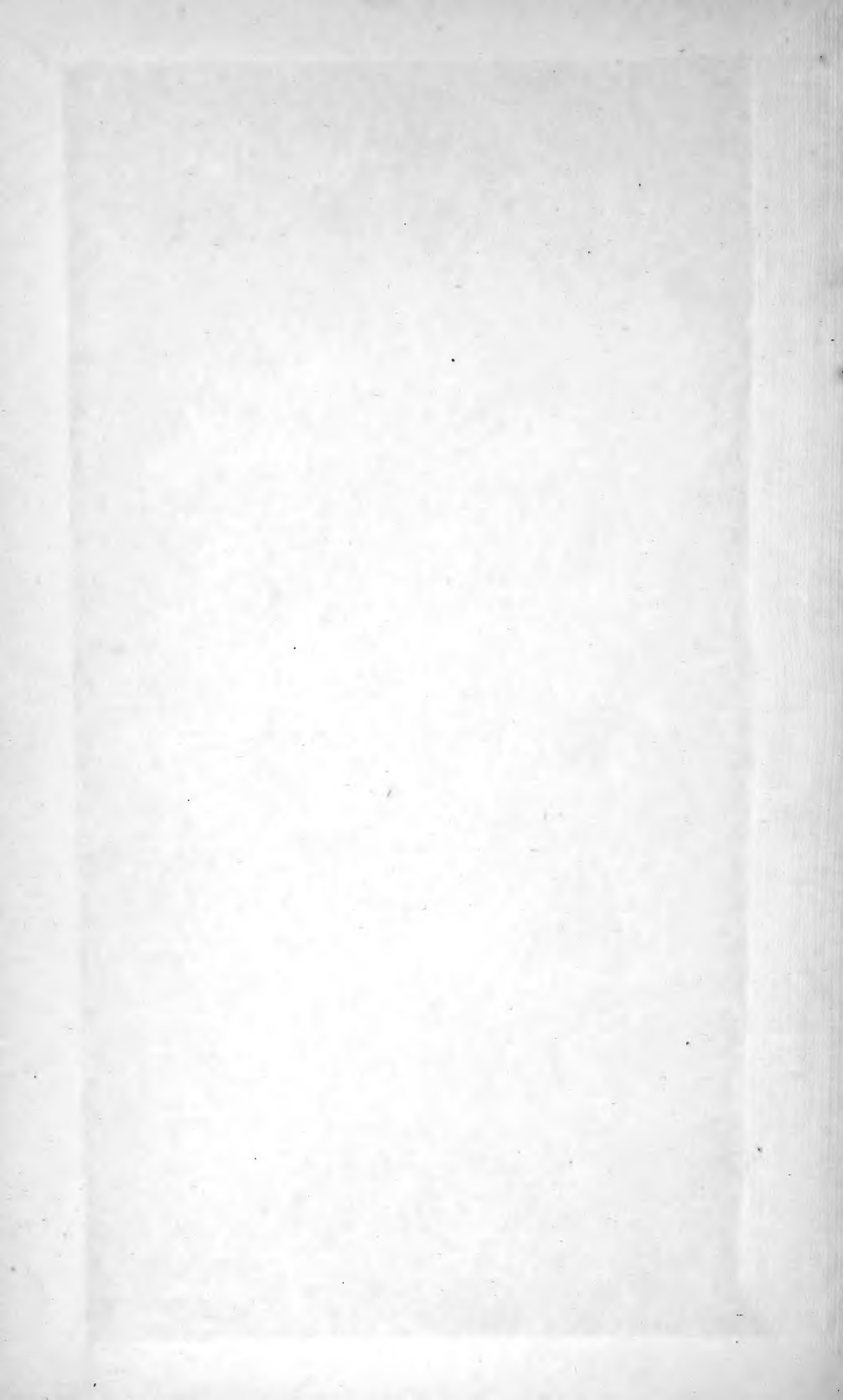
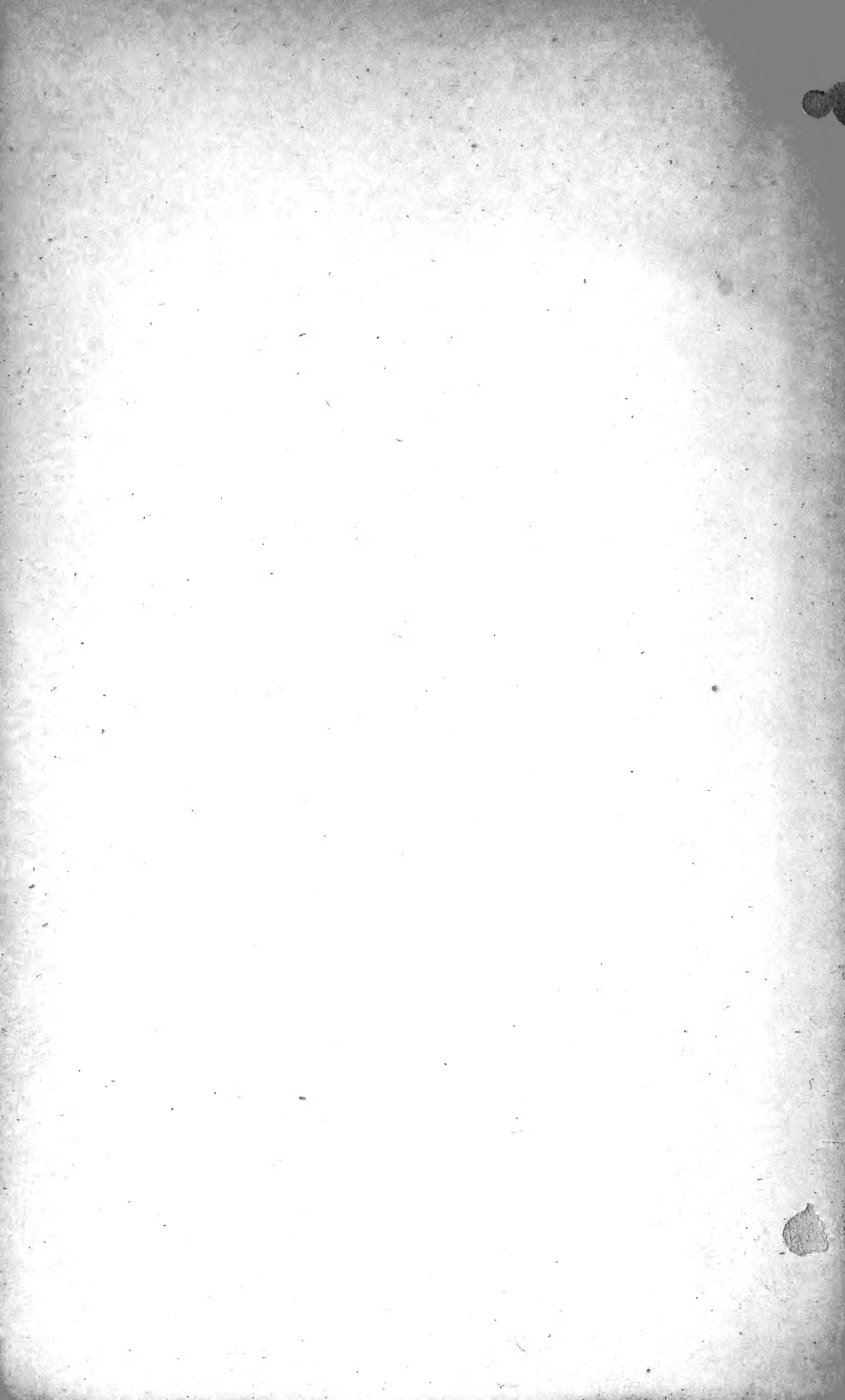
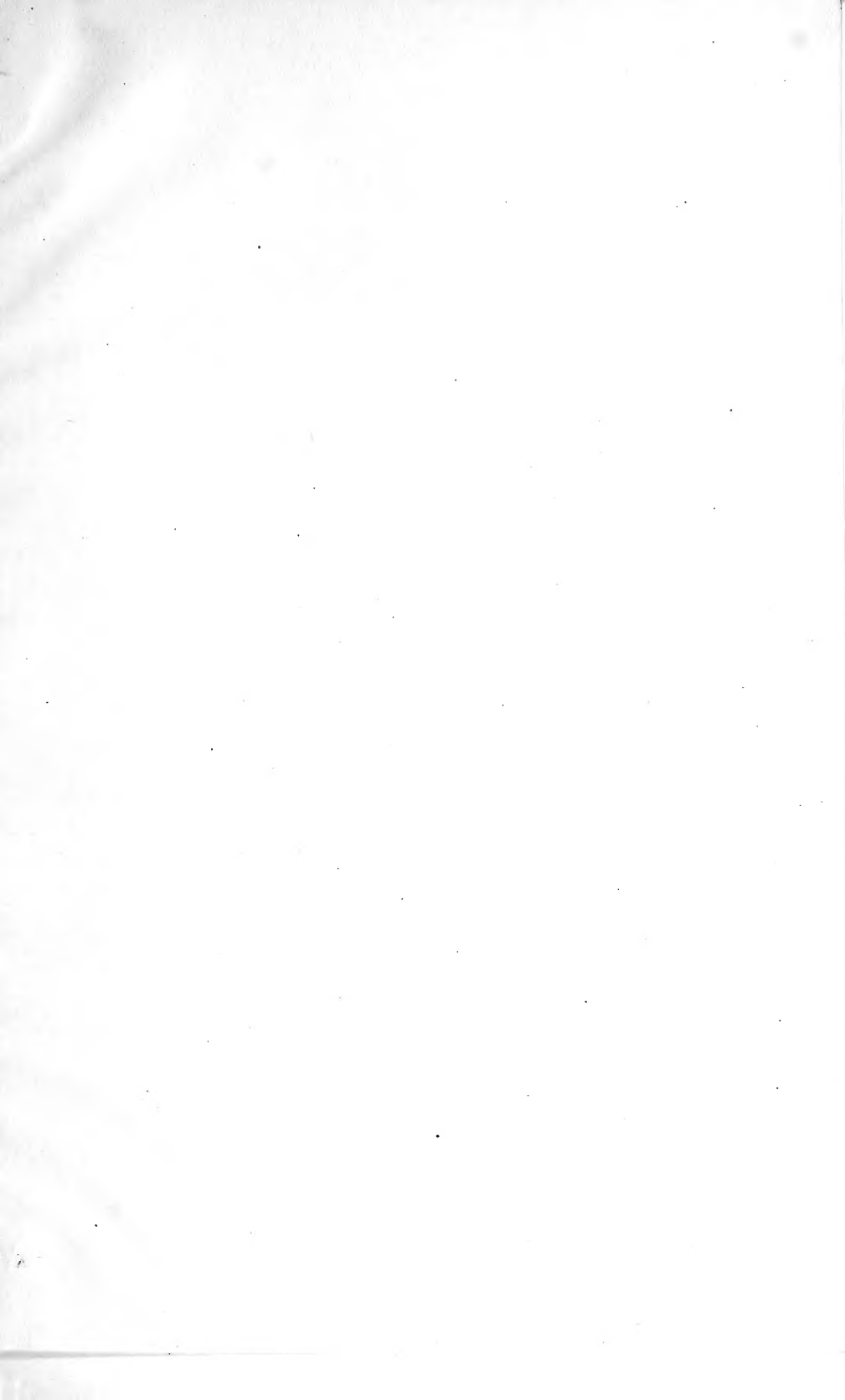


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*An older form*  
*of the*  
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Professor G. Brown Goode *to be*.

With Walsby's best regards.

Oct. 30 1883.

Demy Octavo. 400 Copies.

*This edition is printed solely for presentation to the Members of the English Dialect Society and others, who will please to accept of copies with the best respects of the Editor.*

*Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W.*

*October 8, 1883.*

PRINTED BY  
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1883  
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AN OLDER FORM

OF THE

Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an angle

ATTRIBUTED TO

DAME JULIANA BARNES.

*Printed from a MS. in the possession of Alfred Denison, Esq.*

WITH

PREFACE AND GLOSSARY BY THOMAS SATCHELL.

London:

W. SATCHELL & CO.,

19, TAVISTOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

1883.





## PREFACE.

**T**HIS tract is printed from a manuscript written on five sheets of paper folded in quarto form. The leaves have been slightly cut and now measure seven and a half inches by five and a half. The paper is water-marked with a hand or glove, to the middle finger of which a six pointed star is attached by a short line. Each page contains from 22 to 25 lines closely written in a correspondence hand of the earlier half of the 15th century.

The manuscript is now in the possession of Mr. Denison of Albemarle-street and is regarded as one of the most interesting relics in his famous angling collection. To him it came from the library of Mr. Jesse at the dispersal of which by auction in November, 1868, it was sold for 45s.

The following note by Mr. Joseph Haslewood, giving its previous history as far as is known, is

now bound up with the original, and a transcript in the handwriting of the same gentleman :

“Of this volume. The following 20 pages is the fragment of a manuscript of the earlier part of the xvth century and forms a considerable portion of the ‘little pamphlet’ first printed in the Book of St. Albans. This is the same manuscript as is noticed in the Introduction to the reprint of that volume (p. 63) as formerly in the possession of the typographical historian William Herbert who transcribed same, and that copy is there referred to as then possessed by the late Mr. Townley. The original, here preserved, passed from the possession of Herbert to Mr. Brand, and from him to the late George Isted, Esq., who presented it to me a few months before he died. It was bound with other manuscripts of less interest and value. A paginary transcript was added for the convenience of reading, wherein it will be found the letter y is occasionally substituted for the Saxon compound character þ, or th. Bound by C. Lewis, 1823. J. H.”

At the reference here given to the reprint in 1810 of the treatise attributed to Dame Juliana Barnes, Mr. Haslewood says :

“It extends to the instructions respecting the trout, and stops with the bait to be used in September. There is the customary difference in orthography; and three instances occur of variations in the introductory matter, which may here be preserved.” (p. 63)

He then quotes the passage on our third page beginning, "Many a gyn & many a snayr he maket"; the addition on page four of the words: "and sum tyme death"; while the third variation is given as follows:

"Also whoso wol vse ye game & disporte of anglyng, he must take hede to thys sentence of the olde pūbe yt is thise vsus

Surge miser mane sq noli surger, vane  
Sanctificat sanat dicat quoq surger. mane"

This passage will be found (with a difference) on our fifth page.

The "Advertisement" to Mr. Pickering's reprint of the "Treatyse of fysshynge" published in 1827, also makes mention of the manuscript and in these terms:

"The only MS. of the *Treatyse* which is known to be extant, is a fragment now in the possession of Joseph Haslewood, Esq., and which formerly belonged to Mr. William Herbert. It does not extend farther than the instructions relating to the bait for trout; and the different readings between it and the printed copies, which are very few and unimportant, are minutely given by that accurate and indefatigable reviver of old English literature in his reprint of the Boke of St. Alban's."

We are unaware of any other printed reference to the manuscript.

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Unfortunately it is more imperfect than has hitherto been noticed. True, it breaks off among the baits for the trout, but four of the earlier pages are also wanting. All these missing passages are here supplied from the printed "Treatyse" and are those on pp. 9-15, 23-37 enclosed within square brackets.

The differences between the treatise as given in this MS. and as printed in the "Book of St. Albans," are more important than the above statements would lead us to believe. They extend not only to the orthography but equally to the phrase, and in very many places to the sense also. That it is an independent text cannot be doubted, and in this opinion we are supported by the high authority of the Rev. Professor Skeat, who is inclined to assign it an earlier date than 1450. Though probably an older form of the treatise printed at Westminster in 1496, it is drawn from the same original, which, wherever it first came from, was at that time written in our language. The close correspondence in many passages forbids the idea that the two versions were independent translations from another tongue. Originally from the French it may have been.

The "Book of St. Albans," as Professor Skeat remarks, "is a mere hash-up of something much older. Most of the hawking and hunting is a translation of the *Venerie de Twety* of the time of Edward II. This appears from Halliwell and Wright's *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, where another English translation of the same original is given." These treatises, we may observe, are for the most part simply a collection of recipes, and do not present the complete and systematic form of the treatise on fishing.

The present treatise is written in the ordinary dialect of the neighbourhood of London—the usual literary dialect of the day. In this respect it does not differ from the version already printed.

We have carefully preserved its orthography, including such mistakes of the scribe as *thinhe* for *thinge*, &c., and its punctuation. Here and there a word is scarcely distinguishable, and occasionally one has been docked by the binder, but the MS. is well preserved and the writing is by no means difficult to read; so that if any mistakes have escaped the five or six revisions we have given the text, we must bear the blame.

The abbreviations have been extended in all

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instances and the omitted letters given in italic. The thorn letter þ, and middle English ȝ, have been used whenever they occur. Only the final *e* when (possibly) expressed by a curve in the tail of the preceding letter, has been always ignored. When we found that the Latin words *labor* and *surgere* were written with the same twist over the top of the *r*, in one case meaning *e* and in the other meaning nothing, we abandoned the attempt to distinguish between the writer's flourishes of design and his flourishes of caprice. The distinct sound of the final *e* had passed out of use when the manuscript was written. The curve may be held in the light of a survival, and though the writer may have intended to add *e* to 'or' and 'mor,' &c, the letter in that position had then no more phonetic value than it has now.

That more than one treatise on fishing was in existence at the time the present one was written, and that these were of foreign origin, may be inferred from the remarks of the writer when treating of the Carp, of which "there ben but fewe in Englande." He, or she (assuming a Dame Juliana) proceeds: "therefore I wryte the lasse of hym. . . As touchynge his baytes I



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haue but lytyll knowlege of it . . . but well I wote that the redde worme and the menow ben good batys for hym at all tymes as I haue herde saye of persones credyble & also founde wryten in bokes of credence."

Some of these "bokes of credence" may still be extant, unnoticed among the manuscripts of Continental libraries. The more likely, seeing that, enthusiastic fishers as are the French, the literary side of the sport has scarcely presented itself to that practical people. Perhaps some one may be incited to search among the tracts on "Venerie," for in their company may some on fishing yet be found.

We cannot conclude without expressing our thanks for the valuable aid rendered by the Rev Professor Skeat in the preparation of the Glossary that follows the text.

T. S.

Downshire Hill,  
August 8, 1883.



**S**aloman in hys *paraboles* seith þat a glad spirit maket a flowryng age That ys to sey a feyre age & a longe and sith hyt ys so I aske þis questyon wyche bynne þe menys & cause to reduse a man to a mery spryte Truly vn to my symple discrecion it semyth me good & honest dysportes and games in wyche a mans hert joythe *with* owt any repentans Than þis folowythe þat good & honeste disportes by cause of mennys fare age and longe lyfe Therfor now will y cheys of iiij good disportes and honest gamys þat ys to sey of huntyng haukyng fowlyng and fyschyng namely anglyng *with* a rod or a yarde a lyne and a hoke and þer of to treyt as my sympulnes may suffice both for the seyde reson of Salomon and also for the reson of phisyke mayd yn þis wyse

Si tibi deficiant medici medici tibi fiant

*Hec tria mens leta labor & moderata dieta*

That ys to sey yf a man lak leches or medicens he schall make iij thynges hys medicens or leches and he schall neuer neyd to mo The fyrst of them ys mery thought The ij<sup>d</sup> is labur mesurably The iij<sup>d</sup> ys good dyet of cleyn metes & drynkes sesenable

Fyrst þen yf a man wyl be mery & haue a glad spry spryt he must eschew all *contraryus* *companye* and all places of debates and stryves wher he myzt haue occasyon of malencoly and yf he wyl haue a labur not outrages. he must the orden hym to hys hertes plesens *with* owt stody pensifulnes or trauel a mery occupacion wyche may reioyse hys hert and hys spryt in honest *maner* and yf he wyl dyet hym selfe mesurably he must eschew all places of ryot wiche is cause of surfettes and seknes and he must draw hym to a place of sweyt eyr and hungre & ete norysching metes & defyabul Y wyl now dyscryve the seyde *iiij*<sup>or</sup> *disportes* and gamys to fend the best of them as wyll as y can. All be it þat þe ryzght nobul Duke of Yorke late calde *master* of the game hathe dyscryved the myrthes of huntynge lyke as y thynke to scryue of it and all þe other þe greuys For huntynge as to myne entent is to gret labur The hunter must all day renne & folow hys howndes truelyng & swetyng ful soyr he blowythe tyl hys lypys blyster and wen he wenyt hyt be a hare fuloften hit ys a heyghoge thus he chaset and wen he cummet home at even. reyn beton seyr prykud *with* thornes and hys clothes tornes wet schod fulwy *sum* of hys howndes lost som surbatted suche greuys &

meny *oper* to the hunter hapeth wiche for displeous of hem þat louyth hyt I dare not report all. Trewly me semyt þat þis ys not the best disport and game of the seyð *iiij<sup>or</sup>*.

#### Hawkyng

Thys disporte and game of hawkyng is laborous and ryght noyous also as me semyth & it is very trowthe. The fawkner often tymes leseth hys hawkes þe hunter hys houndes þen all hys disporte ben gon and don Full often he cryethe & wystal tyl he be sor a thyrst hys hawke taket a bowe and list not onys to hym reward wen he wolde haue her for to fle The wyl sche baythe *wyth* mysfedyng þen schall sche haue the frounce þe Rey þe Gray and mony *oper* seknes þat brynget hur to þe souce theise me semyth be good *profet* but the be not þe best gamys of the seyð *iiij<sup>or</sup>*.

#### Fowlyng

The disporte and game of fowlyng me semyth most symplvest for yn the season of somer þe fowler spedyt not But yn þe most herde & colde wedyre he is soyr greved for he wolde go to hys gynnes he may not for colde many a gyn and many a snayr he maket & mony he leset, yn þe mernyng he walket yn the dew he goyth also wetschode and soyr a colde to dyner by the morow

and *sum* tyme to bed or he haue wyl sowpud for any thyng *þat* he may geit by fowlyng. Meny other syche y can rehers but my magyf or angre maket me to leyf Thys me semyth *þat* huntyng haukyng and fowlyng be so laborous & greuous *þat* non of them may *performe* to enduce a man to a mery spryzt *þe* wyche is cause of longe lyfe acordyng to the seyde *parabul* of Salomon.

#### Fyschyng

Dowtles then folowyth it *þat* it must nedys be *þe* disporte and game of fyschyng *with* an angul rode for all *oþer* *maner* of fyschyng is also ryght labure and greuous often causyng men to be ryght weyth and colde wyche mony tymes hathe be seyn the cheyf cause of infyrmyte and *sum* tyme deythe. But the angleer may haue no colde ne no disese ne angur but he be causer hymselfe for he may not gretly lose but a lyne or an hoke of wyche he may hayf plente of hys owyne making or of *oþer* mens as thys sympul tretes schall teche hym so then hys loste ys no greuous. And *oþer* greuous may he haue non But yf any fysche breke a wey from hym wen he is vp on hys hoke in londyng of the same fych or els *þat* ys to sey *þat* he cache not *þe* wiche be no greyt greuous For yf he fayl of on he may not faylle of a *noþer* yf he do as thys

tretes folowys schall yn forme hym but yf þer ben  
 non yn þe watur wer he schall angul and zet at þe  
 leste he schall haue hys holsom walke & mery at  
 hys own ease and also meny a sweyt eayr of dyuers  
 erbis & flowres þat schall make hyt ryght hongre  
 & well disposud in hys body he schall heyr þe  
 melodyes melodious of þe Ermony of bryde he  
 schall se also þe zong swannys & signetes folowyng  
 þer Eyrours Duckes Cootes herons & many oþer  
 fowlys w<sup>ith</sup> þer brodys wyche me semyt better  
 þen all þe noyse of houndes & blastes of hornes &  
 oþer gamys þat fawknars & hunters can make or  
 els þe games þat fowlers can make and yf þe  
 angler take þe fysche hardly þen ys þer no man  
 meryer þen he is in hys sprites. Also whoso wol  
 vse þe game and disporte of angleyng he muste  
 take hede to thys sentence of the olde *prouerbe*  
 þat is thise *versus*

Surge miser mane *set* noli surgere vane

Sanctificat sanat ditat quoque surgere mane  
 This is to sey he must ryse erly þe wiche þing ys  
 ryght *prophetabul* to man yn thys wyse On is  
 for helthe of the sowyl for hyt schall cause a  
 man to be holy yf *euer* he schall be wel set to God.  
 The *ijd* cause is it schall cause bodely helthe and  
 schall cause hym to lyfe longe The *ijja* hyt

schall cause hym to be ryche wordly and gostly  
 yn goodys & goodnes þus haue y proued in  
 myne entent þat the disporte of angelynge is the  
 very meyn þat causeth a man to be mery spyryt  
 wyche aftur þe sayd *parabol* of Salomon and the  
 doctrine of physyke maket a flowryng age and  
 longe lyfe and þerfor to all þo þat be *vertuose*  
 gentyle & freborne I wryte þis sympul tretes  
 folowyng by the wiche ze may haue þe ful crafte  
 of angelyng to sport zow *with* at zowr luste to the  
 yntent þat zowr age may be mor flour and þe  
 longur endur Then yf ye wyll be crafte yn  
 angelyng ye muste first lurne to mak zowr  
 harnes þat ys to sey *your* rod *your* lynys of  
 dy[uers] colors & *your* hokes after þat ye must  
 know how ze schall angel & yn wat places of the  
 watur how depe & wat tyme of the daye for wat  
*maner* of fysche in wath wedur how many  
 Impedimen[ts] þer ben yn anglyng and especially  
*with* wat bayt to euery *dyuerse* fysche yn yche  
 moneth in þe zer how ze schall make zowr baytes  
 brede wher ye schall fynde þem & how ze schall  
 fynde them & how ze schall kepe þem and for þe  
 most crafty þyng how ye schall make *your* hokes  
 of steyl & of osmonde som for þe to dub & som  
 for þe flote as ye schall her aftur all þese ze schall



fynd expressed openly to your ye.

How ye schall make *zowr rode*

And how *ze* schall make *your Rodde* craftely I schall tell *zow* ye schall kytte betwene Mychelmas and Candulmas a feyr staf evyn of a vj fote long or mor as ye lyst of hasill wilowe or aspe and beke hem in a ovyn when ye bake & set hym evy[n] ryght as ye can make hym þen let hym cole & drye a fowr wykes or mor Then take & bynd hym fast *wit*h a good corde vn to a forme or to an evyn squar tree & þen take a plumars wyr þat is evyn & strong & scharpe at þe oon ende þen hete the scharpe ende in a charcol fyr tyl hyt be hote & pers þe stafe *per wit*h thorow þe pith of the seyde stafe Fyrste at þe oon ende & sithen at þe other tyll hyt be thorow & then take a bryd spytte & bryn hym as ye seme tyll it be to thyn entente in a *maner* as a tapur of wax & wax hym then let hym ly styll two days *after* tyl hyt be thorow colde tan vn bynde hym & let hym drye yn a smoke howse or yn a howsroyf tyl hyt be thorow drye In þe same seysen take a yarde of white hasil & beth hym even & streighte & let hym drye yn þe same wyse as hyt ys seyde of the stafe and wen they be drye make þe yarde mete vn to the hole of the seyde stafe yn to þe halfe

stafe lynket lyngh and to performe þe other halfe of þe cropp. Take a feyr schoyt of blake thorne crabtre medeler or geneper cut yn þe same sesun and wyl bethed and streyght & bynd hem to gydur fetely so þat þe cropp may justly entur all in to þe seyde hole then schauē the stafe and make hyt tapur wyys waxing þen virell þe staff wel at bothe endys *with* hopy of yren or laten *with* a pyke yn þe neper ende festnyed *with* a remevyng vise to take in & owt þe cropp. Then set your crop an honful *with* yn þe ovir ende of zowr stafe in suche wyse þat it be also bigge ther as any other place a bove. Than arme zowr crop at þe ovir ende down to the frete *with* a lyn of vi herys & double the lyne & frete hyt fast yn þe top *with* a nose to fasten an your lyne and þus schall ye make yow a rode so perfet & fete þat ze may walke þer *with* and þer schall no man wyt wer a bowt ye go and hyt wyl be lyzt & nemyll to fysche *with* at yowr plesur & devyce.

To colour your lynes

Aftur þat ye haue made zowr rodde ye must lern to colour your lynys of heyr in þys wise. First ye must take of a wyht hors tayle þe lengest her þat may be had & euyr the rounder þe better it is & when ye haue departyd it at vi partes þen coler

euery parte by hyt selfe in dyuers colers as yn to yelow Grene Broune Tawny Russet and duskyn colur Furst to make zowr zelo here Take smale ale a potell and stamp it *with* iij handful of walnot leuys and a quarter of alom & put them all to gedur in a bras panne & boyle hem wel to gedur & wen hyt ys colde put yn zowr heyr þat ye wyll haue zelow tyl hyt be as dyrk as ye wyl heue it & þen take hyt owte.

To make grene colour

Ye schall take smal ale þe quantyte of a quarte & put it yn a lytul panne and put þer to halfe lb alom & do zowr here þer to & let hyt boyl halfe a nowyr Then take zowr here & let hyt drye þan take a potell of watur and put hyt yn a panne & put þer to of welde or waxen ii<sup>to</sup> handful & presse hyt down *with* a peyse and let hyt boyle softly halfe a nowyr and wen hyt zelow in the skome put þer yn yowr here and þer with halfe a lb of coprose wel beton yn to poudur & let it boyle halfe a myle wey and then set hyt down & let it coyl v or vi owres & then take owt your here & let hyt drye & þer ye schall haue þe best greyn þat may be for the watur and þe moyr þat ze put to of the coperas the grener hyt wyl be.

[¶ A nother wyse ye maye make more bryghter

grene, as thus Lete woode your heer in an woodefatte a lyght plunket colour And thenne sethe hym in olde or wyxin lyke as I haue sayd : sauynge ye shall not put therto neyther coporose ue vertgrees. ¶ For to make your heer yelow dyght it wyth alym as I haue sayd before. And after that wyth oldys or wyxin wythout coporose or vertgrees. ¶ A nother yelow ye shal make thns. Take smalle ale a potell : and stampe thre handful of walnut leues and put togider : And put in your heer tyll that it be as depe as ye woll haue it. ¶ For to make russet heer. Take stronge lye a pynt and halfe a pounce of sote and a lytyll iuce of walnot leuys and a quarte of alym : and put theym alle togyder in a panne and boylle theym well. And whan it is colde put in youre heer tyll it be as derke as ye woll haue it. ¶ For to make a browne colour. Take a pounce of sote and a quarte of ale : and seth it wyth as many walnot leuys as ye maye. And whan they waxe blacke sette it from the fire. And put therin your heer and lete it lye styll tyll it be as browne as ye woll haue it. ¶ For to make a nother browne. Take stronge ale and sote and tempre them togyder. and put therin your heer two dayes and two nyghtes and

it shall be ryght a good colour.

¶ For to make a tawney colour. Take lyme and water & put theym togyder : and also put your heer therin foure or fyue houres. Thenne take it out and put it in a Tanners ose a day : and it shall be also fyne a tawney colour as nedyth to our purposos ¶ The syxte parte of your heer ye shall kepe styll whyte for lynes for the dubbyd hoke to fysshe for the trought and graylynge : and for smalle lynes for to rye for the roche and the darse.

Whan your heer is thus colourid : ye must knowe for whiche waters and for whyche seasons they shall serue. ¶ The grene colour in all clere water rom Apryll tyll Septembre. ¶ The yelow colour in euery clere water from Septembre tyll Nouembre : For is is lyke þe wedys and other manere grasse whiche growyth in the waters and ryuers whan they ben broken. ¶ The russet colour seruyth all the wynter vnto the ende of Apryll. as well in ryuers as in poles or lakys ¶ The browne colour seruyth for that water that is blacke dedisse in ryuers or in other waters. ¶ The tawney colour for those waters that ben hethy or morysshe.

Now must ye make youre lynes in this wyse.

Fyrste loke that ye haue an Instrument lyke vnto this fygure portrayed folowyng. Thenne take your heer & kytte of the smalle ende an hondfull large or more, For it is neyther stronge nor yet sure. Thenne torne the toppe to the taylle eueryche ylyke moche. And departe it in to thre partyes. Thenne knytte euery part at the one ende by hymself. And at the other ende knytte all thre togyder : and put þe same ende in that other ende of your Instrument that hath but one clyft. And sett that other ende faste wyth the wegge foure fyngers in alle shorter than your heer. Thenne twyne euery warpe one waye & ylyke moche : and fasten theym in thre clystes ylyke streyghte. Take thenne out that other ende and twyne it that waye that it woll desyre ynough. Thenne streyne it a lytyll : and knytte it for vndoyng : and that is good. And for to knowe to make your Instrument : loo here it is in fygure. And it shall be made of tree sauynge the bolte vnderneath : whiche shall be of yren.

Whan ye haue as many of the lynkys as ye suppose wol suffyse for the length of a lyne : thenne must ye knytte theym togyder wyth a water knotte or elles a duchys knotte. And whan your knotte is knytte : kytte of þe voyde shorte

endes a strawe brede for the knotte. Thus shal ye make youre lynes fayr & fyne : and also ryght sure for ony manere fysshe. ¶ And by cause that ye sholde knowe bothe the water knotte & also the duchys knotte : loo theym here in fygure caste vnto the lyknesse of the draughte.

Ye shall vnderstonde that the moost subtyll & hardyste crafte in makynge of your harnays is for to make your hokis. For whoos makynge ye must haue fete fyles, thyn and sharpe & smalle beten : A semy claṁ of yren : a bender : a payr of longe & smalle tongys : an harde knyfe som deale thicke : an anuelde : & a lytyll hamour. ¶ And for smalle fysshe ye shall make your hokes of the smalest quarell nedlys that ye can fynde of stele, & in this wyse. ¶ Ye shall put the quarell in a redde charkcole fyre tyll that it be of the same colour that the fyre is. Thenne take hym out and lete hym kele : and ye shal fynde him well alayd for to fyle. Thenne reyse the berde wyth your knyfe, and make the poynt sharpe. Thenne alaye hym agayn : for elles he woll breke in the bendyng. Thenne bende hym lyke to the bende fyguryd herafter in example. And greeter nokes ye shall make in the same wyse of gretter nedles : as broderers nedlis : or taylers : or

shomakers nedlis spere poyntes, & of shomakers nalles in especyall the beste for grete fysshe. and that they bende atte the poynt whan they ben assayed, for elles they ben not good. ¶ Whan the hoke is bendyd bete the hynder ende abrode: & fyle it smothe for fretynge of thy lyne. Thenne put it in the fyre agayn: and yeue it an easy redde hete. Thenne sodaynly quenche it in water: and it wolle be harde & stronge. And for to haue knowlege of your Instrumentes: lo theym here in fygure portrayd. ¶ Hamour. Knyfe. Pynsons. Clām Wegge. Fyle. Wreste. & Anuelde.

Whan ye haue made thus your hokis: thenne must ye set theym on your lynes acordynge in gretnesse & strength in this wyse. ¶ Ye shall take smalle redde silke. & yf it be for a grete hoke thenne double it: not twynyd. And elles for smale hokys lete it be syngle: & therwyth frette thycke the lyne there as the one ende of your hoke shal sytte a strawe brede. Thenne sette there your hoke: & frette hym wyth the same threde þe two partes of the lengthe that shall be frette in all. And whan ye come to the thyrede parte thenne torne the ende of your lyne agayn vpon the frette dowble. & frette it so dowble that



other thyrde parte. Thenne put your threde in at the hose twys or thries & lete it goo at eche tyme rounde abowte the yerde of your hoke. Thenne wete the hose & drawe it tyll that it be faste. And loke that your lyne lye euermore wythin your hokys : & not without. Thenne kytte of the lynys ende & the threde as nyghe as ye maye : sauynge the frette.

Now ye knowe wyth how grete hokys ye shall angle to euery fyshe : now I woll tell you]

Wyth how many herys ye schall angle *wyth*  
for euery fysche

Fyrst for the menewes *wyth* a lyne of on heyr for þe wexen Roche the bleke and the gogyn & þe Roffe *wyth* a lynne of ii herys For the Dare & þe greyt Roche *wyth* a lyne of iij herys For the perche the flounder þe brewe *wyth* a lyne of iiij herys For the cheven chobe the tenche the Ele *wyth* a lyne of vj herys For þe trowyt the grelyng and þe barbyl and þe greyt cheven *wyth* a lyne of ix herys For þe gret Trowt þe grelyng & þe perche *wyth* a lyne of xij herys. For a Samon *wyth* xv For the pyke ye schall take a good fyne lyne of pak thryde made yn maner of a chalke lyne made browne *wyth* your colour as ys a for seyd enarmyd *wyth* wyre for bytyng a

sundure your lynys must be plomed *with* leyd and þe next plume to the hoke schall be ther from a large fote & more and euery plumbe of quantite of þe gretnes of the lyne. þer be iij maner of plumbyng Fyrst for a grond lyne rennyng and for the floyt set vppon the grounde lyne lying a x plumys rennyng all to gedur. On þe gronde lyne lying a xx or x smale plumbes For þe floote plumbe hym so hevy þat þe lest plope of any fysche may pluke hym doune yn to þe watur And make hym rounde & smothe þat þei fast not on stones or weedys wyche wolde let yow gretly in *your* disporte of angelynge.

How ye schall make your flotes.

Ye schall make zowr flotes in þys wise Take a feyr corke yat ys clene *with* oute many hoolys boyr hyt þorow *with* a smale hoyt yrn & put þer yn a penne at þe gretter hoole Then schiap hem yn maner of a dove egge lesse and mor os ze wylle & make hem smothe a pon a gynston And your floyt for on heyr be no bygger a pese for ij herys as a beyn for xij heres as a walnot and so forthe euery lyne aftur hys gretnes All maner of lynes must haue a floyt to angle *with* saue only þe gronde lyne and the rernyng ground lyne must haue a floote The lying ground lyne

*with* ovte floyte

How many *maner* of anglynges

þat þer bene.

Now I haue lerned zow to make *your* hernes now  
 wyll I tell zow how ye schall vnderstende þat þer  
 be vj *maner* of anglyng Oon is at þe grounde  
 for þe troute A nother at þe grounde at an arche  
 of a brydge or at a stondyng wer hyt ebbethe or  
 flowethe for bleke Roche and Dare. The iij<sup>th</sup>  
*with* owt floote for all *maner* of fyche The iiij<sup>th</sup>  
*with* a mener for the troute *with* owte plumbe or  
 floote the same *maner* of Roche and Darse *with*  
 a lyne of i or ij herys batyd *with* a flye The v<sup>th</sup>  
 is *with* a dubbed hooke for the troute & gralyng  
 and for the principall poynt of anglyng kepe you  
 euer from þe watur and from þe syzt of fyche fer  
 on the londe or els be hynde a busche or a tre  
 þat þe fysche see yow not for yf he do he wyl  
 not bytte and loke ye shadow not the watur as  
 moche as ye may for hyt ys a thynhe wyche wyl  
 a fray þe fyche and yf he be a frayd he wyl not  
 byt a good while aftur For all *maner* of fyche  
 þat fedyt by the grownde ye schall angle to hym  
 in the myddes of the watur & som deyl moyr be  
 neythe þen a boue for euer þe greter fyche the  
 ner he lythe þe boten of þe watur and the smaler

fycche comenly swymmyth a bove The vj<sup>d</sup> good poynte ys when ye fycche byteth *þat* ze be not to hasty to smyt hym nor to late Ye must a byde tyll ye suppose *þat* þe bayte and the hoke be welle yn the mouthe of the fycche and then stryke hym and þys ys for the grounde and for the float wen ze bey thynke hyt pulled softely vndur the watur or els caryed vpon þe watur softly then smyte hym and se *þat* ze neuer ouer smyt þe strynght of zowr lyne for brekyng and yf he hap to stryke a gret fycche *with* a smayl lyne ye must leyd hym in the watur and labur þer tyll he be ouercome and weryd Than take hym as well as ye may and be war *þat* ze holde not ouer þe strynght of zowr lyne and yf ze may yn any wyse let not hym on at the lynes ende stregiht from zow but kepe hym euer þe rod and euer holde hym streight So *þat* ze may susteyn hys lepys & hys plumbes *with* the helpe of yowr honde.

In wat place is best angleyng.

Her y wyll declar in wat places of the watur ye schall angle to yowr best spede ye schall angle yn a pole or yn a stonyng watur yn euery place *þer* it is any þyng depe *þer* is no grete choyse in a pole for it is but a pryson to fysche and þei lyve moste parte in pryson and hungre as a

prisoner *þer* for it is þe lesse mastry to take hym  
 But in rewarde ye schall angle euery place wher  
 it is depe and clere by þe grounde as grauel or  
 clay *with* owten mudde or wedes and especial yf  
 þer be a werly wherly pyt of watur or a couerte  
 as an holow banke or greyt rottes of treys or long  
 wedys flotyng a boue þe watur wher þe fysche  
 may couer hym at dyuerse tymes Also in depe  
 stiff stremys and yn falles of watur and weeres  
 flode gates and mylle pittes and weyr þe watur  
 restith by the banke & þe streme renneyth nye  
 þer by and ys dep & clere by the grounde and yn  
 oþer places wher he may se any fycche howvyng  
 and fede a bove.

Wat tyme of þe day is best to angleyng.

Ye schall wete þe best tyme is to angle from the  
 be gynnyng of May vn to Septembre the bytyng  
 tyme ys erly by the morow from iiij at cloke vn to  
 viij At aftur none from iiij vn to viij but not  
 so good as is in þe morow And yf hyt be a  
 colde westeling wynde and a darke lowryng  
 day þan wyl þe fysche *commynly* bite all day  
 For a darke day is moche betur þen any oþer  
 cleyr wedur from the be gynnyng of September  
 vn to þe ende of Apryle spare no tyme of the day  
 Also mony poyl fysche wyl bytte beste yn none

tyme and yf ye se any tyme of the day þe trowyt or the graylyng lepe angle to hym *witʰ* a dub accordyng to the same moneth And wer the watur ebbyt and flowythe þe fysche wyll bite in some place at þe floode all after þat þei haue restyng by hynd pils or arches of briggs and oþer suche places

In wat wedur is best angleyng

Ye schall angle as y seyde be for in darke lowryng wedur when the wynde blowethe softely and yn somer seasen when hyt ys brennyng hote It is from September vn to Apryl and yn a feyr sonne day ys good to angle in And yf the wynde þat sesan haue any parte of þe oriente northe þe wetur þen ys good and wen hyt ys a greyt wynde when hyt ys snowyt reynet or haylyth thonderyt or lightneth or also miuyng hoit þat ys not to angle

The xij Impedymentes

Wyche cause men to take no fyche *witʰ* oute oþir *commyn* causes wyche may casuelly hap The fyrst yf yowr harnes be not good and well made The ij<sup>d</sup> is yf ye angle not yn bytyng tyme The iij<sup>d</sup> yf þe fyche be a frayde *witʰ* ye syst of any man The iiij<sup>the</sup> yf þe watur be wery thilke whitte or redde as bye of any floyd falle

late The v<sup>d</sup> yf the fyche styr not for colde or feyr The vi<sup>te</sup> is if þe watur be wery hote. The vij<sup>th</sup> yf it reyne The viij<sup>th</sup> yf hyt hayl or snowe The ix yf þer be any tempest of any veþer The x yf hyt be a greyt wynde by any coste The xij yf hyt be by the northe or north est or sowthe est for *commenly* neþer by wynter nor by somer yf þe wynde haue any parte of þys costes the fyche wyll not *commynly* byte ne styre The weste and þe sowthe be ryght good zet of þe two þe sowth is þe bettur

Baytes to angle *with*.

And now y haue tolde yow how to make zowr harnes and how ze schall fysche þer *with* then reson wyll þat ye know *with* wat baytys ye schall angle to euery maner freche watur fyche in euery moneth of þe zer whiche ys pryncipall effecte of þys disport of angleyng *with* owt wyche baytys knowen all zowr craftes heyr a foyr wryton a wailleth litull or nowzt to þe porpos for ye cannot brynge a hoke to a fyche mouthe but yf þer be mete ther on to hys plesur.

Bayt for þe samonde.

And for be cause þe samond ys þe most goodly fyche þat man may angle to in fresche watur þer for I porpos to be gynne *with* hym The samond

ys a gentyl fychē but he ys *cumburs* to take for *commynly* he ys but yn ryght dep watur and greyt *Ryueres* and for the moyr *parte* he holdet þe mydul of þe streym þat a man may not *cum* to hym easly and he ys in season from þe moneth of Marche vn to Mychelmas In wyche seson ye schall angl to hym *witʰ* þys baytes when þey may be had fyrst *witʰ* a bleke like as ye do to þe trowt *witʰ* a menowe and *witʰ* a red worme in þe begynnyng and þe endyng of þe seyde season and also *witʰ* a worme þat bredyt yn a donghyll and especially *witʰ* a souerent bayt þat bredyt yn þe watur sokul but hyt bydyt not at þe grounde but at þe floot. Also ye may hap to take hym but hyt ys seldim seyn *witʰ* a dub at hys leping lyke as ye do a trowt or a gralyngē

For þe Trowte.

The trowt ys a deyntet fychē & a fre bytyng he ys in þe season as þe season ys he wyl not be but yn cleyn grauel grounde watur and yn a streme and ye may angle to hym at all tymys *witʰ* a grownde lyne lying and rennyng sauynge yn lepyng tyme a þen *witʰ* a dubbe and erly wyth a erly grounde lyne and forþer moyr yn þe day *witʰ* a floyt lyne ye schall angle to hym marche *witʰ* a menew hangud by zowr hoke by þe neþer



lyp *witʰ* owt floote or plumbe drawyng vp & down in þe streym tyll ʒe feyl hym fast In þe same seson angle to hym *witʰ* a grownde lyne *witʰ* a red worme for þe mor sur In Apryle take þe same baytes also þe same seson take a pryde also þe canker wyche bredyt in a doke royt and þe red snayl In May take a ston flye and þe bub vndur þe cow torde and the dor worme and a bayt þat bredyth on a pyne tre lefe In June take þe red worme & nyp of þe hed & put on þe hoke a codworme by foyr In Julye take þe litle red worme and þe codworme to gedur In August take þe flye þe lytyl red worme the herlesoke & bynde þe hooke. In September take þe red worme & þe meneyns. In Octobre take þe same for þey be especiall baytes for þe trowyt all tymys.

[From Aprill tyll Septembre þe trough lepyth. thenne angle to hym with a dubbyd hoke acordynge to the moneth, whyche dubbyd hokys ye shall fynde in thende of this treatyse ; and the monethys wyth theym. :

The grayllynge by a nother name callyd vmbre is a delycyous fysshe to mannys mouthe. And ye maye take hym lyke as ye doo the trought. And thys ben his baytes. ¶ In Marche & in

Apryll the redde worme. ¶ In May the grene worme : a lytyll breyled worme : the docke canker. and the hawthorn worme. ¶ In June the bayte that bredyth betwene the tree & the barke of an oke. ¶ In Juyll a bayte that bredyth on a ferū leyf : and the grete redde worme. And nyppe of the hede : and put on your hoke a codworme before. ¶ In August the redde worme : and a docke worme. And al the yere after a redde worme.

The barbyll is a swete fysshe, but it is a quasy meete & a peryllous for mannys body. For comynly he yeuyth an introduxion to þe Febres And yf he be eten rawe : he maye be cause of mannys dethe : whyche hath oft be seen. Thyse be his baytes. ¶ In Marche & in Apryll take fayr fresshe chese : and laye it on a borde & kytte it in small square pecys of the lengthe of your hoke. Take thenne a candyl and brenne it on the ende at the poynt of your hoke tyll it be yelow. And thenne bynde it on your hoke with fletchers sylke : and make it rough lyke a welbede. This bayte is good all the somer season. ¶ In May & June take þe hawthorū worme & the grete redde worme. and nyppe of the heed. And put on your hoke a codworme before. & that is a

good bayte. In Juyll take the redde worme for cheyf & the hawthorñ worm togyder. Also the water docke leyf worme & the hornet worme togyder. ¶ In August & for all the yere take the talowe of a shepe & softe chese : of eche ylyke moche : and a lytyll hony & grynde or stampe theym togyder longe. and tempre it tyll it be tough. And put therto floure a lytyll & make it on smalle pellettys. And þat is a good bayte to angle wyth at the grounde And loke that it synke in the water. or ellys it is not good to this purpos.

The carpe is a deyntous fysshe : but there ben but fewe in Englonde. And therefore I wryte the lasse of hym. He is an euyll fysshe to take. For he is soo stronge enarmyd in the mouthe that there maye noo weke harnays holde hym. And as touchynge his baytes I haue but lytyll knowlege of it And me were loth to wryte more than I knowe & haue provyd But well I wote that the redde worme & the menow ben good baytys for hym at all tymes as I haue herde saye of persones credyble & also founde wryten in bokes of credence.

The cheuyn is a stately fysshe & his heed is a deyty morsell. There is noo fysshe soo strongly

enarmyd wyth scalys on the body. And bi cause he is a stronge byter he hathe the more baytes, which ben thyse. ¶ In Marche the redde worme at the grounde : For comynly thenne he woll byte there at all tymes of þe yere yf he be ony thinge hungry. ¶ In Apryll the dyche canker that bredith in the tree. A worme that bredith betwene the rynde & the tree of an oke. The redde worme : and the yonge frosshys whan the fete ben kyt of. Also the stone flye the bobbe vnder the cove torde : the redde snaylle. ¶ In May þe bayte that bredyth on the osyer leyf & the docke canker togyder vpon your hoke. Also a bayte that bredyth on a ferñ leyf : þe codworme. and a bayte that bredyth on an hawthorñ And a bayte that bredyth on an oke leyf & a sylke worme and a cod worme togyder. ¶ In June take the creket & the dorre & also a red worme : the heed kytte of & a codworme before : and put theym on þe hoke. Also a bayte in the osyer leyf : yonge frosshys the thre fete kitte of by the body : & the fourth by the knee. The bayte on the hawthorñ & the codworme togyder & a grubbe that bredyth in a dunghyll : and a grete greshop. ¶ In Juyll the greshop & the humbylbee in the medow. Also yonge bees & yonge hornettes.

Also a grete breded flye that bredith in pathes of medowes & the flye that is amonge pysmeers hyllys. ¶ In August take wortwormes & magotes vnto Myghelmas. ¶ In Septembre the redde worme : & also take the baytes whan ye may gete theym : that is to wyte, Cheryes : yonge myce not heeryd : & the house combe.

The breeme is a noble fysshe & a deyntous. And ye shall angle for hym from Marche vnto August wyth a redde worme : & thenze wyth a butter flye & a grene flye. & with a bayte that bredyth amonge grene rede : and a bayte that bredyth in the barke of a deed tree. ¶ And for bremettis: take maggotes. ¶ And fro that tyme forth all the yere after take the red worme : and in the ryuer browne breede. Moo baytes there ben but they ben not easy & therfore I lete them passe ouer.

A Tenche is a good fyssh : and heelith all manere of other fysshe that ben hurte yf they maye come to hym. He is the most parte of the yere in the mudde. And he styryth moost in June & July : and in other seasons but lytyll. He is an euyll byter. his baytes ben thyse. For all the yere browne breede tostyde wyth hony in lyknesse of a butteryd loof: and the grete

redde worme. And as for cheyf take the blacke blood in þe herte of a shepe & floure and hony. And tempre theym all togyder somdeale softer than paast : & anoynt therwyth the redde worme: bothe for this fysshe & for other. And they woll byte moche the better therat at all tymes.

¶ The perche is a daynteuous fysshe & passynge holsom and a free bytyng. Thise ben his baytes. In Marche the redde worme. In Aprill the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In May the slothorñ worme & the codworme. In June the bayte that bredith in an olde fallen oke & the grete canker. In Juyll the bayte that bredyth on the osyer leyf & the bobbe that bredeth on the dunghyll : and the hawthorñ worme & the codworme. In August the redde worme & maggotes. All the yere after the red worme as for the beste.

¶ The roche is an easy fysshe to take : And yf he be fatte & pennyd thenne is he good meete. & thyse ben his baytes. In Marche the most redy bayte is the red worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In May the bayte þat bredyth on the oke leyf & the bobbe in the dunghyll. In June the bayte that bredith on the osyer & the codworme. In Juyll hous flies. & the bayte that bredith on an oke. and the

notworme & mathewes & maggotes tyll Myghelmas. And after þat the fatte of bakon.

¶ The dace is a gentyll fysshe to take. & yf it be well refet theñ is it good meete. In Marche his bayte is a redde worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In May the docke canker & the bayte on þe slothorū & on the oken leyf. In June the codworme & the bayte on the osyer and the whyte grubbe in þe dunghyll. In Juyll take hous flyes & flyes that brede in pysmer hylles : the codworme & maggotes vnto Mighelmas. And yf the water be clere ye shall take fysshe whan other take none And fro that tyme forth doo as ye do for the roche. For comynly theyr bytynge & theyr baytes ben lyke.

¶ The bleke is but a feble fysshe. yet he is holsom His baytes from Marche to Myghelmas be the same that I haue wryten before. For the roche & darse sauynge all the somer season asmoche as ye maye angle for hym wyth an house flye : & in wynter season w<sup>it</sup> bakon & other bayte made as ye hereafter may know. ¶ The ruf is ryght an holsom fysshe : And ye shall angle to him wyth the same baytes in al seasons of the yere & in the same wise as I haue tolde you of the perche : for they ben lyke in fysshe & fedinge, sauynge

the ruf is lesse. And therefore he must haue þe smaller bayte.

¶ The flounder is an holsom fische & a free. and a subtyll byter in his manere : For comynly whan he soukyth his meete he fedyth at grounde. & therefore ye must angle to hym wyth a grounde lyne lyenge. And he hath but one manere of bayte. & that is a red worme. which is moost cheyf for all manere of fysshe. ¶ The gogen is a good fische of the mochenes : & he byteth wel at the grounde. And his baytes for all the yere ben thyse. þe red worme : cod worme : & maggotes. And ye must angle to him with a flote. & lete your bayte be nere þe botom or ellis on þe grōnde.

¶ The menow whan he shynith in the water then is he byttyr And though his body be lytyll yet he is a rauinous biter & an egre. And ye shall angle to hym wyth the same baytes that ye doo for the gogyn : sauynge they must be smalle.

¶ The ele is a quasy fysshe a rauenour & a deuourer of the brode of fysshe. And for the pyke also is a deuourer of fysshe I put them bothe behynde all other to angle. For this ele ye shall fynde an hole in the grounde of the water. & it is blewe blackyshe there put in your



hoke tyll that it be a fote wythin þe hole. and your bayte shall be a grete angyll twytch or a menow.

¶ The pyke is a good fysshe : but for he deuouryth so many as well of his owne kynde as of other : I loue hym the lesse. & for to take hym ye shall doo thus. Take a codlynge hoke : & take a roche or a fresshe heering & a wyre wyth an hole in the ende : & put it in at the mouth & out at the taylle downe by the ridge of the fresshe heeryng. And thenne put the lyne of your hoke in after. & drawe the hoke in to the cheke of þe fresshe heeryng. Theñ put a plumbe of lede vpon your lyne a yerde longe from youre hoke & a flote in mydwaye betwene : & caste it in a pytte where the pyke vsyth. And this is the beste & moost surest crafte of takynge the pyke. ¶ A nother manere takyne of hym there is. Take a frosshe & put it on your hoke at the necke bytwene the skynne & the body on þe backe half : & put on a flote a yerde ther fro : & caste it where the pyke hauntyth & ye shall haue hym. ¶ A nother manere. Take the same bayte & put it in *Asa fetida* & cast it in the water wyth a corde & a corke : & ye shall not fayll of hym. And yf ye lyst to haue a good sporte : thenne tye the

corde to a gose fote : & ye shall se god halyng  
whether the gose or the pyke shall haue the better.

Now ye wote with what baytes & how ye shall  
angle to euery manere fysshe. Now I woll tell  
you how ye shall kepe and fede your quycke baytes  
Ye shall fede and kepe them all in generall : but  
euery manere by hymself wyth suche thyng, in  
and on whiche they brede. And as longe as they  
ben quycke & newe they ben fyne. But whan  
they ben in a slough or elles deed thenne ben they  
nought. Oute of thye ben excepted thre brodes:  
That is to wyte of hornettys : humbylbees. &  
waspys. whom ye shall bake in breede & after  
dyppe theyr heedes in blode & lete them drye.  
Also excepte maggotes : whyche whan thei ben  
brede grete wyth theyr naturell fedyng : ye  
shall fede them ferthermore wyth shepes talow  
& wyth a cake made of floure & hony. thenne  
woll they be more grete. And whan ye haue  
clensyd them wyth sonde in a bagge of blanket  
kepte hote vnder your gowne or other warm  
thyng two houres or thre. theñ ben they beste  
& redy to angle wyth. And of the frosshe kytte  
þe legge by the knee. of the grasshop the leggy  
& wynges by the body. ¶ Thyse ben baytes  
made to laste all the yere. Fyrste been floure &

lene flesshe of the hepis of a cony or of a catte :  
virgyn wexe & shepys talowe : and braye them  
in a morter : And thenne tempre it at the fyre  
wyth a lytyll purifyed hony : & soo make it vp  
in lytyll ballys & bayte therwyth your hokys  
after theyr quantyte. & this is a good bayte for  
all manere fresshe fysshe.

¶ A nother. take the sewet of a shepe & chese  
in lyke quantyte : & braye them togider longe  
in a mortere : And take thenne floure & tempre  
it therwyth. and after that alaye it wyth hony  
& make ballys therof. and that is for the barbyll  
in especyall.

¶ A nother for darse. & roche & bleke. take whete  
& sethe it well & thenne put it in blood all a  
daye & a nyghte. and it is a good bayte.

¶ For baytes for grete fyssh kepe specyally this  
rule. Whan ye haue take a grete fysshe : vndo  
the mawe. & what ye finde therin make that your  
bayte : for it is beste.

¶ Thyse ben the. xij. flyes wyth whyche ye shall  
angle to þe trought & grayllyng, and dubbe lyke  
as ye shall now here me tell.

¶ Marche.

The donne flye the body of the donne woll &  
the wyngis of the pertryche. A nother doone

flye. the body of blacke wull : the wynges of the blackyst drake : and the lay vnder the wynges & vnder the tayle. ¶ Apryll.

¶ The stone flye. the body of blacke wull : & yelowe vnder the wynges. & vnder the tayle & the wynges of the drake. In the begynnyng of May a good flye. the body of roddyd wull and lappid abowte wyth blacke sylke : the wynges of the drake & of the redde capons hakyll. ¶ May.

¶ The yelow flye. the body of yelow wull : the wynges of the redde cocke hakyll & of the drake lyttyd yelow. The blacke louver. the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of þe pecok tayle : & the wynges of þe redde capon w<sup>it</sup>h a blewe heed.

¶ Iune. ¶ The donne cutte : the body of blacke wull & a yelow lyste after eyther syde : the wynges of the bosarde bounde on with barkyd hempe. The maure flye. the body of doske wull the wynges of the blackest mayle of the wylde drake. The tandy flye at saynt Wylyams daye. the body of tandy wull & the wynges contrary eyther ayenst other of the whitest mayle of þe wylde drake. ¶ Iuyll.

¶ The waspe flye. the body of blacke wull & lappid abowte w<sup>it</sup>h yelow threde : the wings of

the bosarde. The shell flye at saynt Thomas daye. the body of grene wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of the pecoks tayle : wynges of the bosarde.

¶ August. ¶ The drake flye. the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth blacke sylke: wynges of the mayle of the blacke drake wyth a blacke heed.

¶ Thyse fygures are put here in ensample of your hokes.

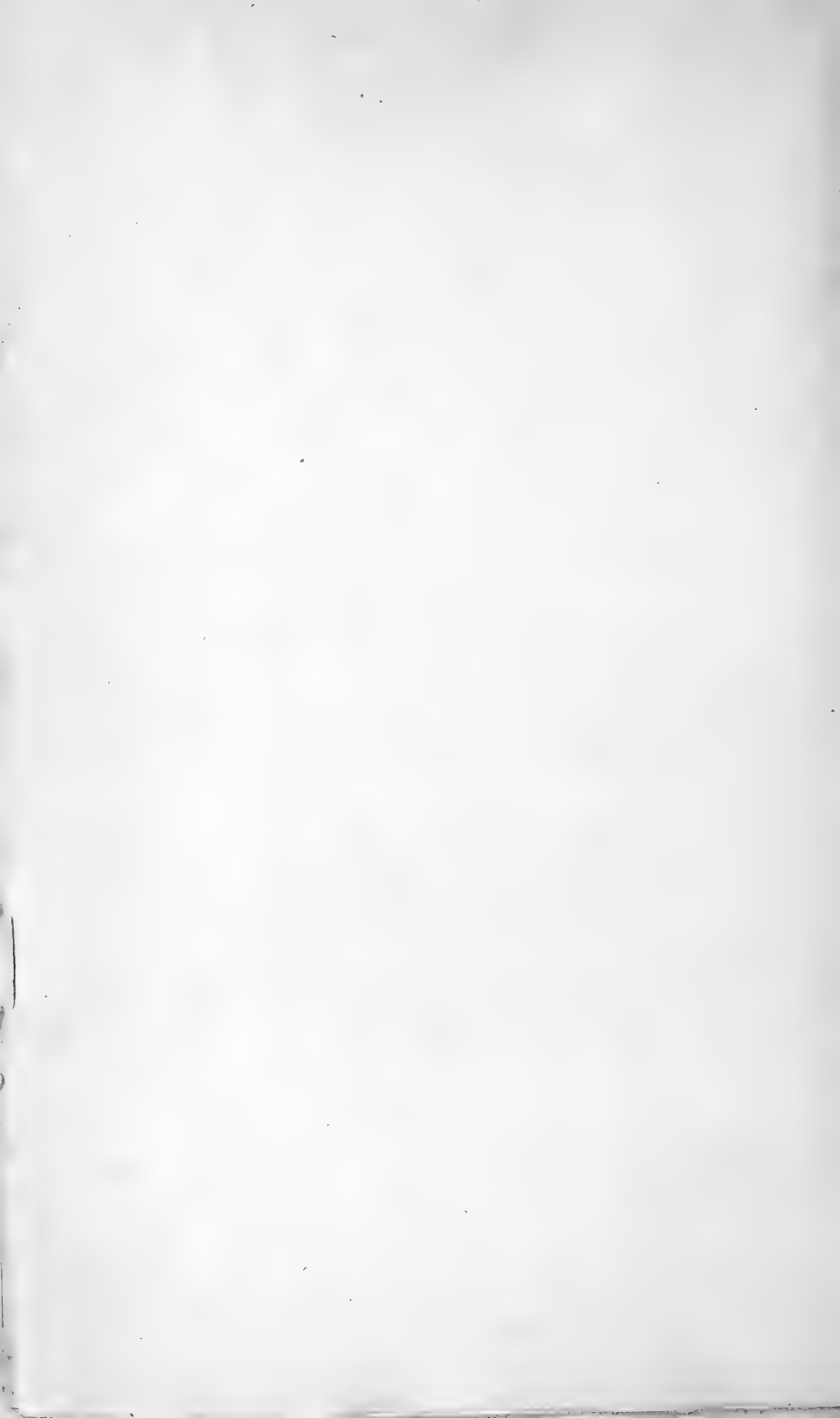
¶ Here folowyth the order made to all those whiche shall haue the vnderstondynge of this forsayde treatyse & vse it for theyr pleasures.

Ye that can angle & take fysshe to your plesures as this forsayd treatyse techyth & shewyth you : I charge & requyre you in the name of alle noble men that ye fysshe not in noo poore mannes seuerall water : as his ponde : stewe : or other necessary thynges to kepe fysshe in without his lycence & good wyll. ¶ Nor that ye vse not to breke noo mannys gynnys lyenge in theyr weares & in other places due vnto theym. Ne to take the fysshe awaye that is taken in theym. For after a fysshe is taken in a mannys gynne yf the gynne be layed in the comyn waters : or elles in suche waters as he hireth, it is his owne propre

goodes. And yf ye take it awaye ye robbe hym :  
 whyche is a ryght shamfull dede to ony noble  
 man to do þat that theuys & brybours done :  
 whyche are punysshed for theyr euyl dedes by  
 the necke & otherwyse whan they maye be  
 aspyed & taken. And also yf ye doo in lyke  
 manere as this treatise shewyth you : ye shal  
 haue no nede to take of other meīys : whiles  
 ye shal haue ynough of yowr owne takyng yf ye  
 lyste to labour therfore. whyche shall be to you  
 a very pleasure to se the fayr bryght shynynge  
 scalyd fysshes dysceyued by your crafty meanes  
 and drawen vpon londe. ¶ Also that ye breke noo  
 mannys heggys in goynge abowte your dysportes:  
 ne opyn noo mannes gates but that ye shyttē  
 theym agayn. ¶ Also ye shall not vse this for-  
 sayd crafty dysporte for no couetysenes to then-  
 creasyngē & sparyngē of your money oonly, but  
 pryncypally for your solace & to cause the helthe  
 of your body. and specyally of your soule. For  
 whanne ye purpoos to goo on your disportes in  
 fysshynge ye woll not desyre gretly many persones  
 wyth you. whiche myghte lette you of your game.  
 And thenne ye maye serue god deuowtly in  
 sayenge affectuously youre custumable prayer.  
 And thus doynge ye shall eschewe & voyde many

vices. as ydylnes whyche is pryncypall cause to enduce man to many other vyces. as it is ryght well knowen. ¶ Also ye shall not be to rauenous in takyng of your sayd game as to moche at one tyme : whyche ye maye lyghtly doo yf ye doo in euery poynt as this present treatyse shewyth you in euery poynt. whyche sholde lyghtly be occasyon to dystroye your owne dysportes & other mennys also. As whan ye haue a suffycient mese ye sholde coueyte nomore as at that tyme. ¶ Also ye shall besye yourselfe to nouryss the game in all that ye maye : & to dystroye all suche thynges as ben deuourers of it. ¶ And all those that done after this rule shall haue the blessyng of god & saynt Peter, whyche he theym graunte that wyth his precyous blood vs boughte.

¶ And for by cause that this present treatyse sholde not come to the hondys of eche ydle persone whyche wolde desire it yf it were enpryntyd alone by itself & put in a lytyll plaunflet therfore I haue complyd it in a greter volume of dyuerse bokys concernyng to gentyll & noble men to the entent that the forsayd ydle persones whyche sholde haue but lytyll mesure in the sayd dysporte of fysshynge sholde not by this meane vtterly dystroye it





## GLOSSARY.

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*Words which are confined to the Denison text have an asterisk attached to the paginal reference.*

- AFFECTUOUSLY, *adv.* earnestly, 36  
A-FRAY, *v.* to frighten, 17  
ALAYE, *v.* to soften, 13  
ALSO, *conj.* as, 11  
ANGRE, *sb.* vexation, 4 (A common sense in M.E.; quite a distinct sense from mod. *anger*, though the word is the same. W.W.S.)  
ANGYLL TWYTCH, see Twytch.  
ANUELD, *sb.* anvil, 13  
ARME-GRETE, *adj.* of the thickness of a man's arm, 7.  
Cf. Chaucer, C. T. 1996; *tonne-greet*.  
ARMONY, *sb.* harmony, 5  
ASSAYED, *v. pt. t.* tried, 14  
A-WAILETH, *v. pr. t.* avails, 21  
AYENST, *prep.* against.  
BARKYD, *p.p.* barked, stained with bark, 34  
BATHE, *v.* grovel in the dust. (Said of birds that bask in the hot sand or dusty ground. When the fowler wants his hawk to fly, she goes and basks or grovels. See Chaucer, C. T. 15273. W.W.S.)  
BERDE, *sb.* beard, the barb of a hook, 13  
BETH, 7, *bethe* 7\*, *v.* to heat. *Beke* is used in one instance in the Denison text, and is the same as Scot. *beik*, to warm (distinct from *bake*). (Cf. *beath* in Halliwell, and in Tusser. W.W.S.)

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- BEYN, *sb.* a bean, 16\*
- BOBBE, *sb.* grub, larva of fly or beetle, 23. See *bob* (4) in Halliwell.
- BOSARDE, *sb.* a buzzard, 34
- BOWE, *sb.* a circuit, 3. "Taketh a bowe," a falconer's term for the random flight of a hawk.
- BRAYE, *v.* to beat, pound.
- BREEME, 27, breme, 15\*, *sb.* a bream.
- BREMET, 15, bremettis, 27, *sb.* young bream.
- BRENDED, *adj.* brindled, streaked, 27. Cf. *brandling*, "the angler's dew-worm"; Halliwell.
- BRENNE, *v.* to burn, 7, 24
- BRENNYNG, *adj.* burning, 20
- BREYLED, *adj.* ringed, 24. (From O. F. *braiel*, a girdle, cincture holding up the *braies* (*braccæ*, E. breeks). See Burguy's Glossaire. W.W.S.)
- BROCHE, *sb.* a spit, hence, a piercer, 7
- BRYBOURS, *sb. pl.* robbers, 36
- BRYD, 7\*, bryde, 5\*, *sb.* a bird. *Byrde* in 1496 text.
- BRYN, *v.* to burn, 7\*
- BUB 23\*, see Bobbe.
- CANKER, *sb.* a caterpillar and probably also a grub or maggot, 23
- CHEUYN, *sb.* the chub or chevin, 26. Cheven chobe (Denison text, p. 15), and Cheuen chubbe (1496 text) appear to be applied to young fish which may be caught with a line of six hairs, while the "grete cheven" requires one of nine hairs. From F. *chef*.
- CHEYS, *v.* to choose, 1\*
- CLYSTES, 12. Prob. an error for *clystes*, clifts; see *clyfte* in line 11 above.
- COCKESHOTECORDE, *sb.* cord of the kind used for making a *cockshut*, or bird net.
- CODWORME, *sb.* cade or caddis worm, (larva of *Phryganidæ*), 23. Also called case-worm, straw-worm, caddew, cod-bait, &c. Particular kinds are known as the piper, cock-spur and ruff-coat.

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- COMBOROUS, *adj.* troublesome, 22  
 COMYN, *adj.* common, 35  
 COPEROSE, 9\*; Coporose, 9, *sb.* copperas.  
 COSTE, *sb.* side, quarter, 21\*  
 COTES, *sb. pl.* coots, 5  
 COUERT, 19, couerte 19\*, *sb.* a covered place, shelter.  
 COYL, *v.* to cool, 9\*. The 1496 text has *cole* and *kele*.  
 CRAY, *sb.* a disease of hawks, 3. See the Book of  
 St. Alban's, fol. a 4.  
 CREKET, *sb.* the nymph of stone-flies (*Perlida*), also  
 known as the water-cricket, the water-louse and  
 the creeper, 26  
 CROPPE, *sb.* thin end of a shoot, or top of a rod, 8  
 CUMBURS, *adj.* troublesome, 22\*  
 CUSTUMABLE, *adj.* customary, 36  
 CUTTE, *sb.* the name of a fly. The *Donne-Cutte* is  
 one of the *Phryganidae*, 34  
 DARE, 15\*, darse, 15. *sb.* the dace. The 1496 text  
 has *dace* in place of *dare*. (*Darse* is the better  
 spelling; from O.F. *dars*, a dart. W.W.S.)  
 DAYNTEUOUS, *adj.* dainty, 28  
 DEDISSHE, *adj.* dead, still (water), 11  
 DEFYABUL, 21\*, dyffyable, 21, *adj.* digestible. *Defier*,  
 to digest.  
 DEPARTE, *v.* to divide, 8  
 DEYNTET, deyntous, *adj.* dainty, 22. *Deytv*, a mis-  
 print of *deynty*, occurs on p. 25, (1496 text).  
 DISCRUYED, *v. pt. t.* described, 2  
 DISPLESOUS, *sb.* displeasure, 3\*. (Perhaps a scribal  
 error for *displesour*.)  
 DISPORT, *see* Dysport.  
 DOCKE-CANKER, *sb.* Probably the larva of a beetle.  
 DONNE, 34, doone, 33, *adj.* dun.  
 DORRE, *sb.* the cockchafer, 26. Still used in Norfolk.  
 DORWORME, *sb.* the larva of the cockchafer, 23\*  
 DUBBE, *sb.* an artificial fly, 16; *dubbe*, verb, to dress  
 or prepare an artificial fly, 23; or a lne, 8. F.  
*adouber*.

GLOSSARY.

- DYCHE, *sb.* ditch.  
 DYFFYABLE, *see* Defyabul.  
 DYGHT, *p.p.* prepared, dressed, *\_stained*, 10. A.S. *dihtan*, to array.  
 DYSCRYVE, *dyscryve*, *v.* to describe, 2  
 DYSPORT, *sb. and v.* sport.  
 ENARMYD, armed, fully armed : an intensive form, 15, 25  
 ERMONY, *sb.* harmony, 5\*  
 EVERYCHE, *adj.* every one, each, 12  
 EYOURS, *sb.* a brood of swans, 5\*. Halliwell has *eyrar* with this meaning.  
 FALLE, *pp.* fallen, i.e. befallen ; *late falle*=lately befallen, 20  
 FETE, *adj.* neat, 8, 13  
 FETELY, *adv.* neatly.  
 FLETCHER, *sb.* arrow-maker, 24. F. *flèche*, arrow.  
 FLOUR, *v.* to flourish, 6\*  
 FLOURYNGE, 1, flowryng, 1\*, *adj.* flourishing.  
 FOR, *prep.* against, to prevent, 14, 15  
 FRAYE, *v.* to frighten, 17  
 FRETE, 8\*, *frette*, 8, 14, *v.* to bind (with cord, or silk, or metal band).  
 FRETTE, *sb.* the binding or band, 8. Cotgrave has : "Frete, a verrill, the iron band or hoop that keeps a woodden toole from riving."  
 FRETYNGE, *sb.* fretting ; *for fretynge*, to prevent fretting or rubbing, 14  
 FRONSE, 3 ; *frounce*, 3\*, *sb.* a disease of hawks. See Book of St. Alban's, fol. a 4  
 FROSSHE, 31 ; *frosshys*, 36, *sb.* frog, frogs.  
 FULWY, *adj.* foulish, miry, 2\*. "All myry" is the phrase in the 1496 text.  
 GENEPEP, *sb.* juniper, 8\*  
 GOGEN, 15 ; *gogyn*, 15\*, *sb.* the gudgeon.  
 GRASSHOP, 32 ; *greshop*, 26, *sb.* the grasshopper.  
 GYNSTON, *sb.* a grindstone. (Error for *grynston*.)

GLOSSARY.

- HAKYLL, *sb.* hackle, 34. The feathers on the neck of a fowl, which have the appearance of being *hackled* or teased out.
- HALYNGE, *sb.* pulling, hauling, 32
- HARNAYS, 6; harnes, 6\*; hernes, 17\*. *sb.* equipment, gear, tackle.
- HEELE, *sb.* health, 5. A.S. *hál*, whole; *háelo*, health.
- HEGGE HOGGE, 2; heyghoge, 2\*, *sb.* the hedgehog.
- HEPIS, *sb. pl.* hips, 33
- HERLE, *sb.* harl, a filament, 35. Usually applied by anglers to the filaments of the tail feathers of a peacock or ostrich used for dressing artificial flies.
- HERLESOKE, *sb.* a caterpillar (species uncertain) spinning a web and feeding on the oak.
- HERT, 1\*; hertes, 2\*; hertys, 2, *sb.* heart, heart's.
- HOLE, *adj.* whole, 5
- HONDYS, *sb. pl.* hands, 37
- HOSE, *sb.* a loop? (Cf. *hawse*, from Icel. *háls*, neck, also sheet of a sail, end of a rope. W.W.S.)
- HOUSE-COMBE, *sb.* Probably the combe of a vespiary.
- HOYT, *adj.* hot, 16\*, 20\*. (The *oy* stands for the usual M.E. *oo*, A.S. *á*. Cf. A.S. *hát*, M.E. *hoot*, hot. W.W.S.)
- HOWVYNG, *pres. p.* hovering, 19\*
- IENYPRE, *sb.* juniper, 8
- INNEBA, *sb.* the river lamprey, (*Petromyzon fluviatilis*).
- KELE, *v.* to cool, 7. A.S. *célan*.
- KYTE, *v.* to cut, 7, 8
- LAPPID, *pp.* wrapped, 34
- LATEN, 8\*; laton, 8, *sb.* a mixed metal resembling brass (Skeat).
- LEECH, *sb.* leech, physician, 1
- LET, *v.* to hinder, 16\*
- LOUPER, *sb.* leaper, 34
- LYNKET LYNNGH=linked or jointed together lengthways, 8\*

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- LYNKYS, *sb. pl.* links, 12  
 LYSTÉ, *sb.* a stripe, 34  
 LYTTYD, *pp.* dyed. (From Icel. *lita*, to dye. W.W.Š.)  
 MAGRE, *sb.* ill-will, 4. F. *mal grè*.  
 MAGYF, 4\*. Probably a scribal error for *magre* which is used in 1496 text.  
 MANNYS, *sb.* man's, 1; *mennys*, men's, 1\*  
 MATHEWES, *sb. pl.* grubs or maggots, 29. A.S. *mathu*, a maggot.  
 MAURE, *sb.* a mulberry-coloured fly, 34. Lat. *morus*. (Cf. F. *meure*, a mulberry; Cotgrave. W.W.S.) Walton, who has adopted this list of flies, calls it the "Moorish fly"—a step into the dark. The "Gentleman angler," 1736 repeats the list with Walton's variations. *Ephemera Danica* is probably the *maure fly* of the text.  
 MAYLE, *sb.* mail, 35. Speckled feathers. (The Lat. *macula* became *maille* in O. Fr. W.W.S.)  
 MEANE, 6, *see* Meyn.  
 MENER, *meney*s, *menew*, *menow*, *menowe*, *sb.* the minnow.  
 MESE, *sb.* mess, ration, 37  
 MESURABLE, *adj.* moderate, 1  
 MESURABLY, *adv.* moderately, 1\*  
 MEYN, 6\*; *menys*, 1\*, *sb.* way, method. F. *moyen*, O.F. *meien*.  
 MIUYNGE, *adj.* close, stifling, 20\*. The 1496 text has *swoly*. (Cf. E. *miff*, displeasure; and the curious Low G. *muffen*, to smell musty, in the Bremen Wörterbuch. W.W.S.)  
 MOCHENES, *sb.* muchness, i.e. size; *of the mochenes*, for its size.  
 MOROW, 19\*; *morowe*, 19, *sb.* morning. A.S. *morgen*.  
 MORYSSHE, *adj.* belonging to a moor, peaty, 11  
 MYLE WAYE. "Boyll halfe a myle waye"—for ten minutes. A mile-way is 20 minutes, at 3 miles an hour. (G. *stund* (hour)=3 miles to this day; common in Switzerland. W.W.S.)

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- NALLES, *sb. pl.* awls, 14. (We often find a *nall* for an *all*, i.e. an awl. W.W.S.)
- NEMYLL, 8\*; nymbyll, 8, *adj.* nimble.
- NESSE, *sb.* nose, 23. The *nether nesse* (*nether lyp*, Denison text) is the lower jaw of a fish.
- NOWYR, a *nowyr*, *sb.* an hour, 9\*
- NOYOUS, 3\*; noyouse, 3, *adj.* troublesome.
- OLDE, 10; oldys, 10; ooldys, 9, *sb.* weld, dyer's weed. See *Welde*.
- ORIENTE, 20\*; Oryent, 20, *sb.* East.
- OS, *conj.* as, 16\*. (Not very common except in certain MSS. W.W.S.)
- OSE, *see* Tanner's ose.
- OSMONDE, 6, *sb.* the best Swedish iron. (See a remarkable paper on this word by Mr. Peacock, in the proceedings of the Soc. of Antiquaries, 2 S. viii. 253. W.W.S.)
- OUTRAGES, *adj.* outrageous, 2\*
- OVER, 8; ovir, 8\*, *adj.* upper.
- PENNE, *sb.* a quill, 16
- PENNYD, *adj.* (Probably with the fins of full size. W.W.S.)
- PENSIFULNES, *sb.* pensiveness, 2\*
- PESE, *sb.* a pea, 16
- PEYSE, *sb.* a weight, 9\*. F. *poids*, O.F. *peis*.
- PLAUNFLET, *sb.* a pamphlet, 37
- PLOKE, *sb.* a pluck, pull, 16\*
- PLUMBE, plumbes, plumbis, *sb.* lead, leads, 16. *Plumbes* (p. 18\*) is the equivalent of *plunges*, used in 1496 text.
- PLUMBID, 16, plomyd, 16\*, *adj.* leaded.
- PLUNKET, *sb.* a kind of blue colour, obtained from woad, 10
- POLE, 11; poyl, 18\*, *sb.* a pool.
- PRYDE, *sb.* the mud lamprey, (*Ammocaetes branchialis*). The 1496 text has *Inneba* or *seven-eyes* (the river

GLOSSARY.

lamprey), but the distinction between the two fish had probably not then been recognised, and these three names were no doubt applied indifferently to both.

PYNSONS, *sb.* pincers, 14

QUARELL, *sb.* a square, 13. *Quarell nedlys* were square-headed needles. F. *carré*, square.

QUASY, *adj.* queasy, fastidious, 24, 30

QUENCHE, *v.* to cool, to extinguish the heat, 14

REFET, *adj.* well-fed, plump, 29. See *refaict* in Cotgrave.

REWARD, 3\*; *rewarde*, 3, *sb.* a term in falconry, signifying to regard, look, attend to the fowler. *Rewarde*, at p. 19 is a scribal error for *rewar*, a river.

REY, *sb.* a disease of hawks, 3\*. *Rye* (in 1496 text) is the usual form. (The form is *ry* in the Book of St. Alban's, fol. a. 4. W.W.S.)

ROCHE, *sb.* the roach. The "greyt roche" is the full grown fish; the "wexen" or "waxyng roche" the young growing fish.

RODDYD, *adj.* redded, red, 34

ROFFE, 15\*; *ruf*, 29, *sb.* the ruff, (*Acerina vulgaris*).

ROYT, *sb.* root, 23\*. See *hoyt*.

RYE, *see* Rey. *Rye* in 1496 text (p. 11) is probably a misprint of *trye*.

SCRYE, *sb.* cry, 5

SCRYUE, *v.* to write, describe. Short for *descryue*.

SEMY-CLAM, *sb.* half-clamp; a sort of vice, 13

SET, *conj.* sed (Latin), 5\*. A common form.

SEUERALL, *adj.* peculiar, private, 35

SEVEN-EYES, *sb.* the river lamprey, (*Petromyzon fluviatilis*), 23

SEYR, *adj.* sore, 2\*

SHELL-FLY, 35. Perhaps a *sheld-fly*, i.e. spotted, variegated fly. See *sheld* in Halliwell. The shell-fly, Granam or Greentail is one of the *Phryganeidae*, (*Lemnophilus striatus*).



GLOSSARY.

- SITH, *adv.* since, 1\*
- SITHEN, *adv.* afterwards, 7\*
- SKOME, *sb.* scum, 9\*
- SLOUGH, *sb.* the casting of its skin by a caterpillar, 32
- SMYTE, *v.* strike, 18. (A curious use. W.W.S.)
- SOKUL, 22. See *water-sokul*.
- SOUKITH, *v. pr. t.* sucks. A characteristic expression for the act of feeding in many fish.
- STANGE, *sb.* a pool; usually *stank*. F. *étang*, O.F. *estang*.
- STONE-FLY, *Perla bicaudata*.
- SOUCE, 3\*; sowse, 3, *sb.* sudden fall, downfall, death. (See Halliwell, who gives the proverb "dead as a fowl at souse," i.e. dead as a bird soused down upon. A term in hawking. W.W.S.)
- SOUERAYN, 22; souerent, 22\*, *adj.* sovereign, chief.
- SURBAT, 2\*; surbatted, 2, *adj.* foot-sore.
- SWOLY, *adj.* overpowering, sultry, 20. *Swelt*, to faint with heat.
- SYTH, *conj.* since, 1
- TAN, *adv.* then, 7\*. Put for *than*.
- TANDY, *adj.* tan-coloured, 34. Called by Walton the "tawny-fly." Probably the Dung-flies, (*Scatophagites*).
- TANNER'S OSE, lit. tanner's ooze or liquor; spelt *ouze* in Halliwell, 11. A.S. *wós*, M.E. *wose*.
- TAPRE WEXE, 7; tapur wyys waxing, 8\*, tapering, lit. taper-shape, or taper-wise. *Tapur of wax* in the Denison text, (7\*), seems an erroneous gloss.
- THILKE, *adj.* thick, 20\*. The same as *thycke*, which is used in the 1496 text. (Some scribes write *lk* for *kk*, to the confusion of editors. Thus *thilke*=*thikke*. W.W.S.)
- THINHE, a scribal error for *thinge*, 17\*
- THOUER, the over or upper, 8
- TWYTCH, *sb.* an earth-worm, 31. See *angledog* in Halliwell.
- UNFETTE, *v.* to unbind, 7

GLOSSARY.

- VERTGREES, *sb.* verdigris, 9  
 VEPPER, *sb.* weather; often applied to *bad* weather or storm.  
 VIRELL, 8\*; vyrell, 8, *v.* to attach an iron band or ferule. See *Frette*.  
 VISE, 8\*; vyce, 8, *sb.* a vice.  
 VMBRE, *sb.* a grayling.  
 WATER-SOKUL, a water-dock, lit. a water-suckle. (*Rumex hydrolapathum*.)  
 WATH, *pron.* what, 6\*  
 WAXEN, *sb.* greenweed, (*Genista tinctoria*), 9\*  
 WAXYNG, *pr. p.* growing, 15  
 WEDER, 3; wedyr, 6; wedur, 6\*; wetur, 20\*, *sb.* weather. A.S. *weder*, weather, often a storm.  
 WEERES, *sb. pl.* weirs, 25  
 WEETE-SHODE, 3; wetschode, 3\*, wet-shod, with boots wet through. "Weete shode vnto his taylle" is an expression not yet passed out of use.  
 WELBEDE, *sb.* a woodlouse, sometimes also called a milleped. *Welbode* in Halliwell.  
 WELDE, *sb.* weld, dyer's weed, (*Reseda luteola*).  
 WENYT, 2\*; wenyth, 2, *v. pr. t.* supposes. A.S. *wēnan*.  
 WERLY-WHERLY, *adj.* like a whirlpool, full of eddies.  
 WEXEN, *pr. p.* growing, 15\*  
 WEYTH, *adj.* wet, 4\*  
 WOODE, *sb.* woad, (*Isatis tinctoria*), 10  
 WOODEFATTE, *sb.* woad-vat.  
 WORDLY, *adj.* worldly, 6\*  
 WORTWORMES, *sb.* lit. worms on vegetables, 27  
 WYXEN, 9; wyxin, 10, *sb.* greenweed. *Genista tinctoria*. See *Waxen*.  
 WYGHT, *sb.* white, 8\*  
 YE, *sb.* eye, 7\*  
 YLYKE, *adj.* like, 12  
 ZELO, zelow, *sb.* yellow, 9\*  
 ZELY, *adj.* blessed, happy. A.S. *sælig*, lucky. An error for *sely*.

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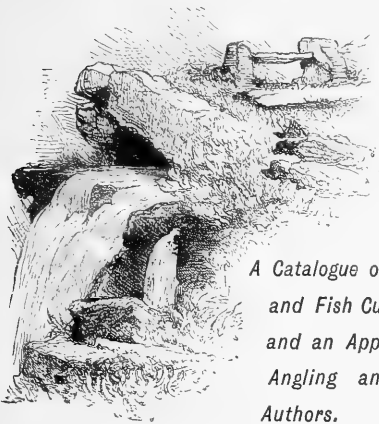
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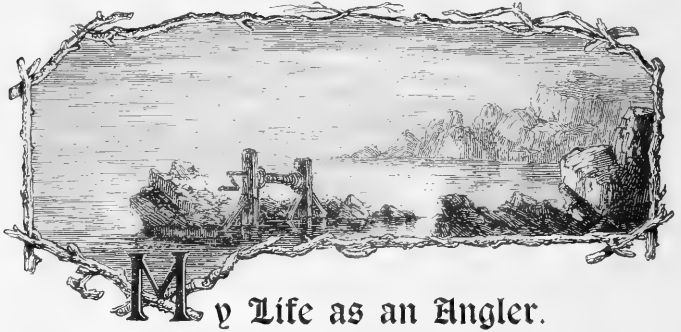


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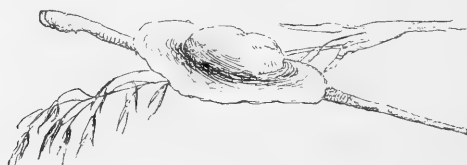
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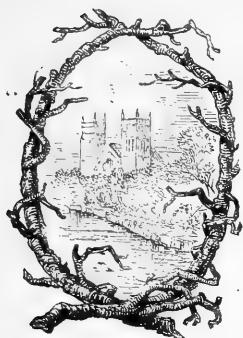
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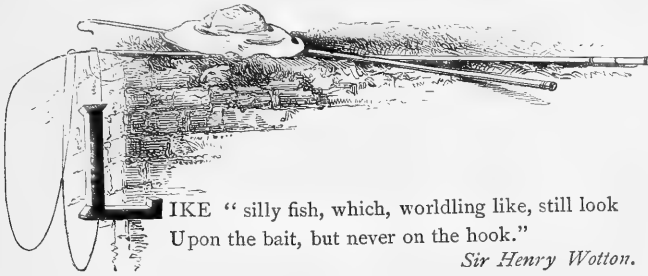
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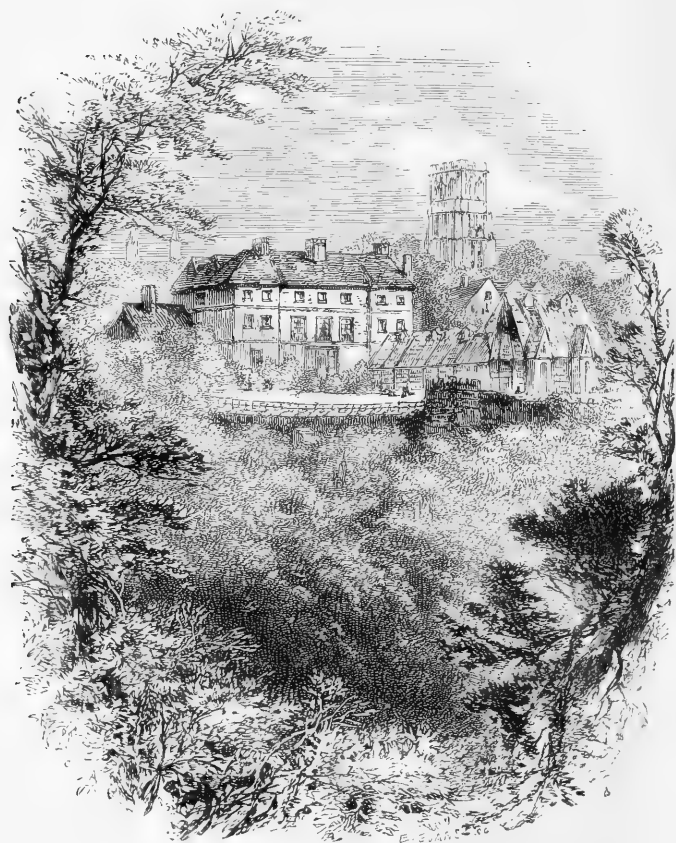
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