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Albert Cameron Burrage
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¶ A Booke of the Arte and maner
 how to Plant and Graffe all sortes of
 trees, how to set stones, and sove Pepins,
 to make wylde trees to graffe on, as also re=
 medies and medicines. VVith diuers other

newe practises, by one of the Abbeys of
 Saint Vincent in Fraunce, practised with
 his owne handes, deuised into seau=
 en Chapters, as hereafter
 more playnely shall ap=
 peare, wryth an
 addition in
 the
 ende of this booke, of certayne Dutch practises,
 set forth and Eng^lish'd, by Leo=
 nard Mascall.



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

Imprinted at London, for
 Iohn VVright, 1575.

The Booke vnto the Reader.

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University of Chicago

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Chicago Botanic Garden
2002

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

Farewell.

der.
1991
2002
To the Right honorable and my
very good Lorde, Sir Iohn Pawlet Knight,
Lorde S. Iohn : Leonarde Mascall wisheth
prosperous health, with continuall en-
crease of honour.



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

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

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highly to be commended and praised, than many other worthie and noble things in this worlde: for this Art hath not onely from tyme to tyme, bene put in vse and practise of labour through Kin es and Princes: but also it hath bene put in writing of many great & worthie personages, in diuers kinde of languages, as in Greeke by Philome'tor, Hieron, Acheleus, Orpheus, Musceus, Homer, Hosiode, Constantine, Caesar: and in Latin, by Verron, Caton, Columella, Pala'nius, Virgill, Amilius Macer, and in the Portingall tongue by King Atal'us and Mago, (the which recie'th the Historie) that after their death, the booke of Planting and Graffing were brought to Rome, soone after the destruction of Carthage. Likewise how many since haue w'ritten onely of zeale and loue for their countrey and common wealth, of the fruitfull Arte of Planting and Graffing: yea of late dayes how many worthie men by their learning haue w'ritten likewise therof, shoulde seeme that it hath come from their auncesters, as the greatest honor, through the noble inuention of the same. Likewise I dare boldly affirme, not onely he learned haue w'ritten, but also haue bene practisers and inuenters of the same, (as witnesseth diuers Historie) in diuers & many secret things, wherein I dare boldly say, they haue not learnedly, nor so exactly w'ritten, but they haue more exactly taught and left in writing thinges so certayne, that their successors may easily marke, obserue, and keepe the same: for euery one hath w'ritten according to the nature of his countrey. The Greekes for Greeke, the Barbarians for Barbarie, the Italians for Italie, the Freache men for Fraunce. &c. Which writing without the order and practise, doth very small profite for this our Rea'ne of Eng'lande, the which I can blame nothing more than the negligence of our nation, which hath had small care heretofore in planting and Graffing, in some places of this realme (as I haue knowne) where as good and well disposed haue graffed, the euill and malicious person hath soone after destroyed them againe: but if we woulde endenour our selues therewith (as other countries doe,) we might flourish, and haue many a strange kinde of fruite (which now we haue oftentimes the want thereof) that might greatly please and serue manye wayes both for the rich and poore, as well as in Grece, Barbarie, Ita'y, or Fraunce, if our nation were giuen so well that way, as they are.

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Right

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

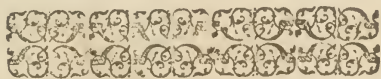
I shall thinke my selfe not onely happie, but it shall encourage me the more hereafter to take in hande the lyke or better worke. Thus I beseeche the almightie God and creator, to increase your prosperous honour, with long life in health.

To the Reader.

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

To the Reader.

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



The Table of all the principall things

contayned in this booke, which ye shall
hereafter finde by number and leafe.

¶ Of the seauen Chapters following.

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

How to chouse your Pypins at the first pressing.	1
How to vse the earth to sow your Pypines on.	2
How to see vnto pultrye for marring your beddes, and how to waide oz cleanse your beddes oz quarters.	2
How to plucke by the wyld Cyons.	3

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

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

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

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

The Table

To set Filbardes and Hasell wandes.	10
To set Damsons and Plum trees.	10
To graffe Cyons of Plums, on the lyke.	11
To set all sortes of Cherry trees.	11
How to order Plum trees, and Cherry trees.	11
How to graffe Plum trees, and Cherry trees.	11
How to proyne or cut trees.	12
How to cleanse and baste the rootes of trees.	12
To helpe the stocke, being greater than the grasses.	13
The Remedic when a bough is broken.	13
How to enlarge the hole about the rootes.	14
To set small staves to stay your Cyons.	14
What tree to proyne.	15
Why the lowze Cherrie dureth not so long as the great hearme Cherrie.	15
To graffe one great Cherrie with an other.	16
Of drape setting or shallowe.	16

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

T rees taking rote prick of banches.	16
How to set them.	16
How to binde them that be weake.	17
How to digge the earth to set them in.	17
Of Cyons without rootes.	18
To plant the figge tree.	18
How to set Quinces.	18
The way to set Hulbery trees. 18. ¶ Putte thereof.	19
The tyme to cut Cyons.	19
To set bushie tree, as Gooseberies and small Keysons.	19
Of setting Vizers.	19

¶ The fyft Chapter treateth of foure maner of graffings.

O f diuers wayes of graffing.	19
The first way of graffing all sortes of trees.	20
To graffe Apple trees, Pearre trees, Quince trees, and Medler trees.	20
The graffing of great Cherries.	20
To graffe the celer on other Medlers.	20
Of diuers kinde of grasses on one tree.	21
The graffing of the figge tree.	21
Of graffing the great Alycot: s.	21

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Of grafting the Service tree.	21
The setting of the Service tree.	22
Of trees harde to graffe in the shelde.	22
How to see how trees charged with fruite.	22
Of trees to be chafed your graffes on.	22
The Cyons on the Cutt part are best.	23
To chofe your tree for graffes.	23
To keepe graffes a long tyme.	23
To keepe graffes ere they budde.	23
How ye ought to beguine to graffe.	23
When is good grafting the wilde stockes.	24
To marke if the tree be forwarde or not.	24
When ye graffe, what to be iurished withall.	24
Of graffes not prospering the first yeare.	25
For to graffe well and sure.	25
How to trim your graffes.	25
How to cut graffes for Cherries and Plums.	26
A note of your incision.	26
For to take heede in grafting ye rayse not the barke.	26
How to cut your stocke.	26
If your wilde stocke be great or slender.	27
Trees as great as ones arme.	27
Of great trees as bigge as ones legge.	27
The graffes being pynched in the stockes.	27
How ye ought to cleaue your stockes.	27
To graffe the bzaunches of great trees.	28
How to cut great olde bzaunches.	28
How to binde your graffes ag'inst windes.	28
To set many graffes in one cleft.	28
To saue your stocke befoze ye cleaue him.	28
If the stocke cleaue to much, or the barke open.	29
How graffes neuer lightly take.	29
How to set graffes right in the stocke.	29
Of setting in of the graffes.	29
A note of the same.	29
How to draw forth the wedge.	30
How to couer your cleftes on the heade.	30
How ye ought to see well to the binding of your graffes.	30
How ye ought to temper your clay.	30
How to bush your graffe heades.	31
The seconde way to graffe hie bzaunches.	31
The thirde maner of grafting is betwixt the barke and the tree.	32
Howe to dresse the heade, to place your graffes betwixt the barke and the tree.	33

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How to couer the heade of your stocke.	33
The maner of grafting in the shielde.	33
To graffe in Sommer, so long as the trees be leaued.	33
Of bigge Cions are best to graffe.	34
How to take of the shielde.	34
How to know if your scutchion or shielde be good or bad.	34
How to graffe on yong trees.	35
How to set or place your shielde.	35
How to rayse by the burke, to set your shielde on.	35
How to binde on your shielde.	36
On a tree ye may graffe two or thre shieldes.	36
Of the tyme to vnbinde your shielde.	37
How to cut the bzaunches, graft on the trees.	37

¶ The sixt Chapter is of transplanting, or
altering of trees.

T he sooner ye transplant or set them it shall be the better.	37
To plant or set towardes the south.	38
How to cut the bzaunches before ye set.	38
Apple trees commonlye must be disbzaunched afore ye sette them a- gaine.	38
All wyld stockes must be disbzaunched.	39
What trees doe loue the Sunne, and what trees the colde aye.	39
Of many sortes and maners of trees.	39
How to plant or set trees at large.	40
How ye ought to enlarge the holes, when ye plant your trees.	42
Of dung and good earth for your trees.	42
If woynes be in the earth at your rootes of trees.	43
To digge well the earth about the rootes.	43
The nature of places.	43
Of good earth.	43
With what ye ought to binde your trees.	44

¶ The seauenth Chapter is of medicening and keeping the
trees, when they are planted and set.

T he first counsell is, when your trees be but plantes (in drye weather) they must be watered.	44
With what dung ye ought to dung your trees.	44
When ye ought (in Sommer) to vnicouer your trees.	45
When to cut or propie your trees.	45
How to cut great bzaunches, and when.	45
How to leaue your great bzaunches cut.	46

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Of the trees hauing great bzaunches.	46
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Of trees which ye must bzeake, or plucke by the rootes.	47
What doth make a good Nutte.	47
Trees eaten and destroyed with cattell, to be graft agayne.	47
How wylde stockes ought not hastily to be remoued.	47
When to cut naughtie cyons from the heate.	48
How sometime to cut principall members.	48
How to guide and governe the sayde trees.	48
A kinde of sickenesse in trees.	49
Trees which haue woymes in the bark.	49
Of Snayles, Antes and woymes that marre trees.	49
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To defende the Catterpillar.	52

¶ Here followeth the Table of Grafting straunge and subtile wayes in vsing of fruities and trees.

To graffe one Wyne vpon an other.	53
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To haue Peaches two monethes afore others.	54
To haue Damsons vnto Whallowtide.	54
To make Medlers Cherries and Peaches in eating, to taste lyke spice.	54
To make a Muskadell taste.	54
To haue Apples and Pearses to come without blossoming.	55
To haue Apples and Chestnuttes rath, and long on the trees to remaine.	55
To haue good Cherries, vnto Whallowtide.	55
To haue rath Medlers two Monethes befoze others.	55
To haue Pearses timely.	55
To haue Medlers and Medlers without stoncs.	55
To haue other Pearses betimes.	56
To haue Hulbertes rype very soone, and dure long.	56
To keepe Pearses a yeaere.	56
To haue fruite taste halfe an Apple, and halfe a Pear.	56
Types of grafting.	56
To destroy Wylmiers or Antes, about the tree.	57
An other way for the same.	57
To haue Nuttes, Plummes, and Almondes, greater and larger than others.	57
To make an Oke (or other tree) as greene in winter, as in Sommer.	57

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The tyme of planting without rootes, and with rootes.	58
To keepe fruite from the frost.	58
The chosen dayes to plant and graffe.	58
To haue greene Roses all the yeare.	58
To keepe Ray ons or Grapes good, a yeare long.	59
To make fruite laste tyme from the tree.	59
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¶ Here followeth the Table of certayne
Dutche practises.

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Chosen dayes to graffe in, and to chace cypons.	60
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Of wormes in the trees or fruite.	62
The setting of stones, and the ordering thereof.	62
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To set a hole in a pple.	63
The setting of Almondcs.	63
The watering of Peppines.	64
To plant or set Vines.	64
To cut or plant the Cherrie tree.	65
To keepe Cherries good a yeare.	65
Remedie agaynst Humours and Vntes.	65
The setting of Chestnuts.	66
To make all stone fruite taste, as ye shall deuise good.	66
The grafting of the Hedler or Huple.	67
The bearing of fruite of the Figge tree.	67
The planting the Hulbery and Figge tree.	67
The tree that beare bitter fruite.	68
To hylpe barren trees.	68
In other way for the same.	68
To keepe fruite after they be gathered.	69
The Hulbery tree liking his earth.	69
Of Mosse on your trees. 69.	To keepe Nattes long.
To cut or proune the Deache tree.	70
To colour Peache stones.	71
If Deach trees be troubled with wormes.	71
To haue the Peache without stones.	71
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To graffe that an Apple shall be halfe swete and halfe soure.	73
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The making of Cyder and Pirry.	74
To helpe frosen Apples.	74
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To make an Apple grow in a glasse.	75
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To colour Apples. What colour ye list.	76
To graffe to haue Apples without coze.	76
The ordering of the Vine and grape.	76
To haue grapes without stones.	81
To make the Vine to bring a grape to tast lyke Clarret wine.	81
The gathering of your grapes.	81
To know if your grapes be ripe or not.	82
To procure or taste wyne.	82
Of the ordering, setting, and planting of Hoops.	83
To chouse your Hoop.	84
How to sow the seedes.	84
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How to propne the Hoop.	85
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Prayfes beto God on hye,
 In all our worldly planting:
 And let vs thanke the Romaynes also,
 For the Arte of Graffing.

F I N S.

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¶ An exhortation to the
Planter and Graffer.

Alwayes befoze ye do intende to plant
oz graffe, it shall be meete to haue
good experiance in thinges meete for
this Art, as in knowing the Natures
of all trees and frutes, and the diffe-
rences of Clymates, which be contrarie in euerie
lande: also to vnderstand the East & West windes,
with aspectes and Starres, to the ende yee may
beginne nothing that the winde oz rayne may op-
presse, that your labour be not lost, and to marke
also and consider the disposition of the elementes
that present yeare, for all yeares be not of lyke o-
peration, noz yet after one sort, the Sommer and
Winter do not beare one face on the earth, noz the
spring tyme alwayes rayny, oz Autumne alwayes
moyst: of this none haue vnderstanding, without
a good and liuely marking spirite, fewe oz none
(without learning) may discerne of the varieties
and qualities of the earth, and what he doth aske
oz refuse. Therefore it shall be good to haue vn-
derstanding of the grounde where ye do plant, ey-
ther Orcharde oz garden with fruit: first it beho-
ueth to make a sure defence, to the ende, that not
onely rude persons and childzen may be kept out,
but all kinde of hurtfull cattell in doynaging your
plantes oz trees, as Oxen, Kyne, Calues, Hozse,
Hogges and thype, as the rubbing of sheepe doth
greatly burne the sappe, and often doth kylle yong
trees

To the Planters,

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O

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

and Graffers.

fourtie foote, some thirtie betwæne euery fræ: your plantes ought to be greater than the handle of a shouell, & the lesser the better: læ they be straight, without knots, oz knobbes, hauing a long straight grayne oz barke, which shall the sooner be apt to take graffes, and when ye set banches oz boughs of olde træs, chouse the yongest & straytest bzaunch thereof, and those træs which haue bozne yearely good fruite befoze, take of those which bæ on the sunnie side, sooner thā those that grow in the couert oz shadowe, and when ye take hyppè oz alter your plantes, ye shall note to what windes your plant is subiect, and so let them be set agayne, but those which haue growne in dzy groundes, let them be set in moyst grounde: your plantes ought to be cut of threæ foote long. If ye wyll sette two oz threæ plantes together in a hole, ye must take hæde the roote of one touche not one an other, for then the one will perish and rot the other, oz die by wormes oz other harmen, and when ye haue placed your plantes in the earth, it shall bæ good to stryke downe to the bottom of euery hole ij. thort stakes as great as your arme, on eyther syde your hole one, and let them appeare but a little aboue the earth that ye may (therby in sommer) gyue water vnto the rootes if næde be. Your yong plantes, and rooted træs are commonly set in Autumne, from the first vnto the xv. of October, yet some opinion is, better after Allhallowtide vnto Christmasse, than in the spryng, because the earth wyll dzye to soone after, and also to set plantes without

The Table.

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

Thus much haue I thought meete to declare vnto the Planters and Graffers, whereby they may the better auoyde the occasion and

daun-
gers of planting and graffing, which may come oftentimes through ignozance.

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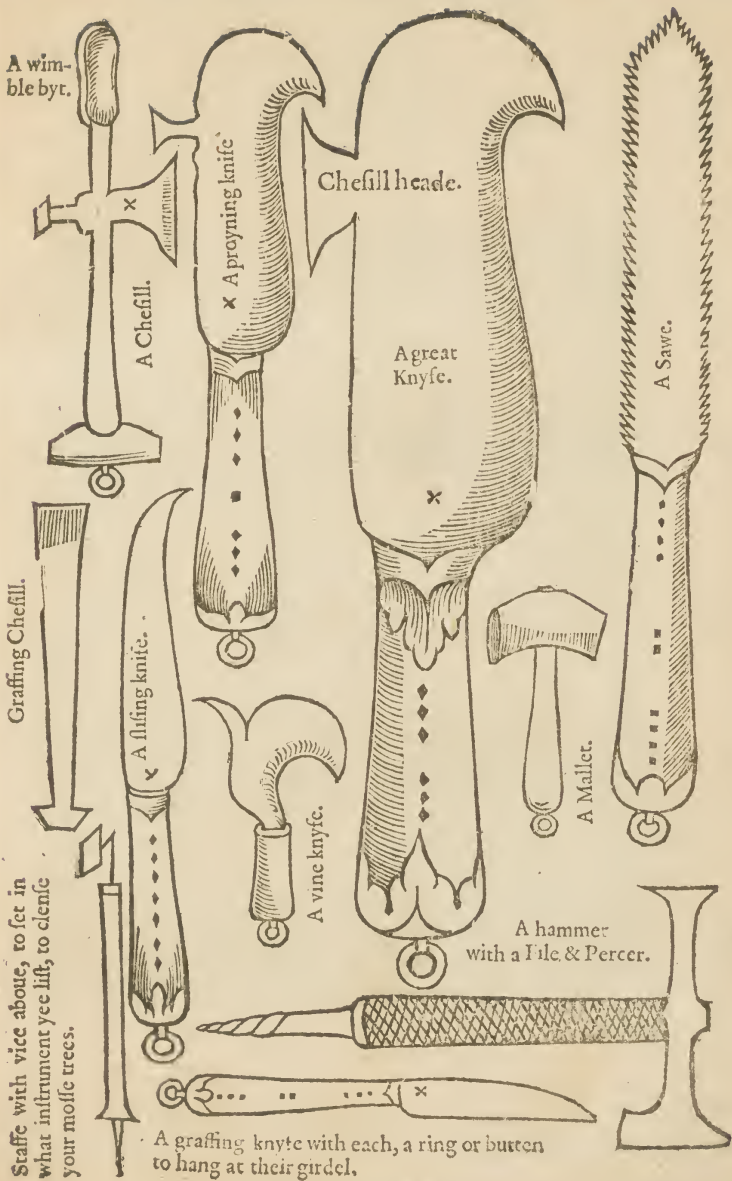


may the be
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Staffe with vice above, to set in
 what instrument yee list, to denie
 your moile trees.

Grafting Chefill.



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

¶ The Arte of planting
and grafting.

I

The first Chapter.

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



DO to make young trees of the Pe-
pins, of Apples, Peares, Plummes and
Seruice. first ye must prepare and make
a great bedde or quarter well replenished,
blende or mixt with good fat earth, and pla-
ced well in the sunne, and to be well labour-
red and digged a good tyme befoze you doe occupie it: and
if ye can by any meanes, let it be digged very deepe the
Winter befoze, in blinding or mixing it well together with
good fat earth, or else to be mixed almost the halfe with good
dung: & so let it rot and ripe together with the earth. And
see alwayes that plot be cleane vnto the pressing of Syder,
that no wilde cions or plantes see spring or grow thereon.
Then in the moneth of September, December, or there-
abouts, take of the Depins, or Bones of the sayde fruite
at the first pressing out of your licour, befoze the Curnels
be marred or bzused: then take out of them, and rubbe a
few at once in a cloth, and dry them betwixt your handes,
and take so manye thereof as you shall thinke good: then
make your bedde square, sayre and playne, and solue your
seedes thereon, then take and couer them wyth a rake
lighly, or with earth, not putting to much earth vpon
them. This done, deuide your beddes into quadrantes or
squares of foure foote bzode or thereabout, that when ye
lyst ye may cleane them from the one syde to the other,
wythout treading thereon. Then shall yee couer your
seedes or Depins wyth fine earth, so sifting all ouer them,
that then they maye take the deeper and surer rote, and
wyll

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

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

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

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

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

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

As sone after as your Pepins be sowne vpon your beddes or quarters, let this be done, one way or other, that is, take god hēde that your hennies doe not scrape your beddes or quarters, therefore sticke them all ouer light and thinne with bowes, or thrones, & take god hēde 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 grow: so let them encrease the space of one yēre, but see to cleanse wēedes, or other things which may hurt them, as ye shall see cause And in the summer when it shall waxe drye, water them hardly in the euening.

How

Planting and Graffing.

3

How one ought to plucke vp the wilde cions.

Ad when these wilde cions shall be great, as of the growth of one yeare, ye must then plucke them vp all in the winter following, befoze they doe beginne to spring agayne: Then shall ye set them and make of them a wilde Orchard as folioweth.

The seconde Chapter treateth how one

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



Or the bastarde or little wilde trees incontinent a fone as they be pluckt vp, ye must haue of other good earth well tinned and dunged & to be well in the sunne, and well prepared and dyed, as it is sayde in the other part befoze of the Pepins.

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

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

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

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

D. J.

Howe

¶ How you oughte to set your trees in rancke.

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

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

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

¶ How to water plantes when they waxe drye.

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

Planting and Graffing. 5

Marche and April) cut them all of hande, by the stocke. And if ye then sticke by curry plant a pretie wande, and so binde them with Willowe barkke, byer, or others, it shall profit them much in their growth. Then after sixe or seve yeares growth, when they be so bigge as your finger, or thereabouts, ye may then remouue any of them whereas ye will haue them grow and remaine.

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

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

¶ When the best tyme is to replant or remouue.

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

¶ Of negligence and forgetfulnessse.

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

D. ij.

rootes:

rotes: and cut of all the small twigs about as neede shall require, though they be set or grafted. Order them also in all things as those small cions of a yeares growth.

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

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

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

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

When you lyst to augment and multiply your trees.

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

Of

Planting and Graffing.

7

Of the maner and chaunging of the fruit of the Pepin tree.

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

How one ought to make good Syder.

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

To make an Orchard in fewe yeares.

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

D. liij.

And

And this maner of way is counted to haue an *Overcharge* the sonest. But these trees will not endure past twentie or thirtie yeares.

¶ *The thirde Chapter is of*

setting trees of Nuttes.

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



¶ *Or to set trees which come of Nuttes:* When ye haue eaten the fruite, loke that ye keepe the stones and kernels there of, then let them be dzyed in the winde, without the bebenencie of the sunne, so reserue them in a bore, and vse them as before.

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

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

¶ For to set them in the Spring tyme.

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

Planting and Graffing. 9

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

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

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

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

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

¶ Why fruit shall not haue so good fauour.

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

¶ To

To set the Pine tree.

Fo: to set the Pyne tree, ye must set o: plant them of Nuttes, in Marche, o: about the Ayr lot of the sappe, not lightly after, ye must also set them where they may not be remoued after, in holes well digged, and well dunged not to be transplanted o: remoued agayne, fo: very hardly they will thewt fo:th cions, being remoued, specially if ye hurt the mainer roote thereof.

¶ For to set Cherry trees.

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

¶ Trees of bastard and wilde Nuttes.

There be other sortes of Nuttes, although they be well set in god ground, & also in the Swame, yet will they not bring halfe so god fruite as the other, no: commonly like vnto those nuttes they came of, but to be a bastarde wilde solye fruit, which is the Fylbert, small Nuttes, of Plums, of Cheries, and the great Abzicots: therefore if ye will haue them god fruite, ye must set them in maner and so:me following.

¶ How to set Filberdes o: Hasell trees.

Fo: to set Filberdes o: Hasels, and to haue them god, take the small wandes that growe out from the roote of the Filbarde o: Hasell tree (with short heary twigges) and set them, and they shall bring as god fruite as the tree they came off: it shall not be needefull to propne, o: cut of the bzanches thereof when ye set them, if they be not great: but those that ye doe set, let them be but of two o: thre yeares

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

¶ To set Damsons or Plum trees.

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

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

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

¶ To set all sortes of Cherries.

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

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

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

E. j. take

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

¶ How to graffe Plum trees and Cherry trees.

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

¶ How ye must proyne or cut your trees.

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

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

And for the better cleansing and proyning trées beneath, as thus: ye shall take away all the wóodes, and graffe about the rootes, then shall ye digge them so rounde about, as ye woulde seeme to p'ucke them bype, and shall make them halfe bare, then shall ye enlarge the earth about the rootes, and where as ye shall see them grow faire, and long, place or coutche them in the sayde hole and earth agayne: then shall ye put the cut ende of the trée where he is graft, somewhat moze lower than his rootes were, wherebye his
cions

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cions so graft, shall spring so much the better.

¶ When the stocke is greater than the graffes.

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

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

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

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

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

C. ij.

¶ Howe

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

In prouyning your trées if there be many rootes, ye must enlarge them in the hole, and so to wreath them as is aforesayde, and to vse them without breaking, then couer them agayne wpyth good fat earth, which ye shall mingle in the sayde hole, and it shall be best to be digged all ouer a litle befoze, and see that no bzaunche or roote be left vncouered, and when ye haue thus dzessed your trées, if any roote shall put forth or spring hereafter out of the sayde holes, in growing, ye may so prouyne them as ye shall see cause, in letting them so remayne two or threé yeares after, vnto such time as the sayde graffes be sprung vp and well bzaunched.

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

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

¶ In taking vp trees, note.

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

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

¶ How to couche the rootes when they are proyned.

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

¶ What trees to proyne.

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

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

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

¶ To

To graffe one great Cherie vpon anothr.

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

¶ Of deepe setting or shalow.

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

The fourth Chapter doth shewe howe

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

¶ Trees taking roote prickt of braunches.



Here be certayne which take roote, being pricked of braunches proyned of other trees, which be, the Mulberie, the Fig tree, the Quince tree, the Seruice tree, the Pomegranad tree, the Apple tree, the Damson tree and diuers sorts of other Plum trees, as the Plum tree of Paradise, &c.

¶ Howe one ought to set them.

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

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

¶ How to binde them that be weake.

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

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

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

Of Cions without rootes,

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

¶ To Plant the Figge tree.

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

¶ Howe to set Quinces.

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

¶ The way to set Mulberies.

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

Noce

Note of the same.

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

The tyme meete to cut Cions.

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

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

There be many other kinde of Bushe trees, which wyl grow of cions pricked in the grounde, as the Goose berye tree, the small Reyson tree, the Barberye tree, the Blackthorne tree, these with many others, to be planted in winter, wyl grow without rootes: ye must also pryoyne them and they wyl take well ynough, so likewise ye maye prycke (in Marche) of Dziars in moyst groundes, and they wyl growe, and serue to many purposes for your garden.

The fift Chapter treateth of foure manner of Graffinges.



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

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gun

gun to graffe, and in the Sommer graft in the scutchine or shield according to the time, for ward or flowe: for certayne trees, speciallye yong fayre rions haue ynough or moze of theyr sappe vnto myd August, than others some had at this Sommer befoze.

The first vvaie to graffe all sortes of trees.

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

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

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

The grafting of great Cherries.

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

To graffe Medlers.

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

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they will not long endure. I believe (sayth he) it was by cause that the grasse was not able ynough to dzaw the sap from the Peare stocke: some graffe the Pedler on y quince, to be great. And it is to be noted although the stocke, & the grasse be of contrarye natures, yet notwithstanding neyther the grasse nor scutchin, shall take any part of the nature of the wyld stocke, so graffed, though it be Peare, Apple, or Quince, which is contrarye against many whiche haue witten, that if ye graffe the Pedler vpon the Quince tree, they shall be without stones, which is abusson & mockerie. For I haue (sayth he) proued the contrarye my selfe.

Of diuers kinde of graffes.

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

Of the graffing the Figge.

Ye may graffe the Figge tree vpon the Peache tree or Abricote. but leaue a bzaunche on the stocke, & that must be according for the space of yeares, for the one shall change soner than the other. All trees aboue sayd, do take very wel, being graffed one with the other. And I haue not knowne or found of any others, howbeit (sayth he) I haue curiously sought & proued, bicause they saye one may graffe on colewortes, or on Clines, the which I thinke are but iestes.

Of the great Abricotes.

The great Abricote they graffe in Sommer in the scutchion or shilde, in the sappe or barke of the lesser Abricote, and be graffed on Peache trees, figge trees, and principallye on Damson or Plum trees, for there they will prosper the better.

Of the Service tree.

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

The setting of Seruices.

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

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

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

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

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

Of trees vvhereon to choose your graffes.

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

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

Those Cions towarde the East are best,

Ye shall vnderstand, that those Cions which do grow on the East, or Orient parte of the tree, are best: ye must not lightly gather of the euill & slender graffes, which grow in the middes of the trees, nor any graffes which doe grow within on the bzaunches, or that doe spring from the stocke of the tree, nor yet graffes which be on verye olde trees, for thereby ye shall not lightlye 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 young, as of fyue or syre yeares growth, doe not take of the highest graffe thereof, nor the greatest, except it be of a small tree of two or thre yeares, the which commonlye hath to much of top or wood, other wyle not, for ye shall but marre your graffing.

Hovve to keepe graffes a long time.

Ye maye keepe graffes a long time good, as from all hal- lowetyde (so that the leaues be fallen) vnto the tyme of graffinge, if that they be well couered in the earth halfe a foote daye therein, and so that none of them doe appeare without the earth.

Hovve to keepe graffes before they are budded.

Ye shall not gather them except ye haue great nede, vntyll Chyistmas or thereabouts, and put them not in the grounde, neighe any walles, for feare of Moles, Wyce, and water marryng the place and graffes. It shall be good to keepe graffes in the earth before they beginne to bud, when that ye wyl graffe betwixt the barke and the tree, and when the trees beginne to enter into theyr sappe.

Hovve one ought to beginne to graffe.

Ye maye well beginne to graffe (in cleauing the stocke) at Chyistmasse, or before, according to the coldenesse of

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

VWhen it is good grafting the wilde stockes.

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

Marke if the tree be forwarde or not.

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

VWhen one will graffe, what necessities he ought to be furnished withall.

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

¶ Of graffes not prospering the first yere.

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

For to graffe vvell and seunde.

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

Howe to trim your graffes.

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

Hovve to cutte gresses for Cherries and Plummes.

It is not muche requisite in the healme Cherrye, for to ioyne the gresse (in the stocke) wholye throughout, as it is in others, or to cut the gresses of great Cherries, damsons or plums, so thyn and playne as ye may other gresses, for these sort haue a more greater sap or pithe within, the which ye must alwayes take hâde in cutting it to wygh on the one syde, or on the other, but at the ende thereof chieflay, to be thinne cut and flat.

Note also.

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

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

In all kinde of cuttinge your gresses, take hâde to the barcke of your gresses, that it doe not ryse (from the woode) on no syde thereof, and specially on the outsyde, therefore ye shall leaue it more thyecker than the inner syde: also ye must take hâde when as the stocks doe weathe in cleauing, that ye maye ioyne the gresse therein accordingly: the best remedye therfore is, to cut it smothly within, that the gresse maye ioyne the better, ye shall also, vnto the moste greatest stocks, chose for them the moste greatest gresses.

Hovve to cut your stocke.

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

If

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If the vvyld stocke be great and slender.

If your wylde stocke be great, or as byg as a god staffe; ye shall cut him rounde of, a foote or thereaboutes aboute the earth, then set in two good graffes in the head or cleft thereof.

Trees as great as ones arme.

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

Great trees as bygge as your legge.

If the stocke be as bygge as your legge, or thereabouts, ye shall sawe him sayze and cleane off, foure or syue foote hie from the earth, and cleaue him a crosse (if ye wyll) and set in foure graffes in the cleftes thereof, or els one clefte onelye, and set two graffes in both the sydes thereof, and other two graffes, betwixt the barke and the tre.

VWhen the graffes be pinched vwith the stocke.

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

Hovve ye ought to cleaue your stockes.

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

Hovve to graffe the braunche of great trees.

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

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graffe onely the bzaunches thereof, than the stocke or body for the stocke wyll rotte, befoze the grasses shall cover the heade.

Hovve to cut bzaunches olde and great.

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

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

AND when your grasses shalbe growne, ye must binde them, for feare of shaking of the winde, and if the tree be free and god of him selfe, let the Cions growe styll, and ye maye graffe any part or bzaunche ye wyll, in the cleft, or betwirt the barkie and the tree, cyther in the scutchion, and if your barke be fayze and lose.

To set many grasses in one cleft.

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

Hovve to save your stocke, before ye leaue him.

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

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

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

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

Hovve graffes neuer lightly take.

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

Hovv to set the graffes right in the cleft.

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

Of setting in the graffes.

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

G. y.

Note

Note also.

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

Howe ye ought to dravve out your vvedge.

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

To couer your cleftes on the head.

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

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

Be it alwayes take good hâde to the bynding of your heds, that they wære slacke, or shagge, neyther on the one syde or other, but remaine fast byð the clay, which clay remaines fast (lykewise on the stocke head) vnder the bynding thereof, wherefoze, the sayd claye must be môderatèd in such sozt as followeth.

Howe ye ought to temper your claye.

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

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it as ye shall thinke god, if so it requyze of moystnesse or drynesse, and to temper it with the heyze of Beastes, for when it dryeth, it holdeth not (otherwyse) so well on the stocke, or if ye kneade of mosse therewith, or myngle haye thynne therewith: some do iudge, that the mosse doth make the træs mostie. But I thinke (sayth he) that commeth of the disposition of places.

To bushe your graffe heads.

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

The second vwaye to graffe hie branches
on trees.

The seconde maner to graffe, is straunge ynough to many: this kinde of graffing is on the toppes of bzanches of trees, which thing to make them growe lightlye, is not sone obtained: wheresoeuer they be graffed, they do onely require a fayre young wod, a great Cion or twig, growing byest in the træs toppe, which Cions ye shall chosse to graffe on, of many soztes of frutes if ye wyl: or as ye shall thinke god, which order followeth.

Take graffes of other soztes of træs whiche ye woulde graffe in the toppe thereof, then mount to the toppe of the tree which ye woulde graffe, and cutte of the toppes of all suche bzanches or as many as ye woulde graffe on, and if they be greater than the graffes, which ye woulde graffe, ye shall cutte and graffe them lower, as ye doe the small wyld stocke afoze sayde. But if the Cions that you cut, be as great as your graffe that you graffe on, ye shall cutte them lower betwixt the olde wod and the newe, or a lyttle moze higher, or lower: then cleave a lyttle and chosse your graffes in the lyke sozte which ye woulde plant, whereof

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

*The manner of grassing, is of grasses which
maye be set betwixt the barks
and the tree,*

To graffe betwixt the barke and the tree.

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

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Howe to dresse the heade, to place the graffes betwixt
the barke and the tree.

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

Howe to couer the heade of your stocke.

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

Of the maner and graffing in the shielde
or Scutchion.

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

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

For to beginne this manner of graffing well, ye must in
Sommer when the trees be almost full of sap, and when
they haue sprung forth of newe shewes being somewhat
hardened, then shall ye take a byaunch thereof in the top of
the tree, the which ye well haue graffed, & chose the highest,
C. iij. and

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

The bigge Cions are best to graffe.

Pricipally ye must vnderstand the the smallest & naughty oylestes or buddes of the sayde Cions, be not so good to graffe, therefore chose the greatest and best ye can finde, syt cut of the leafe harde by the oylet, then ye shall trench or cut (the length of a barley corne) beneath the oylet round about the barkke, hard to the wood, and so lyke wise about: then with a sharpe point of a knyfe, slyt it downe halfe an ynche besyde the oylet or budde, and with the poynt of a sharpe knyfe softly rayse the sayd shield or scutchion, round about, with the oylet in the middelt, and all the say belonging therevnto.

How to take of the shield fro the vwood.

Add so; the better rayling the sayd shield or scutchion from the wood, after that ye haue cut him round about, and then slyt him downe, without cutting any part of the wood within, ye must then rayse the syde next you that is slyt, and then take the same shield bewixt your finger and thumbc, and plucke or rayse it softlye of, without breaking or brossing any part thereof, and in the opening or plucking it of, holde it (with your synger) harde to the wood, so the ende the sappe of the oylet, may remaine in the shielde, for if it goc of (in plucking it) from the barkes, and sticke to the wood, your scutchion is nothing woorth.

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

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

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foze ye must chose and cut another shielde, which must be god and sounde, as afozefayde, and when your scutchion shall be well taken of from the woode, then holde it dzye, by the oylet or eye, betwixt your lyppes, vntyl ye haue cut and taken of the barke from the other Cion or bzaunch, and set hym in that place, and loke that ye doe not fowle or wet it in your mouth.

Of young trees to graffe on.

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

Hovv to set or place your shield.

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

Note also.

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

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

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

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endes

endes with the thinne bone, and that they ioyne aboue and beneath barke to barke, so that hēe maye fade well the bzaunche of that trē.

How to binde on your shielde.

This done, ye must haue a wreath of god hemp, to binde the sayde shielde on in his place: the maner to bynde it is this, ye shall make a wreath of henge togyther as great as a Goose quyll, or there aboutes, or accordyng to the bignesse or smalnesse of your trē: the take your henge in the midst, that the one halfe may serue for the vpper halfe of the shielde, in wynding and crossing (with the henge) the sayde shielde, on the bzaunche of the trē, but see that he bynde it not to strait, for it shall let him fro taking or springing, and lyke wise they say can not easily come or passe from the one to the other: and see also that wet come not to your shielde, nor lykelike the henge that ye binde it withall. Ye shall begin to binde your scutchion first behinde in the middes of your shielde, in comming styll lower and lower, & so recouer vnder the oylet, and tayle of your shielde, bynding it nye togythers, without recouering of the sayd oylet, then ye shall turne againe vppward, in binding it backward to the midst where ye began. Then take the other part of the henge, & binde so likelike the vpper part of your shielde, and increase your henge as ye shall neede, and so returne againe backward, & ye shall binde it so, tyll the frutes or cliftes be couered (both aboue and beneath) with your sayd henge, except the oylet and his taile, the which ye must not couer, for that tayle wyll shed apart, if the shielde doe take.

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

Ye maye verie well if ye wyll, on euery trē graffe two or three shieldes, but see that one be not right against another, nor yet of the one syde of the trē, let your shieldes so remaine bounde on the trēs, one sponeth or moze after they

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

The time to vnbinde your shielde.

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

Hovve to cut and gouerne the branches graffed on the trees.

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

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

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



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

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

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

Afore ye do pluck by your trees for to plant them, if ye
 will marke the southside, of ech tree, that when ye shal
 replant them, ye may set them againe as they stood be-
 fore, which is the best way as some doe say. Also if ye keepe
 them a certaine tyme, after they be taken out of the earth,
 before ye replant them againe, they wyll rather recouer
 there in the earth, so they be not wet with raine, nor other-
 wise, for that shall be more contrary to them then the great
 heate or drought.

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

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

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

And chiefly the Apple trees being grafted or not grafted,
 doe requyre to be disbzaunched before they be sette a-
 gaine, for they shall prosper thereby, much the better: the
 other sortes of trees maye well passe unbzaunched, if they
 haue not too great or large bzaunches: and therfore, it shall
 be good to transplant or set, as sone after as the gresses are
 closed on the heave of the wyld stocke, as for small trees
 which haue but one Cion or twig, it nedes not to cut them
 aboue, when they be replanted or remoued.

All vylyde stockes must be disbraunched, vvhhen they are replanted or set.

ALl wylyde trees or stockes which ye thinke for to graffe on, ye must fyyst cut of all theyr bzaunches befoze ye set them againe, also it shall be good, alwayes to take hede in replanting your trees, that ye doe set them againe, in as good or better earth, than they were in befoze, and so euery tree according as his nature doth requyze.

Vvhat trees loue the sayre Sunne, vvhhat trees the colde ayre.

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

Of many sortes and maners of trees, following their nature.

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

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

Hoyve to place or set trees at large.

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

made

made be, ye may plant of other smaller trées betwéene, but
 sée that ye set them not to thicke. If ye lyst for to set or plant
 all your trées of one bignesse, as of yong trées lyke rods,
 being Peare trées, or Apple trées, they must be set a good
 space one from another, as of .xx. or .xxx. foote in square, as
 to saye, from one ranke to another. For to plant or sette of
 smaller trées, as Plum trées, & Apple trées, of the lyke big-
 nesse, it shall be sufficient for them .xiiij. or .xv. foote space, in
 Quarters. But if ye wyll plant or sette two rankes in
 your alleyes in gardens, ye must deuise for to propoztion it
 after the largeness of your sayde alleyes. For to plant or
 sette eger or sower Cherry trées, this space shall be suffici-
 ent ynough the one from the other, that is, of .x. or .xj. foote,
 and therfore if ye make of great or large alleyes in your
 garden, as of ten foote wyde or there abouts, they shal come
 well to passe, and shal be sufficient to plant your trées, of .ix.
 or .x. foote space; and for the other lesser sortes of trées, as of
 Quince trées, Figge trées, Nut trées and such lyke, which
 be not commonly planted, but in one ranke togithers.

Ordering your trees.

When that ye plant or set rankes, of euery kind of trées
 togithers, ye shall set or plant the most smallest to-
 wardes the Sunne, and the greatest in the shade, that they
 maye not annoy or hurt the small, nor the small the great.
 Also whēsoeuer ye wyl plant or set of Peare trées, & Plum
 trées (in any place) the one with another, better it were to
 set the Plum trées next the sunne, for the Peares wyl dure
 better in the shade. Also ye must vnderstand, when he set
 or plant any rankes of trées togithers, ye must haue moze
 space betwixt your rankes and trées, (then when yā sette
 but one ranke) that they maye haue roome sufficient on e-
 uerie syde, ye shall also scarcely set or plant Peare trées, or
 Apple trées, or other great trées, vpon dead, or mossie barrē
 ground but y^e red, for they increase (thereon) to no purpose.
 But

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

Houe ye ought to enlarge the holes for your trees, vwhen ye plant them.

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

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

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

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

If ye haue vvormes amongst the earth of your rootes.

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

To digge vvell the earth about the tree rootes.

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

The nature of places.

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

Of good earth.

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

I. i.

Other.

Otherwise they shal not come to pꝛofe, noꝛ yet haue a good taste.

VVith vvhath ye ought to binde your trees.

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

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

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

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

vvhith vvhath doong ye ought to doong your trees.

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

VVhen

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Vvhen ye ought to vncover your trees
in Sommer,

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

Vvhen ye ought to cut or proine your trees.

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

Howe to cut your great bzaunches, and vvhen.

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

J. G.

Howe

Hovve ye ought to leaue these great
branches cut.

Ther things here are to be shewed of certaine great
and olde trees onely, which in cutting the great bzaun-
ches thereof truncheon wyse, doe renewe againe, as Wal-
nuts, Gulbery tree, Plum trees, Cherry trees with others,
which ye must disbzaunche the bowles thereof euen after
Alhallowtide, or as soone as they leaues be false of, and
lykewise befoze they begin to enter into sap.

Of trees hauing great branches.

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

Of barrenesse of trees, the time of cutting yll branches
and of vncouering the rootes.

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

Trees

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

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

VWhat doth make a good Nutte.

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

Trees eaten vvith beastes, must be graffed againe.

When certayne graffes being well in sappe, of thre or foure yeares or thereabouts, be broken or greatly endamaged with beastes which haue broken therof, it shal litle profite to leane those graffes so, but it were better to cutte them and to graffe them higher or lower then they were before. For the graffes shall take as well vppon the new as olde Cion being graffed, as on the wyld stocke: but it shall not so soone close, as vpon the wilde stocke head.

How your vvylde stockes ought not hastily to be remoued.

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

¶.iiij.

VWhen

¶ When ye cut of the naughtie Cions
from the vwood. 117

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

Hovve sometimes to cut the principall members.

Also it is good to cut some of the principall members or bzanches in the fyrst yeare if they haue to many , and then againe within two or thre yeares after when they shal be well spzong vp, & the graffes well closed on the head of the stock: ye may trim and dzesse them againe, in taking away the superfluous bzanches if any there remaine , for it is sufficient ynough to nourishe a yong tre , to leaue him one principall member on the heade, so that he maye be one of those that hath ben graffed on the tre befoze, yea and the tre shall be sayzer and better in the ende, than if he had two or thre bzanches or precidens at the fote . But if the tre haue bene graffed with many great Cions , then ye must leaue him moze largely , accozding as ye shall see cause or neede, to recouer the cleftes on the head of the sayde graffe or stocke.

Hovve to guide and gouerne the saide trees.

When that your tres doe begin to springe , ye must order & see to them well the space of thre or foure yeres, or moze, vntyl they be wel and strongly growne, in helping them about in cutting the small twigges , and superfluous wood, vntyll they be so hye without bzanches as a man, or moze if it may be, and then see to them well, in placing the prin

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

A kinde of sicknesse in trees.

When certaine trées are sicke of the Gall, whiche is a kinde of sicknesse that doth eate the barke, therefore ye must cut it, & take out all the same infection with a Chese fill, or such like thing. This must be done at the end of winter, then put on that infected place of Dre dong, or Hogges dong, and binde it fast theron with clowtes, and wzappe it with Dzars, so let it remaine a long tyme, tyll it shall recouer againe.

Trees vvhich haue vvormes in the barke.

Of trées which haue Wormes within theyr barkes, is where as ye shall see a swelling or ryfing therein, therefore ye must cut or cleaue the sayde barke vnto the woode, to the ende the humoꝝ may also distyl out thereat, and with a lytle hooke ye must plucke or draw out the sayd wormes, withall the rotten wood that ye can see, then shall ye put vpon the sayd place, a playster made of Dre dong, or of Hoggs dong medled and beaten with Sage, and a lytle of vnsteckt lyme, then let it be all well blende togyther, and wzap it on a cloth, and bind it fast & close theron so long as it wyl hold. The lyes of wine shed or poured vpon the rotes of trées (the which be some what sicke thzough the coldnesse of the earth) which lyes doth them much good.

Snayles, Antes and vvormes, doth marre trees.

Also ye must take héede of all maner of yong trées: and specially of those graffes, the which many wormes and
Ayes

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

Howe ye ought to take the sayde
wormes.

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

To keepe Antes from yong trees.

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

Prouide

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W^h youide to take them away sayze and softlie, befoze they be full closed, and take hède that ye hurte not the wood oꝛ barke of the sayde trée, as lyttle as ye can, then burne those bzaunches on the earth, oꝛ all to treade them vnder your fete, and then if any doe remaine oꝛ reuewe, looke in the heate of the daye, and if ye can see any, which wyll commonlie be on the cleftes oꝛ forkes of the bzaunches, and also vpon the bzaunches lying. lyke toftes oꝛ troupes foggyther, then wꝛappe your handes all ouer with olde clothes, (and bynde of leaues beneath them, and aboue them,) and with your two handes ryb them downe therein, and strayt waye syze it, if ye doe not quickly with dilligence, they wyl fall, and if they fall on the earth, ye can not lyghtlie kyll them, but they wyll reuewe againe, these kinde of woꝛmes are noysome flies which be verye straunge, therefore take hède that they doe not cast a certaine rednesse on your face and body, foꝛ where as there be many of them, they be dangerous: it is straunge to tell of these kynde of woꝛmes, if ye come vnder oꝛ among the trées, where as be many, they wyll cast your face and handes, (your couered body, as your necke, bzeast and armes) full of small spottes, some red, some blacke, some blewishe, which wyll so tyngle and trouble you lyke netles, sometymes foꝛ a daye, oꝛ a daye and a nyghte after: they be most on Plum trées, and Apple trées, nighe vnto moyste places, and yll ayres yet neuerthelesse, by the grace of God there is no daunger (that I vnderstande) to be taken by them. Ye shall vnderstande that if it be in the euening, oꝛ in the moꝛninge, when it rayneth, they wyll remayne about the graffing place of the trée, therefore it wyll be harde to fynde them, because they are so small. Hoꝛeouer, if suche bzaunches doe remayne in the vpper parte of the bowes oꝛ trée, ye shall bynde of dꝛye strawe about the bowes all vnder, then with a wispe on a poles ende, set fyze on all, and burne them.

A note in spring time of Fumigations

Here is to be understande and noted, that in the spring tyme ouerly when trees doe beginne to put forth leaues and blossomes, ye must then alwaies take hede vnto them, for to defend them from the frost, (if there come any, with Fumigations or smokes made on the winde side of your Orchardes, or vnder your trees) with straw, hey, dry chaffe, drye Dre dung, of sawdust dried in an ouen, of Tanners oze dyed lyke wisse, of Galbanum, of olde shoes, thatche of houses, of haye and suche lyke, one of these to be blende with another: al these be good against the frost in the spring tyme, and specially good against the East wind, which bze, deth (as some saye) the Caterpillar woorme,

To defend the Caterpyller.

As some doe defend theyr trees from the Caterpyller when the blossoming tyme is drye (if there be no frost) by casting of water, or salte water, euerie seconde or thirde day vpon theyr trees, (with instrumentes for the same, as with squyres of wod or brasse or such like) for in in kaping of them moyse, the Caterpillar cannot bze thereon: this experiance haue I knowne proued of late to be good. For to conclude, he that wyll set or plant trees, must not passe for any paines, but haue a pleasure and delight therein, in remembryng the great pzoofyte that cometh thereby: against scarcenesse of Cozne, fruite is god stape for the poze, and often it hath bene sene
one Aker of Orchard ground worth folwe
Aker of wheate grounde,

FINIS.

Here



Here foloweth a lyltle treatise howe one
maie graffe and plane, subtyll or artificiallie, and so make
many thynges in Gardens verie straunge,



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

To graffe one Vyne vpon another,

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

If a tree be to long without fruite,

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

R. G.

For

For to haue Peaches two monethes before other.

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

To haue Damsons or other Plums, vnto
Alhallowtide.

FOR to haue Damsons al the Sommer long vnto Alhallowtide, and of many other kynde of sortes lyke wise, ye shall graffe them vpon the Gosebery tree, vpon the franke Mulbery tree, and vpon the Cherry tree, and they shall endure on the trees tyll Alhallowtide.

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

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

To make a Muscadell taste.

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

To

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To set Apples and Peares, to come vwithout blossoming.

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

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

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

To haue good Cherries on the trees, at Alhallowtide.

To haue Cherries on many trees, good for to eate vnto Alhallowtide, ye shall graffe them vpon a franke Mulbery tree, and likewise to graffe them vpon a Willow, o^r fallow tree, and they shall endure vnto Alhallowtide, on the trees.

To haue rathe Medlars tvvo Monethes before others.

Fo^r to haue Medlars tvvo Monethes sooner than others: and that the one shall be better farre than the other, ye shall graffe them vpon a Gooseberry tree, and also a franke Mulbery tree, and befo^re ye doe graffe them, ye shall wette them in Honnie, and then graffe them.

For to haue rathe or tymelie Peares.

Fo^r to haue a rathe Peare the which is in Fraunce, as the Peare Cailonet, and the Peare Halstinean. For to haue them rathe o^r soone, 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, o^r on other like hard Peares.

To haue Misples or Medlars vwithout stones.

Fo^r to haue Medlars without stones, the which shall taste swete as hony, ye shall graffe them as the other, vpon an
h. iij. Eglenins

Eglentine or swāte Biar trē, and ye shall wet the graffes
(befoze ye graffe them) in honie.

To haue Peares betimes.

Foꝛ to haue the Peare of Anguiffe, or Permain, or Sati-
gle, (which be of certaine places so called) a moneth or
two, befoze others, the which shall endure, and be good vnto
the newe come againe, ye shall graffe them vpon a Duince
trē, and lyke wise vpon the franke Mulbery trē.

To haue ripe or franke mulberies very soone and late.

Foꝛ to haue franck or ripe Mulberies very soone, ye shall
graffe them vpon a rath Peare trē, and vpon the Gose,
bery trē, and to haue very late and to endure vnto Alhal-
lowtide, ye shall graffe them vpon the Medlar trē.

To keepe Peares a yeare.

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

To haue your fruite taste halfe Apples, halfe Peares.

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

Tymes of Grafting.

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

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the Done, but the sooner after the change the better.

To graffe the Quyne Apple.

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

To destroy Pismians or Antes: about a tree,

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

Another for the same,

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

To haue Nuttes, Plums, and Almondes.

Nuttes greater than others.

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

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

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

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

The time of planting without rootes, and with rootes:

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

To keepe fruit from the frost.

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

The dayes to plant and graffe.

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

To haue greene Roses all the yeare.

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

To

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To keepe Keysons or Grapes good a yeare.

Fo to keepe Keysons or Grapes good all a whole yeare, ye shall take of fine dyce saude, & then lay your Keysons or Grapes therein, and it shall keepe them good a whole yeare, some keepe them in a close glasse from the ayze.

To make fruite laxatiue from the tree.

Fo to make any fruite laxatiue from the tree, what fruit soeuer it be, make a hole in the stocke, or in the bawster roote of the tree, (with a great pearcer slope wise) not thorough, but vnto the pythe, or somewhat further, then fyll the sayde hole with the ioyce of Elder, of Centori, of Seney, or of Turbich, or such like laxatiues, then fyll the sayd hole therewith of which of them ye wyll, or else ye may take thre of them togythers, and fyll the sayd hole therewith, and then stoppe the sayde hole close with softe ware, then claye it thereon, and put mosse very well ouer all, so that nothings may issue or fall out, and all the fruite of the sayde tree shall be from thenceforth laxatiue.

A note for all Graffers and Planters.

Also whensoeuer ye shall plant or graffe, it shal be méte and good for you to saye as followeth. In the name of God the ffather, the Sonne and the holy Ghost, Amen. Increase and multiplie, and replenishe the earth: and saye the Lozdes prayer, then saye: Lord God heare my prayer, and let this my desyre of thæ be hearde. The holy spirite of God which hath created al thinges for man, and hath giuen them for our comfozt, in thy name O Lozde we set, Plant, & Graffe, desiring that by thy mighty power they maye encrease, and multiplie vppon the earth, in bearing plenty of fruite, to the profite and comfozt of all thy saythfull people, thozow Christ our Lozde. Amen.

FINIS.

L. 6.

Here



*Here followeth certaine wayes of plan-
ting and grafting, with other necessities herein meete to
be knowne, translated out of Dutch by L. M.*

To graffe one Vine on another.



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

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

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

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fruit. Which thing ye may beleue if yo wil, but I wyl not. For some doe hold opinion, that it is god graffing from the change vnto the xvij. day thereof, which I think to be god in all the increase of the Stone, but the soner the better.

To gather your Cions.

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

If ye graffe in wynter put your clay vppermost, for somer your mosse. For in wynter the mosse is warme, and your claye wyll not cleaue. In Sommer your clay is colde, and your mosse kepes him from cleauing or chapping. To bind them, take of wyllow pilles, of clouen byiers, of Wriers, or such lyke. To gather your graffes on the East part of the tree is counted best: if ye gather them belowe on the vnder boughes, they wyl grow flaggie and spreading abrode: if ye take them in the top of the tree, they wyl grow vpright. Yet some doe gather theyr Cions or graffes on the sydes of the trees, and so graffe them againe on the lyke sydes of the stockes, the which is of some men not counted so good for fruite. It is not good to graffe a great stocke, for they wyll be long ere they couer the head thereof.

Of vyormes in trees or fruite.

If ye haue any trees eaten with woyns, or do bring woynmy fruite, ye shall vse to wash all his body & great bzaunches with two partes of Rowpisse, and one part of Vineger, or else if ye can get no Vineger, with Rowpisse alone, tempered with common ashes: then walsh your trees therewith before the Spring, and in the Spring, or in Sommer, Annis sodes solwe about the tree rootes, diue away woynmes, and the fruite shall be the sweter.

The setting of Stones, and ordeing thereof.

As for Almonde trees, Peach trees, Cherry trees, Plum trees, or others, ye shal thus plant or set them. Lay first the Stones in water thre dayes and foure nightes, vntyll they sinke therein: then take them betwixt your finger and your thumb, with the small ende vprward, and so set them two fingers deepe in good earth. And when ye haue so done, ye shal rake them al ouer and so couer them: and whē they begin to grow or spring, kepe them from wades: and they shal prosper the better, specially in the first yere. And with

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in two or thre yeares after, ye may sette or remoue them where ye list, then if ye doe remoue them againe after that, ye must proyne of all his twigges as ye shall see cause, nigh the stocke: thus ye may doe of all kind of trees, but specially those which haue the great sappe, as the Pulbery, or Figge tree, or such lyke.

To gather Gumme of any tree.

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

To sette a vvhole Apple.

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

Of setting the Almonde.

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

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

To plant or set Vines.

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

olde

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olde bzaunche, and the grapes wyll be the greater: thus ye maye order your Vine all the Sommer long without any hurte.

To set or plant the Cherrie.

Cherrie trées, and all the trées of stone fruite, would be planted or sette of Cions, in colde groundes and places of good earth, and lyke wise in highe or hyllic places, drye and well in the shade: yf ye doe remoue, ye ought to remoue them in Nouember and Januarie, if ye shall see your Cherry trée wape rotten, then shall ye make a hole in the myddes of the body two foote aboute the grounde, with a bygge Bearcer, that the humoz may passe forth thereby, then afoze the spzing, shutte him by againe with a pynne of the same trée: thus ye may doe vnto all other soztes of trees when they beginne to rotte, and is also god for them which beare scant of fruite or none.

To keepe Cherries good a yeare.

FOR to keepe Cherries god a yeare, ye shall cutte of the stalkes, and then laye them in a well leaded potte, and fyll the sayde potte therewith, then put vnto them of god thinne hony, and fyll the sayde potte therewith, then stoppe it with claye that no ayze enter in, then set it in some sayze Seller, and put of sande vnder, and all aboue it, and couer the potte well withall, so let it stande or remaine: thus ye maye keepe them a yeare, as freshe as though they came fro the trée, and after this sozt ye maye keepe Beares, or other fruite.

Against Pismians.

If ye haue Cherry trées laded or troubled with Pismians or Antes, ye shall rub the body of the trée, and all about the roote with the iuyce of Wurslayne, mingled halfe with Mueger, Some doe vse to annoynt the trée beneath all a
hout

about the body, with tarre and byrde lyme, with wall oyle boyled together, and annoynt the tree beneath therewith, and doe laye of chalke stones all about the tree roote, some saye it is god therefoze.

The setting of Chestnuttes.

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

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

If ye wyl haue all stone fruit taste as ye shal fanse, or thinke good, ye shall fyrst lay your stones to soke in such lycor or moysture, as ye wyll haue the fruite taste of, and then sette them: as for the Date tree (as some saye) he byngeth no fruite except he be a hundred yeares olde, & the Date Stone must soke one moneth in the water befoze he be sette, then shall

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

Of graffing the Medlar and Mistle.

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

Of the figge tree.

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

Of the Mulberie tree.

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

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

Of trees that beare bytter fruite.

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

To helpe barren trees.

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

Another vwaye.

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

To

To keepe your fruite.

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

The Mulberic tree.

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

Of Mosse on the tree.

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

To keepe Nuttes long.

Fo to keepe Nuttes long, ye shall drye them & couer them in drie sande, and put them in a drie bladder, or in a fatte made of Walnut tree, & put of drie Iule berres therin, and they shal be much swæter. To keepe Nuttes græne a yeare, and also freshe, ye shall put them into a pottle with heny, and they shall continue freshe a yeare, and the sayde honye wyll be gentle & good for many medicines. To keepe Walnuts fresh and græne in the time of strayingning of Aeriuce, ye shall take of that pommis, & put therof in the bottome of a barreel, then lay your Walnuts all ouer, then pommis ouer them, and so Walnuts againe, and then of the pommis, as ye shall see cause to fyll your vessell. When stoppe him close as ye doe a barreel, & set him in your Seller or other place, and it shall keepe your Nuttes freshe and græne a yeare. Some vse to fyll an earthen pottle with small Nuttes, and then put to them drie sande, and couer them with a lyd of earth or stone, and then they clay it, setting the mouth of the pot downward, two foote within the earth, in theye Garden or other place, and so they wyll keepe very moyst & swæte vntyll new come.

To cut the Peache tree.

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

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

To colour Peache stones.

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

If Peache trees be troubled with wormes.

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

To haue the Peache without stones.

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

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

A nother vway for the same.

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

If trees doe not prosper.

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

Hovve to graffe Apples to last on the trees
tyll Alhallouvtide.

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

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

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

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

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

To graffe a Roose on the holly.

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

Of keeping of Plums.

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

Of

Of altering of Peares, or stony fruite.

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

The making of Cyder and Pyrrye.

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

To helpe frosen Apples.

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

To

Planting and Graffing.

75

To make Apples fall from the tree.

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

To wwater trees in Sommer, if they wvaxe drye about the roote.

Whereas Apple trees be sette in drye grounde, and not deepe in the grounde, in Sommer if they want moysture, ye shal take of wheate straw, or other, and euery evening (or as ye shal see cause) cast thereon water al about, and it wvill keape the trees moyst from time to time.

To cherriشه Apple trees.

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

To make an Apple grove in a Glasse.

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

P. i.

These



These thre bzaunches & figure of grafting in the shield in Sommer is, the first bzaunch the weth holw the barke is taken of, the myddle place the weth, holwe it is set to, and the last bzaunche, the weth holwe to bunde him on, in sauing the Dylet oz eye from bzusing.

To grasse many sortes of Apples on one tree.

Ye may grasse on one Apple tre at once, many kinde of Apples, as on every bzaunche a contrary fruite, as is afore declared, and of yeares the lyke: but see as nighe as ye can, that all your Clons be of lyke sprynging, soz else the one wyll out growle and shaddowe the other.

To colour Apples.

To haue coloured Apples, with what colour ye shal think god, ye shal boze slope a hole with an auger, in the bygg, gest part of the body of the tre, vnto ̄ myds therof, oz there
abouts,

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

The setting of Vine plantes.



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

Hovve to proyne or cutte a Vine in vwinter.



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

Of the Vine and Grape.

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

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

bzaunches, which ye thinke wyl haue no grape, and when
 ye pzoynce or cut them in Winter following, ye shall not
 cut the yong Cion nigh the old, by thre or foure ioyntes, ye
 shall not cut them like Dzars, to leaue a fozt of heads togit
 ther on the bzaunche, which doth kyl your vine, ye shal leaue
 but one head, or two at the most, of the yong Cions, byppost
 the olde bzaunche, and to cut those yong Cions thre or foure
 knottes or ioynts of, for the yong Cion doth carry the grape
 alwayes, and when ye leaue vpon a great bzaunche many
 Cions, they cannot be wel nourished, & after ye haue so cut
 them in Winter, ye shal bind them with Dzars, in placing
 those yong bzaunches as ye shall see cause, and in the spring
 tyme, when the bzaunches are tender, ye shall binde them
 so, that the stormie tempest or winde do not hurt them, and
 to bynde them withall, the best is, great soft rushes, and
 when the grape is clustered, then ye may bzeake of all such
 bzaunches as is afoze declared, vpon one old bzaunche thre
 or foure heads be ynough, for the moze heads your bzaunche
 hath, the woze your grape shalbe nourished, & when ye cut
 of any bzaunche, cut him of hard by or nigh the old bzaunche,
 if your Vine ware olde, the best remedie is: if there grow
 any yong Cion about the rote, ye shal in the Winter, cut of
 the old Vine harde by the ground, or as nigh as ye can, and
 let the yong Vine leade, and he wyl continue a long tyme, if
 ye couer and fyl the place about the rote with good earth a
 gayne. There is also vpon or by euery cluster of grapes, a
 small Cion lyke a pigges tayle, turning about, which doth
 take away the sappe from the grape, if ye pinche it of harde
 by the stalke of your grape, your fruite shalbe the greater:
 if your Vine ware so ranke and thicke of bzaunches, ye
 shall digge the rote in Winter, and open the earth, and fyl
 it vp againe with sande and ashes blend togyther, & where
 as a Vine is vnfruitfull and doth not beare, ye shall boze a
 hole (with an auger) vnto the hart or pithe, in the bozve or
 thickest part thereof, then put in the sayd hole a smal stone,
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Planting and Graffing. 81

but fyl not the hole close therewith, but so that the sicknesse of the Vine may passe therby. Then lay al about the rote of god earth mingled with god dung, and so shal he not be b:z fruitfull, but beare wel euer after: oꝛ also, to cast of old mens bzine oꝛ pisse, all about the rote of the barren Vine, and if he were halfe lost oꝛ marde, he should grow againe & ware fruitfull as befoze: this is to be done in Winter.

To haue grapes without stones.

FOR to haue Grapes without stones, ye shall take yong plantes oꝛ bzaunches, and shall set oꝛ plant the toppe oꝛ small ende downwarde in the earth, and so ye may sette twos of them togithers foꝛ sayling, as I haue afoze declared of the others, and those bzaunches shall bzine grapes without stones.

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

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

Of gathering your Grapes.

AL Grapes that men do cut befoze they are thorow ripe, the Vine shal not be naturall, noꝛ yet shal long endure god, but if ye wyll cut oꝛ gather grapes to haue them god, and to haue god wine thereof, ye shall cut them in the full, oꝛ some after the full of the Mone, when she is in Cancer, in Leo, in Scorpio, and in Aquarius, the Mone being in the waine, and vnder the earth.

To

To knowe if your Grape be ripe
ynough.

Fo: to knowe if your Grape be ripe ynough o: not, which ye shall not onely knowe in the taste, but in sight and taste together, as in taste if they be swete and full in eating, and in syghte if the Stone wylt soon fall out being chafed o: bruised, which is the best knowledge, and also whether they be white o: blew, it is all one matter: the good Grape is he which cometh out all watry, o: those which be all clammy as by: yne: by these signes shall ye knowe when to cutte, being the: o: we ripe o: not, and whereas you doe presse your Wine, ye must make your place swete and cleane, & your vessels within to be cleane also, and see that they haue strögheddes, and those persons which doe presse the grape, must looke they: handes, face and bodye, be cleane washed, when as they goe to pressing the grape, & that no woman be there hauing there termes: and also ye shall eate of no Cheboles, Scallions, Onyons, o: Garlyke, Annyseeds, o: such lyke, fo: all strong sauours your Wine wylt dye the infection thereof, and as soon as your grape is cutte and gathered, ye shall presse your Wine after as soon as ye may, which wylt make your Wine to be moze pleasant and stronger, fo: the grapes which taryeth long by: yest, maketh the wine to be smal and yll, ye must see that your vessels be new sayze and swete within, and to be washed with swete water & then wel dzyed againe, and to perfume them with Masticke and such swete vapour, & if your vessell chance not to be swete, then shall ye pitche him on the sydes, which pitch wylt take away all euill and such stinking sauour therein.

To prooue or taste vvine.

AND whensoever ye wylt prooue o: taste any Wine, the beste tyme is, earelye in the mo:nyng, and take
With

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

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

To choose your Hoppe.

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

To sowe the seedes.

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

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The setting your Poles.

The best time is in Aprill, or when your rofes be spꝛong halfe a yarde long or more, then by euery plant or Hop, in your Wylls, ye shall set by a Pole of. xij. or. xij. foote long, or there aboutes as cause shall requyre, some doe vse to set but foure Poles in euery Wyll. which is thought sufficient, and when ye shall sette them, see that ye sette them so fast that great windes doe not cast them downe.

Howe to proine the tree.

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

To gather the Hop.

At such time afoze Michelmaffe as ye shall see your Hop ware browne, or somewhat yellowe, then he is best to be gathered in a dꝛye daye, in cutting your Hoppe by the ground, then pluck by your Pole therewith fo: shaking of your Hop, so carrie them into some dꝛie house; and when ye haue so pluckt them, ye shall lay them on boarded loftes, or on hurdels of clothes, that the winde may dꝛy them, and the ayre, but not in the sunne, fo: the same wyll take away the strength therof, no: with fyre, fo: that wyll do lykewise, and ye shal dayly tolle and turne them til they be dꝛy: to try them when they are dꝛy, hold them in your hand a space, & if they cleaue togeather when ye open your hande, they are not then dꝛie: but if they shatter a sunder in opening your hand, then ye may be sure they are dꝛie ynough. If not, let them remaine, and vse ye them as is befoze sayde.

Ye shall vnderstand the diuinitie of them is to preserve them and long to last, but if neede be, ye maye occupie them well vnderpied, with lesse portion to solwe.

VVhat Poles are best.

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

Howe to order and dresse your hylles.

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

Of ground best for your Hop.

The hoppe delygtheth and loueth a good and reasonable fatte grounde, not verye colde, nor yet to moyst, for I haue sene them growe well in flauders, in drye sandy fieldes,

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

A note of the rest aboue sayde,

Ye shall marke and vnderstande, all this order aboue said, is to haue many hoppes and good, with a few rootes and plantes placed in a small plotte of ground. Ye shall vnderstande, the wylde hoppe that groweth in the hedges, is as good to occuppe as the other, to set or plant in any other place, but loke ye take not the barren hoppe to plant, some hoppe wyll be barren for want of good earth, & lacke of dyes-lyng, which ye shall perceyue (as I haue tolde you) in the Sommer befoze, that when they shoulde beare they wyl be barren, which is for want of good fatte earth, or an unkinde yeare, or lacke of working and good ordering. Wherefoze such as are minded to bestow labour on the grounde, maye haue as good hoppe growing in this countrey, as is in other countreys: but if ye wyll not gee to the cost, to make hoppe yardes, ye maye with a light charge haue hoppes growe in your hedge rowes, to serue as well as the other, and shalbe as good for the quantity as the other in all respects: ye may (for lacke of grounde) plante hoppe rootes in hedge rowes, when ye doe quicke sette by poles by them when time shall requyre in the spring, and to bestowe euery winter after the gathering your hoppe, on euery hyl head, a shouell full of doog to cofort the earth, for then wyll they beare & moze plenty of hoppe the next yeare following: to conclude, you that haue groundes maye well practise in all thinges afoze mentioned, and specially to haue hoppe in this ordering, for your selues and others, also ye shall geue encouragement for other to followe hereafter. I haue hearde by credyble persons, whiche haue knowne a hundreth hylles, (which is

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

Hovve to packe your Hoppes.

When your Hoppes be well tossed and turned on bozded stozes, and well dryed (as I haue afore shewed) ye shall put them into great sakes according to the quantitie of your Hoppes, and let them be troden downe hard together, which wyl keepe theyr strength longer, and so ye may reserue them, and take at your pleasure. Some doe vse, (which haue but small stoz) to treade them into drye fattes, and so reserue them for theyr vse, which is counted the better way and the lesse portion doth serue, and wyl longer keepe theyr vertue and strength.

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

FINIS.



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

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