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July 25, 1912.

Library Appropriation.

. "This famous book, with the exception of the
Addition, is a translation of David Brossard's
L'Art et manière de semir et faire pépinières."

Quaritch's Catalogue, no. 340, Dec. 1915, p. 223.

A B O O K E

of the Arte and maner how to Plant
and Grasse all sortes of Trees, how to set Stones
and some Depins, to make wilde Trees to
Grasse on, as also remedies and Medicines. With diuers o-
ther newe practises, by one of the Abbey of Sainct Vincent
in Fraunce, practised with his owne handes: deuised into
seuen Chapters, as hereafter more plainly shal appere
with an addition in the ende of this booke, of
certaine Dutche practises, set forthe
and Englished, by Leonard
Mascall.

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

Imprinted at London, for Jhon Wight.
Anno M.D.LXXXII.

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Chicago Botanic Garden
2002

The Booke vnto the Reader.

E The wight that willyng is to knowe,
The waie to Graffe and Plant:
Maie here finde plentie of that skill,
That erst hath been but scant,
To Plant or Graffe in other tymes,
As well as in the Spryng:
I teache by good experience,
To doe an easie thyng.
The pleasure of this thyng is greate,
The profite is not small,
To suche men as will practise it,
In thynges meere naturall.
The poore man maie with pleasure finde,
Some thyng to helpe his neede:
So maie the riche man reape some fruite,
Where erst he had but weede.
The noble man that needeth naught,
Maie thereby haue at will:
Suche pleasaunt fruite to serue his vse,
And giue each man his fill.
The common weale can not but winne,
Where each man doeth entende:
By skill to make the good frutes mo,
And ill frutes to amende.
Weigh well my wordes, and thou shalt finde,
All true that I doe tell:
Myne Aucthour doeth not write by gesse,
Practise made hym excell.
If thou wilt practise as he did,
Thou maiest finde out muche more:
He hath not founde out all the truthe,
That Nature hath in store.

Farewell.

To the right Honourable, and my
very good lorde, Sir Jhon Paulet knight,
Lorde S. Jhon: Leonard Mascall wi-
sheth prosperous health, with con-
tinuall encrease of honor.

RIGHT honorable, emög
all Sciences that maie be lightly
obtained, & emong many good-
lie exercises for menne, there is
none (emong the reste) more
mete & requisite, or that more
doeth refreshe the vitall spirites
of men, nor more engender ad-
miration in the effectes of Nature, or that is cause of grea-
ter recreation to the wearie and traueiled spirit of man, or
more profitable for mannes life, then is the skill of Planting
and Grassyng, the whiche not onely wee maie see with our
eyes, but also feele with our handes in the secrete woorkes of
Nature: yea, nothyng more discouereth vnto vs the greate
and incomprehensible woorkes of GOD, that of one little Pe-
pin seede, Nut, or small plant, maie come the self same herbe
or tree, & to bryng forth the infinite of the same fruite, whiche
also doeth shine and shewe forth the it self vnto vs, especially in
the Spryng tyme, by their diuersitie of shootes, blossoms, and
buddes, in diuers kindes of Nature, by the goodnesse and
mightie power of the greate Lorde and Creatour towards
his people, in suche thynges as commeth forth of the natu-
rall yearth, to nourishe, to sustaine, and maintaine our li-
ues.

Handwritten note in the right margin:
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nes. What greater pleasure can there bee, then to smell the sweete odour of Herbes, Trees, and Fruites, and to beholde the goodlie colour of the same, whiche in certaine tymes of the yere commeth forth of the Wombe of their mother and nurse, and so to vnderstande the secrete operation of the same. And to bee short, of this labour (in our liues) wee doe take part thereof with great gaines and renennes that come thereby, whereas through idlenesse there commeth none: therefore to augment the same, it shall bee good to appease and mitigate all sonde delightes, and vaine pleasures, with suche like vanities, and cleane put out and abolishe the delightes of all vices. Wherefore the Poet saith: Let vs praise the true labouryng hower of the true labourer. Therevpon many greate Lordes and noble personages, haue lefte their Theaters, pleasaunt stages, goodly pastymes: forsaking and despising their pleasures, not muche regardyng riche Diademes, and costly parfumes, but haue giuen themselues to Plantyng and Graffyng, and suche like. In suche sorte, that if wee should diligently searche, and recite all the discourse of auncient Histories, as of late daies wee should finde, that the moste noble personages through their vertue, hath shewed many goodlie examples, as in one Theatre a supreme degree Honorable: nor haue had nothyng more deare, more requisite, nor more greatly in commendation, then Plantyng and Graffyng of fruite. Cyrus a greate Kyng of the Persians (as witnesse Xenophon,) did so muche delite in the Art of Plantyng and Graffyng, (whiche did shewe a great praise and glorie vnto his personage) that he had no greater desire or pleasure, then when he might occupie hymself in Plantyng and Graffyng, to garnishe the yearth, to place and order

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der thereon certaine number of Trees. The Emperour Dioclesian, (as doeth recite , Sextus Aurelius Victor,) of his owne good will without any constraint , did leave the Scepter of his Empire, for to remaine continually in the sedles. So much pleasure did he take in Planting of fruite , in making of Orchardes and Gardens, whiche he did make , garnishe, and finishe with his owne handes.

The Senatours, Dictatours, and Consuls of the Romaines, among all other thynges haue commended Planting and Grassing, to bee one of the moste flourishing labours in this worlde for the Common wealthe , the whiche was celebrated and counted a greate vertue : yea, thei did so much esteeme it, that thei did hang Tables thereof in diuers places, neuer thinking the tyme more aptly spent, then in Planting and Grassing, nothyng more contenting themselues, nothyng more delighted in any other affaires for the Common wealthe, then in Setting, Sowing, or Planting on the yearch. How much wee maie praise of late daies, and commend our Trauailers from other Countries, it is easie to bee perceiued and knowne, but of Lordes, Gentlemen, and Merchautes, whiche haue had (as it doeth appere) a greate regard in these latter daies, how thei might followe the example of others : Whereby it hath replemished this our Realme with diuers straunge Plantes, Herbes, and Trees, very good and necessarie for the Common wealthe, not heretofore commonly knowne. And beholde, aboue all labours (for the common wealthe) wee ought to giue a sure and certaine iudgement, that Planting and Grassing, is more highly to bee commended and praised, then many other worthie and noble thynges in this worlde : For this Arte hath not onely

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from

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from tyme to tyme, been put in vse and practise of labour, through Kynges and Princes: But also it hath been put in writyng of many greate and worthie personages, in diuerse kinde of languages, as in Greeke by Philometor, Hieron, Acheus, Orpheus, Musceus, Homer, Hosiode, Constantine, Cesar: And in Latine, by Verren, Caton, Columella, Paladius, Virgill, Amilius Macer: and in the Portingall tongue by Kyng Attalus and Mago, (the whiche reciteth the Histories) that after their death, the bookes of Planting and Graffing were brought to Rome, sone after the destruction of Carthage. Likewise how many since haue written onely of zeale, and loue for their Countrie and Common wealthe, of the fruitfull Arte of Plantyng and Graffing: yea of late daies how many worthie men by their learning haue written likewise thereof, should seeme that it hath come from their auncestours, as the greatest honour, through the noble inuention of the same. Likewise I dare boldlie affirme, not onely the learned haue written, but also haue been practisers and inuenters of the same, (as witnesseth diuers Histories) in diuers and many secreete thynges, wherein I dare boldlie saie, thei haue not learnedly, nor so exactly written, but they haue more exactly taught and left in writyng thynges so certaine, that their successors maie easily marke, obserue, and keepe the same: For euery one hath written, accordyng to the nature of his Countrie. The Greekes for Greeke, the Barbarians for Barbarie, the Italians for Italie, the Frenche menne for Fraunce, &c. Whiche writyng without the order and practise, doeth very small profite for this our Realme of Englande, the whiche I can blame nothyng more, then the negligence of our Nation, whiche

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whiche hath had small care here tofore in Plantyng and Graffyng, in some places of this Realme (as I haue knowne) where as good and well disposed haue graffed, the euill and malicious persone hath soone after destroyed them againe: but if wee would endeuour our selues therevnto (as other Countries doe,) wee might florishe, and haue many a strange kinde of fruite (whiche now wee haue oftentimes the want thereof) that might greatly pleasure and serue many waies, both the for riche & poore, as well as in Grece, Barbarie, Italic, or Fraunce, if our nation were giuen so well that waie, as thei are.

Right honourable, for so muche as I haue been long, in declaryng of our predecessours, I will now leaue, (troubling your honour any further) and reste from the other thynges accomplishyng my desire, besechyng your Lordshippe to take this my simple trauaile in good part, requesting no other recompence for my paine herein, but wishyng it might bee put in a generall practyse through this Realme, whereby in smal tyme would growe vnto a greate profite and commoditie, bothe to the riche and poore, wherein I should thinke my self not onely happie, but also to haue a iuste tribute for my desertes, and also this Realme might thereby receiue no small benefite, with praise of other Countries, in followyng our predecessours in this Arte of Plantyng and Graffyng: Some places of this Realme are greatly commended and praised among others: as Kent for the cheefest, whiche vertue (notwithstanding) can not bee cleane put out or forgotten, specially, when suche as your honour shall see me to fauour the same, and also to see the forward doynges thereof, in suche groundes and Lordships as ye doe possesse, the whiche at this
tyme

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tyme hath onely moued me to attempte vnto your honour,
this my simple trauaile, whiche is net the onely duetie that
I owe vnto your honour, but as a due desart, not thinking my
self halfe able to recompence your vertuous liberalitie, nor
shewyng otherwaies how to recompence thesame, hath bold-
ned me at this tyme, to commende this my simple and rude
woorke vnto your Lordship, not accordyng vnto your estate
and honour, the whiche had been more meete and requisite,
to haue had the finishyng of some better woorke. Therefore
besechyng your honour, to weye and accept this myne intent
and good will herein, whiche thynge so doyng, I shall thinke
my self not onely happie, but it shall encourage me the
more hereafter, to take in hande the like or bet-
ter woorke. Thus I beseeche the almightie
G O D and Creatour, to en-
crease your prosperous ho-
nour, with long life
in health.

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Reader.

Gentle Reader thou shalt vnderstande, I haue taken out of diuers Authours this simple worke, into our English toꝑe, praiyng thee for to accept it in good parte: in so dooyng thou shalt bolden me to trauaile further therein: and thus shewyng my good will in declaring of diuers waies of Plantyng and Grassyng, and how in the meetest tymes of the yere, with shewing of diuers comodities and secrets herein: How to set or plāt with the roote, and without the roote: how to sow or sett Depins or Turnels, wth the ordering thereof. Also how to cleanse your Grasses and Lions, how to helpe barren and sicke trees: how to kill wormes & vermin, and to preserve and keepe fruite: how to plant and prouyne your Vines; & to gather and presse your Grape: how to cleanse and Mosse your Trees: how to make your Cyder and Perrye: how to set, choose, order and keepe Hops, with many other secreete practises, whiche shall appeare in the Table followyng, that euery person may easily perceiue in these our daies more largely of the Arte of Planting and Grassyng, the heretofore hath been shewed. Which thyng is not an exercise onely to the mynde, but likewise a greate profite many waies, with maintenance of health vnto the bodie. Therefore spare not the bodie to shewe so great goodnesse

B.i.

there=

To the Reader.

therevnto, and also to the Common wealth.
In these daies (among the rest) ye maie see many, whiche be of the base and abiect sorte of the Common wealth, as those which will not stick to saie: lie on thee slave. What thyng is now counted more filthie in these daies (among faire personages) then labouring of the earth, which we must all live by. Well, these bee daintie persons: yet therevnto, what thyng is more beautiful to the eye, more profitable to the purse, or more healthfull vnto the bodie? And herein to put awaie all nourishyng of vice and idlenesse, it is easie to recite infinite and many woorthie Lordes and Gentlemen, whiche haue had a greate care to followe the example of others. Wherefore, Gentle Reader, let vs now leaue of from all wanton games and idle pastimes, and bee no more as children whiche seeke but their owne gaine and pleasure, let vs therefore seeke one of vs for an other in all good woorkes for the Common wealth, whereby those that dooe come after vs, maie so enioye our woorkes and trauaile herein, as we haue doene of our predecessors, that therein God maie be glorified, praised and honored in all our woorkes of Plantyng and Grassyng: and we therefore maie be thankful, from age to age, during this mortall life. Amen.

*The Table of all the principall thynges
contained in this booke, whiche ye shall
hereafter finde by number and leaf.*

Of the seuen Chapters followyng.

*The first Chapter treateth of the setting of Curnelles, of
Apple trees, Plum trees, Pearre trees, and Service trees.*

H ow to choose your Pepins at the first pressing.	1
How to vse the yearth to sowe your Pepines on.	2
How to see vnto Pultrie for marryng your beddes, and how to weede or cleanse your beddes or quarters.	2
How to plucke vp the wilde Cions.	2

*The seconde Chapter treateth, how to set your wilde trees
come of Pepines, when thei be first plucked vp.*

H ow to dung your wilde trees come of Pepines.	3
How to cut the principall rootes in setting againe.	3
How to set your trees in ranke beyng yong.	3
How to make a space from one ranke to an other.	3
How to water your plantes beyng drie.	4
How in remouyng your trees, to plant them againe.	5
The beste tyme for to remoue.	5
Of negligence and forgetfulnesse.	5
Not so good to graffe the Service tree, as to set hym.	5
Some Trees without graffing haue good fruite, and other some beyng grafted, haue but euill fruite.	6
For to augment and multiplie your trees.	6
The maner to chaunge the fruite of the Pepin tree.	6
How to make good Cider.	6
To make an Orchard in fewe yerres.	7

*The third Chapter, is of the setting of Trees,
whiche come of Nuttes.*

H ow to set Trees that doe come of Nuttes, and the tyme to plant or set them.	7
For to set them in the Spryng tyme.	8
Of the dung and deepe diggyng thereof.	8
Of Nuttes and stones like the trees thei come of.	8
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Of plantyng the saied Nuttes.	9
Why fruite shall not haue so good sauour.	9
To see the Pine tree.	9
To set Cherie trees.	9
Trees of Bastarde and wilde Nuttes.	9
To set Filbardes and Hasell wandes.	10
To set Damsons and Plum trees.	10
To graffe Cions of Plums, on the like.	10
To set all sortes of Cherie trees.	10
How to order Plum trees, and Cherie trees.	11
How to graffe Plum trees, and Cherie trees.	11
How to proine or cut trees.	11
How to cleanse and dresse the rootes of trees.	12
To keepe the stocke, beyng greater then the graffes.	12
The remedie when a bough is broken.	13
How to enlarge the hole about the rootes.	13
To set in all staues to staie your Cions.	13
What tree to proine.	14
Why the sower Cherie dureth not so long, as the greate healine Cherie.	14
To graffe one greate Cherie with an other.	15
Of deepe settyng or shallowe.	15
<i>I The fourth Chapter sheweth, how to set other Trees, of great Cions prickt in the yearth without roo- tes; with the proinyng of lesser Cions.</i>	
T rees takyng roote prickt of braunches.	15
How to set them.	16
How to binde them that be weake.	16
How to digge the yearth to set them in.	16
Of Cions without rootes.	17
To plant the Figge tree.	17
How to set Quinces.	17
The waie to set Mulberie trees.	17
The tyme to cutte Cions.	18
To set bushe trees, as Gooseberies, and small Reisons.	18
A note thereof.	18
<i>The</i>	

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<i>The fift Chapter treateth of fower maner of graffynge.</i>	
O f diuers waies of graffynge.	18
The first waie of graffynge all sortes of trees.	18
To graffe Apple trees, Peare trees, Quince trees, and Hed-	
lar trees.	19
The graffynge of greate Cherries.	19
To graffe Hedlars on other Hedlars.	19
Of diuers kinde of graffes on one tree.	20
The graffynge of the Figge tree.	20
Of graffynge the greate Abzicotes.	20
Of graffynge the Seruice tree.	20
The setting of the Seruice tree.	20
Of trees hard to graffe in the shield.	21
How to see to trees charged with fruite.	21
Of trees for to choose your Cions on.	21
The Cions on the East part are best.	21
To choose your tree for graffes.	21
To keepe graffes a long tyme.	22
To keepe graffes ere thei budde.	22
How ye ought to beginne to graffe.	22
When is good graffynge the wilde stockes.	22
To marke if the tree be forward or not.	22
When ye graffe, what to be furnished withall.	23
Of graffes not prospering the first yere.	23
For to graffe well and sure. 23. How to trim your graffes.	23
How to cut graffes, for Cherries and Plums.	24
A note of your incision.	24
For to take heede in graffynge, ye raise not the barke.	24
How to cut your stocke.	25
If your wilde stocke be greate or slender.	25
Trees as greate as a mannes arme.	25
Of greate trees as bigge as ones legge.	25
The graffes beyng pinched in the stockes.	26
How ye ought to cleaue your stockes.	26
To graffe the braunches of greate trees.	26
How to cutte greate old braunches.	26

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How to binde your graffes against windes.	26
To set many graffes in one cleft.	26
To save your stocke befoze ye leaue hym.	27
If the stocke cleaue too muche, or the barke open.	27
How graffes neuer lightly take.	27
How to set graffes right in the stocke.	27
Of setting in of the graffes.	28
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Praises be to God on hye,

In all our worldy plantyng:

And let vs thanke the Romaines also,

For the Arte of Graffing.

FINIS.

¶ An exhortation to the
Planter and Graffer.

Alwaies before ye dooe intende to Plant oz Grasse, it shall bee meete to haue good experience in thinges meete for this Arte, as in knowyng the Natures of all Trees and fruites, and the Differences of Climates, whiche be contrarie in euery lande: also to vnderstande the East and West windes, with aspects and Starres, to the ende ye maie beginne nothyng that the winde oz raine maie oppresse, that your labour bee not lost, and to marke also and consider the disposition of the Elementes that present yere, for all yerres be not of like operation, nor yet after one sort: the Sommer and Winter doe not beare one face on the yearth, nor the Spryng tyme alwaies rainie; oz Autumne alwaies moyst: of this none haue vnderstandyng, without a good and liuely markyng spirite, fewe oz none (without learnyng) maie discern of the varieties and qualities of the earth, and what he doeth aske oz refuse. Therefore it shall bee good to haue vnderstandyng of the grounde where ye doe Plant, either Orcharde oz Garden with fruite: first it behoueth to make a sure Defence, to the end, that not onely rude persons and children maie bee kept out, but all kinde of hurtfull Cattell indomaging your Plantes oz Trees, as Oxen, Kine, Calues, Horse, Hogges and Sheepe, as the rubbyng of Sheepe doeth
L.ii. greatly

To the Planters

greatly burne the Sappe, and often doeth kill pong Trees and Plantes, and where thei are broken, or brused with Cattell, it is doubtfull to growe after. It shall bee good also, to sette, Plant, or Grasse Trees all of like nature, and strength together, that the greate and high Trees, maie not ouercome the low and weake for when thei bee not like of heighth, thei grow nor ripe not your fruite so well at one tyme, but the one before the other: That yearth whiche is good for Vines, is good also for other fruite.

Ye muste digge your holes a yere before ye Plant, that the yearth maie bee the better seasoned, mortified, and waxe tender, bothe by Raine in Winter, and Heate in Sommer, that thereby your Plantes maie take roote the sooner, if ye will make your holes, and plant bothe in a yere, at the least, ye ought to make your holes twoo Monethes before ye Plante, and as soone as thei bee made, then it shall bee good to burne of Strawe, or suche like therin, to make your grounde warme: the furthe ye make them a sonder, the better your Trees shall beare: make your holes like vnto a Fornaice, that is, more straight in the mouthe then beneath, whereby the rootes maie haue the more roome, and by straightnesse of the mouthe, the lesse Raine or colde shall enter by in Winter, and also lesse Heate to the roote in Sommer. Looke also that the yearth ye putte to the rootes, bee neither wette, nor laied in water: Thei dooe commonly

and Graffers.

commonly leaue a good space betwixte euery Tree, for the hangyng bowes, for beyng nigh together, ye can not sette rootes, nor sowe no- thyng so well vnder your Trees, nor thei will not beare fruite so well: Some loweth fourtie foote, some thirtie betwecne euery Tree: Your Plantes ought to bee greater then the handell of a Shouell, and the lesser the better: See thei bee straight, without knottes, or knobbes, ha- uing a long straight graine or barke, whiche shall the sooner bee apte to take Graffes, and when ye sette bzaunches or boughes of olde Trees, choose the yongest and straitest bzaunch thereof, and those Trees whiche haue bozne perely good fruite before, take of those whiche bee on the Sunnie side, sooner then those that growe in the couerte or shadowe, and when ye take vp or alter your Plantes, ye shall note, to what windes your Plant is subiecte, and so let theim bee sette againe, but those whiche haue growne in drie groundes, let theim bee sette in moiste grounde: Your Plantes ought to bee cutte of thzee foote long. If ye will sette twoo or thzee Plantes together in a hole, ye muste take heede the roote of one touche not one an- other, for then the one will perishe and rotte the other, or die by moymes or other Vermin, and when you haue placed your Plantes in the yearth, it shall bee good to strike doune to the bottome of euery hole, twoo shorte stakes as greate as your arme, on either side your hole.

To the Planters

one, and let them appeare but a little aboue the
yearth, that ye maie (thereby in Sommer) giue
water vnto the rootes if neede be. Your young
Plantes, and rooted Trees are commonly set
in Autumne, from the first vnto the fifteene of
October, yet some opinion is, better after All-
hallowtide vnto Christmas, the in the spring,
because the yearth will drie to soone after, and
also to set Plants without roote after Michel-
masse, that thei maie the better mollifie and ga-
ther roote against the Spring, wherof ye shall
finde hereafter moze at large. Thus muche
haue I thought meete to declare vnto the Pla-
nters and Graffers, wherby thei maie the
better auoide the occasion and daun-
gers of Plantyng and Graf-
sing, whiche maie come of
ten tymes through
ignoraunce.

1575.

A wim-
ble bit.

A Chefill.

A proining knife.

Chefill head.

Agreate
knite.

A Sawe.

Graffing Chefill.

A flising knife.

A Vine knife.

A Mallet.

Staffe with a vice about, to set in
what instrument ye list, to cleane
your mosses trees.

A graffing knife with eache, a ryng or butten
to hang at their girdell.

A hammer
with a File & Pearcer.

The Arte of Plantyng

I

and Grassyng:

The first Chapter.

*This Chapter treateth of the setting of
Curnels, young Plum trees and Pearre trees,
of Damsons and Service trees.*

OR to make young Trees of the Pepins, of Apples, Peares, Plummes and Service. If it be ye must prepare and make a great bed or quarter well replenished, blende or mixt with good fatt yearth, and placed well in the Sunne, and to bee well laboured and digged a good tyme before you doe occupie it: and if ye can by any meanes, let it bee digged very deepe the Winter before, in blindyng or mixing it well together with good fatt yearth, or els to bee mixed almost the half with good dung: and so let it rotte and ripe together with the yearth. And see alwaies that plot be cleane vnto the pressing of Spder, that no wilde Cions or Plants doe spring or grow thereon. Then in the Moneth of September, December, or there aboutes, take of the Pepins, or Downes of the sayd fruite at the first pressing out of your licour, before the Curnels be marred or bused: then take out of them, and rubbe a few at once in a cloth, and drie them betwixt your handes, and take so many thereof as you shall thinke good: then make your bed square, faire and plaine, and sowe your seedes thereon, then take and couer them with a Rake lightly, or with yearth, not puttyng to muche vpon them. This doen, deuide your beddes into quadrantes or squares of foure foote brode or thereabout, that when ye list ye may cleane them from the one side to the other, without treading thereon. Then shall ye couer your Seedes or Pepins with fine yearth, so sityng all ouer them, that then thei maie take the deeper and surer roote, and will keepe them the better in Winter followyng, and if ye list ye maie rake them a little all ouer: so that ye raise not your Pepins aboue the yearth.

D.

An

¶ Another waie how one maie take the Pepins at the first commyng of the licour or pressyng.

Whicke is: ye shall choose the greatest & fairest Cur-
nells or Pepins, and take them forth at the first byr-
sing of your fruite, then drie them with a cloth, and
keepe them all the Winter untill S. Andrewes tide: then a
little after sowe them in good yearth, as thynne as ye doe sow
Peason, and then rake them ouer as the other.

*¶ How one ought to vse his yearth to sow
Pepins without dunging.*

BUT in this maner of doyng (in the Spring) it is not so
greate neede for to raise or digge the yearth so deepe as
that whiche is dunged in Winter: but to deuide your
quarters, in cotterpynge your Pepins not so muche with earth
as those whiche be sowne with good dung, but when ye haue
sowne them, a little rake them all ouer.

*¶ How ye ought to take heede of Poultrie for
scrapyng of your beddes or quarters.*

A Sone after as your Pepins bee sowne vppon your
beddes or quarters, let this be doen, one waie or other,
that is, take good heede that your Hennes doe not
scrape your beddes or quarters: therefore sticke them all ouer
light and thynne with bowes, or thornes, and take good heede
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 rise and growe: so lett them increase the
space of one yere, but see to cleanse weedes, or other
thynges whiche maie hurte them, as ye shall see cause. And in
the Sommer when it shall waxe drie, water them hardly in
the Euenynges.

¶ How one ought to plucke vp the wilde Cions.

AND when these wilde Cions shall be great, as of the
growth of one yere, ye must then plucke them vp all in
Winter folowpynge, befoze thei doe beginne to spryng
again.

again. Then shall ye set them and make of them a wild Orchard as followeth.

The seconde Chapter treateth how one shall set again the small wilde trees, which come of Pepins, when thei be first pluckt vp.

FOR the Bastarde or little wilde Trees incontinent assone as thei be pluckt vp, ye must haue of other good yearth well trimmed and dunged and to bee well in the Sunne, and well prepared and drest, as it is saied in the other parte before of the Pepins.

How to dung your Bastarde or wilde yong trees whiche come of Pepins.

ABout Aduent before Christmas, ye must digge and dung well the place where as ye will set them, & make your square of yearth even and plaine, so large as ye shall thinke good, then set your wilde trees so farre one from an other as ye thinke meete to bee graft, so that thei maie bee set in euen rankes and in good order, that when neede shall require, ye maie remoue or renue any of the or any part therof.

How ye ought in replanting or setting, to cut of in the middest the principall greete rootes.

IN what parte soeuer ye doe set any Trees, ye must cut of the greete maister roote, within a foote of the stocke, and all other bigge rootes, so that ye leaue a foote long thereof, and so let them be sett, and make your rankes crossewise one from an other halfe a foote, or there aboutes, and ye must also see that there be of good dung more deepe and lower then ye doe set your Trees, to comforte the saied rootes withall.

How you ought to set your Trees in rancke.

YE shall set your small yong Trees in ranckes, halfe a large foote one from an other: and let them be couered as ye doe set the, with good fat earth al ouer the rootes.

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

YE shall leaue betweene your ranckes, from one rancke to an other, one foote, or there aboutes, so that ye maie

D.ij. passe

pasſe betweene euery rancke for to cleaſe them if neede require, and alſo for to graſſe any parte or parcell thereof when tyme ſhall be meete. But ye muſt note, in making thus your ranckes, ye ſhall make as many allies as ranckes. And if ye thinke it not good to make ſo many allies; then deuide thoſe into quarters of ſixe foote bꝛode, or thereaboutes, and make and ſet foure ranckes (in eche quarter of the ſame) one foote from an other, as ye uſe to ſet greate Cabbage. And aſſone after as ye haue ſet them in ranckes and in good order as is aforeſaid, then ſhall ye cut of all the Sets euen by the ground. But in this doynge, ſee that ye doe not plucke vp or looſe the pearch which is about them: or if ye will, ye maie cut them before ye doe ſet them in ranckes. If ye doe ſo, ſee that ye ſet them in ſuche good order; and euen with the earth, as is aforeſayd. And it ſhall ſuffice alſo to make your ranckes as ye ſhall ſee cauſe. And looke that ye furniſhe the pearch all ouer with good dung, without minglyng of it in the pearch, nor yet to couer the ſaid plantes withall, but ſtrowed betwixt; and ye muſt alſo looke wel to the cleaſing of weedes, graſſe, or other ſuch thinges which wilbe a hurt to the growth of the plantes.

How to water Plantes when thei waxe drie.

It ſhall bee good to water them when the tyme is drie: in the firſt yere. Then when thei haue put forth of new Cions; leaue no moꝛe growynge but that Cion whiche is the principall and faireſt, vppon 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 and Aprill) cut them all of harde by the ſtocke. And if ye then ſticke by euery plant a pretie wand, and ſo binde them with Willowe barke, Brier, or Oſiers, it ſhall profite them muche in their growth. Then after ſixe or ſixe yeres growth, when thei bee ſo bigge as your finger, or there aboutes, ye maie then remoue any of them whereas ye will haue them growe and remaine.

How one ought to remoue Trees,

and to plant them againe.

The

The maner how ye ought to remoue Trees, is shewed in the first Chapter following: then about two or thre peres after their remouyng, ye shall Graffe them, for then thei will bee the better rooted. As for the others whiche ye leaue still in ranckes, ye maie also graffe them where as thei stande, as ye shall see cause good. When ye haue plucked vp the fairest to plant in other places (as is aforesaid) also the maner how to Graffe them, is shewed in the fift Chapter following. But after thei shall bee so graffe, in what place so euer it bee, ye shall not remoue or set them in other places againe, untill the Graffes bee well closed vpon the hedde of the wilde stocke.

When the best tyme is to replant, or remoue,

When the hedde of the stocke shall bee all ouer closed about the graffes, then ye maie when ye will, transplant and remoue them (at a due tyme) where thei shall continue. For with often remouyng, ye shall doe them greate hurte in their rootes, and bee in daunger to make them die.

Of negligence and forgetfulnesse.

If peraduenture ye forget (through negligence) and haue leet small Cions two or thre peres grow about the rootes of your stockes unplucked vp, then if ye haue so doen, ye maie well plucke them vp and set them in ranckes, as the other of the Depins. But ye must set the ranckes more larger that thei maie bee remoued without hurtynge of eche others rootes: and cut of all the small twiggcs aboue as neede shall require, though thei bee set or graffed. Order them also in all thynges as those small Cions of a peres growth.

It is not so conuenient to Graffe the Seruice Tree, as to set hym.

Whereas ye shall see yong Seruice Trees, it shall be most profite in setting them, for if ye doe graffe them, I beleue ye shall winne nothyng thereby. The best is onely to plucke vp the yong Bastard trees when thei are as greate as a good walkyng Staffe: then proune or

cut of their branches and carie them to set whereas they may bee no more remooued: and they shall profite more in setting then grafting.

¶ Some Trees without Grafting bring forth good fruite, and some other being grafted bee better to make Syder of.

It is here to be marked, that though the Pepins be sowne of the Stones of Peares and good Apples: yet ye shall finde that some of them doe loue the Tree whereof they came: and those bee right, which haue also a smooth barke, and as faire as those which bee grafted: the which if ye plant or set them thus growing from the maister roote without grafting, they shall bring as good fruite, euen like vnto the Pepin whereof he first came. But there bee other newe sortes commonly good to eate, which be as good to make Syder of, as those which shall be grafted for that purpose.

¶ When you list to augment and multiplie your Trees.

After this sorte ye maie multiplie them, being of diuers sortes and diuersities, as of Peares or Apples, or such like. Notwithstanding, when soeuer you shall finde a good Tree thus come of the Pepin, as is aforesaid, so shall ye vse hym. But if ye will augment Trees of them selues, ye must take Grasses, and so graffe them.

¶ Of the maner and chaunging of the fruite of the Pepin Tree.

When soeuer ye doe replant or chaunge your Pepin Trees from place to place, in so remouing often the stocke, the fruite thereof shall also chaunge: but fruite which doeth come of Grafting, doeth alwaies keepe the forme and nature of the Tree whereof he is taken: for as I haue saied, as often as the Pepin trees be remoued to a better ground, the fruite 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 fruite soeuer it be, being Peares or Apples, but specially of good Apples, and wilde fruite, haue alwaies

waies a regarde vnto the ryping thereof, so gathered dye, then put them in dyie places, on bourdes in heapes, covered with dyie strawe, and whensocuer ye will make Syder thereof, choose out all those whiche are blacke byused, and rotten Apples, and throwe them awaie, then take and vse the rest for Syder: But here to giue you vnderstandyng, doe not as thei doe in the Countre of *Mens*, whiche doe put their fruite gathered, into the middes of their Garden, in the raine and mistynges vpon the beare yearth, whiche will make them to leese their force and vertue, and doeth make them also withered and tough, and lighely a man shall neuer make good Syder that shall come to any purpose or good profite thereof.

To make an Orcharde in fewe yeres.

Some doe take yong straight flippes, whiche doe growe from the rootes, or of the sides of the Apple trees, about Michaelmasse, and doe so plant or set them (with Dtes) in good ground, whereas thei shall not bee remoued, and so graffe (beyng well rooted) thereon. Other some doe take and set them in the Spryng tyme (after Chyristmas) in likewise, and doe graffe thereon when thei bee well rooted: and bothe doe spryng well. And this maner of waie is counted to haue an Orcharde the sonest. But these Trees will not endure past twentie or thirtie yeres.

The third Chapter is of settyng Trees of Nuttes.

How one ought to set Trees which come of Nuttes.

Do to set Trees which come of Nuttes: when ye haue eaten the fruite, looke that ye keepe the Stones and Eurnels thereof, then let them be dried in the winde, without the vehemencie of the Sunne, so reserue them in a boxe, and vse them as before.

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

Ye shall plant or set them in the beginnyng of Winter, or afore Michaelmasse, whereby thei maie the soner spryng out

out of the yearth. But this maner of setting is dangerous: for the Winter then coming in, and thei being young and tender in coming up, the colde will kill them. Therefore it shall be best to staie and reserue them till after Winter. And then before ye doe sett them, ye shall sake or sleepe them in Milke, or in Milke and Water, so long till thei doe stinke therein: then shall ye drie them and set them in good yearth in the chaunge or increase of the Moone, with the small ende upward, fower 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 remaine and not to be remoued, the best and most easie waie is, to set in euery suche place (as ye thinke good) three or fower Nuttes nigh together, and when thei doe all spring up, leaue none standing but the fairest.

¶ Of the dunging and deepe digging thereof.

Also whereas ye shall thinke good, ye maye plant or set all your Nuttes in one square or quarter together in good yearth, and dunged in suche place and tyme as thei vse to plant. But see that it be well dunged, and also digged good and deepe, and to be well medled with good dung throughout, then set your Nuttes three fingers deepe in the yearth, and halfe a foote one from an other: ye shall water them often in the Sommer when there is drie weather, and see to weede them, and digge it as ye shall see neede.

¶ Of Nuttes and Stones like to the Trees they came of.

It is here to be noted, that certayne kinde of Nuttes and Curnels which doe loue the Trees, whereof the fruite is like unto the Tree thei came of, when thei be planted in good ground, and set well in the Sunne, which be: the Walnuts, Chestnuts, all kinde of Peaches, Figges, Almondes, and Abyrcotes, all these doe loue the Trees thei came of.

¶ Of

Plantyng and Graffyng. 9

*Of the Plantyng the saied Nuttes in
good yearth, and in the Sunne.*

ALL the saied Trees doe bypnyng as good fruite of the
saied Nuttes, if thei bee well planted, and set in good
yearth, and well in the Sunne, as the fruite and trees
thei first came of.

Why fruite shall not haue so good sauour,

FOR if ye plant good Nuttes, good Peaches, or Fig-
ges in a garden full of shadow, the which hath afore lo-
ued the Sunne, as the Vine doth, for lack thereof, their
fruite shall not haue so good sauour, although it bee all of one
fruite: and likewise so it is with all other fruite and Trees, for
the goodnesse of the yearth, and the faire Sunne, doeth pre-
serue them muche.

For to set the Pine tree.

FOR to sett the Pine tree, ye must sett or plant them of
Nuttes, in Marche, or about the shoote of the sappe, not
lighely after, ye must also set them where thei maie not
bee remoued after, in holes well digged, and well dunged,
not to be transplanted or remoued againe, for very hardly thei
will shoote forth Cions, beyng remoued, specially if ye hurte
the maister roote thereof.

For to set Cherrie trees.

FOR to set sowze Cherries whiche doe grow common-
ly in Gardens, ye shall vnderstande thei maie well grow
of stones, but better it shall be to take of the small Cions
whiche doe come from the great rootes: then plant them, and
sooner shall thei growe then the stones, and those Cions must
bee set when thei are small, young and tender: as of twoo, or
thre yeaeres growth, for when thei are greate, thei 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 Nuttes, although thei bee well
set in good ground, and also in the Sunne, yet will thei
not bypnyng halfe so good fruite as the other, nor com-

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monly like vnto those Nuttes thei came of, but to bee a hard wilde some fruite, which is the Filbert, small Nuttes, of Plumes, of Cherries, and the great Abycots: therefore if ye will haue them good fruite, ye must sett them in maner and forme following.

How to set Filberdes or Hasell trees,

FOR to set Filberdes or Hasels, and to haue them good, take the small wandes that growe out from the roote of the Filberde or Hasell tree (with short hearie twigges) and set them, and thei shall bypne as good fruite as the Tree thei came of: it shall not bee needefull to proyne, or cut of the bryanches thereof when ye set them, if thei be not greate: but those that ye doe set, let them bee but of twoo or three yeares growth, and if ye shall see those Cions whiche ye haue planted, not to bee faire and good, or doe growe and prosper not wel, then (in the Spring tyme) cut them of hard by the roote, that other small Cions maie growe thereof.

To set Damsons or Plum trees.

IN setting Damsons or Plum Trees, whiche fruite ye would haue like to the trees thei came of: if the saied trees bee not grafted before, ye shall take onely the Cions that growe from the roote (of the old stocke) whiche groweth with small twigges, and plant or set them: and their fruite shall bee like vnto the Trees thei were taken of.

To take Plum Graftes, and to Grafte them on other Plum Trees.

AND if your Plum trees bee grafted already, and haue the like fruite that you desire, ye maie take your graftes thereof, and graffe them on your Plum trees, and the fruite that shall come thereof, shall be as good as the fruit of the Cion, whiche is taken from the roote, because thei are muche of like effecte.

To set all sortes of Cherries.

SET all sortes of greate Cherries, and others: ye muste haue the graftes of the same trees, and graffe them on other Cherie trees, although thei be of a lower

wer fruite, and when thei are so graft, thei will be as good as the fruite of the Tree whereof the graffe was taken: for the Stones are good, but to set to make wilde Cions, or Planters to graffe on.

*The maner how one maie order bothe
Plum trees, and Cherie trees.*

Or so much as these are two kinde of trees, that is, to vnderstande, the Cherie, and the Plum tree, for when thei be so graft, their rootes be not so good, nor so free as the bzaunches aboue, wherefore the Cions that doe come from the rootes, shall not make so good and franke trees of. It is therefore to be vnderstoode, how the maner and sort is to make franke trees, that maie put forth the good Cions in tyme to come, which is: when thei be greate and good, then if ye will take those Cions, or yong spynges from the rootes ye maie make good trees thereof, and then it shall not neede to graffe them any more after: but to augment one by the other, as ye doe the Cions from the roote of the Nutte, as is aforesaid, and ye shall doe as followeth.

How to graffe Plum trees and Cherie trees.

Emaie well graffe Plum trees, and greate Cherie trees, in suche good order as ye luste to haue them, and as hereafter shall bee declared in the fifth Chapter following: for these would bee grafted while thei are yong and small, and also graffe in the ground, for thereby one maie dress and trim them the better, and put but one Graffe in eche stocke of the same. Cleaue not the harte, but a litle on the one side, nor yet deepe, or long open.

How ye must proine or cut your Trees.

For when your Grasses be well taken on the stocke, and that the Grasses doe put forth the faire and long, about one yeres gouth, ye must proine, or cut the bzaunche of commonly in Winter, (when thei proine their Vines) a foote lower, to make them spread the better: then shall ye meddle all through with good fatte pearth, the whiche will drawe the better to the place, whiche ye haue so proined or cut.

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*The conuenient waie to clense and proine,
or dresse the rootes of trees.*

AD for the better clensyng and proinyng trees beneath, is thus: ye shall take awaie all the weedes, and grasse about the rootes, then shall ye digge them so rounde about, as ye would seme to plucke them vp, and shall make them halfe bare, then shall ye enlarge the yearth aboute the rootes, and where as ye shall see them growe faire and long, place or couche them in the saied hole and yearth againe: then shall ye put the cutte ende of the tree where he is graste, somewhat more lower then his rootes were, whereby his Cions so graft, shall spryng so muche the better.

When the stocke is greater then the graffes.

When as the Tree waxeth, and swellerh greater beneath the graftyng, then aboue: then shall ye cleaue the rootes beneath, and wreathe them rounde, and so couer them againe. But see ye breake no roote thereof, so will he come to perfection. But mooste men doe vse this waie: if the stocke waxe greater then the graffes, thei doe slitte doune the barke of the graffes aboue, in twoo or thre parties, or as thei shall see cause thereof: and so likewise, if the graffes waxe greater aboue then the stocke, ye shall slitte doune the stocke accordyngly, with the edge of a sharpe knife. This maie well be doen at any tyme in Marche, Aprill, and Maie, in the crease of the Moone, 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 remedie shall bee, to place those bowes or members right sone againe, (then shall ye comfort the rootes with good newe yearth) and bind fast those broken bowes or members, bothe aboue and beneath, and so let them remaine vnto an other yere, till thei maie close & put forth of new cions.

When a member or bough is not broken, how to proine them.

Where

Where as ye shall see vnder or aboute superfluous bowes, ye maie cutte or proune of, (as ye shall see cause) all suche bowes harde by the Tree, at a due tyme, in the Winter followyng. But leaue all the principall branches, and where as any are broken, let them bee cutte of beneath, or els by the grounde, and cast them awaie: thus must ye doe perely, or as ye shall see cause, if ye will keepe your Trees well and faire.

*How one ought to enlarge the hole
about the Tree rootes.*

In prouynge your Trees, if there be many rootes, ye must enlarge them in the hole, and so to wreathe them, as is aforesaid, and to vse the without breakyng, then couer them againe with good fat yearth, whiche ye shall mingle in the saied hole, and it shall bee best to bee digged all ouer a little before, and see that no branche or roote bee leste vncouered, and when ye haue thus dyessed your Trees, if any roote shall put forth, or spring hereafter out of the saied holes, in growyng, ye maie so proune them as ye shall see cause, in lettynge them so remaine twoo or thre yerres after, vnto suche tyme as the saied Graffes bee sprong vp, and well bzaunched.

*How to set small staues by, to
strengthen your Cions.*

Avoiding daunger, ye shall set or picke small staues aboute your Cions, for feare of breakyng, and then after thre or fower yerres, when thei bee well bzaunched: ye maie then set or plant them in good yearth, (at the begynnynge of Winter) but see that ye cutte of all their small bzaunches harde by the stocke, then ye maie plant them where ye thinke good, so as thei maie remaine.

In taking vp Trees, note.

Ye maie well leaue the maister roote in the hole (when ye digge hym vp) if the remoued place bee good for hym, cutte of the maister rootes by the stubbe, but pare not of all the small rootes, and so plant hym, and he shall profite.

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fitte moze thus, then others with all their maister rootes. Whe as Trees be greate, thei must be disbzaunched, or bowes cutt of, befoze thei be set againe, or els thei will hardly prosper. If the Trees bee greate, haupng greate bzaunches or bowes, when ye shall digge them vp, ye must disbzaunche them afoze ye sett them againe, for when Trees shall bee thus proined, thei shall bypng greate Cions from their rootes, whiche shall bee 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
thei are proined.*

In setting your Trees againe, if ye will dresse the rootes of suche as ye haue proined, or cutte of the bzaunches befoze, ye shall leaue all suche small rootes whiche growe on the great roote, and ye shall so place those rootes in replanting againe not deepe in the yearth, so that thei maie sone grow, and put forth the Cions: whiche beyng well vled, ye maie haue fruite so good as the other afoze mencioned, beyng of thye or fower yeres growth, as afoze is declared.

What Trees to proine.

This waie of proinyng is moze harder for the greate Cherie (called Healmier) then for the Plum Tree. Also it is verie requisite and meete for those Cions or Trees, whiche be graft on the wilde sower Cherie Tree, to be proined also, for diuers and sondrie causes.

*Why the sower Cherie dureth not so long,
as the Healmier or greate Cherie.*

The wilde and sower Cherie, of his owne nature will not so long tyme endure, (as the greate Healmie Cherie) neither can haue sufficient sappe to nourishe the graffes, as the greate Healmie Cherie is graft, therefore whe ye haue proined the bzaunches beneath, and the rootes also, so that ye leaue rootes sufficient to nourishe the Tree, then sett hym. If ye cutte not of the vnder rootes, the Tree will profite

site moze easier, and also lighter to be knowne, when thei put for the Cions, from the roote of the same, the whiche ye maie take hereafter.

To graffe one greate Cherie vpon an other.

Ye must haue respect vnto the Healine Cherie, whiche is graft on the wilde Goinire (whiche is an other kind of greate Cherie) and whether you doe proine them or not, it is not materiall: for thei dure a long tyme. But ye must see to take awaie the Cions, that doe growe from the roote of the wilde Goinire, or wilde Plum Tree: because thei are of Nature wilde, and dooe drawe the sappe from the saied Tree.

Of deepe setting, or shalowe.

To set your stockes or Trees somewhat deeper on the high groundes, then in the valleries, because the Sun (in Sommer) shall not drie the roote: and in the lowe grounde moze shallowe, because the water in Winter shall not droune or annoie the rootes. Some doe marke the stocke in takyng it vp, and to set him again the same waie, because he will not alter his nature: so likewise the graffes in graffyng.

The fourth Chapter doeth shewe how to set other Trees which come of wilde Cions pricked in the yearth without rootes: and also of proynyng the meaner Cions.

Of Trees taking roote pricks of braunches.

Here bee certaine whiche take roote, beeyng pricked of braunches proyned of other Trees, whiche bee, the Bulberie, the Figge tree, the Quince tree, the Seruice tree, the Pomegranad tree, the Apple tree, the Damson tree, and diuers sortes of other Plum trees, as the Plum tree of Paradise, &c.

How one ought to set them,

For

FOr to set these sorts of Trees, ye must cut of the Cions, twigges or boughes, betwixt Allhallowtide and Christmasse, not lightly after. We shall choose them whiche bee as great as a little Staffe or more, and looke whereas ye can finde them faire, smooth, and straight, and full of sappe with all, growyng of yong Trees, as of the age of thre or fower yerres growth, or thereaboutes, and looke that ye take them so from the Tree with a brode Chisell, that ye breake not or loose any parte of the barke thereof, more then halfe a foote beneath, neither of one side or other: then proyne or cut of the bzaunches, and pricke them one foote deepe in the yearth, wel digged and ordered befoze.

How to binde them that be weake.

Those Plants whiche be slender, ye must proyne or cut of the bzaunches, then binde them to some stake or suchelike to be set in good yearth, and well medled with good dung, and also to be well and deeply digged, and to be set in a moyst place, or els to be well watered in Sommer.

*How one ought to digge the yearth
for to set them in.*

AND when that ye would set them in the yearth, ye must first prepare to digge it, and dung it well throughout a large foote deepe in the yearth. And when as ye will set them euery one in his place made (befoze) with a crowe of Iron, 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 fower yeaeres, or when thei shall bee well bzaunched, then ye maie remoue them, and if ye breake of the olde stubbie roote and set them lower, thei will last a long tyme the more. If some of those Plantes doe chaunce to put forth the Cions from the roote, and being so rooted, ye must plucke them up though thei be tender, and set them in other places.

Of Cions without rootes.

If that the saied Plants haue of Cions without rootes, but whiche come from the Tree roote beneath, then cut them not of till thei be of two or thre yerres growth, by that tyme, thei will gather of rootes to bee replanted in other places.

To plant the Figge tree.

The saied Plantes taken of Figge trees graffed, be the best: ye maie likewise take other sortes of Figge trees, and graffe one vpon the other, for like as vpon the wilde Trees doe come the Depins, euen so the Figge, but not so soone to prosper and growe.

How to set Quinces.

Likewise the nature of Quinces is to spryng, if thei bee picked (as afore saied) in the yearth, but sometymes I haue graffed with great difficultie (saith myne Author) vpon a white Thorne, and it hath taken and borne fruite to looke on, faire, but in taste more weaker then the other.

The waie to set Mulberies.

There is also an other waie to sett Mulberies as followeth, which is, if you doe cut in Winter certaine greate Mulberie bowes or stockes, asunder in the bodie (with a Sawe) in troncheons a foote long or more, then ye shall make a greate furrowe in good yearth well and deepe, so that ye maie couer well againe your troncheons, in setting them an ende halfe a foote one from an other, then couer them againe, that the yearth maie bee aboue those endes, thre or fower fingers high, so let them remaine, and water them (in Sommer) if neede bee sometymes, and cleane them from all hurtfull weedes and rootes.

Note of the same.

What then within a space of tyme after, the sayd troncheons will put forth Cions, the whiche when thei be somewhat sprigged, hauing two or thre small twigges, then ye maie transplant or remoue them where ye list: but leaue your troncheons still in the yearth, for thei will put forth many motions, the whiche if thei shall haue scantie

of roote, then dung your troucheons within with good earth, and likewise aboue also, and thei shall doe well.

The tyme meete to cut Cions.

YE shall vnderstande that all Trees the whiche commonly doe put forth Cions, if ye cut them in Winter, thei will put forth and spryng more abundantly, for then thei bee all good to set and plant.

*To set Bushe trees, as Gooseberies,
or small Reisons.*

There be many other kinde of Bush trees, whiche will growe of Cions pricked in the ground, as the Gooseberie tree, the small Reison tree, the Barberie tree, the Blackthorne tree, these with many others, to bee planted in Winter, will growe without rootes: ye must also proune them and thei will take well enough: so likewise ye maye prick (in Marche) of Dziers in moyst grounds, and thei will grow, and serue to many purposes for your Garden.

*The fifth Chapter treateth of fower
maner of Graffynge.*

IT is to bee vnderstoode that there bee many waies of Graffynge, whereof I haue here onely put fower sortes, the whiche bee good, bothe sure and well proued, and easie to doe, the whiche ye maye vse well in two partes of the yere and more, for I haue (saith he) grafted in our house, in euery Month, except October and Nouember, and thei haue taken well, whiche I haue (saith he) in the Winter begunne to graffe, and in the Sommer graft in the Scutchine or Shielde accordyng to the tyme, for warde or slowe: for certayne trees, specially yong faire Cions haue enough or more of their sappe vnto midd August, then others some had at Midsummer before.

The first waie to graffe all sortes of Trees.

AND first of all it is to be noted, that all sortes of franke Trees, as also wilde Trees of nature, maye bee graft with

with Grasse, and in the Scutchine, and bothe doe well take, but specially those Trees whiche be of like nature: therefore it is better so to graffe: howbeit, thei maie well growe and take of other sorts of trees, but certaine trees be not so good, nor will prosper so well in the ende.

*How to graffe Apple trees, Pearre trees,
Quince trees, and Medler trees.*

Thei graffe the Pearre graffe, on other Pearre stockes, and Apple, vpon Apple stocke, Crabbe or Apployng stocke, the Quince and Medler, vpon the white Thorne, but most commonly thei vse to graffe one Apple vpon an other; and bothe Peares and Quinces, thei graffe on Hawthorne and Crabbe stocke. Another kinde of fruite called in Frenche, *Saulsay*, thei vse to graffe on the Willow stocke, the maner thereof is harde to doe, whiche I haue not seene, therefore I will let passe at this present.

The graffing of greate Cherries.

Thei graffe the greate Cherie, called in Frenche *Heaulmiers*, vpon the Crabbe stocke, and an other long Cherie called *Gwyniers*, vpon the wilde or sower Cherie tree, and likewise one Cherie vpon an other.

To graffe Medlers.

The Disple or Medlar, thei maie bee grafted on other Medlars, or on white Thorne: the Quince is grafted on the white or blacke Thorne, and thei doe prosper well. I haue grafted (saith he) the Quince vpon a wilde Pearre stocke, and it hath taken and borne fruite well and good, but thei will not long endure. I beleue (saith he) it was because that the graffe was not able enough to draw the sappy from the Pearre stock. Some graffe the Medlar on the Quince, to bee greate. And it is to be noted; although the stocke and the graffe be of contrarie natures: yet notwithstanding, neither the Grasse nor Scutchin, shall take any parte of the nature of the wilde stock so grafted, though it bee Pearre, Apple, or Quince, whiche is contrarie against many whiche haue written, that if ye graffe the Medlar vpon the Quince tree, thei shalbe without stones,

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whiche is abusion and mockerie. For I haue (saith he) proued the contrarie my self.

Of diuers kindes of graffes.

It is verie true, that one maie set a tree, whiche shall beare diuers sortes of fruite at once, if he be graffed with diuers kinde of graffes, as the blacke, white, and greene Cherie together, and also Apples of other Trees, as Apples and Peares together, and in the Scutchion (ye maie graffe) likewise of diuers kindes also, as on Peares, Abricotes, and Plums together, and of others also.

Of the graffing the Figge.

Ye maie graffe the Figge tree vpon the Peache tree or Abricote, but leaue a bzaunche on the stocke, and that must bee accordyng for the space of yeres, for the one shall chaunge soner then the other. All trees aboue saied, doe take very well being graffed one with the other. And I haue not knowne, or founde of any others, howbeit (saith he) I haue curiously sought and proued, because thei saie one maie graffe on Colewortes, or on Elmes, the whiche I thinke are but iesses.

Of the greate Abricotes.

The great Abricote thei graffe in Sommer, in the Scutchion or shield, in the sappe or barke of the lesser Abricote, and be graffed on Peache trees, Figge trees, & principally on Damson or Plum trees, for there thei will prosper the better.

Of the Seruice tree.

Of the Seruice Tree, thei saie and write, that thei maie hardly bee graft on other seruice Trees, either on Apple trees, Peare, or Quince trees: and I beleue this to bee verie hard to do, for I haue tried (saith he) and thei would not proue.

The setting of Seruices.

Therefore it is muche better to set them of curnelles, as it is aforesaid, as also in the seconde Chapter of the Planting of Cions, or other greate trees, whiche must be cutte in Winter, as suche as shalbe mozte meete for that purpose.

Trees whiche be verie harde to be graffed,

in the shield or scutchion.

ALL other maner of Trees aforesaid, doe take verie well to be grafted with Cions, and also in the shield, except Avicotes on Peaches, Almondes, Percigniers, the Peache tree doe take hardly to bee grafted, but in the shield in Sommer, as shall be more largely hereafter declared. As for the Almonde, Percigniers and Peaches, ye maie better set them of Turnelles and Nuttes, whereby thei shall the soner come to perfection to be grafted.

*How a man ought to consider those trees, whiche
be commonly charged with fruite.*

E shall understande, that in the beginning of graffyng, ye must consider what sortes of trees, doe most charge the stocke with bzaunche and fruite, or that doe loue the countrie or ground, whereas you intende to plante or graffe them: for better it were to haue abundaunce of fruite, then to haue verie fewe or none good.

Of trees whereon to choose your graffes.

Of such trees as ye wil gather your graffes to graffe with, ye must take the at the endes of the principall bzaunches, whiche bee also faire and greatest of Sappe, hauing two or thre fingers length of the old wood, with the newe, and those Cions whiche haue of eyes some what nigh together, are the best, for those whiche bee long, or farre one from an other, bee not so good for to bypnyng fruite.

The Cions toward the East are best.

E shall understande, that those Cions whiche do growe on the East, or Orient part of the tree, are best: ye muste not lightly gather of the euill and slender graffes, which growe in the middes of the trees, nor any graffes whiche doe growe within on the bzaunches, or that doe spring from the stocke of the tree, nor yet graffes whiche be on verie old trees, for thereby ye shall not lightly profite to any purpose.

To choose your tree for Graffes.

And when the trees, where as you intende to gather your graffes, be small and yong, as of five or six yerres growth, doe not take of the highest graffe thereof, nor the greatest, ex-

cepte it bee of a small tree of twoo or thre yeres, the whiche commonly hath too muche of top or wood, other wise not, for you shall but marre your grafting.

How to keepe Graffes a long tyme.

YE maie keepe graffes a long tyme good, as from Alhalowtide (so that the leaues be fallē) vnto the tyme of grafting, if that thei be well couered in the yearth halfe a foote depe therein, and so that none of the doe appere without the yearth.

*How to keepe Graffes before
thei are budded.*

TE shall not gather them, excepte ye haue greate neede, vntill Christmas or there aboutes, and putte them not in the ground nigh any walles, for feare of Moles, Mice, and water marrying the place and graffes. It shalbe good to keepe graffes in the yearth before thei beginne to bud, when that ye will graffe betwixte the barke and the tree, and when the trees beginne to enter into their sappe.

How one ought to begin to Graffe.

YE maie well beginne to graffe (in cleauping the stocke) at Christmas, or before, accordyng to the coldnesse of the tyme, and principally the Dealine or greate Cherie, Peares, Wardens, or forward fruite of Apples: and for Medlars it is good to tary vntill the ende of Januarie, and Februarie, vntill Marche, or vntill suche tyme as ye shall see the trees beginne to bud or spring.

When it is good Graffing the wilde stockes.

IN the Spring tyme it is good grafting of wilde stockes, (whiche be greate) betwixt the barke and the Tree, suche stockes as be of a lateward spring, and kept in the yearth before. The Damson or Plum tarieth longest to bee Grafted: for thei doe not shewe or put forth the sap, so sone as the others.

Marke if the tree be forward or not.

YE ought to consider alwaies, whether the tree be forward or not, or to bee grafted sone or lateward, and to giue hym also a graffe of the like hast or slownesse: eue so ye must marke the tyme, whether it be slowe or forward.

When

*When one will Graffe, what necessities he
ought to be furnished withall.*

Whensoever ye goe to graffyng, see ye be first furnished with graffes, claie and mosse, clothes, or barks of sawe to binde the graffes, or clouen Bziars, or small Dziers to binde likewise withall. Also ye must haue a small Sawe, and a sharpe knife, to cleaue and cutte graffes withall. But it were muche better if ye should cut your graffes with a greate penknife, or some other like sharpe knife, hauyng also a small wedge of hard wood, or of Iron, with a hooked knife, and also a small Mallet. And your wilde stockes must bee well rooted before ye doe graffe them: and be not so quicke to deceiue your selues, as those whiche doe graffe and plant all at one tyme, yet thei shall not profite so wel, for where the wilde stocke hath not substance in hymself, muche lesse to giue vnto the other graffes; for when a man thinkes sometymes to forward hym self, he doeth hinder hymself.

Of graffes not prospering the first yere.

Ye shall vnderstande, that very hardly your graffes shall prosper after if thei doe not profite or prosper well in the first yere, for when soeuer (in the first yere) thei profite well, it were better to graffe them somewhat lower then to let them so remaine and growe.

For to graffe well and sounde.

AND for the best vnderstandyng of graffyng in the cleft, ye shall first cut awaie all the small Cions about the bodie of the stocke beneath, and before ye beginne to cleaue your stocke, dresse and cut your graffes somewhat thicke and readie, then cleaue your stocke, and as the cleft is small or greate (if neede be) pare it smooth within, then cut your incision of your graffes accordyngly, and set them in the cleftes as euén and as close as ye can possible.

How to trim your graffes.

Ye maie graffe your Graffes full as long as two or three trunchions or cut graffes, whiche ye maie likewise graffe withall very well, and be as good as those whiche

whiche doe come of olde wood, and oftentimes better, as to graffe a bough, for often it so happeneth, a man shall finde of Dylettes or eyes harde by the olde slender wood, yet better it were to cut them of with the olde wood, and choose a better and faire place at some other eye in the same graffe, and to make your incision there under, as aforesaid, and cut your graffes in making the incision on the one side narrowe, and on the other side brode, and the inner side thinne, and the out side thicke, because the outside (of your graffe) must ioyne within the cleft, with the sappe or barke of the wilde stocke, and it shall so be set in: see also that ye cut it smooth as your cleftes are in the stocke, in ioyning at euery place bothe euen and close, and especially the ioyntes or corners of the graffes on the head of the stocke, whiche must be well and cleane pared before, and then set fast thereon.

How to cut graffes for Cherries and Plummies.

IT is not muche requisite in the Healine Cherie; for to ioyne the graffes (in the stocke) wholly throughout, as it is in others, or to cut the graffes of greate Cherries, Damsons or Plummies, so thinne and plaine as ye make other graffes, for these sorte haue a more greater sappe or pitche within, the whiche ye must alwaies take heede in cutting it to nigh on the one side, or on the other, but at the ende thereof chiefly, to be thinne cut and flatt.

Note also.

AND yet if the said incision bee more straighter and closer on the one side then on the other side, parte it where it is most meete, and where it is to straight, open it with a wedge of Iron, and put in a wedge of the same wood aboue in the cleft, and thus make ye moderate your graffes as ye shall see cause.

How in grafting to take heede that the barke doe not rise

IN all kinde of cutting your graffes, take heede to the barke of your graffes, that it doe not rise (from the wood) on no side thereof, and specially on the outside, therfore ye shall leaue it

it moze thicker then the inner side : Also ye must take heede when as the stocks doe weath in cleauing, that ye may ioyne the graffe therein accordyngly : the best remedie therefore is to cut it smiooth within, that the graffe maie ioyne the better: ye shall also vnto the most greatest stockes, choole for them the most greatest graffes.

How to cut your stocke.

How muche the moze your stocke is thinne and slender, so muche moze ye ought to cut hym lower, and if your stocke bee as greate as your finger, or there aboutes, ye maie cut hym a foote or half a foote from the earth, and digge hym about, and dung hym with Goates dung, to helpe hym withall, and graffe hym but with one Graffe or Cion.

If the wilde stocke be greate and slender.

If your wilde stocke be great, or as bigge as a good staffe, ye shall cut hym rounde of, a foote or there aboutes aboue the yearth, then set in two good graffes in the head or cleft thereof.

Trees as greate as ones arme.

AND when your stocke is as greate as your arme, ye shall sawe hym cleane of round, thre or fower foote, or there aboutes from the yearth, for to defende hym, and set in the head thre graffes, two in the cleft, and one betwixt the Barke and the Tree, on that side whiche ye maie haue most space.

Greate Trees as bigge as your legge.

If the stocke bee as bigge as your legge, or there aboutes, ye shall sawe hym faire and cleane of, fower or fise foote hie from the yearth, and cleaue hym a crosse (if ye will) and set in fower graffes in the cleftes thereof, or els one cleft onely, and set two graffes in bothe the sides thereof, and other two graffes betwixt the barke and the Tree.

When the Graffes be pinched with the Stocke.

G. J.

Pe

Ye must for the better vnderstandyng, marke to graffe betwixt the barke and the tree, for when the sappe is full in the wood of wilde stockes beyng great, then thei doe commonly pinche or wing the graffes to soze, if ye doe not put a small wedge of greene wood in the cleft thereof, to helpe them withall against suche daunger.

How ye ought to cleane your stockes.

*Leave not the
stocke in y^e midst*

When soeuer ye shall cleane your wilde stockes, take heede that ye cleane them not in the midst of the harte or pithe, but a little on the one side, whiche ye shall thinke good.

How to graffe the braunche of greate Trees.

When soeuer ye would graffe great trees, as great as your thigh, or greater, it were muche better to graffe onely the braunches thereof, then the stocke or bodie, for the stocke will rotte befoze the graffes shall couer the head.

How to cut braunches olde and greate.

But if the braunches be to rude, and without order (the best shall be) to cut them all of, and within thre or foure yerres after thei will bring faire newe Cions againe, and then it shall bee best to graffe them, and cut of all the superfluous and ill braunches thereof.

*How ye ought to binde your graffes
throughout for feare of windes.*

And when your graffes shall be growne, ye must binde them, for feare of shakpng of the winde, and if the tree be free and good of hym self, let the Cions grow still, and ye maie graffe any parte or braunche ye will in the cleft, or betwixt the barke and the tree, either in the Scutchion, and if your barke be faire and loose.

To set many graffes in one cleft.

When ye will put many graffes in one cleft, see that one incision (of your graffe) bee as large as the other, not to be put into the cleft so slighely and rashly, and that one side thereof be not moze open then the other,
and

Plantyng and Graffying. 27

and that these graffes be all of one length: it shall suffice also, if thei haue thre eyes on eche graffe without the ioynt therof.

How to sawe your stocke, before ye leaue hym.

If sawyng your stocke, see that ye teare not the barke about the head thereof, then cleane his head with a long sharpe knife, or suche like, and knocke your wedge in the middest thereof, (then pare him on the head rounde about) and knocke your wedge in so deepe till it open meete for your Graffes, but not so wide, then holdyng in one hande your graffe, and in the other hande your stocke, sett your graffe in close, barke to barke, and let your wedge bee greate aboue at the head, that ye maie knocke hym out faire and easly againe.

If the stocke cleaue too muche, or the barke doe open.

If the stocke doe cleaue too muche, or open the barke with the wood too lowe, then softly open your stocke with your wedge, and see if your incision of your graffe, be all meete and iuste, accorpyng to the cleft, if not, make it vntill it be meete, or els sawe hym of lower.

If How graffes neuer lightly take.

ABoue all thinges, ye must consider the metyng of the two sappes, betwixte the graffe and the wilde stocke, whiche must be set iuste one with an other: for ye shall vnderstande, if thei doe not ioyne, and the one delight with the other, beeyng euen sette, thei shall neuer take together, for there is nothyng onely to ioyne their increase, but the Sappe, recountyng the one against the other.

If How to set the graffes right in the cleft.

When the barke of the stocke, is more thicker then the graffe, ye must take good heede, of the setting in of the graffe in the cleft, to the ende that his sappe maie ioyne right with the sappe of the stocke, on the in side, and ye ought likewise to consider of the sappe of the stocke, if he doe surmounte the graffes on the out sides of the cleft too muche or not.

If Of setting in the graffes.

E. is.

Also

Also ye must take good heede, that the graffes be well and cleane set in, and ioyne close vpon the hedde of the stocke: likewise then the incision whiche is set in the cleft, doe ioyne very well within on bothe sides, not to ioyne so euen, but somtymes it maie doe seruice, when as the graffes doe drawe too muche from the stocke, or the stocke also on the Graffes doe put forth.

¶ Note also.

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

¶ How ye ought to drawe out your wedge.

When your graffes shalbe well ioyned within the stock, drawe your wedge faire and softly forth, for feare of displacyng your graffes, ye maie leaue within the cleft a smal wedge of suche Greene wood, as is aforesaid, and ye shall cut it of close by the hedde of your stocke, and so couer it with a barke as followeth.

¶ To couer your cleftes on the hedde.

When your wedge is drawen forth, put a Greene pill of thicke barke of Willowe, Crabbe, or Apple, vpon your cleftes of the stocke, that nothyng maie fall betweene: then couer all aboute the cleftes on the stocke hedde, twoo fingers thicke with good claie, or nigh about that thicknesse, that no Winde nor Raine maie enter. Then couer it rounde with good Bosse, and then wreathe it ouer with clothes, or pilles of Willowe, Bier, of Dziars, or suche like, then binde them faste, and sticke certaine long prickes on the Graffes hedde emongest your Cions, to defende them from the Crowses, Iapes, or suche like.

*¶ How ye ought to see to the
bindyng of your graffes.*

But alwaies take good heede to the bindyng of your heads that thei waxe slacke, or shagge, neither on the one side or other, but remaine fast vpon the clape, whiche clape remaines fast

fast (likewise on the stocke hedde) vnder the bindyng thereof, wherefoze, the saide claye must be moderated in suche sorte as followeth.

How you ought to temper your claye.

The best waie is therefore, to trie your claye betwixt your handes, for stones and suche like, and so to temper it as ye shall thinke good, if so it require of moistnesse or drynesse, and to temper it with the haire of beastes: for when it dryeth, it holdeth not (other wise) so well on the stocke, or if ye kneade of Moss: therewith, or mingle Hare thinnie therewith: some doe iudge, that the Moss doeth make the Trees mossie. But I thinke (saith he) that commeth of the disposition of places.

To bushe your graffe heddes.

When ye shall binde or wrappe your Graffe heddes with bande, take small Thornes, and binde them within, for to defende your Graffes from Kites, or Crows, or other daunger of other foules, or picke of sharpe white stickes thercon.

*The seconde waie to graffe high
branches on Trees.*

The seconde maner to Graffe, is straunge inough to many: This kinde of Graffyng is on the toppes of branches of Trees, whiche thyng to make thein growe lightly, is not sone obtained: wherefoeuer thei be grafed, thei doe onely require a faire yong wood, a greate Lion or twigge, growing highest in the Tree toppe, whiche Lions ye shall choose to graffe on, of many sortes of fruites if ye will or as ye shall thinke good, whiche order followeth.

Take Graffes of other sortes of Trees, whiche ye would graffe in the topp thereof, then mount to the toppe of the Tree whiche ye would Graffe, and cut of y tops of all such branches, or as many as ye would Graffe on, and if thei bee greater then the Graffes, whiche ye would Graffe, ye shall cutte and Graffe them lower, as ye doe the small wilde stocke aforesaid. But if the Lions that you cutte,

bee as greate as as your Graffe that you Graffe on, ye shall cutte them lower betwixt the old wood and the newe, or a little more higher, or lower: then cleaue a little, and choose your Graffes in the like sorte, whiche ye would plant, whereof ye shall make the incision thort, with the barke on bothe sides like, and as thicke on the one side as the other, and sett so iuste in the cleft, that the barke maie bee even and close, as well above as beneath, on the one side as the other, and so binde hym as is aforesaid. It shall suffice that every Graffe haue an oy-let, or eye, or twoo at the mosse, without the ioynt, for to leaue them too long it shall not bee good, and ye must dyesse it with Claye and Dosse, and binde it, as is aforesaid. And likewise ye maie Graffe these, as ye doe the little wilde stockes, whiche should bee as greate as your Graffes, and to Graffe them, as ye doe those with Sappe like on bothe sides, but then ye must graffe them in the yearth, as three fingers of, or there aboutes.

*The maner of Graffing, is of Graffes whiche
maie bee sette betwixt the barke
and the Tree.*

*To graffe betwixt the barke
and the tree.*

His maner of Graffing is good, when Trees doe beginne to enter into their Sappe, whiche is, aboute the ende of Febzuarie, vnto the ende of Aprill, and specially on greate wilde stockes, whiche bee hard to cleaue, ye maie set in fower or five Graffes in the hedde thereof, whiche Graffes ought to bee gathered afore, and kepte close in the yearth till then, for by that tyme aforesaid, ye shall scantly finde a Tree, but that he doeth put forth the or budde, as the Apple called *Capendu*, or such like. Ye must therefore saue these wilde stockes more charily, and more higher, so thei bee greate, and then cutte the
Graffes

Graffes, whiche ye would set together, so as you would sette them vpon the wilde stocke that is clefted, as is afore rehearsed. And the incision of your Graffes must not bee so long, nor so thicke, and the barke a little at the ende thereof must bee taken awaie, and made in maner as a Launcet of Iron, and as thicke on the one side as the other.

How to dresse the head, to place the graffes betwixt the barke and the tree.

AND when your Graffes bee readie cut, then shall ye cleaue the hed of your stock, and pare it with a sharpe knife, rounde about the barke thereof, to the ende your graffes maie ioyne the better thereon, then by and by take a sharpe penknife, or other sharpe poynted knife, and thrust it doune betwixt the barke and the stocke, so long as the incision of your graffes be, then put your graffes softly doune therein to the hard ioynt: and see that it doe sit close vpon the stocke head.

How to couer the head of your stocke.

When as ye haue set in your graffes, ye must then couer it wel about with good tough Claie and Masse, as is saied of the others, and then ye must incontinently enuyron or compasse your head with small thornie bushes, and binde them fast thereon all about, for feare of greates birdes, and likewise the winde.

Of the maner and graffyng in the Shielde or Scutchion.

THE fourth maner to graffe, whiche is the last, is to graffe in the Scutchion, in the sappe, in Sommer, from about the ende of the Moneth of Maie, vntill August, when as Trees be yet strong in sappe and leaues, for other waies it can not bee doen, the best tyme is in Iune and Iuly, so it is some yeaeres when the tyme is very drie, that some Trees doe holde their sappe very long, therfore ye must tarye till it retorne.

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

For

FOR to beginne this maner of graffing well, ye must in Sommer when the Trees bee almost full of sappe, and when thei haue sprong forth of newe shootes being somewhat hardned, then shall ye take a bzaunche thereof in the toppe of the Tree, the whiche ye will haue grafted, and choole the highest and the principallest bzaunches, without cuttyng it from the old wood, and choole thereof the principallest oylet or eye, or buddynge place, of eche bzaunche one, with whiche oylet or eye, ye shall beginne to graffe, as followeth.

The bigge Cions are best to graffe.

PRincipally ye must vnderstande, that the smallest and naughtie oylettes or buddes of the saied Cions, be not so good to graffe, therefore choole the greatest and best ye can finde, first cut of the leafe harde by the oylet, then ye shall trenche or cut (the length of a Barley corne) beneath the oylet rounde about the barke, harde to the wood, and so likewise aboue: them with a sharpe point of a knife, slit it doune halfe an ynche beside the oylet or budde, and with the poynt of a sharpe knife softly raise the saied shielde or Scutchion round about, with the oylet in the middest, and all the sappe belonging thereunto.

How to take of the Shielde from the wood.

SHO for the better raising the saied shielde or Scutchion from the wood, after that ye haue cut him round about, and then slit hym doune, without cuttyng any parte of the wood within: ye must then raise the side next you that is slit, and then take the same shielde betwixt your finger and thumbe, and plucke or raise it softly of, without breaking or brusling any parte thereof, and in the opening or plucking it of, holde it with your finger harde to the wood, to the ende the sappe of the oylet maie remaine in the shielde, for if it goe of (in plucking it) from the barke, and sticke to the wood, your Scutchion is nothyng worth.

*To knowe your Scutchion or shielde,
when he is good or badde.*

And

AND for the moze easier vnderstanding, if it be good or badde, when it is taken from the wood, looke with in the saied shielde, and if ye shall see it cracke, or open within, then it is of no value, for the chiefe sappe doeth yet remaine behinde with the wood, which should be in the shielde, and therefore ye must choose and cut an other shielde, whiche must be good and sounde, as aforesaid, and when your Scut-chion shall be well taken of from the wood, then holde it drie by the oylet or eye betwixt your lippes, vntill ye haue cut and taken of the barke from the other Cion or bzaunche, and set hym in that place, and looke that ye doe not foule or wet it in your mouth.

Of yong Trees to graffe on.

BUT ye must graffe on suche Trees, as bee from the bignesse of your little finger, unto as greate as your arme, hauyng their barke thinne and slender, for greate Trees commonly haue their barke harde and thicke, which ye can not well graffe this waie, except thei haue some bzaunches with a thinne smooth barke, meete for this waie to be doen.

How to set or place your shielde.

YE must quickly cut of round the barke of the tree that ye will graffe on, a little moze longer then the shielde that ye set on, because it maie ioyne the sooner and easier, but take heede that in cuttynge of the barke, ye cut not the wood within.

Note also.

After the incision once doen, ye must then couer bothe the sides or endes wel and softly withall, with a little bone or horne, made in maner like a thinne skinne, whiche ye shall late it all ouer the ioyntes or closinges of the saied shielde, somewhat longer and larger, but take heede for hurtynge or crushyng the barke thereof.

How to lift vp the barke, and to set your shielde on.

V.s.

This

This doen, take your shield or Scutchion, by the oylet or eye that he hath, and open him faire and softly by the two sides, and put them straight waie on the other tree, whereas the barke is taken of, and ioyne him close barke to barke thereon, then plaine it softly aboue and at bothe the endes with the thinne bone, and that thei ioyne aboue and beneath barke to barke, so that he maie feede well the bzaunche of that tree.

How to binde on your shield.

This doen, ye must haue a wreathe of good Hempe, to binde the saied shield on his place: the maner to binde it is this, ye shall make a wreath of Hempe together as greate as a Goose quill, or there aboutes, or accordyng to the bignesse or smalnesse of your tree: then take your Hempe in the midst, that the one halfe maie serue for the vpper halfe of the shield, in windyng and crossyng (with the Hempe) the saied shield, on the bzaunch of the Tree, but let that ye binde it not to straight, for it shall let hym from taking or springyng, and likewise their saype can not easily come or passe from the one to the other: and see also that wet come not to your shield, nor likewise the Hempe that ye binde it withall. Ye shall beginne to binde your Scutchion first behinde in the midst of your shield, in commyng still lower and lower, and so recouer vnder the oylet and taile of your shield, bindyng it nigh togethers, without recoueryng of the saied oylet, then ye shall returne againe vwarde, in bindyng it backwarde to the midst where ye began. Then take the other part of the Hempe, and binde so likewise the vpper parte of your shield, and encrease your Hempe as ye shall neede, and so returne againe backwarde, and ye shall binde it so, till the fruites or cleftes be couered (bothe aboue and beneath) with your saied Hempe, except the oylet and his taile, the whiche ye must not couer, for that taile will shed aparte, if the shield doe take.

*On one Tree ye maie graffe or put two
or three shields.*

Emaie very well if ye will, on euery tree graffe two or three shieldes, but see that one be not right against an other, nor yet of the one side of the Tree, let your shieldes so remaine bounde on the trees, one Moneth or more after thei be grafted, and the greater the Tree is, the longer to remaine, and the smaller the lesser tyme.

The tyme to vnbinde your Shield.

AND then after one Moneth, or sixe Weekes passe, ye must vnbinde the Shield, or at the least, cutte the hempe behinde the Tree, and let it so remaine vnto the Winter next followyng, and then aboute the Monethe of Marche, or Aprill if ye will, or when ye shall see the Sappe of the Shield put forth, then cut the branche aboue the Shield, three fingers all about all of.

How to cutte and gouerne the branches, grafted on the Trees.

When in the nexte yere after that the Cions shall bee well strengthened, and when thei doe begin to spring, then shall ye cutte them all harde of, by the Shield aboue, for if ye had cutte them so nigh in the firste yere, when thei beganne first to spring or budde, it should greatly hinder theim, against their increase of growyng: also when those Cions shall put forth a faire wood, ye must binde and staie them in the middes, faire and gently with small wandes, or suche like, that the Winde and weather hurte theim not. And after this maner of Graffynge, is practised in the Shield or Scutcheon, whiche waie ye maie easily Graffe the white Rose on the redde: and likewise ye maie haue Roses of diuers colours and sortes, vpon one branche or roote. This I thought sufficient and meete to declare, of this kinde of Graffynge at this present.

*The sixt Chapter is of transplantynge
or alteryng of Trees.*

H. y.

The

*The soner ye transplant or set them,
it shall bee the better.*

You ought to transplant or set your trees, from Alhallowtide vnto Marche, and the soner the better, for as sone as the leaues are fallen from the Trees, thei bee meete for to bee planted, if it bee not in a verie colde or moiste place, the whiche then it were beste for to tarie vnto Iammarie, or Februarie: to plant in the Frost is not good.

*To plant or set towards the Southe,
or Sunnie place is best.*

Afore ye doe plucke vp your Trees for to plant them, if ye will marke the Southside of eche Tree, that when ye shall replant them, ye maie set them againe as thei stode before, whiche is the best waie as some doe saie. Also if ye keepe them a certaine tyme, after thei be taken out of the yearth, before ye replante theim againe, thei will rather recouer there in the yearth, so thei bee not wette with raine, nor otherwise, for that shall bee more contrary to theim, then the greate heate or drought.

*How to cutte the braunches of Trees,
before thei bee set.*

Whensoeuer ye shall sette, or replant your Trees, first ye muste cutte of the boughes, and specially those whiche are greate braunches, in such sorte, that ye shall leaue the small twiggēs or spriggēs, on the stocks of your braunche, whiche must bee but a shafment long, or somewhat more or lesse, accordyng as the Tree shall require, whiche ye doe sette.

*Apple Trees commonly must be disbraunched
before thei bee replanted or sette.*

And cheefly the Apple Trees, beyng Grafted or not Grafted, doe require to bee disbraunched before thei bee sette againe, for thei shall prosper thereby, muche the

the better: the other sortes of Trees maie well passe unbrunched, if thei haue not too greate or large bzaunches; and therefore, it shall be good to transplant or sette, as sone after as the Graffes are closed, on the hedde of the wilde stocke, as for small Trees, whiche haue but one Cion or twigge, it needes not to cutte them aboue, when thei bee replanted or remoued.

*All wilde stockes must bee disbrunched,
when thei are replanted or sette.*

All wilde Trees or stockes, whiche ye thinke for to Graffe on, ye must first cutte of all their bzaunches befoze ye sette theim againe: also it shall bee good, alwaies to take heede in replanting your Trees, that ye doe sette theim againe, in as good or better earth, then thei were in befoze, and so euery Tree, accordyng as his nature doeth require.

*What Trees loue the faire Sunne,
what Trees the cold aire.*

Commonly the moſte parte of Trees, doe loue the Sunne at Noone, and yet the Southe winde (or vent d'aual) is very contrary againſt their nature, and ſpecially the Almonde tree, the Abricote, the Mulberie tree, the Figge tree, and the Pomgranade Tree: Certaine other trees there be, whiche loue cold aire, as theſe: The Cheſtnut Tree, the wilde and eager Cherie Tree, the Quince Tree, and the Damſon or Plum tree: The Walnut loueth colde aire, and a ſtonie white ground: Pearre Trees loue not greatly plaine places, thei proſpere well inough in places closed with Walles, or high Hedges, and ſpecially the Pearre called bon Creſtien.

*Of many ſortes and maners of Trees,
following their nature.*

The Damſon or Plum Tree, doeth loue a cold fatte pearth, and claie withall, the (Healine) great Cherie doeth loue to bee sette or planted vppon claie. The Pine Tree loueth light pearth, ſtonie and Sandie. The Pedlar commeth well inough in all kinde

of groundes, and doeth not hinder his fruite, to bee in the shadowe and moiste places. Hāsell nutte Trees loue the place to bee cold, leane, moiste and Sandie. Ye shall vnderstande, that euery kinde of fruitfull Tree doeth loue, and is moze fruitfull in one place, then an other, as according vnto their nature. neuertheless, yet we ought to nourishe the (all that we maie) in the place where wee sette theim in, in takyng them fro the place and ground thei were in. And ye must also consider whē one doeth plant them; of the greate and largest kinde of trees, that euery kinde of tree maie prospere and growe, and it is to be considered also, if the Trees haue commonly growne afore so large in that grounde or not, for in good yearth, the Trees maie well prosper and growe, haupng a good space one from an other, moze then if the grounde were leane and naught.

How to place or set Trees at large.

In this thing ye shall consider, ye must giue a competent space, from one Tree to an other, when as ye make the holes to set them in, not nigh, nor that one Tree touche an other. For a good Tree Planted, or set well at large, it profiteth oftentymes moze of fruite then three or fouer Trees, sett too nigh together. The moste greatest and largest Trees commonly are Walnuttes, and Chestnuttes, if ye plante theim seuerally in ranke, as thei doe commonly growe vpon high waies, besides hedges and feedes, thei must bee set xxxv. foote a sonder, one from an other, or there aboutes, but if ye will plant many rankes in one place together, ye must set them the space of xlv. foote, one from an other, or there aboutes, and so farre ye must sette your rankes one from an other. For the Beare Trees and Apple Trees, and other sortes of Trees, whiche maie bee sette of this largenesse one from the other, if ye doe plante onely in rankes by hedges in the feedes, or other wise, it shall bee sufficient of xx. foote one from an other. But if ye will set twoo rankes vpon the sides of your greate Alleis in Gardens, whiche bee of ten or twelue foote broad, it shalbe then beste to giue theim moze space, the one from the other in eche ranke, as about xxv. foote also

also ye must not sette your Trees right one against the other, but entremedlyng or betweene euery space, as thei maie best growe at large, that if neede bee, ye maie plant of other smaller Trees betwene, but see that ye sette them not to thicke. If ye like to sette or plant all your Trees of one bignesse, as of yong Trees like roddes, beyng Peare trees, or Apple trees, thei must be sette a good space one from an other, as of twentie or thirtie foote in square, as to saie, from one ranke to an other. For to plant or sette of smaller Trees, as Plum Trees, and Apple Trees, of the like bignesse, it shalbe sufficient for them fourtene or fifteene foote space, in quarters. But if ye will plant or sette twoo rankes, in your Alleyes in Gardens, ye must devise for to proportion it after the largenesse of your said alleyes. For to plant or sette eger or sower Cherie trees this space shalbe sufficient inough the one from the other, that is, of tenne or twelue foote, and therefore if you make of great or large Alleyes in your Garden, as of tenne foote wide, or there aboutes, thei shall come well to passe, and shall bee sufficient to plant your Trees, of nine or tenne foote space: and for the other lesser sortes of Trees, as of Quince Trees, Figge Trees, Nutte Trees, and suche like, whiche bee not commonly planted, but in one ranke together.

Ordering your Trees.

When that ye plant or set rankes, of euery kinde of Trees together, ye shall sett or plant the mooste smallest towards the Sunne, & the greatest in the shade, that thei maie not annoie or hurte y^e small, nor the small the great. Also whēsoeuer ye will plant or set of Peare trees, and Plum trees (in any place) the one with an other, better it were to sett the Plum trees next the Sunne, for the Peares will dure better in the shade. Also ye must vnderstande, when ye set or plant any rankes of Trees together, ye must haue more space betwixt your rankes and trees, (then when ye set but one ranke) that thei maie haue roome sufficient on euery side: We shall also scarfly sett or plant Peare trees, or Apple trees, or other greete Trees, vppon dead or mōste barren grounde

grounde vntilled, for thei increase (thereon) to no purpose. But other lesser trees very well maie grow, as Plum trees, and suche like: now when all the saied thynges aboue be considered; ye shall make your holes accordyng to the space that shall be required of euery Tree that ye shall plant or sett, and also the place meete for the same so muche as ye maie conuenient, ye shall make your holes large enough, for ye must suppose the Tree ye doe sett, hath not the halfe of his rootes he shall haue hereafter; therefore ye must helpe him and giue him of good fatt yearth, (or dung) all about the rootes when as ye plant him. And if any of the same rootes be to long, and brysed or hurte, ye shall cut them cleane of a slope wise, so that the upper side (of eche roote) so cut; maie be longest in setting, and for the small rootes whiche come forth all about thereof, ye maie not cut them of as the greates rootes.

How ye ought to enlarge the holes for your

Trees, when ye plant them.

When as ye set the Trees in the holes, ye must then enlarge the rootes in placing them, and see that thei take all doune wardes, without turnyng any rootes the ende upward, and ye must not plant or set them to deepe in the earth, but as ye shall see cause. It shall be sufficient for them to bee planted or set (halfe a foote, or there aboutes) in the yearth, so that the yearth bee aboue all the rootes halfe a foote or moze, if the place be not very burnyng and stonie.

Of dung and good yearth, for your

Plantes and Trees.

AND when as ye would replant or set, ye must haue of good fatt yearth or dung, well medled with a parte of the same yearth wher eas ye tooke your Plantes out of, with all the upper cresses of the yearth, as thicke as ye can haue it: the saied yearth whiche ye shall put about the rootes, must not bee put to nigh the rootes, for doubt of the dung being laied to nigh, whiche will put the saied rootes in a heate, but let it be well medled with the other yearth, and well tempered in the holes, and the smallest and tenderest Cions that turnes

turnes by among those rootes, ye maie plant therewith very well.

*If ye haue wormes emongest the yearth
of your rootes.*

IF there be wormes in the fat yearth or dung, that ye put about your rootes, ye must meddle it well also with the dung of Oxen or Kine, or slekt Sope ashes aboute the roote, which will make the wormes to dye, for otherwise, thei will hurt greatly the rootes.

*To digge well the yearth about the
Tree rootes.*

Also ye must digge well the yearth, principally all rounde ouer the rootes, and more oftner if thei be drie, then if thei bee wet, ye must not plant, or sett Trees when it raineth, nor the yearth to bee very moyst about the rootes. The Trees that bee planted or set in vallies, commonly prosper well by drought, and when it raineth, thei that bee on the hilles are better by waterying with droppes, then others, but if the place or ground be moyst of nature, ye must plant or set your Trees so deepe thereon.

The nature of places.

On high and drie places, ye must plant or set your Trees a little more deeper, then in the vallies, and ye must not fill the holes in high places, so full as the other, to the ende that the raine maie better moisten them.

Of good yearth.

Ye shall vnderstande that of good yearth, commonly commeth good fruite, but in certaine places (if that thei might be suffered to growe) thei would season the Tree the better. Other wise thei shall not come to prooffe, nor yet haue a good taste.

With what ye ought to binde your Trees.

Whensoeuer your Trees shall bee replanted or sett, ye must knocke in (by the roote) a stake, and binde your trees thereto for feare of the winde: and when thei doe spring, ye shall dressle them and binde them with bands that maie not

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breake, whiche bandes maie be of strong soft hearbe, as Bul-
rushes or suche like, or of olde linnen cloutes, if the other bee
not strong enough, or els ye maie bnde them with Oziars, or
suche like, but for feare of frettyng or hurtyng your Trees.

*The vij. Chapter is of medecinyng and
keepyng the Trees when thei are planted.*

*The first counsell is, when your Trees bee but
Plantes (in drie weather) thei
must be watered.*

IN pong Trees which be newly plan-
ted, must sometymes (in Sommer) bee
watered when the tyme waxeth drie, at
the least the first yere after thei bee plan-
ted or set. But as for other greater trees
which are well taken and rooted a good
tyme, ye must digge them all ouer the

*to vncouer the
rootes after
Alhallontide.*

rootes after Alhallontide, and vncouer them fower or fife
foote compasse about the roote or tree: and let them so lye vn-
couered untill the latter ende of Winter. And if ye doe then
meddle about eche Tree of good fatt yearth or dung, to heate
and comforte the yearth withall, it shall be good.

With what dung ye ought to dung your Trees.

AND principally vnto Dossie Trees, dung them with
Hogs dung medled with other earth of the same ground,
and the dung of Oxen bee next about the rootes, and ye shall
also abate the Dossie of the Trees with a great knife of wood,
or suche like, so that ye hurte not the barke thereof.

*When ye ought to vncouer your
Trees in Sommer.*

IN the tyme of Sommer, when the yearth is scantly halfe
moiste, it shall be good to digge at the foote of the Trees;
all about on the roote, suche as haue not been vncouerred in
the Winter before, and to meddle it with good fatte yearth:
and

and so fill it againe, and thei shall doe well.

*When ye ought to cutte or
prune your Trees.*

AND if there bee in your Trees certaine bryanches
of superfluous wood, that ye will cutte of, tary un-
till the tyme of the entryng in of the Sappe, that is,
when thei begynne to budde, as in Marche and Aprill: Then
cutte of as ye shall see cause, all suche superfluous bryanches
hard by the Tree, that thereby the other bryanches maie pro-
spere the better, for then thei shall soner close their sappe vpon
the cutte places then in the Winter, whiche should not doe so
well to cutte theim, as certaine doe teache, whiche haue not
good experience. But for so muche as in this tyme the Trees
bee entryng into the sappe, as is aforesaid. Take heede there-
fore in cuttyng then of your greates bryanches hastily, that
through their greates waigh, thei doe not cleaue or separate
the barke from the Tree, in any part thereof.

*to prime trees in
March & April.*

*How to cutte your greates brann-
ches, and when.*

AND for the better remedie: First you shall cutte the
same greates bryanches, halfe a foote from the Tree,
and after to sawe the reste cleane hard by the bodie of
the Tree, then with a broad Chisell, cutte all cleane and smoth
vpon that place, then couer it with Dre dunge. Ye maie also
cutte theim well in Winter, so that ye leaue the Trunke or
bryanche somewhat longer, so as ye maie dresse and cut theim
againe in Marche and Aprill, as is before mentioned.

*How ye ought to leaue these greates
bryanches cutte.*

Ther thynges here are to bee shewed, of certaine
greates and olde Trees onely, whiche in cuttyng the
greates bryanches thereof truncheon wise, doe re-
newe againe, as Alnuttes, Bulberie Trees, Plum Trees
Cherie Trees with others, whiche ye muste dis bryanche the
lowes thereof, euen after Allhallowtide, or as sone as their
leaues bee falne of, and likewise before thei begynne to enter

I. i.

into

into Sappe.

Of Trees hauyng greate braunches.

HE saied greate braunches, when ye shall dis-
braunche theim, ye shall so cutte theim of in suche
Trunchcons, of lengthen the Tree, that the one
maie bee longer then the other, that when the Ci-
ons bee growne good and long thereon, ye maie Grasse on
theim againe as ye shall see cause, accordyng as euery arme
shall require.

*Of barrenesse of Trees, the tyme of cuttyng ill
braunches, and of vncoueryng
the rootes.*

Sometymes a manne hath certaine olde Trees,
whiche bee almoste spent, as of the Peare Trees,
and Plum Trees, and other greate Trees, the
whiche beare scant of fruite: but when as ye shall
see some braunches well charged therewith, then ye ought to
cutte of all the other ill braunches and bowes, to the ende that
those that remaine, maie haue the moze Sappe to nourishe
their fruite, and also to vncouer their rootes after Alhallow-
tide, and to cleaue the moste greatest rootes thereof (a foote
from the tronke) and put into the saied cleftes, a thinne slate of
hard stone, there lette it remaine, to the ende that the humour
of the Tree, maie enter out thereby, and at the ende of Win-
ter, ye shall couer hym againe, with as good and fatte pearch
as ye can get, and let the stone alone.

*Of Trees the whiche ye must helpe, or
plucke vp by the rootes.*

All sortes of Trees whiche spyng Cions from the
rootes, as Plum Trees, all kinde of Cherie Trees,
and small Nutte Trees, ye muste helpe in pluckyng
their Cions from the rootes in Winter, as sone as conueni-
ently ye can, after the leafe is fallen. For thei dooe greatly
plucke doune and weaken the saied trees, in drawyng to them
the substance of the pearch.

What doeth make a good Nutte.

But

*plucke vp young
Cions*

BUT chiefly to plant these Cions, the beste waie is to let them growe, and bee nourished twoo or thre yerres from the roote, and then to transplant them, or sette them in the Winter, as is aforesaid. The Cions whiche bee taken from the foote of the Hasell Trees, make good Duttes, and to bee of much strength and vertue, when thei are not suffered to growe too long from the roote, or foote aforesaid.

*¶ Trees eaten with beastes, must
bee Grafted againe.*

When certaine Graffes beyng well in Sappe, of thre or fower yerres, or thre aboutes bee broken, or greatly endamaged with beastes, whiche haue broken thereof, it shall little profite to leaue those Graffes so, but it were better to cutte theim, and to graffe theim higher, or lower then thei were before. If or the Graffes shall take as well vppon the newe, as old Cion beyng grafted, as on the wilde stocke: But it shall not so sone close, as vppon the wilde stocke hedde.

*How your wilde stockes ought not
hastely to bee remoued.*

IN the begynnynge, when ye haue grafted your graffes on the wilde stocke, doe not then hastely plucke vp those Cions, or wilde stockes so Grafted, untill ye shall see the Graffes put forth a newe sheute, the whiche remainyng still, ye maie Graffe thereon againe, so that your Graffes in hastie remouyng, maie chaunce to dye.

*¶ When ye cutte of the naughtie
Cions from the Wood.*

When your Graffes on the stockes, shall put forth of newe Wood, or a newe sheute, as of twoo or thre foote long, and if thei put forth also of other smal superfluous Cions (about the saied members, or bryanches that ye would nourishe) cutte of all suche ill Cions, harde by the hedde, in the same yere thei are Grafted in, but not so long as the Wood is in Sappe, till the Winter after.

¶ I. iij.

How

*How sometymes to cutte the
principall members.*

So it is good to cutte some of the principall members or bzaunches, in the firste yere, if thei haue too many, and then againe, within twoo or thre yeres after, when thei shall bee well sprong vp, and the Graffes wel closed on the hedde of the stocke: ye maie trimme and dresse theim againe, in takyng awaic the superfluous bzaunches, if any there remain, for it is sufficient enough to nourishe a yong Tree, to leaue hym one principall member on the hedde, so that he maie bee one of those, that hath been Graffed on the Tree before, yea, and the Tree shalbe fairer, and better in the ende, then if he had twoo or thre bzaunches, or pcedence at the foote. But if the tree haue been Graffed with many great Cions, then ye must leaue hym more largely, accordyng as ye shall see cause or neede, to recouer the cleftes on the hedde of the saied graffe or stocke.

*How to guide and gouerne
the saied Trees.*

When that your Trees doe beginne to spring, ye must order and see to them well, the space of thre or foure yeres, or more, untill thei bee well and strongly growne, in helping theim aboue, in cuttyng the small twigges, and superfluous wood, untill thei bee so high without bzaunches, as a manne, or more if it maie bee, and then see to theim well, in placing the principall bzaunches, if neede bee, with foxkes or wandes picket right, and well about them at the foote, and to proiue them, so that one bzaunche do not approche to nigh the other, nor yet frett the one the other, when as thei doe enlarge and growe, and ye must also cut of certaine bzaunches in the Tree, where as thei are too thicke.

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A kinde of sicknesse in Trees.

When certaine Trees are sicke of the Gall, whiche is a kinde of sicknesse that doeth eate the barke, therefore ye must cut it, and take out al the same infection with a Chesill, or suche like thynge. This must be doen at the
ends

ende of Winter, then put on that infected place of Dre dung,
or Hogges dung, and binde it fast thereon with cloutes, and
wrape it with Dzars, so let it remaine a long tyme, till it
shall recouer againe.

Trees whiche haue wormes in the barke.

Of Trees whiche haue wormes within their barkes,
is whe. e as ye shall see a swellpyng or rising therein,
therfoze ye must cut or cleane the saied barke vnto the
wood, to the ende the humoz maie also distill out thereat, and
with a little hooke ye must plucke or drawe out the saied wor-
mes, withall the rotten wood that ye can see, then shall ye put
vpon the saied place, a plaister made of Dre dung, or of Hogs
dung medled and beaten with Sage, and a litle of vnsleckt
Lime, then let it be all well blend together, and wrape it on
a cloth, and binde it fast and close thereon so long as it will hold.
The Lees of Wine shed or poured vpon the rootes of Trees
(the whiche bee somewhat sicke thzough the coldnesse of the
yeareth) whiche Lees doeth them muche good.

*¶ Snayles, Antes and Wormes,
doeth marre Trees.*

Also ye must take heede of all maner of yong Trees: and
specially of those grasses, the whiche many wormes and
Flyes doe endomage and hurt in the tyme of Sommer, those
are the Snayles, the Wismars, or Antes: the fielde Snaille
whiche hurteth also all other sortes of Trees that be greate,
principally in the tyme that the Cuckowe doeth sing, and be-
twixt Aprill and Midsummer, while thei bee tender. There bee
litle beastes called Sowes, whiche haue many legges: and
some bee of them graie, some blacke, and some hath a long
harpe snowte, whiche bee very noysome, and greate hurters
of yong Grasses, and other yong Trees also, for thei cut of in
eating the tender toppes (of the yong Cions) as long as ones
finger.

*How ye ought to take the
saied Wormes.*

For

FOR to take them well, ye must take heede and watche in the heate of the daie (your young Trees) and where ye shall see any, put your hand softly vnderneath, without shaking the Tree, for thei wil sodainly fall when one thinkes to take them: therefore so sone as you can (that thei flye not awaie nor fall) take him (quickly on the Cion) with your other hande.

To keepe Antes from yong Trees.

FOR to keepe the young Trees from Snailles and Antes: it shall be good to take Ashes and to mingle vnslackt Lime, beaten in powder therewith, then lay it all about the route of the tree, and when it raineth, thei shall be beaten doune into the Ashes and dye: but ye must renewe your Ashes after euery Raine from tyme to tyme: also to keepe them moyst, ye must put certaine small vesselles full of water, at the foote of your saied Trees, and also the Lees of Wine, to be spread on the grounde there all aboutes. For the best destroying of the small Snailles on Trees, ye must take good heede in the Spring tyme before the Trees bee leaued, then if ye shall see as it were small wartes, knobbes or braunches on the Trees, the same will bee Snailles. Provide to take them awaie faire and softly, before thei be full closed, and take heede that ye hurte not the wood or barke of the saied Tree, as little as ye can, then burne those braunches on the yearth, or all to tread them vnder your fete, and then if any doe remaine or renewe, loske in the heate of the daie, and if ye can see any, whiche will commonly be on the cleftes or forkes of the braunches, and also vpon the braunches lying like toftes or troopes together, then wrappe your handes all ouer with olde clothes, (and binde of leaues beneath them, and aboue them) and with your two hands rubb them doune therein, and straighe waie fire it, if ye doe not quickly with diligence thei will fall, and if thei fall on the yearth, ye can not lightly kill them, but thei will renewe againe, these kinde of wormes are noysome Flyes whiche bee very straunge, therefore take heede that thei doe not cast a certaine rednesse on
your

your face and bodie, for where as there be many of them, thei bee daungerous: it is straunge to tell of these kinde of Wormes, if ye come vnder or among the Trees whereas bee many, thei will cast your face and handes, (your couered bodie, as your necke, brest and armes) full of small spottes, some redde, some blacke, some blewishe, whiche will so tingle and trouble you like Nettles, sometymes for a daie, or a daie and a night after: thei bee most on Plum trees, and Apple trees, nigh vnto moyst places, and ill ayres: yet neuertheless, by the grace of God there is no daunger (that I vnderstande) to be taken by them. We shall vnderstande, that if it bee in the euenyng, or in the morning, when it raineth, thei will remaine about the graffyng place of the Tree, therefore it will be harde to finde them, because thei are so small. Moreover, if suche bzaunches doe remaine in the vpper parte of the bowes of tree, ye shall binde of drie strawe about the bowes all vnder, then with a wispe on a poles ende, set fire on all, and burne them.

*A note in Spryng tyme of
Fumigations.*

Here is to be vnderstoode & noted, that in the Spryng tyme onely when Trees doe begiune to put forth leaues and Blossomes, ye must then alwaies take heede vnto them, for to defende them from the frost (if there come any) with Fumigations or smokes, made on the winde side of your Orchards, or vnder your Trees) with Strawe, Hey, drie Chaffe, drie Dre dung, of Sawdust dried in an Oven, of Tanners Dze dried likewise, of Galbannum, of olde shooes, Thatche of houses, of haire and suche like, one of these to be blende with an other: all these be good against the frost in the Spryng tyme, and specially good against the East winde, which breedeth (as some saie) the Caterpillar worine.

To defende the Caterpillar.

AND some doe defende their Trees from the Caterpillar when the blossoming tyme is drie (if there be no frost) by castyng of water, or salte water, euery se-

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conde

conde or thirde daie vppon their Trees, (with Instrumentes
 for the same, as with Squirtes of Wood or Brasle or suche
 like) for in keepyng of them moyst, the Caterpillar can not
 breede thereon: this experience haue I knowne proued of late
 to be good. For to conclude, he that will sett or plant Trees,
 must not passe for any paines, but haue a pleasure and delight
 therein, in remembryng the great profite that cometh
 thereby: Against scarcenesse of Corne, fruite is
 good state for the poore, and often it hath
 beene seene, one Aker of Dycharde
 grounde woorth fower Aker of
 Wheate grounde.

FINIS.

Here

*Here followeth a little treatise, how one
maie Graffe and Plant, subtile or Arti-
ficially, and to make many thynges
in Gardens verie straunge.*

FOR to Graffe a subtill waie, take one oplet or
eye of a Graffe, slict it rounde, aboue and be-
neath, and then behinde doune right, then
wreathe hym of, and sette hym vpon an other
Cion, as greate as he is, then dresse hym, as
is aforesaid, and he shall growe and beare.

To Graffe one Vine vpon an other.

FOR to Graffe on Vine vpon an other, ye shall cleaue
hym as ye dooe other Trees, and then putte the Vine
graffe in the cleftte, then stoppe hym close and well with
Ware, and so binde hym, and he shall growe.

If a Tree be too long without fruite.

YE shall vncouer his roote, and make a hole with a
Piercer, or small Auger, in the greatest roote he hath,
without pearcyng throughe the roote, then put in a pin
(in the sated hole) of drie wood, (as Oke or Ashe) and so let it
remaine in the sated hole, and stoppe it close againe with ware
and then caste yearth and couer hym againe, and he shall beare
the same yere.

*For to haue Peaches twoo mo-
nethes before other.*

R.ij.

Take

TAke your Cions of a Peache Tree that dooeth soone blossome in the Syng tyme, and graffe them vppon a franke Mulberie tree, and he shall byng of Peaches twoo Monethes before others.

*To haue Damsons or other Plummes,
vnto Alhallowtide.*

FOR to haue Damsons all the Sommer long, vnto Alhallowtide, and of many other kinde of soxes likewise, ye shall graffe them vppon the Gooseberie tree, vppon the franke Mulberie tree, and vppon the Cherie tree, and thei shall endure on the trees till Alhallowtide.

*To make Medlars, Cherries and Peaches
in eatyng, to taste like spice.*

FOR to make Medlars, Cherries, and Peaches, to taste in the eatyng pleasaunt like spice, the whiche maie also keepe vnto the newe come againe: ye shall graffe them vppon the franke Mulberie tree, as I haue afoze declared, and in the grassyng, ye shall wette them in Honie, and put a little of the powder of some good Spices, as the powder of Cloues, of Cinamon, or Ginger.

To make a Muscadell taste.

FOR to make a Muscadell taste, take a Gouge or Chetill of Iron, (and cutte your Sappe rounde about) then putte in your Gouge or Chetill, vnder your Sappe on your Cion, and raise thre eyes or oylettes rounde about, and so take off faire and softly your barke rounde aboute, and when he is so taken off, dooe annointe it all ouer within the barke, with powder of Cloues, or Nutmegges, then set it on againe, and stoppe it close with Claxe rounde aboute, that no water maie enter in, and within thise bearyng, thei shall byng a faire Muscadell Reison, whiche ye maie after bothe Graffe and Plant, and thei shall bee all after a Muscadell fruite: some flittes the barke doune, and so put in of spice.

*To sette Apples and Peares, to come
without blossomyng.*

FOR to make Apples, and Peares, and other sortes of fruite to come without blossomyng, that is, ye shall Graffe theim (as ye dooe other kinde of fruite) vppon the Figge Tree.

*To haue Apples and Chestnutties rathe,
and also long on the Trees.*

FOR to haue Apples called (in Frenche) *de blanc Durcell*, or *de Yroael*, and of Chestnutties very rathe, and long (as vnto Alhallowtide) on the trees: and to make suche fruite also to endure, the space of twoo yerres, ye shall graffe them on a laterward fruite, as *Pome Richard*, or vpon a *Peare Tree*, or *Apple tree of Dangoisse*.

*To haue good Cherries on the Trees,
at Alhallowtide.*

TO haue Cherries on many trees, good for to eate vnto Alhallowetide, ye shall Graffe them vpon a franke *Dulberie tree*, and likewise to Graffe theim vppon a *Willowe*, or *Sallowe tree*, and thei shall endure vnto Alhallowtide on the trees.

*To haue rathe Medlars twoo
monethes before others.*

FOR to haue Medlars twoo Monethes soner then others: and that the one shalbe better farre then the other, ye shall Graffe them vppon a *Gooseberie tree*, and also a franke *Dulberie tree*, and befoze ye doe Graffe them, ye shall wet them in *Honie*, and then Graffe them.

*For to haue rathe or tymely
Peares.*

FOR to haue a rathe *Peare*, the whiche is in *Fraunce*, as the *Peare Cailonet*, and the *Peare Hastinean*. For to haue them rathe or sone, ye shall Graffe them on the *Pine tree*: And for to haue them late, ye shall Graffe them on the *Peare*, called in *Fraunce Dangoisse*, or on other like hard Peares.

*To haue Misples or Medlars
without stones.*

R. iij.

For

DR to haue Nedlars without stones, the whiche shal
 F taste sweete as Honie, ye shall Graffe theim as the o-
 ther, vpon an Eglentine, or sweete Briar tree, and ye
 shall wette the Grasses (before ye Graffe them) in Honie.

To haue Peares betymes.

DR to haue the Peare of *Anguisse*, or *Permain*, or
 F *Satigle*, (whiche bee of certaine places so called) a Ho-
 neth or twoo before others, the which shall endure, and
 be good vnto the newe come againe, ye shall graffe them vpon
 a Quince tree, and likewise vpon the franke Bulberie tree.

*To haue ripe or franke Mulberies
 verie soone and late.*

DR to haue franke or ripe Bulberies very soone, ye
 F shall graffe them vpon a rathe Peare tree, and vpon the
 Gooseberie tree, and to haue very late, and to endure
 vnto Alhallowtide, ye shall graffe them vpon the Nedlar tree.

To keepe Peares a yere.

Sow for to keepe Peares a yere: ye shall take of fine
 Salt verie drie, and put thereof with your Peares in-
 to a Barrell, in suche sort, that one Peare do not touch
 an other, so fill the Barrell if ye liste, then stoppe it, and let it
 bee set in some drie place, that the Salt doe not waxe moiste,
 thus ye maie keepe them long and good.

*To haue your fruite taste halfe
 Apples, halfe Peares.*

If ye will haue your fruite taste halfe a Peare, and half an
 Apple, ye shall in the spring take grasses, the one a Peare,
 and the other an Apple, ye shall cleaue or pare them in the
 grassyng ioynt or place, and ioyne halfe the Peare Cion, and
 so set them into your stocke, and see well that no raine doe en-
 ter therein vpon your ioynt, and that fruite shall byyng thee
 halfe a Peare, and the other halfe an Apple in taste.

Tymes of Grassyng.

It is good also to Graffe one or twoo daies before the
 chaunge, and no more, for looke so many more daies, as ye
 shall Graffe before them, so many mo yerres it will be, ere
 your

your trees shall bring fruite: also it is good graffing all the increase of the Poone, but the soner after the change, the better.

To graffe the Quine Apple.

If ye graffe the Quine Apple, vppon an Apple stocke, he shall not long continue without the Canker, but to graffe hym on a knottie young Crabstocke, he shall indure long without the Canker.

*To destroye Pismirs or Antes,
about a Tree.*

FOR to destroye Emets or Antes, whiche be about a tree, if ye remoue and stirre the yearth all about the roote of the saied tree, then put thereon all about, a greate quantitie of the Soote of a Chimney, and the Antes or Pismirs will either awaie, or els shortly dye.

An other for the same.

Also an other waie for to destroy Antes is, ye shall take of the Sawdust of Oke wood onely, and strowe that all about the Tree roote, and the next raine that doeth come, all the Pismirs or Antes shall dye there: For Carewigges, shooes stopt with Haie, and hanged on the Tree one night, thei come all in.

*To haue Nuttes, Plummes,
and Almondes.*

To Nuttes greater then others.

FOR to haue greate Nuttes, Plums, and Almondes greater the others, ye shall take fower Nuts, or of any of this fruite aboue saied, and put them into a pott of yearth, ioyning the one to the other as nere as ye can, then make a hole in the bottome of the pot, through the whiche holes, these Nuttes shall bee constrained to issue, and beyng so constrained, shall come to perfection and growe together as in one Tree, the which in tyme shall bring his fruite more greater and larger, then others.

*To make an Oke or other Tree greene in
Winter as in Sommer.*

Also

A Lso to make an Oke or other Tree to bee greene as well in Winter as in Sommer, ye shall take the Grasse of an Oke Tree, or other Tree, and grasse it vpon the Hollie tree: the best and most surest waie is, to grasse one through the other. Also who so will edifie or make an Dycharde, he ought (if he can) to make it in a moyst place, where as the South windes, or Sea windes maie haue recourse vnto them.

*The tyme of plantyng without rootes,
and with rootes.*

A Lso the best tyme to plant or sett without rootes as with branches or steuerynges of all sortes of Trees whiche hath a greate pithe, as Figge trees, Hasell trees, Hulberie trees, and Vines, with other like Trees, all whiche ought to be set from the middest of September (if the leaues be of) vnto Alhallowtide, and all other Trees with rootes, ought to be set in Aduent untill Christmas, or anone after, if the tyme be not very colde and daungerous.

To keepe fruite from the Frost.

A Lso to keepe fruite from the Frost, and in good colour, vnto the new come again, ye ought so for to gather them when the tyme is faire and drie, and the Moone in her decreasing, and that they lye also in very drie places by night, couered thinne with Wheate strawe, and if the tyme of Winter be colde and very harde, then put of Haie aboue them in your Strawe, and take it awaie when as a faire tyme commeth: and thus ye shall keepe your fruite faire and good.

The daies to plant and grasse.

*Daies of y^e moon
is to graft* **A** Lso (as some saie) from the first daie of the new Moone, vnto the thirteene daie thereof, is good for to plant, or Grasse, or sowe, and for greate neede, some doe take vnto the seuentee or eigheteene daie thereof, and not after, neither grasse nor sowe, but as is afore mencioned, a daie or two daies afore the chaunge, the best signes are, Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorne.

To haue greene Roses all the yere.

For

FO: to haue greene Roses, ye shall (as some saie) take your Rose buddes in the Spryng tyme, and then graffe them vpon the Hollie stocke, and thei shall bee greene all the yere.

To keepe Reifons or Grapes good a yere.

FO: to keepe Reifons o: Grapes good all a whole yere, ye shall take of fine drie Sande, and then laie your Reifons o: Grapes therein, and it shall keepe them good a whole yere. Some keepe them in a close glasse from the ayre.

To make fruite laxatiue from the Tree.

FO: to make any fruite laxatiue from the Tree, what fruite soeuer it be, make a hole in the stock, o: in the maister roote of the tree, (with a greate Pearcer slope wise) not throughe, but vnto the pithe, o: somewhat further, then fill the saied hole with the iuyce of Elder, of Centorie, of Seney, o: of Turbut, o: suche like laxatiues, then fill the saied hole therewith of whiche of them ye will, o: els ye maie take thre of them togethers, and fill the saied hole therewith, and then stop the saied hole close with soft Waxe, then claie it thereon, and put Bosse very well ouer all, so that nothyng maie issue o: fall out, and all the fruite of the saied Tree shalbe from thence forth laxatiue.

A note for all Graffers and Planters.

Also whensoever ye shall Plant o: Graffe, it shall bee meete and good for you to saie as followeth. In the name of GOD the Father, the Sonne and the holie Ghost, Amen. Increase and multiplie, & replenishe the earth: and saie the Lordes praier, then saie: Lord God heare my prayer, and let this my desire of thee be hearde. The holie spirite of God which hath created all thynges for man, and hath geuen them for our comfort, in thy name O Lord we set, Plant,

and Graffe, desirynge that by thy mightie power thei maie encrease, & multiplie vpon the earth, in bearing plentie of fruite, to the profite and com-

fort of all thy faithfull people, through

Christ our Lorde, Amen.

FINIS.

L.j.

¶ Here

Here followeth certaine waies of Planting and Graffing, with other necessities herein meete to be knowne, translated out of Dutch by L. M.

To graffe one Vine on an other.

VOU that will graffe one Vine vpon another, ye shall (in Januarie) cleaue the head of the Vine, as ye doe other stockes, and then put in your Vine Graffe or Cion, but first ye must pare him thinne, ere ye set him in the head, then Claie and Dresse him as the other.

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

ALso whensoever that ye will Graffe, the best chosen tymes is on the last daie before the chaunge, and also in the chaunge, & on the second daie after the change, if ye graffe (as some saie) on the thirde, fourth and fift daie after the chaunge, it will bee so many yeares ere those Trees bryng

hyng for the fruite. Whiche thyng ye maie beleue if ye will, but I will not. For some doe ha'v opinion, that it is good graffyng from the chaunge, vnto the xviij. daie thereof, whiche I thinke to bee good in all the increasping of the Moone, but the soner the better.

To gather your Cions.

Also suche Cions or Graffes, whiche ye doe gett on the other Trees, the yong Trees of thre or fower yerres, or five or sixe yerres are beste to haue Graffes. Take them of no vnder bowes, but in the topp vpon the East side, if ye can, and of the fairest and greatest. Ye shall cut them twoo inches long of the olde Wood, beneath the ioynte. And when soeuer ye will Graffe, cutte or pare your graffes taperwise from the ioynt, twoo inches or moze of length, whiche ye shall set into the stocke: and befoze ye set it in, ye shall opē your stocke with a wedge of Iron, or harde wood, faire and softly: then if the sides of your cleftes bee ragged, ye shall pare them with the pointe of a sharpe knife on bothe sides, within and aboue, then set in your graffes close on the outsides, and also aboue: but let your stocke be as little while open as ye can, and when your graffes bee well set in, plucke for the your wedge: and if your stocke do pinche your graffes muche, then ye must put in a wedge of the same wood to helpe your graffes: Then ye shall laye a thicke barke or pill ouer the cleft, from the one graste to the other, to keepe out the claie and raine, and so claie them twoo fingers thicke rounde aboute the cleftes, and then laie on Masse, but Wooll is better next to your claie, or els to temper your claie with Wooll or Haire, for it shall make it hide closer, and also stronger on the stocke hedde. Some take Wooll nexte the claie, and wrappeth it all ouer with Linnen cloutes: for the Wooll beyng once moiste, will keepe the claie so a long tyme. And other some take Woollen cloutes, that haue been laied in the iuice of Moxmewood, or suche like bitterthyng, to keepe creepyng Wormes from comyng vnder to the Graffes. If ye graffe in Winter, put your claie vppermoste, for Sommer your Masse. If in Winter the Masse

L. is.

is warme, and your claie will not cleaue. In Sommer your claie is colde, and your Hossle keepes hym from cleauyng or chappynge. To binde theim, take of Willowe pilles, of clouen Briers, of Driers, or suche like. To gather your Graffes on the East parte of the tree is counted beste: if ye gather theim belowe on the vnder boughes, thei will growe flaggie, and spreadyng abroade: If ye take theim in the toppe of the tree, thei will growe byright. Yet some doe gather their Cions or Graffes on the sides of the trees, and so graffe them againe on the like sides of the stockes, the whiche is of some menne not counted so good for fruite. It is not good to graffe a greate stocke, for thei will be long ere thei couer the hedde thereof.

Of Wormes in Trees or fruite.

If ye haue any trees eaten with Wormes, or doe byyng Wormie fruite, ye shall vse to washe all his bodie and greate bzaunches, with twoo partes of Cowpisse, and one part of Vineger, or els if ye can get no Vineger, with Cowpisse alone, tempered with common Ashes: then washe your trees therewith befoze the Spryng, and in the Spryng, or in Sommer. Annisseedes sowne about the tree rootes, byue a waie Wormes, and the fruite shalbe the sweeter.

The setting of Stones, and ordryng thereof.

S for Almonde trees, Peache trees, Cherie trees, Plum trees, or others, ye shall thus plant or set them. Laie first the Stones in water, three daies and foure nightes, until thei sinke therein: then take them betwixt your finger and your thumbe, with the small ende upward, and so set them twoo fingers deepe in good yearth. And whē ye haue so doen, ye shall rake theim allouer, and so couer theim: and when thei beginne to growe or spring, keepe them from weeds, and thei shall prospere the better, specially in the first yere. And within twoo or thzee yerres after, ye maie set or remoue them where ye liste, then if ye doe remoue theim againe after that, ye muste proue of all his twigges, as ye shall see cause, nigh the stocke: thus ye maie doe of all kinde of trees, but specially those whiche haue the greate Sappe, as the Mulberie,

or

oz Figge tree, oz suche like.

To gather Gumme of any Tree.

If ye listte to haue the Gumme of an Almond tree, ye shall sticke a greate naile into the tree, a good waie, and so lette hym rest, and the Gumme (of the tree) shall issue thereat: thus doe menne gather Gumme of all sortes of trees: yea, the common Gumme that men doe vse and occupie.

To set a whole Apple.

Also some saie, that if ye set a whole Apple sower fingers in the yearth, all the Pepines oz Curnelles in the same Apple, will grow vp together in one whole stocke oz Cion, and all those Apples shalbee muche fairer and greater then others: but ye must take heede, how ye doe sette those Apples, whiche doe come in a Leape yere, for in a leape yere (as some doe saie) the Curnelles oz Pepines, are turned contrary, for if ye should so sett, as commonly a manne doeth, ye shall set them contrary.

Of setting the Almonde.

Almondes doe come forth and growe commonly well if thei be set without the shell oz huske, in good yearth oz in rotten Haggess dunge: If ye laie Almondes one daie in Vineger, then shall thei (as some saie) be very good to plant, oz laie hym in Milke and water, untill he doe sinke, it shalbe the better to set, oz any other Nutte.

Of Pepines watered.

The Pepines and Curnels of those trees, whiche haue a thicke oz rough barke, if ye laie theim thre daies in water, oz els untill thei sinke therein, thei shall bee the better, then set them, oz sowe them, as is afore mencioned, and then remoue them, when thei be well rooted, of thre oz foure yerres growth, and thei shall haue a thinne barke.

To Plant or set Vines.

If ye plant oz set Vines, in the first oz second yere, thei will byyng no fruite, but in the third yere thei will beare, if thei be well kept: ye shall cut them in Januarie, and set them sone after thei be cut from the Vine, and ye shall set twoo together.

the one with the old wood, and the other without, and so lette them grow, in pluckyng awaie all weedes from about them, and when ye shall remoue theim in the second and third yere, beyng well rooted, ye shall set them well a foote depe (in good fat yearth) with good dounge, as of one foote deepe, or there aboutes, and kepe them cleane from weedes, for then thei will prosper the better, and in Sommer when the Grape is knitt, then ye shall breake of his toppe or bzaunche, at one or twoo ioyntes after the Grape, and so the Grape shalbe the greater, and in the Winter when ye cut theim, ye shall not leaue paste twoo or thre leaders on eche bzaunche, on some bzaunche but one leader, whiche must bee cut betwixt twoo ioyntes, and ye shall leaue the yong Vine to be the leader: Also ye shall leaue thereof thre or fower ioyntes at all tymes, if a yong Cion do come forth of the old bzaunche, or side thereof, if ye doe cut him, ye shall cut hym hard by the old bzaunche, and if ye will haue hym to byng the Grape nexte yere, ye shall leaue twoo or thre ioynts thereof, for the yong Cion alwaies byngeith the Grape: ye maie at all tymes, so that the Grape be once taken and knitt, euer as the superfluous Cions doe growe, ye maie breake theim of at a ioynt, or hardy by the old bzaunche, and the grapes will be the greater: thus ye maie order your Vine all the Sommer long without any hurte.

To set or plant the Cherie.

Cherie Trees, and all the Trees of stone fruite, would be planted or set of Cions, in colde groundes and places of good yearth, and likewise in high or hillie places, drye and well in the shade: if ye doe remoue, ye ought to remoue them in Nouember and January, if ye shall see your Cherie Tree waxe rotten, then shall ye make a hole in the midst of the bodie twoo foote aboue the ground, with a bigge Bearer, that the humour maie passe forth thereby, then afore the Spryng, shutt hym vp againe with a pinne of the same Tree: thus ye maie doe vnto all other sortes of Trees when thei beginne to rotte, and is also good for them whiche beare scant of fruite or none.

To

To keepe Cherries good a yere.

OR to keepe Cherries good a yere, ye shall cutt of the stalkes, and then laie them in a well leaded pottle, and fill the said pot therewith, then put vnto them of good thin Honey, and fill the said pottle therewith, then stoppe it with Claie that no aire enter in, then sett them in some faire Seller, and put of Sande vnder, and all aboute it, and couer the pot well withall, so let it stande or remaine: thus ye maie keepe them a yere, as freshe as though thei came from the Tree, and after this sorte ye maie keepe Peares, or other fruite.

Against Pismirs.

IF ye haue Cherie Trees laded or troubled with Pismirs, or Antes, ye shall rubbe the bodie of the Tree, and all about the roote with the iuyce of Purflaine, mingled halfe with Vineger. Some doe vse to anoynt the Tree beneath all about the bodie, with Tarre and Bird lime, with Woolle oyle boyled together, and anoynt the Tree beneath therewith, and doe laie of Chalke stones all about the Tree roote, some saie it is good therefore.

The setting of Chestnutes.

HE Chestnut Tree, men doe vse to plant like vnto the Figge Tree. Thei maie bee bothe planted and grafted well, thei waxe well in freshe and fatter earth, for in Sande thei like not: If ye will sett the Curnels, ye shall laie them in water vntill thei doe sincke, and those that doe sincke to the bottome of the water bee best to set, which ye shall set in the Moneth of Nouember and December, sower fingers deepe, a foote one from an other, for when thei be in these two Monethes set or planted, thei shall endure long, and beare also good fruite, yet some there be that plant or sett them first in dung, like Beanes, whiche will bee sweeter then the other sorte, but those whiche be set in the two Monethes aforesaid, shall first beare their fruite: Men maie proue whiche is best, experience doth teache. This is an other waie to proue and knowe, which Chestnutes be best to plant or set, that is: ye shall take a quantie of Nottes, then lay them

in Sande the space of thirtie daies: then take and washe them in water faire and cleane, and throw them into water againe, and those whiche doe sincke to the bottome, are good to plant or set, and the other that swimme are naught: thus maie ye doe with all other Turnelles or Nuttes.

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

If ye will haue all stone fruit taste as ye shall fantasie or thinke good, ye shall first laie your stones to soke in suche licour or moysture, as ye will haue the fruit taste of, and then sette them: as for the Date tree (as some saie) he bypnyeth no fruit except he bee a hundred yerres olde, and the Date stone must soke one Moneth in the water before he bee sett, then shall ye set hym with the small ende upwarde in good fatte yearth, in hott Sandie grounde fower fingers deepe, and when the bowes doe begin to spryng, then shall ye euery night sprinckle them with raine water, (or other if ye haue none) so long till thei become forth and growne.

Of graffing the Medlar and Misphe.

OR to graffe the Medlar or Misphe: men doe vse to graffe them on the white Hathorne Tree, thei will proue well, but yet small and sower fruit: to graffe one Medlar vpon an other is the better, some men doe graffe first the Wildoyng Cion vpon the Medlar stocke, and so when he is wel taken and growne, then thei graffe thereon the Medlar againe, the whiche doeth make them moze sweete, very greate and faire.

Of the Figge Tree.

THE Figge Tree in some Countrey, beareth his fruit fower tymes a yere, the blacke Figges are the best, beynge dried in the Sunne, and then laied in a vessell in beddes one by an other, and then sprinckled or strawed all ouer, euery laie with fine Beale, then stoppe it vp, and so it is sent out of the lande. If the Figge tree will not beare, ye shall digge him all about, and vnder the rootes in Februarie,

rie, and take out then all his earth, and put vnto hym the dung of a Pziue, for that he liketh best: ye maie mingle with it of other fatt pearth, as Pigeons dung mingled with Dyle and Pepper stamp, whiche shall forwarde him muche to nourt his rootes therewith: ye shall not plant the Figge tree in cold tymes, he loueth hot, stonie, or grauely grounde, and to bee planted in Autumne is best.

Gf the Mulberie Tree.

IF ye will plant the Mulberie Tree, the Figge Tree or others which byng no seede, ye shall cut a twigge or byaunche (from the tree roote) of a yeres growth, with the olde wood or barke, about a cubite long, whiche ye shall plant or set all in the pearth, saue a shaftment long of it, and so let it growe, in waterpng it as ye shall see neede. This must be doen before the leaues begin to spring, but take heede that ye cut not the ende or toppe aboue, for then it shal wither and drie.

Of Trees that beare bitter fruite.

OF all suche Trees as beare bitter fruite, to make them byng sweeter, ye shall vncouer all the rootes in Ianuarie, and take out all that pearth, then put vnto them of Hogs dung greate plentie, and then after putt vnto them of other good pearth, and so couer them therewithall well againe, and their fruite shall haue a sweeter taste. Thus men maie doe with other Trees whiche byng bitter fruite.

To helpe barren Trees.

HERE is an other waie to helpe barren Trees, that they maie byng fruite: if ye see your tree not beare scantly in thye or sower yeres good plentie, ye shall boze an hole with an Auger or Bearer, in the greatestt place of the bodie, (within a yerde of the grounde) but not through, but vnto or past the harte, ye shall boze him a slope: then take Hony and water mingled together a night before, then put the saied Hony and water into the hole, and fill it therewith, then stoppe it close with a short pinne made of the same Tree, not stricken into farre for pearcyng the licour.

An other waie.

In the begynnyng of Winter, ye shall digge those Trees rounde about the rootes, and lett them so rest a daie and a night, and then put vnto them of good pearth, mingled well with good stoe of watered Dtes, or with watered Barley or Wheate, laid next vnto the rootes, then fill it with other good pearth, and he shall beare fruite, euen as the boypng of a hole in the maister roote, and strike in a pinne, and so fill hym againe, shall helpe hym to beare, as afore declared.

To keepe your fruite.

All fruite maie be the better kept, if ye laie theim in drie places, in drie Strawe or Hape, but Hape ri- peth to soze, or in a Barley mow, not touchyng one y other, or in Chaffe, or in vessels of Juniper, or Cipers wood, ye maie so keepe them well in drie Salt or Honie, and vpon boardes, where as fire is nigh all the Winter, also hangyng nigh fire in the Winter, in Mettes of yarne.

The Mulberie Tree.

The Mulberie tree, is planted or sette by the Figge tree, his fruite is first sower, and then swete, he liketh neither dew nor raine, for thei hurt hym, he is well pleased with foule pearth and dung: His bzaunches will ware drie within euery fyre yeres, then must ye cut them of, as for other trees, thei ought to be pruned euery yere, as ye shall see cause, and thei will be the better, and to plant hym from midde Februarie, to midde Marche is best.

Of Mosse of the Tree.

If the Mosse on your Trees, ye must not lette it too long be vncleaned, ye must rubbe it of with a Grate of Wood, or a rough Haire, or suche like, in Winter when thei bee moiste or wet, for then it will of the sower, for Mosse dooeth take awaie the strength and substance of the fruit, and makes the trees barren at length: when pou se your trees begin to ware Mosse, ye must in the Winter vncouer their rootes, and put vnder them good pearth, this shall helpe them, and keepe them long without Mosse: for the pearth not
 Stirred

to help mossy
 trees

Plantyng and Graffyng. 67

Stirred aboute the roote, is one cause of mossynesse, and also the barrennesse of the grounde whereon he standeth, and your Mosse doeth sucke in Winter, Flies and other Vermin, and so doeth therein hide them in Sommer, whiche is occasion of eatyng the blossomes, and tender Cions thereof.

To keepe Nuttes long.

FOR to keepe Nuttes long, ye shall drie them, and couer them in drie Sande, and put theim in a drie Bladder, or in a Fatte made of Walnut Tree, and put of drie Iuie beries therein, and thei shall bee muche sweeter. To keepe Nuttes greene a yere, and also freshe, ye shall put them into a pottle with Honie, and thei shall continue freshe a yere, and the saied Honie will bee gentle and good for many Medicines. To keepe Walnuttres freshe and greene, in the tyme of Draynyng of Cleriuyce, ye shall take of that Pommes, and put thereof in the bottoome of a Barrell, then laie your Walnuttres all ouer, then Pommes ouer them, and so Walnuttres againe, and then of the Pommes, as ye shall see cause to fill your vessell. Then stoppe hym close as ye doe a Barrell, and set hym in your Seller, or other place, and it shall keepe your Nuttes freshe and greene a yere. Some vse to fill an yearthren pottle with small Nuttes, and then put to theim drie Sande, and couer theim with a liode of yearth, or stone, and then thei clape it, settynge the mouthe of the pottle douneward, twoo foote within the yearth, in their Gardeine, or other place, and so thei will keepe verie moiste and sweete vntill newe come.

To cut the Peache tree.

THE Peache tree is of this nature, if he bee cutte (as some saie) greene, it will wither and drie. Therefore if ye cutte any small bryanche, cutte it harde by the bodie: the withered twiggcs euer as thei wither, must bee cutte of hard by the greate bryanche, or bodie thereof, for then thei dooe prospere the better. If a

D.ij. * Peache

Peache tree doe not like, ye shall put to his rootes, the Lees of Wine mingled with water, and also washe his rootes therewith, and likewise the bzaunches, then couer hym againe with good yearth mingled with his owne leaues, for those he liketh beste. Ye maie graffe Peache vpon Peache, vpon Hassill, or Ashe, or vpon Cherie Tree, or ye maie graffe the Almonde vpon the Peache tree. And to haue greate Peaches, ye must take Cowes milke, and putte good yearth thereto, then all to strike the bodie of the tree therewith, bothe vppward and rounward, or els open the roote all bare, thre daies and thre nightes, then take Goates milke, and washe all the rootes therewith, and then couer theim againe: this muste bee dooen when thei beginne to blossome, and so shall he byyng greate Peaches.

To colour Peache stones.

TO colour Peache stones, that all the fruite thereof shall haue the like colour hereafter, that is: Ye shall laye or sette Peache stones in the yearth seven daies or more, vntill ye shall se the stones beginne to open, then take the stones and the curnelles softly forthe thereof, and what colour ye will, colour the curnell therewith, and put them into the shell againe, then binde it faste together, and sette it in the yearth, with the small ende vppward, and so sette hym growe, and all the Peaches, whiche shall come of the same fruit (grafted or vngrafted) will be of the same colour. The Peache tree ought to be planted in Autumne, befoze the cold doe come, for he can not abide the cold.

*If Peache Trees bee troubled
with Wormes.*

ALso if any Peache tree bee troubled with Wormes, ye shall take twoo partes of Cowe piss, with one part of Vineger, then shall ye sprinkle the tree all ouer therewith, and washe his rootes and bzaunches also, and it will kill the Wormes: this maie ye doe vnto all other trees, whiche be troubled with Wormes.

To

To haue the Peache without stones.

FOR to make the Peache growe without stones, ye shall take a Peache Tree newlie planted, then sette a Willowe hard by, whiche ye shall boze a hole through, then putte the Peache tree through the saied hole, and so close hym on bothe sides thereof, Sappe to Sappe, and let hym so growe one yere, then the next yere ye shall cutt of the Peache stocke, and lette the Willowe feede hym, and cutte of the upper part of the Willowe also three fingers high: and the nexte Winter sawe hym of nigh the Peache, so that the Willowe shall feede but the Peache onely: and this waie ye maie haue Peaches without stones.

An other waie for the same.

YE shall take the Graffes of Peaches, and Graffe them vpon the Willowe stocke, and so shall your Peaches bee likewise without stones.

If Trees doe not prosper.

IF that ye see that your Trees doe not waxe nor prosper, take and open the rootes in the beginning of Ianuarie, or afoze, and in the biggest roote thereof, make a hole with an Auger, to the pithe or more, then strike therein a pinne of Oke, and so stoppe it againe close, and lette it bee well waxte all aboute the pinne, then couer hym againe with good yearth, and he shall dooe well: some dooe vse to cleaue the roote.

How to graffe Apples, to laste on the Tree till Alhallowtide.

HOW ye maie haue many sortes of Apples vppon your Trees vntill Alhallowtide, that is, ye shall Graffe your Apples vppon the Hulberie Tree, and vpon the Cherie Tree.

*To make Cheries and Peaches
smell, and taste like spice.*

¶ iij.

How

How to make that Cherries and Peares, shall bee pleasaunte, and shall smell and taste like spice, and that ye maie keepe them well, till the newe do come againe, ye shall Graffe them on the Gultherie Tree, as is aforesaid: But first ye shall soke them in Honie and Water, wherein ye shall putte of the powder of Cloues, Ginger, and Cinamon.

To graffe an Apple whiche shall be halfe sweete, and halfe sower.

To graffe that your Apples shall bee the one halfe sweete, and the other halfe sower: ye shall take two Cions, the one sweete and the other sower, some doe put the one Cion through the other, and so graffes them betweene the barke and the Tree: and some againe doe pare bothe the Cions finely, and so setteth them ioyning into the stocke, inclosing Sappe to Sappe, on bothe the outsidess of the graffes, vnto the outsidess of the stocke, and so setteth them into the head as the other: and thei shall byring fruite, the one halfe sweete, and the other halfe sower.

To graffe a Rose on the Holly.

FOR to graffe the Holly, that his leaues shall keepe all the yeare greene: Some doe take and cleaue the Holly, and so graffes in a white or redd Rose budde, and then putteth Claie and Drosse to hym, and letteth hym growe, and some doe put the Rose budde into a flitte of the barke, and so putteth Claie and Drosse, and bindes hym feately therein, and lets him growe, and he shall carie his leafe all the yere.

Of keepyng of Plummes,

OF Plummes there bee many sortes, as Damsons, whiche bee all blacke, and counted the best: All maner of other Plummes a man maie keepe well a yeare, if thei be gathered ripe, and then dried, and put into vesselles of Glasse: If ye can not drie them well in the Sunne, ye shall drie them on Hurdellles of Dziers made like Lettice windowes, in a hot Duen after Breadye is drowne forth, and so reserve

serue them. If a Plum tree like not, open his roote, and pooze in all about the dregges of Wine mixt with water, and so couer hym well againe, or pooze on them stale Urine, or olde piss of olde men, mixt with twoo partes of water, and so couer hym as before.

Of altering of Pears, or stonie fruite.

If a Pear doe taste harde or grauely about the core, like small stonies, ye shall vncouer his rootes (in the Winter, or afoze the Spring) and take out all the yearth thereof, and picke out all the stonies as cleane from the yearth as ye can about his roote, then sift that yearth, or els take of other good fatte yearth without stonies, and fill all his rootes againe therewith, and he shall byng a soft and gentle Pear to eate, but ye must see well to the wateryng of hym often.

The making of Cyder and Perrie.

If Apples and Pears, men doe make Cyder and Perrie, and because the vse thereof in most places is knowne, I wil here let passe to speake any further thereof, but this (in the pressyng your Cyder) I will counsell you to keepe cleane your vesselles, and the places whereas your fruite doeth lye, and specially after it is hused or broken, for then thei draw filthie aire vnto them, and if it bee nigh, the Cyder shall bee infected therewith, and also beare the taste after the infection thereof: therefore as soone as you can, tunne it into cleane and sweete vesselles, as into vesselles of white Wine, or of Sacke, or Claret, and suche like, for these shall keepe your Cyder the better and the stronger a long tyme after: We maie hang a small bagge of linnen by a thredd doune into the lower parte of your vessel, with powder of Cloues, Pace, Cinamon, and Ginger, and suche like, whiche will make your Cyder to haue a pleasaunt taste.

To helpe frosen Apples.

Of

Of Apples that bee frozen in the colde and extreme Winter. The remedie to haue the Ise out of them, is this. We shall laie them first in colde water a while, and then laie them before the fire, or other heate, and thei shall come to themselues againe.

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 ascende vp, and touche any Apple that is wet, that Apple shall fall incontinent.

To water Trees in Sommer, if thei waxe drie about the roote.

Whereas Apple Trees be set in drie groundes, and not deepe in the groundes, in Sommer if thei want moysture, ye shall take of Wheate straw, or other, and euery euening (or as ye shall see cause) cast thereon water all about, and it will keepe the Trees moist from tyme to tyme.

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 pisse long kept, thei shall bring fruite much better, whiche is good for the Vine also, or if ye doe sprinkle or anoynt your Apple tree rootes with the Gall of a Bull, thei shall beare the better.

To make an Apple growe in a Glasse.

To make an Apple grow within a Glasse, take a Glasse what fashion ye list, and put your Apple therein when he is but small, and binde hym fast to the Glasse, and the Glasse also to the Tree, and let hym growe, thus ye maie haue Apples of diuers proportions, accordyng to the fashion of your Glasse. Thus maie ye make of Cucumbers, Gourdes, or Pomecitrons, the like fashion.

These

These three braunches and figure of graffyng in the Shielde in Sommer is, the first braunche sheweth how the barke is taken of, the middle place sheweth, how it is set too, and the last braunche sheweth how to binde hym on, in sauyng the oylet or eye from byusing.

To graffe many sortes of Apples on one Tree.

Emaie graffe on one Apple tree at once, many kinde of Apples, as on euery braunche a contrarie fruite, as is afoze declared, and of Peares the like: but see as nigh as ye can, that all your Cions be of like springyng, for els the one will not growe and shadowe the other.

To colour Apples.

To haue coloured Apples, with what colour ye shall thinke good, ye shall boze slope a hole with an Auger, in the biggest parte of the bodie of the Tree, vnto the middelt thereof,

M. J.

or

make apples
of colour you
will

or there aboutes, and then looke what colour ye will haue them of. First ye shall take water, and mingle your colour therewith, then stoppe it vp againe with a shorthe pinne made of the same wood or Tree, then waxe it round about: ye maie mingle with the said colour what Spice ye list, to make them taste thereafter: thus maie ye chaunge the colour and taste of any Apple: Your colours maie be of Saffron, Tourne soule, Brasell, Saunders, or other what ye shall see good. This must bee doen before the Spryng dooe come: Some doe saie, if ye graffe on the Oliue stocke, or on the Alder stocke, thei will bryng red Apples: Also thei saie, to graffe to haue fruite without coze, ye shall graffe in both the ends of your Cion into the stocke, and when thei be fast growne to the stocke, ye shall cut it in the middest, and let the smaller ende growe upwarde, or els take a Cion and graffe the small ende of the stocke downward, and so shall ye haue your Apple Tree on S. Lamberts daie, (which is the seuentene of September) thei shall neuer waste, consume, nor waxe drie, whiche I doubt.

The setting of Vine Plantes.

These figures doe shew how ye ought to plant and set your Vines, in two and two together, the one to haue a parte of the olde Tree, and the other maie bee all of the last Cion: but when ye plant hym with a parte of the olde Tree, he shall commonly take roote the sooner then the newe Cion: ye must weede them euery Moneth, and let not the y^e earth bee to close about their rootes at the first, but now and then lose it with a spade as ye shall see a raine pass, for then thei shall enlarge, and put forth the better. Further herein ye shall vnderstande after.

How

How to proyne or cut a Vine in Winter.

This figure sheweth, how all Vines should be pruned and cut, in a convenient tyme after Christmas, that when ye cut them, ye shall leaue his braunches very thinne, as ye see by this figure: ye shal neuer leaue aboue two, or thre leaders at the heade of any principall braunche, ye must also cut them of in the middest betweene the knottes of the young Cions, for those bee the leaders whiche will bring the Grape, the rest and order ye shall vnderstande as followeth.

Of the Vine and Grape.

Somewhat I intende to speake of the orderpng of the Vine and Grape, to plant or sett the Vine: the Plantes or Settes whiche bee gathered from the Vine (and so planted) are best, thei must not be old gathered, nor lye long vnplanted after thei bee cutte, for then thei will soone gather corruption, and when ye dooe gather your Plantes, ye must take heede to cutte and choose them, whereas ye maie with the young Cion, a ioynt of the old wood

R. H.

with

with the newe, for the olde wood will sooner take roote then the newe, and better to growe then if it were all yong Cion, ye shall leaue the olde wood to the yong Cion, a foote or halfe a foote, or a shaftment long, the yong Cion ye shall cutte the length of thre quarters of a yarde or there aboutes, and ye shall choose of those yong Cions that bee thickest ioynted, or nigh ioyntes together, and when ye shall plant or set them, looke that your ground be well digged in the Winter before, then in Januarie ye maie bothe cutt and plant, but cut not in the Frost, for that is daunger of all kinde of trees, or ye maie plant in the beginnyng of Februarie, and when ye doe plant, ye shall take two of those plantes, and set or laie them together, a foote deepe in the yearth, for two plantes set together will not so soone faile, as one alone, and laie them a foote long wise in the yearth, so that there maie be aboue the earth thre or fower ioyntes: ye maie plant a yong Cion with the olde, so that he bee thicke or nigh ioynted, for then he is the better to roote, and also to bypnyng fruite: then when ye haue set or laied them in the yearth, then couer them well therewith, in treadyng it fast doune vnto the plantes, but let the endes of your Cions or plantes bee turned vpright, aboue the yearth thre or fower ioyntes, if there shall bee more when thei bee sett, ye shall cut them of, and ye shall cut them alwaies in the middest betweene the twoo ioyntes, and then lett them so growe, and see that ye weede them alwaies cleane, and once a Moneth loose the earth rounde about them, and thei shall proue the better. If it bee very drie and hot in the Sommer after, ye maie water them, in makyng a hole with a crowe of Iron to the roote, and there ye shall pooze in water in the euenyng. As for the prouyng of them is, when the Grape is taken and clustered, then ye maie breake the next ioynt or twoo after the Grape, of all suche superfluous Cions as ye shall see cause, whiche will cause the Grape to ware bigger: Ye maie also breake awaie all superfluous buddes or slender braunches, whiche cometh about the roote, or on the vnder braunches, whiche ye thinke will haue no Grape, and when ye proune or
cut

cut them in Winter followyng, ye shall not cut the yong Cion nigh the olde, by thre or fower ioyntes, ye shall not cutte them like Dziars, to leaue a sorte of heads together on the bzaunche, whiche doeth kill your Vine, ye shall leaue but one head, or twoo at the most, of the yong Cions vppon the olde bzaunche, and to cut those yong Cions thre or fower knottes or ioyntes of, for the young Cion doeth carie the Grape alwaies, and when ye leaue vpon a greate bzaunche many Cions, thei can not bee well nourished, and after ye haue so cutte them in Winter, ye shall binde them with Dziars, in placing those yong bzaunches as ye shall see cause, and in the Spryng tyme, when the bzaunches are tender, ye shall binde them so, that the stormie tempest or winde doe not hurte them, and to binde them withall, the best is, greate soft Rushes, and when the Grape is clustered, then ye maie bpeake of all suche bzaunches as is afore declared, vppon one olde bzaunche thre or fower heads be enough, for the more heads your bzaunche hath, the worse your Grape shall be nourished, and when ye cutt of any bzaunche, cut him of harde by or nigh the olde bzaunche: if your Vine ware olde, the best remedie is, if there growe any yong Cion about the roote, ye shall in the Winter, cut of the olde Vine harde by the ground, or as nigh as ye can, and let the young Vine leade, and he will continue a long tyme, if ye couer and fill the place about the roote with good earth again. There is also vpon or by euery cluster of Grapes, a small Cion like a Pigges taile, turning about, which doeth take awaie the sappe from the Grape, if ye pinche it of harde by the stalke of your Grape, your fruite shall be the greater. If your Vine ware to ranke and thicke of bzaunches, ye shall digge the roote in Winter and open the earth, and fill it vp againe with Sand and Ashes blende together, and whereas a Vine is vnfruitfull and doeth not beare, ye shall bore a hole (with an Auger) vnto the harte or pith, in the bodie or thickest part thereof, then put in the saied hole a small stone, but fill not the hole close therewith, but so that the sicknesse of the Vine maie passe thereby. Then laie all aboute the roote of good yearth mingled with

good dung, and so shall he not be unfruitfull, but beare well euer after: or also, to cast of olde mens Urine or pisse, all aboute the roote of the barren Vine, and if he were halfe lost or mard, he should growe againe and waxe fruitfull as before: This is to be dooen in Winter.

To haue Grapes without stones.

FOR to haue Grapes without stones, ye shall take yong plantes or bzaunches, and shall sette or plant the toppes or small ende doune ward in the yearth, and so ye make sette twoo of them together for sailyng, as I haue afore declared of the others, and those bzaunches shall byyng Grapes without stones.

To make your Vine to bryng a Grape to taste like Claret.

TO make your Vine to haue a Grape, to tast like Claret Vine, and pleasaunt withall: ye shall boze a hole in the stocke vnto the harte, or pithe thereof, then shall ye make a Lectuarie with the pouder of Cloues, of Cinnamon mingled with a little Fountaine or runnyng water, and fill the saied hole therewith, and stoppe it faste and close with Ware, and so hinde it fast thereon with a Linnen clothe, and those Grapes shall taste like Claret wine.

To gather your Grapes.

ALL Grapes that menne dooe cutte, before they are thorough ripe, the Vine shall not bee naturall, nor yet shall long endure good: But if ye will cutte or gather Grapes to haue them good, and to haue good Wine thereof, ye shall cutte 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 beeyng in the waine, and vnder the yearth.

To knowe if your Grape bee ripe inough.

FOR to knowe if your Grape bee ripe inough, or not, whiche ye shall not onely knowe in the taste, but in sight and taste together, as in taste if they bee sweete, and full in

in eatyng, and in sight, if the stone will sone fall out, beeyng chafed or byused, whiche is the beste knowledge, and also whether thei bee white or blew, it is all one matter: The good Grape is he, whiche commeth out all watrye, or those whiche bee all clammye as Birdlime: By these signes shall ye knowe when to cutte, beeyng thorough ripe or not, and whereas you doe presse your Wine, ye must make your place sweete and cleane, and your vessels within to bee cleane also, and se that thei haue strong heddes, and those persones whiche doe presse the Grape, must looke their handes, feete, and bodie be cleane washed, when as thei goe to presse the Grape, and that no woman bee there haupng her termes: And also ye shall eate of no Cheboles, Scallions, Onions, or Garlike, Anniseedes, or suche like: For all strong saours your Wine will drawe the infection thereof, and as sone as your Grape is cutte and gathered, you shall presse your Wine after as sone as ye may, whiche will make your Wine to be more pleasaunt and stronger, for the Grapes whiche tarieth long vnypresst, maketh the Wine to bee small and ill: ye must see that your vessels bee newe, and sweete within, and to bee washed with sweete water, and then well dyed againe, and to perfume them with Masticke, and suche sweete vapour, and if your vessell chance not to bee sweete, then shall ye pitche hym on the sides, whiche pitche will take awaie all euill, and suche stinkyng saour therein.

To prone or taste Wine.

AN whensoever ye will prone, or taste any Wine, the beste tyme is, early in the Mornyng, and take with you three or fower soppes of bread, then dippe one after an other into the Wine, for therein ye shall finde if there be any sharpe taste of the Wine. Thus I leaue (at this present) to speake any further here of the Wine and Grape. If this my simple labour be taken in good part (gentle Reader) it shall the more hereafter encourage me, to set forth an other booke more at large, touchyng the Arte of plantyng and Graffyng, with other thynges necessarie to be knowne.

¶ Here

*Here followeth the beste tymes how to
order, or choose, and to sette or
Plant Hoppes.*

In this figure ye shall vnderstande, the placing and making of the Hoppe hills, by euery Sipher ouer his hedde: The firste place is shewed, but one Pole sette in the middes, and the Hoppe beneath: The second sheweth, how some doeth choppe doune a Spade in the middes of the Hill, and therein laves his Hoppe rootes. The third place is shewed, how other some doe sette out one Pole in the middes, and the Hoppe rootes at holes put in rounde about. The fowerth place sheweth, how some choppes in a Spade crosse in the toppe, and there laves in his rootes. The fift place sheweth, how some doe sette fower Poles therein, and puttes the Hop rounde about the Hill. The sixte place sheweth, that some vse to make crosse holes in the sides, and there laves in the Hoppe rootes. Thus many practises haue been proued good: Provided alwaies, that your Hills be of good fatte yearth, specially in the middes doune vnto the bottome. This I thought sufficient to shewe by this figure, the diuersitie in setting, whereof the laiyng of the Hoppe is counted the surest wale.

THE beste and common setting tyme of Hoppes, is from midde Nouember, to midde Februarie, then must ye digge and cleanse the grounde of weedes, and mixe it well with good moulde and fatte yearth. Then deuide
your

your hilles a yarde one from an other orderly, in making them a yarde a sunder, and two foote and a halfe broad in the bottome, and when that ye plant them, ye shall laie in euery hill three or fower rootes: Some doe in setting of them laie them croswise in the midst of the hill, and so couers them againe: some settes the rootes in fower parts of the hill, other some doe make holes rounde aboute the hilles, and puttes of the rootes therein, and so couers them againe light with earth: of one shorthe roote in a yere ye maie haue many plantes, to set and laie as ye shall see it good, and it shall be sufficient for euery plant, to haue two knottes within the ground, and one without: some doe choppe a Spade crosse in the hill, and laies in crosse the Hoppe, and so couers it.

To choose your Hoppe.

YE shall choose your rootes best for your Hop, in the Summer befoze ye shall plant them, for then ye shall see which beares the Hop, for some there is that bynges none, but that whiche beares, choose for your plants, and set of those in your hilles, for so shall ye not be deceiued, and thei shall prosper well.

To sowe the seedes.

Some doe holde, that ye maie sow among other seedes, the seedes of Hops, and so will encrease and be good to set, or els to make beds & sow them alone, wherby thei may increase to be set, and whē thei be strong, ye maie remoue and set them in your hilles, and plant them as the other befoze mentioned.

The setting your Poles.

The best tyme is in Aprill, or when your rootes be sprong halfe a yarde long or more, then by euery plant or Hoppe, in your hilles, ye shall set vp a Pole of xiii. or xiiii. foote long, or there aboutes, as cause shall require. Some doe vse to sett but fower Poles in euery Hill, whiche is thought sufficient, and when ye shall sette them, see that ye sett them so fast that greate windes doe not cast them doune.

How to proyne the Hoppe tree.

YE shall marke when the Hop doeth blossom, and knit in the top, whiche shall be perceiued to be the Hop, then take

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and

and cut vp al the rest growing thereaboutes (not hauing Hop thereon) hard by the earth, that all those which carie the Hop, might be the better nourished: thus shall ye doe in Sommer, as ye shal see the increase & grow, untill the tyme of gathering.

To gather the Hoppe.

AT suche tyme afoze Michelmasse as ye shal see your Hop waxe browne, or somewhat yellowe, then he is best to bee gathered in a drie daie, in cuttyng your Hop by the grounde, then plucke vp your Pole therewith for shaking of your Hop, so carie them into some drie house, and whē ye haue so plucked them, ye shall laie them on boarded loftes, or on Hurdelles of clothes, that the winde maie drie them; and the ayre, but not in the Sunne, for the same will take awaie the strength thereof, nor with fire, for that will doe likewise, and ye shall daie ly tollie and turne them till thei be drie: to trie them when thei are drie, hold them in your hande a space, and if thei cleaue together when ye open your hande, thei are not then drie: but if thei shatter a sunder in opening your hande, then ye maie be sure thei are drie enough. If not, let them remaine, and vse ye them as is before saied. We shall vnderstand the dyiness of them is to preserue them and long to last, but if neede bee, ye maie occupie them well vndried, with lesse portion to sowe.

What Poles are best.

YE shall prepare your Poles of suche wood as is light and stiffe, and which will not bowe with euery winde, the best and meetest tyme to get them is in Winter, when the Sappe is gon downe, and as soone as ye haue taken of your Hop, laie your Poles in sundrie places vntill the next Spring, whereby thei maie endure the longer.

How to order and dresse your Hilles.

After the first yere is past, your Hoppe being increased to more plentie of rootes in your hilles, ye shall after Michelmasse euery yere, open your hilles and cast downe the tops vnto the rootes, vncoueryng them, and cut awaie all the superfluous rootes, some doeth plucke awaie all the rootes that spreades abrode without the hilles, then opens the hilles and
puts

puts of good new earth vnto them, and so couers them again, whiche shall keepe them from the Frost, and also make the grounde fat, so shall ye let them remaine vnto the Spring of the yere, in Februarie or March, then againe if ye shall see any superfluous rootes, ye may take them awaie, and cut them vp, and your Hoppe shall be the better, then againe cast vp the yearth about your hilles, and cleansing them from all weedes and other rootes, whiche will take awaie their strength, if the herbes remaine, so lett them rest till your Holes maie bee sett therein.

Of grounde best for your Hoppe.

THE Hoppe delighteth and loueth a good and reasonable fatte grounde, not very colde, nor yet to moyst, for I haue seene them proue well in Flaunders, in brie sandie fieldes, the Hoppe hilles beyng of good fatt yearth, ye maie (as some saie) for greate neede make your Hoppe grow and beare on any kinde of rockie grounde, so that your hilles be greate and fatte yearth, but the lower grounde commonly proueth best, so that it stande well and hot in the Sunne.

A note of the rest aboue saied.

YE shall marke and vnderstande, all this order aboue saied, is to haue many Hoppes and good, with a fewe rootes and plantes placed in a small plotte of ground. We shall vnderstande, the wilde Hoppe that groweth in the Hedges, is as good to occupie as the other, to set or plant in any other place, but looke ye take not the barren Hop to plant, some Hop will be barren for want of good yearth, and lacke of dressing, whiche ye shall perceiue (as I haue tolde you) in the Sommer before, that when thei should beare thei will be barren, whiche is for want of good fatt yearth, or an vnkinde yere, or lacke of weeding and good ordering. Therfore suche as are mynded to bestowe labour on the ground, maie haue as good Hoppe growing in this Countrey, as is in other Countreys: but if ye wil not goe to the cost, to make Hop yardes, ye maie with a light charge haue Hoppes growe in your Hedge rowes, to serue as well as the other, and shall bee as good for

the quantitie as the other in all respectes: ye maie (for lacke of grounde) plant Hoppe rootes in Hedge rowes, when ye doe quicke sette vp Poles by them when tyme shall require in the Spryng, and to bestowe euery Winter after the gathering your Hoppe, on euery hill head, a shouell full of dung to comforte the yearth, for then will thei beare the moze plentie of Hoppe the next yeaere followyng: to conclude, you that haue groundes maie well practyse in all thynges afoze mencioned, and specially to haue Hoppe in this orderpng, for your selues and others: also ye shall giue encouragement for other to followe hereafter. I haue harde by credible persons, which haue knowne a hundred hilles, (whiche is a small platt of ground) to beare thre hundred pounce of Hoppe, so that the commoditie is muche, and the gaines greate: and one pounce of our Hoppe dyed and ordered, will goe as farre as two pounce of the best Hoppe that cometh from beyonde Seas. Thus muche I thought meete and necessarie to write, of the orderpng and plantpng of the Hoppe.

How to packe your Hoppes.

When your Hops be well tossed and turned on boarded flowres, and well dyed (as I haue afoze shewed) ye shall put them into greate Sackes according to the quantitie of your Hoppes, and let them be troden doune harde together, which will keepe their strength longer, and so ye may reserue them, and take at your pleasure.

Some doe vse (whiche haue but small store) to treade them into drie fattes, and so reserue them for their vse, whiche is counted the better waie, and the lesse portion doeth serue, and will longer keepe their vertue and strength.

*Wishyng long life and prosperous health,
To all furtherers of this Common wealth.*

FINIS.

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(by Alphabete) to finde out quickly all se-
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