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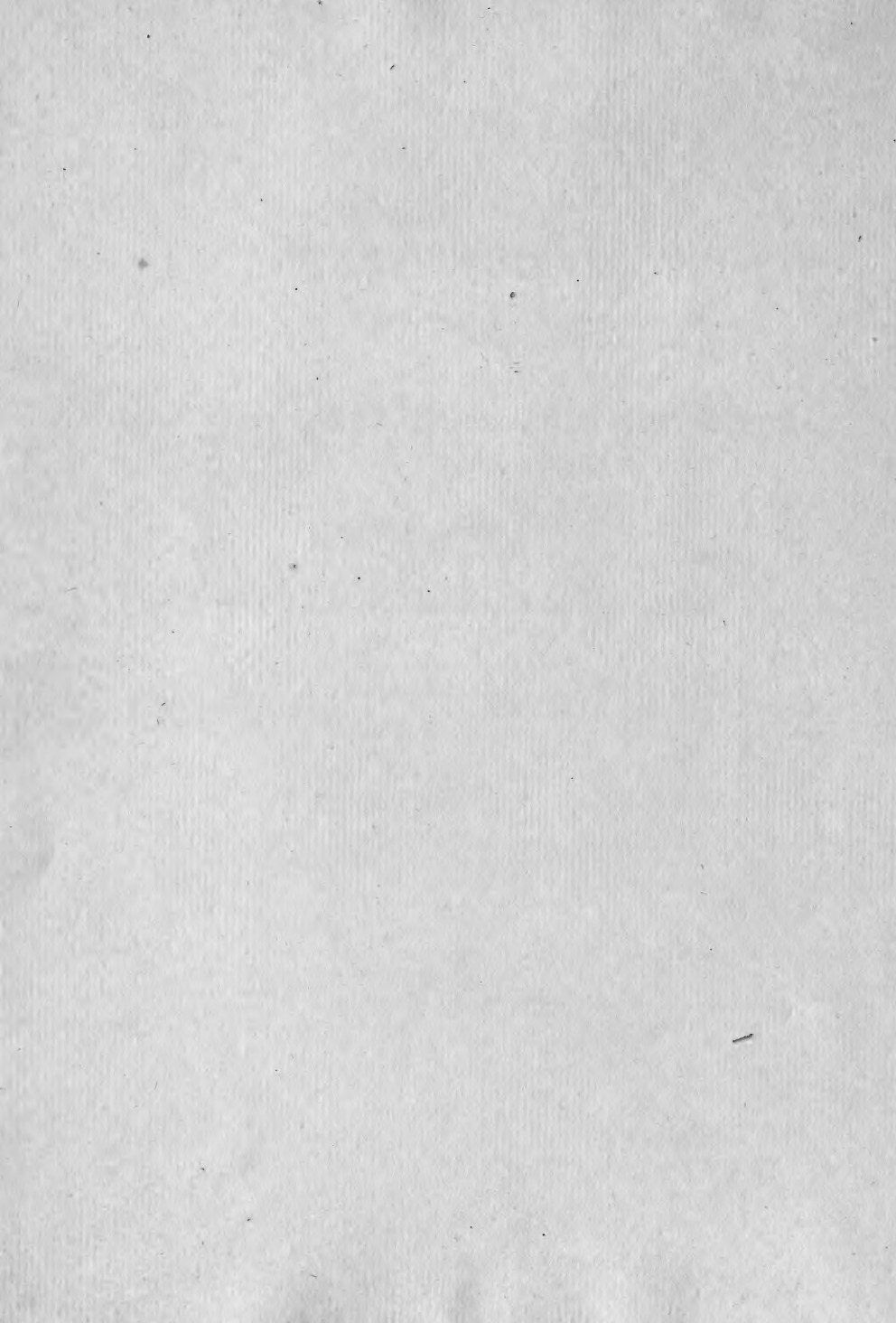
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COMMITTEE TO THE "THE LIFE OF KING" BY  
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In the Year, and Daily and at the same time  
"The Year of 1870" will be ready.

## A HISTORY OF The Book of Saint Elphinstone

BY JOHN BURNETT

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.

15, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.

1870.

Printed by the University Press, Cambridge.

THIS BOOK is a history of the life of King  
Elphinstone, and is intended to be a  
contribution to the history of the  
Scottish people. It is written in a  
simple and straightforward manner,  
and will be found to contain much  
of the most interesting and valuable  
information which has been gathered  
together by the author.

The author has endeavored to give  
a full and accurate account of the  
life of King Elphinstone, and to  
show the influence which he had  
upon the Scottish people. It is  
hoped that this book will be found  
to be a valuable contribution to the  
history of the Scottish people.

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book will be found to be a valuable  
contribution to the history of the  
Scottish people.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.,  
15, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.

COMPANION VOLUME TO THE "TREATYSE OF FYSSHYNGE  
WYTH AN ANGLE."

In the Prefs, and shortly will be Published, uniform with  
"The Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle,"

A FACSIMILE OF

## The Book of Saint Albans,

By DAME JULIANA BERNERS.

CONTAINING THE

TREATISES ON HAWKING, HUNTING, AND HERALDRY.

PRINTED AT ST. ALBANS BY THE SCHOOLMASTER-PRINTER  
IN 1486.

*With an Introduction by WILLIAM BLADES, Author of the "Life and  
Typography of Caxton."*

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A Treatyse of Fysshynge wpth an Angle.



A Chapter of

Discipline with an English

WALTER DE LA ZOUKE



A Chapter of Discipline with an English



WALTER DE LA ZOUKE

WALTER DE LA ZOUKE





A Treatyse of  
Fysshyng wyth an Angle

BY

DAME JULIANA BERNERS:

BEING A *FACSIMILE* REPRODUCTION OF THE FIRST BOOK ON THE  
SUBJECT OF FISHING PRINTED IN ENGLAND BY

WYNKYN DE WORDE

AT WESTMINSTER IN 1496.

With an Introduction by

REV. M. G. WATKINS, M.A.



ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW,  
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1880

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## Preface

TO

Dame Juliana Berners' Treatyse on Fysshynge wyth  
an Angle.



THE scholarly angler is here presented with an exact *facsimile* of the first English treatise on fishing. The book is of extreme interest for several reasons, not the least curious being that it has served as a literary quarry to so many succeeding writers on fishing, who have not disdained to adapt the authorefs's sentiments to their own use, and even to borrow them word for word without acknowledgment. Walton himself was evidently familiar with it, and has clearly taken his "jury of flies" from its "xij flyes wyth whyche ye shall angle to y<sup>e</sup> trought & grayllyng;" while Burton, that universal plunderer, has extracted her eloquent eulogy on the secondary pleasures of angling for incorporation with the patchwork structure of his "Anatomy of Melancholy." Besides giving the earliest account of the art of fishing, the estimate which the authorefs forms of the moral value of the craft is not only very high, but has served to strike the keynote for all subsequent followers of the art both in their praises and their practice of it. To this little

treatise more than to any other belongs the credit of having assigned in popular estimation to the angler his meditative and gentle nature. Many pure and noble intellects have kindled into lasting devotion to angling on reading her eloquent commendation of it. Such men as Donne, Wotton, and Herbert, Paley, Bell, and Davy, together with many another excellent and simple disposition, have caught enthusiasm from her lofty sentiments, and found that not their bodily health only, but also their morals, were improved by angling. It became a school of virtues, a quiet pastime in which, while looking into their own hearts, they learnt lessons of the highest wisdom, reverence, resignation, and love—love of their fellow-men, of the lower creatures, and of their Creator.

Nothing definite is known of the reputed authoress, Dame Juliana Barnes or Berners. She is said to have been a daughter of Sir James Berners of Roding Berners in the county of Essex, a favourite of King Richard the Second, who was beheaded in 1388 as an evil counsellor to the king and an enemy to the public weal. She was celebrated for her extreme beauty and great learning, and is reported to have held the office of prioress of the Benedictine Nunnery of Sopwell in Hertfordshire, a cell to the Abbey of St. Alban, but of this no documentary evidence exists. The first edition of her "Book of St. Alban's," printed by the schoolmaster-printer of St. Alban's in 1486, treats of hawking, hunting, and coat-armour. In the next edition, "Enprynted at Westmestre by Wynkyn the Worde the yere of thyncarnacõn of our lorde. M.CCCC.lxxxvi," among the other "treatyfes perteynyng to hawkyng & huntynge with other dyuers playfaunt materes belongynge vnto nobleffe," appeared the present treatise on angling. The aristocratic instincts of the

authors prompted this mode of publication, as she herself explains in the concluding paragraph—"by cause that this present treatyse sholde not come to the hondys of eche ydle persone whyche wolde desire it yf it were enprynted allone by itself & put in a lytyll plaunflet, therefore I haue compyld it in a greter volume of dyuerse bokys concernynge to gentyll & noble men to the entent that the forfayd ydle perones whyche sholde haue but lytyll mesure in the sayd dysporte of fysshynge sholde not by this meane vtterly dystroye it." The present publication is the "little pamphlet" which was enclosed in this "greater volume." An edition of it as a distinct treatise appears to have been issued by Wynkyn de Worde soon after that of 1496, with the title, "Here begynnyth a treatyse of fysshynge wyth an Angle" over the curious woodcut of the man fishing which is on the first page of the present *facsimile*, but only one copy of it is known to be in existence. At least ten more editions appeared before the year 1600. This shows the great popularity of the book at the time of its publication, and considering how human nature remains the same, and the charms of angling are equally grateful to every fresh generation of anglers, affords a sufficient reason for the strong antiquarian delight which all literary anglers of the present century have felt in the book. It is worth while briefly to trace the bibliography of angling onwards until the appearance in 1653 of Walton's *Compleat Angler*, when the reader will be on familiar ground. In the interval of more than a hundred and fifty years between these two names of Berners and Walton, so deeply revered by every true scholar of the craft, there occur but four books on angling, though each one of these possesses a fame peculiar to itself. First came Leonard Mascall's *Booke of Fishing with Hooke and Line*, published in

1590. Taverner's *Certaine Experiments concerning Fish and Fruite* followed in 1600. Then came in 1613 the *Secrets of Angling* of the celebrated angling poet, J. D. [John Dennys], whose verses have perhaps never yet been surpassed; and finally, in 1651, appeared Barker's *Art of Angling*. With this fisherman and "ambassador's cook," as he calls himself, Walton must often have conversed.

It is a further testimony to the attractions which angling has always possessed for contemplative natures that the art appears here systematized, so to speak, as early as the middle of the fifteenth century in England, where it has been practised ever since with more enthusiasm and skill than in other countries. There is a sad gap in angling literature from the days of Ausonius, at the commencement of the fourth century, to those of Dame Juliana Berners. Fly-fishing, indeed, is not named between the time of Ælian and that of the Treatise. It is clearly described by the former writer, who alone among the ancients mentions it, but in the present book it is spoken of under the term "angling with a dubbe," as if it were well-known and practised. Not only so, but it is clear that the writer had books of angling lore before her, perhaps monkish manuscripts, as Hawkins suggests, which would be of inestimable interest could they now be recovered. Thus in speaking of the carp, the reader will find she writes—"as touchynge his baytes I haue but lytyll knowlege of it. And me were loth to wryte more than I knowe & haue prouyd. But well I wote that the redde worme & the menow ben good baytys for hym at all tymes as I haue herde saye of perfones credyble & also founde wryten in bokes of credence." No better rules can be given for fly-fishing at present than the two which she prescribes for angling—"for the fyrste and pryncypall poynt in anglynge: kepe y<sup>e</sup> euer fro the water fro

the fighte of the fyfshē," and "also loke that ye shadow not the water as moche as ye may." The "troughte" is to be angled for "wyth a dubbe" [artificial fly] "in lepyngē time;" but as for the falmon, "ye may take hym: but it is seldom feen with a dubbe at fuche tyme as whan he lepith in lyke fourme & manere as ye doo take a troughte or a gryalyngē." With the imperfect tackle and clumsy rod of those days, it is no wonder that the capture of falmon with a fly, which is still the crowning achievement of the craft, could seldom be effected.

After the eloquent pleading for angling with which the treatise opens, the lady at once proceeds to teach the making of the "harnays" of it. The rod she orders to be constructed somewhat resembles, save in its larger size, the modern walking-stick rod. A hazel wand, or failing it, one of willow or mountain ash, is to be procured, as thick as the arm and nine feet in length. This is to form the butt, and is to be hollowed out by means of divers red-hot irons into a tapering hole, which is to receive the "croppe," or top, as we now call it, when not in use. This "croppe" is to be made of a yard of hazel, joined to a length of blackthorn, crab, medlar, or "jenypre." All these are to be cut between Michaelmas and Candlemas, the lady giving very particular directions as to their drying and the like. When the two portions of the "crop" are "fretted together," the whole rod is to be shaved into a shapely taper form; the staff encircled with long hoops of iron or latten at both ends, and finished with a "pyke in the nether ende fastnyd wyth a rennyngē vyce: to take in & oute youre croppe." The line is then to be wound round the crop and tied fast with a bow at the top. The reader will note that there is no mention of a reel; it was only used, seemingly until the beginning

of this century, for large salmon and pike. An angler who hooked a fish when armed with this ponderous rod (which must from its description have been nearly eighteen feet long, as large as a modern salmon rod), would act as Izaak Walton would have done in the like predicament,—throw the rod in to the fish and recover it when he could. But the lady is wonderfully pleased with this mighty rod, and thus concludes—“Thus shall ye make you a rodde foo prey that ye maye walke therwyth: and there shall noo man wyte where abowte ye goo. It woll be lyghte & full nymbyll to fyfthe wyth at your luste. And for the more redynesse loo here a fygure,” and she adds the curious woodcut which the reader may see reproduced at page 5.

Then follow directions how to dye and make lines and hooks. There were evidently no manufacturers of hooks in the fifteenth century: each angler made his own. The casting of plummets and forming of floats succeed. The six methods of angling and the mode of playing a fish are next treated, and the latter alone shows that Dame Juliana must herself have been a proficient in the craft. No one but a thoroughly good fisher could have summed up the art of playing a fish in the words—“kepe hym euer vnder the rodde, and euermore holde hym streyghte: soo that your lyne may susteyne and beere his lepyes and his plungys wyth the helpe of your crosse & of your honde.” The place, the time of day, and the weather in which to fish, are next particularly described after the exactitude peculiar to fishing manuals of the olden time. These paragraphs are well worth the consideration of a modern angler, especially the charge, “yf the wynde be in the East, that is worste For comynly neyther wynter nor somer ye fyfthe woll not byte thenne.”



The following part of the treatise, with what baits and how to angle for each kind of fish, together with a brief description of each, certainly furnished Walton with a model for some of his chapters. This portion of her book is regarded by the authorefs as most necessary to be known and proficiency in carrying out her rules "is all the effecte of the crafte." She adds amusingly, "for ye can not brynge an hoke in to a fyfsh mouth wythout a bayte." A few of the quaint receipts of her age succeed; how to keep live baits, to make pastes and the like, ending with a rule which is often given to flyfishers for trout at the present day: "Whan ye haue take a grete fyfhe: vndo the mawe, & what ye fynde therin make that your bayte: for it is beste."

Just as the authorefs rises to eloquence at the beginning of the treatise when comparing the fisher's happy life with the toils and troubles which too often fall to the lot of the hunter, hawker, and fowler, so the end of these rules once more recalls her enthusiasme. The last two pages of the book give us a portrait of her conception of the perfect angler, and it is no presumption to say that a nobler and truer picture has never been limned. Simplicity of disposition, forbearance to our neighbours' rights, and consideration for the poor, are strongly inculcated. All covetousness in fishing or employment of its gentle art to increase worldly gain and fill the larder is equally condemned. She holds the highest view of angling; that it is to serve a man for solace, and to cause the health of his body, but especially of his soul. So she would have him pursue his craft alone for the most part, when his mind can rise to high and holy things, and he may serve God devoutly by saying from his heart his customary prayer. Nor should a man ever carry his amusement to excess, and catch too much at one time;

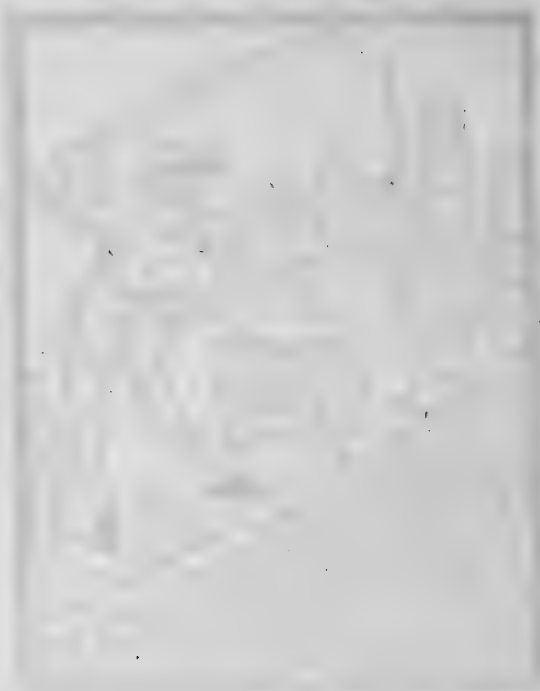
this is to defstroy his future pleasure and to interfere with that of his neighbours. A good sportfman too, she adds, will bufy himself in nourishing the game and defstroying all vermin. So will what Walton calls "the civil, well-governed angler" escape the vices which spring from idleness, and enjoy the full delights of an elevating and noble recreation. "And all those that done after this rule shall haue the bleffynge of god & faynt Petyr, whyche he theym graunte that wyth his precyous blood vs boughte."

"And therefore to al you that ben vertuuous: gentyll: and free borne I wryte & make this fymple treatyse folowynge: by whyche ye may haue the full crafte of anglynge to dyfport you at your luste: to the entent that your aege maye the more floure and the more lenger to endure."

M. G. W.







1911

There begynneth the treatise of fyshynge wpyth an Angler.



**S**alamon in his parables sayth that a good sprypte  
 makyth a flourpnye aeges that is a fayre aege & a  
 longe. And spth it is soo: ¶ alke this questyon. Whi  
 che beg the meanes & the causes that enduce a man  
 in to a mery sprypte.: Tuly to my beste dyscrecon  
 ic semeth good dysportes & honest gamys in whom a man flop  
 eth wpythout ony repentance after. Thenne folowpyth it y go =  
 de dysportes & honest games beg cause of manns fayr aege &  
 longe life. And therefore now woll ¶ chose of foure good dyspor  
 tes & honeste gamys that is to wpyte: of huntynge: hawkynge:  
 fyshynge: & foulpnye. The beste to ray simple dyscrecon whp  
 the is fyshynge: calld Anglynge wpyth a rodde: and a lyne

and an hoke) And therof to treat as my smplye wytte may suf  
fye: both for the sayd reason of Salamon and also for the rea-  
son that phisph makyth in this wyse (¶ Si tibi deficient medici  
medici tibi fiant: hec tria mens leta labor & moderata dieta.

¶ We shall vnderstonde that this is for to sape } ¶ If a man lacke  
leche or medycyne he shall make thre thynges his leche & medy-  
cyn: and he shall nede neuer no moo. The fyrste of thepm is a  
mery thought. The seconde is labour not outrageous. The thyr-  
de is dyete mesurable. ¶ fyrste that if a man wyll euer more be  
in mery thoughtes and haue a gladd spryde: he must escheue  
all contraruous company & all places of debate where he my-  
ghte haue ony occasyons of malencoly. And if he woll haue a  
labour not outrageous he must thenne ordeyne him to his her-  
tyes ease and pleasaunce wythout studie pensyfnesse or trauey-  
le a mery occupacyon whyche maye reioyce his herte: & in why-  
che his sprydes may haue a mery delyte. And if he woll be dy-  
etyd mesurably he must escheue all places of rpytte whyche is  
cause of surfette and of spynesse) And he must draue him to pla-  
ces of wyete ayre and hungry: And ete nourishable meetes and  
dwyffable also.

**N**ow thenne woll I dyscryue the sayd dysportes and ga-  
mms to fynde the beste of thepm as verily as I can) alle  
be it that the ryght noble and full worthy pryncce the du-  
ke of Worke late callid mayster of game hath dyscryued the myr-  
thes of huntynge lyke as I thynke to dyscryue of it and of alle  
the other. For huntynge as to my entent is to laboruous) For  
the hunter must alwaye renne & folowe his houndes: trauey-  
lynge & wyetyng full sore. He blowyth wll his wyppes blpster  
And whan he wenyth it be an hare full oft it is an hegge hogge  
Thus he chaspyth and wote not what. He comyth home at euy-  
rayn beten) and his clothes torne wete shode all my-  
Some hounde losse: some surbat. Suche greues & many other  
happth vnto the hunter } whyche for dyspleasaunce of thepm I  
loue it I dare not repute. Thus trulpy me semyth that this is  
not the beste dysporte and game of the sayd soure. The dyspor-  
te and game of hawkynge is laboruous & noule also as me  
semyth. For often the fawkenere leseth his hawkes as the hun-

ter his hōudes. Thenne is his game & his dylpōrte gooy. Full  
often cōpeth he & Whyltelpth tpll that he be ryght euill a thur-  
te. His hawke taketh a hōwe and lyste not ones on hym rewar-  
de. Whan he wolde haue her for to flee: thenne woll she bathe.  
With mys fedynge she shall haue the Fronle: the Rpe: the Crap  
and many other spānes that brynge theym to the Sowle.  
Thus by prouff this is not the beste dylpōrte & game of the sa-  
yd soure. The dylpōrte & game of fowlynge me sempth moost  
spmple. For in the Wpnter season the fowler lpedyth not but in  
the moost hardeft and coldest Weder: Whych is greuous. For  
Whan he wolde goo to his gynnys he maye not for colde. Ma-  
ny a gynne & many a snare he makyth. Yet sorply dooth he fa-  
re. At morg tpe in the dewe he is weete shode vnto his taplle.  
Many other suche I colde tell: but drede of magre makith me  
for to leue. Thus me sempth that huntynge & hawkyng & al-  
so fowlynge beyn so laborous and greuous that none of theym  
maye perfourme nor bi very meane that enduce a man to a me-  
ry spyrte: Whych is cause of his longe lye acordynge vnto þ  
sapyd parable of Salamon. ¶ Dowreles theise folowyth it that  
it must nedes be the dylpōrte of fyllhyng wyth an angle. For  
all other manere of fyllhyng is also laborous & greuous: often  
makynge folkes ful wete & colde. Whych many tymes hath be-  
leyn cause of grete Infirmytees. But the angler maye haue no  
colde nor no displeaure nor angre: but pf he be cauler hymself. For  
he maye not lese at the moost but a lyne or an hoke: of Whych  
he maye haue store plente of his owne makynge: as this spm-  
ple treatyse shall teche hym. Soo thenne his losse is not greuo-  
us. and ocher greyffes maye he not haue: saupnge but pf ony  
fyllhe breke away after that he is take on the hoke: or elles that  
he catche nought: Whych beyn not greuous. For pf he saylle of  
one he maye not saylle of a nother: pf he dooth as this treaty-  
se techyth: but pf there be nought in the Water. And pet atte the  
leest he hath his holsom walkie and mery at his ease. a Wete ay-  
re of the Wete sauoure of the meede floures: that makyth hym  
hungry. He hereth the melodpous armony of fowles. He seeth  
the ponge Wannes: hezons: duckes: cotes and many other fou-  
les. Wpth theyr brodes. Whych me sempth better thay alle the

mople of honndys: the blastes of hornys and the scape of foulis  
 that hunters: tabknerys & foulers can make. And of the angler  
 take fysh he: surely thenne is there noo man merier than he is in  
 his spyrite. ¶ Also who soo woll vse the game of anglyng: he  
 must ryse early. Whiche thyng is proufftable to man in this wyse  
 That is to wyte: moost to the heele of his soule. For it shall  
 cause hym to be holy. and to the heele of his body. For it shall  
 cause hym to be hole. Also to the encrease of his goodys. For it  
 shall make hym ryche. As the olde englysh prouerbe sayth in  
 this wyse. ¶ Who soo woll ryse early shall be holy helth & zely.  
 ¶ Thus haue I prouyd in my entent that the dysport & ga-  
 me of anglyng is the very meane & cause that enducith a man  
 in to a mery spyrite: Whiche after the sayde parable of Salo-  
 mon & the sayd doctryne of philiph makyth a flouryng auge &  
 a longe. And therefore to al you that ben vertuuous: gentyll: and  
 free borne I wyte & make this symple treatyse folowynge: by  
 whiche ye may haue the full craft of anglyng to dysport you  
 at your luste: to the entent that your auge maye the more flou-  
 re and the more lenger to endure.

**U**f ye woll be crafty in anglyng: ye must fyrst leane to  
 make your harnays. That is to wyte your rodde: your  
 lynes of dyuers colours. After that ye must know how  
 ye shall angle in what place of the water: how depe: and what ti-  
 me of day. For what manere of fysh he: in what wedde. How ma-  
 ny impedymentes there ben in fyshyng & is callyd anglyng  
 And in specyall wyth what baptes to euery dyuers fysh he in e-  
 che moneth of the yere. How ye shall make your baptes brede  
 where ye shall fynde theym: and how ye shall kepe theym. And  
 for the moost crafty thyng how ye shall make your hokes of  
 stele & of osmonde. Some for the dubbe: and some for the flote:  
 & the grounde. as ye shall here after al thys fynde expressed &  
 openly vnto your knowlege.

¶ And how ye shall make your rodde craftly here I shall teche  
 you. Ye shall hytte betwene Myghelmas & Candylmas a fayr  
 staffe of a fadom and an halfe longe: & arme grete of hawppl: wy-  
 lode: or aspe. And bethe hym in an hote ouyn: & sette hym euyn  
 Thenne lete hym cole & dreye a moneth. Take themne & frette



hym faste wpyth a cockeshotecorde; and bynde hym to a fourme  
 or ag. euyg square grete tree. Take thenne a plümers wire that  
 is euyg and strepte & sharpe at the one ende. And hete the shar  
 pe ende in a charcole fyre tpyll it be whypte; and brenne the staffe  
 the wpyth thourgh: euer strepte in the pythe at bothe endes tpyll  
 they mete. And after that brenne hym in the nether ende wpyth  
 a byrde broche; & wpyth other broches eche gretter than other. &  
 euer the grettest the laste; so that ye make pour hole ape tapre  
 were. Thenne lete hym lye styll and kele two dayes. Unfrette  
 hym thene and let e hym drye in an hous roof in the smoke tpyll  
 he be thourgh drye. ¶ In the same seasoyn take a fayr perde of gre  
 ne haspall & beth hym euyg & strepghte. and lete it drye wityh the  
 staffe. And whan they beg drye make the perde mete vnto the  
 hole in the staffe: vnto halfe the length of the staffe. And to per  
 fourme that other halfe of the crosse. Take a fayr thote of blac  
 ke thorn; crabbe tree; medeler. or of Jlenyppe hpytte in the same se  
 asoyn; and well bethyd & strepghte. And frette theym togyder te  
 telp; soo that the crosse maye iustly entre all in to the sayd ho  
 le. Thenne shaue pour staffe & make hym tapre were. Thenne  
 vprell the staffe at bothe endes wpyth longe hopis of yren or la  
 toyn in the clenest wise wpyth a pyke in the nether ende fastnyd  
 wpyth a rennyng vnce: to take in & oute pour crosse. Thenne  
 set pour crosse an handfull wityh in the ouer ende. of pour staffe  
 in suche wise that it be as bigge there as in ony other place abo  
 ue. Thene arme pour crosse at thour ende downe to y frette  
 wpyth a lyne of. vij. heeres. And dubbe the lyne and frette it fast  
 in y toppe wpyth a bowde to fasten on pour lyne. And thus shall  
 ye make pou a rodde soo preuy that ye maye walke the wpyth:  
 and there shall noo man wyte where abowte ye goo. It woll be  
 lpyghte & full nympyll to spakhe wpyth at pour luste. And for the  
 more redopnesse loo here a fpygure thereof in example.:



**A**fter that ye haue made thus pour rodde: ye must leane  
 to coloure pour lynes of here in this wyse. ¶ fyrste ye  
 must take of a whypte horse tapyll the lengest heere and

sayrest that ye can fynde. And euer the rounder it be the better it is. Departe it in to .viij. partes: and euerp parte ye shall colour by hymselfe in dyuers colours. As pelow: grene: browne: raueney: russet. and duske colours. And for to make a good grene colour on your heer ye shall doo thus. ¶ Take smalle ale a quart and put it in a lypyll panne: and put thereto halfe a pounce of almy. And put thereto your heer: and lete it boyle softly half an houre. Thenne take out your heer and lete it drye. Thenne take a potell of water and put it in a panne. And put therin two handfull of oolops or of wyrt. And presse it wyth a ryle stone: and lete it boyle softly half an houre. And whan it is pelow on the scume put therin your heer wyth halfe a pounce of coprose betyn in powder and lete it boyle halfe a myle waye: and thenne sette it downe: and lete it kele fyue or syxe houres. Then take out the heer and drye it. And it is thenne the fynest grene that is for the water. And euer the more ye put thereto of coprose the better it is. or elles in stede of it vertgrees.

¶ A nother wyse ye maye make more bryghter grene (as thus) Lete woode your heer in an woodfatte a lycht plunket colour. And thenne sethe hym in olde or wyrt lye as I haue sayd: sayunge ye shall not put thereto neyther coprose ue vertgrees.

¶ For to make your heer pelow dyght it wyth almy as I haue sayd before. And after that wyth oolops or wyrt wythout coprose or vertgrees.

¶ A nother pelow ye shall make thus. Take smalle ale a potell: and stampe thre handfull of walnut leues and put togidre: and put in your heer tyll that it be as depe as ye woll haue it.

¶ For to make russet heer. Take stronge lye a pnt and halfe a pounce of lute and a lypyll iuce of walnut leues & a quart of almy: and put theym alle togidre in a panne and boyle theym well. And whan it is colde put in your heer tyll it be as derke as ye woll haue it.

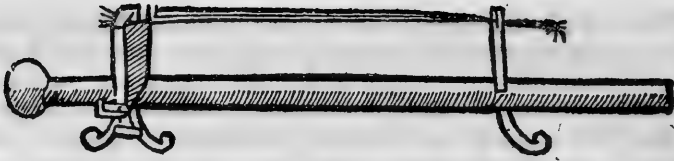
¶ For to make a browne colour. Take a pounce of lute and a quart of ale: and seth it wyth as many walnut leues as ye maye. And whan they were blacke sette it from the fire. And put therin your heer and lete it lye tyll tyll it be as browne as ye woll haue it.

¶ For to make a nother browne. Take stronge ale and lute and tempre them togidre. and put therin your heer two dayes and two nyghtes and it shall be ryght a good colour.

¶ For to make a tawney colour. Take lynne and Water & put theym togpyder: and also put pour heer therein foure or fyue houres. Thenne take it out and put it in a Tanners ose a day: and it shall be also fyne a tawney colour as nedpyth to our purpoos  
¶ The sprte parte of pour heer ye shall kepe stpyll whyte for lynnes for the dubbpyd hoke to splyshe for the tought and graylynge: and for smalle lynnes for to rpe for the roche and the darfe.

**W**han pour heer is thus colourid: ye must knowe for whyche waters and for whyche seasons they shall serue.  
¶ The grene colour is all cleze Water from Apryll tpyll Septembre.  
¶ The pelowe colour is every cleze Water from Septembre tpyll Nouembre: For is is lyke y Wedpys and other manere grasse whiche growpyth in the waters and rpuers whan they be broken.  
¶ The russet colour serupyth all the wynter vnto the ende of Apryll: as well in rpuers as in poles or lakys  
¶ The browne colour serupyth for that Water that is blacke de dylshe in rpuers or in other waters.  
¶ The tawney colour for those waters that be hethy or moyslyshe.

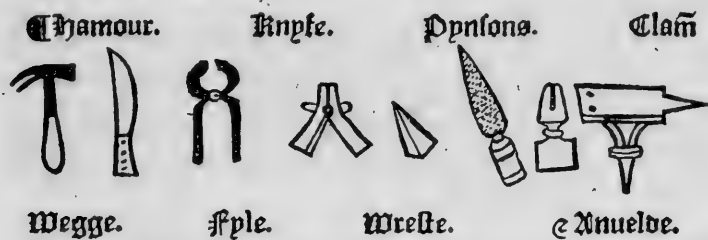
**N**ow must ye make poure lynnes in this wyse. fpyrste loke that ye haue an Instrument lyke vnto this fygyre portrayed folowpynge. Thenne take pour heer & knytte of the smalle ende an hondfull large or more: for it is neyther stronge nor yet sure. Thenne torne the toppe to the taplle eue rpyche ppyke moche. And departe it in to thre partyes. Thenne knytte every part at the one ende by hymself. And at the other ende knytte all thre togpyder: and put y same ende in that other ende of pour Instrument that hath but one clyft. And lett that other ende faste wyth the wegge foure fyngers in alle shorter than pour heer. Thenne tpyne every warpe one waye & ppyke moche: and fasten theym in thre clyftes ppyke strepyghte. Take thenne out that other ende and tpyne it that waye that it woll despyre nough. Thenne strepyne it a lpytpyll: and knytte it for vndopynge: and that is good. And for to knowe to make pour Instrument: loo here it is in fygyre. And it shall be made of tae saupnge the bolte vnderneath: whiche shall be of green.



**W**hen ye haue as many of the lynkys as ye suppose wol  
 suffice for the length of a lyne :thenne must ye knytte  
 theym togpyder wpyth a Water knotte or elles a duchys  
 knotte. And Whan your knotte is knytte: kytte of y vopde sho-  
 te endes a skawe brede for the knotte. Thus shal ye make pou-  
 re lynes fapre & fyne: and also ryght sure for ony manere spylhe.  
 ¶ And by cause that ye sholde knowe bothe the Water knotte &  
 also the duchys knotte: loo theym here in fygure castte vnto the  
 lyknesse of the draughte.

**W**e shall vnderstonde that the moost subtyll & hardylke  
 crafte in makynge of your harnays is for to make your  
 hokis. For whoos makynge ye must haue fete sples. thpy  
 and sharpe & smalle beten: A semp claff of prey: a bender: a pa-  
 pyr of longe & smalle tongys : an harde knyfe somdeale thpyche:  
 an anuelde: & a lypyll hamour. ¶ And for smalle spylhe ye shall  
 make your hokes of the smallest quarell nedlys that ye can fyn-  
 de of stele: & in this wyse. ¶ We shall put the quarell in a redde  
 charcolle fyre tyll that it be of the same colour that the fyre is.  
 Thenne take hym out and lete hym kele: and ye shal fynde hym  
 well alayd for to spyle. Thenne reple the beude wpyth your kny-  
 fe: and make the popnt sharpe. Thenne alape hym agayn: for  
 elles he woll breke in the bendynge. Thenne bende hym lyke to  
 the bende spgyrpd hereafter in example. And gretter hokes ye  
 shall make in the same wyse of gretter nedles: as<sup>h</sup> odoers ne-  
 dles: or tapers: or shomakers nedlis spere popntes & h ij

of shoomakers nalles in especyall the beste for grete fyfthe . and  
 that they bende atte the popnt whay they ben assayed for elles  
 they ben not good ¶ Whay the hoke is bendyd here the hynder  
 ende abroad: & fple it smothe for fretynge of thy lyne. Thenne  
 put it in the fyre agayn: and peue it ag eafp redde here. Thenne  
 sodapnly quenche it in water: and it woll be harde & stronge.  
 And for to haue knowlege of pour Instrumentes: lo they in he  
 re in fygyre portrayd.



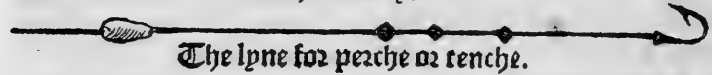
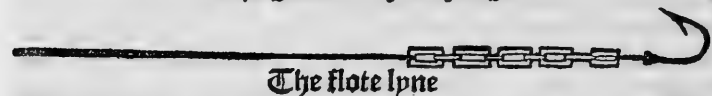
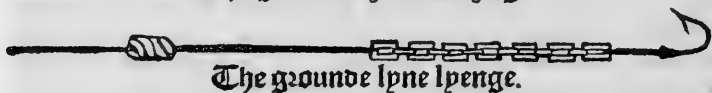
Whay ye haue made thus pour hokis: thenne must ye set  
 them on pour lynes accordynge in gretnesse & strength  
 in this wyse. ¶ Ye shall take smalle redde silke. & if it be  
 for a grete hoke theise double it: not tdownyd. And elles for sma  
 le hokys lete it be spngle: & the wyth frette thpyche the lyne the  
 re as the one ende of pour hoke shal sytte a strawe brede. They  
 sette there pour hoke: & frette hym wyth the same threde y t wo  
 partes of the lengche that shal be frette in all. And whay ye co  
 me to the thyrde parte thenne torne the ende of pour lyne aga  
 yn vpon the frette dowble. & frette it so dowble that oher thyr  
 de parte. Thenne put pour threde in at the hofe t wps or thries  
 & lete it goo at eche tyme rounde abowte the perde of pour ho  
 ke. Thenne wete the hose & draue it t pll that it be faste. And lo  
 ke that pour lyne lye euer more wythin pour hokys: & not with  
 out. Thenne kytte of the lynes ende & the threde as nyghe as  
 ye maye: saupnge the frette.

Now ye knowe wyth how grete hokys ye shall angle to  
 euey fyfthe: now I woll tell you wyth how many hee  
 res ye shall to euey manere of fyfthe. ¶ For the menow  
 wyth a lyne of one heere. For the wapyng roche the bleke & the

gogpyn @ the ruffe wpyt a lyne of two heeris. For the darle @ the grete roche wpyth a lyne of thre heeris. For the perche: the flouder @ bremet wpyth foure heeris. For the cheuen chubbe: the breme: the tenche @ the ele wpyth. vij. heeris. For the troughte: gray lpyng: barbpill @ the grete cheuyn wpyth. ix. heeris. For the grete troughte wpyth. xij. heeris: For the samon wpyth. xv. heeris. And for the pyke wpyth a chalke lyne made browne wpyth your browne colour aforlapyd: armpyd wpyth a wpre. as ye shal here hereafter whay I speke of the pyke.

¶ Your lynes must be plumbid wpyth lede. And ye shall wpyte y the nexte pube vnto the hoke shall be therfro a large fote @ more. And euery plumb of a quantyte to the gretnes of the lyne. There be thre manere of plūbis for a grounde lyne rennyng. And for the flote set vpon the grounde lyne lpyng. x. plumbes floppynge all togider. On the grounde lyne rennyng. ix. or. x. smalle. The flote plūbe shall be so heuy y the leest plucke of ony sphe mape pull it downe in to y water. And make your plūbis rounde @ smothe y they stycke not on stonys or on wedys. And for the more vnderstandynge lo theym here in fygure.

The grounde lyne rennyng



¶ Thyme shall ye make your flotys in this wyle. Take a fayr corke that is clene without many holes. and bore it

through wpth a smalle hote prey: And putt therig a penne luste and strepghte. Euer the more flote the gretter penne & the greter hole. Thenne shape it grete in the middis and smalle at bo the endys. and specpally sharpe in the nether endes and lyke vñ to the fpgures solowpunge. And make theym smothe on a grpn opng stone. or on a tyle stone. ¶ And loke that the flote for one heer be no more thag a pese. For two heeres: as a beerne. for twel ue heeres: as a walnot. And soe euey lyne after the proporciog. ¶ All manere lynes that beg not for the groude must haue flotes. And the rennpunge grounde lyne must haue a flote. The lpenge grounde lyne wpthout flote.



**N**ow I haue leznyd you to make all your harnaps. Here I woll tell you how pe shall angle. ¶ We shall angle: vnderstonde that there is. vij. manere of anglyng. That one is at the grounde for the troughte and other fishe. Another is at y grounde at an arche: or at a stange where it ebbpth and flowpth: for bleke: roche. and darsle. The thyrde is wpth a flote for all manere of ffishhe. The fourth wpth a menow for y troughte wpthout plumbe or flote. The fpyth is rennpunge in y same wple for roche and darsle wpth one or two heeres & a flpe. The sxtre is wpth a dubbyd hoke for the troughte & graplyng. ¶ And for the fpyte and pynncypall poynt in anglynge: kepe y euer fro the water fro the sighte of the ffishhe: other feere on the londre: or ellys behynde a bushe that the ffishhe se you not. For pf they doo they wol not bptz. ¶ Also loke that pe shadow not the water as moche as pe may. For it is that thynge that woll soone frape the ffishhe. And pf a ffishhe be afraped he woll not bite longe after. For alle manere ffishhe that fede by the grounde pe shall angle for theim to the botom, soe that pour hokys shall renne or lpe on the grounde. And for alle other ffishhe that fede

aboute ye shall angle to theym in the myddes of the Water or  
 somdeale byneth or somdeale aboute. For ever the gretter fysh  
 the nezer he lpeth the botom of the Water. And ever the smaller  
 fysh the more he symmynth aboute. ¶ The thyrde good po-  
 ynt is Whay the fysh bytth that ye be not to halty to smyte  
 nor to late; for ye must abide tyll ye suppothe that the bayte be  
 ferre in the mouth of the fysh; and theme abyde noo longer.  
 And this is for the groude. ¶ And for the flote Whay ye se it pul-  
 lpd softly vnder the Water: or elles carped vpon the Water soft-  
 ly: thenne smyte. And loke that ye neuer ouersmyte the streng-  
 the of your lyne for brekynge. ¶ And pf it fortune you to smyte  
 a grete fysh wyth a smalle harnays: thenne ye must lede  
 hym in the Water and labour him there tyll he be drawnd and  
 ouercome. Thenne take hym as well as ye can or maye. and e-  
 uer be waar that ye holde not ouer the strengthe of your lyne.  
 And as moche as ye may lete hym not come out of your lynes  
 ende strepghte from you: But hepe hym euer vnder the rodde;  
 and euermore holde hym strepghte: soo that your lyne may sus-  
 tayne and beere his lepps and his plungys wyth the helpe of  
 your crosse & of your honde.

**H**ere I will declare vnto you in what place of the Water  
 ye shall angle. Ye shall angle in a pole or in a standinge  
 Water in euery place where it is ony thynge depe. The-  
 re is not grete choyse of ony places where it is ony thynge de-  
 pe in a pole. For it is but a pylon to fysh. and they lyue for y-  
 more parte in hungre lyke prisoners: and therefore it is the lesse  
 maystry to take theym. But in a ruer ye shall angle in euery  
 place where it is depe and cleze by the grounde: as grauell or  
 claye wythout muddes or wedys. And in especyall pf that there  
 be a manere whyrlyng of Water or a couert. As an holow ban-  
 ke: or grete rotys of trees: or longe wedes fleyng aboute in the  
 Water where the fysh maye couere and hysd theymsel at cer-  
 tain tymes Whay they lyke Also it is good for to angle in de-  
 pe styffe stremps and also in fallys of Waters and weares: and  
 in floode gatys and mylle pyttes. And it is good for to angle  
 where as the Water restyth by the banke: and where the streame  
 rennyth nyghe there by: and is depe and cleze by the grounde



and in ony other placys Where ye may se any fylsh houe or ha  
ne ony feynge.

**N**ow shall wyte what tyme of the dape ye shall angle  
¶ From the begynnynge of May vntyll it be Septem  
bre the byrpnge tyme is ealy by the morowe from fou  
re o fy clocke vnto epyghte of the clocke. And at after none from  
foure of the clocke vnto epyghte of the clocke: but not soo good  
as is in the morynge. And yf it be a colde whpffelpng wynde  
and a derke lowdrpnge dape. For a derke dape is moche better  
to angle in than a cleze dape. ¶ From the begynnynge of Sep  
tembre vnto the ende of Apryll spare noo tyme of the dape:

¶ Also many pole fylshes woll byte beste in the none tyme.  
¶ And yf ye le ony tyme of the dape the trought or graspyngge  
lepe: angle to hpm wyth a dubbe acordynge to the same month  
And where the wacer ebbyth and flowyth the fylshe woll byte  
in some place at the ebbe: and in some place at the flood. After þ  
they haue restpnge behynde stangnys and archys of byrdgys  
and other luche manere places.

**H**ere ye shall wyte in what weder ye shall angle. as ¶ is  
yd before in a derke lowdrpnge dape whanne the wynde  
blowyth softly. And in somer season whan it is brennyng  
ge hote thenne it is nought. ¶ From Septembre vnto Apryll  
in a fayr sonny dape is ryght good to angle. And yf the wynde  
in that season haue ony parte of the wynt: the weder thenne  
is nought. And whan it is a grete wynde. And whan it knowleth  
reynnych or hapllpyth. or is a grete tempestel as chowpr or ligh  
tenynge. or a wolp hote weder: thenne it is noughte for to an  
gle.

**N**ow shall ye wyte that there ben vbelue manere of spm  
pedymmentes whpche cause a may to take noo fylshe. W  
out ocher comyn that maye casuelly happe. ¶ The fyrst  
is yf pour harnaps be not mete nor fetly made. The seconde is  
yf pour harnaps be not good nor fyne. The thyrde is yf that ye  
angle not in bytynge tyme. The fourth is yf that the fylshe be  
scraped w<sup>th</sup> the spghte of a may. The fyfth yf the wacer be very  
thpche: whpce or redde of ony floode lake fallen. The syxte yf  
the fylshe styre not for colde. The seuentch yf that the weder

he hoke. The eyght yf it rayne. The nynthe yf it hayll or sitow  
 ralle. The tenth is yf it be a tempeste. The enleuenth is yf it be  
 a grete wynde. The twelftych yf the wynde be in the West and  
 that is worste for comynly neyther wynter nor somer yf fyllthe  
 woll nor hpte themne. The weste and northe wyndes beg good  
 but the south is beste.

**A**nd now I haue tolde you how to make your harnaps:  
 and how ye shall fyssh the the wyth in al popntes & ealoy  
 woll that ye knowe wyth what baytes ye shall angle to  
 euery manere of fyssh in euery moneth of the yere. Whych is  
 all the effecte of the crafte. And wythout whych baytes knowe  
 ey well by you all your other crafte here tofore auaplyth you  
 not to purpose. For ye can not brynge any hoke in to a fyssh mo  
 uth wythout a bayte. Whiche baytes for euery manere of fyssh  
 and for euery moneth here foloweth in this wyse.

**F**or by cause that the Samoy is the moost statelly fyssh  
 that ony man maye angle to in freshe water. Therefore  
 I purpose to begyn at hym. ¶ The samoy is a gentyll  
 fyssh: but he is comorous for to take. For comynly he is but  
 in depe places of grete rpuers. And for the more parte he hol  
 deth the myddys of it: that a man maye not come at hym. And  
 he is in seafon from Marche vnto Myghelmas. ¶ In whych  
 seafon ye shall angle to hym wyth thysle baytes whan ye maye  
 gete them. Fyrste wyth a redde worme in the begynnynge &  
 endynge of the seafon. And also wyth a bobbe that breedeth in a  
 dunghyll. And specyally wyth a souerayn bayte that breedeth  
 on a water docke. ¶ And he btyth not at the grounde: but at y  
 flote. Also ye maye rake hym: but it is seldom seyn with a dubbe  
 at suche tyme as whan he lepyth in lyke fourme & maners as ye  
 doo take a troughte or a gypalynge. And thysle baytes beg well  
 prouyd baytes for the samoy.

**T**he Troughte for by cause he is a right deyntous fyssh  
 and also a ryght feruente bpter we shall speke nexte of  
 hym. He is in seafon fro Marche vnto Myghelmas. He  
 is on clene grauelly groude & in a streame. We maye angle to hym

all tymes wpyth a grounde lpe lpenge or rennyng: sauynq iq leppnge tyme. and thenne wpyth a dubbe. And eelp wpyth a rennyng grounde lpe. and forth iq the dape wpyth a floce lpe.

¶ Pe shall angle to hym iq Marche wpyth a menew hangpd on pour hoke by the nether neste wpythout floce or plumb: draw & pnyge vp & downe iq the streme tyll pe fele hym taste. ¶ Iq the same tyme angle to hym wpyth a groude lpe with a redde wor me for the moost sure. ¶ Iq Aprill take the same baptes: & also Inneba other wple namyd. vij. epes. Also the canker that bres dpyth iq a grete tree and the redde snapll. ¶ Iq May take y some flpe and the bobbe vnder the cowde torde and the splke wor me: and the bapte that bredpth on a fern lef. ¶ Iq Iuny take a redde wor me & nyppe of the heed: and put on thq hoke a cod wor me byfory. ¶ Iq Iupll take the grete redde wor me and the cod wor me togpder. ¶ Iq August take a fleshe flpe & the grete redde wor me and the fatte of the bakon: and bynde abowte thq hoke. ¶ Iq Septembre take the redde wor me and the menew. ¶ Iq Octobre take the same: for they ben specpall for the trou ght all tymes of the yere. From Aprill tyll Septembre y trou gh leppth. thenne angle to hym wpyth a dubbpd hoke acoropn ge to the moneth. Whyche dubbpd hokys pe shall fynde iq then de of this treatple: and the monethys wpyth them.:

**T**he graspyng by a nother name callpd vmbre is a de-  
lycpous spthe to manny's mouthe. And pe maye take  
hym lpe as pe doo the trougt. And thple ben his bap  
tes. ¶ Iq Marche & iq Apryll the redde wor me. ¶ Iq May the  
grene wor me: a lyppl brepled wor me: the docke canker. and the  
hathory wor me. ¶ Iq Iune the bapte that bredpth betwene  
the tree & the bakke of an oke. ¶ Iq Iupll a bapte that bredpth  
on a fern lef: and the grete redde wor me. And nyppe of the he  
de: and put on pour hoke a cod wor me before. ¶ Iq August the  
redde wor me: and a docke wor me. And al the yere after a redde  
wor me.

**T**he barbpill is a wete spthe: but it is a qualp meete & a  
peryllous for manny's body. For comonly he preyth  
an introduxon to y febres. And pf he be etey rawe: he  
maye be caule of manny's deth: whyche hath oft be seen. Thy-

se be his baptes. ¶ In Marche & in Apryll take sayr fresshe the  
 se: and laye it on a borde & kytte it in small square pecys of the  
 lengthe of your hoke. Take thenne a candyl & brenne it on the  
 ende at the popnt of your hoke tyll it be pelow. And thene bpn  
 de it on your hoke with fletchers sylke: and make it rough lyke  
 a welbede. This bapte is good all the somer seasoyn. ¶ In May  
 & June take þ hadthorij worme & the grete redde worme. and  
 nyppe of the heed. And put on your hoke a god worme before. &  
 that is a good bapte. In Iupll take the redde worme for the  
 pf & the hadthorij worme togyd. Also the water docke lepf wor  
 me & the hornet worme togyder. ¶ In August & for all the pe  
 re take the talowe of a shepe & softe chese: of eche plyke moche:  
 and a lypyll honp & grynde or stampe theym togyd longe. and  
 tempre it tyll it be tough. And put thereto floure a lypyll & ma  
 ke it on smalle pelletys. And þ is a good bapte to angle wyth  
 at the grounde. And loke that it synke in the water. or ellps it is  
 not good to this purpoos.

**T**he carpe is a deyntous fysh: but there beyn but fewe in  
 Englonde. And therfore I wypte the lasse of hym. He is  
 an euyl fysh to take. For he is soo stronge enampt  
 in the mouth that there maye noo weke harnapsholde hym.  
 And as touchynge his baptes I haue but lypyll knowlege of it  
 And me were loth to wypte more than I knowe & haue prouyd  
 But well I wote that the redde worme & the menow beyn good  
 baptes for hym at all tymes as I haue herde saye of persones  
 credyble & also founde wyrtyn in bokes of credence.

**T**he cheupij is a stately fysh & his heed is a depty mod  
 sell. There is noo fysh so strongly enampt wyth sca  
 lps on the body. And bi cause he is a stronge byter he ha  
 the the more baptes whiche beyn thple. ¶ In Marche the redde  
 worme at the grounde: For compnly thenne he woll byte there  
 at all tymes of þ yere pf he be ony thinge hungry. ¶ In Apryll  
 the dyche canker that bredith in the tree. A worme that bredith  
 betwene the rynde & the tree of an oke The redde worme: and  
 the ponge froshys whan the sete beyn kpt of. Also the stone flpe  
 the bobbe vnder the cowe toorde: the redde snaylle. ¶ In May þ

bapte that bredpth on the osper lepf & the doche canker togpð  
 vpon pour hoke. Also a bapte that bredpth on a fetē lepf: ȳ cod  
 worme. and a bapte that bredpth on an hadthorū. And a bapte  
 that bredpth on an oke lepf & a splke worme & a codworme to  
 gpdet. ¶ In June take the ceket & the dorre & also a red wor  
 me: the heed hptte of & a codworme before: and put theym on ȳ  
 hoke. Also a bapte in the osper lepf: ponge frothpys the thre fete  
 hitte of by the body: & the fourth by the knee. The bapte on the  
 hadthorū & the codworme togpðer & a grubbe that bredpth in  
 a dunghyll: and a grete greshop. ¶ In July the greshop & the  
 humblybee in the medow. Also ponge bees & ponge hornettes.  
 Also a grete brended flpe that bredith in pathes of medowes &  
 the flpe that is amonge ppsmeers hpylls. ¶ In August take  
 wortwormes & magotes vnto Myghelmas. ¶ In Septembre  
 the redde worme: & also take the baptes whan ye may gete the  
 ym: that is to vpre Cherpes: ponge mpcce not heeapd: & the hou  
 se combe.

**T**he breeme is a noble spfthe & a depntous. And ye shall  
 angle for hym from Marche vnto August wpth a redde  
 worme: & theñe wpth a butter flpe & a grene flpe. & wity  
 a bapte that bredpth amonge grene rede: and a bapte that br  
 opth in the barke of a deed tree. ¶ And for bremettis: take mag  
 gotes. ¶ And fro that tyme forth all the yere after take the red  
 worme: and in the tpuer browne breede. Moō baptes there be  
 but they be not easp & therfore I lete theym passe ouer.

**A** Tenche is a good spfthe: and heelich all manere of other  
 spfthe that beyn hurte yf they maye come to hym. He is  
 the most parte of the yere in the mudd. And he strpthy  
 smoot in June & July: and in other seasons but lypyll. He is an  
 euylly bpter. his baptes beyn thysle. For all the yere browne bre  
 de tospd wpth honp in lpknesse of a butterpd loaf: and the gre  
 te redde worme. And as for cheyf take the blacke blood in ȳ her  
 te of a shepe & floure and honp. And tempre theym all togpðer  
 somdeale softer than paak: & anopnt ther wpth the redde wor  
 me: bothe for this spfthe & for other. And they woll bpte moche  
 the better therat at all tymes.

¶ The petche is a daynceuous spfthe & passpnce hollow and

a free bytting. Thise ben his baptes. In Marche the redde wor-  
me. In Aprill the bobbe vnder the colde corde. In May the slo-  
thorij worme & the codworme. In Iune the bapre that bredith  
in an olde fallen oke & the grece canker. In Iupill the bapre that  
bredith on the osper lef & the bobbe that bredeth on the dung  
hyll: and the halwthorij worme & the codworme. In August the  
redde worme & maggotes. All the peze after the red worme as  
for the beste.

¶ The roche is an easp fyssh to take: And pf he be fatte & per-  
nd thenne is he good meete. & thise ben his baptes. In Mar-  
che the most reop bapre is the red worme. In Aprill the bobbe  
vnder the colde corde. In May the bapre þ bredith on the oke  
lef & the bobbe in the dunghyll. In Iune the bapre that bre-  
dith on the osper & the codworme. In Iupill hous fles. & the  
bapre that bredith on an oke. and the norworme & machewes &  
maggotes vnto Michelmas. And after þ the fatte of bakon.

¶ The dace is a gentyll fyssh to take. & pf it be well refet theñ  
is it good meete. In Marche his bapre is a redde worme. In  
Aprill the bobbe vnder the colde corde. In May the docke can-  
ker & the bapre on þ slothorij and on the oken lef. In Iune the  
codworme & the bapre on the osper and the whyte grubbe in þ  
dunghyll. In Iupill take hous fles & fles that brede in ppi-  
mer hylles: the codworme & maggotes vnto Michelmas. And  
pf the water be cleze ye shall take fyssh the whan oher take none  
And fro that tyme forth doo as ye do for the roche. For comyn-  
ly thet byttinge & thet baptes ben lyke.

¶ The bleke is but a feble fyssh. per he is hollow. His baptes  
from Marche to Michelmas be the same that I haue wyrted  
before. For the roche & darse saupnge all the former season almo-  
che as pe mape angle for hys wyth an house fle: & in wynter  
season w bakon & oher bapre made as ye herafter may know.

¶ The rus is ryght an hollow fyssh: And pe shall angle to hym  
wyth the same baptes in al seasons of the peze & in the same wi-  
se as I haue tolde pou of the perche: for thet ben lyke in fyssh  
& fedinge/ saupnge the rus is lesse. And therefore he must haue þ  
smaller bapre.

¶ The flounder is an hollow fyssh & a free. and a subtyll byter  
in his manere: For comynly whan he soukth his meete he see-

depth at grounde. & therefore ye must angle to hym wpyth a grounde lyne lpenge. And he hath but one manere of bayte. & that is a red worme. Whiche is moost chepf for all manere of fpythe.

¶ The gogey is a good fythe of the mochenes: & he byteth wel at the grounde. And his baytes for all the pere be thysle. y red worme: codworme: & maggotes. And ye must angle to hym w a flote. & lete your bayte be nere y botom or ellis on y grounde.

¶ The menow whan he shynich in the water then is he bytpr And though his body be lyppl per he is a rauinous biter & ag egre. And ye shall angle to hym wpyth the same baytes that ye doo for the gogey: saupnge they must be smalle.

¶ The ele is a qualy fpythe a rauendur & a deuourer of the brode of fpythe. And for the pyke also is a deuourer of fpythe. ¶ put them bothe behynde all other to angle. For this ele ye shall fonde ag hole in the grounde of the water. & it is blewe blackpythe. there put in your hoke tpyll that it be a fore wpyth y hole. and your bayte shall be a grete anypyll t wpyth or a menow.

¶ The pyke is a good fpythe: but for he deuourpyth so many as well of his owne kynde as of other: ¶ I loue hym the lesse. & for to take hym ye shall doo thus. Take a codlynge hoke: & take a roche or a fresshe heering & a wyre wpyth ag hole in the ende: & put it in at the mouth & out at the taylle downe by the ridge of the fresshe heering. And thenne put the lyne of your hoke in at ter. & drawe the hoke in to the cheke of y fresshe heering. Then put a plumb of lede vpon your lyne a perde longe from your hoke & a flote in mydwaye betwene: & caste it in a ppyte where the pyke wpyth. And this is the beste & moost surest crafte of takynge the pyke.

¶ A nother manere takynge of hym there is. Take a frosshe & put it on your hoke at the necke bytwene the shynne & the body on y backe half: & put on a flote a perde ther fro: & caste it where the pyke hauntyth and ye shall haue hym.

¶ A nother manere. Take the same bayte & put it in *Ula fetida* & cast it in the water wpyth sworde & a corke: & ye shall not fayll of hym. And yf ye lyst to haue a good spote: thenne tpe the corde to a gose fore: & ye shall be god halpyng whether the gose or the pyke shall haue the better.

**N**ow ye wote with what baytes & how ye shall angle to neuery manere fpythe. Now I will tell you how ye shall

kepe and fede your qupcke baytes. Ye shall fede and kepe them  
 all in generall: but euery manere by hymself wyth suche thyngs  
 in and on whiche they brede. And as longe as they ben qupcke  
 & newe they ben fyne. But whan they ben lye a slough or elles  
 deed thenne ben they nought. Oute of thys ben excepted the  
 brodes: That is to wyce of hornetys: humblybes, & waspys.  
 Whom ye shall bake in breede & after wypp theyr heedes in blo  
 de & lete them drye. Also excepte maggotes: whiche whan they  
 ben bredde grete wyth theyr naturell fedynge: ye shall fede the  
 ym farthermore wyth shepes talow & wyth a cake made of flou  
 re & hony. thenne woll they be more grete. And whan ye haue  
 clenstyd the ym wyth sonde in a bagge of blanket kepte hote vn  
 der your godne or other warme thyng two houres or thre. they  
 ben they beste & redy to angle wyth. And of the frothe kycte y  
 legge by the knee, of the grasshop the legges & wynges by the  
 body.

¶ Thys ben baytes made to laste all the yere. s<sup>r</sup>yste been flou  
 re & lene fleshe of the hepis of a cony or of a catte: virgyn were  
 & shepys talow: and braye theym in a mortar: And thenne tem  
 pre it at the fyre wyth a lypyll purpysed hony: & soo make it vp  
 in lypyll ballys & bayte they wyth your hokys after theyr quan  
 tite. & this is a good bayte for all manere fleshe fysh.

¶ Another, take the sewer of a shepe & chese in lyke quantyte: &  
 braye theym togidre longe in a mortar: And take thenne flour  
 & tempre it ther wyth. and after that alaye it wyth hony & ma  
 ke ballys therof. and that is for the barbyll in especyall.

¶ Another for darse, & roche & bleke. take whete & sethe it well  
 & thenne put it in blood all a daye & a nyght. and it is a good  
 bayte.

¶ For baytes for grete fysh kepe especyally this rule. Whan ye  
 haue take a grete fysh: vnder the mawde, & what ye fynde they  
 in make that your bayte: for it is beste.

¶ Thys ben the .xv. spes wyth whiche ye shall angle to y<sup>e</sup> tro  
 ught & grasplng: and dubbe lyke as ye shall now here me tell.

¶ Marche.



**T**he-donne flye the body of the donne Woll & the Wpngis of the peatryche. A nother doone flye. the body of blache Woll: the Wpnges of the blackst drake: and the Flay vnd the Wpnge & vnder the taylor. ¶ Aprill.

¶ The stone flye. the body of blache Wull: & pelow vnder the Wpnge. and vnder the taylor & the Wpnges of the drake. In the begynnynge of May a good flye. the body of reddyd Wull and lappid abowte Wpth blache splke: the Wpnges of the drake & of the redde capons haxpall. ¶ May.

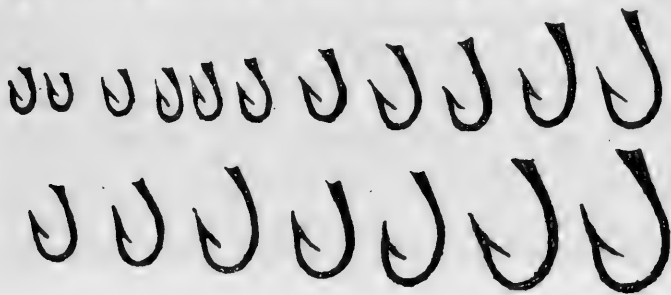
¶ The pelow flye. the body of pelow Wull: the Wpnges of the redde cocke haxpall & of the drake lytyd pelow. The blache louper. the body of blache Wull & lappyd abowte Wpth the herle of y pecok taylor: & the Wpnges of y redde capon w<sup>t</sup> a blewe heed.

¶ June. ¶ The donne cutte: the body of blache Wull & a pelow lyste after epyther lyste: the Wpnges of the bosarde bounde on w<sup>th</sup> barkyd hempe. The maure flye. the body of doske Wull the Wpnges of the blackest maple of the Wplde drake. The tandy flye at sapnt Wpllpams dape. the body of tandy Wull & the Wpnges contrary epyther apent other of the whitest maple of y Wplde drake. ¶ Iulij.

¶ The waspe flye. the body of blache Wull & lappid abowte w<sup>t</sup> pelow threde: the Wpnges of the bosarde. The shell flye at sapnt Thomas dape. the body of grene Wull & lappyd abowte Wpth the herle of the pecokys taylor: Wpnges of the bosarde.

¶ August. ¶ The drake flye. the body of blache Wull & lappyd abowte Wpth blache splke: Wpnges of the maple of the blacke drake Wpth a blache heed.

¶ These figures are put here in ensample of your hokes.



These folowyth the order made to all those whiche shall haue the vnderstandynge of this forsayde treatyse & vse it for theyr pleasures.

**T**hat can angle & take fysh to pour pleasures as this forsayd treatyse teachyth & shewyth you: I charge & requyre you in the name of alle noble men that ye fysh not in noo poore mannes seuerall water: as his ponde: stowe: or other necessary thynges to kepe fysh in wythout his lycence & good wyll. ¶ Nor that ye vse not to breke noo manns gynnys lpenge in theyr weares & in other places due vnto theym. ¶ Ne to take the fysh adwape that is taken in theym. For after a fysh is taken in a manns gynne yf the gynne be layed in the comyn waters: or elles in suche waters as he hireth: it is his owne propre goodes. And yf ye take it adwape ye robbe hym: whyche is a ryght shamfull dede to ony noble man to do y that the ups & byrbours done: whyche are punished for theyr euill dedes by the necke & other wyse whan they maye be aspyed & taken. And also yf ye doo in lyke manere as this treatise shewyth you: ye shal haue no nede to take of other mesys: whyles ye shal haue prouough of pour owne takynge yf ye lyst to labour therfore. whyche shall be to pou a very pleasure to se the fayr bryght shynnyng scalpd fyshes dyscepued by pour crafty meanes and drawen vpon londe. ¶ Also that ye breke noo manns heggys in goynge abowte pour dysportes: ne oppn noo mannes gates but that ye shytte theym agayn. ¶ Also ye shall not vse this forsayd crafty dysporte for no couetysenes to thencrealynge & sparynge of pour money oonly: but pryncypally for pour solace & to cause the helthe of pour body. and sperepally of pour soule. ¶ For whanne ye purpoos to goo on pour dysportes in fyshynge ye woll not despre greetly many persones wyth you. whiche myghte lette you of pour game. And thenne ye maye serue god deuotly in sayenge affectuouly poure custumable praper. And thus doyng ye shal escheue & vopde many vices. as ydolnes whyche is pryncypall cause to enduce man to many other vices. as it is ryght well knowen. ¶ Also ye shall not be to rauenus in takynge of pour sayd game as to moche at one tyme: whyche ye maye lyghtly doo yf ye doo in euery popnt as this present treatyse shewyth you in euery popnt. whyche sholde lyght

ly be occasyng to dystrope your owne dystrotes & other men =  
nys also. As whan ye haue a suffyrer mese ye sholde couepte  
nomore as at that tyme. ¶ Also ye shall bespe yourselfe to nou=

¶ And for by cause that this present treatyse sholde not come  
to the honours of eche pole persone whiche wolde desire it yf ic  
were enpryntyd allone by itself & put in a lpyll plaunflet ther  
fore I haue compplyd it in a greter volume of dyuerse bokys  
concernyng to gentyll & noble men to the entent that the for  
sald pole persones whiche sholde haue but lpyll mesure in the  
sald dystroate of splyng sholde not by this meane viterly dyst  
trope it.





