

them. In Copthall-court and in Austin Friars lime trees, in a very flourishing state, grow with the stones of the footpath laid close to their bark. In Drapers'-gardens and most of the churchyards throughout the City, and in every small plot of ground, whether paved or of soft earth, these beautiful trees may be seen; their fresh and green leaves producing a sensation of pleasure on the beholder.

The *Plane Tree* grows to a great height, and spreads its boughs far and wide. The finest in the City are in the churchyard of St. Dunstan's, in the East and near the Custom-house. Fairchild, in his work published in 1722, describes these trees as being then forty feet high; and says that they bore fruit sufficiently good to produce young plants. Three of these trees are particularly large, and formerly contained a rookery; but the birds were frightened away, at the time of the erection of the Custom-house. A fine solitary plane tree stands at the end of Wood-street, close to Cheapside; and this spring, a pair of crows have built their nests in its boughs. The bark of the plane tree peels off; its leaves are not so thickly spread as those of many other trees, and it may be distinguished from sycamore, by its fructification hanging down like three balls on a string one below the other. The large plane trees in the churchyard of St. Dunstan's in the East are probably the most aged of the vegetable world, within the boundaries of the City. They cannot, however, be older than the great fire (1666), because as the flames raged all round that quarter, any trees then growing must have been totally consumed. And as they were forty feet high in 1722, it is probable that they were planted soon after the restoration of the City, and that they are coeval with the monument.

The *Lilac* is to be found in every part of the City; and endures the close air, the smoke, and the soot as well as the Lime. It grows very luxuriantly in the garden of the Bank of England, surrounded by the buildings, and under the shade of the lofty lime trees. There are four species found in the city: the white lilac, the purple lilac, the Persian lilac, and the sweet-scented lilac.

The *Laburnum* is to be found in the Drapers'-gardens, the churchyard of St. John the Baptist, upon Walbrook, in Cloak-lane, and in many other places. It never arrives to any great height or perfection, and is frequently seen with the extremities of its small branches dead; which is always a proof that a plant is struggling hard to maintain a sickly existence. Both the common and the Scotch laburnum grow in London, and it is remarked that the latter thrives where the native can scarcely exist; a circumstance which will excite the less surprize, inasmuch, as we often observe an analogous phenomenon in the animal kingdom.

The *Poplar Tree*. Three species of the *poplar* are to be found in many places in the City; the common, the Lombardy, and the silver poplar. The common poplars do not grow to so great a size in the City, as the Lombardy poplars, many of which are magnificent trees. Whenever the heads of poplars are cut off, they seldom thrive well afterwards in London.

The *Hawthorn*, in a very thriving condition, is to be found in the inside of the enclosure of Finsbury-circus; in the gardens behind Broad-street Buildings; and in the Drapers'-gardens. In