

or rather (if your tree may spare it.) take sprig and all : for the red speckled Butter-fly doth ever pue them, being her sperm, among the tender sprays for better feeding ; especially in drought : and tread them under your feet. I like nothing of smoak among trees. Unnaturall heats are nothing good for naturall trees. *This, for Diseases of particular trees.*

Externall hurts are either things naturall, or artificiall. Naturall things, externally hurting Orchards.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 Beasts. | 1 Deer. | 1 I Birds. | 1 Bulfinch. |
| | 2 Goats. | | 2 Thrush. |
| | 3 Sheep. | | 3 Black-bird. |
| | 4 Hare. | | 4 Crow. |
| | 5 Cony. | | 5 Pye, |
| | 6 Cattell. | | &c. |
| | 7 Horse. | | |

The other things are,

- 1 Winds.
- 2 Cold.
- 3 Trees.
- 4 Weeds.
- 5 Wormes.
- 6 Moles.
- 7 Filth.
- 8 Poysonfull smoke.

Externall wilfull evils are these,

- 1 Walls.
- 2 Trenches.
- 3 Other works noisome, done in or neer your Orchard.
- 4 Evill Neighbours.
- 5 A carelesse Master.
- 6 An undiscreeet, negligent, or no keeper.

See you here an whole Army of mischiefs banded in troops against the most fruitfull trees the earth beares ? assailing your good labours. Good things have most enemies.

Remedy.

A skilfull Fruiterer must put to his helping hand, and disband and put them to flight.

Deere, &c.

For the first rank of beasts, besides your out strong fence, you must have a faire and swift Grey-hound, a Stone-bow, Gun, and
if

if need require, an Apple with an hook for a Deer, and an hare-pipe for an Hare.

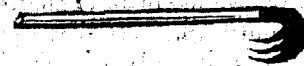
Your Cherries, and other Berries, when they be ripe, will draw Birds. all the Black-birds, Thrushes, and Mug-pies, to your Orchard. The Bull-finch is a devourer of your fruit in the bud, I have had whole Trees shal'd out wick them in Winter time.

The best remedy here is a Stone-Bow, a Piece, especially if you have a musket, or sparrow-hawke in winter to make the Black-bird stoop into a bush or hedge.

The Gardener must cleane his soile of all other trees, but fruit trees, as aforesaid, chap. 2. for which it is ordained ; and I would especially name Oaks, Elms, Ashes, and such other great wood, but that I doubt it should be taken as an admision of lesser trees, for I admit of nothing to grow in my Orchard but fruit and flowers : if sap can hardly be good to feed our fruit trees, should we allow of any other ? especially those that will become their Masters, and wrong them in their lively-hood?

And although we admit without the fence, of wall-nuts in most Winds. plain places, Trees middle most, and Ashes or Oaks, or Elms utmost, set in comely rowes equally distant, with fair Allies. twixt row and row, to avoid the boisterous blasts of winds, and within them also others for bees, yet we admit none of these into your Orchard plat : other remedies then this have we none against the Frosts. nipping frost.

Weeds in fertile soil, (because the generall course is so) till Weeds. your trees grow great, will be noisome, and deform your allies, walks, beds, and squares ; your under-gardeners must labour to keep all cleanly and handsome from them, and all other filth, with a spade, weeding knives, rake with Iron teeth, a scruple of Iron thus formed.



For Nettles, and ground Ivy after a shower.

When weeds, straw, sticks, and all other scrapings are gathered together, burn them not, but bury them under your crust in any place of your Orchard, and they will dye and fatten your ground.

Wormes.
Moles.

Wormes and Moales open the earth, and let in ayre to the Roots of your trees, and deform your squares and walks; and feeding in the earth, being in number infinite, draw on barrenesse.

Remedy.

Wormes may easily be destroyed. Any Summer evening when it is dark, after a stowre with a candle you may fill bushels, but you must tread nimbly, and where you cannot come to catch them, so sift the earth with coal-ashes an inch or two thicknesse, and that is a plague to them, so is sharp gravell.

Moales will anger you, if your Gardner or some other moal-catcher ease you not; especially, having made their fortresses among the Roots of your Trees; you must watch her well with a Moal-speare, at morning, noon, and night: when you see her utmost hill, cast a trench betwixt her and her home, for she hath a principall mansion to dwell and breed in about *April*, which you may discern by a principall hill, wherein you may catch her, if you trench it round and sure, and watch well; or wheresoever you can discern a single passage, (for such she hath) there trench, and watch, and have her.

Wilfull annoyances must be prevented and avoided by the love of the Master and Fruiterer, which they bear to their Orchard.

Justice and liberality will put away evill neighbours, or evill neighbour-hood. And then, (if God blesse and give successe to your labours) I see not what hurt your Orchard can sustain.

CHAP. XIII.

The age of Trees.

IT is to be considered, All this treatise of trees tends to this end, that men may love and plant Orchards, whereunto there cannot be a better inducement then that they know, (or at least be perswaded) that all the benefit they shall reap thereby, whether of pleasure or profit, shall not be for a day, or a moneth, or one, or many, but many hundred years. Of good things, the greatest, and most durable, is alwayes the best. If therefore, out of reason grounded upon experience, it be made, (I think) manifest, but I am sure probable, that a fruit tree in such a soyle and

and site, as is described, so planted and trimmed, and kept as is afore appointed, and duely soiled, shall dure a thousand years, why should we not take pains, and be at two or three years charges, (for under seven years will an Orchard be perfected for the first planting, and in that time be brought to fruit) to reap such a commodity, and so long lasting? The age of trees.

Let no man think this to be strange, but peruse and consider the reason. I have Apple trees standing in my little Orchard, which I have known these forty years, whose age before my time I cannot learn, it is beyond memory, though I have inquired of divers aged men of 80 years and upwards: these trees although come into my possession very ill ordered, and mishappen, and one of them wounded to his heart, and that deadly, (for I know it will be his death) with a wound, wherein I might have put my foot, into the heart of his bulke, (now it is lesse) notwithstanding, with that small regard they have had since, they so like, that I assure my selfe they are not come to their growth by more then two parts of three, which I discern not onely by their own growth, but also by comparing them with the bulke of other trees. And I find them short (at least) by so many parts in bignesse, although I know those other fruit trees to have been much hindred in their stature by evill guiding. Here hence I gather thus. Gathered by reason out of experience.

If my trees be a hundred years old, and yet want two hundred of their growth before they leave increasing, which make three hundred, then must we needs resolve, that this three hundred years are but the third part of a trees life: because, (as all things living besides) so trees must have allowed them for their increase one third, another third for their stand, and a third part of time also for their decay. All which time of a tree amounts to nine hundred years; three hundred for increase, three hundred for his stand, whereof we have the terme [stature] and three hundred for his decay: and yet I think, (for we must conjecture by comparing, because no one man liveth to see the full age of trees) I am within the compasse of his age, supposing alwayes the fore-said means of preserving his life. Consider the age of other living Creatures. The Horse, and moiled Oxe, wrought to an untimely death, yet double the time of their increase. Parts of a trees age.

crease. A dog likewise increaseth three, stands three at least, and in as many (or rather more) decays.

Mans age.

Every living thing bestowes the least part of his age in his growth, and so must it needs be with trees. A man comes not to his full growth and strength (by common estimation) before thirty years, and some slender and clean bodies, not till forty: so long also stands his strength, and so long also must he have allowed by course of nature to decay. Ever supposing that he be well kept with necessaries, and from and without straine, bruises, and all other dominating diseases. I will not say upon true report, that Physick holds it possible, that a clean body kept by these three Doctors, *Doctor Dyer*, *Doctor Quiet*, and *Doctor Merryman*, may live neer a hundred years. Neither will I here urge the long years of *Methuselah*, and those men of that time, because you will say, Mans dayes are shortned since the flood. But what hath shortned them? God for mans sins; but, by means: as want of knowledge, evill Government, Riot, Gluttony, Drunkenesse, and (to be short) the encrease of the curse, our sins increasing in an Iron and wicked age.

Now if a man, whose body is nothing (in a manner) but tender rotnenness, whose course of life cannot by any meanes, by Counsell, restraint of Lawes or punishment, nor hope of praise, profit, or eternall glory, be kept within any bounds, who is degenerate clean from his naturall feeding, to effeminate niceness, and cloying his body with excess of meat, drink, sleep, &c. and to whom nothing is so pleasant, and so much desired, as the causes of his own death, as idleness, lust, &c. may live to that age: I see not but a tree of a solid substance, not danified by heat or cold, capable of, and subject to any kind of ordering or dressing, that a man shall apply unto him, feeding naturally, as from the beginning, disburdened of all superfluities, eased of, and of his owne accord avoiding, the causes that may annoy him, should double the life of a man, more then twice told: and yet naturall Philosophy, and the univerfall consent of all Histories tell us, that many other living creatures far exceed man in length of years: As the Hart, and the Raven. Thus reporteth that famous *Roverdam* out of *Hesiodus*, and many other Historiographers. The testimony of *Cicero* in his book *De Senectute*, is weighty to

this

this purpose: that we must *in posteris aetates serere arboreis*, which can have none other sense, but, that our fruit trees whereof he speaks, can endure for many ages.

What else are trees, in comparison with the earth, but as hairs to the body of a man? And it is certain, without poysoning, evill and distemperate dyet, and usage, or other such forcible cause, the hairs dure with the body. That they be called excrements, it is by reason of their superfluous growth: (for cut them as often as you list, and they will still come to their naturall length) Not in respect of their substance, and nature. Hairs endure long, and are an ornament, and of use also to the body, as trees to the earth.

So that I resolve upon good reason, that fruit trees well ordered, may live and like a thousand years, and bear fruit; and the longer, the more, the greater, and the better, because his vigour is proud and stronger, when his years are many. You shall see old trees put forth their buds and blossomes both sooner and more plentifull then young trees, by much. And I sensibly perceive my young trees to enlarge their fruit as they grow greater, both for number and greatnesse. Young Heifers bring not forth Calves so fair, neither are they so plentifull to milke, as when they become to be old King. No good Houf-wife will breed of a young, but of an old breed-mother: It is so in all things naturally, therefore in trees.

And if fruit trees last to this age, how many ages is it to be supposed, strong, and huge timber trees will last? whose huge bodies require the years of divers. *Methuselaes*, before they end their dayes, whose sap is strong and bitter, whose barke is hard and thick, and their substance solid and stiffe: all which, are defences of health and long life. Their strength withstands all forcible winds, their sap of that quality is not subject to wormes and tainting. Their bark receives seldom or never by casualty, any wound. And not only so, but he is free from removals, which are the death of millions of trees, whereas the fruit-tree in comparison, is little and often blown down, his sap sweet, easily, and soon tainted, his bark tender, and soon wounded, and himself used by man, as man useth himself, that is, either unskillfully or carelessly.

It

Age of trees discerned.

It is good for some purposes, to regard the age of your fruit trees, which you may easily know, till they come to accomplish twenty years, by his knots: Reckon from his Root upward an arme, and so to his top twig, and every years growth is distinguished from other by a knot, except lopping or removing do hinder.

CHAP. XV.

Of gathering and keeping Fruit.

Generall rule.

Although it be an' easie matter, when God shall send it, to gather and keep fruit, yet are there certaine things worthy your regard. You must gather your fruit when it is Ripe, and not before, else will it wither, and be tough and sowre. All fruits generally are Ripe, when they begin to fall. For trees doe as all other bearers doe, when their young ones are Ripe, they will wain them. The Dove her Pigeons, The Coney her Rabbits, and Women their Children. Some fruit-trees sometimes getting a taint in the setting with a frost or evill wind, will cast his fruit untimely, but not before he leave giving them sap, or they leave growing. Except from this fore-said rule, Cherries, Damsons, and Bullies. The Cherry is Ripe when he is swelled, wholly Red, and sweet. Damsons and bullies not before the first frost.

Apples.

Apples are known to be Ripe, partly by their colour growing towards a yellow, except the Leather-coats, and some Pears, and greenings.

When.

Timely Summer fruit will be ready, some at Midsummer, most at Lammas for present use; but generally no keeping fruit before *Michaelside*. Hard winter fruit, and Wardens longer.

Gather at the full of the Moon, for keeping, gather dry for fear of Rotting.

Dry stalkes.

Gather the stalks withall: for a little wound in fruit is deadly, but not the stump, that must bear the next fruit; nor leaves, for moisture putrifies.

Severally.

Gather every kind severally by it self, for all will not keep alike, and it is hard to discern them, when they are mingled.

Over-laden trees.

If your trees be over-laden, (as they will be, being ordered, as is before taught) I like better of pulling some off, (tho' gh they

bc

be not ripe) near the top end of the bough, then of propping by much, the rest shall be better fed. Propping puts the boughs in danger, and frets it at least.

Instruments: A long Ladder of light Fir, a Stool ladder as in the eleventh Chapter. A gathering-apron like a poak before you, made of purpose, or a Wallet hung on a bough, or a basket with a sieve botcome, or skin botcome, with lathes or splinters under, hung in a rope to pull up and down: bruise none, every bruise is to fruit, death: if you do, use them presently; an-hook to pull boughs to you is necessary, break no boughs.

For keeping, lay them in a dry loft, the longest keeping Apples first and furthest on dry straw, on heaps, ten or fourteen dayes, thick, that they may sweat. Then dry them with a soft and clean cloth, and lay them thin abroad. Long keeping fruit would be turned once in a month softly: but not in, nor immediatly after frost. In a loft, cover'd well with straw, but rather with chaffe or bran: For frost doth cause tender rottenness.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Profits.

Now pause with your selfe, and view the end of all your Labours in an Orchard: unspeakable pleasure, and infinite commodity. The pleasure of an Orchard I refer to the last Chapter, for the conclusion; and in this Chapter, a word or two of the profit, which thorowly to declare is past my skill; & I account it as if a man should attempt to adde light to the Sun with a candle, or number the starres. No man that hath but a mean Orchard or judgment but knowes, that the commodity of an Orchard is great: Neither would I speak of this, being a thing so manifest to all: but that I see, that through the carelesnesse of men, it is a thing generally neglected. But let them know, that they lose hereby the chiefest good which belongs to house-keeping.

Compare the Commodity that cometh of half an acre of ground, set with fruit-trees and hearbs, so as is prescribed, and an whole acre (say it be two) with corn, or the best commodity you can wish, and the Orchard shall exceed by divers degrees.

In France and some other Countries, and in England, they make great use of Cider and Perry, thus made: dresse every apple, the stalke, upper end, and all galls away, stamp them, and

H

strain

strain them, and within twenty four hours turn them up into clean, sweet, and sound vessels, for fear of evill aire, which they will readily take : and if you hang a poakfull of Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Ginger, and peels of Lemons in the middest of the vessel, it will make it as wholesome and pleasant as Wine. The like usage doth Perry require.

These drinks are very wholesome; they cool, purge, and prevent hot agues. But I leave this skill to Physicians.

Fruit. The benefit of your Fruit, Roots, and Herbs, though it were but to eat and sell, is much.

Water. Water distilled of Roses, Woodbind, Angelica, are both profitable, and wondrous pleasant, and comfortable. Saffron and Lycoras will yeeld you much.

Conserve. Conserve, and preserves, are ornaments to your feasts, health in your Sicknesse, and a good help to your friend, and to your purse.

He that will not be moved with such unspeakable profits, is well worthy to want, when others abound in plenty of good things.

CHAP. XVII.

Ornaments.

ME thinks hitherto we have but a bare Orchard for fruit, and but half good, so long as it wants those comely Ornaments that should give beauty to all our labours, and make much for the honest delight of the owner and his friends.

For it is not to be doubted, but as God hath given man things profitable, so hath he allowed him honest comfort, delight, and recreation in all the works of his hands. Nay, all his labours under the Sun without this are troubles, and vexations of mind : For what is greedy gain, without delight, but moyling, and turmolling in slavery. But comfortable delight, with content, is the good of every thing, and the pattern of heaven. A morsel of bread with comfort, is better by much than a fat Oxe with unquietnesse. And who can deny but the Principal end of an Orchard, is the honest delight of one wearied with the works of his lawfull calling. The very works of, and in an Orchard and Garden, are better than the ease and rest of, and from other labours. When God had made a man after his own image,

Delight the chief end of Orchards.

An Orchard delightfome.

Image, in a perfect state, and would have him to represent himself in authority, tranquillity, and pleasure upon the earth, he placed him in *Paradise*. What was *Paradise*? but a Garden, an Orchard of trees and herbs, full of pleasure? and An Orchard nothing there but delights. The gods of the earth resembling in *Paradise*. the great God of heaven in authority, Majesty, and abundance of all things, wherein is their most delight? and whither do they withdraw themselves from the troublesome affaires of their estate, being tyred with the hearing and judging of litigious Cause of controversies, choaker (as it were) with the close ay of their rifomaeffe. sumptuous buildings, their stomacks cloyed with variety of Banquets, their eares filled and over-burthened with tedious discourings? whither? but into their Orchards? made and prepared, dressed and destinated for that purpose, to renew and refresh their senses, and to call home their over-wearied spirits, Orchard is the remedy. Nay, it is (no doubt) a comfort to them, to set open their casements into a most delicate Garden and Orchard, whereby they may not only see that, wherein they are so much delighted, but also to give fresh, sweet and pleasant aire to their Galleries and Chambers.

And look what these men do by reason of their greatnesse and ability, provoked with delight, the same doubtlesse would every of us do, if power were answerable to our desires : whereby we shew manifestly, that of all other delights on earth, they that are taken by Orchards are most excellent, and most agreeing with nature. All delight in Orchards.

For whereas every other pleasure commonly fills some one of our senses, and that only with delight; this makes all our senses swim in pleasure, and that with infinite variety, joynd with no lesse commodity. This delights all the senses.

That famous Philosopher, and matchlesse Oratour, *M. T. C.* Delighteth prescribeth nothing more fit, to take away the tediousnesse of three or fourscore yeers, than the pleasure of an Orchard. cold age.

What can your eye desire to see, your eares to heare, your mouth to taste, or your nose to smell, that is not to be had in an Orchard, with abundance of variety? What more delightfome than an infinite variety of sweet smelling flowrs; decking with sundry colours, the green mantle of the earth, the universall mother

Causes of delight in any Orchard.

mother of us all, so by them bespotted, so dyed, that all the World cannot sample them, and wherein it is more fit to admire the Dyer, than imitate his workmanship, colouring not only the earth, but decking the aire, and sweetning every breath and spirit.

Flowers.

The Rose red, Damask, Velvet, and double double Province Rose, the sweer musk Rose double and single, the double and single white Rose: The fair and sweet senting Woodbine, double and single, and double double. Purple Cowslips, and double Cowslips, and double double Cowslips; Primrose double and single. The Violet nothing behind the best, for smelling sweetly. A thousand more will provoke your content.

Borders and squares.

And all these by the skill of your Gardner, so comelily and orderly placed in your borders and squares, and so intermingled, that one looking thereon cannot but wonder, to see, what nature corrected by Art, can do.

Mounts.

When you behold in divers corners of your Orchard *Mounts* of stone or wood, curiously wrought within and without, or of earth covered with fruit trees, Kentish Cherries, Damsons, Plums, &c. with staires of precious Workmanship; and in some corner (or moe) a true Dial or Clock, and some Antickworks; and especially silver sounding Musicke, mixt instruments, and voyces, gsacing all the rest: How will you be wrapt with Delight?

Walks.

Large Walks, broad and long, close and open, like the *Temples* in *Theffaly*, raised with gravell and sand, having seats and bank; of Camomile; all this delights the mind, and brings health to the body.

Order of trees.

View now with delight the works of your own hands, your fruit trees of all sorts, loaden with sweet blossoms, and fruit of all tastes, operations and colours: your trees standing in comely order which way soever you look.

Your borders on every side hanging and drooping with Feberries, Raspberries, Barberries, Currans; and the Roots of your trees powdred with Strawberries, Red, White and Green, what a pleasure is this? Your Gardner can frame your lesser wood to the shape of men armed in the field, ready to give battel: of swift running Greyhounds, or of well sented and true Running Hounds

Shape of men and beasts.

Hounds to chafe the Deer, or hunt the Hare. This kind of hunting shall not waiſte your corn; nor much, your coyn.

Mazes well framed a mans height, may perhaps make your friend wander in gathering of berries till he cannot recover himself without your help. *Mazes.*

To have occasion to exercise within your Orchard, it shall be a pleasure to have a bowling Alley, or rather (which is more manly, and more healthfull) a pair of Butts, to stretch your Armes. *Bowling-Alley. Butts.*

Rosemary and sweet Eglantine are seemly Ornaments about a Door or Window, and so is Woodbine.

Look Chap 15 and you shall see the form of a Conduit. If there were two or more, it were not amiss. *Conduit.*

And in mine own opinion I could highly commend your Orchard, if either through it, or hard by it, there should run a pleasant River with silver streams; you might sit in your Mount, River, and Angle a peckled Trout, sleighty Eele, or some other dainty Fish. Or moats, whereon you may row with a Boat, and fish with Nets. *Moats. Nets.*

Store of Bees in a dry and warm Bee house, comely made of Fir boards to sing, and fit, and feed upon your flowers and sprouts, make a pleasant noyse and sight. For cleanly and innocent Bees, of all other things, love and become, and thrive in an Orchard. If they thrive (as they must needs, if your Gardener be skilfull, and love them; for they love their friends, and hate none but their enemies) they will besides the pleasure, yield great profit to pay him his wages. Yea, the increase of twenty Stocks or Stools with other fees, will keep your Orchard. *Bees.*

You need not doubt their stings, for they hurt not whom they know, and they know their Keeper and acquaintance. If you like not to come among them, you need not doubt them: for but neer their store, and in their own defence, they will not fight, and in that case only (and who can blame them?) they are manly, and fight desperately. Some (as that honourable Lady at *Hacknes*, Whose name doth much grace mine Orchard) use to make seats for them in the stone walls of their Orchard, or Garden, which is good, but wood is better.

A Vine over-shadowing a seat, is very comly, though her Grapes with us ripen slowly. *Vine. One*

Birds.
Nightingale.

One chief grace that adorns an Orchard, I cannot let slip : a brood of Nightingalls, who with several notes and tunes, with a strong delightfome voyce out of a weak body, will beare you company night and day. She loves (and lives in) hots of woods in her heart. She will help you to cleanse your trees of Caterpillers, and all noysome wormes and flies. The gentle Robin-red-brst will help her, and in winter in the coldest storms will keep a part. Neither will the silly Wren be behind in Summer, with her distinct whistle, (like a sweet Recorder) to chear your spirits.

Robin
Red-brst.
Wren.

Black-bird.
Thrush.

The Black-bird and Threstle (for I take it, the Thrush sings not, but devours) sing loudly in a *May* morning, and delights the care much, and you need not want their company, if you have ripe Cherries or Berries, and would as gladly as the rest doe your pleasure : but I had rather want their company than my fruit.

What shall I say ? A thousand of pleasant delights are attending an Orchard : and soover shall I be vveary, than I can reckon the least part of that pleasure which one that hath, and loves an Orchard, may find therein.

What is there of all these few that I have reckoned, which doth not pleasure the eye, the ear, the smell, and taste ? And by these senses, as Organs, Pipes, and windows, these delights are carried to refresh the gentle, generous, and noble mind.

Your own
labour.

To conclude, what joy may you have, that you living to such an age, shall see the blessing of God on your labours while you live, and leave behind you to heirs, or successors (for God will make heirs) such a work, that many ages after your death, shall record your love to their Country ? And the rather, when you consider (Chap. 14.) to what length of time your work is to last.

FINIS: