

Hyska & Hyskyngge.

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DAME JULIANA BERNERS.

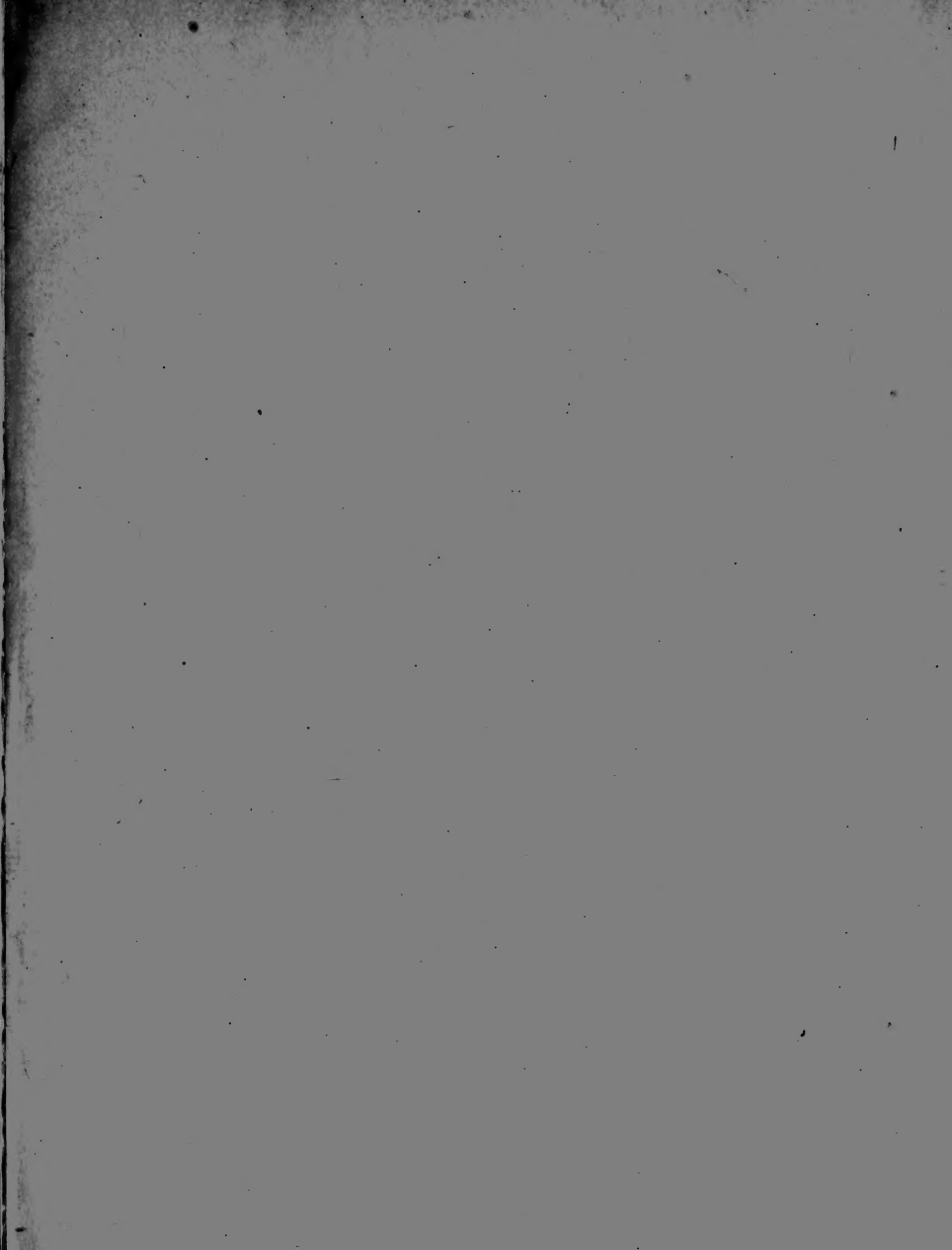
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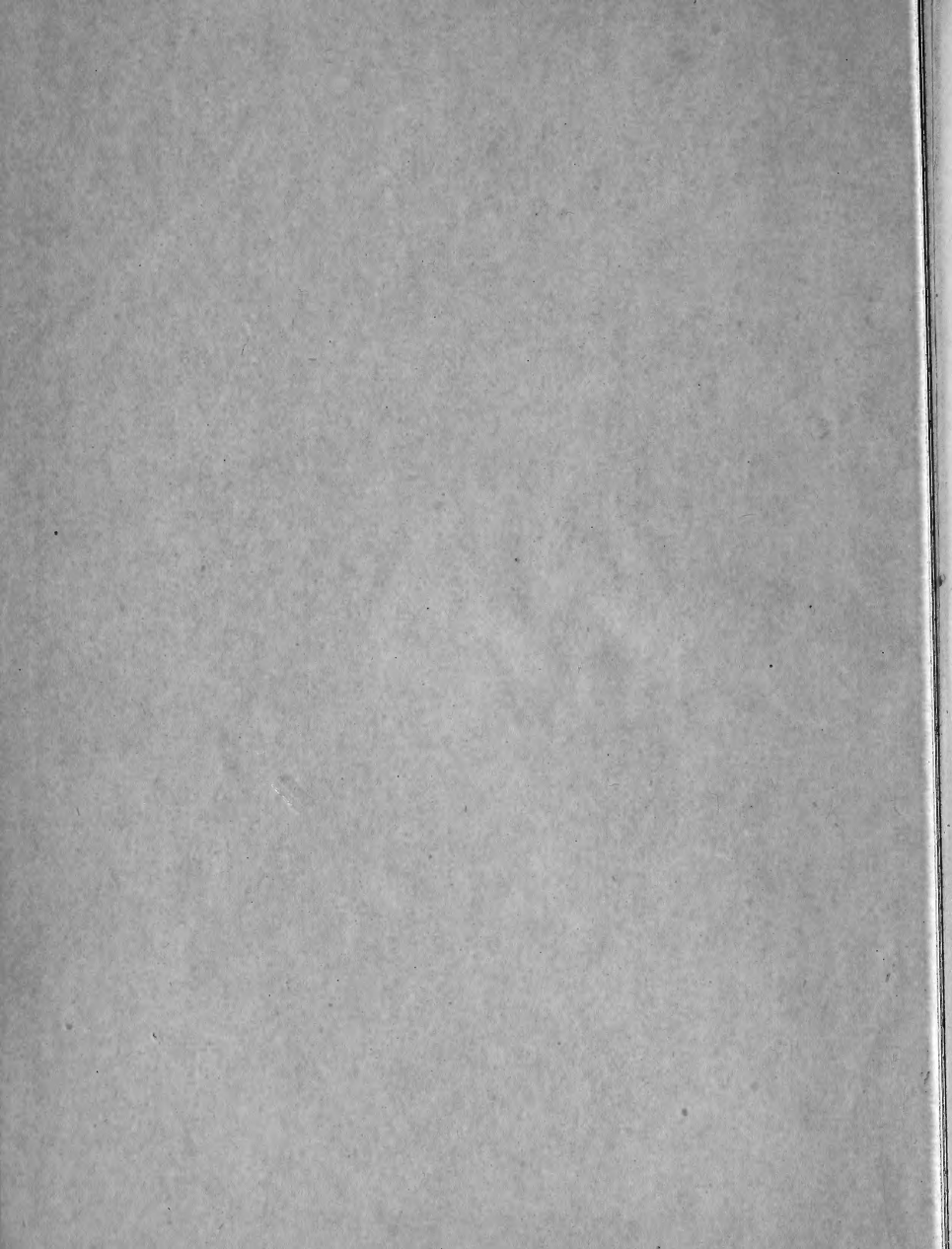
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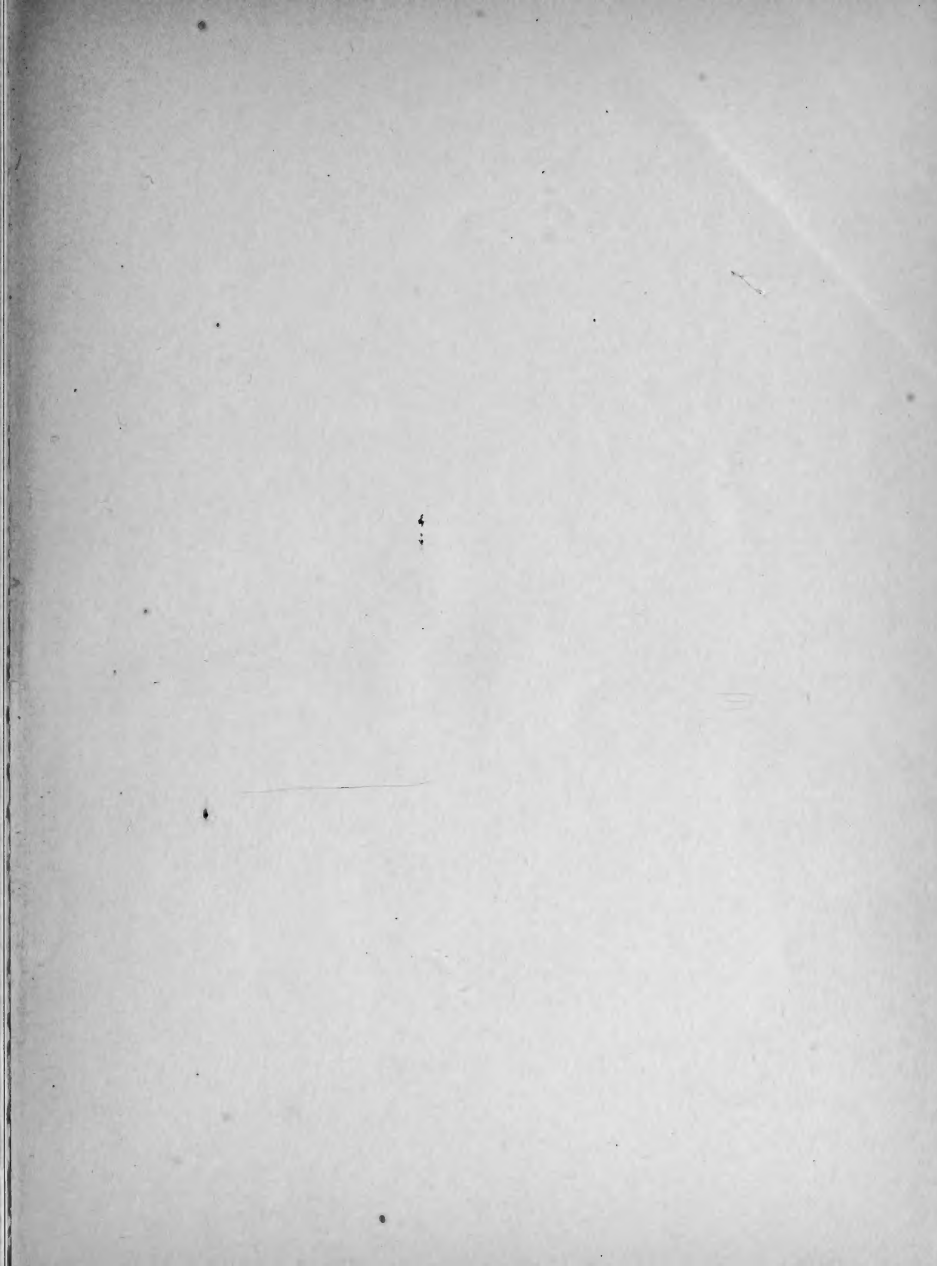
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.







THE HISTORY

OF

The Wilkes-Barre Club

The Authors Name

THIS EDITION

IS

DEDICATED

TO

The Willewemoc Club,

BY

THE AMERICAN EDITOR.







THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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AN AMERICAN EDITION  
OF  
THE TREATYSE OF FYSSHYNGE

WYTH AN ANGLE,

FROM

THE BOKE OF ST. ALBANS,

BY

DAME JULIANA BERNERS,

A. D. 1496.

EDITED BY

GEO. W. VAN SICLEN,

*Of the New York Bar,*

A. D. 1875.



SH431

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## PREFACE

TO THIS AMERICAN EDITION.

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THIS fresh, quaint, charming old book should have been reprinted before, it seems to me.

A brief extract from it in my copy of Walton's Angler, made me desire to place it on a certain shelf in my library, where, by the side of "The Contemplative Man's Recreation," repose Prime's "I Go a Fishing," Wade's "Halcyon Days," Sir Humphrey Davy's "Salmonia," and "The Angler and His Friends," Norris' "American Angler," the New York State Report

on the Adirondacks, "The Babes in the Woods," and interesting volumes indorsed with the names of Frank Forester, Scott, Hallock, Francis, and others.

That's a delightful shelf!

And I thought I would add to its treasures: but not a copy of the old Dame's book could I find: that is, in this country. So I sent to the other side, and found that one of the original copies, printed in 1496, if I could get it at all, would cost me from \$2500 to \$3000: and that a copy of the Baskerville edition, of 1827, would cost \$82.

Perhaps, however, critics may be found, who may render it necessary for me to state that I do not vouch for the correctness of my transcript of the old English style and spelling, on the ground that I have read a copy of the original edition.



I have no doubt that every angler who reads this book will thank me for having had it republished. I may be said to have led you to the cool, limpid waters of the source of the trout stream—the spring, hidden in the ancient woods, and whose brim is adorned with the moss of centuries.

I have reproduced the elegant illustrations which (I believe) adorned the first edition. The earliest print from a wood engraving of which any information can be obtained, was found in an ancient German convent; it is a picture of St. Christopher, and is dated 1423; in 1496 this book was first “emprynted”; I think it quite possible that this old frontispiece represented St. Peter: it is certainly quite as good a likeness of him as I have ever seen. The illustrations intended to instruct

in the matter of lines and hooks, floats, hammer, vice, etc., are about as valuable as the more finished modern engravings of similar instructions in modern books ; and the method set forth for making "rodde and lyne" remind me of the description of the construction of a birch-bark bucket, in an article which appeared long ago in the "Knickerbocker Magazine." "It is somehow thus. You take a large square sheet of birch-bark and some wooden-pins; you turn up one end of the bark and stick in a pin; you then turn up the side and fasten it to the end; you double the ends together and fasten them with these pins; turn it up all round, so the water won't run out, fasten it, and there's your bucket; it is a very simple contrivance."

The aforesaid description of how to make a rod seems to me to afford internal

evidence that the book was written by a woman; and so does the delightful *non sequitur* in many of the arguments, e. g.: where, having stated the miseries attending the enjoyment of the three other games, the authoress at once jumps to the conclusion "dowteles thenne folowyth it, that it must nedes be the dysporte of fysshynge with an angle" that causeth "a long lyfe and a mery." I am by no means satisfied with the proof and argument in the English Editor's preface to the 1827 Edition, (which is reprinted herewith), that the book was *not* written by Dame Juliana Berners. In "Biographia Britannica" art. Caxton, note L., Mr. Oldys has given a copious account of the whole book (The Boke of St. Albans) and a character of the lady who compiled it. Her name appears to have been "Dame Julyans (or

Juliana) Berners, Bernes, or Barnes; prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell, near St. Albans; a lady of noble family—and celebrated by Leland, Bale, Pitts and Tanner, for her learning and accomplishments.” I must confess that I am puzzled a little to account for the lady’s knowledge of so practical a sport; and yet, on the Beaverkill, not far from the Willewemoc Club House, in Sullivan County, N. Y., I have seen a lady fill her creel with the best; so might the old dame and her nuns have done in England just prior to the time when this continent was discovered, and long before the Willewemoc had been heard of. The present Willewemoc Club is not composed of Indians; nor is its club-house an Abbey, but a house of hemlock boards, with comfortable rooms; floors uncarpeted, except by the bedside;

and a broad piazza, furnished with easy chairs, and overlooking a beautiful lake, full of trout; with an appanage of acres of woodland, and four miles of a fine trout stream.

There I shall go when the apple trees are in blossom.

And to please the congenial spirits of the modern monks who form that Club, and the brethren of the angle through our land, is this little book reprinted.

G. W. V. S.

NEW YORK, 1875.



## PREFACE

TO THE ENGLISH EDITION OF 1827.

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### ADVERTISEMENT.

The following "Treatyse of Fyffhynges wyth an angle" is not only the earliest, but by far the most curious essay upon the subject which has ever appeared in the English, or, perhaps, in any other language.

It seems to have been first printed by Wynkyn De Worde, in his edition of the Book of St. Albans in 1496; and, judging from its orthography and language, it was evidently written in the middle of the fifteenth century. An attempt has been

made by the editor of the reprint of that work to prove, from the following passage, that it was originally composed about that time: "Now, thenne, will I dyscrye the sayd dysportes and gamys to find the beste of them as veryly as I can: alle be it that the right noble and full worthy prynce, the Duke of Yorke, late callid mayster of game, hath dyscryed the myrthes of huntynge lyke as I thinke to dyscrye of it, &c.;" but the evidence which it affords is of a very doubtful character. The Treatyse alluded to was written by Edmond of Langley, Duke of Yorke, who died in 1402, and whose situation of "Mayster of the Game" is thus noticed by Hardyng:

"The Kyng then made the Duke of York by name Maister of the new house, and his hawkes fayre of his venery and Mayster of Game;" but the only positive



inference which that sentence allows is, that the writer had seen the treatyse on Huntyngge, and that the royal author of it was then deceased, for from the great laxity of language at that period it would be very unsafe to confider that "late called Mayster of Game" meant either that the Duke was then living, but no longer "Mayster of Game," or that "his name and person were recent in memory in time of the author."

Unfortunately, there are no means by which the name of the Author of the Treatyse can be ascertained; and the opinion expressed by Sir John Hawkins, that it was written by Dame Julian de Berners, is not only unsupported by even a shadow of proof, but it is negatived by the following circumstances: It does not occur in the first edition of the "Boke of

St. Albans," in 1488, and upon its introduction into that work by Wynkyn de Worde, he explains his motives for inserting it in a manner which almost establishes that it is not the production of that celebrated woman, or of either of those by whom she is supposed to have been assisted.

"Here we shall make an ende of the moost speycall thynges of the boke of the lygnage of cote armurys, and how gentlymen shall be knowen from ungentlymen. And consequently shall follow a compenduous treatise of fyffhynges wyth an angle, whiche is right necessary to be had in this present volum by cause it shewyth afore the manere of hawkynges and huntynge, wyth other dyvers maters right necessary to be knowen of noble men, and also for it is one of the dysports that gentlymen

use. And also that it is not soo labororyous ne soo dishonest to fyssh in this wyse as it is w<sup>e</sup> nettes and other engynes whyche crafty men do use for their dayle encrease of goodes." But the conclusion is still more convincing: "And for by cause that this present treatyse sholde not come to the handys of eche ydle persone whyche wolde desire it yf it were empynted allone by itself and put in a lyttle plaunflet, therefore I have complyd it in a greter volume of dyverse bokys concernynge to gentyll and noble men, to the extent that the forsayd ydle persones whyche sholde have but lytyll mesure in the sayd dysporte of fysshynge sholde not by this meane utterly destroye it."

The latter passage, besides its importance, it is presumed, decisive of the point it is cited to prove, is deserving of atten-

tion, from the wish which it avows to confine information on Angling to the upper classes, who only could then afford to purchase a large volume; lest, if it was distributed among "ydle persons," by which the lower orders were probably meant, there would be so many skilful anglers as to leave but little sport for "gentlemen," who alone, in the writer's estimation, were entitled to such an amusement.

The remark relative to a "lytyle plainflet" favours the idea that a much greater number of articles of that description were then printed, and consequently, that many more persons were able to read than is commonly imagined.

The only MS. of the Treatyse which is known to be extant, is a fragment now in the possession of Joseph Haslewood, Esq., and which formerly belonged to Mr. Wil-

liam Herbert. It does not extend further than the instructions relating to the bait for trout; and the differences between it and the printed copies, which are very few and unimportant, are minutely given by that accurate and indefatigable reviewer of old English literature, in his reprint of the Boke of St. Albans.

It is not, however, merely as a literary curiosity that this Treatyse is of interest, for, independently of the information which it contains of the state of Angling at the period in which it was written, there are some grounds for presuming that it suggested to Walton the idea of his popular "Complete Angler," for the most superficial reader cannot fail to be struck with the general resemblance between them. The Treatyse of Fyffhyngge wyth an Angle commences with some observations which

are remarkable for their truth and simplicity; and, after comparing the pursuits of Hunting, Hawking and Fowling with that of Angling, the preference is, of course, given to the latter. Then follow instructions for making tackle, rods, baits, etc., and a description of the most skilful manner of using, together with an account of the various kinds of river fish, and their respective merits as food: and the treatise is concluded by some admirable rules for the governance of the conduct of anglers towards each other, and towards those whose lands they frequent, an observance of which, it is emphatically added, would secure "the blessing of God and Saynt Petyre, whych he theym graunte that wyth his precious blood us boughte."

Thus it is manifest, that in the most important features, Walton has closely fol-

lowed the Treatyse; and, although he has much enlarged upon it, and introduced his remarks in a dialogue, there is so great a similitude between them as to justify the opinion, that if the original idea of his work was not derived from this tract, he was indebted to it in an eminent degree.

In piety and virtue—in the inculcation of morality—in an ardent love for their art,—and still more,—in that placid and Christian spirit, for which the amiable Walton was so conspicuous, the early writer was scarcely inferior to his more celebrated successor. Nor ought the suggestion to offend the admirers of the latter, that judging from their writings upon the same subject, and making a proper allowance for the different state of manners in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, it would be difficult to find two more kindred spirits

than the authors of "The Treatyse of Fyffhyngge wyth an Angle" and of "The Complete Angler."

To those, then, who consider that the idea which has just been hazarded possesses some foundation, this little volume is an almost indispensable companion to their favorite Walton; whilst to such as deny its justice, it will be scarcely less acceptable; for what zealous angler can be indifferent to the manner in which the art was practised by his forefathers?

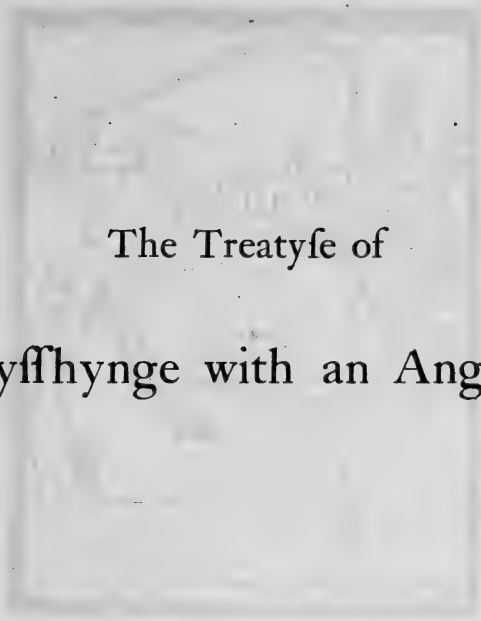
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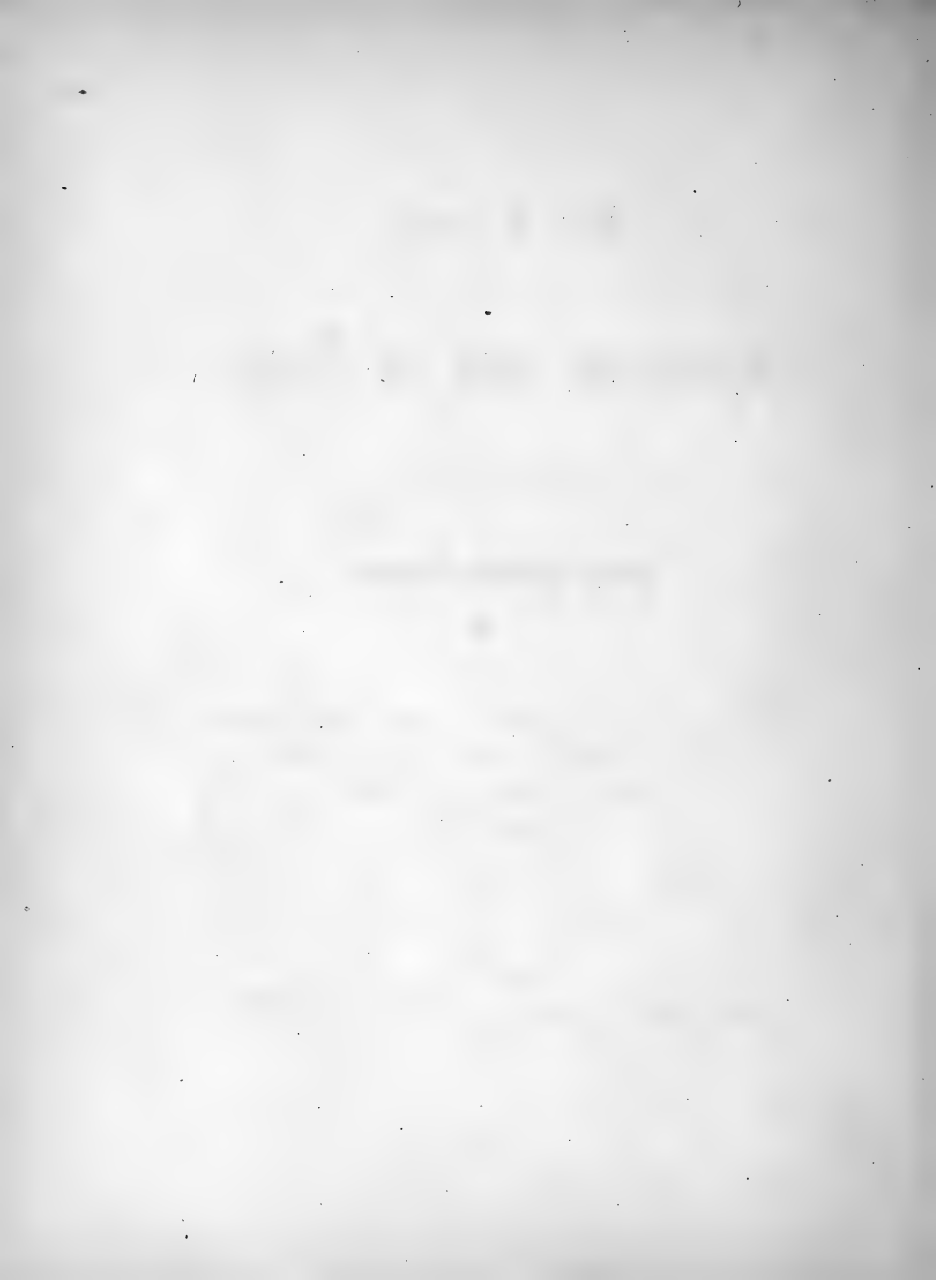




*Frontispiece to Original Edition.*



The Treatyse of  
Fyffhynge with an Angle.



The Treatise  
OF  
Fysshyng with an Angle.

ATTRIBUTED TO

Dame Juliana Berners.

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*Reprinted from the Book of St. Albans, and from the  
Edition: London. Printed with the types of  
John Baskerville, for William  
Pickering, 1827.*

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*New York:*  
JAS. L. BLACK, PRINTER, 7 WEST BROADWAY.

1875.

*Emprynted at Westmestre  
by Wynkyn the Worde  
The yere of Thyncarnacon of our Lorde.*

MCCCCLXXXVI.

*Reprinted by Thomas White, Crane Court.*

MDCCCXXXII.

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*Reprinted by James L. Black, New York.*

1875.

¶ Here Begynneth  
 The Treatyfe of Fyffhyng  
 Wyth an Angle.

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Salamon in his parablys fayth that a good spyryte makyth a flourynge aege, that is, a fayre aege and a longe, and fyth it is foo: I aske this question, which ben the meanes and the caufes that enduce a man in to a merry spyryte: truly to my best dyscrecon it femeth good dysportes and honest gamys in whom a man joyeth without any repentance after. Thenne followeth it y<sup>t</sup> gode dysportes and honest gamys ben cause of mannys fayr aege and longe life. And therefore now woll I chose of foure good dysportes and honest gamys,

that is to wyte ; of huntynge : hawkyng :  
 fyffhyng : and foulyng . The beste to  
 my fymple dyscrecon whyche is fyffhyng :  
 called anglyng , with a rodde and a lyne  
 and an hoke : and thereof to treat as my  
 fymple wytte may suffice : both for the  
 fayd reason of Salamon , and also for the  
 reason that phifyke makyth in this wyse  
 ¶ Si tibi deficient medici medici tibi fiant  
 hec tria mens leta labor et moderata dieta .  
 ¶ Ye shall underfonde that this is for to  
 faye : Yf a man lacke leche or medicyne  
 he shall make thre thynges his leche and  
 medicyne : and he shall nede neuer no moo .  
 The fyrste of theym is a mery thought . The  
 feconde is labour not outrageo . The  
 thyrde is dyete mefurable . Fyrste that yf  
 a man wyll euer more be in mery thoughtes  
 and have a glad spyryte , he must eschewe  
 all contraryous company , and all places of



debate where he myghte haue any occa-  
 fyons of malencoly. And yf he woll haue a  
 labour not outrageous he must thenne or-  
 deyne him to his hertys ease and pleasaunce,  
 wythout studeye, pensyfnesse or traueyle, a  
 mery occupacyon, which may reioyce his  
 herte: and in whyche his spyrytes may  
 haue a mery delyte. And yf he woll be  
 dyetyd mesurably, he must eschewe all  
 places of ryotte whyche is cause of surfette  
 and syknesse: and he must drawe him to  
 places of swete ayre and hungry: and ete  
 nourishable meetes and dyffyable also.

Now thenne woll I dyscryue the fayd  
 dysportes and gamys to fynde the beste of  
 them as veryly as I can. Alle be it that  
 the ryght noble and full worthy prynce, the  
 duke of Yorke, late callid mayster of game,  
 hath discryued the myrthes of huntynge  
 like as I thinke to discryue of it, and of alle

the other. For huntynge, as to myn entent, is to laboryous, for the hunter must alwaye renne and followe his houndes: traueyllynge and fwetynge full fore. He blouyth tyll his lypes blyfter: and when he wenyth it be an hare, full oft it is an hegge hogge. Thus chafyth and wote not what. He comyth home at euyñ rayn beten pryckyd: and his clothes torne, wete fhode, all myry. Some hound lofte: some furbat. Suche grues, and many other, hapyth vnto the hunter, whyche, for dyf-pleyfaunce of theym y<sup>t</sup> loue it, I dare not reporte. Thus truly me femyth that this is not the beste dysporte and game of the fayd foure.

The dysporte and game of hawkyng is laborious and noyous also, as me femyth. For often the faukener lesfeth his hawkes as the hunter his hondes. Thenne is his

game and his dyffporte goon. Full often cryeth he, and whyftelyth tyll he be ryght euyll a thurfte. His hawke taketh a bowe and lyfte not ones on hym reuarde: whan he wold haue her for to flee, thenne woll ſhe bathe: with myffedyng ſhe ſhall haue the frenſe; the rye; the cray; and many other ſykneſſes that brynge them to the fowſe.

Thus by prouff this is not the beſte dyffporte and game of the fayd foure.

The dyffporte and game of fowlynge me ſemyth mooft ſymple. For in the wynter ſeaſon the fouler ſpedyth not but in the mooft hardeſt and coldeſt weder; whyche is grevous.

For whan he wolde goo to his gynnes, he maye not, for colde. Many a gynne, and many a ſnare, he makyth. Yet foryly doth he fare.

At morn tyde in the dewe he is weete  
fhode unto his tallye.

Many other fuche I coude tell : but drede  
of magre makith me for to leue.

Thus mefemyth that huntynge and hawk-  
ynge, and also foulynge, ben fo laborous  
and greous, that none of theyme maye  
perfourme nor bi very meane that enduce  
a man to a mery dysporte, which is caufe  
of his long life, according unto y<sup>e</sup> fayd par-  
able of Salamon :

¶ Dowteles thene folowyth it, that it  
muft nedes be the dysporte of fyffhynge  
with an angle. For all other manere is  
also laborous, and greous, whych many  
tymes hath be feen caufe of grete infir-  
mytes. But the angler may haue no colde,  
nor no dyseafe nor angre, but if he be  
caufer hymself. For he maye not lese at  
the mooft but a lyne or an hoke : of whyche

he may haue store plentee of his owne makinge, as this fymple treatise fhall teche him. So thenne, his losse is not greous, and other greffes may he not haue, fauyngge but yf ony fiffe breke away after that he is take on the hoke; or elles that he catche nought: which ben not greuous. For yf he dooth as this treatyse techyth, but yf there be nought in the water, and yette atte the leest he hath his holfom walke and mery, at his ease; a fwete ayre of the fwete faouore of the meede floures, that makyth hym hungry. He hereth the melodyous armony of foules. He seeth the yonge fwannes: heerons: duckes: cotes, and many other foules wyth theyr brodes: whyche me femyth better than alle of noyse of houndys: the blastes of hornys and the crye of foulis that hunters, faukeners and foulers can make.

And yf the angler take fyffhe: furely thenne is there noo man merier than he is in his spyryte.

¶ Also who soo woll vse the game of anglynge: he must ryese erly, whiche thyng is prouffitable to man in this wyse. That is to wyte: moost to the heele of his soule, for it shall cause him to be holy; and to the heele of his body, for it shall cause him to be hole. Also to the increafe of his goodys, for it shall make him riche. As the olde englyshe prouerbe fayth ¶ who soo woll ryse erly shall be holy, helthy, and zely.

¶ Thus have I prouyd in myn entent that the dysporte and game of anglynge is the very meane and cause that enducith a man into a mery spyryte: whyche after the sayd parable of Salomon and the sayd doc-

trine of phifyk makyth a flourynge aege and a longe.

And therefore to al you that ben vertuous: gentyll: and free borne I wryte and make this fymple treatife folowyng: by whyche ye may haue the full craft of anglynge to dysport you at your luste, to the entent that your aege maye the more floure and the more lenger to endure:

Yf ye woll be crafty in anglynge ye must first lerne to make your harnays, that is, to wyte, your rodde: your lynes of dyuers colours. After that ye must know hou ye fshall angle; in what place of the water; how depe: and what time of day. For what manere of fyffhe: in what wedyr. How many impedymentes there ben in fyffhyng y<sup>t</sup> is called anglynge. And in specyall, wyth what baytys to euery dyuers fyffhe in eche monett of the yere.

Hou ye fhall make your baytys brede, where ye fhall fynde them: and hou ye fhall keep them: and for the moost crafty thyngge hou ye fhall make youre hokes of ftele and of ofmonde, fome for the dubbe: and fome for the flote; and the grounde: as ye fhall here after al thyfe fynde expreffed openly vnto your knowledge.

¶ And hou ye fhall make your rodde craftly here I fhall teche you.

Ye fhall kytte betwene Myghelmas and Candlymas a fayr staffe of a fadom and a halfe longe: and arme grete, of hafyll: wylowe: or afhe. And bethe hym in an hote ouyn: and fette him euen. Thenne lete him cole and drye a moneth. Take thenne and frette hym fafte wyth a cockefhotecorde: and bynde him to a fourme or an even square grete tree. Take thenne a plumers wire that is euyne and ftreyte



and sharpe at the one end. And hete the sharpe ende in a charcole fyre tyll it be whyte: and brenne the staffe therewith thorough: euer streyte in the pythe at both endes tyll they mete. And after that brenne hym in the nether end with a byrde broche, and wyth other broches eche gretter than the other, and euer the gretter the laste: so that ye make your hole aye tapre wexe. Thenne lete hym lye styll and kele two dayes. Unfrette hym then and lete hym drye in an hous roof in the fmoke tyll he be thorough drye.

¶ In the same season take a fayr yerde of grene hafyll and beth him euyne and streyghte, and lete it drye with the staffe, and whan they ben drye, make the yerde mete vnto the hole in the staffe: vnto halfe the length of the staffe. And to perfourme that other halfe of the crophe. Take a

fayr fhote of black thorn crabbe tree: medeler, or of jenypre kytte in the fame feafon: and well bethyd and ftreyghte. And frette them togyder fetely: foo that the crophe may iuftly entre all in to the fayd hole. Thenne fhaue your ftaffe and make hym tapre wexe. Then vyrell the ftaffe at both endes wyth longe hopis of yron or laton in the clenneft wife with a pyke in the nether ende faftynd with a rennynge vyfe: to take in and out your crophe.

Thenne fet your crophe an handfull withen the ouer ende of your ftaffe in fuche wife that it be as bigge there as in ony other place aboue. Thene arme your crophe at thouer ende doune to y<sup>e</sup> frette wyth a lyne of vi heeres. And dubbe the lyne and frette it faft in y<sup>e</sup> toppe wyth a bowe to faften o your lyne. And thus



ye Rodde.—PLATE, I.

fhall ye make a rodde foo preuy that ye may walke therwyth ; and there fhall noo man wyte where aboute ye goo. It woll be lyghte and full nymble to fyffhe wyth at your lufte. And for the more redynesse loo here is a figure thereof in example.

After that ye haue made thus your rodde : ye must lerne to coloure your lynes of here in this wyfe. Fyrste, ye must take of a whyte horfe taylle the lengesth heere, and fayrest that ye can fynde. And euer the rounder it be the better it is. Departe into vy partes : and euery parte ye fhall colour by hymselfe in dyuers colours. As yelowe : grene : browne : tawney : ruffet and dufke

colours. And for to make a good grene colour on your heere ye fhall do thus.

¶ Take small ale a quarte and put it in a lyttyl panne and put thereto halfe a pounce of alym. And put thereto your heer: and lete it boyle softly half an houre. Thenne take out your heer and let it drye. Then take a potell of water and putte it in a panne and put therein two handfull of oodlys or of wyxen. And presse it with a tyle stone: and lette it boyle softly half an houre. And whan it is yelow on the scume put therin your heer wyth halfe a pound of coporose betyn in poudre and let it boyle halfe a mylde waye: and thenne sette it doune and lete it kele fyve or fyxe 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 coporose

the better it is, or elles in stede of it vertgrees.

¶ A nother wyfe ye maye make more bryghter grene as thus. Lete woode your heer in an woodefatte a lyght plunket colour. And thenne fethe hym in olde or wyxin lyke as I haue sayde: fauynge ye shall not put thereto neyther coporose nor vertgrees.

¶ A nother yelow ye shall make thus. Take smalle ale a potell: and stampe thre handfull of walnot leues and put togider: and put in your heer tyll that it be as depe as ye woll hauē it.

¶ For to make ruffet heer. Take stronge lye a pynt and halfe a pounce of fote and a lytell iuce of walnot leuys and a quarte of alym: and put theym alle togyder in a panne and boylle 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 broune colour. Take a pound of fote and a quarte of ale: and fethe it wyth as many walnot leuys as ye maye. And whan they wexe blacke sette it from the fire. And put therein your heer and lete it lye still tyll it be as broune as ye woll haue it.

¶ For to make a nother broune. Take strong ale and fote and tempre them togyder: and put therein your heer two days and two nyghtes and it shall be ryghte a good colour.

¶ For to make a tauney colour. Take lyme and water and put them togyder: and also put your heer therein foure or fyve houres. Thenne take it out and put it in Tanners ose a day and it shall be also a tauney colour as nedyth to our purpoos.

¶ The fyxte parte of your heer ye fhall kepe ftyll whyte for lynes for the dubbyd hoke to fyffhe for the trought and graylynge: and for fmalle lynes for to rye for the roche and the darse.

Whan your heer is thus colourid ye muft knoue for whiche waters and for whyche feafons they fhall ferue.

¶ The grene colour in all clere water from Apryll tyll Septembre.

¶ The yelowe coloure in euery water from Septembre tyll Novembri. For it is lyke y<sup>e</sup> wedys and other manere graffe whiche growyth in the waters and ryuers, whan they ben broken.

¶ The ruffet colour feruyth alle the wynter vnto the ende of Aprylle as well in ryuers as in poles or lakys.

¶ The broune colour feruyth for that

water that is blacke ded-  
iffhe in ryuers or in other  
waters.

¶ The tauney colour for  
those waters that ben  
hethy or moryffe.

Nou must ye make your  
lynnes in this wyse.

Fyrst loke that ye haue  
an instrument lyke onto  
this fygure portrayed fol-  
owyng.

Thenne take your heer  
and kytte of the smalle  
ende a honde full large or  
more. For it is neyther  
stronge nor yet fure.  
Thenne torne the toppe  
to the taylle eueryche  
ylyke moche, and departe

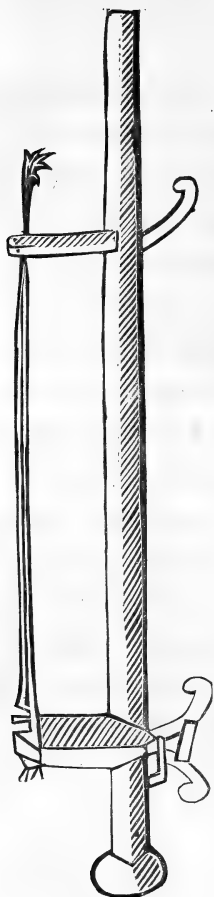


PLATE II.



it in to thre partyes. Thenne knytte euery parte at the one ende by hymself, and at the other ende knytte all thre togyder, and put y<sup>e</sup> same ende in that other ende of your Instrument that hath but one clyft. And sett that other ende faste wyth the wegge, four fyngers in all shorter than your heer. Thenne twyne euery warpe one waye and ylyke moche, and fasten theym in thee clyftes ylyke streyghte: take theme out that other ende and twyne it that waye that it woll desyre ynough: thenne streyne it a lytyll: and knytte itt for vndoynge: and that is good. And for to knoue to make your Instrument: loo here it is in fygure. And it shall be made of tree fauynge the bolte underneth: which shall be of yren.

Whan ye haue a many of the lynkys as ye suppose wol suffyse for the length of

a lyne; thenne muft ye knytte them togyder wyth a water knotte or elles a duchys knotte. And whan your knotte is knytte: kytte of y<sup>e</sup> voyde fhorte endes a fraue brede for the knotte.

Thus fhall ye make your lynes fayr and fyne; and alfo ryghte fure for ony manere fyffe.

¶ And by caufe that ye fholde knoue bothe the water knotte and alfo the duchys knotte: loo them here in fygure cafte onto the lykneffe of the draughte.\*

Ye fhall onderftonde that the moft fubtyll and hardyfte crafte in making of your harnays is for to make your hokis. For

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\* NOTE IN ENGLISH EDITION OF 1827.—“ A blank space is here left in the original edition for the insertion of drawings of the water-knot and the duchess' knot. The former is described in Daniels' Rural Sports, Vol. 2, p. 151; and Walton's Angler, by Hawkins, part 1, p. 255, and plate 10, fig. 5 of the latter. See the Ladies' Dictionary, Art. Appurtenances to Dressing.”

whoos making ye must haue fete fyles, thyn and sharpe and smalle beten: a femy clam of yren: a bender: a payr of longe and smalle tongys; an harde knyfe fomdeale thicke: an anuelde: and a lytyll hamour.

¶ And for smalle fyfthe ye shall make your hokes of the smalest quarell nedlys that ye can fynde of stele, and in this wyse.

¶ Ye shall put the quarell in a red charkeole fyre tyll that it be of the same colour that the fyre is. Thenne take hym out and lete hym kele, and ye shall fynde hym well alayd for to fyle. Thenne ryse the berde wyth your knyfe and make the poynt sharpe. Thenne alaye hym agayn: for elles he wolle breke in the bendyng. Thenne bende hym lyke to the berde fygured hereafter in example. And greet-

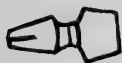
er hoke ye shall make in the same wyfe, of gretter nedles, as broderers nedlis: or taylers: or fhomakers nedlis spere poyntes and of fhomakers nalles in especyall the beste for grete fyffhe: and that they bende alle the poynte whan they be assayed, for elles they ben not good.

¶ Whan the hoke is bendyd bete the hynder ende abrode: and fyle it smothe for fretynge of the lyne. Thenne put it in the fyre agyn, and yeve it an easy redde hete. Thenne fodaynly quenche it in water: and it woll be harde and stronge. And for to haue knowlege of your Instru-ments: loo them here in fygure portrayd.

Whan ye haue thus made your hokes: thenne must ye fet them on your lynes acordynge in gretnesse and strength in this wyfe.



Anueide.



Wreste.



Fyle.



Wegge.



Clam.



Pynsons.



Knife.



Hamour.

¶ Ye fhall take small redde filke, and yf it be for a grete hoke, thenne double it: not twynyd. And elles for small hokys lete it be fyngle: and therwyth frette thycke the lyne there as the one ende of your hoke fhall fyttte a ftraw brede. Then fette your hoke: and frette hym with the fame threde y<sup>t</sup> two partes of the lengthe that fhall be frette in all. And whan ye come to the thride parte thenne torne the ende of your lyne agayn vpon the frette dowble, and frette it fo dowble that other thyrde

parte. Thenne put your threde in at the hole tuys or thries and lete it goo at eche tyme around aboute the yerde of your hoke. Thenne wette the hole and drawe it tyll that it be faste. And loken that your lyne euermore uythin your hokys: and not without. Thenne kytte of the lynys ende and the threde as nyghe as ye maye: fauyng the frette.

Now ye knowe wyth hou grete hokys ye shall angle to euery fyfthe: nou I woll tell you wyth hou many heeres ye shall to euery manere of fyfthe.

¶ For the menow wyth a lyne of one heere. For the waxyng roche the bleke and the gogyn and the ruffe wyth a lyne of two heeris. For the darfe and the grete roche wyth a lyne of thre heeres. For the perche: the flonder and bremet wyth foure heeres. For the cheuen

chubbe: the breme: the tenche and the cle wyth vj heeres. For the troughte: graylynge: barbyll and grete cheuyn wyth ix heeres. For the grete troughte wyth xii heeres. For the samon wyth xv heeres. And for the pyke wyth a chalke lyne made broune with your browne colour aforfayd: armyd with a wyre as ye shall here hereafter whan I speke of the pyke.

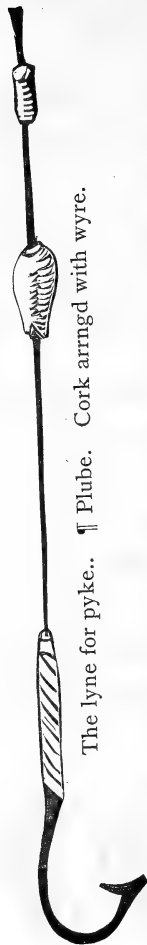
¶ Your lynes must be plumbid wyth lede: and ye shall wyte y<sup>t</sup> the nexte plube vnto the hoke shall be therfro a large fote and more. And euery plumbe of a quantyte to the gretnes of the lyne. There be thre manere of plubis for a grounde lyne rennynge. And for the flote set vpon the grounde lyenge x plumbes joynnge all togider. On the grounde lyne rennynge ix or x smalle. The flote plube shall be so heuey y<sup>t</sup> the leest plucke of ony



The flote lyne.



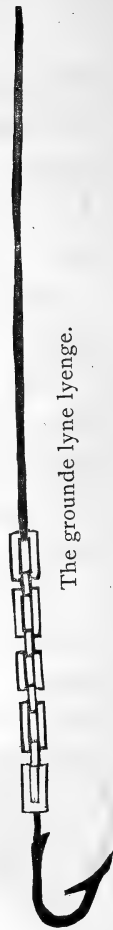
The lyne for perche and tenche.



The lyne for pyke.. ¶ Plube. Cork arrngd with wyre.



The grounde lyne rennyng.



The grounde lyne lyenge.



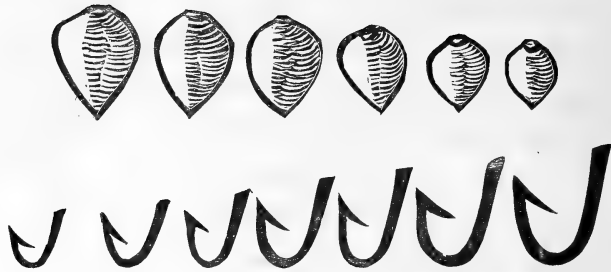
fyfthe maye pull it doune in to y<sup>e</sup> water.  
 And make your plubis rounde and smoythe  
 y<sup>t</sup> they stycke not on stonys or on wedys.  
 And for the more vnderftondyng to  
 them, here in fygure.

Thenne fhall ye make your flotys in this  
 wyfe.

Take a fayre corke that is clene without  
 many holes, and bore it thugh wyth a  
 smalle hote yreu: and put therin a penne  
 iufte and ftreyghte. Ever the more flote  
 the gretter the penne and the greter hole.

Thenne fhape it grete in the myddis  
 and small at bothe endys, and fpecyally  
 fharpe in the nether ende, and lyke vnto  
 the fygures followyng





and make them smoth on a gryndyng  
stone: or on a tyle stone.

¶ And loke that the flote for one heer  
be nomore than a pefe. For two heeres,  
as a bene: for twelvé heeres as a walnot.  
And so euery lyne after the proporcon.

¶ All manere lynes that ben not for the  
groude must haue flotes; and the rennyng  
grounde lyne must haue a flote. The  
lyenge grounne lyne without flote.

Nou I haue lernyd you to make all your  
harnays. Here I woll tell you hou ye  
fshall angle.

¶ Ye shall angle.

Vnderftonde that there is vi maners of anglyng. That one is at the grounde for the troughte and other fyffhe. A nother is at y<sup>e</sup> grounde at an arche, or at a ftange where it ebbyth and flowyth: for bleke: roche and darfe. The thyrde is wyth a flote for all manere of fyffhe. The fourthe wyth a menow for y<sup>e</sup> troughte without plumbe or flote. The fyfth is rennyng in y<sup>e</sup> fame wyfe for roche and darfe wyth one or two heeres and a flye. The fyxth is wyth a dubbyd hoke for the troughte and graylyng.

¶ And for the fyrfte and pryncypall poynt in anglyng, kepe ye euer fro the water fro the fyghte of the fyffhe: other ferre on the londe; or ellys behynde a bufhe that the fyffhe fe you not. For yf they doo, they will not byte.

¶ Also loke that ye shadow not the water, as moche as ye may. For it is that thyng that woll soone fraye the fyfthe, and yf a fyfthe be afrayed he woll not bite longe after. For alle manere fyfthe that fede by the grounde ye shall angle for them to the bottome, so that your hokys shall renne or lye on the grounde. And for alle other fyfthe that fede aboue, ye shall angle to them in the myddis of the water or somedeale byneth or somedeale aboue. For euer the gretter fisse the nerer he lyeth the botom of the water, and euer the smaller y<sup>e</sup> fyfthe, the more he suymmyth aboue.

¶ The thyrde good poynte is whan the fyfthe bytyth that ye be not to hafty to fmyte nor to late. For ye must abide tyll ye suppose that the bayte be ferre in the

mouth of the fyffhe, and thenne abyde no longer. And this is for the grounde.

¶ And for the flote, whan ye se it pullyd softly vnder the water: or elles caryd vpon the water softly: thenne smyte. And loke that ye neuer ouersmyte the strengthe of your lyne for brekyngge.

¶ And yf it fortune you to smyt a gret fyfh with a small harnays thenne ye must lede hym in the water and labour hym there tyll he be drounyd and overcome. Thenne take hym as well as ye can or maye, and euer 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 streyghte from you: but kepe hym euer vnder the rodde and euermore hold hym streyghte: soo that your lyne may be susteyne, and beere his lepyss

and his plungys wyth the helpè of your cropp, and of your honde.

Here I woll declare vnto you in what place of the water ye fshall angle. Ye fshall angle in a pole, or in a standynge water, in euery place when it is ony thyng depe. There is not grete choyse of ony places when it is ony thyng depe in a pole. For it is but a prison to fyfthe, and they lyve for y<sup>e</sup> more parte in hungre lyke prifoners, and therefore it is the leffe mayftry to take theym. But in a ryuer ye fshall angle in euery place where it is depe and clere by the grounde: as grauell or claye wythout mudde, or wedys; and in efpeyall yf that there be a manere whyrlynge of water or a couert, as a holow banke: or grete rotys of trees: or longe wedys fletynge aboue in the water where the fyfthe maye couer and heyde theym-

self at certayn tymes whan they lyfte. Also it is good to angle in depe styffe stremys; and also in fallys of water and weares, and in flood gatys and mylle pyttes. And it is good for to angle where as the water restyth by the banke: and where the streym rennyth nyghe there by: and is depe and clere by the gronde and in any other placys where ye may se ony fyffhe houe or haue ony fedyng.

Now ye shall wyte what tyme of the daye ye shall angle.

¶ From the begynnyng of May untyl it be Septembre the bytyng tyme is erly by the morrowe from foure of y<sup>e</sup> clocke: soo vnto eighte of the clocke. And at after noon from foure of the clöcke unto eighte of the clocke, but not soo good as in the mornynge. And yf it be a colde whyftelyng wynde and a derke lowringle

day : for a derke daye is moche better to angle in than a clere daye.

¶ From the begynnyng of Septembre vnto the ende of Apryll spare noo tyme of the daye.

¶ Also many pole fyffhes woll byte beste in the noon tyde.

¶ And yf ye fe ony tyme of the daye the troughte or graylynge lepe, angle to hym wyth a dubbe acordynge to the same moneth. And where the water ebbyth and flowyth the fyffhe woll byte in some place at the ebbe, and in some place at the flood : after y<sup>t</sup> they haue reftyngge behynde ftangyns and archys of brydgys and other fuche manere places.

Here ye shall wyte in what weder ye shall angle : as I sayd befoure, in a derke lourynge daye whanne the wynde blowyth



softly: and in somer feason when it is brennyng hote, thenne it is nought.

¶ From Septembre vnto Apryll in a fayre sonny daye is ryght good to angle. And yf the wynde in that feason haue ony parte of the oryent, the wedder thenne is nought: and whan it snowyth, rennyth or hallyth, or is a grete tempeste, as thondyr or lightenyng: or a furly hote weder: thenne it is nought for to angle.

Now shall ye wyte that there ben twelue manere ympedymentes whyche cause a man to take noo fyffhe, w<sup>t</sup> out other comyn that maye casuelly happe. The fyrst is yf your harnays be not mete, nor fetly made. The seconde is yf your baytes be not good nor fyne. The thyrde is yf that ye angle not in bytyng tyme. The fourthe is yf that the fyffhe be frayed w<sup>t</sup> the fyghte of a man. The fyfth, if the wa-

ter be very thycke: whyte or redde of  
 any floode late fallen. The fyxthe, yf the  
 fyffhe styre not for colde. The feuenth, yf  
 that the wedder be hote. The eight, yf it  
 rayne. The nynth, yf it hayll, or snowe  
 falle. The tenth is, yf it be a tempeste.  
 The eleuenth is yf if it be a grete wynde.  
 The twelfyth yf the wynde lye in the Eest,  
 and that is worste, for comynly neyther  
 wynter nor somer y<sup>e</sup> fyffhe woll not byte  
 thenne. The weste and northe wyndes  
 ben good, but the South is beste.

And nou I haue tolde you hou to make  
 your harnays: and hou ye shall fyffhe  
 therwyth in al pointes. Reason woll that  
 ye knowe wyth what baytes ye shall angle  
 to euery manere of fyffhe in euery month  
 of the yere, whyche is alle the effecte of  
 the crafte, and without whyche baytes  
 knowen well by you alle your other

crafte here to fore auayllyth you not to purpose. For ye can not brynge a hoke in to a fyffhe mouth wythout a bayte, whyche baytes for euery manere of fyffhe as for eucry moneth here followyth in this wyfe.

For by cause that the famon is the moost ftately fyffhe that ony man maye angle to in fresh water, there fore I purpose to begyn at hym.

The famon is a gentyll fyffhe: but he is comborous for to take. For comynly he is but in depe places in grete ryuers: and for the more parte he holdyth the myddys of it: that a man maye not come at hym. And he is in feason from Marche vnto Myghelmas. In whyche feason ye shall angle to hym wyth these baytes whan ye shall gete theym. Fyrste wyth a redde worme in the begynnyng and endynge of the fea-

fon. And also wyth a bobbe that bredyth in a dunghyll, and specyally with a fouer-ayn bayte that bredyth on a water docke. And he byteth not at the grounde: but at the y<sup>e</sup> flote. Also ye may take hym, but it is feldom seen, with a dubbe at fuche tyme as whan he lepyth, in like fourme and manere as ye doo take a troughte or a graylynge. And thys baytes ben well prouyd baytes for the famon.

The troughte, for by cause he is a right deyntous fyfthe and also a right feruente byter, we shall speke next of hym. He is in seafon from Marche vnto Myghelmas. He is on clere grauely gronde, and in a strete ye maye angle to hym all tymes wyth a grounde lyne lyeinge or rennynge: fauyng in lepyng tyme, and thenne wyth a dubbe. And erly wyth a rennynge grounde lyne, and forth in the daye wyth

a flote lyne. Ye fhall angle to hym in Marche wyth a menew hangyd on your hoke by the netherneffe, wythout flote or plumbe: drawynge vp and doune in the ftreme tyll ye fele hym fafte.

In the fame tyme angle to hym with a gronde lyne with a redde worme for the mooft fure.

In Aprill take the fame baytes: and alfo Inneba other wyfed named vii eyes. Alfo the canker that bredyth in a grete tree, and the redde fnayll.

In Maye take y<sup>e</sup> ftone flye and the bobbe vnder the cowe torde, and the fylk worme; and the bayte that bredyth on a fern leyf.

In Juyn take a redde worme & nyppe of the heed: and on thym hoke a cod-worme byforn.

In Juyle take the grete redde worme,

and y<sup>e</sup> fatte of y<sup>e</sup> bakon, and bynde about thy hoke.

In Sept. take the redde worme, and the menew.

In Oct. take the fame: for they ben specyall for the troughte all tymes of the yere.

From Apryll till Septembre y<sup>e</sup> troughte lepyth; thenne angle to hym wyth a dubbe hoke accordynge to the moneth, whyche dubbyd hokys ye fshall fynde in thende of this treatyfe: and the moneyths wyth theym.

The grayllynge, by a nother name callyd ombre, is a delycyous fyffe to manns mouthe. And ye maye take hym lyke as ye doo the troughte. And thyfe ben his baytes.

In Marche & in Apryll, the redde worme.

In Maye, the grene worme: a lytyll breyled worme; the docke-canker: and the hawthorne worme.

In June, the batye that bredyth betwene the tree & the barke of an oke.

In Juyll, a bayte that bredyth on a fern leyf, & the grete redde worme, and nyppe of the hede and put on your hoke a cod-worme before.

In Auguft, the reddeworme: & a docke worme. And al the yere after, a redde worme.

The barbyll is a fwete fyffh, but it is a quafy meete & a peryllous for mannys body. For comynly he yeuyth an introduction to y<sup>e</sup> Febres. And yf he be eten rawe, he maye be caufe of mannys dethe: whyche hath oft be feen. Thyfe be his baytes.

In Marche & in Apryll, take fayr frefshe

chefe: and lay 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 poynt of your hoke tyll it be yelow, and thenne bynde it on your hoke with fletchers filke: and make it rough: al the former feason.

In Maye & June take y<sup>e</sup> hawthorn worme & the grete redde worme and nyppe of the heed, and put on your hoke a cod worme before: that is a good bayte.

In Juyll take the redde worme for cheyf & the hawthorn worme togyd. Also the water docke leyf worme & the hornet worme togyder.

In August & for all the yere take the talowe of a shepe & softe chefe, of eche ylyke moche: and a lytyll hony & grynde or stampe theym togyd longe; and tempre it tyll it be tough: and put therto floure à



lytyll & make it on smalle pellettys. And y<sup>t</sup> is a good bayte to angle wyth at the grounde. And loke that it fynke in the water, or ellys it is not good to this purpoos.

The carpe is a deyntous fyffhe: but there ben but fewe in Englonde.

And therefore I wryte the lasse of hym.

He is an euyll fyffhe to take. For he is so fstronge enarmyd in the mouthe that there maye noo weke harnays holde hym. And as touchynge his baytes I have but lytyll knowlege of it. And me were loth to wryte more than I knowe & haue provyd. But well I wote that y<sup>e</sup> redde worme & y<sup>e</sup> menow ben good batys for hym at al tymes, as I haue herde faye of perfones credyble & alfo founde wryten in bokes of credence.

The chevyn is a stately fyffhe: & his

heed is a deynty morfell. There is noo fyffhe so strongly enarmyd wyth scalyes on the body. And bi cause he is a stronge byter, he hathe the more baytes, which ben thyfe.

In Marche the redde worme, at the grounde. For comynly thenne he woll byte there at all tymes of y<sup>e</sup> yere yf he be ony thing 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 yonge froffyhs whan the fete ben kyt of. Also the stone flye, the bobbe vnder the cowetorde: the redde fnaylle.

In May y<sup>e</sup> bayte that bredyth on the ofyer leyf & the docke canker togyd vpon your hoke. Also a bayte that bredyth on a fern leyf: y<sup>e</sup> codworme and a bayte that

bredyth on an hawthorn. And a bayte that bredyth on an oke leyf & a fylke worme and a codworme togyder.

In June taket the creket & the dorne & also a redde worme: the heed kytte of: & a codworme before: and put theym on y<sup>e</sup> hoke. Also a bayte in the ofyer leyf: yonge frosshys the three fete kitte of by the body, and the fourth by the knee. The bayte on the hawthorne and the codworme togyder & a grubbe that bredyth in a dunghyll: and a grete gresshop.

In Juyll the gresshop and the humbylbee in the medow. Also yonge bees and yonge hornettes. Also a grete breded flye that bredyth in pathes of medowes & the flye that is amonge pyfmeers hyllys.

In August take wortwormes & magotes vnto Myghelmas.

In Sept. the redde worme: & also take

the baytes whan ye maye get them : that is to wyte, cheryes: yonge myce not heryd: & the house combe.

The breeme is a noble fyffhe & a deyn-tous. And ye shall angle for hym from Marche vnto August wyth a redde worme: & thene wyth a butter flye & a grene flye: & with a bayte that bredyth amonge grene redes: and a bayte that bredyth in the barke of a deed tree.

And for bremettis, take maggotes. And fro that tyme forth all the yere after take the red worme: and in the ryuer broune breede.

Moo baytes there ben but they ben not easly & therefore I lete hym passe over.

A Tenche is a good fyffhe, and heelith all manere of other fyffhe that ben hurte yf they maye come to hym. He is the moste parte of the yere in the mudde.

And he styryth mooft in June & Juyll:  
and in other feafons but lytyll. He is an  
euyll byter. His baytes ben thyfe.

For al the yere broune bredee toftyd  
wyth hony in lykness of a butteryd loaf:  
and the grete redde worme. And as for  
cheyf take the blacke blood in y<sup>e</sup> herte of  
a shepe and floure and hony, and tempre  
theym all togyder fomdeall softer than  
paaft: and anoynt therwyth the redde  
worme: both for this fyffhe, and for the  
other: and they woll byte moche the bet-  
ter thereat at all tymes.

The perche is a dayntous fyffhe and  
paffyngge holfom and a freebytyngge. Thise  
ben his baytes.

In Marche the redde worme.

In Aprill, the bobbe vnder the cowe  
torde. In Maye, the flothorn worme and  
the codworme. In June, the bayte that

bredyth in an olde fallen oke & the grete canker. In Juyll, the bayte that bredeth on the ofyer lefe and the bobbe that bredeth on the dung hyll: and the hawthorne worme & the codworme. In August, the redde worme & maggote. All the yere after, the red worme as for the beste.

The roche is an easy fyffhe to take: and yf he be fatte & pennyd thenne is he goode meete & thyse ben his baytes. In March the moost redy bayte is the red worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In Maye the bayte y<sup>t</sup> bredyth on the oke leyf & the bobbe in the dung hyll. In June the bayte that bredith on the ofyer & the codworme. In Juyll hous flies, and the bayte that bredith on an oke, and the motworme & mathewes & maggotes tyll Myghelmas. And after y<sup>t</sup> the fatte of bakon.

The dace is a gentyll fyffhe to take, & yf it be well drefet thenne is it good mete. In Marche his bayte is a redde worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder y<sup>e</sup> cowe torde. In Maye the docke canker and the bayte on y<sup>e</sup> flothorn and on the oken leyf. In June the codworme & the bayte on the ofyer and the whyte grubbe in y<sup>e</sup> dung hyll. In Juyll take hous flies & flies that brede in pyfmer hylles: the codworme & maggotes vnto Mighelmas. And yf the water be clere ye shall take fyffhe whan other take none. And fro that tyme forth doo as ye do for the roche. For comyngly theyr bytynge & theyr baytes ben lyke.

The bleke is but a feble fyffhe, yet he is holfom. His baytes from Marche to Myghelmas be the fame that I haue wryten before for the roche and darfe fauyngge all the fomer feafon, as moche as ye maye,

angle for hym with a hous flye: and in wynter feafon w<sup>t</sup> bakon & other bayte made ye hereafter maye know.

The ruf is ryght an holfom fyffhe: and ye fhall angle to hym wyth the fame baytes in all feafons of the yere, & in the fame wife as I haue tolde you of the perche: for they ben lyke in fyffhe & fedinge, fauynge the ruf is leffe, and therefore he must haue y<sup>e</sup> fmaller bayte.

The flounder is an holfom fyffhe & a free and a fubtyll byter in his manere: for comynly whan he foukyeth his meete he fedyth at grounde: and therefore ye must angle to hym wyth a grounde lyne lyenge. And he hath but one manere of bayte & that is a red worme: which is moost cheyf for al manere of fyffhe.

The gogen is a good fyffhe, of the mochenes: & he byteth wel at the grounde.



And his baytes for all the yere ben thyse:  
 y<sup>e</sup> red worme: codworme: & maggdes.  
 And ye must angle to hym w<sup>t</sup> a flote &  
 lette your bate be nere y<sup>e</sup> bottom or elles  
 on y<sup>e</sup> gronde.

The menow whan he shynith in the wa-  
 ter, then is he bettyr, And though his  
 body be lytyll yet he is a rauenous biter &  
 an egre. And ye shall angle to hym with  
 the same baytes that ye doo for the gogyn:  
 sauyng they must be smalle.

The ele is a quasy fyffhe, a rauenour  
 & a devourer of the brode of fyffhe: and  
 for the pyke also is a devourer of fyffhe:  
 I put them bothe behynde al other to  
 angle. For the ele ye shall fynde an hole  
 in the gronde of the water, & it is blewe  
 blackyffhe, thenne put in your hoke tyll  
 that it be a fote wythin y<sup>e</sup> holi: and your

bate shall be a grete angyll tuytch or a menow.

The pyke is a gret fyffhe: but for he deuouryth so many as well of his own kynde as of other, I loue hym the lesse: and for to take hym ye shall doo thus. Take a codlynge hoke: and take a roche or a freshe heering & a wyre wyth a hole in the ende: and put it in at the mouthe & out at the taylor downe by the ridge of the freshe heeryng; and thenne put the lyne of your hoke in after & drawe the hoke in to the cheke of y<sup>e</sup> freshe heeryng. Then put a plumbe of lede upon your lyne a yerde longe from youre hoke & a flote in mydwaye betwene: & caste it in a pytte where the pyke vfyth. And this is the beste & most surest crafte of takynge the pyke.

Another manere takynge of hym is.

Take a frofſhe & put & put it on your hoke at the necke betwene the ſkynne & the body on y<sup>e</sup> backe half & put on a flote a yerde therfro : & caſte it where the pyke hauntyth & ye ſhall haue hym. Another manere. Take the ſame bayte & put it in aſa fetida & caſt it in the water wyth a corde & a corke : & ye ſhall not fayll of hym. And yf ye lyft to haue a good ſporte : thenne tye the corde to a goſe fote : & ye ſhall ſe god halynge whether the goſe or the pyke ſhall haue the better.

Now ye wote well with what baytes & how ye ſhall angle to euery manere fyfſhe. Now I wol tell you ye ſhall kepe & fede your quycke baytes. Ye ſhall kepe & fede them all in general : but euery manere by hymſelf with ſuche thyng in and on whiche they brede. And as longe as they ben quycke & newe they ben fyne. But

when they ben in a flough or elles deed thenne ben they nought. Oute of thyse ben excepted thre brodes : that is to wyte of hornettys : humblybees & waspys, whom ye shall take in brede & after dyppe theyr heedes in blode & lete theym drye. Also except maggotes : whyche whan thei ben bredde grete wyth theyr naturell fedyng, ye shall fede theym ferthermore wyth shepes talow & wyth a cake made of floure & hony : thenne woll they be more grete. And whan ye haue clenfyd theym wyth forde in a bagge of blanket, kepte hote vnder your gowne or other warm thyng two howres or thre, then ben they best & redy to angyl wyth. And of the frofthe kytte y<sup>e</sup> legge by the knee : of the grefhop, the legges and wynges by the body.

Thyse ben baytes made to last all the yere.

Fyrste been floure & lene fleffhe of the hepis of a cony or of a catte: virgyn wexe & sheppys talowe: & braye them in a morter: and thenne tempre it at the fyre wyth a lytyll puryfied hony: and fo make it vp in lyttyll ballys, & bayte therwyth your hokys after theyr quantyte: & this a good bayte for al manere fresshe fyffhe.

Another. Take the feuet of a shepe & chese in lyke quantyte: & braye them togider longe in a mortere: and take thenne floure & tempre it therwyth: and after that alaye it wyth hony & make ballys thereof: and that is for the barbyll in efpeccyall.

Another for darfe & roche & bleke: take whete & sethe it well & thenne put it in blood all a day: and a nyghte: & it is a good bayte.

For baytes for grete fyffhe, kepe eſpecially this rule: whan ye haue take a grete fyffhe: vndo the mawe: & what ye fynde therein, make that your bayte: for it is beſte.

Thyſe ben the xij flyes wyth whyche ye ſhall angle to y<sup>e</sup> trought & grayllyng: and dubbe lyke as ye ſhall now here me tell.

¶ Marche.

The donne flye. The body of the donne woll & the wyngis of the pertyche. A nother doone flye: the body of blacke woll: the wynges of the blackyft drake: and the jay vnder the wyng & vnder the tayll.

¶ Apryll.

¶ The ſtone flye: the body of blacke wull: & yelowe vnder the wyng & vnder the taylor & the wynges of the drake. In

the begynnyng of Maye, a good flye, the body of roddy wull & lappid abowte wyth blacke fylke: the wynges of the drake & of the redde capons hakyll.

¶ May.

¶ The yelowe flye: the body of yelow wull: the wynges of the redde cocke hakyll & of the drake lyttyl yelowe. The blacke louter: the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herte of y<sup>e</sup> peacock tayll, & the wynges of y<sup>e</sup> red capon, w<sup>t</sup> a blewe heed.

¶ June.

¶ The donne cutte: the body of black wull & a yelow lyfte after eyther fyde: the wynges of the bofarde bounde on with barkyd hempe. The maure flye: the body of dofke wull, the wynges of the blackest mayle of the wylde drake.

The taudy flye at Saynt Wylliams daye:

the body of taudy wull & the wynges contrary eyther ayenft other of the whitest mayle of y<sup>e</sup> wylde drake.

¶ Juyll.

¶ The waspe flye: the body of blacke wull & lappid abowte w<sup>t</sup> yelow threde: the wynges of the bofarde. The shell flye at faynt Thomas daye: the body of grene wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of the pecoks tayll: wynges of the bofarde.

¶ August.

¶ The drake flye: the body of blacke wull: & lappyd abowte wyth blacke fylke: wynges of the mayll of the blacke drake, wyth a blacke heed.

¶ Thyse figures are put here in enfample of your hoke.\*

¶ Here followyth the order made to all

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\* [NOTE.—This plate I could not find.—AM. EDITOR.]



those whiche shall haue the vnderstondynge of the forsayd treatyse & vse it for their pleasures.

Ye that can angle & take fyfhe to your pleasures as this forsayd treatyse techyth & shewyth you : I charge & requyre you in the name of alle noble men that ye fyfhe not in noo poore mannes feuerall water : as his ponde : stewe : or other necessary thynges to kepe fyfhe in, wythout his lycence & good wyll. ¶ Nor that ye vse not to breke noo mannys gynnys lyenge in theyr weares & in other places due vnto theym. Ne to take the fyfhe awaye that is taken in theym. For after a fyfhe is taken in a mannys gynne yf the gynne be layed in the comyn waters : or else in fuche waters as he herith, it is his owne proper goodes : and yf ye take it awaye, ye robbe hym : whyche is a ryght

shamefull dede to ony noble man to do y<sup>t</sup> that thevys & brybours done : whyche are punysshed for theyr evyll dedes by the necke & otherwyse whan they maye be aspyed & taken. And also yf ye doo in lyke manere as this treatyse shewyth you : ye shall haue no nede to take of other menys : whiles ye shall haue ynough of your owne takynge yf ye lyste to labour therefore : whyche shall be to you a very pleasure to se the fayr bryght shynynge scalyd fysshes dyseeved by your crafty meanes & drawn vpon londe. ¶ Also that ye breke noo mannys heggys in goynge abowte your dysportes : ne opyn noo mannes gates but that ye shytte them agayn. ¶ Also ye shall not vse this forfayd crafty dysporte for no covetyfenes to thencreafynge & sparynge of your money oonly : but pryncypally for your solace, &

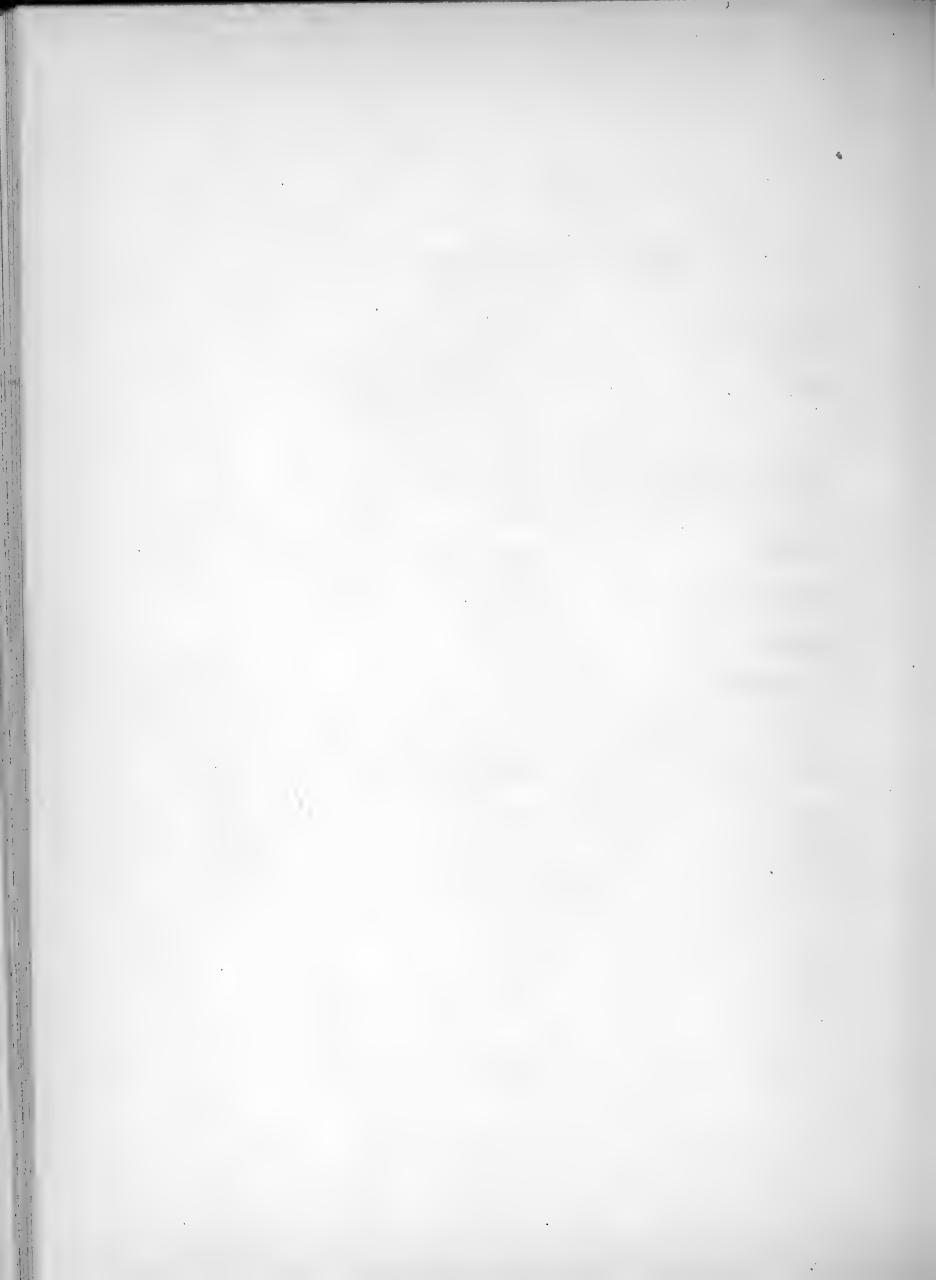
to cause the helthe of your body, and  
 fpecyally of youre foule. For whan ye  
 purpoos to goo on your dysportes in fyffh-  
 ynge, ye woll not defyre gretly many per-  
 fones wyth you, whyche myghte lette you  
 of your game. And thenne ye maye ferue  
 God devowtly in fayenge affectuoufly your  
 custumable prayer. And thus doynge ye  
 fhall efchewe & voyde many vices, as  
 idylnefs, whyche is pryncypall cause to en-  
 duce man to many other vyces, as it is  
 ryght well knowen.

¶ Also ye fhall not be rauenous in  
 takyng of your fayd game as to moche  
 at one tyme: whyche ye maye lyghtly doo  
 yf ye doo in euery poynt as this present  
 treatyse fhewyth you in euery poynt:  
 whyche lyghtly be occasyon to dystroye  
 your owne dysporte & other mennys also.  
 As whan ye haue fufficyent mefe ye

sholde coveyte nomore as at that tyme.  
 ¶ Also ye shall besye yourselfe to nouryssh  
 the game in all that ye maye: & to de-  
 stroye all such thynges as ben devourers  
 of it. ¶ And all those that done after this  
 rule shall haue the bleffynge of God &  
 faynt Petyr: whyche he them graunte  
 that wyth his precyous blood vs boughte.

¶ And for by cause that the present  
 treatyse sholde not come to y<sup>e</sup> hondys of  
 eche ydle persone whyche wolde desire it  
 yf it were empyntyd allone by itself &  
 put in a lytyll plaunflet, therefore I haue  
 compyld it in a grete volume of dyverse  
 bokys concernynge to gentyll and noble  
 men to the extent that the forsayd per-  
 sones whyche sholde haue but lytyll me-  
 sure in the sayd dysport of fysshynge shold not  
 by this meane utterly destroye it.

GLOSSARY.



## GLOSSARY.

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aboue,	above
abrode,	broad, flat
aege,	age
affectuoufly,	effectively
al,	all
alayd,	annealed
alaye,	temper
alym,	alum
anuelde,	anvil
armony,	harmony
asa fetida,	asafetida
afpyed,	espied
affayed,	tried
auayllyth,	availeth
aye,	always
ayenft,	opposite
ayre,	air
barbyll,	barbel

baytys,	baits
beere,	bear
ben,	be, are
bene,	bean
berde,	beard
befye,	busy
beten,	beaten
bethe,	dry
bi,	be
bleke,	bleak
blewe,	blue
blode,	blood
blouyth,	bloweth
bobbe,	worm
bokys,	books
bofarde,	buzzard
brede,	breed : broad
breede,	bread
brenne,	burn
broche,	pin



brodes,	broods
broderer's,	broiderer's
broune,	brown
brybours,	beggars
brydgys,	bridges
byforn,	before
byghte,	bend
byneth,	beneath
byrde,	bird
bytyth,	biteth
caryd,	carried
caufer	cautious
chafyth,	chaseth
cheryes,	cherries
chefe,	cheese
cheuen,	chub
cheuyn.	chub
choyfe,	choice
clam,	clamp
clenneft,	neatest

clyft,	cleft
cockfhotecorde,	cord of a bird net
comborous,	awkward
comyn,	coming ; common
comyngly,	commonly
coporofe,	copperas
cotes,	coots
couert,	covert
covetyfnes,	covetousness
creket,	cricket
croppe,	rod
cuftumable,	customary
darfe,	dace
dediffhe,	deadish
deed,	dead
delyte,	delight
departe,	separate
derke,	dark
deuouryth,	devoureth
deyntous,	dainty

donne,	dun
dorne,	stickleback
dofke,	dusk
doune,	down
dowble,	double
dowteles,	doubtless
draughte,	drawing
drede,	dread
drefet,	dressed
dubbe,	artificial fly
duchys,	duchess'
dyche,	ditch
dyete,	diet
dyscrecon,	discretion
dyscryue,	describe
dyfeeyved,	deceived
dyspleyfaunce,	displeasure
dysportes,	sports
dyffyable,	digestible
dyuers,	divers

eche,	each
egre,	éager
elès,	else
enarmyd,	armed
euer,	ever
eueryche,	each
euyñ,	even
euyll,	evil
fadom,	fathom
fastynd,	fastened
faukener,	falconer
Febres,	fevers
ferre,	far
feruente,	fervent
fete,	feet
fetely,	neatly
fiffe,	fish
fletyngē,	floating
flonder,	flounder
flotys,	floats

floure,	flourish
flourynge,	flourishing
folowyth,	follows
fote,	foot
foulis,	fowls
foulynge,	fowling
fraye,	frighten
frense,	frensy, fits
frette,	bind,
froffhys	frogs
froffyhys, <i>p. 76, read</i>	froffhys
fyrste,	first
fyffhe,	fish
gamys,	games
god,	good
gogyn, gogen,	gudgeon
goodys,	goods
goon,	gone
gofe,	goose
grauell,	gravel

greffes,	griefs
greous,	grievous
grefhop,	grasshopper
grete,	great
grues,	mishaps
gynnes,	gins, snares
hakyll,	hackle
halynge,	pulling
hamour,	hammer
hapyth,	happeneth
harnays,	tackle
hafyll,	hazel
haue,	have
heed,	head
heele,	heal
heere, here,	hair, hear
heering,	herring
heerons,	herons
hegge hogge,	hedge-hog
hepis,	hips

hereth,	heareth
herith,	inherits
herle,	twist
hertys,	heart's
heryd,	haired
hete,	heat
hethy,	marshy
heuey,	heavy
hoke, hokis,	hook, hooks
hole,	whole
holfom,	wholesome
honde,	hand, hound
hopis,	hoops
hornys,	horns
hote,	hot
hou,	how
houe,	have had
houndys,	hounds
hyllys,	hills
hym,	him : it

iuce,	juice
iuftly,	exactly
jenypre,	juniper
kele,	cool
knoue,	know
knytte,	tie
kytte, kitte,	cut
lakys,	lakes
lappid,	lapped
laffe,	last
laton,	tin-plate, brass
leche,	doctor
lede,	lead,
lenger,	longer
lengefth,	longest
lepys, lepyth,	leaps
lerne,	learn
lese,	lose
lete,	let
lette,	hinder



leue,	leave
leuys,	leaves
leyf,	leaf
loo,	lo
loke,	look
londe,	land
loof,	loaf
loue,	love
louper,	looper-moth
luste,	pleasure
lynkys,	links
lynys,	lines
lyppes,	lips
lyfte,	wish ; list
lyttell,	little
maggdes,	maggots
magre,	disgust
makyth,	makes
malencoly,	melancholy
mannys, menys,	men's

maure,	moor
mayle,	outer feathers
mayfter,	master
meane,	means
medeler,	medlar
meede,	meadow
meetes,	meats
menow, menew,	minnow
mefe,	mess
moche,	much
mochenes,	size
monett, moneth,	month
moo,	more
moryffe,	marshy
myddis,	midst
Myghelmas,	Michaelmas
myghte,	might
mylle,	mill
myn,	my
myry,	miry

myffedyngge,	misfeeding
ne,	nor
nedlys,	needles
nedyth,	needs
neuer,	never
nou,	now
noyous,	annoying
nyghe,	near
nyppe,	nip
o,	on
of,	off, of
oke,	oak
ones,	once
ony,	any
ordeyne,	order
oryent,	east
ofmonde,	a fern, or the starch from it
ofe,	ooze
ofyer,	osier
other,	either, (sometimes)

ouer,	over ; upper
outrageo,	outrageous
ouyn,	oven
paast,	paste
parablys,	parables
partyes,	parts
pecys,	pieces
pellettys,	pellets
penne,	quill
pennyd,	confined
penfyneffe,	pensiveness
pertyche,	partridge
pefe,	pea
plaunflet,	pamphlet
pleafaunce,	pleasure
plube, plumbe,	lead sinker
plumbid,	weighted
poles,	pools
potell,	two quarts
preuy,	privately

prouerbe,	proverb
prouff,	proof
prouffytale,	profitable
prouyd,	proved
pryckyd,	pricked
pynfons,	pincers
pyfmeer,	pismire
pythe,	pith
pytte,	pit
quarell,	square-head needle
quafy,	queasy
quycke,	alive
rauenous,	ravenous
redyneffe,	readiness
reioyce,	rejoice
renne,	run
reuarde,	reward
roche,	roach
rod dyd,	beaten
ruffe, <i>p. 56, read</i>	<i>ruffe, a kind of perch.</i>

ryefe, ryfe,	rise ; raise
ryuers,	rivers
famon,	salmon
fauoure,	savour
fauynge,	saving
fcume,	scum
fe,	see
femy,	full of seams
ferue,	serve
feruyth,	serveth
fethe,	seethe
feuenth,	seventh
feuerall,	private,
feuet,	suet
fhaue,	shave
fheppys, shepes,	sheep's
fholde,	should
fhote,	shoot
fhynith,	shines
fhytte,	shut

fmothe, smoythe,	smooth
fmyte,	strike
fodaynly,	suddenly
fomdeale,	somewhat
fomer,	summer
fonny,	sunny
forde,	sod
foryly,	sorrily
fote,	soot
fouerayn,	sovereign
foukyeth,	seeketh
fowfe,	pickle
fpedyth,	speedeth
spyryte,	spirit
ftange,	pole
fangyn,	stanchion
ftewe,	pool
ftonys,	stones
ftraue,	straw
ftreyghte, streyte,	straight

ftreyne,	strain
ftyre,	stir
fubtyll,	sly
furbat,	broken down
furfette,	surfeit
fufteyne,	sustained
fuyummyth,	swims
fwetynge,	sweating
fyth,	certainly
fyxte,	sixth
tapre,	taper
taudy,	white-dressed
taylle,	tail
techyth,	teacheth
thende,	the end
thencreasyng,	the increase
theym, thym,	them
thevys,	thieves
thorough, through,	through
thouer,	the upper

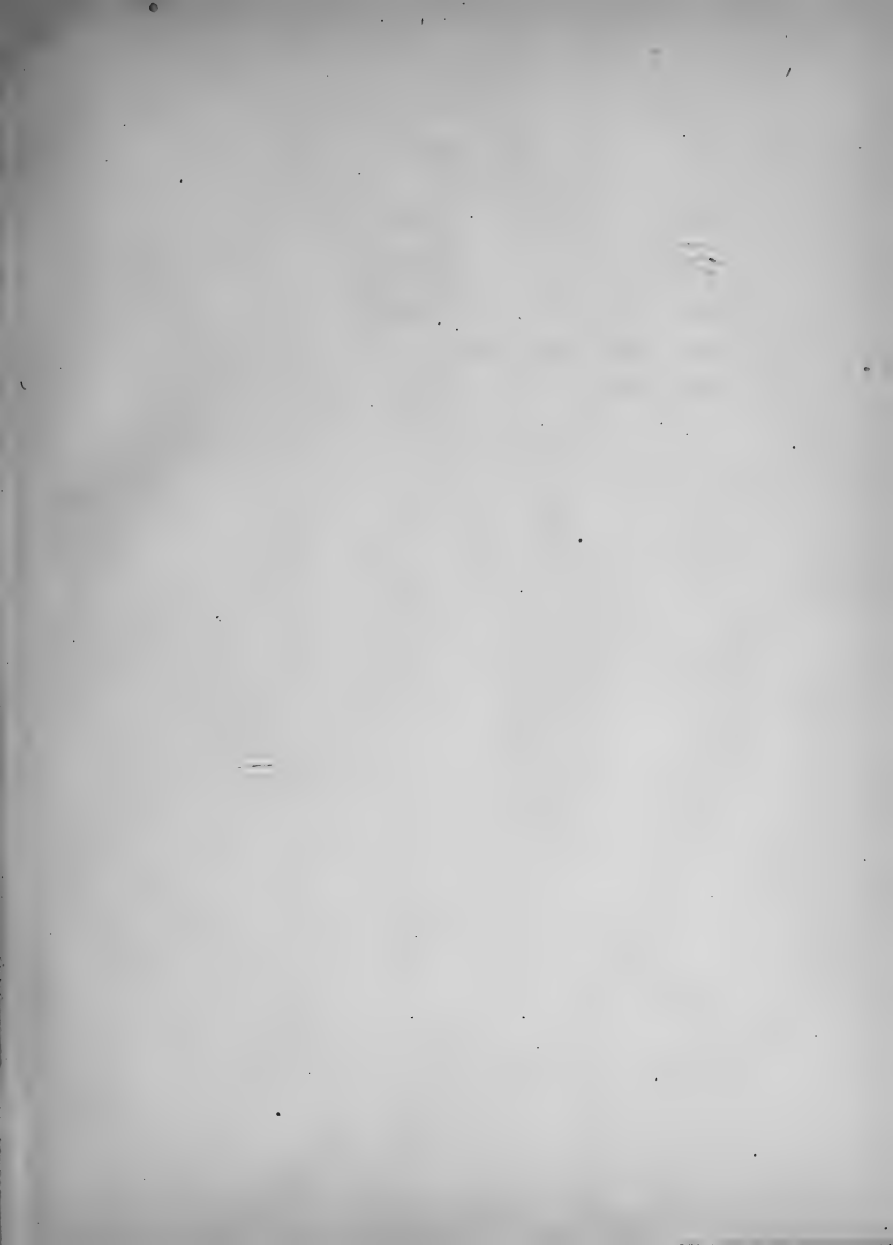


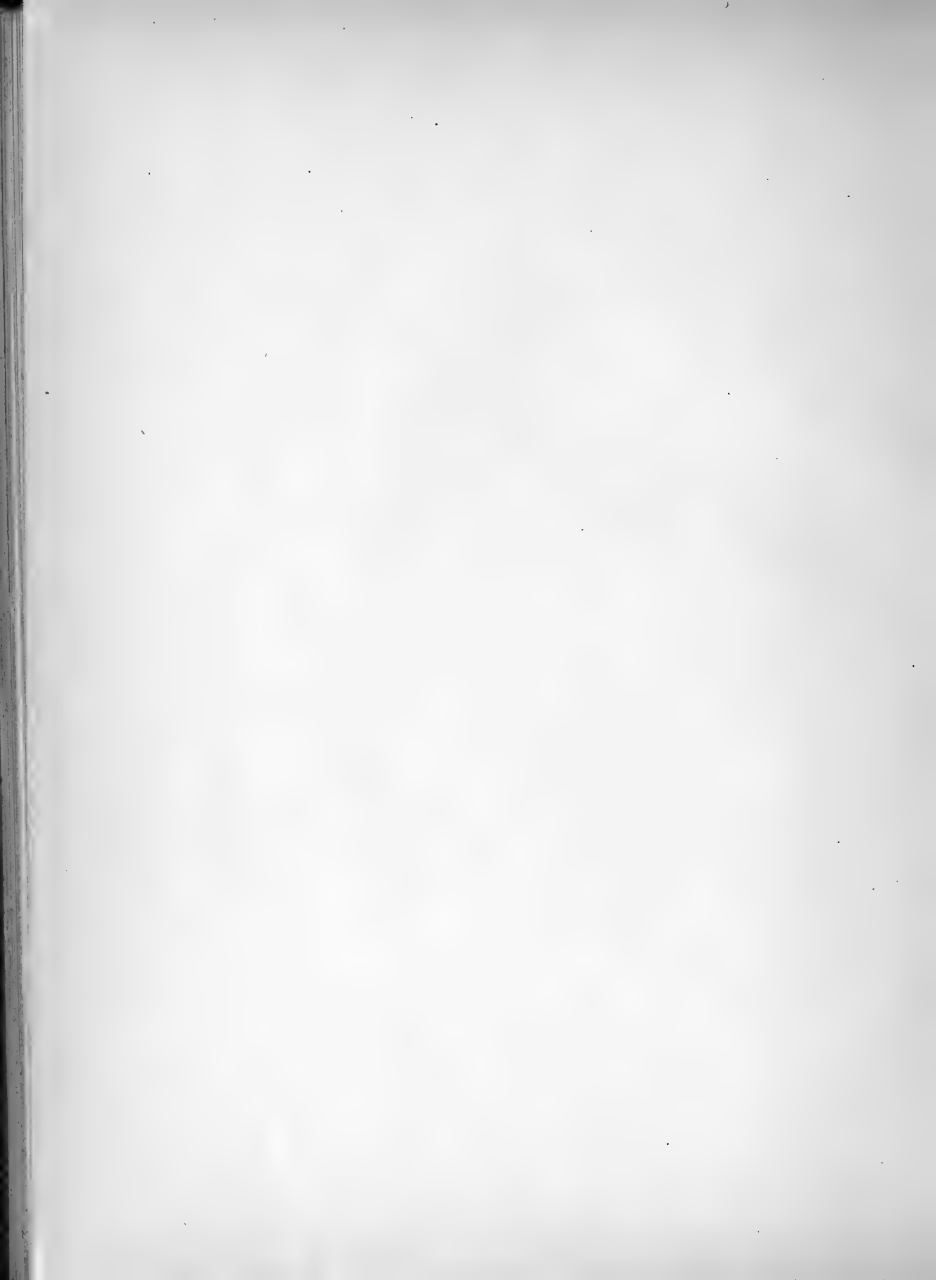
thre,	three
threde,	thread
thride,	third
thries,	thrice
thyncarnacon,	the incarnation
thyfe,	this, these
togyder, togyd,	together
tongys,	tongs
torde,	turd
torne,	turn
toftyd,	toasted
traueyle,	travail, labor
trought,	trout
tuyts,	twice
tuytch,	worm
twelue,	twelve
twynyd,	twisted
uythin,	within
vertgrees,	verdigris
vi, vy,	six

vnder,	under
Vnderstonde,	understand
vndoynge,	undoing
vnto,	unto
voyde,	useless, avoid
vp,	up
vpon,	upon
vfe,	use
vfyth,	frequents
vyfe,	vise
waar,	beware
waxing,	growing
wedder, wedyr,	weather
wedys,	weeds
wegge,	wedge
weke,	weak
wenyth,	thinks
wete, weete,	wet
wexe,	grow
whan,	when

whoos,	whose
whyrlinge,	whirling
whyftelyth,	whistles
wold,	would
woll,	will ; wool
woode,	to steep in wood ashes
wood fatte,	wood-ash-vat
wote,	knows
wrestè,	rest
w <sup>t</sup> ,	with
wull,	wool
wylowe,	willow
wynges,	wings
wyte,	wit ; know
y <sup>e</sup> ,	the
yerde,	yard ; shank
yere,	year
yeve,	give
yevyth,	gives
yf,	if

ylyke,	alike
ynough,	enough
yonge,	young
yreu, <i>p. 59, read</i> yren	
yren, yron,	iron

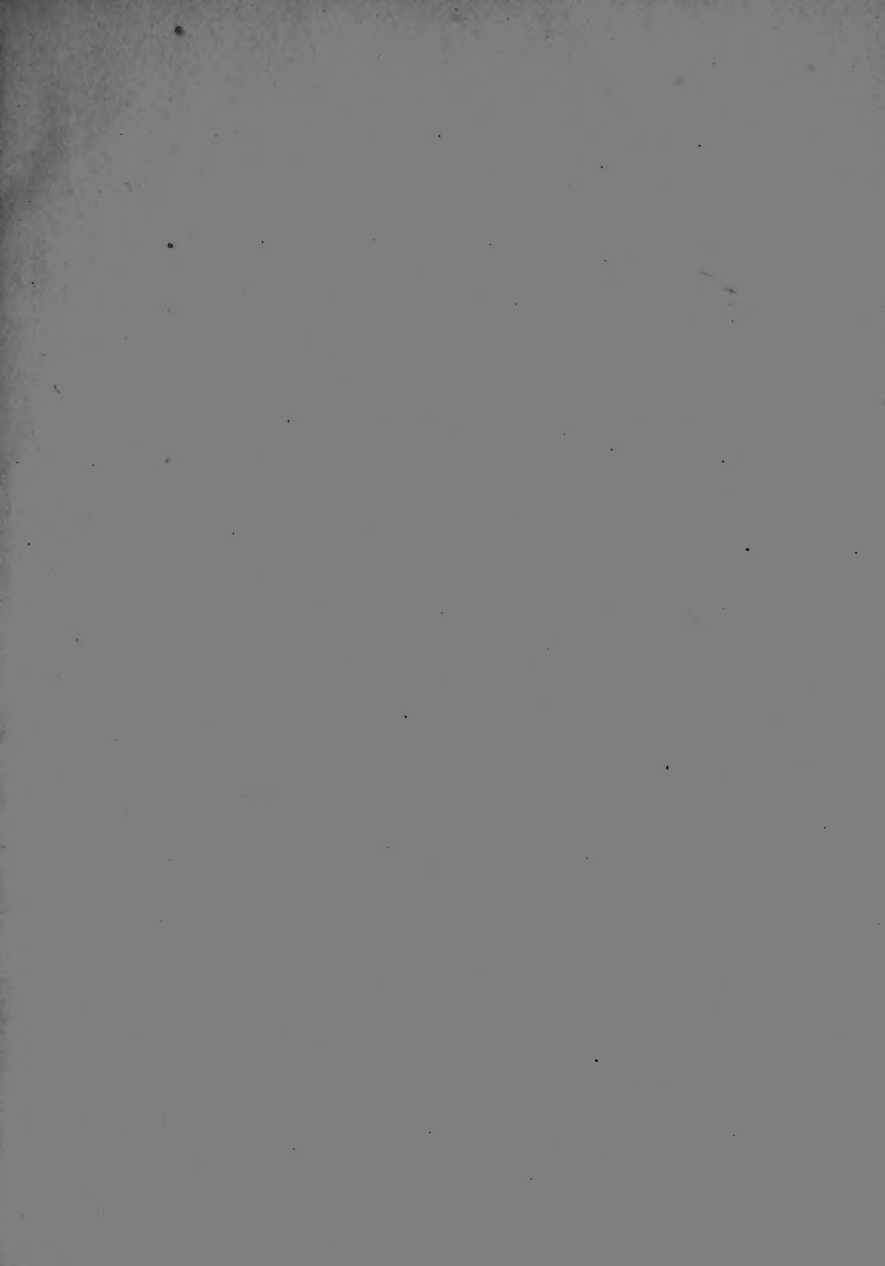


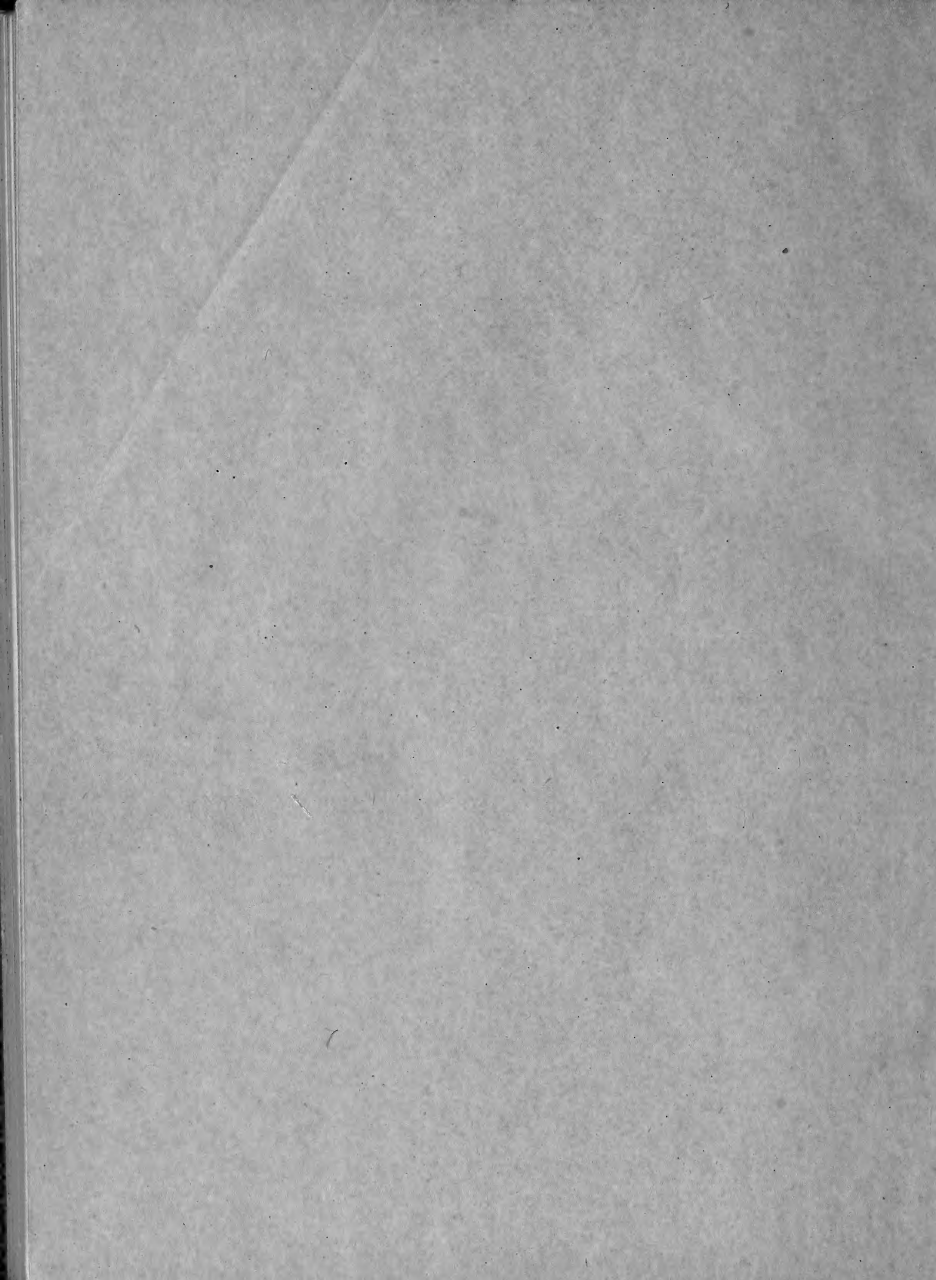


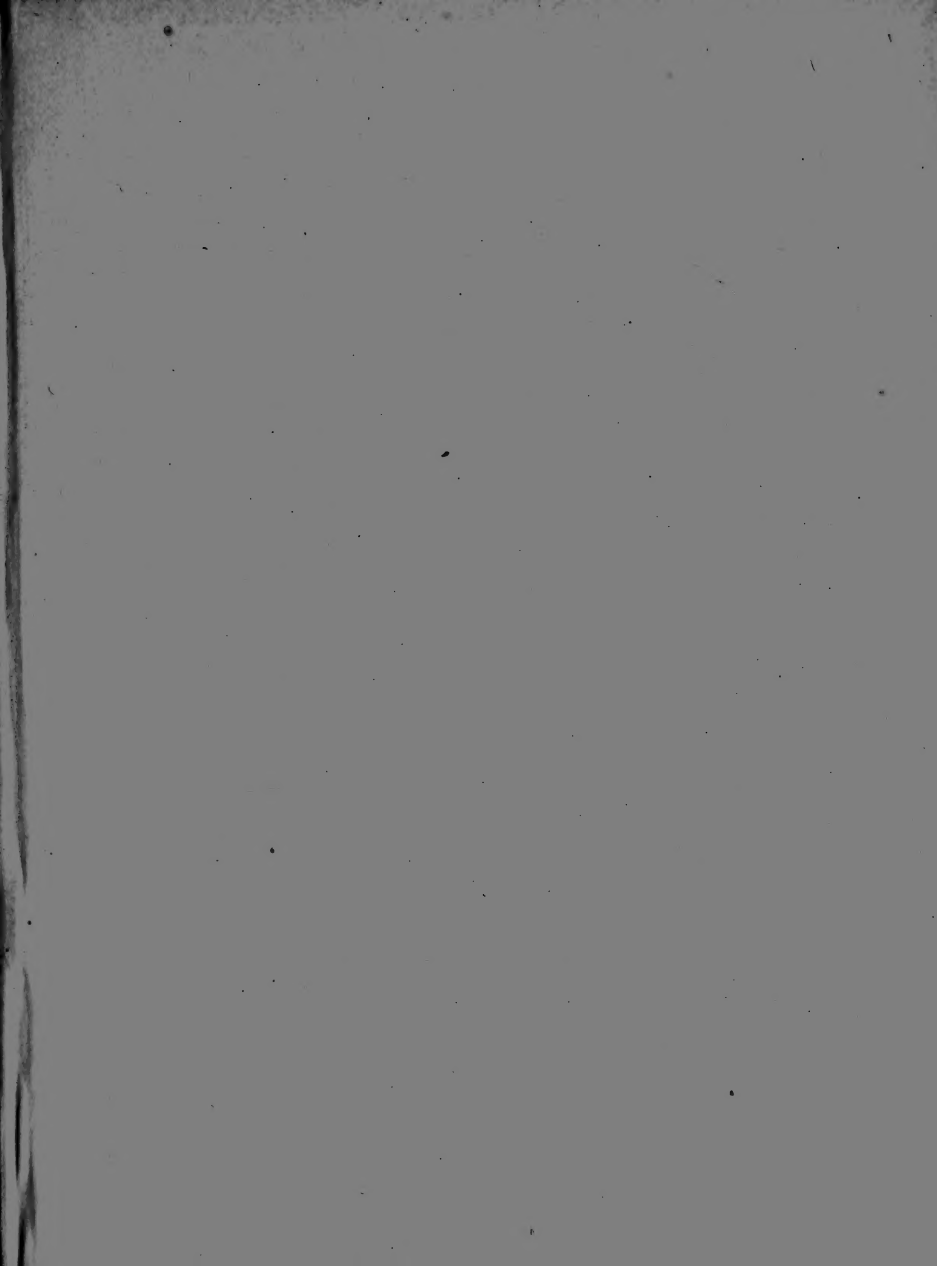












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