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Ms. 406.5

GIVEN BY

Arthur M. Knapp.

¶ A Booke of the Arte and maner
 how to Plant and Graffe all sortes of
 trees, how to set stones, and sowe Pepins,
 to make wylde trees to graffe on, as also re=
 medies and medicines. VVith diuers other
 newe practises, by one of the Abbey of
 Saint Vincent in Fraunce, practised with
 his owne handes, deuised into sea=
 uen Chapters, as hereafter
 more playnely shall ap=
 peare, wyth an
 addition in
 the
 ende of this booke, of certayne Dutch practises,
 set forth and Englished, by Leo=
 nard Mascall.

In laudem incisionis distichon,
 Hesperidum Campi quicquid Romanaque tellus,
 Fructificat nobis, incisione datur.

Imprinted at London, for
 John VVight, 1575.

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The Booke vnto the Reader.

Eche wyght that willing is to knowe,
The way to graffe and plant.
May here finde plentie of that skill,
That erst hath bene but scant,
To plant or graffe in other times,
As well as in the spring:
I teach by good experience,
To doe an easie thing.
The pleasure of this skill is great,
The profite is not small;
To such men as will practise it,
In things meere naturall.
The poore man may with pleasure finde,
Some thing to helpe his meede,
So may the riche man reape some fruite,
Where erst he had but weede.
The noble man that needeth naught,
May thereby haue at wyll;
Such pleasaunt fruite to serue his vse,
And giue each man his fill.
The common weale cannot but winne,
Where eche man doth entende:
By skill to make the good fruites mo,
And yll fruites to amende.
Weigh well my wordes, and thou shalt finde,
All true that I doe tell:
Mine Authour doth not write by gesse,
Practise made him excell.
If thou wilt practise as he did,
Thou mayst finde out much more:
He hath not founde out all the truth,
That nature hath in store.

XC 406
Arthur M. Knapp,
June 2, 1898,
Farewell.

¶ To the Right honorable and my
very good Lorde, Sir Iohn Pawlet Knight,
Lorde S. Iohn : Leonarde Mascall wisheth
prosperous health, with continuall en-
crease of honour.

R I G H T honorable, among all Sciences that
may be lightly obtayned, and among manye
goodly exercises and experiences for men,
there is none (among the reast) more meete
and requisite, or that more doth refreske the
vitall spirites of men, nor more engender ad-
miration in the effectes of nature, or that is
cause of greater recreation to the wearie and
traueyled spirit of man, or more profitable to mans lyfe, than is the
skill of planting and graffing, the which not onely we may see with
our eyes, but also feele with our handes in the secrete workes of na-
ture : yea, nothing more discovereth vnto vs the great & incompre-
hensible worke of God, that of one little Pepyn seede, Nut or small
plant, may come the selfesame Herbe or tree, and to bring forth in-
finite of the same fruit, which also doth shine and shew forth it selfe
vnto vs, especially in the Spring tyme, by their diuersitie of shootes,
blossoms, and buds, in diuers kindes of nature, by the goodnesse and
mightie power of the great Lorde and Creator towards his people,
in such thinges as cometh forth of the naturall earth, to nourishe,
to sustayne and maintayne our lyues. What greater pleasure can
there be, than to smell the sweete odour of Herbes, trees, and fruits,
and to beholde the goodlye colour of the same, which in certayne
tymes of the yeare cometh forth of the Wombe of their mother
and nurse, and so to vnderstande the secrete operation in the same.
And to be short, of this labour (in our lyues) wee doe take part
therof with great gaynes and reuenues that come thereby, where as
through ydenesse there cometh none : therefore to augment the
same, it shall be good to appease and mitigate all foude delightes, and
vayne pleasures, with such lyke vanities, and cleane put out and a-
bolish the delightes of all vices. Wherefore the Poet sayth : let vs
praise the true labouring houre of the true labourer Therevpo many
great Lordes and noble personages, haue left their theatres, pleasant

The Epistle.

Pages, goodly pastimes, forsaking and despising their pleasures, not much regarding rich Diademes, and costly perfumes, but haue giuen themselves to Planting and Graffing, and such like. In such sort, that if we should diligently search, and recite all the discourse of auncient Histories, as of late dayes we shoulde finde, that the most noble personages through their vertue, hath shewed many goodly examples, as in one Theatre a supreme degree honorable: nor haue had nothing more deare, more requisite, or more greatly in commendation, than Planting & Graffing of fruit. Cyrus a great king of the Persians (as witnesse Xenophon,) did so much delite in the Art of planting & graffing, (which did shew a great prayse & glory vnto his personage) that he had no greater desire or pleasure, than when he might occupie himselfe in Planting & graffing to garnish the earth, to place and order thereon certaine number of trees. The Emperour Dioclesian, (as doth recite, Sextus Aurelius Victor,) of his owne good will without any constraynt, did leaue the scepter of his Empire for to remaine continually in the fields. So much pleasure did he take in planting of fruite, in making of Orchardes and Gardens, which he dyd make, garnish, and finish with his owne hands. The Senatours, Dictatours, and Consuls of the Romaynes, among all other things haue commended Planting and Graffing to be one of the most flourishing labours in this worlde for the common wealth, the which was celebrated and counted a great vertue: yea, they did so much esteeme it, that they did hang tables thereof in diuers places, neuer thinking the time more aptly spent, than in Planting & Graffing, nothing more contenting themselves, nothing more delighted in any other assayres for the common wealth, than in setting, sowing or planting on the earth. How much we may praise ~~of~~ late dayes and commend our traauaylers from other countreys, it is easie to be perceyued and knowne: but of Lords, Gentlemen, and Merchants, which haue had (as it doth appeare) a great regarde in these latter dayes, how they might follow the example of others: Wherby it hath replenished this our realme with diuers straunge Plants, Herbes, and Trees, very good and necessarie for the common wealth, not heretofore commonly knowne. And beholde, aboue all labours (for the common wealth) we ought to giue a sure and certayne iudgement, that Planting and Graffing is more
highly

The Epistle.

highly to be commended and prayſed, than many other worthe and noble things in this worlde: for this Art hath not onely from tyme to tyme, bene put in uſe and praſtiſe of labour through Kinges and Princes: but alſo it hath bene put in writing of many great & worthe perſonages, in diuers kinde of languages, as in Greeke by Philometor, Hieron, Acheleus, Orpheus, Muſceus, Homer, Hoſiode, Conſtantine, Caſar: and in Latin, by Verron, Caton, Columella, Paladius, Virgill, Amilius Macer, and in the Portingall tongue by King Atalys and Mago, (the which reciteth the Hiſtories) that after their death, the bookes of Planting and Graſſing were brought to Rome, ſoone after the deſtruction of Carthage. Likewyſe how many ſince haue written onely of Zeale and loue for their countrey and common wealth, of the fruitfull Arte of Planting and Graſſing: yea of late dayes how many worthe men by their learning haue written likewyſe therof, ſhoulde ſeeme that it hath come from their aunceſters, as the greateſt honor, through the noble inuention of the ſame. Likewyſe I dare boldly affirme, not onely the learned haue written, but alſo haue bene praſtiſers and inuenterſ of the ſame, (as witneſſeth diuers Hiſtories) in diuers & many ſecret things, wherein I dare boldly ſay, they haue not learnedly, nor ſo exactly written, but they haue more exactly taught and left in writing thinges ſo certayne, that their ſucceſſours may eaſily marke, obſerue, and keepe the ſame: for euery one hath written according to the nature of his countrey. The Greekes for Greeke, the Barbarians for Barbarie, the Italians for Italie, the Frenche men for Fraunce. &c. Which writing without the order and praſtiſe, doth very ſmall profite for this our Realme of Englande, the which I can blame nothing more than the negligence of our nation, which hath had ſmall care heretofore in planting and Graſſing, in ſome places of this realme (as I haue knowne) where as good and well diſpoſed haue graſſed, the euill and malicious perſon hath ſone after deſtroyed them againe: but if we woulde endeouour our ſelues therevnto (as other countries doe,) we might flouriſh, and haue many a ſtraunge kinde of fruite (which now we haue oftentimes the want thereof) that might greatly pleaſure and ſerue many wayes both for the rich and poore, as well as in Grece, Barbarie, Italy, or Fraunce, if our nation were giuen ſo well that way, as they are.

The Epistle.

Right honourable, for so much as I haue bene long in declaring of our predecessours, I will now leaue, (troubling your honour any further) and rest from the other things accomplishing my desire, beseeching your Lordship to take this my simple traueyle in good part, requesting no other recompence for my payne herein, but wishing it might be put in a generall practise thorow this Realme, whereby in small tyme it woulde grow vnto a great profite and commoditie both to the rich and poore, wherein I shoulde thinke my selfe not onelye happie, but also to haue a iust tribute for my desertes, and also this Realme might thereby receyue no small benefite, with prayse of other countreys, in following our predecessours in this Arte of planting and grassing: some places of this Realme are greatly commended and praysed among others, as Kent for the chiefeest, which vertue (notwithstanding) can not be cleane put out or forgotten, specially, when such as your honour shall seeme to fauour the same, and also to see the forward dooinges thereof, in such groundes & Lordships as ye doe possesse, the which at this time hath onely mooued me to attempt vnto your honour this my simple traueyle, which is not the only dutie that I owe vnto your honour, but as a dew desert, not thinking my selfe halfe, able to recōpence your vertuous liberality, nor shewing other wayes howe to recompence the same, hath boldned me at this tyme to commend this my simple and rude worke vnto your Lordship, not according vnto your estate and honour, the which had bene more meete and requisite to haue had the finishing of some better worke. Therefore beseeching your honour to wey and accept this mine intent and good will herein, which thing so dooing,

I shall thinke my selfe not onely happie, but it shall encourage me the more hereafter to take in hande the lyke or better worke. Thus I beseeche the

almightie God and creator, to

encrease your prosperous

honour, with

long life in

health.

(2.)

To the Reader.

Gentle Reader thou shalt vnderstand,
I haue taken out of diuers Authours
this simple worke, into our Englishe
tongue, praying thee for to accept it in
good part: in so doing thou shalt bol-
den me to traueyle further therein: and thus shew-
ing my good will in declaring of diuers wayes of
planting and grassing, & how in the moest times
of the yeare, with shewing of diuers commodities
and secretes herein, howe to set or plant with the
roote, and wythout the roote. Howe to sow or set
Peppyns or curnelles, with the ordering thereof.
Also howe to cense your grasses and cyons, howe
to helpe barren and sicke trees, howe to kill wor-
mes and bermin, and to preserve and keepe fruit:
how to plant and proyne your Vines, and to ga-
ther and presse your grape: how to cense & mosse
your trees, how to make your Syder and Perry,
how to set, choose, order and keepe Hoppes, with
many other secrete practises, which shall appeare
in the table following, that euery person may easi-
ly perceyue in these our dayes moze largely of the
Art of planting and grassing than heretofore hath
bene shewed. Which thing is not an exercise onely
to the mynde, but likewise a great profite many
waies, with maintenance of health vnto the body.
Therefore spare not the bodie to shewe so great
goodnesse therevnto, and also to the Common
wealth. In these dayes (among the rest) yee may
see manye, which be of the base and abiect sort of
the

To the Reader.

the common wealth, as those which will not sticke to say. Ife on thee slaue, what thing is now counted moze filthy in these dayes (among fayre personages) than labouring of the earth, which we must all liue by. Well, these be dainty persons: yet therunto, what thing is moze beautifull to the eye, moze profitable to the purse, or moze healthfull vnto the body: and herein to put away all nourishing of vice and ydlenesse, it is easie to recite infinite and manye worthy Lordes and Gentlemen, which haue had a great care to follow the example of others. Wherefore, gentle Reader, let vs now leaue of from all wanton games & ydle pastimes; and be no moze as children which seeke but theyr owne gayne & pleasure, let vs therefore seeke one of vs for an other in all good woorkes for the common wealth, whereby those that doe come after vs may so enioye our woorkes and trauell herein, as we haue done of our prodecessours, that therein God may be glorified, praysed and honoured in all our woorkes of planting and graffing; and we therefore may be thankfull,

from age to age, during
this mortall lyfe.

Amen.

The Table of all the principall things *contayned in this booke, which ye shall* *hereafter finde by number and leafe.*

¶ *Of the seauen Chapters following.*

¶ The first Chapter treateth of the setting of Curnelles, of
 Apple trees, Plum trees, Peare trees, and Seruice trees.

How to chouse your Depins at the first pressing. 1
 How to vse the earth to sow your Depines on. 2
 How to see vnto pultrype for marring your beddes, and how to weede 2
 or cleanse your beddes or quarters. 2
 How to plucke by the wyldc Cyons. 3

¶ The seconde Chapter treateth, how to set your wilde trees
 come of Pepyns, when they be first plucked vp.

How to dung your wyldc trees come of Depynes. 3
 How to cut the principall rootes in setting agayne. 3
 How to set your trees in rancke being yong. 4
 How to make a space from one rancke to another. 4
 How to water your plantes being drye. 4
 How in removing your trees, to plant them agayne. 5
 The best tyme for to remove. 5
 Of negligence and forgetfulnesse. 5
 Not so good to graffe the Seruice tree, as to set him. 6
 Some trees without graffing haue good fruite, & other some being 6
 graffed, haue but euill fruite. 6
 For to augment and multiplie your trees. 7
 The maner to chaunge the fruite of the Depin tree. 7
 How to make good Cyder. 7
 To make an Orchard in fewe yeares. 7

¶ The thirde Chapter is, of the setting of trees
 which come of Nuttes.

How to set trees that doe come of Nuttes, and the tyme to plant 8
 For set them. 8
 For to set them in the Spring tyme. 9
 Of the dung and deepe digging thereof. 9
 Of Nuttes and stones lyke the trees they come of. 9
 Of planting the sayde Nuttes. 9
 Why fruite shall not haue so good saueur. 10
 To set the Wyne tree. 10. To set Cherry trees. 10
 Trees of Bastarde and wyldc Nuttes. 10

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To set all sortes of Cherry trees.	11
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How to graffe Plum trees, and Cherry trees.	11
How to proyne or cut trees.	12
How to cleanse and dresse the rootes of trees.	12
To helpe the stocke, being greater than the grasses.	13
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To set small stauces to stay your Cyons.	14
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Why the lowre Cherrie dureth not so long as the great healmie Cherrie.	15
To graffe one great Cherrie with an other.	16
Of daepe setting or shallowe.	16

¶ The fourth Chapter sheweth how to set other trees, of great Cyons prickt in the earth without rootes, with the proyning of lesser Cyons.

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¶ The fyst Chapter treateth of foure maner of grassings.

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To graffe Medlers on other Medlers.	20
Of diuers kinde of grasses on one tree.	21
The grassing of the Figge tree.	21
Of grassing the great Abricotes.	21

Of

The Table

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Prayses be to God on hye,
 In all our worldly planting:
 And let vs thanke the Romaines also,
 For the Arte of Graffing.

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1840

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1840

¶ An exhortation to the Planter and Graffer.

Alwayes befoze ye do intende to plant
oz graffe, it shall be meete to haue
good experience in thinges meete for
this Art, as in knowing the Natures
of all trees and frutes, and the diffe-
rences of Clymates, which be contrarie in euerie
lande: also to vnderstand the East & West winde-
s, with aspectes and Starres, to the ende ye may
beginne nothing that the winde oz rayne may op-
presse, that your labour be not lost, and to marke
also and consider the disposition of the elementes
that present yeare, for all yeares be not of lyke o-
peration, nor yet after one sort, the Sommer and
Winter do not beare one face on the earth, nor the
spring tyme alwayes rayny, oz Autumne alwayes
moyst: of this none haue vnderstanding, without
a good and liuely marking spirite, fewe oz none
(without learning) may discern of the varieties
and qualities of the earth, and what he doth aske
oz refuse. Therefore it shall be good to haue vn-
derstanding of the grounde where ye do plant, ey-
ther Orcharde oz garden with fruit: first it behou-
ueth to make a sure defence, to the ende, that not
onely rude persons and children may be kept out,
but all kinde of hurtfull cattell indomaging your
plantes oz trees, as Oxen, Kyne, Calues, Horses,
Hogges and sheepe, as the rubbing of sheepe doth
greatly burne the sappe, and often doth kyll yong
trees

C. j.

To the Planters,

træs and plantes, and where they are broken or
bruised with cattell, it is doubtfull to grow after. It
shall be good also, to set, plant or graffe træs all of
lyke nature and strength together, that the great
and hye træs, maye not ouercome the lowe and
weake, for when they be not lyke of heygth, they
growe, nor rype not your fruit so well at one time
but the one befoze the other: that earth which is
good for Vynes, is good also for other fruite. Ye
must digge your holes a yere befoze ye plant, that
the earth may be the better seasoned, mortified &
waixe tender, both by rayne in Winter, and heate
in Sommer, that thereby your plantes maye take
roote the sooner, if ye will make your holes, and
plant both in a yere, at the east, ye ought to make
your holes two monethes befoze ye plant, and as
soone as they be made, then it shall be good to burne
of straw or such lyke therin, to make your ground
warne: the further ye make them a sunder the
the better your træs shall beare: make your holes
lyke vnto a foynayce, that is, moze strayght in the
mouth than beneath, whereby the rootes may haue
the moze roome, & by straghtnesse of the mouth, the
lesse rayne or colde shall enter by in Winter, and
also lesse heate to the roote in Sommer. Look al-
so that the earth ye put to the rootes be neyther wet
nor layde in water: they doe commonlye leaue a
good space betwixt euerye tree, for the hanging
betwex, for being nygh togyther, yee can not set
rootes, nor sowe nothing so well vnder your træs,
nor they will not beare fruit so well: some lobeth
four

and Graffers.

fourtie foote, some thirtie betwæne euery fræ: your plantes ought to be greater than the handle of a shouell, & the lesser the better: see they be straight, without knots, or knobbes, hauing a long straight grayne or barke, which shall the sooner be apt to take graffes, and when ye set branches or boughs of olde træs, chosse the yongest & straytest bzaunch thereof, and those træs which haue borne yearely good fruite befoze, take of those which be on the sunnie side, sooner thā those that grow in the couert or shadowe, and when ye take vppe or alter your plantes, ye shall note to what windes your plant is subiect, and so let them be set agayne, but those which haue grobome in dry groundes, let them be set in moyst ground: your plantes ought to be cut of threæ foote long. If yee wyll sette two or threæ plantes together in a hole, ye must take hærde the roote of one touche not one an other, for then the one will perish and rot the other, or die by woymes or other barinen, and when ye haue placed your Plantes in the earth, it shall be good to stryke downe to the bottom of euery hole ij. short stakes as great as your arme, on eyther syde your hole one, and let them appeare but a little aboue the earth that ye may (therby in sommer) gyue water vnto the rootes if næde be. Your young plantes, and rooted træs are commonly set in Autumne, from the first vnto the xv. of October, yet some opinion is, better after Allhallowtide vnto Chyristmasse, than in the spring, bycause the earth wyll drye to soone after, and also to set plantes without

C.ij,

roote

The Table.

roote after Michaelmasse, that they may the better mollifie and gather roote agaynst the spring, wherof ye shall finde hereafter more at large.

Thus much haue I thought meete to declare vnto the Planters and Graffers,

whereby they may the bet-

ter auoyde the oc-

casion and

daun-

gers of planting and graffing,

which may come often-

tymes through

ignozaunce.

1575.

Staffe with vice above, to set in
what instrument yee list, to clenle
your mosse trees.

Grafting Chefill.

A slusing knife.

A proyning knife

Chefill heade.

A great
Knyfe.

A Sawe.

A Mallet.

A hammer
with a File & Percer.

A vine knyfe.

A grafting knyfe with each, a ring or button
to hang at their girdel.

¶ The Arte of planting and graffing.

I

The first Chapter.

¶ This Chapter treateth of the setting of Curnels,
young Plum trees and Peare trees, of Damsons
and Seruice trees.

PO to make young trees of the **P**epins, of Apples, Peares, Plummes and Seruice. First ye must prepare and make a great bedde or quarter well replenished, blende or mixt with good fat earth, and placed well in the sunne, and to be well laboured and digged a good tyme before you doe occupie it: and if ye can by any meanes, let it be digged very deepe the Winter before, in blinding or miring it well together with good fat earth, or else to be mired almost the halfe with good dung: & so let it rot and ripe together with the earth. And see alwayes that plot be cleane vnto the pressing of Syder, that no wilde cions or plantes doe spring or grow thereon. Then in the moneth of September, December, or thereabouts, take of the Pepins, or Homes of the sayde fruite at the first pressing out of your licour, before the Curnels be marred or bzused: then take out of them, and rubbe a few at once in a cloth, and dryp them betwixt your handes, and take so manye thereof as you shall thinke good: then make your bedde square, saye and playne, and sowe your seedes thereon, then take and couer them wyth a rake lightly, or with earth, not putting to much earth vpon them. This done, deuide your beddes into quadrantes or squares of foure fote brode or thereabout, that when ye lyst ye may cleanse them from the one syde to the other, wythout treading thereon. Then shall ye couer your seedes or Pepins wyth fine earth, so sifting all ouer them, that then they maye take the deeper and surer roote, and
will

will kepe them the better in winter solowng, and if ye list ye may rake them a little all ouer : so that ye rayse not your Pepins aboue the earth.

Another way howe one may take the Pepins at the first comming of the licour or pressing.

Which is : ye shall chouse the greatest and fayrest curuels oz Pepins, and take them forth at the first brusng of your fruit, then drie them with a cloth, and keepe them all the winter untill S. Andrewes tide : then a little after sowe them in good earth, as thynne as ye doe some Peason, and then rake them ouer as the other.

How one ought to vse his earth to sow Pepins without dunging.

But in this maner of dming (in the spring) it is not so great neede for to rayse oz digge the earth so deepe as that which is dunged in Winter : but to deuide your quarters, in couering your Pepins not so much with earth as those which be sowne with good dung, but when ye haue sowne them, a little rake them all ouer.

How ye ought to take heede of pultrie for scraping of your beddes or quarters.

As soone after as your Pepins be sowne vppon your beddes oz quarters, let this be done, one way oz other, that is, take good hæde that your hennes doe not scrape your beddes oz quarters, therefore sticke them all ouer light and thynne with bolues, oz thrones, & take good hæde also to swine, and other cattell.

How to weede or cleanse your beddes and quarters.

And when the Winter is past and gone, and that ye see your Pepins ryse and grow : so let them encrease the space of one yære, but see to cleanse wædes, oz other things which may hurt them, as ye shall see cause And in the sommer when it shall waxe drye, water them hardly in the euening.

How

How one ought to plucke yp the wilde cions.

And when these wilde cions shall be great, as of the growth of one yeare, ye must then plucke them by all in the winter following, before they doe beginne to spring agayne. Then shall ye set them and make of them a wilde Dycharde as followeth.

The seconde Chapter treateth how one

shall set agayne the small wilde trees, which come of Pepins, when they be first pluckt yp.

Of the bastarde or little wilde trees incontinent a litle as they be pluckt by, ye must haue of other good earth well trimmed and dunged & to be well in the sunne; and well prepared and drest, as it is sayde in the other part before of the Pepins.

How to dung your bastard or wilde young trees which come of Pepins.

About Aduent before Christmas, ye must digge and dung well the place where as ye will set them, and make your square of earth euen and playne, so large as ye shall thinke good, then set your wilde trees so farre one from another as ye thinke meete to be graft, so that they may be set in euen rankes and in good order, that when neede shall require, ye may remoue or renue any of them or any part thereof.

How ye ought in replanting or setting to cut of in the middes the principall great rootes.

If what part so euer ye doe set any trees, ye must cut of the great mayster roote, within a fote of the stocks, and all other bigge rootes, so that ye leaue a fote long thereof, and so let them be set, and make your rankes crossewysse one from another halfe a fote, or therabouts, and ye must also see that there be of good dunge more deepe and lower than ye do set your trees, to comfort the sayd roots withall.

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Howe

¶ How you ought to set your trees in rancke.

Ye shall set your small young trees in ranckes, halfe a large fote one from an other : & let them be covered as ye doe set them, with good fat earth all ouer the rootes.

¶ How to make the space from one rancke to an other.

Ye shall leaue betwene your rancks, from one rancke to an other, one fote, or thereabouts, so that ye may passe betwene euery rancke for to cleanse them if neede require, and also for to graspe any part or parcell thereof when tyme shall be meete. But ye must note, in making thus your rancks, ye shall make so many alies as rancks. And if ye thinke it not good to make so many alies, then diuide these into quarters of five fote broad or thereabouts, and make & set foure rancks (in eche quarter of the same) one fote from an other, as ye vse to set great Cabbage. And as soone after as ye haue set them in rancks and in good order as is aforesayde, then shall ye cut of all the sets euen by the grounde. But in thus doing see that ye doe not plucke by or lose the earth which is about them : or if ye will, ye may cut them before ye doe set them in rancks. If ye doe so, see that ye set them in such good order, and euen with the earth, as is aforesayde. And it shall suffice also to make your rancks as ye shall see cause. And looke that ye furnishe the earth all ouer with good dung, without mingling of it in the earth, nor yet to couer the sayde plantes withall, but strowed betwixt : and ye must also looke well to the cleansing of weedes, graspe, or other such thinges which will be a hurt to the growth of the plantes.

¶ How to water plantes when they waxe drye.

It shall be good to water them when the tyme is drye : in the first yeaere. Then when they haue put forth of newe cions, leaue no more growing but that cion which is the principall and saydest, vpon euery stocke one : all the other cut of harde by the stocke : and euer as there doe grow small twigges about the stocke, ye shall (in the moneth of Marche.

Planting and Graffing.

5

Marche and Aprill) cut them all of hard by the stocke. And if ye then sticke by every plant a pretie wand, and so binde them with Willowe barche, byer, or others, it shall profit them much in their growth. Then after fūe or sixe yeares growth, when they be so bigge as your finger, or thereabouts, ye may then remoue any of them. whereas ye will haue them grow and remaine.

¶ How one ought to remoue trees, and to plant them agayne.

The maner how ye ought to remoue trees, is shewed in the first Chapter following: then about two or three yeares after they remouing, ye shall graffe them, for then they will be the better rooted. As for the others which ye leaue still in ranches, ye may also graffe them where as they stande, as ye shall see cause good. When ye haue plucked by the sayrest to plant in other places (as is aforesayde) also the maner how to graffe them, is shewed in the first Chapter following. But after they shall be so graft, in what place so euer it be, ye shall not remoue or set them in other places agayne, untill the graffes be well closed vpon the heade of the wilde stocke.

¶ When the best tyme is to replant or remoue.

When the head of the stocke shall be all ouer closed about the graffes, then ye may when ye will, transplant and remoue them (at a due tyme) where they shall continue. For with often remouing ye shall doe them great hurt in their roots, & be in daunger to make them die.

¶ Of negligence and forgetfulness.

If peraduenture ye forget (through negligence) and haue let small cions two or three yeares grow about the roots of your stockes unplucked by, then if ye haue so done, ye may well plucke them by and set them in ranches, as the other of the peptis. But ye must set the ranks more largel that they may be remoued without hurting of eche others

D.ij. roots:

rootes: and cut of all the small twigs aboue as neede shall require, though they be set or grafted. Order them also in all things as those small cions of a pearres groweth.

It is not so conuenient to graffe the Seruice tree,
as to set him.

Where as ye shall see yong Seruice trees, it shall be most profit in setting them, for if ye doe graffe them, I beleue ye shall winne nothing thereby. The best is only to plucke by the yong bastard trees when they are as great as a good walking staffe: then proyne or cut of their braunches and cary them to set whereas they may be no more remoued: and they shall profit more in setting than grafting.

Some trees without grafting bring forth good fruit, and some other being grafted be better to make Syder of.

It is here to be marked that though the pepins be sowen of the pones of Pearres and good Apples: yet ye shall finde that some of them do loue the tree wherof they came: and those be right, which haue also a smooth barke, and as fayre as those which be grafted: the which if ye plant or set them thus growing from the maister roote wythout grafting, they shall bring as good fruit, euen lyke vnto the Depin wherof he first came. But there be other new sorts commonly good to eat, which be as good to make Syder of, as those which shall be grafted for that purpose.

When you lyst to augment and multiply your trees.

After this sort ye may multiplie them, being of diuers sorts and diuersities, as of Pearres or Apples, or such lyke. Notwithstanding, whensoever you shall finde a good tree thus come of the Depin, as is aforesayde, so shall ye vse hym. But if ye will augment trees of themselves, ye must take grasses, and so graffe them.

Planting and Graffing.

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Of the maner and chaunging of the fruit of the Pepin tree.
When so euer ye doe replant oz chaunge your Pepin trees from place to place, in so remouing oftentimes the stocke, the fruit thereof shall also change: but the fruit which doth come of graffing, doth alwayes keepe the forme and nature of the tree whercof he is taken: for as I haue sayde, as often as the Pepin trees be remoued to a better ground, the fruit thereof shall be so much amended.

How one ought to make good Syder.

Here is to be noted if ye will make good Syder of what fruit so euer it be, being Peares oz Apples, but specially of good Apples, and wilde fruite, haue alwayes a regarde vnto the ryping therof, so gathered ripe, then put them in dry places, on bozdes in heapes, couered with dry straw, and whensoever ye will make Syder therof, chosse out all those which are blacke brused, and rotten Apples, and throw them away, then take and vse the rest for Syder: But here to giue you vnderstanding, doe not as they doe in the countrey of Mens, which do put their fruit gathered, into the middes of their garden, in the raine and misellings, vpon the bare earth, which will make them to leese their force and vertue, and doth make them also withered and tough, and lightly a man shall neuer make good Syder that shall come to any purpose oz good profit thereof.

To make an Orchard in fewe yeares.

Some doe take yong straight slippes, which doe growe from the rootes, oz of the sides of the Apple trees, about Michaelmasse, and doe so plant oz set them (with Dtes) in good ground, where as they shall not be remoued, and so graffe; (being well rooted) thereon. Other some doe take and set them in the spring time (after Christmas) in like wyse, and doe graffe thereon when they be well rooted: and both wayes doe spring well.

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And

And this maner of way is counted to haue an *Dicharde* the sonnest. But these trees will not endure past twentise or thirtie yeares.

¶ The thirde Chapter is of

setting trees of Nuttes.

¶ How one ought to set trees which come of Nuttes.

Or to set trees which come of Nuttes: when ye haue eaten the fruite, loke that ye keepe the stones and curnels thereof, then let them be dzyed in the winde, without the vehemencie of the sunne, so reserue them in a bore; and vse them as before.

¶ Of the tyme when ye ought to plant or set them.

Ye shall plant or set them in the beginning of Winter, or afoze Michaelmasse, whereby they may the soner spring out of the earth. But this maner of setting is dangerous: for the Winter then comming in, and they being yong and tender in comming vp, the colde will kill them. Therefore it shall be best to stay and reserue them till after Winter. And then before ye doe set them, ye shall soke or steepe them in milke, or in milke and water, so long till they doe sincke therein: then shall ye dzy them and set them in good earth in the chaunge or increase of the Moone: with the small ende bpward, foure fingers deepe, then put some sticke thereby, to marke the place.

¶ For to set them in the Spring tyme.

If ye will plant or set your Nuttes in the Spring tyme, where ye will haue them still to remayne and not to be remoued, the best and most easie waye is, to set in euery such place (as ye thinke good) thre or foure Nuttes nigh together, and when they doe all spring vp, leaue none standing but the sayest.

¶ Of the dunging and deepe digging thereof.

Also where as ye shall thinke good, ye may plant or set all your nuttes in one square or quarter togethers, in good earth and dunged in such place and tyme, as they vse to plant. But see that it be well dunged, and also digged good and deepe, and to be well meddled wpth good dung throughout, then set your nuttes thre fingers deepe in the earth, and halfe a fote one from another: ye shall water them often in the Sommer, when there is drye weather, and see to weede them, and digge it as ye shall see neede.

¶ Of Nuttes and stones lyke to the trees.
they came of.

It is here to be noted, that certayne kindes of nuts, and I cunnelles which doe loue the trees, wherof the fruite is lyke vnto the tree they came of, when they be planted in good grounde, and set well in the sunne, which be: the walnuts, chestnuttes, all kinde of peaches, figges, almondes, and abrycotes, all these doe loue the trees they came of.

¶ Of the planting the sayde nuttes in good earth
and in the Sunne.

All the sayde trees doe bring as good fruite of the sayde nuttes, if they be well planted, and set in good earth, and well in the Sunne, as the fruite and trees they first came of.

¶ Why fruit shall not haue so good fauour.

For if ye plant good nuttes, good peaches, or figges in a garden full of shadowe, the which hath afore loued the Sunne, as the vine doth, for lacke thereof, they fruit shall not haue so good saueur, although it be all of one fruit: and lyke wylse so it is with all other fruite and trees, for the goodnesse of the earth, and the sayre Sunne, doth preserve them much.

¶ To

To set the Pine tree.

For to set the Wyne treë, ye must set or plant them of Puttes, in Marche, or about the shewt of the sappe, not lightly after, ye must also set them where they may not be remoued after, in holes well digged, and well dunged, not to be transplanted or remoued agayne, for very hardly they will shew forth cions, being remoued, specially if ye hurt the maister roote thereof.

¶ For to set Cherry trees.

For to set solye Cherries which doe grow commonly in Gardens, ye shall vnderstande they may well grow of stons, but better it shalbe to take of the small cions which doe come from the great rootes: then plant them, and sooner shall they grow than the stons, and those cions must be set when they are small, yong and tender: as of two, or thre yeares growth, for when they are great, they profite not so well: and when ye set them, ye must see to cut of all the bowes.

¶ Trees of bastarde and wilde Nuttes.

There be other sortes of Puttes, although they be well set in good ground, & also in the Sunne, yet will they not bring halfe so good fruite as the other, nor commonly like vnto those nuttes they came of, but to be a bastarde wilde solye fruit, which is the Fylbert, small Puttes, of Plums, of Cherries, and the great Abricots: therefore if ye will haue them good fruite, ye must set them in maner and forme following.

¶ How to set Filberdes or Hasell trees.

For to set Filberdes or Hasells, and to haue them good, take the small wandes that growe out from the roote of the Filbarde or Hasell treë (with short heary twigges) and set them, and they shall bring as good fruite as the treë they came off: it shall not be needefull to propne, or cut of the brāiches thereof when ye set them, if they be not great: but those that ye doe set, let them be but of two or thre
 years

peares growth, and if ye shall see those cions which ye haue planted, not to be sayre and good, or doe grow and prosper not well, then (in the spring tyme) cut them of harde by the roote, that other small cions may grow thereof.

¶ To set Damsons or Plum trees.

In setting Damsons or plum trees, which fruit ye woul'd haue lyke to the trees they came off: if the sayde trees be not graft befoze, ye shall take onely the cions that growe fro the roote (of the olde stocke) which groweth with small twigs, and plant or set them: and their fruit shall be like vnto the trees they were taken off.

¶ To take Plum graffes, and to graffe them on other plum trees,

And if your Plum trees be graft already, and haue the lyke fruit that you desire, ye maye take your graffes thereof, and graffe them on your Plum trees, and the fruit that shall come thereof, shall be as good as the fruit of the cion which is taken from the roote, because they are much of lyke effect.

¶ To set all sortes of Cherries.

To set all sortes of great Cherries, and others: ye must haue the graffes of the same trees, and graffe them on other Cherry trees, although they be of a sower fruit, and when they are so graft, they will be as good as the fruit of the tree whereof the graffe was taken: for the stones are good, but to set to make wilde cions, or plants, to graffe on.

¶ The maner how one may order both plum trees, and Cherrie trees.

Fo: so much as these are two kinde of trees, that is, to vnderstande, the Cherrie, and the Plum tree, for when they be so graft, they: rootes be not so good, nor so free as the bzaunches aboue, wherefoze the cions that doe come fro the roots, shall yet make so good and franke trees of. It is therefore to be vnderstode, how the maner and sort is to make franke trees, that may put forth good cions in tyme to come, which is: when they be great and good, then if ye will

C. j. take

take those cions or yong sprynges from the rootes, ye maye make good trées therof, and then it shall not naede to graffe them any moze after : but to augment one by the other, as ye do the cions from the roote of the nutte, as is afoze sayde, and ye shall doe as followeth.

¶ How to graffe Plum trees and Cherry trees.

YE may well graffe Plum trées, & great Cherry trées, in such good order as ye list to haue them, and as hereafter shall be declared in the fifth Chapter following : for these woulde bee graffed while they are yongue and small, and also graft in the ground, for thereby one maye dresse and trim them the better, and put but one graffe in eche stocke of the same. Cleaue not the heart, but a little on the one side, noz yet deepe, or long open.

¶ How ye must proyne or cut your trees.

FOz when your grasses be well taken on the stocke, and that the grasses doe put forth faire and long, about one yeres growth, yee must proyne, or cut the bzaunch of commonye in winter, (when they proyne theirelines) a foote lower, to make them spred the better : then shall ye meddle all thezowe with good fatte earth, the which will drawe the better to the place which ye haue so proyned or cut.

¶ The conuenientest way to clense and proyne, or dresse the rootes of trees.

AND for the better clensing and proyning trées beneath, is thus : ye shall take away all the weedes, and graffe about the rootes, then shall ye digge them so rounde about, as yee woulde seeme to p'ucke them vypp, and shall make them halfe bare, then shall ye enlarge the earth about the rootes, and where as ye shall see them grow faire, and long, place or couthe them in the sayde hole and earth agayne : then shall yee put the cut ende of the tree where he is graft, somewhat moze lower than his rootes were, whereby hye

cions.

cions so graft, shall spring so much the better.

¶ When the stocke is greater than the graffes.

When as the tree waxeth or swelleth greater beneath the graffing, than aboue: then shall ye cleue the roots beneath, and wreath them round: and so couer them again. But see ye breake no rote therof, so will he come to perfection. But most men doe vse this waye: if the stocke were greater than the graffes, they doe slit downe the barcke of the graffes aboue, in two or three partes, or as they shall see cause thereof, and so likewise, if the graffes were greater aboue than the stocke, ye shall slitte downe the stocke accordingly, with the edge of a sharpe knife. This maye well be done at any time in Marche, Aprill and Maye, in the crease of the Stone, and not lightly after,

¶ The Remedie when any bough or member of a tree is broken.

If ye shall chaunce to haue boughes or members of trees broken, the best remedye shall bee, to place those bowes or members right sone againe, (then shall ye comfort the rootes wyth good newe earth) and binde fast those broken bowes or members, both aboue and beneath, & so let them remayne vnto another yeare, till they maye close and put forth of newe cions.

¶ When a member or bough is not broken, howe to proyne them.

Where as ye shall see vnder or aboue superfluous Bowes: ye may cut or proyne off, (as ye shall see cause) all such bowes harde by the tree, at a due tyme, in the winter folowing. But leaue all the principall branches, and whereas any are broken, let them be cut off beneath, or else by the ground, and cast them away: thus must ye do yearely, or as ye shall see cause, if ye will keepe your trees well and sayre.

¶ Howe one ought to enlarge the hole about
the tree rootes.

If prouyning your trees if there be many rootes, ye must enlarge them in the hole, and so to wreath them as is aforesayde, and to vse them without breaking, then couer them agayne wyth good fat earth, which ye shall mingle in the sayde hole, and it shall be best to be digged all ouer a litle before, and see that no bzaunche or roote be left vncovered, and when ye haue thus dressed your trees, if any roote shall put forth or spring hereafter out of the sayde holes, in growing, ye may so prouyne them as ye shall see cause, in letting them so remayne two or thre yeares after, vnto such time as the sayde grasses be sprong vp and well branched.

¶ How to set small staues by to strengthen
your cyons.

To auoyde daunger, ye shall set or pricke small staues about your cyons, for feare of breaking, and then after thre or foure yeares, when they be well branched; ye may then set or plant them in good earth, (at the beginning of Winter) but see that ye cut of all their small bzaunches harde by the stocke, then ye maye plant them where ye thinke good, so as they may remayne.

¶ In taking vp trees, note.

Ye may well leaue the mayster roote in the hole (when ye digge him vp) if the remoued place be good for him, cut of the maister rootes by the stubbe, but pare not of all the small rootes, and so plant him, and he shall profite more thus, than others with all theyr maister rootes. When as trees be great, they must be disbzaunched or bowes cut of, before they be set agayne, or else they will hardly prosper. If the trees be great, hauing great bzaunches or bowes, when ye shall digge them vp ye must disbzaunch them afore ye set them agayne, for when trees shall be thus prouyned they

they shall bring great Cyons from their rootes, which shall be franke and good to replant, or set in other places, and shall haue also good bzaunches and rootes, so that after it shall not neede to graffe them any moze, but shall continue one after another to be free and good.

¶ How to couche the rootes when they are proyned.

In setting your trées agayne, if ye will dzesse the rootes of such as ye haue proyned, or cut of the bzaunches before, ye shall leaue all such small roots which grow on the great rote, and ye shall so place those roots in replanting againe not deepe in the earth, so that they may soone growe, and put forth cions: which being well vsed, ye may haue fruit so good as the other afoze mencioned, being of thre or foure yeares growth, as afoze is declared.

¶ What trees to proyne.

This waye of proyning is moze harder for the great Cherry (called Healmier) than for the plum trée. Also it is very requisit and méete for those cyons or trées which be graft on the wilde solwe Cherry trée, to be proyned also, for diuers and sundrie causes.

¶ Why the sower cherry dureth not so long as the healmier or great cherry.

The wilde and solwe cherry, of his owne nature will not so long tyme endure, (as the great healmie chery,) neyther can haue sufficient sappe to nourish the grasses, as the great healmie cherry which is graft, therefore when ye haue proyned the bzaunches beneath, and the rootes also, so that ye leaue rootes sufficient to nourishe the trée, then set him. If ye cut not of the vnder rootes, the trée wyl profite moze easier, and also lighter to be knowne when they put forth cyons, from the rote of the same, the which ye may take hereafter.

¶ To

To graffe one great Cherie vpon another.

YE must haue respect vnto the heaume Cherrie, which is graft on the wilde goynye (which is another kynde of great Cherrie) & whether you doe proune them or not, it is not materiall: for they dure a long time. But ye must see to take away the cions that doe growe from the roote of the wilde goynye, or wilde Plum tree: bicause they are of nature wilde, and doe drawe the sap from the sayde tree.

¶ Of deepe setting or shalow,

To set your stockes or trees somewhat deeper on the highe grounds than in the balleyes, bicause the Sunne (in Sommer) shall not drye the roote: and in the low grounde more shallow, bycause the water in winter shall not droune or annoy the rootes. Some doe marke the stocke in takyng it vp, and to set him againe the same way, bicause he wyll not alter his nature: so likewise the grasses in grafting.

The fourth Chapter doth shewe howe

to set other trees which come of wilde cyons pricked in the earth without rootes: and also of prouning the meaner cyons,

¶ Trees taking roote prickt of braunches.

There be certayne which take roote, being pricked of braunches prouned of other trees, which be, the Pulverie, the Fig tree, the Quince tree, the Seruice tree, the Pomogranad tree, the Apple tree, the Damson tree and diuers sorts of other Plum trees, as the Plum tree of Paradise, &c.

¶ Howe one ought to set them.

For to set these sortes of trees, ye must cut of the cions, twigges or boughes, betwixt Alhallowtide and christmasse, not lightly after. Ye shall chuse them which bee as great

great as a little staffe or more, and looke whereas ye can finde them sayre, smooth, and straight, and full of sap with all, growing of yong trees, as of the age of thre or foure yeares growth or thereabouts, and loke that ye take them so from the tree with a brode chysell, that ye breake not, or lose any parte of the barke thereof, more than halfe a fote beneath, neither of one side or other: then proyne or cut off the branches, and picke them one fote deepe in the earth, well digged and ordered before.

¶ How to binde them that be weake.

Those plantes which be slender, ye must proyne or cut off the branches, then bind them to some stake or such like to be set in good earth and well miedled with good dung, and also to be well and deeply digged, and to be set in a moist place, or else to be well watred in Sommer.

¶ Howe one ought to digge the earth
for to set them in.

AND when that ye woulde set them in the earth, ye must first prepare to digge it, and dung it well thorow out a large fote deepe in the earth. And when as ye will set them euery one in his place made (before) with a crowe of yron and for to make them take roote the better, ye shall put with your plantes, or watered otes, or barley, and so ye shall let them growe the space of thre or foure yeare, or when they shall be well branched, then ye may remoue the, and if ye breake of the old stubby roote and set them lower, they will last a long time the more. If some of those plantes do chaunce to put forth cions from the roote, and being so rooted, ye must plucke them by though they be tender, and set them in other places.

Of Cions without rootes.

If that the sayde plantes haue of Cyons without rootes, but which come from the tree roote beneath, then cut them not off till they be of twu or thre yeares growth, by that tyme, they will gather of rootes to be replanted in other places.

¶ To Plant the Figge tree.

The sayde plantes taken of figge trees grafted, bee the best: ye may likewise take other sortes of figge trees, and graffe one vppon the other; for lyke as vpon the wilde trees doe come the Pepins, euen so the figge, but not so sone to prosper and growe.

¶ Howe to set Quinces.

Lykewise the nature of Quinces is to spring, if they be Lpricked (as aforesayde) in the earth, but sometimes I haue grafted with great difficultie (saith mine authour) vppon a white thzone, and it hath taken, and borne fruite to looke on, saye, but in taste moze weaker than the other.

¶ The way to set Mulberies.

There is also another waye to set Mulberies as followeth, which is, if you doe cut in winter certayne great Mulberye bolwes, or stocks, a sinder in the bodye (wyth a sawe) in troncheons a fote long or moze, then yee shall make a great furrowe in good earth, well, and deepe, so that ye may couer well againe your troncheons, in setting them an ende halfe a fote one from another, then couer them againe, that the earth maye be aboute those endes, thre or foure fingers high, so let them remayne, and water them (in Sommer) if neede be sometimes, and cleanse them from all hurtfull weedes and rootes.

Note

Note of the same.

That then within a space of tyme after, the sayde troncheons wyl put forth Cyons, the which when they bee somewhat sprigged, hauing two or thre small twiggess, then ye maye transplant or remoue them where ye lyst: but leaue your troncheons stil in the earth, for they wyl put forth many mocions, the which, if they shall haue scantye of roote, then dung your troncheons within, with good earth, and likewyse aboue also, and they shall doe well.

The tyme meete to cut Cions.

Ye shall vnderstande that all trees the which commonly doe put forth cyons, if ye cut them in winter, they wyl put forth and spring moze abundantlye, for then they be all good to set and plant.

To set bushe trees, as Goose bearies,
or small Reysens.

There be many other kinde of Bushe trees, which wyl grow of cions pricked in the ground, as the Gose berye tree, the small Keyson tree, the Warberye tree, the Blackthorne tree, these with many others, to be planted in winter, wyl grow without rotes: ye must also proune them and they wyl take well ynough, so likewise ye maye picke (in Marche) of Dzars in moyst groundes, and they wyl growe, and serue to many purposes for your garden.

The fift Chapter treateth of foure

manner of Graffinges.

Tis to be vnderstoode that there be many wayes of graffinges, whereof I haue here onely put foure sorts, the which be good, both sure and well proued, and easye to doe, the which ye maye vse well in two partes of the yere and moze, for I haue (sayeth he) grafted in our house, in euery moneth, except October & Nouember, & they haue taken well which I haue (sayeth he) in the winter be-

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gun to graffe, and in the Sommer graft in the scutchine or shield according to the time, forward or slowe: for certayne trees, speciallye yong saye cions haue ynough or moze of theyr sappe vnto myd August, than others some had at Mid sommer before.

The first vway to graffe all sortes of trees.

And fyist of all it is to be noted, that all sortes of franke trees, as also wylde trees of nature, maye be graft with graffes, and in the scutchin, and both doe well take, but specially those trees which be of lyke nature: therfore it is better so to graffe, howbeit, they may well growe and take of other sortes of trees, but certayne trees be not so good, nor wll prosper so well in the ende.

Hovve to graffe Apple trees, Peare trees, Quince trees, and Medler trees.

They graffe the Peare graffe, on other Peare stockes, & Apple, vpon Apple stocke, Crabbe or wilding stocke, the Quince and Medler, vpon the white thzone, but most commonly they vse to graffe one Apple vpon another, and both Peares and Quinces, they graffe on Balwthzone and crab stocke. Another kinde of fruite called in Frenche Saulsay, they vse to graffe on the willow stocke, the maner thereof is hard to doe, which I haue not seene, therfore I wll let passe at this present.

The grafting of great Cherries.

They graffe the great Cherry, called in French Heaulmiers, vpon the crabbe stocke, and another long Cherry called Guyniers vpon the wylde or solwer Cherry tree, and lykewise one Cherry vpon another.

To graffe Medlers.

The Purple or Medlar, they maye be grafted on other Medlars, or on whyte thzone: the Quince is grafted on the whyte or blacke thzone, and they doe prosper well. I haue grafted (sayth hee) the Quince vpon a wylde Peare stocke, and it hath taken and bozne fruite well and good, but they

they wyll not long endure. I beleue (sayth he) it was by cause that the grasse was not able ynough to drake the sap from the Beare stocke: some grasse the Medler on y quince, to be great. And it is to be noted although the stocke, & the grasse be of contrarype natures, yet notwithstanding neyther the grasse nor scutchin, shall take any part of the nature of the wylde stocke, so grafted, though it be Beare, Apple, or Quince, which is contrarype against many whiche haue wrytten, that if ye grasse the Medler vpon the Quince tre, they shall be without stones, which is abusyon & mockerie. For I haue (sayth he) proued the contrarype my selfe.

Of diuers kinde of grasses.

It is very true that one may set a tre which shall beare diuers sorts of fruite at once, if he be grafted with diuers kinde of grasses, as the black, whyte, and greene cherry togythers, and also Apples of other trees, as Apples and Peares togythers, and in the scutchion (ye maye grasse) lykwise of diuers byndes also, as on Peares, Abricotes, and Plunis togyther, and of others also.

Of the graffing the Figge.

Ye may grasse the Figge tre vpon the Peach tre or Abricote, but leaue a bzaunche on the stocke, & that must be according for the space of yeaeres, for the one shall change sooner than the other. All trees aboue sayd, do take very wel. being grafted one with the other. And I haue not knowne or found of any others, howbeit (sayth he) I haue curiously sought & proued, bicause they saye one may grasse on colewortes, or on Elmes, the which I thinke are but testes.

Of the great Abricotes.

The great Abricote they grasse in Sommer in the scutchion or shilde, in the sappe or barke of the lesser Abricote, and be grafted on Peach trees, Figge trees, and principallie on Damson or Plum trees, for there they wyll prosper the better.

Of the Service tree.

Of the Service tree, they saye and write, that they may hardly be grafted on other Service trees, eyther on apple trees, Peare, or Quince trees: and I beleue this to be very harde to doe, for I haue tryed (sayth he) and they would not growe.

The setting of Seruices.

Therefore it is much better to set them of curnels, as it is aforesayd, as also in the second Chapter of the planting of Cions, or other great trees, which must be cut in winter, as such as shalbe most meete for that purpose.

Trees vvhich be verie harde to be grafted in the shielde or stutcheon.

All other maner of trees aforesayde, doe take verie well to be grafted with Cyons, and also in the shielde, except Abricotes on Peches, Almondes, Percigniers, the Peach tree, doe take hardlye to be grafted, but in the shielde, in Sommer, as shalbe moze largelye hereafter declared. As for the Almonde, Percigniers and Peaches, ye maye better set them of curnels and Puttes, whereby they shall the sooner come to perfection to be grafted.

Howe a man ought to consider those trees, vvhich be commonlie charged vwith fruite.

Ye shal vnderstand, that in the beginning of grafting, ye must consider what sortes of trees doe most charge the stocke with bzaunche and fruite, or that doe loue the countrey or grounde whereas you intende to plante or graffe them: for better it were to haue abundance of fruite, than to haue verie fewe or none good.

Of trees vvhreeon to choose your graffes.

Of suche trees as ye wyll gather your graffes to graffe with, ye must take them at the endes of the principall bzaunches, which be also faire & greatest of sap, hauing two or thre fingers length of the olde wood, with the newe. and those Cions which haue of eyes some what nighe together.

Planting and Graffing. 23

ther, are the best, for those which be long or farre one from another, be not so good for to bring fruite.

Those Cions towarde the East are best.

YE shall vnderstand, that those Cions which do grow on the East, or Orient parte of the tree, are best: ye must not lightly gather of the euill & slender grasses, which grow in the middes of the trees, nor any grasses which doe grow within on the bꝛanches, or that doe spring from the stocks of the tree, nor yet grasses which be on verie olde trees, for thereby ye shall not lightlꝑe profite to any purpose.

To choose your tree for grasses.

AND when the Trees, where as you intende to gather your grasses, be small and young, as of fyue or syre yeares growth, doe not take of the highest grasse ther, of, nor the greatest, except it be of a small tree of two or thre yeares, the which commonlꝑe hath to much of top or wood, otherwys not, for ye shall but marre your graffing.

Hovve to keepe grasses a long time.

YE maye keepe grasses a long time good, as from all halowetyde (so that the leaues be fallen) vnto the tyme of graffinge, if that they be well couered in the earth halfe a fote depe therein, and so that none of them doe appeare without the earth.

Hovve to keepe grasses before they are budded.

YE shall not gather them except ye haue great nede, vntyll Chyristmas or there abouts, and put them not in the grounde, nigh any walles, for feare of Moles, Wyce, and water marryng the place and grasses. It shall be good to keepe grasses in the earth before they beginne to bud, when that ye wyl grasse betwixt the barke and the tree, and when the trees beginne to enter into theyꝝ sappe.

Hovve one ought to beginne to grasse.

YE maye well beginne to grasse (in cleauing the stocke) at Chyristmasse, or before, according to the coldenesse of
the

the tyme, and principally the Dealine of great Cherrie, Peares, Wardenis, or forwarde fruite of Apples: and for Medlars it is good to carry vntill the ende of Januarie and Februarie, vntill Marche, or vntill such tyme as ye shall see the trees beginne to bud or spring.

VWhen it is good grafting the wilde stockes.

In the spring tyme it is good grafting of Wyld stockes, (which be great) betwixt the barke and the tree, such stockes as be of a latewarde Spring, and kept in the earth before. The Damson or Plum tarieth longest to be grafted: for they doe not shewe or put forth sap so sone as the others.

Marke if the tree be forwarde or not.

Ye ought to consider allwayes whether the tree be forwarde or not, or to be grafted sone or latewarde, and to geue him also a grasse of the lyke haste or slownesse. Euen so ye must marke the tyme whether it be slowe or forwarde.

VWhen one vyll graffe, vyhat necessities he ought to be furnished vythall.

Whensoever ye goe to grafting, see ye be first furnished with grasses, Clay and Masse, clothes, or barkes of Sallowe to binde the grasses, or clouen bytars, or smalt Dazers to binde lyke wise withall. Also ye must haue a small Salve, and a sharpe knife, to cleaue and cut grasses with all. But it were much better if ye shoulde cut your grasses with a great penknife, or some other like sharpe knife, hauing also a small wedge of harde wood, or of yron, with a hoked knife, and also a small mallet. And your wyld stockes must be well rooted before ye doe graffe them: and be not so quicke to deceyue your selues, as those which doe graffe and plant all at one tyme, yet they shall not profite so well for where the wild stock hath not substance in him selfe, much lesse to geue vnto the other grasses, for when a man thinkes some tymes, to forwarde him selfe, he doth hynder him selfe.

¶ Of graffes not prospering the first yere.

YE shall vnderstand, that very hardly your graffes shall prosper after if they doe not profite or prosper well in the first yere, for when so euer (in the first yere) they profite wel, it were better to graffe them somewhat lower than to let them so remaine and growe.

For to graffe vvell and sounde.

AND for the best vnderstanding of graffing in the cleft, ye shal first cut away all the small Cions about the body of the stocke beneath, and before ye begin to cleaue your stocke, dresse and cut your graffes somewhat thicke and ready, then cleaue your stocke, and as the cleft is small or great if neede be, pare it smothe within, then cut your incision of your graffes accordingly, & set them in the cleftes as euén, and as close as ye can possible.

Hovve to trim your graffes.

YE may graffe your graffes full as long as two or three truntchions or cut graffes, which ye maye likewise graffe withall very well, and be as good as those which doe come of olde wood, and oftentimes better, as to graffe a bough, for often it so happeneth, a man shall finde of Wyettes or eyes harde by the olde slender wood, yet better it were to cut them of with the olde wood, and chuse a better and fayre place, at some other eye in the same graffe, and to make your incision therebnder, as aforesayde, and cut your graffes in making the incision on the one syde narrowe, and on the other side brode, as the inner side thinne, and the outside thicke, bicause the outside (of your graffe) must ioyne within the cleft, with the sappe or barke of the wyld stocke; and it shall so be set in: see also that ye cut it smothe as your cleftes are in the stock, in ioyning at euery place both euén and close, and especially the ioyntes or corners of the graffes on the heade of the stocke, which must be well and cleane pared before, and then set fast thereon.

Howe

Hovve to cutte graffes for Cherries and Plummies.

IT is not muche requisite in the heallme Cherrys, for to ioyne the graffes (in the stocke) wholye throughout, as it is in others, or to cut the graffes of great Cheries, damsons or plums, so thyn and playne as ye may other graffes, for these sort haue a more greater sap or pithe within, the which ye must alwayes take hede in cutting it to nygh on the one syde, or on the other, but at the ende thereof chiefly, to be thynne cut and flat.

Note also.

AND yet if the sayde incision be more strayter and closer on the one side than on the other side, part it where it is most mate, and where it is to strayte, open it with a wedge of yron, and put in a wedge of the same woode above in the cleft, and thus may ye moderate your graffes, as ye shall see cause.

Hovve in grafting to take heede that the barcke doe not ryse.

IN all kinde of cuttinge your graffes, take hede to the barcke of your graffes, that it doe not ryse (from the woodde) on no syde thereof, and specially on the outsyde, therefore ye shall leaue it more thynner than the inner syde: also ye must take hede when as the stockes doe weathe in cleauing, that ye maye ioyne the graffe therein accordingly: the best remedye therfore is, to cut it smothe within, that the graffe maye ioyne the better, ye shall also, vnto the mosse greatest stockes, chose for them the mosse greatest graffes.

Hovve to cut your stocke.

HOWE much the more your stocke is thynne and slender, so muche more ye ought to cut him lower, and if your stocke be as great as your synger, or thereabouts, ye maye cut him a foote, or halfe a foote from the earth, and dygge him about, and dong him with goates dong, to helpe him withall, and graffe him but with one graffe or Cion.

If

If the vylde stocke be great and slender.

If your wylde stocke be great, or as byg as a good stasse, ye shall cut him rounde of, a fote or thereaboutes aboue the earth, then set in two good grasses in the head or cleft thereof.

Trees as great as ones arme.

And when your stocke is as great as your arme, ye shall sawe him cleane of rounde, thre or foure fote, or thereaboutes, from the earth, for to defende him, and set in the head thre grasses, two in the cleft, and one betwixt the barke and the tre, on that syde which ye may haue most space.

Great trees as bygge as your legge.

If the stocke be as bygge as your legge, or thereabouts, ye shall saw him saye and cleane off, foure or fyue fote hie from the earth, and cleaue him a crosse (if ye wyl) and set in foure grasses in the cleftes thereof, or els one cleft onelye, and set two grasses in both the sydes thereof, and other two grasses, betwixt the barke and the tre.

VWhen the grasses be pinched vwith the stocke.

Ye must for the better vnderstanding, marke to grasse betwixt the barke and the tre, for when the sap is full in the wood of wylde stockes being great, then they do commonly pinche or wyng the grasses to soze, yf ye doe not put a small wedge of greene wood in the cleft thereof, to helpe them withall against such daunger.

Hovve ye ought to cleaue your stockes.

When so euer ye shall cleaue your wylde stockes, take hede that ye cleaue them not in the myddes of the harte or pythe: but a litle on the one side, which syde ye shall thinke good.

Hovve to grasse the braunche of great trees.

When so euer ye woulde grasse great træs, as greate as your thighe, or greater, it were muche better to

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grasse onely the bzaunches thereof, than the stocke or body for the stocke wyl rotte, before the grasses shall couer the heade.

Hovve to cut bzaunches olde and great.

But if the bzaunches be to rude, and without order (the best shall be) to cut them all of, and within thre or foure yeares after they wyl bring fayne newe Cions againe and then it shall be best to grasse them, and cut of all the superfluous and yll bzaunches thereof.

Hovve ye ought to binde your grasses throughout for feare of vvindes.

AND when your grasses shalbe growne, ye must binde them, for feare of shaking of the winde, and if the tree be free and good of him selfe, let the Cions growe styll, and ye maye grasse any part or bzaunche ye wyl, in the cleft, or betwixt the barke and the tree, eyther in the scutchion, and if your barke be fayne and lose.

To set many grasses in one cleft.

When ye wil put many grasses in one cleft, see that one incision (of your grasse) be as large as the other, not to be put into the cleft so slightly and rashely, and that one side thereof be not moze open than the other, and that these grasses be all of one length: it shall suffice also, if they haue thre eyes, on each grasse without the ioynte thereof.

Hovve to save your stocke, before ye leaue him.

In sawing your stocke, see that ye teare not the barke about the heade thereof, then cleaue his heade with a long sharpe knife, or suche lyke, and knocke your wedge in the myds thereof, (then pare him on the heade rounde about) and knocke your wedge in so deepe tyll it open meete for your grasses, but not so wyde, then holding in one hande
your

your grasse, and in the other hande your stocke, set your grasse in close, barke to barke, and let your wedge be great aboute at the heade, that ye maye knocke him out sayze and easily againe.

If the stocke cleaue to muche or the
barke doe open.

If the stocke doe cleaue to muche, or open the barke with the woode to lowe, then softly open your stocke with your wedge, and see if your incision of your grasse be all mate and iuste, according to the cleft, if not, make it vntill it be mate, or else saue him of lower.

Hovve grasses neuer lightly take.

Aboue all thinges ye must consider the meeting of the two sappes, betwixt the grasse and the wyld stocke, which must be set iust one with another, for ye shall vnderstande, if they doe not ioyne, and the one delight with the other, being euen set, they shall neuer take together, for there is nothing onely to ioyne they increase, but the sappe, recounting the one against the other.

How to set the grasses right in the cleft.

When the barke of the stocke is more thicke than the grasse, ye must take good heed of the setting in of the grasse in the cleft, to the ende that his sap may ioyne right with the sap of the stocke, on the inside, and ye ought lyke wise to consider of the sap of the stocke, if he doe surmount the grasses on the outsidcs of the cleft to much or not.

Of setting in the grasses.

Also ye must take good heed, that the grasses be well and cleane set in, and ioyne close vpon the head of the stocke: likewise that the incision which is set in the cleft, doe ioyne very well within on both sides, not to ioyne so euen, but sometymes it maye doe seruice, when as the grasses doe drawe to muche from the stocke, or the stocke also on the grasses doe put forth.

Note also.

Add therfore when the stocke is rightly clouen , there is no daunger in cuttyng the incision of the grasse, but a lytle straight rebated , to the ende thereof , that the sappe maye ioyne one with the other, the better and closer together.

Hovve ye ought to dravve our your vvedge.

When your grasses shall be well ioyned within the stock, drawe your wedge sayze & softly forth, for feare of displacing your grasses , ye may leaue within the cleft a small wedge of suche græne wood, as is aforesayde , and ye shall cut it of close by the head of your stocke , and so couer it with a barke as followeth.

To couer your cleftes on the head.

When your wedge is drawne forth , put a græne pyll of thycke barke of willow, crabbe, or apple, vpon your cleftes of the stocke, that nothing maye fall betwane : then couer all about the cleftes on the stocke head two syngers thicke with good claye, or nye about that thicknesse, that no wynde nor rayne maye enter . Then couer it rounde with good molle, and then wzeeth it ouer with clothes, or pilles of Willowe, Byar, of Dziars, or such lyke, then binde them faste, and sticke certayne long pyckes on the grasses heade amonges your Cyons , to defende them from the Crowses, Javes, or such lyke.

Hovv ye ought to see to the bynding
of your grasses.

But alwayes take good hēde to the bynding of your heds, that they waxe slacke, or shagge, neyther on the one syde or other, but remaine fast vpo the clay, which clay remaynes fast (lykelwise on the stocke head) vnder the bynding thereof, wherefoze, the sayd claye must be moderated in such sort as followeth.

Hovve ye ought to temper your claye.

The best waye is therfore , to trye your claye betwixt your handes, for stoness and such lyke, and so to temper it

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it as ye shall thinke good, if so it requyre of moystnesse or drynesse, and to temper it with the heyze of Beastes, for when it dryeth, it holdeth not (otherwyse) so well on the stocke, or if ye lineade of moske therewith, or myngle have thynne therewith: some do iudge, that the moske doth make the trees mossie. But I thinke (sayth he) that commeth of the disposition of places.

To bushe your graffe heades.

When ye shall binde or wrape your graffe heads with bande, take small thornes, and bynde them within, for to defend your graffes, from bytes, or Crows, or other daunger of other fowles, or prycke of sharpe whyte stickes thereon.

The second vwaye to graffe hie braunches
on trees.

The seconde maner to graffe, is straunge ynough to many: this kinde of graffing is on the toppes of braunches of trees, which thing to make them growe light-lye, is not sone obtained: wheresoeuer they be grafted, they do onely require a fayre young wood, a great Cion or twig, growing hiest in the tree toppe, which Cions ye shall chosse to graffe on, of many sortes of frutes if ye wyl or as ye shall thinke good, which order followeth.

TAke graffes of other sortes of trees whiche ye woulde graffe in the toppe thereof, then mount to the toppe of the tree which ye woulde graffe, and cutte of the toppes of all suche braunches or as many as ye woulde graffe on, and if they be greater than the graffes, which ye would graffe, ye shall cutte and graffe them lower, as ye doe the small wylde stocke afoze sayde. But if the Cions that you cut, be as great as your graffe that you graffe on, ye shall cutte them lower betwixt the olde wood and the newe, or a litle more higher, or lower: then cleaue a litle and choose your graffes in the lyke sorte which ye woulde plant, whereof

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ye shall make the incision shorthe, with the barke on both sides lyke, and as thicke on the one side as the other, and set so iust in the cleft, that the barke maye be euen and close, as well aboue as beneath, on the one side as the other, and so bynde him as is aforesayde. It shall suffice that euery grasse haue an oylet, or eye, or two at the most, without the ioynt, for to leaue them to long it shall not be good, and ye must dyesse it with clay and molle, and bynde it as is aforesayde. And lykelwise ye may grasse these as ye doe the little wilde stockes which should be as great as your grasses, and to grasse them as ye doe those with sappe like on both sides, but then ye must grasse them in the earth, as the fingers of, or there abouts.

*The manner of grassing, is of grasses which
maie be set betwixt the barke
and the tree,*

To grasse betwixt the barke and the tree.

THIS maner of grassing is good when trées doe begin to enter into theyr sappe, which is, about the ende of Februarye, vnto the ende of Aprill, and specially on great wilde stockes which be harde to cleaue, ye may set in foure or five grasses in the head thereof, which grasses ought to be gathered afoze, and kept close in the earth tyll then, for by that tyme aforesayde, ye shall scantlie finde a tree but that he doth put forth or budde, as the Apple called *Capendu*, or such like. Ye must therefore saue these wilde stockes more charily, and more higher, so they be great, and then cut the grasses which ye would set togyther, so as you would sette them vpon the wilde stocke that is cleft, as is afoze rehearsed. And the incision of your grasses must not be so long nor so thicke, and the barke a lyttle at the ende thereof must be taken away, and made in maner as a launcet of yron, and as thicke on the one side as the other.

Howe

Hovve to dresse the heade, to place the graffes betvvixt
the barke and the tree.

And when your graffes be ready cut, then shall ye clense
the head of your stocke, and pare it with a sharpe knife,
rounde about the barke thereof, to the ende your graffes
may ioyne the better thereon, then by and by take a sharpe
penknife, or other sharpe poynted knife, and thrust it down
betwixt the barke and the stocke, so long as the incision of
your graffes be, then put your graffes softly downe therin
to the hard ioynt; and see that it doe sit close vpon the stocke
heade,

Hovve to couer the heade of your stocke.

When as ye haue set in your graffes, ye must then co-
uer it well about, with good tough clay and mosse, as
is sayde of the others, and then ye must incontinent enuy-
ron or compasse your heade, with small thorny bushes, and
binde them fast thereon all about, for feare of great byrdes,
and lykewise the winde.

Of the maner and graffing in the shilde
or Scutchion.

The fourth maner to graffe, which is the last, is to graffe
in the scutchion, in the sappe, in Sommer, from about
the ende of the moneth of Maye, vntyll August, when as
trees be yet strong in sappe and leaues, for otherwayes it
can not be done, the best tyme is in Iune and Iulie, so it is
some yeares when the time is very drie, that some trees doe
holde theyr sappe very long, therfore ye must tary tyll it re-
turne,

For to graffe in Sommer so long as the trees
be full leaued.

For to beginne this manner of graffing well, ye must in
Sommer when the trees be almost full of sap, and when
they haue spꝛong forth of newe shewtes being somewhat
hardened, then shall ye take a bꝛaunch thereof in the top of
the tree, the which ye wyll haue grafted, & chouse the highest,
G. iij. and

and the principallest bzaunches, without cutting it from the old wood, & chouse therof, the principallest oylet or eie, or budding place, of eche bzaunche one, with which oylet or eye, ye shall begin to graffe, as folloiweth.

The bigge Cions are best to graffe.

Pricipally ye must vnderstand the the smallest & naughty oylettes or buddes of the sayde Cions, be not so good to graffe, therefore chouse the greatest and best ye can finde, fyrst cut of the leafe hard by the oylet, then ye shall trench or cut (the length of a barlye cozne) beneath the oylet round about the barche, hard to the wood, and so lyke wise aboue: then with a sharpe point of a knyfe, flyt it downe halfe an ynche besyde the oylet or budde, and with the poynt of a sharpe knyfe softly rayse the sayd shield or scutchion, round about, with the oylet in the myddest, and all the sap belonging therevnto.

Hovv to take of the shield fro the vwood.

And for the better rayling the sayd shield or scutchion from the wood, after that ye haue cut him round about, and then flyt him downe, without cutting any part of the wood within, ye must then rayse the syde next you that is flyt, and then take the same shield bewirt your finger and thumbe, and plucke or rayse it softlye of, without breaking or bwoosing any part thereof, and in the opening or plucking it of, holde it (with your synger) harde to the wood, to the ende the sappe of the oylet, may remaine in the shielde, for if it goe of (in plucking it) from the barches, and sticke to the wood, your scutchion is nothing worth.

To knowve your scutchion or shielde, vwhen he is good or badde.

And for the more easier vnderstanding, if it be good or badde, when it is taken from the wood, loke within the sayde shielde, and if ye shall see it cracke, or open within, then it is of no value, for the chiefe sappe doth yet remayne behinde with the wood, which should be in the shield, & there
foze

foze ye must chole and cut another shielde, which must be good and sounde, as aforesayde, and when your scutchion shall be well taken of from the woode, then holde it oye, by the oylet o2 eye, betwixt your lyppes, vntyl ye haue cut and taken of the barke from the other Cion o2 bzaunch, and set hym in that place, and looke that ye doe not sowle o2 wet it in your mouth.

Of young trees to graffe on.

But ye must graffe on such trées, as be from the bignesse of your lyttle finger, vnto as great as your arme, hauing they2 barke thinne and slender, for great trées commonly haue they2 barke harde and thicke, which ye can not well graffe this waye, except they haue some bzaunches with a thinne smooth barke, meete for this way to be done.

Hovv to set or place your shield.

Ye must quickly cut of rounde the barke of the tree that ye wyll graffe on, a lyttle moze longer than the shielde that ye set on, bicause it may ioyne the sooner and easier, but take hede that in cutting of the barke, ye cut not the wood within.

Note also.

After the incision once done, ye must then couer both the sides o2 ends well & softly withall, with a litle bone o2 ho2ne, made in maner lyke a thin skinne, which ye shall laye it all ouer the ioyntes o2 closinges of the sayde shielde, somewhat longer and larger, but take hede for hurting o2 crusing the barke thereof.

Hovv to lyft vp the barke, and to set your shielde on.

This done, take your shielde o2 scutchion, by the oylet o2 eye that he hath, and open him sayze and softly by the two sydes, and put them strayght waye on the other tree, where as the barke is taken of, and ioyne him close barke to barke thereon, then plaine it softly aboue and at both the

V.i.

endes

endes with the thinne bone, and that they ioyne aboue and beneath barke to barke , so that hōe maye fæde well the bzaunche of that trée.

Hovv to binde on your shielde.

THis done, ye must haue a wreath of good hempe, to binde the sayde shielde on in his place: the maner to bynde it is this, ye shall make a wreath of hempe togyther as great as a Gōse quyll, or there aboutes, or according to the bignesse or smalnesse of your trée: the take your hempe in the midst, that the one halfe may serue for the vpper halfe of y^e shielde, in wynding and crossing (with the hempe) the sayde shielde, on the bzaunche of the trée, but sêe that he bynde it not too strait, for it shall let him frō taking or springing, and lykewise they^e sap can not easily come or passe from the one to the other: and sêe also that wet come not to your shielde, nor lykelwise the hempe that ye binde it withall. Ye shall begin to binde your scutchion first behinde in the middes of your shielde, in comming styll lower and lower, & so recouer vnder the oylet, and tayle of your shielde, bynding it nye togythers, without recovering of the sayd oylet, then ye shal retorne againe vpwārd, in binding it backward to the midst where ye began. Then take the other part of the hempe, & binde so likewise the vpper part of your shielde, and increase your hempe as ye shall nēde. and so retorne againe backward, & ye shall binde it so, tyll the frutes or cliftes be couered (both aboue and beneath) with your sayd hempe, except the oylet and his taile, the which ye must not couer, for that tayle wyll shed apart, if the shielde doe take.

On one tree ye maye graffe or put two or three shieldes.

Ye may verie well if ye wyll, on euery trée graffe two or thre shieldes, but sêe that one be not right against another, nor yet of the one syde of the trée, let your shieldes so remaine bounde on the trées, one wponeth or moze after they

they be grafted, and the greater the tree is, the longer to remaine, and the smaller the lesser time.

The time to vnbinde your shielde.

And then after one Moneth or sixe weekes past, ye must vnbinde the shielde, or at the least, cut the hempe behynde of the tree, and let it so remaine vnto the Winter next following, and then about the moneth of Marche, or Aprill if ye wyl, or when ye shall see the sap of the shield put forth, then cut the braunche aboue the shield three fingers all about all of.

Hovve to cut and gouerne the braunches grafted
on the trees.

Then in the next yeare after that the Cions shall be well strengthened, and when they doe begin to spring, then shall ye cut them all harde of by the shielde aboue, for if ye had cut them so nigh in the first yeare, when they began first to spring or bud, it should greatly hinder them against their increace of growing: also when those Cions shall put forth a sayze woode, ye must binde and staye them in the middes, sayze and gently with small wandes, or such like, that the winde or weather hurt them not. And after this maner of graffing, is practised in the shielde or scutchion, which way ye may easily graffe the white rose on the red, and likewise ye maye haue roses of diuers colours & sortes vpon one braunche or roote: this I thought sufficient and meete to declare, of this kinde of graffing at this present.

The. vi. Chapter is of transplanting or altering of trees.

The sooner ye transplant or set them, it shall be the better.

Eought to transplant or sette your trees, from Alhallowtide vnto Marche, and the sooner the better, for as sone as y leaues are salne from the trees, they be meete for to be planted, if it be not in a verie colde

or moyst place, the which then it were best for to tarry vnto
Ianuarie, or februarye: to plant in the frost is not good.

To plant or set towardes the South, or
Sunny place, is best.

Afoze ye do pluck vp your træs for to plant them, if ye
will marke the southside, of ech træ, that when ye shal
replant them, ye may set them againe as they stood be-
foze, which is the best way as some doe say. Also if ye kepe
them a certaine tyme, after they be taken out of the earth,
befoze ye replant them againe, they wyll rather recouer
there in the earth, so they be not wet with raine, nor other-
wise, for that shal be moze contrary to them then the great
heate or droughht.

Hovve to cut the braunches of trees before
they be set.

Whensoever ye shall set or replant your træs, fyrst ye
must cut of the boughes, and specially those which are
great bzaunches, in such sort that ye shall leaue the small
twigs or sprygs on the stockes of your bzaunch, which must
be but a shaftment long or somewhat moze or lesse, accor-
ding as the træ shall require which ye do set.

Apple trees commonlie must be disbraunched before
they be replanted or set.

And chiefly the Apple træs being grafted or not grafted,
doe requyre to be disbraunched before they be sette a-
gain, for they shall prosper thereby, much the better: the
other sortes of træs maye well passe vnbzaunched, if they
haue not too great or large bzaunches: and therfoze, it shall
be good to transplant or set, as sone after as the grasses are
closed on the heade of the wylde stocke, as for small træs
which haue but one Cion or twyg, it nêdes not to cut them
aboue, when they be replanted or remoued.

All

All vvyld stocks must be disbraunched, vwhen
they are replanted or set.

All wylde træs or stocks which ye thinke for to graffe
on, ye must fyrst cut of all theyr bzaunches befoze ye set
them againe, also it shall be good, alwayes to take hæde in
replanting your træs, that ye doe set them againe, in as good
or better earth, than they were in befoze, and so euery træs
accozding as his nature doth requyze.

VWhat trees loue the sayre Sunne, vwhat trees
the colde ayre.

Commonly the most part of træs doe loue the Sunne at
none, and yet the South winde (or *vent d'auul*) is very
contrary against theyr nature, and specially the Almonde
træs, the Abzicote, the Mulbery træs, the fygge træs, and the
Pomgranade træs: certaine other træs there be which loue
colde ayre, as these: the Chestnut træs, the wylde and eager
Cherry træs, the Quince træs, and the Damson or Plum
træs: the Walnutte loueth colde ayre, and a stony whyte
grounde: Peare træs loue not greatly plaine places, they
prosper well ynough in places closed with Walles or high
hedges, and specially the Peare called *bon Crestien*.

Of many sortes and maners of trees, folloving
their nature,

The Damson or Plum træs, doth loue a colde fatte earth,
and clay withall, the (Healme) great Cherry, doth loue
to be set or planted vpon clay. The Pine træs, loueth light
earth, stony and sandy. The Spedlar commeth well ynough
in all kinde of groundes, and doth not hinder his fruit to be
in the shadowe and moyst places. Hasell nut træs, loue the
place to be cold, leane, moyst and sandy. Ye shal vnderstand
that euery kinde of fruitefull træs, doth loue, and is moze
fruitfull in one place, then another, as accoꝝding vnto their
nature,

nature, neuerthelesse we ought to nourishe them (all that we maye) in the place where we set them in, taking them fro the place and grounde they were in. And ye must also consider when one doth plant them, of the great and largest kinde of træs, that euery kinde of træ maye prosper and growe, and it is to be considered also, if the træs haue commonly growne afoze so large in that grounde or not, for in good earth, the træs maye well prosper and growe, hauing a good space one from another, more than if the grounde were leane and naught.

Howe to place or set trees at large.

In this thing ye shall consider, ye must geue a competent space, from one træ to another, when as ye make the holes to set them in, not to nye, nor y one træ touch so another. For a good træ planted or set well at large, it profiteth oftentimes more of fruite, than thre or foure træs, set to nighe togythers. The most greatest and largest træs commonly are Walnuttes, and Chestnuttes, if ye plant them seuerally in ranke, as they doe commonly grow vpon high wayes, beside hedges in fieldes, they must be set. xxxv. foete a sunder, one from another, or there aboutes, but if ye wyl plant many ranks in one place togythers, ye must set them the space of. xlv. foete, one from another, or there aboutes, and so farre ye must set your rankes one from another. For the Peare træs and Apple træs, and other sortes of træs which may be set of this largenesse one from y other, if ye doe plant onely in rankes by hedges in the fields, or otherwise, it shal be sufficient of. xx. foete one from another. But if ye wyl set two ranks vpon the sides of your great alleyes in gardens, which be of ten or twelue foete brode, it shall be then best to giue them more space, the one from the other in each ranke, as about. xxx. foete: also ye must not set your træs ryght one against the other, but entermedling or betwene euery space, as they may best grow at large, that if

neede

néebe be, ye may plant of other smaller trées betwéene, but sê that ye set them not to thich. If ye lyst foz to set oꝝ plant all your trées of one bignesse, as of yong trées lyke rods, being Peare trées, oꝝ Appell trées, they must be set a good space one from another, as of. xx. oꝝ. xxx. fote in square, as to saye, from one ranke to another. foz to plant oꝝ sette of smaller trées, as Plum trées, & Appell trées, of the lyke bignesse, it shall be sufficient foz them. xiiij. oꝝ. xv. fote space, in Quarters. But if ye wyl plant oꝝ sette two rankes in your alleyes in gardens, ye must deuise foz to pꝛoportioꝝ it after the largenesse of your sayde alleyes. foz to plant oꝝ sette eager oꝝ sower Cherry trées, this space shall be sufficient ynough the one from the other, that is, of. x. oꝝ. xij. fote, and therfoꝛe if ye make of great oꝝ large alleyes in your garden, as of ten fote wyde oꝝ there abouts, they shal come well to passe, and shal be sufficient to plant your trées, of. ix. oꝝ. x. fote space; and foz the other lesser sortes of trées, as of Quince trées, figge trées, put trées and such lyke, which be not commonly planted, but in one ranke togethers.

Ordering your trees.

When that ye plant oꝝ set rankes, of euery kind of trées togethers, ye shall set oꝝ plant the most smallest towards the Sunne, and the greatest in the shade, that they maye not annoy oꝝ hurt the small, noꝝ the small the great. Also whesoeuer ye wyl plant oꝝ set of Peare trées, & Plum trées (in any place) the one with another, better it were to set the Plum trées next the sunne, foz the Peares wyl dure better in the shade. Also ye must vnderstand, when he set oꝝ plant any rankes of trées togethers, ye must haue moꝛe space betwixt your rankes and trées, (then when yee sette but one ranke) that they maye haue roome sufficient on euery syde, ye shall also scarcely set oꝝ plant Peare trées, oꝝ Appell trées, oꝝ other great trées, vpon dead, oꝝ mossie barrē ground vnstyre, foz they increase (thereon) to no purpose.

But

But other lesser træs verie well maye growe , as Plum træs and such lyke : nowe when all the sayd thinges aboue be consydered , ye shall make your holes , accordyng to the space that shall be requyred of euery træ that ye shall plant oꝛ sette, and also the place mete foꝛ the same so much as ye maye conuenient , ye shall make your holes large ynough, foꝛ ye must suppose the træ ye doe sette , hath not the halfe of his rootes he shall haue hereafter, therefore ye must helpe him and geue him of good fatte earth, (oꝛ dong) all about the rootes when as ye plant him . And if any of the same rootes be to long , and buyled oꝛ hurt , ye shall cutte them cleane of, a slope wyse, so that the vpper syde (of each røte) so cut , maye be longest in setting , and foꝛ the small rootes which come foꝛth all about thereof, ye may not cut them of as the great rootes.

Hovve ye ought to enlarge the holes for your
trees, ywhen ye plant them.

When as ye sette the træs in the holes , ye must then enlarge the rootes , in placing them, and see that they take all downewards, without turning any rootes the ende bpwarde , and ye must not plant oꝛ set them to deape in the earth, but as ye shall see cause. It shall be sufficient foꝛ them to be planted oꝛ set (halfe a fote , oꝛ there aboutes) in the earth, so that the earth be aboue all the rootes halfe a fote oꝛ moze , if the place be not very burning and stonie.

Of dooing and good earth, for your plantes
and trees.

And when as ye woulde replant oꝛ set , ye must haue of good fatte earth oꝛ dong, well medled with a part of the same earth where as ye toke your Plantes out of , wyth all the vpper cresses of the earth, as thicke as ye can haue it: the sayd earth which ye shall put about the rootes, must not
be

be put to nigh the rootes, for doubt of the dong being layd to nigh, which wyll put the sayd rootes in a heate, but let it be well medled with the other earth, and well tempered in the holes, and the smallest and slenderest Cions that turnes by among those rootes, ye may plant therewith very well.

If ye haue vvormes amongst the earth
of your rootes.

If there be woymes in the fat earth or dong, that ye put about your rootes, ye must medle it well also, with the dong of Dren or Ryne, or slect sope ashes about the rote, which wyll make the Woymes to dye, for otherwyse, they wyll hurt greatly the rootes.

To digge vwell the earth about the tree rootes.

Also ye must dygge well the earth, principally all round ouer the rootes, and moze oftner, if they be dbye, then if they be wet: ye must not plant, or set træs when it raineth, nor the earth to be very moyst about the rootes. The træs that be planted or set in valleys, commonly prosper well by droughth, and when it raineth, they that be on the hylles are better by watring with droppes, than others, but if the place or ground be moyst of nature, ye must plant or set your træs so deepe thereon.

The nature of places.

Of high and dbye places, ye must plant or set your træs a lyttle moze deepe, than in the valleys, & ye must not fyll the holes in high places, so full as the other, to the ende that the rayne may better moysten them.

Of good earth.

Ye shal vnderstand that of good earth, comonly cometh good fruite, but in certayne places (if that they myght be suffered to growe) they would season the træ the better.

A.i.

Other.

Otherwylse they shal not come to pꝛofe, noꝝ yet haue a good taste.

VVith vvhat ye ought to binde your trees.

Whensoever your trées shalbe replanted oꝛ set, ye must knocke in (by the roote) a stake, and binde your trées thereto foꝛ feare of the winde: and when they doe spring, ye shall dresse them and bind them with bandes that may not bꝛeake, which bandes may be of strong soft hearbe, as Bulrushes oꝛ such lyke, oꝛ of olde linnen clowtes, if the other be not strong ynough, oꝛ else ye may bind them with Diars, oꝛ such like, but foꝛ feare of fretting oꝛ hurting your trées.

The seuenth Chapter is of medecining and keeping the trees when they are planted.

The first counsell is, vvhen your trees be but plantes (in drye yveather) they must be vvatred.

The yong trées which be newly planted, must sometimes (in Sömer) be watred when the tyme wareth drie, at the least, the first yeare after they be planted oꝛ set. But as foꝛ other greater trées which are well taken & rooted a good time, ye must digge them all ouer the rootes after Alhallowtide, & vncouer them foure oꝛ fve fote compassse about the roote oꝛ trée: and let them so lye vncouered vntyll the latter ende of Winter. And if ye doe then meddle about each trée of good fatte earth oꝛ dong, to heate and comfort the earth withall, it shall be good.

v vvith vvhat doong ye ought to doong your trees.

Ad pꝛincipally vnto mossie trées, doong them with hogs dong medled with other earth of the same ground, and the dong of Oren be next about the rootes, and ye shall also abate the mosse of the trées, with a great knife of wood, oꝛ such lyke, so that ye hurt not the barke thereof.

VVhen

Vvhen ye ought to vncover your trees
in Sommer.

If the tyme of Sommer, when the earth is scantly halfe moyst, it shall be good to digge at the foote of the trées, all about on the roote, suche as haue not beene vncovered in the Winter befoze, and to meddle it with good fat earth: and so fyll it againe, and they shall doe well.

Vvhen ye ought to cut or proine your trees.

And if there be in your trées certaine bzaunches of superfluous wood that ye wyll cut of, tary vntyll the tyme of the entering in of the sappe, that is, when they begin to bud, as in Marche and Aprill: then cutte of as ye shall see cause, all such superfluous bzaunches hard by the trée, that therby the other bzaunches maye prosper the better, for then they shall sooner close theyr sappe vpon the cut places than in the Winter, which should not do so wel to cut them, as certain do teach which haue not good experience. But for so much as in this time the trées be entring into the sap, as is afoze sayde. Take heed therefoze in cutting then of your great bzaunches hastily, that thzough their great waight, they do not cleaue oz seperate the barke from the trée in any part thereof.

Howe to cut your great braunches, and vwhen.

And for the better remedie: Fyyst you shall cut the same great bzaunches halfe a foote from the trée, and after to sawe the rest cleane of harde by the body of the trée; then with a brode Chisell cut al cleane & smooth vpon that place, then couer it with Dre dwng. Ye may also cut them well in Winter, so that ye leaue the trunke oz bzaunch some what longer, so as ye may dresse and cut them againe in Marche and Aprill, as is befoze mencioned.

J. G.

Howe

Hovve ye ought to leaue these great
braunches cut,

Other thinges here are to be shewed of certaine great
and olde trées onely, which in cutting the great bzaun-
ches thereof truncheon wyse, doe reneue againe, as Mal-
nuts, Mulbery trée, Plum trées, Cherry trées with others,
which ye must disbzaunche the bolwes thereof euen after
Alhallowtide, or as soone as they leaues be fallne of, and
lykewise befoze they begin to enter into sap.

Of trees hauing great braunches.

The sayde great bzaunches, when ye shall disbzaunche
them, ye shall so cutte them of in suche truncheons, of
length en the trée, that the one maye be longer than the o-
ther, that when the Cions be growne good and long there-
on, ye maye graffe on them againe as ye shall see cause, ac-
cording as euery arme shall requyre.

Of barrenesse of trees, the tyme of cutting yll braunches
and of vncouering the rootes.

Sometymes a man hath certaine olde trées, which be al-
most spent, as of the Beare trées and Plum trées, and
other great trées, the which beare scante of fruite, but
when as ye shall see some bzaunches well charged there-
with, then ye ought to cutte of all the other yll bzaunches
and bolwes, to the ende that those that remaine may haue
the moze sappe to nourishe they fruite, and also to vncouer
they rootes after Alhallowtyde, and to cleaue the most
greatest rootes thereof (a fote from the tronke) and put in-
to the sayde cleftes, a thin slate of hard stone, there let it re-
maine, to the ende that the humour of the trée, maye enter
out thereby, and at the ende of Winter ye shall couer him
againe with as good and fat earth as ye can get, and let the
stone alone,

Trées

Trees the vvhich ye must helpe or plucke vp by the rootes.

All sortes of trées which spring Cions frō the rootes, as Plum trées, all kinde of Cherry trées and small putte trées, ye must helpe in plucking theyr Cions from the rootes in Winter, as sone as conueniently ye can, after the leafe is fallen. For they doe greatly pluck downe and weaken the sayd trées, in drawing to them the substance of the earth.

VVhat doth make a good Nuttre.

BUT chiefly to plant these Cions, the best waye is to let them growe and be nourished two or thre yeares from the roote, and then to transplant them or set them in the Winter, as is aforesayd. The Cions which be taken from the foote of the Hasel trées, make good puttes, and to be of much strength & vertue, when they are not suffered to grow to long from the roote or foote aforesayde.

Trees eaten vvith beastes, must be graffed againe.

When certaine graffes being well in sappe, of thre or foure yeares or thereabouts, be broken or greatly endamaged vvith beastes which haue broken theyr, it shal litle profite to leaue these graffes so, but it were better to cutte them and to graffe them higher or lower then they were broken. For the graffes shall take as well vppon the new as olde Cion being graffed, as on the wylde stocke: but it shall not so sone close, as vppon the wilde stocke head.

Howv your vvylde stockes ought not hastily to be remoued.

If the beginning when ye haue graffed your graffes on the wylde stocke, do not then hastily pluck vp those Cions or wylde stockes so graffed, vntyll ye shall see the graffes put forth a new sheute, the which remayning styl, ye may graffe thereon againe, so that your graffes, in hasty remouing may chaunce to dye.

¶.ij.

VVhen

When ye cut of the naughtie Cions
from the vwood.

When your grasses on the stockes , shall put forth of newe wood , or a newe shewte, as of two or thre foote long , and if they put forth also of other small superfluous Cions (about the sayd members or branches that ye would nourishe) cut of all such yll Cions, hard by the heade, in the same yeare they are grafted in , but not so long as the wood is in sappe, tyll the winter after.

Hovve sometimes to cut the principall
members.

Also it is good to cut some of the principall members or branches in the fyrst yeare if they haue to many , and then againe within two or thre yeares after when they shal be well sprong bp, & the grasses well closed on the head of the stock: ye may trim and dresse them againe, in taking away the superfluous branches if any there remaine , for it is sufficient ynough to nourishe a yong tre , to leaue him one principall member on the heade, so that he maye be one of those that hath ben grafted on the tre before, yea and the tre shall be sayzer and better in the ende, than if he had two or thre branches or pcedens at the foote . But if the tre haue bene grafted with many great Cions , then ye must leaue him more largely , according as ye shall see cause or nede, to recouer the cleftes on the head of the sayde grafted stocke.

Hovve to guide and gouverne the saide trees.

When that your tres doe begin to springe , ye must order & see to them well the space of thre or foure yeres, or more, bntyl they be wel and strongly growne, in helping them aboue in cutting the small twiggges , and superfluous wood, bntyll they be so hye without branches as a man, or more if it may be, and then see to them well, in placing the

principal branches if neede be, with forks or wandes prickt
ryght and well about them at the fote, and to pjoyne them
so that one bzaunch doe not appoche to nigh the other, nor
yet frette the one the other, when as they doe enlarge and
growe, & ye must also cut of certaine bzaunches in the tree,
where as they are to thicke.

A kinde of sicknesse in trees.

When certaine trees are sicke of the Gall, whiche is a
kinde of sicknesse that doth eate the barke, therfore
ye must cut it, & take out all the same infection with a Che-
sill, or such like thing. This must be done at the end of win-
ter, then put on that infected place of Dre dong, or Hogges
dong, and binde it fast theron with clowtes, and wrape it
with Dyars, so let it remaine a long tyme, tyll it shall re-
couer againe.

Trees vvhich haue vvormes in the barke.

Of trees which haue Wormes within theyr barkes, is
where as ye shall see a swelling or rysing therein, there-
fore ye must cut or cleaue the sayde barke vnto the woode,
to the ende the humo2 may also distyl out thereat, and with
a lytle hooke ye must plucke or draw out the sayd wormes,
withall the rotten wood that ye can see, then shall ye put vp-
on the sayd place, a playster made of Dre dong, or of Hogs
dong medled and beaten with Sage, and a lytle of vnfleckt
lyme, then let it be all well blende togyther, and wrape it on
a cloth, and bind it fast & close theron so long as it wyl hold.
The lyes of wine shed or poured vpo the rotes of trees (the
which be somewhat sicke through the coldnesse of the earth)
which lyes doth them much good,

Snayles, Antes and vvormes, doth marre trees.

Also ye must take hede of all maner of yong trees: and
specially of those graffes, the which many worms and
flies

flies doe endamage and hurte in the tyme of Sommer: those are the snayles, the pismirs, or antes, the field snayle whiche hurteth also all other sortes of trees that be great, principally in the time that the Cuckowe doth sing, and betwixt Aprill, and Midsomer, while they be tender. There be little beastes called Solwes, which haue many legs: and some be of them graye, some blacke, and some hath a long sharpe snout, which be very noysome, and great hurters of yong grasses, and other yong trees also, for they cut of in eating the tender toppes (of the yong Cions) as long as ones synger.

Howe ye ought to take the sayde
wormes.

For to take them well, ye must take hede and wathe in the heate of the daye (your yong trees) and where ye shall see any, put your hand softly vnderneath, without shaking the tree, for they wyll sodaynly fall, when one thinkes to take them: therefore so soone as you can (that they flye not away nor fall) take him (quickly on the Cion) with your other hande.

To keepe Antes from yong trees.

For to keepe the yong trees from snayles and Antes: it shall be good to take ashes and to mingle vnseckt lyme, beaten in powder therewith, then laye it all about the roote of the tree, and when it rayneth, they shall be beaten downe into the ashes and dye: but ye must renewe your ashes after euerie rayne from tyme to tyme: also to keepe them moyst, ye must put certaine small vessels full of water, at the fote of your sayde trees, and also the lyes of Wine, to be spreade on the grounde there all aboutes. For the best destroying of the small snayles on trees, ye must take good hede in the spring tyme, before the trees be leaued, then if ye shall see as if were small weartes, knobbes or braunches on the trees, the same wyll be snayles.

Provide

Provide to take them awaye sayze and sofflie, befoze they
 be full closed, and take hãde that ye hurte not the wood oꝝ
 barke of the sayde træ, as lyttle as ye can, then burne those
 bzaunches on the earth, oꝝ all to treade them vnder your
 fete, and then if any doe remaine oꝝ renewe, loke in the
 heate of the daye, and if ye can see any, which wyll com-
 monlie be on the cleftes oꝝ foykes of the bzaunches, and al-
 so vpon the bzaunches lying lyke toftes oꝝ troupes togy-
 ther, then wzappe your handes all ouer with olde clothes,
 (and bynde of leaues beneath them, and aboue them,) and
 with your two handes rub them downe therein, and strayt
 waye fyze it, if ye doe not quickly with dilligence, they wyl
 fall, and if they fall on the earth, ye can not lyghtlie kyl
 them, but they wyll renewe againe, these kinde of woꝝmes
 are noysome flies which be verye straunge, therefore take
 hãde that they doe not cast a certaine rednesse on your face
 and body, foꝝ where as there be many of them, they be
 dangerous: it is straunge to tell of these kynde of woꝝmes,
 if ye come vnder oꝝ among the træs, where as be many,
 they wyll cast your face and handes, (your couered body,
 as your necke, bzeast and armes) full of small spottes, some
 red, some blacke, some blewishe, which wyll so tynge and
 trouble you lyke netles, sometymes foꝝ a daye, oꝝ a daye
 and a nyghte after: they be most on Plum træs, and
 Apple træs, nighe vnto moyste places, and yllayzes yet
 neuerthelesse, by the grace of God there is no daunger
 (that I vnderstande) to be taken by them. We shall vn-
 derstande that if it be in the euening, oꝝ in the moꝝninge,
 when it rayneth, they wyll remayne about the graffing
 place of the træ, therefore it wyll be harde to fynde them,
 because they are so small. Moreover, if suche bzaunches
 doe remayne in the vpper parte of the bowes oꝝ træ, ye
 shall bynde of dꝝye strawe about the bowes all vnder,
 then with a wispe on a poles ende, set fyze on all, and burne
 them.

A note in spring time of Fumigations:

Here is to be vnderstande and noted, that in the spring tyme onely when trées doe beginne to put forth leaues and blossomes, ye must then alwaies take hēde vnto them, for to defend them from the frost, (if there come any, with Fumigations or smokes made on the winde side of your Orchardes, or vnder your trées) with straw, hey, dry chaffe, drye Ore dong, of sawdust dyed in an ouen, of Tanners ore dyed lykewise, of Galbanum, of olde shoes, thatche of houses, of hayze and suche lyke, one of these to be blende with another: al these be good against the frost in the spring tyme, and specially good against the East wind, which breedeth (as some saye) the Caterpillar woyme,

To defend the Caterpyller.

And some doe defend theyr trées from the Caterpyller when the blossoming tyme is drye (if there be no frost) by casting of water, or salte water, euerie seconde or thirde day vpon theyr trées, (with instrumentes for the same, as with squyrtes of wūd or brasse or such like) for in in keeping of them moyst, the Caterpillar cannot breede thereon: this experience haue I knowne proued of late to be good. For to conclude, hee that wyll set or plant trées, must not passe for any paines, but haue a pleasure and delight therein, in remembryng the great profyte that cometh thereby: against scarcenesse of Coyn, fruite is good stafe for the poze, and often it hath bene seene one Aker of Orchard ground worth folwe Aker of wheate grounde,

FINIS.

Here

*Here foloweth a lyttle treatise howe one
maie graffe and plant, subtil or artificiallie, and to make
many thinges in Gardens verie straunge.*

E Or to graffe a subtyll way, take one
oylet or eye of a graffe, styt it rounde, aboue
and beneath, and then behind downe ryght,
then wreath him of, and set him vpon ano-
ther Cion, as great as he is, then dresse him
as is aforesayde, and he shall growe and beare.

To graffe one Vyne vpon another.

F Or to graffe one Vine vpon another, ye shall cleaue him
as ye doe other trées, and then put the Vine graffe in the
clift, then stoppe him close and well with ware, and so bind
him and he shall growe.

If a tree be to long without fruite.

Ye shall vncouer his roote and make a hole with a Pier-
cer or small awger, in the greatest roote he hath, without
pearcing thorow the roote, then put in a pinne (in the sayd
hole) of dyve wood, (as Oke or Ashe) and so let it remaine
in the sayde hole, and stoppe it close againe with ware, and
then cast earth and couer him againe, and he shall beare
the same yeare.

B. G.

For

For to haue Peaches tyyo monethes before other.

TAke your Cions of a Beach tree that doth some blossom in the spring tyme, and graffe them vpon a franke Mulberry tree, and he shall bring of Peaches two Monethes before others.

To haue Damsons or other Plums, vnto
Alhallowtide.

FOR to haue Damsons at the Sommer long vnto Alhallowtyme, and of many other kinde of sortes likewise, ye shall graffe them vpon the Gooseberry tree, vpon the franke Mulberry tree, and vpon the Cherry tree, and they shall endure on the trees tyll Alhallowtide.

To make Medlars, Cheryes and Peaches in eating
to taste like spyce.

FOR to make Medlars, Cherries and Peaches to taste in the eating pleasaunt lyke spice, the which may also keepe vnto the newe come againe, ye shall graffe them vpon the franke Mulberry tree, as I haue afore declared and in the graffing, ye shall wette them in hony, and put a lytle of the powder of some good spyes, as the powder of Cloues, of Cinnamon or Ginger.

To make a Muscadell taste.

FOR to make a Muscadell taste, take a gouge or Chesill of yron, (and cut your sappe round about) then put in your gouge or Chesill vnder your sappe on your Cion, and rayse thre eyes or oylettes rounde about, and so take of sappe and softly your bark round about, and when he is so taken of, doe annoynt it all ouer within the bark, with powder of Cloues, or Nutmegs, then set it on againe, and stop it close with ware rounde about, that no water may enter in. and within thyrce bearing, they shall bring a sayre Muscadell reysen, which ye may after both graffe and plant, and they shall be all after a Muscadell fruite: some styttes the bark downe, and so put in of spice.

To

To set Apples and Peares, to come without blossoming.

Fo: to make Apples, and Peares, & other sortes of fruite to come without blossoming, that is, ye shall graffe them (as ye doe other kinde of fruite) vpon the figge tre.

To haue Apples and Chestnuttres rathe, and also long on the trees.

Fo: to haue Apples called (in French) de blanc Durell, o: de Yroael, & of Chestnuttres very rathe, and long (as vnto Alhallowtide) on the trees: and to make such fruite also to endure, the space of .ij. yeares, ye shall graffe them on a late-ward fruit, as pome Richard, o: vpo a Peare tre, o: Apple tre of Dagoisse.

To haue good Cherries on the trees, at Alhallowtide.

To haue Cheries on many trees, good for to eate vnto Alhallowtide, ye shall graffe them vpon a franke Mulbery tre, and likewise to graffe them vpon a Willow, o: sallow tre, and they shall endure vnto Alhallowtide, on the trees.

To haue rathe Medlars two Monethes before others.

Fo: to haue Medlars two Monethes sooner than others: and that the one shall be better farre than the other, ye shall graffe them vpon a Gooseberry tre, and also a franke Mulbery tre, and before ye doe graffe them, ye shall wette them in Honnie, and then graffe them.

For to haue rathe or tymelie Peares.

Fo: to haue a rathe Peare the which is in France, as the Peare Cailonet, and the Peare Hastinean. For to haue them rathe o: sone, ye shall graffe them on the Pine tre: And for to haue them late, ye shall graffe them on the Peare called in France Dagoisse, o: on other like hard Peares.

To haue Misples or Medlars without stones.

Fo: to haue Medlars without stones, the which shall taste swete as honey, ye shall graffe them as the other, vpon an
Eglentine

Aglentine or swæte Bziar trée, and ye shall wet the grassettes (befoze ye graffe them) in honic.

To haue Peares betimes.

For to haue the Peare of Anguiffe, or Permain, or Sattigle, (which be of certaine places so called) a moneth or two, befoze others, the which shall endure, and be good vnto the newe come againe, ye shall graffe them vpon a Quince trée, and lykewise vpon the franke Mulbery trée.

To haue ripe or franke mulberries very soone and late.

For to haue franck or ripe Mulberries very soone, ye shall graffe them vpon a rath Peare trée, and vpon the Gosebery trée, and to haue very late and to endure vnto Alhallowtide, ye shall graffe them vpon the Medlar trée.

To keepe Peares a yeare.

How soe to keepe Peares a yeare: ye shall take of fine salt very drye, and put thereof with your Peares into a Barrell, in such sort that one Peare doe not touch another, so fyll the barrell if ye lyst, then stoppe it, and let it be set in some drye place, that the salt doe not ware moyst, thus ye may keepe them long and good.

To haue your fruite taste halfe Apples, halfe Peares.

If ye wyl haue your fruite tast halfe a peare and halfe an Apple, ye shall in the spring take grassettes, the one a Peare, and the other an Apple, ye shall cleane or pare them in the grafting ioynt or place, and ioyne halfe the Peare Cion, & so set them into your stocke, and see well that no rayne doe enter therein vpon your ioynt, and that fruite shall bring the halfe a Peare, and the other halfe an Apple, in taste.

Tymes of Grafting,

It is good also to graffe one or two daies befoze the chaunge & no more, for loke so many more dayes as ye shall graffe befoze them, so many moe yeares it wyl be, ere your trées shall bring fruite, also it is good grafting all the increase of the

the more, but the sooner after the chaunge the better.

To graffe the Quyne Apple.

If ye graffe the Quyne apple, vpon an Apple stock, he shall not long continue without the Canker, but to graffe him on a knottie yong Crabstocke, he shall endure long without the Canker.

To destroy Pismians or Antes: about a tree.

For to destroy Emets or Antes, which be about a tree, if ye remoue and styre the earth all about the roote, of the sayde tree, then put thereon all about, a great quantitie of the soote of a Chimney, and the Antes or Pismians wyl cryther away, or else shortly dye.

Another for the same.

Also another way for to destroy Antes is, ye shall take of the sawe dust of Oke wood onely, and strowe that all about the tree roote, & the next rayne that doth come, all the Pismians or Antes shall die there: for rare wigs, shoes stopt with hay, and hanged on the tree one night, they come all in.

To haue Nuttes, Plums, and Almondes.

Nuttes greater than others.

For to haue great Nuttes, Plums and Almondes greater than others, ye shall take foure Nuttes, or of any of this fruite aboue sayd, and put them into a pot of earth, ioyning the one to the other as nere as ye can, then make a hole in the bottome of the potte, thorow the which hole, these Nuts shall be constrainned to yssue, and being so constrainned, shall come to perfection and growe togythers as in one tree, the which in time shall bying his fruite moze greater and larger, than others.

To make an Oke or other tree greene in vvynter
as in Sommer.

Also to make an Oke or other tree to be greene as well in Wynter as Sommer, ye shall take the graffe of an

in Oke træ, or other træ, and graffe it vpon the holy træ. The best and most surest way is, to graffe one through the other. Also who so wyll edyfie or make an Orchard, he ought (if he can) to make it in a moyst place, where as the South windes, or sea windes may haue recourse vnto them.

The time of planting vwithout rootes, and vwith rootes.

Also the best time to plant or set without rootes as with branches or steueringes of all sortes of træs which hath a great pithe, as fygge træs, Hasell træs, Mulbery træs, & vines, with other lyke træs, al which ought to be set from the mids of September, (if the leaues be of) vnto Alhallowe tyde, & all other træs with rootes, ought to be set in Aduent vntyll Christmasse, or anone after, if the time be not verge colde and daungerous.

To keepe fruit from the frost.

Also to keepe fruit from the frost, & in good colour, vnto y new come again, ye ought so for to gather thē, when the tyme is fayre & dry, & the Moone in hir decreasing, & that they ly also in very dry places by night, couered thin with wheat strawe, and if the tyme of Winter be colde and very hard, then put of haye aboue them in your strawe, and take it away when as a fayre time commeth: and thus ye shal keepe your fruit fayre and good.

The dayes to plant and graffe.

Also (as some say) from the fyist day of the new Moone, vnto the. xij. day thereof, is good for to plant, or graffe, or solwe, and for great neede, some doe take vnto the. xvj. or xvij. daye thereof, and not after, neyther graffe, nor solwe, but as is afore mencioned, a daye or two dayes afore the chaunge, the best sygnes are, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorne.

To haue greene Roses all the yeare.

For to haue græne Roses, ye shal (as some say) take your Rose buds, in the spring tyme, & then graffe them vpon the holly stocke, and they shall be græne all the yeare.

To

To keepe Keysons or Grapes good a yeare.

Fo^r to keepe Keysons o^r Grapes good all a whole yeare, ye shall take of fine dye sande, & then lay your Keysons o^r Grapes therein, and it shall keepe them good a whole yeare, some keepe them in a close glasse from the ayre.

To make fruite laxatiue from the tree.

Fo^r to make any fruite laxatiue from the tre^e, what fruit soeuer it be, make a hole in the stocke, o^r in the Paister roote of the tre^e, (with a great pearcer slope wise) not thorough, but vnto the pythe, o^r somewhat further, then fyll the sayde hole with the ioyce of Elder, of Centori, of Seney, o^r of Turbich, o^r such like laxatiues, then fyll the sayd hole therewith of which of them ye wyll, o^r else ye may take th^{er}e of them togythers, and fyll the sayd hole therewith, and then stoppe the sayde hole close with softe ware, then claye it thereon, and put mosse very well ouer all, so that nothinge may issue o^r fall out, and all the fruite of the sayde tre^e shall be from thencefo^rth laxatiue.

A note for all Graffers and Planters.

Also whensoever ye shall plant o^r graffe, it shal be ma^de and good fo^r you to saye as followeth. In the name of God the ffather, the Sonne and the holy Ghost, Amen. Increase and multiplie, and replenishe the earth: and saye the Lo^rdes prayer, then saye: Lord God heare my p^rayer, and let this my desyre of the^e be hearde. The holy spirite of God which hath created al thinges fo^r man, and hath giuen them fo^r our comfo^rt, in thy name O Lo^rde we set, Plant, & Graffe, desiring that by thy mighty power they maye encrease, and multiplie vppon the earth, in bearing plenty of fruite, to the p^rosite and comfo^rt of all thy saythfull people, thowow Christ our Lo^rde. Amen.

FINIS.

A.A.

Here

Here followeth certaine wayes of planting and graffing, with other necessities herein meete to be knowne, translated out of Dutch by L. M.

To graffe one Vine on another.

Du that wyl graffe one Vine vpon another, ye shall (in Januarie) cleaue the head of the Vine, as ye doe other stockes, & then put in your Vine graffe or Cion, but first ye must pare him thin, ere ye set him in the head, the clay and moule him as the other.

Chosen dayes to graffe in, and to choose
your Cions.

Also whensoever that ye wyl graffe, the best chosen tymes is on the last day before the chaunge, and also in the chaunge, and on the second day after the chaunge, if ye graffe (as some saye) on the thirde, fourth & fift day after the chaunge, it wyl be so many yerres ere those trees bryng forth fruite.

fruit. Which thing ye may beleue if yo wil, but I wyl not. For some doe hold opinion, that it is good graffing from the chaunge vnto the xviij. day thereof, which I think to be good in all the increase of the Spone, but the sooner the better.

To gather your Cions.

Also such Cions or graffes which ye doe get on the other trees, the yong træs of thre or foure yeares, or .v. or .vi. yeares are best to haue graffes. Take them of no vnder bowes, but in the top vpon the East syde, if ye can, and of the fayrest and greatest. Ye shall cut them .ij. inches long of the olde wood, beneth the ioynt. And whensoever ye wyl graffe, cut or pare your graffes taperwise from the ioynt two ynches or moze of length, which ye shall sette into the stocke: and before ye sette it in, ye shall open your stocke wyth a wedge of yron, or harde wood, fayre and soffly: then if the sydes of your cleftes be ragged, ye shall pare them with the poynt of a sharpe knife on both sydes within and aboue, the set in your graffes close on the outsidés and also aboue: but let your stocke be as lytle while open as ye can, and when your graffes be well set in, plucke forth your wedge: and if your stocke doe pinche your graffes muche, then ye must put in a wedge of the same woodde for to helpe your graffes: When ye shall laye a thicke barke or pyll ouer the cleft from the one graffe to the other, to keepe out the claye and rayne, and so claye them two fingers thicke rounde about the clyffes, and then laye on Masse, but Woll is better next to your claye, or else to temper your claye with Woll or haire, for it shall make it hyde closer and also stronger on the stock heade. Some take Woll next the clay and wrape peth it all ouer with linnen clowtes: for the Woll being once moyste, wyl keepe the clay so a long time. And other some take Wollen clowtes that haue bene layde in the iuyce of Mozmeewood, or suche lyke bytter thing, to keepe creeping Moymes from conuning, vnder to the Graffes.

L. ij.

If

If ye graffe in wynter put your clay vppermost, soz sōmer your mosse. For in wynter the mosse is warme, and your claye wyll not cleaue. In Sommer your clay is colde, and your mosse kēpes him from cleauing o2 chapping. To bind them, take of wyllow pilles, of clouen bziers, of Dziers, o2 such lyke. To gather your grasses on the East part of the trē is counted best: if ye gather them beloŵe on the vnder boughes, they wyl growe flaggie and spredding abrode: if ye take them in the top of the trē, they wyl growe vpright. Yet some doe gather theyr Cions o2 grasses on the sydes of the trēs, and so graffe them againe on the lyke sydes of the stockes, the which is of some men not counted so good for fruite. It is not good to graffe a great stocke, soz they wyll be long ere they couer the head thereof.

Of vvormes in trees or fruite.

If ye haue any trēs eaten with worms, o2 do bring woꝝ my fruite, ye shall vse to wash all his body & great bꝛanches with two partes of Rowpisse, and one part of Wineger, o2 else if ye can get no Wineger, with Rowpisse alone, tempered with common ashes: then washe your trēs therewith befoꝛe the Spring, and in the Spring, o2 in Sommer. Annis sēdes solue about the trē rootes, vꝛine away worms, and the fruite shall be the swēter.

The setting of Stones, and ordering thereof.

As for Almonde trēs, Peach trēs, Cherry trēs, Plum trēs, o2 others, ye shall thus plant o2 set them. Lay first the Stones in water thꝛe dayes and foure nightes, vntyll they sinke therein: then take them betwixt your finger and your thumbe, with the small ende vꝑward, and so set them two fingers dape in good earth. And when ye haue so done, ye shall rake them al ouer and so couer them: and whē they begin to grow o2 spring, keepe them from wēdes: and they shall prosper the better, specially in the first yere. And with
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in two or thre yeares after, ye maye sette or remoue them where ye list, then if ye doe remoue them againe after that, ye must proune of all his twiggess as ye shall see cause, nigh the stocke: thus ye may doe of all kind of trees, but specially those which haue the great sappe, as the Pulbery, or Figge tree, or such lyke.

To gather Gumme of any tree.

If ye lyst to haue the Gumme of an Almond tree, ye shall stryke a great nayle into the tree, a good waye, and so lette him rest, and the Gumme (of the tree) shall issue thereat: thus doe men gather Gumme of all sortes of trees: yea the common Gumme that men doe vse and occupie.

To sette a vvhole Apple.

Also some saye, that if ye sette a whole Apple foure fingers in the earth, all the Depines or curnelles in the same Apple, wyll grow by togithers in one whole stocke or Cion, & al those Apples shal be much fayer and greater than others: but ye must take hãde, how ye doe set those Apples whiche doe come in a leape yeare, for in a leape yeare (as some doe say) the curnelles or Depines are turned contrarye, for if ye should so set, as commonly a man doth, ye shall sette them contrary.

Of setting the Almonde.

Almondes doe come forth and growe commonly well, if they be set without the shell or huske, in good earth, or in rotten Hogges dong: if ye lay Almondes, one daye in vinegar, then shall they (as some saye,) be very good to plant, or lay him in milke and water vntyll he doe sinke, it shall be the better to sette, or any other nutte.

THE Pepines and curnels of those trees whiche haue a thicke or rough barke, if ye laye them thre dayes in water, or else vntyll they sincke therein, they shall be the better, then set them, or sowe them, as is afore mencioned, and then remoueth them, when they be well rooted, of thre or foure yeares growth, and they shall haue a thin barke,

To plant or set Vines.

If ye plant or set Vines, in the first or second yeare they wyl bring no fruit, but in the third yeare they wyl beare, if they be well kept, ye shall cut them in Januarie, and set them sone after they be cut from the Vine, and ye shall set two togyther, the one with the olde wood, & the other with out, and so let them grow in plucking away al wædes from about them, and when ye shall remoue them in the second or third yeare, being well rooted, ye shal set them wel a foote dæpe (in good fat earth) with good dung, as of one foote dæpe or thereabouts, & keepe them cleane from wædes, for then they wyl prosper the better, & in sommer when the Grape is knytte, then ye shall bzeake of his top or bzaunch, at one or two ioyntes after the grape, and so the grape shall be the greater, and in the Winter when ye cut them, ye shall not leaue past two or thre leaders on eache bzaunche, on some bzaunche but one leader, which must be cut betwixt two ioyntes, and ye shall leaue the yong Vine to be the leader, also ye shal leaue thereof thre or foure ioyntes at all times, if a yong Cion do come forth of the old bzaunche or side thereof, if ye do cut him, ye shal cut him hard by the old bzaunch, & if ye wyl haue him to bring the grape next yeare, ye shall leaue two or thre ioynts thereof, for y yong Cion alwayes bringeth the grape: ye may at all times, so that the grape be once taken and knyt, euer as the superfluous Cions doe growe, ye maye bzeake them of at a ioynt, or hardly by the
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olde braunche, and the grapes wyll be the greater: thus ye maye order your Vine all the Sommer long without any hurte.

To set or plant the Cherrie.

Cherrie træs, and all the træs of Stone fruite, would be planted oꝛ sette of Cions, in colde groundes and places of good earth, and lyke wise in highe oꝛ hyllie places, oꝛ ye and well in the shade: yf ye doe remoue, ye ought to remoue them in Nouember and Januarie, if ye shall see your Cherry træ ware rotten, then shall ye make a hole in the myddes of the body two foote aboue the grounde, with a bygge Dearcer, that the humoꝝ may passe foꝛth thereby, then afoze the spꝝing, shutte him vp againe with a pynne of the same træ: thus ye may doe vnto all other soꝛtes of træs when they beginne to rotte, and is also god foꝛ them which beare scant of fruite oꝛ none.

To keepe Cherries good a yeare.

Foꝛ to keepe Cherries good a yeare, ye shall cutte of the stalkes, and then laye them in a well leaded pottle, and fyll the sayde pottle therewith, then put vnto them of good thynne hony, and fyll the sayde pottle therewith, then stoppe it with claye that no ayze enter in, then set it in some sayze Seller, and put of sande vnder, and all aboue it, and couer the pottle well withall, so let it stande oꝛ remaine: thus ye maye keepe them a yeare, as freshe as though they came fro the træ, and after this soꝛt ye maye keepe Beares, oꝛ oꝛther fruite.

Against Pismiares.

If ye haue Cherry træs laded oꝛ troubled with Pismiares oꝛ Antes, ye shall rub the body of the træ, and all about the roote with the iuyce of Burdayne, mingled halfe with Vineger. Some doe vse to annoynt the træ beneath all about

bout the body, with tarre and byrde lyme, with woll ople boyled together, and annoynt the træ beneath therewith, and doe laye of chalke stoncs all about the træ roote, some saye it is good therfore.

The setting of Chestnuttes.

The Chestnutte træ, men doe vse to plant lyke vnto the figge træ. They may be both planted and grafted wel, they waxe well in freshe and fatte earth, for in sande they lyke not: if ye wyll set the curnels, ye shall lay them in water vntyll they doe sinck, and those that doe sinck to the bottome of the water, be best to set, which ye shall sette in the Moneth of Nouember & December, foure syngers deepe, a fote one from another, for when they be in these two Monethes set or planted, they shall endure long, and beare also good fruite, yet some there be that plant or sette them fyrst in dong, lyke beanes, which wyll be sweter than the other sort, but those which be set in the two Monethes aforesayde, shall first beare theyr fruite: men maye proue which is best, experience doth teach. This is another way to proue and knowe, which Chestnuttes be best to plant or set, that is: ye shall take a quantitie of Nuttes, then laye them in sande the space of. xxx. dayes: then take and walthe them in water saye and cleane, and throwe them into water againe, and those which doe sincke to the bottome, are good to plant or set, and the other that swimme are naught: thus maye ye doe with all other curnels or Nuttes.

To haue all stone fruite taste, as ye shall thinke good.

If ye wyl haue al stone fruit tast as ye shal fancie, or think good, ye shall fyrst lay your stoncs to soke in such lycor or moysture, as ye wyll haue the fruite taste of, and then sette them: as for the Date træ (as some saye) he byrnyngeth no fruite except he be a hundred yeaeres olde, & the Date stone must soke one moneth in the water befoze he be sette, then shall

shall ye set him with the small ende vpwarde, in good fatte earth, in hote sandy ground foure fingers deepe, and when the bolues doe beginne to spring, then shall ye euery night sprinckle them with raine water, (or other if ye haue none) so long tyll they become forth and growne.

Of graffing the Medlar and Mispale.

For to graffe the Medlar or Mispale: men doe vse to graffe them on the white Hathorne tre, they wyll proue well, but yet small and solwe fruite: to graffe one Medlar vpon another is the better, some men doe graffe first the wilding Cion, vpon the Medlar stocke, and so when he is wel taken and growne, then they graffe thereon the Medlar againe, the whiche doth make them moze swete, berie great and sayze.

Of the figge tree.

The figge tre in some countrey, beareth his fruite foure times a yeaere, the black figges are the best, being dzyed in the Sunne, and then layd in a vessell in beddes one by another, and then sprinckled or strawed all ouer, euery laye with fine meale, then stoppe it vp, and so it is sent out of the lande. If the figge tre wyll not beare, ye shall dogge him all about, and vnder the rootes in februarye, and take out then all his earth, and put vnto him the dong of a priuie, for that he lyketh best: ye maye mingle with it of other fat earth. as Pigeons dong mingled with Dyle and Pepper stampd, which shall forwarde him much to noynt his rootes therewith: ye shall not plant the figge tre in cold tymes, he loueth hote, stony, or grauely ground, and to be planted in Autumne is best.

Of the Mulberie tree.

If ye wyl plant the Mulberie tre, the figge tre or others which bring no sate, ye shall cut a twigge or bzaunche (from the tre roote) of a yeres growth, with the old wood or barke, about a cubite long, which ye shall plant or set all in

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the earth, saue a shaftment long of it, and so let it grow, in watering it as ye shall see neede. This must be done before the leaues beginne to spring, but take harte that ye cut not the ende or top aboue, for then it shall wyther and dye.

Of trees that beare bytter fruite.

Of all such trees as beare bytter fruite, to make them bring sweter, ye shall vncouer all the rootes in Ianuarie,) and take out al that earth, then put vnto them of Dogg-dung great plentie, and then after put vnto them of other good earth, and so couer them therewithall well againe, and they fruite shall haue a sweter taste: thus men maye doe with other trees which bring bytter fruite.

To helpe barren trees.

Here is another waye to helpe baren trees, that they may bring fruite: if ye see your tree not beare scantly in three or foure yeares good plentie, ye shall boze an hole with an Auger or pearcer, in the greatestt place of the body, (within a yerde of the ground) but not thorow, but vnto or past the hart, ye shal boze him a slope: then take hony and water mingled togyther a night before, then put the sayde hony and water into the hole, and fyll it therewith, then stop it close with a short pinne, made of the same tree, not stricken into farre, for pearcing the lycour,

Another vwaye.

In the beginning of Wynter ye shall digge those trees rounde about the rootes, and let them so rest a daye and a night, and then put vnto them of good earth, myngled well with good stowe of watered Mtes, or with watred Barley or Wheate, layde next vnto the rootes, then fyll it with other good earth, and he shall beare fruite, euen as the bozing of a hole in the mayster roote, and strike in a pinne, and so fyll him againe, shall helpe him to beare, as afoze declared.

To

To keepe your fruite.

All fruite may be the better kept, if ye laye them in dye places, in dye strawe or hey, but hey rypeth to soze, or in a barley mow not touching one the other, or in chaffe, or in vessels of Juniper, or Sypers wood, ye maye so keepe them well in dye salt or hony, & vpon bordes where as fyze is nigh all the winter, also hanging nie fyze in the wynter, in nettes of yarne.

The Mulberic tree.

The Mulbery tree is planted or sette by the Frygge tree, his fruite is first soure and then swete, he liketh neither dewe nor rayne, for they hurt him, he is well pleased with solle earth or dong, his bzaunches wyll ware dye within euery fyre yeares, then must ye cutte them of, as for other trees: they ought to be proyned euery yeare as ye shall see cause, and they wyll be the better, and to plant hym from myd February, to myd March is best.

Of Mosse on the tree.

Of the Mosse on your trees, ye must not let it to long be vncleanfed, ye must rub it of with a grate of wood, or a roughe hayre, or suche lyke, in Wynter when they be moist or wet, for then it wyll of the sower, for mosse doth take away the strength and substance of the fruit, & makes the trees barren at length: when ye see your trees begin to ware mossie, ye must in the Winter vncouer their rootes, & put vnder them good earth, this shall helpe them and keepe them long without mosse: for the earth not styred aboue the roote, is one cause of mossynesse, and also the barrennesse of the ground whereon he standeth, and your mosse doth sucker in Winter, flies and other vermin, and so doth therein hide them in Sommer, which is occasion of eating the blossomes and tender Cions thereof.

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To

To keepe Nuttes long.

For to keepe Nuts long, ye shall dye them & couer them in drie sande, and put them in a drie bladder, or in a fatte made of Walnut tre, & put of drie Juie beryes therin, and they shal be much swæter. To keepe Nuttes græne a yeare, and also freshe, ye shall put them into a potte with hony, and they shall continue freshe a yeare, and the sayde honte wyll be gentle & good for many medicines. To keepe Walnuts fresh and græne in the tyme of strayning of Meriuike, ye shall take of that pommis, & put therof in the bottome of a barrell, then lay your Walnuts all ouer, then pōmis ouer them, and so Walnuts againe, and then of the pommis, as ye shall see cause to fyll your vessel. When stoppe him close as ye doe a barrell, & set him in your Seller or other place, and it shall keepe your Nuttes freshe and græne a yeare. Some vse to fyll an earthen potte with small Nuttes, and then put to them dye sande, and couer them with a lye of earth or stone, and then they clay it, setting the mouth of the pot down ward, two foote within the earth, in theyr Garden or other place, and so they wyll keepe very moyst & swæte vntyll new come.

To cut the Peache tree.

The Peache tre is of this nature, if he be cut (as some say) græne, it wyll wyther and drie. Therefore if ye cut any small bzaunche, cut it harde by the body: the wythered twigges euer as they wyther, must be cut of harde by the great bzaunche or body thereof, for then they doe prosper the better. If a Peache tre doe not lyke, ye shall put to his rootes, the Lees of Wine mingled with water, & also washe his rootes therewith, and likewise the bzaunches, then couer him againe with good earth mingled with his owne leaues, for those he lyketh best. Ye may graffe Peach vpon Peach, vpon Hassill, or Althe, or vpon Cherrie tre, or ye may graffe the Almonde vpon the Peache tre. And to haue great Peaches

ches, ye must take Cowes milke, and put good earth therto, then all to strike the body of the tree therewith both upward and downewarde, or else open the roote all bare three dayes and three nightes, then take goates mylke, and wash all the rootes therewith, and then couer them againe: this must be done when they begin to blossom, & so shall he bring great Peaches.

To colour Peache stones.

TO colour Peache stones, that all the fruite thereof shall haue the lyke colour hereafter, that is: ye shall laye or set Peache stones in the earth seuen dayes or moze, vntyll ye shall see the stones beginne to open, then take the stones and the curnelles softly forth thereof, and what colour ye wyl, colour the curnel therewith, and put them into the shel agayne, then bynde it fast togyther and sette it in the earth, with the small ende upward, and so let him growe, and all the Peaches which shall come of the same fruite (grafted or vngrafted) wyl be of the same colour. The Peach tree ought to be planted in Autumne, before the colde doe come, for he can not abyde the colde.

If Peache trees be troubled with worms.

ALso if any Peach tree be troubled with wormes, ye shall take two partes of Cowe pisse, with one parte of Wylde negger, then shall ye spynckle the tree all ouer therewith, and washe his rootes and bzaunches also, and it wyl kyl the wormes, this may ye doe vnto al other trees, which be troubled with wormes.

To haue the Peache without stones.

FOR to make the Peache grow without stones, ye shall take a Peache tree newlie planted, then set a Willow harde by, which ye shall boze a hole thowoe, then put the Peache tree thowoe the sayde hole, and so close him on both sides therof, sappe to sappe, and let him so grow one yeare,

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then the next yeare ye shall cutte of the Peache stocke, and let the Willow fade him, and cutte of the vpper part of the Willow also th;æ fingers hye: and the next Winter sawe him of nigh the Peache, so that the Willow shall fade but the Peache only: and this way ye maye haue peaches without stones.

A nother vway for the same.

Ye shall take the grasses of Peaches, and graffe them vpon the Willow stocke, and so shall your Peaches be lykewise without stones.

If trees doe not prosper.

If that ye see that your trees do not waxe nor prosper, take and open the rootes in the beginning of January or afoze, and in the biggest roote therof, make a hole with an auger, to the pythe or more, then stryke therein a pinne of Oke & so stop it againe close, and let it be well wart all about the pinne, then couer him againe with good earth, and he shall doe well, some doe vse to cleaue the roote.

Hovve to graffe Apples to last on the tree
tyll Alhallovvtyde.

Howe ye maye haue many sortes of Apples vpon your trees vntyll Alhallovvtyde, that is, ye shall graffe your Apples vpon the Mulbery tree, and vpon the Cherry tree.

To make Cherries and Peaches smell, and
taste lyke spice.

Howe to make that Cherries and Peaches shall be pleasant, and shall smell and taste lyke spice, & that ye may keepe them well, tyll the newe doe come againe, ye shall graffe them on the Mulbery tree, as is aforesayde: but fyrst ye shall soake them in hony and water, wherin ye shall put of the powder of Cloues, Ginger and Cinamon.

To

To graffe an Apple vvhich shall be halfe swæte,
and halfe sower.

TO graffe that your Apples shalbe the one halfe swæte, & the other halfe sower: ye shall take two Cions, the one swæte and the other sower, some doe put the one Cion thorough the other, and so graffes them betwæne the barke and the tree: and some againe doe pare both the Cions synelie, and so settes them ioyning into the stocke, in clefing sappe to sappe, on both the outsydes of the graffes, vnto the outsydes of the stocke, and so settes them into the heade as the other: and they shall bring fruite, the one halfe swæte, and the other halfe sower.

To graffe a Roosc on the holly.

FO: to graffe the Holly, that his leaues shall kãpe all the yeare grãne, some do take & cleaue the Holly, & so graffs in a white or reddẽ Rose bud, and then putteth clay & mosse to him, and letteth him grow, and some doe put the Rose bud into a cleft of the barke, & so putteth clay & Mosse, and bindes him feately therein, and letteth him growe, and he shall carrye his leaue all the yeare.

Of keeping of Plums.

OF Plums there be many sortes, as Damsons, which be all blacke, and counted the best: All maner of other Plums a man maye kãpe well a yeare, if they be gathered ripe, and then dyed, and put into vesselles of Glasse: if ye cannot dry them well in the sunne, ye shal dry them on hurdles of Dziers made like Lettis windowes, in a hote Duẽ after bread is dꝛawne forth, & so reserue them. If a Plum tree lyke not, open his roote, & powre in all about the dꝛeggs of Wine, myrt with water, and so couer him well agayne, or powre on them skale vyne or olde piss of olde men, mixt with two partes of water, and so couer him as before.

Of

Of altering of Peares, or stony fruite.

If a Peare doe taste hard, or grauelly about the coze, lyke small stones, ye shall vncouer his roote (in the Winter, or afoze the spring) and take out all the earth thereof, and pick out all the stones, as cleane from the earth as ye can about his roote, then syt that earth, or else take of other good fatte earth without stones, and fyl al his rootes againe therewith, and he shall bring a soft and gentle Peare to cate, but ye must see well to the watering of him often.

The making of Cyder and Pyrrye.

Of Apples and Peares, men doe make Cyder and Pirrie, & because the vse thereof in most places is knowne, I wyl here let passe to speake any further thereof, but this (in the pressing your Cyder) I wyl counsel you to keepe cleane your vessels, and the places wheras your fruite doth lye, and specially after it is brused or broken, for then they drawe felthy ayze vnto them, and if it be nighe, the Cyder shall be infected therewith, and also beare the taste after the infection therof: therefore as soone as you can, tunne it into cleane and swete vessels, as into vessels of white Wine or of Sacke, or Claret and such like, for these shall keepe your Cyder the better and the stronger, along time after: ye may hang a small bag of linnen, by a thred downe into the lower part of your vessel, with powder of Cloues, Mace, Cynamon, Ginger, and such lyke, which wyl make your Cyder to haue a pleasaunt taste.

To helpe frosen Apples.

Of Apples that be frosen in the colde and extreme winter. The remedy to haue the Ice out of them, is this. Ye shall lay them first in colde water a while, & then laye them befoze the fyre, or other beate, and they shal come to themselves againe.

To

To make Apples fall from the tree.

If ye put of fiery coles vnder an Apple tree, and then cast of the powder of brimstone therein, and the fume thereof ascend vp, and touch any Apple that is wet, that Apple shall fall incontinent.

To vvater trees in Sommer, if they vvaxe drye
about the roote.

Whereas Apple trees be sette in drye grounde, and not deepe in the grounde, in Sommer if they want moisture, ye shall take of wheate straw, or other, and euery euening (or as ye shall see cause) cast thereon water al about, and it will keepe the trees moist from time to time.

To cherishe Apple trees.

If ye vse to throw (in Winter) all about your Apple trees on the rootes thereof, the urine of olde men, or of stale piss long kept, they shall bring fruite much better, which is good for the Wine also, or if ye doe sprinkle or annoynt your Apple tree rootes with the Gall of a Bull, they shall beare the better.

To make an Apple growe in a Glasse.

To make an Apple growe within a Glasse, take a Glasse what fashion ye lyst, and put your Apple therein when he is but small, and bynde him fast to the Glasse, and the Glasse also to the tree, and let him growe, thus ye maye haue Apples of diuers proportions, according to the fashion of your Glasse, thus maye ye make of
Cucumbers, Courdes, or
Pomecitrons, the lyke
fashion.

These thre braunches & figure of graffing in the shielde in Sommer is, the first braunch sheweth howe the barke is taken of, the myddle place sheweth, howe it is set to, and the last braunche, sheweth howe to binde him on, in sauing the Dylet or eye from busing.

To graffe many sortes of Apples on one tree.

Ye may graffe on one Apple tre at once, many kinde of Apples, as on euery braunch a contrary fruite, as is afore declared, and of peares the lyke: but see as nighe as ye can, that all your Cions be of lyke springing, for else the one wyll out growe and shaddowe the other.

To colour Apples.

To haue coloured Apples, with what colour ye shal think good, ye shall boze slope a hole with an auger, in the hyghest part of the body of the tre, vnto y^e myds therof, or thereabouts,

abouts, & then looke what colour ye wyll haue them of, first ye shal take water, & mingle your colour therewith, the stop it by againe, with a short pinne made of the same wood or tre, then ware it round about: ye may mingle with the said colour what spice ye lyst, to make them tast thereafter. thus may ye chaunge the colour & tast of any Apple: your colours may be of Saffron, tourne soule, byasel Saunders, or other what ye shall see good. This must be done before y^e spring do come: some doe say, if ye graffe on the Oliue stock, or on the Alder stocke, they wyll bring red Apples: also they saye, to graffe to haue fruite without coze, ye shal graffe in both the endes of your Cion into y^e stock, & when they be full grown to the stock, ye shal cut it in the myds, & let the smaller ende growe vpward: or else take a Cion and graffe the small end of the stock downwarde, & so shall ye haue your Apple tre on S. Lamberts day, (which is the. xviij of September) they shal neuer wast, consume, nor ware dreye, which I doubt.

The setting of Vine plantes.

These figures doe shewe how ye ought to plant & set your Vines, in two & two together. the one to haue a part of the old tre, & the other may be al of the last Cion: but when ye plant him with a part of the old tre, he shall commonlie take roote the soner thā the new Cion: ye must wade them euery moneth, and let not the earth be too close about they roots at the fyrst, but now and than lose it with a spade as ye shall see a rayne pass, for then they shall enlarge, and put forth better. Further herein ye shall vnderstand after.

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How

Hovve to proyne or cutte a Vine in vvinter.

This fygure sheweth, howe all Vines should be prynced and cutte, in a conuenient tyme after Chyristmasse, that when ye cut them, ye shall leaue his bzanches very thinne, as ye see by this fygure: ye shall neuer leaue aboue two, or thze leaders at the heade of any pzincipall bzannch ye must also cut them of in the mydst betwæne the knottes of the yong Cions, for those be the leaders which wyll bring the grape, the rest and order ye shall vnderstand as followeth.

Of the Vine and Grape.

Somewhat I intend to speake of the ordering of the Vine & grape, to plant or set the Vine: the plants or sets which be gathered from the Vine (& so planted) are best, they must not be olde gathered, nor lye long vnplanted after they be cutte, for then they wyll some gather corruption, and when ye doe gather your plantes, ye must take hede to cutte and chosse them, whereas ye maye with the yong Cion, a Ioynt
of

of the old wood with the new, for y^e old wood wyl sooner take roote than the new, & better to grow than if it were al yong Cion, ye shall leaue the old wood to the yong Cion, a fote or halfe a fote, or a shaftment long, the yong Cion ye shall cut the length of thre quarters of a yard or there aboutes, & ye shall chøse of those yong Cions that be thickest ioynted, or nigh ioynts togithers, and when ye shall plant or set them, looke that your ground be well digged in the wynter before, then in Januarie ye may both cut and plant, but cut not in the frost, for that is daunger of all kind of træs. or ye may plant in the beginning of february, and when ye doe plant, ye shall take two of those plantes, and set or lay them togither, a fote deepe in the earth, for two plantes set togither wyl not so sone fayle, as one alone, and lay them a fote long wise in the earth, so that there may be aboute the earth thre or foure ioyntes, ye maye plant a yong Cion with the olde, so that he be thicke or nigh ioynted, for then he is the better to roote, & also to bying fruite: then when ye haue set or layd them in the earth, then couer them wel therewith, in treading it fast downe vnto the plants, but let the endes of your Cions or plants be turned vp right, aboute the earth thre or foure ioyntes, if there shall be more when they be set, ye shall cut them of, and ye shall cut them alwayes in the myddes, betwene the two ioyntes, and then let them so grow, and see that ye weede them alwayes cleane, and once a moneth lose the earth round about them, and they shall proue the better: if it be very dry and hote in the Sommer after, ye may water them, in making a hole with a crow of yron to the roote, & there ye shall poure in water, in the evening: As for the prouynge of them is, when the grape is taken and clustered, then ye maye breake the next ioynt or two after the grape, of al such superfluous Cions as ye shall see cause, which wyl cause the grape to waxe bigger: ye may also breake awaye all suche superfluous buddes or slender bzaunches, which commeth about the roote, or on the vnder

bzaunches, which ye thinke wyll haue no grape, and when
 ye pꝛoꝛne oꝛ cut them in Winter following, ye shall not
 cut the yong Cion nigh the old, by thꝛe oꝛ foure ioyntes, ye
 shall not cut them like Pziars, to leaue a soyt of heads togi-
 ther on the bzaunche, which doth kyl your vine, ye shal leaue
 but one head, oꝛ two at the most, of the yong Cions, vppon
 the olde bzaunch, and to cut those yong Cions thꝛe oꝛ foure
 knottes oꝛ ioynts of, for the yong Cion doth carry the grape
 alwayes, and when ye leaue vpon a great bzaunche many
 Cions, they cannot be wel nourished, & after ye haue so cut
 them in Winter, ye shal bind them with Pziars, in placing
 those yong bzaunches as ye shall see cause, and in the spring
 tyme, when the bzaunches are tender, ye shall binde them
 so, that the stormie tempest oꝛ winde do not hurt them, and
 to bynde them withall, the best is, great soft rushes, and
 when the grape is clusterd, then ye may breake of all such
 bzaunches as is afoze declared, vpon one old bzaunch thꝛe
 oꝛ foure heads be ynough, for the moze heads your bzaunch
 hath, the worse your grape shalbe nourished, & when ye cut
 of any bzaunch, cut him of hard by oꝛ nigh the old bzaunch,
 if your Vine ware olde, the best remeðie is: if there grow
 any yong Cion about the roote, ye shal in the Winter, cut of
 the old Vine harde by the ground, oꝛ as nigh as ye can, and
 let the yong Vine leade, and he wyl continue a long tyme, if
 ye couer and fyl the place about the roote with good earth a-
 gayne. There is also vpon oꝛ by euery cluster of grapes, a
 small Cion lyke a pigges tayle, turning about, which doth
 take away the sappe from the grape, if ye pinche it of harde
 by the stalke of your grape, your fruite shalbe the greater:
 if your Vine ware to ranke and thicke of bzaunches, ye
 shall digge the roote in Winter, and open the earth, and fyl
 it vp againe with sande and ashes blend togyther, & where
 as a Vine is vnfruitfull and doth not beare, ye shall boze a
 hole (with an auger) vnto the hart oꝛ pithe, in the bodye oꝛ
 thickest part thereof, then put in the sayd hole a smal stone,

but

but fyl not the hole close therewith, but so that the sicknesse of the Vine may passe therby. Then lay al about the roote of good earth mingled with good dong, and so shal he not be vns fruitfull, but beare wel euer after: or also, to cast of old mens vyne or pisse, all about the roote of the barren Vine, and if he were halfe lost or marde, he should grow againe & ware fruitfull as before: this is to be done in Winter.

To haue grapes without Stones.

FOR to haue Grapes without Stones, ye shall take yong plantes or bzaunches, and shall set or plant the toppe or small ende downewarde in the earth, and so ye maye sette two of them togithers for sayling, as I haue asofore declared of the others, and those bzaunches shall bring grapes without Stones.

To make your Vine to bring a grape to taste lyke Claret.

TO make your Vine to haue a grape to taste lyke Claret Wine, and pleasaunt withall, ye shall boze a hole in the stocke vnto the heart, or pithe thereof, then shall ye make a Requarie with the pouder of Cloues, of Cinamen, mingled with a lytle fountaine or running water, and fyl the sayde hole therewith, and stop it fast and close with ware, and so binde it fast thereon with a linnen cloth, & those grapes shall taste lyke Claret wyne.

Of gathering your Grapes.

AL Grapes that men do cut before they are thorow ripe, the Wine shal not be naturall, nor yet shal long endure good, but if ye wyll cut or gather grapes to haue them good, and to haue good wine thereof, ye shall cut them in the full, or sone after the full of the Moone, when she is in Cancer, in Leo, in Scorpio, and in Aquarius, the Moone being in the waine, and vnder the earth.

To

To knowe if your Grape be ripe
ynough.

For to knowe if your Grape be ripe ynough or not, which ye shall not onely knowe in the taste, but in sight and tast together, as in taste if they be swete and full in eating, and in syghte if the Stone wyll some fall out being chased or byulsed, which is the best knowlege, and also whether they be white or blew, it is all one matter: the good Grape is he which commeth out all watry, or those which be al clammy as byrd's yme: by these signes shall ye knowe when to cutte, being thowse ripe or not, and whereas you doe presse your Wine, ye must make your place swate and cleane, & your vessels within to be cleane also, and see that they haue strōg heddes, and those persons which doe presse the grape, must looke theyr handes, face and bodye, be cleane washed, when as they goe to pressing the grape, & that no woman be there hauing there termes: and also ye shall eate of no Cheboles, Scalions, Onyons, or Garlyke, Annyseades, or such lyke, for all strong sauours your Wine wyll drawe the infection thereof, and as soone as your grape is cutte and gathered, ye shall presse your Wine after as soone as ye may, which wyll make your Wine to be moze pleasant and stronger, for the grapes which taryeth long vnpress, maketh the wine to be smal and yll, ye must see that your vessels be new fayre and swete within, and to be washed with swete water & then wel dzyed againe, and to perfume them with Masticke and such swate vapour, & if your vessel chance not to be swete, then shall ye pitche him on the sydes, which pitch wyll take away all euill and such stinking sauour therein.

To prooue or taste vyne.

AND whensoever ye wyll prooue or taste any Wine, the beste tyme is, earelye in the mozninge, and take
with

With you thre or foure soppes of bread, then dyppe one after another into the wyne. for therein ye shall fynd (if there be any) sharpe taste of the wyne. Thus I leaue (at this present) to speake any further here of the Vine and grape. If this my simple labour be taken in good part (gentle reader) it shall the more hereafter encourage me to set forth another booke more at large, touchinge the arte of planting and graffing, with other thinges necessary to be knowne.

Here followeth the best times hove to order, or choose,
and to sette or plant Hoppes.

If this figure ye shall vnderstand the placing and making of the Hoppe hills, by euery Sipher ouer his heade: the fyrst place is shewed but one pole set in the middes, and the Hoppe beneath: The seconde sheweth howe some doth chape downe a spade in the myds of the hyl, and therein layes his Hoppe rootes. The third place is shewed, howe other some do set out one pole in the myddes, and the Hoppe rootes at holes put in rounde about. The fourth place sheweth howe some choppes in a spade crosse in the top, and there layes in his rootes. The fyft place sheweth howe some doe set foure poles therein, & putteth the Hoppe round about the hyl. The syxt place sheweth that some vse to make crosse holes in the sydes, & there layes in the Hoppe rootes. Thus many practises haue bene proued good, prouided alwayes y your hyls be of good fatte earth, specially in the myds downe vnto the
bottom

bottomes. This I thought sufficient to shewe by this figure the diuersitie in setting, whereof the laying of the Hoppe is counted the surest way.

THE best and common setting tyme of Hoppes, is from myd Nouember, to myd February, then must ye digge and clesse the grounde of wades, and myre it well with good molde and fat earth. When deuide your hylles a yarde one from another orderly, in making them a yard a sunder, and two fote and a halfe broade in the bottome, and when that ye plant them, ye shall lay in euerie Hyl three or foure rootes, some doe in setting of them lay them crossewys in the myds of the hyl, and so couers them againe, some setteth the rootes in foure partes of the hyl, othersome doe make holes rounde about the hilles, and putteth of the rootes therein, and so couers them againe light with earth: of one short roote in a yere ye may haue many plants, to set and lay as ye shall see it good, and it shall be sufficient for euery plant, to haue two knottes within the grounde, and one without, some doe choppe a spade crosse in the hyl, and layes in crosse the Hoppe, and so couers it.

To choose your Hoppe.

Ye shall choose your rootes best for your Hop, in the Sommer befoze ye shal plant them, for then ye shal see which beares the Hoppe, for some there is that bringes none, but that which beares, choose for your plants, and set of those in your hylles, for so shall ye not be deceyued, and they shall prosper well.

To soyye the seedes.

SOME doe holde, that ye maye sow among other seedes, the seedes of Hoppes, and so wyll encrease and be good to sette, or else to make beddes and sow them alone, whereby they maye encrease to be set, and when they be strong, ye may remoue and set them in your hilles, and plant them as the other befoze mencioned.

The

The setting your Poles.

The best time is in Aprill, or when your rootes be sprong halfe a yarde long or moze, then by euery plant or Hop, in your Hylles, ye shall set vp a Pole of. vij. or. iiiiij. foote long, or there aboutes as cause shall requyre, some doe vse to set but folwe Poles in euery Hyl, which is thought sufficient, and when ye shall sette them, see that ye sette them so fast that great windes doe not cast them downe.

Howe to proine the trees.

Ye shall marke when the Hoppe doth blossome, and knyt in the top, which shall be perceyued to be the Hop, then take and cutte vp all the reast growing thereaboutes, (not hauing Hop thereon) hard by the earth, that all those which carrie the Hop, myght be the better nourished: thus shall ye doe in Sommer, as ye shal see them encrease and grow, vntyll the tyme of gathering.

To gather the Hop.

A such time afoze Michelmasse as ye shall see your Hop ware browne, or somewhat yellowe, then he is best to be gathered in a dze daze, in cutting your Hoppe by the ground, then pluck vp your Pole therewith for shaking of your Hop, so carrie them into some dze house, and when ye haue so pluckt them, ye shall lay them on bozded loftes, or on hurdels of clothes, that the winde may dze them, and the ayze, but not in the sunne, for the same wyll take away the strength therof, nor with fyze, for that wyll do lyke wise, and ye shal dayly tolle and turne them til they be dze: to try them when they are dze, hold them in your hand a space, & if they cleaue togeather when ye open your hande, they are not then dze: but if they shatter a sunder in opening your hand, then ye may be sure they are dze ynough. If not, let them remaine, and vse ye them as is befoze sayde.

Dij. Ye

Ye shall vnderstand the d̄yneresse of them is to p̄serue them and long to last, but if n̄ede be, ye maye occupie them well vnd̄yed, with lesse p̄z̄tion to solue.

VWhat Poles are best.

Ye shall prepare your Poles of such wood as is lyght and styffe, and which wyll not bolue with euery winde, the best and m̄ettest tyme to get them is in Winter, when the sappe is gone downe, and as sone as ye haue taken of your Hoppe, laye your Poles in sundrie places vntyll the nerte spring, whereby they may endure the longer.

Howe to order and dresse your hylles.

After the first yeare is past, your Hoppe being increased to moze plentie of rootes in your hylles, ye shall after Michelmasse euery yeare, open your hylles and cast downe the tops vnto the rootes, vncouering them, and cut awaye all the superfluous rootes, some doth plucke awaye all the rootes that spreades ab̄ode without the hylles, then opens the hyls and puts of god newe earth vnto them, and so couers them againe, which shall keepe them from the frost, & also make the grounde fatte, so shall ye let them remayne vnto the spring of the yeare, in february or March, then againe if ye shall see any superfluous rootes, ye maye take them awaye, and cut them vp, and your Hop shall be the better, then againe cast vp the earth about your hyls, and clenſing them from all wades and other rootes, which wyll take away their strength, if the herbes remaine, so let them rest tyll your Poles may be set therein.

Of ground best for your Hop:

The hoppe belyghteth and loueth a god and reasonable fatte grounde, not verye colde, nor yet to moyst, for I haue sene them p̄z̄oue well in f̄launders, in d̄ye sandy fieldes,

fieldes, the Hoppe hilles being of good fat earth, ye may (as some say for great neede, make your Hoppe grow and beare on any kinde of rockie ground, so that your hylles be great and fatte earth, but the lower ground commonly proueth best, so that it stande well and hote in the Sunne.

A note of the rest aboue sayde.

YE shall marke and vnderstande, all this order aboue said, is to haue many hoppes and good, with a few rootes and plantes placed in a small plotte of ground. We shall vnderstande, the wylde hoppe that groweth in the hedges, is as good to occupye as the other, to set or plant in any other place, but looke ye take not the barren hoppe to plant, some hoppe wyll be barren for want of good earth, & lacke of dyes, syng, which ye shall perceyue (as I haue tolde you) in the Sommer befoze, that when they shoulde beare they wyl be barren, which is for want of good fatte earth, or an vnkinde yeare, or lacke of wading and good ordering. Wherefoze such as are minded to bestow labour on the ground, maye haue as good hoppe growing in this countrey, as is in other countreys: but if ye wyll not goe to the cost, to make hoppe yardes, ye maye with a light charge haue hoppes growe in your hedge rowes, to serue as well as the other, and shalbe as good for the quantity as the other in all respects: ye may (for lacke of ground) plante hoppe rootes in hedge rowes, when ye doe quicke sette by poles by them when time shall requyre in the spring, and to bestow euery winter after the gathering your hoppe, on euery hyll head, a shouell full of dong to cōfort the earth, for then wyll they beare & more plentie of hoppe the next yeare following: to conclude, you that haue groundes maye well practise in all thinges afoze mencioned, and specially to haue hoppe in this ordering, for your selues and others, also ye shall geue encouragement for other to followe hereafter. I haue heard by credyble persons, whiche haue knowine a hundred hylles, (which is

a small plat of ground, to beare thre hundred pounde of Hoppe, so that the commodity is much, & the gaynes great: and one pound of our Hoppe dyled and ordered, wyl goe as farre as two pounde of the best Hoppe that cometh from beyond seas. Thus much I thought mete and necessary to wyte, of the ordering and planting of the Hoppe.

Hovve to packe your Hoppes.

When your Hoppes be well tossed and turned on boz-
ded flozes, and well dyled (as I haue afore shewed)
ye shall put them into great sackes according to the quanti-
tie of your Hoppes, and let them be troden downe hard to-
gyther, which wyl keepe theyr strength longer, and so yez
may reserue them, and take at your pleasure. Some
doe vse, (which haue but small store) to treade
them into dyle fattes, and so reserue
them for theyr vse, which
is counted the
better
way and the lesse portion doth serue, and wyl
longer keepe theyr vertue
and strength.

Wishing long life and prosperous health,
To all furtherers of this common wealth.

FINIS.

Here foloweth a necessary table (by Alphahete) to finde out quicklie all seuerall particulars in this booke afore mentioned, by the numbers in this table, seeking the lyke number on the pagine or leafe.

A

A Bicotes grafted.	21
Antes o2 Bismiars on trées.	50
Antes on yong trées.	50
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Antes o2 Bismiars about Cherry trées.	65
An Apple to be set whole in the earth.	63
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