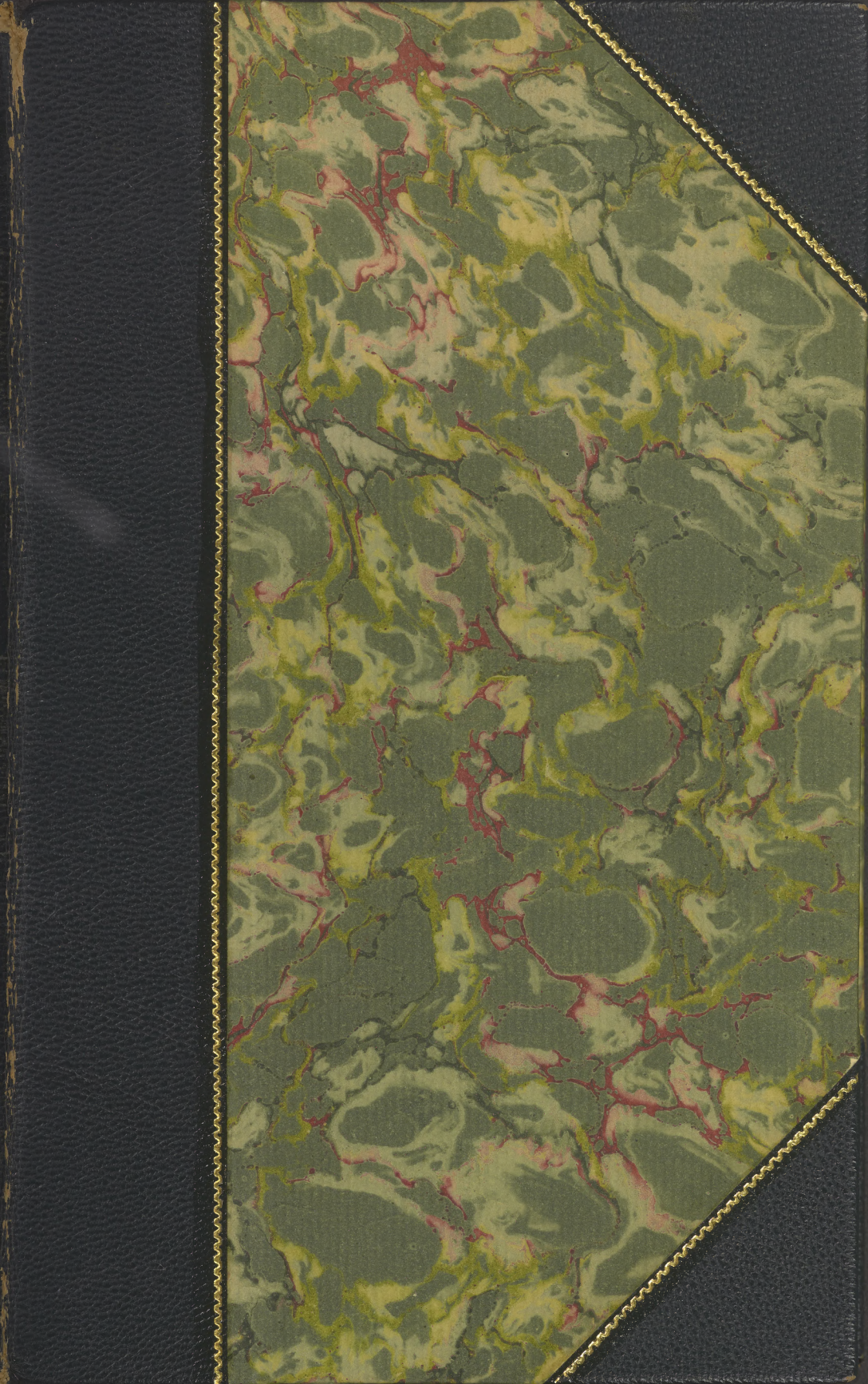


J: Starkey's Book
given by her Dear
Uncle Starkey of
Heywood June the
14th 1775

Eliz.th Hornby.
The gift of her
Mama and Aunt. Jan.y
1807

I. Carwitham sculp.

S. Stark 1777

THE Compleat Florist.

Consider the LILIES *of the field — SOLOMON in all his Glory was not arrayd like one of these.*

Matth. Chap. VI, ver. 28, 29.

London:
Printed for J. DUKE and Sold by J. ROBINSON at ye Golden Lyon, Ludgate Street 1747.

Palto Auri-flame Tulip

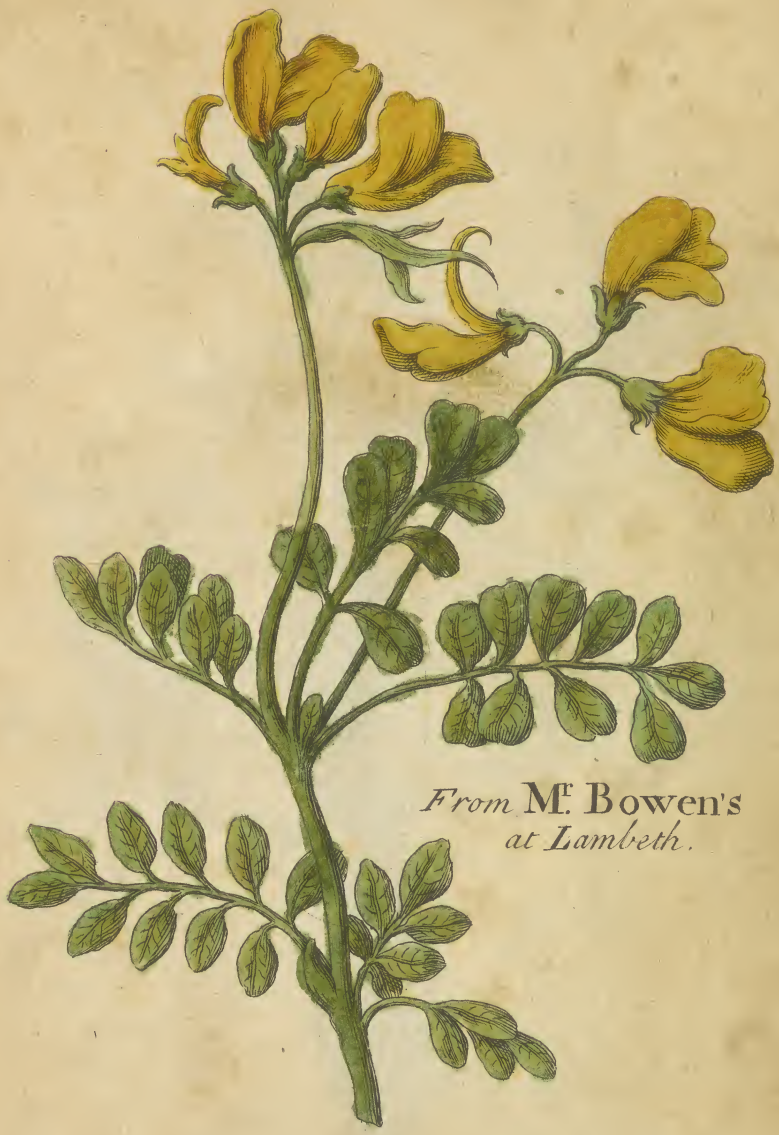
The Roots may be taken out of the Ground as soon as the Flower-Stalks are faded and dry, then wash the Bulbs and dry them, to be laid by till September; which is the best Season to plant them.

From Mr. Giles's *at Tottenham-Court.*

High Admiral Anemone

is propagated by Offsets, which you must break from the Roots when you take them from the Ground; then wash them well, and dry them in the Sun. Take ye Roots out of the Ground when the Stalks and Leaves are withered; and replant them in September.

Spanish Jasmine *will take Root from Layers or Cuttings, in February or September; it is always in Pots, & shelter'd in Winter. The Soil must be light, it is propogated by Inarching it on the common Jasmine in May, or grafting it on ye same in March.*



Yellow Colutea.

It is propagated by sowing the Seeds in March or April on a Hot Bed, plant them out when they are two Inches high, in single Pots of fine Earth, and give them a warm Exposure.

From the late Mr. Fairchild's *at Hoxton.*

The White Lilly *strip'd with purple.*

All Lillys have scaly Roots, and increase by Off-sets, or the very Scales, but you must not move them when they have any green Leaves on. The best Time is the end of July or in August, when you may part their Roots.

From Mr. Giles's

The Anemone

Has a Tuberous Root, and brings Flowers that are very much admired, of several Colours; some plain and others striped. See its Propagation Plate 2.

The Honey Suckle

is of several Sorts. They are all raised the same Way, either by Layers, or Cuttings; if you make Layers, you must do it about October; but you may plant your Cuttings in November, burying 2 joints in ye Ground.

Double Arabian Jaſmine

This Plant is durable, but requires a great deal of Warmth to keep it in the Winter. Its Flowers are very double, and have the Jasmine Flavour in the highest Degree.

See its Culture Plate 3.

The Guernsey Lilly

This is a bulbous rooted Plant, and must be propagated by parting the Roots; when the Leaves are decayed. It loves a light Soil and a warm Place.

The Carnation *or* Clove Gilli-Flower
Is propagated either by Seed sown in light Earth about the beginning of April; or by Layers in June. ——

White Narcissus

It increases by Offsets, when the Leaves are dead remove the Roots; wash them clean, and dry them, and about the end of July, or in August at farthest, set them in a warm exposed Place, in fine light Mold four Inches deep, and as many Inches apart.

Pseudo Narcissus or **Yellow Daffodil**
Is raised from Seed sown in August, which Seed requires a very light sandy Earth. They likewise in this Month increase it by Offsets, which must be done every third Year.

The Althea Frutex

is of three Sorts varying only in Colour, one has a deep Purple, one a Scarlet, & one a White Flower. We lay down the young Shoots as soon as the Leaves are off, they are also raised from Seeds sown in the Spring.

The **Martagon** or **Mountain Lilly** is of several Sorts, as Yellow, Purple, White, Orange Colour, and Scarlet: the Roots of Martagons are very much like Lilly Roots, and increase the same Way, and may be removed as we do Lillies. See Plate 5.

Tubrose Flower

We raise this by planting the Roots in Pots of fine Earth, and plunging them in Hot beds in February or March, but give them no Water till they sprout.

Fritillary *or Checquer'd* Daffodil

The Bulbs may be taken out of the Ground as soon as the Flower-Stalks are dry; plant the Roots in a light Soil 3 Inches deep the beginning of September at farthest. They may be raised from Seeds, by sowing them as soon as they are ripe in Boxes or Pots of fine Earth.

Double Nasturtium

Bears no Seed, about August cut off some of the young Shoots, & plant them in Pots of fine Mold; watering them well till they strike Root, & at the end of September cover them a-nights, and shelter them till March; then transplant them singly into Pots, and set them in a Hot-bed till they begin to flower; & about the Middle of May you may set them abroad.

The Pyony

must be increased by parting the Roots when the Leaves are decayed; there are the Double-red, the Double Flesh-colour, the Double-white, and the Male and Female Pyonies.

The Gelder Rose

Makes a good Shew among other flowering Shrubs, and is increased by Suckers from the Root; & also you may raise it by laying down some young Shoots in September.

Virginian Scarlet Honey-suckle

This is a fine flowering Shrub, bringing its Flowers of a beautiful Scarlet Colour. The Ground for it should be free & open; & it should have a warm Exposure. *See its Culture Plate 7.*

The Provence Rose

is apt to increase by Suckers from the Root, but may also be raised by Layers. The Time of taking off the Suckers is in September; and at the same Time you may lay down some of the young Branches. —

Prince Picoté July-Flower

Is propagated by Layers in June, or as soon as they are strong enough to lay down; and if you water them well they will be rooted by the End of July or August: at the End of September take the Layers off and plant them in single Pots.

Duke Vantol Tulip

is the first that blossoms in the Year, it will flower in January, and even in December, when the Roots have been planted in Pots, and set into Green Houses. It should however be planted in a light Soil and warm Exposure.

See its Culture Plate 1.

Gum Cistus *or* **Rock Rose**

is propagated by sowing their Seeds upon a gentle Hot bed, or on a warm Border in common Ground in March; and when the Plants are come up about 3 Inches high they should be transplanted, either into small Pots or a Border of good light Earth.

The Sun Flower

some of these must be sowed every Year; and others keep always and are encreased by dividing. They are sowed in March, in good fat Ground, which they soon make lean; and when they are gone you may mend it with Dung: they love a free Air and Sun.

Painted Lady Carnation

There are many sorts of Painted Lady Carnations some Stain'd with Purple, others almost blue.

See its Culture Plate 22.

The African Marigold

The Plants are raised by sowing the Seeds in March upon a Hot-bed, and when they are come up, transplant them at 4 Inches Distance; & in May plant them abroad. The Seed will come up if sown in April, in a light Soil.

Bella Donna Lilly

This is the Lilly of Damascus, and is bulbous Rooted like the Guernsey Lilly; it requires a Green House in the Winter; but in other respects, See its Culture Plate 5.

Indian King Ranunculus

Delights in a light dry Soil, and should be planted about three Inches deep, and five Inches apart, in September, in a warm Situation, and the Roots may be taken out of the Ground when the Stalks are decayed.

Ultramarine Iris Major

This is the Great blue Flag Iris, or Fleur de Lis. It loves a moist open Soil, and is propagated by parting the Roots in February or March.

Spiked Aſter *Blows about three Foot high, and is a vast Increaser, both by Seeds & Offsets for the Seeds will come up as they shed themselves; and it may be raised by parting the Roots in March or September.*

Diamond Hyacinth.

It delights in a light Soil, void of Wet. We take up the Roots when the Leaves are quite decayed; and when dry'd, keep them in Boxes till September; then plant them 3 Inches deep at 6 Inches Distance.

Yellow Austrian Rose

This makes a little Bush much like the Cinnamon-Rose, of a smooth kind. Its Blossoms are Single.

See its Culture Plate 21.

White Althea Frutex

Grows about three or four Foot high, with its Flowers of a Paper-white Colour; the Pistillum is yellow, and the Leaves are strongly mark'd with Carmine.

See its Culture Plate 13.

British King Anemone

This Flower is very double, the Thrums in the middle are of a yellowish Colour, tipt with Red & the Flower Leaves strip'd with Scarlet. See its Culture Plate 2.

Curl'd leaved **Bay**

Is propagated by transplanting the Suckers from the Roots, in February or March. Or you may raise it from Cuttings in November.

Miss Glover's Flaming Iris
is propagated by parting its Root in August or September, when the Weather is Moist.

King of Great Britain Hyacinth

is the most double oriental Jacinth, with a white Flower of an elegant Rose Colour in the Middle.

See its Culture Plate 32.

Winter white Hyacinth

Is bulbous Rooted, and is propagated by parting the Roots when the Leaves are decayed. It must have a light Soil, and be replanted in August.

Germander Tree

It thrives best in a warm Exposure, with a light Soil; and grows freely from Cuttings planted either in May June or July. Some will set it in a Green-House, but a warm Wall will do as well.

Afcanius Auricula

This Flower must have fresh Earth put on the Tops of the Pots in January, & the Plants expos'd to the Sun in such a Place where they may be cover'd in sharp Weather. Towards the End of their Flowring you may take off the Offsets, and plant them out in small Pots fill'd with light Earth.

Dutch Hundred-leav'd Rose The Flowers are the most double of any we have in the Gardens, and brings its Blossoms 2 or 3 in a Cluster. See its Culture P. 21

Fraxinella

Is propagated by parting their Roots in March. They love a tender Soil, and a warm Situation.

The French Marigold

This, tho' it is a common Annual Flower, is as beautiful as most in the Garden; and blows a long while.

See its Culture Plate 27.

Princeſs Picotée

This brings a Bloſsom much like the Carnation call'd the Prince, & its Culture is the same. *See Plate 22.*

Golden Rod

Brings Spikes of yellow Flowers, & is increased by dividing the Roots in March, or sowing the Seeds at that time, in a light Soil.

Moſs Province Roſe

All the Stalks are cover'd with a green Down, like Moſs, which gives it its Name.

See its Culture Plate 21.

Carolina Star Flower

This Plant may be rais'd from Seeds sow'n in March in Hot beds, but will grow very well abroad.

Beau regard Tulip

This Flower is beautifully strip'd with Purple, upon a white Ground. *See its Culture Plate 1.*

Lord Willoughby's Auricula

May be rais'd from Seed sow'n in a Box of light Earth in February, and cover'd with a Net to preserve it from Birds. See its further Culture Plate 41.

Jerusalem Cowslip

Is propagated by dividing the Roots in February, or September. The Soil for it should be light. Remember to water it well after Planting.

Rose Jonker Anemone

Is a fine double Flower raised in Holland; the Blossoms tend to a Rose Colour shaded with Carmine, & touch'd with Scarlet. See its Culture P. 2.

Double blossom'd Peach

It agrees with any Soil that is not too light; and is propagated by budding or inoculating of it, about the End of June or beginning of July, when the Bark will rise freely.

Lisbon Lemmon-Tree

Is a Green House Plant, and is propagated by Inoculating or Budding it upon Orange or Lemmon Stocks in July; or Inarching it upon the same in May.

Le Creep Tulip.

Came from France where it was rais'd from Seed. It will Variegate into Beautiful stripes of several Colours. See its Culture Plate 1.

Narrow leav'd **Flower de Luce**

This is propagated by dividing the Roots in the Spring, or at Autumn; they flower best in a light Soil, exposed to the Su

Greater early **Snowdrop**

Is a bulbous rooted Plant, you may part the Roots when the Leaves and Flowers are decay'd. They will grow any where, and in any Place.

Dutch yellow Ranunculus.

This Flower is very double of a fine yellow Colour, tinged on the Edges with a strong Crimson. ——

See its Culture Plate 29.

Red Mezereon *Is propagated from Seeds sown as soon as they are ripe, in Pots or Boxes of fine Earth; but you must cover them with Nets, for the Birds are very voracious of them.* —

Savoy Spider-wort

Is propagated by dividing the Roots in February or March, or in September or October. They love an open free Soil. —

Rosa Mundi

Its Flowers are double, and striped with a deep Flesh-colour, upon a white Ground.

See its Culture Plate 21.

Ladies Slipper Is a Native of the Woods, & must be transplanted in May, with a large Ball of the Natural Soil to them; you must plant them in a Shady Place, they require no Culture but Weeding.—

Black Hellebore

You may divide the Roots in January or February. The Seeds ripen in May, and may be sow'n in Pots of light Earth as soon as gather'd. —

Blush-red Dens Caninus

Is increas'd by separating the Offsets as soon as the Leaves are decay'd. —

Fruit-bearing Almond *Is propagated by budding or inoculating it about the End of June or Beginning of July.* —

Cornelian Cherry

Is raised by Layers in March or September.

Blue Hyacinth of Peru

Is increas'd by Offsets about August, but they seldom come. We may also increase it by sowing the Seeds in Pots of fine Earth as soon as they are ripe.

Cinnamon Rose

The Flowers are double, but are small; They delight in a light moist Ground.—

Persian Iris

We part the Roots in February, or transplant them in a light Soil; in August or September.—

Winter flowring Pear

Blossoms twice a Year, and is in great measure like the Glastenbury Thorn, and may be Inarched, or Grafted, or Inoculated upon one another.—

Double Catch-Fly

They are increas'd by parting the Roots in February or March, or in Autumn. They love a warm Exposure in the Winter.—

Strip'd Columbine

We sow the Seeds of it in March or April, and it makes a good Appearance in a Garden. It seems to love Shade, and a light Ground. –

Winter Wall-Flower

Is raised from Seeds sown at any Season when the Ground is open, or may be raised from Cuttings in March, in a light Soil.

Small blue Convolvulus.

It is raised by sowing the Seeds in March, upon a Hot-Bed; or in April, in a fine Earth, in a good Exposure.

Single Prussian blue Anemone

The Thrums in the middle of this Flower are black.

See its Culture Plate 2.

Red Martagon

Grows about two Foot high. See its Culture Plate 5.

Cardinal Flower

The Seeds sow'n in March in Pots of fine Earth will blossom the Second Year. Or they may be increas'd by parting ye Offsets of the Roots in April.—

Lavender-leav'd Groundſel Tree

The ripe Seeds may be sown in March. Or the Cuttings will grow being set in Pots of fine Earth in any of the Summer Months.

Fruit-bearing Paſsion-Flower

Is increas'd either by Cuttings or Layers in May or June, or by transplanting the Suckers about ye Roots in March, April, or in the Autumn Months. —

Double Velvet Rose

Is of a deep Colour like Crimson Velvet, with many yellow Threads in the Middle, See its Culture Plate 21.

Double Stock July-Flower

The Seeds are sown in March or April in a light Soil, and warm Exposure.—

Charlotte Pink

Is propagated by the Slips or Cuttings in July, or by sowing the Seeds in March or April.—

Yellow Amaranthus

Is raised from Seeds sown in March, on a Hot-bed, and may be transplanted in June.

Tulip Tree *The Seeds are sown in Pots in August, and shelter'd in the Winter. The Young Plants may be transplanted into single Pots at two Years Growth, and must have shelter in the Winter for the first nine Years.*

Palma Christi

Is raised from Seeds sown in March, on a Hot-bed, which may be transplanted in May.

Canary Shrub Fox-Glove

Is a Green House Plant, and is raised from Seeds sown in March, on a Hot-bed.—

Preston's King Alfred

The Culture of this Flower is the same as other Auricula's. See Plate 41. & 50.

Upright Sweet William

Is increas'd by Slips or Cuttings from the Plant, even when 'tis in Flower, or you may lay down ye young Shoots in the manner of Carnation Layers.–

Strip'd leav'd Geranium

Is raised from Cuttings in June, July, or August, or they may be raised from Seeds sown in March or April on Hot-beds.

Great Spanish Ox-Eye

Is propagated by sowing its Seeds in March, or it may be increas'd by parting the Roots in September, or early in the Spring.–

Hayter's Queen Caroline
The Soil for it should be rich and fine.
See its Culture Plate 22.

Harlequin Tulip

Is so call'd from its Variegating into several beautiful Stripes. See its Culture Plate 1.

Hayter's Queen Proserpine
When the Flowers are full blown they require Shade.
See its Culture Plate 22.

Everlasting Daisie

Is rais'd from Seed sown on a Hot-bed in March or April, or you may transplant the Offsets at the same time, or in the Autumn Months.—

Double Orange Lilly

Is increas'd by parting the Offsets of the Roots, when the Flower-Stems are wither'd.—

Amaranthus *Tricolor*

Is raised from Seed sown on Hot-beds in March, and may be planted abroad in May.—

Saffron Flower

Is cultivated by planting the Roots in July or August, in open free Ground; about four Inches Distance from one another.—

Colchicum *Agripina Major*

Is increas'd by Offsets from the Roots, and must be separated when the green Leaves are decay'd.

Double-blue Larkspur

Is raised from Seed sown in March, to blossom late in the Summer; or sown in August, to blow in May.—

Single-strip'd Female Balſom

They are raised from Seed sown in Hot-beds, in February or March.—