six segments at the top, and nine stamina which are shorter than the petal, standing by threes, terminated by slender summits. The hermaphrodite flowers have noempalement; they have one petal, which is slightly cut into six segments at the top. In the bottom is situated an oval germen, supporting a single style of the same length with the petal, crowned by an obtuse stigma, attended by six or eight stamina: there are two globular glands, standing upon very short foot-stalks, fixed to the base of the petal. The germen afterward becomes an oval berry with one cell, inclosing one seed of the same form.

This genus of plants is ranged in the first section of Linnæus's ninth class, intitled Enneandria Monogynia, which includes those plants whose flowers have nine stamina and one style; but it should be ranged in his twenty-second class, which includes those plants whose male and female flowers are upon different plants.

The SPECIES are,

1. LAURUS (*Nobilis*) foliis lanceolatis venosis perennantibus, floribus quadrifidis dioeciis. Hort. Cliff. 105. *Bay-tree with evergreen, spear-shaped, veined leaves, and flowers cut into four points, which are male and female on different plants. Laurus latifolia* Discoridis. C. B. P. *The broad-leaved Bay of Dioscorides.*
2. LAURUS (*Undulatis*) foliis lanceolatis venosis perennantibus, marginibus undatis. *Bay-tree with evergreen spear-shaped leaves, which are veined and waved on their edges. Laurus vulgaris folio undulato.* H. R. Par. *Common Bay-tree with waved leaves.*
3. LAURUS (*Tenuifolia*) foliis lineari-lanceolatis venosis perennantibus, floribus quinquefidis dioeciis. *Bay-tree with narrow spear-shaped leaves which are evergreen and veined, flowers cut into five points, which are male and female on different plants. Laurus tenuifolia.* Tab. Icon. 925. *Narrow-leaved Bay.*
4. LAURUS (*Indica*) foliis venosis lanceolatis perennantibus planis, ramulis tuberculatis cicatricibus, floribus racemosis. Hort. Cliff. 154. *Bay-tree with evergreen, veined, spear-shaped, plain leaves, branches having tubercles and cicatrices, and flowers growing in bunches. Laurus Indica.* Ald. Hort. Farnes. 61. *The Indian Bay.*
5. LAURUS (*Borbonia*) foliis venosis lanceolatis calycibus fructus baccatis. Lin. Sp. 529. *Bay-tree with veined spear-shaped leaves, and the empalement becomes berries. Laurus Caroliniensis, foliis acuminatis, baccis cæruleis, pediculis longis rubris infidentibus.* Catæsb. Carol. 1. p. 63. *Carolina Bay-tree with pointed leaves, and blue berries sitting upon long red foot-stalks.*
6. LAURUS (*Benzoin*) foliis ovato-lanceolatis obtusis integris annuis. *Bay-tree with oval, obtuse, spear-shaped, entire leaves, which are annual. Arbor Virginiana, citræ vel limonii folio, Benzoinum fundens.* Hort. Amst. 1. p. 168. *The Benjamin-tree.*
7. LAURUS (*Sassafras*) foliis integris trilobisque. Hort. Cliff. 154. *Bay-tree with entire leaves, or having three lobes. Cornus mas odorato, folio trifido, margine plano, sassafras dicta.* Pluk. Alm. 120. *The Sassafras.*
8. LAURUS (*Enervius*) foliis venosis oblongis acuminatis annuis, subtus rugosis. *Bay-tree with oblong, acute-pointed, veined, annual leaves, which are rough on their under side. Laurus foliis lanceolatis enervibus annuis.* Flor. Virg. 159. *Bay-tree with spear-shaped, winged, unveined, annual leaves.*
9. LAURUS (*Camphora*) foliis trinerviis lanceolato-ovatis, nervis supra basin unitis. Lin. Mat. Med. 192. *Bay-tree with oval spear-shaped leaves, having three veins which unite above the base. Camphora officinarum.* C. B. P. 500. *The Camphire-tree.*
10. LAURUS (*Americana*) foliis ovatis planis integerimis, pedunculis racemosis, floribus in capitulum collectis. *Bay-tree with plain, oval, entire leaves, branching*

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[Begin Page: Page LAV-LAV]

LAV

The three first sorts are annual plants, which are sown by seeds: the first is sown in the end of March or the beginning of April, upon a bed of light earth, and when the plants are come up, you must carefully clear them from weeds; and in very dry weather they must be watered then and then with water. When they are about two inches high, you must transplant them into the places where they are designed to remain, which should be in the middle of the borders in the flower-plot; for

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if the soil is good, they will grow two or three feet high; in transplanting them, you must take them up very carefully, preserving a ball of earth to their roots, otherwise they are apt to die; and also water and shade them until they have taken root, after which they will require no other care but to clear them from weeds, and to shelter them from the winds, to prevent their being injured by strong winds. You may also sow their seeds in autumn, and when the plants are come up, transplant them into small pots, which,

towards the end of October, should be placed in a common hot-bed frame, where the plants being defended from winter frosts, will abide the winter very well and in the spring, you may like them cut of the pots, and plant them into larger, or else into the full ground, where they may remain to flower. The plants thus managed will be larger, and flower sooner and earlier than those sown in the spring, and from these you will constantly have good seeds, whereas those sown in the spring sometimes miscarry. The seeds of the third sort should be sown in the spring in the place where they are to remain, for they do not well bear removing in the summer. ...

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rather be placed in beds in the physic-garden, or in any part of the kitchen-garden, if the foil is dry. The third sort grows naturally in Andalusia, this is an annual plant, which rises with an upright branching stalk two feet high, the stalks are woolly, and garnished with hoary leaves growing opposite, which are cut into many divisions to the midrib & these segments are again divided on their borders toward the top, into three obtuse segments, so that they end in many points. The foot-stalk of the flower is continued from the end of the branches, which is naked, and about six inches long, having four corners or angles, and is terminated by a close spike of flowers about one inch long; the spike has the rows of flowers twisted spirally: under this spike there are commonly two small ones proceeding from the side of the stalk,

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This sort flowers in July, and the seeds ripen in autumn. There are two varieties of this, one with blue, and the other with white flowers. " ^ ' :

This sort is sown every spring on borders or beds of light freestone earth, and when the plants come up, they may be transplanted into other borders of the flower-garden, or into pots, to remain for good; where they will require no farther care, but to keep them clean from weeds. These are pretty plants to place in large borders, amongst other plants, for variety, but they

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LAUROCERASUS. See Padus.

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have no calyx \ they have one petals which is flatter
cut into six segments at the top. In the bottom situated
an oval germen ^ flipp or ting cingling of the same
length with the petals crowned by

tended by Jtx or eight flamina : there are two glc buhr glands^ flanding upon very fljcrf foct-flalks^ fixed to the bafe of the petal. The gerracr afterward becomes an oval berry with one cell, indcfing one feed of the fame form.

This genus of plants is ranged in the firfl fection of Linna;us's ninth clafs, intitl'd Enncandria Monogy- nia, which includes thofe plants whofe flowers hav& nine ft-amina and one ftyle; but it fnculd be ranged, in his twenty-fecond clafs, which includes thofe plants whofe male and female flowers are upon different plants.

, The Species are,

1. Laurus (Nobilis) foliis lanceolatis venofis perennan- tibus, floribus cjuadrifidis diceciis, Hort. Cliff. 105.

Bay- tree with evergreen^ fpear-fljaped^ veined leaves, and

flowers cut into four points^ which are male and female

en different plants. L^utVi% latifolia Difcoridis. C. B.

P. The broad-leaved Bay of Diofcorides^ .'''•'

2. Laurus (Undulatis) foliis lanceolatis venofis peren-

nantibus, marginibus undatis. Bay-tree with evergreen
pear-shaped leaves, which are veined and waved on their
edges. *Laurus vulgaris folio undulato*. H. R. Pan
Common Bay-tree with waved leaves.

3. *Laurus (Tenuifolia) foliis lineari-lanceolatis venosis*
perennantibus, floribus quinquefidis dioeciis. Bay-tree
with narrow pear-shaped leaves which are evergreen and
veined, flowers cut into five points which are male and fe*
male on different plants. *Laurus tenuifolia*. Tab. Icon-
925. Narrow-leaved Bay.

4. *Laurus (Indica) foliis venosis lanceolatis perennanti-*
bus planis, ramulis tuberculatis cicatricibus, floribus
racemosis, Hort. Cliff. 154. Bay-tree with evergreen
veined, pear-shaped, plain leaves, . branches having tu-
bercles and dcatrices, and flowers growing in bunches
Laurus Indica. Aid. Hort. Farnes 61. The Indian Bay ^.

5. *Laurus (Carolinensis) foliis venosis lanceolatis calycibus*
fructibus baccatis: Lin. Sp. 529. Bay-tree with veined,
pear-shaped leaves, - and the empalement becomes berries.
Laurus Carolinensis, foliis acuminatis, baccis caeruleis,

I.

16^y Carolind Bay-tree with pointed leaves, and blue

pedicuKriohgis riibris infidentibu5. Catefb. Carol.

t' .-J-'* -j - "

berries ft ting upon long red foot-fialks,

6. Laurus {Benzoin) foliis ovato-lanceolatis oStuHs in-
'tegris annuls. Bay-tree with oval, obtufe, fpear-fhaped^

entire leaves, which are annual. Arbor Virginiana, ci-
treae vel limonii folio, Benzoinum fundens. Hort,
Amfl:. I. p. 168. The Benjamin-tree,

7. Laurus {Saffafra) foliis integris trilobifque.' Hort.
Cliff. 154. Bay-tree with entire leaves, or having three
lobes. Cornus mas odorato, folio trifido, margine piano,
faffafra dida. Pluk. Aim. 120. The Saffafra,

8. L. AUKVs' (Enervius) foliis venofis oblongis acumina-
'tis annuls, fubtus rugofis. Bay-tree with oklcng, acute-
pointed, veined, annual leaves, which are rough on their
under fide. Laurus foliis lanceolatis encrvibus annuls.

^ Flor. Virg. 159.' Bay-tree with fpear-fhaped, winged,

unveined, annual leaves. ' "' " ' - ' - '

9. Laurus {Camphcra) foliis trinerviis lanceolato-ovatis,

nervis fupra bafin unitis. Lin. Mat. Med. 192. Bay-
tree with oval fpear-fhaped leaves, having three veins
which unite above the bafe. Camphora officinarum, C.
B. P. 500. The Camphire-tree. ^ ...

10. Laurus {Arhefkaria) foliis ovatis planis integerrimis, pedunculis racemofis, floribus in capitulum colleftis. Bay-tree with plain, ovaly entire leaves^ branching

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