



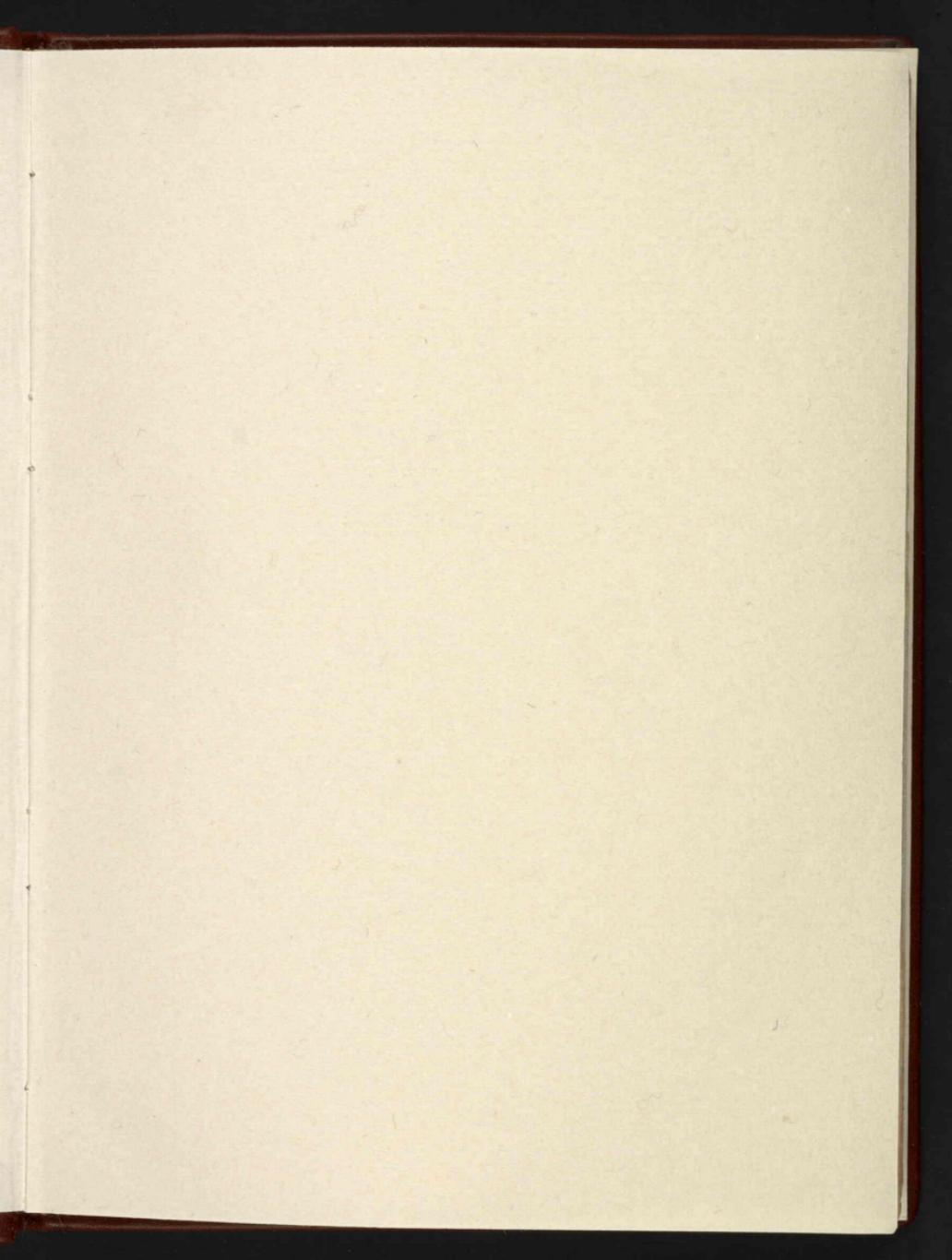
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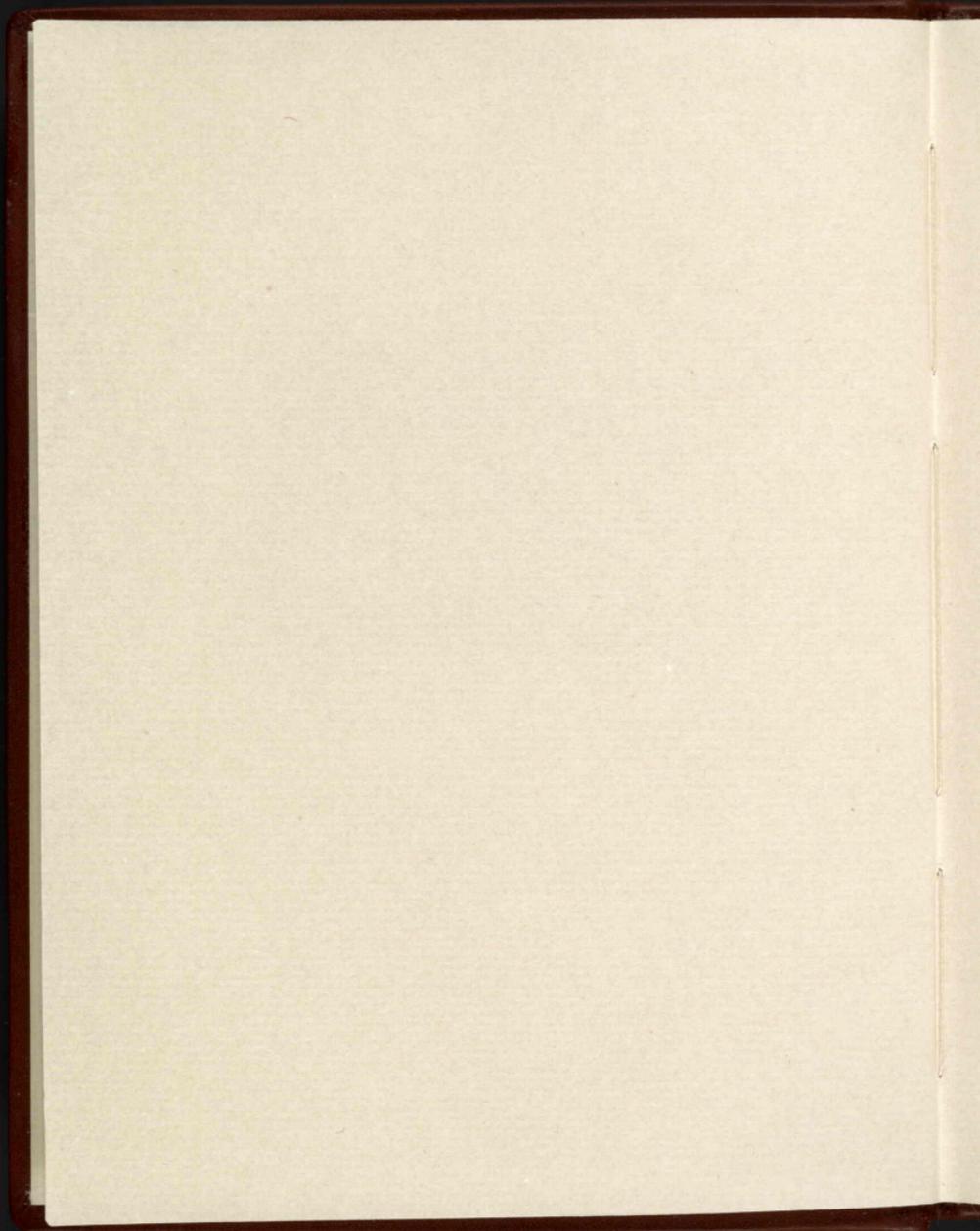
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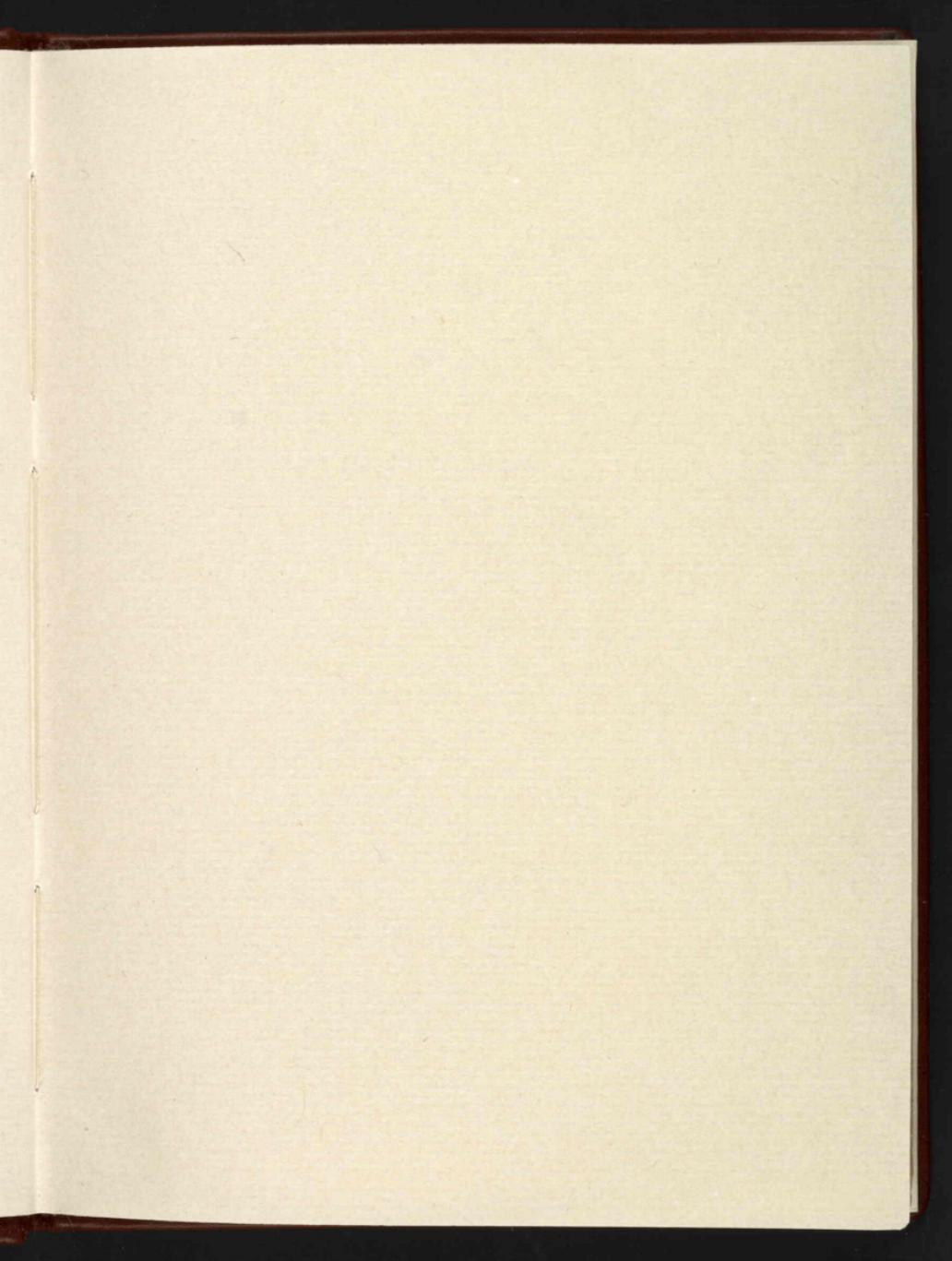
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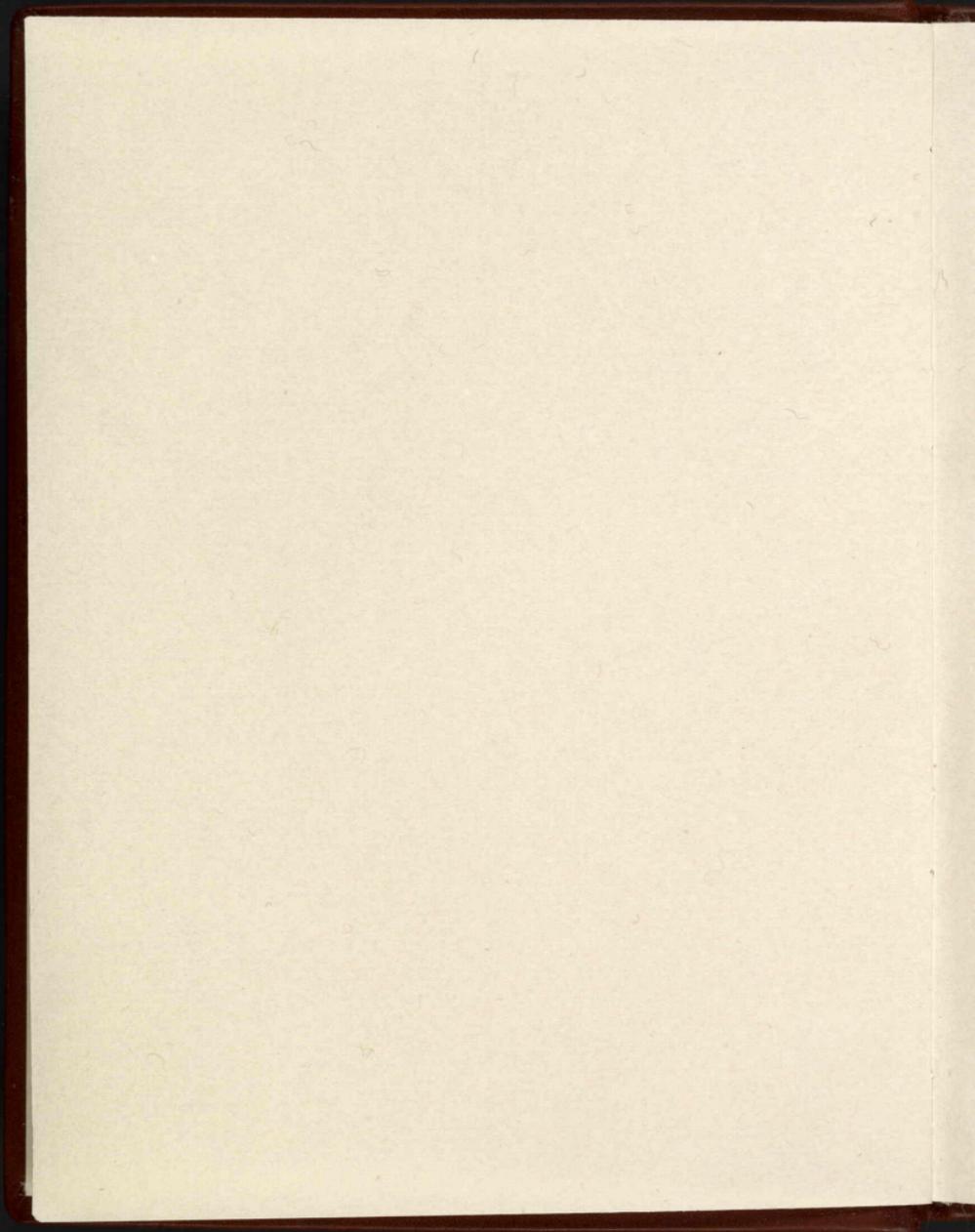
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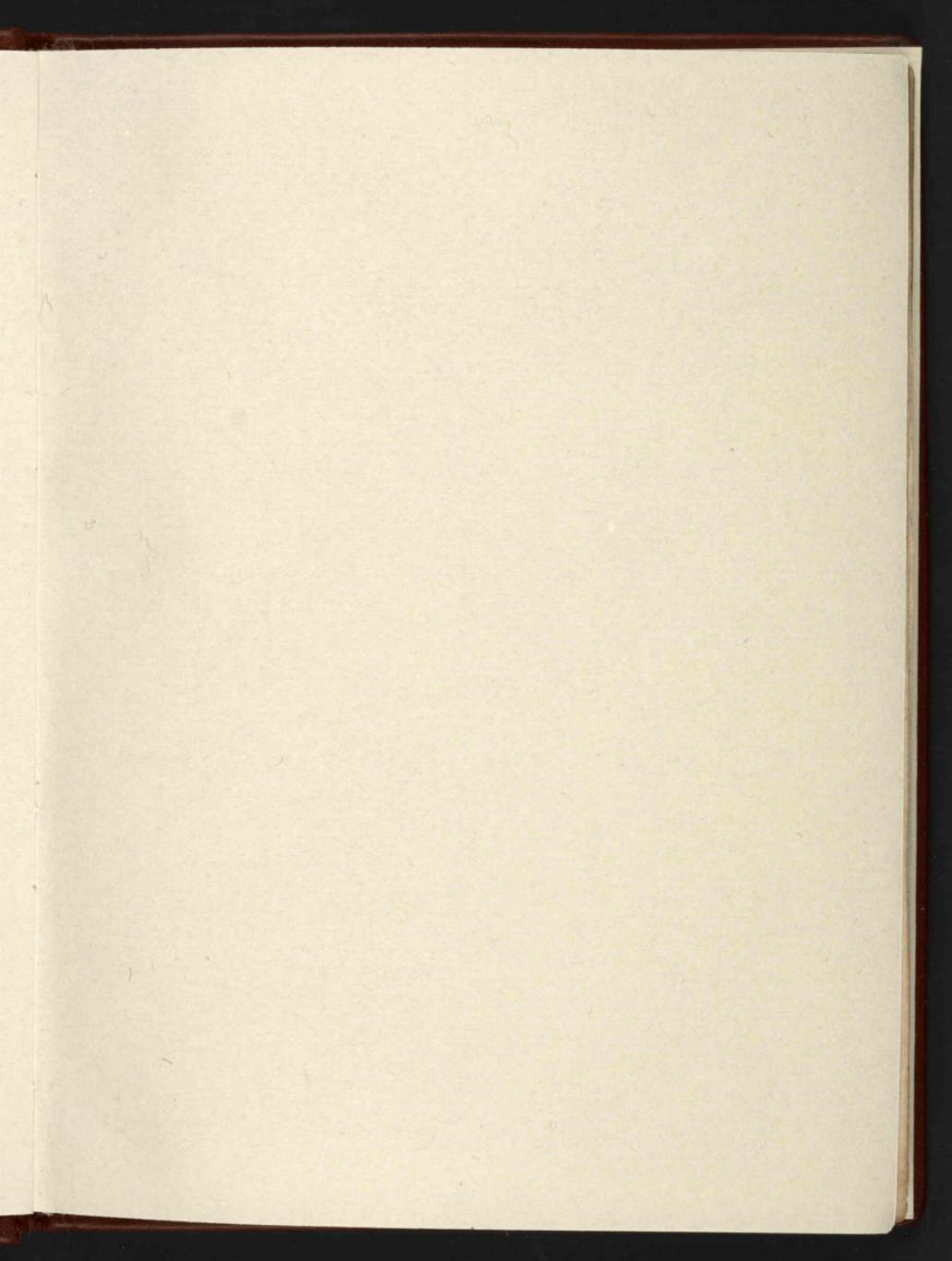
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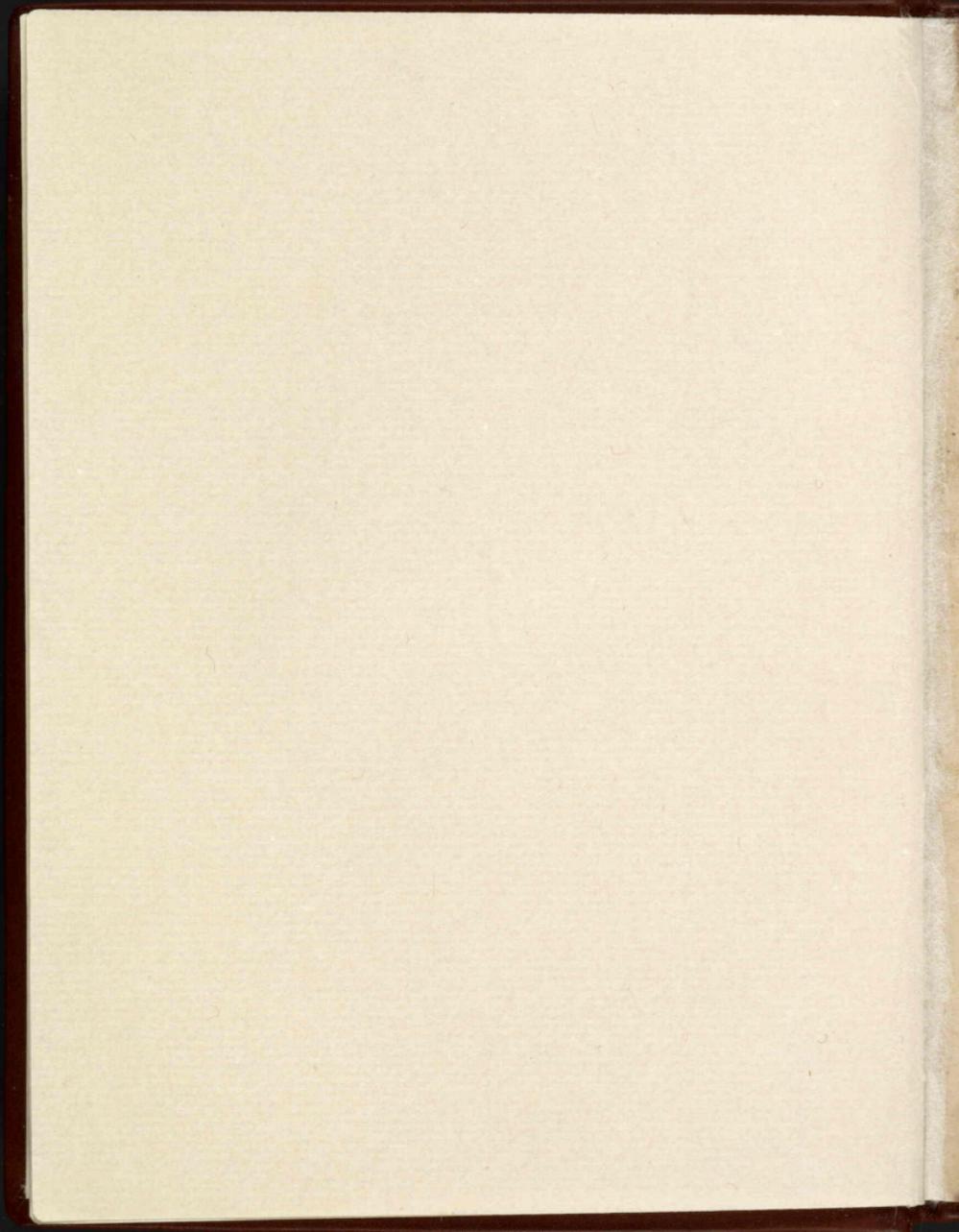












to

D. J. Willerfree  
from his very sincere and faithful

J. J.

Jan. 24. 1837.

1840

of the

and

and

of the

# A Perfitte platforme

of a Hoppe Garden,  
and necessarie Instructions for the  
making and mayntenaunce thereof,  
with notes and rules for reformation  
of all abuses, commonly practised  
therein, very necessarie and  
expedient for all men  
to haue, which in any  
wise haue to doe  
with Hops.

*Nowe newly corrected and augmented*  
By *Reynolde Scot.*

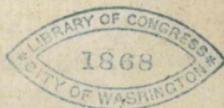
*Reynolds*

*Proverbs. 11.*

Who so laboureth after goodnesse, findeth his desire.

*Sapien. 7.*

Wisedome is nymbler than all nymble things.  
She goeth thorough and attaineth to all things.



Printed at London by Henrie  
Denham, dwelling in Pater noster  
Rovve, at the Signe of  
the Starre.

1576.

*Cum priuilegio ad imprimendam solum.*

2  
The Office of the  
of the Hope Garden

and mercantile transactions  
making and may be made

without any charge  
of all other common

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SB 295  
H 854  
Office

To the Right worshipfull May-  
ster Willyam Louelace, Esquire,  
Sergeaunt at the  
Lawe.



Yr, confide-  
rynge the whole  
course of youre  
lyfe, how it alto-  
gether tendeth to  
the necessitie, to  
the profite, and to  
the commendati-  
on of your coun-  
trye, namelye, in  
execution of Iu-  
stice, in direction  
of Counsell, and

in maintenaunce of Hospitalitie: waying also the  
disposition of your nature, howe it rather inclineth  
to procure commodities, that make to the encrease  
of your expences, thã to deuise argument of priuate  
profite, to the qualifyng of your charges, and last  
of all, acknowledging my selfe bounde vnto you in  
many ducties (as being laden vnder the burthen of  
your benefites) I thought good to entertayne your  
curtesie with some thankfull deuycce, which might  
neyther interrupt these your proceedings, nor em-  
payre your estimation, nor yet obscure the liberrall  
disposition of your mynde, and that none other-

## The Epistle

wife, but by waye of request, desiring you, to accompanye these your affections, with a matter of profite, or rather with a poynnt of good Husbandrie, (in apparance base and tedious, but in vse necessarie and commodious, and in effect pleasant and profitable) (that is to saye) to looke downe into the bowels of your grounde, and to seeke about your house at Beddersden, (which I see you desire to garnishe with many costly commodities) for a conuenient plot to be applyed to a Hoppe garden, to the furtherance and accomplishing whereof, I promyse and assure you, the labour of my handes, the assistance of myne aduise, and the effect of myne experience: And herein I rather craue pardon for my present boldnesse, than thanks for my promise past, or prayse for my paines to come, as hauing more cause to ingraue your benefites in stone, and to proclayme them in the Market place, than to print them in the dust, or to rake them vp in a Hoppe hyll, but beyng desirous to prosecute the affection I beare vnto you to the vttermost of my power, I set my good wyll in steade of better abilitie, in this sort, to meete vvith your friendly nesse tovwards me, and if it shall please you, being of such condicion and reputation (notwithstanding the indignitie of the matter) to allow of this motion, you shall thereby especially warrant the good opinion which is generally conceyued of your good nature, increase the measure of your curtesie towards me, and finally make many other beholding vnto you, for whose sake I shall publish a note for their profite and commoditie, and though

## The Epistle

it be vnto you a matter of small importaunce, (by-  
cause he which is full, abhorreth the hony combe) yet in Prouer. 17.  
asmuch as I present herein a mynde that wilheth  
wel vnto you, appeaching my difability, and giuing  
evidence against my sloth, producing as witnesses  
hereof, a hande ready to doe, a penne to vvyte, and  
a tongue to speak well of you, I hope the well mea-  
ning of my deuice shall bee by you accepted, al-  
though the merite of my deede may iustly bee con-  
demned, my writings wanting forme, my wyshes  
effect: and be it also knowne to all men by these pre-  
sentes, that your acceptance hereof shall not bee in  
any wyse preiudiciall vnto you, for I deliuer it as  
an Obligation, wherein I acknowledge my selfe to  
stande further bounde vnto you, without that, that  
I meane to receyue your curtesie herein, as a release  
of my further duties, which I owe vnto you. And  
although my matter be base, my deuice simple, and  
my stile homely, especially for the contentacion of a  
delicate eare, yet I trust it shall be *gratum opus agrico-  
lis*, vnto whose capacities I haue directed the tenour  
hereof, not bumbasting the same with the figures  
and flowers of eloquence, to the glorye of my pen,  
or to the obscuring of this misterie, which although  
it shall seeme plausible vnto some (through the exce-  
ding profite leuied thereby.) Truly Sir, my ne one-  
lye meaning is hereby to gratifie you, and to satisfie  
the necessitie of my Countrie, and not to gyue the  
reynes to insatiable *Heraclitus*, or to niggardlye *A-  
ristides*, which couet to quench their thirst with the  
licour (or rather the lucre) of flowing gaynes, nor

## The Epistle

to fill the paunche of Epicure, nor yet to paumper him in his ease and ydleneffe, neyther to ballace the belly of *Bacchus*, or to lull or rocke *Eschilus* in hys drowfineffe, which sort of people are greedie to tast of the marrowe of gaynes, and loth to breake the bone of labour, which is the middle and both endes of this experience, and therefore this speciall note I vwill here set downe for a generall rule. The couetous man that iyeth in vwayteto spare his halfepe-nye, the sluggarde that sleepeth avvay oportunitie, and the vnskilfull that refuseth to learne the ryght order, maye happilye rellesse the bitterneffe of the Hoppe, but shall neuer sauour the svveteneffe thereof, and yet if Hoppes vvould be had vvith vvishes, or if any other commodities might bee bought vvith desire, vvho vvoulde be better provided than these men, namely these, that make their prouision lying in their beddes, or sitting by the fire, and in the ende buye a great Kyte in steade of a little Larké, vvwhose myndes voyde of vvisedome, make their Purses many times voyde of mony, and their doings voyde of effect: for the eschuing of these and such other in-  
conueniences as in this matter may happen, I meane if it shall seeme good vnto you, to publish this Pamphlet, vvherein if any thing haue escaped consideration, I submit the same to the correction of any other man better practised herein than I am: in the meane time I hartily desire you to allowve of my motion, and to satisfie my request.

*Reynolde Scot.*

To the Reader.



**A**lthough Salomon wisheth vs not to take ouermuch paynes to be riche, signifying vnto vs thereby, that the man that so doth, cannot bee vnguiltie, and though he saue further, that greedye traueyle doth nothing herein preuayle, in as much as it is the blessing of the
 Prou.23.  
Prou.28.  
Prou.8.  
Ibidem.

Lorde that maketh men riche, and albeist, he also saue in apparance to the contentation of the Idle, that one handfull is better with rest, than both handes full with labour and traueyle. **P**et the same Salomon also sayeth, that the slothfull bodie that will not go to the Plough in Winter for colde, shall begge in the Summer for neede, giuing vs to vnderstande thereby, that a simple man that worketh, is in better case than a gorgeous man that wanteth, by cause the diligent hande shall proceede in authoritie, whyle the Idle person shall remayne vnder tribute. **H**e sayeth also in despyte of Idlenessse, that, the slothfull is brother to the waster, and in contempt of sloth, that, the sluggarde shall go in a ragged coate, shewing vs howe through sloth our bankes fall downe, and howe through the Idlenessse of our handes, it rayneth into our houfes. **F**inally, he sayth to the comfort of the poore, that they which be diligent shall stande before Kinges, and not in common places, and therefore Salomon meant not to impeache a paynesfull hande, but to controule a couetous mynde, in witnesse whereof he sendeth the Idle sluggard that sleepeth at home, to the busie Emmet that worketh abroad, and the sturdie runnagate that hath none abiding, to the feeble Conye that buyldeth among the rocks,
 Prou.12.  
Prou.13.  
Prou.10.  
Ecclesi.10.  
Ibidem.  
Prou.22.  
Prou.5.  
Prou.30.

## To the Reader.

euē to be taught by those liely woꝛmes to coꝛrect them-  
selues, and thus is the couetous man condemned, bicause  
he setteth good conscience behinde his grædie desires, and  
placeth his pꝛiuate pꝛofite befoꝛe common humanitie, to  
erect vnto himselfe and his posteritie, a kingdome of va-  
nitie and ydlenesse. The slothfull man is confounded, bi-  
cause he abusethe the tyme lent vnto him, as though he  
onely among all the creatures of God, had a speciall  
pꝛiuiledge to be ydle and carelesse: and therefore I am  
bolde to commend this woꝛke vnto you, euē so farre  
foꝛth as the right vse and purpose thereof deserueth (that  
is to saie) as a recompence to the labourer, as a com-  
moditie to the housekeeper, as a comfort to the poꝛe,  
and as a benefite to the Common wealth, adding thus  
much herevnto, that there cannot lightly be imploied  
grounde to moꝛe profitable vse, noꝛ labour to moꝛe cer-  
taine gaires: howbeit with this note, that no mysterie  
is so perfect, no flower so swæte, no Scripture so holpe,  
but by abuse a coꝛrupt body, accoꝛding to his venemous  
nature, may dꝛawe poyson out of the same, and there-  
foꝛe blame not this poꝛe trade soꝛ that it maketh men  
ryche in yeelding double pꝛofite, neyther reꝛoue me  
bicause by these presentes I giue notice thereof, in pub-  
lishing this oꝛder, but condemne the man, oꝛ rather the  
mynde that wꝛealtheth it to serue his miserable affection,  
oꝛ couetous humour. Truly it grieueth me dayly to see  
tyme yll spent, labour lost, cost cast awaye, much good  
grounde naughtily applyed, and many good men shame-  
fully abused thꝛough ignoꝛance and ignoꝛant woꝛkemen  
that vnder take to deale herein, I see almost euery man  
set his hand to woꝛke, oꝛ his head to deuise herevpon. Fi-  
nally, I see the Flemmings enuise our pꝛactise herin, who  
altogether tende their owne pꝛofite, seeking to impolwnde  
vs in the ignoꝛaunce of our commodities, to cramme vs  
with the wares and fruites of their Countrey, and to doe  
anye thing that myght put impediment to this purpose,  
dayeling

## To the Reader.

dazeling vs with the discommendation of our soyle, obscuring and falsifying the order of this mysterie, sending vs into Flaunders as farre as Poppering, for that which we may finde at home in our owne backesides. But it were better (in my iudgement) to vnlearne that which is conceyued amysse, and to vndo that which is vnprofitably done, than to begyn with ignorance, to proceede with losse, and to ende with derision, it were better also that Straungers should enuie our prosperities, than our friendes shoulde pittie our pouerties, or that we our selues should lament and bewaile our own necessities, proceeding from our negligence in this behalfe. Howe therefore let this suffice to entreate you to consider herebpon, and then let your owne consideration pzeuayle to moue you to take the worke in hande, and so are you made arbitrers of your own commoditie, as being desired to measure your charges by your profite: I saye therefore to you that shal be perswaded to be doing herein, giue eare to the reading, giue diligence to the working, and doubtlesse you shall giue credite and good report to the sequels hereof. Howbeit, I for my part can better vse my hande in doing, than my penne in describing this mysterie. Peruerthelesse, hoping hereby to stand my friends and countrie in some profitable steade, I rather chose to incurre the danger of derision in speaking homelye, than the fault of ingratitude in saying nothing, the respect of dutie banquishing in me the feare of yll report, mine ignorance craving pardon, mine affection, good wyll: and let them that are so dangerous of their cunning go for me wyth Tymon into the Desert, there solitarilye to enioye their daintie wisdom. And to saye the troth, to vse eloquent schole phrases in a homely rustical matter, were to bring the Countrie people to a nelve forme of hearing, wherein they shoulde be longer in learning to vnderstande the curiositie of the stile, than the knowledge of the Arte, for such men (such men I meane whose hope is in their

## To the Reader.

handes) haue not bene bzought vppe in a close studie to  
discipher the Arte of Rhetozicke with their wyttes, but  
haue bene trayned in the open fieldes to practyse the  
Arte of Husbandrie with their Lymmes, as being placed  
in the frontiers of pouertie, to beare the bzunt of traucyle  
and labour, and therefore it sufficeth if in a rude Caske  
I exhibite wholesome fruite, and wryte plainly to playne  
men of the Countrie, and yet *Sæpe etiam est bolitor valde o-*  
*portuna locutus.* In this sort I shall teach I trust without  
great erroz oz tediousnesse, and you shall learne (I hope)  
without great payne oz charges, the manner howe, the  
tyme when, and the place where to plant Hoppes wyth  
effect: God giue you encrease according to his holy will,  
and to your good desire. In the meane time I desire of the  
learned, patience in reading, of the vnllearned, diligence  
in hearing, of the rich some expences toward their great  
commoditie, of the poore, some payne for much profite,  
and of them all, god wyll for mine endeouour. Finallye,  
I hartily desire you that when you haue once conformed  
your selfe to the right order, you procede accordinglye,  
otherwise neyther of vs shall be any thing the neare, you  
of your purpose, noz I of my desire, and if there be con-  
tayne herein any note of profitable instruction, applye  
the same to your owne commoditie. If the Lorde  
blesse your indeouour with encrease, yelde  
vnto him (as vnto whome the same  
appertayneth) all prayse and  
thanks there-  
fore.

Reynolde Scot.

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**A**

Articles in bylling

¶ A perfitte Platforme of a  
Hoppe garden

1



**A** What time necessitie, or anye other good consideration shall mouue you to deuyle for a Hoppe garden, you are to consider of these thre thinges.

First, whether you haue, or can procure vnto your selfe any grounde good for that purpose.

Secondly, of the conuenient standing therof.

Thirde, of the quantitie.

And this I saye by the waye, if the grounde that you deale withall, be not your owne inheritance, procure vnto your selfe some certayne terme therein, least another man reape the fruite of your traueyle and charge.

Of apt and vnapt grounde  
for Hoppes.

**S**ome holde at this daye (and Auncient Virgilius. wynters wytnesse the same) that earth being salt and bitter of taste, is neyther good, nor apt to be made good.

It is also often written, and generally receyued, that such earth as you shall see whyte and bare (that is to saye) wholly chalke, or all sande lacking a mixture of perfyte earth, or if it be claye, or so drie, as thereby it shall gape or coane in the Summer, is naught for this or anye lyke purpose.

Didyinus  
Plinius.

It

*A perfitte platforme*

It is further sayde, that if you shall feele a clod (being dissolued with water) to be very clammy, or cleaving like Ware to your fyngers in kneading it, the same to be profitable lande. &c.

I for my part relye not vpon other mens opinions, neyther meane to dispute with any man herein, I lyke not to make my mouth an arbiter in this matter, mine eye maye be deceyued, and my feeling may erre in the pryecple distinction of good or badde lande, but mine experience hath neuer fayled in this thing (that is to say) that a barren, a mozie, or wette soyle (though it perhaps doe content a wyldé Hoppe) shall neuer please nor maintaine a good Hoppe.

I will not say with Varro, that a good grounde yeldeth Walwoztes, nor wyth Columella, that where Crabbes or Sloes growe, there the grounde is riche. I can saye nothing of Florentines experience, in digging a hole, and fylling it vppre agayne, and by the swelling to iudge the strength, or by the gaping to despyne the weaknesse thereof, but I can saye againe by sure experience, that a drie grounde, if it be ryche, incoloe, and gentle, is the soyle that serueth best for this purpose, and such a moulde must either be sought out, or else by cost and labour be prouoked.

If it be a herpe shallowe rocke (except you rayse it wyth græte or good earth) you shall not set your Hoales deepe, steddie, and fast ynough, to withstande the force of the wynde.

But to redresse the inconuenience hereof, you shall

shall be taught in the tytle of Doales. Fol. 20.

A lyght mould (though it be very rich) is not very apt for this purpose, for it is a receyued and a proued rule, that the heauyest grounde wyll beare the most weyght of Hoppes, I saye, so as it be a grounde apt for this purpose.

Of the Scituation.

**I**f were good to place your Garden so as the Sunne may haue free recourse into it, yether the whole day, or the greatest and warmest part thereof, so also as it may be armed against the violence and contagion of the wynde, but this I woulde wishe to be considered rather in the scituation of the place, naturallie defended with hilles, than artificially be sette and garded with træs. Hobbeit, if you be driuen herebnto, prouide so (if you can) that your træs may stande aloofe, euen that the shadowe of them, reache not into your Garden, but in any wise that they drop not vpon the hilles.

There be many which (to purchase the fauour and benefite of the sunne) lay their Gardens very open and bleake to the south, the which I would not wishe to be done, for as the forepart of the yere admitteth into your Garden the colde Easterlye wyndes, wherby insue frostes, the which ingender blasts. &c. So the latter part of the yere maketh it subiect to Southernly stormes, the which doe much annoy a Hop Garden when the Doales

## *A perfitte platforme*

are loaden with Hoppes, and then commonly no other winde hurteth.

It shoulde also be placed neare to your house, except you be able to warrant the fruite thereof from such syngers as put no difference betwene their owne and other mens godes.

Also your Garden being thus placed, the re may be made therebnto the moze spædy and continuall recourse, besides that, that the Maysters eye shall manye times withstande and preuent the seruants negligence.

By this meanes also it may be with most ease and least charge holpen with dung.

Finally (if it may be) let it not stande bleake to the East, West, North, oz specially to the South.

### Of the quantitie.

**T**he quantitie of your Garden, must either be measured by the proportion of your yerely expences of Hoppes in your house, oz by the cost you meane to bestowe in the preparation and keeping thereof, oz by the paynes and businesse that you are disposed, oz able to employe vpon it, oz else according to the profite and gaynes, that you meane to leuie and winne by it, which later consideration pleaseth and flattereth much a couetous mannes conceyte, whose vaine oz humoz, (oz rather vaine humoz) is so resisted in the rules appertayning herebnto, as many times the greedinesse of hys desire is the ouerthrowe of his purpose, as shall here-

hereafter appeare.

A proportion of the charge and benefite  
of a Hoppe Garden.

**W**it to be resolved in all these poyntes that  
concerne the quantitie of your Garden,  
you must make your account in this wyse.

One man may well keepe two thousande hyls,  
and yet reserue his wynters laboz for any other  
purpose.

Uppon euery Acre you maye erect seauen,  
eyght, or nyne hundzeth hylles, as hereafter  
shall be declared.

Uppon euery hyll well ordered, you shall haue  
thre poundes of Hoppes at the least.

Two poundes & a half of these Hops will large-  
lye serue for the bryng of one quarter of Hault.

One hundzeth poundes of these Hoppes, are  
commonly worth xxvj. s. viij. d. So as one acre  
of grounde, and the thirde part of one mans la-  
boz, with small cost besides, shall yelde vnto him  
that ordereth the same well, forty markes yeaer-  
ly, and that for euer.

And here is to be noted, that grounde orderly  
bled, doth not onely yelde the more, the greater,  
the Harder, and the weyghtyer Hoppes, but also  
they shall goe further, they shall endure longer,  
they shall be holesomer for the body, and pleasan-  
ter of verdure or taste, than such as be disorderly  
handled. And in the fauour of the Hoppe thus  
much more I say, that wheras you cannot make

C.ij.

aboue

*A perfitte platforme*

aboue eyght or nyne gallons of indifferent Ale out of one bushell of Mault, you may drabv xviii. or xx. gallons of very good Beere, neyther is the Hoppe moze profitable to enlarge the quantitie of your drinke, than necessary to prolong the continuance thereof. For if your Ale maye endure fortnight, your Beere through the benefite of the Hoppe shall continue a Moneth, and what grace it yeldeth to the taste, all men maye iudge that haue sense in their mouths, and if the controuersie be betwixt Beere and Ale, which of them two shall haue y place of preheminnce: it sufficeth for the glorie and commendation of the Beere, that here in our obone countrle, Ale giueth place vnto it, and that most part of our Countrymen doe abhorre and abandon Ale, as a lothsome drinke, whereas in other nations Beere is of great estimation, and of straungers entertayned as their most choyce and delicate drinke. Finally, that Ale which is most delicate and of best account, bozoweth the Hoppe, as without the which it wanteth his chiefe grace and best verdure.

These things considered, you may procede to the making of your Gardeyn, wherein you are yet to haue counsell, for the laying out thereof, for the due season and the right trade to cut and set Hoppe rootes, what choyce you shall make of them, what charge you shall be at for them, you are yet also to learne the time, when, and the way how to prepare your grounde, and to make it able to entertayne and nourishe them, to frame  
your

your hylles, to maintaine them, and to pull them  
 dooone, to cut, to fashion, to erect, to pull bp, and  
 to preferue your Hoales, to gather, to dye, and  
 to packe your Hoppes, with many other circum-  
 stances necessarilye appertayning herevnto. Fi-  
 nally, you must be taught the reformation of ma-  
 ny enozmities and abuses which are receyved in  
 most places for good rules, the which (God wil-  
 ling) I will set forth truly according to the notes  
 of experience, although not learnedly after the  
 rules of Rhetozicke.

Of the preparation of a Hoppe  
 Garden.

**Y**ou must lay forth the grounde which you  
 determine to imploye this waye, in as le-  
 uell, square, and vniforme wyse as you  
 maye.

If your grounde be grassye, rough, or stiffe,  
 it should be first sowne with Hempe, or Beanes,  
 which naturally maketh the grounde molowe,  
 destroyeth wædes, and neuerthelesse leaueth the  
 same in good season for this purpose.

But in what plight or state soeuer your ground  
 be, tyll it in the beginning of Winter with the  
 Blough, if it be great, or with the Spade, if it be  
 small, and this doe, not only the yeare befoze you  
 plant it, but also euerye yeare after, euen so long  
 as you meane to receyue the vttermost commodi-  
 tie of your Garden, assuring your selve that the

## *A perfitte platforme*

moze paynes you take, and the moze cost you bestowe rightly here vpon, the moze you doe double your profite, and the nearer you resemble the trade of the Flemming.

Hobbeit in some cases these paynes maye be spared (that is to saye) where the mould is not deepe, and the hill made both good and great, in this case (I saye) the hilles being pulled downe, the earth conterned in them, will couer the whole Garden, and all the wardenes growing therein, and the same shall with helpe of dung maintaine your hilles for euer.

The tyme to cut and set Hoppe  
Rootes.

**I**n the ende of Marche, or in the beginning of April, repayze to some good Garden orderly kept, as wherein the Hoppes are all of a good kinde, all yearely cut, and wherein all the hylles are rayfed very high, (for there the rootes will be greatest) then compounde with the owner or keeper thereof for choyce rootes, which in some places will cost sixe pence an handzeth, but commonly they shall be giuen vnto you, so as you cut them your selfe, and leaue euery hill orderly and fully dressed, but what order you shall vse herein, I will hereafter shewe.

Rules for the choyce and preparation  
of Rootes.

And

**A**nd now you must choose the biggest rootes you can finde (that is to say) such as are in bignesse thre or foure inches about.

And let every roote which you shall provide to set, be nine or ten inches long.

Let there be contayned in everye such roote, thre ioyntes.

Let all your rootes be but the springes of the yeare last past.

You must have great regarde that you cumber not your Garden with wyld Hoppes, the which are not to be discerned from the good, by the rootes, but eyther by the fruite, or by the stalke.

Of the good Hoppe.

**T**he good and the kindly Hoppe beareth a great and a greene stalke, a large, a harde and a greene bell, it appeareth out of the grounde naked without leaves, vntill it be halfe a foote long.

Of the vnkindly Hoppe. ○

**T**he Hoppe that lyketh not his entertaynement, namely his seate, his grounde, his keeper, his dung, or the maner of his setting. &c. cometh by greene and small in stalke, thicke and rough in leaves, very like vnto a Pettle, which will be commonly deuoured, or much bitten with a little blacke flie, who also will doe

## A persite platforme

harne vnto good Hoppes where the Garden standeth bleake, or the Hoppe springeth rath, but be not discomforted herewith, for the heate of the Summer will refoyme this matter, and the later springs will be little annoyed wyth this flie, who (though the leaue the leafe as full of holes as a nette) yet the seldome procedeth to the bitter destruction of the Hoppe.

### Of the wyld Hoppe.

**I**f the wyld Hoppe, the fruite is eyther altogether seade, or else loose and red light belles, the stalke is redde, howbeit, here in the difference betwæne the good and the badde Hoppe is not to be discerned, vntill the stalke be two or thre yardes high, for at their first coming vp, the one as well as the other appeareth redde, and the best Hoppe is then the reddest.

Prouide your rootes therefoze, where you are befoze hande assured of their goodnesse.

### Of setting of Hoppe Rootes.

**H**aving made your prouision of Rootes in this wise, retorne therewith to your Garden spædylpe, and eyther set them immediately, or lay them in some Buddle neare there vnto, or burie them in the grounde vntill conueniencie of winde, weather, and leasure (the want whereof may sometimes preuent good expedition)

on) shall serue. Provided alwayes that you leaue them not in water oz puddle aboue xxiiij. houres, but in the earth you may leaue them as long as the time of setting endureth, that is to saye, tyll mydde Aprill.

Your Garden being dressed, as befoze I advised you, it shall be easie for you to direct your hils aright, and that in equall distance, with a Hoale, oz rather with a lyne (that will not stretch) tyng therebpyon thozte thædes, oz placing in it pynnes, according to the propoztion of space which you meane to leaue betwæne your hylles; whereof if one be placed out of order, it shall blemishe and hurt a great part of your Garden.

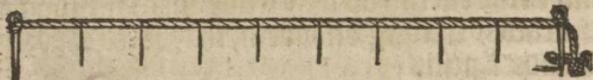
The dyffance of the Hylles.

**I**f your Garden be one acre in bignesse, & lie square, leaue betwæne euery hole thæ yardes, oz eyght foote at the least in space, as well that the hilles may be made the greater, and that the Hoppes of one Hoale reache not to another, as also that the Sunne maye the more freely and vniuersally passe through your Garden, which by this meanes may verely be plowed betwixt the hylles, whereas otherwisk it must be dygged, a moze tedious and costly busynesse.

If your Garden be very little, you may set the hilles somewhat nearer together, namely, seauen foote a sunder.

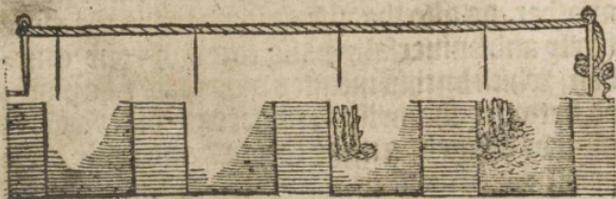
## A perfit platforme

A description of the Lyne.



Your lyne being layde leuell, you must dygge vnderneath euery thæde oz pynne placed vppon the same, a hole like to a Pitfall, one foote square, and one foote deepe.

When you haue made twenty oz thirty holes, take vp so many rootes, from where you bestowed them, as ought to be set therein, and go to worke on this boyle, alwayes watching a tyme (if you maye) that the wynde be in some part of the South oz West, but be not so scrupulous herein, that you ouerslip the Moneth of Aprill, least *Salomons* saying be spoken of you: He that regardeth the wynde shall not sowe, and he that hath respect to the Clowdes shall not reape. For he that neglecteth the Moneth of Aprill, shall haue a bad season to cut oz plant Hoppes.



Take two oz thæe of your rootes (which by this tyme will yelde forth græne sciences oz whyte

whyte buddes, and will also haue small rootes oz bearded growiug out of them, the which must be, all sauing the smaller sozt of whyte buddes, pared away hard by the olde roote) ioyne them close together, so as (in any wise) they may be euen in the toppes: set them also together bolt vpright, directly vnder the foresayde threede oz pynne, holding them hard together with the one hand, while you fyll the hole with the other, with fyne moulde prepared and layde ready befoze hande, regarding that the toppes of the rootes be leuell with the face oz vppermost part of the grounde.

Take good hærde also that you set not that ende downewarde, that grewe befoze vpwarde, which you shall know by the buddes that appeare in the knots of eche roote, and let no part of the deade stalke remayne vpon the vppermost ioynt thereof.



the loose earth close to the corner where the rootes are sette.

And here is to be noted, that the readiest and  
 D. is. euenest

And when you haue thus done, presse downe the Earthe wyth your fote hard to the rootes, not treadinge vppon them, but dryuinge

## A perfitte platforme

enenest waye, is alwayes to set your rootes at one certayne corner of the hole, whych corner shoulde alwayes be right vnderneath the sayde pinne oz thæde, as is afoze shewed.

At this tyme you must make no hyll at all, but onely couer the toppes of your rootes about two ynches thicke, with the fynest moule you can gette.



When you are dzyuen to set your rootes late, if there be anye greene sprynges vpon them, you may take the aduantage thereof, leauing the

same spryng vncouered, otherwylse you both destroy the spryng, and endaunger the roote.

Abuses and disorders in setting.

**S**ome vse to set at euerye corner of the hole one roote, but this is a naughtie and a tedious trade, bicause a man shall bee longer in dressing one of these, than about foure other. To be short, you shall this way so cumber both your selfe and your Garden, that you wyll soone be wearie with working, and your Garden

as

as sone wearie of bearing.

Some wynde them, and set both endes bywarde, and herein both the cunning of the workman, and the goodnesse of the rootes, are together very liuely expressed, for if the rootes were good, they coulde not so be wounde, or if the workman were skilfull, he woulde not be so fonde to sette them in that order.

Some vse to laye them thwart or flat, but I saye flatlye that the same is an ouerthwart and preposterous way, for they can neyther prosper well, (as being set contrarie to their nature and kynde of growing) nor be kept as they ought to be.

Some vse to make hilles, and then set their rootes therein, but these conlude themselues from ministring succour vnto them at any tyme after, besides many inconueniences hereby ensuing.

Some set their rootes, and then burie them with a great hill made bypon them, and this is all one with the other, sauing that the hill so choaketh these, as most commonly they growe not at all.

Finally, there be as many euill wayes to set, as there be ignorant men to deuylse.

Provision against annoyance, and spoyle  
of your Garden.

**I**f your Garden be small, and very nigh to your house, you may arme euery hil with a  
fewe

## *A perfitte platforme*

fewe thornes to defende them from the annoyance of Poultrie, which many times will scrape and bathe among the hilles, and so discover and hurt the springs, but a Gose is the most noysome vermine that can enter into this Garden, for (besides the Allegorie that maye be applyed in thys case) a Gose will gnabble bypon euery yong science or Hoppe budde, that appeareth out of the grounde, which neuer will growe afterwardes, and therefore as well to auoyde the Gose, as other noysome cattell, let your closure be made strong, and kept tyght.

### ¶ *Of Poales.*

**I**t remaineth that I speake nowe of Poales, bicause poaling is the next worke nowe to be done.

If your hylles be distant thre yardes a sunder, prouide for euery hylle foure Poales, if you will make your hilles nearer together, thre Poales shall suffice.

And note that in the first yeare you maye occupie as manye Poales as in any yeare after, the reason whereof I will declare in the tytle of Hilles. Pag. 29.

Alder Poales are best for this purpose, as wherebnto the Hoppes serue most willinglye and naturally to encline, bicause both the fashion of these Poales being as a Taper small aboue,  
and

and great belowe, and also the roughnesse of the Alder tyne, stayeth the Hoppe stalke moze firmly from sliding downe, than either Ashe or Oke, which for continuance be somewhat better, howbeit, these with the order that I shall prescribe, will endure sixe or seauen yeares.

These are also best cheape, and easiest to be gotten in most places, and soonest growne ready for this purpose.

There is in the Springes of these, least daunger in growing, or in being destroyed, or bitten by cattell.

Finally, by the expence of these, there ensueth the least annoyauce to the common wealth, as well for the causes aforesayde, as also bycause they growe not in so great quantitie, to so good timber, nor for so many purposes as eyther Oke or Ashe.

The best time to cut your Doales, is betwene All hallowentyde and Chyrtmas, but you must pyle them by immediatly after they are cut, charped, reformed in length, and smothed, least they rotte befoze you occupie them.

You may not leaue any scragges bypon them, the reason whereof you shall conceyue in the tytle of gathering Hoppes. Pag. 35.

Your Doales maye not be aboue. xv. or. xvj. foote long at the most, except your ground be very riche, or that you haue added therevnto great labour in rayling by your hylles, or else except your hylles stande to neare togither: if anye of

these chaunce to be, or if all these three thynges meete in one Garden, the best waye of reformation, is to set the fewer Poales to a hyl, or to let them remaine the longer. Otherwise the Hoppes will growe from one Poale to another, and so ouershadowe your Garden, the fault thereof being especiallye to be imputed to the nearenesse of the hylles. Therefore chiefly you must measure your Poales by the goodnesse of youre grounde.

The Hoppe neuer stacketh kindlye, vntill it reache higher than the Poale, and returne from it a yarde or two, for whylest it tendeth clyming bpwarde, the bzaunches which growe out of the principall stalke (wherein consisteth the abundance of encrease) growe little or nothing.

Let the quantitie of your Poales be great (that is to saye) nine or tenne ynches about the lower ende, so shall they endure the longer, and withstande the winde the better.

To deserybe the pryce of Poales, or what it will cost you to furnishe a Garden conteyning one acre of grounde, it were a harde matter, because the place altereth the pryce of woode. But in a Wayne you maye carie a hundzeth and fiftie Poales, and I see small cause why a load of these shoulde be much dearer than a load of any other woode.

After the first yeare Poales will be nothing chargeable vnto you, for you maye eyther pycke them out of your owne prouision of fuell, or buye

buye them of your neyghbours that haue no oc-  
casion to apply them this waye . For, the yearely  
supply of two loades of Poales , will maintayne  
one acre continually.

Your rotten and broken Poales will doe you  
good seruice, for the kindling of your fiers in the  
Oste, wherebpon you shoulde drie your Hoppes,  
and they should be preserued chiefly for that pur-  
pose.

At Doppering (where both scarcitie and expe-  
rience hath taught them to make carefull prou-  
sion hereof) they doe commonlye at the East and  
North side of their Gardens, set and preserue  
Alders, wherewith they continually maintayne  
them.

Before you set vp your Poales, laye them all  
alongst your Garden betwæne euery rowe of  
hilles by three or fower together, I meane be-  
side euery hill so many Poales as you determine  
to set thereon, so shall you make the moze spæde  
in your worke.

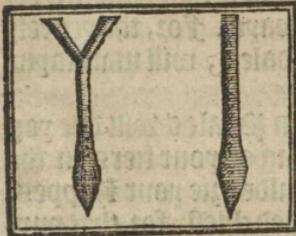
Of the erection of  
Poales.

**W**hen your Hoppes appeare aboute the  
grounde, so as you may discerne where  
the principall rootes stande, set vp your  
Poales, preparing their waye with a Crowe of  
Iron, or a forked wooden toole, with a poynt of

E. j.

pron,

*A perfitte platforme*



yzon, somewhat lyke vnto these. For if you staye till the Hoppes be growen to a greater length, one inconuenience is, that eyther in making the hoales, oz in erecting the Hoales, oz else in ramming the earth to the fastening of them, you shall hasardde the bruising oz breaking of your Hops: another is, that you shall be faine to tye euery stalke to the Hoale, whereas otherwise the most part of them will clyme bp of their owne accorde: the thirde is, that it will hynder the growth of the Hoppe, if it remayne vntstayde so long.

You must set euery Hoale a fote and a halfe deepe, and within two oz thre ynches at the most of the princippall roote.

If your grounde be rockie and shallowe, tarie the longer befoze you set bp your Hoales, so as your Hoppes maye be growen two oz thre fote high, that you may aduerture to make a hyll oz banke at euery Hoale to staye and bpholde the same, wythoute burying anye of the yonger spryngs, which may afterwarde be covered with lesse daunger and annoyauce to the princippall roote.

Let the Hoales of euery hill leane a little outwarde one from another.

Of Ramming of Poales.

**T**hen with a peece of woode as bygge be-  
lowe as the great ende of one of youre  
Poales, ramme the earth that lyeth at the



out side of the  
Poale, there-  
bnto, but med-  
dle not within  
the compasse of  
youre Poales,  
as they are pla-  
ced, least you  
spoil the sprin-  
ges.

Of Reparation of Poales.

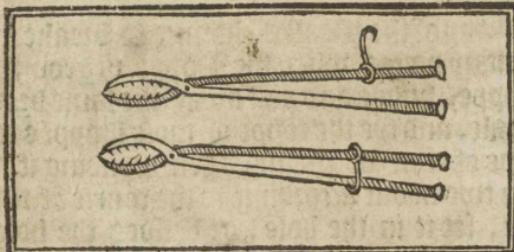
**I**f any of the Poales chaunce to breake in  
many peeces when the Hoppe is growne  
byppe, vndoe and pull away the same bro-  
ken Poale, and tye the toppes of those Hoppes to  
the toppes of a newe Poale, then wynding it a  
turne or two about according to the course of the  
Sunne, set it in the hole, or besides the hole  
where the broken Poale stode, but some being  
loth to take so much paynes, turne it about the  
other Poales that stande vpon the same hill,  
and so leaue it. But if it be not broken about the  
myddest, the best waye is, to set a newe Poale or

## A perfitte platforme

stake beside the broken Poale, and to tye the broken Poale to the same, which maye vpholde the saide broken Poale, and preserve the Hoppe. If the Poale be only broken at the nether ende, you maye thow the same Poale againe into the hill, and so leaue it.

### Of pulling vp Poales.

**N** D bicause, when the hylles are made great, and rayled high, you can neyther easily pull bp any, nor possiblye pull bp all your Poales except you breake them. &c. especially if the wether oz the ground be drie, oz else the Poales olde oz small, I thought good to shewe you an Instrument wherewith you shall pull them bp without diseale to your selfe, destruction to your Poales, oz expence of your money, the



charge beinge onelye foure=tene oz fiftene pound of I=

ron, wherewith the Smith shall make you a paire of Tongues, oz (rather you maye call them) a payze of Dynlers, of the fashon here set downe, the which maye also be made with woode if you thinke good.

The

The vway to make the Instrument vwhere-  
vwith to pull vp the Hoppe  
Poales.

**T**hey must be one yarde in length, where-  
of fixe or seauen ynches may be alloboed  
foz the mouth or lower end of them, which  
fer ueth to claspe or catch holde on the Poale, the  
same nether ende shoulde bæ the strongest parte  
thereof, and the mouth somewhat hollowe in the  
middest, and there also bending downewarde,  
whereby the extreme poynt may ryse a little bp-  
warde.

Upon the bpper edges of the insyde thereof,  
the Smith shoulde hacke or rayse a fewe small  
teeth, whereby your toole may take the surer hold  
vpon the Poale.

He must also fasten vpon one side of thys in-  
strument a ryding hooke, the which maye claspe  
and stave both sides togither when they haue  
saught holde on the Poale.

The maner of pulling vp the  
Hoppe Poales.

**O**u shall laye a little square blocke vpon  
the toppe of the hill, and the better to re-  
mouue the same from hill to hill, you maye  
thrust

*Aperfitte platforme*

thrust therein a pynne. Upon the same block you may rest your Dynsars when they haue clasped the berpe lowest part of your Poale, and then holding the vpper part of ech syde in your hands, the hooke being clasped, and pulled by harde towarde you, you shall easily weygh vpper your Poales.

Of the preferuation of  
Poales.

**W**H although we are not yet come to the laying vp of Poales, I am bolde herein, as I began to late, so to make an ende to rathe, bicause I woulde couche the whole matter of Poales together, laying them by themselves, (I meane) comprehending vnder one tittle, the businesse appertayning vnto them.

For the preferuation and better continuance of Poales, some make houses of purpose, and laye them by therein.

Some set them vpright to a tree, and ouer them make a penthouse of bowes or boordes.

Some lay a great heape of Hoppestalkes vpon the ground, and vpon them a great heape of Poales, and vpon the Poales againe lay another heape of stalkes. &c.

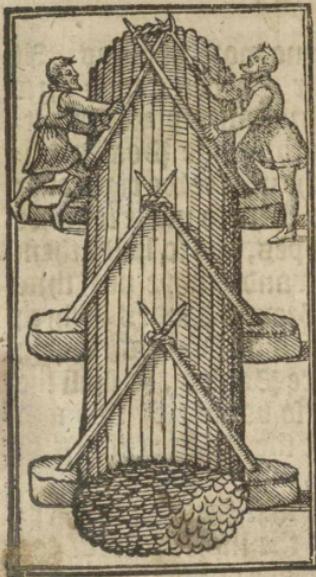
These men doe hereby expresse no greater experience, although by their diligence they signifie  
a good

a good desire.

You shall neede to doe no more but thus. At the endes or sydes of your Garden, take thre Doales standing vpon thre hilles placed direct-lye one by another, and thre lyke Doales vpon thre other hilles of the next rowe right ouer against them, constrayne them to meete together by two and two in the toppes, and so holde them till one with a forked wande maye put thre Withes (like vnto thre Brome bandes, whych may be made of the stalkes of Hoppes) vpon eche couple of the sayde sixe Doales, so shall the same sixe Doales being so bounde by two and two together, stande lyke the roafe or rafters of an house.

To keepe the Doales that shall lye nether- moste from rotting, by the moystnesse of the grounde: within the compasse of your sayde sixe hylles, (vnderneath the Doales that you haue fastened together in the toppes,) rayse thre little banks crosse or thwart from hill to hill, as though you woulde make your sixe hylles to bee but thre.

Vpon those bankes laye a fewe Hoppestalks, and vpon them your Doales, obseruing that one stande at thone ende of the rowe, and another, at the other ende, ordering the matter so, as the toppes of the Doales lye not all one waye, but may be equally and orderly deuided: otherwise one ende of the rowe woulde be full before the other, whereas nowe they shall lye euen



and sharpe aboute,  
lyke an Hayestacke,  
oz the rydge of an  
house, and suffici-  
ently defende them-  
selues from the wea-  
ther.

If you thinke that  
you haue not Poales  
ynowde to fylle the  
roume, pull dobone  
the Wyths oz bandes  
lower, & your roume  
will be lesse, and this  
doe befoze you laye in  
your Poales.

### ¶ Of tying of Hoppes to the Poales.

When your Hoppes are growne about  
one oz two foote high, bynde by (with a  
Ruche oz a Grasse) such as decline from  
the Poales, wynding them as often about the  
same Poales as you can, and directing them al-  
wayes according to the course of the Sunne, but  
(if your leysure may serue to doe it at any other  
time of the daye) doe it not in the morning when  
the dewe remaineth vpon them.

If

If you laye softe greene Rushes abroade in the dewe and the Sunne, within twoo or thre dayes, they will be lythie, tough, and handsome for this purpose of tying, which may not be fore-



nowed, for it is most certaine that the Hoppe that lyeth long vpon the grounde before he be tyed to the Doale, prospereth nothing so well as it which sooner attayneth therevnto.

¶ Of hyling and hylles.

**W**he you must begin to make your hills, and for the better doing therof, you must prepare a toole of Iron fashioned some what lyke to a Coopers Adde, but not so much boowling, neyther so narrowe at the heade, and therfoze likeit to the nether part of a sironell, the povle whereof must be made with a rounde hole to receiue a helue, lyke to the helue of a Whattock,

f. s.

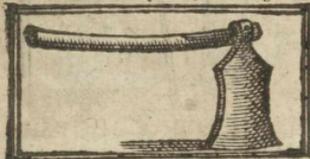
and

*A perfitte platforme*

and in the powle also a nayle hole must be made, to fasten it to the helue.

This helue shoulde boowe somewhat lyke to a Synthe, or to the steale of a Synthe, and it must be little moze than a yarde long.

The helue  
herof shuld  
be straight  
at the vpper  
ende.



With thys toole you maye pare awaye the grasse which groweth in the spaces betwixte the hylles, and with the same also you maye rayse your hylles, and pull them downe when time requireth.

Some thinke it unpertinent and not necessarie to make hylles the first yeare, partly bicause their distrust of this yeares profite quallifyeth their diligence in this behalfe, and partly for that they thinke that the principall roote prospereth best, when there be no newe rootes out of them forced and maintayned. But experience confuteth both these coniectures, for by industrie, the first yeares profite will be great, and thereby also the principall settes much amended, as their prosperitie in the seconde yeare will plainly declare.

But in this worke you must be both paynefull and curious, as toherin consisteth the hope of your gaynes, and the successe of your worke. For the greater in quantitie you make your hylles, the moze in number you shall haue of youre Hoppes, and the fetter werdes you shall haue on your grounde, the moze Hoppes you shall haue

haue vpon your Hoales.

In consideration whereof, I say, your labour must be continuall from this time almost till the time of gathering, in raying your hilles and clearing your grounde from woedes.

In the first yeare that you plant your Hoppe garden, suppressse not one science, but suffer them all to clyme vp to the Hoales, for if you shoulde burie or couer all the spryngs of any one of your thre rootes, which you did lately set, the roote thereof perissheth, and perhaps out of some one roote there will not procede aboue one or two sprynges, which being buryed, that roote I saye dyeth, and therefore the moze Hoales are at this time requisite.

After the first yeare you must not suffer a boue two or thre stalkes at the most to growe vp to one Hoale, but put downe and burie all the rest.

Howbeit, you may let them all growe till they be foure or fyue foote high at the least, whereby you shall make the better choyce of them which you meane to maintayne, whereby also the principall roote will be the better. &c.

Some suffer their Hoppes to clyme vp to the toppes of the Hoales, and then make the hylles at one instant of such quantitie as they meane to leaue them, which is neyther the best nor the seconde waye.

But if (for expedition) you be driuen herein to, begin sooner (that is to say) when the Hoppes

## *A perfitte platforme*

be foure or fyue foote long, and afterboardes if leysure shall serue, refrefhe them againe wyth moze earth.

But to make them well, and as they ought to be made, you must immediatly after your poales are set, make a little banke or circle rounde about the outside of them, as a mention how wyde your hyll shall be, and as a receptacle to retayne and keepe moysture, wherof there cannot lightly come to much, so it come from aboue.

If your Garden be great, by that time that you haue made an end of these circles or bankes, it will be time to procéde further towarde the building by of your hylles.

Now therefore retorne agayne to the place where you beganne, or else where you see the Hoppes highest, and with your toole pare off the byperinost earth from the Alleys or spaces betwæne the hylles, and laye the same to your Hoppes, vpon and within the circle that you made befoze, alwayes leauing the same highest of any part of the hyll, and so passe through your Garden againe and againe, till you haue rayled your hylles by little and little, to so great a quantitie as is befoze declared, and loke how highe your hyll is, so long are your newe rootes, and the greater your newe rootes or springes be, the moze larger and better your Hoppes will be.

Great and ouergrowen wædes shoulde not be layd vpon the hylles, as to rayse them to their due quantitie, but when with diligence and expedition

of a Hoppe garden

31

pedition you passe through your Garden, continually paring away eche græne thing allone as it apeareth, you shall doe well, with the same, and the byppermoste mould of your Garden togither, to maintaine and encrease the substance of your hylles, enen till they be almoste a yarde highe.

In the firste yeare make not your hyll to rathe, least in the doing therof you oppresse some of those springes which woulde otherwise haue appeared out of the grounde.

It shall not be amisse nowe and then to passe through your Garden, hauing in eche hande a forked wande, directing aright such Hoppes as



Declyne from the Doales, but some in steade of the sayde forked wandes, vse to stande bypon a stoule, and doe it with their handes.

## Abuses in hylling.

**S**ome obserue no time, and some no measure in making their hylles, but (having heard saye that hilles are necessary) they make them they care not when noz howe.

Some make hylles once for all, and neuer after plucke downe the same, but better it were to make no hill, than so to doe, for after the first yeare it doth derogate, and not adde any comfort to the roote, except the same be euery yeare netwe made and dressed. &c.

Some vse to breake off the toppes of the Hoppes when they are growne a xj. or xij. foote high, bicause thereby they barnishe and stocke exceedingly, wherewith though I cannot commend their doings, yet doe they much better than such as will haue their Poales as long as their Hoppes.

But if your Poale be very long, and that the Hoppe haue not attayned to the toppe thereof before the midst of July, you shall doe well then to breake or cut of the toppe of the same Hoppe, for so shall the residue of the growing time serue to the maintenance and encrease of the bzaunches, which otherwyse woulde expyre without doing any good in that matter, bicause that whole time woulde then be employed to the lengthening of the stalke, which little preuaileth (I saye) to the stocking or increase of the Hoppe.

And

And here is to be ncted that many couetous men, thinking (in haste) to enlarge their lucre, doe fynde (at leysure) their commoditie diminished, whylest they make their hylles to thicke, their Hoales to long, and suffer to many stalkes to growe hypon one Hoale, wherein (I saye) whyle they runne awaye flattering themselues with the imagination of double gaynes, they are ouertaken with treble dammage (that is to say) with the losse of their time, their labour, and their cost.

¶ Of the gathering of  
Hoppes.

**N**ote that commonlye at Saint Margarets daye, Hoppes blowe, and at Laimas they bell, but what time your Hops begin to chaunge colour (that is to saye) somewhat befoze Michaellmas (foz then you shall perceyue the sårde to chaunge colour, and wære browne) you must gather them, and foz the speedyer dispatch thereof, procure as much helpe as you can, taking the aduantage of fayze weather, and note that you were better to gather them to rathe than to late.

To doe the same in the readiest and best order, you must pull downe foure hylles standing together in the middelt of your Garden, cut the

*A perfitte platforme*

rootes of all those hilles, as you shall be taught in the tytle of Cutting. &c. Then pare the same plot, leuell it, thzowe water on it, treade it, and sweepe it, so shall it be a fayze floze, whereon the Hoppes must lye to be picked.

Then beginning neare vnto the same, cut the stalkes a sunder close by the toppes of the hylles, and if the Hoppes of one Poale be growne fast vnto another, cutte them also a sunder with a sharpe hooke, and with a forked staffe take them from the Poales.

You may make the Forke and Hooke (which cutteth a sunder the Hoppes that grow together) one apt instrument to serue both these turnes, as is here after shewed.

Then may you with the forked ende, thrust vp, or thzoue off, all such stalkes as remaine vppon



each Hoppe poale, and carrie them to the floze prepared for that purpose.

For the better doing hereof, it is very necessa-  
rie that your Doales be streyght without scraggs  
oz knobbes.

In any wyse cut no moze stalks than you shall  
cary away within one houre oz two at the most,  
for if in the meane time the Sunne shyne hote,  
oz if it happen to rayne, the Hoppes (remayning  
cutte in that sozte) will be much unpayzed there-  
by.

Let all such as helpe you, stande rounde about  
the flooze, and suffer them not to pyngle in pic-  
king one by one, but let them spædily stripe them  
into Baskets pzeared ready theretofore.

It is not hurtfull greatly though the smaller  
leaves be mingled with the Hoppes, for in them  
is retayned great vertue, insomuch as in Flaun-  
ders they were solde *Anno Domini. 1566.* for  
xxij. s. viij. d. the hundzeth, no one Hoppe being  
mingled with them.

Remember alwayes to cleare your flooze twice  
oz thzice every day, and sweepe it cleane at every  
such tyme, befoze you go to worke againe.

If the wether be unlyke to be sayze, you may  
cary these Hoppes into your house in Blankets  
oz Baskets. &c. and there accomplish this worke.  
Use no lynnem hereabouts, for the Hoppes will  
stayne it so, as it can neuer be washed out.

If your Doales be scraggye, so as you can-  
not strypppe the stalkes from them in this order,  
you must pull them by with mayne force befoze  
the Hoppes be gathered, and this is painefull to

worke

G. J.

your

*A perfitte platforme*

your selfe, hurtfull to your Hoppes, and a delay to your worke.

Then must you lay these Poales vpon a couple of forked stakes driven into the grounde, being two or thre yardes distant one from another, as Spittes vpon Raunges, and so dispatch this businesse if the weather be sayre, if it be lyke to be fowle, you must be sayne to carie the Hops together with the Poales into your Barne or house.

In any wise let not the Hoppes be wet when you cut them from the hylles, neyther make any delaye of gathering after the same tyme of cutting, for in standing abroade they will shed their seede, boherein consisteth the chiefe vertue of the Hoppe, and hereof I cannot warne you to often, nor to earnestly.

Nowe by order I shoulde declare vnto you, the manner of drying your Hoppes, but bicause I must therewithall describē the places meete for that purpose, with many circumstances appertayning therevnto, I will be bolde first to finishe the worke within your Hoppe garden, and then to leade you out of the same, into the place where you must drye your Hoppes. &c.

When your Hoppes are gathered, as soone as you haue leysure, take vp your Poales and pyle them (that remaine good) as I haue shewed you in the tytle of Poales.

Then carie out your broken Poales, and the Hoppestrawe to the fire.

Nowe

Nowe may you depart out of your Garden, till the Marche following, except in the meane time you will bring in dung or good earth to the maintenance thereof, towardes the heyghthening of your hilles, or else will plowe it. &c.

¶ *What there is to be done*

in Winter here-  
in.

**T**O be curious in laying dunge vppon the hilles in Winter, as to comfort or warme the rootes (as some doe) it shall be neede-lesse, rather plucke downe the hylles, and let the rootes lye bare all the Winter season, and this is vsually done where Hoppes are best ordered, especially to restrayne them from too rathe springing, which is the cause of blasts and many other inconueniences.

If the grounde be great that you keepe, you shall be driuen so to doe, otherwyse you shall not be able to ouercome your wozke in due time.

In any case you must auoyde newhorstedung as a very noysoine and pernicious thing for your Hoppes.

Stall dung is the best that can be wyshed for to serue this turne, so it be thzoughly rotten.

Rather vse no dunge than but rotten dunge about the dzessing of your Hoppes, but omit not to bring into your Garden dung that maye there

*A perfitte platforme*

be preserved till it be good or needefull to be used.

¶ *When and where to laye*  
dunge.

**A** Bout the ende of Aprill (if your grounde be not riche inoughe) you must helpe every hill with a handfull or twom of good earth, not when you cut your rootes, for then it will rather doe harme than good, but when the Hoppe is wounde about the Poale, then shoulde you doe it.

¶ *The order for reforming*  
your grounde.

**I**n March you shall returne to your Garden, and finde it replenished with wædes, except by tillage. &c. you have prevented that matter already. It must (as well therefore, as because the earth may be the moze fyne, riche, and easie to be deliuered vnto the hylles) be digged ouer or plowed, except in the case mentioned.  
Pag. 8.

¶ *The*

The order of cutting Hoppe

Rootes.

When you pull dooone your hylles (which if you haue not already done, you must now of necessitie go about to doe) you should (with your Garden toole) vndermine them round about, tyll you come nere to the principall rootes, and then take the vpper or yonger rootes in your hande, and shake off the earth, which



earth being agayne remooued awaye with your sayde toole you shall discern where the new rootes growe out of the olde settes.

In the doing hereof be carefull that you spoyle not the olde settes, as for the other rootes which are to be cutt awaye, you shall not neede to spare them to the delay of your worke, except such as you meane to sette.

Take haede that you vncouer not anye more than the toppes of the olde settes in the first yeare of cutting.

At what time so euer you pull dooone your

G. iij.

hylles,

## Aperfite platforme

hylles, cut not your rootes before the ende of March, or in the beginning of Aprill, and then remember the wynde.

In the first yeare (I meane) at the fyrst time of cutting and dzeeling of your rootes, you must (with a sharpe knyfe) cut awaye all such rootes or sprynges as grewe the yeare before out of your settes, within one ynche of the same.

Euery yeare after you must cut them as close as you can to the olde rootes, euen as you see an Olyers hed cut.



There groweth out of the olde settes certayne Rootes ryght downe

wardes not toynted at all, which serue onely for the nourishing and comfozt of those sets or principall rootes which are not to be cut off. There be other lyke vnto them growing outwarde at the sides of the settes. If these be not met withall, and cut a sunder, they will encumber your whole Garden.

Because it maye seeme harde to discern the olde settes from the newe sprynges, I thought good to aduertise you howe easie a thing it is to see the difference thereof, for fyrst you shall be sure to fynde your settes where you did set them, nothing

thing encreased in length, but somewhat in bignesse enlarged, and in few yeares all your settes will be growne into one, so as by the quantitie that thing shall plainly appeare: and lastly, the difference is seene by the colour, the olde roote being redde, the other whyte, but if the hylles be not yearely pulled downe, and the rootes yearely cut, then in dæde the olde settes shall not be perceyued from the other rootes.

If your settes be small, and placed in good ground, and the hyl well maintayned, the newe rootes will be greater than the olde.

If there growe in any hyl a woylde Hoppe, or whensoever the stalke waxeth redde, or when the Hoppe in any wise decayeth, pull by euery roote in that hill, and set newe in their places, at the vsuall time of cutting and setting, or if you lyst, you maye doe it when you gather Hoppes (with the rootes which you cut awaye, when you make your picking place.

Of diuers mens follyes.

**W**Any men seeing the springs so forwarde, as they will be by this tyme, are loth to lose the aduantage thereof, and more vniwilling to cut awaye so many goodlye rootes, but they that are dangerous in this behalfe, take pittie vpon their owne profite, and are lyke vnto them that refrayne to laye dung vpon their corne lande, bicause they woulde not beraye it  
with

with so vncleanly a thing.

And some that take vppon them great skyll herein, thynke that for the fyrste yeaere they maye be left vnhilled and vncutte. &c. deceyuing themselves wyth this conceyte, that then they settēs prosper best within the grounde when they sende least of their nature and state out of the grounde. In this respect also they pull awaye or suppressē all such springs (as soone as they appeare) which growe moze, and besides them which they meane to assigne to eche Doale, as though when a mans fingers were cutte off, his hande woulde growe the greater. In dedde if there be no hyll maintayned, then the moe springes are suffered to growe from out of the principall roote, the moze burden and punishment it wil be to the same. But when the springs are maintayned with a hilly, so much as remaineth within the same is conuerted into rootes, which rather adde than take awaye anye state from the principall roote, in consideration hereof, the suppressing of the springs maye not be too rathe, for whatsoeuer opinion be hereof receyued, the many springs neuer hurt the principall roote, if the hylles be well maintayned, but it is the cumbering and shadowing of one to another that worketh the annoyance.

When you haue cut your Hoppes, you must couer them as you were taught in the tytle of setting, and proceede according to the order alreadye set doone.

Of disorders, and maintayners  
thereof.

**S**ome there be that despise good order,  
being deceyued with a shewe of increase,  
which sometimes appeareth in a disorde-  
red grounde, to them I say and say it truely, that  
the same is a bad and a small increase in respect  
of the other.

I saye also that although disorderly doings at  
the first may haue a countenance of good successe,  
yet in fewe yeares the same, and all hope thereof  
will certainly decay.

Some other there be that despise good order,  
satisfying themselues with this, that they haue  
sufficiently to serue their owne turne, wythout  
all these troubles, and surelye it were pittie that  
these shoulde be troubled with any great abun-  
dance, that in contempt of their owne profite,  
and of the common welth, neglect such a benefite  
profered vnto them.

¶ Of an Oste.

**W**e haue I shewed vnto you the per-  
fect platfozme of a Hoppe garden, out of  
the which I led you for a time, & brought  
you in agayne when time required, and there  
woulde I leaue you about your businesse, were

## A perfitte platforme

it not to shew you by description such an Oste as they drie their Hoppes vpon at Poppering, with the order thereof. &c. Which for the small charges and trouble in drying, for the speedie and well drying, and for the handsome and easie doing thereof, may be a profitable patterne, and a necessarie instruction for as many as haue, or shall haue to doe herein.

Of the seuerall roumes for an  
Oste.

**F**irst a little house must be buylt, of length xviiij. or xix. foote, of wydenesse eyght, wherein must be comprehended thre seuerall roumes.

The myddle and princippall roune must be for your Oste, eight foote square. The forepart which is to containe your græne Hoppes, and the hinder part which must receyue your dzyed Hoppes, will fall out to be fyue foote long, and eyght foote wyde a pece.

The chiefe matters that are to be by me descrybed herein, are the Furnace belowe, wherein the fyre is to be made, and the bed above whereon the Hoppes must lye to be dzyed: this I haue chieslye to aduyse you of, that you buylde the whole house and euerye part thereof as close as you can, and to place it neare to your Garden for the better expedition of your worke, and some-  
what

what distant from your house to auoyde the danger of fyre.

Of the Furnace or Keele.

**T**he floore oz nether part of your furnace must be about thirtene ynches wyde.

The depth oz heygth thereof must be thirtie ynches.

The length of it must be about sixe oz seauen foote (that is to saye) retching from the fore part of the Oste almost to the further ende thereof, so as there be left no moze rounge but as a manne may passe betwæne the wall and the ende of it.

It must be made wyde belowe and narrowe aboute fashioned in outwarde shape somewhat like to the roose of an house.

It must haue thre rowes of hoales at eche side, the length of one Bzycke a sunder, and the bignesse of halfe a Bzycke, placed checkerwise. Befoze you beginne to make your hoales, you shoulde laye two rowes of Bzycke, and when your thre ranks of hoals are placed vpon them, you must laye againe ouer them one other rowe of Bzycke, and vppon the same you must place your last and highest course, and they must stand longwyse (as it were a tiptoe) the toppes of the Bzyckes meeting togither aboute (the nether part of them resting vpon the vppermost course) and note that till then, eche side must be built alongst directly vptwarde.

## *A perfit platforme*

You should leaue almost a foote space betwene the mouth of your furnace, and your rowes of hoales, especially of that rowe which is nethermost.

The further or hinder ende of your Furnace the which is opposite to the mouth thereof, must be buylt flat with an vpright wall, and there must also be left holes as at the sides.

The Furnace in the toppe (I meane from the vpper course of holes) muste be dabbed verpe well with moztar.

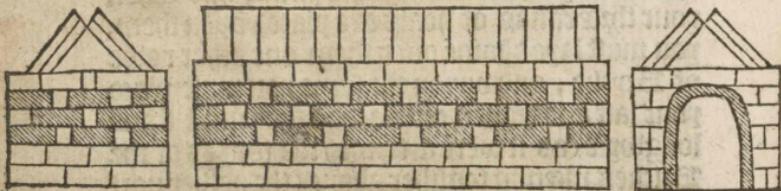
And so vpon the toppe of your Furnace there will remaine a gutter, (where vppon the Flemminges vse to bake Apples. &c.) and the highest part thereof will reach within two foote and lesse of the Oute.

Finallye, it must be placed vpon the grounde in the middelt of the lower flooze of the Oute, the

*The hyndermost part or further ende of the furnace.*

*One side of the furnace.*

*The mouth and forepart of the furnace.*



which flooze must be made very perfect, syne, and leuell, the reason whereof you shall perceyue in the tytle of drying. Pag. 51.

Of

Of the bedde or vpper floore of the Oste,  
whereon the Hoppes must be  
dryed.

**T**he bedde or vpper floore whereon the  
Hoppes shall lye to be dryed, must be pla-  
ced almost fyue foote about the nether  
floore, whereon the Furnace standeth.

The two walles at eche side of the house, serue  
foz the bedde to rest vpon two wayes.

Nowe must two other walles be buylt at eche  
ende of your Oste, whereon the other two parts  
of the bedde must rest, and by this meanes shall  
you haue a close square roume beneath, betwixt  
the lower floore and the bedde, so as the floore be-  
lowe shall be as wyde as the bedde about.

These two walles must also be made fozwe  
foote about the bedde (that is to saye) about nyne  
foote high.

At the one ende belowe, besides the mouth of  
the furnace, you must make a little doore into the  
roume beneath the bedde. At the other ende a-  
boue the bedde you must make a windowe to  
shoue off from the bed the dryed Hoppes downe  
into the roume belowe prepared foz them.

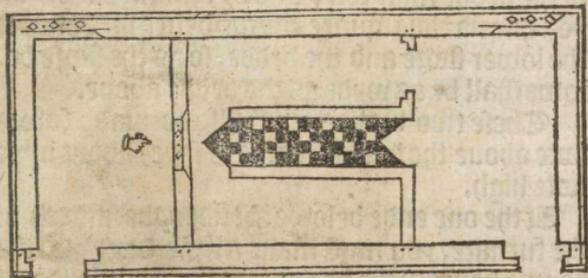
The bedde shoulde be made as the bedde of a-  
ny other Oste, sauing that the Rayles or Lathes  
which serue therefoze must be sawen verrye euen  
one ynche square, and layde one quarter of an  
ynche a sunder. But there maye be no moe bea-

*A perfitte platforme*

mes to staye the Lathes but one, and the same must be layde flatte and not on edge, in the midst from one ende of that roume to the other, and the Lathes must be let into the same beame, so as the bypper syde of the beame and all the Lathes maye lye even.

If your Garden be verye great, you maye buyde your house somwhat larger, namely .xxij. foote long, and tenne foote broade, and then you must make in this Olte two furnaces, thre or fowre foote a sunder, placing the dooze betwixt them both, otherwoyse in all poyntes lyke to that

The win-  
dowe point-  
ed vnto  
may not  
stand below  
in the nea-  
ther roume  
but aboue  
as is befoze  
declared.



which I first descrybed, and the groundeworke hereof is so set out here, that anye Carpenter will easlye frame the whole house by the same fygure.

And nowe once agayne wishing you to make every dooze, wyndowe, and ioynt of this house close,

close, I will leaue buylding, and proceede to the drying of Hoppes, sauing that I maye not omit to tell you, that you shoulde eyther buylde all the walles of this roume with Brycke, or else wyth Lyme and Haire pargit them ouer: and at the least that wall toherein the mouth of the furnace standeth, be made of Bricke.

And although I haue delayed you from time to time, and brought you from place to place, and tediously led you in and out, and to and fro in the demonstration herof, yet must I be bold to bring you round about againe, euen to the place where I left you picking, from whence you must speedily conuey your pycht Hoppes to the place built and prepared for them, and with as much speede hasten the drying of them.

The orderly drying of  
Hoppes.

**T**he first businesse that is to be done herein, is to go vp to the bedde of the Ose, and there to receyue Baskets fylled with Hoppes, at the handes of one that standeth belowe.

Then beginning at the further ende (least you shoulde treade on them) laye downe Basketfull by Basketfull, till the floze or bedde be all couered, alwayes stirring them euen and leuell, with a Cudgell, so as they may lye about a fote and a halfe thicke, and note that vpon this Ose, there

*A perfitte platforme*

is no Oſte cloth to be bleſed.

Nowe muſt you come dooone to make your fyze in the furnace, for the kindling whereof your olde broken Hoales are very good, howbeit, for the continuance and maintenaunce of this fyze, that woode is beſt which is not to dzye, and ſome-what great.

Your Hoppe ſtalkes, or anye other ſtrawe is not to be bleſed herein.

You ſhall not neede to laye the woode throughe to the farther ende of the furnace, for the fyze made in the forepart therof, will bende that way, ſo as the heate will vniuerſally and indifferently aſcende and procede out of euery hole.

You muſt keepe herein a continuall and a hote fyze, howbeit, you muſt ſtirre it as little as you can.

Neither maye you ſtirre the Hoppes that lye vpon the Oſte, vntill they be throughe dzyed.

When they are dzye aboue, then are they ready to be reuolued aboaye, and yet ſometimes it happeneth (that throughe the diſorderly laying of them) they are not ſo ſoone dzye in one place, as they are in another.

The waye to helpe that matter, is to take a little Hoale (wherewith you ſhall ſenſibly ſeale and perceyue which be, and which be not dzye, by the rattling of the Hoppes which you ſhall therewith touch) and with the ſame Hoale to turne aſide ſuch Hoppes as be not dzye, abating the thicke-  
neſſe of the moyſt place.

When

When your Hoppes are drye, rake vp the fyze in such sort as there may be no delay in the reuening thereof.

Then with expedition shoue them out of the windowe befoze mentioned into the roume prepared to receiue them, with a Rake fashioned like a Coale rake, hauing in stede of tæth a boarde. &c.

This being done, go downe into the lower flooze, and sweepe together such Hops and sædes as are fallen thereinto, and laye them vp among the dryed Hoppes, and then without delaye couer the bedde againe with græne Hoppes, and kinde your fyze.

Laye your dryed Hoppes on a heape together till they be colde, and by this meanes suche as were not perfectly dryed through some disorder vpon the Oste, shall now be refozined.

If they haue bene well ozdered, they will now be browne, and yet bright.

If they be blacke and darcke, it is a note that they are disozdered.

The Flemings packe them not vp befoze they sell them to the Merchant, but lay them in some corner of a Loft where they treade them close together.

Other maners of dryings not so good.

**S**ome vse to drye their Hoppes vppon a common Oste, but that waye there can be

## A perfitte platforme

be no great spæde in your worke, nor small expence of your woode, besides the daunger of fyre, and yll successe of your dowings.

On this Oste you must haue an Oste clothe, otherwisse the sæde and Hoppes that fall done shall not only perish, but endaunger the burning of your Oste.

Upon this Oste you may not lay your Hoppes aboue eyght or nyne ynches thicke, which neuerthelesse shall not be so soone drie as they which lye vpon the other Oste almost twoo foote thicke, and therefore this waye you shall make more toyle in your worke, more spoyle in your Hoppes, and more expence in your woode.

Some vse to drie their Hoppes in a Garret, or vpon the floore of a Loft or Chamber, in the reprove whereof I must saye, that as fewe men haue roume ynough in their houses to contayne any great quantitie or multitude of Hoppes, so the dust that will aryse, shall empayre them, the chynkes, creuises, and open ioyntes of your Loftes being not close byrthed, will deuoure the sædes of them, in the ende the leaues will endaunger them with heating when they are packt, as being not so soone drie as the Hoppes, which therby shall be vtterly spoyled in colour, in scent, and in verdure.

As for any lowe roumnes or earthen floores, they are yet worse for this purpose, than the other, for eyther they yelde dust in drythe, or moisture in wet weather.

And

And therefore if you haue no Oute, dize them in a Loft as open to the ayre as may be: sweepe, wash, and rub the boordes, and let your Browne reach to the walles, and euen to the rooffe of your Loft, for I can teach you no waye to deuyde the dust from your Hoppes, but so to pzeuent the inconuenience hereof.

Stoppe the holes and chynkes of your floore, laye them not aboue halfe a foote thicke, and turne them once a day at the least, by the space of two or thre weekes.

This being done, sweepe them vp into a corner of your Loft, and there let them lye as long more, for yet there remaineth perill in packing of them.

If the yeare pzeoue very wette, your Hoppes aske the longer time of dizing, and without an Oute will neuer be well dized.

The very woorst waye of dizing  
Hoppes.

**S**ome lay their Hoppes in the Sunne to dize, and this taketh awaye the state of the Hoppes, and neuerthelesse leaueth the purpose of dizing vndone.

Of not dizing.

**S**ome gather them, and brue with them being greene and vndized, supposing that

*A perfitte platforme*

that in drying, the vertue and state of the Hoppe decayeth and fadeth awaye, wherein they are deceyued: for the verdure is worse, the strength lesse, and the quantitie must be more of greene Hoppes that are to be byned in this sort.

In the first Wortte which the Bruers call the Hoppewortte (because the time of seething thereof is short) there goeth out of these Hoppes almost no vertue at all, and therefore experience hath taught them that are driuen to bue both these greene Hoppes, to seeth them againe in the Wortte, which they call the Key beere, where after long seething they will leaue the state whiche remaineth in them, and that is not much.

*¶ Of the packing of Hoppes.*

**I**n the making of your Hoppesackes, vse your owne cunning or inuention, for I haue small skylle therein, howbeit, I can tell you that the Hoppesackes that are brought out of Flaunders, may be good samplers for you to worke by, the stuffe is not daintie where with they are made, the Lome is not costly wherein they are wouen, the cunning not curious where by they are fashioned, but when you haue them, and are ready to packe your Hoppes, doe thus.

Thrust into the mouth of your sacke (which must be doubled and turned in stronglye least it breake) foure stronge pynnes, a fote longe a  
 pece,

peere, placed in equall distance one from the other, then laye two Battes or bygge Boales crosse or thwart two Beames or Couplings of your house, which two Battes must lye no farther a sinder than the wydenesse of the Sackes mouth. Fasten vpon eche pyn a roape, and knitt two of those roapes vpon eche crosse Batte, so as the bottome of the Sacke being emptie, may hang within halfe a foote of the floze, then stande within the Sacke, and receiue the Hoppes, treading them downe verye harde, and befoze the Sacke be halfe full, it will rest vpon the ground, whereby you shall be able to presse them the harder together.

But the handsommer waye were to make a square hole (as wyde as the Sackes mouth) in the floze of the Lofte, where your Hoppes lye, and to hange downe your Sacke at that hoale, and with a Scuppet or Shouell to shoue downe your Hoppes therinto, and to receyue them as is aforesayde: when the Sacke is almost full, vndoe the roapes, and wynde those pynnes about for the harder shutting of the Sacke, and fasten them therein.

If you lyst, you may sowe (ouer the mouth of this Sacke) another peere of Sackcloth, boherof you must leaue a little vnsowed, vntill you haue thrust as many Hoppes as you can betwæne the Sacke and the same, but in beholding the Hoppes sent from Hoppering, you shall better vnderstande and learne the dowings hereof.

For your owne prouision you maye preserue them in Driefattes, Barrelles, or such lyke vessels, for want of roume to leaue them in, or sacks to packe them in.

There is, according to the Prouerbe, much falshode in packing, I am bulksfull in that Art, if I were otherwise, I woulde be lothe to teach such doctrine.

But to auoyde such deceypte, and to make the moze perfect and better choyle, it is vsuall and lawfull in most places where Hoppes are solde, to cut the Sacke that you meane to buye in seauen or eyght places, and to searche at eche place whether the Hoppes be of lyke goodnesse.

Such places as you shall faile with your hand to be softer than the rest, you shoulde specially cutte, where perhaps you shall fynde Hoppes of another kinde, elder or woorse than the rest.

### ¶ *The reformation of a Garden* of wylde Hoppes.

**T**o reforme a Garden where the Hoppes be wylde, the worke is tedious, and none other way remaineth, but to digge ouer the same with a Spade, so deepe as you maye search out and throw out euery roote and peece of roote that may be founde in, or neare thereunto, and then to plant according to the order before declared.

¶ *The*

The reformation of a disorderd Garden.

**T**O repayze a ruynous Garden, whych through ignozance was disorderie sette, and through sloth suffered to ouerrunne and decay, where neuerthelesse the Hoppes remaine of a good kynde (though somewhat enpayzed, as nēdes they must be, by this meanes) the very best waye were to doe as to the wyldie Hoppe.

The seconde way is to forget that it is disorderd at all, ymagining that all were well, and to set your Doales in such order, and so farre a sinder as is prescribed in that tytle, alwayes directing them right with a lyne, so as a stranger beholding them, may suppose that your Garden is kept after the best maner, then leade bnto eche Doale two or thre skalkes which you shall fynde nearest therebnto, and there erecte a hyl which you maye euer after cut and dresse accordyng to the rules befoze declared, and so by continuall digging, paring, and diligence, you shall at leysure bring it to some reasonable perfection.

If your Garden be very much matted with rootes, so as it be to tedious to dygge, set your Doales as you are already taught, and bring into your Garden, and laye neare to every such place where you meane to make a hyl, one Cowte lode

*A perfitte platforme*

of good earth, with the which, after your Hoppes are tied to your Poales, begin to make your hill, and proceede as in the tytle of Hylles, alwayes cutting downe such Hoppes or wades as growe betwæne the sayde hilles.

If your rootes be set orderly, and your hylles made accordinglye, and yet left bndressed by the space of two or thre yeares, it will be very harde (I say) to discerne the lettes from the other later rootes: neuerthelesse, if your ground be good, you maye yet refozine the inconuenience thereof, namely, by pulling downe the hill, and cutting awaye all the rootes contayned therein, even with the face or opper part of the earth, searching also eche syde, and dygging yet lower, and rounde about the roote which remayneth, and to take awaye from the same all such rootes as appeare out thereof.

¶ *Needeleſſe curiosities vsed*

by the vnskilfull.

**T**o water your Garden, as to make the rootes growe the better, it were moze tedious than needefull, for the hylling thereof serueth for that purpose, and there is time of growing sufficient for them betwixt midde Aprill and August, and yet it neuer hurteth, but rather doth good, if it be befoze the hyll be made.

To plucke of the leaues, to the ende that the  
Hoppes

Hoppes may prosper the better, is also need-  
lesse, and to no purpose, and rather hyndereth  
than helpeth the growth of the Hoppes, for they  
are hereby depriued of that garment which Na-  
ture hath necessarily prouided for them, and clo-  
thed them with.

To slawe the Poales, thereby to prolonge  
their continuance, is more than needeth to be  
done in this behalfe, for it is to tedious to your  
selfe, and hurtfull to your Hoppe, and little away-  
leth to the purpose aforesayde.

To burne the nether part or great ende of  
your Poales, as some doe, to the ende they  
should last or endure the longer, is also an vnne-  
cessarie trouble, onely Willowe Poales you may  
so ble to keepe them from growing.

So is it to waerde the hylles with the hande,  
whereras the same waedes shall be buried by the  
rayling of the hyl.



K.j.

¶ The



Thus haue I, accordyng to my small sayll and experyence, accordyng to my friendes desire, and accordyng to the truth, vttered these fewe notes concernyng the making and mayntenance of an Hoppe garden, that which remaineth moze to be sayde thereof, resteth in the skil of skilfuller persons, and is at this time eyther without the compasse of my knowledge, or beyonde the reache of my memorie. I doubt not but I haue herein taken vppon me to teach some that, which they know better than I, and also prouoked some that wæde not, and some that care not, to be employed in these matters: howbeit, I vze nothing, but that which maye bæ done without great difficultie, charge, labour, or spoyle, the matter thereof beyng in deede to homely and base for the proude and disdainfull, the exercyse too tedious and busie for the slothfull and ydle, but the charge too costlye for none but piggards, the cunning too curious for none but foles: and yet among these estates (I tro'ue) there will some smell out the profitable sauour of this Verbe, some wyl gather the fruite thereof, some will make a Sallet therewith (which is good in one respect for the bellye, and in another for the Purse) and when the grace and swete-nesse hereof is conceyued, some will dippe their fingers therein vnto the knuckles, and some wyl be glad to lick the Dylke, and they that disdayne to be pertakers hereof, commonly proue to be such, as haue Mountaynes in fantastie, and beggery in possession, I meane that they which haue a Hoppe hyl in derisibin, will scant fall out to leaue a Moulehill in reuerlion. Besides that, that their securitie in this behalfe makes roume for straungers to depyue vs of our commodities, who mayntaine ignoraunce in our besomes,

## Epilogue

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hosomes, and beggerie in our Purfes, whyle we nouryſh  
 diſdayne in our hearts, and ſloth in our handes: and here-  
 by we ſet our ſhame vppon a ſtage for all the worlde to  
 gaze vppon, and make our folly ſo palpable, that ſtran-  
 gers from beyonde the Seas, (which neither heare nor ſee  
 vs) can grabbe it out, for we can be content vppon our  
 Alebench, to entitle our Countrie to the name of fertily-  
 tie, and yet deprave the ſame with our peccatiſhneſſe, and  
 ſlauder it with our ſloth, expounding and excuſing our  
 negligence by our ignozaunce, and couering the one with  
 the others wædes, the goodneſſe of our grounde ſeruinge  
 vs to no other purpoſe, but to manifeſt our yll huſban-  
 drie, but our abundaunce ſhall not excuſe our vntanke-  
 fulneſſe, whyleſt wæe abuſe the bleſſinges of God to our  
 owne deſtruction, and appoſe our ſloth and ignozaunce a-  
 gainſt his bountie and goodneſſe, but God forbidde that  
 the prouiſion of the god ſhoulde reſt in the handes of the  
 ſlothfull, from whome let vs depart, and leaue them fol-  
 ding their handes togiſther, and ſo ſhall pouertie come vp-  
 pon them. For what felowſhip can there be betweene  
 an holy man and a Dogge, or betwæene an honeſt man  
 and an vnthyſt. He thinkes I might aptly compare  
 ſuch men as haue ground fitte for this purpoſe, and will  
 not employ it accordingly, to Alehouſe knightes, partly  
 for the ſmall deuotion which both the one and the other  
 haue vnto Hoppes, put eſpecially for that many of theſe  
 Ale knightes hauing god drinke at home of their owne,  
 can be content to drinke worſe abzoade at an Alehouſe, ſo  
 they maye paye for it. Let them expounde this compari-  
 ſon that buye their Hoppes at Poppering, and may haue  
 them at home with moze eaſe and leſſe charge, I only ſay  
 that they reſemble & agree togiſther though not in god, yet  
 in that which is euil, for I ſee no difference betwixt them,  
 ſauing that vnto the private vnthyſtineſſe of the Ale-  
 knightes, theſe men adde a publicke deſpyte vnto the com-  
 mon wealth, but howe can he that is naught himſelfe be

Prouer. 24.

Eccleſi. 13.

Eccleſi. 14

A. G.

good

good vnto others. I for my part knowe not holue to perswade such, noz what they will learne, that refuse to harken to their owne profite, for no receypte serueth agaynst despayre, no Counsell preuaileth against Contempt. Their ground is taught to beare, their Hoppes to grow, their Hoales to stande, their hands to worke, their senses to perceyue, if they woulde but teach their willes to consent to their owne profite, they shoulde haue the gaynes, and I my desire. If they will not doe so much for themselves, I pray God that the diligence of the little Emmet which (through theyr negligence doth much harme to their Hoppe rates) be not called forth at the last daye to witness against their sloth. Now there remaineth no moze to be sayde but a worde or two to Momus, and his companions, whose office reacheth to the reproofe of all things perfect and vnperfect, and therefore my writings ministering much cause of reprehension, must needs bee subiect to their scoznes, but I appeale from their mockes to wyser mens censures. For I am perswaded that I deserue rebuke at wyser mens handes than they are, but their correction will doe me no good, for that it tendeth to the defamacion, and not to the reformation of me and my writings, I take not vpon me to make a Phillosophye, but a Hoppe garden, and yet I doubt, that bycause I resemble not Aristotle, this man and his mates will counterfeyte Diogenes, (that is to saye) bycause I render not a Vapereaticall reason for every sillable I wypte, they will tender a Stoicall crumpe for euery worde they read. Some saye that Momus for his saluynesse was tozned in thre peeces. &c. But that little preuailed to allaye the lewdnesse of Dickerie, for of one pãce were ingendred corrupt and halfe Judges, of another, carpitous Controllers, and of his hinder partes, impudent Scoffers, and this shoulde appeare to be true. For some will take vpon them to be Judges, that (for their integritie) are not mete to be impanelled in a true Iurie, noz for theyr  
 credite

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credite scant woorthy to be hangmen to false th'ues, their  
iudgementes being corrupt, and alwayes tending to the  
condemnation of the vnguiltie, their wisdoms scrupnge  
them to no other ende, but to quarrell with other mens  
simplicities, the sharpenesse of their wits to nothing but  
to the maintenauce of contencion. Some wpll be Con-  
trollers, that nelther haue authozitie in their persons, noz  
wit in their heades, repriming that which neyther they  
(being foles) knowe, noz other (beeing wylfe) mystryke.  
Finally, some are so possessed with the spirite of Secur-  
rillitye, that they cannot gape, but Tauntes appeare in  
their mouthes, confounding iust and sobzietie in suche  
sorte, as though all thinges were but mockerie. I saue  
therefoze, that from the hyst to the lowest, from the  
Judge to the Hangman, from the top of the Gallowes,  
to the nethermost steale of the Ladder, and from Scrog-  
gin to Will Summer, there remaineth not one of the  
scoffers moze faouered of himselte, than abhozred of o-  
thers: and therefore I woulde wyshe them, that when  
their grace, and the Hatellie of their frumpes sayleth,  
(that is to saye) when men leaue to laugh at their follies,  
eyther to suppressle their ignozance wylh such silence, as  
such as are honest, be not greued therewylh, or  
to expresse their knowledge in such woords, as  
such as they themselues are, will  
not laughe to  
scorne.

FINIS.

Imprinted at London by Henrie  
Denham, dwelling in Pater  
noster Rowe, at the  
signe of the  
starre.



Cum priuilegio ad imprimen-  
dum solum

Anno Domini.  
1576.

