## T H E BER M I M

0 R 2etherlandify HESPERIDES.

THATIS.
The Management, Ordering, and Uleof the Limon and Orange Trees,
Fitted to the Nature and Climate of the Netberlands.

By S. Commely.
Made Englifh by G.K.N.
$L O N D O N$,
Printed for $\mathcal{F}$. Holford Bookfeller, at the - Crown in the Pall-mell, and are to be Sold by Langly Curtis, 1683.

## Cedication

Totbe Rigbt Honorable Thomas Belafyfe, Lord Vifcount Fauconberg, Barron of Yarome, Lord Lieutenant of the North-Riding of Yorkhire, and one of bis Majefties mof Honorable Privy Council.

THis Belgick Hejperides (in an Englifh Drefs) is humbly Dedicated,
By your Lordfhips,
Moft Humble, and moft
Obliged Servant,
A 2 G.V.N.

## PREFACE

OFTHE

## A UTHOR.

ASmall part of Gardening comes here to light, being the Orde $=$ ring of outlandifh Trees, Loved by many, but known by few; of which fome thing bath been Publighed by fome of our Country Writers, but by none perfected as it ought: It is the Nur. fing, Raijing, and Ordering of the Limon and Orange Tree, whicb comes forth under the Name of the Netherlandifh Hefperides, and is by the Experience of many Years Arrived to A 3 this,


#### Abstract

this, and through the fparing of fome Teifure Hours committed to Paper. It was never intended to be made common by the Prefs, but that the frequent Im= portunity of fome woorthy Friends did promote it, and to overcome the manifold Difficulties which difcovered them. felves in this Work; and the more, be caufe this Practice bere in this Country is undertaken by many eminent Perfons, Whoothrouth felf $=$ Ignorance truft all to their Gardiners, who themfelves are but little acquainted therenioith.

This Hefperides is opened to every one, ond Beweth itfelf under a ftrange Notme, baving berein for Patterns the excellent Jovianus Pontanus, and the Learned Jefuite Joannes Baptifta Ferrarius, who both bave effect. ed and performed their Defcriptions, una der the Name of Hefperides; the one inVerfes, the other in an bigh filed Profe; yet only according to the Condition of their Countries, which differs


## Of the Author.

much from ours, fo that theirs could not Jerve us but in a few things, which we bave followed, and bave found true by Experience.

Confidering the Order, by ws Obo ferved, we bave borrowed from Ferrarius, being the fame cannot be $A_{=}$ mended : But we bave further Endea* woured to bring and order the Work into fuch a Mamer, as the Air and Condition of thefe Northern Countries doth require, which are fubject to many intemperate Summers and Winters. The Report of many Fictions, with their Circumftances vobich belong to the Gar= den of Helperides, are upon good reafon paffed by, and whiat is chief, only touched upon in a few Words, fees ing umeceeflary Narration is nothing but ufelefs Labour.

Our only Aim was, chiefly the Des fription of the Trees, and their Fruits, in particular; and afterward the Orde? ring of them, with whatfoever belong

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eth thareunto, as wello of whem that arre fnut brought out of Italy, as of them that are bere in thefe Coinntries raifed from Seeds.

In all this we bave obferved, and most clearly Propofed the fimplest and plaineft Way, avoiding all Artificial Inn ventions, which are Communicated to the World for Wonders, and muft jufte ly be Rejected by a true Practitioners; becaule Experience bath often Tanght, that they who followed and ufed them, bave been much Deceived by them.

The Mijchifs and Decayes wobich fometimes bappen to thefe Trees, with the Helps and Means againft them, are likemije duly Noted; and aftermard the Ufe of the Leaves, Blofoms, and Fruits fet domon.

This is briefly the Sum of the Hefperides, which doth not appear to ree prove whbat others bave already Written thereof; but only to Impatt to our Country that which as yet it wanted, viz. The

## Of the Atirhor

true Knowledg of this Practife: It is true indeed, the Netherland bas many eminent Perfons which are Experien. ced and Skilled berein, but yet more who take this Werk in band without Knowledg.

We bope that this our Labour will not be Unacceptable, tho perbaps it may feem Strange to fome, that for fucb fmall things fo much Paper is bloted, as tho it weere of fome Concern, being it feems more the Work of an Huisbandman then of fome confiderable Perfons. Thefe Then we fend to the ancient Hiftories, and the yet daily Experiencery wobich are both fufficient Witnefles, boow that Kings, Princes, and cminent Perfons barve employed themfelves in Gardening, and obbereof our Netherland bas not a few Examples.

For which Reafon then doth the Belgick or Netherlandifh Hefperides prefent ber noble Fruits to every one that fhall not be afraid of the

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## BFLGICK,

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## - Netherlandifh Hefperides.

## CHAP I,

> Of the Caufe and Order of tbisWork.

BEing the Ordering or Management of the Limon and Orange Trees is much Increafed within thefe few Years, by many lnhabitants of our'
our Country, and would yet Increafe more, if Ignotance and unskilfulnefs were not in the Caufe.

To open the Dons to this $\mathrm{Sci}^{-1}$ ence, this. Hefperides is come to Light, offering her Golden Apples to every one, tho nipt with out prudent Labour: Which we fhall here Propound in order.

Firft, A fhort Introduction fhall be given to the Knowledg of the Trees and Fruits, which are De: frribed every one in their particular Kinds and Parts.

Secondly, The Ordering and ure of the Fruits, with their moft excc llent Profit and Ulefulnefs, which are all fhortly and plainly Conzmunicated to all Managers, that whof jover is pleafed to Travel in our. Hefperides, to Advance this Husbai idry to the higeft pitch of Perfectio n ; whereunto every one mult fhe whimelf as an Her-
cules,

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. cules, and bend all his Strength, that he may break through by the waking Dragon into the moft inward Garden, to fatisfy the fweet nefs of his Invited Defires to this Exercife.

## CHAP II.

## Tbe Fable of Hefperides.

UNder the Name of Hefpeo. rides is nothing elfe Underftood by Modern Authors, but the Ordering and Management of Citron, Limon, and Orange Trees.

To Rehearfe all Fictions made hereof by the Poets, feems unneceffary to us, becaufe we only intend

4 intend to be fhort. Where this Hefperial Garden was Scituated, is as Uncertain as the Truth of the mentioned Fictions: Even as that the fame was
IAneid. Guarded by a Dragon, which was
Lib. 4. Overcome and Slain by Hercules, whereof Virgil makes Mention.

Hefperides is the Name of the Diod.Si- De Daughters of Hefperus, Brother
bul. vul. Rer.
antiq. to Atlas King in Africa, and were Lib. 2. three, Eglen, Aretbufa, and Hejper* thufa, and called after their Pa rents, Hefperides, and Attlantides.
That the Place where this
${ }_{\text {Hefle }}$ Lib. Garden was Scituate, is uncertain, as is mentioned above, is alfo Te flified by Ferrarius ; for the Ancient Writers differ about it.

Plinum Defribes the fame with Hiff. Na, Nate
urr.
Lib. thefe Words, by Serrim is the great 37.c. 2. Garden of Hefperides.

Strengel. The Garden of Hefperides, as Hortor.
Hiff. $L_{2}$. fome fay, is Scituated in the Mores c. 8. Country,

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
Country, in which golden Appels grow and are produced, which is Guarded by the ever waking and vigilant Dragon.
The moft common Opinion is, that the Garden of Hefperides was Scituated in the Weft part of Ethi- Ferrarii opia, or the Mores Country, where Lib. Henow are the Kingdoms of Fetz and ${ }^{\text {fp. }}$ Marocco, about the old River and City of Lix0; and here is, according to the Opinion of many, the Native Country of the Hefperial Fruits.

Of the City of Marocco is it thus
Written; Near the Walls of the per's A Pallace, about half an Hours Jour-frri. ny from the City, lyes a Noble Pleafant Orchard, or Garden of Pleafure belonging to the King, Called Monterat, planted with above fifty Thoufand LimonTrees, and the fame Number of Orange Trees, fo that it is not frange that thefe

Farrarii thele Countries and Regions ate Hefpl.g. fuppofed the Garden of He depee
de Cit. rides.

By the Diligence of Palladius are the Citrons brought over but of Media and Perfat into Italy, there Ordered and Raifed; and thence carried further into Spain, Portugal, and other Countries, till at laft our Belgium, or Netherland got its part and fhare.

Tho now at that time the different Variations and Kinds of Limons, Citrons, and Oranges are many, which is caufed by the Na . vigation of the Spaniards, Portus gees, who have brought feveral frange Sorts and Kinds into $E u$ s rope.

That both the Indies are plentifully provided and fored with this Fruit, Teftify the Defriptions of thofe who have Travelled through thofe Countries.

Limfchoten

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides:
Linfcboten faith, That in Guineaare Cap. as: Limons, Citrons, and efpecially very Toothfom Oranges; and in (hina there are Oranges that are beyond Sugar in Sweetnefs.

Baldens in the Defcription of Ceilon, That there are the beft Oranges, Limons, and Citrons, which excell others of the whole Indies; yea, even thofe of Spain and Portugal, whither, as is faid, they are brought by Navigation; and there fo Multiplyed, Raifed, and bred, that thefe Trees feem to be become a Native and Inlandifh Plant; and as the daily Experience alfo theweth by the great quantities of the Fruits which yearly are brought to us out of thofe Countries.

And except the Ancients had in fome meafure pointed out unto us the place of the Garden of Hefperio des; who would have ventured

## 8 The Belgick,

A Lake to place it any where, but along in Italy the Coaft of the Mediterranean
from Sea: and efpecially the fruitful
Brizia. Benacus, from whence our He /perides mult be brought with great Diligence and Pains into our Country.

## CHAP. III.

## Of the Kinds of the Frits in General.

ACcording to the Number of the Hefperial Virgins are their Fruits Divided.

Eglen, the Citron Tree; Areo thufa, the Limon Tree; Hefperthio$f a$, the Orange Tree.

This Appellation is no otherwife

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. wife ufed by the Modern Writers, then to Exprefs the three diftinet forts of Fruirs.

Ferrarius hath Divided his Hes fperides by thefe three Names; and the Reafon why largely handled.

Under thefe chree Sorts and Kinds are all the Hefperial Trees Comprehended.

The Citron Tree, brought out of Media by, Palladius above Tree. twelve Hundred Years ago, and Planted and Ordered a'sout Naples, is the firft in Order, hath fome of the fame kind, confifting of Sowre and Sweet.

The Sowre are only different in the outward Form and Shape; for the one is Oval, Long, and Roundlike; the other Calabas Faíhion; and the other again of an illflapen Form.

The Sweet Citron Tree hath not fo much Variety; yer tis

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## Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.

Baubinus reckons them nine, But C. Baub above all Ferrarius makes them a-pin:Libr bove fifty, all different from one 6 . Set. another, and at this day known Ferrar. in Italy, and noted by none but Libr. 3 . himfelf; Only fome few are but as yet and at this day known in our Gardens; which we fhall hereafter decipher and defrribe in order.

The Orange Tree was unknown Pinax: to the Ancients; and by Baubinus ${ }_{S e m}^{L i}{ }_{1}$, diftinguifhed into four forts,

At this day is the fame made $\boldsymbol{H e f p}$. known to us by Ferrarius under ${ }^{L i} \mathrm{i}_{4}$. more kinds and are almoft all found in Netberland, yet the one more fruifful then the other; We flall relate them orderly in their due place, and whatfoever Chall be further neceffary thereunto.
Here it might be ufeful to put down all the particular alterations,
to be Lamented, that the Intemperance of our Netherlandifh Climate, doth not permit us to Set or Place Eglen in our Hefperides: The Cruel Northern Storms the cannot refift, and the long Winter caufech her merry Leaves to fall to the Ground, and loofe all the Beauty of her Head Attire : and therefore it is better to leave this tender one in her own Country, then to make her dye for Sorrow in this our hard Country, and fevere Climate.

Aretbufa, the Limon Tree, is ftronger, and will with her Sifter Hefperthufa, the Orange Tree, thrive better in this Netberland; and therefore we fhall more largely feeak of their feveral kinds; becaufe thefe two do above allother Plants adorn our Belgick Hejperides.

The Limon Tree hath many forts; Baubinus

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The Belgick; changes and forts which are obferved by Ferrarius.

But being he makes,many forts of fuch, as are but faulty in their Growth, \&we only purpofe to defribe thofe that are found here in our Netherlandifh Gardens, we have judged fuch long and tedious rela. lations unneceffary.

## CHAP. IV.

## Of the Firf Practicers Or Inventors.

WE have touched before, how that the (itron Tree (and perhaps others) were brought out of Media into Italy byPalladius,

## Or Necherlandifh Hefperides.

 but who raifed and ordered them firf in Netberland, is not well known to us,It is certain that this Work is in few years come to perfection here; that our Fore-Fachers an hundred Years ago, knew but little of it, appears by the Writings of Carolus Stevens inhis improvement of Land, and others more.

Clufius is, according to my Opinion, among the firft, who hath broughe thefe Trees into Ne. therland: for there be as yet to this day fome Limon and Orange Trees in being in the Univerfity Garden at Leyden which were raifed by him from theSeed but only Wild and unfruirful, without any Inoculation.

This Ordering and Managing ${ }_{\substack{\text { Hif. } \\ \text { Hib. } \\ \text { L. }}}$ hath been known in Flanders and Cap.17. Brabant thefe many Years,as Ferrarius relates to us of the Noble Seurer

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Seuer Guilielmus de Blafero at Gaunt in Flaunders, who was moft eminent in this Science, and doth with Admiration take notice of it.

And fuch there are as yet many found at this day in Brabant at Brufjels, and Antwerp, where the moft Trees are railed from the Seed, and brought to perfection.

Plerfant Italy hath firtt furnifhed our Netherland out of her Hefperides and communicated to us of her Fruits.

The right knowledge of their Ordering is found out in Folland, by the Sieur John Roeteis, in his life time Secretary of the City of Amsterdam, whole knowledge in this Science hath excelled above all others, as the truch hath affured ta many eye-witneffes; yet by his immature death is this Noble Amferdam Hefperides difanulled, whofe

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We fhall give thera the Honor, and are certainly perfwaded that they muft be numbered among the firft Inventors, Viz among thofe that have brought this Work to perfection among us.

And we thought good to infert their names here, To keep them out of the Grave of Forgetfulnefs, and to make them flourifh among pofterity, as Long as the ever green Afpect of our Hepperides fhall be acceptable, and delightfome to all true Lovers and Practicers thereof.

## CHAP.

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. 15
whofe Fame and Renown fpread it felf not only in Netberland, but alfo in divers other Countries; fo that the fame was vifited by many Eminent Princes,and hath had the Honor that the moft Illuftrious Prince Cofomus de Medicis, Great Duke of Florence, occ. was taken with great admiration at this $H_{l}$ e Berial Plantation, when he beheld the perfect knowledge of this moft Excellent orderer, and map nager.

No lefs Eminent in this Science was the Sieur William Vanden Hew. vel Merchant at Amfterdam, by whofe means this affair did much increafe, and all Spectators were firred up with an inflamed defire of thefe Golden Fruits, wherewith the Hefperial Gardens of thefe Perfons abounded; for through may years experience they attained to the defired end.

## CHAP. V. Of the Citron Tree.

THough the Citron Tree cannot bring her fruit to perfe. clion in Netherland, yet we fhall vouchfafe her the firf place in this Hefperides, in hope that fome may yet find out a better means to nurfe and raife up this tender $\notin g$; len.

This Tree is of a middling big- Tbefape. nefs, the Stems or Boughs are thin and weak, armed with many pricks. But with us they are the ftrongeft of all the fors of evergreens of thofe Kinds. The leaves like thofe of the Bay tree, but much
much larger, jagged on the edges, of a deep green, trong fcent, and better tafte, the bloffoms grow at the end of the boughs, clofe together, have thick flefhy Leaves, the out fide like Purple, the infide white, under the top light faffron coloured, and hairy, of a weak fcent ; firt fweetifh but afterward bitter in the Tafte; We fee here an Oval long and roundlike beginning of the young Fruit in the mid dle of the Bloffom, without which fign they are unfruitful and fall off, they that hang fafter to the Tree produce no unfruitful Eẍcrefcence, but the fruits proceed from that Principle thereunto faftned.

Thefe Citrons are Oval, long and roundlike, fwelled and thick in the middle, and fometimes dinted, running fharp together at the end, and fometimes with bumps;

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. 19
fo that we may obferve therein a wonderful difplay of Nature.

The bignefs and weight is not alike, but very different; in tef. Calabria they commonly weigh ${ }^{\text {Lib. }} 2_{2}$. from fix to nine pound: But about Genoa they have been feen, according to Ferrarius his faying, of about thirty: the outward Pill and Rind is of a Gold Colour wrinkled and fomewhat warty, the inward Pill is white and fweet, the Pulpe full of fowre Juice and Liquor, ftored wich many long and roundlike Seeds and Kernels.

This Plant is brought out of Place. Media into Italy, as we have faid, before, and is alfo defcribed by the ${ }_{c}^{\text {Gerg. }}$ Libe ${ }_{2}$. Poet Virgil.

The Citron Tree is called in La-c. Bantin Malus Medica. B. P. Citrium $\mathrm{er}_{\text {pinax }}^{\text {bing }}$ Malus Citria, in the Greek miné ${ }^{\text {Lib. } 2 .}$ unduí Malus Medica and Affria;

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The Citron is which the Hebrews call Hadar, that is fair and goodly; and they ufe the fame in, making of green Bowters : For all they that are of any ability among them will not neglect to get thefe Fruits againft the Feaft of Taber. nacles to adorn the preparations therewith: For it is faid, Levit. 23, V.40. And ye Shall take you on the firft day boughs of Goodly Trees \&c. This word Hadar is by the Learned in their Law taken for that, and among others alfo the Myrthus, Myrtle-Tree, which they defire not, except three Leaves ftand over againft one another in the length of five inches at leaft, thus fatisfying their Superfition without any certain Evidence of truth: Even as they fay that the Citron Apple was the Fruit which Adam did eat in Paradife againft the Command of God.


The Limon Begrom. Chap-6.Pa. 23 .

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides:
The kinds of this Tree confift only in the various and different fhapes of the Fruis, except the fiweet; and are by Ferrarius thus divided,

1. Malum Citreum Vulgare.
2. Malum Citreum Vulgare belluatum.
3. Malum Citreum Cucurbitum.
4. Malum Citreum dulci Medul-
la.
that is
5. The common Citron Apple.
6. The common Citron Apple of a deformed fhape.
7. The common Citron Apple like a Gourd.
8. The fweet Citron Apple.

He doth yet furcher defribe one by the name of Malum $\mathrm{Ci}_{\mathrm{i}}$ treum

22 .29hioq The Belgick wit it trean-Multiforme, a Citron Apple of many Forms and fhapes.

But this is only a Difplay of Nature, not 2 certain and part ticular Kind, as is found in many Fruits.

Yet feeing we cannot bring thefe Trees to perfection in thele Countries or Climates, becaufe the warmch or heat is not fufficient to ripen the Fruits, we intend to fay no more concerning them, but to trimm up and adorn our Hefperides with fuch as may by a well ordering and careful management make our Gardens in Netberland, pleafant and delightful with their fraiifulnefs.

## CHAP VI.

The Belgick
kind with the Citron.
The Limon Tree grows indifferently high, hath many fpreading Boughs, fet with Prickles, makes not fo clofe an Head, neither is the Wood fo hard as that of the Orange Tree. The Leaves are longifh, like them of the $i^{\text {i }}$ tron Tree, yet fhorter, running fharp together at the end, interwoven with many fmall Veins; the Blof foms are of a weak Sent: Some forts bring forth Bloffoms like to the Orange Tree, but moft like to the Citron Tree. Before the Buds open themfelves they are of a purple Colour, within of a fair White, beautified with yellow Threads or Streaks.

They blow here in this Country in July, and yield Fruit in Autumn : being come to the bignefs of a Walnut, they continue fo till the next Summer, when they be-


The Common White Rimon. Chap. Y.Pa. 26 .

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. 25 gin to grow anew, and become fully ripe in fixceen or eighteen Months after their blowing.
The Fruits are of an oval Shape, though fomewhat rounder, and more drawn in; of a pale yellowifh Colour, weak Sent, fomewhat like the Citron Apple, and is by Art of Ordering and Drefling brought fo far in bignefs and fairnefs, that it needs not to give place to it, and efpecially in variety of Kinds, in which it is enlarged and increafed by Sowing and Inoculating.

The Limon Tree is diftinguifhed into Limon, Pourin, Adam's Apple, Taradife Apple, Limia, and Limas.

The Limon Tree is called in Latin Malus Limonia; and the Fruit Limon in Greek, 入ékecou.

They which are found in our Netherlandifh Gardens, fhall follow in their Order.

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Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
fift of five, fix, or fometimes of more Leaves, which, before they open, are of a purple Colour, and white within. The Fruits are indifferently bigg and large; of a different Shape, the one roundifh, tho long and round-like, and fome alfo Ill:fhapen: The outward Pill is of a fair Yellow, fmooth, and of a pleafant Smell: The inward part of the Pill is thin, the Pulp greenif Yellow, divided into eight or nine Veins or Partitions off a plearant Taft, full of Juice and Liquor, commonly hollow in the midle, and doth bear very well.
In the Year 1670, I have cut in one day fourcore ripe Fruits, Limons, of a little Tree; fo that it is in all particulars worthy the Ordering and Husbanding.

This Limon is called by the Managers and Practifers that OrC 3 def

## CHAPVII.

## Of tbe Ordering White Limon.

$A$Mong all the Limons, which here in this Country come to Maturiey, this is none of the leaf.
Shape.
The Tree which produces this Fruir fpreads its Boughs (which are fer with many Prickles in many places) wide afunder: The Bark is pale, the Leaves light Green, broad, running tound-like together at the end? The full Shoots are fomewhat of a reddifh Colour; whiet afterward become fairly Green: The Blofforns confilt
28.

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Lib. 3 .
Cap, 2.

The and Husband thofe Plants and Fruits, the White Emon ; And is the Limon Wulgaris Ferrapii, the common Limpo of Ferrarius.

Hath feveral forts which dif fer one from another in Shape, but little in Tait: the greateft Difference lying herein, that the Leaves of the one are fomewhat more Tharp Pointed and jagged then the other; which alfo oblerved in the Fruits, which differ and are diz ftinguifhed from one another in length and roundnefs:

We haye at éveral times taken Notice, that the Fruits of one and the fame Tree were very unlike in Fafhion and Shape one to the other.

## C H A P. VIII.

## Qf the Limon Sbardonius of Ferrarius.

AMong the kinds of Limons which are found in the Ne therlands, this is eminent: Which, befides the two following, we have feen gathered in the Garden of the Learned Dr. Arnold Syen Med. © Botan. Profeffor at Leyden, in the Year 1672. This Limon Tree hath regular and well ordered Boughs, and may be kept with a fair and round Head: the Leaves are light Green, longifh, fharppointed at the End, a lit= tle wrinkled, with the Edges
$\mathrm{C}_{4}$ fome-

## CHAP. IX.

## Tbe Deformed or Illfarpen Limion Sbardonius.

AMong the Difplay of Na ture. The Limens are not forgotten: We give here an Inftance, which fhall fufficiently difannul the Pofition or Opinion of annul the Pohtion or Opinion of
Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
This Limon Tree is, called by Ferrarius Limon Sbardonius, after an excellent Practifer of this Husban* dry,called Fabritius Sbardonisus,who did firf produce the fame at Rome out of his own Garden, being without doubt an alteration by frequent Grafting and Inoculating.
fomewhat jagged : they are with, out with purple Streaks or Stripes, and within White ; the Fruits long and round, of an indifferent bignefs, at the end of the Stalk a little dinted, where it feems to reprefent the hape of a little Rofe, at the Head is many times a little Point flicking out, as if it were the remnant of the middle Point or Navel of the Bloffom ; the outward Pill is of a fair yellow Colour, Llneven, Rough, and as it were with Creafes: the Taft pleafant, twich fome Bitterners: the inward $P$ ill is fomewhat chin, in the Taft Sweetifh: the Pulpe is pleafant Sowre, pale Yallow, di= vided into ten Veins or Partitions.

Anoing thefe He/perial Plants, this is one of the moft patient to endure the Injuries which are caut fed by the Low-Country Air.

This
fome Writers, who make many forts of Fruits, which only confifting in different outward Shapes, do neverthelefs grow upon one Tree, as this and the following Defcription fhall fhow, as being fellow-Fruits of the Limon Sbardonius.
Shape. Very irregular is this Fruit, of an oblong and oval Fafhion, on the one fide wonderfully, or mach bumping out with Claws, at the End whereof were four green Nails, like them of an Hens Foot, two lying crofs one another, on the other fide every one fingle, parted one from another, which is ftrange to fee: Being cut in the middle, itolivided itfelf into feven Particulars or Partitions, tho on the mifhapen or deformed fide wonderfully wound and twifted Hifp. together.
Cap. 6. The Bolich
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Calabrife Limoen

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Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
Fivo, that he hath found on it fomething grown out of it, having the fhape of a Mans Hand, with the Fingers twifted and hhut one in another, affording a ftrange Appearance to the Eyes of the Spectators, but they that inquire and fearch into the matter, fhall find that thefe Fruits are to be accounted nothing but imperfect Creatures and Products. We have Limon befides feen on the fame Tree of shardon Limon Sbardonius of Ferrarius, this with Atreaked Limon, which is like the Streaks firft in Fafhion, but in the length $\underset{\text { rows. }}{\text { or }}$ interlaced with deep Furrows, which went from one end to the ocher, having at the end a Point fticking out : the inward Pill was thin and narrow, and the Pulpe divided into ten Veins or Partitions. This Alteration is here exhibited to fhew the wonderful Works of Almighty God, how that

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. $\quad \$ 5$

## CHAP. X.

## Of the little Calabrian Li mon of Ferrarius.

THis Limon, Called of Forrarius Limon Pufillus Calaber,
 or the little Calabrian Limon, after her Country : hath its Boughs Shape. full of hittle Prickles, the Leaves have the Form at the end of the Stalk, as that of the Orange Tree, and are of a dark green Colour, like chat of the Laurrus Leodmenfis, round about the Edges a little jagged, the Bloffoms are fmall, wishout of a purple Colour, within White, of a pleafant Smell: the Fruits are of the bignefs of a fmall Hen's
that uponone Tree, one fort of Fruit is brought forth on feveral ways, and yet tre no diftinct Sorts, as many make of them, and communicate to the Ignorant, and Unskilful; which we have mentioned before, and with Ferriarius? looked upon as a Difplay of Na ture: But neverthelef, put and placed by him with different Defcriptions, as different Kinds, as appears in the Limion Tyrieffgie of Cap. in. a Pear faftion, and in the defrip-
Cap. 14. ion of the Limon. Striatus Iulgatior, that is the common Limoni with Ridges, which 1 have taken Notice of here for every ones Caution, not to bring prefently a thing to a new Divifion; but firf to fearch out the Caufe of this won* derfulalteration, wherein we fhall, fhow that the Blofloms which produce thefe Illhapen Fruits, are very imperfect in their Formation.
$\mathrm{CH} \cdot \mathrm{AP}$

## 36 The Belgick,

Hen's Egg, of a Fafhion Oval, or Oblong, pointing out at the End, as it were with a little Horn : the Pill is of a fair yellow Golour, Thin, pleafant of Tafte withour, White within; the Pulpe is divided by nine Veins or Partitions, of a greenifh Colour, of a fharp fowre Tafte. This Fruit have we gathered ripe in the Month of Auguft 1672 , in the Garden of Sieur Peter de Wolf in the Purmer, and here defcribed to the Life: This Plant is very Fruitful, and can well endure our fevere Air, without receiving any Inju: ry from it.
Second There is yet another of this Sort. Sort or Kind, which is likewife a pleafant Fruit; and I have a little Tree of it in my Garden, and is called of Ferrarius Limon Pufilus Calaber alter, that is, the fecond fort of the fmall Calabrian Li-
mon.


The Limon of $\mathcal{I}^{t}$ Remo. Chap.12. Pa.40.

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. mon. The diverfity confilting herein, that this Fruit is in all parts much fmaller then the foregoing, and may very well be taken for a Dwarf, which fhews itfelf pleafant and delightfom to the Sight. This little Tree hath very thin tender Boughs, full of many Prickles, the Leaves are of a fmall Form, not unlike the Phyllerea, of a dark green Colour: the Bloffoms are like them of the foregoing Sort, but much fmaller, as alfo the Fruits; which are of fomewhat a rounder Fafhion, and fit to be preferved in Pickle, being very pleafant for Food.

CHAP.

## CHAP. XI.

## Shape. <br> $\substack{\text { Shape. } \\ \text { Hefp. } \\ \text { Lib. }} \substack{\text {. }}$ Of tbe Sroeet Limon of Cif. 19. Ferrarius.

## Pinax. Lib. 11. 1 varii, is malus Limonia Ma*

 Seti. 4. jor dudcis of Baubinus. The fweet Limon of Ferratius, is the great fweer Limon of Batinas, and grows on a faif Tree, and pleas fant to look upor'; whofe Beughis are befet with many and feveral Prickles, hath Leaves fomewhat like them of the Orange Tree, only at the end of the Stalk they want a litele Hart.The Bloffoms are alfo like the Orange Bloffoms, fair White,and

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides:
of a pleafant Smell, the ruit is Large, Oval or Long,and Roundlike of Shape; the outward Pill, fair Yellow, of an Aromatiek or Spicy Taft, the inward Pill thick, not unpleafant; the Pulpe is deep Yellow, divided by nine Veins or Partitions, pleafant Sweet, There Fruits grow fometimes very large, and much efteemed in hor Diftempers, to tife for the reffefh ing of the Sick. In the famous and renowned Garden of the Sieur Fobn Reeters, have we feen the fame often Ripe and Eaten them : And is well worthy our Husbandry, as twell in regard of the noble Fruits, as of the fair Plant ; pleafant Blof= foms, and excellent Fafhion and Form of the Tree: They are rarely found here in thefe Countries, but only among fome Lo vers, who hold the fame in great Efteem, becaufe they are hard to

## The Belgick

be got out of Italy, being highly valued there, and not often fent over among the common and ordinary Trees.

## CHAP. XII.

## Of the Limon Tree of St. Remo.

The MME Tree which produceth this Fruit, is in oar Garden, I have received the fame among others from St. Reino; he makes irregular or diforderly Boughs, brittle. Wood, covered with a dark Green Bark, the Leaves are likewife of a deep Green, of a longifh round Fafhion, not fharp, run's ning together at the end; the


Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
Bloffoms are mixed throughout with purple Streaks, of a ftrong Smell, like them of the Citron Tree: the Fruit is Oval or longifh Round, Tharp at the End, with a long Point ficking out, almoft like the Nipple of a Womans Breft) behlnd, where they be faft to the Stalk, deep dinted ; the outward Pill or Shell is deep Yellow, Rough, Uneven, and of a bitter Taft, though noc of an unpleaant Smell; the inward Pill is almoft a Finger breadth thick, pale:Yellow, and Bitterifh; the Pulpe have we found to be divided by nine Veins or Partitions, Sowre, Sharp, and Harfh. This Fruit grows Large, and I have had them Ripe often; That which makes this Tree not beloved, is the Tendernefs thereof; for he often fheds and loofes his Leaves in the winter, which makes

$$
\mathrm{D}_{2} \mathrm{him}
$$

42 The Belgick
him look Unpleafant: We judge
Hefp.l.3. this to be the ffift Limon Liguntio cus of Ferrarius, as agreeing therewith in many Particulars. This Tree doth blow very freely, which continues almoft all the Yeat long, and we are neceffitated to pluck off the Bloffoms, to the end the Tree may keep his Strength and Vigotur ... The fame is relared by the forementioned Author alfo of the fecond Sort, called by him Limon Liguria: Ceq riefous, which produces both Blof: foms: and Fruits four times in a Year.

CHAP.

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. $4 ;$

## CHAP. XHI.

Cf the Pear-Fafhion Limon of Eerrarius,

WE have among many other Limons from Genoa received allo this moft pleafant Hefp.l.3. Plant; being the Limon perelle Cons cap. in fimilis of Ferrárius, very like the fame, or a Kind and Sort thereof, becaule there is fome difference in the Defcription of it.

This Tree hath tender and lit- Shape. tle Bough's and Branches', the Leaves are of a pale Green, harppointed at the End, the Edges jagged, and behind at the End a thin longifh little Hart, as a parti=
D. 3 cular

## The Belgick

cular Stalk whereunto the Leafe feems to be faftned: The Blof fom is of a purple-like Colour, like that of the Citron Tree ; the Fruit we have feen ripe in the Year 1672 ; is of a longifh Fafhis on, extuberating or rifing in the Middle, and runs again fomewhat narrow downward, and above at the Stalk fomewhat thick, where the fame is a little dinted; the outward Pill is Yellowifh, rough with fmall Bumps and Knobs, the inward Pill thin, and the Pulpe great or bigg, full of Juice of a yellowifh Colour, divided by nine Veins or Partitions, where we found fome beginnings of Seed, the Taft was very pleafant, berween Sower and Sweet ; This abovementioned Limon Fruit we have firt gos from the Sieur Eoot, Senator in the Court Provincial at Herecht, who hath 2 fair


- Idams appet.of Swarte Pimoen



## Or Netherlandifh Feepperides.

## fair Tree of the fame in his Gar:

 depa we have likewife afterward received one among other Trees from Genoa; and ufe yer daily as much Diligence, as is polible to increafe the number of the feveral Sorts and Kinds, for the Ornament of our Netberlundifh Hef: perides.
## CHAP, XIV.

## Of the Lima.

AMong the Kinds and Sorts of Limons, called Lima, we have had as yet no other but the Sweet: the Tree hath brittle Wood; the Boughs are light Green, fet with fmall Prickles $D_{4}$

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
the common Injuries of this Climate patiently ; what makes this Tree acceptable is iss Fruitfulnefs, and the pleafant Lovelinefs of its Apples; which are fit and good to cool the immoderate Heat of Burning-Feavers.

## CHAP. XV.

## Of Adam's Apple, or tbe ordinary Black Limon.

THE Tree which produ- Shape. ces the ordinary ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{Admm}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{s}$ Apple, hath his Boughs armed with many long and frong Prick les; the Wood is brittle and apt to break; grows in nogood Form, and cannot but with great Labour
46. iobite The Belgick,
in Pome places, hath longif Leaves, as they of the ordinary Limon, light Green, and the Edges a little jagged; being rubbed give a pleafant Sent or Smell; the Bloffom is fmaller then of 0 ther Limons, of a white Colour, like unto the Orange Dwarf; the Fruit is round at the end, with a little Nipple pointing out, of the bignefs as an ordinary middle fized Orange; The outward Pill is very thin and fmooth, of a pleafant Smell, Yellowifh, with a thin inward Pill; the Pulp is of a Brimftone Colour, and divided by feven, and fometimes eighe Veirs or Partitions, of a very fweet Taft : this Fruit we have often had ripe in thefe Countries; and it is not to be doubted butother forts of Lima would likewife thrive well in Netherland, in re -gard it doth endure and withitand

## Thei Belgick,

be kept to a good Head; the Leaves are dark Green, of Fafhion Ovat or longifh Round, a little Curled, and have many times at the beginging a little Hart or Foot, as the Orange Leaves; the Bloffoms come forth abundantly thereon, larger then the Orange Bloffom, within White, and with: out with reddifh Streaks, weak of Sent ; the Fruit is Roundifh, a little dinted at the Top and below, twice as large as the common Orange, of a perfect Gold Colour.; the outward Pill is a little rough and jagged, the inward Pill moderately thick, pleafant of Taft ; The Pulp is of a Brimfone Colour, pleafantly Sowre, divided by eleven or twelve Veins or Parcitions; Thefe Fruits we have had here in this County in a fair and warm Summer ripe almoft in one Ycar, as fuch happened 1670 ; the


The Orange Blotsom. Chap.16. Pa 50

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
the Tree is known to us by the Name of the Black Limon, becaufe the Fruits as foon as they wean, are of a black Colour.
It is the Pomum $\mathcal{A} d$ ami rommune of $\mathrm{H} \ell f$. Ferrarius, the common Apple of Adam. Lib. 3. Here in thefe Councries this Tree is common among the Lovers and Practifers of this part of Husbandry, and is called in Brabant by the Gardiners the Citron Tree, but wrongfully, becaufe it hath no affinity at all with it: Among all the Sorts of Limons, this is the hardyeft to eadure the Cold of there Countries, and very forward in producing his Fruits, whofe Juice is found to be very. pleafant in Meat; thongh Ferrarims feems ro gainfay this in fome Meafure, yet Experience hath taught us ocherwife.

## CHAP.

Or Necherlandifh Hefperides. croIs-fide Branches, the Stock is firm and hard Wood, within White'; the Bark is dark Green, mixed with an Iron-like Colour, the Head 'fpreads itfelf into many Boughs, which at the ends are divided into many little Shoots and Spriggs; thefe Boughs are fet with feveral prickles, yet they perifh through the Fruitfulnefs, and often Inoculating.

The Leaves are of a fair Green, Large, running fharp together before, behind at the Stalk is a little Foot, which hath the likenefs of a little Hart, out of which the great Leaf feems to come forth, and all fall of many fmall, and almoft invifible. Holes, even as the Leaves of the Hypericum; and when they are rubbed between the Fingers, they give a fweet and pleafant Smell.

The Bloffoms are as white as
Snow,

## The Belgick,

Snow, made' up of fix or eight Leaves, abeautified in/ the midel with: fmall Strings, which are yellow at the end, between which the Product of the Ftuit fheweth itfelf

The Bloffom which here in this Country appears in fune, is ftrong, yet of a fweet and lovely Smell, efpecially in the Morning before the Sun is up, and in the Evening when the Sun is igon from them.

The Fxuit is of a Saffron and deep 'GoldeColour', of a round Form, the outward Pill is fome what Rough, the inward Pill fpungy, White, and of an umpleafant ${ }^{-T a f t}$ : the Pulp is by feveral Films or thin Skins divided into eight Patts or Parritions.

Thefe Fruits yield here in this Country no perfect ripe Seed, and grow not ripe in one Year, but re-
quire


The Common Sower Orange. Chap.17.Pa.5517

Or Netheriandifh Hefperides.
quire twenty Monchs for it, and then they are not inferior to them of Italy.

That the Orange Tree is Fruit Hefp. ful and Longlived, teftifyech Fer- Lib.4: rarius, when he relates of the Tree which is to be feen at Rome in the Monaftery of St. Balbina, and hath food there five hundred Years: The fame Author makes menti* on of more fuch, as among ochers, of the Orange Tree on Mount $A$ ventinus, in the Dominican MonaAtery of St. Sabina; which is above four hundred Years old, and do yet every Year Bloffom, and bring forth many Fruits.

Touching the place, whence Original the Orange Trees came firt, it cannot well be related, being they are found in many Countries of the World, as well in the Eaft as West Indies, and efpecially throughout all-Italy, Spain, Portu$\cdots \mathrm{gal}$,


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## 54

gal , and feveral parts of Frances
Name. The Orange Tree hath its $\mathrm{O}_{\text {: }}$ riginal Denomination according to the Colour of the Fruit, which is a Gold Colour, and according ly with other He/perial Apples called Aureum Malum, the Golden Apple, or Malus aurantia major, the great Golden Orange Apple Tree.

For they being unknown to the C. Biun . Ancients, have not many ftrange ${ }_{\text {han }}^{\text {han } l .14}$, Names, and they which be are Sct. 4. thefe, Nerantium, Raunolf, Aran gia. Cord. in Diofor, Arangius. Cord. Histor. and thus far enough of this.

What firrther belongeth to the Diverfity, we fhall defribe in Order, for as much as we have experienced and practifed in our own Gardens.

Or Netherlandiff Hefperides. 55

## CHAP. XVII.

## - - Sorver <br> Of the Common Orange Ap- hef. ple of Ferrarius. $\begin{gathered}\text { Litp. } 4 . \\ \text { Cap. } 3 . \\ \text { and }\end{gathered}$

FErrarius calls this in Latin Aurantium Vulgare, that is, the common Orange Tree, and hath three Sorts, diftinct in the Taft.

For,the firt is Sowre, the fecond Sweet, the third of a Mixt, that is, of a Taft between Sowre and Sweet.

The fowre Orange, hath a fad Shape. pale and grainy Pill wichour, a fhatp Smell, the Pulpe is Yellow, Sowre, divided by Skins into eight, and fometimes into nine Partiti-
ons.
E I

## The Belgick

I fhall fay nothing of the Seed here, becaufe, as is mentioned heretofore, it doth not come in Netberland to perfect Maturity.

When thele Apples hang on the Tree the Winter over, to the next Spring, they grow dry within, and the Juice or Sap returns back, to the further Nourifhment of the new Fruits; therefore it is better (as well for the Trees as the Apples) to cut and take them off in due time.



Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.

## CHAP XVIII

## Of tbe Froea Orange Appls.

THE Tree which bringeth forth fweet Oranges, is in Shápe nor to be diftinguifhed from the Sowre, the Difference lyes only in the Fruie, which hath a thin, fnooth, deep Yellow, and bitter outlide Pill the infide Pill is moderately Thick, of a Brimftone Colour, the Pulpe is full of fweer and pleafant Juice, divided into eight Partitions, by particular Skins or Films; this Juice returnis not back again after the Winter, as that of the fowre Orange, but is much longer kept therein.

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\text { E } 2 \text { Ferrarius }
$$

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
59

## CHAP. XIX.

## Of the Orange Tree witbcurl. ed Leaves, of Ferrarius.

THis Tree is ealled by Feirra* Hef. rius Aurantium crifpo folio, Lab. 4 . that is, the Orange Tree with curled Leaves, and is defcribed by none before him.

The Italians call him, Rife the Shape. "Poulle : this Tree produces Boughs which at their further or uttermoft Ends are fet with many naked Twiggs clofe thrufted together, having fhort thick Leaves curled together, with a litele Hart at the Stalk; (though fome have none) at the firf coming out of thefe

$$
\mathrm{E}_{3} \because \text { Leaves, }
$$

Hef. $1.4 . \quad$ Ferrarius writes, that the Gardiners about Genoa have experienced, that the place where this Tree is planted or fee, is much to be regarded, if it ftands well to the Sun, that then the Fruit fhall be of a pleafant fweet Taft; but if the place be fhady, on the contrary Unpleafant, and all fhall feem to turn or change into Bitternefs.
Becaufe the mixed Orange Ap ples are not to be diftinguifhed by the outward or inward Form, but only by the Taft ; it is thought needlefs to give a particular Defcription of them.

The Belgick
Leaves, they are Tharp, and be come afterwards roundifh, are of a weak Smell, and of a pleafant and lovely green Colour; at the ends of the Twiggs the Bloffoms come forth thick together as in an Heap; the Leaves of the fame are a little curled to the outfide, and have all a fweet pleafant Sent; the Fafhion is as thofe of the common Sort; the Fruit is like the common Orange Apple, except that the fame is fomewhat of a flat Shape at Top and Bottom. The outward Pill is almoft of a Saffron Yellow, Ronghifh, a litthe Bitter in the Taft; the infide Pill is thir, loofe, unfavory; the Pulp is Yellow with a moderate Sowreneff, pleafant of Taft, and is by feveral Skins or Films divided into eight Partitions,

This Tree muft be diligently obferved and looked unto; be-


Ghe Rose crownd Orange Chap-20.Pa.G1.

C. Xid Rine.

The Paniagated or speckled Orange Chap-21.Pa.63. Zi

Or Netherlandifh Hepperides. 61
caufe he is apt to grow fowt, and to decay by reafon of the multitude of Boughs growing clofe together and crols one another; and brings forth more Boughs and Bloffoms, then he can feed conveniently; wherefore the Pruning Knife mult be ufed about him, if we will enjoy the Fruits, which are very Fair, and preferve the Tree in its Vigour and Strengeth.

## CHAP. XX.

## Of the Orange Tree moitb RaSed Fruit.

THis Tree, which is called ${ }_{H}$ Shape. by Ferrarius Aurantium Ro- Lici. 4 . frevm, the Rofe Orange, doth Cap. 6.

$$
\mathrm{E}_{4}
$$

not much differ from the common Orange Tree to look upon, but only the Leayes are long and narrower; the Bloffoms alfo are like thofe of the common Orange Tree.

The Fruit when it is full grown and Ripe, is of a convenient Size and Bigners, dinted a litte before and behind, it fhows a little Rofe at the top, and about the Stalk are likewife fome raifed Particles, like unto a little Star, the out? ward Pill is of a pale yellow Colour, the inward Pill indifferently thick, fomewhat Bitter; the Pulp of it is of a bright Brimftone Co lour, divided into nine Partitions of a pleafaņt tart Taft.

Thus have we found the fame in our Garden in the Year 1672 exactly to Correfpond with that of Ferrarius, and is here exactly delineated and defcribed unta you.

64 . The Belgick, much tenderer then any other, as being not well able to endure the Cold; hath many tender Boughs which eafily break; and fpotred in divers places with fome Brim, ftoné coloured Streaks; the Leaves are in many parts leffer then thofe of the common Orange Tree, and have alio on many of them feveral Brimftone coloured Spots, which is delightful to the Eye.

The Bloffoms are like thofe of the Common, but fmaller; the Fruit is, before it be ripe, orderly fpeckled with green and white Brimftone-like Streaks, and as by certain unequal Lines diftinguihed; when the Fruit is grown Ripe, then the green Streaks are Yellow, and the other turned into a Saffron Colour.

The outward part of the Pill is fomewhat rough, the inward part of the Pill thick; the Pulpe


CKick Pux.

- Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. of a Brimftone Colour, diftinguifhed by Skins or Films into nine Partitions; which is of a pleaz fant fowire Taft ; the whole Apple is fomewhat longifh-round of Shape.

Here is to be obferved, that all the Leaves and Fruits of the Tree are not of that variety of Colour, but only fome ; and was feen of us firf with perfect ripe Fruits in the Gardens of the Sieur fobn $\mathbb{R}_{0}$ eters; in his Lifetime Secretary of the (ity of Amfterdam; and with Will.V anden Henvell, both the moft experienced and greateft Improvers of this Husbandry of onr Time.

CHAP.

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. 67 Shapes, with points flicking out, and dinted Corners, reprefenting the Fafhion of a Man's Members, others of a Womans: Wherefore Hisp. 14 . called alfo by Ferraritss, Auranti- cap. 90 un Hermaphroditum, Sive Corniculatum, that is, the Hermophrodite, or Horned Orange ; the outward Pill hath a fair Saffron yellow Colour, the inwward Pill thick, fpungy, of little Taft; the Pulp is included into ten or twelve, or fometimes more skinny Partitions, whereof fome inclofe the reft; the Taft is moderately fowre, not unpleafant; this Kind is defired here by many Lovers'; and is found in many Gardens, where it is known by the Name of Cloifter Apple,

# CHAP. XXII. Of toe Orange Tree mith borned Fruit. 

Shape.

THis Tree is among all other Orange Trees the Luftieft to look upon, and the beft to be ordered, here in this Country, as being the moft hardy againft the Cold, and the moft Fruitful ; it fhoots high and large fpreading Boughs; the Leaves are of a dark Green; larger and fharper at the End then thofe of the common Orange Tree; the Bloffoms are of a pleafant Smell, and fome times made up of many Leaves, even as if they were double; the Fruits have many wonderful

Shaper,
The Belgick;

## CHAP. XXIII.

## Of feveral Ill.bapen Fruits.


c.5.8. 11 which feveral Orange Apples, which are noted by him as diftinet Sorts and Kinds, as the jatro rantium dulci fore; Aurantiam faemis nexun,fave Fatiferum, © Aurantium dim fortum, all which 1 judg to be but one and the Game, belonging ro the foregoing Tree, Diz with the horned Fruit; for I have feen the fame, and yet more different Shapes upon one Tree, allo double Bloffoms ; for that happens often, and all this Variation of the Shape


The China Orange of Yiston Chap.24. Pa.yo.

Or Netherlandiff Hefperides. is nothing but a Difplay of $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ ture.

We have obferved the more the Bloffom is doubled, and the more Leaves it hath, that the Fruit appears alfo in the ftranger The Shape; and touching the Aurantia- brawny $u m$ Callofum we have found on the or thick common Orange Tree.

The fame muft alfo be Underftood of the Limons, as I have fhewed before in the ninth Chapter of this Book, in the Limon Sbardonius; fo that in all this V2riation, there are no feveral forts to be made, but muft only be taken for Ill-fhapen Fruits.
Here might have been fhewed the Diverfity and Vatiety of imperfect Fruits, but it feemed needlefs to us, and judg that by this Obfervation is fufficiently fhewed what we are to think of fuch Pruits.

## CHAP.

69

#  

 or the Lisbon Orange Tree, becaufe they were firft brought by the Portugeeze thither out of Sina, and were chence fent into Italysand other Countries befides.This hath tender thin prickly Boughs, and Leaves long, running fharp together toward the - End, which being rubbed, fmell Sweetly.

The Bloffoms are fmaller then thofe

## Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.

 thofe of the common Orange Tree; the Fruit is neatly round, of indifferent Largenefs; the outward part of the Pill fmooth and even, of a lovely yellow Colour, the inward part of the Pill thin; is for iss pleafant Taft eaten together.The Pulp, which is divided into nine Partitions, is full of Juice, and yellowifh; of a pleafant Sweetnefs, mixed with Come Sharpnefs.

It is oblerved that thefe Fruits degenerate, as we may fee by them that are fent to us.

They of Portugal are the beft in Europe for retaining of the pleafant Taft; their Gardiners inoculate them on the fiweet Citron Tree, and therefore thofe Trees, which are from thence brought 0 * ver hither, will not thrive well : thofe of Genoa are lefs efteemed,

## The Belgick

and Grafted on Orange Stocks.
We have now fome Years fince got them, and for certain Underftood, that they have brought forth Fruit perfectly Ripe ; and we doubt not but we Chall ere long enjoy the fame likewife; becaufe the Luftinefs and profperous Growth of our Trees gives us great Hopes of it.

The Reprefentation of the Boughs, Leaves, and Bloffoms made here, is according to our own Tree, but that of the Fruit according to the Outlandifh Apple.



## CHAP. XXV.

## Of the Orange Tree with furet Pill.

THE fweet pilled Orange Tree produces great and thick Boughs; the Leaves are large, thick, hard, and fliorter then they of the common fort, of a dark green Colour; the Blof foms are large, and fpread themfelves broad and wide out, and ${ }^{*}$ bound in Mulatude; the Fruit is great and weighty; the 'outward part of the Pill of a fair Saffron yellow Colour, plealandly Bitter; the inward part of the Pill is follid and thick, of a pleafane fweed

> Fi, Biteres

## Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.

The Brabanders wrongfully call this Apple, Pomum Adami, Adam's Apple, as may be perceived by the Defrription of the right given in the fifteenth Chas ter of this Book.

## CHAP. XXVI.

## Cf the Orange Tree mitb fmall Fruit.

THis fmall Orange Tree is Heff. $_{2} L_{4}$ called by Ferrarius Aurantis ap. 15 um Sinenfe; and is the Malus $\mathcal{A} w_{=}^{c} c_{\text {inn }}^{\text {Bam- }} P_{i-}$ rantia bumilis of Baubinus and $C_{h=}=$ max. $h_{111}$. fius, commonly called the Dwarf; Set. 6.
it hath little fhort thick Boughs Shape. clofely grofving together.

The Leaves are like thofe of F 3 the

## 74 The Belgick

Bitternefs (whence it is originally called the fweet-pill'd $O$ range Apple ; ) the Pulp is of a brimftone Colour, and moderately Sowre of Taft, divided by particular Skins or Films into nine Partitions.

Of the Pulp, outward and inward Pill of this Apple tempered together with Sugar, is an excellent Remedy made againft the Di -

And this Tree is by him firft called, Aurantium dulci Cortice, that is, the Orange with the fweet
C. Bau- Pill; and is the Malus aurantia cortice dulci Eduli. B. P. \& Cluf. Hift. "The Orange Tree with froeet Pill :- and certainly worthy to be Husbanded, as well in refpect of the Fruity as alfo of the Luftinefs of the Tree, which is fufficiently Luxuriant in Growing.

The

## The Belgick

the common Orange Tree; but in all their Parts much fmaller, and Tharp forward.

The Bloffoms (which it produces in abundance, ) are algot as it were, compacted and in Clufters; and are in Form like unto thefe of the other Sorts, though not fo large.

The Fruit is of the bignefs of a Walnut ; the outward Pill is of a Gold Colour, not very Bitter, the inward Pill thin; and the Pulp is diftinguifhed into eight parcels; of a pleafant forwre Taft.

This Plant is very delightful to the Eye, and that in refpect of its abundant Fruifulnefs, which is alfo the caufe of its being fhortLived, if ye do not movide againft it, by taking away the faperfluous Bloffoms and Fruits.

Hithérto now have we been bufied to defribe all forts of Fruits,

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. $7 \pi$ Fruits, which as yet are to be found in our Netherlandifh Gardens, and mentioned by Ferrarius. in his Hefferides, whom we have alfo followed, as agreeing with our Experience; and having obferved many Variations, whether the fame takes Original from our Ordering, or ocherwife, we fhall fufficiently know the fame if we will compare our Defrriptions and Reprefentations with them of thar. Author ${ }_{j}$ and hope further, that by the Diligence of thofe wha Affect or Delight in thele Plants, more new Sorts and Kinds may be brought into our Countries,

CHAP.

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
There is allo a Difference among the forts of Limons.

For there are none which can better endure the Miferies and Hardfhips of our Climate, then thofe we have defcribed by the Name of common white Limons;

* the Adam's Apple, called the black Limon, wherefore they are moft beloved by our Affectors of this 'part of Husbandry, raifed and propagated.

But we have fhewed that yet Above more forts of Limon Trees may ${ }^{\mathrm{J}}$ Chap. 7.
 fcription heretofore given doth Demonftrate. Further, The Managing and Ordering is one and the fame; befides that the Trees which bear fweet Fruits, require a place which ftands well to the Sun, that the Apples may thereby come to a better Concoction, and more pleafant Taft, IThich

## CHAP, XXVII,

## Of the Difference in the $O_{5}$ dering of the Limon : and Drange Tree,

BEfore we proceed to the com * mon Ordering, I thought fit to thew here the Difference between the Raifing, Propagating, and Nourifhing of the Limon and Orange Tree; it hath its beginning hence.
Firft, That the Limon Tree is found lefs hardy to endure the Injuries and Cold of our fharp and harfh Air, than the Orange Tree,
becaufe the Wood is fofter and becaufe the Wood is fofter, and not fo firm and clofe by much;

> There

## The Beigick,

which fhall not be, if we do the contrary.

Secondly, Is yet this, that we in Propagating ufe none, but the Seed of the Orange Tree, becaufe it can better endure the Cold of thefe Countries, as is faid before.

Even in Italy are the Seeds of Limons feldom Sown, becaufe of their tendernefs and weaknefs: For all Limons, which do readily take in the Orange Stock by Ino culation, are Fruieful, and more hardy againft the Cold, and allother Injuries, then if they were Grafted on their own St.

CE

## CHAP, XXVIII,

## How me get thefe Trees out of otbers Countries.

IT.will not be amifs to fhew how thofe Hefperial Trees aro come by in thefe Countries, for thofe that have not Patience to flay for them by Sowing of them. 1 Here is to be oblerved Time, Time. and Place, and Manner how we are to handie them.
It is firft neceffary; that the tak ing them up and thipping be done in the Months of December, or at furtbeft in fanuary ; that in $\mathrm{OH}_{4} y_{4}$ they may be Unpackr, and Planted if for if if be later in the Sum. mer,

## Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. 8

tugal ${ }_{5}$; it will certainly be in Vain and to no Purpofe; becaufe they cannot well endure our cold changeable and uncertain Air.

When now the Orange or Li- Ordemon Trees are taken up, at the ring. faid time, with a good lump of Earth about the Roor, they muft . be provided with Turf, or earth Mofs, that the Mals may contis nue whole, and no Earth fall off.

Let them be packt with the whole Head, eight or ten, more or lefs, according as they are in Bignefs, in a fugar Cheft, covered and fet into the Ship in an airy place; and fo they may keep good fix or eight Weeks ; but the florter the Voyage is, the bet ter.

Here muft we be Cautious,' that Care be taken, there be no opening, nor any Holes made in the

## The Belgick

9
mer, there is great Danger, and we run great Hazard of lofing the Trees, or at leaft we are much behind-hand to make them Grow.
Place.
The place whence they muft be fetched, is St. Remo, Situated by or upon the River Nervi; whence they are brought to Genoa.
We muft bring no Trees out of any other Climates to Plant or Order here in our Netherlands, becaufe the Condition of that place, doth, above all other pla. ces in Italy, agree beft with our Climate, as lying about forty three Degrees Altitude be-North the Equator.

Secondly, The beft and molt experienced Gardiners of all Italy are found there; neither come there freighter Stocks, nor fairer Fruits then out of this Hefperides.

If Trees be brought out of any other Countries, as Spain, or Portuyal,

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## The Belgick;'

the Chefts, left the Rats, which often are many in Ships, fpoil the Stocks, for we have had the Experience hereof to our Sorrow, that the Barks have been eater round about from off the Trees, whereby our long Expectation was fruftrated: And this is what concerneth the Tranfportation out of Italy, whereby our Hefperides hath taken her firt Rife and $\mathrm{Be}^{-}$ ginning in Netherland.

## CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Placing of the Limon and Orange Trees.

THey that will Order and Husband thefe Trees aright, muft firt make a good Choice of a fit and convenient ftanding

Or Netherlandilh Hefperides. ftanding-place, where they mult be continued all the Summer.

To which end we muft prepare in the Garden 2 Conveniency to the South, or South Eaft, and if it be poffible, right before the winter Place, or green Houfe, and in cafe the Sun be very hot, as fometimes it is in May, make choice of a Place which hath a little Skreen of Shady Trees before it'; for generally a bout that time the Trees be a little Sickifh; which if they are, they will not endure the full heat of the Sun, by which fometimes feveral Plants have been loft; for this there muft remain a Space of 25,30 , or more Feet wide, according to the Meafure or Largenefs of the Ground or Garden.
It will be very Ufeful that this Place be fenced about fourfquare, with an Elder Hedg, or other Fruit

## Or Netherlandifh Hefperides'。 <br> 87

Thut out ; that no Diftemper, or lofs of Leaves, to the great Prejudice of the Growth, may be caufed; for without fuch a fit ftanding Place, we fhall in vain expect to raife and to bring thefe Trees and their Fruit to Perfection.

We find by many unskilful Practitioners and Managers in this affair of Husbandry, who take no care for the ftanding Place, that they commonly are furnifhed with pining and unthrifty Trees; Wherefore then the Warmth and keeping of the Wind from them is highly neceffary, as alfo the Choice of the faid Situation, which is obferved even in Italy, and muft therefore much more in thefe our Countries.
If it be poffible, and the Con- Ferrar:
 ing of the Trees may be before

## The Belgick,

Fruit-Trees twifted together, and raifed high, to prevent and take away all acceefs of the Wind: In this manner may an open airy Shelter or warm place be made, which is very acceptable to thefe tender Strangers, there to receive the Beams of the Sun, which comes to recreate thefe Hefperial $V$ irgins between the fruifful Fences, and caule one with an other, a Mixture Pleafant and Delightful to the Eye and Sight. The Summer Placing mult be taken, if it be poifible, to the South-Eaft ; and above all, reject all the Weft, South-Weft, and all the Parts of the North, becaule many great Storms, filthy Vapours, and hurtful Winds do frequently proceed thence; ${ }^{-}$which even our own country Fruit cannot endure, much lefs thefe; and therefore muft they; as much as is polfible, be Shut

## The Belgick

the winter or green Houfe: we thall find that thefe fweet PerleHills fhall not only fill the Eyes of their Mafter with a glorious 'Sight in the time of Blowing, but alfo replenifh and fill his Parlour with a molt fragrant and pleafant Smell through the opened Windows.

CHAP. XXX.
Of the Mold, Earth, and Dung.

DIvers forts of Earth may be ufed in the Ordering of them, as the daily Experience teacheth, that every one may help himfelf according to the Condition of his Habitation.

In Italy about St. Remo is found a yellow, fat, and heavy clayGround; the Brabanders have fandy

Or Netherlandifly Héferides. fandy and gravelly clay Ground, and about Haerlem in HFolland the Gardiners ufe a well dunged fandy Ground, wherein thefe Trees do bring forth their Fruit in too luxuriant a manner.

In fhort; we may at all times prepare a fit Mold, with Sand, Earth, and Dung, wherein thefe Hefperial Plants fhall thrive moft luftily and petulantly, if old rotten Dung be not wanting therein.

It is certain, that the purer the Dung is, the better it is; we ufe 2. well dunged Earth, with white and foft Sand mixt together.

For the preparation and fitting of this Ground, all Earth or Sand is not alike fit; the toffe Clay, becaule of its Coldriels, muft be re jected, and another Earth chofen, which is brown, foff, lufty, fweet, fat, and of a good fiveet Smell, which we may try by letting the

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\text { G } 1 \text { Earth }
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Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
The Dung that is here required, muft be of Cowes, Horfes, or Sheep, according as it can begot; no. Man needs to ty himfelf frict= ly to it, one of the three is fufficient; if it be but obferved that the fame be not too new and frefh, but old, the fharpnefs thereof being well feent and rotten.
I-know that there are yet other things ufed for Dung, as of Hens, Doves, Shavings of Horns, Lupins, and the like; but to us the plaineft way feemeth beft, and Caution every one againft the coftly Preparation which fome make, and ufe as one Species, Kind, of Dung to force the Orange Trees out ; which is defcribed by Munting in his Ordering of Plants slid. in thefe Words.

Take Pidgeons Dung, or Sheeps Dung, not too old, as much as you will, or of both a like Quan

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\text { G } 3 \text { tity, }
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The Belgick
Earth ftand fome hours in fiweet Water; now if the Water keep its fweet Taft and Smell, it is a fign of good and fit Earth, where= as otherwife it is contrary; and Sand is necefflary to it, according to this Prefcript.

## Catf.

White fine and 0 oft Sand duly prepared,
Sorgh. Gives Fruits, whben laid on with Reafon.
2. part.
The forementioned Earth,Sand and Dung, divers times digged together, muft lye the whole Winter, to be frozen thorough : When the Froft is done, it chall be wrought together divers times, to ufe it ; which then will be ferviceable and ufeful for the Work.

The Preparation of the Sieur

Order-
ins of
Plants,
l. h. c .2. Munting is unneceffary to Re= hearfe, who makes his Mixture of fixteen Parts and Ingredients, becaufe it can be done of lels.

The

## The Belgick

tity, put it into a Glafs, fet it in the Sun, and pour Rain-water upon if; when the Strength theren of is drawn and gon into the fame, then pour off that Water, and purs a lictle frefh Rain-water to it, wherein a little bit of Saltapeter hath been Iteeped or foaked four and twenty Hours ; Water therewith your Trees fometimes, and you fhall find a wonderful forceing Power in the fame, orc. Hitherta Munting.

Certainly I can by no means judg fuch a forcing about this Work for good; Whereof we have feen an Inftance at $A m f f e r d a m$ in the Year 1662, with the Sieur Paulo de Rageau, who allo ufed fuch Water, wherewith he wa* tered his Trees; and forced them thereby fo ftrongly our, that they blowed abundantly, yee produced but little Wood and Fruit, and the following

Or Netherlandifh Hesperides,
following Year the good Gentleman found, that mot of his Trees were foiled, and fame quite dead.

We do then with Reafon reject there Preparations, which bring more Hurt then Profit to their Practitioners; but deem it belt to follow the ordinary Way, leaving all artificial Preparation of Dung and Earth, and ufe a Ground endowsed with all good Properties, which we may fufficiently diftinguifh by Feeling, Smelling, and Seeing, from the mean and bad.

CHAP. XXXI.
Of the Sowing of Trees,

T
HE Sowing of Orange Kernels doth in thee cold

G 4 Countries

Countries require much time, before they come to be Trees, yet this is done by many Lovers with Advantage, especially in Brabant, where be divers Perfons, who by following this yearly, have obrained great and fruitful Nurferies, and hereby excited others to the fame Inclination.

To do this Sowing well, we mull make Choice for it of the Seed of Oranges, not of Limens, much left of Citrons, as being too tender, according to the Teftimo-
Hep. ny of Ferrarius; the Limos
Lib. 3. . Seeds are seldom frown in Italy, be-
Ep. ag. caufe they cannot well refit the Hardfhips; then is it much more Inimitable in there Climates.,

He that will begin this, mut make Choice of the fulleft, bet, and ripest Seed, of fair perfectly ripe Oranges, as they come out of Italy, Spain, or Portugal; waft the fame

## Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.

fane with Rain=water, and make them clean from all Corruption and Dirt, and afterwards dry the fame three or four Days in the Shade, in the beginning of May; and according to the flying of Ferrarius, we mut low them two Help. Days before the full of the Moon, Limp. ${ }_{2}$. end a Pot with good fat and lifted Earth, put the Seed therein an Inch deep, and two good Inches breadth afunder; feet the Pot to the South, in an open airy Warm,
and to the Sun ftanding place, and the South, in an open airy Warm,
and to the Sun ftanding place, and fprinkle this you have flown inmediately, with lukewarm Rainwater, and alfo every third Day; yet this Earth mut not be too
wet, but only moderately kept yet this Earth mut not be too
wet, but only moderately kept moist.

To further the fringing out, Glaffes milt be put upon the Pots, which will exceedingly forward the Work.





${ }_{2 i t}^{2}$

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\text { after this manner, and fill to that Cap. } 8 .
$$ ..........

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The Belgick,
In the fringing up of the Seed it happens many times, that the Shoots come forth double, viz. two together; there Twins mut we part, pull out the weakeft, that it may not hinder and take away the Nourifhments of the other.

There young Seedlings are frequently troubled with Ear= wiggs, Ants, Snails; Woodlice; which eat the fame off, and hinder their Growth', wherefore there mut be Provifion made againft them: At the third Year mut e very Seedling be tranfplanted particularly and fingly by itself in a Pot, in good Earth, and put in a place as before, where they may be free and fife from all bad Winds. Without any Oppofition or Hindrance they fall be at five Years old a Finger thick, fit for Inoculation; and in the twelfth Year, or leis alpo, bring forth Fruit. $\quad$ This

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
9
This is the Ordinary and certaineft Way of fowing, whereby we may nurfe up and raife thefeTrees, and from their beginaing ufe them to the enduring of Injuries and Hardlhips, which may happen to them through the Inconftancy of the Climate.

By the art of Sowing in freff Againt Horle-dung may thefe Seeds be the formade fpeedily and Atrongly to Orange fprout out: When the Seed is Seed. firt foaked in lakewarm Water, wherein freff Dung and a lietle Salt-peter harh lain afteep $\%$ as we have feenat Whortayok in Halland, 2t Sieut Burets, that he made Orange Trees grow in one Year from Seed to the height of two Feet, and a Finger thick, fit to Inoculate the next or fecond Year: But affoon as the Sun did recide to the South, and declared unto us the approaching Winter; thefe tender

## The Belgick

tender Nurflings began to Mourn, as unaccuftomed to the ufual Se verity of our Harveft and Winter Showers, which furprized them as being Unarmed and Unprovided againft this Evil ; and withal fpoiled them of all Health and Thriftiness; whereupon Death at laft followed.

This Forcing is good for all Forreign Seeds out of hot Couns tries, to dry the Plants that come forth from them to an berbarium $V /$ os vum. But is by no means advifable about the Sowing of Orange Trees, in which we muft keep to the Way and Manner above Mentioned.

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.

## CHAP. XXXII.

## Of Ingrafting.

THE Propagation of Fruit is moftly done on a threefold way, by Ingrafting, Ab lactation, and Buding, otherwife called Inoculating.

To do this well, the Stock which is to be Grafted or Ingrafted, muft be ftrong and fufficient in Growth, that the Cyon put in may not want Nourifhment.

To which end a fit Bough or Branch is to be chofen to cut the Cyon from, ( whether it be a Li mon or Orange Tree ) which is neither too Old nor too Young; for the Old is unfit, and the Young too tender.

That we may not mifs here, Time?

100 The Belgick, we mult chufe Wood of two years Growth, becaufe that of one year is too tender; cut the Cyon in the Month of $\mathcal{M a y}^{2}$, to the length of two Buds ; part under the loweft Bud fhall be cut with a fharpe Knife on both fides fome what flat, yet fo that the molt outward part of the Bark may not go off, being is muft again Unite with that of the Stock.

After the cutting of the Cyon, the Stock mult be fawed off at a convenient height; and obferve that the Bark be not bruifed, but be fmooth and even: Then make a Slit in the top of the Stack, with a fharp Chiffel (and put therein a Box-Treewood-Wedg, that the opening may not fhut again ) put then the Cyon in from the Top downiward to the lowef Bud, fo that the fame fticks out a little above the Srock ; clore the Work

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. at
cogether; fo that the ourmoft Bark of the Cyon doth exactly anfwer to the outmoft Bark of the Stock; guard the Slit with good grafting Wax againft the Inwatering, and other Inconveniences: On this manner may we Graft upon high Stocks, and upon particular Boughs, to make feveral forts of Fruits, as well Limons as. Oranges to grow upon one Tree, which may likewife be done by Inoculating.
Then at laft Care is to be taken that the new grafted Cyon may have the full Nourifhment, and be not robbed by the wild Sprigs fhooting forth.

Which
is mott

By means of Grafting we have feen the wild Orange I ree bettered, but it often fails.

But the Limon Tree grafted into the Orange Steck, is more fure, and will better Unite.

Grafting

The Belgick,
Grafting is feldom ufed in thefe Trees, 'escept out of Curiofity, for it hnalkes moft unhandfom and ill-fhapen Stocks, and is therefore by the Practitioners but little ufed.

Befides the foregoing Grafing, haration is Grafting by Approach or Abor gratt.
ing by lactation, or of Sucking, fo call-App-, ed becaule the young Shoot is fucked off from the Mother, or principal Trees.

We have feen it with Hercules Patronus at Zutphen, who was very experient in this Ordering and Managing, and hath happily performed and executed both thefe Ways of Grafing, and Ablacta ${ }^{*}$ tion.

This is done in the Month of May: Make choice for it of an Orange Stock, luftily Flourifhing, and ftrong in Growth, place him in fuch manner next to the Tree from which is to be fucked, or the

Ablacta.

Or Netherlandiff Hefperides. 103
Ablactation to be made, that the Boughs or Branches can eafily reach, or fully touch with their outmoft ends the uppermof 'Top of the Stock, placed or pofited by ; which thall be fawed off even and fmooth, : at fuch an height as we defire; and therein is a Slit to be made, even as if we would Graft; then fhall the Shoot or Twig be cut on both fidés, flatwife, under the fecond or third Bud, after the fame manner as is faid before of the Cyon: Befides it mult not be parted from the Bough, but left 'on, and joined from behind in the opening of the Stock, fo that the outmoft Bark of the cut Graft doth rightly correfpond and anfiwer with that of the Stock; which muft be fecured with grafting Wax, as alfo againft all fhaking and moving by the Wind, that the perfect linion and

## The Belgick

Cure may be made, which may be helped by placing a flick or two by it, and by binding the fame thereunto this Inconveniency is prevented, the tender Sucker is faved from breaking, and the putter-in from Prejudice.

And after this Ingrafting hath taken, and is well United, then fhall the new fhot Graffbe cut off clofe to the Stock of the Mother, that henceforth it may fuck and draw its own Nourifhment.

Among all the forts or kinds of
Inocula-
tion: Among althe which may be ufed about thefe Plants or Trees, there is none more proper to their Nature then Inoculation, or Grafting with the Bud; and that in refpect of the hardnefs of the Wood; wherefore they will not well endure the two foregoing ways.

This Work was very famous 2 mong the Ancient, whofe Profcripts

Or Netherlarlifh Helperidez. $10 \%$
frripts are Collected together by the learned Mizaldis, and there Fore needlels here to Rehearfe; oppranl but only the Modern Handling rum in and Ufe which is approved by friome. Experience, and received by every one.

To do and perform this, the
 Month of July, in the Wain of the $L$ Lifl. 2 . Moon, in fair Weather, when it cipic 8 . is neither milty, nor rainy, muft this work be done.

Make choice of a flourifhing Shoot of tivo or three Years old, of a thrifty Tree, whereof ye defire to Inoculare, and to cut the Bud or Oculation, whether it be of a Limon or Apple Sina; feek a Bud which hath no Thorns to it:

After the faid Twigg or Shoot Is cut off, take a flarp litele Knife, and give the Bud chofen on each Ide a cut to the Wood, and un-

H2 der

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
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This was firf made known to me by the moft experienced Sieur Fobn Roeters.

The little Shield or Oculation lifred off, being approved, we fhall keep the tipt Leaf between our Lips, ( yet not fo as that it beammes wer) till the opening of the Stock be made after the following manner.

- Chufe for it an even fmooth place, which hath neither Bump nor Knot ; make the Cut or Incifion through the Bark to the Wood, a little longer then the bignefs of your little Shield, in the form of a Latin T , or like the modern Italian Gardeners have in ufe, as this Sign fheweth $L$, as appears by the Limon and O range Trees, that come out of thofe Countries; but which way foever the Cut or Incifionis made, it is all one, becaufe it makes no
$\mathrm{H}_{3}$ diffe

106 The Belgick
der and above the Bud; which remains in the middle a Cut likewife, that in Form it is like a longifh (quare little Shield; lay the fame off with the point of the Knife, or with the Thumb or fore-Finger, yet fo that the Bud or Eye remains faft to the little Shield, and the fame be not Rent ; for otherwife it will not be good; the Leaf faftned below to the Bud thall be tipt about the middle, to guide the little Shield. in the fetting in.

The little Shield may yet in another manner be taken off; when (as is above faid) cut, we fhall lift it off with a Knife, fo that a little Wood remains to the Shield, to keep the Bud, the more fafe; though this leems to be contrary to the common Rule, yet have we often found it good, and feen it more eafily done then the foregoing.

This

## To8 The Belgick,

difference in the Growing. Afterward lift the Bark up eafily with a bony K'nife, part the fame $\rho n$ both fides from the Wood, take the Oculation by the Leafe which is left to it, join the fame duly and conveniently between it, within the Cut againft the Wood, thrutting the outmoft Baxk a little, that the Oculation may be, as it were, well and eventy clapt to the forefaid Wood.

And it is to be obferved, that the top of this little Shield muft fouch to the uppermoft againft the crofs Cut, viz, when it is like the Latin T; But if on the conprary it ftands after the Italian way, the loweft part fhall touch it, the little Shield or Oculation being well put, muft be carefully tyed either with a dry Rufh of a Mufcovian Mat, narrow Tape, pr any other foft String, beginning

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. vog
ning from above the Oculation, and fo downwards, making the Binding to fhut before, even un* der the Bud or the Stalk of the Leaf that is left on: then wind on till the whole Cut or Incifion, befides the Eye, which may not be covered, be wound up,

We mult preferve this Work with great carefulnefs againf Rain and lowatering; that it may not be fooiled, becaufe nothing is more hurful to the new infet Eye; wherefore thofe Trees are fet under fome Shed or Shelter to that end.

The Binding fhallf ftand about three Months, till ye fee the $O$ culation hath taken, and the Bud begins ta fwell; thenthe Binding is to be loofened a little.

Let this Work fland all Winter to the Spring, and when in the Month of Aprit the Oculation is

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
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maimed and llight, we put the Oculation at the bottom of the fame, not far above the Ground; for then by means of this Inoculating we may raife ftreight and fair Trees; as we fee this among the Practitioners in Brubant; who chufe for this thofe that are flour= ifhing and thrifty, which can fhoot in one Year three Foor high and more.
We mult not pluck off the Leaves which fland along the new hot out Sprout, or Twigg, but leave them on till they fall off themfelves; for by the Leaves is the Sapp kept in full Strength and Vigour from the bottom to the Top.

Thefe tender Shoots may be kept ftreight, by putting a Stick by them, and with binding fo ordered, that thereby the Plat form is "laid for the bringing

## The Belgick

yet Green and Thriving ; then it is good, and there is hope of Growing, and fhall doubtlefs fhoot out in May or June; burt before it comes thus far, and as foon as we perceive that the Bud is good, and makes it felf ready to fprout out, we muft Cut or Saw the Stock off wwo Inches above the Oculation, that all the Sapp and Nourifhthent may come to the new Nurfe? Child, and the Shoot the more ftrongly put forth: When the Came, the following Year, is frongly thot, then take the reft of the remaining Stock. away to a little above the Inoculation, and cure the Wound with Grafting Wax,

If the Oculation be put upon an high and ftreight Stock, we fet two or three, or four Oculations yound it, to make a good and res gular Head : But if the Stock be maimed

## ILI The Belgick

forth of fair and flreighe Trees.
For according to the ftreightnefs and fairnefs of the Stock, we do here in this Country many times efteem the Tree, and this is the means to bring them to it, from their Youth while they are tender.

To Inoculate is none of the leaft Delights of this Practife, for we do fomething that feems almoof unconceiveable, that an whole Tree is forced by means of a thin little Shetl, and a fingle Bud, to leave and change its own Nature, and to bring forth other ftrange Fruits.

It would be convenient here, and fuit well to fhew how this $\mathrm{U}^{-}$ nion is made, and this great Work performed in a finall Compafs, how a Tree is compofed of little Payticles, which are like many thin Fibres, or thin Strings, a-
long

Dr. Netherlandifh Hefperides. 113
long which, through invifible Pores and Paffages, the Nourifo ment, which partly confifts in Moifture, afcends, where it fpreads itfelf through the Branches, and by means of the outward Heat of the Sun, and Innate, or natural Warmth within, produces the effects of Leaves, Bloffoms, and Fruits.

Thefe long thin ftringlike Paf fages (whereof the Bark is whotly compofed. being cut afunder, as they alfo of the Oculation, whofe openings coming then ${ }^{2}$ gain right upon one another, the Moiftute and Nourifhment of the Stock is communicated to the Cy on, and through the growing Virtue joyned and united together. We fee the contrary comes to pals, when this Agreement and Correfponding of the Paflages fails, by mifplacing of the fame. Yet

114 The Belgick,
Yet it is not our Intention and Defign here to Reafon and Difo courfe of this Matter; but we recommend this to the great Wits of Naturalifts, and keep our felves to the fimple Ordering.

We may by Inoculating come to minch Variety of Fruits, if we be but provided and furnifhed with Stocks and Seedlings.

## CHAP. XXXIII.

## of Propagation by Inlaying.

EVen as in all Creatures there is by Nature a Propagating Property, fo likewife is the fame in 7 rees, which are not only multiplyed by the Seeds, but alfo by the Sproutings out, and Suckers below at the Roots.

To further which, Art bath not

Or Netheriandifh Hefperides. 115
nota little added and Contribu: ted to it, viz by Inlaying, or Offlaying:
We have before treated ofSowing; and the other is now our prefent Talk, wherein we muft know,

Firft, That an Orange Tree doth feldom fprout out at the Roots; and the Inlaying of the Boughs, by reafor of the hardnefs of their Wood, cannot well be brought to Shoot and to take Root 3 though fome fay that fuch may be done, and among others ${ }_{\text {Cap. }} \mathrm{Lib}_{2}$ the Sieur Munting in his true and right Exercife of Planting. For me, I could never attain to it.

But this Propagation may more fitly be done to the Limon Tree, which is of a fofter Wood, and is more apt to thoot out at the Roots, efpecially when the Oculation ftands clofe by the Ground;

## 116 The Belgick,

Ground; whether it be then, that the Inlaying be done above from the Head, or from beneath near the Ground, give the Bough a Cut from the Bottom upward; then take a Por, in the Bottom or Side whereof is an Hole, put the Bough therethrough, and order that the Cut or Incifion may come into the middle of the Pot; lay berween the cutted Opening; or Slit, a little flat Stone, or fomething elfe, that it may not fhut tooclofe together, but keep open, to further the Rooting fooner.

When this is conveniendly placed and fee, we muft fill up the Pot with good Earth, and keep it moilt with moderate Watering? after the fecond Year we com: monly find that it is rooted; which when it is fir and ftrong, cut off, to nourifh itfeff, and then to be Tranflanted.

Here

Here is to be oblerved, when the Pot, whether it ftands to the Head, or below upon the Ground, muft be faftned, for the leaft Motion which happens to it, is pre= judicial, and caufes a fruitlefs and loft Labour.

Thefe of laid Trees, (when they are of a good and fruitful Bough ) fhall produce as fair $\mathrm{Li}-$ mons as an Inoculated Tree, as Experience hath often, taught us, and likewife withal we may eafi= ly multiply Limon Trees on this wife.

There are yet otherways of ${ }_{H t f \text { p. }}$ Propagation defcribed by Ferrariz Lib. 2: us, but the Execution is Unpracti-: cap, in cable in Netherland, becaufe of the fhortnels of our Summers. We therefore omit all the reft, feeing thus may be done whatfoever can be defired from the other ways.

## C HAP.

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides: 119
Boxes, and earchen Pots, wherein the Trees are Planted, Removed and Tranfported. Though thefe Trees are by fome Lovers planted at large, or in free Ground, yet it is rejected for thefe Reafons.

Firf, Becaufe of the great Charges, which this Work res quires, to defend our tender Plants againft the Cold ; being there is a winter-place, or green Houfe required thereunto, which is taken away in the Summer, and in the Winter fet up again; as fuch an one is defribed by Ferrarius, and found in the Garden of the Duke of Parma; but it would be too Chargeable for many to perform and make fuch.

Secondly, Becaufe the Grounds are here in the winter=Seafon very Moift, and accordingly Cold, which is very prejudicial to the

120
The Belgick,
Trees and Fruits; Wherefore we, to avoid all this, fhall follow our Predeceffors; who have for ma= ny Years found out Tubbs,Boxes, and Potts for this, which are all to be taken according to the bignefs of the Trees.
Tubbs. The beft and fitteft Tubbs are made of Rhenifh-wine-Fats, or Casks, becaufe their Matter is hard, thick, firm, and good Oaken Wood ; the Hoops muft be Iron Hoops, and have on each fide a ftrong Iron Handle, to carry them, or remove them conveniently from one place to another; the Depth and Width above is ordinarily two Foot, but at the Bottom one Foot and an half: fo that the Narrownefs muit go flenting downward, and leffen by little and little, becaufe in the Tranfplanting of the Trees, the whole Maf of Earth may be the more conveni-

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides, 12 conveniently taken out; and if we defire Tubbs for leffer Trees; let the Depth and Width above be one Foot and a half, and the Diameter or middle Line of the Bottom, one Foot and $x$ quarter : and feveral Holes munt be bored or made in the Bottoms of the Tubbs, and Pots, and Boxes, to empty the fuperfluous Moittnefs; and to free the Roots of the Trees from rotting.

The Pors muft be made of good Earth, glazed wiehin and withour, or not fo, according as every orie pleaferh and defires; the Form and Faftion mult be almof like the Tubbs; wider ac the Top then at the Botrom, the Foot broad, to prevent the falling. down.

Concerning the fpuare Boxes ${ }_{3}$ they are nor in all particulars held fogood, and are more chargeables,

12 where-

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. 123
When we have got them in How we convenient time; prefently after are to thof the Unpacking, fhall all the Earth, new got which is aboutthe Roots be clean Trest taken off, wafhed, and cleared from all ftifled and dead Fibres and Stumps; and the whole Head fawed off too within an Hands-breadth above the Inocu* lation, and the remaining Tops covered with grafting Wax.

Take then further, a grear Tub with Rain=Water, made Lukewarm in the Sun, and let the Trees ly therein one or two Days, that they may, by fucking of the frefh Mointure, in fome meafure Revive again, after the long con= tinued Draught and Hardfhips they have fuffered in the Voyage, and afterrward Plant them in this following Manner.

Chufe Potis or little Tubs, ac- planting cording as the Bignels of every

- wherefore we thought it not neceffary to fay any thing touching the fame; nor of the other things neceffary to the Planting, as Spade, Shovel, Trowel, and the like, in regard they are fufficiently known to every one as to their Form and Fafhion. Only this muft be added, that wooden Tubbs are counted better then earthen Potts, becaufe the Roots fhoot round againft the Sides of the Pots and Tubbs, alfo upon the Bottoms of the fame; and fo it is, that the Earth being much colder then the Wood, dothiconfequently hinder the Trees more, efpecially in the Winter.

In the beginning of this Chapter is fpoken of a twofold. Planting; we fhall now treat of the fyit, ruiz. Of Trees which are new brought over out of Itdy, or other Countries.

When

## The Belgick

Tree Chall require; fill them with good Earth two or three Hands Breadth deep, put the Tree in the middle of it, add more fine fifted Earth to it, preffing the fame a lit? tle down; and in the filling up, Thake the Stock up and down, to the end the Earth may the better fink in between the Branches of the Roor, and the Tree ftand faft and firm.

When now the Pot is conveniently filled, put the fame for fome Days in a Chady warm place, on which the Sun doth not fhine ; let the fame ftand fo long there till the Bud begin to come out: On this manner hall we accuftom the Trees to our Climate, which by degrees are to be fet further and further in the open Air and Sun ; in the mean while the Earth is but moderately and not overmuch to be watered, to reduce there

Or Netherlandiff Hefperides. 125 there fick ones to new Strength a, gain.

As foon as we begin to fee the firt thooting out, it may be furthered by putting Glaffes over the Oculation; and taking care that no Cobwebs come to it.

It muit be further obferved to the Nurfing up and raifing, that the Vermin do not eat off the tender and firft Shoots that fprout out, for hereby is caufed not only a backwardnefs and retardation in their Growth, but allo after a long pining Confumption, the Death it felf of the Trees; but if this Work be managed after the forefaid manner, the Trees fhall be fit at the fifth Year to bring forth Bloffoms and Fruits.

There be feveral Reafons', which force is to Tranfplant the $\begin{gathered}\text { Tranff } \\ \text { planting }\end{gathered}$ Limon and Orange Trees.

Either becaufe, the Pots grow

## Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. 127

Earth is too much below the edge of the Tub or Por.

After the Tree is loofned round about in the old Tub or Pot, and taken out, then cut the fuperfluous Fibres off with a fharp Knife, and fee whether there be yet any other Defect or Fault to be found about it, which then may be removed. You muft keep the Roots from Bruifes, for thereby they are hurt, and are very prejudicial to the Tree, becaufe they eafily caufe rotting; whence many times a pining and lingring Sicknefs arifes.

After this done, put the Tree then again right in the middle of the new prepared Place, fill the fame up with the forefaid Earth, and prefs it down a little, that the Tree may get firmnefs; which allo mult not be fet too deep.

After that the Earth is brought

## 126 <br> The Belgick

too little, the Tubs rott; or they muft of neceffity have frefh Earth, or forme Defects about the Roots do require it

For this make choice of the Monthis of April, the beginning
Hiff.l.2. of May of October, and according
!ap. 12: to Ferrarius's Doctrine, in the Wain of the Moon, after that the holes in the Tubs or Pots are fecured from being flopt, (which is prevented by laying over them fome round railed pieces of a broken Pot, yet fo that the Water may have fufficient way to run out) lay then beneath upon the Bottom old rotten Cow $=$ dung, three Fingers thick, and then as much fat good prepared Earth fifted fine, as is neceffary (to fet the Tree upon ) prefs the fame a litthe down with the flat of your Hand, to prevent the finking down, for it is uncomly when the

Earth

## 118 The Belgick,

to a convenient height, three Fingers breadth above the Roor, thea pur and fer the new planted Tree fome Days in a fhady warm Place, and fecure the fame againft all Moving, Shaking, Winds, Thrutting, or any otherwife.

Neither mult ye water this Earth the fame Day, but two or three Days after, and that but moderately, becaufe otherwife it becomes fluddy and Miry, and cling'd too clofe together, which doth ne good.

And thus mult we endeavour to reduce the Trees to frefh Scrength and Vigour, which we may difcern by the coming forth of new Shoots.
Time of The xigbt time to Tranfplant, planting is in the end of April, or in the beginning of Oftoder, for at both timés may this Work be done, though in my Judgment, the Spring,

Or Netherlandilh Hefperides,
129
Spring, or forepart of the Year is molt fit.

When this Tranfplanting is done in Autumis, ye muft let the Tree ftand ftill till the Spring, and water the Earth but moderately, till the time it is brought into the Houle, and then water no more, except Neceffity requires it.

When a Pot or Tub becomes Chang: too little, or is broken, ye muft ing of take the Tree out,with the Earth Pots. that cleaves to it in one Lump: is the Tub perifhed or decayed, cur off the Hoopes or Staves round about, find after the impoverifhed Earth is taken away an Hands breadth next to the knitted Net of Fibres at the Root, which are commonly at the Bottom, then order your Bufinefs further as is faid above.

C HAP

$13^{\circ}$ The Belgick, CHAP. XXXV. Of Removing of Tres.

TO Remove tender Trees (which are in thefe Climates, and maintained in narrow Tubs and Pots) from one City to another, or places farcher remote; it muft be done in the Months of March or April.

If it be done by Water, that is the fitteft time.

Firft, Becaufe the heat of the Sun as then doth not caufe any Soultrynefs in the Veffels, whereby the Trees might be ftifled, and lofe their Leaves and Fruits.

Secondly, This time mult be oblerved, that the Trees may be at the place where ye would have them, 'before'they come to thoot

## Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. $13 z$

fhoot out, and fecure them the better againf all Dammage ; but if the Voyage be long by Sea, the Removal muft be fooner in the forepart of the Year, that the Trees may be at the defigned place before the warm Weather, and not partake of the forefaid Harms.

In this Removing is yet another Danger, befides the breaking and fooiling of the Boughs, Rats and fiffing of them, viz that of Rats, againft which we muft take Care, that the Stocks and Heads may be kept whole and unfpoil ed; for it may happen that this hurfful Vermine, being pinched with great Thirft, eat the Barks of thefe Trees; and fo fpoil, mangle, and Kill them, as hath happened to us.

The beft means againft this, is, to caule fome Pots with frefh

[^1]
## 132 The Belgick

Water to be fet in the Ships abouit the Room where the Trees fland, that this Vermine may quench their Thirf, and thefe tender Travellers be broughe over in the moft comely manner to their Mafter. If this removal muft be done by Land, ye are to take Care only that they may be fafe in the Waggons from breaking and hitting againf fomething, or againt one another.
of the To this belongs the removing, time to as into, fo allo out of the winter ${ }^{\text {bring }}$ them in- Place or green Houfe; when the to, and Summer begins to draw to an out of End, and it is come to about the ter Place eight of Octeber, or the twenty or green eighth of September, the Trees
Houfe. Houre. fhall be broughe under a Shelcet or Cover, in a fair, a clear Day, when the Leaves are well dry, (whether it be a Gallery, niade of Reed or Straw, or otherwife,

Or Netherlandifh Hélperides. as a Man fath the Conveniency) letting them ftand there fome Days, till ye feethat it begins to be time to purtheminto the winter Place or green Houfe, which is ordinarily about the middle of October, or fomewhat later, according as the Days are fair, and the Weather good.

In the fetting of the Trees, you muft obferve, that they ftand Ai= ry, and as little as is polfible into one another, left, by the hanging of the Heads in one another, the Leaves and Boughs flifle, neither muft they be placed too near the Stove, or fire-Place, to receive any Hurt by the Heat; and ye muft make the placing fo, that ye may eafily come to the Trees, to help them upon all Inconveniency.

In the Spring, about the tenth of May, when it is mild and rainy Weather,

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. 135

## CHAP. X́XXVI. <br> Of Dunging, Refrefhing, and digg ing about the Trees.

THE dunging of Limon Ferrar: and Orange Trees is done ${ }_{\text {capp. }}^{\text {Hef. } 12.2 .}$ according to the Diverfity of Climates; and becaufe we intend to direct this Ordering according to the Condition of our Belgiim, Netberland: this Work muft be done in the Month of May, as foon as the Trees come out of the Winter-Place, or Green-Houfe, and that eyery two or three years, according as Neceffity requires.
Digg the old Earth one Hands breath or more round, with a fharp Trewel, or fmall Spade, out of the Tub or Pot, wherein the Tree fands, as deep as you

K . can
$13 \mp$ The Belgick,
Weather, remove the Trees 2 gain out of the winter Place or green Houle, into the open Air, but not at firft into the hot SunShine, becaufe they cannot fo fuddenly endure the fame, but lofe thereby their Leaves and Fruits; therefore you mult ftay for 2 Day that it? rains, or otherwife you fhall bring the Trees for fome Days into a fhady Place, to ufe, them again by degrees to the Air and Sunfhine; how you are further to Order them in the winter Place, or green Houfe, fhall be faid afterward.

## 136 The Belgick

can come, withal taking away the old fibrous Roots, fpent and worn out Earth; this being done, fill the Tubs up again with fatdunged light fine fifted Earth, which hath been prepared fome time before for it, and often wrought together with old Cow and Horfe-dung, till the fame be well mixed and rotten; and af? fer the faid filling up, make the uppermof Earth even, letting the fame ly lightly, to further the Influence or foaking in of the Water, which by Rain or Watering comes upon it.

By means of this Dunging and Refrefhing, can this noble Plant be Nourifled in natrow clote Veffels, with great eafe, and main; tained in Pruitfulners.

We, have only propounded the mof fimple and plain Way, as being the furef, leaving the Artificia!

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. 1 tz ficial, which fome have Invented, and Endeavoured to Recommend to the World for Wonders, but deceiveth none more than thofe that ufe it moft, as we have touched upon before in part, in the Defrription of the Dung.

The digging about is done Digging yearly in the Spring, againft the about. time thatt the Trees come out of the Winter-Place or Green-Houfe, and is nothing elfe, but a taking away of the uppermoft Earth of the Tubs two or three Fingers breadth deep, and filling them up again with other Good, inftead of the fpent and worn out Dung, thereby, by this maintaining, as much as is poffible, to ftrengthen and bring Nourifh ment to the Earth in the Tubs and Pors.

## $K 2 \quad$ CHAP.

138 biooth Belgick,



> CHAP. XXXVII.
> Of Watering.

De Meg.
Haletu
Trees and whatoever Grows out of the Earth, confits. ont of the fineft Particles of the Earth and Water, which freads and diperfes itfelf through finall Poresalong bylittle Strings, like Veins, thrơugh all their Patrs,and by the natural Warmth, being ftrengthned with the Heat of the Sua, which pierceth from with out, doth turn into the Shape and Form of thofe Parts to which it is brought; and being Whater is, Nocelary, whithout which no Tree can Live; for it ferves ta the loofening and thinning of the faid Darts, that the fame may the

## Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. 139

the more conveniently be drawn up through the openied Pores, and carried to the Place where they are turned into Nourifhment.
And feeing our Helferial Stfang ${ }^{3}$ èrs want the free Ule of the Earth with u's, and muft be contented with fmall and nartow clofe Tubs and Pots; it is neceffary we lend them the helping Hand, by bringing Water to them, which by the Rain, except it be of long continuance, cannot be fufficient ly given, or is hindred through the width and breadth of theit Heads, which caule the RainWater to run mof dorinn by their Sides; wherefore the help of watering is highly requifire here.

Amonty all the Parts of this Ordering, this is none of the leaft, and we muift obferve; firt, the Choice of Water, and fecondly,

## 140 The Belgick

the time when we fhall Water,
What Ferrarius, (whom we here alfo
water is follow) puts fiveet and conftandly made running Spring and River-Water choice
of. $H \in$. for the beft, as being moft Piercing, l.2. 6.14 . and wholefomef, and next tothe Rain-Water, which is gathered and kept in Cifterns, or Tubs : and thirdly, Well or Pump-Water, which is commonly Cold, hath many Defaults and Properties which it carries with it out of the differenc Grounds, whence it Springs.

Much lefs in Virtue is the Water which comes out of Moorifh Places; but worf of all is that of ftanding Lakes, and Ponds; alfo that which is thick, faltifh, brackifh, fulphureous, and of grofs Parts, which mult be rejected for this ule, 'and that only be chofen which is here above Approved, viz that VVater which hath

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
141
hath a good Smell, fweet Taft, without any Slyminefs, which in the VVinter is fomewhat Lukewarm, and in the-Summer moderately Cool; for this is judged wholefom and pleafant, as well for Men as for Trees ; but River, and Rain-VVater excelleth all $\mathrm{o}^{ \pm}$ ther'; when enough may be had, we fhall keep to it. There be Perfons that prepare feveral Mixtures, with Dung, Saltpeter, and VVater, to water therewith; but being we rejected that in the thirtieth Chapter, and have fpoken of it before, we fhall lay no more to it now.

VVe muft order our felves ac- Time. cording to the Difference of the Seafons to water Orange Trees.

In hot and dry VVeather, it mult be done every fecond or third Day in the Evening, when the Sun is going down, and

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
and Tubs, or wooden Troughs, whiclt ftand alt the Day long in the Sun, and wherein the Water is put the Day before it is ufed.

The time when this watering begins and ends here in thefe Countries, is commonly May, to the latter end of Auguft, or fomes what longer, according as the Days be Wet, Hot, or Cold.

We muft oblerve this general Rule in this Affair, which is above, in fome meafure touched upon, Viz. that we do not water thefe Trees too much; for if they be kept too wet, it cools and chills the Root, and the Leaves grow Yellow; too much drinefs is alfo hurtful, fothat Moderation mult be obferved here'; which we may fufficiently know by the Earth itfelf; for there Trees muft not be over-watered.

As long as the Trees ftand in In winthe tertime.

## 142 The Belgick

Shines no more upon the Trees; forif they be watered in the heat of the Day, it will caule a great Sicknefs; wherefore we ftay till the Evening, by reafon that the heat of the Sun having layn upon the Roots all the Day, they may thereby in fome meafure be Refrefhed.

This watering mult be done with Care, fo that the Earth be kept moderately moilt, and not too wet, and reduced to a dirty Myrinefs; we muft alfo beware of the Stocks, left they chill by the Water which comes againft them, grow foul, moffy, and come to a pining Sicknefs.

We muft efpecially obferve that the Water we fhall ufe in watering, mult be warmed in the Sun before it be ufed, becaufe cold-Water is very hureful to the Trees; therefore we ufe Casks and

## 144 The Belgick,

the Winter-Place or Green-Houfe, they are feldom watered, except Neceffity requires it; which may be difcerned by the fhrinking in of the Leaves, and the limbernefs of their Fruits, and then the watering muft be but little, till the Faintnefs ceales, and the Fruits and Leaves return to their former State.

When this watering is to be done, we fhall warm a Pot with Water over the Fire, and fo temper it with cold VVater, that it is fitly lukewarm, as if it had food a Summers Day in the Sun, for great Cold is very prejudicial to the Roots.

In the Spring, from April to May, we fhall feek to cherifh thefe Trees by a flowifh Feeding, or Refrefhing with VVater, which is fet upon the Tubs, in flat Pots or Pans, wherein ly longifh Pieces

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides, 145 of woollen Selveges; which by little and litele fuck it in, and fo thence diftills again into the Earth, which thus in time begins to moiften, and give Nourifhment to the Tree; but if we do water much in the Spring, the Fruit will Mourn, and fall off, which according to Ferrarius his Opinion, Hefp. I.4. comes to pals, becaufe the Trees have fufficient Moiftnefs and Sap in them, and afcends from the Root, whereby the Fruits are, as it were, loofned, and fall off.

Hitherto now, what concerns eth watering; if it be well obferved in the Blowing time, and fiwelling of the Fruit, we fhall find, that the Trees are Cheerly and Merry, and fhall richly Re ${ }^{\text {- }}$ ward the Mafter's Labour and Pains with Bloffoms, Fruits, and pleafant Leaves.

C HAP.

Or. Netherlandiff Hefperides. 147 der them Ungraceful to the Eye. Secondly, VVe muft allo clear them of the dead VVood, which difcovers itfelf in the fore-part of the Year, while they yet ftand in the Houfe; and is caufed through Moiftnefs, which falling down upon the Boughs and Leaves, produces Stifling and Moldinefs, which by a fharp Property, bites and eats out the Life of the tender VVood and Leaves; and caules a pernicious Deadnefs, and Infects the whole Bough in a fhort time, if we be not careful about it, to ftop the Malady by cutting off; therefore muft this be taken away to the Quick, and the VVounds covered up with grafting-VVax, to prevent further Corruption.

The Orange Tree is likewife Orange Gubject to the forementioned Evil; Tree. wherefore he mult be handled as the Limon Tree in this care; But

## yet

446 The Belgick;

## CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of Cutting or Pruning:

ATwo fold Cutting or Pruft ing is ufed about thefe Trees.

Fir $f_{3}$ That which is ufed year ${ }^{-}$ ly; by taking atway the dead VVood, and fuperfluous Branches:

Secondly, The taking or cutting of the whole Head. Firft,
Limon
Trees.
The Pruning, which the Limon Tree requires; is about the fuperfluous VVood, which the Tree often makes, and mult needs be cut off, as well in regard of the good Shape of her Head, as of the common welfare of her Fruits; for through want of this work the Limon Trees get irregular flender. Heads, which reno
der

148 The Belgick,
yet he hath this peculiar, that he often produces at the foresends of the Boughs very Clofe, Churlifh, and many fmall Shoots ( and they efpecially with curled and wrink= -led Leaves) which do the more Atrongly draw and fuck away the Nourifhment, and hinder the farther fhooting of young Branches, and make the Trees to Bloffom too much, whereby at laft a Confumption is caufed.

To. prevent which, thefe fuperfluous Twiggs or little Shoors are in their beginning broken or taken off, and but two, or at moft three left together; or if you find that too many of thefe Shoots or Twiggs are left, they are tak. en away at the ordinary time of Pruning, to the end the next new The tak- coming, may come forth the ing off moreftrongly, and luftily.
of the
When we oblerve that the Li-

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. mon and Orange Trees begin to leave Growing, and fail to fhoot new Branches, which are Signs that the growing Virtue is decay. ed, being caufed by the abundant Bloffoming and Fruit-bearing ; then fhall ye cut the whole Head off within an Hands breadeh, and Tranfplant the Tree into frefh Earth (as is taught before, Cap.8.) after the Roots are well cleared: Whereby the fame obtains, as it were, a new. Life, and we get again likewife, inftead of Trees decayed, young and flourifhing ones.

This pruning Work muft be The taken in hand in the Spring, viz. Time. affoon as the Trees come out of the VVinter Place,or Green Houfe, and according to Ferrarius his Lef fon, in the VVain of the Moon; Hefp.l6. but for the cutting away of Sear or dead VYood, no time is to be

The Belgick
be oblerved for the taking off of the whole Head; we can prefribe no Years, becaufe the forementioned Signs about them muft be only obferved.

The Inftruments, we have need of for this VVork, are a pruning Chiffel, a wooden Maller, fmall Saw, a crooked pruning Knife, grafting VVax to fe= cure the made VVound from dripping Moifture, and to further the Cure.

> CHAP XXXIX:
> Of the Means against many De faults and Vermine.

EVen as Men and Animals are fubject to Sicknefs, Ails, and Enemies; fo alfo the Trees and Plants, which muft needs by Means

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ent Thicknefs, and then be cot vered over with Grafting Wax.

This hath been often ufed with good Advantage on this Occafion,
Htfp.L.4. and is the fame Means which Ferra=
c. 22. rius Defcribes of Prefcribes againft the rotting of them.
Yellow- Againft the growing Yellow nefs of of the Leaves; which takes its Original from the ill Difpofition of the inward Patts, or from the Rottennefs of the Roots, and fometimes alfo from too much watering, whereby the Tree is Chilled, or from the long continued Exfliccation of the Earth; So is it that the fame Author Recommends to bury a dead Dogg at the Roots of the 'Trees; and being fuch cannot well be done with us, becaufe we mult mifs the Ule of the free Earth, and behelp our felves with narrow Pots and Tubs; we have feen

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides 153
that inftead thereof is ufed the Shavings or Scrapings of Neats Horns, rotten before, and fcalded, whereby thefe Trees feemed to live ágain anew: But hete Care muft be taken, that the Scrapings, or Shavings of Horns, be ufed moderately, that the Trees may not be Damnified through the Sharpnefs they have in them.

But if it proceed from the Rot-- tennefs or Corruption of the Roots, it is moft fit to take the Tree up, to put away the old. Earth, and to clear the Root of all corrupt Fibres and Branches; and fo Plant him again in new Earth, whereby the fame flall thoot to a more flourifhing Growth.

If it be caufed by too much Wett, which Chills the Root, then the beff means is that we look to the Tubs and Pots; for it
I. happeetrs

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happens fomerimes that the Holes underneath are ftopt, whereby the Water cannotrun out, but keeps ftanding about the Root, and caufes this Evil to it ${ }_{i}$ therefore they mult be opened, that there may, be a due Courfe for the Water. Or if ithappens through the Earths being too clofe cling'd together, or for want of Air, then the Tranfplanting is the next Means.

What hath here the name of Lice, we find to be much rather a Diftemper, which hath its Original from the Trees being Foul, which is often caufed by Mildew, too many moif Vapours in the winter Place, or green Hpule, through the little airing, and too clofe ftanding together of the Trees(as well as an Enemy which comes upon them from withour) and is rightly called the loufy Dis feafe;

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. feafe; for it is not enough that one Tree is tainted therewith, bue all that ftand about it become Partakers of the fame Evil.

This.Vermin, or Creature, if we may fo call it, is in its beginning of a white Colour, of Shape longifh Round; when it is perfect, it is of the bignefs of an ordinary wall=Loufe, of a Cheffnit Colour, upon the Back befet with long Hairs, but they perifh in few Days; within it is full of grayifh Moifture, which is of a fweet Taft, wherefore the Ants are much about it, and like of the Sweetnefs.

This Wet or Moirtnefs feems to ferve this Creature for Nourifhment, " which it draws out of the Bark of the Tree : But it fits moft upon the Leaves, and moft floura ifhing Branches, and we cannot eafily obferve that it moves from

$$
L_{2}
$$

## $1{ }^{1} 8$ The Belgick

its Place, though it doth fo very flowly,

When now againft the declining of the Summer, this little Animal begins to dye, and its Sap and Moiture dryeth up, it voids a mpltitude of white Matter, which ${ }^{*}$ are Eggs, Nits; or Seed, whereby it is Propagated again.

We have Experienced, that where this whise Matter takes place, yea even in Vines, Peach, Laurel, and Myrtletree, that they trere the next Year tainted with this Evil, and that inftead of one, hundreds came to light; fo that they by fucking the natural Nourifhment from the Trees, killed them, as hath happened to feveral Trees,

This Vermine doth not dye through Cold, but endures even the coldeft Winter; and what Means foever have been ufed to drive

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. 157 drive away this Diftemper, the only Means is found to be, the making of the Trees clean from their Filth and Foulnefs, with a Spunge wetted in Rain-Water, wherewith we caufed the Leaves and Boughs in the Spring to be wafhed and wiped, before the fame began to fhoot out, and hereby was this Evill quite over come, which otherwife was fufa ficient wholy to deftroy the Infected Trees,

We being now freed of this, have thought fit not to hide this eafy and otdinary Means from others, "but have been therefore fomewhat longer in relating fo dangerous an Ayl, and its Cure.

Againft Rottennefs in the RottenStocks or Boughs of the Trees, nefs. nothing elfe is to be ufed but what The is faid above of the Gumms. growing When the Trees begin to way or way$\mathrm{H}_{4} \quad \mathrm{Old}_{2}$

The Belgick

ofBranches, but dye by little and litetle from the Top; then the only Means is to take off the whole Head in the Spring, within an Hands breadth above the In. oculation, that they may fprout out again, and come again by a new Growth to their firft Lufti= nefs, and Vigour, and frefh Strength, as is fhewed before.
Now we are to confider the putward Enemies, which come to affault and difquier thefe Hefperial Inhabitants, vize the Aunts, Earwiggs, and Spiders.
The two firt endammagethere Trees, efpecially in their young Shoots and Bloffoms.
Hefp.l.2. Againft which many Means are qap. 18. Invented $;$ Ferrarius will, that we Arow Afhes about the Stock, or. lay about it Cotton dipt in Oyl of Stone, which by its ftench dorh
drive

Or Netherlandifh Héperides. 159
drive away this Vermine. But in our time we have feen better Weapons to keep off thefe ill natured Guefts, viz Leaden or Latin Rings of an Hands Breadth, which were made or fet together round about the Stock, and of an Inch or two deep, which are kept full of Water, wherewith the Tree being compaffed about, as it were with I Ditch, this Vermin is hindred from climbing up, and defended alfo againft thefe Enemies.
This Invention was firft brought to light by the Sieur fobn Roeters, in his Life time Secretary of Am= fterdam, and a great Lover of this Husbandry.

Further, others have fet their Trees upon little Benches, or Frames of half a Foot above Ground, whofe Feet being made offlittle thick fhort piececs of Wood, fland

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ftand in little Troughs, which are kept full of Water, and keep thefe Pernicious Creatures from the Trees.

The Earwiggs, which devour and fpoil thefe young tender Shoots, may be catcht with pieces of coarfe Linnen laid in the Trees, and fo kept in and Curbed.
${ }^{-}$Spiders hurt the Limon and Orange Trees by Spinning the Leaves together, and by pulling the young Shoots together, whereby the Eeaves become Black, Foul, and are hindred much in their Growth.

The only Remedy againft this Evil is to catch the fame, and fo chafing away thefe Tyrants, to make thefe Plants free from fuch a filthy Citiv.
Againt Concerning other Mifchances bad of Winds, bad Airs, thereof is Winds.
Or Netherlandifh Hefperides, $\quad 161$
hindered and kept off. hindered and kept off.

When the Trees in the Winter Againt are Houled, they are often troub- ${ }^{\text {Mice }}$ \& led with Mice and Rats, becaufe they cannot come by Water; wherefore it is not amifs to pro vide the winter Place, or green Houle with Traps and Pans of Water, that this Verthine may either be catcht, or their Thirft quencht, to ompel them to excufe and leave the Trees, as we have feen that very much happened to Sieur William Vanden-Heuvell.

What concerneth Snails and Caterpillers, it is not found in this Sanis \& Country, that they bring any pillars. Harm to thefe Plants, and therefore Unneceffary upon this $\mathrm{Occa}^{\text {- }}$ fion, to Admonifh or Mention of them; If they be found on them, the beft Means againft them, is to catch them.

CHAP.

CHAP. XL.
Of the minter Place, or green
Houfe, and its Ufe.

BEcaufe it is impoffile to $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{r}}$ der thefe Outlandifh Plants well in thefe Countries, except we know how conveniently to defend them in the winter Seafon againft the Froff and Cold, which cannot be done, if there be not a good winter Place provided.
We fee that in Brabant and Flanders's. they ufe arched Cellars, to avoid the inconveniency of making Fire. But thereby they alfo commonly lofe their fruit, which through or by reafon of the little air,and moint Vapours,which the Trees receive, decay and fall off, except they be again carried
out

Here


## The Belgick

Here Imight give the defcription and the dimention of feveral Green houfes fer down by the Author, but think it needlefs, becaufe as the Author faith, every one may and doth make them as he thinketh good and Convenient.

Yet the Ule is one and the fame. Viz for the prefervation of tender plants, which cannot endure and ftand out againft our Cold Winter forms and Tempefts.
From the time that the Trees are fet into the Green houle or Winter place we muft begin to take Care to watch againft all Incident inconveniencies and mif chances; for through carelefsnefs more harm may be done in -one night, then we can again overconie and repair in an whole year; but on what time fuch muft
be done, cannot be well prefcribed in regard of the Months, becaufe the Condition of the Weather mult fhew it.
For it happeneth many timeshere in this Country in fome mild Winter that the Glafs-Windows are whole days open, and there-

- fore it ferves for a general rule, that as long as' it is fair Weather, and doth not freeze, the Wooden Shutters fhall be left open day and pening night to the middle of $\mathcal{N}$ ovember, ansshutand then fhall they be fhut before the ting of the Sun goes down ; But when it wooden is mifty, milly, and frofty Wea- windows ther, they thall be kept clofe, and ters.? it muft not be tedious to 2 practitioner to open and fhut the Windows, though ofren in one day, for the more the Trees are aired, the better it is to prevent allAtifling and moulding.

Now when it begins to freeze,

166 The Belgick, tho not fo hard as that it freezeth within the houfe, then open only the Wooden Shutters, to the end, that the Sun fhining into the winter place or green houfe may refrefh the Trees and the Fruits; and againft the evening before the Sun is fet, the fame muft be fhut again, that in the night they may not fuddenly ber furprized by the Cold.
Now when the Froft begins to increafe, the Green houfe fliall be wholly kepr fhut, and we mult take Care there be no holes or chinks for the Wind to come in or through, for where the fame doth light, it doth great harm, and caufeth Froft the fooner within doors: Neverthelefs when it, is a fair Sun fhine at noon day; the fame may be let in through the Glafs-Windows, and being gone, Shut them again Clofe.

Now

Or Netirertandiffi Helperides. 16\%
Now when it Freezeth fo hard, The that there is no longer keeping withe making in Doors, without making Fire, Fire. which we may obferve by putting fome Pans or Pots with Water here and there in the Green-Houre, and when we fee that Freeze, then is it time to make Fire in the Stoves; which is commonly done early in the Morning, and at Night about nine of the Clock. But if it comes to pafs, that thefe two Fires are not enoutgh in the Day, then alfo a Fire• muft be made at Noon=Day; and in riaking this Fire, keep alfo this common Rule.

As long as the Water doth not The Freeze in the Pans, we need not to mon make a Fire, and when the Water Rule to doth Freeze, we muft make no great $=$ make er Fire, then that we fee the Ice to grow loofe, and that the Froft can lay no hold thereon; for if we make too hot a Fire, it fhall do more Hurt, then if it came to Freeze once in the .

Green=

## 188 The Belgick,

Gteen-Houre. It once happéned to ne, that the Frof took the Trees by Night, and the Leaves and Fruits were ftiff, 'as if they had been white with the fame; which was taufed by the Cafelefnets of the Gardiner. Torepair this Mifchance, there was a flow Fire made in the Stove, and not an hot or great one at firf, through which Sweet, pleafantly incteafing VVarmth,the frozen Leaves and Pruits began by Degrees to Thaw, and to come to their former Conditions, yex, I had never more fipe Fruits then in that fame Year, 1668.
It comes allo fometimes to pafs ,

Moift-
nefs in the GreenHowfe. that in the Green-Houfe, or VVinter Place, there hang many Drops of VVater at the Ceiling (when many Days together a Fire is made, with out opening the wooden VVindows by reafon of the concinual Frofts which falling down uporiche Trees, do them great wrong s Dis caufo moulding

Or Netherlandifh Hofperides. 169
mouldingte the Boughs, and the Fruits and Leaves to fall off againit which muft be provided and dapily be takenoff witha, Map and a\$ frion as the Seafon doth agy nupy perditit, to open the wooden Shutters, tom make thefe moit, Vapors which aniferout of the Eaxih, to gquaway; for by reafon of the Doors and VXindoyrs being long fhut clofe, theygentir nue.

And on this manner mult we or der our Bufinefs in times of Frolt; timeto which now ceafing y the TVindows open the muft be opened again, to an she winTreess and furcher deal with theor dowis as is faid above.

But to tye the making of Fire to December, famary, and Febriaxy, as fome Authors hold, is not good nit otr Judgment for to happens that whole Winters paff, and no need to make a Fixe, as ive day mentionted above ; But if is beft of all, that we order our Affairs according to the M. 1

VVea-

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
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yet my Trees are dead.
At which they all Laughed, as perceiving that the overmuch Heat had ftifled and dryed up his Trees: Whence we may fee, that not the great Charges, but the right Knowledg, gives the beft Fruits.

When now the Froft is paft, and The the Spring draws on, the Trees muft time for be ufed again to the Air, by the $\mathrm{o}^{\circ}{ }^{\text {openaing }}$ pening and fhutting the wooden and the glafs-Windows, in convenient and Greendue time, and therein order our Affairs according as the Weather gives Direction.

For this is fure, that Mift, Vapor, Moifnefs, and Froft, muft nor be fuffered in the Green-Houfe.

In this Work, we mult continue The to the time that we fer thefe Trees time to again in the beginning of $\mathcal{M}$ ay into inemout the open Air, in mild and rainy again. Weather; above all, take Care in the bringing of them out, that the Sun doth not too fuddenly fhine up-

Weather, and do therein as we haye here fhewed.

- I Remember a certain Accidens, which in regard of mentioning the making of Fire, I cannot omit to Relate.

A certain Perfon of Quality, comet ing into the famous Garden of the Sieur Roeters, and after he had taken Notice of all things, asked that fa mous Practitioner and Orderer, how much Turf he burnt in a Winter, in regard his Trees looked fo exceedingly fair? The Sieur Roeters not knowing the reafon of the Queftion, Anfwered, that he had preferved and kept all his Trees for two Years, with about an hundred Baskets full, (ivhich comes to about twenty four Gilders, which are about forty fix, or forty feven Shillings Sterl.) and that there was fome Quanticy left.

How is that poffible, replyed the other > My Servant hath pentabove two hundred Baskets of Turf, and yet

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on them, but ufed to ic by degrees; and then order then further, with VVateriag, Pruning, aid oteree fiech like Actions, as are Hiewed partizu= larly m their proper Places, that they maykeep their Leaves; \& Fruitssand Reward theie Matters Labours with Gôlden 5 FefperialiApplos, which no Practioner Shall erbetain, cexcept he hath before fully Tamed and Overcome the ftrong winter-Dragot.

## CHAP.XLI.

of Gatbering the Bloffons and Fruits.
anload. n of the rrees, that we eale them of their Bloffoms and Eruits in due time, for through the abondant Bloffoming they are wafted and Spent, lofe their Strength, and totally Decay, becaufe it is imponde to feed them all.

Therefore

Or Netherlanidifh Hefperides.
Therefore it is requifite to gather them, and to haften their Eafe, by taking away all their after, or fideBloffoms, leaving the firt heart-Bloffoms only for the Production of Fruit, and them, no more then we judg the Tree can conveniently Feed, which fhall then become the Larger and Fairer; and by this Eafe the young Shoors thall more frongly come forth; and the Trees continue in a better flourifhing Condition.

The gathered Bloffoms may be ufed for feveral things, as thall be fhewed more largely afterward.

The Fruits, as well Limons as The Oranges, mult be gathered and tak- time of en off at their Time. gather-
VVe cannot here, as is done in Fruits. Italy, prefcribe the right Time for every Sort, by reafon of the Inconftancy and Variety of our Summers; for it hath fometimes happened that the Limons and Oranges have been $\mathrm{M}_{4}$ gathered gathered with fis in witho Sum mers, in the Month of Seplenber, ka ving their due Matuffy ordinarily they meft be tet fand dill the Months of Eetbrum? or A Maichol
Now to be fare, the houts flaill be gathered when they have theie due Bignefs and Colour, which max one Year with anothet differ fomed times fone Months, zecerding as the Summer proves either Cool or Warm.

A twofold Gathering is made an bout thefe Fruits, vizuripe, and Ripe; the firf being tued to make Conferves, and the other to prefs the Juice out of them for Food and phys fical Ules. Therefore, whichfoever we gather, we mult go very warily about it; for to pluck them off with the Hand, would not do well, as being with Danger to fpoil and hurt the Trees, becaufe they ftick too faft to the Boughs, and can hardly be parted from them without danger

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. danger of Renting; wherefore we are Neceffitated to cut them off with a fharp Knife, in fuch a manner, that to every Fruit is left a little Sprigg, which is for its Ornament ; and in this cutting mult be obferved that we hurt the Tree as little as is poffible: When now this cutting off is done in due time, the new coming on Fruit fhall thrive the better, becaufe they have the Nourifhment then alone, which otherwife they were to fhare with them that are cut off.
There is nothing better for the Trees, then to Unload and Eafe them, if their Welfare Thall be furthered. Some let the Fruits hang long, to make a Show with them; but doubtlefs it is prejudicial to them, becaufe we fee, that when Limons are over ripe , they fall off, and the Oranges dry up, even as if the Nourifhment were denyed them of the Mother, the Tree, to the old Fruits,

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to give it to thefe young comers on; whence we may cleatly obloover, that Nature fleweth us how needfullit is for the Tree and Fmits, that we Eale and thaload them in duetime; that cheyimay both be proferved and fectred againft Decay and Deathow


# CHAP. XLIL. min no 

## 

 Of the Prefit and Ufe: off the Orange TreeisvVHat is Honeft, Profitaz ble, and Pleafant, is Praife-worthy, and may by allMen, without Scruple be taken in Hand ; that thefe three Properties are to be found in our Imployment, is known to every one, that doth groundly underftand the fame.
What belongeth to delightful Pleafantnefs and Honefty, that they ofufficiently teftify of themfelves, and is needlets to fhew; and there-

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides.
fore we fhall only fpeak of the Profit and USefulners of them.

The Benefits there Trees yield, are divers; for befides that, after they are come to their due Bignefs, they may be fold for much Money, and great Gain be made by them : They are alfo of fecial Ufe in Phyfick, Houfe-keeping, and Perfuming; whereof we fhall Treat.

Many things are prepared of the Orange Tree, as well for Delight as for neceffary Ufe.

The Leaves are good for a brok- The en or brtifed Shin, and heals it, when Leav they are laid on freff twice a Day; thefe Leaves chewed in the Mouth, caufe a fweet Breath.

There is a Water Ditilled of $O=$ R.Dod. range Bloffoms, which is of a plea- Herb. fant Smell, and is ufeful for many. ${ }^{\text {l. } 8 \text { 8.e. }}$ things in Phyfick; chiefly to caufe Sweating, to ftrengthen the Heart, and many Diftempers more, whereof the Writings of Phyfitians and Herbalifts are full.

Or Nethertandifh Hefperides. 179
wholy deprived of this pleafant Smell, here is afterward Taught how we fhall Prepare this another way:

To make an Extraction with Bran= Brandy. dy from the Orange Bloffoms; take to every Pint two Ounces of Blolfoms, fer them in the Sun to Diftil, foutteen Days long ; and ufe thereof a foobnful together, againit many feveral cold Diftempers and Aills, and efpecially againt the Cholick or flrinking of the Guts.

To Preferve thefe Blofforns in Sugar, which is commonly called Confiting ; they thall be gathered juft before they open, and boiled in clean Rain-Water, till they be foft, and have in parc loft their Bitternefs; after boyl the Sugar to a convenient thicknefs of a Syrop, and pour the fame (after it is well Purifyed with Whites of Eggs, and thoroughly Clear) warm upon the Bloffoms, and lee them ftand cooling together; if the Syrop be too thin, or becomes

Thé Belgick 3 trat
To make this Water, the Orange Bloffoms fhall be gathered in the Morning before the Sun täth Shone on them, and Difilled in Pewter Suill, with a flow Fire, that they may not in ohe leaft be Burnt, for this Diftilling pauft only bedone by Stedming out; ; whereby we hall gets though but a litede; yet neverthelefs a very Plealant and Atrong Water. Ye may likewife, if ye des fre a greater Quantity, Diftil them in a Limbeck, but then the Water flall not fmell fo Sweet I
The Bloffoms of Orange Trees are very good to be laid in a Cheft of clean Linnen, to give it a pleafant Smell.

But to drair Oyl out of the Bloffoms by Diftillation, is not well poffible here in thefe Countries, becaufe the abundance which is hereunto required, is too great ; for fix hundred Pounds do farce yield two or three Ounces: Yet that we may not be wholy

## The Belgick

fo afterwards, ye mult boil the fame again to its convenient Thicknefs, that the Bloffoms may be kept and preferved the better : This is a mof excellent Remedy againft bad Airs; foul and ftinking Vapours, and alfo at excellent Dainty.
$P_{\text {afilil: }}$ Furthermore of Orange Bloffoms; there are made Pastilli, or little Balls; after this following Fafhion: Take fifty Bloffoms which are quite open; pluck them off by the Stalk, that ye may not touch the Leaves, as little as is poffible, that the Sent may not be fpoiled; cut the Leaves with Sciffers, very fmall one by one. Td this take a pound of the beft Loaf-Sugar-Candy that may be got, beat the fame fine, and put them in a lit ${ }^{-1}$ the brafs Bafon, and add three Ounces diftilled Water of Orange Bloffoms thereunto, ftir it with a Spatula, till it be mingled together, which then Olet upon Coals, thoroughly kindled, and let it boil leifurly, till, wheri taken

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides, $\quad 181$ taken' up between your Fingers, it begins to ftick to them as it were with fine frall Threds; then take it from the Fire, and put the clean cut Orange Bloffoms into the boyled $\mathrm{Su}^{\circ}$ gar, ftirring the fame together with a Spatula, till it be well mixed; then take a Board of hard Wood, which is full of little hollow Places, and ftrow it thick with fine beaten Su:

- gar; then fill all the holes full with a filver $S$ poon, of this mingled $S y=$ rop, which when cold, and then taken out, the Sugar which hangs about them mult be taken off with a Knife from thefe little Balls, and then you have Pafilli, which are very Good, Plealant, and Uleful, for many things, efpecially to ftrengthen the Heart; and againf all Faintings. They are alfo a good Means againf all bad, unhealchful, and peftilential Airs; the fame melted in Rofe-Water, or Sorrel=Water, are very ufefully Taken and USed with Benefit in
all matignant Agues, and osther Sickes neffes, which trave their Original from Cold:

There is yet an Oyl made of thefe Bloffoms, on this manner. Tike Nuts of Egypt, Piftaches ; for want of them; fweet Almonds, the newer the betrer, prefs the oyi out of them, (but without Fire, that it may keep Sweet the longer) then take white and purified Cotton; which is free from all, Spots, foul ior mufty Sent, otherwife it moft be made Clean on this manner follow: ing, viz, It mult be foaked in a Por of ftrong Brine, till all bad Scentrbe drawnout of it, and being wafthed again in frefh Water, wet it again in the forementioned Oyl; yee: fo that the Oyl doth not drop out of it of it felf; take then a new Earh, en Pot, and cover the Bottom wirth new gathered Orange Bloffoms, lay thereon a Laying of this oyled Cout ton, and then Bloffoms again, and
nother much fhorter Way, after this manner.

Take a Pound of Oyl of Nuts of Egypt, Piftaches, or of fweet Almonds, new preffed, a Pound of $O$. range Bloffoms, pick off the Leaves of them (which only muft be ufed) beat them in a fone Mortar, put them in a glafs-Bottle, and pour the Oyl on them, and having ftood three or four Days, Atrain the Oyl from the Bloffoms through an hairy Strainer, and part it from the watry Moifture which is mixt therewith; throw the old Bloffoms away, and put in frofh ones, and that to the third time ; then feparate and draw off your Oyl, and make it clear, to Perfume Gloves and other things: The fame may be done with the Bloffoms of Geffamines.
Salve of There is alfo a Salve made of O . of O- Oll range Bloffoms: Take white Wax, of
range
O-
Sperma-Ceti, of each an Ounce; melt Blof.- them over a foft Fire, and being takfoms. en off, put to it of our above mentioned

Or Netherlandiff Hefperides. $18 \%$. fioned Oyl of Orange Bloffoms, as much as is convenient, which flatl be flirred together with a Spatula, or little Ladle, till it be well mixt together and cold: It fhall be cooled as foon as is poffible, that through toe much Heat the Oyl may not lofe its Scent. You may alfo take inftead of Sperma Cati, or Parma Cetie, white clear Barrow's-Fat; this Salve is good againft Heats in the Breft, when you Anoint the fame therewith; and allo againft the ho Inflammations of the Gout, and fuch like Diftempers; which arife from Heats.

Orange Apples are likewife for Oange many Ufes, and have many Virtues; Apples. the Pills are dryed, preferved Wet or Dry; and Oyl is alfo Diftilled from them. The fmall green Apples, of the bignefs of a Peafe, are put upon Strings, and worn by Gentlewomen for Necklaces, and about their Wrifts, becaufe of their good and fweet Scent.

The Pills of Oranges are of great N 2

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. $\quad 187$
$l_{y}$ boyl the Syrop higher, then if you would preferve them wet.

Thefe preferved Orange $=$ Pills ftrengthen the Heart againftall Faintings, warm the cold Stomach, and refift all bad and peftilential Airs.

To make an Oyl ; take of frefh Orange-Pills fifty Pounds, and put them all in a Veffel,ftamp them clofe together, and let them rot well; put them in a Limbeck, and pour a good quantity of Water upon them, and being Diftilled with a moderate Fire, there comes over with the Water a clear and ftrong-fcented Oyl, which you muft part from the Water, and keep for Ufe againft all cold Ails, as well of the Stomach, as of other parts of the Body.

The fame is alfo outwardly Applied againft Cold, and ftifned Sinews, by Anointing them therewith.

The Juice of Oranges hath divers Juice. Virtues, according as they are either $\mathrm{N}_{3}$ Sowre

## 186 The Belgick,

Ufe in the Art of Phyfick, and are of a warm Property: dried and powdered, they are very Uleful againft the Collick, and other cold Schrod.in Diftempers, taken in a little warm ${ }_{\text {Rharma- Wed }}$ Wine, caufe Urine, and Sweat ; you rop. Mided. may ufe this Pouder from a Scruple
Chimi. mater 4.4.c. c.45 to a Dram.

Conf. of To Confite Orange-Pills, or to
Orange- Preferve them with Sugar: You fhall
pills Pills. take Pills of frefh ripe Oranges; take out the infide White, and let them ply a-Soak fome Days in fair Rain-Water, that the Bitternefs may be molt out of them ; then boyl them in other Rain-Water, till they be.foft ; the Syrop muft be conveniently boyled, and after the Pills are well drained, put them into it, and keep them for Ufe. Will you Confite them dry ; take the Pills, after they have layn fome time in the Syrop, out of it again, and put them into a warm place or Stque to dry.

And to Candy them, you muft on-

## 188 The Belgick,

Sowre or Sweet : the laf are Warmeft, and are fitly Ufed in the hot $\mathrm{Di}_{\mathrm{s}}$ ftempers of the Lungs, as eoding moderately. They that are of $\mathrm{mmo}^{-}$ derate Taft are very Pleafant; but the Juice of the Sowre is more cool= ing; and there is a Syrop made of them to mix among all other Medi cines againft all malignant Feavers.

The Juice ufed with Meat, giyes it a pleafant Relifh; the fame is put into Meat by the Turks infead of Verjuice.

It is allo very good againf the Scurvy, caufeth a fweet Breath, as our Seamen can fufficiently Teftify; wherewith we fhall conclude this; and touch a little upon the ufe of the Limon Tree.

## CHAP. XLIII.

## Of the U/e of the Limon Tree.

IT may perhaps feem Strange to fome, that we place the life of the Orange Tree before the Limon Tree, though the laft be Defcribed firt ; it is becaufe the Orange Tree is more Beloved with us, and commoner, and therefore we give the fame the Precedency.

We come now to the Limon Tree, whofe Fruits are not only known in the Art of Phyfick, but alfo in the Houfekeeping, and doth wholly agree in Virtues with the Citron Apple, as its Taft fheweth; being alfo divers in Operation, for the Sweet excel the Sowre in Warmth.

The Pills of the Limons are Pre- pills: ferved or Confited with Sugar after the fame Manner, as is heretofore

$$
\mathrm{N}_{4}
$$

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. 191
The Seed is alfo ufed in many Seedand
dicines, but the Juice is beft Juice. Medicines, but the Juice is beft
known, as well in the Cooks, as the Apothecaries Shop; and is experienced with great Benefit againft the Scurvy, and its Concomitants; wherefore it is much ufed by Seafaring Men againft this Diftemper. Of the Juice is a good Syrop made with Sugar, againft hot burning Feavers.

The Water which is diftilled out of the Juice of Limons through Balneum Marie, in a glazen Still, is good to take away all Spots out of the Skin, as alfo the Freckles of the Face, and kills all Worms of the Body, when it is Drunk, which the Juice doth likewife, when ye take
an Ounce of it an Ounce of it.

The Juice of Limons refifts all Mattbiol. Poifon, and venemous Creatures; in Diof. the Limons are kept in Pickle, and c. 231 ftewed with Meat, which is a pleafant Sawce.

190 The Belgick,
faid of the Orange Apples, to ufe them for Phyfick and Dainties.
Fungo- The outfide of the Limon Pills is $\underset{\substack{\text { Fumg. } \\ \text { nume } \\ \text { and }}}{\text { a very good Remedy for thofe that }}$ c. 3. have eaten bad Mufhrooms or Fungi, as Francifcus van Sterbeck writes. Being Diffilled with Brandy, it is called in the Shops Limon-Water: As they alfo do with Orange Pills; is much drunk in the cold Northen Countries, yet moft out of Wantonnefs, though it be not Unufeful againft cold inward Ails.

And for this Drink are yearly many thoufand of Pounds of Orange and Limon Pills ufed, which are fent hither into thefe Countries out

## Oyl.

 of Italy. Out of thefe Pills is an Oyl made, even as that out of the OrangePills.
S. Baub.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Hiff. } \\ & \text { Plant }\end{aligned}$ You may fqueefe a fweet fmelling

Plant. Li. Oyl with your Hand out of the frefh
c. 28. Limon Pills, which is exceeding good to ftrengthen the Heart, and to amend the Sight.

## The

## 192

The Belgick,
The fmall Limon of Calabria is preferved and kept in its own Juice or Liquor, to be eaten fo.

And they are furcher on feveral ways Limonaded, which affords a pleafant and cooling Drink, for which,

Take Barley-Water one Quart.

- Squeefe therein the Juice of four or five Limons, fweeren it with Sugar as much as is neceffary : This well ftirred together, is the mofl pleafant and cooling Drink which can be defired.

Tomake Pastilli of the Juice of Limons; Take

Of the Juice of frall Calabrian
$\underset{H_{f} f f_{l} . l .3}{ }$. Limons one Ounce.
H.fpl.l. Limons one Ounce.
e. P. Ounces.

Of Oyl of Cinnamon eight drops.
Let the Juice of the Limons drop through a clofe piece of Cloth, or Strainer, that it may be Clear, and boyl it with the Sugar to a convenient Thicknefs, that fo it may be poured

Or Netherlandifh Hefperides. poured out for Paftills; pluting the Oyt of Cimamon laft of all to ic.

Thefe Pafilli are a very pleafant
Dainty, and caufea fweer Breath.
Out of this Juice of Limons is a
Syrop made on this manner;
Take of the Juice of Limons fix Parmai Pounds;

Of white Sugar, three Pounds.
Make hereof a Syrop by convenient Boyling. This Syrop is much ufed in Phyfick, in hot Diftempers, burning Feavers, and Refifts all peftilential Infections, and is ufed with good Succefs and Benefit againft the Worms in the Belly.

Further, the Virtues of the Limons are altogether like thofe of the Citron, and are without any Error, Ufed promifcuoully one for the other.

This is all what was in fhort to be faid of this Matter, leaving what may yet be brought to light by the diligent Scrutiny and Expe-

The Belgick, \&c. rience of pthers, to them, whofe Defire and Mind tendsuto a farther Enlargement of this Affair whereof I have Treated.

## EFINIS.

A Table
rience




[^0]:    In

[^1]:    Water

