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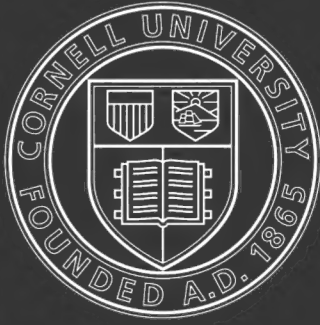
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The Boke of Saint Albans



The
Boke of Saint Albans

BY
DAME JULIANA BERNERS

CONTAINING
TREATISES ON HAWKING, HUNTING,
AND COTE ARMOUR:

PRINTED AT SAINT ALBANS BY THE SCHOOLMASTER-PRINTER IN 1486

REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE

With an Introduction by

WILLIAM BLADES

AUTHOR OF "THE LIFE AND TYPOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM CAXTON"

LONDON
ELLIOT STOCK, 62 PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

1881

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“Manhood I am, therefore I me delyght
To hunt and hawke, to nourish up and fede
The greyhounde to the course, the hawke to th’ flight,
And to bestryde a good and lusty stede.”

From SIR THOMAS MORE’S Poems.



Introduction.



SEVERAL independent printing presses were established in England before the close of the fifteenth century; and from them issued numerous books which are invaluable to all students of antiquity from the light they throw upon the social habits and literary progress of our nation. Of these it may safely be said that not one exceeds in interest that work of an unknown typographer, which is here presented in facsimile, and which, from the town in which it was compiled, as well as printed, is known to all bibliographers as "The Book of St. Albans." This work has always been a favourite, partly because our feelings are appealed to in favour of the writer who for centuries has taken rank as England's earliest poetess, and is still, in all our Biographical Dictionaries, reckoned among "noble authors;" and partly because we love mysteries, and a mystery has always enshrouded the nameless printer. The subjects, too, so curiously alliterative—Hawking, Hunting, and Heraldry, have an enticing and antique flavour about them, being just those with which, at that period, every man claiming to be "gentle" was expected to be familiar; while ignorance of their laws and language was to confess himself a "churl."

As to the language and orthography of the book, it is a never-failing source of interest, being quite different from any other printed work of the fifteenth century, except the St. Albans' Chronicle from the same press. Among bibliographers it ranks as "*rariſſimus*," the known copies being so few that they might probably be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Looking at the book, then, all round, it will be a convenient plan to consider these subjects separately, and to treat the volume in its four aspects of Authorship, Typography and Bibliography, Subject-matter, and Philology.





CHAPTER I.

Authorship.



ISTORIANS and Biographers, together with Librarians and Bookfellers, have a natural antipathy to anonymous books; and, wherever they can, are willing to accept the smallest amount of evidence as proof of paternity. It saves much trouble and avoids numerous errors in cataloguing, when a recognized name can be associated with an anonymous work. From this tendency a bad habit has arisen of attributing to particular writers books concerning which the evidence of authorship is doubtful, if not altogether untrustworthy.

In this very book we have a striking instance of such erroneous attribution. The three treatises, of which the book is made up, are quite distinct, and to a portion only of one of these is there any author's name attached. Yet that name, "Dam Julyans Barnes," altered by degrees to "Dame Juliana Berners," is now universally received as the name of the authoress of the whole volume. With even less show of reason she is credited with the authorship of a "Treatise on Fishing" for which there is not the shadow of evidence, that treatise having been added ten years later by Wynken de Worde, who, when reprinting the Book of St. Albans, thought that the subject of Fishing would complete the work as a Gentleman's Vade Mecum.

There are really four distinct tracts in the Book of St. Albans, although the two last being on Heraldry are generally counted as one.

The first is on Hawking; to this no name of the author is attached, but it has a prologue which no one acquainted with the other writings of the printer can doubt to be his. Of this we shall have more to say anon.

The second tractate is on Hunting: it is specially associated with the name of Dame Juliana Berners, and will require a more extended elucidation than the others.

Here the evidence of authorship is as good as for most pieces of fifteenth-century production—a period at which literary rights did not exist, and when the scribe, if at all acquainted with the subject upon which the book he was copying treated, did not scruple to interpolate his own ideas, and that without any egotistical vanity, but merely from a feeling that all books being written for the good of men, and not from vanity in the author, it was a duty to improve them where possible. But as improvement mostly meant the addition of something on the same subject taken from another manuscript, we have the constant occurrence of one MS. being a compilation of two or three others, and yet appearing under the name of the last compiler.

In this treatise on Hunting we have the express statement at the end of the twenty-fourth page—"Explicit Dam Julyans Barnes." This might certainly apply to the transcription only, but, when taken with Wynken de Worde's version, the probability is, that the lady compiled as well as wrote it. In the reprint by Wynken de Worde, only ten years later than the original, he varies the colophon thus:—"¶ Explicit dame Julyans Bernes doctrine in her booke of huntynge," the whole reprint ending "Enprynted at westmestre by Wynkyn the Worde the yere of thyncarnacōn of our lorde . M . CCCC . lxxxxvj." So that he, a contemporary, evidently believed her to be the authoress. Later authorities attributed the whole book to her pen, but as they were in possession of no more evidence than we now are, and probably not so much, we should attach no weight to such statements, which were founded simply on a vivid imagination.

But what is known of the lady who is admitted to have compiled the twenty-four pages on Hunting? Who was Dame Julians Barnes? Here, unless a sentimental and inventive sympathy be employed to throw an artificial light upon the darkness, we are in total ignorance. A biography of her has certainly been written, and all our Dictionaries and Encyclopædias devote a page or two to her history, which, in 1810, under Haslewood's nurture, attained its full development. Even so far back as 1549, or nearly a century after her supposed death, the learned Bale, who wrote an account of all our English celebrities, allows his gallantry to bedeck her memory with garments fine. "Fœmina illustris!" he exclaims, "corporis et animi dotibus abundans ac forma elegantia spectabilis" (An illustrious lady! abundantly gifted, both in body and mind, and charming in the elegance of her mien). Considering that the name of the lady is the whole of the text upon which Bale had to build, this is by no means a bad specimen of imaginative biography, and became a good foundation for future commentators. The story, however, fared rather badly at first; for Holinshed, in 1577, while echoing Bale very exactly, is made, by a curious error of the printer, who mistook the letters *rn* for *m*, to call the authoress Julyan Bemmes; while Baker in his Chronicles, too careless even to refer to the original text, adds another blunder to the story, and, thinking that Julyan must be a man's name, dubs the authoress "a gentleman of excellent gifts, who wrote certain treatises of Hawking and Hunting."

Chauncy, in 1700 (History of Hertfordshire), restored her sex to the lady, and then set to work upon making a family history for her. His first discovery was that, being a "Dame," she was of noble blood. Finding also that the family name of Lord Berners was, in olden time, spelt occasionally Barnes, he soon supplied a father for our authoress, in the person of Sir James Berners. And so the game of making history went on merrily up to the time of Joseph Haslewood, who, in 1810, reprinted Wynken de Worde's

edition of the Book of St. Albans, and supplied a full-blown biography of the authoress, giving particulars of her birth and education, the occupations of her youthful days, and a most imposing pedigree. Let us quote Haslewood's own words: "Julyans, or Juliana, Barnes, otherwise Berners, who has been generally designated as the authoress of the present volume, is supposed to have been born, towards the latter end of the fourteenth century, at Roding-Berners, in the county of Essex. The received report is that she was the daughter of Sir James Berners, whose son was created Baron Berners, temp. Henry IV., and that she once held the situation of Priores of Sopwell Nunnery, in Hertfordshire." He then attributes to her the authorship of all four works in the Book of St. Albans. The difficulty of accounting for a lady so placed writing upon such subjects, is cleverly, if not satisfactorily settled by assuming that she passed her teens at court, partaking of the amusements of the field, and writing for her own use a commonplace book on various subjects. Then retiring through disappointment (doubtless a love affair) to a cloister, her rank raised her to the position of prioress. There in her seclusion, writing amidst the solitude of listless hours and vain regrets, she versified the general rules of sport from her own pleasant recollection, and from the diaries of her youthful happiness, which fortunately she had preserved. If we remember the mania which seized all classes for diary-keeping at the beginning of this century, when Haslewood wrote this, it will deepen our sense of humour to note that he attributes private diary-keeping to a young lady who lived *ante* 1450.

But enough of such sham biography; let us return to facts.

The word "Dame" did not in the fifteenth century, as it does now, imply any connection with a titled family, it meant simply Mistress or Mrs. Chaucer speaks of Dame Partlet in this sense; and had the Dame Julyans Barnes of the fifteenth century lived now, she would have been just "Mrs. Barnes."

Similarity of name in history, like similarity of sound in philology,

is a will-o'-the-wisp which has led many a writer into a bog. Allowing that Lord Berners' name was sometimes spelt Barnes, is that sufficient reason for making our authorefs a member of his family? I think not.

That the greater portion of the book on Hunting was compiled by Mistrefs Barnes, is probably correct,* and had she written much more, and produced even an original work on the subject, she would not have stood alone, even at that early period, as an authorefs. Crystine de Pifan, two of whose works were printed by Caxton, was contemporary with Julians Barnes, and left not only numerous original writings behind her—one of which was upon the Art of War—but left her mark, and that no mean nor ignoble one, upon the political course and moral development of her countrymen. But Dame Julyans' work upon Hunting is certainly not original, as indeed very few works upon any subject were at that period. This is evident from a glance at the text and the grouping of the subjects. It begins with distinguishing the varieties of beafts and their ages; the proper names by which to designate the beafts, singly and together; on hunting and dressing a Roe, a Boar, a Hare; of flaying; of the horns of a Roebuck; of the Hart; of the seasons; of the Hare. Then follows, from another source, an interpolation of a discourse between a Master of the Hunt and his man, going over portions of the same ground again; and this ended, we get back again to the original MS. and the dismemberment of various beafts. All through, with the exception of the interpolated conversation, the text is addressed to "My deare childe." Thus we read—"Do so, my child;" "Think what I say, my son;" "My lief childer;" "Say, child, where you go? my dame taught you so." Evidently that portion was originally written for a mother to use

* Taking Berners and Barnes to be the same word, it is curious to note—in connection with the work attributed to Dame Juliana, viz., *The Book of Hunting*—that the masters of that sport employed men called *Berners*, to be ready with relays of horses and to feed the hounds.—See Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words."

as a school-book, by which her son would learn to read, and, at the same time, become familiar with the terms of venery.

In the Bodleian Library is a small manuscript on the Terms of the Chase, the beginning of which is:—

“ Mi dere fones, where ye fare, be frith or by fell,
Take good hede in his tyme how Triftram wol tell.”

This manuscript was probably copied by some youth as a school-exercise, which would account for the following odd colophon—
“ Explicit, expliciat, ludere scriptor eat.”

Compare the above with the opening stanza of the verses we attribute to Mistress Barnes:—

“ Wherefoever ye fare, by frith or by fell,*
My dear child, take heed how Triftram doth you tell.” †

The rest of the Oxford MS. is in similar accord with the print, but nowhere in it is there a word about Mistress Barnes.

The words “ Explicit Dam Julyans Barnes ” have been considered to prove that the lady was alive when the book was printed. If, however, Sir James Berners were her father, of which there is no evidence, she must have been close upon a hundred years old in 1486, as he died in 1390. But this is importing a needless difficulty into the theory, which is not rendered more probable by making the authoress and printer contemporary.

It may here be as well to say a few words about Sopwell Nunnery, over which, without a particle of evidence, our authoress is supposed to have presided. Sopwell Nunnery, Hertfordshire, was founded about 1140, under the rule of St. Benedict, and subject to the Abbot of St. Albans, from which it was not far

* “ By frith or by fell ” = by forest or by plain ; but see Halliwell’s Dictionary.

† Sir Triftram, the well-known knight of the Round Table, was a mighty hunter, and the great authority upon all subjects connected with the chase. Popular belief attributed to him the origin of all the special terms used in hunting, and his name was invoked to give authority to any statement upon this subject, just as in a later century the arithmetical rules of Cocker give rise to the popular phrase—“ According to Cocker.”

distant. The rule of life among the inmates was very severe, and at the first the nuns were enclosed under locks and bolts, made additionally sure by the seal, on the door, of the Abbot for the time being (Chauncy's History, p. 466). How long this lasted, and how the nuns liked it, history saith not; but, in 1338, a re-organisation had become imperative, and the Abbot of St. Albans, among other instructions, ordered that no nun should lodge out of the house, and no guest within it (Newcome, p. 468). There does not seem much scope left here for the Prioresses to take an active part in field sports, though a hundred and fifty years later, which was about the period of our "Dame," many relaxations of the strict rules may have become common. But, then, we have apparently accurate lists of all the Prioresses of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, and the name of Juliana Barnes does not appear at all in them. The known dates are these:—In 1416, Matilda de Flamsted was Prioress. Four years before her death, which was in 1430, she was succeeded by Letitia Wyttenham. The next whose name is known was Joan Chapell; the date of her appointment is not recorded, but as she was set aside in 1480 on account of her age, she had probably occupied the position for many years. In 1480, Elizabeth Webb succeeded Joan Chapell.

What is really known of the Dame is almost nothing, and may be summed up in the following few words. She probably lived at the beginning of the fifteenth century, and she possibly compiled from existing MSS. some rhymes on Hunting.

There is still the authorship of the other parts of the book to determine, and if similarity of wording and phraseology may be taken as evidence, they were all from one pen.

At the end of the book on Heraldry the printer has put the following—"Here endeth the book of Blasing of Arms translated and compiled together at Seynt Albons." Here we have the printer's own statement as to the origin of his text, and doubtless this, as well as the treatise on Hawking, were made up or "compiled" from more

than one manuscript in French. Hællewood gives a list of such as are in the British Museum, in several of which portions of the printed work are contained. Works on Hunting and Hawking were not uncommon in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and are still found in all large collections of manuscripts. There were several in the libraries of the Dukes of Burgundy in the fifteenth century, and many are still extant in the national collections of England and France.

The other tracts in the volume have an origin very similar to that of the Book of Hunting. The Book of Hawking is an evident compilation from several manuscripts, which accounts perhaps for its deficiency in arrangement and want of continuity. The Book of Coat Armour also has two distinct sources in contemporary works, one of which was the "De Officio Militari" of Nicholas Upton. From this the schoolmaster copied Book IV. almost word for word, supplementing it from "The Book of the Lineage of Coat Armour," as stated already. The only other literary work which can be attributed to our printer is the extensive compilation known as the St. Albans' Chronicle or the *Fructus Temporum*. But neither in the Chronicle, where he simply combined two histories into one, nor in the Book of St. Albans, which is also a compilation, does the schoolmaster show any literary ability above the average of scholars of his period.

As specimens of the schoolmaster's powers of composition we annex the following, the originals of which can be seen in the ensuing facsimile pages:—

Prologue to the Book of Hawking.

"In so much that gentlemen and honest persons have great delight in Hawking, and desire to have the manner to take hawks: and also how and in what wise they should guide them ordinally: and to know the gentle terms in communing of their hawks: and to understand their sicknesses and infirmities, and to know medicines for them according, and the many notable terms that be used in hawking

both of their hawks and of the fowls that their hawks shall slay. Therefore this book following in a due form shows very knowledge of such pleasure to gentlemen and persons disposed to see it."

Prologue to Mistress Barnes' Compilation on Hunting.

"Likewise, as in the Book of Hawking aforefaid are written and noted the terms of pleasure belonging to gentlemen having delight therein, in the same manner this book following sheweth to such gentle persons the manner of Hunting for all manner of beasts, whether they be beasts of Venery, or of Chace, or Rascal. And also it sheweth all the terms convenient as well to the hounds as to the beasts aforefaid. And in certain there be many diverse of them as it is declared in the book following."

Prologue to the Book of Coat Armour.

"Here in this book following is determined the lineage of Coat Armours: and how gentlemen shall be known from ungentle men, and how bondage began first in angel and after succeeded in man kind, as it is here showed in process, both in the childer of Adam and also of Noe, and how Noe divided the world in three parts to his three sons. Also there be showed the nine colours in Arms figured by the nine orders of Angels, and it is showed by the forefaid colours which be worthy and which be royal; and of regalities which be noble and which be excellent. And there be here the vertues of Chivalry, and many other notable and famous things, to the pleasure of noble persons shall be showed, as the works following witnesse, whosoever liketh to see them and read them, which were too long now to rehearse. And after these notable things aforefaid followeth the Blasing of all manner Arms in Latin, French, and English."

So wrote the schoolmaster. Let us now see what kind of book this is typographically.



CHAPTER II.

Typography and Bibliography.



LD books must be loved, and their idiosyncrasies carefully studied, before they will yield up *all* their treasures; that done, the observant lover will obtain possession of both soul and body; he may revel in the intellectual feast provided by the author, or he may study the material and mechanical features of the books as represented by the peculiarities of paper and the habits and customs of the various printers. Then, by grouping these as a botanist does his flowers, according to their organisation into classes, orders, genera, and species, he may extract from his volumes true replies to questions which otherwise would remain hidden for ever. So true is the dictum, "The Mind it is which sees, and not the Eye alone."

Many bibliophiles, however, of education and taste have been positively blind when outside the circle of their own particular studies. So it was with the Rev. Dr. M'Neille, a well-known critic and book-collector of sixty years ago. When addressing Dr. Dibdin he wrote thus of "The Book of St. Albans"—"This book is itself useless, and only a *bon morceau* for the quizzical collector." With such feelings towards one of the most curious works which this country produced during the infancy of the printing press, it was simply impossible that the interest of its pages should be revealed to him; and however rich in divinity and *editiones principes* of the classics the library of the

worthy doctor may have been, it is evident that our Book of St. Albans could never have been aught but an alien on *his* book-shelves.

The works printed by William Caxton were almost without exception in the English tongue, while the contemporary presses of Oxford, St. Albans, and Machlinia were nearly all in Latin. Of the eight books at present known to have been printed at St. Albans, the only two in English were the "Fructus Temporum" and the work under review. The "Fructus" or St. Albans' Chronicle is the same as that printed two years previously by Caxton, with the addition of certain ecclesiastical events and Papal chronology, probably added by the printer himself to please the monks.

The Book of St. Albans' and the St. Albans' Chronicle make a class of themselves; but as it is impossible to understand their position without a glance at the other works from the same press, we will give a tabulated description of the whole eight.

BOOKS PRINTED AT ST. ALBANS IN FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

| | Title of Book. | Language. | Size. | Date of Printing. | No. of Printed Leaves. | Type. | Size of Printed Page. | Signatures. | Printed Initials. | Ink. | Device. | Woodcuts. | Lines in Page. |
|---|---|-----------|-------|-------------------|------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | Augustini Dacti elegancie | Latin | 4to | n. d. | 18 | 1 | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | none | none | black | none | none | 36 |
| 2 | Laur: de Saona Rhetorica nova | Latin | 4to | 1480 | 181 | 2-1 | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | signed | none | black | none | none | 24 |
| 3 | Alberti quest. de modo Significandi. | Latin | 4to | 1480 | 46 | 3-1 | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | signed | none | black | none | none | 32 |
| 4 | Joan: Canonici Quest. sup. Phys. Arift. | Latin | fol. | 1481 | 174 | 3 | 8 × 5 | signed | none | black | none | none | 44 |
| 5 | Exempla sacre scripture | Latin | 4to | 1481 | 83 | 3 | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | signed | none | black | none | none | 32 |
| 6 | Ant. Andreæ super Logica Aristotelis | Latin | 4to | 1482 | 335 | 3 | 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | signed | none | black | none | none | 32 |
| 7 | Chronicles of England | Engl. | fol. | 1483? | 295 | 2 | 8 × 5 | every leaf signed | yes | black & red | with | yes | 32 |
| 8 | The Book of St. Albans | Engl. | fol. | 1486 | 88 | 2-4 | 8 × 5 | signed | yes | black & red | with | yes | 32 |

But who was the printer? What was his name? Was he associated with the great Abbey? and is there any internal or external evidence in his works to connect him with any other printer or any other town?

The only notice we have of the printer is an accidental one by Wynken de Worde, who, in reprinting the St. Albans' Chronicle, says

in the colophon, "Here endith this preſent Chronicle . . . compiled in a book and alſo enprinted by our ſometime Schoolmaſter of St. Alban." He was a ſchoolmaſter, then, and this will account for the nature of his early works, all ſcholaſtic and all in Latin. Not till the end of his typographical career did he realiſe the fact that the printing-preſs, inſtead of being the hobby of a few learned men, was the educator of the people, the whole nation; and then he gave his countrymen what they wanted—a hiſtory of their own country and a book upon the whole (ſecular) duty of the gentleman, as then underſtood.

The name of the ſchoolmaſter-printer is quite unknown. No notice of him is found in the records of the Abbey, nor does he appear in any contemporary document. Yet here, as in Miſtreſs Barnes's cafe, imagination has come to the reſcure and a legendary name has been provided.

Finding that the Prologue to the Book of Hawking began with the words, "*Infomuch* as gentle men and honeſt perſons have great delight in Hawking;" finding alſo that the St. Alban's Chronicle from the ſame preſs began thus: "*Infomuch* as it is neceſſary;" and bearing in mind that certain old authors had veiled *their* names in the firſt words of their works, Dr. Chauncy arrived at the ſagacious concluſion that the St. Albans printer wiſhed to veil *his* name, which really was "Infomuch." The joke, for it almoſt ſeems like one, does not bear even the ſcrutiny which itſelf invites, for although the ſchoolmaſter uſes the words in two other places, in neither cafe are they at the beginning of a chapter.* It ſhould be added that in this the worthy hiſtorian of Herefordſhire only followed the lead of both Bale and Pits.

Was he connected with the Abbey? I think not. There is not a word to ſuggeſt ſuch a connection, although we may take it for granted that the Abbot and his fraternity could not have frowned upon

* On ſig. a j recto of "Cote Armour" is "Infomuch as all gentleneſs comes of God;" and upon ſig. b iiij verſo is "Infomuch that in the fifth quadrat," &c. The uſe of the word in theſe cafes could have no veiled meaning, and it was probably only a peculiarity of diction which had become a habit with the ſchoolmaſter.

the printer, or he would never have established himself. His imprints all mention the town of St. Albans, but never the Abbey, and his position was probably similar to that of Caxton, who was simply a tenant of the Abbot of Westminster, but, so far as is known, nothing more.

Was he connected with Caxton and the Westminster presses? Without a shadow of doubt I say, No! Mr. E. Scott, of the MS. department in the British Museum, has indeed strung together a number of specimens to show that the Schoolmaster was employed by Caxton, and that all the books without date or place hitherto attributed to Westminster were really printed at St. Albans. But internal evidence is against any such gratuitous assumption. There is nothing in common between the two printers in any of their habits or customs except the possession of Caxton's No. 3 type. This is the only one of Caxton's types used outside his own office (for W. de Worde, his successor in house and business, must not be regarded as a separate printer). Caxton employed it from his arrival in England in 1477 till 1484, when it makes its last appearance in the headings of "Æfop," the "Order of Chivalry," and "The Golden Legend." In 1485 Caxton obtained a new fount, similar in shape and character, and from that time the old No. 3 disappears to make way for the new and smaller type No. 5. This being more suited to the taste of the day, we find the larger and worn fount passing over to the country presses of St. Albans, where the Schoolmaster first uses it in 1486, being the identical year in which its successor appears in Caxton's "Royal Book." We may here observe that after the stoppage of the St. Albans' Presses the same fount finds its way back again and is seen in W. de Worde's reprint, in 1496-97, of the two English St. Albans books. But the discovery of a copy of Caxton's Boethius in the old Grammar School at St. Albans, and the numerous fragments of old books extracted from its covers, are quoted as confirming the idea. Yet the book itself and all these fragments were from Westminster, not a single one being from a known St. Albans book, and they included the Caxton "Chronicles," 1480, the "Dictes," 1477, and the

still earlier "Life of Jafon;" so that we had better at once remove the whole Westminster prefs, dated and undated, to St. Albans, if such an argument is to have any force. These fragments, indeed, can only point to the fact that the copy of Boethius was bound in the printing office, as was commonly the case with the books from Caxton's prefs.

Again, Mr. Scott draws attention to the fact that a page of the St. Albans' Book, 1486, has been copied by a contemporary writer on to the blank leaves of one of Caxton's earliest books. 'Tis true; but this copying of part of one book into another, printed ten years before, has no typographical bearing whatever. Lastly, the name Causton appears in an old St. Albans' Register of the early part of the fifteenth century. But this, again, means positively nothing. Caxton's name was not at all uncommon; there were Caustons or Caxtons in nearly every English county, and I have quite a long list of them.

It is highly probable that Caxton, while at Westminster, in the van of all the literature of his day, would have communications of some sort with the important town of St. Albans; but that the two printers assisted one another in the production of books, is, so far as any evidence goes, a pure fiction.

Let us now glance at the bibliographical aspect of the book.

The work itself has no title. It is difficult in our time, accustomed as we are to "teeming millions" of books, each with its own title-page, to conceive a period when the prefs sent out works without even the shadow of a title-page. Before the invention of printing, the author simply headed his first page with the name of the work, as "Here begins the Confessio Amantis," or "Hic incipit Parvus Catho," and, without preface or more ado, the text commenced. Sometimes even this little notification was omitted, and, as in Caxton's "Jafon," "The Chefs Book," "Tulle," and many other fifteenth-century books, the subject of the work had to be learned by reading the text. So it is with the book now under review; it comprises four distinct works, but to one only is there any heading, and that has the bare line "Incipit liber armorum."

The first, "The Book of Hawking," starts straight off—"This is the manner to keep Hawks," and occupies three signatures, **a**, **b**, and **c**, of eight leaves each, and fig. **D**, which has but four leaves, on purpose that this portion might be complete alone, if so desired. The same idea controlled the arrangement of "The Book of Hunting," which, beginning on fig. **e j**, ends with Dame Juliana's "Explicit" on the recto of fig. **f iiii**. This left the last seven pages of the quaternion to be filled up. Now it was a common practice, both with the scribes and with the early printers, when they got to the end of their text and found that a page or two of blank paper was left, to occupy the blank pages with such common household aphorisms or popular rhymes as came easily to the memory, or were at hand in some other book. So here the schoolmaster-printer fills up his vacant pages with a number of odd sentences and rhymes, most of which occur over and over again in numerous manuscripts of early poetry. Among others we notice the well-known :—

" Arise erly,
 serue God deuouteli,
 and the world befily."
 &c. &c.

Also the folks proverb :—

" Too wyues in oon hous,
 Too cattys and oon mous,
 Too dogges and oon boon,
 Theis shall neū accorde ī oon."

Then the list of proper terms to be used by gentlemen and those curious in their speech is of very common occurrence :—

" An herde of Hertis
 An herde of all mañ dere
 A pride of Lionys
 A fleuth of Beeris."
 &c. &c.

This was evidently copied from some MS., and ends with "¶ Explicit," and nothing more. On the next page we have the proper terms for carving or dismembering beasts, fowls, and fishes, followed on the last leaf by a list of bishoprics and provinces.

Having thus filled up all his leaves, the printer begins his third subject on a fresh signature, and introduces the "Liber Armorum" with the Preface (already printed). A long work on the "Blasing of Arms" follows, beginning on fig. ¶ j, and ending on fig. ¶ 10.

This is extremely interesting, both in matter and in the very rude woodcut representations of armorial bearings with which the text is profusely illustrated. Except in one or two cases of uncommon tints, these are all colour-printed, as are the initials to paragraphs. In the Grenville copy, the pressman having forgotten to roll the "forme," the initials all appear in that semi-tinted state which would be the natural result of such an omission. We notice, too, that where the coats of arms require, say, three colours on one page, then the initials are also in three colours; but if only one colour is required for the arms, only one colour, and that the same, is used for the initials. Occasionally, where a peculiar colour was necessary, a brush was used to insert that tint by hand.

In workmanship the St. Albans printer, especially in the English books, is much inferior to the contemporary issue from the Westminster press. The types are worse, the arrangement worse, the presswork worse, and the ink worse. From this point of view alone, the theory that he would print for Caxton so much better than he did for himself, is not worth serious consideration.

The Book of St. Albans went through many editions, particulars of which are difficult to obtain.

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| <p>1486. The Boke of St. Albans (Brit. Mus.).</p> <p>149-. By Wynken de Worde "at the sygne of the Sonne."</p> <p>1496. By Wynken de Worde (Brit. Mus.).</p> <p>15—. By W. Powell. "Imprinted at London in Fletestrete at the sygne of George next to saynt Dunston's Church by Wylyyam Powell.</p> <p>15—. By W. Copland. "Imprinted at London in Flete Street at the sygne of the Rose Garlande by Wylliam Copland for Richard Tottell" (Brit. Mus.).</p> | <p>15—. By W. Copland. "In Lothebury" 4to.</p> <p>15—. By W. Copland. "In faynt Martyns parish in the Vinetre upon the three crane wharfe."</p> <p>1548? By W. Copland. "Imprynted at London in the Vyentre vppon the thre Craned Wharfe by Wylyyam Copland."</p> <p>1550. By W. Powell. "Hawkyngge Huntynge and Fishynge." 8vo. London.</p> <p>1551? By Abraham Vele.</p> |
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| <p>15—. By Henry Tab. "Imprynted at London in Paul's chyrch yarde by me Hery Tab" (Brit. Mus.).</p> <p>15—. By J. Waley. "Imprinted at London in Foster laen by Johñ Waley" 4to.</p> <p>1561. By Copland. In this year Copland was fined for "a book of Hawkyng, Huntynge, and fyslhyng cōtrary to the orders of this howse—iiij d" (Herbert, p. 367).</p> <p>1586. By E. Alde. 4to. (Bib. Dec.).</p> <p>1590. By John Wolfe "at the fygne of the Gunne."</p> <p>1595. By H. Lownes. "The Gentleman's Academie or the Booke of St. Albans * * * Compiled by Juliana Barnes in the year from the incarnation of Christ 1486. And now reduced into a better method by</p> | <p>G. M. (Gervase Markham). London. 4to. (Brit. Mus.).</p> <p>1596. By Wolffe.</p> <p>1596. By Illip. "Hawking Hunting Fowling and Fishing," by Adam Illip. 4to.</p> <p>1596. By E. Alde. "Hawking Hunting Fowling and Fishing," by Edward Alde.</p> <p>1600. By Wolffe.</p> <p>1606. By Wolffe.</p> <p>1614. By Helme. "A Jewell for Gentry by S. T." 4to. (Brit. Mus.).</p> <p>1793. "The Book of Cote Armour." London, 4to, reprinted by J. Dallaway, with an excellent introduction (Brit. Mus.).</p> <p>1810. The Boke of Hawking Hunting and Cote Armour. Hazlewood's reprint. London. 4to. (Brit. Mus.).</p> |
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How did the schoolmaster at St. Albans obtain his types? This is a puzzling question in the present state of palæotypography. Mr. Bradshaw of Cambridge has, by unwearied study of early printed books, thrown great light upon the connection and genealogy of numerous founts used by fifteenth-century printers, and systematic attention to the minute peculiarities of each printer is doubtless the only way in which those old books can be forced to yield up their secrets; but the task is immense, and beyond the powers of any one man to complete. Some day, however, when the palæotypography of this country, as well as of the Continental presses, shall have received that full technical and philosophical analysis which time is sure to bring, the more fortunate bibliographer of the future will be able with certainty to track the footsteps and operations of the early typefounders, and will be enabled to state for certain to what extent Caxton and the St. Albans printer were their own typefounders, and to what extent and to whom they looked for outside help. As the case now stands, we can only confess our ignorance of where the St. Albans types came from.



CHAPTER III.

The Subjects Created.



IN the rude civilisation of the fifteenth century, a year's experience of which would send most of us to our graves, the mental occupation as well as the bodily recreation of our ancestors was almost confined to hunting and hawking. "Fishing with an Angle" came in as a bad third, being too tame a pursuit for men who were no men if not men of war. Mimic war—war on the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air—war which could be pursued in times of peace, and which yet required knowledge, patience, fortitude, and courage—this had great attractions, and we cannot wonder at the general popularity of these pursuits.

The first treatise in the following reprint is upon Hawking, a pastime essentially aristocratic from the great expense it entailed in the purchase, breeding, and maintenance of the birds. This, indeed, coupled with the diminution of game consequent on the progress of civilisation and the increase of the population, led to the gradual decadence of the sport, and nearly to its extinction in the eighteenth century, although, in very rare cases, falconry is even now practised.

As we have seen, one of the most difficult objects in hawking was to obtain an easy command of the proper vocabulary, and so at first start our author instructs us in "The manner to speak of Hawks, from the egg." We must not say a young hawk is hatched, but

“disclosed;” they do not breed but “eyer;” it was a want of culture in any falconer to say that hawks were building their nest, they “timbered” it. When the young could first leave the nest they were “Boweffes,” and when they could fly they were “Branchers,” and then was the time to catch and train them.

When the young were caught, which was with nets, the first thing was to “enfile” them, that is, to “take a needle and thread and sew up the eyelids,” so that they “see never a dele.” After a night and a day the threads were cut softly for fear of breaking the “lyddis of the ighen,” then they were fed with well-washed flesh, but kept awake the next night and day, after which they were supposed to be tame, or “reclaimed.”

The various diseases to which Hawks are liable are then explained, and medicines prescribed for them. Some of these are very absurd and some contradictory. Then comes a variety of terms for every movement and habit, for every limb or part of the body, and for almost every feather in the plumage. In this minute description the author begins at the feet of the bird and so works upwards, as when “Knyghttis been harnesside.”

Next we are instructed how important it is to be careful of the manner of guiding the Hawk the first time it is ready to “nomme” a partridge; how to reward her by giving her the head and neck, after which on no account is she to fly again till she has “rejoiced,” *i.e.*, sharpened her beak and shaken her feathers. More medicines follow, among which is how to get rid of “lies” (lice). “Take a piece of rough blanket and hold it to the fire till it is quite hot; wrap the hawk therein, and without hurting hold her ‘softely and styllly’ in your hands, and all the vermin will creep into the cloth.” A happy thought this!

The “Geffe,” or strip of leather by which the Hawk is held when carrying her on the hand, is next described, together with the creance or long line. More medicines still, and then how to treat Hawks when “in mew,” or moulting, a matter of great importance. To promote

“mewing” give the flesh of a kid, a young swan, and especially rats’ flesh; stewed adders are also strongly recommended, or chickens which have been fed upon wheat soaked in broth of vipers.

Gout seems a common disease in various parts of the Hawk’s body, which may be known by swelling and “ungladness;” also rheum and fever and blains and agrum, which last is cured by a red-hot silver needle thrust into the nostrils. Botches in the jaw should be “kutte with a knyfe.” More terms follow for various habits and actions, the last paragraph being upon the variety of Bells used for Hawks. There should be two, one a “femytoyn” (femitone) below the other. “The Bells of Melen (Milan?) were the best, but,” says the author, “there be now used Dutchland bells, of a town called durdright (Dordrecht), and they be passing good, sonowre (sonorous) of ringing in shrillness, and well lasting.”

The whole ends with a list of various species of Hawks and their appropriateness to the various stations of life, among which are—

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| An Eagle for an Emperor. | A Merlyon for a Lady. |
| A Gerfalcon for a King. | A Gofhawk for a Yeoman. |
| A Peregrine for an Earl. | A Sparehawk for a Priest. |
| A Muskyte for “an holiwater clerke.” | |

The second treatise is upon Hunting, and has a short preface, which probably came, like the first, from the pen of the Schoolmaster.

The work is all in metre, and evidently intended for boys to learn by heart. It begins by telling “my dere chylde” the various kinds of beast to be hunted; the changes of name they take as they grow older; the variety of horns; how to skin and dismember; the various cries and noises to be used; the seasons of hunting various beasts.

Then follow instructions how to hunt the Hare, and what to say to the hounds, who must always be addressed in French, as “arere!” when he enters the kennel-door; “this is the first word, my son, of venery.” “Sa fa cy auaunt,” “Sweff mon amy sweff,” and other similar cries are noted down, some to be shouted twice only and some thrice,

the chief cry being "So how." The knowledge of when and how often these cries should be used was most important, as their proper use would bring "worship among all men." Here, apparently, in the midst of one essay, another is interpolated, and we are treated to a portion of some old dialogue like "The Master of the Hunt," in which the "Man" asks all sorts of questions and the "Master" replies. It might indeed be dubbed "The Hunter's Catechism." This occupies eight pages, and then we fall back upon the original rhyme again and the instructions of the Dame to "my childe," ending with the "Explicit" of Dam Julyans Barnes. Some leaves remaining to be filled up, the moral and other sentences, as already described at page 21, were added.

Perhaps the third treatise upon Coat Armour and the Blazon of Arms is the most interesting portion of the book. The quaintness of some of the explanations is very amusing, and many people will find more points of sympathy, both historical and technical, with this than with the others.

The headline, "Incipit Liber Armorum," gives us at once the title of the manuscript from which the text was compiled. "Heraldry Run Mad" might indeed have been an appropriate title for this, as well as all similar tractates; for the author, in his anxiety to honour the science, does not scruple to take the reader back historically not to Noah only, but to Adam, whose spade, he tells us, was the first shield in Heraldry, and who was the first to bear Coat Armour. The argument, if it may so be called, is:—All "gentilnes" comes from God; there were originally in heaven ten Orders of Angels bearing Coat Armour, but now only nine, Lucifer with "mylionys of aungelis" having fallen out of heaven into hell and other places. As a bondman might say that all men come from Adam, so might Lucifer say he and his angels came from heaven.

Cain, for his wickedness, was the first churl, and all his offspring were churls also by the curse of God. Seth, on the other hand, was a gentleman by his father's blessing; Noah, too, was a gentleman by nature, but of his three sons, "Sem, Cham, and Jafeth," Cham, for

his unfilial conduct, was made "ungentle." The address of Noah to his three sons is curious, and is thus supplemented :—

"Of the offspring of the gentleman Japhet came Abraham, Moses, Aaron, and the prophets, and also the King of the right line of Mary, of whom that gentleman Jesus was born, very God and man, after his manhood King of the land of Judah and of Jews, a gentleman by his mother Mary, and Prince of Coat Armour."

Some say that Coat Armour began at the siege of Troy, but it was of far greater antiquity than that, and was founded upon the nine Orders of Angels, who were crowned each with a diadem of precious stones—the Topaz (truth), Smaragdus (hardihood), Amethyst (chivalry), Loys (powerful), Ruby (courageous), Sapphire (wisdom), Diamond, a black stone (durable), Carbuncle (doughty and glorious). These represent Gentleman, Squire, Knight, Baron, Lord, Earl, Marquis, Duke, and Prince. Here we probably have the origin of the shape of various crowns and coronets. Everything is treated in nines, and the nine virtues and nine vices of gentlemen follow, with nine rejoicings, nine articles that every knight should keep, and nine manner of gentlemen, in which we learn that the Evangelists and Apostles were all gentlemen of the right line of that worthy conqueror, Judas Machabeus, who in course of time had fallen to labour, and so were not called gentlemen. The four doctors of the Church—St. Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, and Gregory—were also gentlemen of blood and of Coat Armour. There are nine differences of Coat Armour and nine quadrats, all of which are explained. The "Blasfing of Arms" comes next, the preface to which is by the author, and not by the printer. It begins with the varieties of the Crosses as borne in arms, each being illustrated by a rude woodcut printed in its proper colours, and the blason, or technical description of each is given in Latin, French, and English. All varieties of arms follow, with the mysteries of bends, engrail, borders, chequers, balls, cakes, rings, &c., offering but little which can be quoted, but forming an interesting and useful book of reference.



CHAPTER IV.

Philology.



HERE is a strongly marked individuality in the spelling throughout all the treatises in this work. If the Hunting rhymes belong to Dam Julyans, their orthography, like the prose portions, is that of the Schoolmaster, who appears to have been a North-countryman, many words leading to that conclusion. The formation of the plural by adding the letters "is" or "ys" strikes the attention at once. Thus the plural of bells is bellis; egg, eggis; vetch, fetchis; fulmert, fulmertis; hawk, hawkys; herd, herdys; person, personys, and so on. The change of a *y* at the end of a word to an *i* is common, as onli, softeli, unthrefti; and for if; algate; awth for all the; bowke; chylder; clepit; clees; knaw; ken; yowre; and many others are Northern. As might be expected, many Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman words now obsolete are found, such as benymme, blynne, byzete, canell, clepit, colver, dagon, gobbit, kawe, kydde, liggen, merde, nafethrils, nym,* raton, and many others.

The following vocabulary will show the chief words in which peculiarity of spelling or dialect are noticeable:—

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| <i>alfe</i> , half | <i>and</i> , used for "if" | <i>arn</i> , are |
| <i>algate</i> , always | <i>appillis</i> , apples | <i>assone</i> , as soon |

* In the slang of thieves to *steal* is to *nim* at this day.

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| <i>awntelere</i> , antler | <i>coluer</i> , a dove | <i>fetchis</i> , vetches |
| <i>awth</i> , aught | <i>colode</i> , cold | <i>feldis</i> , fields |
| <i>awth</i> , all the | <i>cogh</i> , cough | <i>fosterys</i> , forefters |
| <i>barris</i> , bars | <i>contenyt</i> , contained | <i>folowys</i> , follows |
| <i>beeftys</i> , beafts | <i>cowples</i> , couples | <i>flee</i> , flay |
| <i>beke</i> , beak | <i>croampe</i> , cramp | <i>forder</i> , further |
| <i>bellis</i> , bells | <i>currage</i> , courage | <i>forrgeet</i> , forget |
| <i>bene</i> , be | <i>cum</i> , <i>cumme</i> , come | <i>foflewit</i> , foft |
| <i>benymme</i> , take away | <i>dais</i> , days | <i>fowrith</i> , fourth |
| <i>blynne</i> , to ceafe | <i>dagon</i> , a piece | <i>fulmertis</i> , polecats |
| <i>boon</i> , bone | <i>dayfes</i> , daifies | <i>gedder</i> , gather |
| <i>bodi</i> , body | <i>deeil</i> , a portion | <i>glayre</i> , white of an egg |
| <i>bowellis</i> , bowels | <i>defawte</i> , default | <i>gobbit</i> , piece |
| <i>bott</i> , but | <i>diueris</i> , divers | <i>gres</i> , greafe |
| <i>bottre</i> , butter | <i>dookes</i> , ducks | <i>groyn</i> , grown |
| <i>bowke</i> , crooked | <i>doon</i> , do | <i>gyde</i> , guide |
| <i>bridde</i> , bird | <i>doys</i> , does | <i>habull</i> , able |
| <i>brought</i> , brought | <i>echeon</i> , each one | <i>hawkys</i> , hawks |
| <i>byfprenged</i> , fprinkled | <i>ech</i> , each | <i>hawtyn</i> , proud |
| <i>byzete</i> , gain | <i>eeg</i> , egg | <i>hakke</i> , hack |
| <i>calt</i> , called | <i>eegis</i> , eggs | <i>haare</i> , hare |
| <i>calde</i> , called | <i>ellis</i> , else | <i>heepis</i> , heeps |
| <i>cattis flefh</i> , cat's flefh | <i>elis</i> , eels | <i>hedgis</i> , hedges |
| <i>canell</i> , cinnamon | <i>errabull</i> , arable | <i>herdys</i> , herds |
| <i>callifh</i> , call (imper.) | <i>efeli</i> , eafily | <i>howndys</i> , hounds |
| <i>chycon</i> , chick | <i>eueri</i> , every | <i>hoole</i> , whole |
| <i>chykynnes</i> , chickens | <i>euerofe</i> , rofewater | <i>hoold</i> , <i>holde</i> , old |
| <i>chooce</i> , choice | <i>ewyn</i> , <i>eeuen</i> , even | <i>hoom</i> , home |
| <i>chylde</i> , children | <i>eyre</i> , air | <i>hudge</i> , fmall |
| <i>clepit</i> , called | <i>eygh</i> , <i>eyghen</i> , eye, eyes | <i>huntid</i> , hunted |
| <i>cloos</i> , close | <i>febulnefs</i> , feeblenefs | <i>hunterys</i> , hunters |
| <i>communeli</i> , commonly | <i>fechens</i> , ftoats | <i>hennys</i> , hens |
| <i>commythe</i> , cometh | <i>faukeneris</i> , falconers | <i>huicles oppon hir</i> |
| <i>countenanfis</i> , counte- nances | <i>feederis</i> , <i>federes</i> , feathers | <i>houghis</i> <i>hanylon</i> , wiles of a fox |

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| <i>igh, ighe, iyen</i> , eye, eyes | <i>medecyne, medefyn</i> , | <i>pennyd</i> , feathered |
| <i>ingraylyt</i> , engrailed | <i>medlide</i> , mingled | <i>personys</i> , perfons |
| <i>inowgh</i> , enough | <i>meele, melis</i> , meal, | <i>pellittis</i> , pellets |
| <i>ilich</i> , alike | meals | <i>pike</i> , pick |
| <i>iren</i> , iron | <i>medill</i> , mingle | <i>proceis</i> , procesf |
| <i>ilke</i> , each | <i>moch</i> , much | <i>puttith</i> , putteth |
| <i>juse</i> , juice | <i>mony</i> , many | <i>praty</i> , pretty |
| <i>karwe</i> , call | <i>mowothe</i> , mouth | <i>properteis</i> , properties |
| <i>ken</i> , know | <i>moyftour</i> , moifture | <i>quarterit</i> , quartered |
| <i>knaw, knawe</i> , know | <i>myddes</i> , midft | <i>rad</i> , ? afraid |
| <i>knottis</i> , knots | <i>mynne</i> , mine | <i>raton</i> , a rat |
| <i>kneys</i> , knees | <i>nafethrillis</i> , noftrils | <i>refstith</i> , refsteth |
| <i>kow</i> , cow | <i>nares</i> , noftrils | <i>rede</i> , ready |
| <i>knysue</i> , knife | <i>naamys</i> , names | <i>rebuket</i> , rebuked |
| <i>kydde</i> , known | <i>nathelefs</i> , nevertheless | <i>roys</i> , roes |
| <i>kyndeli</i> , natural | <i>neppe</i> , catmint | <i>roungeth</i> |
| <i>kut</i> , cut | <i>nettis</i> , nets | <i>rowfe</i> , roufe |
| <i>layferly</i> , leifurely | <i>notabull</i> , notable | <i>faauue</i> , fave |
| <i>lew warme</i> | <i>no moo</i> , no more | <i>ferven</i> , few |
| <i>leppys</i> , leaps | <i>nombur</i> , number | <i>femytoyn</i> , femitone |
| <i>leif</i> , dear | <i>not</i> , a nut | <i>fe</i> , fee |
| <i>leuer</i> , liver | <i>nyghtis</i> , nights | <i>fhewys</i> , fhows |
| <i>lies</i> , lice | <i>nym, nomme</i> , take, | <i>flau</i> , flow |
| <i>linne, lynne</i> , linen | taken | <i>fnakys</i> , fnakes |
| <i>littyl</i> , little | <i>okys</i> , oaks | <i>fofteli</i> , foftly |
| <i>liggyn</i> , lie | <i>onli</i> , only | <i>fomwatt</i> , fomewhat |
| <i>luke water</i> | <i>ony</i> , honey | <i>foore</i> , fore |
| <i>lyddis of the ighen</i> , | <i>ones, onys</i> , once | <i>fowre</i> , foar |
| eyelids | <i>oouen</i> , oven | <i>foper</i> , fupper |
| <i>lymayall</i> , iron filings | <i>oon</i> , one | <i>fowkyng</i> , fucking |
| <i>looff</i> , loaf | <i>oppyn</i> , open | <i>fonnys</i> , fons |
| <i>maake</i> , make | <i>ordenatili</i> | <i>fpanyellis</i> , fpaniels |
| <i>mary</i> , marrow | <i>owte</i> , out | <i>fnakys</i> , fnakes |
| <i>markeris</i> , markers | <i>parlous, perlous</i> , peril- | <i>taake</i> , take |
| <i>merde</i> , dung | ous | <i>takys</i> , takes |

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| <i>tempur</i> , temper | <i>varri rede</i> , very red | <i>wroght</i> , wrought |
| <i>termys</i> , <i>termis</i> , terms | <i>veri</i> , very | <i>wode</i> , <i>wold</i> , would |
| <i>tho</i> , <i>thei</i> , they | <i>vnthrefti</i> , unthrifty | <i>wight</i> , fwift |
| <i>thridde</i> , third | <i>vreyne</i> , urine | <i>woddys</i> , woods |
| <i>theyem</i> , them | <i>warbellith</i> , warbelleth | <i>wylis</i> , while |
| <i>threis</i> , thrice | <i>watt</i> , what | <i>yche</i> , each |
| <i>theys</i> , thighs | <i>weere</i> , where | <i>yghes</i> , eyes |
| <i>togeyder</i> , together | <i>weere</i> , weary | <i>yolow</i> , yellow |
| <i>toon</i> , two | <i>ware</i> , were | <i>yowre</i> , your |
| <i>tweys</i> , twice | <i>wengys</i> , wings | <i>yowris</i> , yours |
| <i>tymeli</i> , timely | <i>whaan</i> , when | |
| <i>thredis</i> , threads | <i>whote nat</i> , wot not | |

We have now traced the various aspects in which this curious work may be viewed. There is not one of them that would not repay much deeper study, and the reader will, doubtless, sympathize with the writer in the wish that more could be discovered concerning the schoolmaster-printer. That his pioneer attempts to establish a printing press met with many discouragements was a matter of course; and, doubtless, he had many technical, business, and even social difficulties to overcome; for a reading public had to be created and patronage was scantily afforded. Nevertheless he struggled on for at least seven years, as we learn from the dates on his books, and whatever may have been his shortcomings, either as author or as printer, the fact of his having been one of the earliest promoters in this country of the grandest discovery which the mind of man has yet made, will unite all of us in honouring the memory and respecting the name, shadowy though it be, of the "Scole mayster of St. Albon."

WILLIAM BLADES.





In so moch that gentill men and honest per-
sones haue gre-
ete delite in haukyng and desyre to haue the maner to take
haukys : and also how and in what wyse they shulde gyde theym
ordynateli : and to knowe the gentill termys in communynge of
theyr haukys : and to vnderstonde theyr sekeneyses and enflir-
tes : and also to knowe medicines for theym accordyng. and
mony notabull termys that ben used i haukyng both of their hau-
kys and of the fowles that their haukys shall slep . Therefore
thys booke folowynge in a delib forme shewys veri knowlege of
suche plesure to gentill men and psonys disposed to se itt .

Thys is the maner to begynne to kepe haukys : bot not
all maner haukys . bott oonli Goshaukys : and Ter-
cellis of Goshaukys . and spare haukys . and in what maner
they shall be take .

The maner to speke of hawhis fro an egg to they
be habill to be takene .

Now to speke of haukys . first they ben Egges . and af-
terward they bene disclosed haukys . and comuneli gos-
haukys ben disclosed . as sone as the chougher and in some place
more tymeli after the comtre is of herte . and tymeli bredyng .

And we shall say that haukis doon Eyer . and not brede-
in the Woodes . And we shall say that hawks doon drab when
they becom tymberyng to their nestes . and nott they beld ne ma-
ke their nestes . And in the tyme of their loue they call . and noe
kauke . And we shall say that they feede .

And when they bene enclosed and begynneth to fede any
thyng of lengthe . Noon be kynde they will drab somwhat out
of the nest : and drab to howis . and come agayn to their nest

And then thay be clepit **Gollesfis** ¶ And after saynt **Margaretis** day thay wilt flie fro tree to tree . And then thay bene calde **Gralloncheris** . And then it is time for to take hem ¶ And .viij. nightis be fore saynt **Margaritis** day ¶ .viij. nightis after is beste takyng of spere halbes .

**How ye shall demeyn yow i takyng of hawkis
& with wat instrumētis & how ye shall hide them**

Who so wilt take halbes he must haue nettis wich bental : and it had need to be died othez green or blisbe for espyng of the halbe . and he most take with hym needel and threde to ensile the halbes that ben taken . And in this maner they must be ensiled . Take the needel and threde : and put it throu the ouer igh lid and so of that othez . and make hem fast vnder the beke : thatt she se neuer a deelt and then she is ensiled as she adothe to be . Sum wsen to ensile hem with the needer igh lidde a bone the beke on the hede almost : bot that is the wors way For of reason the ouer igh lidde closith more iustly then the netter be cause of the largenessse . When she is ensiled then bere the halbe home on thi fiste and cast hir on a perch and let hir stande ther a night and a day and on that othez day towarde euen . then take and cut eseli the thredes and take hem a way softeli for brekyng of the lyddis of the ighen . Then softe and faure begynne to fede her . and faiz faiz with her till she wilt sitte well vpon the fist . For it is drede for hurtynng of hir winges . And then thesame night after the

feedinge Bake hys all nyght and the morow all day. Then shal
hit be prouid I knowgh to be reclaimed. And the first meete that
the shall receiue: lett it be hoot. and geue hys I knowgh ther of

Whan yowre hawke may be draw to reclayme and the maner of hir dyette

And if yowre halke be harde pennyd: she may be drawne
to be reclaimed. For all the while that she is tender pen-
nyd: she is not habill to be reclaimed. **A**nd if she be a Gos-
halke or Terzell that shall be reclaimed euer fede hym with Wa-
she meete at the drawyng. and at the reclaymyng. but loke that
hit be hoot. and in this maner washe it. Take the meet and go
to the Water and strike it topp and colne in the Water. and Brin-
ge the Water colde. and fede hir ther with and she be a bral-
cher. And if it bene an Eyfse thow most Wash the meete clen-
ner than ye doo to the bralcher. and with a linnen cloth wipe it
and fede hir. And euermore the thrid day geue hys castyng when
she is flepyng if she be a Goshalke or Terzell in this maner:
Take new blanket cloth and cut. .v. pelettis therof of an in-
che longe. And take the flesh and cut. .v. morcellis: and with
a knyfes point make an hool in eueri morcell. and put therin
the pelettis of cloth. and take a fair dish with Water and put
hem therein. Then take the halke and geue hys a morcell of hoot
meete the molntenacions of halfe hir soop. Then take hit that
lyth in the Water. and fede hir for all nyght.

How ye shall fede yowre hawke. and to knowe hit infirmitis. & ther bene mony diueris of them

If yowre hawke be a spere hawke: euer fede hit With con
Wasth meet and looke that hit castyng be plumage: than
looke that it be cleyn vnder the perch. and in the morow ye shal
fynde the castyng vnder the perch. and ther ye shall knowe wher
ther the hawke be cleyn or noo. For sum gobbit Wilt be yelow
and sum greene. and sum glaymous. and sum cleese. And if itt
be yelow she engenderith the frounce. the Wyche is an euell that
Wilt ruse in the molbothe or in the cheke. And if it be greene she
engenderith the Rye. The condiaon of this euell is this. it Wilt
arise in the hede and make the hede to swell. & the yen all glay
mous. and dyke. and tot it haue helpe: it Wilt done in to the
legges: and maake the legges to rancle. and if it goo fro
the legges in to the hede a gayne. thi hawke is tot loost. And
if it be glaymous and roping she engenderith an euell cal lid the
Cray. that is Wyan an hawke may not mureyse

Werke wele yowre medicines here folowynge

A medicine for the frounce i the mouth

Take a siluer spoone and put the small ende in the fyre till it
be boote. Then let holde the hawke and oppyn his beke and brui

the soore and anoynte it With the maye of a goose that hath
lyne longe . and she shall be hole . And if the frounce be wey
as greete as a note . Take ther is a grubbe ther in . and then
thold most cutt it With a Rasur in this maner . Lette hoolde the
halke : and flitte ther the soore is . and the do shalte fynde ther
as it were the malbe of a paeon . Take it olde all hole . and
take a payre of sheetis and cutt the hole of the soore . and ma-
ke it as fayre as ye may With a lymne cloth . and Wipe clene
the bloode a Day . and anoynt the soore With halme . iij . daies
arewe and afterwarde With pappyen . till it be hole .

How the frounce commythe .

The frounce commyth When a man fedith his halke With
Horse or cattis flesch . iij . days to geyde

How the Ry commythe .

For defalke of hote meete this sekeneise the Ry commyth .

How the Cray commythe .

The Cray commyth of Wash meete the Wich is Wash With
hote Water in the defalke of hote meete . Also it commythe

of thredis the Wch ben in the fleſh that the halke is fedde With
For though thow pike the fleſh neuer ſo clene . yet thow ſhalte
ſpnde thredes ther m .

Whan thyn hawke ſhall bathe hym .

And euermore ech thridde day let thyn halke bathe hym . all
the ſomer if it be mere Beetes . and onys in a Beete in Wynter
if it be ſapre Beetes . and not ellis . And Whan thou batheſt thy
halke : euer geue hir a morzell of hote mete ſonbaſh though
ſhe bene a Coſhalke .

How ye may cauſe yowre hawke to flye with
a currage in the morow .

Iff ye Wiſt that yowre halke flye in the morowtide . ſete hir
the nyght before With hote mete . and Waſh theſſame mete in
weynie and Wrynng owt the Water clene . and that ſhall make
hir to haue lyſt and currage to flie i the morow in the beſt maner

How ye ſhall gyde yow if yowre hawke be full
goorged and ye wode ſoone haue a flyght .

Iff yowre halke be full goorged . and that ye wold ſoone wy

you haue a flighte take .ij. cornes of White. and put hem in a
morcell of flesh: and geue thessame morcell to the halke: and
she will cast anon all that she hath with in her. and anon af-
ter that she hath cast looke ye haue a morcell of hote meete
to geue hir. **A**nd if yowre halke be ouer goozed. geue hir
thesame medesyn.

A medecyne for the Rye

Take sayes leupes. and stampe hem in a mortar. and bryne
ge out the Iuse: and with a pinne put it in the halks naces
Ones or twyes when the halke is smalle goozed. and anon
after let hir tye. and she shall be hool as a fysh. **O**r ellis
take preelli Rootis and serue hir with theym in the same ma-
ner. and when she tyeth hode celb i yowre hode with the tyeing
and that shall make hir hode. but it is perous to use it often
that the Iute salt ner sprug in to hir yghes.

Also and ye geue yowre halke fresh butter or the marrow
of hogges that is in the bone of the butte of porke. it shall ma-
ke hir to cast water wele at the naces. and it will kepe the na-
res oppn. but it will make hir halstyn and prowd.

A medecyne for the Cray & moe folow

Take and chafe with yowre hondys the fundament of yowre

And sum tyme poltre talke colntenanfis as she piked hir . and
 yet she pownith not . and thij ye most say she Reformith hir fede;
 tis and not piketh hir fedetis . ¶ The . viij . poltre talke colp
 eth and not bekyth ¶ The . viij . she colpsith and not shakith
 her selfe ¶ The . ix . she strepnith and not Clithith nor Crat;
 chith ¶ The . x . she mantellith and not stretchith Whan she put
 tith her leges from hir oon after an othez : and hir Wynges fo:
 lob after hier leggy . then she dooth mantill hir . and Whan she
 hath mantilled hir and bryngith booth her Wynges to gender o;
 uer hir backe . ye shall say poltre talke Warbellith her Wynges .
 and that is oon terme welbe therfore ¶ The . xi . ye shall say
 poltre talke mutcsith or mutith and not skypsith . ¶ The
 . xij . ye shall say cast poltre talke to the perch . and not set you
 re talke vpon the perch .

Here shal ye vnderstonde furthermore other ma
 ner of termys that belong vn to hawkis for to cō
 mende them for diuerse of theyr propirteis

First ye shall say This is a fayr talke . an hudge hau
 ke . a longe talke . a short thike talke . & for not this is
 a grete talke . also ye shall say this hauke has a large beke Or
 a shortt beke . and call it not bille . an hudge hede or a small be;
 de fayre fesoned ye shall say poltre talke is full goozged and
 not cropped . and poltre talke puttithous and endueth . and
 yet she dooth booth ouersely .

CHow poure hawke puttithouer

In halbe puttithouer when she remeuith the mete from hir goorge in to his bolwillis . And thus ye shall knowe it when she puttithouer she trauesith with his bodi . and specialll with the necke : as a Crane dooth or an othez brude

CWhen ye shall say enduth & embowellid

In halbe enduth neuer as long as his bolwillis bene full at his fedynge . but assone as she is fedde . and restith she enduth the littill and littill . And if his goorge be wide and the bolwell any thyng stiffid . ye shall say she is embowellid and both not fully enduthed and as long as ye may fele any thyng in his bolwillis it is perous to geue her any mete .

CWete well theys termys folowynge

Say an halbe hath a long wyng . a faire long tayll with no baris obt . and stondith vpon the . wy . This halbe is entirpened That is to say when the federis of the wynges bene betwene the body and the thighis . This halbe has an hudge legge or a flat leg . or a colnde legge . or a faire enferid legge

CTo knowe the mail of an hawke

Halbes haue white mail . Canuasmail or Rede mail . And som call Rede mail Iren mayll . White mail is soone knowe . Canuasmail is betwene white mail and Iren mail . And Iren mail is part Rede .

¶ Plumage . and Caste yowre hawke.

¶ A Goshawke nor a tercelt in thare fore aage haue nott thau maples named . bot it is calde theiz plumage . and after the cote . it is calde theyz Maute ¶ And if yowr hawke telward to any fowle by countenance for to flee thez to ye shall say cast the hawke thez to . and not lett flu thez to .

¶ Nomme or seefid .

¶ And if yowre hawke Nomme a fowle . and the fowle breke a way fro hir . she hath discomfet mony federes of the fowle . and is brokyn a way for in kyndeli spech ye shall say yowre hawke hath Nomme or seefid a fowle and not take it

¶ Werfore an hawke is calde a Rifelere .

¶ And oft tyme it happith mony an hawke for egerneffe when he shulde Nomme a fowle he seefith bot the federis . and as ofte as he doos so he Rislith . therefore such hawkes been called Rifeleres if they doo ofte so .

How ye shall naame the memberes of yowre hawkis in conuenient termes .

Now ye shall vnderstande the naames off the memberes of hawkes : to begynne at his fete and goo vppwarde as knyghtis been harnessede and armed . & so he shall ename he

C. Talons .

First the grete Clees behynde . that strength the bace of the hande . ye shall call hom Talons

C. Downes.

The Clees With i the fote ye shall call of right the Downes

C. Longe Sengles .

Both certainly the Clees that are vpon the medyll stretch : as ye shall call the loong Sengles .

C. Pety Sengles .

And the uttermost Clees ye shall call the Pety Sengles

C. The key or Closer .

Understand ye also that the longe Sengles be calde the key of the fote . or the Closer . For what thyng som euer it be y^e polbre halbe strength : open that Sengle . and all the fote is open . for the strength ther of fortyfieth all the fote .

C. Seris of waterp or wayp coloure .

Knaue ye : that the skynne a bolbe polbre halbys legges & his fete . is calde : the Seris of his legges and his fete . Wher thez thay be Waterp bebed or of Wayp coloure polowe .

The Beine feder. Full Sommyd . Full Fermyd . and Reclaymede .

An halbe hath . xij . federis wypon his taylor . and con prin cipall feder of the same is in the myddis . and in maner all that oder bene couertid vnder the same feder . and that is cal led the Beine feder of the taylor . And thez gooth blacke baris ouerwarde the taylor . and thos same baris shall telle yow what she is full summed . or full fermyd . For when she is full barid she stonidith wypon . xij . and then she is perfite red to be Reclay mede .

We shall vnderstonde that as longe as an halbe stonidith vnder the nombre of . xij . baris . And she be in hir sore aage : it most be sayde that she is not full summed . for so longe she is bot tender pemyd whether she be brauncher or Eyes .

And iff she be a melbed halbe . and stonde within . xij . baris . ye shall say she is not full fermed . for she is not habult to be Reclaymed . be cause she is dradde to soone olbt of the melbe for she is not harde pemyd . no more than a soore halbe .

Brayles or Braylfederis . Degouted

To knowe forthmor of halbes . an halbe hath long smale white federis . hangyng vnder the taylor : from hir bollett coloure Warde . and the same federis ye shall call the brayles or the brayle federis . And communely euery goshalbe and euery tayloris braylis bene bysprynged with blacke speckes . like Alimpus . and for all that thay bene accomptid neuer the better . Bot and a spare halbe be so Emptied wypon the brayles . or a Mustet . oder ye shall say she is Degouted to the uttermost brayle . and much it betoknyis hardnes .

CBrest federys . Plumage . Barbe federys . Pendaunt federys

The federis abode the formore partes of an halke : becalled the brest federis . & the federis vnder the wynges are plumage
The federis vnder the beke be calde the barbe federis . And the federis that bene at the Joynte : at the halkes Ane thay stonde hangyng and sharpe at thendes . thos be calde the pendaunte federis .

CFlagg or faggis federys .

The federis at the wynges next the body be calde the flagg or the faggis federis .

CBeme federes of the wyng Sercell

And the long federis of the wynges of an halke bene calde the beme federis of the wyng . And the federis that sum call the pyngyon feder . of a noder fobbe . of an halke : it is calde the Sercell
CAnd ye shall vnderstonde iff an halke be in melbe y^t same sercell feder shall be the last feder that she wyl cast . and y^t yt that be cast . she is neuer melbed . y^t it has bene seen : that halkes haue cast that same first as I haue herde say . but that other Kelle is gendraft . and v^han she hath cast hir sercellis in melb . then and not erst it is tyme for to fede hir w^{ith} w^{ash} meete and to begynne to ensayme hire .

CEnsayme

Ensayme of an halke is the grece . and bot if that be take a way w^{ith} fedgng of w^{ash} meete and otherw^{ise} as it shall be
b)

declared here after. the Witt gedder a panett Rich may be hiz not
termost confusion . and the flye therwith . and take blood . and
woolde thez wypon .

C Couertis or couert federis

Ther bene also federis that cloos wypon the facecellis . and
thos same be calde the couertis or the couert federis . and so all the
federis be calde that bene next ouer the long bone federis . and
the fagg federis wypon the wynges

C Backe federis .

C The federis wypon the backe halse be called the backe federis

C Beke Clape Nares Sere

C The Beke of the halke is the upper parte that is croked
C The neder parte of hiz beke is calde the clape of the halke
C The Hoolis in the halkes beke bene callede the Nares .
C The yelow be thene y^e Beke & y^e yeghen is calde y^e Sere

C Crynettis .

C Ther be oon an halke long smale blake federis : like he ;
is abowte the sere & thos same : be calde Crinettis of y^e halke

C Sore aage .

C We shall vnderstonde that the first yere of an halke thez
ther the be calde Bradoncher or Epest . that first yere is calde
hiz sore aage . and all that yere the is calde a sore halke . for

and she eschape that yere . With good fedynge she is likly to endure longe .

¶ To Reclayne an hawke

Iff ye Witt Reclayn yowre halbeke ye most departe oon mele in .iij. melis . vnto tyme that she Witt come to Reclayne . and Whan she Witt come to Reclayne encrease her melis euery day better and better . And oz she come to the Reclayne make her that she solbre not . For though she be wele Reclaymed hit may happyn that she Witt solbre : so hagh in to the Eyre . that ye shall Neether se hir nor fynde hir .

¶ And iff yowre halbeke shall flie to the partrich . looke that ye Ensayme her oz she flie . Whether she be Gralncher oz Eyes Oz melbed halbeke .

¶ Why an hawke is called an Eyes .

All halbeke is calde an Eyes of hir Eyghen . for an hauke that is brought vnder a Buffard oz a Nuttocke : as moze ny be : hath Wateri Eyghen . For Whan thay be dyslosed and ke pit in ferme tyll thay be full summyd . ye shall knowe thym by thyr Wateri Eyghen . And also hir looke Witt not be so quycke as a Gralncheris is . and so be cause the best knowlege is by the Eygh . they be calde Eyes .

We may also knowe an Eyes. bi the palenesse of the setes
of her legges of the sete ouer the beke. And also by the tawny
eye that be wypon her tawlt and her Wynges Wyche tawntys com
for lacke of fedynge. Whan thay be Eyes .

What a tawnt is.

A Tawnt is a thyng that gooth ouerbarre the feathers of
the Wynges. and of the tawlt lyke as and it Wete wyth
Wormys and it begynnyth first to breede at the body . in the penne
and that same penne shll fete asonder . and falle a Way thur
rou the same tawnte and then is the halke dysparagid for all
that yere .

Wedecynys to Ensayne yowre hawke

Take the Rote of Rasue and do it in clene Water. and lay
the flesh ther in . to temper a grete Whyle . and yewe it to yowre
halke to ete . and if she ete therof . drede not bot hit shall be
nymme hiz grece. bot Wythim . iij . days she shall not grettely a
bate .

Also take puliaft and garlek and stampe it Wele to ge
der. and Wyngge owte the Juice in a dysch. and then Wete the
flesh ther in. and fede yowre halke therwyth. and bot it tem
pur yowre halke. that is to say ensayne yowre halke . Wyth in
. iij . days. I meruett Bot looke eueri day that ye make new
Juice and Whan ye fede hiz . Wete yowre meete ther in .

Also take the Juice of parcellp Moris otherwile caldepers
cellp Rootis . and thos same of Z sop . and Wash yowre flesh ther
in and yowre halbke shall be Ensaymed kyndly . and no grete
abate to the halbke .

Som wse to lay thare flesh in Water almost a day . and ye
re thys same to the halbke at soper . and that at lyth all nyght .
to geue to hir in the mornynge . and thus to fede hym in melw or
thay be dralben a tolbe a monyth or .vi. Weekys . and to ensa
yme theym or thay com on fist . as sone as thay cast thyr rez
cell . then is the tyme to begynne to fede hym soo .

How yowre hawke ensaymythe

Understonde ye for certayn : that as longe as yowre halbkes
fete be blackysch and rough : she is full of grece . and euer as
she ensaymyth . hir fete . Butt they polow and smothe

How ye shall gyde yow whan yowre hawke is
redy to flie . Also ye shall say put vp a partriche

Whan ye haue ensaymed yowre halbke : and Reclaymyd
hir . and that she is redy to flie to the partrich . ye most
take a partrich in yowre bagge . and goo in to the felde . and let

your spannellis fynde a Couy of partrichys . and When they
be put vpp . and begynne to scatre . ye most haue markeris to
marke som of thaim . and then couple vpp your houndys . When
ye haue so coon . let sum felow of youris prueli take the partrich
olde of your bagge . and ty it by the legge : With a creance .
and cast it vpp as high as he can . and as soon as the halke
seith his the Witt flie thez to . and if your halke sees the parti-
rich a boone . yeue his a rewarde : therupon . and go after yt
by layoure to the partrich that be marked and do as I shall
tell you here folowynge .

If ye haue a chastised hounde : that Witt be rebuket : and
is a Retriuer . couple him and no moe of your houndes .
and goo to a sengler partrich : of the couy so spaxlid . and be as
nygh as ye can to the Risyng thereof and if your halke desire
cast his to it . and if she take it then is your halke made for
that yere . and of the same partrich that she sleth . thus ye moost
rewarde his as it shalthe here next folowynge .

How ye shall rewarde your hawke .

Take a knyfe and cutt the hede and the necke from the body
of the partrich . and stripe the skynne a way from the necke . and
yeue that same to the halke . and couer the body of the fowle With
a bonett or an hatt . and lay the sayd hede and the necke theup

pon . and if she Witt forsake the fowle that she plumyth on . and
com to the rebarde . then preuyli take a Way the partrich . and re
barde yowre halke With the Brayne . and the necke . Bewa
re that she ete no bonys . for that is euell to endelbe . and if
Witt make hir conlusty : for to flye . And thus ye most seue
hir of as many as she sleth . bot let hir rebarde be the lasse .
for ellis she may be sone full goorged . and then she may flye
no more a grete While .

Chow yowre hawke shall Reioyse .

And Whan yowre halke hath sloyne a fowle . and is re
barde as I haue sayde . let hir not flie in no Whise tyll ye she
haue Reiofed hir . that is to say . tyll she haue sebed . or snydd
her beke . or ellys colsed her . and Whan she hath done any of
theys . or all . go and retriue moo and she Witt nym plente .

Whan yowre hawke hath nomme a fowle how
ye shall do that ye rebuke not the hawke .

Trene Bele oon thyng . and beware therof . Whan yowre hau
ke hath nomme a partrich . stonde a goode Way of . and come
not to nygh her . and dryue a Way yowre houndys . for rebu
kyng of hir . for many halbys loue noon houndys . and also

many holbonds Witt begynne theym theyre game from the
fote . and that is parlous . and Whiles yowre halke plumith
cumme softlye towarde hiz . alway nere and nere . and if she
leue plumpng . and loke vpon yow . stonde styll and chake
hiz . and Whistyll hiz . tyll she plume open . and thus serue hiz
tyll ye be right nere hiz . Than soft and laperly : falk oppon
yowre knees . and preuely While she plumpth sett yowre honde
and be face of the gesse . and than ye may gyde all thyng as ye
Wyll . and if ye doo the contrary : she Wyll for feere aryse
game or let it go quike . and that is bot losse to yow and
yowre halke also .

A medecyne for to make an hawke to cast that
is a comberyd with castyng with in her body

Take the Juice of Salandyne . and Wet a morcell of flesh
therm . the molntenaunce of a Note . and yeue that morcell
to the halke . and that shall make hiz for to cast his olde cast
tyng . and the halke shall be safe .

A medecyne for an hawke that will soure

Wash the flesh that yowre halke shall be fedde With : in ye
Juice of fenell . and that shall take away that pride from hiz
and make hiz to leue his soluyng Whether she be lene or fatte .

And many tymes an halke Wilt folwe Whan the lackyth any
thyng .

A medecyne for an hawke that is lowle .

Take quycke siluer and put it in a bassen of brasse . and
do ther to saladyne : and askys . and medyt it Wel to geder .
tyll all the quycke siluer be dede . and medyt thereto fat of bon;
nyes . and anoynte the halke therewith . and hang it aboute his
necke tyll it fall a way . and that shalt slee the lies .

Also powder of orpiment blolben vppon an halke : With
a penne shalt slee the lies .

Also take a dragon or pce of Rought blanket vnshorn
and holde it to the fire . vnto tyme it be thoroughly olde warme
and drappe the halke therein . and than holde hir softly and
styllly for hurtyng in yowre hondys . and the vermyen Wilt cre
pe in to the cloth .

Also holde hir in the sonne in a fayre day . & ye shall se
the vermyen crepe olde vppon her federis . then take a knyfe and
Wete the oon side of the blade therof wth yowre mouth . & alway
as thay appere lay the Wete side of the knyfe to thym . and thay
Wilt cleue ther to . and then ye may slee thaim .

C The oppynion of Ostregiers.

After the oppynion of many Ostregiers : and ye fede yowre halbe continually With Horke With Zapes . With Pyes . Or especially be his mech in Rayeny Weder . thay shall be losse .

C Ostregeris . Speruiteris . Faukenetis .

Hold be cause I speke of Ostregeris : ye shall vnderstande that thay be calde Ostregeris that kepe Goshalbes . or Ter cellis . and tho that kepe Sperhalbes and muskettys ben cal led Speruiteris . and keperis of all other halbes ben callide Faukenetis .

C The length of the Gelle . Lewnes . Tyretis . and how they be fastined . x Bewettis

Halbes haue aboute thyr legges Gelle made of leder most commonly . som of silke . Wich shulde be no longer bot that the knottis of thym shulde . appere in myddys of the lefte honde : betwe ne the longe fynge and the leche fynge . be cause the lewnes shulde be fastened to thym . With a payre of tyrettis . Wich tyrettis shuld rest vpon the lewnes . and not vpon the gesses . for hynnyng and fastnyng vpon trees When she flyeth . and the saame lewnes . yow shall fastyn than a bolde yowre lyttle fynge slackely . in compassyng the saame in . iii . or . v .

folde . as a bollesyng wocuppede and the letherys serue to kepe
hiz from wyndyng Whan she hath **C** Also the same letheris
that be putt in hiz bellis : to be fastened a hute his legges ye
shall calle Gelbetis .

Creance .

Also ye shall call the long lyne that ye do call youre halke
to Reclaym With : gode Creance . What so euer it be .

A medecyne for an hawke that will cast flesch

Putt the flesch that yollre halke shall eate : in fayre Water .
and fede her therwith . iij . days . and she shall holde hiz flesch at
the best .

A medecyne for an hawke that has lost here courage .

An halke that hath lost her courage : aman may knalke
if he will take good heed . For siche is hir maner . Whan she
is cast to a fowle . she fleth a wayward as thogh she knewe
nott the fowle . Or ellis she will flie a luttill way after . and
a noon she yerech it upp . and for suche an halke thys is a
goode medecyn .

Take Oyle of spayne and temper it With cleve Wyne . and
With the yolke of an egge and put therein befe . and therof yeue
to polbre halbe . so . morcellus . and then set hir in the sonne . and
at euen fede hir With an olde hote coluer . and if ye fede hir thys
iij tymys that halbe Was neuer so lusty nor so Joly before . as
she Witt be after and come to hir owne corage .

Othys make poudre of mecles that stynkith . and putt the
poudre on the flesh of a pooke and meditt the blode of the pooke
among the poudre . and make hir to eete the flesh .

A medecyne that an hawke shall not lie i mew
for unlustynesle .

Take ferne Rotis that growith on an Oke . and oke apil
lis and make Juice of thym . and bete hir flesh therein . & fede
the halbe . ij . tymys or . iij . and that shall make hir to leue that

A medicine for an hawke that hath the teyne

An halbe that hath the teyne a man may sone knowe if he take
hede . for this is hir maner She Witt pante more for oon batyng
then an other for . iiii . & if she shulde flie a littylt While she shuld
almost lese hir breeth . Wherfor she be fatte or lene . and alway she
makyth buy chere . and for that this is the medecyne .

Take a quantyle of the Rednesse of hofelt With the poude
of Rasne and peper and somwhat of gynges. and make the
real in fresh grace iij. palletys and holde the holdke to the fire
and when she felith the herte make hir to swalowe the . iij. pel
lets by strength. and knytte fast her beke that she cast it not
out and so thres. and she shall be safe .

Also take Rasne and Rubarb. and grynde it to gedre .
and make Juice therof and bete the flesh therin . and yeue it
hir to ete. and she shall be hooll .

Also take alisabndre and the Roote of prima rose and
the Roote of gro gnauteles and seeth all in the bottre of a kolk
and yeue hir . iij. moicellis euery day vnto the tyme that she
be hole . and looke that she be hoide when ye yeue hir the me
dyne .

How a man shall take an hawke fro the Eyer

Who so takys an hawke from the Eyer : hym behoueth
to doo Wisely . in bryngyng hym easeli . and to kepe him
welle from colde . and from hurtynge of thys bonys . for thay
be full tendre . and thay most haue grete rest . and thay may
not haue stynkyng & filthy Eyre bot as clene as can & may
be thoght . and euermore yeue him clene meete . and hote . &
a littill & oftyen . & change oftyen thys meete bot loke it be hot

Let not an hawke be put in mew to late but in
this maner as it folowth. if ye loue your hawke

If ye loue Beke your halke. Kepe her Beke. and put hir
nott late in mew. for Who so for couetynesse of fleng leses the
tyme of his halke mewyng. and Withholdis her to long therfro
he may after putt hir i mew at auenture. for then a parte of hir
mewyng tyme is past. ¶ Who so putteth his halke in mew
in the begynnynge of Lentyn. if she be kept as she adyth to be she
shall be mewed. in the begynnynge of Auguste.

Chow ye shall dispose and ordayn your mew

Sett and dispose your mew. in this maner so. that no We
sell nez puleatt nez non other vermyn entre ther to. Nez none
Bynde. nez no grate colde. Nez that it be ouer hote. Let that on
parte of the mew be turned towarde the sonne. so that in the mo
ost parte of the day: the sonne may come Inne.

¶ Also ye most se that she be not aused nez greued. Withe
mych noyse. nez with song of men. and that no maner folkes
come to hir. but oonly he that fedyth hir.

¶ It behouyth that your halke haue a fedynge stocke in hir
mew. and a longe stryng tyed thereto: to fastyn hir mete with
for ellis she Witt carpe it a toulde the hous. and soyle it with dust
¶ And perauenture she Witt hys it till it stycke. and then fede
vpon it. and that myght be hir deth. and therfor When it is
bondyn to the sayd fedynge stocke. she shall nethe at the fedynge
nez at the tryng ne at the lightynge ne at the Rysynge hurte
hir selfe. ¶ And When she hath fedde. take a Way the remonaunt
if any leue. and in any wyse that she haue clene mete. and att
euery meett fresh. for of stale metis and euell metis she shal
engender mony scheneses. ¶ And loke ye go neuer to your

melb bot Whyn ye shall yeue yolbre halbke meete . or ellis to bz ;
yng Waters to bathe her . and suffyz no Rayn to Beeke hir at no
tyme . and ye may . and as for hir bathyng that shall no thig
hynder hir melbyng .

The maner how a man shall put an hawke
in to mewe . and that is to be wele nooted .

Off oon thyng ye most beware Beest yff she haue any seke ;
nes that ye make her hole or ye put hir in melbe . for as I con
terstonde a seke halbke shall neuer medd Well . for though she me
be she shall not endure bot While she is grete and fatte . for at the
abatyng of hir astate she may no lenger endure .

Some tyme With otht any medicyne many men deuyse how
they myght medd ther halbkys for sum put halbkys in melb at
high estate . and sum Whyn they be right lobb . and sum Whyn
they be full . and sum Whyn they be Empty and lene . and sume
Whyn they be mysereabull lene . Bot therof it is no force . yff she
be hole Neuertheles . I shall say myn aduyce as I haue sene &
lerned .

Who so puttith a Goshalke or a Cercell or a spere halbke in
to melb so high that she may be no higher . she will holde hir lo ;
nge in the poynt : or that she lese or lent any federis . And who so
puttith hir in melb lene . it will be long or she be remounted and
who so puttith hir in melb to hungry and to lene : of she haue me
ete at her will she will ete to moch . be cause of hungre . and pa ;
venture she may be dede ther by . as hath ofte be sene

Bot who so will that an halbke endure and medd kyndli . myn
councell it is that she be not to high noer to lobb . noer in gre

to defesse of hungre . to like as the Wolde flee best then take hede
the first day of to moche etyng . unto tyme that she be stanchid
and after that a man may take her such mete as I shall tell mo
re playnli here after

In what maner and how a man shall fede his hawke in newe.

To ke With That meetis she both bene most used to be fedde and
fede hir therwith . viij . days continually . and the . viij . days ye
ue hir birdis I now . both morow and euen . and let hir plomme
rypon hem wele . and take castyng of the plomage . and that sh
all talownt hir wele . and cause her to haue good appetite and
it shall clense wele hir bowellis and when she is weell clensed .
ye may geue hir what meete that ye wilt so . it be clene and fresh

The best mete to make an halke to melbe moost sone
With othe any medecyne is the fleshe of a kyde and of a yong
Swanne and of a chikyn and especiall Ratons flesch so ther
be not assaughte Moon like to hit and of a yong goose for such
meete is hote of it selfe .

And take gobittis of grete fresh Elis . and specialli the col
py next the Nauett . and weete it in hote blode of moton . it is
goode to make her to melbe . but specialli it shall make her bright
after hir soote aage

Thes sayd fleshes bene goode to melbe an halke : and to
kepe hir in state but loke she haue good plente euery day . so that
she Rather leue parte then lacke any . and euery . iij . day let hir
both if she lyst

And When she Waxith nigh ferme yeeue his hennys and
fatt porke and of an hounde is passing good .

An halke is neuer fult ferme nor redy for to draue olde
of melb wnto tyme his farcell be fult growyn . yet haue I sene su
foliys take hem olde of melbe When the farcell were bot halfe i
sponge . and that is parlous . for they are not then harde pen
ned .

Som foliys wsen When an halke has cast his farcell to
begynne and Wash his meete . and fede hir so in melb With Wash
meete a monyth or .vi. Weekys or euer thay draue thaim .

Bot of all fleshes after she is melbed . a resenable goorge
of an boote haare is best . and also of a wolbe boote . bot it
moste be Wash in Water : and then it is the better . For that
Wilt not benymmen hem hastely theyr goore . nez put hem in no
grete febulnes . for it durich sumwat With hir .

To make an hawke to mew tymeli with owf
and hurtynge of hir .

Rob I shall tell yob Veray true medecynes for to melbe an
halke hastly that ye shall beleue for trothe and ye Wilt as
for thym .

Ther be in Woodys or in hedgis Wormys calde eders that
ben Redde of nature . and he is calde Lepa . and also ther be sna
kys of thessame kynde . and they be Verri bitter . Take .ij. or .iij
of thym and smyte of ther hedes and thendys of theyr taylis .
Then take a new ertyn pot : that Was neuer used . and cut hem

1 to small gobettys . and put thofsame therein . and let hem fe;
the Stronglich . a grete While . at good layfer . and let the pot be
couered . that no ayre com olte of it nez no breth and let it fe
the so long that the faame colpons seth to grece . then cast it out
and doo a Way the bonis . and geze the grece . and put it in a cle
ne vessell . and as oft as ye fede polbre halke : anoyt her meete
therin . and let hir ete as moch as she Wilt . and that meete shal
melbe her at polbre albre Wilt .

C Another medecyne .

Take White : and put it in the brothe that theodoric Were so;
then in . and when ye se the White begynnyth to cleue : take it olte
and fede hennys or ehphynnes therwith . and fede polbre halke
With thofsame polayn .

Who so will that an hawke medde not nor fall
noon of his federis . therefore here is a medecyne

Take powder of Canell . and the Juice of franke cost and
the Juice of paranye . and take morcellis of flesh . iij . or .iiii . if
ye lust and Beete them therein . and make the halke to swalow
hem and serue hir so many tymys .

Also take the skynne of a snake or of an Eder . and cut
it in to small peces . and temper it With hote blode : and cause
polbre halke oftpn tyme to fede therof and she shal not melbe .

T For the gowte in the throte .

When ye se yowre halbe blasb of tyn tymes : and that it comys of no batyng . ye may be sure she hath the gowte in the throte
And for that Take the blode of a pekec . and Encense myra ;
bolanana . and clabie of gelofre . and canell and gynger . and
take of all thes eynlich and medyll hem With peokkys blo ;
de . and seth it tyll it be thicke . and therof make morcellis .
and yeue the halbe therof eueri day . at mydmorne and att
Moone .

H For the gowte in the hede and i the Raynes .

When ye se yowre halbe may not endel her meete nor remou
te her astate . she hath the gowte in the hede and in the Ray
nes .

T Take Mompan odelbise called mompan . among Scotia ;
ries ye may haue it . and the skynne of an haate and yeue it to
yowre halbe to eete . iij . tymes With the flesch of a catt . and iff
she may holde that meette she shall be saafe .

A medecyne for a sekene called the fallera

When ye se that yowre halbes clees Wax White : then she has
the fallera . For this sekene take a blacke snake . and cutte a
Wax the hede . and the tayll . and take the myddyll . and fry it in
an erthyn pott . and take the grece and saue it . and anoynt
the flesch of a peoke therwith and yeue it to the halbe for to

ete viij. days : and ye haue no peocke yeue hiz flesh of a colū
and after the viij. days . yeue hiz a chekyn . and Wash it a lutt
and yeue it hiz to ete . and take the tenderest of the brest Withe
the ffreshelt bone and let hiz ete it . and if she amende any thi
ng she shall be hooll .

A medecyne for the crampe in the thigh in the
legge and in the fote of an hawke .

When ye se yourre hawke lay hiz oon fote vpon hiz oðer fote . she
is take Withe the crampe . Then draue hiz bloode vpon the fote
ye lies vpon that oðer fote . and vpon the legge also . and
she shall be hoole .

C For the Cogh or the poole .

Take polbre of Rays : and put it vpon the flesh of a Col
uer : and yeue it of te to polbre halke and Withe olde wolte she
shall be hoole .

A medecyne for the podagre .

When yobbre halkes fete be swollyn she hath the podagre then
Take fresh may butter and as moch of Oyl of olpe and of
alyn . and chaufe it Bele to gedre at the fiere and make the
of anoyntement . and anoynt the fete . iij . days . and set hiz in
the sonne . and yeue hiz flesh of a cat . and if that auayll nott
Seth the cutting of a wyne . and Wrapp it a wolte the swel
lyng . and let hiz sit vpon a colde stone and anoynt hiz Withe
butter or freshe grece . and she shall be hooll .

A medecyne for a sekeneſſe within the body of
an hauke and if ſhe with not outwarde how ſhe
ſhall be holpen and in what maner .

A man may know by the cheere and ſongladnes of an hawke:
ke this infirmitie but yet it is ſtraunge to knowe: thynges
that a man may not ſe: in what ſekeneſſe and what maner they
be cured and ſpecially when a man ſhote not wherof it com-
mynly **T**ake yonge polbre halke ſeale upon an henn and then ma-
ke her to faſt .ij. days after: to avoide wele his bowellis . The
thyrde day take honey ſoden and ſpall his body full . and bynde his
beke that ſhe caſt it not out of her body and then ſet her out
in the ſonne . and when it drawith towarde even fede her with
an hote ſobbe . for as I herde my maſtris ſay and ſhe be nott
hoſt herof . loke neuer oter medecyne .

Of the paſſion that Goshawks have faſtyng

Take the Rote of ſmall Ryſhes . and make Juice of
hem and weete yonge fleſh them and make her to ete it .

Of hawks that ben wounded .

Take a Day the fowles about the wounde and take the white
of an Egge and Oyle of Olive . and medull it to gether . and
anoint the wounde and kepe it with white wyne . unto tyme ye ſe
the fleſh . and then put in the wounde Eſcompe ſalt unto tyme the

dece flesch be wastyd. after take encence : and clene as myche of
that oon as of that oðer . meditt it in fere . and When ye Witt a ;
noynt the soore here yoldre oyntement and anoynt it With a pen :
till the tyme the skynne growe agene . and if ye se dece flesch thez
on : and Wolt haue it aWay Take venecreke & then anoynt itt
With this Oyntement afforsayde and she shall be hooll

CA medecine for an hauke that has the artetik

When ye se yoldre halke fat a tollite the hert trust it for trou
th she hath the artetike . Therfore do let hir blode in the Original
Rayne . and after that geue hir a frogge for to eete . & she shall
be hooll

Amedecine for an hauke combred i the bowillis

When yoldre halke is Encombred in the bowillis ye shall k ;
naw it by hir Egghes . for hir Eighen Witt be darke and she Witt
looke songladi and hir metessing Witt defoble hir foundement .
Then take the halkes meete and anoynt it With yoldre of can ;
nett and geue it hir to eete . and she shall be hooll .

CA medecyne for an hauke that has the goute

Here yoldre halke With an Irtyn onys or tlypes . & it shall
helpe hir :

A medecyne for an hawke that hath mites .

Take the Juice of Wormelbode and put it ther thay be and ther shalt dye .

That an hauke vse hir craft all the season to flye or lefe .

When ye go to the felde in the latter ende of halbyng and desire that polbre halbe shall vse hir craft . Do to hir in this maner let hir fle a fobbe . and let hir plym vpon it as moch as she Witt . and When she hath plymed Inough go to hir softly for fraying . and rebarde hir on the fobbe . and after that ye may cast hir on a perch . & aswell she may vse hir craft so . as that she flew all the yere .

A medecyne for an hauke that has the stoon

Anoynt hir fundament With Oyle . and put the powder of alym With an hole straw .

Also take an herbe callid cristis lardder . & anoynt hir molb the Within and she shall be holt .

Also take smale flambe rotis and polipodi and the cornes of spozge and grinde it weest and seeth it in butter . and dralbe it thorough a clooth . and make throf . iij . pelletis of the grette ; nes of a Mot . and put it in his molbth in the morowtide . and loke that she be hoide . and then let hir fast till euen song . and fede hir littill and littill . and she shall be holt .

A medecyne for vermyñ .

Take the Juice of the Roote of ffenell . and w^{it} it W^here the vermyñ be . and thay shall dye .

A medecine for the Reume that haukis haue

When ye se yodre hauke cloose her Eygyn . and shaketh hir be; te . then bath she the Reume in the hede . Therfore yeue hir lorde of a gote the first day and the secunde yeue hir epotike With the fle sh of a chyccon and she shall be hoolt .

A medecyne for haukis that bene dry and de syre to drynke , to hepe hem moyst in kynde .

Take the Juice of haarbounde and Beete thyn halbye me te therin . and fede her therwith onys or tlypes . and she shall be hoolt .

For sekeneſ that hankis haue i their Entrellis .

A halke that is seke Withm thentraples : is of an oder way then m oder sekeneſes . for if she holde not hir me; te wol cast it . that is tokyn of the foule glet . for surfete of fedens that be yeuē to thalakis in theyr yobth . and afterwarde When thay come vnto trauayll . and ben annoyde of the Reuer then thay Wapen slow to flye and desire forto rest . and When thauke is wypon hir perch then she Witt slepe forto putouer . at thentrig

and if she holde flesh any While in hir goorge : it Will loke as
it Wor fooden and When she is Waked she assayeth to put ouer
of thentrynng . and it is aglutide and colde : With the glett y^e
she hath engenderid . and if she shulde asape she most put ouer .
oz ellis she most oye . oz cast it and if she cast it she may be hole
pe With the medecyne .

CA medecyne for the Entrepellis .

Take yolles of Egges rawe . and When they be Wele beaten
to geder . put thereto spanyshe salte . and asmych honny thereto . &
Beete therein thy fleshe . and fede thyn halke . iij . days therewith
and if she make daunger to eete it . let holde thyn halke . and
make hir to swalow . iij . oz . iij . morcellis in a day . and finally
she shall be hoost **C**Wit I shall say to yow a nother thyng . ta
ke honny at the chournyng of the moon . and a kene nettyll and
therof make small powdre and When it is Well grownde . take y^e
best boon of an henne . and a nother of a cokue . and bakke it
With a knyfe . and do aWay the styne . and do thereon the powdre
and att hoost With the powdre fede hir . and do so threes . and
she shall be hoost .

CFor lehenes of Swelling .

If an Wicked felon be swollun in sich a maner y^e a man
may heett it . that the halke shall no oye thus a man may hel
pe hir strongly . and lengthe hir lyfe . but the halke Will be de;
re egre and gletous of the fekenes . and therefor pe moost

Take the Rote of comfory and sugre iuche mych . and seth
it in fresh grece With the thridde parte of hony . and then draw
it thorough a fayre clooth . and oft geue it to the halke and she
shall amende .

For blaynis i haukes monthes cald frouches

Off the frouches it is dredd for halkes . for it is anoyus
seknes . and drawith hir to deth . and With holdeth hir streng;
the . for men sayn that it commyth of colde . For colde doth hal
kes mych harme . and makyth fleome fall obte of the brayne &
the Eyghen With swelt and empyre in her hede . and hot she ha;
ue hasteli helpe it With stoppe her nase thullis . And therfor
Take Fenell Marzall and Rēsis ilich moch . and sethe it &
draw it thorough a cloth . and oderwhiles Wash her hede therw^t
and put som in the Roose of her mowth . and she shall be saafe

A medicine for an hauke that castis hir flesh

Wete hir fleshe in sarsoit or ellis seeth Rasus in Water and
put her fleshe therein : When it boylith .

A medecyne for the Reume clepid Argum

When thou seeth thy hauke vpon his mouth and his che
kis blobbed . then she hath thys seknes calde Argum . Therfor
take a nedell of siluer and hete it i the fire . and brynne the Ma;
rellis thorough obte . then anoynt it With oyle of Olyff .

C For to make an hawke grete and fatte .

Take a quantyte of porke and ony and butter ȝliche myche and porged grece and do a Bay the skynne . and sethe him to geder . and anoynt thy flesh therin . and feede yolbre halke therewith . and she shall encrece myghtely . Ellis take the Wyn; ges of an Eued . and feede hiz and kepe hiz from traueit and do so ofte though the eued be neuer so fatte . and if yolbre halke be not passing fat Within a fortenet Bondre ȝ thynke .

C For booches that growe in an hawks Jowe

Rutt theys botches With an knyfe . and let olte the mater of theym . and after clense theym clene With a spluez sponc or ellis fille the holl With a powdre of aenemelit ȝ brent . and wpon that powdre do a littill larde : that is resside and so it Witt a Bay .

Here is a goode medecyne for an hawke that Wll not coom to Reclayne .

Take fresh butter and put thereto sugre and put it in a cle ne cloth and Reclayne her to that and kepe it in a box in poure . bagge .

A medecyne for hawks that bene Refreyned .

When ye se yolbre halke Nespnyng and Castnyng Wat thorough her Nostrellis or hiz naxes then dwteles she is Refrained .

For that sekeneſſe : take ye greynes of ſhaſſelegre and of pe-
per and grynde it Beett . and temper it With ſtrong wynegre
and put in his Nares and in the Roofſſe of his mowth and yeue
his fleſh to ete . and ſhe ſhall be ſaaff .

A medecyne for hawkyſ that haue payne in
theyr croupes .

¶ We ſhall take ſayre Morſum and poude of geleſſe : and
medditt it to gedde . and yeue it to polbre halbke to ete . and
if ſhe holds it paſt the ſeconde day after . ſhe ſhall be hoole .

A medecyne for the ſtoone in the fundement

¶ When polbre halbke may not meteſe then ſhe bathe that
ſekeneſſe calde the ſtoone . And for this ſekeneſſe : ye ſhall take the
hert of a ſoyne and the grece of a flypne . and cutt it With the
fleſh of the hert and ſhe ſhall be holpe .

¶ A medecyne for the drye Frounce .

¶ Or thys ſekeneſſe take the Roote of Phillipoy that groweth
wpon Olyes . and ſeth it a grete While then take it fro the fire
and let it ſtonde and Wap leſſe Warme . then Waſh polbre fleſh
therm . and feede polbre halbke . iij . tymes . and ſhe ſhall be hoole

¶ A medecyne for wormys called anguelliſ

¶ Take preſſure made of a lombe that Was tome in contyme &
maake therof . iij . morcellis and put it in a gut of a coluer

and fede hz thzwith and take the balcke be boide Wynn ye yeue
hiz thys medecyne .

Also take Juice of dragonys and put full the gut of a pe-
gion and then cut it and departe it as the balcke may ouerswo-
lde it . and put it in his body . and knytt his beke for castyng

Also yeue hz the ballockye of a Buc as hote as thay
ben cut olde . and make powder of the pyntyll and cast it vppō
the flesh of a Cat . and fede hz thzwith & she shall be hooll .

An hawke Tyryth . Fedith . Goorgith .
Behith . Kousith . Enduyth . Mutith .
Perchith . Jopkith . Puttithouer . Proynith .
Plommyth . She warbullith . and mantellith .

She tyryth vppon Rumpys . She fedith on all maner of
flesh . She goorgith When she fillith hz goorge with meete .
She behith When she selith : that is to say she bypith hz beke .
She Kousith When she shakith all hz federis and hz body to
gedre . She Enduyth When hz meete in hz bowellys fall to di-
gestion . She mutith When she auoydith hz order . She perchith
When she stondyth on any maner tolbe or perch . She Jopkith
When she slepith . She puttithouer When she Euoidith hz meete
olde of hz goorge m to hz bowellis . She proynith When she fet-
chith ople with hz beke ou hz taylor and anoyntith hz fetz &
hiz federis . She plompyth When she pullith federis of any folle

or of any other thyng and castys hem from her She Warbelyth
 When she drawyth booth her Wyngys ouer the myddys of her boeke .
 and ther they mete both and softely shakyth them . and let hem
 fall agen . And she mantyllith When she stretchith her oon Wyng
 a long after her lege . and afterwarde that other Wyng . and
 moost comonly she doth that affore or she Warbelyth hir .

T The namys of a Spare hauke as Ostrigers and Sparuiteris haue determyned

Ther is a question aynd Whether a man shall call a spare
 halke Or a spere halke Or an aspere halke . & Of
 trigers . and also Sparuiteris : sayen she may be callid all . iij .
 Namys . for thres resonys . She may be callid a Spere halke
 for of all the halkeys that ther be she is moost spere . that is to
 say moost tendre to kepe . for the leest mysforyng and mysenten
 vnyng flesh .

Also she may be calde an aspere halke of sharpnesse
 of hir corage . and of hir lokyng quicly . and also of hir fleyng
 For she is moost asper and sharpe in all thyng that belong
 vnto hir of any other halkeys

She may be also callid a spare halke for . ij . Resones : oon
 is she sparich goshalkeys and tercellys both . sicke as ben in
 thir soore aage . vnto tyme thay may be Reclaympd . and ma
 de redy to flye . as Gosshalkeys and tercellys that be not fil
 ly melled : vnto tyme they may be clene ensaympd and redy to
 flye . for all the Whyle thay bene vna butt : the spare halke . occu
 pithe thysfeson . and sleth the partich Beett . that is to say from
 saynt Margarytes day vnto it be lammas . and so forth in the
 yere .

And she Wyll flee Beett yong fesauntis : yong leth cockys

In the begynnynge of the yere . And after Michelmoe Whan pars
trekes passe her daunger I haue seen them made sum to sle the pie
sum to sle the Tele wypon the Reuer : at the Jutte . sume to sle
the Wodecok and sum for the blacke brude and the thurst .

The Wodecok is comwouge to sle : bot if they be crafte . they
fore Whan ye come to a Wode or a quech of bushes . cast yowre
spare halke in to a tre and bete the bushes then and if any Wo
decok arise she Witt be sure therof . **W**e most first make hir
to a folde cast wypon olde of the bushes . and yowre halke most
sit on loofte as ye make hir to a partriche . Also as I sayde ye
may call hir a spare halke : for an odel cause . for and they Woe
a shype fraght . full of halkeis . and no thyng ellis . and they We
re a spare halke among thaim they shuld no custom be payd be
cause of hir . And so for the most comune name they be calde spa
re halkes for the resones a foresayd .

An hawke flieth to the new to the Beke . or
to the Toll . No Crepe . Querre Fer Jutte at

An halke fleeth to the Ryuer dyuersis Ways . and sle
the the folde dyuerli . That is to say she flieth to the Well
or to the beke . or to the toll . & all is bot oon . as ye shall knowe
here after She fleeth also to the quarre : to the crepe . and no mo
Ways bot thos . iij . And she Nymph the folde at the fer Jut
ty or at the Jutte ferre .

Now shall ye know what theis termes betokyn
a moe folowynge . as Hus . Jutte ferre . Mounte
Raundon . Crepe . Ennewed .

A Goshalke or a tercel that shall flee to the Belb . to the toll or to the beke . in this maner she is taught ye most fynde a fobbe in the Rues or in a pitte priueli . and then sett youre hauke a grete space of . vpon a moott hill or on the grownde . and crepe softeli towarde the fobbe : from youre halke streight way and when ye come almost ther as the fobbe lyeth . looke backewarde towarde the halke . and with youre hande or with youre tabuz styke : becke youre halke to come to you . and when she is on vpryng . and comyth low bi the grownde . and is almost at you . then smyte youre tabuz . and cry huff . huff . huff and make the fobbe to spryng . and with that noyse the fobbe wil rise and the halke wyll nym it .

And now take hede . If youre halke nym the fobbe at the fer side of the Rues or of the pitte from you . Then she sleeth the fobbe at the fer Jutty and if she flee it vpon that side that ye ben on . as it may haue dverse times . Then ye shall say she hath sleen the fobbe at the Jutty ferry .

A If youre halke nym the fobbe a lyste : ye shall say she tokke it at the mounte or at the souce .

And if the fobbe spryng not but flee a long after the Rues and the halke nym it then . ye shall say she steld it at the Rawn wy .

C Crepe .

And youre halke sleeth at or to the Crepe when ye haue youre halke on youre fyte and crepe softely to the Rues or to the pit . and stelieth softeli to the bynke therof . and then cry huff . and bi that meane Nym a fobbe . Then it is slayn at the Crepe or at the fer Jutty . or at the Jutty ferry . as a booue is slayn .

And if it happen as it dooth oftentimes the fowle for feare of
polbre halke Wilt spring and fall open in to the Rye: . or the
halke sees his . and so he styll and dare not arise . ye shall say
then polbre halke hath emelved the fowle in to the Rye: . and
so shall ye say and the: be moo fowles in the Rye: then thate
polbre halke nymyth if thay are not arise for feare of yow;
re halke

A thete .

Understande ye that a Goshalke shulde not flie to any fo;
ble of the Rye: With tellis in no Wise . and therefore a Gosh;
alke is calde a thet .

Querre .

And polbre halke fleeth to the querre . When the: be in a sto
butt tyme Sores of mallardes in the felde and when she espith
theym and comyth couerte by selfe . and she preyli sonde had
ges or lade by the goodnde . and nym oon of hym . or thay arise
then ye shall say that the fowle was slayn at the querre .

Merke this terme draw

Som folke mysuse this terme draw . and say that thay: hau
ke Wilt draw to the Rye: . And that terme draw is propusli
assigned to that halke that Wilt flie a Roke or a Crow or a
Reyn: upon a londe sitting . and then it most be sayd that
sich an halke Wilt draw Wilt to a Rooke .

Nowe ye shall vnderstande if a man will make
an hawke to the querre in this maner he most do

Take a tame Malarde and set hym in a fayr playn . and
let hym goo where he Witt . then take yolbre halke vpon yolbre
fist . and goo to that playn . and holde vpon yolbre hande a praty
Way of from the Malarde . and looke if the halke can espie it .
by hir albyn corage . and if she haue folwede the folble and desi
re to flee ther to . let hir flee it . and plymme Best vpon hir .
and sesue her so . ij . or . iij . tymes and then she is made to the
quarre .

I haue knalbyn gentylmen that Wylsoeuer and Wylsoeuer
thay se any tame Dookes . and if theyr halbys Wolde desire
to thaim . then thay Wolde let flee to them in coragynng theyr
halbys to be Beett fleynng to the quarre an odez tyme .

A praty craft to take an hawke that is brokyn
owt of mew . and all maner of fowlys that lye in
trees if a man wyl.

Hooke where an halke perchith for all nyght : in any ma
nez place . and softe and layserly clymbe to her With a fron
ce or a lantezne that hath bot oon light . in yolbre hande and
let the light be towarde the halke so that she se not yolbre face
and ye may take her by the leggs or odez wise as ye lyst .
and in lyke wise all othez maner fowle .

Of hawkys Bellys .

The bellis that golbre halke shall wher looke in any Bi:
se that thay be not to buy ouer hir power to buy. al
so that noon be buyer then an other bot like of buyght.
Looke also that thay be sonoure and best soldyng and shal
and not both of oon solone: bot that oon be a sempton vnder
a uoder. and that thay be hole and not brokyn and specialli
in the soldyng place. For and thay be brokyn thay shal sol
ne full dulli .

Off spare halke bellis ther is chooce and lyttill of charge
of thaim: for thar beeth plenty .

Bot for Goshaldes somtyme Bellis of Melen were
calde the best. and thay be full goode for thay comunely be sol
den with siluer and solde ther after. Bot thar be now cosed
of Duchelande bellis: of a solone calde durdrighit . and thay
be passing goode. for thay be vele sortid best solded. sonou
re of Ryngyng in shilnes and passing best lastyng .

There endyth the proceis of halkepyng . And now folow
the naame of all maner of halkepyng & to whom they belong.

¶ Theys haukes belong to an Emproure

Theys be the names of all maner of halbes . First an Eagle . a Baltere . a Melobne . The symplest of theis . iij. Wit flec an Hynde calfe . a Falbñ . a Roo a Ryde . an Elke . a Crane . a Bustarde a Storke . a Swan . a Fop in the playn grounde . And theis be not enlured . ne reclapmed . by cause that thay be so wonderouse to the perch postatiff . And theis . iij. by thez nature belong to an Emproure .

¶ Theis haukes belong to a kynng .

Ther is a Gerfalken . a Tercett of a gerfalken . And theys belong to a kynng .

¶ For a pryncce .

Ther is a Falbken gentill . and a Tercett gentill . and theys be for a pryncce .

¶ For a duke .

¶ Ther is a Falbken of the rock . And that is for a duke

¶ For an Erle .

¶ Ther is a Falbken peregryne And that is for an Erle

¶ For a Baron .

¶ Also ther is a Bastarde and that hauke is for a Baron

Hawkes for a knyght

Ther is a Sacre and a Sacret . And theis be for a Knyght .

Hawke for a Squyer .

Ther is a Lanare and a Lancett . And theys belong to a Squyer .

For a lady

Ther is a Merlyon . And that halke is for a lady

An hawke for a yong man

Ther is an Hoby . And that hawke is for a yong man
And theys be halkes of the coloure : and ben both Iucid to be
late and reclapmed .

And yit ther be moo kyndis of hawkes

Ther is a Goshalke . and that halke is for a yeman
Ther is a Terzell . And that is for a polbere man .
Ther is a Spere halke . and he is an halke for a prest
Ther is a Mustyze . And he is for an holiwater clerke
And theis be of an odes maner kynde . for thay flie to Ouer
re and to fer Zutty and to Zutty fferre .

Explicit .

Like wise as i the booke of halldyng aforesayd are writyn
 and noted the termys of plesure belongyng to gentill men
 buyng delite thern . In thesame maner thys booke folowyn
 shewith : to sych gentill personys the maner of huntyn
 for all maner of bestys . Whether thay be Beestys of Venery . or
 of chace . or Rascall . And also it shewith all the termys co
 uenient as well to the holdnys as to the bestys aforesayd .
 And in certayn ther be many dyuerse of thaim . as it is de
 clared in the booke folowyn .

Bestys of venery .

Whersoever ye fare by fyrth or by felt
 My dere chylde take hede howe I stram dooth you tell
 How many maner bestys of venery ther were
 I styng to yowre dame and she shall yow lece
 Yowre maner bestys of venery there are
 The first of thym is the . hert . the secunde is the hare
 The thre is oon of thre . the Wolff and not oon moe

Bestys of the Chace .

And where that ye cum in playne or in place
 I shall yow tell which be bestys of enchace
 Oon of thym is the . Bucke . a nother is the Doo
 The Fox and the Marton . and the Wilde Roo
 And ye shall my dere chylde other bestys all .
 Where so ye hem fynde Rascall ye shall hem call
 In fyrth or in felt : or in forest I yow tell .

Note here the aage of an hert .

And for to speke of the hert iff ye wilt it lete
Ye shall hym a . Calfe . call at the fyrst yere
The secande yere a . Bwket . so shall ye hym call
The therde yere a . Spoyad . lerneth thus all
The folowith yere a . Stagge . call hym by any way
The fyfthe yere a . grete Stagge . pouce dame bidde yow say
The vi . yere call ye hym an . hert .
Doth so my childe Wylis ye been in quart

To know the hede of an hert . & that is dyuerse

And of the horny that he then berith a bolbe .
The fyrst hede shall be Yugett Wyth olde
Ehz in fyndyn Wee suche dyuersite .
Natheles the . vi . yere euermoore at the leest
Thow shall Well Yuge the perche of thesame beest
When he hath Wntelere With olde any lett
Kyall and? Suzriall also there Ysett
And that in the toppe so When ye may hym keen
Then shall ye call hym forchyd an hert of tenne
And When he hath in the toppe . iij . of the selue
Then ye shall call hym trochid an hert of . xij .
And afterwarde in the toppe When thez . iij . bene
Then shall ye call hym sommyd an hert of . xvi .
And from . iij . forwarde Watt so befall
Be he neuer of so many ye shall hym summed call
Kyght of the nombre eyn that he is
Callith hym from . iij . forth summed 3 Wps
Also haue ye sele an hert hxed Wele .

A Herde . A Beve . A Sounder . A Route.

C My chyldre callith herds of hert and of hynde
And of Bucke and of doo Where yo hem synde
And a Beve of Roos What place thay be in
And a Sounder ye shall of the Wylde foyne
And a Route of Volues Where thay possin mine
So shall ye hem call as many as thay bene

A Littill herde . A myddyll heerd A grete heerd

C . pp . is a littyll herde though it be of hyndis
And . pl . is a myddyl herde to call hym be kyndis
And . lxxx . is a grete herde call . ye hem so
Be it hert be it hynde bucke oz ellis doo

How ye shall say a gret hert & not a fair & oder

C A grete hert When ye hym se so shall ye hym call
Bot neuermore a fayre hert for no thyng that may be fall
A grete hynde a grete bucke and a fayre doo
My sonnys Where ye walke call ye hem so
So ye shulde naame sich dree: and do as I yow lece

C What is a beuy of Roos grete oz small

C And sey is a beue of Roos on a walke
And . p . is a myddyl beuy full Bele I it kalke
A grete beuy is . yn . When thay to gedre be
And so call hem sonnys Where that ye hym se
The moore nombus than ywis : the gretter the beuy is

What is a Sounder of swyne grete or small

Twelve make a Sounder of the Bylde swyne
For a medyt Sounder What place thay be inne
A grete sounder of swyne . xx . ye shall call
Foz geet not this lession for thyng that may fall
Thynke What I say : my sonne nyght and day

Of the Roo huntynge . brekynge . and dressynge

When ye hunt at the Roo then shall ye say choore
The crossies and cresones yowre holdndys byfoore
A grete Roobucke ye call hym not so
Bot a fayre Roobucke and a fayre doo
With the bowellis and With the blood
Relbarde ye yowre holdndes my sonnys so goode
And eche foote ye shall cutte in . iii . I yowr heme
Take the bowellis and the blood and do all to gedre then
Neuyth hit than to yowre holdndys so
And moche the glaadder then thay witt go
That to yowre holdndes a relbarde is call
Foz hit is eten on the grounde and on the skynne dalt
The Roo shall be breded by veneri I Beene
The . ij . forther legges the hede layde by twene
And take oon ender legge wop I yowr pray
And that ower forder legge right as I yowr say
wpon the ower forder legge booth ye hem pytte
And With that othez forther legge wop ye hem knytte
Don thys maner thus When ye haue brooght
All boole to the Rechen then hit shall be brooght
Sane that yowre holdndes ete : the bowillis and the fete .

Now of thage & undoyng of the boore

CNow to speke of the boore the fyrst yere he is
A pygge of the Sounde called ale houe. 3 blis
The secunde yere an hogge and so shall he be
And an hoggestere When he is of yeres . iii .
And When he is of . iiii . yere a beore shelt he be
From the Sounde of the slypne then deyrith he
A Spnguler is he so : for a lone he Witt goo.
When ye haue slayn the boore and Witt to hym right
Ye shall wnde hym onflayne When he shall be dight
Xij . breeds and . ii . of hym ye shall make
By the lab of wenerp as I dare wnder take
Thurgh yowre houndys by styrngth iff that he be dede
They shall haue the tolyllis toyle With the brede
Cast vpon the grounde ther the boore Was slayne
And that is calde a Reserde so hunteris it sayne
vpon the erth so haue I blis : for that so ceter is

Now of the hare .

CNow for to speke of the hare my sonnys seareli
That best kyng shall be calde of all wenerp
For all the fayre spekyng and blabyng leif sere
Commyth of sedyng and fyndyng of the hare
For my leif chylder I take it on honde
He is the mezuellest best that is m ony londe
For he fymaes and crotis and Roungeth euermoore
And beerth talow and gas : and a houe teeth both be foore
And othez While he is male : and so ye shall hym fynde
And othez While female and kyndelis by kynde

¶ And When he is female and kyndelis hym With in
In .iij. degrees he hym beith or he With hym elyng
Too Rough and .ij. smoth Who With hym se
And ij. knottis also that kyndelis With be
When he is female so tell I my tale .

¶ The rewarde for howndys .

¶ When yowre howndis by strength hath come hez to dede
The hunter shall rewarde hym then With the hede
With the shulderis and the sides and With the bowellis all
And all thyngs With in the Bombe saue onli the gatt
The paurche also : yeue hym noon of thoo .
With rewarde When oon the erth it is dalt.
With all goode hunteris the . halow . it is calt
Then the lopnes of the hare loke ye not forgete
Bot bryng hym to the kechyn for the lordis meete
And of this ilke hare speke We no mare .

¶ Wiche bestes shall be flayne & wich scripte

¶ Now to speke of the bestes When thay be flayne
How many be scripte and how many be flayne
All that bere skyne and talow and Rounge leue me
Shall be flayne save the hare for he shall scripte be
And all that beith grece : and piles thez upon
Euer shall be scripte When thay be wouon
Oñ theys maner play : thus ye shall say .

Whiche beestis shall be reide with the lymmer .

C My dere sonnys echeon nows Wilt I yowd lere
Hob many maner beestys as With the lymere
Shall be vnterprede in fryth or in felde
Booth the best and the bucke and the boore so Wilt
And all other beestys that huntid shall be
Shall be sought and founde With Ratchis so fre
Say thus I yowd tolde : my childer so tolde

The discreuyng of a Bucke .

C And ye speke of the Bucke the fyrst yere he is
A fawne. folowynge on his dam say as I yowd wis
The secunde yere a preket. the .iij. yere a solbrett
A solbre at the .iiij. yere the twolthe I yowd tell
The .v. yere call hym a Bucke of the fyrst herte
The .vi. yere call hym a Bucke and so as I you rede

Of the hornys of a Bucke .

The hornys of a grete Bucke or he so be
Most be summyd as I say herkenyth to me
Too braunchis first palmyd he most haue
And .iiij. avancers the soth iff ye Wilt saue
And xxiii. espelers and then ye may hym call
Wher so ye be a grete Bucke I tell yowd all

Of the Roobucke .

C And iff ye of the Roobucke Wilt knath the name
The first yere he is a kyte souhyng on his dame

The seaunde yere he is a gerle : and so he siche all
 The thirde yere an hennule loke ye hym call
 Robucke of the first hede he is at the iii . yere
 The . v . yere a Roobucke hym call I yold leue
 At saynt andrews day his hornys he Witt cast
 In moore or in moos he hidyth hem fast
 So that no man may hem sone fynde
 Ellys in certayn he doos not his kynde
At saynt Jamys day Where so he go
 Then shall the Roobucke gendre With the Roo
 And so boldely thez as ye durme
 Then is he calde a Roobucke goyng in his turme
 And iff ye may a Robucke sle With owt any fayle
 And ye fynde that heue grece at his taylor
 As sum Robuckys haue When ye hit fynde
 Then shall ye see it as ye do of hert and of hynde
 Also the Robucke as hit is Wele kynde
 At holprode day he gooth to Ryde .
 And wisch the bit : When he may gete hit

Now of the hert and of the hynde .

ASonnys of the hert and the hynde lerne pit ye may
 Thez thay drad to the herde at holi roode day
 To the stepe then thay goon yche hote day at noon
 Which stepe thay wsen my childer I yold say
 Tilt hit be Mydesomete at the last way
 The cause of the stepe is to Weere hym fro the flee
 Who so commyth to that place may se hit With his igher
 An othez thyng thay wse my chylde also
 The same seson of the yere to soyle to go

Of the cryng of theys beestys .

An hert belodys and a bucke growys I fynde
And iche Roobucke certayne bellis by kynde
The noyes of theys beestes thus ye shall call
For prynces of theyre make thay wsen hit all
Say chylde where ye goo : yowre dame tught you so

Merke well theys lesyns folowynge .

Tyme of grece begynneth at mydsomer day
And tyll holi Roode day lasteth as I you say

The seson of the fow fro the Natyuite
Tyll the annunaciacion of oovre lady fre

Theson of the Robucke at Ester shall begynne
And tyll mychelmas lastith nygh or the blygne

The seson of the Roo begynneth at Michelmas
And hit shall endure and laste vntill Candilmas

At Michelmas begynneth huntynge of the hare
And lastith tyll mydsomer thez nyll no man hit spare

The seson of the Wolfe is in iche cuntree
At the seson of the fow and euermore shall be

The seson of the boote is from the Natyuite
Till the purification of oovre lady so fre

For at the Natyuite of oovre lady swete
He may fynde where he goth vnder his feete

Booth in Bodys and feldis come and ouer frute
When he after foode maketh any sute

Crabbys and acorns and nottis thez thay growe
Halys and beppes and oother thyngs ynowe

That till the purification lastys as ye se
And maketh the Boote in seson to be

For while that frute may : last his time is neuer past

Of the hunting of the haare

Now to speke of the haare how all shall be brought
When she shall with houndes be founden and sought
The first worde to the houndis that the hunt shall oute pit
Is at the kennel doore when he openys it
That all may hym here: he shall say arce.
For his houndes wolde cum to hastel
That is the first worde my sonne of venery
And when he hath couplyd his houndes pchoon
And is forth with hem to the felde goon
And when he has of cast his colples at witt
Then shall he speke and say his houndes titt
Hors de couple auant se auant. this so
And then So ho so ho. thies and no mo
And then say. Sa sa cy auant So hold I you pray
And iff ye se yowre houndes haue goode witt to renne
And draw a Rapwarde fro yowr say as I yowr kenne
Here how amp. agayne hem call so
Then. Sweff mon amp sweff. to make hym soft go
And iff any fynde of the haare thez he hath bene
And he hight Richez or Remounde thus to hym bedene
Oyes a Remounde le vallant. and I shall you adde
O' quida troy la colbarde on la court colwe
That Remonde the Worthe with oute any fayle
That benygh to fynde the coward with the short taylor

And iff ye se where the haare at pasture hath bene
Iff hit be in the tyme of the corne grene
And iff yowre houndes chace best at yowre witt
Then. iij. motis shall ye blaw both lowe and hitt

There oon and there an other there to pasture has
Then say . illoques illoques in the same place
So say to him in kinde : onto tyme that ye his fynde
And then cast a signe all the feld aboute
To se at his pasture where she hath be in or olde
Or at his forme for gladi to be she is not lese
Ther she hath pasturid in tyme of Release
And any hounde fynd or musyng of his mace
Ther as she hath byne and is goon obt of that place
Ha se touz cy est pl . so shalt ye say
Venez avez so hold sa . also lorde as ye may
Sa cy ad este so hold . after that
Sa sa cy auant . and therof be not lat
And when ye se onto the playne her at the last
In feld or in errabult londe : or in to the Wode past
And polbre hounde Wilt fynde of her ther then
Say . la douce amp la est a . and so as I polb ken
That is to say swete frende : ther is he come hold
For to dry here . and ther with ye shall say so hold
Illoques ey douce ey waylaunt so hold so hold . then the
Thus may ye now dere sonnyes lerne of venery
And when ye come ther as ye trow he Wilt dwelt
And so semeth to polb Wilt then say as I polb tell
Ha douce la est a venez . for to dwelt thore
And therwith . iij . so hold . say ye no moore
And iff it semes Wolt polb to fynde all in fere
And when so to do then say . douce hold here hold here
Hold here douce hold here hold here he sittys
So shalt ye say my chylde and for no thyng lettys
All maner bestys that euer chafede bore
Have oon maner of word . so hold . and no moore

To fulfill or fulfill eche maner of chace
 The hunt euermore in his mouth that word he haas
 And iff yowre boundys at a chace renne thes ye hunt
 And the best begynne to renne as hertis be wont
 Or for to hanlon as doos the fox With his gyle
 Or for to crosse as the Roo dooth oder While
 Oder dwelt so that yowre boundys cannot olde go
 Then shall ye say. hoo sa amy sa sa
 A complex sa arete so hold . sich is the play
 And sohold as moch is as sa hold to say
 Bot for . sohold . is short in speche When it is brought
 Therefore say Be . sohold bot sa hold say Be nocht
 And iff yowre houndis chace at hert or at haare
 And thay renne at defaute thus ye shall say thare
 3e sohold assayne assayne ston hold
 Sa assayne arete sohold theis wordes and no moe
 And iff yowre houndes renne West at fox or at doo
 And so sayle at defaute say thus ferther or ye goo
 Ho to ore swef aluy douce a luy . that thay here
 Ho hoy assayne assayne sa arete
 So hold so hold wenez a coupler . and do as 3 yow kenne
 The moore Worshyp may ye haue among all mewe
 Yowre craftis let be kynde : and do as 3 yow bydde
 Allt my sonnys in same : and thus may ye konne of game

The booke that the mayster hunter makyth to
 his man now here folowng ye may here .

The mayster to his man makyth his Rops
 That he knowith be kynde What the hert doys
 Allt huntynge euermore When he goys

Quod the man to his maister that hece good loore
 For to knowe what he doos the houndes befoore
 What dooth he maister quod the man
 He dooth quod he ceuyne as thow mayst se
 Bekyth .and so dooth no best bot he
 When bekyth he quod the man what is that to say
 With his feete he oppyns the erth ther he gooth a way
 What is the cause quod the man maister I the pray
 That the hert be foore the houndes when thay hym hunt ag
 That then to the Ryuer he Wellis for to goon
 Quod the maister to the man thez ar causes toon

Ror. ii. causes the hert descirith to the Ryuer . n
 note wele theis termys folowng descende n oder

Con cause for the Ryuer descende he is ag
 And so is he to the Water when he takith the way
 Why callist thow hym . descende . maister I the pray
 For he payris of is myght the sooth I the say
 A nother is to the Water whi he gooth othez Whyle
 The houndes that hym sellen to founde to begyle
Cut of this hert quod his man maister Wolde I ken
 In to the Water when he leppes what he makes then
 He proferith quod the maister and so ye shall say
 For he bot not hym selfe yit how he Witt a way
 Whether ouer the Water he Witt for passe
 Or turne ayen thessame way thez he first was
 Therefore hit is profre as theys huntetis sayne
 And Reprofer iff thessame way he turne ayene

At that ozer side of the Water iff he cop sterte
 Then shall ye call hit the soule of the best
 And that is for the Water of his legges beste
 Downe in to the steppis thez fallyn of his fete
 Upon the Water his Way euen iff he bent
 Then beryth he Water thez to take gold tent
 And iff With the Water go algate gold hit shall
 Defoulant the Water an best so hym callt

Now of the Nomblys nether wele the termys

The man to his mapster spekyth full blyth
 Off the nomblys of the best that he wolde hym kith
 Thow mony endys thez shall be hym With mine
 Quod the mapster bot oon thyk nor thynne
 And that is bot the Sargilon to speke of all bi dene
 And all theys ozer crokes and Roundulis bene

The Auancers . the Forchers

Wit Wolde I Wit and thow Woldest me leere
 The crokes and the Roundellis of the Nomblys of p^o dere
 Don croke of the Nomblys lth euermoore
 vnder the throte bolle of the best be foore
 That callid is . auancers Who so can hem here
 And the hyndermost parte of the Nomblys there
 That is to say the Forchers that liggyn euen betwene
 The . 7 . theys of the best that ozer crokis eue

In the Mydref that callid is the wondell also
For the sides wolnde a tolde coruen it is fro
My dere sonys holde : say of game I thus yold tolde

Out Wolde I Witt maister Whi theys houndes all
Bayen and cryen Whn thay hym ceche shall
For thay Wolde haue helpe that is thayr skylt
For to flee the best that thay renne tyll

Tell me mayster quod the man What is the skylt
Why the haare Wolde so fayne renne ayenest the hilt
Quod the mayster for hz leagys be shorter be foore
Then be hynde : that is the skylt of poore

What is the cause quod the man y^e men say of y^e best
That the haare sittith aye Whn she takyth hz rest
And odez bestys ly : as communi men sayne
For .ij. causes quod the mayster I tell the ployne
Don is for she hurcles wypon hz houghis ap
And all odez bestys : can she side to the grolnde lay
An odez cause ther is and that is noo lees
For she breith booth selbet and pure grece

Out Wolde I mayster quod the man fayne Witt more
Wher lyth the suet of the haare be hynde or befoore
Ouer the loyne quod the mayster of iche haare thow take
By idris the tagle and the chyne euen oon the backe
Out Wolde I mayster quod the man thxs at the lez
What thow walkest in the felde With thy lymoz
Ther as an hrt pastured hath : or y^e thow hym se
To knawe faatt or lene Wither that he be
I can quod the mayster Best tell the thys caas
Whate Bele Wher he lay : and Wher he sumeped has

Molob and englaymede iff that it be
Then is he fatt & the telt lerne theys of me
And iff it be booth blacke and harde and clene
Then he is meegre lazbre and leene
And of thys ilke thyng iff thow leue not me
Take heed in the Wyntre and then thow may it se

C Mit mayster of the haare sayn Wolde & Wit moore
What he dooth When he gooth the holdndys befoore
He forth and resorth ther he gooth a Way
Pryckyth and repyckyth the sooth for to say
Bot Wat is that quod the man When thay so doone
That shalt I quod the mayster telt the full soone
In the feldes Wher he gooth no Ways bene
Ther he forth When he steppth and hit may not be seene
And after When he dolblith and turnyth agaynne
Then he resorth as gooode hunteres saynne
And When he tennyth in the Way dry or Wete
Then men may fynde fostals of clees or of feete
That pryckyth the haare aye When he dooth soo
And repyckyth then iff he agaynne goo

C Maister yit quod the man What is this to say
A wauntelay a lay . and a Relay .
That shalt I telt the quod he : for a littill byzete
When the holdndys ar set : an hert for to mete
And othez hym chasen and folowyn to take
Then all the Relais thow may wpon hem make
Even at his comyng yf thow lett thy holdndys goo
While the odes that be behynde fer arn hym froo
That is . a wauntelay . and so thow shalt hit call
For thay are than fer before thos odes holdndes all

And an hyndering grete all oðer contit
 For thay may not that day nomore selbe at Wilt
 And holde thyn houndes styll iff that thow so do
 Till all the houndes that be behynd be cum ther to
 Than let thyn houndes all to geðer goo
 That called is an allay . and looke thow say so
 And that hyndering is yit to them that be behynd
 For the restede wilt ouergo the Wæte by kynde
 A relay is after Wym the houndes ar post
 For be fore Wylth the hert that hiet hem fast
 To let thyn houndes fer after hem goon
 And that is then a forthering to hem echoon
 For and thyn houndes haue ouertake thees oðer bi destres
 Then shall they all folue hym of oon swestnes

What is a forloping .

Wit mayster Wolde I sayn thus at yow leere
 What is a forloping for that is goode to here
 That shall I say the quod be the soch at lest
 Wym thy houndes in the Wode sechyn any best
 And the best is stott aWay owt of the fyth
 Or the houndes that thow hast meten thes with
 And any oðer houndes before : than may with hym mete
 Thees oðer houndes arn then forloyned I the hte
 For the beste and the houndes arn so fer before
 And the houndes be kynde be Wæte and soore
 So that thay may not at the best cum at ther Wilt
 The houndes be fore forlopne hym and that is the styll
 Thay be ay so fer be fore to me iff thow wilt trust
 And thys is the forlopne leere hit iff thow lust

Whiche thre thynges cause the houndes to endure

Whit Bolde & Bette mayster iff it Ware thy Witt
Whan thyn houndes renne an hert contitt
And ay the forther they goo the gladder thay bene
For . iij . causes quod he oft tyme is sene
Don is Whan the hert rennye fast on a rese
He swetith that hit rennyth wolne thowgh olbt his clees
The houndes Whan thay fynde of that it is swete
Then az thay leuez to renne and lother to lete
An oder cause Whan the hert ny no moore may
Then Witt he White froth caste ther he gooth a way
Whan thyn houndes fynde of that then az thay glad
In hope thay shall hym haue and renne so rad
The . iij . cause is of the hert Whan he is nygh dede
Then he castys olbt of his moloth froth and blade red
The houndes know that he shall be take soone than
And euer the forther they goo the gladder they renne
Thes az the causes . iij . that causes hem gladdre to be

Whiche best a flau hounde takis as sone as a swift

What best pit mayster & ay it for non pit
That moost hoole all houndes rennen contitt
And also sone the slowest shall hym ouer take
As the swyftist shall do What Way so euer he take
That best a Hausyn hight a Brok or a Gray
Thes . iij . namys he hath the sooth for to say
And this is cause therof : for he Witt by kynde
So thowgh thowyns a Way the thyphest he may fynde
Thes az the swyftist houndes may no forther goo
Then the slowest of foote be he neuer so thro

Why the hare fumays and croteys .

¶ Pit mayster Wolde I Bete Whi that men sayn
That the haare fumays and croteys booth playn
And all othez maner bestys that huntid be
Ifemoū or fenoū as the Bele hit se
That shall I Beest tell the quod the mayster then
Foz Why that he femays and crotis Beest I ken
He femaith foz he bereth talow . this is no les
And he croteis men sayn foz he bereth grees
And Roukis on his houghis When he lettis it go
And bestys of sich kynde fynde Bez no moo
Holv many bestis femayen̄ mayster sayn̄ I Wolde lere
And holv many fenoū that Bave goode to here
All this to tell quod the mayster I holde hit bot ligh̄t
All bestis that bere talow and stonde ropight
Ifemayen̄ When thay do so say as I the keme
And all ozer fenoū that wilken wolne themne .

How nony maner bestis of venery Kelenne

¶ Holv many maner bestis pit mayster me tell
Off venery Kelenen by fyrth or by ffelt
To this quod the mayster I shall the answare
Off all bestis bot . ij . the hert and the haare
From the Annunciacion of olbre lady day
The hert then releues the sooth foz to say
Till saynt Petris day and paule . and the haare right :
From the Purificacion of olbre lady bright :
Till the transflocion (Kelayns : leue ye me
Off saynt Thomas tude of Caunturburie .

To vndo the wylde Boore .

Wit my chyld of the boore for to speke moore
When he shall be vndoone I tell you be fore
xxxij . breddis ye shall of hym make
Nob best you my sonnys wit beete ye shall them take
The fyrst of thym is the hede what euer he fallt
An oter is the coler and so ye shall hit callt
The sheldys on the sholderis : therof shall . ij . be
Then eyter side of the shoyne departed in . iij .
The pestellis and the gambons depte thym . ij .
And . ij . felettys he hath : forgete not thoo
Then take is legges and is feete & sheweth youre sleght
For they shall of his breddys be countid for . viij .
Departeth the chyne in . iij . peas and nomoo
And take thez youre breddis . xxx . and . ij .
And sayte put the grece when it is take a way
In the bladder of the boore my chyld I you pray
For hit is a medecyne : for mony maner pyne

How ye shall breeke an Hert .

And for to speke of the hert while he thynke oon
My chyld fyrst ye shall hym fue when he shall be vndoone
And that is for to say or euer ye hym dyght
With in his olone hornys to lay hym wpright
At thessay cut hym that lordys may see :
A noon fat or leen wher that he be
Then cut of the coddis the hely euen froo
Or ye begynne hym to flee : and then shall ye goo

At chaulis : to begynne assone as ye may
 And slyttith hym wdone euen to thassay
 And fro thassay euen wdone the bele shall ye slit
 To the pissitt thz the codde was a way lpytt
 Then slit the lyfte legge euen first before
 And then the lyfte legge by hynde or ye do moore
 And thees ooz legges wpon the right syde
 wpon thessame maner slyt ye that tyde
 To goo to the chekys looke ye be prest
 And so fleeth hym wdone euen to the brest
 And so fleeth hym forth right wnto thessay
 Euen to the place where the codde was cut a way
 Then fleeth thessame wyse all that ooz syde
 Bot let the taylt of the best scitt thz oon byde
 Than shall ye hym wdo my chylde I yow Rede
 Ryght wpon his adone skynne and lay hit on brede
 Take hede of the cuttyng of thessame wde
 And begynne fyrst to make the Erber
 Than take owt the shulderis . and slyttith a noon
 The baby to the syde from the corbyn bone
 That is corbyns fee : at the deeth he wll be
 Then take owt the selbet that hit be not laste
 For that my chylde is good for lechecraft
 Than put thyn honde softely wnder the brest bone
 And thz shall ye take owt thezber a noon
 Than put owt the paunchz . and from the paunchz taas :
 A way wightly the Rate sich . as he haas
 Hoole it wth a fyngre . do as I yow kenne
 And wth the bloode and the grece fillith hit theme
 Looke threde that ye haue and nedett thzto :
 For to selw it wth all or ye moore do .

Bestis of the chace of the swete felde & stinking

Ther be bestis of the chace : of the swete felde . And
tho be the Bucke . the Doo . the Beere . the Reynard
the Elke . the Spycard . the Otter . and the Marton .

Ther be bestis of the chace of the seynkyng felde And
thay be the Roobucke . and the Roo . the Fulmarde . the
Fyche . the Hauke . the Graye . the Fop . the Squyrett .
the Whitrat . the Sot . and the Pulcarte .

The namys of diuerse maner houndis

This be the namys of houndes . First ther is a Grehound
a Bastard . a Mengrell . a Mastyfe . a Lemor . a Spys
mytt . Rachys . Kenettys . Teroues . Bocheris houndes .
Myddyng dogges . Cyndeytayles . and Fulkheris curris .
and smale ladies popis that beere a Bay the flees and dyue;
tis smale faldtis .

The propreteis of a goode Grehound.

A Grehounde shulde be heded like a Snake . and necked
like a Drake . Foted like a Rat . Tayled like a Rat .
Spidd lyke a Teme . Chyned like a Beme

The first yere he most lerne to fede . The secound yere to fel
de hym lede . **T**he . iij . yere he is felow lyke . The . iiii .
yere ther is noon like **T**he . v . yere he is good ynough
The . vi . yere he shall holde the plough **T**he viij . yere he
Witt awayle : grece bityps for to assayle . **T**he . xij . yere
likeladit . The . ix . yere curisadpitt . **T** And Whyn he is com

my n to that yere : haue hym to the tanner . ¶ For the best
hondre that euer bitake hade . at .ix . yere he is full boode

The propretees of a goode hors .

A Goode hors shulde haue .xv . propretees . and condicions .
¶ It is to wit . .ij . of a man . .ij . of a woman . .ij . of a foy
.ij . of an haare and .ij . of an asse .

Off a man wolde wolde and hardy .

Off a woman fayre brestid faice of here e ey to lip wypon .

Off a foy a faice tiple short eris With a goode trot .

Off an haare a grete eygh a dry hede . and Well cennynng

Off an asse a bigge chyne a flatte lege . and goode houe .

Well trauelid womaner Well trauelid hors Bez neu goode

¶ Arise early . serue god deuouteli . and the Worlde besily doo
thy bester Wiseli . geue thyn almese secretly So by the way sad-
ly . Answer the peple demurely . Go to thi mete appetideli .
Sit ther at discretely . Of the tonge be not to libralli . Arise
se therfrom tempatly . Go to thi soper sobozly And to thy
bede mecelly . Be m thyn Inne Jocūdely please thy loue du-
ly . And slepe surely .

Werte wele theys . iiii thynges .

¶ There be .iiii . thynges principall to be dread of euy Wise man

The first is the cause of olbre holy sader the pope .

The secunde is thindignacion of a prnce Quia indignacion
regis uel principis mors est .

The thirde is the fauor or the Wilt of a Iuge .

The .iiii . is Schlaunder & the mutacion of a comynalte .

Who that makith in Cristynmas a doog to his larder .
And in Marche a Solb to is gardpnez .
And in May a sole of a Whise manny's counsell .
He shall neuer haue goode larder . sayre gardyn . Mer We
le kepyd colnccell .

As fer from thy kynny'smen keste the .
Wrath not thy neighbor's nept the .
In a goode corne cuntre threste the .
And sitte dolone Robyn and rest the .

Who that byldys his hous all of salobes .
And prickyth a blynde hors ouer the salobys .
And suffrith hys Wyfe to seche many halobys .
God sende hym the blysse of euerlastyng galobis .

If theis be not directid then go thei at a ventyr

There be iii . thynges fult harde for to knalb .
Wyche Way that thay Wilt draue .
The first is the Wayes of a yong man .
The secunde the cours of a vessaylt in the see .
The thridde . of an Eder or a serpent sprent .
The . iii . of a folde sityng on any thyng .

Too Wyues in oon hous . too cattys and oon mous :
Too dogges and oon boon : theis shall neu accorde i oon .

Who that mannyth hym With his Rynne .
And closith his croofte Wyth chritrees .
Shall haue many legges brokynne .
And also fult lpytptt goode seruyes .

The Compaynys of beestys and fowlys .

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A Herde of Hertis | a Pride of Lionys |
| an herde of all man dece | a Sleuth of Beeres |
| an Herde of Swannys | a Cete of Graies |
| an Herde of Cranys | a Herp of Conys |
| an Herde of Corlebyys | a Ruches of Martronyes |
| an Herde of Wrennys | a Besynes of ferettis |
| an Herde of harlottys | a Grace of grehoundis of ij |
| a Mye of ffesauttyes | a Lece of Grehoundis of .iij |
| a Beuy of Ladies | a Coupull of spaynellis |
| a Beuy of Roos | a Couple of rennyng houndis |
| a Beuy of Quaplis | a Litter of Belpis |
| a Sege of heronnys | a Ryndyll of yong Cattis |
| a Sege of betouris | a Spnguler of Horis |
| a Sorde or a sute of malardis | a Dryft of tame Swayne |
| a Mustre of Phecockys | an Harrasse of hirse |
| a Walke of Snyttis | a Ragg of coltis or a Rake |
| a Congregacion of peple | a Haren of Mulis |
| an Epaltynng of Larkis | a Tippe of Bete |
| a Wache of Nyghtingalis | a Tippe of haaris |
| an hoost of men | a Bagle of gees |
| a ffelishippynng of yomen | a Brode of hennys |
| a Charme of Goldespyches | a badelyng of Dokis |
| a Cast of Brede | a Noonpacens of Wyues |
| a Couple or a payer of totallis | a State of Prynces |
| a flight of Doves | a Thongh of barons |
| an unkyndenes of Rauenes | a prudens of wikeris |
| a Claterynng of choughes | a Supfluyte of Nunnyes |
| a Dissimulacion of breddis | a Scole of clerkes |
| a Route of Rnyghtis | a Doctryne of doctoris |

a Conūtyng of prechours
a Sentence of Judges
a Dampnyng of Furzouris
a Diligens of Messangeris
an Obesians of fuauntis
a Sete of Wshcheris
a Draught of toteleis
a Proude shelyng of taloris
a Tempans of cokys
a Stalke of fostoris
a Booste of saudiouris
a Laughtre of Osteloris
a Blosyng of Tauerneris
a Malepirtnes of proleres
a Thraue of Throspheris
a Squatte of Dalbteris
a Fightyng of beggers
an ontrowth of sompneris
a Melody of Harpers
a Pauuertie of pyppers
a soltelty of sergeauntis
a Tabernacle of bakers
a Drifte of fishers
a Disgysyng of Taplours
a Bleche of solbteris
a Smece of Cozpouris
a Clustre of Brappes
a Clustre of chorlis
a Rage of Maydenys
a Rasult of knaups
a blusht of boyes

an vncredibilitie of Cocoldis
a Coup of partrichis
a Sprynge of Telis
a Desserre of Napbnyng
a fall of Woodcockis
a Congregation of Pleuers
a Couert of cootis
a Duett of Turtallis
a Titangis of Pies
an Ost of spacobis
a Swarme of bees
a cast of haukis of p^o touz. ij
a Hece of theffame haukis. iij
a Flight of Goshaukes
a Flight of sbalobes
a beldyng of Rookes
a Murmuracion of stares
a Route of Woluess
a Lepe of Letardis
a Shreldenes of Alpis
a Skulke of Thuyes
a skulke of ffopis
a Nest of Rabettis
a Labor of Mollis
a Mute of houndes
a Kenett of Rachis
a Sute of a lym
a Cowardnes of curris
a Soundre of Wilde swyne
a Stode of Mats
a Hase of Alffis

a Droue of Mete
a ffolcke of Stepe
a Bagle of Women
a Pepe of chylkamps
a Multipleng of husbandis
a Pontificalite of prelatis
a Dignyte of chanonys
a Charge of curatis
a Discrecion of Pæstis
a Skulke of frenis
a bhomynable sight of mōris
a Scott of fflyth
a Example of Maisteris
an Obfuans of brimptis
an Eloquens of labyperis
an Epeucion of Officeris
a faith of Marchandis
a puision of steward of hous
a Kerff of Panteris
a Credens of Selberis
an vnbelbyng of kezueris
a Safegarde of Porteris
a Blast of hunteris
a Thretenyng of courtyeris
a Prompte of Tapsteris
a Flyng of pardeneris
a Mistebeue of paynteris
a Lash of Carteris
a Scoldyng of kemsteris
a Wonderyng of Tynteris

a Waybardnes of haybardis
a Worship of Buteris
a Neuthriupng of Zogoletis
a ffraunch of Mylneris
a Yestere of Bilberis
a Borpyng of Bochouris
a Tynket of Corueseris
a Flocke of Shoarmeris
a Drunkship of Coblers
a Skulke of fopis
a Clustre of Mōris
a Rage of the teethe
a Rasalt of Hopes
a Disworship of Scottis

C Epilic

41

Here follow the dew termys to speke of breeth:
 yng or dreslyng of dyuerse beestis and fowlis & t
 And thesame is shewed of certayn fysshes .

A Dere brokeme .
 a Goose revede
 a Pigge bredde and spæde
 a Capon salvede
 a Cheoon frusshyd
 a Cong onlacedde
 a Crane displayde
 a Curlew onioyntede
 a Ffesalnt alet
 a Quayle byngged
 a Plouer Mynsed
 a Pigeon thygged
 a Scabone leechyd
 a Swanne lyste
 a Lambe shulderide
 a Kide shulderide
 an Hen spoplede
 a Malarde onbrafid
 an Heron dysmembred
 a Pecocke disfigured
 a Beture ontachid
 a Partich alet
 a Raale brestyde
 a Bodeoke thygged
 an Egge Tyred
 a fyre Tymbered

Now of fysshes

a Salmon Chyned
 a Pyke splatted
 an Haddocke sided
 a Cheuen fynned
 a Sole loyned
 a Burnarde chyned
 a Tenche salved
 an Ele trousoned
 a Breeme splayed
 a Harbitt tuskyd
 a Tought gobettid

Ye shall say thus .

An hert Herbourghith
 a Bucke lodgith
 an Esquex lodgith
 a Roo beddith
 a poman beddith
 an haare in hert forme shul:
 dering or leenyng .
 a Cong sitting .
 a Bodeoke brekyng

Here now folowng shall be shewed all the Shyreys
 And the Bysshopryches of the realme of England
 And ye shall vnderstonde that the Shyres be Written before
 and the bisshopryches of the same as Wit folowng next aft
 and then afterwarde as shewed the Prouynces of this londe.

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| A Kent . | Caunturbury . | Rouchestre . |
| A Southesex . | | Chychestre . |
| A Haampshyre . | Sutherey . | Wyndchestre . |
| A Wylteshyre . | Barkshyre . | Salzbury . |
| A Somersete shyre . | Dorset shyre . | Bathe . |
| A Deuenshyre . | Cornelwayle . | Ecestur |
| A Essex . | Medesep . | London . |
| A Northfolke . | Suthfolke . | Mozlwyche . |
| A Cambrzygeshyre . | | Elye . |

A Laycetee . Huntynghon . Northampton . Hertford . Bed
 ford . Rokyngham . Oppnford . Lyncolne . Lyncolne

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| A Gloucestur . | Worcestur . | Wigorn . |
| A Herfordshyre . | Herford . | |
| A Chesshyre . | Shropshyre . | pte of Lancashire . |
| | | Chestre . |

A Northeshire . Staffordshire . Darbshire . Notyngham
 shyre . and oder as parte of Lancastreshire . Northe .

Prouynces of England .

Caunturbury . and North . Stafford . Darby . Notyngham .
 Northumberlonde . Durham . Westmerlonde . Tendale . Barlile

Here in this booke folowynge is determyned the lynage of Coole armuris: and how gentilmen shall be knowyn from vngentill men. and how bondage began first in aungell and after succeded in man kynde. as it is shewed in processe bothe in the childer of Adam and also of Noe. and how Noe taught the Worlde m. iij. parties to his. iij. sonnes. Also they be shewyd the. ix. colobris in armys figured by the. ix. orders of aungelis. and it is shewyd by the forsayd colobris Wyth ten Worthye and Wyth ten Royall. and of vngaliteis which they be noble and which they be excellent. And they be here the vertues of chivalry and many other notable and famous thynges to the pleasure of noble personys shall be shewyd as the besydes folowynge Wittenesses who so euer likyth to se thaim and rede thaim Wyth they be longe noble to reders. And after these notable thynges aforesayd folowyth the Blasping of all maner armys in latyn french and English.

Incipit Liber armorum.

Being in Worthenes armes for to beere by the Royall blode in ordynance all nobill and gentyll men from the highest degree to the lowest in this booke shall be shewed. and to reserve Gentilnes from vngentilnes. **I**n so moche thatt all gentilnes cummys of god of heuyn. at heuyn J. Wyth begyn where were. p. orders of aungelis and noble stonde bot. ix. in coole armuris of knawlege encrowned full hie with precious stones. where lucifer with mylionys of aungelis obt of heuyn felt onto hell and odyr places and ben holdyn they in bondage. and all where created in heuyn of gentill nature. **A** bonde man or a churle Wyth say all we be cummyng of adam. So lucifer with his company may say all we be cummyng of heuyn. **A**d Adam the

beginnyng of man kynde Was as a stobbe consprayed and con;
fleshed . and in the braunches is knowlegee Wiche is rotun
and Wiche is grene .

How Gentilmen shall be knowyn from churlis
& how they first began . And how Noe deuydyd
the world in . iii . partit to his iii sonnys .

Now for to deuyde gentilmen from chortis in haast it shall be
preued . Ther Was neuer gentilman nor churle ordenyd by kyn
de bot he had sadre and modre . Adam and Eue had nothyr fa;
dre nor modre . and in the sonnys of Adam and Eue Was foun
de bothe gentilman and churle . By the sonnys of Adam and
Eue Seth Abell and Cayn deuyded Was the royalt blode fro
the congentill . A brother to slep his brother getary to the lall
Whe myght be more congentelnes . By that did Cayn become
a churle and all his offsprynge after hym by the cursynge of god
and his owne sadre adam **A**nd Seth Was made a gen
tilman throu his sadres and moderis blissynge . And of the
offsprynge of Seth Noe come a gentilman by kynde
Noe had . iij . sonnys begetyn by kynde . by the modre . ii .
Bece named Cham and Sem . and by the sadre the thirde Was
nampd Jafeth . Wit in theys . iij . sonnys gentilnes and con;
gentilnes Was founde **I**n cham congentilnes Was founde
to his owne sadre won to disaues his preyntes and laugh
his sadre to scorne **J**afeth Was the yongist and repreued
his brodre . Than like a gentilman take mynde of Cham . for
his congentilnes he Was become a churle : and had the cursynge
of god and his sadre Noe . And Wyan Noe alboke he sayde
to Cham his sonne : knowyest nott thow how hit become of

Cayn Adam soon : and of his churlysh blowe . All the Worlde
is drownde saue We . viij . And now of the to begynne ungen
tilnes and a cause to destroye vs all : vpon the hit shall be
so I pray to god that it shall fall . Now to the I gyue my
curse byked kaptise for eu . and I gyue to the : the north parte
of the Worlde to drabe thyn habitation for thez shall it be .
Where sowls and care calde and myschef as a churle thow
shall haue . in the thirde parte of the Worlde Wich shall be calde
Europe that is to say the contre of churlys .

Jafeth eu hez my sonne thow shall haue my blissing
wee i stede of Seth Adam son I make the a gentelman to the We
ste parte of the Worlde . and to the occident ende : Where as Welth
and grace shall be . thez thyn habitation shall be . to take that othez
thezde parte of the Worlde Which shall be calde asia that is to say
the contre of gentelman .

And Sem my son also a gentelman I the make to multipli
abellis blode that so bykedli Was slayn . the oriente thow that
take that othez thezde parte of the Worlde Which shall be calde affri
ca . that is to say the contre of tempurnes .

Of the ofsprynge of the gentelman Jafeth come Habraham
Moyfes Awon and the profettes : and also the kynge of y^e right
lyne of mary . of Whom that gentelman Jhesus Was borne very
god and man : after his manhode kynge of the londe of Jude &
of Jues gentelman by is modre mary prynce of Cote armure .

How longe Cote armures wer begunne afore
thyncarnacion of oure lorde Jhesu cryst .

Jafeth made first Gargel and thez in he made a batt in toker

of all the Worlde . and afterwarde . ij^o . pete and . xxij . before
thynarnacion of Caste : Cote armure Was made . and figund
at the sege of trope Where in gestys troianorum it tellith that
the first begynnng of the labbe of armys Was . the Wiche Was
effugured and begunne before any labbe in the Worlde . bott the
labbe of nature . and before the . p . comābndementis of god

And thys labbe of armys Was grounded vpon the . ij . or ;
terys of angelis in heuen encrowned With . ij . dyueris precious
stons of colobris and of vertus dyueris . also of thm as fi :
gund the . ij . colouris in armys . as in noblmbre to begynne the
first stone is callid Topasion

Prim^o lapis

The first Stone is calde Topasion signyfyng
golde in armys .

This Stone Topasion is a femy Stone . and golde it is cal ;
de in armys . The vertue ther of is : that the gentelman the Wi ;
che thys Stone in his cote armure berith a face messanger in his
kyngs batyll shall be . The Wich Stone is refued in the angelis
crowne that Was a trbe messanger and a suce in his kyngs ba ;
tyll of heuen When they faught With Lucifer

Secū^d lapis

The secunde Stone is cald Smaragdus a graue
ly Stone signifiyng vert in armys

The secunde Stone is calde Smaragdus a grauell Stone . e
vert it is calde in armys . The vertu ther of is : that the gentyl
man the Wich in his cote armure it berith kene and hardy in his

kyngs batell shall be . the Rich Stone is reserved in the chancel
les crowne that Was bene and hardy in his kyngs bataille of he;
uen Whan they faught With Lucifer

Tercius lapis

And this stone is calde brussh coloure i armys

The thirde ston is calde an Ametise a duskelli ston brussh
hit is calde in armys . The vertue they of is : that he the Rich be;
rich in his Cotearmur that stone . fortunable of victori i his ki
nges batayll shall be . the Rich stone is reserved to the victors
crowne that Was fortunable and victorios in his kyngs batail
of huen Whan they faught With Lucifer

Quartus lapis

And this stone is calde plūby color i armys

The .iiii. stone is calde a Margarete a cloudy stone glum;
by hit is calde in armys . The vertue they of is . What gentilman
that i his Cotearmure that stone berith grete goūnaunce of chi;
ualtie in his kyngys batayll he shall haue . the Rich stone is ref
ued in the pofestatis crowne that Was chualtrius of goūnaunce
in his kyngys batayll of huen Whan they faught With Lucifer

Quintus lapis

A loys is calde sinamer or sanquine i armys

The .v. ston is calde a Loys . a sanquine stone or sinamer
hit is calde in armys . The vertue they of is : the gentleman thatt
in his Cotearmure this stone berith myghtifull of polber in his
kyngys batayll shall be . the Rich stone Was reserved in domina

cionys crowne that Was myght full of polere in his kynngs bat-
tall of huyr Whan they faught With Lucifer

Sextus lapis

And thys stone is calde gowlys in armys

The .vi. stone is calde a Ruby a redly stone . gowlys
it is calde in armys . the vertue therof is . the gentylman that i
his Cotearmure that stone beith hote and full of courage in his
kynngs battyll shall be . the Wich stone is reserued in the princi-
pals crowne that Was hote brinnng as fire in his kynngs bat-
tall of huyr Whan they faught With Lucifer

Septim9 lapis

A blue stone it is & it is cold asure i armys

The .vij. stone is calde a Saphyre a blew stone Asure hit
is calde in armys . The vertue therof is . the gentylman that in
his Cotearmure beith that stone : Wyse and vertues in his Bez
kynng in his kynng battyll shall be . the Wich is reserued to tron9
crowne that Was Wyse and vertues in his kynngs battyll of h-
uyr Whan they faught With Lucifer

Octau9 lapis

This stone is blake and it is called Sabull

The .viij. ston is a Dyamond a blake stone . Sable it
is calde in armys . The vertue therof is . What gentylman that i
his Cotearmure thatt stone beith : durabull & consaynt in his
kynngs battyll he shall be . The Wich stone Was reserued i the
chraubyns crowne that Was durable & consaynt in his kynngs
battyll of huyr . Whan they faught With Lucifer

¶ 179 lapis

¶ A shynng ston and is calde Siluer i armys

The .ix. stone is calde Carbuncle a shynng stone. Silu hit is calde in armys. The vertue theof is: What gentelman y^e m his Cotearmure this stone beath. full doughti glorious & shynng in his kyngys batayll he shall be. The Wich stone Was reserued in the Serophyns crowne: that Was full doughti gloung & shynig i his kigy batayll of huygn. Whan thei faught wth Lucifer

¶ Of the diuse coloureil for the feld of cotearmuril. v. bene worthy and. iiii. bene Royall

Ther be. ix. dyuse colours for the felds of Cotearmure's v. Worthy & .iiii. Royall. The .v. Worthy be theys: Golde Verte Blawke Plumby & Synam. And the. iiii. Royall be thas: Goblis Asure Sable & Siluer. Bot now aft bla seas of armys ther be bot. .vi. colours of y^e Wich. .ij. be metall & .iiii. colours. Golde & Silu for metall. Vert Goulis Asure & Sabull for colours. & theys be vsid and no moo.

¶ Of nine preci⁹ stonil. v. be noble & .iiii. of dig

¶ Ther be. ix. precious stonys. v. noble & .iiii. of dignite. The .v. noble stonys be theys Topasion Smaragmat Alma: like Margaret & Aloys. The .iiii. of dignite be theys Rubi Saphyr Dyamond and Carbuncull

¶ Of thorderil of āgelil. v. be ierarch & .iiii. trō

Ther be. ix. ordys of angellis. v. Jerarchie. & .iiii. Crōly

The .v. Jewryche be theys : Angelis Archangelis virtutes
Potestates & dominaciones The .iiii. Tronli be theys Princi;
paty Tronp Cherubyn and Seraphyn .

Av. of the dignitel of regalite be noble x.iiii. at

A Theys be .ix. dignites of Regalite .v. noble and .iiii. ex
cellent The .v. noble be theys Gentilmā Squier knyght Ba
ron and Lord . And .iiii. excellēt be theys Erle Mark Du
ke and Princē

Nyne vertuel of preci9 stonys

Nyne vertues of preci9 stonys ben thes .v. generall and
iiii. speciall The .v. genall ben theys A sure messenger Rene
& hardy fortunat of victori Cheualry of gouernaunce & myghti
fult of power The .iiii. speciall be theis : hope of courage Wyse &
redy & vertues in Werkynge Durable & onfaynt fult doughti &
glouose shynnyng .

The .iiii. vertuel of cheualry

Foure vertues of cheualry ben thes : The first is iuste in
his besstis . clenues of his pson . peti to haue of the poore . to be
gracious to his pson . to be reuerent and faythfult to his god
The secunde is that he be Wyse in his bataill . prudent in his fightig
knowynge & hauynge mynde in his Wittis . The .iiij. is y^e he be nott
slow in his Wertis loke be fore y^e his quill be true thanke god e
uer of his victory & for to haue mesure in his sustynāce . The .iiii
is to be strōg & stedfast in his gouernaunce . to hope to haue y^e victory

And wode not frome the felde and not to shame his coate arma-
re. Also that he be not to lossefull of his manhod Take that he
be curtes lobbly and gentill and With olde rebaldry in his
langage.

Here shall be shewed the. ix. artikelis of gentil-
nes. v of them ar amorous and iiii souerayn

Ther be. ix. articles of gentilnes. and of theym. v. bene
amorous. and. iiii. soueren. The. v. amowles gentilneses
ben thes. Lordeli of colntenadnce. Creteable in langage.
Wpse in his answere. Perfite in gouernadnce. and. There;
fult to faythfulnes. The. iiii. souerayn gentilneses ben theis.
Jselbe othes in sweryng. Hopom to goddis byddyng. Kno-
dyng his olone birthe in berpyng. and to drede his souerayn to
offende.

Ther be ix. vices contrary to gentilmen

Ther ben. ix. vices contrari to gentilmen of the Wiche. v.
ben indetermynable and. iiii. determynable. The. v. indetermyna-
ble ben theys: oon to be fult of slooth in his Werys. an othre
to be fult of boost in his manhode. the thrid to be fult of colbard-
nes to is enemy. the faurth to be fult of lechri i his body. & the
fifthe to be fult of drynkpyng & dronckunli. Ther be. iiii. deter-
mynable: on is to reuoke is olon chalange. an othre to slep his
presones With his olon handis. the thrid to Wyde from his frue-
raynes baner in the felde. and the fifthe to tell his soueraygne
fals talys

Ther be. ix. iestimable reioyngis in armys

The. ix. iestimable reioyngis of armys ben theys
First is a gentilman to be made a knyght i the felde at battell

The secunde is lyuelode of hym to resapue after manhode
The .iij. is chualy to do by fore his soueren **T**he .iiii.
 is ambassatt to be put in his honde for Wisdom . **T**he .v. is
 proues of knyghthode done be fore alioundis i honoz of renolue.
The .vi. be calde in armys the .vii. autentike **N**ow folowith
 the .iiii. endng stremptallis personall **T**he first is a po
 re knyght to be married to the blode Royall **T**he secunde is
 to haue thanke of his souereyn perpetuall . **T**he .iiij. is to
 kepe his Cote armure onshampd m trakt **A**nd the .v. .
 is to kepe all poyntis of is knyghthod as geslys twianorum de;
 clarith .

Knaw ye that theis ii. orderis wer. first wedlok
 & then knyghthode. and knyghthode was made be
 fore Cote armure was ordered .

The .v. Was non order tot. .ij. Bedloke first and knyghthod
 after . **A** knyght Was made before ony cote armure . and O
 lybion Was the first knyght that euer Was . **A**steriali his fader
 come bi the right lyne of that gentilman Jafeth and saw the pe
 ple multiplie & had no gouernez **A**nd the cursed peple of Sem
 Bered apenyng them Olibion Was the stryngest and the manful
 lest man in his tyme **A**nd the peple cried on Olibion to be thyr
 maister and therr gouner **A** thousand men Ber than multipli
 ed of Jafethis lyne . **A**steriatt made to his son a garlande a
 wote his hede of .ij. diueris preciouise stonyes in tokenyng of
 chualti to be a gouner of a .M. men . & onto thys same day p
 kig haue his name i late y^e is as moch to sai y^e gouner of .iij. me

Olibion knelyd to Asterpall his fader and askyd his blis-
 syng. Asterpall toke Olibions swerde that Was Jafethis
 fallchōn that Tubalt made before the floode: and smote flat
 lynn. .ij. tymys wypon the ryght shuldr of Olibion in toke;
 myng of the .ij. wertyngs of the forsayde precious stonys and
 gaue him his blessing With a charge to kepe the .ij. wertyngs
 of charge nob folowng as ye shall hee .

Theis be the charges or artikelis that every
 knyght shlude kepe by the dignyte of his order &
 they be .xv. tempall and iiii goostly

The .i. be .x. temperall wertyngs & .iiii. goostly wertyngs of charite
 the .x. tempall wertyngs be theys . he shall not turne his backe
 to his enemy for to flee . The .ii. is that he shall truly holde
 his promyse to his frende: and also to his foo . The .iii. is
 he shall be free of mete and drinke to all his meny a boue him
 The .iiii. is he shall wopholde maydonys ryght . The .v. is
 that he shall holde wop wydows ryght . Theys be the .iiii. werty-
 ng of charite goostly . The first is: he shall honoure his fa-
 der and his moder . The .ii. is he shall do noon harme to the
 poore . The .iii. is he shall be mercifull . The .iiii. is he shall
 holde With the sacrifice of the grete god of heuyn . And than
 Asterpall did make to Olibion a targett of Olyfe tree With
 .iiij. corneris . .ii. a bouen is face and oon wyne to the grownde
 Warde . m tokenyng that thys Olibion Was the chere of all

the blode of the .iij. sonnys of Noe By the Olif tree he woude
 stode wietery for to Bye By the wynt of his target to the gro;
 Woude the cursed brother Cham By the corner of his target a
 bouen firtherest that other brother Sem . That other corner
 next to hym selfe betokenyth that gentylman Jafeth the blis
 fed brother of Whome god and man come by right lyne

The maner of knyghthodis ben .ii. oon with
 the Swerde An other with the Bath

Ther be .ij. maner of knyghthodes oon With the swerde and
 an other With the bath The bath is the Worthest by cause of
 iiii . Royalties . Don is Whan an sonaged prynce is made kn
 yght or be crowned kyng The secunde is Whan a kyng or an
 Emperoure is crowned . The thyrde is Whan a quene or an
 Emperis is crowned . The iiii . is Whan a kyng or an Em
 peroure cum to speke With an other of dyuerse londys

Nyne maner of gentylmen ther bene

Ther is a Gentyman of Muncette and of blode

And ther is a Gentyman of bloode

Ther is a Gentyman of Cootearmur : and theos be .iij
 Don of the kyngys hage . An other of a lordeship . And
 the thyrde is of the kyllyng of a Saryson

And ther is a gentyman contrapatt

And ther is a gentyman Mprocrasit

And ther is a gentyman Spirituall

Ther is also a gentyman spirituall and temperatt . and
 all thes ben more playnly declared in thys booke

T Gentilmen be calde. iiii maner of wyle one of awncetreis and iij of Cotarmure

Ther be .iij. diuerse maner of gentilmen . Don his a gentyl
man of awncetreys : With muste nedis be a gentilman of blode
Ther be .iij. gentilmen of Cotarmure and not of blode Don
is a gentylman of Cotarmure of the gynges bagge . that is to
say his deuce by an herald 3 gouen . An other gentylman of
Cotarmure is and not of blode a kyng geuyng a lordshipp to a
yoman vnder his sealt of patent to hym and to his eyres for e
uer more he may bere a Cotarmure of the same lordshipp
The thirde his a yoman cristenyd yif he kilt a gentylman forsyn
he may bere the sarsyns Cotarmure and noo sarsyn a sarsyns
cotarmure nethir cristenys cotarmure bi feghtyng in noo wyse
Mit sum men say that a cristen man ouercomyng a cristen man
feghtyng in the list shall bere the cotarmure of him that is ouer
comyn . Or if a souereyn kyng make of a yoman a knyght that
same knyght is a gentylman of blode by the royalte of the kyng
and of knyghthod

A gentylman spirituall

Ther is a gentylman a churle sone a prestre to be made and
that is a spirituall gentylman to god and not of blode . Butte
if a gentylmannys sone be made prestre he is a gentylman both spi
rituall and temperall . Criste Was a gentylman of his moder be
alue and bare cotarmure of aunscturis . The .iij. Euangelist
with Witteneise of Cristis Workys in the gospell With all thap
postilles . They Were 3elyps and of gentylmen come by the right
lyne of that Worthy queuoure Judas machabeus bot that by suc
cession of tyme the kynrade fell to puerly . after the destruction

of Judas Machabeus and then they fell to laboris & bare cal;
de no gentilmen, and the .iii. doctours of holi church Seynt Je;
rom Ambrose Augustyn and Gregori Was gentilmen of bloo
and of cotarmures

Also the diuisionys of cotarmuris be .ix. that
is to witt .v. perfyte and .iiii. vnperfyte

Ther be .ix. dyuisionis of cotarmures .v. perfyte & .iiii.
vnperfyte. The .v. perfyte be theys Termynall Colla
terall Abstrakte Sypall and Bastard.

A Diferens Enbordynge

Termynall is calde in armys all the bretheren of right ly;
ne lethir by fadre or by modre may bere the right heyris cotarm;
ure With a diferens calde Enbordynge

A Diferans Zemeles

Collaterall is calde in armys the sonnys of the bretheren
of the right heyre beynge the cotarmuris of theyr fadris With a
differans Zemeles

A Diferans molet

Sypall in armys is calde the thirde degre by the right ly;
ne from the right heyre by line male. thay may bere there fa;
dris cote armure With a diferans molet

A Diferans countreuis

The bastarde of sypall shall bere his fadris cotarmure co;
untreuis. that is to say what so euer he berith in his felde he
shall bere in the colours dyuerse and no moze

How ther be .iiii. cotarmurys imperfite and be bozpn wyth owte diferans

Ther be .iii. cotarmuris imperfite : and be borne With olde differance . The first cotarmure is if a lordshipp a fore sayde be gouden vnder patent bi the kyng . and if he die With oute hez his cotarmure is **Țoñ** .

The secunde is the cotarmure of the kyngs gyfte yif he dye With olde hez his cotarmure is done . and yif theys .ij. cotarmuris haue vsshell forth : the fith degre of theam bringe lyne by male be gentelman of blode by labe of armys

The threde cotarmure of the Sarsyn yif the cristyn man dye With olde vsshell his cotarmure is done . and if he had vsshell forth vnto the fith degre from him by right lyne of vsshell male he is a gentelman of blode

The salbrith cotarmure of the chese blode yif he dye With olde ony vsshell the hole cotarmure is lost than it fallith to be a cotarmure of thymperfite bezyng With a differans

All the bastardis of all cotarmuris shall bere a fesse **Su** tall hit a baston of oon of the .iii. dignities of colouris . excepte the bastarde of the fipales . and the bastarde of the brethryne of the cheue blode Where the vntaunce is departed to euych brochur e like moch theys bastardis shall adde more bagg to his armys or take a bagg a bagg of armys

Note here well who shall gyue cotarmures

Ther shall none of the .ix. orduris of regalite bot all onli the souereigne kyng geue cotarmur . for that is to hym impto

perid bi salbe of armys . And pit the kyng shall nott make a knyght With olte a cootarmure by fore .

Euery knyght chescapn i the felde mai make a cootarmur knyght

In how many places a knyght may be made

A Knyght is made in .v. dyuerse placis In musturing in londe of Beris . In Sembling vnder baneris . In listys of the bath And at the sepulchur

Called cotarmure is on the moderis parte

Called cootarmure is calde the coote of a gentylwoman haupng byelode Weddyd to a man haupng noo cootarmure . hiz sone may Were hiz cootarmur With a differance of armys durynge his liue by the curtesy of lalb of armys . and his sone shall none bere bot so be that the gentylwoman be hys or nept of blode to that cootarmure . Or ellis beyng hiz byrth of the blode Royalt and than shall hiz hysre bere hiz cootarmure

How Gentyll men be made of Gromis that be nott of cootarmure nether blode and they be cald vntriall and apocrifate as hit shewith folowng

Ther be .ij. dyuerse Gentyllmen made of gromys ? that be nott gentylmen of cootarmure nother of blode . One is calde in armys a gentylman vntriall that is to say made vpon among relygyous men as priors Abbottis or Byschoppis . That other is called in armys a gentill man apocrifate that is to say ma

in ropp and gown to him the name and the lyeeroy of a gentyl;
man .

In armys be vi. differences that is to say ii.
for excellent and iii. for nobullys

Ther be .vi. Differences in armys .ij : for the excellent .
and .iii . for the nobles . Labett and Emborduryng for lordis .
Jemels Molettys Flooure delyce and Cupntfoyles for the
nobles .

In blasynge of armys be .ix . quadrattis that is
to say .v . quadrate finiall and iii. Royal

In blasynge of armys ther be .ix . quadrattis for to con;
sider .v . quadrate finiall and .iii . Royal . If yue qua
drate finiall be theys . Secer . Secundi . Fæthy . Gerally . and
Enderly .

Secer is called in armys Whan cootarmuris ar .ix . quar;
tetis dyuerse colobris .

Secundi is called in armys Whan the cootarmure is of .ix .

dyuerse colobris : ꝛ a fustarget With in the cootarmure of Whatt
colobre that hit be of

Fæthy is calde in armys Whan the cootarmure is counterseid

Serally is calde in armys Whan the cootarmure is powderd
Bot a blasaz shall not say be betith Ermen . Siluer powderd
With Ermen Bot he shall say be betith Ermen or ellis in sume
armys he musse say dmy Ermen : Wich is to sai Whiti Ermen

In so moch that i the fifthe quadrat firiall hit is determyned
of the tokenys of armys . or I procede to hit : is shewed Whatt
maner of tokeny a gentylt man may Berr .

A gentelman mai not Berr tokenys of armys bot of steinig
coloure . that is to say his costarmure yngat or ellis I geratt
With precious stonys

Gerattynng þoue . x . bagges of costarmuris . First With crof
lettis . and of theym ther be . iij . dyuerse . and the bene theys
Cros fiply . Cros paty . Cros croflettis . and Cros floz

CThe secunde baage is flooure delyce .

CThe threde baage is roslettys

CThe folwith baage is pyrnarose .

CThe fifthe baage is quynfolis .

CThe septhe baage is diaclyps

CThe seuemith baage is chapelettys

CThe . viij . baage is Molettys .

CAnd the . ix . baage is Cressauntis that is to say halfe the
moone . theys be poldeyngis of costarmuris .

CThe fifthe quadrat is calde Entently of . iij . diuse Berr
that is to say toally lentally and fressly .

CBebally is calde i armys Whan a costarmure is calde En
tentys of . ij . dyuerse colobris in the length of the costarmure

CLentally is calde in armys Whan p^e costarmure is Ententid
With . ij . dyuerse colobris in the berde of the costarmure

CFressly is called in armys . iij . manere Berr Fressbage
fess target and fess generall .

Resp target is When tokenys of armys be disseuered from the cheef of the costarmure to the right splexer in the felde

Cresp target is When a scogion or an engislet is made in the myddull of the costarmure .

Cresp generall is calde in armys When the costarmure is Ended With .ij. dyuerse colours from the laste poynt of the costarmure to the splexer

The chefe is calde in armys the myddys of the costarmure of the right syde .

Quadrat is calde in armys When the felde is set With sum tokyng of armys .

Quadrant finall is called in armys When the felde is discoloured With tokenis of armys haung no best in the felde .

Quadrant Royall is calde When the felde occuppeth y^e token of a best or ony othez tokyng set With in the costarmure to the nombere of fiue .

The first quadrant is oon tokyng of armys allonli sett and? Whatt after his byrthe he beareth .

The secunde quadrant Royall is beynge in his costarmur in .thyng? calde the tokenys of armys . that is to say .ij. flow: redlice .ij. splcpals .ij. rosie .ij. chapplettis .ij. lebardis .ij. ly onys . and so the .iii. quadrat Royall is to bere a best (Rau: pande: betaly - lencally . and fessely .

Here shall be shewed what Cootarmuris restry: al ben and weer the blaser shall begyn to blase .

Three cootarmutis be they called restyatt in armys.
The first is when a cootarmute is barri of dyuerse colobris
to the poynt . and what coloure the poynt be of . the poynt is the
felde . The blasers shall begynne .

The secunde cootarmute restriatt is calde i armys when
a cootarmute is paly of dyuerse colouris to the poynt . & what
pale medyt in the poynt y^e coloure is the felde The blasers shall
blase from that coloure to the next coloure pale .

The threde cootarmute restriatt is calde in armys when a
cootarmute is sentry of dyuerse colobris to the poynt and what
sette mydytt in the poynt y^e coloure is the felde . The blasers
shall blase from y^e coloure to the next coloure of the left side
of the cootarmute and blase the coloure sentri .

Merke what Centre Fixal Mangis Gorgis & o:
ther diuerse here now . folowynge be calde i armys

C. A Centre in armys is called statar of tentis .

C. A Fixatt be called in armys mylner pykes .

C. A Mangys be called in armys a fleue .

C. A Gorgys be called in armys Water bulgees .

C. A Elynellis be calde in armys . iij . quadrantis tancholis .

C. A Oglys be calde in armys gonestonys .

C. A Corillettis be calde in armys Bastett .

C. A Diaclys be called in armys scoppellys .

A Myrris be calde in armys merobris or glasse .

A Feons be calde in armys brode arow hods .

A Cronkys be calde in armys any bestys hede or neck Thytte chagikli a sonder .

A Demy is calde in armys halfe a best in the felde .

A Countretreuis is calde in armys Whan halfe the best is of oon coloure and that othez halfe of an othez coloure .

A Ny cotarmure that berith a crosse to the popnt : the popnt is the felde . as Seynt George berith gollis fildre anglettis of Siluer . bot apens this rule sum blasferis of armys repungne as hit is shewed in the boke foloyng .

A This . iij . termys . of . and . With shall not be rehersed in armys bot onys any of thaym

A Ther be diuerse berynngys of feeldys

Diuerse berynngis of feeldis thz be **A** Oon is berynng hole felde . hit is cleppd in armys cloury

A The secunde is berynng too feldis . hit is calde in armys Couñli

A The threde is berynng too feldis in . iij . quartetis : hit is calde in armys quaritly

A Ther bene . iij . cote armurys grytty

Thre cotarmuris grytty thz bene in armys . Oon is called cheky that is Whan the felde is chekerd With diuise colouris

A The secunde is calde Wyndr that is to say Whan the felde is made like Baldis of oon coloure or of diuerse colouris

The thorde is calde berry whan the felde is made like go
bolettys of dyuerse colobris .

In armys be ii. pinnyons . also it shewys wat
clawry cownterly and quarterly bene with other

The be in armys calde . ii . pinnyons Don is whan the
feld his a salbri . Seynt andrewys crosse may be clauri co;
witerly quarterly . Clauri is called playn of oon coloure .
Cownterly is whan colobris quarterly be . ii . colobris sett
in . ii . quarteris

The secunde pinnyon is called cheffrounce that is a couple
of sparis . and that may be clauri cownterly quarterly gereri
and byally .

Gereri is whan . iij . cheffrounce be to gedur oz moo .

Byally is called whan a barre is be idene . ii cheffrounce

Here endeth the mooste speciall thyngys of the boke of the
lynage of Cooke armuris and holl gentylmen shatt be knowe;
yn from wngentylmen . and now hre folowng begynneth the
boke of blaspyng of all man armys : i latyn french & English

Expliat prima pars.



Here beghynyth the blasynge of armys

I have sheldyd to you in this booke a foote holl gentilmē
begyn . and how the law of armys was first ordant . and
how moni colobris shal be in coat armys . and the difference of
coat armys with mony other thynggis that here needis not to
be altered . Now I intende to procede of signys in armys and
of the blasynge of all armys . Not for to replece all the signys
that be borne in armys as speck spee Beare Dragon Upon a
Dolfin and flobris and leups it was to longe a trayng .
nez I can not do hit : ther be so mony . Not here shall shortly be
sheldyd to blase all armys if ye entende diligentli to poure cu;
rys . And be cause the cros is the moost Worthi signe among al
signys in armys : at the cros I witt beynne . in the which this
nobull and myghti prynce kynge Arthur hadde grete trust so
that he lefte his armys that he bare of . iij . Dragonys . and ou
that an other shelde of . iij . croslys . and toke to his armys
a crosse of Siluer in a felde of verte and on the right side an
ymage of olde blessed lady with hir sone in hir arme . and w^t
that signe of the cros he dyd mony marvelous after . as hit is
writyn in the booke of cronycles of his tyme Also I have red
this signe of the cros to be sende from god to that blessed man
Mercuri as Vincencius sayth . in speculo historiali . of the mar;
uellis deith of Julian the apostle Emptoure . li . x^o . he saythe
the angele brought on to the foresayd Mercuri all
armure necessari with a shelde of asure and a
cros flur with . iij . croses of golde . as here in this
And I fonde neuer that euer any armys was
sende from heuyn bot in theym was the sygne of
the cros . Excepted in tharmys of the kynge of fr;
aunce the which armys certanli was sende by an aungell from he;
uyn that is to say . iij . flobris in maner of Sberdis in a felde



of asure . as hit shewis here . the Wich certan as
mys Ware geuyn to the forsayd kynng of fraunce
in spere of euerlastyng trowbust and that he
and his successores all way With batall and sbe
weddyng shulde be punysshid .



Ask the here moo questionis of the crossis signe

Now I turne agayne to the signe of the cros and aske a
question : how mony crossis be borne in armys . to the Wich quest
tion vnder a certan nobmber I dare not answer . for crossis
mnumerabull ar borne now dayli . but decendyng to eueri cros
the Wich a fore tyme I haue seen as fer as I can I entende to
discrube . among the Wich first the playn cros shall be descrubed of
the Wich cros moo volutis be made then of mony odyr crossis .
for as moch as Wpse men in blaspyng of armys holde for a ves
ti rule that ye moost begynne to blase at the lodyst poynt of the
sheldre . if the poynt be of con coloure . and so that coloure that
is in the poynt of the sheldre is the felde of the armys

But in that rule to remeue a way all volutis ye most mer
ke dyligently : that . that rule is true With a lityll addicion . y^e
is to Witte that in armys to be blased it is all way to begynne
at the poynt of the sheldre : if the poynt be of con coloure . that is
true : if the coloure of the poynt be more copiose or gretter in thos
armys . and then With olde volute ye shall begyn ther . or el
lye not . **A**nd Weez the coloures be equall ptid other on len
gth or ouerwart then euermore ye shall begynne to blase thos
armys in the right side . and in that case ye shall haue no respe
cts to the poynt .

And iff it be asked how berith Seynt george . it is to be

knall that ye most say . latine . **C** Portat co-
 num scutum de argento cum quadam cruce plana
 de rubro . **C** Gallie . Il port argent long cross
 playn de gobles . **C** Anglia . He beis a fel-
 de of Siluer With a playn cross of gobles . as he
 is apperith in theys armys .



And the same maner of Wyse as all crossis haupng a playn
 cross to be blased Therefore thay is : p^e say Seynt george beis
 the felde of gobles With .iiii. quarters of Siluer of Whome the
 reason is I tolde not . for by thos reasonis a playn cross shulde ne-
 ver be founde in armys nez Welny no differens in armys .

C Off an cross of an equall length on eueri parte .

A playn cross is founde in armys differyng from the first
 cross . and hit is of an equall length on eui parte as it ap-
 perith here . and theys armys be harder then the o-
 ther to blase as hit is oppn . for the wyse of thys
 cross toldchis not the hemmys or the rotter parte of p^e
 sheelde i no parte in Wich ye shall say that he : that
 beis theys armys . latine . sic **C** Ille portat de
 auro cum una cruce plana aurea equalis longi-
 tudinis ex omni parte **C** Gallie . Il port d'aser long cross pla-
 yn d'ung longus p^e tout . **C** Anglie . He beith a fute With a
 playn golden cross of equall length on euy parte . And this is
 the differans in blasynng . that all the wyse of thys cross arne of e
 quall length the Wich may not be in the playn cross a fore . for the
 foote is the lengest parte . and hit be Well made . And this diffe



rens shall appeere better in a coat-armure : then it doth in a sheld
 & so ther is an euident differens be this p^e. ij. crossis aforesaid

C Off a playn cross stragle .

Ther is an oder cross aquall straghter in the myddis then
 in theddys With oppn corneris as here not touchyng the
 potterist parte of the sheld in any parte ther of .
 and hit is calde a cross patent . And ye shall say
 that be the Wich beis this cross beis i this man .
C latine sic . Ille portat unam ceucum argenta ;
 tam patentem in campo nigro . **C** Gallice . Il
 port de sable long cross patee dargent . **C** Angli
 ce sic . He berith Sable a cross paty of Siluer .



C Off a cross patent fixible .

This cross patent is made dpuerse in the footo of the same
 as hit aperith here . And then hit is calde a cross patee
 fixible . for i the erth sych a cross may be pychit .
 in the Wich cross . iij . of the heyr partes ar oppn
 in the corneris and bradder than in the myddys . &
 his foote is disposid to piche i the erthe . latine .
C Ille portat de rubio cum una cruce fixitua
 de albo **C** Gallice . Il port de gullis long cross
 patee fiche dargent . **C** Et anglice . He berith Gullys and
 a cross paty fixibill of Siluer . And knawe ye that ther be mo
 ny crossis the Wych may be maade fixibill as hit shall be sheld
 here folowynge in dpuerse .



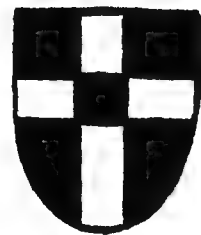
Off a playn cros cordyd.

AMong odyr crosseis oon is founde the which is cald a cord
 did cros as here it is shewed i this cros the which is cal
 d a corddid cros : for hit is made of cordys . the
 which restan cros I se bott late : in thazmys of a
 nobill man : the which in weyr ded was summe ty
 me a crafty man a Roper as he hym selfe sayd .
 And ye shall say of hym that writeth theys armys
 latine ¶ Ille portat goblles cum una cruce
 plana cordata de argento . Gallice sic . ¶ Il port de goullez
 e long cros playn corde dargent . Anglice sic . ¶ He writeth
 gullis and a cros playn cordyd of Siluer .



¶ Off a cros playn pforatid .

Ther is an odyr cros playn the which meruelusly fro the
 playn cros of Saynt george differis . as here apperith .
 And here it is to be merktd . that thoppynyon of
 sum men : sayng is . that thers armys be chekerd
 armys . and this oppynyon is cottusli to be cepte
 and for armys may not be chekerd bot at the lest
 in the nombus of . iiii . and in a grettys nombuz
 they may bele be made . as after ward shall be she
 wed . Therfor it is to be said . latine sic . ¶ Ille portat un
 am cruceam argenteã pforatam in campo nigro . Et gallice sic .
 ¶ Il port de Sable long cros dargent ptee . Anglice .
 ¶ He writeth Sable and a cros pforatid of Siluer .



¶ Off a besantid cross.

Over theis crossis we haue an odys cross the Riche I salde late in tharmys of a certan Januens as here it sheldis And this is calde a besant cross for it is made all of besanttis . and such a cross may be made als so; ne with lytill calys as with besanttyes . for besanttyes and lytill calys differ not bot in coloure . for besanttis be euer of golden coloure . ne the coloure of the besant shall be eppressed in blasynge of armys . for it nedis not to say a besant of golde for thez be no besanttis bot of golde Therfor it is to be sayd . latine sic .



Ille portat unam crucem talentatam in campo tubeo . .

Gallice sic . ¶ Il port de goblez unq cross besauntee .

Anglice sic . ¶ He berith gobles and a cross besauntid .

¶ Off a cross flurzy .

Now folowith an odys cross flurzy . the Riche is so called as hit apperith here . And therfor hit is calde a flourishyng cross . for hit has flouris in eueri ende soþwarde that is to say saue the foote . thys cross flurzy sum tyme is borne in armys fipabull . And then it is calde in armys a cross flurzy fipabull . for in .iij. of his endys he is flourishyng and in the foote pichabull or fipabull . Therfore it is to be sayde of him that beris hit . latine . ¶ Portat unam crucem auream floridam in campo auro . Et gallice . Il port afor unq croys flourtee dor . Anglice . ¶ He berith a furs and a cross flurzy of golde .



C Now here shall be shewyd of a cros fluzi patent i armys

Now folowith a nod cros the which is called a cros fluzi patent . as here it apperith . And hit is calde a cros fluzi patent for he hath his endis opyn and i p^e myddys of eueri ende apperith an othez thryde in the maner of a flobre as it is oppnli shewed in this cros . Therefore it shall be sayd that the be;



res of theys armys : beis in this wyse as folowth first in latyn thus . **C** Portat unam caucem flouidam patentem de auro in campo auro . Et gallice sic .

C Il port d'or. un cros flouidee d'or . Anglice sic .

C He beith auro with a cros patent fluzi of golde .

C We shall vnderstand here of a playn Wateri cros .

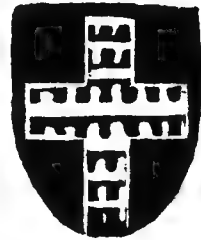
Oore ouer ye shall vnderstonde that ther is an othere playn cros the which certanly is calde a Wateri cros . and hit is calde a Wateri cros for hit is made bi the maner of Water troubled with wynde . as here hit shewys i theys armys . Therefore he the which beith theys armys beis in this wyse as it shall folow first in latyn thus . **C** Portat unam cruce[m] planam ondofam de argento in campo rubeo .



Et gallice sic . **C** Il port de goblez un cros playn ondee d'argent . Anglice sic . **C** He beith goblez and a playn Wateri cros of Spluez .

Also ther is a cros that is calde muetkryt.

Al armys also ar founde mco crossis the Wich ar made of colobris muetkryt or indentat as hys in thys cros appe; nith And it is calde a cros muetkryt for the cause that hit has .n. colobris . soon put m to an o; ther . And of hym that beis theys armys ye sh; all say first in latyn thus . **P**ortat vnam crucem planam muetam de colobris altis et magis in campo rubro . Et gallice sic . **I**l port de gobles unq cros playn verve dargent & sable . Anglice . **T**he beath gobles and a cros of Siluer and Sable in; uekkryt .



Off an othez maner cros that is calde a cros croslet .

De colobith an othez cros the Wiches calde a cros croslet or croslet . and hit is calde croslet for i cuz ends be is croslet as hys appetis . **B**ot this cros is not so oft borne in armys by hym selfe as other cros is neuer the less mony tymys hit is borne i di; uynutrys that is to say in littyll crossis croslet And thes tharmys ar portat With littyll cros; sis cruciatit . And ye shall say thus of hym ye beis theys armys first in latyn . **I**lle portat vnam crucem cruciatam de argento in campo auro . Et gallice sic . **I**l port d'or unq cros croslet dargent . Anglice sic **T**he beath a fure & a cros croslet of Siluer . **A**nd shan such crossis ar borne and put i armys as I said



afore i dymynutyngs aⁿ d^e obte any c^otan nombre then they ar
called in french Crofletys .

C More ouer they is a cros makulatit as here it folowis .

Whet ye well yit y^t they is an other cros the wych is cal:
led a cros makulatit as here it apereis . And this cros
is called a cros makulatit for he is made of maf
culps of the wych certan makulis ye shall se af:
terward in the chapituz of fufyllis makult: and
lofynngs where this mater shall be moor playnli
tretit . And he that beis thys aⁿmp^s beis as it
is shewed here after . first in latyn thus .



C portat conam crucem makulatam de argento in campo a:
fereo . Et gallice sic . **C** Il port d'or conq cros mafculee
d'argent . Anglice sic . **C** He beith a fure and a cros mafcu
latit of Spluer .

C Also they is a cros makulatit and perforatit as here .

Be it knowe : that thys cros makulatit sum tyme is pfo
ratit . in the mafculps as it is oppn in the pofynnghe e
folowng . And thus ye most blafe hym .
first in latyn in thys wyfe . **I**lle portat conam
crucem makulatam perforatam de auro in futo
argenteo . Et gallice sic . **C** Il port d'argent
conq cros de gullez mafcule pfee . Anglice sic .
C He beith Siluer wyth a cros of golbles
makulatit p^effit .



Ther is a mylnetis cros as here it shall be shewed .

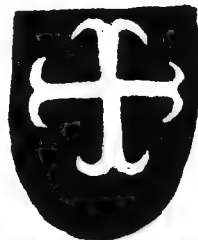
Here folowis an other cros the which is calde the cros of
a milne for hit is made to the similitude of a ciron instru-
ment of yrne in mylnes the which berith the mylne
ston by the which instrument : that ston in his cros
is boene equally that he deelyne not ouer myche
on the right pte nez on the lefte parte . but myriste
ryng to eueri parte that : that is his equally
and with olde fralwe . And thys is geuyn to
Juges to be in theyr armyes : and to thos that haue Juris-
diction vnder theym . That is to say as the forsayd instrumēt
is directe : to the mylne ston equalli and with olde gyle .
So thos Juges ar bondyn to gyffe equalli to eueri man his
right . And it is to be sayd y^t the possessor of theis armye beris
i this wyse . first i latyn thus . **T** portat unam crucem mole-
dinarem argenteam in campo rubro . . . Et iam gallice .



It port gobbles vng cros moleyne dargent . Anglice .
He berith gobbles and a mylnetis cros of Splyer .

Now it shall be shewed of a cros that is turnyt a gayn .

Qertan we haue a cros the which is calde a cros turnyt a-
gayn . and this cros is calde retornyt : for the cause y^t
thendys of this cros on eueri side ar retornyt
agayn bi the maner of a Rāmys horne . And
he that beris theis armye beris i this wyse first in
latyn thus . **P** ortat unam crucem auream iū
sam in scuto asureo . Gallice sic . **I**t port
unfor vng cros reueralee dor . Anglice sic .
The beris asure with a cros reuersit of golde .



C Off a cros forkyd .

Ande stande ye that thes be othez men the Wich beez in theys armys a certan forkyd cros as thys is . And hit is called forkyd : for as moch as that all thei; dyes of hit ar clouyn and forkyd . Therefore hit shall be sayd of thos men that bein theys armys in this Whife . primo latine . **C** portat onam crucem furcatam de auro in campo asereo .



Gallice . **I**l port d'asoz onq cros dor .

Anglice . **T**he bein a fure With a cros forkyd of gold .

C Off a cros engraylid oz engraidid .

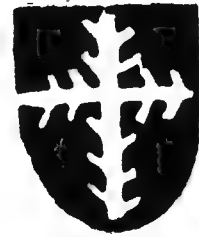
Also thes be certayn nobull men the Wich beez a cros engraylid oz engraidid . as it apperis here folowynq And hit is calde a cros engraylid for hit is not playne in ony parte of him but engraylid also bett ouer his length as ouer his breed : Neuer the les this engraylyng is no propur langage astir the sight of thys cros : but rather an endentynq as tauth is Bot it is the comune maner of spe; kyng in theys armys . Therefore ye most say as I sayd a fore . And ye shall say of him that bein theys armys in thys Wyse . First in latyne thus . **P**ortat onam crucem ingradatam de albo in campo rubeo . Et iam Gallice .



Il port de gullys onq cros ingral dargent . Anglice .
The bein goldys and a cros ingrayled of Splier .

¶ Off a cross cutoff .

Fynde yet an othyr cross : the which is borne many tymes
 in the armyes of nobyll men . the which is calde a cross tuncatid
 . And hit is calde tuncatid for hit is made of .ij. tynys the topys cut a way . as here . Therfore
 it is to be sayd that the possessor of theys arms
 may be in latine thus . **¶** *Portat unam crucem tuncatam de argento in campo rubro .*
¶ *Et gallice .* **I**l port de gullez unq cross recoupee
 d'argent . **¶** *Anglice .* **¶** The bearyng gobles with a cross tuncatid
 of siluer .



¶ Off a knotty cross.

Now be ye wit after theys crosses ther is an othyr cross the
 which is calde a knotty cross : the which in certan is calde so
 for hit has in euery ende certan knottis . as here .
 And it is to be sayde of hym that bearyng theys arms
 may be in this wyse . **¶** *Primo latine .* **I**psē portat
 unam crucem auream nodulatam in scuto auro . **¶** *Et gallice .* **¶** *Il port d'or unq cross to
 tene dor .* **¶** *Anglice .* **¶** The bearyng asure with
 a cross knotty of golde .



And this cross is founde othyr while parte or figure in arms
 . and then his foote is figure as I sayd a fote .

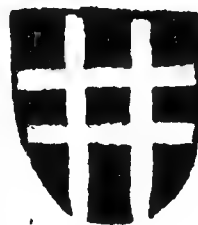
C Off a cros fluzri knottid .

Over thies crossis We haue a certan cros fluzri of the Bi: che it is spokyn a foote . the Wiche cros fluzri is founde knotty as here . And that is as I sayd a foote Wyan knottys as founde i thendys and the anglis of the sayd cros . And the heres of the sayd armys latine . **P**ortat vniam crucem nodulatam floridam auream in campo de asuro . Et gallice sic **P**ort asor vng cros floretez botone dor . **A**nglice . **T**he herith asure and a cros fluzri knotty of goldes .



C Off a cros dolbult ptitid .

A Cros dolbult is founde in the armys of dyuerse nobull men the Wych certan cros is calde a dolbult ptitid cros . For if it be deuydid oz partid after the long Way oz the brode Way yit ther a bydys on dolbult cros as We may se here . Wit I haue seen many nobull men dolbtyng of thys cros moore then of any cros a foce said : the Wych neuer the lees after long disputacioms in thoppymen a foresayd restid and concludid . Therefore that heris theys armys . latine sic . **P**ortat vniam crucem duplicatam argenteam in campo nigro . Gallice sic . **P**ort sable vng cros dolble partie argent . **A**nglice sic . **T**he herith Sable and a cros dolble partid of Siluer .



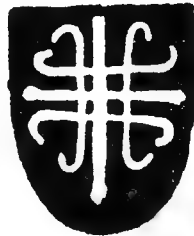
¶ Off a cros double ptitid florishid

This cros double ptitid is varied sum tymys . and then hit is called a cros double partitid florishid . as here . Nevertheless hit is calde a cros fluzi impropuzli as sum men sayen for hit saylith the myddys of that floure as a noon hit shall folow in the next armys . the wich certan myddys by no maner of wyse in that cros double ptitid may be . as a noon it shall be shewed . Bot he that berith theis armis latine . ¶ *Portat unam crucem duplam ptitam auream in campo rubro . Gallice .* ¶ *Il port de godelz un cros double ptie floretez dor . Anglice .* ¶ *The berith godels and a cros double ptitid fluzi of golde .*



¶ Off a cros tripartitid florishid .

Bot as is shewed afore this cros is calde a cros double ptitid florishid for the saylith the myddys of the cros by the wich the cros florishid is made pite . as here hit is oppn . the wich certan myddys putt the to it shall not be called a cros double ptitid florishid Bot rather it shall be calde a cros threfolde ptitid fluzi . and then it is best blased . for and it be opurdiid after the longnes or after the brodenes . all way oon parte shall a byde triptitid in the myddis of the cros as it is oppn i tharmys afore writtyn . And therefore he that berith theis armis . latine . ¶ *Portat unā crucē triptitā de arge° i cāpo de asuro . Gallice .* ¶ *Il port d'aser un cros tresoyes pte floretez argent . Anglice sic .* ¶ *The berith of asure wich a cros triptitid floze of Siluer .*



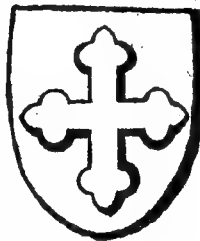
¶ Off a mylneris cros shadowyd or ombratid .

A Double theer is pit of a certayn shadow of a mylnerys cros as it shewith here folowynge . And knaw ye that it is called a shadow of a cros for evermore thys shadow is made of blacke coloure . of what sum ever coloure the felde be of . the shadow is made of blacke . and the bodi of the same shadow is of y^e same coloure with the felde . **¶** And he that be with theys armys . latine . *Portat unam crucem ombratam in campo aureo .* **¶** Gallice sic . *Il port dor ung cros molegne ombre .* **¶** Anglice . *The brith of golde with a mylneris cros ombratid or shadowyd .*



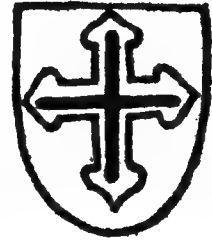
¶ Off a cros floree patent ombratid .

A Nother sompitt is sene of the ombracon of a certayn cros . and thys cros is calde a cros floree ombratid as apperith here . but truly spekyng and propurli . it is no cros : but a shadow of such a cros . and the reason is . for the bodi of the said shadow is of the same coloure with the felde . And so the coloure that is in the felde shewith by all the body of the sayd shadow . **¶** And thoo that beez thes armys . latine . *Portat unam crucē floridam patentem ombratam in campo rubeo .* **¶** Gallice sic . *Il port de golbez ung cros patee floritee ombre .* **¶** Anglice sic . *The brith of golles and a cros patent floree ombratyd .*



Coff a cros flour patent combratit and perforatid.

Neuer the les after sum men thys shadowd cros othet by;
 he is persid maruolusly as hit solowith hre and than hit
 is caide a cros flour patent combratid and perfo;
 ratid for hit accordis with the cros preceding
 exceptid the persyng in the mppdys of the sayd sha
 doo . **C** And then hit shall be sayd that be the
 the Wich beith this cros . latine . *Portat una
 crucem floridam potentem combratum perforatam
 cum cubo in campo aureo*



CEt gallice sic *Il port dor sng cros ptee floulee ombre
 e ptee de goblez .*

CAnglice The beith of golde a cros patent flouri shadowd e
 persyd with goblez.

Baselis moost be Ware of theis armys combratid of the
 Wich : mony tables be shewed a fore . **B**ot for the bla;
 syng of theis certan armys sum ignoant men of thys crafte
 take the rule goyng a fore that is to Wite of the coloris tras;
 mutid as ye saw a fore **B**ot ther be certan nobuls and gentil;
 men in englon & the Wich beere shadowd diuerse in theyr armys
 as Lyon Antlop and othet . and they that beere theys armys
 and he be a lyon ye shall sai in latyn **C** *Portat unum leonē
 combratum in campo aureo* **C** Gallice . *Il port dor et sng
 leon ombree .* **C** Anglice . The beith of golde and a lyon
 combratid . **C** And men say that suche psonys as beere theys
 combratid armys had there pgenitoris beeryng the same not com
 bratid bot hole **B**ot the possessiouis & the patimonyes descendid
 to othet men . then the Neuyss or Dynnyss men leuyng in goode
 hope and trustyng to haue the possessiouis of their pgenitoris ;
 beere their armys combratid . all odes differens a fore said leuig .

for when they haue that patrimony: that thai truste on. soon they may see that lion or other beast of the same colour the which they progeny to be. and it is better to be the same arms combatit thenholly to leff they progeny to be arms.

C Witt here folowis an odie cross hemyt or bordreit as apperis

A Grett wolte yit remaynys a newys blasfemy of arms i differens be this thys cross fimbriatit or bordreit. as he re now apperis and the foresayd cross combatit. in so much that they ar mych like. and it apperis in the first sight that they be bot on. bot and a man beholde well they is a gret differens. for the bordir of thys cross is variet as well fro the colour of the cross as fro the colour of the felde. and elles is ther no wolte. Therefore it shall be sayde of hym that be the thys arms in thys wyse first in latyn thus.

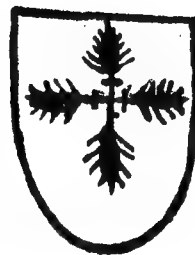


Portat onam crucem nigram perforatam floridam patentem fimbriatam siue borduratam cum argento in campo tuteo.

Gallice sic. ¶ Il port de gullez onq crois fleurtee patee pece de sabull bordure d'argent. Anglice sic. ¶ The beith goulles with a cross fluzi patent persit of Sable bordreit w. Silu.

Now folowis an Ermyne cross as it shall be shewyd

A Or certan ther is an Ermyne cross. & hitt is a meruelus cross of y^e which ther was a disputacion at london by a certan hercolde of Breitan. And it was determynyt that theys arms may be in non other colour bot as here it apperis And thys cross is calde an Ermyne cross. and it



shall be sayd of him that beis theys armys in thes Wyse as it shall folow . first in latyn thus . **C**portat onam crucem e; reminalem . Et gallice sic . **C**l port ong croys Et emmee Anglice sic . **T**he beith a cross ermye . And here ye moost note that the coloure i theys armys shall not be expressit for this croz nez theis armis may not be made bot of theys colouris that is to say allone of blacke and White the Wich ar the propuz coloris of theys armys .

Sufficientli is spokyn of crossis afore . noth folowis an odiz treteys of a puerse armys quartert as here shall be shewyt .

Off armys quartert sum ar armis quartert playn Sum quartert engradil . Sum quartert irrasit . Sum quartert inueckyt . Sum quartert indentit of the Wich it shall be spokyn eueach oon after othez . and first of tharmys playn .

It shall be shewyd first of armys quartert playn .

Thre maner of Wyse armys may be quartert . The first maner is oppn Wban . ii . opuerse armys ar borne quartert as it is oppn and playn in tharmys of the kynge of Fraunce & of Englonde And ye shall say of hym y^e beis theys armys thus as folowys . first i latyn **I**lle portat arma regis Francie & Anglie quarterata . Et gallice sic .

Cl port lez armes de France et d'angle terre quartertes . Anglice sic . **T**he beis tharmys of France & Englonde quartert .



And it shall not be tedious to no man that Fraunce is put be fore Englonde i blasynge. bot the cause is this. for tharmys of Fraunce in armys be put afore and he haue a genall rule p^r Henlumeu in armys be .ii. coloures oz moe i the popnt of the shel; de. then ye shall not begyn at the popnt to blafe them. bot in the right pte oz side of thos armys. that same coloure ther founde i the right side of p^r sheld is not the felde of tharmys. for it mai fortune it is not the gretist coloure i tharmys aforfayd bot les oz With othir equall. and neu the les ye shall begyn to blafe ther.

Off armys quartly borne nob it shall be sheldyd.

The secunde maner of Wyse of beynge quartit armys is When .iii. diuse armys quartli be borne as here is sheldyd And he that beis theys armys: beis .iii. diuse armys quartli. latine sic. Ille portat quatuor arma diuisa quartata. Gallice sic.

Il port quartet armes diusez quartetez. Anglice sic He beith .iii. armys diuse quartli. And then if it be aslyt tolb theys armys shulde be blasit. The blaser most begyn i the hyst cornell ou the right side pcedynge to euy armys. tharmys in the right side blasit: ye most go to the odur side & then to the thirde side & aft to the last. And ye most knowb that theys armys velys it afore be playn armys quartit.



There is an othir man of beynge of armys quartit When .ii. armys quartit be borne quartli. and it is borne most i armys of queneys and so bare that noble quene of Englonde quene Anna Wyse to that wyatt pryncce kynge Richard the secunde: the Wiche bare tharmys of Englonde of Fraunce and of thempoz of All mayn quartli & m. ptes. ptes. that is to say in the right side of

the shelde in the first quarter she bare tharmys of fraunce .iij. flo
 reducis of golde i a felde of asure . & i the secunde quart . iij. Li
 bartis of golde i a felde of gobles . & i y^e thirde quart an Eagle
 splayd wth .ij. neckis . & i che . iij. a blake Upon ramppng i a fel
 de of Silu . and so chaungeably she bare theys armys m . p^{er} .
 quarters the Wich seldyn is seen in any armys .

Off armys quarterit and engraylt nobb shall be shewyt

Nobb I shew yob y^e sum time we haue armys quarterit &
 engraylit . that is to Witt Whan eu^{er} armys i his quart is
 engraylit as here apperis . & it shall be sayd of him
 y^e beis theis armys thus . first i latyn **P**ortat
 de auro & rubio arma quarteriata & ingra;
 data . Et gallice sic . **P**ortat dor et goblez
 quartlee engrayle . Anglice sic **T**he berith
 of golde & gelbles quarteriy engraylit . And thei
 ar calde armys engraylit for they ar made of .ij. colouris the Wich
 graditly ar broght to gedis oon coloure in to an other coloure



Off armys quaterit and irasyt nobb I Will speke .

Quater armys thei be quarterit and irasit
 as here apperis . the Wich etan armys ar cal
 led quaterit armys irasit . for the colouris be ra;
 sit obt as oon coloure i rasynng Ware take alway
 from an othir . And it shall be sayd of him y^e be;
 ris theis armys in latyn thus . **P**ortat arma
 quarteriata irasa de albo & nigro . Gallice sic
 dargent et Sable quartlee irase . Anglice sic **T**he beis
 Silues and Sable quarterely irasyd .



Portat
The beis

Off armys quarterit inuechyt nold here it shall be shewyt .

Ther be yet folownde armys quarzli inuechyt . or as sum men say they be armys quarterit of colobris inuechyt as here apperis . the Wych for soth ar calde armys quarterit inuechyt or of colobris inuechyt . for i them ar .ij. colours quarzli put : y^e toon i to the othir . & so con colobris is inuehit i to an othir . Therefore it is said of hi y^e beris theis armys i this Wyse first i latyn thus **I**lle portat quarzlatum de asurio et auro iuectis **E**t gallice sic . **I**l port quarzli verve asfor et dor . **A**nglice sic . **T**he berith quarzli inuechyt of asure and golde .



Nold of armys quarterit indentyt it shall here be shewyd .

Quarterit armys be founde diuersse the Wych ar calde inden tit as here apperis : and they ar calde indentit for .ij. co ; lobris oon in to an othir by the man of teth ar indentit : as is oppn i the sheldr . And thus ye shall blafe theym first in latyn . **P**ortat arma quarzlerata identa ; ta de rubro et auro . **G**allice sic . **I**l port quarzlerlee endentlee de goblez et dor . **A**nglice . **T**he berith quarzli endentit of gobles and golde .



Off armys partit aftir the long Way here shall be shewyt .

Intende nold to demyn of armys partit after the longe Way the Wych can partynge aft the long Way or on length is made many man of Wyse . **T**he first pticion for soth is

of .ij. colouris in armys after the long Way in the playne man

C Ther is also a ptyng of armys of .ij. colouris ingradyt .

C And also ther is a ptyng of .ij. colouris irrasit .

C Also forsoth ther is a parting of .ij. colouris mueckyt .

C And ther is an othis parting of .ij. colouris endentat .

C Ther is also a ptyng of .ij. colouris cloldit or nbulatit .

C And more ouer ther is a ptyng of .ij. colouris Watery .

Ryst I shewyd to you that ther be certan armys partit
after the long Way of .ij. colouris in the playn Way as
here apperis i theys armys . And they ar calde
partit armys for they be made of .ij. colouris equal
li ptit . And by that beis theis armys beis thy
i latyn . *Portat arma partita plana secundum longum de auro et albo . Gallice sic .*



C Il port d'or et d'argent plain ptes . Angli
ce sic . **H**e beith a face and Syluer plain ptit .

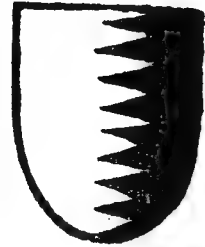
C Off armys partit the long Way ingradyt I will shew here

Also ther is ption of armys engradyt the long Way as is
said afore by engradylng of .ij. colouris to gediz as here
apperis . And theys armys ar calde armys en;
gradyt ptit after the long Way of siluer and Sa
ble . And it shall be sayd of him that beith thes
armys i latyn thus . *Portat arma partita secundum longum in gradata de argento et nigro . Gal
lice sic* **C** Il port d'argent engradylee et Sable p;
tes du long . Anglice sic **H**e beith Syluer and Sable in;
gradyt ptit after the long Way .



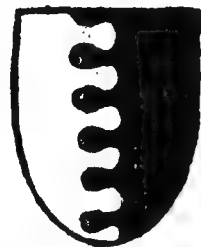
ere now it shall be shewyd of a mynys partit and irrasit .

The thrid maner of Wyse ar fownde armys partit of .ij. co-
louris & irrasit as here . of the Rich it is to be sayd : as
afore of quartet armys irrasit . And he that
beris theys armys : beris in this Wyse as folowys
first in latyn thus . *Portat arma p̄tita secundū
longum irrasa de argento et rubio . Gallice sic .*
Il port p̄tee du long argent et de gblez raze
Anglice sic . **T**he berith armys partit on
length of Siluer and gobles irrasit .



Off armys p̄tit the long Way and inuectyt now 3 Bilt speke

Also the fourth maner of Wyse : armys partit as borne af-
ter the longe Way of .ij. colouris inuectyt as here apperis
And theys armys be cald inuectyt for the colou-
ris be put oon in to an othir on rounde Wyse .
And theys armys differ moch fro tharmys next
beyng afore irrasit . Wherefore it shall be sayd of
hym the Rich beris theys armys thus as it shall
folow first in latyn thus . *Ipsē portat arma
partita secundum longum de coloribus albo et rubio inuectis .*
Gallice sic . *Il port partee versē du long argent et de*
goblez : Anglice sic **H**e berith partit inuectyt on lengthe
of Siluer and gobles .



Off armys partit on the long Bay & indentyt her it is shewyd

Sotheli an othir maner of partyt armys ther is the Bi
sche is calde the fyfthe maner partyt after the long Bay
of .ii. colouris and theys armys ar called partyt
indentyt. for thys cause that .ii. diuse colouris
ar put to gethis: that is to say White and blac
ar put to ged aft the man of menis tethe as it
is sayd afore in the quarterit armys indentyt.
And therfore ye shall say of hym the Wich beis
theys armys in thys Wyse. first in latyn thus. *Portat ar
ma partita secundum longum de argento et nigro indentata.*
Gallia sic. **I**l part partee indentee du long argent & sable
Et anglice sic. **T**he beith armys ptit indentit on length
of Syluer and Sable.



Off armys partyt aft the long Bay cloudy or nebulatyd .

In the sept man of Wyse ther be armys borne partyt aft
the long Bay nebulatyt as here it shall be shewyd in this
kockon. And theys armys be calde innebulatyd
for .ii. colouris ar put to gedre by the manere of
cloudys. Therfore the possessor of theys armys be
us in thys Wyse as it shall be sayd first i latyn
thus. *Portat arma partita secundum longum
de argento et auro innebulata.* *Et gallica sic.*
Il part ptie du long argent & d'or innebulée.
Anglice sic. **T**he beith armys partyt on length of Sil
uer and a fure innebulatyt.



Off armys ptyt Water of Syluer and golles this scochon is

More ouer aft theys armys aforesayd pit thez to be ne
 armys partyt after the longe way . and they be Water as
 here in this scochon it apperith . and theys armis
 ar calde Wateri : for .ij. colobris ar inariet oon
 in to an other by the maner of Water troubled w^c
 Wynde . And ye shall say of him that beis theis
 armys in thys Wyse as folowys : first in latyn .



Tportat arma ptyta condosa secundum longu
 de argento et rubio . Gallice sic . **I**l port ptice du long
 argent et de golles condos . Et anglie sic . **T**he beith
 armys partyt the long way of Syluer and golles Wateri .

Nob here I begynne to speke of armys partyt ouerbast :

Here nob folowys to se of armys ptyt ouerbast . the
 which certan partcion ouerbast is made as mony Wyse
 as is the ptycion on length . that is to say on the playn way
 ouerbast . ingrahyt . israsit . muecthyt . indentit . innebula
 tit . and Wateri . Wherefore of theys certayn
 shall be shewyd by signys and first I begyne
 at playn armys ouerbast . as here it shall be shew
 byd . And it shall be sayd of hym that beithe
 theys army in thys Wyse first in latyn thus .



Tportat arma partita extansufo plana de au
 ro e asuro . Et gallice sic . **I**l port ptice transufo dor e
 asoz . Anglice sic . **H**e beith golde and asure pit ouerbast
Analy ye that here is no coloure of that first rule : that is
 to say that a man shall begyn at the poynt of the shelde to blase
 for here is as mych coloure of golde as of asure .

Off armys irrasit oulbart nobb here it shall be shewyd .

Nobb of a nothiz maner of partycion of coloutis in armys
oulbarte 3 Witt speke . And it is calde irrasit as here it
shall appere in this scochon . of the Wich it is to
be sayd that the gentyll man the Wich betis theys
armys betis in this maner as folowis . first in
latyn thus . **P**ortat arma partita extransuso
irrasa de auro et rubio . Et gallice sic . **I**l
port partie transuesse irrase dor et goblez .
Anglice sic . **T**he betith armys partyt ouerbart irrasyt
of golde and gobles .



Nobb of armys partyt oulbartt ye shall haue an exemple .

Armys ther be also identyd oulbart and partyt . And
they be calde indentyd for theyre coloubis as is sayd afore
as put con in to an othiz bi the maner of menims
teths . And it shall be sayd of him that betis
theys armys in thys wyse first in latyn thus .
Portat arma pta extransuso indentata de auro
et asorio as afore is rehersit . Et gallice sic .
Il port plie de trauers dor et dor endenter .
Anglice sic **T**he betith armys partyt oulbarte indentyt of
golde and asua

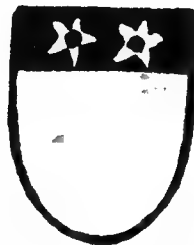


And to reherse moore of partyt armys oulbarte it nedis not for
it is rehersyt sufficientli in the rules next afore i armys partyt on
lengthe . Therfore it shall not be rehersyt here agayn . quia
inutilis est repeticio sonus ad eiusdem . and that is to say

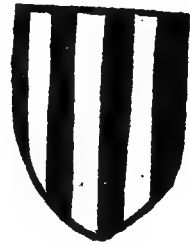
It is an unprofitable rehearsing of one thing to rehearse the same
 a gain in the next sentence. Therefore to speake moore of arms:
 ye partit and figure them: ocher of manerlyt or itrafit mucc
 byt indentit nebulatyt and wnatyt: it nedys not. for they
 be taught sufficiently i the long way. ¶ And I beleue it shall
 be hard to fynde mony moo armys ptyt aft the long way or ou
 wast then as rehearse a fore. Neū the lees if any be fynde or se;
 ne. in them the same rules shall be obseruēt: as is rehearse a
 fore. and it is enogh for all armys on that man to be blasit
 that any gentylt man birth ptyt.

Of armys the Rich as calde cheiff or an hede I will shewe.

Sotheli certan men holde: y^e theys armys after rehearse
 schulde be calde armys ptyt. the Rich certanli 12 2 for y^e:
 that ther is no verti ption of the colouris or any licenes of
 dyuision of colouris. Certanly in armys ptyt it
 is requyrt althay that the ptyes of the colouris
 be equall. and that is not trew in this figure.
 for the moore pte by mych is Siluer. Therefore
 ye shall say of hym that beith theys armys the
 first in latyn. ¶ *Portat de argento et caput*
fultide a soro cū duabus maculis pforatis de auro. *Gallice*
sic. ¶ *Il port argent ung cheiff d'or et deux molettis*
ptees d'or. *Et anglice sic.* ¶ He beith Siluer a Cheiff or
 a Chyrtan of a fure and ij. molettys pforat of golde.



And ye shall know that i theys armys the rule afore Wre
 tyn most be considerit that is to say : that at the Coon it is to
 begyn to blase if that coloure of the Coon be gratter or more co
 ppous coloure m armys as it is sayd afore. **A**nd more ouer
 it is to be merkty that no armis a be to be calde ptyt armis bot
 iff they be made of .ij. colouris onys partit and no more for az;
 mys palit az not callit : nor a be not to be calde partyt armys
 all though they be made of .ij. colouris for thes colouris not al;
 lonli onys bot dyuerse tymys az partyt as here apperis. **A**nd
 theys armys be calde palit armys for they be ma
 de bi the man of palis. **A**nd it shall be sayd of
 hym that beuis theys armys i latyn thus. **P**oz
 tat arma palata de auro et asorio. Gallice sic.
A Il port pole dor et asor. Anglice sic.
A The berith pale of golde and asure.



Off armys palit conditit now here it shall be shewyt.

Palyt armys of tyme ar founde conditit that is to say
 Watter as here apperis. **A**nd theys be calde palyt ar;
 mys conditit to the differance of barrit armys
 conditit. the Wich armys barrit may also be con
 ditit as after shall be shewyt. **A**nd it shall be
 sayd of hym that beuis theys armys thus m latyn
Poztat arma palata condita vel condosa de rubro
 et argēto. Et gallice sic. **A** Il port polee
 condē de gollēz et dargent. Et anglice sic. **A** The berith
 paly conditit of gollēs and Siluer.



Off armys palit crokpt and sharpe nobb 3 Dist speke .

Here and beholde how mony maner of Wyse thes palit ar ;
 mys be borne dyuerseli . as it is shewyt m thys boke .
 and theis armys nobb shewyt here : be calde palit
 crokpt and sharpe . for m theys armys . ij . colo ;
 ris paly ar put to gethir : on m to an othir cro ;
 kply and sharpe . Therefore it shall be sayd of hi
 the Wich beis thes armis m thys Wyse . first i la ;
 tyn thus . **C**portat arma palata tortuosa acu
 ta de nigro et argento . Gallice sic . **C**il port pale d'arsente
 de Sable et d'argent . Anglice sic . **T**he berith pale crokpt
 and sharpe of Sable and Sylever .



Off armys barrit playn nobb here it shall be shewyt .

Here i thys chappure afore is determynyt of palit armis
 and m thys chappure nobb folowynq it shall be deter ;
 mynt of barrit armys . for the Wich it shall be knowb that ar ;
 mys may be mony maner of Wyse barrit . and
 the first maner of Wyse is playn barrit . as here
 apperis . And ye shall knowb that thez be certan
 armys barrit playn . and then ye shall nott nede
 to say i the blasynq of theys armys : be berith pla
 yne armys barrit . Bot i all othyr disperynq ar ;
 mys barrit : ye most nedys declare the blasynq of theym holbe
 thos barrit armys differ from playn . for sū be barrit W^e a
 Lyon raumpynq or a grebonde or odir beestis & sū be barrit &



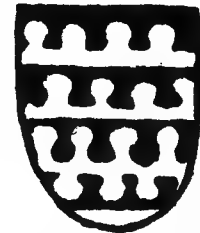
powderit With cres croslettyes molettyes Scescentis smale briddis
 or other difference bot as for theys playn armis afore ye shal
 say in latyn in thys wyse. **P**ortat arma barrata de argento et ni;
 gro **E**t gallice sic. **A** Il port barre dargent et Sale.
Anglice sic. **A** He berith barri of Siluer and Sable

Off barrit armys sondatit nobb 3 wyll shew as apperith.

Renow ye for than that armys barrit othis wile be barrit &
 sondatit that is to say Water. as here it apperith. **A**nd
 they be called barrit sondatit for they be made of .ij. colouris me
 tnyng to gedce by the maner of a floyng Watre as
 it is oppn afore. **A**nd ye shall say of hym that
 beris theis armys i this wyse. first i latyn thus
Portat arma barrata sondata de nigro et albo
Ballice sic. **A** Il port barri sondee de Sable
 et dargent. **A**nglice sic. **A** He beris barri son
 datit of Sable and Siluer.



Off armys barrit and mueckyt ye shal haue exemple
Barrit armys mueckyt ar borne of diuerse gentill men.
 as here is shewyd. **A**nd thay ar called mueckyt for in
 euery barre .ij. colouris ar put mueckyt by the ma
 ner of a rounde way as is sayd afore. **A**nd he p^r
 beris this armys beris in thys wyse. first in la;
 tyn thus. **P**ortat arma barrata de coloribus
 rubeo et albo muectis. **E**t gallice sic.



A Il port barri verree de gobblez et dargent.
Anglice sic. **A** He berith barri mueckyt of gobbles and Sil
 uer.
And 3 begyn With gobbles for that colour is the
 first in the right cornett.

Off armys barryt crokpt and sharpe as here aft is shewit.

Untill men ther be certanli the Wich here armis barryt crokpt and sharpe as here it apperith in theys armys . and thay be called armys barryt for differance of armys the same man of Wyse palit : and thay be called crokpt and sharpe . for as it is sayd a fore . ij . colobris az put to gethpr crokptli and sharpe . Therefore it shall be sayd that the lord the Wich be as theys armys berith in this Wyse . first i latyn



Ille portat arma barrata tortuosa et acuta de nigro et auro .
Et gallice sic **C**yl port barri dauncetez acute de Sable et dor
Anglice sic . **T**he berith barris crokpt and sharpe of Sable and golde .

Now it shall be shewyd of armys that ar bendly barryt .

Ther be forsothe certan armys bendli barryt . and thei be called bendly barryt . and for this cause they be calde bendly barryt . for . ij . colouris az iunyt to gether in euey barre bendly . as it is oppn here i theis armis
And therefore it shall be sayd of him that beris theis armys : in this Wyse as folowis . first in latyn thus . **C**ypse portat arma bendata de rubio et auro . **E**t gallice sic . **C**yl port barre beudee de goblez et dor . **A**nglice sic . **T**he berith barri bendy of Gobles and golde .



Not neuer the lees ye most dyligentli attende in the blasynge of sych armys : as palpt barrit and bendyt . for and they ben not suttelly consaunt a man sodanly onswerynge may lightly in thoos armys be dissapunt . For certainly thoos armys be callede palpt armys in the Wich ar folowde so many palys of oon coloure as ar of an other . And iff the palys of bothe the coloures ben not equall thoos armys be not palpt .

In diuerse armys of gentill men be folowde . ij . palis of oon coloure . and . iij . of an other as here in theis armys folowynge it shall be shewed . that is to say thes be . iij . palys of gobles and . ij . of golde for of the coloure of reede aperith . iij . partes in the shelde and tot . ij . allone of the coloure of golde Therefore the gentill man that berith theis armys : beris i this wise & thus ye shall say of him . first in latyn thus .



Portat duos palos aureos in campo rubeo . Et gallice sic .

Il port de gobles et deux pales dor . Et anglia sic .

He berith gobles and . ij . palis of golde .

Here ye shall diligently merke armys barrit and lees barrit .

Not most also dyligently attende to the nombre of both too coloures in armys palpt barrit or lees barrit of the Wich lpttpt barrit ye most be ware When thay be folowde in armys . as here it is shewyd in theis armys . for sych lynes be called lpttpt barrit to the difference of lttitt barrit . And it shall be sayde that the gentill man the Wich berith theis armys beris in this thys wise first in latyn thus as folowis :



CPortat unam barram et duas baculas de albo in campo ru-
bio . Et gallice sic . **I**l port de gollez oung barree et deux
barreletes dargent . Et anglice sic . **T**he brith golles con
barre and .ij. litell barris of Spluez .

Now I wyll speke of armys barrid a litell barris florishyt

Hold the forsayd litell barris as othyr wyse made
florishyngli & than thei be calde florishyt as here i thys
schoon . And they be calde florishyt : for they be made by y^e ma-
ner of a floure deluce . And ye shall say of him
that is possessor of theys armys i thys wyse as fo-
lows . first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unam bar-
ram et duas baculas floridas albas in scuto sine
campo bladio . Gallice sic . **I**l port de for oung
barree et deux barreletes florit dargent . An-
glice sic . **T**he brith a fure con bar and .ij. litell barris flori-
shyt of Spluez .



Now I intende to speke of bendys in armys as here .

Othyr wyse thes is borne in armys a bende as is fownde i
dyverse armys of certan noble gentlemen as here now itt
shall be shewyd . And ye moost knowe that it
is calde a bende the wich begynnys at the right cor-
ner or the borne of the shelde : and dyendith to y^e
lefte side of the same shelde : to the differans of fif-
fers or of litell staups of the wich it shall be spo-
lyn after . And of hym that has theys armys ye
shall say thus as follows . first in latyn . **C**Portat unam



bendam de rubio in campo auro. Gallice sic. ¶ Il port
 dor cong bende de gblez. Anglice sic. ¶ The beth golda e
 a bende of goldes.

Off lifest bendys in armys noll here is an exempult.

RMaib ye hold afore it is sayd that certan littylt baris ar
 ar borne i armys mony tpmys. On the same maner of wise
 ar borne littill bendys as here it shall be shewyt. And they be
 calde bendylls to the differans of grete bendys
 as it is oppn. And of hym that becis theys th9
 it shall be sayd. first in latyn as here folowys:

Portat coniam bendam ⁊ duas bendulas de auro
 i campo blado. Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port dasoz
 cong bendy et deux bendelettis dor. Anglice sic.



He berith asure a bende and .ij. bendils of golde. And thes
 bendils ar othirwyle flourishyt as is shewyt in the figure a fore
 in baris. And in diuse armys they be founde that they be
 chenyt. and sum be powderit with molettis. and sum with odir
 dyfferans the wich nedys not to be figurit here

¶ Off armys palit and bendyt noll here it shall be shewyd

The best maner of wyse certanly of beynge of dyuse ar
 mps in con sheelde is in theys bendys beting for a man
 that has a patrimong left by his fadyr. and o;
 thez certan londys by his modyr cumng to him
 to the wich londys of his moderis ar appropuzt
 armys of olde tyme for it may hap that theys
 armys coom to hir by the way and discent of hir
 progenpturis. then may the hysre and hym list



here the hood armys of his fadyr in y^r hood shelde . And i speche
 a bende he may bere his moderis armys as here in the scochon afor
 speeis . And it shall be sayd of him that beris theys armys in
 latyn thus . **P**ortat arma palati de argento et rubro cum una
 banda de nigro . **G**allice sic . **I**l port palee d'argent et de goul
 les et ung bende de sabull . **A**nglice sic . **H**ee berith palee of
 Syluer and goulles With a bende of sabull .

And this bende i speche a bende thes is founde . iij . molettys
 or masses of golde .

Off armys bende fusillyt here noth I Will expmull .

Que ou thes be founde in armys othez certan bendys to be
 man strange from theys . and here I Will shew to you a
 bende the Wich is calde a bende fusillit : as here ap
 peith in this scochon . And it is calde fusillit for
 it is made all of fusillis of the Wich certan fusillis
 more shall be spokyn a fterward . Bot he the Wich
 has theys armys beris in latyn thus . **P**ortat
 unam bandam fusillatam de auro in campo auro
Gallice sic . **I**l port d'or ung bende fusillee dor .
Anglice sic . **T**he berith a fter a bende fusillit of golde .



And this bende many tymys is borne With strangers and
 specialli in Burgon .

Here now it shall be spoken of diverse bordures in arms.

Bordures many and diverse are found in arms and are borne of many noble men & of the which some be plain, some engrailed, some argent, some plain powdered, some chequer, some goboneted, some inuected. of the which it shall be spoken further soon after order. And first of plain bordures I will speak as here it apperis. And the bordure is called plain

when it is made plain of one colour aloon, as here in this shield. And it shall be sayd of hym that is possessor of these arms first in latin thus



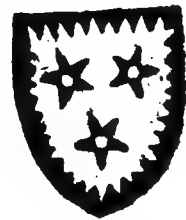
CPortat tres rosas rubias in campo argenteo cum bordura de rubro. Et gallice sic.

CIl port argent trois roses de goulez et ung bordure de gables. Et anglie sic **C**The berith Siluer. iij. roses of goldes and a bordure of goldes.

Of arms bordures and engrailed now here followe example

Arms with a bordure engrailed other while are borne of certain noble men as here now is shewit in this shield. And such a bordure is called a bordure engrailed

for the colour of hym is put gre by gre in to the felde of the arms as it is oppn here. And the possessor of these arms beis in latin tong thus as followe.



CPortat arma de auro symbriata sine bordura de nigro engradata cum tubus maculis perforatis de nigro. Gallice sic.

CIl port dor trois molettis perforates de Sable ung bordure engralee de Sable.

Anglice sic. **C**The berith golde. iij. molettis perforat of Sable and a bordure engrailed of Sable.

Role of armys bordure and talentit 3 With shels exemple .

Ther is borne in armys a certain bordure talentit as here .
 And it is not necessari here to expres the coloure of the ta:
 lentis or besantis : for thay be ever of golde .

And it shall be sayd of him that beis thes armis
 in thys wyse first in latyn thus . **P**ortat co:
 num signum capitale de rubio in campo albo bordu
 ratum cum rubio talentatum . Gallice sic .



L port d'argent ung cheuron de goublez bordu:
 re de goublez talentee . Et anglie sic . **T**he which siluer a
 Cheuron of goubles bordure With goubles talentit .

Off armys bordure harpny . ii . Cheurons of siluer & c .

Understonde ye that certain tymys a bordure is borne in ar
 mps polidreit dyuerse wyys other wyse With molettis With
 cossis or With littyll cossis or With besantis or odes dyuse . And
 it is calde a bordure polidreit When any thyng is i
 that bordure : of What sumeu signe it be . as it
 is sayd a fore . and theys signys as cossis molettis
 and other as not countit for c'tan nombur : for y^e
 nombur of that polidreing excedis the nombur of
 it And then y^e bordure is calde polidreit as here .

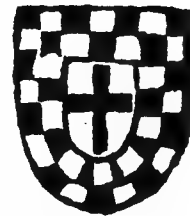


And ye shall say that the possessor of thes armys beis in this
 wyse as folowys . first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unum scu:
 rum

tum de rubio cum duobus signis capitalibus de albo et rona bor-
 dura pulvis fota cum talentis . Et gallice sic . **¶** Il port de
 gobles oup Cheurons argent et rone bordure de gobles polv;
 dre talentes . Anglice sic . **R**e berich gobles . ij . Cheurons
 of Spuer and a bordure polverit with bifantis .

¶ Wit thes is an othez maner bordure that is calde Chekerit .

¶ We have yet an othez bordure in armys the which is calde a
 bordure chekerit . And it is calde a chekerit bordure
 for hit is made of .ij . colobris by the maner of a Cheker as
 here it apperis . And it shall be sayd of hym the which beis the
 ys armys in this wyse as folowys . first in la;
 tyn thus . **P**ortat unam cruce[m] rubiam pla;
 nam i campo argenteo cum rona bordura scacata
 de nigro et argento . Et gallice sic . **¶** Il port
 d'argent rone croys plain de gobles bordure chek
 ke de Sable et d'argent . Et anglice sic .



Re berich Siluer on croys plain of gobles a bordure cheke;
 rit with Sabull & Siluer .

¶ Off borduris gobonatif nold here is an exempel .

Remembre ye more ou that yet by side theys armys the which
 I have spoke of afore of borduris : ther is an othez bor;
 that is calde a bordure gobonatif . as here it shall be shewyt i
 thes scoolyn next folowynge . And hit is calde gobonatif for

hit is made of ij. colouris quadrate ioynt. p^r is
to say of blacke & white . p^r of hym that beis

thys armys ye shall say in latyn thus as folowis

Portat de argento q^{ue} duas bandas de nigro et

una bordura de nigro et albo gobonata . Et gal

lice sic . **I**l port argent deux bandes et une

bordure de sable et argent **A**nglice sic . **T**he beath shewis

ij bandys of Sable with a bordure gobonate of Sable & silver

And thys same bordure haue that nobill prince the duke

of Gloucestre brother to that nobill Berolme kynge the

fifth : the which saynt duke haue in his armys the best armys of

France and of Englonde quarterly with a bordure gobonate of

Silver and sable as is shewyd in diuerse places . And to blase

thys armys it nedis not to be rehersit . for it is sufficiently

saught afore in diuerse places .



Item of borduris had in armys of colouris inuectis .

Ther be pit borduris i armys of ij. colouris
inuectis . as here in thys figure appe

ris . and hit is calde a bordure inuectis for hit

is made of .ij. colouris to gedys inuectis . And

ye shall say of hym the which beith thys armys

in latyn thus . **P**ortat arma quarsata de rubio

et auro cum tota bordura de argento et nigro simul inuectis .

Et gallice sic . **I**l port quarsales de gouldes et dor ouesq^{ue}



accorde not the Rich of necessite shulde accorde iff the forsayd oþþe
 nyon Wer trid . And of hym that beus theys armys ye shall
 say in latyn . **P**ortat arma contragonata de blodio et albo
 Et gallice sic . **I**l port girones d'asoz et d'argent . Anglice sic .
He beath contrax conyt of asure and siluer .

Off pilat armys nobe here it shall be sheldyt :

Hoz as mych as it is spokyn afore of armys : in the Rich
 the colobris mete to gedys in the myddist poynt woryld .
 Nobe solobryth of certan armys in the Rich iij . pi :
 us mete to gedys in con wone . as here in thys fi :
 gure . And it shall be sayde of hym the Wiche be :
 as theys armys in latyn in thys Wyse .

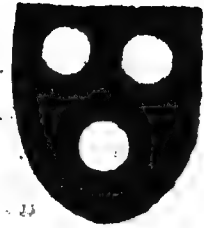


Cportat tres pilas nigras in campo aureo .
 Gallice sic . **I**l port dor trois piles de sable .
 Et anglice sic . **T**he berith golde . iij . pilis of sable

Off ballis in armys here nobe it shall be sheldyt :

Never the les ye most consydyr a differens i theys blasyn
 gys of theys armys afore : and theys that cum after
 than ye blase theym in latyn tong . for oþer While thys terme
 pila i latyn is take for to be a peese of tymbre to be put soder the
 paloz of a brygge : oz to syche a like Werke as i thempullt afore
 And oþer While this terme pila is take for a certan rounde istru
 met to play W^e : the Wiche istru met fuyes oþer While to the hande

and then it is cald i latyn pila manualis as here
 And other while it is an instrument for the foote
 and then it is cald in latyn pila pedalis a foetal
 Therfor it shall be sayd of hym that beris thes ar
 mys in latyn **P**ortat tres pilas argenteas
 in campo rubio . Et gallice sic . **I**l port de
 goblez trois pelettis argent . Et anglie sic . **T**he berith
 gobles iij. ballis of Siluer .

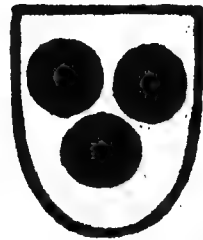


Oftanli ye most merke that i this figure of ballis a mā
 may soon er . Besfore shortly it is to be know that sich
 ballis may haue all colours but the coloure of golde . for e ther
 be of goldyn colouris : they shuld be cald talentis or besantis the
 which be eu of golden coloure .

Off tostellys or litill Cakys in armys .

Ther be also tostellis y^e be litill Cakys
 the which be grettir then ballys e tharmys
 be truly made as here it is oppn . And he that be
 ris thes armys beris in this wyse first i latyn .

Portat tres tostellas rubias i campo aureo .
 Gallice sic . **I**l port dor et trois tosteulps de
 goblez . Et anglie sic . **T**he berith golde e . iij . Cakys of
 gobles .



More ouer merke : that as vele ballys in armys as kakis
 and besantis all way as hoost wibnde figuris e not pforat

Off fontans or Bellis here I will speke .

Neu the les ther be can nobull men the which ber sich rounde fi
 gures : the which figuris as cald fontans or Bellis as here ap

peris . the Wich fontane eūmore most be of Whyte
coloure for the thyng the Wich they represent .

For they represent eūmore the coloure of the Wa
ter of a Well the Wich is white And of hym y^e
beis thes armys ye most say in latyn thus .

Portat tres fontes i campo aureo . Gallice sic

Il port dor et trois fonteyns . Anglice sic . **C** The beith
of golde and . iij . Wellis .



Off rnyngs the Wich be other rounde instrumentis 3 Witt speke

After thes rounde figuris a fore rebryft
thez be cīan figuris the Wich be pforatit as

be rnyngs : as here apperis . And it shall be sayd
of hym that beis theis armys i latyn th9 .

Portat tres anulos aureos i campo nigro . Gallice
sic **I**l port de sable et trois anulettis dor . An

glice sic . **H**e beith Sabull and . iij rnyngs of golde

Off tractys in armys .

Afore it is sayd of borduris i armys . now it folowith to
se of tractis or lynys . and first of a symple tract . and

they be calde tractis for as mych as the felde remay
nyng of tharmys as Bele Wich i as Wich olde . e

an other lyne is drawyn of an other coloure as
here : to the man of a shelde . And it shall be sayd

of hym that beis thes armys i latyn . **P**ortat
vnu tractū simplicem planam aureū i campo asureo

Gallice sic . **C** Il port dor vng trace playn dor . Anglice sic

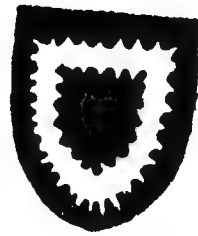
C The beith asure a playn tract of golde .



Off a tract engraylpt wth booth the sydyes here is an exemple .

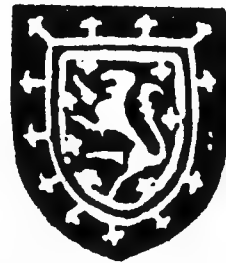
A tract or a lyne othis While is engraylpt on booth the par
tes as here in thys figure apperith . And then it shall

be sayd of hym that beris theys armys i thys wyse
 first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unum tractum
 ex utraque parte i gradum de auro i campo rubro
 Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goblez unq trace
 i grale de chescin coste dor . **A**nglice sic .
He berith gobles wyth a tract i grale on bo
 thy the sydes of golde .



Off a tract doublet and flourishyt it shall be shewyt .

Thys tract is othez wyse doublet as in tharmys of the
 kynge of Scottelonde . as here in this schoon aperis . &
 the forsayd kynge of Scottelond beris i thys wyse
 first in latyn thus . **P**ortat duplicem trac
 tum cum floribus gladioli contrapostis et uno
 leone rapaci de rubro in campo auro . Et galli
 ce sic . **I**l port dor unq double trace flourtee
 countree et unq leon rampant de goblez . **A**n
 glise sic . **T**he berith golde a double trace flourishyt contrari
 and a Lyon rampyng of gobles .



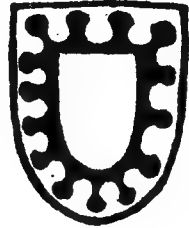
Off tractis triplatis and quatriplatis othyr wyse .

Amo of theys armys afore rehersit . I fynde more dyversite
 for thez be certan nobill men the whiche bere theys tractis
 triplatis as here in thys figure . and sum bere hit
 quatriplatis as is founde i diuise armys . And ye
 shall say of him that beris theys armys triplatis
 i latyn thus . **P**ortat tractum triplatum de al
 bo i campo auro . Gallice sic . **I**l port dor unq
 trace triple argent . **A**nglice sic . **T**he be
 rith golde a trace triplatis of silver .



Off a tract symple of .ij. coloris and murekpt an exemple

There be other nobill men the which beere a simple tract of .ij. coloris murekpt as here now it shall be shewyd in this scochon . And the possessor of thes arms beere in this wyse as folowis first in latyn . **P**ortat unum tractum simplicem de coloribus a soro az; gesto murectis in scuto aureo . Et gallice sic . **U**n port dor vng trace simple verre d'asoz et d'argent Anglice sic . **T**he beere gold and a tract symple murekpt of a fure and Siluer .



After tractis now it shall be spokyn of fyszuris oz staups .

Afore thes fyszuris it is spokyn of bendys : and their differans . Now it shall be spokyn of fyszuris . the wych e tan fyszuris oz staups begynne in the lefte borne of the shelde : e az drawne to the right parte of the shelde beneeth to the differance of bendys the wych begynne in the right borne of the shelde e az drawne to the lefte side of the shelde beneeth . and thys way most the fyszure be drawne as here apperis i this figure . And ye shall condistonde that theis fyszuris differ as mony ways as the forsayd bendys dyfferyt . bot it nedys not to be rehersyt for it is playn shewyd afore . There be fyszuris oz staups playn . murekpt . and fyszurat . as I sayd afore in the place of bendys . And thes staups bastardys az wont to beere oz namli thay shulde beere thaym . And then thys fyszure is cald a staffe : e i french it is cald a baston



God commynli it is calde a fissure for as mych that he cleuyes
 his faderis armys in .ij. partes for that bastard is cloun and
 deuydpt from the patrimony of his fader. And so sych a bastard
 is forbedyn to bere the hoolt armys of his fader for the reuerans
 of his blode. but his faderis armys he may bere with sych a sta
 ffe as is sayd afore: in signe and finall declaracion of his bas
 tardy and of the differance of propur and naturall byre of
 his fader. And when ye haue any sych a playn fissure or a
 staffe i armys or engraylit murekht or fusillatit: of that some
 staffe ye shall say as a fore is rehersit in the chapiture of bendys
 moore playnli. And the bastarde the which berith theys armys
 possessis in latyn on thys maner as now here folowys.

Portat unam fissuram siue baculum aureum i campo a sorio.

Gallice sic. **I**t port d'asoz et vng fees dz. **A**nglice sic.

The berith asure and a fissure or a staffe of golde.

Now here I begynne to speke of armys hedyd as it apperis.

Ther be certan nobull men the which bere armys hedyd as here
 it apperith. And ye most knaw that theis armys be cal
 led hedyd: when the heder parte of the shelde that is
 to say the hede is made of con coloure or of moo then
 of con: & that parte extendys not to the myddis
 of the shelde as aboon is sheldyt by the shelde.

And knibe ye that in the hedyd armys is a good
 man of berpng of dyuse armys as by fortune su
 noble man has mony londis and grete lordshypys by his mo:
 dyr for the which londys of his moderis he mtendys to bere the
 armys of his modys. and so he may do for it is rightwys.



Not be that descendys of a nobull fadyr or of a gentill man .
 by the wyche he had any simple patrimony . then sych a nobull
 man : and he wylt : may bere the hoolt armys of his moodys in
 the ladyr parte of his shelde . and in sych an hede as I sayd
 a fore he may and he wylt bere the hoolt armys of his fadyr
 And it shall be sayd of hym that beris theys armys i thys wy
 se first in latyn thus . **C**ortat unum signum capitale de ni
 gro in campo auro cum uno capite rubio et tribus talentis i eo
 dem . Et gallice sic . **U**n port dor ung cheuon de Sabull
 et ung Cheff de goblez et trois besantis en la mesmes .
 Anglice sic . **T**he berith golde a cheuon of Sabull w^e
 a Cheff of gobles and .ij. besantis thes in .

And ther be certan nobull psones the wiche ber in the shel
 de afore wylt sit of golde as is sayd a fore a Cheuon of Sa
 bull or of sum odyr coloure and .ij. redde wofis or Whyte or sum
 othez sygnys as crossis cressantis braddys or floures and a che
 eff sum of Sabull sum of othez coloure with the signe of molet
 tis or odes tokynnyng the wiche need not to be wylt sit . And then
 shall euerich oon of theym be blasit in his nombur like as the
 felde and the signes require : as by fortune sum men bere thus
 to say . The berith Sabull a Cheuon of golde .ij. redde wofys
 of gobles a Cheff of asure wiche .ij. moletys performat of wylt
 and thus of all othez differansys .

ad i

Off armys palit wiche oon quarter of an othez coloure .

Certainly ther be sum nobull men the wyche bere in thes ar
 mys oon quarter of an othez coloure dyfferyng from the

coloure or the colobris of the sheld as here . in the
 Rich armis it is to be sayd that the nobill man the
 Rich betis theym betith in this Wyse first in latyn .

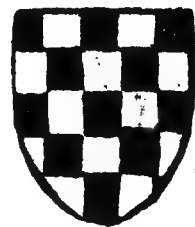
Portat arma palata de aserio & auro cum una
 quarta eremetica . Et gallice sic . **I**l port
 pale d'asoz et dor vng quart d'ermyn . Et anglie
 sic . He betith pale asoz and golde with con quart of Ermyn .



And it is to be notit that ye most haue a respekt to the co
 loure of that pale the Rich shulde ascende to the right borne of the
 sheld iff that quart bet not ther . and i that coloure ye most
 eu moore begyn to blase thooz armys like as the quart bet not
 ther as afor is rehersit .

Now of armys chekerit here ye shall haue an exemple .

Over othez Whyle we se armys chekerit as here now
 it appetith in thys figure folowynge and they be cald ar
 mys chekerit when they ar made of .ij. colouris to
 the maner of a cheker . And theys armys resay
 ue many differens as in hodes or quarters i bar
 ris and bendis and othez hyles i Cheurons of p^e
 Rich it shall be spokyn anon folowng . And of
 hym the Rich possessis theys armys ye shall say in
 latyn thus . **P**ortat arma kakkata de aserio et auro . Et
 gallice sic . **I**l port kakkte d'asoz et dor . **A**nglice sic .
 He betith Cheker of asure and golde



Off Cheurons the Wich i english ar calde colpuls of sparris

We have sotheli in armys certan signys the Wich ar calde Cheurons in french. And they be calde in latyn Signa capitalia wel tigna. and in english a colpult of sparris as here is sheldyd i theys signes: the Wich signes by lyknes first was borne of carpentaries and makers of holtes. for an holse is neu made p fite tyll thos sparris be put a pon hit: by the maner of an hede. and .ij. syche sparris or cheurons ionyt to gedyr make a capitall sygne. p^e is to say a colpult of sparris. and other While. ij. syche be borne i armys and othyr While. in. odyr While. iii. as it is knalbyn. And of him that beris theys armys afore ye shall say thus as folowys first i latyn. **P**ortat de rubio et duo signa capitalia de auro et i tabus talentis. Et gallice sic. **T**l port de golbz et deux Cheurons dor et trois talent. Anglice sic. **H**e berith goldes and .ij. Cheurons of golde Wich iij besantis.



Off a Cheuron or a sygne capitall engraynt here is sheldyt.

Also a Cheuron is othir While engraynt as here and then it is to be sayd of hym the Wich beris theys armys in latyn in thys wyse. **P**ortat unum signum capitale in gradatum de albo in campo a foreo. Et gallice sic. **T**l port d'asoz tong Cheuron argent engraynt. Anglice sic. **H**e berith a fure and a Cheuron of Spluss engraynt.



Off dyuerse and mezuelus Cheucons yit 3 With speke .

Were ouer yit i theys signys of Cheucons other While is
 folowde a colbre in the blaspng of theym . Wlen thei be ma
 de of dyuerse colobris transmutat as here in this
 kochoy apperith . And of hym the Wych beis thes
 armps ye shall say m latyn . **P**ortat arma
 quarternata de nigro & argenteo cum uno signo ca
 pitoli de dictis colobris transmutatis . **G**allice
 sic . **I**l port quartieres de sable & argent & ung
 Cheucon change lung de laultre . **A**nglice sic . **T**he be
 with quarterly Sable and Silver With a Cheucon of the sayd
 colobris transmutat .



Off Cheucons differng on the longe Way :

Also theys signys or Cheucons be differat after the longe
 Way m armps as here in this figure apperith . And then
 of hym the Wych beis thes armps ye shall say m
 lati . **P**ortat arma partata secundu logu de co
 lobris auro & rubro cum uno signo capitoli de
 dictis colobris transmutatis . **G**allice sic .
Il port partie du long de dor & goblez ung che
 ucon change lung de laultre . **A**nglice sic .
The be with party aft the longe Way of .ij colouris golde and
 goules With a Cheucon of the sayd colobris transmutat .



Off colbris among heroddis i blaspng theys armps supng

Among othyr colbris : a colbre the blaspng of tharmis her
 folowpng nob nept 3 haue herde heroddis pretendng

theym selfe veri conyng in blasynge of armys me
 uelufli to dreeme in the blasynge of theys armys .
 And sum holde oon oppnyon and sum an othyr .
 neuer the les it is no grete neede to doubte in the
 blasynge of theym as to conyng men . Therefore
 of hym y^e beis thes armys ye shall say i latyn .



Portat duas ptes capitis futi de rubio q̄ etiam ptem de albo ad
 modum signi capitalis et tres rosas de coloribus transmutatis .
 Et gallice sic . **I**l port lez deux pties du chief de godlez et le
 troisieme d'argent ptiez en manere du cheuron et trois roses lung
 de laultre . **A**nglice sic . **H**e beith .ij. parties of the hede of the
 shelde godles and the thyrde pte Silver by the maner of a che
 ueron and .iij. roses of the same coloribus transmutat .

Off armys fusyllit in english spynnyllis now I will speke .

Ther be certan gentylmen and nobuls the Wich beere in theyr
 Armys fusellis : of the nombur of the Wich : my lord of
 Gloucestre y^e nobull prince uncle to kynge henri the sept Was .
 For he had in his armys .iij. fusellis of godles by the maner of a
 bar in a felde of silver the Wich etan armys this
 nobull duke bare by the reson of certan lordis be ;
 longynge to the mounte . For ye shall say of hym
 that beis theys armys i this scochon in latyn thys



Portat de rubio et tres fusulos de argento .
 Et gallice sic . **I**l port de godlez et trois fusulez
 d'argent . **A**nglice sic . **T**he beith godles and .iij. fusules
 of Silver . **A**nd otherwhyle theys .iij. fusules or .iij. be borne
 by the maner of a pale .

It is to be noted that when .iij. fusules or .ij. are borne or moe to the nombur of .ix. the which nombur if they exceede: say evermore that those armes be powdered with fusillis or other thyngs and not noon other wyse. **C** And so generalli ye most knowe that if any thyng be borne in armes ouer the nombur of .ix. then those armes what sum ever they be they are powdered.

Off oon fusyll borne in armes here I will openpult.

Other while oon fusyll is borne allon in armes as here in this figure it appeareth. in which matier I have had certan heroddis wrote in theyr oppnyngs. Men the lees it is can that ye shall say of hym the which be in theys armes with othe wrote in latyn thus as folowis. **P**ortat de rubio cum uno fusulo de auro **E**t gallice sic. **I**l port de goblez, oung fusill cor **A**nglice sic. **T**he which gobles and a fusill of gold.



Off any fusyll of diverse colours now here I will speke.

Also theys fusylls sum tyme are borne of diverse colours as here in this figure it is shewed. For it is a moore wrote how theys armes shuld be blasit then theys armes afore. but ye shall say in latyn of hym the which has thes armes in this wyse. **P**ortat arma partita ex transfuerso de albo et nigro cum uno fusulo ex eisdem coloribus transmutatis. **E**t gallice sic. **I**l port partie de trauers d'argent et sable et oung fusill de mesmes couleurs lung de laultre. **E**t anglice sic



He brith armys partit ouerwart of Siluer & sable With a
fuspitt of the saam colobrus transmuted.

Off fuspillis by the maner of a bende here 3 Bilt sūdat say.

Quere ouer sych fuspillis ar borne in armys by the maner
of a bende. as here nolw aperith And then ye shall say
of hym the Wich possessis theys armys in this Wyse
first in latyn thus. **C**Portat pnam bendam
fusillatam & auro in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic
Il port de goblez vng bende fuspitt dor. Et
analice sic. **C**He brith gobles and a bende
fuspitt of golde.



Off a bar fuspitt in armys here is an exemple.

Aso thes be borne in armys theys fuspillys in a bar fuspitt
as here it aperith. And then it is to be sayd of hym the
Wich hath theys armys in latyn thus. **C**Por:
tat de rubeo cum vna barra fusillata de argento.
Gallice sic. **C**Il port de goblez vng barre fu:
sillee dargent. Et anglice sic. **C**He brith
gobles and a bar fuspillyt of Siluer. And sum
men say that the forsayd armys began of Beueris
for as mych as Beueris vse sich fuspillys made of sponnyng Bolt



Knowe ye y^e differans betwix ffusillis Masculis & Losynge

Now here ye shall knowe the differans betwix fusillis mas:
culys and losyngeys. Wherfore it is to be knowe that

fusyllis ar euer more long also fusyllis ar strattys ouerwart in
 the balg then ar Mascules . And Mascules ar larger ouerwart
 in the balg : and shorter in length then be fusyllis . as here i this
 scochon it apperith . And it shalt be sayd of hym
 that possessis theys armys in this Wyse . first i la
 tyn . **P**ortat de rubio q sep masculas de auro .
 Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goubles et .vi. mascu
 les dor : Et anglie sic . **T**he beath goubles
 and sep masculas of golde .



And theys masculas othez While ar pforatit as I sayd ofore
 in the chapitour of the cross masculatit .

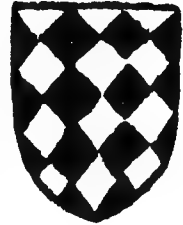
Off an othys maner of masculas yit here I Witt speke .

Also othez While ar borne armys masculatit as here now
 in this figure folowynge is shewyd . And ye shalt con
 derstande that thos armys be calde masculatit in
 the which the forsayd masculas begyn most plentif
 ly in the right angle of the shelde . and as endid
 towarde the lefte pte . the which certan armys in up
 wred ar palit . q ar deuydit i to .iij. palyz yf thei be
 subtile consaynt . And of hym that beiris theys
 armys it shalt be sayd i this Wyse first in latyn . **P**ortat ar ;
 ma masculata de argento q asorio . Et gallice sic **I**t port
 dargent et asor masculae . Et anglie sic . **T**he beath
 of Silues and asure masculatit .



Of losynge hols and what maner of Wyse they be made.

Also losynge no maner of Wyse be made but i armys be
dit . nei they may not be made by the selfe . and they be
made all way as they be made bendit . And ye
shall haue the moost perry differans by this the
forfayd masculatit armys and bendid in the pictu
ris of the forfayd armys . And ye most take theys
for a generall enformation and instruction that
certanli losynge eumore stande vpright : that is
to say that the hyst poynt or the height : eu ascendis to haue or to
a marmpe bred . so that the hyst poynt extendys tottally to the be
ed of the shelde . and of the ouerlast corneris oon extendis tot
terly to the right side . and that other corner extendys to the lef
te side of the shelde . and the last part extendys to the last part
of the shelde dyamecrall as it is oppn in the shelde next a
foce . And so wich olde wyse be haue the differans of the for
fayd signes . that is to wete of Masculis and Losynge .
Nota also the forfayd fuyplus neuer be founde pforatit nei lo
synge afoce sayd be neu pforatit .



Know of a signe i armys y^e is calde a Saltori a man of a cross

Ther is an other maner of signe in armys : by wyse
nobull men borne : the wich is calde a Saltori . and it
is made by the man of a cross of Seynt andrew
as here now it apperith . And this cross is lic
kynt after certan men to an instrument made in
dyuerse partys the wich is of a grete magnytude
or largenes : to the comparison of this signe .
And it is best know of nobull gentlmen and



hunteris that spech saltatories az ordant in mony parishes & pla-
 ces to take Wilde beeslys the which onys their enterpnyng: by that
 instrumente may neu goo a geyn. Wherfore in olde tyme thes
 signys were geuyn to rich men. and otheerlyse calde auaris
 Mygonyes or leperis the which men suffiz not their tresures i what
 maner of wyse they be getyn: to passe from theym. And of
 hym the which possessis theys armys ye shall say in latyn. Por-
 tat de asocio et onum saltatorium de auro. Et gallice sic.
I l port d'asoz onz saultier dor. Et anglie sic. **A** The
 berith asure and a Saltory or a salter of golde.

Off armys saltre engradit here 3 Witt exemplit.

Kow here ye most know that theys armys Saltre be o:
 ther While engradit as here in thys figure now apperith
 And they they be calde saltre engradit as it is
 sayd afore in mony placis. as of the cros engradit
 of baris and bendys. And of hym that beis
 theys armys ye shall say in latyn. **P**ortat co-
 num saltatorium engradatum de auro in campo a-
 socio. Et gallice sic. **I** l port d'asoz onz saul-
 tier dor engraplee. Et anglie sic. **A** The berith asure and
 a cros saltre of golde engradit.



Off many crosse saltre borne in armys engradit an exemple

Other While they be borne mony crosse saltre i armys en-
 gradit in oon shelde. other While .ij. other While .iij. as

her . And of hym that beis theys armys thus
 it shall be sayd in latyn . **P**ortat tonam bar
 ram planam et tria saltatoria margarata de auro i
 campo rubro . Et gallice sic **Q**l port de gold
 lez tong barre playn et trois saultiers engardez dor
 Et anglice sic . **H**e beith goldes oon bar playn
 and iij . saltire crosseis engardez of gold .



Off Crowns in armys borne by the manes of a pale .

It is diligentli to be markyt that When We say sich a los
 ne in armys We say not all Way . For othez While theys . iij .
 signys ar put in a sheld by the manes of a pale . And then thez
 be calde signys palit . as here i thys figure it ap
 peth . And of hym that has theys armys ye
 shall say in latyn . **P**ortat iij . coronas de auro
 palatas in campo asorio . Et gallice sic . **I**
 l port dor et trois corones dor paleez . Anglice sic
He beith asure and iij . crowns of gold palit .



Off crowns in armys borne barrit here I Will informe yob

How theys . iij . signes othez While be bor
 ne barrit be noth apperith in thys figure .
 And then of hym that beis theys armys ye shall
 say in latyn . **P**ortat tres coronas aureas i
 campo asorio . Et gallice sic . **Q**l port dor
 et et trois corones barrez dor . Et anglice sic .
He beith asure et iij . crowns of gold barrit .



Off .iij. Crowns borne in the Corners of the shelde .

A certanly thes: .iij. crowns be borne i the most comyn Way
 in the corneris of the shelde as here in thys scochon it ap
 peryth . And then ye most thus say that thes .iij.
 signes be borne in the corneris of the shelde . for
 that is the most comune & the moost famust maner
 of beynng of thes .iij. signes or ani maner signes
 Therfore ye shall say that such a lord beith i la
 tyn in thys Wyse as here folowys . **C**portat
 de auro et tres coronas aureas . non excremento loca . Et
 gallice sic . **C**Il port d'or et trois corones dor . Et anglis
 es sic . **T**he beith asure and .iij. crowns of golde .



Off fishys borne in armys in dyuse Wyse here is a doctrine

Aneth wolte yet is founde in armys . for as mych as thes
 was a certan man that heght Petrus de cupibus in tyme
 passit the bisshop of Wyndchester : the Wich baar i his armys .iij.
 Rochys after hys adone naam . in Wich armys it is tolbit .
 Whether it is enogh to say in the blasynng of them : that he bare
 such .iij. fishys allone . as here in thys scochon .
 And certanly I thynke nay . for the rule goynng
 a fore . Bot it is thus to be sayd : of the sayd
 Petrus in latyn . **C**portant tres huiusmodi
 pisces argenteos natantes in campo nigro . Et
 gallice sic . **C**Il port de Sable et trois Ro
 ches n'apantz argent . Et anglice sic . **T**he beith Sable
 and .iij. Roches swymmng of Siluer .



¶ And then to tharmys of Salfride lury as here now apperis i this figure And ye most say y^e be bare thus in latyn . ¶ *Portant tres lucios aureos in campo rubeo . Et gallica sic .* ¶ *Il port de godblez et trois lucez dor . Anglice sic .*



¶ He berith godbles and iij lucee of golde . the Wich certan blasfng With olde declaracion here is enogh . for the sayd fishes ar in thare proper placis as I sayd in the rule afore .

¶ Not what shall be sayd of thys man then : the Wich beris .ij. barbellis turnyng theyr backs to geder as here apperis . Ye most say in latyn thys ¶ *Portat duos barbillos aureos adinuicem i ga vertentes in kuto asorio puluerisato cu crucebus cruciatis figitans de auro . Et gallice sic .*



¶ Il port asoz poudre dez croys crocelez fichez et deux barbulz dorz an dorz dor . Et anglice sic . ¶ He berith asure powderit With crossis croslettys pyche and .ij. barbellis of golde backe to backe .

¶ Off armys the Wich ar calde frectis here now I wyll speke .

¶ Certan nobult baron that is to say the lord abbaley of the Reame of Englonde bear in his armys a frecte . the Wich certan frectis i mony armys of dyuerse gentill men ar founde . othez While reede othez While golde . and othez While blac othez While simple and othez While double othez While tripart

and other While it is multiplied ou all the sheld
 as here it apperith . and ye most vnderstande on
 grete differens by this armys bendit and theis
 armys the which be made with the forsayd frettes
 Wherefore it is to be markyt that in bendyt armys
 the colouris content equally at dyuidit . Bot i
 theis frettes the felde alwai abyde wolt as here . and this for
 sayd lordis audeley betis thus in latyn . **C** Porat arma frec
 tata de auro in campo rubeo . Et gallice sic . **I**l port
 de goblez sng frette dor . Anglice sic . **T**he beith gobles and
 a frette of golde .



Off armys haupng bestis saluentynng or rampynng .

Bestis in tharmys of dyuerse nobilt as borne rampynng
 as here i this figure folowynng apperith . of the which i the
 boke afore I haue made no mencion . And of
 hym that is possessor of theis armys ye shall
 say in latyn . **C** Porat de rubio q rounum leo
 nem de argento . Et gallice sic . **I**l port
 de goblez sng Leon saliantz argent . Et an
 glice sic . **T**he beith gobles q a lion ram
 pyng of siluer . And he is calde a Lion rampynng for this cau
 se . for as mych as the right foote ascendyth to the right borne
 of the sheld . and the lefte foote descendyth in to the foote of the
 sheld as apperith i the figure . And this same man is obseruyt
 in all bestis haupng .iii . feete . that is to say in lionys leopar
 dis beaus doggis with other like to them .

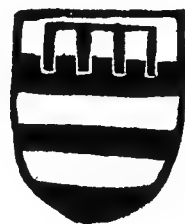
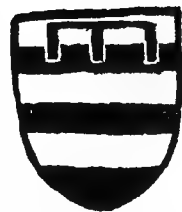


Off armys barrit and of labellis borne in armys .

First note Well thar armys of the fadyr as he
 be . and then the differancis as it shall
 be shewyd . for certan they be dyuse nobull men y^e
 Wich bere labellis in theyr armys as it shall be
 shewyd i figure after . for the Wich it is to be kna
 we that sych labellis ar not propuzli calde signes
 in armys bot dyfferancis of signes . that When it is so : that a
 ny nobull man haue mony lefull getyn sonnys : then y^e first son
 the Wich is his faderis ayre : shall bere the hoolt
 armys of his fadyr With sum lttill differans as
 here . to Whom specialli is geuyn a moon encre ;
 syng . for that first son is in hoope of augmen
 tacion and encreffynng of his patrimony . & thys
 differans may be sum littill molet or a cros croflet
 or sych a like differans .



The secunde broder shall bere the hoolt armys
 of his fader With . iij . labellis to the differans and
 in to the signe that he is the thurde that beris thof
 armys . **A**lso the thurde broder if they be any
 shall bere . iij . labellis i tokyen that he is the fou
 rth : that berith thos armys of Whom the fader is
 the first . the ayre is the secunde . and the secunde broder is y^e
 thurde : that beris thos armys . And so folow
 ys that the thurde broder shall bere . iij . labellis
 as here it apperith in thys figure . And so for
 the iff they be moo brather ye shall encree yowre
 labellys after the forme afore rehersit .



And the sunys of thos same brether shall beere the same
 labellis . **A**nd i case that the secunde broder the Ditch beere
 iij. labellis haue .ij. sonnys . certanly thelder soon of thos .ij. the
 Ditch is payre to his fadyr shall beere the hoolt ar-
 mys of his fadyr : With also many labells as
 his fadyr did . With a lictt differans as here it
 appeerith in thys kochoon . **A**nd hys secunde
 broder shall beere the hoolt armys of hys fadyr
 With the same labellis as his fadyr baare and
 no moo With a bordure as here in thys figure next folowynge
 it shall be shewt . and as it is rehersit in the cha-
 piture of borduris .



And iff ther be the thirde broder then he shall
 beere hys faders armys With the same labellis
 and a bordure of an other coloure to the differans
 of hys broder as it shall be shewt i thys kochoon next followynge



And the chyldyr of thos men shall beere
 theyr differans not in theyr faders armys . but
 in borduris and dyspionys dysuse .



And like as the chylder of the secunde bro-
 der beynge iij. labellis as dyspoynt and dysferit : by theye sig-
 nys and theyr borduris . So the chylder of the thirde broder be :
 synge . iij. labellis : beere the same armys that theye fader did &
 also many labellis . And they ar dysferit by theyr signys and
 theyr borduris as afore is rehersit : and dysuse othyr . as oer
 While a Upon rampynge oon parte reed an othyr blakke .

Now certainly of all the signys the which are founde in armys
as of floures leys and other menuellys tokenys I can
not declare here : ther be so many . Not ye shall knowe general
ly that for all tharmys the which lyghly any man has seen in his
days : ye haue rules sufficient as I be leue . to dyscerne and bla
se any of them : and it be so that ye be not in yowre mynde to
hasty or to slowe in the dyscernyng . Nes ye may not oueryn
slowly the foresayd rules . but diligently haue them in yowre
mynde . and be not to full of confidens . For by that Witt hunt
is bys in oon othe : or oon while con . an other while an other
lyghtly be losys both . Therefore take heed to the rules . If so be
that they be not a generall doctrine : yet shall they profyte for
thys sciens greatly .

Merke ye wele thes questionys here now folowynge .

Of now to a question I will procede . and that is thys
Whethyr tharmys of the grauntyng of a prynce or of o
ther wyse as better or of such dignyte : as armys of a manys
propur auctorite take . Wher that it is lesfull to euery nobill
man to take to hym armys at his plesure For the which questi
on it is to be knowe that . iij . maner of wyse we haue armys .

The first maner of wyse we haue othe allwe armys the whi
ch we beere of othe fadyr or of othe moodyr or of othe prynt
cessoris . the which maner of byng is comune and famous in
the which I will not stonde long . for that maner is best purt

The secunde maner We haue armys by olde merittys as
wece playnly it apperith by the addicion of tharmys of Fraunce
to tharmys of Englonde getyn by that moost nobull man prync
ce Edward the first getyn sone of Kyng Edward the thirde y^e
tyme Kyng of Englonde after the takyng of Kyng John of
Fraunce i the batell of Hesters . The which certain addicion was
lesult and rightwysly doon . and on the saame maner of Wyse
myght a poore archer haue take a pryncce or sum nobull lord . &
so tharmys of that pryncce : by hym so take rightwysly he may
put to hym and to his payris .

On the thirde maner of Wyse We haue armys the which We
haue by the grauntyng of a pryncce or of sum othez lordys .

And ye most know that thos armys the which We haue of
the grauntyng of a pryncce or of a lord reserue no question Why
that he hath thos same . for Whi the pryncce wyll not : that sich
a question be askyd . Whi he gaue to any man syth an armys as
it is playn in the lawe of nature and Ciuyll . For that same
that pleses thez pryncce has the strength of lawe . but if any mā
haue thos armys afore . for that thyng the which is myne With
a rightwys tytll With olde deseruyng may not be take frome .
nez the pryncce may not do hit rightwysly .

The fourith maner of Wyse We haue thos armys the which
We take on olde alwe ppur auctorite . as in theys days open /
ly We se . hold many poore men by thair grace fauoure laboure
or deseruyng : as made nobles . Sum by thez prudens . Sū
bi thez māhod . sū bi thez strength . sū bi thez conig . sū bi od itups

And of these men many by theyr alme auctorite haue take ar-
mys to be borne to theym and to the baynes of Whoom it nedes
not here to whase p^r names . Neū the less armys that be so taken
they may lesfully and frely bee . Bot yit they be not of so grette
dignyte and auctorite as thos armys the Wich az grauntyd ay
by day by the auctorite of a prynce or of a lord . Yet armys be
a manys proper auctorite take : if an other man haue not bor-
ne theym afore : be of strength enough .

¶ And it is the oppynion of many men that an herod of armys
may ggeue armys . Bot I say if any sych armys be borne by a
ny herod ggeuyn that thos armys be of no more auctorite then
thos armys the Wich be take by a manys alme auctorite .

¶ Explicit .

¶ Here in this boke afore at content the bolys of hauyng
and huntynge With other plesuris dyuerse as in the boke apperis
and also of Cootarmuris a nobull Werke . And here nob en-
dyth the boke of blasynge of armys translately and comppyt to
gedys at Seynt albons the yere from thincarnacion of our
lord Ihu Crist . M . CCCC . lxxxvi .

¶ Hic finis dūsoꝝ genosia valde p̄tilis et iuētibꝝ p̄hibe



¶ Sanctus albanus :

