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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, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

1901

"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.

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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.



HISTORIANS and Biographers, together with Librarians and Booksellers, 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 recognised 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 doctryne in her boke 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 Bemēs; 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: "Jolyans, 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 Jolyans 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 Pisan, 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 beasts and their ages; the proper names by which to designate the beasts, 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 beasts. 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, expliceat, 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 Priorefs 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 Prioreffes 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 Flamstede was Priorefs. 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. Haslewood 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 tractates 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 flay. 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	Lauri de Saona Rhetorica nova	Latin	4to	1480	81	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 case, imagination has come to the rescue 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 case are they at the beginning of a chapter.* It should be added that in this the worthy historian of Hertfordshire 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 iij verso is "*Infomuch* that in the fifth quadrat," &c. The use of the word in these cases 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 prefs? 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 surmises 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 "*Æsop*," 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 prefs 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' Prefs 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 neu accorde 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 man dere
 A pride of Lionys
 A sleuth 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. t j, and ending on fig. f 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 saynt 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 Hēry 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 fysshynge 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 sygne 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 Treated.



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 "Bowesses," 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 styly' in your hands, and all the vermin will creep into the cloth." A happy thought this!

The "Gesse," 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 aggrum, 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—

An Eagle for an Emperor.

A Merlyon for a Lady.

A Gersfalcon for a King.

A Goshawk 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 now." 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 Blason 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 bond-man 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 gentleness 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 Cross 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:—

alfe, half
algate, always

and, used for "if"
appillis, apples

arn, are
assone, as soon

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

<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> , foresters
<i>barris</i> , bars	<i>contenyt</i> , contained	<i>folowys</i> , follows
<i>beestys</i> , beasts	<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>fofthewt</i> , foft
<i>benymme</i> , take away	<i>dais</i> , days	<i>fowrith</i> , fourth
✓ <i>blynne</i> , to cease	✓ <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>hoo'id</i> , <i>holde</i> , old
<i>chooce</i> , choice	<i>euyne</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> , floats	<i>hennys</i> , hens
<i>commythe</i> , cometh	<i>faukeners</i> , falconers	<i>huicles oppon hir</i>
<i>cowntenansis</i> , countenances	<i>feederis</i> , <i>federes</i> , feathers	<i>houghis</i>
		✓ <i>hanylon</i> , wiles of a fox

igh, ighe, iyen, eye, eyes
ingraylyt, engrailed
inowgh, enough
ilich, alike
iren, iron
ilke, each
juse, juice
kawe, call
ken, know
knaw, knawe, know
knottis, knots
kneys, knees
kow, cow
knyue, knife
kydde, known
kyndeli, natural
kut, cut
layserly, leifurely
lew warme
leppys, leaps
leif, dear
leuer, liver
lies, lice
linne, lynne, linen
littyll, little
liggyn, lie
luke water
lyddis of the ighen,
 eyelids
lymayall, iron filings
looff, loaf
maake, make
mary, marrow
markeris, markers
merde, dung

medecyne, medefyn,
medlide, mingled
meele, melis, meal,
 meals
medill, mingle
moch, much
mony, many
nowothe, mouth
moystour, moisture
myddes, midst
mynne, mine
nasethrillis, nostrils
nares, nostrils
naamys, names
natheles, nevertheless
neppe, catmint
nettis, nets
notabull, notable
no moo, no more
nombur, number
not, a nut
nyghtis, nights
nym, nomme, take,
 taken
okys, oaks
onli, only
ony, honey
ones, onys, once
oouen, oven
son, one
oppyn, open
ordenatili
owte, out
parlous, perlous, peril-
 ous

pennynd, feathered
personys, persons
pellittis, pellets
pike, pick
proceis, procefs
puttith, putteth
praty, pretty
properteis, properties
quarterit, quartered
rad, ? afraid
raton, a rat
restith, resteth
rede, ready
rebuket, rebuked
roys, roes
roungeh
rowse, rouse
saauue, fave
serven, few
femytoyn, femitone
se, fee
shewys, shows
flau, flow
fnakys, fnakes
softeli, softly
somwatt, somewhat
soore, fore
sowre, soar
soper, supper
sowkyng, fucking
sonnys, fons
spanyellis, spaniels
fnakys, fnakes
taake, take
takys, takes

<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> , swift
<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, sympathise 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. Albion."

WILLIAM BLADES.



In so moch that gentill men and honest prissones haue grete delite in haukyng and desire 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 sekeneſes and enſlirmities : and also to knowe medicines for theym accordyng. and many notabull termys that ben used i haukyng both of their haukys and of the fowles that their haukys shal sleigh . Therefore this booke folowynge in a delib forme shewys veri knowlege of suche pleasure to gentill men and prissones disposed to se it .

This is the maner to begynne to kepe haukys : bot not all maner haukys . bott onli Goshaukys : and Tercellus of Goshaukys . and spere haukys . and in what maner they shal be take .

The maner to speke of haukis fro an egg to thei be habill to be takene .

Now to speke of haukys . first they ben Egges . and afterwarde they bene disclosed haukys . and communeli goshaukys ben disclosed . as sone as the chough and in some place mote tymeli after the contrie is of hite . and tymeli bredyng .

And we shal say that haukis doon Eyer . and not brede in the Woodes . And we shal say that haukys doon drab when they be tymbering to their nestes . and not they beld ne make thez nestes And in the tyme of their loue they call . and not kauke . And we shal say that they feed .

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

And then thay be clepit **Gobbes** **¶** And after saynt **Margarete** day thay wyl flie fro tree to tree . And then thay bene cald **Gralloncheris** . And then it is time for to take hem **¶** And .viij. nightis be fore saynt **Margarete** day **¶** .viij. nightis after is beste takyng of spere halbes .

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

Who so wyl take halbes he must haue nettis wich bental :
led wyres and the must be made of good small threde .
and it had need to be died other green or blis 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 other . and make hem fast vnder the beke : that
she se neuer a deell and then she is ensiled as she wolde to be .
Sum wsen to ensile hem with the needel igh lide a bone the beke
on the hē almost : but that is the wors way For of reason the
ouer igh lide closith more iustly then the netter be cause of the
largenessse . When she is ensiled then bere thi halbe home on thi
fiste and cast hir on a perch and let hir stande ther a night and
a day and on that other day towarde euen . then take and cut esle
the thredes and take hem a way softeli for brekyng of the lyddis
of the ighen . Then soft and faire begynne to fede her . and saiz
fare with her till she wyl sitte well vpon the fist . For it is dre
de for hurtynge of hir benyngs . And then the same night after the

fedynge Make her all nyght and the morow all day. Then shal
Witt be prouid Jnough to be reclaimed. And the first meete that
the shal eete: lett it be hoot. and geue her Jnough 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. ¶ And if she be a Gos
halke or Terzell that shal be reclaimed euer fede hym With Wa
she meete at the drawyng. and at the reclaymyng. but loke that
hit be hote. and in this maner Washe it. Take the meet and go
to the Water and strike it upp and dowe in the Water. and Brin
ge the Baater oute. and fede her 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 linne cloth wipe it
and fede her. And euermore the thrid day geue her castyng When
she is slepyng if she be a Goshalke or Terzell in this maner:
Take new blanket cloth and cut. .v. pellettis therof of an in;
che longe. And take the flesh and cut. .v. morcelles: and Withe
a knyves point make an hole in eueri morcell. and put therin
the pellettis of cloth. and take a fair dish With Water and put
hem therin. Then take the halke and geue her a morcell of hote
meete the maintenance of halfe hir soop. Then take hit that
lyth in the Baat. and fede her for all nyght.

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

If yowre halke be a spere halke: euer fede hir With con
Wasth meet and looke that hir castyng be plumage: than
tooke that it be cleyn vnder the perch. and in the morowe ye shal
fynde the castyng vnder the perch. and ther ye shall knowe wher
ther the halke be clene or noo. For sum gobbit Wilt be polob
and sum greene. and sum glaymous. and sum cleere And if itt
be polob she engenderith the frounce. the Wyche is an euell that
Wilt rife in the molbothe or in the cheke. And if it be greene she
engenderith the Rye. The condicion of this euell is this. it Wilt
arise in the herte and make the herte to swell. & the ypen all glay
mous. and dyke. and bot it haue helpe: it Wilt doone in to the
legges. and make the legges to rancle. and if it goo fro
the legges in to the herte a gayne. thi halke is bot loose. And
if it be glaymous and roping she engenderith an euell calid the
Cray. that is When an halke may not muteyse

Merke wele yowre medicines here folowynge

A medicine for the frounce i the mowth

Take a siluer spoone and put the small ende in the fyre till it
be hote. Then let holde the halke and oppyn hir beke and brayn

the soore and anoynte it With the mary of a goose that bathe
lyne longe . and she shall be hole . And if the frounce be Wey
as greete as a nole . Take ther is a grubbe ther in . and then
thou most cutt it With a Rasur in this maner . Lette holde the
balke : and slitte ther the soore is . and thou shalt fynde ther
as it Ware the malke of a paeon . Take it oute all hole . and
take a payre of sheeris and cutt the hole of the soore . and ma
ke it as fayre as ye may With a lynne cloth . and Wipe clene
the bloode a Way . and anoynt the soore With balme . iij . times
a weke and afterwarde With popplen . till it be hole .

How the frounce comynge.

The frounce comynge Whan a man sedith his balke With
Porke or cattis flesh . iij . days to gedre

How the Ry comynge.

For defalke of hote meete this sekeneſe the Ry comynge .

How the Cray comynge .

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

of thredis the Wch ben in the flesh that the halke is fedde With
For though thow pike the flesh neuer so cleane . yet thow shalt
fynde thredes ther in .

Whan thyn hawke shall bathe hym .

And euermore ech thridde day let thyn halke bathe hym . all
the somer 'if it be mete Better . and onys in a weeke in Wynter
if it be fayne Better . and not ellis . And Whan thow bathest thy
halke : euer geue hyr a morcell of hote mete swyssh though
she bene a Goshalke .

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

If ye Wilt that yowre halke flye in the morowtide . fede hyr
the nyght before With hote mete . and Wash thessame mete in
oreyne and Wrynng owt the Watez cleane . and that shall make
hyr to haue lyst and courage 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 .

If yowre halke be full goorged . and that ye Wold soone wy

pon haue a flighte take .iij. cornes of Blate. and put hem in a
morcett of flesh: and geue thessame morcellie to the balke . and
she will cast anon all that she hath withm her. and anon af-
ter that she hath cast Looke ye haue a morcett of boote meete
to geue hir **A**nd if yowre balke be ouergorged. geue hir
thesseme medesyn .

A medecyne for the Ryp

Take dayes leups. and stampe hem in a mortar. and bryn-
ge out the Juse . and with a penne put it in the balkeis nares
Ones or thyes When the balke is smalle gorged. and anon
after let hir lye. and she shall be hool as a fysh **O**r ellis
take percelli Rootis and serue hir with theym in the same ma-
ner. and When she tyeth holde celb i yowre hande with the spring
and that shall make hir wide. but it is perolous to use it often
that the Jute fall ner spryng in to hir yghes .

Also and ye geue yowre balke 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 Bele at the nares. and it will kepe the na-
res oppn. but it will make hir halstyn and proolde

A medecyne for the Crap & moe folow

Take and chafe with yowre hondys the fundement of yowre

balke With luke Water a longe tyme. and after that take the
powder of Sapefrage or ellis the powder of Kelshe . and a quan-
tite of may butter. and temper hit Beett to geder till thay ben
even medide. than putte. it in a littyll top and stoppe it faste . &
as of tyn as yow feðe poltre balke an hool meele anopnt hire
meete a littyll therewith. and that shall make hit to loue meet
the better for loue of the oynement. and it shall saue hir fro
the Crayp and from mony oðer sekeneſes : that gender of te in
an balke .

¶ Also take the hote hert of a ſwyne or of a pigge and
feede her . ij . days therewith . and ſhe ſhall be hool .

¶ Also take porke and Beete it in hote mylke of a cowe . &
feðe the balke therewith . and that shall make hir mutyſe att
the beſt .

¶ Also porke With the maye of the ſoon of the but of porke
shall make hir mutiſe & feðe hir With booth to gedre .

¶ Also roſe hir to freſh butter and it will do theſſame

¶ Also oon mele or . ij . at the moſt of the hote leuer of a pig
shall make hir to mutyſe Beele . be Ware ye yene hir not to grete
a goorge therof . for it is a perulous meete

¶ Also take y^e white of an egge . & labur theſſame i a ſpoge
as beele as ye Wolde make glayve for rede Inke till it be like
Wat . put theſſame i a veſſell . & let the meete y^e shall be for hir
ſop : y^e a ſtepe therin all the day be for . & at night feðe hir therwith

and that the Rich shall be for his dyner in the mornynge let it
lye all the nyght. but in any wyse that ye haue alway fresh
gleyce. and if her sedynge be poore it is the better. p^r is proued

The kyndeli termes that belong to hawking.

In the begynnynge of kyndeli spech of the termes that be
long to hawkinges here ye may fynde theym. **T**he first
is to be fast at all tymes. and specially when she bateth. It is
calde batynge. for she bateth with his selfe most of tyme causeless

The secunde is rebate your halke: to your selfe. & that
is when your halke bateth. the leest meynynge that ye can ma-
ke with your selfe she will rebate ayeen vpon your selfe

The thirde is feede your halke. and not geue his meete

The fourth is an halke snytith. or selwith his beke and
not wyth his beke. **T**he .v. your halke Joukith. and not
slepith. **T**he .vi. your halke pryncith. and not pikith and
she pryncith not but when she begynneth at hir legges. and set-
teth moystour like oyle. at hir taill. and baloweth his fete &
it wyth the feathers of his wynges thorow her beke. and it is
calde the note. than as she fetchis the oyle. And ye shall vn-
derstonde an halke wolde not be letted of his pryncynge. For
that tyme that she pryncith she is lykynge and lusty. and
whanne she hath done she will colse hire myghtyly.

And sum tyme poltre halke colutenansis as she piked hir . and
 yet she pownith not . and thyn ye most say she Reformith hir fede;
 ris and not piketh hir fedenis . ¶ The . viij . poltre halke colp
 eth and not bekyth ¶ The . iiii . she colpsith and not shakith
 her selfe ¶ The . i . she strepnith and not Clithith nor Crat;
 chith ¶ The . p . she mantellith and not stretchith Whan she put
 tith her leges from hir oon after an other : and hir Wynges fo:
 llo after hier legges . then she dooth mantill hir and Whan she
 bath mantilled hir and byngith both her Wynges to geider o;
 uer hir backe ye shall say poltre halke Warbellith hir Wynges .
 and that is oon terme welbe thirfore ¶ The . xi . ye shall say
 poltre halke mutessith or mutith and not skypsith . ¶ The
 . xii . ye shall say cast poltre halke to the perch . and not set your
 re halke vpon the perch .

Here shal ye vnderstande furthermore other ma
 ner of termys that belong vn to hawkis for to co
 mende them for diuerse of theyr proprietes

First ye shall say This is a fapz halke . an hudge hau
 ke a longe halke . a short thike halke . & say not this is
 a grete halke . 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;
 re sayre sesoned ye shall say poltre halke is full goorged and
 not cropped . and poltre halke puttithouer and endureth . and
 yet she dooth both ouersely .

CHow poure hawke puttithouer

An halke puttithouer When she remeuith the mete from hir goorge in to hir bolbillis . And thus ye shall knowe it When she puttithouer she trauesith with hir bodi . and specialli with the necke : as a Crane dothe or an other bradd

CWhan ye shall say enduth & embowellid

An halke enduth neuer as long as hir bolbillis bene full at her fedynge . but assone as she is fedde . and restith she enduth littill and littill . And if her goorge be wide and the bolbell any thyng stiffid . ye shall say she is embowellid and hath not fully endelbed and as long as ye may fele any thyng in hir bolbellis it is perllous to geue her any mete .

CWheke well theys termys folowynge

Say an halke hath a long byng . a faire long taylt with variis olbt . and stondith wpon the . w . This halke is entizpened That is to say When the federis of the bynges bene bitwen the body and the thighis . This halke has an hudge legge or a flat leg . or a colnde legge . or a faire enserid legge

CTo knowe the maill of an hawke

Halkes haue White maill . Canuasmaill or Redd maill . And som call Redd maill Iron maill . White maill is soone knowe . Canuasmaill is betwene White maill and Iron maill . And Iron maill is partly Redd .

A Plumage . and Caste poure hawke.

A Gosshawke nor a tercelt in thare fore aage haue nott
thau maples named . bot it is calde theiꝝ plumage . and after
the cote . it is calde theiꝝ Maist **A** And if yowr halke rebard
to any folle by countenance for to flee theꝝ to ye shall say cast
the halke theꝝ to . and not lett flu theꝝ to .

A Nomme or seefid .

A And if yowre halke Nomme a folle . and the folle bre;
ke a Way fro hir . she hath discomfet mony federes of the folle .
and is brokyn a Way for m kyndeli spech ye shall say yowre halb
ke hath Nomme or seefid a folle and not take it

A Werfore an hawke is calde a Rifelere .

A And oft tyme it happith mony an halke for egerneffe When
he shulde Nomme a folle he seefith bot the federis . and as ofte
as he doos so he Riflith . theꝝfore such halbkys ben called Rife;
leres if they doo ofte so .

How ye shall naame the memberes of poure
hawhis in conuenient termes .

Now ye shall vnderstande the naamys off the memberes
of halbkys : to begynne at hir fete and goo vpbwarde as
knyghtis ben harnessid and armed . & so ye shall ename the

A Talons .

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

A Pownces.

The Clees With i the fote ye shall call of right her Pownces

A Longe Sengles .

Both certaynly the Clees that are rappon the medytt stretch : as ye shall call the loong Sengles .

A Pety Sengles .

And the uttermost Clees ye shall call the Pety Sengles

A The key or Closer .

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

A Seris of waterp or waxy colowre .

Knowe ye : that the skynne a bolbre polbre halbkys legges & his fete . is cald : the Seris of his legges and his fete . Wher ther thay be Waterp belled or of Waxy colowre pololbe .

The Beine feder. Full Sommyd myd . and Reclaymede .

An halbe hath . xij . federis toppon his taylor . and con prin
cipall feder of thesame is in the myddis . and in maner
all that oder bene couertid vnder thesame feder . and that is cal
led the Beine feder of the taylor . And ther gooth blacke bartis
ouerwarde the taylor . and those same bartis shall telle yow what
she is full summed . or full fermyd . For when she is full bartid
she stondith toppon . xij . and then she is perfite red to be Recla
ymede .

We shall vnderstonde that as longe as an halbe stondith
vnder the nombre of . xij . bartis . And she be in hir sore aage :
it most be sayde that she is not full summed . for so longe she is
not tender . Wherby whether she be brallicher or Eyes .

And iff she be a melbed halbe . and stonde with in . xij . bar
tis . ye shall say she is not full fermed . for she is not habull to be
Reclaymed . be cause she is dralbe to soone olbt of the melbe for
she is not hard pemyd . no more than a soore halbe .

Brayles or Braylfederis . Degouted .

To knowe forthmore of halbes . an halbe hath long smale
White federis . hangyng vnder the tayll : from hir collett colone
warde . and the same federis ye shall call the brayles or the brayle
federis . And communely euery goshalbe and euery tercellis
braylis bene bysprengeid with blacke speckes . like Almyne . and
for all that thay bene accomptid neuer the better . For and a
spare halbe be so Emyned toppon the brayles . or a Musket . oder
ye shall say she is Degouted to the uttermost brayle . and much
it betokenis hardnes .

Brest federys . Plumage . Barbe federys .
Pendaunt federys .

The federis abolute the formore partys 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 fede;
ris that bene at the Joynte : at the halkes Ane thay stonde han
gging and sharpe at theendes . thos be calde the pendaunte fe;
deris .

Flagg or faggis federys .

The federis at the Wynges next the body be calde the flagg
or the fagg federis .

Beeme federes of the wyng Sercell

And the long federis of the Wynges of an halke bene calde the
beeme federis of the Wyng . And the federis that sum call the py;
nyon feder . of a noder folle . of an halke : it is calde the Ser
cell **A**nd ye shall vnderstonde iff an halke be in melbe y^e
same sercell feder shall be the last feder that she Wilt cast . and
tyll that be cast . she is neuer melbed . yit it has bene seen : that
halkes haue cast that same first as I haue herde say . but that
other Kewle is gendraft . and When she hath cast hir sercellis in
melb . then and not erst it is tyme for to fede hir With Wasth me
ete and to begynne to ensayne hire .

Ensayne

Ensayne of an halke is the grece . and but if that be take a
Way With fedging of Wasth meete and otherwyse as it shall be
b)

declared here after. the Witt gedder a panett Rich may be his
termost confusion . and the flye therwith. and take blood . and
on ther wypon .

C Couertis or couert

Ther bene also federis that close wypon the farcellis . and
thos same be calde the couertis or the couert federis . and so all the
federis be calde that bene nept ouer the long tyme federis . and
the sagg 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 halbke is the upper parte that is croked

C The neder parte of hir beke is calde the clape of the halbke

C The Hoolis in the halbkes beke bene callede the Nares .

C The polow be thene y^e Beke & y^e yeghen is calde y^e Sere

C Crinettis .

Ther be oon an halbke long smale blake federis : like h^e;
aboute the sere & thos same : be calde Crinettis of y^e halbke

C Sore aage .

C We shalt vnderstonde that the first yere of an halbke the;
ther sh^e be calde Gryncher or Egesth . that first yere is calde
hir sore aage . and all that yere sh^e is calde a sore halbke . for

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

C To Reclapme an hawke

Iff ye Wilt Reclapm yowre halke ye most departe oon me le m. iij. melis . vnto tyme that she Wilt come to Reclapme . and Whan she Wilt come to Reclapme encrece her melis euery day better and better . And oz she come to the Reclapme make her that she solbre not . For thegh she be Bele Reclapmed hit may happyn that she Wilt solbre : so hgh in to the Eyre . that ye shall Nether se hir nor fynde hir .

And iff yowre halke shall flie to the partrich . looke that ye Ensayme her oz she flie . Wether she be Bralbncher oz Eyes Oz melbed halke .

C Why an hawke is called an Eyes .

A halke is calde an Eyes of hir Eyghen . for an hawke that is brought vnder a Buffard oz a Puttocke : as mo; ny be : hath Wateri Eyghen . For Whan thay be dyklosed and kepit in ferme tyll thay be full summyd . ye shall knawe thym by thyr Wateri Eyghen . And also hir looke Wilt not be so qupyke as a Bralbncheris is . and so be cause the best knawlege is by the Eygh . they be calde Eyes .

We may also knowe an Eyes. bi the palenesse of the feres
of her legges of the fere ouer the leke. And also by the tyn;
tye that be wypon her taylt and her Wengys Wyche tynntys com
for lacke of fedynge. Whyn thay be Eyes.

What a tapnt is.

A Tapnt is a thyng that gooth ouerborne the fowris of
the Wynges. and of the taylt lyke as andy it Were eetyng With
Wormys and it begynnyth first to brede at the body. in the penne
and that same penne shlt frete asonder. and falle a Way thur;
wib the same tapnte andy then is the halke disparagid for all
that yere.

Medecynys to Ensayme powre halke

Take the Rose of Rasue and do it in clene Water. and lay
thy flesh thur in. to temper a grete Whyle. and geue it to polbre
halke to ete. and if she ete therof. drede not bot hit shall be;
nymme hir grece. bot Within .iij. days she shall not grettely a;
bate.

Also take puliait andy garlek and stampe it Bele to ge;
der. and Wynges olde the Juice in a dyth. and then Wete the
flesh thur in. and fece polbre halke therdyth. andy bot it tem;
pur polbre halke. that is to say ensayme polbre halke. With in
.iiij. days. I meruelt Bot looke euery day that ye make new
Juice and Whan ye fede hir. Wete polbre meete thur in.

Also take the Juice of pearly Moris otherwise cald pearly Rootis . and the same of 3 sop . and Wash yowre flesh therin and yowre halbe shal be Ensammed kyndly . and no grete abate to the halbe .

Some use to lay thare flesh in Water almost a day . and ye use the same to the halbe at sop . and that at lxxviii nyght . to geue to hir in the mornynge . and thus to fede hem in melb or thay be drawen a bolbe a monyth or .vi. Weekes . and to ensayme theym or thay com on fist . as sone as thay cast theyr cercell . then is the tyme to begynne to fede hem soo .

How yowre hawke ensaymyng the

Understonde ye for certayn : that as longe as yowre halbes fete be blackysch and rough : she is full of grece . and euer as she ensaymyng . hir fete wylt they wyl be yelow and smothe

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

When ye haue ensaymed yowre halbe : and Relaymed hir . and that she is redy to flie to the partrich . ye must take a partrich in yowre bagge . and goo in to the felde . and let

polbre spanpellis fynde a Coup of partrichys . and When thay
be put vpp . and begynne to scatre . ye most haue markeris to
marke som of thaym . and then couple vpp polbre houndys . Wan
ye haue so coon . let sum felow of polbris prueli take the partrich
olde of polbre bagge . and ty it by the legge : With a creaunce .
and cast it vpp as high as he can . and as soon as the halke
seith hir she Wilt flie thez to . and if polbre halke sees the parti-
rich a woone . yeue hir a rebarde : theruppon . and go after yt
by lypsoure to the partrich that be marked and doo as I shall
tell yow here folowynge .

C If ye haue a chastised hounde : that Wilt be rebuket : and
is a Retriuer . coucouple him and no moo of polbre houndes .
and goo to a sengler partrich : of the coup so spawlid . and be as
nygh as ye can to the (Risynge therof and if polbre halke desire
cast hir to it . and if she take it then is polbre halke made for
that yere . and of the same partrich that she sleth . thus ye moost
rebarde hir as it shal with here next folowynge .

C how ye shall rewarde yowre 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 plunmyth on . and
com to the rebarde . then preupli take a Way the partrich . and re
barde poltre halke With the Krayne . and the necke . Be Wa
re that she eete no bonys . for that is euell to endelwe . and if
Witt make hir conlusty : for to flye . And thus ye most serue
hir of as many as she sleth . bot let hir rebarde be the lasse .
for ellis she may be sone fult goorged . and then she may flye
no more a grette While .

Chow poure hawke shall Reioyse .

And? Whan poltre halke hath sloyne a fowle . and is re
barde as I haue sayd . let hir not flie in no Whise tyll y^e she
haue Reiosed hir . that is to say . tyll she haue sedwed . or snydd
her beke . or ellys rolled her . and Whan she hath done any of
theys . or all . go and retrieue moo and she Witt nym plente .

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

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

many holbonds Wilt bringme theym theyre game from the
fote . and that is parlous . and Whiles yowre halke plumith
anne softly towarde hir . alway nere and nere . and if she
leue plumpng . and loke vpon yow . stonde styll and churke
hir . and Whistyll hir . tyll she plume . open . and thus serue hir
tyll ye be right nere hir . Than softly and layserly : fallt oppon
yowre knees . and preuely While she plumpth sett yowre honde
and be sure of the gesse . and than ye may gyde all thyng as ye
Wyll . and if ye doo the contray : she Wyll for feere cary hir
game or let it go quike . and that is not 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 Betw a morcell of flesh
therm . the maintenance of a Note . and geue that morcell
to the halke . and that shall make hir for to cast hir 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 hir
and make hir to leue her soluyng Whether she be lene or fatte .

And mony tymes an halbke Wilt folbre Whan she lackyth ba;
thyng.

¶ A medecyne for an hawke that is lowse .

Take quyeke siluer and put it in a bassen of brasse . and
do ther to saladyne : and ashye . and medyt it Wele to geder .
tyll all the quyeke siluer be dede . and medyt ther to fat of bon;
nye . and anopnte the halbke ther With . and hang it aboute his
necke tyll it fast a Way . and that shall slee the lies .

¶ Also polbre of orpement blolben vppon an halbke : With
a panne shall slee the lies .

¶ Also take a dagon or peece of Rought blanket vnshoron
and holde it to the fire . vnto tyme it be thorough olde Warne
and Brasse the halbke therein . and than holde hir softely and
styll . for hurtynge in polbre 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 W' polbre moloth . & alway
as thay appere lay the Wete side of the knyfe to theym . and they
Wilt cleue ther to . and than ye may slee thaym .

C The oppnyon of Ostregiers.

After the oppnyon of many Ostregiers : and ye fede yowre halbe contynually With Horke With Yapes . With Wyes . Or especially wte hir mech in Rayeny Weder . thay shall be lolse .

C Ostregeris . Speruiteris . Faukenetis .

Holbe cause I speke of Ostregeris : ye shall vnderstonde that thay be calde Ostregeris that kepe Goshaldys . or Ter cellis . and tho that kepe Sperhaldys and muskettys ben called Speruiteris . and keperis of all other halbkys ben called Faukenetis .

C The length of the Gesse . Lewnes . Tyretis . and how they be fastined . a Bewettis

Halbkys haue aboute thir legges Gesse made of leder most commonly . som of silke . With shulde be no longer bot that the knottis of thym shulde appere in myddys of the lefte honde : betwene the longe syngre and the leche syngre . be cause the lewnes shulde be fastened to thym . With a payre of tyrettis . With tyrettis shuld rest vppon the lewnes . and not vppon the gesses . for hngngng and fastngng vppon trees When she flyeth . and the saame lewnes . yoll shall fastyn than a bolbe yowre lyttel syngre flackely . in compassng the saame in . iii . or . v .

folde . as a boldestyng vnoccupped and the teretys serue to kepe
hir from Wyndyng Whan she lacks **C** Also the same letheris
that be putt in hir bellis : to be fastyned a houte hir legges ye
shall calle Gelbetis .

Creaunce .

Also ye shall call the long lyne that ye do call youre halke
to Reclayn With : yowre Creaunce . What so euer it be .

A medecyne for an hawke that will cast flesch

Putt the flesch that yowre halke shall eate : in fayre Water .
and fede her therewith . iij . days . and she shall holde hir flesch at
the best .

A medecyne for an hawke that has lost here courage .

An halke that hath losse her courage : a man may knowe
if he will take good heed . For siche is hir maner . Whan she
is cast to a fowle . she fleeth a wayward as thogh she knewe
not the fowle . Or ellis she will flie a litle way after . and
a noon she paueth it . and for suche an halke thys is a
goode medecyn .

Take Oyle of spayne and temper it With clere Wyne . and
With the yolke of an egge and put therin befe . and therof geue
to yolke halke . v. morcellis . and then set her in the sonne . and
at euen fede hir With an olde hote coluer . and if ye fede hir th^{is}
in tymys that halke Was neuer so lusty nor so Joly before . as
she Wilt be after and come to hir olde corege .

Oth^{er} make poudre of mecles that styngith . and putt the
poudre on the flesh of a pecke and meditt the bloode of the pecke
among the poudre . and make hir to eete the flesh .

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

Take ferne Rotis that growith on an Oke . and oke apil
lis and make Juce of th^{is} . and Dete hir flesh therin . & fede
the halke . ii . tymys or . iii . and that shall make hir to leue that

A medicine for an hawke that hath the teyne

In halke that hath the teyne a man may sone knowe if he take
hede . for this is hir maner She Wilt pante more for oon batynge
then an other for . iii . & if she shulde flie a littel while she shuld
almost lese hir berth . Wherfor she be fatte or lene . and alway she
makyth heuy there . and for that this is the medecyne .

Take a quantyte of the Redenesse of haselt With the poude
of Rasne and peper and somwhat of gynger. and make the
reof m fresh grece iij. pelletys and holde the bolke to the fire
and When she felith the hete make hir to swalowe the . iij pel
letys by strength. and mytte fast her beke that she cast it not
olote and do so threes. and she shall be safe .

Also take Rasne and Rubarbe. and grynde it to gedre .
and make Juice therof and Bete the flesh therin . and geue it
hir to ete. and she shall be hoott .

Also take alisabndre and the Roote of prima rose and
the Roote of gro gnauteles and seeth all m the bottre of a kolb
and geue hir . iij morcellis euery day vnto the tyme that she
be hole . and looke that she be holde When ye geue hir the me;
decyne .

How a man thall take an hawke fro the Eyer

Who so takys an halke from the Eyerer : hym behoueth
to doo Wisely . m byngyng hym easeli . and to kepe him
Bele from colde . and from hurtynge of thyr tongys . for thay
be full tendre . and thay most haue grete rest . and thay may
not haue styngyng & filthy Eyre bot as clene as can & may
be thoght . and euermore geue him clene meete . and hote . &
a littytt & oftyen . & change oftyen thez meete bot loke it be hot

and cutt her meete in to smale morcellis . for thay shulde nott
tye on wyngs tyll they myght flie . Then after When she beg-
ynneth to penne . and plumpeth . and spalchith and pikith her sel-
fe . Putt hir in a cloose warme place . that no fulmestis nor fe-
cheus . ne other vermyen com nott in to hir . and let the place be
secure from Wynde and rayne . and then she Witt proue hir selfe
and euer more yeue hir good hote meetys . For it is better to
a man to fede his hawke While she is tendre With hote meetis .
to make hir good With somme cost . then to fede hir With euell
meetis to make hir conthrest With tyttle cost . **A**nd looke
When she beynneth to ferme then yeue hir bathyng .

A medecyne for wormys in an hawke wiche se-
kenesse is called the Sylaudris .

Merke Welk this sekenesse and beWare therof . This is the
medecyne therfore . ye shall take an herbe that is called Nettle
and putt it in a small gut of a Capon or of an henne . and
knytt it With a threde . and let hir Resoue it hoot . and she
shall be hoot and saafe **T**hus ye shall knowe When
pollre hawke hath Wormys in hir bowke . Looke When she hath
castyng and ye shall fynde oon or .ij. a bowte hir castyng pla-
ce iff she haue ony .

A medecyne for an hawke that castys wor-
mys at the foundemēt what wormis that thei be

Take the lymax of Iren : & medyll it With flesh of porke &

geue it to y^e hauke .ij. days for to hrete .and she shall be hoost

A medecyne for an hawke that hath a sekenesse
the wich is called the aggreteyne .

When ye se yowre halke hurte his fele With his Beke .and
pullyth his taylt .then she hath the aggreteyne . For this seken-
nese take Merde of a wose .and of a shepe .and of an allob .
and stronge royneger .and do all softely in a bassyn of brasse . &
Medyllt hem Bele to geber : to ferue .ij. days after .and geue
his flesh of a coluer With ony and With powder of peper .and
set hys in a derke place .and so .ij. days . and When ye see
Melb fedetis in the taylt .Wash hys With eueroise .and she shall
be hoole and soafe .

A medecyne for an hawke that hath the cro-
ampe in hir wynges and how it cumunyth .

For this Cwampe take a Wlyte looff of brede fynnat color
than it .commyth olt of the ouren . and let holde the halke soof-
tely for hurtynge . and kut the loofe almoost thowth olt . and
display the Wynges esely . and holde it betwene the .ij. partes of
the loofe . and let it be holde so .the space of alfe a quarter
of an houre . and she shall be hoole .

The Cwampe commyth to an halke With takynge of co-
lode in hys yowthe . Therefore it is goode for an halke to ke-
pe hys Warne : ponge and hoold . and this medecyne is good
at all tymes for hys Wlythe : she be ponge or hoold .

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

If ye loue Bele your halke. Kere her Bele. and put hir
nott late in mewbe. for Who so for couetesnesse of fleng leses the
tyme of his halke mewyng. and Withholdis her to long therfro
he may after putt hir i mewbe at auenture. for then a parte of hir
mewyng tyme is past. ¶ Who so putteth his halke in mewbe
in the begynnynge of Lentyn. if she be kept as she alth to be she
shalt be mewbed. in the begynnynge of Auguste.

How ye shall dispose and ordayne your mewbe

Sett and dispose your mewbe. in this maner so. that no Be
felt nez puleatt nez non other wearmyn entre ther to Mer none
Bynde. nez no grate colde Mer that it be ouer hote. Let that on
parte of the mewbe be turned to Warde 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 auerped nez greued Withe
mych noyse. nez with song of men. and that no maner folkes
come to hir. bot oonly he that fedyth hir.

It behoueth that your halke haue a fedynge stocke in hir
mewbe. and a longe stryng tyed ther to: to fastyn hir mete With
for ellis she Witt carpe it a bodde the hous. and soyle it With dust
And perauenture she Witt hyde it till it stycke. and then fe
wypon it. and that myght be hir deth. and therfor When it is
bondyn to the sayd fedynge stocke. she shall nether at the fedynge
nez at the tryng ne at the lightynge ne at the Rysynge hurte
hir selfe. And Whan she hath fedde. take a Way the remenaunt
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 sekeneses. ¶ And loke ye go neuer to your

melb hot Whan ye shalt geue polbre halbke meete . or ellis to br:
yng Water to bathe her . and suffyr no Rayn to Beete hir at no
tyme . and ye may . and as for hir bathyng that shalt no thig
hpynder 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 Beett 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 shalt neuer melb Bett . for though she me
be she shalt not endure hot While she is grete and fatte . for at the
abatyng of hir astate she may no lenger endure .

Some tyme With olt any medycyne many men drupen hou
thay myght melb ther halbkys for sum put halbkys in melb at
high estate . and sum Whan thay be right lold . and sum Whan
thay be full . and sum Whan they be Empty and lene . and sume
Whan thay be mysfembull lene . Bot therof it is no force . iff she
be hole Neuertheles . I shalt 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 : if she haue me
ete at hir Will she will eete to moch . be cause of hungry . and pa:
uerture she may be dede her by . as hath ofte be sene

Bot who so will that an halbke endure and melb kyndli . myn
councell it is that she be not to high noder to lold . noder in gre

de defresse of hungre . bot like as she wolde flee best then take hede
the first day of to moche eetyng . vnto tyme that she be slaunderid
and after that a man may take her sich mete as I shall tell mo
re playnli here after

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

Toke With That meetis she hath bene most used to be fedde and
fede hir therwith . viij . days contynualli . and the .viij . days ye
ue hir birdis Inow . both morow and euen . and let hir plomme
repon hem Bele . and take castyng of the plomage . and that sh
all talabnt hir Bele . and cause her to haue goode appetite and
it shall clense Bele hir bolwillis and When she is Beett clensed .
ye may geue hir What meete that ye will so it be clene and fresh

The best mete to make an halke to melbe moost sone
With othe any meteyne is the fleshe of a kynde and of a pong
Swanne and of a chikyn and especiaall Ratons flesch so ther
be not assaughte Noon like to hit and of a pong goos for sich
meete is hote of it selfe .

And take gobittis of grete fresh Elis . and specialli the col
pon next the Nauett . and Beete it in hote bloode of moton it is
goode to make her to melbe . bot specialli it shall make her Right
after hir soore aage

Thes fowd flesches bene goode to melbe an halke : and to
kepe hir in state bot loke she haue goode plente euey day . so that
she Rather leue parte then lacke any . and euey . iij . day let hir
with if she lyst

And When she Wapith nigh ferme yeeue his hennys and
fett worke and of an hounde is passing good .

An halbke is neuer full ferme nor redy forto draibe olbte
of melb (onto tyme his fercelt be full growen . yet haue I sene su
folks take hem olbte of melbe When the fercelt were bot halfe i
spronge . and that is parlous . for they are not then harde pen
ned .

Som folks wsen When an halbke has cast his fercelt to
begynne and Wasth his meete . and fede his so in melb With Wasth
meete a monyth or . vi . Weekys or euer thap draibe thaym .

Bot of all fleshes after she is melbed . a resenable goorze
of an hote haare is best . and also of a wolbe hote . bot it
moste be Wasth in Water : and then it is the better . For that
With not benymmen hem hastely theyr grece . ner put hem in no
grece febulnes . for it durith sumwat With his .

To make an hawke to mew tymeli with owt
and hurtynge of his .

Now I shall tell yow verray true medecynes for to melbe an
halbke hastly that ye shall beleue for trowthe and ye With as
for them .

Ther be in Woddis or in hedgis Wormys calde edders that
ben Redde of nature . and he is calde Lepa . and also the be sna
kys of thessame kynde . and they be verri bitter . Take . ii . or . iij
of them and smyte of thes heres and thenndys of thes taylis .
Then take a new erthen pot : that Was neuer used . and cut hem

1 to small gobettes . and put thos same therein . and let hem se;
the stronglich . a grette While . at good layser . and let the pot be
couered . that no ayre com obte of it ner no breth and let it se
the so long that the saime colpons seth to grece . then cast it out
and doo a Way the bonis . and geder 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
mele her at polbre alwe Wilt .

C Another medecyne .

Take Whete : and put it in the brothe that theodoric Were so :
then in . and When ye se the Whete begynneth to cleue : take it obte
and fede hennys or ehynnes therewith . and fede polbre halke
With thos same polayn .

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

Take polbre of Canell . and the Juice of franke cost and
the Juice of parape . and take morcellis of flesh . iij . or . iiii . if
ye lust and Beete them therein . and make the halke to swalowe
ham 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 bloode : and cause
polbre halke oftyen tyme to fede therof and she shal not mele .

C For the gowte in the throte .

When ye se yowre halke blaſt of tyn tymes : and that it com
mys of no batynge . ye may be ſure ſhe hath the gowte in the throte
And for that Take the bloode of a pekoc . and Encenſe myrra;
bolanana . and clabie of gelofre . and canell and gynger . and
take of att thes eynlich and medyll hem With peockys blo;
de and ſeth it tyll it be thicke . and therof make morcellis .
and geue the halke therof eueri day . at mydmozne and att
Moone .

HO: the gowte in the hede and i the Raynes.

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

Take Mompan odelwiſe called mompñ . among Potita
ries ye may haue it . and the ſkynne of an haare and geue it to
yowre halke to eete . iij . tymes With the fleſh of a catt . and iff
ſhe may holde that meete ſhe ſhall be ſaſe .

A medecyne for a ſekenes called the fallera

When ye ſe that yowre halkes clees Ray White : then ſhe has
the fallera . For this ſekenes take a blacke ſnake . and cutte a
Ray 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 fleſh of a peocke therewith and geue it to the halke for to

ete .iiiiij. days : and ye haue no peocke yeue hir flesh of a colū
and after the .iiiiij. days .yeue hir a chekyn . and Wash it a littit
and yeue it hir to ete . and take the tenderist of the brest With
the ffreshett bone and let hir ete it . and if she amende any thy
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 your hauke lay hir oon fote vppō her oder fote . she
is take With the crampe . Then draube hir blode vppon the fote
y^e lies vppon that other fote . and vppon the legge also . and
she shall be hoole .

For the Cogh or the poole .

Take polbre of Bayes : and put it vppon the flesh of a Col
uer : and yeue it ofte to polbre halke and With olbe wolbe she
shall be hoole .

A medecyne for the podagre .

When polbre halkes fete be swollyn she hath the podagre then
Take fresh may butter and as moch of Oylt of olyf and of
algn . and chaufe it Bele to gedre at the fiere and make thez
of anoyntement . and anoynt the fete . iiii . days . and set hir in
the sonne . and yeue hir flesh of a cat . and if that auaylt nott
Seth the cuttyng of a wyne . and Brappe it a bolbe the swel
lyng . and let hir sit vppon a colde stone and anoynt hir With
butter or freshe grece . and she shall be hooll .

A medecyne for a sekenes within the body of
an hauke and it shewith not outwarde how she
shall be holpen and in what maner .

A man may know by the chere. and ungladnes of an hawke;
ke this infirmyte but yet it is straunge to knowe : thynges
that a man may not se : in what sekenes and what maner they
be grouppe and specialli Whan a man shote not Wherof it com;
myth **T**hese yolbre halke Bele wypon an henne and then ma-
ke her to fast . ii . days after : to awyde Beele hir wolbellis . The
thyrde day take honey so den and fyll hir body full . and bynde hir
beke that she cast it not out of hir body and then set hir out
in the sonne . and Whan it drawith towarde even fede hir With
an hote fowle . for as I herde my maystris say and she be nott
boost herof . loke neuer ower medecyne .

For the passion that Goshawks haue fasting

Take the Rote of small Rysches . and make Juce of
hem and Beete yolbre flesch thern and make her to eete it .

For hawks that ben wounded .

Take a Way the feathers about the Wonde and take the White
of an Egge and Oyle of Olyue . and meditt it to geder . and
anoynt the Wonde and kepe it With White Wyne . vnto tyme ye se
the flesch . and then put in the Wonde Escumpe salt vnto tyme the

dece flesh be wastyd. after take encence : and cleane as myche of
that oon as of that oðer . meditt it in fere . and When ye Wilt a;
noynt the soore here yollre oyntement and anoynt it With a pen :
tyll the tyme the skynne growe agene . and if ye se dece flesh ther
on : and Wolt haue it aWay Take penecreke & then anoynt it
With this Oyntement afforsayd and she shall be hooll

A medecine for an hauke that has the artetik

When ye se yollre halke sat a while the hert trust it for trou
th she hath the artetike . Therefore do let hir blode in the Orignal
Rayne . and after that geue hir a frogge for to ete . & she shall
be hooll

A medecine for an hauke combred i the bowillis

When yollre halke is Encombred in the bowillis ye shall k;
nall it by hir Eyghes . for hir Eighen Wilt be darke and she Wilt
looke vngladli and hir metessing Wilt defoule hir foundement .
Then take the halkes meete and anoynt it With yollre of can;
nell and geue it hir to ete . and she shall be hooll .

A medecyne for an hawke that has the goute

Here yollre halke With an Ircyn onys or styes . & it shall
helpe hir :

A medecyne for an hauke that hath mites .

Take the Juce of Wormelwoode and put it ther thay be and ther shalt dye .

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

When ye go to the felde in the latter ende of halibyrng and desire that yowre halke shall vse hir craft . Do to hir in this maner let hir sle a fowle . and let hir plym vpon it as moch as she wylt . and When she hath plymmed ynough go to hir softly for frayng . and rebarde hir on the fowle . and after that ye may cast hir on a perch . & aswell she may vse hir craft so . as that she slew all the yere .

A medecyne for an hauke that has the Stoon

Anopnt his fundement With Oyle . and put the powder of alym With an hole straw .

Also take an herbe callid cisticis lardder . & anopnt his mowthe the Within and she shall be hoolt .

Also take smale flambe rotis and polipodi and the cornes of sporge and grinde it weett and seeth it in butter . and dralbe it thorough a clooth . and make throz . iij . pellettis of the grette ; nes of a Mot . and put it in his mowthe in the morowtide . and lo he that she be hoold . and then let her fast till euenyng . and fede her littill and littill . and she shall be hoolt .

A medecyne for vermyñ .

Take the Juce of the Roote of ffenell . and do it Where the vermyñ be . and thay shall dye .

A medecine for the Reume that haukis haue

When ye se yoldre hauke cloose her Eyghen . and shaketh hir be ;
de . then bath she the Reume in the herde . Therfore geue hir larde
of a gote the first day and the secunde geue hir epatike With the fle
sh of a chycon and she shall be hoolt .

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

Take the Juce of haazhonde and Beete thyn halbyes me
te thezin . and fede her therewith onys or thyes . and she shall
be hoolt .

For sekenes that hankis haue i their Entrellis .

A halke that is seke Withm thantrayles : is of an oder
kary then m oder sekeneses . for if she holde not hir me ;
te bot cast it . that is tokyn of the foule glet . for surfete of fedens
that be geuen to thalbris in theyr yoldth and afterwarde When
they come vnto trouaplt . and ben anoyde of the Reuer then
they Wapen stolt to flye and desire forto rest . and When they
is wypon hir perch then she Wilt slepe forto putouez . at thentzigg

and if she holde flesh any While in hir goorze : it Will loke as
it Wor sooden and When she is Waked she assapeth to put ouer
ot thentyrng . and it is agluttide and coldeo : With the glett y^e
she hath engenderid . and if she shulde asape she most put ouer .
or ellis she most dye . or cast it and if she cast it she may be hole
pe With the medecyne .

A medecyne for the Entrepyllis .

Take yolles of Egges rawe . and When they be Wele beaten
to geder . put thereto spanyshe salte . and asmpch hony thereto . &
Weete therin thy fleche . and fede thyh halke . iij . days therewith
and if she make daunger to eete it . let holde thyh halke . and
make hir to swalowe . iij . or . iiii . morcellis in a day . and searali
she shall be wooll **A** Mit I shall say to polb a noder thyng . ta
ke hony at the chourngyng of the moon . and a kene nettyll and
therof make small powdre and When it is Well grownde . take y^e
brest boon of an henne . and a noder of a coluer . and bakke it
With a knyfe . and do away the styune . and do thereon the powdre
and att boote With the powdre fede hir . and do so thries . and
she shall be wooll .

A For lekenes of Swelling .

Iff an Wicked felon be swollyn in sich a maner y^e a man
may heell it . that the halke shall nodye thus a man may hel
pe hir strongly . and lengthe hir lyfe . bot the halke Will be de
re eegre and gleetous of the lekenes . and therfor ye moost

Take the Rote of comfory and sugre iliche mych . and sethe
it in fresh grece With the thirde parte of hony . and then draw
it thorough a sayre clooth . and oft geue it to the halke and she
shalt amende .

For blaynis i haukes monthes cald frouches

Off the frouches it is drede for halkes . for it is anoyus
sekenes . and drawith hir to deeth . and With holdeh hir streng;
the . for men sayn that it commyth of colde . For colde doth hal
kes mych harme . and makyth fleshe salt olde of the brayne &
the Eyghen With swett and empyre in her hede . and bot she ha;
ue hasteli helpe it With stoppe her nase thrillis . And therfor
Take Fenell Marpall and Reris ilich moch . and sethe it &
draw it thorough a cloth . and owerwhiles Wash her hede therw^t
and put som in the Roose of her mouth . and she shall be saafe

A medicine for an hauke that castis hir flesh

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

A medecyne for the Reume clepid Agrum

When thou seeth thy hauke vpon his mouth and his che
his blobbed . then she hath thys sekenes cald Agrum . Therfor
take a needel of siluer and hte it i the fire . and brynne the Ma;
rellis thorough olde . then anoynt it With oyle of Olyff .

For to make an hawke grete and fatte .

Take a quantyte of porke and ony and butter Țliche my; che and pragede grece and do a Day the skynne . and sethe hym to geder . and anoynt thy flesh thym . and Țede polbre halke therwith . and she shall encrece myghtely . Ellis take the Wyn; ges of an Eued . and Țede hiz and kepe hiz from traueit and Țo so ofte though the eued be neuer so fatte . and if polbre halb; ke be not passing fat Within a forȚenet Mondre Ț thynke .

For booches that growe in an hawks Țowe

Rutt theȚ botches With an knyfe . and let oȚte the mater of theȚm . and after clense theȚm clene With a syluer sponc or ellis fille the hoot With a polbre of acnemelit Țbrent . and coppon that polbre do a littill laȚe : that is resside and so it With a Day .

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

Take fresh butter and put ther to 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 Țe polbre halke Mesyng and Castyng Wat thorough her Nostrillis or hiz nares then doȚteles she is Refrained .

For that sekeneſſe : take ye greynes of ſhaſſelegre and of per
per and grynde it Beſt . and temper it With ſtrong wynegre
and put in his Nares and in the Rooff of his mowth and geue
his fleſh to eate . and ſhe ſhall be ſaaff .

**A medecyne for hawke that haue payne in
their croupes .**

C We ſhall take ſayre Morſan and poudre of gelefſe : and
meddiſt it to gedre . and geue it to yollre halke to eate . and
if ſhe holde it poſt the ſeconde day after . ſhe ſhall be hoole .

A medecyne for the ſtoone in the fundement

C When yollre halke may not metefe then ſhe hath that
ſekeneſſe calde the ſtoon . And for this ſekeneſſe : ye ſhall take the
hert of a ſoyne and the grece of a ſoyne . and cutt it With the
fleſh of the hert and ſhe ſhall be holpe .

A medecyne for the dry Frounce .

F Or thys ſekeneſſe take the Roote of Phillipody that groweth
vpon Okys . and ſeth it a grette While then take it fro the fire
and let it ſtonde and Wap leſſe Wazme . then Waſh yollre fleſh
therin . and feede yollre halke . iij . tymes . and ſhe ſhall be hoole

A medecyne for wormys called anguelliſ

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

and fede her therewith and loke the halke be wide Byn ye yeue
hir thys medecyne .

Also take Juce of dragonys and put full the gut of a pe;
geon and then cut it and departe it as the halke may ouerswo
lob it . and put it in his body . and knytt his beke for caslyng

Also yeue hir the ballockys of a Buc as hote as thap
ben cut oltre . and make powdre of the pyntyt and cast it vppō
the flesh of a Cat . and fede her therewith & she shall be holt .

AN hawke Tprith . Fedith . Goorgith .
Bekith . Rousith . Endurth . Mutith .
Berchyth . Jophith . Puttithouer . Proynyth .
Plommyth . She warbullith . and mantellith .

She tytith vppon Rumppys . She fedith on alt maner of
flesh . She goorgith When she fillith hir goorge With meete .
She bekryth When she selbith : that is to say she Byppith hir beke .
She Rousith When she shakith all hir federis and hir body to
gedre . She Endurth When hir meete in hir bowellys fallt to di
gestion . She mutith When she auoydith hir order . She parchith
When she stondyth on any maner tolbe oz parch . She Jophith
When she slepith . She puttithouer When she Euoidith hir meete
oltre of hir goorge m to hir bowillis . She proynith When she fet
chyth oyle With hir beke ou hir tayle and anoyntith hir fetz &
hir federis . She plommyth When she pullith federis of any folble

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

The namys of a Spare hauke as Ostrigers and Sparuiters haue determyned

Ther is a question axyd Whether a man shall call a spare
 halke Or a spere halke Or an aspere halke . & Of
 trigers . and also Sparuiters : sayen she may be callid alt . .ij.
 Namys . for thys resons . 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 myforyng and mysenten
 yng sleth .

Also she may be calde an aspere halke of sharpenesse
 of hir courage . and of hir lohyng quydly . and also of her 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 sparith goshalkeys and tercellys both . sicke as ben in
 thir soore aage . vnto tyme thay may be (Reclaymyd . and ma
 de redy to fflye . as Gosshalkeys and tercellys that be not ful
 ly melled : vnto tyme they may be cleue ensaymyd and redy to
 fflye . for all the Whyle thay bene conabult . the spare halke occu
 pythe thesseson . and sleth the partrich Beett . that is to say from
 saynt Margarytes day . vnto it be lammes . and so forth in the
 yere .

And she Wyll slee Beett yong feschyntis : yong heth cockys

In the begynnyng of the yere . And after Michelmas Whan par;
triches 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 thurstle .

The Wodecok is combrour to sle : bot if thez be crafte . thez
fore Whn ye come to a Wode or a quech of bushus . cast yowre
sparehalke m to a tre and bete the bushes then and if any Wo
decok arise she Wilt be sure therof . **W**e most first make hir
to a fobbe cast yowr olt 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 thez Woe
a shype fraght full of halakis . and no thyng ellis . and thez We
re a spare halke among thaym thez shuld no custome be payd be
cause of hir . And so for the most comune name thay be calde spa
re halkes for the resonis a forsayd .

An hawke flieth to the vew to the Beke . or
to the Toll . No Crepe Querre Fer Jutte nē

An halke fleeth to the Ryuer dyuersis Ways . and sle;
the the fobbe 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 knalwe
here after She fleeth also to the quarre : to the crepe . and no mo
Ways bot thos . in . And she Nymmeth the fobbe at the fer Jut
ty or at the Jutte fette .

Now shall ye know what theis termes betokyn
a moo folowynge . as Huf . Jutte fette . Mounte
Raundon . Crepe . Ennewed .

A Goshalke or a tercel that shall flee to the Vell . to the
toll or to the beke . in this maner she is taught ye most
fynde a folle in the Reuer or in a pitte priueli . and theen sett
poure hauke a grette space of . vppon a mooll hilt or on the gro-
wnde . and crye softeli towarde the folle : from polbre halke
streight Way . and When ye come almost ther as the folle lyeth .
looke backewarde towarde the halke . and With polbre hande or
With polbre tabuz styke : becke polbre halke to come to pou . and
When she is on Wpnyng . and comyth low bi the grownde . and is al-
most at polb . then smyte poure tabuz . and crye huff . huff . huff
and make the folle to spryng . and With that noyse the folle wil
rise and the halke Wpft nym it .

A And now take hede . If polbre halke nym the folle at the
fer side of the Reuer or of the pitt from polb . Then she sleeth the
folle at the fer Jutty . and if she flee it vppon that side that ye ben
on . as it may haue dyuerse times . Then ye shall say she hath sle-
en the folle at the Jutty ferry .

A If polbre halke nym the folle a lyste : ye shall say she to-
ke it at the mounte or at the souce .

A And if the folle spryng not but flee a long after the Reu-
and the halke nym it then . ye shall say she slede it at the Raun-
don .

C Creepe .

And polbre halke sleeth at or to the Creepe When ye haue polb-
re halke on polbre fyst and crape softely to the Reuer or to the
pit . and stelith softeli to the bygnke therof . and then crye huff .
and bi that meane Nym a folle . Then it is slayn at the Cz-
ere or at the fer Jutty . or at the Jutty ferry . as a boone is sa-
yd .

And if it happen as it dooth oftentimes the folke for feare of
polbre halke Witt spring and fall apen in to the Rpuer . or the
halke sees his . and so lie seft and dare not arise . ye shall say
then polbre halke hath smelved the folke in to the Rpuer . and
so shall ye say and thes be moo folkes in the Rpuer then that
polbre halke nymmyth if thay dare not arise for feare of polb;
re halke

A thete .

Understonde ye that a Goshalke shulde not flie to any so;
ble of the Rpuer With tellis in no Wise . and therefore a Gosh;
alke is calde a thete .

Aquette .

And polbre halke fleeth to the quere . When thes be in a sto
bullt tyme Sordes of mallardes in the felde and When she espith
theym and commyth couerte byr selfe . and she preupli condey bē
ges or lald bi the goodnde . and nym oon of hem . or thay ase
then ye shall say that the folke Was slayn at the quere .

Merke this terme draw

Som folke myfuse this terme draw . and say that thayr hau
ke Witt draw to the Rpuer . And that terme draw is propuzli
assigned to that halke that Witt flee a Roke or a Crowl or a
Reupn : wypon a londe sitting . and then it most be sayd that
sich an halke Witt draw Writ 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 folbude the folble and desi
re to flee ther to . let hir flee it . and plymme Wett vpon hir .
and seue her so . ij . oz . in . tymes and then she is made to the
quarre .

I haue knalbyn gentylmen that Whensoeuer and Whersoeuer
they se any tame Dookes . and if theyr halbkys Wolde desire
to thaim . then they Wolde let flee to theym in coragynng theyr
halbkys to be Beett fleyng to the quarre an oðer tyme .

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

Dooke Where an halke perchith for all nyght : in any ma
nez place . and softe and laperly clymbe to her With a scon
ce oz a lanterne 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 hir by the legges oz oðer Wise as ye lyst .
and in lyke Wise all oðer maner fowle .

Of hawkys Bellis .

The bellis that golbre halke shall Wyer looke in any Wyse that thay be not to buy ouer hir power to Weyr . al so that noon be buyer then an other bot like of Weyght .
Looke also that thay be sonowre and Well solondyng and shil and not both of oon solone : bot that oon be a semp toyne vnder a uoder . and that thay be hole and not brokyn and specialli in the solondyng place . For and thay be brokyn thay Wyllt solone full dulli .

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

Bot for Goshalkes somtyme Bellis of Melen Were calde the best . and thay be full goode for thay comunely be solonden With siluer and solde ther after . Bot ther be now used of Duchelande bellis : of a tolone calde durdrigh . and thay be passing goode . for thay be Wele sortid Well solonded . sonowre of Ryngyng in shilnes and passing Well lastyng .

There endyth the proceis of halkeyng . And now folows the naame of all maner of halkeys & to Whom they belong .

C Theys haukes belong to an Emproure

Theys be the names of all maner of halbes . First an Eagle . a Baltere . a Melobue . The symplest of theis . iij. But flee an Hynde calfe . a Falon . a Roo a Ryde . an Elke . a Crane . a Bustarde a Storke . a Swan . a Fop in the playn ground . And theis be not entured . ne reclaimed . by cause that thay be so ponderouse to the perch postatiff . And theis . iij . by thei nature belong to an Emproure .

C Theis haukes belong to a kynng .

Ther is a Gerfalken . a Terrell of a gerfauken . And theys belong to a Kynng .

C For a pryncce .

Ther is a Falken gentill . and a Terrell gentill . and theys be for a pryncce .

For a duke .

C Ther is a Falken of the rock . And that is for a duke

For an Erle .

C Ther is a Falken peregryne And that is for an Erle

C 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 Lanrell . 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 halbes of the coloure : and ben both Ylud to be
calde and reclapmed .

And yet ther be moo kyndis of hawkes

Ther is a Goshalke . and that halke is for a yeman

Ther is a Tercell . And that is for a polbere man .

Ther is a Spere halke . and he is an halke for a prest

Ther is a Muskyte . And he is for an holiwater clerke
And theis be of an oðer maner kynde . for thay flie to Ouer
re and to fer Jutty and to Jutty fferry .

Explicit .

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Lpke Wile as i the booke of hadkyng aforesayd are Writyn
and noled the termys of plesure belongyng to gentill men
haupng delite thern . In thessame maner thys booke folowynge
shelwith : to sych gentill personys the maner of huntynge for
all maner of bestys . Whether thay be Beestys of Venerie . or
of chace . or Rascall . And also it shelwith all the termys co
uenient as Wett to the holdndys as to the bestys aforesayd .
And in certayn ther be many dyuerse of thaim . as it is de
clared in the booke folowynge .

Bestys of venerie .

Wheresoeuer ye face by fyrth or by felt
My dere chylde take hede howe I stram dooth you tell
How many maner bestys of venerie ther were
I stygn to yowre dame and she shatt yow leue
Folowre maner bestys of venerie there are
The first of thym is the . hert . the secunde is the hare
The thre is oon of the . the Wylff and not oon moo

Bestys of the Chace .

And Where that ye cum in playne or in place
I shatt 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 Wylde Roo
And ye shatt my dere chylde other bestys all .
Where so ye hem synde Rascall ye shatt 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 Will it lete
Ye shall hym a . Calfe . call at the fyrst yere
The secunde yere a . Krocket . so shall ye hym call
The thirde yere a . Spayad . lerneth thus all
The folowith yere a . Stagge . call hym by any Way
The fith yere a . grette Stagge . yowre 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 hornys that he then berith a boote .
The fyrst hede shall be Yugett Wyth oote
Ther in fyndyn Wee fuche dyuersite .
Natheles the . vi . yere euermooore at the leest
Thow shall Well Yuge the perche of thessame beest
When he hath Monteleere With oote any lett
Kpall and? Suzriall also there Ysett
And that in the toppe so When ye may hym been
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 ther . iiii . bene
Then shall ye call hym sommyd an hert of . xxi .
And from . iiii . 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 . im . forth summed YWys
Also haue ye sele an hert hadd Weele .

An Heerde . A Beve . A Sounder . A Route .

A My chyldre callith herds of hert and of hynde
And of Bucke and of doo Where yo hem synde
And a Beue of Roos What place thay be in
And a Sounder ye shall of the Wylde swyne
And a Robbe of Wolves Where thay possin inne
So shall ye hem call as many as thay bene

A Littill herde . A myddyll heerd A grete heerd

A . 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 bukke or ellis doo

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

A 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 bukke and a fayre doo
My sonnyes Where ye Walke call ye hem so
So ye shulde naame such dere: and do as I yow lete

A What is a beup of Roos grete or small

A And sey is a beue of Roos on a walbe
And . p . is a myddyl beup full Bele I it halbe
A grete beup is . xx . When thay to gedre be
And so call hem sonnyes Where that ye hym se
The moore nombus than ydis : the gretter the beup is

What is a Sounder of swyne grete or small

TWelfe 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
For geet not this lession for thyng that may fall
Thynke What I say : my sonne nyght and day

Of the Roo huntynge . brekyng . and dressyng

When ye hunt at the Roo then shall ye say thooze
The crossies and tresones yowre holndys byfoore
A grete Roobucke ye call hym not so
Bot a fayre Roobucke and a fayre doo
With the bowellis and With the blood
Rewarde ye yowre holndes my sonnes so goode
And eche foote ye shall cutte in . iii . I yow keme
Take the bowellis and the blood and do all to gedre then
Neupth hit than to yowre holndys so
And moche the glaadder then thay wyl go
That to yowre holndes a rewarde is call
For hit is eten on the grounde and on the steyne dale
The Roo shall be herdeled by veneri I Beene
The . ii . forther legges the hede layde by thene
And take oon ender legge up I yow pray
And that oder forder legge right as I yow say
Upon the oder forder legge booth ye hem pytte
And With that othe forther legge up ye hem knytte
Don thys maner thus When ye haue broght
All boole to the Rechen then hit shall be broght
Sane that yowre holndes eete : the bowellis and the fete.

Now of thage & undoyng of the boore

ANow to speke of the boore the fyrst yere he is
A pygge of the Sounder called ale haue I blis
The secunde yere an hogge and so shall he be
And an hoggestere When he is of yeres . in .
And When he is of . iii . yere a beore shett he be
From the Sounder of the sloyne then deptyth he
A Spnguler is he so : for a lone he Witt goo .
When ye haue slayn the boore and Witt do hym right
We shall vndo hym vnflayne When he shall be dight
Exp . bredds and . ii . of hym ye shall make
By the law of venerie as I dare vnder take
Thurgh yowre houndys by styrngth eff that he be dede
They shall haue the wolpyllis boyle With the brede
Cast vpon the grounde ther the boore Was slayne
And that is calde a Rewarde so hunteris it sayne
vpon the erth so haue I blis : for that so eten is

Now of the hare .

ANow for to speke of the hare my sonnyes seareli
That best kyng shall be calde of all venerie
For all the fayre spekyng and blabpyng leif sere
Commyth of sedpyng and spndpyng of the hare
For my leif chylde I take it on honde
He is the meruellest best that is m ony londe
For he fymaes and crotis and Roungeth euermoore
And beareth talow and gas : and a toue teeth bath he foore
And othez While he is male : and so ye shall hym spnde
And othez While female and kyndelis by kynde

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

The reward for howndys .

When yowre houndis by strength hath done her to dede
The hunter shall reward hem then With the hede
With the shulderis and the sides and With the wolbellis all
And all thyng With in the Dombes save onli the gait
The pounce also : geue hem noon of thoo .
With reward When oon the erth it is dalt.
With all goode hunteris the . halow . it is calt
Then the loynes of the hare loke ye not forgete
Bot bring hem to the kechyn for the lordis meete
And of this ilke hare speke we no more .

Wiche beestes shall be flayne & wich scripte

Mow to speke of the beestes When thay be flayne
How many be scripte and how many be flayne
All that beere skynne and talow and Rounge leue me
Shall be flayne save the hare for he shall scripte be
And all that beith grece : and piles ther upon
Euer shall be scripte When thay be condon
On thes maner play : thus ye shall say .

Whiche beestes shall be reide with the lymex .

A My deere sonnes echeon now Wilt I yow lere
How many maner beestes as With the lymere
Shall be vnterprete in fpyth or in feld
Booth the hert and the bucke and the boore so Wilt
And all other beestes that huntid shall be
Shall be sought and founde With Ratches so fre
Say thus I yow tolde : my childe so tolde

The discreuyng of a Bucke .

A And ye speke of the Bucke the fyrst yere he is
A fawne. folowynge on his dam say as I yow wis
The secunde yere a preket. the .iij. yere a solbrett
A solbre at the .iiii. yere the twolthe I yow tell
The .v. yere call hym a Bucke of the fyrst hede
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 braunches first palompyd he most haue
And .iiii. awauncers the soth iff ye Wilt saue
And xxiiii. espelers and then ye may hym call
Where so ye be a grete Bucke I tell yow all

Of the Roobucke .

A And iff ye of the Roobucke Wilt knowe the name
The first yere he is a kyde soukynge on his dame

The seainde yere he is a gerle : and so he sicke all
 The thirde yere an hémule loke ye hym call
 Robucke of the first hede he is at the iiii . yere
 The . v . yere a Roobucke hym call I yow lete
 At saynt andrew 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 Jampes day Where so he go
 Then shall the Roobucke gendre With the Roo
 And so boldly ther as ye durme
 Then is he calde a Roobucke goyng in his turne
 And iff ye may a Robucke sle With olt any sayle
 And ye fynde that hve 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 kyde
 At holprode day he gooth to Ryde .
 And wisth the bit : When he may gete hit

Now of the hert and of the hynde .

ASonnys of the hert and the hynde lerne yit ye may
 Ther thay draw to the herte at holi roode day
 To the stepe then thay goon yche hote day at noon
 Which stepe thay wsen my childer I yow say
 Tilt hit be Myddesomere at the last Day
 The cause of the stepe is to Weere hym fro the flee
 Who so commyth to that place may se hit With his iche
 An othez thyng thay wse my chylde also
 The same seson of the yere to soyle to go

Of the cryng of theys bestys .

An hert belovys and a bucke gwyns I fynde
And iche Roobucke certayne tellis by kynde
The noyes of theyes bestys thus ye shall call
For prynces of theyre make thay wsen hit all
Say chyldre Where ye goo : yowre dame taight you so

Merke well theys lesounys folowynge .

Tyme of grece begynneth at mydosomer day
And tyll holi Roode day lastyth as I you say

The seson of the fow fro the Natyvyte
Tyll the annunacioun of ooure lady fre

Seson of the Roobucke at Ester shall begynne
And till mychelmas lastith nygh or she blygne

The seson of the Roo begynneth at Michelmas
And hit shall endure and last untill Candilmas

At Michelmas begynneth huntynge of the hawc
And lastith till mydosomer thez nyght no man hit spare

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

The seson of the boore is from the Natyvyte
Till the purification of ooure lady so fre

For at the Natyvyte of ooure lady swete

He may fynde Where he goth yonder his feete

Booth in Bodys and feldis come and oore frute

When he after foode makyth any sute

Crabbsys and acornys and noddys thez thay grow

Halows and beppes and oother thyngs ynow

That till the purification lastys as ye se

And makyth the Boore 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 holt all shall be brought
 When she shall With houndes be founden and sought
 The first Worde to the houndis that the hunt shall olde pit
 Is at the kenelt doore When he openys it
 That all may hym here : he shall say arere .
 For his houndes Wolde cum to hastely
 That is the first Worde my sonne of venery
 And When he hath couplyd his houndes ychoon
 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 . thries and no mo
 And then say . Sa sa ey auant So holt I you pray
 And iff ye se yowre houndes haue goode Witt to renne
 And draw a Baywarde fro yowr say as I yowr kenne
 There holt amy . agayne hem call so
 Then . Sweff mon amy 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 beene
 Oyes a Remounde le vaillant . and I shall pou a bolde
 Or quida troy la colbarde on la court colbe
 That Remounde the Worthe With olde any fayle
 That Wenyth to fynde the colward With the short tangle

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 Beett at yowre Witt
 Then . iij . motis shall ye blab booth lode and shift

There oon and there an other there be pasturade has
 Then say . illoques illoques in thessame place
 So say to hem in kynde : onto tyme that ye hir fynde
 And then cast a signe att the feld aboute
 To se at hir pasture Where she hath be in or olde
 Oer at hir forme for gladi to be she is not lese
 Ther she hath pasturid in tyme of Release
 And any hounde fynd oz musyng of hir mace
 Ther as she hath byne and is goon olde of that place
 Ha se touz cy est pll . so shalt ye say
 wenez auez so hold fa . also lold as ye may
 Sa cy ad este so hold . after that
 Sa fa cy auant . and therof be not lat
 And When ye se onto the playne her at the last
 In feld oz in extrabult londe : oz in to the Wode past
 And yowre hounde Wilt fynde of her ther then
 Say . la douce amp la est a . and so as I yow ken
 That is to say swete frende : ther is he come lold
 For to dry here . and ther With ye shalt say so hold
 Illoques ey douce ey waplant so hold so hold . then they
 Thus may ye now dere sonnyes lerne of wenez
 And When ye come ther as ye twold he Wilt dwelt
 And so semeth to yow Wilt then say as I yow tell
 Ha douce la est a wenez . for to dwelt thore
 And therWith . iij . sohold . say ye no moore
 And iff it semes Wolt yow to fynde att in fere
 And Wenen so to do then say . douce hold here hold here
 Hold here douce hold here hold here he littyng
 So shalt ye say my chylde and for no thyng littyng
 Att maner bestys that euer chasete Wore
 Haue oon maner of Wode . so hold . and no more

To fulfill or confitt eche maner of chaas
 The hunt euermoore in his mowth that Word he haas
 And iff yollre boundys at a chase renne ther ye hunt
 And the best begynne to renne as hertis be Wont
 Or for to hanplon as doos the fop With his gyle
 Or for to crosse as the Roo dooth oder While
 Oder dwelt so that yollre honndys cannot olde go
 Then shall ye say. hoo sa amy sa sa
 A complex sa arete so holl. sich is the play
 And soholl as moch is as sa holl to say
 Bot for. soholl is short in speche When it is brought
 Therefore say We. soholl tot sa holl say We nocht
 And iff yollre houndis chase at hert or at haare
 And thay renne at defaute thus ye shall say thare
 Jcy soholl assayne assayne ston hoh
 Sa assayne arete soholl theis Wordes and no moo
 And iff yollre houndes renne Weth at fop or at doo
 And so fayle at defaute say thus ferther or ye goo
 Ho ho ore swef aluy duce a luy. that thay here
 Ho hoy assayne assayne sa arete
 So holl so holl venez a coupler. and do as I yoll henne
 The moore Worshyp may ye haue among all menne
 Yollre craftis let be kynde: and do as I yoll bynde
 All my sonnys in same: and thus may ye honne of game

The boost 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
 At huntynge euermoore When he goys

Quod the man to his maister that were good loore
For to knowe What he does the houndes befoore
What dooth he mayster quod the man
He dooth quod he cunyn as thow mayst se
Brekpyth .and so dooth no best bot he
When brekpyth he quod the man What is that to say
With his fete he oppyns the erth ther he gooth a Way
What is the cause quod the man naister 3 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 ther ar causes toon

Ror. ii. causes the hert defirith to the Ryuer . a
note wele theis termys folowng descende a 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 . mayster 3 the pray
For he payns of is myght the sooth 3 the say
A nother is to the Water Whi he gooth other Whyle
The houndes that hym sellen to founde to begyle
Cmit of this hert quod his man maister Wolde 3 ken
In to the Water When he leppes What he makes then
He prosperith quod the mayster and so ye shall say
For he bot not hym selfe yett thow he Wilt a Way
Whether ouer the Water he Wilt for passe
Or turne ayen thessame Way ther he fyrst Was
Therefore hit is profre as theys hunteris sayne
And Reprofer iff thessame Way he turne ayene

At that ower side of the Water iff he cop sterte
 Then shall ye call hit the soule of the hert
 And that is for the Water of his legges Beete
 Downe in to the steppis ther fallyn of his fete
 Upon the Water his Way euen iff he hent
 Then brekkyth he Water ther to take gold tent
 And iff With the Water go algate gold hit shall
 Defoulant the Water an hert so hym callt

Now of the Nomblys merke wyle the tennys

¶ The man to his mapster spekyth full blyth
 Off the nomblys of the hert that he Bolde hym kith
 Shalld mong endys ther shall be hem With mine
 Quod the mapster bot oen thyk nor thynne
 And that is bot the Gargilon to speke of att bi dene
 And att theys ower cokes and Roundulus bene

The Auauncers . the Forchers

¶ Wit Bolde I Wit and thow Boldest me leere
 The cokes and the Roundellis of the Nomblys of y^e dere
 Don croke of the Nomblys lyth euermoore
 vnder the throote tolle of the best be foore
 That callid is . auauncers Who so can hem here
 And the hyndermost parte of the Nomblys there
 That is to say the Forchers that liggyn euen betwene
 The . n . theys of the best that ower cokes euene

In the Mydref that callid is the wondell also
For the sides wolnde a wolte coauen it is fro
My deere sonnyes holde : say of game I thus poth tolde

Out Holde I Witte maister Whi theys houndes all
Bayen and cryen When thay hym ceche shall
For thay Holde 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 faynne renne ayenest the hilt
Quod the mayster for hys 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 When she takyth hys rest
And ower bestys ly : as comuneli men sayne
For .ij. causes quod the mayster I tell the playne
Oon is for she hurcles wypon hys houghis ap
And all other bestys : can the side to the grolnde lay
An ower cause ther is and that is noo less
For she breath both selwet and pure grece

Out Holde I mayster quod the man fayne Witte more
Whete lyth the fuet of the haare be hynde or befoore
Ouer the lopne quod the mayster of iche haare thow take
By thow the taylor and the chyne euen oon the backe

Out Holde I mayster quod the man thys at the lez
What thow walkest in the felde With thy lymex
Ther as an hert pastured hath : or y^e thow hym se
To knowe faatt or lene Wether that he be
I can quod the mayster Best tell the thys caas
Whete bele Whete he lay : and Whete he sumeped haas

Moloth and englaymede iff that it be
Then is he fast & 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 thou leue not me
Take hede in the Wyntre and then thou may it se

C Wit mayster of the haare fapn Wolde I Wit moore
What he dooth When he gooth the houndys befoore
He soth and resoth ther he gooth a Way
Prickyth and reprickyth the sooth for to say
Bot that is that quod the man When thay so done
That shall I quod the mayster telt the full soone
In the felwes Wher he gooth no Ways bene
Ther he soth When he steppyth and hit may not be seene
And after When he wolblith and turnyth agaynne
Then he resoth as goode hunteres fapnne
And When he rennyth in the Way dry or Wete
Then men may fynde fostalps of clees or of feete
That prickyth the haare aye When he dooth soo
And reprickyth then iff he agaynne goo

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

And an hynderynge grete all oðer contitt
 For thay may not that day nomore selbe at Wilt
 And holde thyn houndes stytt iff that thow so do
 Tilt all the houndes that be behynd be cum ther to
 Than let thyn houndes all to gedre: goo
 That called is an allay . and looke thow say so
 And that hynderynge is yit to them that be behynd
 For the restede wilt ouer go the Wæte by hynde
 A relay is after Wlen the houndes ar: past
 Fer be fore With the best that hiet hym fast
 To let thyn houndes fer after hym goon
 And that is then a fortherynge to hym echoon
 For and thyn houndes haue ouertake thees oðer bi destres
 Then shalt they all folue hym of oon sibestnes

What is a forloping .

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

Wiche thre thynges cause the houndes to endure

A Mit Wolde I Wete mayster iff it Ware the Witt
When thyn houndes renne an hert vntill
And ay the forther they goo the gladder thay bene
For . iij . causes quod he oft tyme is sene
Don is When the hert rennyng fast on a rese
He sweeth that hit rennyng done thorough olt his clees
The houndes When thay fynde of that it is swete
Then ar thay leuer to renne and lother to lete
An oder cause When the hert ny no moore may
Then Witt he White froth caste ther he gooth a way
When thyn houndes fynde of that then ar thay glad
In hope thay shall hym haue and renne so rad
The . iij . cause is of the hert When he is nygh dede
Then he castys olt of his mowth froth and blade rede
The houndes know that he shall be take soone than
And euer the forther they goo the gladder they renne
Thes ar the causes . iij . that causes hem gladd to be

Wich best a clau hounde takis as sone as a swift

A What best pit mayster I as it for non pit
That moost hool all houndes rennen vntill
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 thorough thornys a Way the thickest he may fynde
Ther as the swyftist houndes may no forther goo
Then the slowest of foote be he neuer so thow

Why the hare fumays and croteis .

Pyt mayster Bolde I Wete Whi that men sayn
That the haare fumays and croteys booth playn
And all othez maner bestys that huntid be
Fempon or fenon as We Wete hit se
That shall I Bestt tell the quod the mayster then
For Why that he femays and crotis Wast I ken
He femaith for he beryth talow .this is no lars
And he croteis men sayn for he berith grees
And Roukis on his houghis When he lettis it go
And bestys of fuch kynde fynde Wee no moo
Holw mony bestis femayen mayster sayn I Bolde lere
And holw many fenon that Ware goode to here
Allt this to tell quod the mayster I holde hit bot lyght
Allt bestis that beere talow and stonde spright
Femayen When thay do so say as I the keme
And all oer fenon that wolken wolue theme .

How nony maner bestis of venery Releue

Thow many maner bestis pit mayster me tell
Off venery Releuen by fyrth or by ffelt
To this quod the mayster I shall the answere
Off all bestis bot . ii . the hert and the haare
From the Annunciacion of olde lady day
The hert then releues the sooth for to say
Till saynt Petris day and paule . and the haare right :
From the Purificacion of olde lady bright :
Till the translaton Releue : leue ye me
Off saynt Thomas tye of Caunturburie .

To vndo the wylde Boore .

Wit my chyld of the boore for to speke moore
When he shall be vndoone I tell yow be foore
xxxij . breddis ye shall of hym make
Nowe Wilt yow my sonnys Wit Beere ye shall them take
The fyrst of thym is the herte What euer he fallt
An oter is the coler and so ye shall hit callt
The sheldys on the sholderis : therof shall . ii . be
Then eyder side of the shyne departed in . iij .
The peestellis and the gambons depte thym . ii .
And . ii . feletpes he hath : forgete not thoo
Then take is legges and is feete & shewith yowre sleight
For they shall of his bredys be countid for . viij .
Departith the chyne in . iij . peas and nomoo
And take the yowre breddis . xxx . and . ii .
And sayre put the grece When it is take a Way
In the bladder of the boore my chyld I yow pray
For hit is a medecyne : for mony maner pyne

How ye shall breeke an Hert .

And for to speke of the hert While We 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 vpright
At thessay cut hym that lordys may see :
A noon fat or leen Wyder that he be
Then cut of the coddys the bely 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 kytt
 Then slit the lyfte legge euen first before
 And then the lyfte legge by hynde or ye do moore
 And thees oðer 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 thassay
 Euen to the place Where the codde Was cut a way
 Then fleeth thessame Wyse aft that oðer syde
 Bot let the taylt of the best stitt thz oon byde
 Than shall ye hym vndo my chyld 3 yow Redde
 Ryght wpon his adone skynne and lay hit on brede
 Take hede of the cuttyng of thessame deede
 And begynne fyrst to make the Erber
 Than take owt the shulderis . and slyttith a noon
 The baly to the syde from the corbyn bone
 That is corbyns fee : at the deeth he Will be
 Then take owt the selbet that hit be not laste
 For that my chyld is good for lechecraft
 Than put thyn honde softely vnder the brest bone
 And thz shall ye take owt therber a noon
 Than put owt the paunch . and from the paunch taas :
 A way Wightly the Kate sich . as he haas
 Hoole it with a fyngre . do as 3 yow kenne
 And With the bloode and the grece fillith hit theme
 Looke threde that ye haue and nedett thz to :
 For to selo it With aft or ye moore do .

The smale guttis than ye shall obt pyt
From hym take the malw . forget not it .
Than take obt the leuer . and lay hit on the skynne
And after that the bladder With obt moore dynne
Than dresse the Nombles : first that ye take
Dolone the auncers kerue that cleues to the necke
And dolone With the bolthwote put them a noon
And kerue vpp the flesh ther vpp to the back boon
And so forth the fillittis that ye vpp arece
That falluth to the nombles . and shall be ther :
With the neres also and selbit : that ther is
Euen to the mydryf that vppon hym is
Than take dolone the mydryf from the sides hoole
And haue vpp the nombles hoole by the bott throte
In thyn hond than them holde . and looke and se
That all that longith them to . to geder that thay be
Than take them to thy broder to holde for trise
Whylis thow them dolblyst and dightis as the list
Than a Day the lyghtis . and oon the skynne them lay
To a byde the quere my chylde I yow pray .
Than shall ye slyt the slough ther as the hert lith
And take a Day the Eres from it and by slyth
For sich hris bath his hert : ay it vppon
Als men may se in the best When he is vndon
And in the myddis of the hert a boon shall ye fynde
Looke ye geue hit to a lorde . and chylde be kynde
For hit is kynde for mony malydies
And in the myddis of the hert euermore it lies
Than shall ye kyt the skynnis the teeth euen fro
And after the Ragge boon cuttis euen also
The forthis : and the sydes euen betwene
And looke that yowre knyfe ay Whettyd bene

Than carue vp the forchis . and frote them With bloode
 For to saue the grete . so do men of goode
 Than shalt ye cut the nek the spyes euen fro
 And the hede fro the nek cuttyth also
 The toong the brayn the paunch and the necke
 When thay Bath be Wætt With Water of the becke :
 The smale guttis to the lightis in the derys :
 A boue the hert of the best When thou them ceris
 With all the bloode that ye may gete and Wyn
 All to geder shalt be take . and layde oon the skyn .
 To geue yolure houndes . that callid is 3 Wis :
 The quyre . a boue the skyn for it etyn is
 And Who dightis hym so by my counsaile
 Shalt haue the lefte shulder for hys trauaile .
 And the Right shulder Where so euer he bee
 Yeueth to the foster for that is his fee
 And the lyuer also of thessame best
 To the fosterys knaue yeueth at the lest
 The nombles trussich in the skynne . and hardett hym fast
 The sides and the forches to geder that thay last
 With thender legges . be doon so it shall
 Than bring it boon . and the skynne With all
 The nombles . and the hornes . at the lordis gate
 Than boldly blode the price tharat .
 Yolure play for to mynne . Or that ye come 3rre

Explicit Dam Iulians
 Barnes in her boke of huntynge.

Bestis of the chace of the swete fewte a Rinkig.

Ther be bestys of the chace : of the swete fewte . And
tho be the Bucke . the Doo . the Beere . the Reyno
the Elke . the Spycard . the Otter . and the Marton .

Ather be bestis of the chace of the seynkyng fewte And
thay be the Roobucke . and the Roo . the Fulmar . the
Fyche . the Hauke . the Graye . the Fop . the Squyrell .
the Whitrat . the Sot . and the Pulatte .

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 Spa
nyell . Rachys . Kenettys . Cerouas . Bocheris houndes .
Myddyng dogges . Cyndestayles . and Fokkerid curris .
and smale ladies popis that beere a Bay the flees and dyer
is smale fawtis .

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 .
Spadd lyke a Teme . Chyned like a Beme

Ather first yere he most lerne to fede . The secound yere to fel
de hym lede . **A**ther . iij . yere he is felow lyke . The . iiii
yere ther is noon like **A**ther . v . yere he is good ynough
The . vi . yere he shall holde the plough **A**ther vii yere he
Bitt awayle : grette bittys for to assayle . **A**ther viii . yere
lithladitt . The . ix . yere curfadytt . **A** And When he is com

myne to that yere : haue hym to the tanner . ¶ For the best
hynde that euer bikke hade . at .ix . yere he is full boode

The proprietees of a goode hors .

A Goode hors shulde haue . xix . p[ro]p[ri]etees . and condicions .
The first is to Wit . iij . of a man . iij . of a Woman . iij . of a fop
iij . of an haare and . iij . of an asse .

Off a man wolde wolde and hardy .

Off a Woman fayre brestid fayre of herte & esy to lip wypon .

Off a fop a fayre taylor short eris With a goode trot .

Off an haare a grette eygh a dry herte . and Well rennyng

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

Well trauelid Womennez Well trauelid hors Bez neu goode

¶ Arise early . serue god deuouteli . and the Worlde besily doo
thy Werke Wiseli . geue thyne almese secretly Go by the Way sad-
ly . Answer the peple demurely . Go to thi mete appetiteli .
Sit ther at discretely . Of thi tonge be not to liberally . Arise
se therfrom tempatly . Go to thi soper soborly And to thy
bedde mecelly . Be in thyne Inne Jocundly Plese thy loue du-
ly . And slepe surely .

Merke wele theys . iiii thynges .

¶ Ther be . iiii . thynges principall to be dread of euery Wise man
The first is the cause of othere holy sader the pope .

The secunde is thindignacion of a prync Quia indignacion
regis vel principis mors est

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

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

Who that makith in Cristynmas a doog to his larder..
And in Marche a Solb to is gardpner .
And in May a sole of a Whise manny's counsell .
He shall neuer haue goode larder . fayre gardyn . Mer Be
le keppe colouncell .

Offer from thy kynny'smen kesse the .
Wrath not thy neighbors nept the .
In a goode corne cuntre thre'ste the .
And sitte downe Robyn and rest the .

Who that byldys his hous all of salowes .
And prickyth a blynde hors ouer the salowys .
And suffrith hys Wyfe to seche many halowys .
God sende hym the blysse of euerlastyng galowis .

If theis be not directid then go thei at a ventyr

There be iii . thynges full 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 vessaynt in the see .
The thridde of an Edder or a serpent sprent .
The . iii . of a folle sittyng on any thyng .

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

Who that manneth hym With his kynne .
And closith his crooste Wyth chritrees .
Shall haue many legges brokynne .
And also full lyttel goode serupes .

The Compaynys of beestys and fowlyys .

A Herde of Hertis
 an herde of alt man dece
 an Herde of Swannys
 an Herde of Cranyes
 an Herde of Corlethys
 an Herde of Brennyes
 an Herde of harlottys
 a Mye of ffeasantys
 a Beup of Ladies
 a Beup of Roos
 a Beup of Quaplis
 a Sege of hewnyes
 a Sege of betouris
 a Sorde or a sute of malardis
 a Mustre of Pheockys
 a Walke of Snytis
 a Congregation of peple
 an Exaltynge of Larkis
 a Roche of Nyghtingalis
 an host of men
 a ffelishippynge of yomen
 a Terme of Goldesmythes
 a Cast of Brede
 a Couple or a payre of totillis
 a fflight of Doves
 an unkyndenes of Rauenes
 a Claterynge of choughes
 a Dissimulacion of breddis
 a Route of Rynghis

a Pride of Lionys
 a Sleuth of Beeres
 a Cete of Graies
 a Bery of Conys
 a Rches of Martronys
 a Besynes of ferettis
 a Grace of grehoundis of .ij.
 a Lece of Grehoundis of .iij.
 a Coupult of spaynellis
 a Couple of rennyng houndis
 a Litter of Belpis
 a Ryndyll of yong Cattis
 a Synguler of Horis
 a Dryft of tame Swayne
 an Harrasse of hirse
 a Ragg of coltis or a Rake
 a Baren of Mulis
 a Tippe of Cete
 a Tippe of haaris
 a Bagle of gees
 a Brode of hennys
 a badelyng of Dokis
 a Moonpaciens of Byues
 a State of Prynces
 a Thongh of barons
 a Haudens of wikeris
 a Supslypte of Nunys
 a Scol of clerkes
 a Doctryne of doctoris

a Conūtyng of prechours
a Sentence of Iuges
a Dampnyng of Iurrouris
a Diligens of Messangeris
an Obeisance of fuauntis
a Sete of vspheris
a Draught of toteletris
a Proude stelyng of taloris
a Tempans of cokys
a Stalke of fosteris
a Booste of saudiouris
a Laughtre of Osteloris
a Blospyng of Tauernieris
a Malepertnes of pedleris
a Thraue of Throphetis
a squatte of Dalberis
a Fighytyng of beggers
an wntrowth of sompneris
a Melody of Harpers
a Pauuerty of pyperis
a soltelty of sergeauntis
a Tabernacle of bakers
a Drifte of fishers
a Disgysyng of Taylours
a Bleche of soloteris
a Smeete of Corpouris
a Clustre of Grappys
a Clustre of chorlis
a Rage of Maydnyngs
a Rasult of knaups
a blush of toyes

an oncredibilite of Cocoldis
a Coup of partrichis
a Sprynge of Telis
a Desserte of Lapbyng
a fall of Woodcockis
a Congregation of Fleuers
a Couert of cootis
a Duett of Turtallis
a Titengis of Pies
an Ost of spacobis
a Swarme of bees
a cast of haukis of y^e tour. ii
a Lece of theffame haukis. in
a Flight of Goshaukes
a Flight of Swalowes
a beldyng of Rookes
a Murruration of stares
a Route of Voluers
a Lepe of Lebardis
a Shreldenes of Apis
a Skulke of Thrups
a skulke of ffoxis
a Nest of Rabettis
a Labor of Mollis
a Mute of houndes
a Kennett of Rachis
a Sute of a lyam
a Colwardnes of curris
a Soundre of Wilde foyne
a Stode of Maris
a Pafe of Assis

a Droue of Mete
a fflocke of Shepe
a Bagle of Women
a Pepe of chykeamps
a Multipleng of husbondis
a Pontificalite of prelatys
a Dignyte of chanonys
a Charge of curatis
a Discrecion of Prestis
a Sulke of frenis
a bhomynable sight of mōkis
a Scott of ffysh
a Exampyle of Maisteris
an Obfuans of herimptis
an Eloquens of labeyperis
an Epeucion of Officeris
a faith of Marchandis
a pusion of steward of hous
a Keriff of Panteris
a Cedens of Selberis
an vncredyng of Kerueris
a Safegarde of Porteris
a Blast of hunteris
a Thretenyng of courteperis
a Pwompe of Tapsteris
a Lyng of wardenis
a Misteleue of paynteris
a Lash of Carteris
a Scoldyng of Remsteris
a Wonderyng of Tynkeris

a Waybardnes of haybardis
a Worship of Buteris
a Neuthriupng of Jogoleris
a ffraunch of Mylneris
a Jester of Ryberis
a Corpyng of Borchouris
a Trynket of Corueseris
a fflowke of Shourmeris
a Drunkship of Coblers
a Sulke of fopis
a Clustre of Motris
a Rage of the teethe
a Rasalt of Hopes
a Disworship of Scottis

¶ Explicit

Here folow the dew termys to speke of brek-
yng or dressyng of dyuerse beestis and fowlis &c
And thesame is shewed of certayn fylthes .

A Dere brokeme .
A Goose reved
a Pigge kede and spede
a Capon salvede
a Cheoon frusshyd
a Cong onlacede
a Crane displayde
a Curlew onioyntede
a Ffesabnt alet
a Quayle Byngged
a Plouer Mynsed
a Peyeon thyghed
Kallone leechyd
a Sibanne lyfte
a Lambe shulderide
a Kide shulderide
an Hen spoplede
a Malarde onbrased
an Heron dysmembred
a Pecoke disfigured
a Geture contachid
a Hartich alet
a Raale brestyde
a Wodeoke thyghed
an Egge Tyred
a ffece Tymbered

Now of fylthes

A Salmon Chyned
a Pyke splatted
an Hadoke sided
a Cheuen fynned
a Sole loyned
a Burnarde chyned
a Tenche salced
an Ele troufoned
a Breme splayed
a Harbitt tuskid
a Trought gobetid

Tye shall say thus .

An hert Herbourghith
a Bucke lodgith
an Esquere lodgith
a Roo beddith
a poman beddith
an haare in her forme shul-
deryng or leenyng .
a Cong sittyng .
a Wodeoke beekyng

Here now folowng shall be shewed all the Shyreys
 and the Bysshopryches of the realme of Englonde.
 And ye shall vnderstonde that the Shyres be Written before
 and the bisshopryches of thesame ar writ folowynge next aft
 and then afterwarde ar shewed the Prouynces of this londe.

K ente .	Caunturbury .	Rouchestre .
S outhesex .		Chychestre .
H ampshyre .	Sutherey .	Wyndchestre .
W iltshyre .	Barkshyre .	Salisbury .
S omerset shyre .	Dorset shyre .	Bathe .
D euenshyre .	Cornelwyle .	Excestur
E ssex .	Medesex .	London .
N orthfolke .	Suthfolke .	Morwyche .
C ambrigeshyre .		Elye .

Lancetre . Huntynghon . Northampton . Hertford . Bed
 ford . Rokyngham . Opynsford . Lyncolne . Lyncolne

G loucestur .	Worcestur .	Wigorn .
H erfordshyre .	Herford .	
C hesshyre .	Shropshyre .	pte of Lancashire .
		Chestre .

Morkeshire . Staffordshire . Darbshire . Notyngham
 shyre . and oðer as parte of Lancastreshire . Morke .

Prouynces of Englonde .

Caunturbury . and Morke . Stafford . Darby . Notyngham .
 Northumberlonde . Durham . Westmerlonde . Cendale . Bazile

Here in this booke folowynge is determyned the lynage
of Coote armuris : and how gentylmen 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
booke in the childer of Adam and also of Noe . and how Noe
deuyded the Worlde in . iij . parties to his . iij . sonnes . Also
ther be shewyd the . ix . colowris in armys figured by the . ix .
orders of aungelis . and it is shewyd by the forsayd colowris
Wyth ten Worthye and Wyth ten Royalt . and of vngaliteis Wi-
che ten noble and Wyth ten excellent . And ther ben here the per-
tyngs of chivalry and many othe notable and famouse thyng-
ys to the plesure of noble personys shall be shewyd as the Wer-
kys folowynge Witteneses Who so euer likyth to se thaym and
rede thaym Wyth Were to longe now to rehers . And after
theys notable thyngs aforesayd folowyth the Blasynge of all
maner armys in latyn french and English .

Incipit Liber armorum .

Beyng in Worthenes aarmes for to bere by the Royalt
blode in ordynance all nobill and gentyll men from the
higest degre to the lastest i this booke shall be shewed . and to
desceuer Gentilnes from vngentilnes . **I**n so moche thatt
all gentilnes cummys of god of heuyn . at heuyn 3 Wyll begyn
Where Were . x . orders of aungelis and now stonde bot . ix . in co-
ote armuris of knablege enuolued full hie Wyth precious sto-
nes . Where lucifer Wyth mylionys of aungelis owt of heuyn fell
vnto hett and odyr places and ben holdyn ther in bondage . and
all Where creatid in heuyn of gentill nature . A bonde man or a
churle Wyll say all We be cummyng of adam . So lucifer Wyth his
cumpany may say all We be cummyng of heuyn . **A**d adam the

begynnyng of man kynde Was as a stokke conspraye and con;
floreshed . and in the braunches is knowlegge Wiche is rotun
and Wiche is grene .

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

Now for to deuyde gentilmen from churles in haast it shall be
preued . Ther Was neuer gentilman nor churle ordenyd by kyn
de bot he had fadre and modre . Adam and Eue had nother fa;
dre nor modre . and in the sonnys of Adam and Eue Was foun
de both gentilman and churle . By the sonnys of Adam and
Eue Seth Abell and Cayn deuyded Was the royalt blode fro
the yngentill . A brother to slep his brother getary to the lall
Wher myght be more yngentelnes . By that did Cayn become
a churle and all his offsprynge after hym by the cursynge of god
and his owne fadre adam **A**nd Seth Was made a gen
tilman throuh his fadres and moderis blissyng . And of the
offsprynge of Seth Noe come a gentilman by kynde

Noe had . iij . sonnys begetyn by kynde . by the modre . ii .
Were named Cham and Sem . and by the fadre the thirde Was
nampyd Jafeth . Wit in theys . iij . sonnys gentilnes and con;
gentilnes Was founde **I**n cham yngentilnes Was founde
to his owne fadre won to disaueer his preuytes and laugh
his fadre to scorne **J**afeth Was the yongist and repreued
his brodre . Than like a gentilman take mynde of Cham . for
his yngentilnes he Was become a churle : and had the cursynge
of god and his fadre Noe . And Whan Noe alboke he sayde
to Cham his sonne : knowyst nott thow how hit become of

Cayn Adam soon : and of his churlysh blowe . All the Worlde
is drownde saue Be . viij . And now of the to begynne ragen-
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 Wycked kaytife for eu . and I gyue to the : the north parte
of the Worlde to draue thyn habitation for the: shall it be .
Where sorow and care calde and myschef as a churle thow
shall haue . in the thirde parte of the Worlde Which shall be calde
Europe that is to say the contre of churlys .

Caseth eu heere my sonne thow shall haue my blissing
were i stede of Seth Adam son I make the a gentleman to the We-
ste parte of the Worlde . and to the occident ende : Where as Welth
and grace shall be . the: thyn habitation shall be . to take that othe-
r the: parte of the Worlde Which shall be calde asia that is to say
the contre of gentylmen .

And Sem my son also a gentleman I the make to multipli-
abellis blode that so Wyckedli Was slayn . the orpente thow shal
take that othe- r the: parte of the Worlde Which shall be calde affri-
ca . that is to say the contre of tempurnes .

Of the offsprynge of the gentylman Iaseth come Abraham
Moyse Aaron and the profettes . and also the kynge of y^e right
lyne of mary . of Whom that gentylman Ihesus Was borne very
god and man : after his manhode kynge of the lond of Judee
of Iudes gentylman by is modre mary pryncesse of Cote armure .

How longe Cote armures wer begunne afore
thyn carnacion of oure lorde Ihesu cryst .

Iaseth made first Garget and the: in he made a ball in token

of all the Worlde . and afterwarde . iiij. yere and . xxiiij. before
thynarnacion of Criste : Cote armure Was made . and figured
at the sege of troye Where in gestys troianorum it tellith that
the first begynnynge of the labbe of armys Was . the Wiche Was
effugured and begunne before any labbe in the Worlde . both the
labbe of nature . and before the . p. comalndementis of god

And thys labbe of armys Was groundd vpon the . ix. or
derys of angelis in heuen encloyned With . ix. dyueris precious
stonys of colobris and of veray dyueris . also of them ar fi
gured the . ix. colouris in armys . as in nollmbre to begynne the
first stone is callid Topasion

Primus lapis

The first stone is calde Topasion signyfying
golde in armys .

This stone Topasion is a semy 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 sure messangere in his
kyngs batyll shall be . The Wiche stone is refused in the angelis
crolone that Was a true messanger and a sure in his kyngs ba
tyll of heuen Whan they faught With Lucifer

Secundus lapis

The secunde stone is cald Smaragdus a graue
ly stone signyfying vert in armys

The secunde stone is calde Smaragdus a grauell stone . &
wert it is calde in armys . The vertu ther of is : that the gentyl
man the Wiche in his cote armure it berith kene and hardy in his

kyngs batell shall be . the Rich Stone is reserued in the archangel
les crowne that Was bene and hardy in his kyngs bataille of he;
uen When they faught With lucifer

Tercius lapis

And this Stone is calde brusk coloure i armys

The thirde ston is calde an Ametise a dusketli ston brusk
hit is calde in armys . The vertue ther of is : that he the Rich be;
rich in his Cotearmur that Stone . fortunable of victori i his ki
ges bataylt shall be . the Rich Stone is reserued to the prynces
crowne that Was fortunable and victorios in his kyngs batail
of heuen When 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 Plum;
by hit is calde in armys . The vertue ther of is . What gentilman
that i his Cotearmure that Stone berith grete goūaunce of chi;
ualrie in his kyngys bataylt he shall haue . the Rich Stone is res
ued in the ptestatis crowne that Was cheualrius of goūaunce
in his kyngys bataylt of heuen When they faught With Lucifer

Quintus lapis

A loys is calde sinamer or sanguine i armys

The .v. ston is calde a Loys . a sanguine Stone or sinamer
hit is calde in armys . The vertue ther of is : the gentleman thatt
in his Cotearmure this Stone berith myghtifult of polver in his
kyngys bataylt shall be . the Rich Stone Was reserued in domina

cionys crowne that Was myght full of powere in his kyngys bat-
tall of heyn When they faught With Lucifer

Sextus lapis

A 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 berith hote and full of courage in his
kyngys battyll shall be . the Rich stone is reserued in the princi-
pals crowne that Was hote brinyng as fire in his kyngys bat-
tall of heyn When they faught With Lucifer

Septim9 lapis

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

The .vij. stone is calde a Saphyre a blew stone Asure hit
is calde in armys . The vertue therof is . the gentelman that in
his Cotearmure berith that stone : Wyse and vertues in his
kyng in his kyng battyll shall be . the Rich is reserued to trow9
crowne that Was Wyse and vertues in his kyngys battyll of he-
yn When they faught With Lucifer

Octau9 lapis

A This stone is blake and it is called Sabull

A The .viij. ston is a Dyamond a blake stone . Sable it
is calde in armys . The vertue therof is . What gentelman that i
his Cotearmure thatt stone berith : durabull & consaynt in his
kyngys battyll he shall be . The Rich stone Was reserued i the
chaybys crowne that Was durable & consaynt in his kyngys
battyll of heyn . When they faught With Lucifer

C 129 lapis

A shynng Roſe and is calde Siluer i armys

The .ij. stone is calde Carbuncle a shynng stone. Sitū hit is calde in armys. The vertue therof is: What gentelman y^e m his Cotearmure this stone bereth. full doughti glorious & shynng in his kyngys bataylt he shall be. The Rich stone Was reserued in the Seraphyns cowlne: that Was full doughti glori9 & shynig i his kyg bataylt of hupn. When thei saught W^e Luifer

Of the diuſe coloureil for the feld of cotearmu
ril. v. bene worthy and. iiii. bene Royall

Ther be. .ij. dyuſe colours for the felds of Cotearmur's v
Worthy & .iii. Royall. The .v. Worthy be theys: Gol
de Verte Brustle Plumby & Synam. And the. .iii. Royall
be thes: Goblis Asure Sable & Siluer. Bot now aft bla
seris of armys ther be .vi. colours of y^e Rich. .ij. be metall &
.iii. colouris. Golde & Silū for metall. Vert Goulis Asure &
Sabull for colouris. & theys be vsid and no moo.

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

Ther be. .ij. precious Stonys. v. noble & .iii. of dignite
The .v. noble stonys be theys Topasion Smaragmat Alma;
take Margaret & Aloys. The. .iii. of dignite be theys Rubi
Saphyr Dyamond and Carbuncull

Of thorderil of āgelis. v. be ierarch & .iiii. trō

Ther be. .ij. ordys of angelis. v. Zerarchie. & .iii. Trōl9

The .v. Jerarchie be theys : Angelis Archangelis virtutes
Potestates & dominaciones The .iiii. Tronli be theys Princi-
pals Tronp Cherubyn and Seraphyn .

Of the dignitei of regalite be noble .iiii. .xv.

The .ix. dignites of Regalite . .v. noble and .iiii. ex-
cellent The .v. noble be theys Gentilman Squier Knyght Ba-
ron and Lord . And .iiii. excellent be theys Erle Mark Du-
ke and Prince

Nyne vertues of preci9 stonys

Nyne vertues of preci9 stonys ben ther . .v. generall and
.iiii. speciall The .v. genall ben theys A sure messenger Rene
& hardy fortunat of victori Cheualri9 of gouernaunce & myghti-
fult of power The .iiii. speciall be theis : toke of courage Wyse &
redy & vertues in Werkyng Durable & vnsaynt fult doughti &
glorouse shynyng .

The .iiii. vertues of cheualry

Withe vertues of cheualry ben ther : The first is iuste in
his bestis . clemmes of his psone . peti to haue of the poore . to be
gracious to his prson . to be reuerent and saythfult to his god
The secunde is that he be Wyse i his bataill . prudent i his fightig
knowyng & haupng mynde i his Wittis . The .iiij. is p^r he be nott
slow i his Wertis loke be fore p^r his q^uill be true thanke god e-
uer of his victori & for to haue mesure i his sustynace . The .iiii
is to be strōg & stedfast i his gouernaunce . to hope to haue p^r victori

And wode not frome the felde and not to shame his coe armu
re. Also that he be not to wastfull of his manhod. Like 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 iiij souerayn

Ther be. ix. articles of gentilnes. and of theym. v. bene
amorous. and. iiij. souerayn. The. v. amorous gentilneses
ben thes. Lordeli of colntenaunce. Creteable in langage.
Wylle in his answere. Perfite in gouernaunce. and Thre;
full to faythfulnes. The. iiij. souerayn gentilneses ben theis.
Selbe othes in slybering. Hopom to goddis bydding. Kno;
wing his olone birth in beryng. and to drede his souerayn to
offende.

Ther be ix. vices contrary to gentilmien

Ther ben. ix. vices contrari to gentilmien of the Wiche. v.
ben indetermynable and iiij. determynable. The. v. indetermyna
ble ben theys: oon to be full of slothe in his Werys. an othe
to be full of boost in his manhod. the thrid to be full of colbard;
nes to is enemy. the saurth to be full of lechri in his body. & the
fifthe to be full of drynkyng & dronckunli. Ther be. iiij. deter
mynable: on is to reuoke is olon chalange. an othe to sley his
presoner With his olon handis. the thrid to Wyde from his soue;
raygnes 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 gentilmien to be made a knyght in the felde at batall

The secunde is byelode of hym to resapue after manhode
The .ij. is chualy to do by fore his soueren **T**he .iii.
 is ambassatt to be put in his honde for Wisdom . **T**he .v. is
 pwoises of knyghthode done be fore alioundis i honoz of renolbne.
The .vi. be calde in armys the .vii. autentike Noð solowith
 the .iii. endng stremptallis personatt **T**he first is a po
 re knyght to be married to the blode Royalt **T**he secunde is
 to haue thanke of his souereyn perpetuall . **T**he .iiij. is to
 kepe his Cote armure onchampt m triall **T**And the .v.
 is to kepe all popntis of is knyghthod as gestys troianorum de;
 clarith .

Know þe that theis ii. orderis wer. first wedlok
 a then knyghthode. and knyghthode was made be
 fore Cote armure was ordened .

Ther Was non order bot .ij. Wedloke 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 gentelman Jafeth and saw the pe
 ple multiplie & had no gouernez **A**nd the cursed peple of Sem
 Bered apenys 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 their gouner **A** thousand men Ber than multipli
 ed of Jafethis lyne . **A**steriaff made to his son a garlande a
 bolte his hede of .ix. diueris pæciouse stonys in tokenyng of
 chualy to be a gouner of a .M. men . & onto thys same day þe
 kigh haue his name i latē þe is as moch to sai þe gouñ of .i^m . mē

Olibion knelyd to Asterpatt his fader and askyd his blis :
syng . Asterpatt toke Olibions swerde that Was Jafethis
fawldchon that Tubatt made be fore the floode : and smote flat
lyng . ix . tymys wypon the ryght shuldre of Olibion in toke ;
nyng of the ix . wertyngs of the forsayde precious stonys and
gaue him his blissing With a charge to kepe the . ix . wertyngs
of charge now folowng as ye shall here .

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

The . i . be . v . temperall uertyngs & . iiii . goostly uertyngs of charite
the . v . 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 woute him
The . iiii . is he shall wpholde maydonys ryght . The . v . is
that he shall holde wyddowys ryght . Theys be the . iiii . wertyngs
of chaute 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
Asterpatt did make to Olibion a targett of Olyfe tree With
iiij . corneris . ii . a bouen is face and oon wdone to the grownd
warde . in tokenyng that thys Olibion Was the chur of all

the blode of the .iij. sonnyes of Noe By the Olif tree he conde
stode vieterly for to Wyne By the wynt of his target to the gro;
Wnde the cursed brother Cham By the corner of his target a
boun firtherest that other brother Sem. That other corner
next to hym selfe betokenyth that gentylman Jafeth the blis
sed 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 knyghthods oon With the swerde and
an other With the bath The bath is the Worthest by cause of
iij. Royalties. Don is Whan an vnaged 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 iij. is Whan a kyng or an Em
peroure cum to speke With an other of dyuerse londys

Nyne maner of gentylmen ther bene

A Ther is a Gentylman of Muncetre and of blode

A And ther is a Gentylman of bloode

A Ther is a Gentylman of Cootearmur: and theos be .iij.
Don of the kyngys bage. An other of a lordship. And
the thyrde is of the kylling of a Sarpsō

A And ther is a gentylman contrypatt

A And ther is a gentylman Mocrasēt

A And ther is a gentylman Spirituall

A Ther is also a gentylman spirituall and temperall. and
all thes ben more playnly declared in this booke

A Gentilmen be calde .iiii. maner of wyle one of a wncetreis and iii of Cotearmure

Ther be .iii. diuerse maner of gentilmen . Don his a gentyl
man of a wncetreys : Wich muste nedis be a gentilman of blode .
Ther be .iiij. gentilmen of Cotearmure and not of blode Don
is a gentylman of Cotearmure of the gynges bagge . that is to
say his deuce by an heraldd I gowen . An other gentilman of
Cotearmure is and not of blode a kyng geuyng a lordshipp to a
poman vnder his sealt of potent to hym and to his eyres for e
uer more he may Beere a Cotearmure of the same lordshipp
The thirde his a poman cristenyd yf he kist a gentylman forsyn
he may Beere the farsynys Cotearmure and noo farsyn a farsynys
cotearmure nethir cristenys cotearmure bi feghtyng in noo Wyse
Mit sum men say that a cristen man ouercomyng a cristen man
feghtyng in the list shall beere the cotearmure of him that is ouer
comyn . Or if a souereyn kyng make of a poman a knyght that
same knyght is a gentylman of blode by the royalte of the kyng
and of knyghthod

A gentylman spirituall

A Ther is a gentylman a churle sone a preste to be made and
that is a spirituall gentylman to god and not of blode . Butte
if a gentylmannys sone be made preste he is a gentilman both spi
rituall and temperall . Criste Was a gentilman of his moder be
alue and bare cotearmure of aumseturis . The .iiij. Euangelist
berith Witnesse of Cristis Workys in the gospell With all thap
postilles . They Beere Yelphys and of gentylmen come by the right
lyne of that Worthe yqueroure Judas machabeus bot that by suc
cession of tyme the kynrade fell to pouerty . after the destruction

of Judas Machabeus and then they felt to labours & Ware all;
de no gentilmen. and the .iii. doctours of holi church Seynt Je;
rom Ambrose Augustyn and Gregori War gentilmen of bloode
and of cotarmures

Also the diuisionys of cotarmuris be. ix. thatt
is to witte .v. perfyte and. iiii. vnperfyte

Ther be .ix. dyuisionis of cotarmures. v. perfite & .iiii.
vnperfite. The .v. perfite be theys Termynall Colla
terall Abstrakte Fipall and Bastard.

A Diferens Embordynng

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

A Diferans Jemewis

Collaterall is calde in armys the sonnys of the bretheren
of the right hys beynng the cotarmuris of theyr faders With a
differans Jemewis

A Diferens molet

Fipall in armys is calde the thirde degre by the right ly;
ne from the right hys by line male. that may bere there fa;
ders cote armure With a differans molet

Diferans countertreuis

The bastarde of fipall shall bere his faders cotarmure co;
untreuous. that is to say What so euer he berith in his felde he
shall bere in the coloris dyuerse and no more.

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

Ther be .iii. cotarmuris imperfite : and be borne With olte differance . The first cotarmure is if a lordshipp a fore sayde be gouden vnder patent bi the kyng . and if he die With oute hys his cotarmure is 3^o .

The secunde is the cotarmure of the kyngs gyfte yif he dye With olte hys his cotarmure is done . and yif theys .ij. cotarmuris haue vsshell forth : the fith degre of cheam bring lyne by male be gentylmen of blode by labbe of armys

The threde cotarmure of the Sarzyn yif the cristyn man dye With olte 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 gentylman of blode

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

Allt the bastardis of all cotarmuris shall bere a fesse Suall hit a baston of oon of the .iii. dignities of colouris . excepte the bastarde of the fipiales and the bastarde of the brethryne of the cheue blode Where theritauunce is deparded to euych brochir e like moch theys bastardis shall adde more bagg to his armys or take a Bag a bagg of armys

Note here well who shall gyue cotarmures

Ther shall none of the .ix. orduris of regalite bot all onli the soueregne Kyng geue cotarmur . for that is to hym impro

perid bi salbe of armys . And yit the kyng shall nott make a knyght With othe a cotarmure by fore .

Eup knyght chescapn i the felde mai make a cotarmur knight

In how many places a knyght may be made

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

A lassed cotarmure is on the moderis parte

A lassed cotarmure is calde the coote of a gentylboman haupng lyuelode Weddyd to a man haupng noo cotarmure . hir sone may Were hir cotarmur With a differance of armys durpng his liue by the curtesy of laib of armys . and his sone shall none were bot so be that the gentylboman be heyr or nept of blode to that cotarmure . Or ellis bepng hir byrth of the blode Royall and than shall hir heyre were hir cotarmure

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

Ther be .ii. dyuerse Gentylmen made of gromys : that be nott gentilmen of cotarmure nother of blode . One is calde in armys a gentylman vntriall that is to say made vpon among relygious men as priors Abbottis or Byschoppis . That other is called in armys a gentill man apocrifate that is to say ma

de wypp and gouny to him the name and the lyueray of a gentyl :
man .

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

Ther be .vi. Differences in armys .ij : for the excellent .
and .iii. for the nobles . Tabett and Emborduryng for lordis .
Jewels Molettyes Flowre delyce and Cupnyfoples for the
nobles .

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

In blasynge of armys ther be .ix. quadrattis for to con ;
sider .v. quadrate finiall and .iii. Royall . If yue qua
drate finiall be theys . Gereri . Gerundi . Freely . Geratly . and
Endently .

Gereri is called in armys Whan cootarmuris ar .ix. quar ;
teris opuerse colobris .

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

opuerse colobris : ꝑ a fusitarget With in the cootarmure of Whatt
colobre that hit be of

Freely is calde in armys Whan the cootarmure is counterseid

Geratly is calde in armys Whan the cootarmure is powdered
Bot a blaisar shall not say he berith Ermen . Siluer powdered
With Ermen Bot he shall say he berith Ermen or ellis in sume
armys he muste say demp Ermen : Wich is to sai Whitle Ermen

In so moch that i the fifthe quadrat finiall hit is determyned
of the tokenys of armys . or I proced to hit : is shewed What
maner of tokeny a gentylt man may Beere .

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

Gerattyng houe . w. bagges of coatarmuris . First With crof
lettis . and of theym ther be . iij . dyuerse . and the bene theys
Cros fipply . Cros paty Cros croflettis . and Cros flozpy

A The secunde baage is flore delyce .

A The threde baage is roslettys

A The folbrith baage is pyramose .

A The fifthe baage is quynfolis .

A The septhe baage is diaclys

A The seuemith baage is chapelettys

A The . viij . baage is Molettys .

A And the . ix . baage is Cressauntis that is to say halfe the
moone . theys be poldeyngis of coatarmuris .

A The fifthe quadrate is calde Endently of . iij . diuse Beis
that is to say beally lently and fressly .

A Beally is calde i armys When a coatarmure is calde En
dently of . ij . dyuerse colobris in the length of the coatarmure

A Lently is calde in armys When y^e coatarmure is Endentid
With . ij . dyuerse colobris in the berde of the coatarmure

A Fressly is called in armys . iij . manere Beys Fressy bagy
fess target and fess generall .

Hesy bagg is Whan tokenys of armys be dis seiuered from the cheef of the costarmure to the right splexer in the felde

A fesy target is Whan a scogion or an engislet is made in the myddult of the costarmure .

A fesy generall is calde in armys Whan the costarmure is Endented With . ij . dyuerse colours from the laste poynt of the costarmure to the splexer

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

Quadrat is calde in armys Whan the felde is set With sum tokyn of armys .

A quadrant finall is called in armys Whan the felde is discoloured With tokenis of armys haupng no beest in the felde .

A Quadrant Royall is calde Whan the felde occuypeth y^e token of a beest or ony other tokyn set With in the costarmure to the nobmbre of fiue .

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

The secunde quadrant Royall is bepng in his costarmur in . thyng calde the tokenys of armys . that is to say . ij . flob : redlice in fylcpals . ij . rosie . in . chappletis . ij . lebardis . ij . ly onys . and so the . iij . quadrat Royall is to be a beest (Roun : pande : betaly - lencally . and fessely .

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

Thre cootarmutis be ther called restypatt in armys .
Con is Whan a cootarmure is barti of dyuerse cololbris
to the poynt . and What cololbre the poynt be of . the poynt is the
felde . Ther the blaser shatt begynne .

A The secunde cootarmure restriatt is calde i armys Whan
a cootarmure is paly of dyuerse colouris to the poynt . & Whatt
pale medyt in the poynt y^e coloure is the felde The blaaser shatt
blase from that cololbre to the next coloure pale .

A The threde cootarmure restriatt is calde in armys Whan a
cootarmure is sentry of dyuerse cololbris to the poynt and Whatt
settre mydytt in the poynt y^e cololbre is the felde . The blaaser
shatt blase from y^e cololbre to the next cololbre of the lefte side
of the cootarmure and blase the cololbre sentri .

Merke what sentre fixal Mangis Gorgis & o
ther diuerse here now . folowynge be calde i armys

A Sentre in armys is called stakar of tentis .

A fixiatt be called in armys mylner pykes .

A Mangys be called in armys a sleue .

A Gorgys be called in armys Water bulgees .

A Elynellis be calde in armys . iii . quadrantis tuncholis .

A Oglys be calde in armys gonestonys .

A Corilettis be calde in armys Bastett .

A Diaclys be called in armys scoppellys .

A Myrtis be calde in armys merobris or glasses .

A Feons be calde in armys brode arowe hodyes .

A Cronkys be calde in armys any bestys hede or necke Thyt 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 other halfe of an other coloure

A Ny cotarmure that berith a crosse to the poynt : the poynte is the felde . as Seynt George berith gollis folwe anglettis of Siluer . bot apens this rule sum blasemis of armys repungne as hit is shewed in the boke folowyng .

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

A Ther be diuerse berynghys of feeldys

Diuerse berynghis of feeldis ther be **A** Don is beryngh hole felde . hit is clepyd in armis clauyn

A The secunde is beryngh too feldis . hit is calde in armis Couili

A The threde is beryngh too feldis in .iij. quarters : hit is calde in armys quarzily

A Ther bene . iii . cote armurys grypty

Thre cotarmuris grypty ther bene in armys . Don is called chechy that is Whan the felde is chekerd With diuise colouris

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

The thirde is calde berry whan the felde is made like go
boletys of dyuerse colobris .

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

The be in armys calde . ii . pynyonys . On is whan the
feld his a saltre . Seynt andrewys crosse may be claur co;
unterly quartered . Claur is called playn of oon coloure .
Cownterly is whan colobris quarterly be . ii . colobris sett
in . ii . quarteris

The secunde pynyon is called cheffrounce that is a couple
of sparis . and that may be claur cownterly quarterly geret
and byally .

Geret is whan . iii . cheffrounce be to gedur or moo .

Byatt is called whan a barre is be thene . ii cheffrounce

Here endeth the mooste speciall thyngys of the boke of the
lynage of Coote armuris and how gentylmen shatt be know;
yn from vngentylmen . and now herc folowng begynneth the
boke of blasynge of all man armys : i latyn french & Englysh

Expliat prima pars .

Here begynnith the blasynge of armys

I haue shewyd to yow in this booke a soore holl gentylme
 began. and holl the labo of armys Was first ordant. and
 holl moni colowris ther be in cootarmuris. and the difference of
 cootarmuris With mony other thynggis that here needis not to
 be rehersed. Now I intende to procede of signys in armys and
 of the blasynge of all armys. Not for to reherce all the signys
 that be borne in armys as Pecok Wyg Baat Dragon Lyon &
 Dolfyn and flobris and leups it War to longe a taryng.
 nez I can not do hit: ther be so mony. Not here shall shortli be
 shewyd to blase att armys if ye entende diligentli to poure cu-
 lys. And be cause the cros is the moost Worthi signe emong al
 signys in armys: at the cros I Witt begynne. in the Wich this
 nobill and myghti prynce kyng Arthure hadde grete trust so
 that he lefte his armys that he bare of. iij. Dragonys. and ou-
 that an other shelde of. iij. crolons. and toke to his armys
 a crosse of Siluer in a feelde of verte and on the right side an
 ymage of oure blessed lady With hir sone in hir arme. and W^t
 that signe of the cros he dyd mony maruelis after. as hit is
 Writyn in the bookis of cronycles of his tедыs Also I haue red
 this signe of the cros to be sende from god to that blessed man
 Marcuri as Vincencius sayth. in speculo historiali. of the mar-
 uellis deth of Julian thapostita Emproure. li°. xxi°. he saythe
 thangele brought on to the foresayd Mercuri att
 armure necessari With a shelde of asure and a
 cros fluri With. iij. tosis of golde. as here i this
 And I fonde neuer that euer any armys War
 sende from heuyn bot in thym Was the spgne of
 the cros. Exceptid in tharmys of the kyng of fr:
 aunce the Wich armys certanli War sende bi an alyngest from he-
 uyn that is to say. in flobris in maner of Swerdis in a felde



of a sure . as hit shewis here . the Which certan armys Ware geuyn to the forsayd kyng of fraunce in sygne of euerlastyng trowbult and that he and his successores all Way With bataill and swe weddys shulde be punysshid .



Askhe 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 Which question conder a certan noblman I dare not answere . for crossis mnumerabull ar borne now dayli . but decendyng to eueri cros the Which a fore tyme I haue seen as fer as I can I entende to discribe . among the Which first the playn cros shalt be discribed of the Which cros moo doctis be made then of mony odyr crossies . for as moch as Wyse men in blaspyng of armys holde for a verry rule that ye moost begynne to blase at the lowyest poynt of the sheelde . if the poynt be of oon coloure . and so that coloure thatt is in the poynt of the sheelde is the felde of the armys

But in that rule to remeue a way all doctis ye most merke be 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 sheelde : if the poynt be of oon coloure that is true : if the coloure of the poynt be more copiose or gretter in thos armys . and then With olde doctye ye shalt begyn ther . or ellys not **A**nd Weer the coloures be equall ptid othez on length or ouerwart then euermore ye shalt begynne to blase thos armys in the right side . and in that case ye shalt haue no respect 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 rubio . **C** Gallice . Il port dargent song cros
playn de goblez . **C** Anglice . He beis a fel-
de of Siluer With a playn cros of gobles . as he
re apperith in theys armys .



And the same maner of Wyse as all crossis haupng a playn
cros to be blased Therfore thap er : p^e say Seynt george beis
the felde of gobles With .iii. quarteris of Siluer of Whome the
resonis I wolue not . for by thos resonis a playn cros shulde ne-
uer be founde in armys nez Welny no differens in armys .

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

A playn cros is founde in armys differnyng from the first
cros . 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 endys of thes
cros tolbis is not the hemmys or the vnter parte of p^e
sheelde i no parte in Wich ye shall say that he : that
beis theis armys . latine . sic **C** Ille portat de
auro cum cona cruce plana aurea equalis longi-
tudinis ex omni parte **C** Gallice . Il port d'aser song cros play-
ny dung longuz p tout . **C** Anglice . He beith a fure With a
playn golden cros of equall length on euy parte . And this is
the differans in blasynge . that all the endys of thes cros arne of e-
quall length the Wich mai not be in the playn cros a fore . for the
foote is the longest parte . and hit be Well made . And this diffe-



reng shalt appere bettir in a cootazmure : then it doth in a sheeld
e so thez is an euydent differens be twix p^e. ij. crossis aforzard

¶ Off a playn cross straple .

Ther is an oder cross aquall strapthyr in the myddis then
in theddys with oppyn corneris as here not touchyng the
pottest parte of the sheeld in any parte thez of .

and hit is calde a cross patent . And ye shalt say
that he the Wich beris this cross beris i this man .

¶ latine sic . Ille portat bonam crucem argentea ;
tam patentem in campo nigro . ¶ Gallice . Il
port de sable ung cross patee dargent . ¶ Angli
ce sic . He berith Sable a cross paty of Siluer .



¶ Off a cross patent fixibyll .

This cross patent is made dyuerse in the footo of the same
as hit apperith here . And then hit is calde a cross patee
fixible . for i the erth sych a cross may be ppehit .
in the Wich cross . in . of the hez partes ar oppyn
in the corneris and bradder thyan in the myddys . e
his footo is disposid to piche i the erthe . latine .

¶ Ille portat de rubio cum una cruce fixitua
de albo ¶ Gallice . Il port de gullis ung cross
patee fiche dargent . ¶ Et anglice . He berith Gullys and
a cross paty fixibill of Siluer . And knawe ye that thez be mo
ny crossis the Wych may be maade fixibill as hit shalt be shewd
here folowynge in dyuerse .



Off a playn cros cordyd.

AMong odyr crossis oon is foimde the Wich is cald a cord
did cros as here it is shewed i this cros the Wich is cal
d a corddid cros : for hit is made of cordys . the
Wich certan cros I se bott late : in tharmpys of a
nobill man : the Wich in very deed Was summe ty
me a crafty man a Roper as he hym selfe sayd .
And ye shall say of him that writhe theys armys
latine **A**lle portat goubles cum una cruce
plana cordata de argento . Gallice sic . **A**l port de goullez
e vng cros playn corde d'argent . Anglice sic . **A** He writhe
gullis and a cros playn cordyd of Syluer .



A Off a cros playn pforatid .

Ther is an odyr cros playn the Wich meruelusly fro the
playn cros of Saynt george differis . as here apperith .
And here it is to be merkypd . that thoppynyon of
sum men : sayng is . that theis armys be chekherd
armys . and this oppynyon is vnturli to be repre
ud for armys may not be chekherd bot at the lest
in the nombur of . iiii . and in a grettir nombur
they may be made . as after Ward shall be she
wed . Therfor it is to be said . latine sic . **A**lle portat un
am crucem argentea pforatam in campo nigro . Et gallice sic .
Al port de Sable vng cros d'argent ptee . Anglice .
A He writhe Sable and a cros perforatid of Siluer .



¶ Off a besantid cros.

Over theis crossis we haue an odyr cros the which I salbe late in tharmys of a certan Januens as here it shewis And this is calde a besant cros for it is made att of besantis . and such a cros may be made als so ; ne With lytill cakys as With besanttyes . for besanttyes and lytill cakys differ not bot in coloure . for besanttyes be euer of golden coloure . ne the coloure of the besant shall be expressed in blaspyng of armys . for it nedis not to say a besant of golde for ther be no besantis bot of golde Therfor it is to be sayd . latine sic .



Ille portat vnam crucem talentatam in campo tuteo . .

Gallice sic . **¶** Il port de goblez vng cros besauntee ;

Anglice sic . **¶** He berith gobles and a cros besauntid .

¶ Off a cros flurzy .

Now solo with an odyr cros flurzy . the which is so called as hit apperith here . And therfor hit is calde a flourishyng cros . for hit has flouris in eueri ende copward that is to say saue the foote . thys cros flurzy sum tyme is borne in armys sipabutt . And then it is calde in armys a cros flurzy sipabutt . for in in . of his endys he is flourishyng and in the foote pichabutt or sipabutt . Therfore it is to be sayde of him that beris hit . latine . **¶** Portat vnam crucem auream floridam in campo aoreo . Et gallice . **¶** Il port d'or vng cros flouratee dor . Anglice . **¶** He berith a sure and a cros flurzy of golde .



A Now here shall be shewyd of a cross fluzi patent i armys

Now folowith a nod cross the which is called a cross fluzi patent . as here it apperith . And hit is calde a cross 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 flosbre as it is oppnli sheweb in this cross . Therfore it shall be sayd that the be; rez of theys armys : beis in this wyse as folowth first in latyn thus . **P**ortat onam crucem flouidam patentem de auro in campo asureo . Et gallice sic .



Il port d'azur. une croc floutee d'or . Anglice sic .
He beith asure with a cross patent fluzi of golde .

Now shall vnderstand here of a playn Wateri cross .

More ouer ye shall vnderstonde that ther is an othere playn cross the which certainly is calde a Wateri cross . and hit is calde a Wateri cross for hit is made bi the maner of Water trowbulled with wynde . as here hit shewys i theys armys . Therfor he the which beith theys armys beis in this wyse as it shall folow first in latyn thus . **P**ortat onam crucem planam vndosam de argento in campo rubeo .



Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goblez. une croc plain vnde d'argent . Anglice sic .
He beith gobles and a playn Wateri cross of Sphuer .

Also ther is a cros that is calde muekhyt.

In armys also ar founde meo crossis the Wich ar made of colobris muekhyt or indentit as here m thys cros appe; rith And it is calde a cros muekhyt for the cause that hit has .n. colouris . oon put m to an o; ther. And of him that beris theys armys pe sh; all say first m latyn thus. **C**Portat conam crucem planam muectam de coloribus albis et magis m campo rubeo. Et gallice sic. **C**Il port de goblez ung cros playn verre d'argent et sable. Anglice. **T**he beath gobles and a cros of Siluer and Sable m; uekhyt.



Off an other maner cros that is calde a cros croflet.

DEt folowith an other cros the Wiches calde a cros crof sit or croflet. and hit is calde crossit for i cuz ende he is crossit as here apperis. Bot this cros is not so oft borne m armys by him selfe as other crossis neuer the lees mony tymys hit is borne i di; mpnutyngs that is to say m littyll crossis crossit And then tharmys ar powdered With littyll cross; sis cruciatit. And ye shall say thus of hym yt beris theys armys first m latyn. **I**lle portat unam crucem cruciatam de argento m campo asoreo. Et gallice sic. **C**Il port asor ung crois croftee d'argent. Anglice sic **T**he beath asore et a cros croflet of Siluer. **A**nd Whan such crossis ar borne and put i armys as I said



asore i dymynutyngs a Be oibte any cōtan nombre then thay ar
called in french Croslettyngs .

More ouer ther is a cros masculatit as here it folowis .

Wett ye Well yit y' ther is an other cros the Wych is cal-
led a cros masculatit as here it apperis . And this cros
is called a cros masculatit for he is made of mas-
culps of the Wych certan makulis ye shall se af-
terward in the chapituz of fustyllis masculit: and
losynngs Where this mater shall be moor playnli
treatit. And he that beis thys armpis beis as it
is shewed here after . first in latyn thus .



Portat onam caucem masculatam de argento in campo a-
sereo . Et gallice sic . Il port arsor ong cros masculine
dargent . Anglice sic . He beith asure and a cros mascu-
latit of Syluer .

Also ther is a cros masculatit and perforatit as here .

We it knowe : that thys cros masculatit sum tyme is pso-
ratit . in the masculps as it is oppn in the persyngh e
folowynng . And thus ye most blase hym .
first in latyn in thys Wyse . Il portat onam
caucem masculatam perforatam de auro in scuto
argenteo . Et gallice sic . Il port dargent
ong cros de gullez masculine psee . Anglice sic .
He beith Syluer With a cros of golles
masculatit pssit .



C There is a mylneris cross as here it shall be shewed .

Here folowis an other cross the which is cald the cross of
a milne for hit is made to the simplitude of a ston istur-
ment of yrne in mylnes the which berith the mylne
ston by the which instrument : that ston in his cors
is boene equally that he declyne not ouer myche
on the right pte ner on the lefte parte . bot myniste-
ryng to eueri parte that : that is his equally
and with othe fraulde . And thys is geuyn to
Juges to be in theyr armys : and to thos that haue Juris-
diction vnder theym . That is to say as the forsayd isturment
is directe : to the mylne ston equally and with othe gyle .
So thos Juges ar bondyn to gyffe equally to eueri man his
right . And it is to be sayd y^e the possessor of theis armys beris
i this wyse . first i latyn thus . **P**ortat onam crucem mole-
dinarem argenteam in campo tubo . Et iam gallice .

Et portat golbler song cross moyleyne dargent . Anglice .
He berith golbles and a mylneris cross of Syluer .

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

Again We haue a cross the which is cald a cross turnyt a-
gain . and this cross is cald retornyt : for the cause y^e
thendys of this cross on eueri side ar retornyt
again bi the maner of a Ramps horne . And
he that beris theis armys beris i this wyse first in
latyn thus . **P**ortat onam crucem auream in
sam in scuto asureo . Gallice sic . **E**t portat
asor song cross reueralee cor . Anglice sic .

The beris asure with a cross reuersit of golde .



¶ Off a cros forkyd.

Ande stande ye that ther be othere men the which beere in theyr armys a certan forkyd cros as thys is. And hit is called forkyd: for as moch as that all the endys of hit ar clouyn and forkyd. Therefore hit shall be sayd of thes men that beire thes armys in this wyse. primo latine. **P**ortat onam crucem furcatam de auro in campo asereo.

Gallice. **J**e port de sor ung cros dor.

Anglice. **T**he beireth a sure With a cros forkyd of golde



¶ Off a cros engraylid oz engraidid.

Also ther be certayn nobyll men the which beere a cros engraylid oz engraidid. as it apperis here folowynge And hit is calde a cros engraylid for hit is not playne in ony parte of him bot engraylid also bett ouer his length as ouer his breed. Neuer the les this engraylyng is no proper langage after the sight of thys cros: bot rather an enderlyng as tath is. Bot it is the comune maner of spe-

kyng in thes armys. Therefore ye most say as I sayd afore.

And ye shall say of him that beire thes armys in thys wyse. First in latyne thus, **P**ortat onam crucem ingradatam de albo in campo rubeo. Et iam Gallice.

Je port de gullys ung cros ingral argent. Anglice

The beireth gullys and a cros ingrayled of Syluer.



¶ Off a cros cutoff .

Hysnde yet an othyr cros : the Wich is borne mony tymes
 ys i tharmpes of nobull men . the Wich is calde a cros trun-
 catid . And hit is calde trunkatid for hit is ma-
 de of .ii. treys the topes cut a Way . as here . Ther-
 fore it is to be sayd that the possessor of theys az-
 mys beris in latine thus . ¶ *Portat onam cru-*
cem truncatam de argento in campo rubeo .
Et gallice . ¶ *Il port de gullez ung cros recopee*
argent . Anglice . ¶ The bruth gobles With a cros trunka-
 tid of Siluer .



¶ Off a knotty cros.

Now be ye wit after theys crosseis ther is an othyr cros the
 Wich is calde a knotty cros : the Wich i certan is calde so
 for hit has in euery ende certan knottis . as here .
 And it is to be sayde of hym that beris theys az-
 mys in thys Wyse . Primo latine . ¶ *pse por-*
tat onam crucem auream nodulatam i scuto aso
reo . Et gallice . ¶ *Il port d'asor ung cros to*
tone dor . Anglice . ¶ The beris asure With
 a cros knotty of goulde .



And thys cros is founde othyr While pryde or figityue i az-
 mys . and then his foote is figityue as I sayd afore .

C Off a cros fluzri knottid .

Over thies crossis We haue a certan cros fluzri of the Wi:
che it is spokyn a foore . the Wiche cros fluzri is founde
knottty as here . And that is as I soyd a foore
Whan knotttyes ar founde i thendys and the anglis
of the sayd cros . And the betes of the sayd armys
latine . **P**ortat vnā crucem nodulatā flo
ridā aureā in campo de asuro . Et gallice sic
Il port d'asor vng cros florētē totone dor .
Anglice . **T**he berith asure and a cros fluzri knottty of
golde .



C Off a cros dolbult ptitid .

A Cros dolbult is founde in the armys of dyuerse nobult
men the Wyche certan cros is calde a dolbult ptitid cros .
For if it be deuydido or partid after the long Way
or the brode Way yit ther a bydys on dolbult cros
as We may se here . Wit I haue seen many no;
bult men dolbttynge of thys cros moore then of any
cros a fore said : the which neuer the lees after long
disputaciōis in thoppynion a foresayd restid and
concludid . Therefore that beris theys armys . latine sic .
Portat vnā crucem duplicatā argenteā in campo ni
gro . Gallice sic . **I**l port sable vng cros dolble pette ar
gent . Anglice sic . **T**he berith Sable and a cros dolble
partitid of Siluer .



¶ Off a cros double ptitid florishid

This cros double ptitid is varied sum tims . and then hit is called a cros double partitid florishid . as here .
 Neuertheles hit is calde a cros fluzri impropuzli as sum men sayen for hit sayliþ the myddys of that floure as a noon hit shall folow in the next armys . the which certan myddys by no maner of wyse in that cros double ptitid may be . as a noon it shall be shewed . **N**ot þe that berith theis armis latine . **P**ortat unam crucem duplam ptitam auream in campo rubro . Gallice . **I**l port de goublez ung cros double ptie floretez dor . Anglice . **T**he berith goubles and a cros double ptitid fluzri of golde .



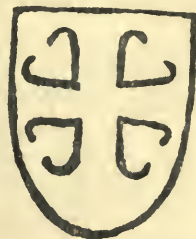
¶ Off a cros tripartitid florishid .

But as is shewed afore this cros is calde a cros double ptitid florishid for thei sayliþ the myddys of the cros by the which the cros florishid is made pfitte . as here hit is oppn . the which certan myddys putt thei to it shall not be called a cros double ptitid florishid . **N**ot rather it shall be calde a cros threfolde ptitid fluzri . and then it is best blased . for and it be opurdiid after the longnes or after the brodenes .
 all way oon parte shall a hyde triptitid in the myddis of the cros as it is oppn i tharmys afore Britten . And therefore þe that berith theis armis . latine . **P**ortat unā crucē triptitā de argeº i cāpo de asuro . Gallice . **I**l port d'aser ung cros trefors ptie floretez dargent . Anglice sic . **T**he berith of asure with a cros triptitid floure of Siluer .



Off a mylneris cros shadoldyd or combratid .

Adolte theer is pit of a certayn shadold of a mylnerys cros as it shewith here folowynge . And knall ye that it is called a shadold of a cros for euermore thys shadold is made of blacke coloure . of what sume uer coloure the felde be of . the shadold is made of blacke . and the bodi of the same shadold is of ye same coloure With the felde . **A**nd he that be with theys armys . latine . *Portat onam crucem combratam in campo gureo .* **A** Gallice sic . *Il port dor ung cros molepne ombre ,* **A** Anglice . *The berith of golde With a mylneris cros combratid or shadoldyd .*



Off a cros floree patent combratid .

Another samputt is sene of the combracion of a certayn cros . and thys cros is calde a cros floree combratid as apperith here . but truly spekyng and propurli . it is no cros : butt a shadold of such a cros . and the reson is . for the bodi of the said shadold 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 shadold . **A**nd thoo that beez thes armys . latine . *Portant onam crucē floritam patentem combratam in campo rubeo* **A** Gallice sic . *Il port de golblez ung cros patee floritee ombre* **A** Anglice sic . *The berith of golbles and a cros patent floree combratyd .*



¶ Off a cros flori patent combratid and perforatid.

Never the les after sum men thys shadowd cros other wyse
 is persid marvelously as hit folowith here and than hit
 is made a cros flori patent combratid and perso-
 ratid for hit acordis With the cros preceding
 exceptid the passng in the mppdys of the sayd sha-
 doo . **¶** And then hit shall be sayd that he the
 the Wyche berith this cros . latine . *Portat cona-*
crucem floriadam patentem combratam perforatam
cum rubio in campo aureo



¶ Et gallie sic Il port dor congcrois patee florotee combrat
 e patee de goubles .

¶ Anglice The berith of golde a cros patent fluri shadowd e
 persid With goubles .

Baselis moost be Ware of theis armys combratid of the
 Wyche : many rebles be shewed a fore . Bot for the bla-
 syng of theis certan armys sum ignorant men of thys craft
 take the rule goyng a fore that is to Wite of the coloris trans-
 mutid as ye saw a fore Bot ther be certan nobles and gentyl-
 men in englonde the Wyche beere shadowd diuerse in theyr armys
 as Upon Antelop and other . and they that beere theys armys
 and hit be a lyon ye shall sai in latyn **¶** *Portat conum leone*
combratam in campo aureo **¶** Gallice . Il port dor et congc-
 leon combrat . **¶** Anglice . The berith of golde and a lyon
 combratid . **¶** And men say that suche psonys as beere theys
 combratid armys had there pgenitoris beyrng the same not com-
 bratid bot hyle Bot the possessionis e the patrimonys descendid
 to other men . then the Pleuoyes or Ryngysmen leuyng in goode
 hope and trustyng to haue the possessionis of their pgenitoris :
 beere theys armys combratid . att odes differens a fore said leuyng .

for When they haue that patrimony : that thai truste on . soon
they may see that lion or other beest of the same colour the Bi;
che theyr progenytors haue . and it is better to see thes armys
combratit then wholly to losse theyr progenytours armys .

C Mitt here folowis an odde cros hemyt or borderit as apperis

A Gret wolte yit remaynys a nendys blaseries of armys i
dyfferens be this thys cros fimbriatit or borderit . as he
re now apperis and the foresayd cros combratit .

in so much that they ar mych like . and it appe;
ris in the first sight that they be bot on . bot and
a man beholde Well ther is a gret differens . for
the bordir of thys cros is variet as Well fro the
coloure of the cros as fro the coloure of the felde .

and elles is ther no wolte . Therefore it shall be sayde of hym
that beis theys armys in thys Wyse first in latyn thus .

*Portat conam crucem nigram perforatam floridam patentem
fimbriatam siue borduratum cum argento in campo rubeo .*

Gallice sic . **C** Il port de gullez rong crois fleurdee potee per
cee de sabut bordure d'argent . *Anglice sic .* **T** He berith gou
les With a cros fluzi patent persit of Sable borderit B^e . *Salu .*



Now folowis an Ermye cros as it shall be shewyd

H Or certan ther is an Ermye cros . & hitt
is a meruelus cros of y^e Rich thez Was a di
spytacion at london by a certan herolde of Bre;
tan . And it Was determynt that theys armys
may be in non other coloure bot as here it apperis
And thys cros is calde an Ermye cros . and it



shall be sayd of him that beris theys armys in thys Wyse as it
 shall folow . first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unam crucem e-
 reminalem . Et gallice sic . **L** port ung croys Eremmee
 Anglice sic . **T**he berith a cros ermyne . And here ye moost
 note that the coloure i theys armys shall not be expresseit for this
 cros nez theis armis may not be made bot of theys colouris that
 is to say allone of blacke and White the Wich ar the propur colo-
 ris of theys armys .

Sufficientli is spokyn of crosseis afore . now folowis an odiz
 tretys of a puerse armys quarteryt as here shall be shewyt .

Off armys quarteryt sum ar armis quarteryt playn Sum
 quarteryt engradit . Sum quarteryt irrasit . Sum quat-
 teryt inueckyt . Sum quarteryt indentit of the Wich it shall be
 spokyn euerich oon after othez . and first of tharmys playn

It shall be shewyd first of armys quarteryt playn .

Thre maner of Wyse armys may be quarteryt . The first
 maner is oppn Whan . ii . dyuerse armys ar borne quar-
 terli as it is oppn and playn in tharmys of the kynge of Fraun-
 ce & of Englonde And ye shall say of hym
 y^e beris theys armys thus as folowys . first
 i latyn . **I**lle portat arma regis Francie &
 Anglie quarterata . Et gallice sic .

L port les armes de Francee et dangle-
 terre quartereles . Anglice sic . **T**he beris
 tharmys of France & Englonde quarterli .



And it shall not be tedious to no man that Fraunce is put be fore Englonde i blasping. bot the cause is this. for tharmpys of Fraunce in armys be put afore and we haue a genall rule p^e Whenlumeu in armys be .ii. coloures oz moe i the poynt of the shel; &. then ye shall not begyn at the poynt to blase them. bot in the right pte oz side of thos armys. that same coloure ther founde i the right side of p^e shel & is not the felde of tharmpys. for it mai fortune it is not the gretist coloure i tharmpys aforfayd bot les oz With othir equall. and neu the les ye shall begyn to blase ther.

Off armys quartly borne now it shall be sheldyd.

The secūde maner of Wyse of bezyng quarterit armys is When .iiii. diuse armys quartli be borne as here is sheldyd And he that beis theys armys: beis .iiii. diuse armys quartli. latine sic. Ille portat quatuor arma diuisa quartata. Gallice sic.

Il port quarter armes diusez quarteleez. Anglice sic **H**e beith .iiii. armys diuse quartli. And then if it be askyt how theys armys shulde be blasit. The blaser most begyn i the hyst cornett ou the right side pcedyng to euy armys. tharmpys in the right side blasit: ye most go to the odur side & then to the thirde side & aft to the last. And ye most know that theys armys velysit afore be playn armys quarterit.

Ther is an othir man of bezyng of armys quartit When .ii. armys quarterit 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 prince Kyng Richard the secunde: the Wyche bare tharmpys of Englonde & of Fraunce and of thempoz of Almayn quartli & m. p. ptes. that is to say in the right side of



the shelde in the first quarter she bare the arms of fraunce .iij. flo
 red lucas of golde i a felde of asure . & i the secunde quart .iij. Li
 bartis of golde i a felde of golbles . & i y^e thirde quart an Egle
 splayd wth .ij. neckis . & i the .iiij. a blake Lyon rampyng i a fel
 de of Silu . and so chaungeably she bare thes arms m . pvi .
 quarters the Wich seldyn is seen in any arms .

Off arms quarterit and engraylt nob shall be shewyt

Nob I shew yow y^e sum time we haue arms quarterit &
 engraylt . that is to Witt Whan eu^{er} arms i his quart is
 engraylt as here apperis . & it shall be sayd of him
 y^e beis theis armys thus . first i latyn **A**lle
 portat de auro & rubio arma quarteriata & ingra;
 data . Et gallice sic . **A**l port dor et golbles
 quartlee engraylee . Anglice sic **T**he berith
 of golde & gelbles quartery engraylt . And thei
 ar cald arms engraylt for they ar made of .ij. colouris the Wich
 graditly ar brought to gedir on coloure m to an other coloure



Off arms quaterit and irasyt nob I will speke .

As can arms the be quarterit and irasit
 as here apperis . the Wich can arms ar cal
 led quarterit arms irasit . for the colouris be ra;
 sit owt as oon coloure i raspyng Ware take alway
 from an othir . And it shall be sayd of him y^e be;
 is theis armys m latyn thus . **P**ostat arma
 quarteriata irasa de albo & nigro . Gallice sic
 dargentet Sable quartlee irase . Anglice sic . **T**he beis
 Siluer and Sable quarterly iraspyd .



Off armys quarterit inueckyt now here it shall be shewyd .

Ther be yet folownde armys quarzeli inueckyt . or as sum men say they be armys quarterit of colobours inueckyt as here apperis . the Rich for soth ar calde armys quarterit inueckyt or of colobours inueckyt . for i them ar . ii . colouris quarzeli put : y^e toon i to the othir . & so con colobours is inuehit i to an othir . Therefore it is said of hi y^e beis theis armys i this wise . first i latyn thus *Ille portat quarzatum de asurio et auro inuectis Et gallice sic .* ¶ *Il port quarzeli de asure asfor et dor .* *Anglice sic .* ¶ The beith quarzeli inueckyt of asure and golde .



Now of armys quarterit indentyt it shall here be shewyd .

Quarterit armys be founde diuerse the Rich ar calde indentyt as here apperis : and they ar calde indentyt for . ii . colobours oon in to an othir by the man of teth ar indentyt : as is oppn i the shelde . And thus ye shall blase theym first in latyn . *Portat arma quarzatiata indenta ; ta de rubio et auro .* *Gallice sic .* *Il port quarzellee endentelee de golbles et dor .* *Anglice .* ¶ The beith quarzeli indentyt of golbles and golde .



Off armys partit after the long Way here shall be shewyd .

Intende now to detmyn of armys partit after the longe Way the Rich cōm partynge aft the long Way or on length is made many man of Wyse . ¶ The first p̄tion 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 muechyt .

C And ther is an othir parting of .ij. colouris endentit .

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

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

Ryst I shewyd to yow 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 ptit armys for they be made of .ij. colouris equal li ptit . And he that beris theis armys beris thys i latyn . *Ille portat arma partita plana secundum longum de asorio et albo . Gallice sic .*



C Il port asor et argent playn ptee . Anglice sic . He berith asur and Syluer playn ptit .

Off armys partit the long Way ingradyt I witt shew here

Also ther is ptiaon of armys engraynt the long Way as is said afore bi engraylyng of .ij. colouris to gediz as here apperis . And theys armys ar calde armys engraynt ptit after the long Way of siluer and Sable . And it shall be sayd of him that berith thes armys i latyn thus . *Portat arma ptita secundum longum ingradata de argento et nigro . Gallice sic .* Il port argent engraylee et Sable ptee du long . Anglice sic He berith Syluer and Sable in engraynt ptit after the long Way .



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

The thrid maner of Wyse ar founde a myghty partit of .ij. co-
lours & irrasit as hce. of the Wyche it is to be sayd : as
afore of quarterit a myghty irrasit . And he that
beris thes a myghty : beris in this Wyse as folowys
first in latyn thus . *Portat arma pita secundū
longum irrasa de argento et rubio . Gallice sic .*
Il port ptee du long dargent et de gblez raze
Anglice sic . **T**he berith a myghty partit on
length of Siluer and golbles irrasit .



Off a myghty pite the long Way and inuectyt now I Witt speke

Also the fourth maner of Wyse : a myghty partit as borne af-
ter the longe Way of .ij. colours inuectyt as hce apperis
And thes a myghty be calde inuectyt for the colou-
r is be put oon in to an othir on rounde Wyse .
And thes a myghty differ moche fro the a myghty next
beyng afore irrasit . Wherefore it shall be sayd of
hym the Wyche beris thes a myghty 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 verze du long dargent et de*
golbles : Anglice sic **H**e berith partit inuectyt on lengthe
of Siluer and golbles .



Off armys partit on the long Way & indentyt hi it is shewyd

Sotheli an othir maner of partyt armys ther is the Vi
che is calde the fyfthe maner partyt after the long Way
of .ii. colouris and theys armys ar called partyt
indentyt. for thys cause that .ii. diuise 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.*
Gallice sic. *Il port partee endente du long d'argent & sable*
Et anglie sic. The beath armys ptit indentit on length
of Syluer and Sable.



Off armys partyt aft the long Way clobdy or nebulatyd :

In the sept man of Wyse ther be armys borne partyt aft
the long Way nebulatyt as here it shall be shewyd in this
fiochon. 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
is in thys Wyse as it shall be sayd first i latyn
thus. *Portat arma partita secundum longum
de argento et auro innebulata.* Et gallice sic.
Il port ptie du long d'argent & d'or inneboue.
Anglice sic. The beis armys partyt on length of Sil
uer and afaire innebulatyt.



Off armys ptyt Water of Syluer and golles this schoon is

More ouer aft theys armys aforesayd pit ther be borne
armys ptyt after the longe Way . and they be Water as
here in this schoon it apperith . and theys armys
ar calde Water : for .ij. colours as incartiet oon
m to an other by the maner of Water troublede w^e
Bynde . And ye shall say of him that beis theis
armys in this Wyse as folowys : first in latyn .

*Portat arma ptyta oncosa secundum longu
de argento et rubio . Gallice sic . Il port ptiee du long
d'argent et de golles ondee . Et angliee sic . He beith
armys ptyt the long Way of Syluer and golles Water :*



Nolb here I begynne to speke of armys ptyt ouerbast :

Here nolb folowys to se of armys ptyt ouerbast . the
which certan partiaon ouerbast is made as many Wyse
as is the ptyaon on length . that is to say on the playn Way
ouerbast . ingraflyt . trasit . muechyt . indentit . innebula :
tit . and Water . Wherefore of theys certayn
shall be shewyd by signys . and first I begyne
at playn armys ouerbast . as here it shall be shewyd .
And it shall be sayd of hym that beithe
theys army in this Wyse first in latyn thus .

*Portat arma partita extrinseco plana de au
ro et asuro . Et gallice sic . Il port ptiee transuise dor e
d'asor . Angliee sic . He beith golde and asure pit ouerbast
Knaib 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 armes irasit oulbart nobl here it shall be shewyd .

Nob of a nothir maner of partycion of coloutis in armes oulbarte I will speke . And it is cald irasit as here it shall appere in this scochion . of the Wich it is to be sayd that the gentyll man the Wich beris theys arms beris in this maner as folowis . first in latyn thus . **P**ortat arma partita extransuso irasa de auro et rubio . Et gallice sic . **J**l port partie transuerse irase dor et goblez . Anglice sic . **T**he berith armes partyt ouerbart irasyt of golde and gobles .



Nobl of armes partyt oulbart ye shall haue an exemple .

Armes ther be also identyd oulbart and partyt . And they be cald indentyd for theyre colowis as is sayd afore as put comyn to an othir by the maner of menmes tethe . And it shall be sayd of him that beris theys armes in this wyse first in latyn thus .

Portat arma ptita extransuso indentata de auro et asorio as afore is rehersit . Et gallice sic .

Il port ptice de traues dor et asor endente .

Anglice sic **T**he berith armes ptyt oulbarte indentyt of golde and asure



And to reherse moore of ptyt armes oulbarte it nedis not for it is rehersyt sufficientli in the rules next afore in armes ptyt on lengthe . Therefore it shall not be rehersyt here agayn . quia inutilis est repeticio vnus ad eundem . and that is to say

It is an unprofitable rehearsing of oon thyng to rehearse the same
a gain in the next sentance . Therefore to speke moore of arm :
ys partit and figure theym : othez of mgynglit oz irrasit muet
lyt indentit nebulatyt and condityt : it nedys not . for they
be taght sufficiently i the long Way . ¶ And I beleue it shall
be hard to fynde mony moo armys ptyt aft the long Way oz ou
bort then as rehearse a fore Nou the lees if any be founde or se :
ne . in theym the same rules shall be obseruut : as is rehearse a
fore . and it is enogh for all armys on that man to be blasit
that any gentylt man birth ptyt .

Off armys the Wich ar calde cheiff oz an hede I Will shewe .

Sotheli certan men Wolde : p^r theys armys after rehearse
shulde be calde armys ptyt . the Wich certanli 12 2 for p^r :
that the is no verti ption of the coloutis oz any licenes of
dpuision of coloutis . Certanly in armys ptyt it
is requyrt alway that the ptyes of the coloutis
be equall . and that is not trew in this figure .
for the moore pte by mych is Siluer . Therefore
ye shall say of him that beris theys armys thes
first in latyn . ¶ *Portat de argento et caput*
fultide asorio cu duabus maculis pforatis de auro . Ballice
sic . ¶ *I port argent yng cheiff davor et drup molettis*
ptees dor . Et anglice sic . ¶ He berith Siluer a Cheiff oz
a Chescan of asur and ij. molettys pforat of golde .



And ye shall know that i theys armys the rule afore Bre-
 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 greater or more co-
 pious coloure in armys as it is sayd afore **A**nd more ouer
 it is to be merkyt that no armis albe to be calde ptyt armis bot
 off they be made of .ij. colouris onys partit and no more for ar-
 mys palit ar not callit : nor albe not to be calde partyt armys
 all thogh they be made of .ij. colouris for thes colouris not al-
 lonk onys bot dyuerse tymys ar 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 beris theys armys i latyn thus. **P**or-
 tat arma palata de auro et asorio. **G**allice sic.
Al port pole dor et asor. **A**nglice sic.
The berith pale of golde and asure.



Off armys palit vnderit now here it shall be shewyd.

Palyt armys of tyme ar founde vnderit that is to say
 vnderit as here apperis. **A**nd theys be calde palyt ar-
 mys vnderit to the difference of barrit armys
 vnderit. the Rich armys barrit may also be vnder-
 it as after shall be shewyd. **A**nd it shall be
 sayd of him that beris theys armys thus in latyn
Portat arma palata vnderata vel vnderosa de rubio
 et argento. **E**t gallice sic. **A**l port pole
 vnder de golblez et dargent. **E**t anglice sic. **T**he berith
 paly vnderit of golbles and Siluer.



Off armys palit crokpt and sharpe nobl 3 Dist speke .

Here and beholde how many maner of Wyse thes palit ar;
 mys be borne dyuersely . as it is shewyd in thys boke .
 and theis armys nobl shewyd here : be cald palit
 crokpt and sharpe . for in theys armys . ii . colo;
 ris paly ar put to gethir : oon in to an othir cro;
 kptly and sharpe . Therefore it shal be sayd of hi
 the Wyche beis thes armys in thys Wyse . first i la;
 tyn thus . **P**ortat arma palata tortuosa acu
 ta de nigro et argento . Gallice sic . **A**l port pale dunssete
 de Sable et argent . Anglice sic . **T**he berith pale crokpt
 and sharpe of Sable and Spluer .



Off armys barrit playn nobl here it shal be shewyd .

Here i thys chappure afore is determynyt of palit armys
 and in thys chappure nobl folowynge it shal be deter;
 mynt of barrit armys . for the Wyche it shal be knowl that ar;
 mys may be many maner of Wyse barrit . and
 the first maner of Wyse is playn barrit . as here
 apperis . And ye shal knowl that thes be certan
 armys barrit playn . and then ye shal nott neede
 to say i the blasynge of theys armys : he berith pla
 yne armys barrit . Bot i all othyr disperynge ar;
 mys barrit : ye most nedys declare the blasynge of theym howe
 theos barrit armys differ from playn . for su be barrit W^t a
 Lyon raumppynge or a grehounde or odir beestis & su be barrit &



polo derit With cros croslettyes molettyes Scesentis smale briddis
 or other difference bot as for theys playn armis afore ye shal
 say in latyn in thys Wyse. *Portat arma barrata de argento & ni-
 gro Et gallice sic. ¶ Il port barre dargent et Sale.*
Anglice sic. ¶ He berith barri of Siluer and Sable

¶ Off barrit armys ondatit nold I Wyll shew as apperith.

R nald ye for etan that armys barrit othis Wile ye barrit &
 ondatit that is to say Watere. as here it apperith. And
 they be called barrit ondatit for they be made of .ij. colouris me-
 tynng to gedre by the maner of a floyng Watre as
 it is oppn afore. And ye shalt say of hym that
 beris theis armys i this Wyse. first i latyn thus
¶ Portat arma barrata ondata de nigro et albo
Gallice sic. ¶ Il port barri ondee de Sable
et dargent. Anglice sic. ¶ He beris barri on-
datit of Sable and Siluer.



¶ Off armys barrit and mueckyt ye shale haue exemple
B arrit armys mueckyt ar borne of diuerse gentilt men.
 as here is shewyd. And thay ar called mueckyt for in
 eueri barre .ij. colouris ar put mueckyt by the ma-
 ner of a rounde Way as is sayd afore. And he p^e
 beris this armys beris in thys Wyse. first in la-
 tyn thus. *¶ Portat arma barrata de coloribus*
rubeo et albo muctis. Et gallice sic.



¶ Il port barri verree de golblez et dargent.
Anglice sic. ¶ He berith barri muct hpt of golbles and Sil-
uer. *¶ And I begyn With golbles for that coloure is the*
first in the right cornett.

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

GEntill men ther be certanli the Rich bere armis barryd crokpt and sharpe as here it apperith in theys armys . and thay be called armys barrit for differance of armys the same man of Wyse palit : and thay be called crokpt and sharpe . for as it is sayd a fore . ii . colouris ar put to gethyr crokptli and sharpe . Therefore it shalt be sayd that the lord the Rich 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 **Cyl** port barri dauncetee acute de Sable et dor
Anglice sic . **The** berith barrit crokpt and sharpe of Sable and golde .

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

Ther be forsothe certan armys bendli barrit . and thei be called bendly barrit . and for this cause they be cald bendly barrit . for . ii . colouris ar iunyt to gether in euey barre bendly . as it is oppn here i theis armis
And therefore it shalt be sayd of him that beris theis armys : in this Wyse as folowis . first in latyn thus . *Cypse portat arma bendata de rubio et auro .* *Et gallice sic .* **Cyl** port barre beudee de golblez et dor . *Anglice sic .* **The** berith barrit bendy, of golbles and golde .



Not neuer the leess ye most diligently attende in the blasynge of such armys : as palys barrit and bendys . for and they ben not suttelly consauyt a man sodanly onswerynge may lightly in thoos armys be dissapoynt . For certainly thoos armys be called palys armys in the which 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 palys .

In diuerse armys of gentill men be folowde . ii . palys 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 golles and . ii . of golde for of the coloure of reede apperith . iij . partes in the shelde and tot ii . allone of the coloure of golde Therefore the gentill man that berith theis armys : beris i this wyse & thus ye shall say of hym . first in latyn thus .



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

Il port de golles et deux pales dor . Et anglie sic .

He berith golles and . ii . palys of golde .

Here ye shall diligently merke armys barrit and leess barrit .

The most also diligently attende to the nombre of both too coloures in armys palys barrit or leess barrit of the which litlest barrits ye most be ware When they be folowde in armys . as here it is shewyd in theis armys . for such lynes be called litlest barrits to the difference of litlest barrits . And it shall be sayde that the gentill man the which berith theis armys beris in this thes wyse first in latyn thus as folowis



Portat unam barram et duas barulas de albo in campo rubio . Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goublez ung barree et deux barrelettes d'argent . Et anglice sic . **T**he barth goubles on barre and . ii . litell baris of Syluer .

Now I wyll speke of armys barrid & litell baris florishyt

Holde how the forsayd litell baris ar othyrwyle made flourishyngli & than the be cald florishyt as here i thys scochon . And they be cald florishyt : for they be made bi y^e maner of a flosore deluce . And ye shalt say of him that is possessor of theys armys i thys wise as folowys . first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unam barram et duas barulas floridas albas in scuto siue campo blodio . Gallice sic . **I**l port d'asor ung barree et deux barrelettes florit d'argent . Anglice sic . **H**e barth asure on bar and . ii . litell baris florishyt of Syluer .



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

Other wyle ther is borne in armys a bende as is fownde i dyuerse armys of certan noble gentylmen as here now it shalt be shewyd . And ye moost knowe that it is cald a bende the wich begynnys at the right corner or the borne of the sheld : and descendith to y^e lefte side of the same sheld : to the differans of fishes or of litell scaups of the wich it shalt be shewyd after . And of hym that has theys armys ye shalt say thus as folowys . first in latyn . **P**ortat unam



bendam de rubio in campo aureo . Gallice sic . **I**l port
 dor song bende de gblez . Anglice sic . **T**he beth golde e
 a bende of goldes .

Off lifell bendys in armys now here is an exempull .

RMaib ye hold afore it is sayd that certan littyll barris ar
 az borne i armys mony tymys . On the same maner of Wise
 az borne littill bendys as here it shall be shewyt . And they be
 calde bendylls to the differans of grete bendys
 as it is opyn . And of hym that beris theys th
 it shall be sayd . first in latyn as here folowys .

Portat coniam bendam & duas bendulas de auro
 i campo blado . Et gallice sic . **I**l port asor
 song bendy et deux bendelettis dor . Anglice sic .

Hee berith asure a bende and .ij. bendils of golde . And thes
 bendys ar othirwys florishyt as is shewyt in the figure a fore
 in barris . And in diuse armys they be founde that they be
 chenyt . and sum be polderit with molettis . and sum with odir
 offerans the which nedys not to be figurit here



Off armys palit and bendyt now here it shall be shewyd

The best maner of wyse certainly of beynge of wyse az
 mps in con sheelde is in theys bendys beynge for a man
 that has a patimong left by his fadyr . and o
 thes certan londys by his modyr cumyng to him
 to the which londys of his moderis ar appropurt
 armys of olde tyme for it may hap that theys
 armys com to hir by the way and descent of hir
 progenyturis . then may the hysre and hym list



here the boott armys of his sadys in y^e boott sheelde . And i speche
a bende he may bere his moderis armys as here in the scochon afore
specis . And it shall be sayd of him that beris theys armys in
latyn thus . **P**ortat arma palata de argento et rubio cum sona
benda de nigro . Gallice sic . **I**l port palee dargent et de goll
les et ung bende de sabull . Anglice sic . **H**e berith palee of
Syluer and golles With a bende of sabull .

And othyrwoyle i speche a bende ther is founde . iij . molettys
or maples of golde .

Off armys bende fusillyt here noth I Wilt expmull .

One ou ther be founde in armys othez certan bendys to su
man strange from theys . and here I Wilt shew to you a
bende the Wich is calde a bende fusillit : as here ap
perith in this scochon . And it is calde fusillit for
it is made all of fusillis of the Wich certan fusillis
more shall be spokyn afterward . Bot he the Wich
has theys armys beris in latyn thus . **P**ortat
sonam bendam fusillatam de auro in campo asorio
Gallice sic . **I**l port asor ung bendee fusillae dor .
Anglice sic . **T**he berith asure a bende fusillit of golde .



And thys bende many tyme is borne With strangeris and
specialli in Burgon .

Here now it shall be spokyn of dyverse borduris i armys .

Bordures many and dyse as founde i armys and as be-
 fore of many nobill men : of the which sum be playn . sum i
 graffit . sum talleit . sum playn polidrit . sum chekerit . sum
 gotonettit . sum muedit . of the which it shall be spokyn eynche
 oon after odir . And first of playne borduris I will speke as
 here it apperis . And the bordure is calde playne
 when it is made playn of oon coloure aloon . as
 here in thys schoon . And it shall be sayde of hym
 that is possessor of theys armys first in latyn thus



Protat tres rosas rubias in campo argenteo
 cum una bordura de rubio . Et gallice sic .

Il port d'argent trois roses de goulez et ung bordure de go-
 ules . Et anglie sic **T**he beith Siluer . iij . roses of gold-
 les and a bordure of goldles .

Of armys bordurit and ingraffit now here folowys exmple

Armys With a bordure ingraffit othe while as borne of
 certan nobill men as here now is shewit in thys schoon .

And syke a bordure is calde a bordure ingraffit
 for the coloure of hym is put gre by gre in to the
 felde of tharmys as it is oppn here . And the pos-
 sessor of theys armys beis i latyn tong thus as
 folowys . **P**rotat arma de auro symbriata si-
 ue bordurata de nigro ingradata cum tubus macu-
 lis perforatis de nigro . Gallice sic . **I**l port dor trois mul-
 lettis perforates de Sable ung borduree ingraffee de Sable .



Anglice sic . **T**he beith golde . iij . molettis perforat' of Sa-
 bull and a bordure ingraffit of Sabull .

Now of armys borduriz and talentiz I will shew exemple .

Ther is borne in armys a certan bordure talentiz 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 this wyse first in latyn thus . **P**ortat co-
 num signum capitale de rubro in campo albo bordu-
 ratum cum rubro talentatum . Gallice sic .



Il port d'argent ung chevron de goublez bordu-
 re de goublez talentee . Et anglaise sic . **T**he beith siluer a
 Cheveron of gobles borduriz with gobles talentiz .

Off armys borduriz haupng . ii . Cheverons of siluer & c .

Understonde ye that certan tymys a bordure is borne in ar-
 mys polidritz dyuerse wyys other wyile with molettis with
 roses or with litlest crossis or with besantis or odes dyuse . And
 it is calde a bordure polidritz when any thyng is i
 that bordure : of what sumeu signe it be . as it
 is sayd a fore . and theys signys as roses molettis
 and other ar not countit for c'tan nombur : for ye
 nombur of that polidryng excedis the nombur of
 it . And then ye bordure is calde polidritz 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 fu-

tum de cubio cum duobus signis capitalibus de albo et rona bor-
duca puluisata cum talentis . Et gallice sic . **¶** Il port de
gobles deup Cheuerons argent et ronc bordure de gobles polb;
drez telente . Anglice sic . **¶** He berith gobles . ij . Cheuerons
of Syluer and a bordure polberit with bisantis .

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

¶ We haue pit an othez bordure in armys the Wich is calde a
bordure chekkerit . And it is calde a chekkerit bordure
for hit is made of . ij . colowtis by the maner of a Chekker as
here it apperis . And it shall be sayd of hym the Wich beris the
ys armys in this Wyse as folowys . first in la-
tyn thus . **¶** Portat rnam cruceu cubiam pla-
nam i campo argenteo cum rona bordura scaccata
de nigro et argento . Et gallice sic . **¶** Il port
argent ronc croys plagn de gobles borduree chek-
hae de Sable et argent . Et anglice sic .



¶ He berith Syluer con croys plagn of gobles a bordure chekke-
rit with Sabutt & Syluer .

¶ Off borduris gobonatit noll here is an exempull .

¶ Mark ye more ou that yit by side theys armys the Wich
haue spoke of afore W^t borduris : ther is an othez bor-
that is calde a bordure gobonatit . as here it shall be shewyt i
thys scochon nept folowpng . And hit is calde gobonatyt for

hit is made of ij. colouris quadraſli ioynyt. p^r is
to ſay of blacke & White . p of hym that beis

thys armys ye ſhall ſay in latyn thus as folowis
¶ *Portat de argento p duas bandas de nigro cū*

una bordura de nigro et albo gobonata . Et gal

lice ſic . ¶ Il port argent deux bandes et ung

bordure de ſable et argent Anglice ſic . ¶ The beuth ſilver



¶ And thys ſame bordure haue that nobyll prync the duke
of Glouceſter brother to that nobyll Berolbre kynge henci the
fifth : the which wyll duke haue in his armys the beſt armys of
Fraunce and of Englonde quartly With a bordure gobonate of
Silver and ſable as is ſhewyt in diſe places . And to blaſe
thys armys it nedis not to be reherſit . for it is ſufficiently
taght afore in diuerſe places .

¶ Item of borduris had in armys of colouris murekpt .

¶ Ther be yet borduris i armys of ij. colouris
murekpt . as here in thys figure appe

ris . and hit is alſo a bordure murekpt for hit
is made of .ij. colouris to gedys murekpt . And

ye ſhall ſay of hym the which beith theſe armys
in latyn thus . *Portat arma quarſiata de rubio*

et auro cū ſona bordura de argento et nigro ſimul murectis .

Et gallice ſic . ¶ Il port quarteele de goblez et dor ouefſſ



long bordure verme dargent et de sable . Anglice sic

The birth quarterly gobles and golde With a bordure muelz
lyt of siluer and sable .

Bott i thes borduris ther is a grete differans emog men
pretendynge theym epte and Wyse in thys sciens as spe:
cially it is oppn i thaimps in olde tyme of threile of Marche Wp'd
they shulde be calde borduris or not . as hre i thys
figure . And certan men say y' men not puttynge
a mezueles differans of blasynge say : that the for
sajd Earle of marche the Wiche Dog calde Roger
Mortememer When that he leuyd bare aimpes in la
tyn in thys Wyse to say **P**ortauit arma pola
ta barbata et contraconata de asorio ⁊ auro cum cono simplici scuto
de argenteo . Gallice sic . **E**l port pale barree gironne d'asor ⁊
d'or et long escu simple dargent . Anglice sic . **T**he birth pa
ly bari contrari conpt of asure ⁊ golde With a siple shelde of silu.



And this oppnyon afore reheris it in the blasynge plesyt ma:
ny a man the Wich in no man of Whise may be trul . For if thes
aimpes as it is sayd afore War contrari conatit . then the laldest
corner or the coone of thaimps that is to say the laldest poynt of
the shelde may neu be of con coloure as certanly it is of asure .

Over thes thyngeys afore reheris it in thes armis it is cōn
that in all aimpes contrari conpt all the conys of What sum eu co
loure thaimps be made they mete to gedre conally in the middis
of the shelde . as in the next figure of the shelde oppuly it shalt

be shewyd. Wherefore as it apperith to my reason tuler they shal
be blasit on this Wyse: exceptit the gretter autorite that the for
sajd Eyle of Marche beith thus in latyn. **P**ortauit arma
barata & caput scuti palatum & angulatum de auro & auro cum
quodam scuto simplici de argento. Et gallice sic. **I**l port
barres et ung Chieff palee cuneate d'or & d'or et ung escu simple
d'argent. Et anglie sic. **T**he beith barri and a Chieff pa
le angulatis of a fure and golde With a symple sheld of Silu.

Off arms contrari conyt here 3 Will informe yow

Ther be yit for sooth diuerse noble men the Wich be arms
contrari conyt. as here in this kechon apperith. And
these arms be cald contrari conyt for this cause.
for all the colouris of these arms meete to gedir
at on coone. that is to say at the myddyst poynt
of the sheld only. For euery body triangulit is
moore of lengthe then of brede and naamly conyt
not p3. Therefore the oppnyon of those men the Wy
che sayd that the arms afore rehysit: that is to Witte of the
les arms of Marche Bar palpt barrit and contrari conyt is to
be receuyt. for so much that the conys of the forsajd arms



acorde not the Rich of necessite shulde acorde iff the forsayd opp
nyon Wer tris . And of hym that beris theys armys ye shalt
say in latyn . **P**ortat arma contragonata de blodio et albo
Et gallice sic . **I**l port girone d'asor et d'argent . Anglice sic .
He berith contrari conpt of asure and siluer .

Off pilut armys now here it shalt be sheldyt :

HOr as mych as it is spokyn afore of armys : in the Rich
the coloris mete to gedys in the myddist poynt conly .
Now folowyth of certan armys in the Rich . iij . pi
lis mete to gedys in con coone . as here in thys fi
gure . And it shalt be sayde of hym the Rich be
ris theys armys in latyn in thys Wyse .



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

Off ballis in armys here now it shalt be sheldyt .

Never the les ye most consydre a differens i theys blasyn
ges of theys armys afore : and theys that cum after
Wen ye blase theym in latyn tong . for other While thys terme
pila i latyn is take for to be a peece of tymbre to be put vnder the
pelor of a brygge : or to syche a like Werke as i thepempult afore
And odyr While this terme pila is take for a certan rounde istu
met to play W^e : the Rich istumet fups othez While to the hande

and then it is calde i latyn *pila manualis* as here
 And other While it is an instrument for the foote
 and then it is calde in latyn *pila pedalis* a fote bal
 Therfor it shal be sayd of hym that beris thes ar
 mps in latyn *Portat tres pilas argenteas*



in campo rubio . Et gallice sic . *Il port de*
goblez trois pelettis argent . Et anglie sic . The berith
 gobles in ballis of Siluer .

Antanlye most merke that i this figure of ballis a mā
 may soon er . Besfore shortly it is to be knaw that sich
 ballis may haue all colobres bot the colobre of golde for e ther
 be of goldyn colouris : they shulde be calde *talentis* or *besantis* the
 Wiche be eu of golden colobre .

Off tortellys or litill Takys in armys .

Ther be also tortellis y^e be litill Takys
 the Wiche be gretter then ballys & tharmpes
 be truly made as here it is oppn . And be that be
 ris thes armys beris in this Wyse first i latyn .

Portat tres tortellas rubias i campo aureo .
Gallice sic . Il port dor et trois torteulp de
goblez . Et anglie sic . The berith golde & . iij . Takys of
 gobles .



More ouer merke : that as Wele ballys in armys as kakis
 and besantis all Way as hopt wolnde figuris & not pforat

Off fontans or Wellis here I wilt speke .

Neu the les ther be can nobult men the Wiche beer sich rounde fi
 guris : the Wiche figuris as calde fontans or Wellis as here ap

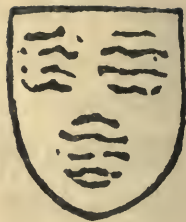
eris . the With fontans eūmore most be of Whyte
coloure for the thyng the With they represent .

For they represent eūmore the coloure of the Wa
ter of a Well the With is white . And of hym y^e
beris 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 berith
of golde and . iij . Wellis .



Off ryngys the With be other rounde instrumentis **I** With speke

After theis rounde figuris a fore reherst
ther be cīan figuris the With be pforat as
be ryngys : as here apperis . And it shall be sayd
of hym that beris theis armys i latyn thys .

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

He berith Sabutt and . iij . ryngys of golde .

C 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 With i as With olde .

an other lyne is dralbyn of an other coloure as
here : to the man of a shelde . And it shall be sayd
of hym that beris thes armys i latyn .

Portat
vnu tractū simplicem planam aureū i campo asoreo

Gallice sic . **C** **I**l port dor vng trace playn dor . Anglice sic

C The berith asure a playn tract of golde .



Off a tract ingraypt con booth the sydes here is an exemple .

A tract or a lyne othis While is ingraypt on booth the p^{ar}
tes as here in thys fygyure apperith . And then it shall

be sayd of hym that beris thes armys i thys wy
 se first in latyn thus . **P**ortat sonum tractu
 ep ptraque parte igratum de auro i campo rubio
 Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goblez song trace
 ingrable de chescun coste dor . Anglice sic .
He berith gobles wyth a tract engraynt on bo
 bth the sydes of golde .



Off a tract dobult and florishyt it shal be shewyt .

Thes tract is othe wyse dobult as in tharmys of the
 kynge of Scottelonde . as here in this scochon apperis . &
 the forsayd kynge of Scottelond beris i thys wy
 se first in latyn thus . **P**ortat duplicem trac
 tum cum floribus gladioli contraposis et uno
 leone rapaci de rubio in campo aureo . Et galli
 ce sic . **I**l port dor song dobble trace florete
 coundree et song leon rampant de goblez . An
 glice sic . **H**e berith golde a dobble trace florishyt contrari
 and a Lyon rampyng of gobles .



Off tractis triplatit and quatriplatit othyr wyse .

Amo of thes armys afore rehersi I fynde more dyuersite
 for ther be certan nobill men the which bere thes tractis
 triplatit as here in thys fygyre . and sum bere hit
 quatriplatit as is founde i diuise armys . And ye
 shal say of him that beris thes armys triplatit
 i latyn thus . **P**ortat tractum triplicatu de al
 bo i campo aureo . Gallice sic . **I**l port dor song
 trace triplee dargent . Anglice sic . **H**e be
 rith golde a trace triplatit of siluer .



Off a tract sympull of .ij. coloris and inuect an exemple

Ther be other nobill men the which here a sympull tract of .ij. coloris inuect as here now it shall be shewyd in thys trochon . And the possessor of thes armys betis in this wyse as folowis first in latyn . *Portat unum tractum simplicem de coloribus a soro az ; gexteo inuectis in scuto aureo . Et gallice sic .* **A** port dor song trace simple verze dor et dargent . *Anglice sic .* **T**he benth golde and a tract symple inuect of a fure and Siluer .



After tractis now it shall be spokyn of fessuris or staups .

Afore thes fessuris it is spokyn of bendys : and their differans . Now it shall be spokyn of fessuris . the wych can fessuris or staups begynne in the lefte borne of the sheld : & az drawne to the right parte of the sheld beneath to the differance of bendys the wych begynne in the right borne of the sheld & az drawne to the lefte side of the sheld beneath . and thys way most the fessure be drawne as here apperis i thys fygure . And ye shall vnderstonde that theis fessuris differ as many ways as the forsayd bendys dyfferyt . bot it nedys not to be rehersyt for it is playn shewyd afore . Ther be fessuris or staups playn . engradyt . inuect . and fuyllatit . as I sayd afore in the place of bendys . And thes staups bastardys az wont to bere or namli thay shulde bere thaym . And then thys fessure is cald a staffe : & i french it is cald a baston



Not commynli it is calde a fissure for as mych that he cleupe
his faderis armys m. ii. partes for that bastard is cloun and
deuyd from the patrimony of his fader. And so sych a bastard
is forbedyn to bere the hoost armys of his fader for the reuerens
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 to 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 ingraflit inueckyt or fusillatit: of that some
staffe ye shall say as a fore is reherst in the chapiture of bandys
moore playnli. And the bastarde the which berith theys armys
possessis in latyn on thys maner as nobl byre folowys.

Portat onam fissuram siue baculum aureum i campo asorio.
Gallice sic. **I**l port d'asor et ung fees dor. **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 knalb that theis armys be cal
led hedyd: When the hyer parte of the shelde that is
to say the hede is made of on coloure or of moo then
of on. & that parte extendys not to the myddis
of the shelde as aboon is sheldyt by the shelde.
And knlbe ye that in the hedyd armys is a good
man of byrnyng of dyuse armys as by fortune su
noble man has many londis and grete lordshypps by his mo
dyr for the which londys of his moderis he intendys to bere the
armys of his modyr. and so he may do for it is rightwys.



Bot he 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 Wilt : may bere the hoolt armys of his moodyr in
 the labyr parte of his shelde . and in sych an hede as I sayd
 a fore he may and he Wilt bere the hoolt armys of his fadyr
 And it shalt be sayd of hym that beys theys armys i thys Wy
 se first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unum signum capitale de ni
 gro in campo aureo cum uno capite rubro et tribus talentis i eo
 dem . Et gallice sic . **I**l port dor ung cheuon de Sabull
 et ung Cheff de golblez et trois besantis en la mesmes .
 Anglice sic . **T**he berith golde a cheuon of Sabull W^e
 a Cheff of golbles and .ij. besantis ther in .

And ther be certan nobull psones the wich ber in the shel
 de afore rehysit of golde as is sayd a fore a Cheuon of Sa
 bull or of sum odyr coloure and .ij. rede wosis or Whyte or sum
 othez sygnys as crossis cressantis braddys or floutris and a che
 eff sum of Sabull sum of othez coloure with the signe of molet
 tis or oder tokyngng the wich need not to be rehysit . And then
 shalt 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. rede wosys
 of golbles a Cheff of asure with .ij. molettys perforatit of vert
 and thus of all othez differansys .

Off armys palit with oon quarter of an other coloure .

Certanly ther be sum nobull men the Wyche bere in ther ar
 mys oon quarter of an other coloure dyffereng from the

coloure or the colobris of the shelde as here . in the
 Rich armis it is to be sayd that the nobull man the
 Rich beris theym berith in this Wyse first in latyn .

Portat arma palata de aserio & auro cum una
 quarta eremetica . Et gallice sic . **I**l port
 palee asfor et dor ung quart eremyn . Et anglice
 sic . **H**e berith pale asfor and golde With con quari of Ermyn .



And it is to be notit that ye most haue a respekyt to the co
 loure of that pale the Rich shulde ascende to the right horne of the
 shelde iff that quart ber not ther . and i that coloure ye most
 eu moore begyn to blase thooz armys like as the quart Were not
 ther as asfor is reherst .

Now of armys chekerit here ye shall haue an exemple .

Over ouer other Whye We se armys chekerit as here now
 it apperith in thys figure folowynge and they be cald ar;
 mys chekerit When they are made of .ij. colours to
 the maner of a cheker . And theys armys resay;
 ue many differens as in hords or quarters i bar
 ris and bendis and other wyles i Cheurons of ye
 Rich it shall be spokyn a noon folowynge . 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 kakke asfor et dor . **A**nglice sic .
The berith Cheker of asure and golde



Off Cheurons the Wich i englysh ar calde colbuls of sparris

WE haue sotheli in armys certan signys the Wich ar calde Cheurons in french . And they be calde m latyn Signa capitalia vel tigna . and in englysh a colbult of sparris as here is shewyd i theys signes : the Wich signes by likenes first War borne of carpentaries and makers of holuses . for an holuse is neu made p fite tylt 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 . y^e is to say a colbult of sparris . and other While . ij. syche be borne i armys and othyr While . iij. odyr While . iiii . 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 cū tribus talentis . Et gallice sic . **I**l port de golbz et deux Cheurons dor et trois talent . Anglice sic . **H**e berith golbles and .ij. Cheurons of golde Wich iij besantis .



Off a Cheuron or a sygne capitall engraplyt here is shewyt .

Also a Cheuron is othir While engraplyt as here and then it is to be sayd of hym the Wich beris theys armys m latyn m thys wyse . **P**ortat unum signum capitale ingratum de albo m campo aoreo . Et gallice sic . **I**l port asor song Cheuron argent engraplee . Anglice sic . **H**e berith asure and a Cheuron of Spluez engraplyt .



Off dyuerse and meruelus Cheucons yit 3 Bist spoke .

One ouer yit i theys signys of Cheucons other While is folowde a colbte in the blaspyng of theym . Wlen thei be ma de of dyuerse colobris transmutat as here in this scochon apperith . And of hym the Wyck beis thes armys ye shall say in latyn . **P**ortat arma quarternata de nigro & argente cum vno signo ca pitati de dictis coloribus transmutatis . **G**allia sic . **I**l port quarternlee de sable & argent & vng Cheucon change lung de laultre . **E**nglia sic . **T**he be rith quarterly Sable and Siluer With a Cheucon of the sayd colobris transmutat .



Off Cheuecons differyng on the longe Way :

Also theys signes or Cheucons be differit after the longe Way in armys as here in this figure apperith . And then of hym the Wyck beis thes armys ye shall say in lati . **P**ortat arma partata secundu logu de coloribus aureo & rubeo cum vno signo capitol de dictis coloribus transmutatis . **G**allia sic .

Il port partie du long de dor & goblez vng che ueron change lung de laultre . **E**nglia sic .

The beith party aft the longe Way of .ij. colouris golde and goulers With a Cheucon of the sayd colobris transmutat .



Off colbris emong heroodis i blaspyng theys armys suppyng

Among othys colbris : a colbte the blaspyng of tharmis here folowpyng nobs nept 3 haue hade heroodys pretendyng

theym selfe veri conyng in blaspyng of armys mer
uelusli to dreeme in the blaspyng of theys armys .
And sum holde oon oppynpon and sum an othyr .
neuer the les it is no grette neede to doubte in the
blaspyng of theym as to conyng men . Therefore
of hym y^e beas thes armys ye shall say i latyn .



Portat duas ptes capitis kuta de rubio & iciam ptem de albo ad
modum signi capitalis et tres rosas de coloribus transmutatis .
Et gallica sic . **P**ort lez deux ptes du chief de goblez et le
troisune d'argent ptiez en manere du cheuon et trois roses lung
de laultre . Anglica sic . **H**e berith . ij . parties of the heade of the
shelde gobles and the thirde pte Siluer by the maner of a che
uon and . iij . roses of the same coloris transmutit .

Off armys fusillit in english spyndyllis now I Wilt speke .

Ther be certan gentylmen and nobles the Wich beere in theyr
armys fusellis : of the nombur of the Wich : my lord of
Gloucester y^e nobull prince uncle to kynge henty the sept Was .
For he had in his armys . iij . fusillis of gobles by the maner of a
bar in a felde of siluer the Wich etan armys this
nobull duke bare by the reson of certan lordis be
longyng to the mounte . Nowt ye shall say of hym
that beas theys armys i this schoon in latyn th9



Portat de rubio et tres fusulos de argento .

Et gallica sic . **I**l port de goblez et trois fusulez

d'argent . Anglica sic . **T**he berith gobles and . iij . fusules
of Siluer . And otherwhyle theys . iij . fusules or . iiii . be borne
by the maner of a pale .

It is to be notit that Whan .iij. fusules or .ij. ar borne or moe to the nombur of .ix. the Wich nombur if thei excede : say euermore that thos armys be polderit With fusillis or other thyngys and noon othyr Wyse . ¶ And so generalli ye most knalb that iff any thyng be borne in armys ouer the nombur of .ix. then thoos armys What sum euer they be thay ar polderit .

Off oon fusyll borne in armys here I Wilt exemplif.

Other While oon fusyll is borne allon in armys as here i thys figure it apperith . in Wich mater I haue heerd certan heroddys wolte in theyr oppynyonys . Neū the less it is cian that ye shall say of hym the Wich beis theys armys With oole wolte i latyn thus as so ; lohis . *Portat de rubio cum uno fusulo de auro Et gallice sic . Il port de goublez ung fusill or Anglice sic . The beith goubles and a fusill of gold .*



Off an fusyll of dyuerse colobris nott here I Wilt speke .

Also theys fusyllis sum tyme ar borne of dyuerse colobris As here in thys figure it is shewyd . For it is a moore wolte hold theys armys shulde be blasit then thar ; mys afore . but ye shall say i latyn of hym the Wy che has thes armys in this Wyse . *Portat arma partita ex transuerso de albo et nigro cum uno fusulo ex eisdem coloribus transmutatis . Et gallice sic . Il port partie de traueers d'argent et sable et ung fusill de mesmes couleurs lung de laultre . Et anglice sic*



He brith armys partit ouer Bart of Siluer & sable With a
fuszylt of the saam colobour transmutit.

Off fuszylis by the maner of a bende here 3 Bitt subat say .

More ouer sych fuszylis ar borne in armys by the maner
of a bende . as here nobb apperith And then ye shall say
of hym the Wich pssessis theys armys in this Wyse
first in latyn thus . **P**ortat onam bendam
fusillatam de auro in campo rubeo . Et gallice sic
Il port de goublez onq bende fuszylt dor . Et
anglice sic . **T**he brith goubles and a bende
fuszylit of golde .



Off a bar fuszylit in armys here is an exemple .

Also thez be borne in armys theys fuszylis in a bar fuszylit
as here it apperith . And then it is to be sayd of hym the
Wich hath theys armys in latyn thus . **P**or:
tat de rubeo cum onna barra fusillata de argento .
Gallice sic . **I**l port de goublez onq barre fu:
sullee dargent . Et anglice sic . **T**he brith
goubles and a bar fuszylit of Siluer . And sum
men say that the forsayd armys began of Beueris
for as mych as Beueris rose sich fuszylis made of sponnyng Bott



Knowe ye y^e differans bi this ffusillis Masculis & Losynge

Now here ye shall knowe the differans bi this fusillis mas:
culis and losynge . Wherfore it is to be knowe that

fusyllis ar euer more long also fusyllis ar stratty ouerwart in
the baly then ar Maskules . And Maskules ar larger ouerwart
in the baly : and shorter in length then be fusyllis . as here i this
schoon it apperith . And it shall be sayd of hym
that possesse thes armys in this Wyse . first i la
tyn . **P**ortat de rubio q sep masculas de auro .
Et gallice sic . **I**l port de gobbles et .vi. mascu
les dor : Et anglie sic . **T**he beith gobbles
and sey maskules of golde .



And thes maskules other While ar pforatit as I sayd ofore
in the chapture of the cros masculatit .

Off an othyr maner of maskules yit here I Witt speke .

Also other While ar borne armys masculatit as here now
in this figure solowynge is shewyd . And ye shall con
uerstande that thos armys be calde masculatit in
the which the forsayd maskules begyn most plentysf
ly in the right angle of the shelde . and as endid
to ward the lefte pte . the which certan armys in up
ped ar palit . q ar deuydit i to .iij. palyes yf thei be
subtile consaynt . And of hym that beith thes
armys it shall be sayd i this Wyse first in latyn . **P**ortat ar
ma masculata de argento q asorio . Et gallice sic
dargent et dasor maskule . Et anglie sic . **T**he beith
of Siluer and asure masculatit .



Of losynge hilt and What maner of Wyse they be made .

Also losynge no maner of Wyse be made bot i armys ben
dit . nei they may not be made by ther selfe . and they be
made att Way as thys be made bendit . And ye
shall haue the moost perty differans by this the
forayd masculatit armys and bendid in the pictu
ris of the forayd armys . And ye most take thys
for a generall enformacion and instruction that
certanli losynge eumore stande vpright : that is
to say that the hyst point or the height : eu ascendis to huen or to
a mainye bred . so that the hyst point extendys vntilly to the be
ed of the shelde . and of the ouerwart corneris oon extendis vnti
lly 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
parte of the shelde dyametrall as it is oppn in the shelde next a
foe . And so Wich olde wolde be haue the differans of the for
ayd signes . that is to bete of Masculus and Losynge .
Nota also the forayd supplus neuer be founde pforatit nei lo
synge afore sayd be neu pforatit .



Knob of a signe i armys y^e is calde a Saltori a man of a cros

Ther is an other maner of signe in armys : by dyse
noblit men borne : the Wich is calde a Saltori . and it
is made by the man of a cros of Saynt andrew
as here now it apperith . And thys cros is lic
kynt after certan men to an instrument made in
dyuerse parkys the Wich is of a grette magnytude
or largenes : to the comparison of thys signe .
And it is Well knowe of noblit gentelmen and



hunneris that ſpech ſaltatories az ordant in mony parhes & pla
as to take Wilde beestys the which onys their enterpynge: by that
instrumente may neu goo a gape. Wherfore in olde tyme thes
signys were geuyn to rich men. and otheerlyſe alde auaris
Nygongys or keperis the which men ſuffre 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 aſorio et conum ſaltatorium de auro. Et gallice ſic.

I l port d'or ung ſaultier d'or. Et anglice ſic. **A** The
berith aſure and a Saltory or a ſaltier of golde.

Off armys ſaltier engradit here 3 With expemphall.

K Olde here ye moſt knald that theys armys Saltier be o:
ther While engradit as here in this figure nold apperith
And thep thep be alde ſaltier 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. Portat co
num ſaltatorium engradatum de auro in campo a
ſorio. Et gallice ſic. **I** l port d'or ung ſaul
tier d'or engrapler. Et anglice ſic. **A** The berith aſure and
a croſ ſaltier of golde engradit.



Off many croſſis ſaltier borne in armys engradit an expemphall

Other While thep be borne mony croſſis ſaltier i armys en
gradit in oon ſhelde. other While. ij. other While. iij. as

here And of hym that beris theys armys thus
 it shalt be sayd in latyn . **P**ortat conam bar
 ram planam et tria saltatoria mgradata de auro i
 campo rubro . Et gallice sic **A**l port de golb;
 lez ung barre playn et trois saultiers engradez dor
 Et anglice sic . **H**e berith gobles oon bar playn
 and iij . saltire crossis engradyt of golde .



Off Cowlmgs in armys borne by the maner of a pale .

It is diligentli to be markyt that When We say sich a lor
 de berith in sych spgngs . How theys . iij . signes ar bor
 ne in armys We say not att Way . For other While theys . iij .
 signys ar put in a shelde by the maner of a pale . And then ther
 be calde signys palit . as here i thys figure it ap
 peryth . And of hym that has theys armys ye
 shalt say in latyn . **P**ortat iij . coronas de auro
 palatas in campo asorio . Et gallice sic . **I**
 l port asor et trois corones dor paleez . Anglice sic
He berith asure and iij . crouns of golde palit .



Off cowlmgs in armys borne barrit here I Wilt informe yow

How theys . iij . signes othar While be bor
 ne barrit here now apperith in thys figure .
 And then of hym that beris theys armys ye shalt
 say in latyn . **P**ortat tres coronas aureas i
 campo asorio . Et gallice sic . **A**l port asor
 et et trois cownes barrez dor . Et anglice sic .
He berith asure & iij . crouns of golde barrit .



Off. iij. Crowns borne in the Corneris of the shelde .

Certainly theys. iij crowns be borne i the most comyn Way
in the corneris of the shelde as here in thys scochon it ap
perith . 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 samust maner
of beynng of thes. iij signes or ani maner signes
Therfore ye shall say that sych a lord berith i la
tyn in thys Wyse as here folowys . **P**ortat
de asotto et tres coronas aureas . non expremendo loca . Et
gallice sic . **J**l port d'asot et trois coronnes dor . Et angli
ce sic . **T**he berith asure and. iij crowns of golde .



Off fithys borne in armys in dyuse Wyse here is a doctrine

Neth doubtit it is founde in armys . for as mych as ther
was a certan man that heght Petrus de cupibus in tyme
passit the bisshop of Wyndchester : the Wyth baar i his armys iij
Rochys after hys alone naam in Wyth armys it is doubtit .
Whether it is enogh to say in the blasynng of them : that he bare
syth iij fithys allone . as here in thys scochon .
And certainly I thynke nay . for the rule goynng
a fore . Not it is thus to be sayd : of the sayd
Petrus in latyn . **P**ortant tres huiusmodi
piscis argenteos natantes in campo nigro . Et
gallice sic . **J**l port de Sable et trois Ro
chez nâpantz d'argent . Et anglice sic . **T**he berith Sable
and iij Roches swymmyng of Siluer .



And then to tharmys of Balfride lury as
 here now apperis i this figure And ye most say y^e
 he bare thus in latyn . **P**ortant tres lucios
 aureos in campo rufo . Et gallica sic . **I**
 port de goblez et trois lucez dor . Anglice sic .



The berith gobles and iij lucee of golde .
 the Wich certan blasping With olde declaracion here is enogh .
 for the sayd fishes ar in thare proper placis as I sayd in the
 rule afore .

But What shalt be sayd of thys man then : the
 Wich beris .ij. barbellis turnyng theyr backys to
 geder as here apperis . Ye most say in latyn thys
Portat duos barbillos aureos adinuicem i
 ga vertentes in kuto asorio puluerisato cu cruci
 bus cruciatis figituris de auro . Et gallice sic .



Il port asor poudre dez croys crocelez fichez et deux bar
 bulp dors an dors dor . Et anglice sic . **T**he berith asure
 powderit With crossis croslettys pycche and .ij. barbellis of golde
 backe to backe .

Off armys the Wich ar calde frectis here now I Wyt speke .

A Certan nobill baron that is to say the lord abbdeley of
 the Reame of Englonde baar 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 tripartit

and other While it is multepliet ou all the sheld
as here it apperith . and ye most vnderstanden
gret differans by thys armys bendit and thers
armys the Wich be made With the forsayd frettes
Wherefore it is to be markyt that in bendyt armys
the colouris contenynt equally ar dyuydit . Not i
thes frettis the felde alwai abydeys wolt as here . and this for
sayd lorde audeley berie thus in latyn . **C**horal arma ftec
cata de auro in campo rubeo . Et gallice sic . **I**l por de gob
lez vng frette dor . Anglice sic . **T**he berith gobles and
a frette of golde .



Off armys haupng beestis salyentyng or rampyng .

Bestis in tharmys of dyuerse nobilt ar borne rampyng
as here i thys figure sololyng apperith . of the Wich i the
boke afore I haue made no mencion . And of
hym that is possessor of theys armys ye shall
say in latyn . **C**horal de rubio g rnum leo
nem de argento . Et gallice sic . **I**l port
de goblez vng Leon saliantz dargent . Et an
glice sic . **T**he berith gobles & a lion ram
pyng of siluer . And he is calde a Lion rampyng for thys 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 beestis haupng . iiii . feete . that is to say in lionys leopar
dis beas doggis With other like to them .



Now certainly of all the signys the Which ar founde i armys
as of floures leuys and other meruellys tokenys I can
not declare here : ther be so mony . But ye shall know general
ly that for all tharmys the Which lyghtly any man has seen i his
days : ye haue rules sufficient as I be leue . to dyscerne and bla
se any of theym : and it be so that ye be not in yolbre mynde to
hasty or to slopyte in the dyscernyng . Nex ye may not ouerry
slopytly the forsayd rules . but dyligently haue theym in yolbre
mynde . and be not to full of consaitis . For he that Wilt hunt
ij hares i oon oltre : or oon While con . an othez While an othez
lyghtly be losys both . Therefore take heed to the rules . If so be
that they be not a generall doctrine : yet shall thai profete for
thys sciens greely .

Merke ye Wel theys questionys here now folowynge .

Of now to a question I Wilt procede . and that is thys
Whethyr tharmys of the grauntyng of a prynce or of o
ther wordys as better or of sych dignyte : as armys of a manis
propur auctorite take . When that it is lefult to eueri nobill
man to take to hym armys at his plesure For the Which questi
on it is to be know that . iiii . maner of Wyse We haue armys

The first maner of Wyse We haue oltre althre armis the Wi
ch We beer of oltre sadys or of oltre moodyz or of oltre prey
cesessoris . the Wych maner of beynge is comune and famous in
the Wych I Wilt not stonde long . for that maner is best puyt

The secunde maner We haue armys by olde merittys as
wreth playnly it apperith by the addicion of tharmys of Fraunce
to tharmys of Englonde getyn by that moost nobyll man pryn
ce Edward the first getyn sone of Kyng Edward the thirde y^t
tyme Kyng of Englonde after the takynge of Kyng John of
Fraunce i the batell of Merton . The which certan addicion was
lesult and rightwysli down . and on the saame maner of Whysse
myght a poore archer haue take a prynce or sum nobyll lord . &
so tharmys of that prysoner : by hym so take rightwisly he may
put to hym and to his payris .

On the thirde maner of Whise We haue armys the which We
haue by the grauntynge of a prynce or of sum othe lordys .

And ye most know that thos armys the which We haue of
the grauntynge of a prynce or of a lordes resayue no question Why
that he hath thos same . for Whi the prynce wyll not : that sich
a question be askyt . 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 the prynce has the strength of lawe . but if any mā
take thos armys afore . for that thyng the which is myne With
a rightwys tytill With olde deservynge may not be take frome .
ne the prynce may not do hit rightwisly .

The fourith maner of Whise We haue thos armys the which
We take on olde alme ppor auctorite . as in theys dayes open
ly We se . how many poore men by thair grace fauoure labour
or deservynge : ar made nobills . Sum by theyr prudence . Sum
bi theyr māhod . sum bi theyr strength . sum bi theyr conig . sum bi od itupes

And of thes men many by theyr alone auctorite haue take ar-
mys to be borne to theym and to ther harys of Whoom it nedys
not here to reherse y^e names . Neū the lesse armys that be so taken
they may lesfully and frely beere . Bot yit they be not of so grete
dignyte and auctorite as thes armys the Wich az graunte dō
by day by the auctorite of a prynce or of a lord . Yet armys bi
a manys proper auctorite take : if an othez man haue not bor-
ne theym afore : be of strength enogh .

C And it is the oppynion of many men that an herod of armys
may geue armys . Bot I say if any sych armys be borne by a
ny herod geuyn that thes armys be of no more auctorite then
thes armys the Wich be take by a manys alone auctorite .

C Explicit .

C Here in this booke afore at content the bookes of haukyng
and huntynge With other plesuris dyuerse as in the booke apperis
and also of Cootarmys a nobyll Werke . And here now en-
dyth the booke of blasynge of armys translatyd and compytyd to
gedyr at Seynt albons the yere from thincarnacion of oure
lord Ihu Crist . M . CCCC . lxxxvi .

¶ Hic finis diuſorū genofis valde ptiliū ut iuētibz pateb



¶ Sanctus albanus:





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