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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"

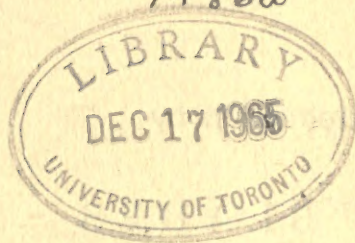
LONDON
ELLIOT STOCK, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

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 Poema.

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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 authors 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 illusttris!" 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 *nn* for *m*, to call the authoress Julyan Bemmes; while Baker in his Chronicles, too careless even to refer to the original text, adds another blunder to the story, and, thinking that Julyan must be a man's name, dubs the authoress "a gentleman of excellent gifts, who wrote certain treatises of Hawking and Hunting."

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

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

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

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

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

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

That the greater portion of the book on Hunting was compiled by Mistrefs Barnes, is probably correct,* and had she written much more, and produced even an original work on the subject, she would not have stood alone, even at that early period, as an authorefs. Crystine de Pifan, two of whose works were printed by Caxton, was contemporary with Julians Barnes, and left not only numerous original writings behind her—one of which was upon the Art of War—but left her mark, and that no mean nor ignoble one, upon the political course and moral development of her countrymen. But Dame Julyans' work upon Hunting is certainly not original, as indeed very few works upon any subject were at that period. This is evident from a glance at the text and the grouping of the subjects. It begins with distinguishing the varieties of 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 Trifram 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:—

“Wheresoever ye fare, by frith or by fell,*
My dear child, take heed how Trifram 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 Trifram, 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 Priores 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 Priores 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 Priores. 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 shews 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 witness, 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.



OLD 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	none	none	black	none	none	36
2	Laur: de Saona Rhetorica nova	Latin	4to	1480	81	2-1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	24
3	Alberti quest. de modo Significandi.	Latin	4to	1480	46	3-1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	32
4	Joan: Canonici Quest. sup. Phys. Arifit.	Latin	fol.	1481	174	3	8 × 5	signed	none	black	none	none	44
5	Exempla sacre scripture	Latin	4to	1481	83	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	32
6	Ant. Andreæ super Logica Aristotelis	Latin	4to	1482	335	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 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 & 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 fometime 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 realife the fact that the printing-prefs, 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 Mistrefs 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 prefs 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 gentlenes comes of God;" and upon sig. b iiij 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 presses? Without a shadow of doubt I say, No! Mr. E. Scott, of the MS. department in the British Museum, has indeed strung together a number of specimens to show that the Schoolmaster was employed by Caxton, and that all the books without date or place hitherto attributed to Westminster were really printed at St. Albans. But internal evidence is against any such gratuitous assumption. There is nothing in common between the two printers in any of their habits or customs except the possession of Caxton's No. 3 type. This is the only one of Caxton's types used outside his own office (for W. de Worde, his successor in house and business, must not be regarded as a separate printer). Caxton employed it from his arrival in England in 1477 till 1484, when it makes its last appearance in the headings of "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 presses of St. Albans, where the Schoolmaster first uses it in 1486, being the identical year in which its successor appears in Caxton's "Royal Book." We may here observe that after the stoppage of the St. Albans' Presses the same fount finds its way back again and is seen in W. de Worde's reprint, in 1496-97, of the two English St. Albans books. But the discovery of a copy of Caxton's Boethius in the old Grammar School at St. Albans, and the numerous fragments of old books extracted from its covers, are quoted as confirming the idea. Yet the book itself and all these fragments were from Westminster, not a single one being from a known St. Albans book, and they included the Caxton "Chronicles," 1480, the "Dictes," 1477, and the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Also the folks proverb:—

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

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

" An herde of Hertis
 An herde of all mañ dere
 A pride of Lionys
 A 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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|--|---|
| 1486. The Boke of St. Albans (Brit. Mus.). | 15—. By W. Copland. "In Lothebury"
4to. |
| 149—. By Wynken de Worde "at the sygne
of the Sonne." | 15—. By W. Copland. "In saynt Martyns
parish in the Vinetre upon the three
crane wharfe." |
| 1496. By Wynken de Worde (Brit. Mus.). | 1548? By W. Copland. "Imprynted at
London in the Vyentre vppon the
thre Craned Wharfe by Wylyyam
Copland." |
| 15—. By W. Powell. "Imprinted at London
in Fletestrete at the sygne of George
next to saynt Dunston's Church by
Wylyyam Powell. | 1550. By W. Powell. "Hawkyng
Huntyng and Fishyng." 8vo. Lon-
don. |
| 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.). | 1551? By Abraham Vele. |

- 15—. By Henry Tab. "Imprynted at London in Paul's chyrch yarde by me Hēry Tab" (Brit. Mus.).
- 15—. By J. Waley. "Imprinted at London in Foster laen by Johñ Waley" 4to.
1561. By Copland. In this year Copland was fined for "a booke of Hawkyng, Huntynge, and fysshynge cōtrary to the orders of this howse—iiij d" (Herbert, p. 367).
1586. By E. Alde. 4to. (Bib. Dec.).
1590. By John Wolfe "at the sygne of the Gunne."
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 G. M. (Gervase Markham). London. 4to. (Brit. Mus.).
1596. By Wolffe.
1596. By Illip. "Hawking Hunting Fowling and Fishing," by Adam Illip. 4to.
1596. By E. Alde. "Hawking Hunting Fowling and Fishing," by Edward Alde.
1600. By Wolffe.
1606. By Wolffe.
1614. By Helme. "A Jewell for Gentrie by S. T." 4to. (Brit. Mus.).
1793. "The Book of Cote Armour." London, 4to, reprinted by J. Dallaway, with an excellent introduction (Brit. Mus.).
1810. The Boke of Hawking Hunting and Cote Armour. Hazlewood's reprint. London. 4to. (Brit. Mus.).

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 typesetters, and will be enabled to state for certain to what extent Caxton and the St. Albans printer were their own typesetters, 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 styllly' 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 agrum, which last is cured by a red-hot silver needle thrust into the nostrils. Botches in the jaw should be “kutte with a knyfe.” More terms follow for various habits and actions, the last paragraph being upon the variety of Bells used for Hawks. There should be two, one a “femytoyn” (femitone) below the other. “The Bells of Melen (Milan?) were the best, but,” says the author, “there be now used Dutchland bells, of a town called durdright (Dordrecht), and they be passing good, sonowre (honourous) 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 Gerfalcon 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 auant,” “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 bondman might say that all men come from Adam, so might Lucifer say he and his angels came from heaven.

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

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

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

Some say that Coat Armour began at the siege of Troy, but it was of far greater antiquity than that, and was founded upon the nine Orders of Angels, who were crowned each with a diadem of precious stones—the Topaz (truth), Smaragdus (hardihood), Amethyst (chivalry), Loys (powerful), Ruby (courageous), Sapphire (wisdom), Diamond, a black stone (durable), Carbuncle (doughty and glorious). These represent Gentleman, Squire, Knight, Baron, Lord, Earl, Marquis, Duke, and Prince. Here we probably have the origin of the shape of various crowns and coronets. Everything is treated in nines, and the nine virtues and nine vices of 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>foftewt</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>hawkeys</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'd</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>faukeneris</i> , falconers	<i>huicles oppon hir</i>
<i>countenanfis</i> , counte- nances	<i>feederis</i> , <i>federes</i> , feathers	<i>houghis</i>
		<i>hanylon</i> , wiles of a fox

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
layferly, leifurely
lew warme
leppys, leaps
leif, dear
leuer, liver
lies, lice
linne, lynne, linen
littyl, 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
mowothe, mouth
moystour, moisture
myddes, midst
mynne, mine
nafethrillis, 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

pennyd, feathered
personys, perfons
pellittis, pellets
pike, pick
proceis, procesfs
puttith, putteth
praty, pretty
properteis, properties
quarterit, quartered
rad, ? afraid
raton, a rat
restith, resteth
rede, ready
rebuket, rebuked
roys, roes
roungeh
rowse, roufe
saauue, fave
serven, few
femytoyn, femitone
se, fee
shewys, shows
slau, flow
fnakys, fnakes
softeli, softly
somwatt, somewhat
soore, fore
sowre, foar
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>wrought</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>unthrefti</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> , thigs	<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. Albon."

WILLIAM BLADES.



In so moch that gentill men and honest p[er]sones haue gre:
ete 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 sekeneeses and enfirmi:
tees: and also to knowe medicines for theym accordyng. and
mony notabull termys that ben used i haukyng both of their hau
kys and of the fowles that their haukys shall slep. Therefore
thys booke folowynge in a delib forme shewys veri knowlege of
suche plesure to gentill men and p[er]sonys disposed to se itt.

Thys is the maner to begynne to kepe haukys: bot not
all maner haukys. bott onli Goshaukys: and Tere:
cellus of Goshaukys. and spere haukys. and in what maner
they shall be taake.

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

Now to speke of haukys. first they ben Egges. and af:
terward they bene disclosed haukys. and comuneli gos
haukys ben disclosed. as sone as the chough and in some place
more tymeli after the contry is of hite. and tymeli bredyng.

And we shall say that haukis doon Eyer. and not brede:
in the hoodes. And we shall say that haukys doon drab when
they bene tymbering to their nestes. and nott they held ne ma:
ke thez nestes And in the tyme of their loue they call. and not
kauke. And we shall say that they trede.

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

And then thay be clepit **Bolbes** ¶ And after saynt Margarettis day thay wyl flie fro tree to tree . And then thay bene cald **Gralloncheus** . And then it is time for to take hem
¶ And .viij. mightis be fore saynt Margarettis day ¶ .viij. mightis after is beste takyng of spere halbes .

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

Who so wyl take halbes he must haue nettis wich bental :
led wyres and tho must be made of good small threde .
and it had need to be died other green or blis for espung of the
halbe . and he most take wih 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 deit and then she is ensiled as she althe to be .
Sum wsen to ensile hem wih the needer igh lidde a bone the beke
on the hē almost : bot that is the wors way For of reason the
ouer igh lidde closith more iustly then the netts 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 wih her till she wyl sitte wath vpon the fist . For it is dre
de for hurtynng of hir wengys . And then the same night after the

feedinge Make her all nyght and the morow all day. Then shal
Witt be prouid: Inough to be reclaimed. And the first meete that
the shal eate: lett it be hoot. and yeue her Inough ther of

When 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 dolne in the Water. and Brin
ge the Water olde. and fede hir ther With and she be a bradon
cher. And if it bene an Eyesse thow most Wash the meete clen
ner than ye doo to the bradoncher. and With a linnen cloth wype it
and fede hir. And euermore the thrid day yeue her castyng. When
she is flepyng if she be a Goshalke or Terzell in this maner:
Take new blanket cloth and cut. .v. pelletis therof of an in;
the longe. And take the flesh and cutt. .v. morcellis: and With
a knyues wynt make an hole in eueri morcell. and put therin
the pelletis of cloth. and take a fair dish With Water and put
hem therin. Then take the halke and yeue her a morcell of hote
meete the maintenance of halfe hir soop. Then take hit that
lyth in the Water. and fede her for all nyght.

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

If yowre hawke be a spere hawke: euer fede his With con
Wasth meet and looke that his castyng be plumage. than
tooke that it be cleyn vnder the perch. and in the mowthe ye shal
fynde the castyng vnder the perch. and ther ye shall knowe wher
ther the hawke be clene or noo. For sum gobbit With be yelow
and sum greene. and sum glaymous. and sum cleere And if itt
be yelow she engendereth the frounce. the Wyche is an euell that
With rife in the molbothe or in the cheke. And if it be greene she
engendereth the Rye. The condicion of this euell is this. it With
arise in the herte and make the herte to swelt. & the ypen all glay
mous. and dyke. and bot it haue helpe: it With doone in to the
legges. and maake the legges to rancle. and if it goo fro
the legges in to the herte a gayne. thi hawke is bot loose. And
if it be glaymous and roping she engendereth an euell calid the
Crap. that is when an hawke 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 hawke and oppyn his beke and bryn

the soore and anoynte it With the mary of a goose that hath
lyne longe . and she shall be hool . 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 hoolde the
halke : and slitte ther the soore is . and ther shalte fynde ther
as it Ware the malbe of a paeon . Take it olde all hool . and
take a payre of sheeris and cutt the hool of the soore . and ma
ke it as fayne 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 hool .

How the frounce commythe .

The frounce commyth When a man sedith his halke With
Porke or cattisflesh . iij . days to gedre

How the Ry commythe .

For default of hool meete this sekene the Ry commythe .

How the Cray commythe .

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

of thardis the Wch ten in the flesh that the halbe is fedde With
For though thow pike the flesh neuer so clene . yet thow shalt
fynde threces ther in .

Whan thyn hawke shall bathe hym .

And euermore ech thridde day let thyn halbe bathe hym . all
the somer if it be mete better . and onys in a weeke in Wynter
if it be fayre better . and not ellis . And Whan thow bathest thy
halbe : euer yeue hyr a morcell of hote mete swbath though
she bene a Goshalbe .

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

Iff ye Will that yowre halbe flye in the morowtide . fede hyr
the nyght before With hote mete . and Wash thesame mete in
weyne and Wryng out the Water clene . and that shall make
hyr to haue lyst and currage to flie i the morow in the best maner

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

Iff yowre halbe be full goozed . and that ye Wold soone wy

you haue a flighte take .iij. cornes of Wlate. and put hem in a
morzell of flesh: and geue thessame morzell to the halke . and
she will cast anoon all that she hath with m her. and anoon af-
ter that she hath cast. Looke ye haue a morzell of boote meete
to geue hir. **A**nd if polbre halke be ouergooged. geue hir
theffans medesyn .

A medecyne for the Ky

Take wysses leuys. and stampe hem in a mortar. and bryn-
ge out the Juse. and with a penne put it in the halkes nases
Ones or thyes. When the halke is smalle googed. and a non
after let hir tye. and she shall be hool as a fysh. **O**r ellis
take percelli Rootis and serue hir with thye in the same ma-
ner. and when she tyeth holde celb i polbre bonde with the spring
and that shall make hir wide. but it is peralous to use it often
that the Juse fall ner spryng in to hir pyhes .

Also and ye geue polbre halke fresh butter or the marrow
of hogges that is in the bone of the butte of porke. it shall ma-
ke hir to cast Water Bele at the nases. and it will kepe the na-
res oppn. but it will make hir halstyn and proilde

A medecyne for the Cray & moos bolow

Take and chafe with polbre bondys the fundement of polbre

halke With luke Water a longe tyme . and after that take the powder of Sapsfrage or ellis the powder of Kelle . and a quartite of may butter . and temper hit Beett to geder till thay ben euen medide . than putte . it in a lityll top and stoppe it faste . & as of tyn as yow fe de polbre halke an houle meele anopnt hize meete a lityll ther with . and that shall make hit to loue meet the better for loue of the oynement . and it shall saue hiz fro the Cray and from mony odes sekenefes : that gender of te in an halke .

¶ Also take the hote hert of a slyne or of a pigge and feede hiz . ij . days therwith . and she shall be houle .

¶ Also take porke and Beete it in hote mylke of a cowe . & fe de the halke therwith . and that shall make hiz mutyse all the best .

¶ Also porke With the maye of the boon of the but of porke shall make hiz mutyse & fe de hiz With tooth to geder .

¶ Also rese hiz to fresh butter and it will do thesame

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

¶ Also take y^e white of an egge . & labuz thesame in a spoge as theele as ye wolde make glayve for rede Ynke till it be like Wat . put thesame in a vessell . & let the meete y^e shall be for hiz sop : by a stepe ther in all the day be for . & at night fe de hiz the same

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 worse it is the better. p^r is proued

¶ The kyndeli termes that belong to hawke.

In the begynnyng of kyndeli spech of the termys that be
long to hawks here ye may fynde them ¶ The first
is to faste at all tymes. and specially when she bateth. It is
calde batynge. for she bateth with his selfe most of tyme causeles

¶ The seconde is rebate youre halke: to yowre fyft. & that
is when yowre halke bateth. the leest meynynge that ye can ma-
ke with yowre fyft she will rebate ayen vpon yowre fyft

¶ The thirde is feede yowre halke. and not geue his meete

¶ The fourth is an halke snytith. or selwith his beke and
not wyth his beke ¶ The .v. yowre hawke Joukith. and not

slepith ¶ The .vi. yowre halke pryncith. and not pikith and

she pryncith not but when she begynnyth at hir legges. and set

theth moystour like oyle. at hir tail. and balmeth hir fete &

it wyth the feathers of hir wynges thow she beke. and it is

calde the note. than as she fetchis the oyle. And ye shall con-

derstande 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 tolde hize myghtyly.

And sum tyme poltre halke colntenanis as she piketh hir . and
 yet she pownith not . and thyn ye most say she Reformith hir fede;
 ris and not piketh hir fedris . ¶ The . viij . poltre halke colp
 eth and not beclpeth ¶ The . viij . she colbith and not shakith
 her selfe ¶ The . ix . she strepnith and not Clithith nor Crat;
 chith ¶ The . x . she mantellith and not stretchith Whan she put
 tith her leges from hir oon after an other : and hir Wynges fo:
 lobb after hier legges . then she dooth mantill hir and Whan she
 bath mantilled hir and bryngith both her Wynges to geider o;
 uer hir backe ye shall say poltre halke Warbellith hir Wynges .
 and that is oon terme wbe thersore ¶ The . xi . ye shall say
 poltre halke mutef sith or mutith and not sklyfith . ¶ The
 . xij . ye shall say cast poltre halke to the perch . and not set pou
 re halke vpon the perch .

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

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;
 de sayre selsoned ye shall say poltre halke is full goozged and
 not cropped . and poltre halke puttithouer and endueth . and
 yet she dooth both ouersely .

CHow yowre 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

CWhen ye shall say enduth & embowellid

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

CWetke well theys termys folowynge

Say an halke hath a long byng . a faire long taylt with vi baris obt . and stondith wypon the . w . This halke is entirpened 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 part Redd .

A Plumage . and Caste yowre hawke.

A Goshawke nor a tercell in thare fore aage haue nott thare maples named . bot it is calde their plumage . and after the cote . it is calde theyr Maist **A** And if yowr halbke rebard to any fobble by countenance for to flee thez to ye shall say cast the halbke thez to . and not lett flu thez to .

A Nomme or seefid .

A And if yowre halbke Nomme a fobble . and the fobble breke a Way fro hir . she hath discomfet mony federes of the fobble . and is brokyn a Way for m kyndeli spech ye shall say yowre halbke hath Nomme or seefid a fobble and not take it

A werfore an hawke is calde a Rifelere .

A And oft tyme it happith mony an halbke for egerneffe When he shulde Nomme a fobble he seefith bot the federis . and as ofte as he doos so he Rislith . thezfore such halbkys ben called Rifelers if they doo ofte so .

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

Now ye shall vnderstande the naamys off the memberes of halbkys : to begynne at hir fete and goo topwarde 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 certainly the Clees that are vppon the medytt stretch : as ye shall call the loong Sengles .

A Pety Sengles .

And the vttermost 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^t polbre halbe strength : open that Sengle . and all the fote is open . for the strength ther of fortyfieth all the fote .

A Seris of watery or waxy coloure .

Knowe ye : that the skynne a bolbe polbre halbys legges & his fete . is cald : the Seris of his legges and his fete . Wher ther thay be Watery belud or of Waxy coloure pololbe .

The Beene feder. Full Sommyd myd . and Reclaymede .

An halbe hath . viij . federis wypon his taylor . and con prin
apatt feder of thessame is in the myddis . and in maner
all that oder bene couertid vnder thessame feder . and that is cal
led the Beene feder of the taylor . And ther gooth blacke bartis
ouerwarde the taylor . and thos same bartis shall telle yow what
she is full summed . or full fermyd . For when she is full bartid
she stonduith wypon . viij . and then she is perfite redde to be Recla
ymede .

We shall vnderstonde that as longe as an halbe stonduith
vnder the nombre of . viij . bartis . And she be in hir sove aage :
it most be sayde that she is not full summed . for so longe she is
not tender . Wherbyther she be bralwcher or Eyes .

And iff she be a melbed halbe . and stonde wthim . viij . 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 pemyde . no more than a sove halbe .

Brayles or Braylfederis . Degouted .

To knowe forther more of halbes . an halbe hath long smale
White federis . hangyng vnder the taylor : from hir wollett coloure
warde . and the same federis ye shall call the brayles or the brayle
federis . And communely euery goshalbe and euery tercellis
braylis bene byspranged wth blacke speckes . like Almyngs . and
for all that thay bene accomptid neuer the better . Bot and a
spare halbe be so Emyned wypon the brayles . or a Mustet . oder
ye shall say she is Degouted to the uttermost brayle . and much
it betokenis hardnes .

CBrest federys . Plumage . Barbe federys . Pendaunt federys.

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

CFlagg or faggis federys .

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

CBeme federes of the wyng Sercell

And the long federis of the Wynges of an halke bene calde the beme federis of the Wyng . And the federis that sum call the wyngon feder . of a noder folle . of an halke : it is calde the Sercell
CAnd ye shall vnderstonde iff an halke be in melbe y^t same sercell feder shall be the last feder that she Witt cast . and y^t t^lk that be cast . she is neuer melbed . y^t it has bene seen : that halkes haue cast that same first as I haue herd say . bot that other Reble is gendraft . and Whan she hath cast hir sercellis in melb . then and not erst it is tyme for to fede hir With Wasch meete and to begynne to ensayme hire .

CEnsayme

Ensayme of an halke is the greet . and bot if that be take a Way With fedgug of Wasch meete and other wyse as it shall be

declared here after. the Witt gedder a panett Rich may be his w
termost confusion . and the flye therwith. and take blood . and
ca thez toppon .

C Couertis or couert

Ther bene also federis that close toppon the sarcellis . and
thos same be calde the couertis or the couert federis . and so all the
federis be calde that bene nept ouer the long teme federis . and
the sagg federis toppon the Wynges

C Backe federis .

C The federis toppon 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 polob 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;
aboute the sere & thos same : be calde Crinettis of y^e halbke

C Sore aage .

C We shall vnderstonde that the first yere of an halbke thez
ther sh be calde Gualdner or Evesth. that first yere is calde
hir sore aage . and all that yere she is calde a sore halbke . for

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

¶ To Reclayne an hawke

Iff ye Witt Reclaym yowre halke ye most departe oon me le m. iij. melis . vnto tyme that she Witt come to Reclayne . and Whan she Witt come to Reclayne enerce her melis euery day better and better . And or she come to the Reclayne make her that she soltre not . For though she be bele Reclaymed hit may happyn that she Witt soltre : 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 or she flie . Whether she be Bralucher or Eyes Or melbed halke .

¶ Why an hawke is called an Eyes .

An halke is calde an Eyes of hir Eyghen . for an halke that is broght vnder a Buffard or a Puttocke : as mo; ny be : hath Wateri Eyghen . For Whan thay be dyklosed and be pit in ferme tptt thay be full summyd . ye shall knowe thym by thyr Wateri Eyghen . And also hir looke Witt not be so quycke as a Bralucheris is . and so be cause the best knowlege is by the Eygh . thyr be calde Eyes .

We may also knowe an Eyes. bi the pokenesse of the feres
of her legges of the fece ouer the beke. And also by the tayn;
tye that be wypon her taylt and her Wengys Wyche tayntys com
for lacke of fedynge. When thay be Eyes.

What a taynt is.

A Taynt is a thyng that gooth ouerbarre the feres of
the Wynges. and of the taylt lyke as andy it were cetyn With
Roamps and it begynyth first to brede at the body. in the penne
and that same penne shlt frete asonder. and falle a Way thur;
wib the same taynte andy then is the halke disparagid for all
that yere.

Medecynys to Ensayme yowre hawke

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

Also take puliait andy garlek and stampe it Bele to ge;
der. and Wyngge owte the Juice in a dyth. and then Beete the
flesh ther in. and fede yowre halke therwyth. andy bot it tem;
pur yowre halke. that is to say ensayme yowre halke. With in
.iii. days. I meruelt Bot looke euery day that ye make new
Juice and Whan ye fede hiz. Beete yowre meete ther in.

Also take the Juice of parcelly Moris otherwise cald parcelly Rootis . and thos same of Zop . and Wash yowre flesh ther in and yowre halbe shall be Ensaymed kyndly . and no grete abate to the halbe .

Som use to lay thare flesh in Water almost a day . and ye ue thos same to the halbe at soper . and that at lpth all nyght . to geue to hir in the mornynge . and thus to fede hem in melb or thay be draiben a bolbe a monyth or .vi. Beckys . and to ensa yme theym or thay com on fist . as sone as thay cast thyr cell . then is the tyme to begynne to fede hem soo .

How yowre hawke ensaymythe

Understonde ye for certayn : that as longe as yowre halbes fete be blakysch and rough : she is full of grece . and euer as she ensaymyth . hir fete Witt Bay yolow and smothe

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

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

polbre spanpellis fynde a Couy of partrichys . and When thay
be put vpp . and begynne to skate . ye most haue markeris to
marke som of thaym . and then coluple 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 sxe Bilt flie thez to . and if polbre halke sees the parti-
rich a woone . yeue hir a rebarde : theruppon . and go after y^t
by laysoure to the partrich that be marked and doo as I shall
tell yob here folowynge .

C If ye haue a chastised hounde : that Bilt be rebuket : and
is a Retriuer . coucouple him and no moo of polbre houndes .
and goo to a sengler partrich : of the couy so sparplid . and be as
nygh as ye can to the Risynge thezof and if polbre halke desire
cast hir to it . and if she take it then is polbre halke made for
that yere . and of thesame partrich that she sleth . thus ye mooste
rebarde hir as it shaldrich 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 thesayd hede and the necke thezup :

pon . and if she Witt forsake the fowle that she plumyth on . and
com to the rebarde . then pœupli 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 it
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 full goorged . and then she may flye
no more a grete While .

Chow yowre hawke shall Keioyle .

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

Whan yowre 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 halckys loue noon halckys . and also

many holdndys Wilt brymme theym theyre game from thez
fote . and that is parlous . and Whiles polbre holde plumith
nimme sofeely towarde hir . alway nere and nere . and if she
leue plumpng . and loke vpon yow . stonde styll and churke
hir . and Whispyll hir . tyll she plume ayen . and thus serue hir
tyll ye be right nere hir . Than softe and layserly : fall oppon
yowre kneys . 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 contrary : she Wylt for feere carry his
game or let it go quyke . 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 Betz a morcell of flesh
therm . the molntenaunce of a Note . and yeue 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 coure

Wasth 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 Wherher she be lene or fatte .

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

¶ A medecyne for an hawke that is lowse .

Take quycke siluer and put it in a bassen of brasse . and
do ther to saladyne : and askys . and medyt it Wele to geder .
tyll all the quycke siluer be dede . and medyt ther to fat of ton;
nyg . and anoynte the halbke ther with . and hang it aboute hiz
necke tyll it fall a Day . and that shall slee the lies .

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

¶ Also take a dagon or pece of Rought blanket vnschoron
and holde it to the fire . vnto tyme it be thorough olte warme
and Wrapp the halbke therein . and than holde hiz softely and
styll . for hurtyng in polbre hondys . and the vermyen Wilt cre
pe in to the cloth .

¶ Also holde hiz in the sonne in a fayre day . & ye shall se
the vermyen crepe olte vppon hys federis . then take a knyfe and
Wete the oon side of the blade therof wth polbre molth . & allway
as thay appere lay the Wete side of the knyfe to thym . and they
Wilt cleue ther to . and than ye may slee thaym .

C The oppynion of Ostregiers.

Hfez the oppynion of many Ostregiers : and ye fe de polke halke contynually With Horke With Jayes . With Pyes . Or especially be hie mech in Rayeny Weder . thay shall be losse .

C Ostregeris . Speruiteris . Faukenetis .

How be cause I speke of Ostregeris : ye shall vnderstande that thay be calde Ostregeris that kepe Goshaldys . or Ter cellis . and tho that kepe Sperhaldys and muskettys ben cal led Speruiteris . and keperis of all other halbkys ben callide Faukenetis .

C The length of the Gesse . Lewnes . Tyret tis . and how they be fastined . **n** Bewettis

Halbkys haue aboute thir legges Gesse made of leder most commynly . som of silke . Wich shulde be no longer bot that the knottis of thym shulde appere in myddys of the lefte honde : betwe ne the longe syngre and the leche syngre . be cause the lewnes shulde be fastened to thym . With a payre of tyrettis . Wich tyret tis shuld rest vpon the lewnes . and not vpon the gesses . for hngngng and fastngng vpon trees When she flyeth . and the saame lewnes . yoll shall fastyn than absolute polke ltttlt syngre flackely . in compassng the saame in . iii . or . v .

folde . as a bolsteryng vnoccuppede and the feretys serue to kepe
hiz from Wyndyng Whan she backes ¶ Also the same letheris
that be putt in hiz bellis : to be fastyned a houte hiz legges ye
shall calle Belbetis .

¶ Craunce .

¶ Also ye shall call the long lync that ye do call yourre halke
to Reclayn With : yowre Craunce . 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 therwith . 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 loost her courage : aman may knowe
if he Witt take good heed . For siche is hir maner . Whan she
is cast to a fowle . she fleth a wayward as thogh she knowe
nott the fowle . Or ellis she Witt flie a luttill way after . and
a noon she perceyue it sopp . and for such an halke thys is a
good medecyn .

Take Oyle of spayne and temper it With cleere Wyne . and
With the yolke of an egge and put therin lufe . and therof geue
to yalke talke . so moxellus . and then set her in the sonne . and
at euen fede hir With an olde hote coluer . and if ye fede hir th^{is}
iij tymes that talke Was neuer so lusty nor so Joly before . as
she Witt be after and come to hir olone cage .

Oth^{er} make poudre of mecles that stynkith . and putt the
poudre on the flesh of a peooke and meditt the bloode of the peooke
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 appil
lis and make Juice of th^{is} . and bete hir flesh therin . & fede
the yalke . ij . tymes or . iij . and that shall make hir to leue that

A medicine for an hawke that hath the teyne

An yalke that hath the teyne a man may sone knowe if he take
h^{er} . for this is hir maner She Witt pante more for oon batyng
then an othe^r for . iij . . g if she shulde flie a litt^{le} while she shuld
almost lese hir breath . Whether she be fatte or lene . and alway she
mabyth heu^{er} 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 holde to the fire
and when she felith the hete make hir to swalowe the . iij pel
letys by strength. and kmytte 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 thxm . and yeue 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 yeue hir . iij morcellus euery day vnto the tyme that she
be hole . and looke that she be hoide when ye yeue hir the me;
decyne .

How a man thall take an hawke fro the Eyer

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

and cutt her meete in to smale morcellis . for thay shulde nott
tyre on longes 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
securer 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 bolcke While she is tendre With hote meetis .
to make hir good With somme cost . then to fede hir With euert
meetis to make hir southeisti With lypst cost . **A**nd looke
When she beynneth to ferme then yeue hir bathyng .

A medecyne for wormys in an hawke wiche se-
henesse is called the Fylandris .

Merke Welk this schenese and beware therof . This is the
medecyne therfore . ye shall take an herbe that is called Neppe
and putt it in a small gut of a Capon or of an henne . and
knytt it With a threde . and let hir Resaue it hoott . and she
shall be hoott and saafe **T**hus ye shall knowe When
yolde bolcke hath Wormys in hir bolcke . Looke When she hath
castyng and ye shall fynde oon or .ij . a bolcke 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 lymayst of Iren : & medyst it W^e 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 aggrestepne .

Whan ye se yowre halke hurte his fele With his Beke . and pullyth his taylt . then she hath the aggrestepne . For this sekenesse take Merde of a cowe . and of a shepe . and of an allob . and stronge royneger . and do all softely in a bassyn of brasse . & Medyllt hym Wele to geber : to ferue . iij . days after . and geue his flesh of a coluer With ony and With powder of peper . and set him in a derke place . and so . iij . days . and Whan ye see Melb fedetis in the taylt . Wash her With euocose . and she shall be hoole and soafe .

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

For this Croampe take a Wlyte looff of bredd fimmilbat color than it cummyth olt of the ouren . and let holde the halke softely for hurtynge . and hurt the looffe almoost thowth olt . and display the Wpunge esely . and holde it betwene the . ij . partes of the looffe . and let it be holde so . the space of alfe a quarter of an houre . and she shall be hoole .

The Croampe cummyth to a halke With takynge of cold in his yowthe . Therefore it is goode for an halke to kepe his warme : ponge and hold . and this medecyne is good at all tymes for his Wlythe : she be ponge or holde .

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 yowre halke. Kepe her Bele. and put hir
nott late in mew. for Who so for couetesnese of fleng leses the
tyme of his halke mewng. and Withholdis her to long therfro
he may after putt hir i mew at auenture. for then a parte of hir
mewng tyme is past. ¶ Who so puttith his halke in mew
in the begynnng of Lentyn. if she be kept as she alth to be she
shall be mewed. in the begynnng of Auguste.

How ye shall dispoise and ordayn your mew

Sett and dispoise yowre mew. 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 mew 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 aused nez greued With
mych noyse. nez With song of men. and that no maner folkes
come to hir. bot oonly he that fedyth hir.

¶ It behouyth that yowre halke haue a fedng stocke in hir
mew. 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 stynke. and then fe
wypon it. and that myght be hir deth. and therfor When it is
bondyn to the sayd fedng stocke. she shall nethe at the fedng
nez at the tryng ne at the lightng ne at the Rysng 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 all
euery meett fresh. for of stale metis and euell metis she shal
engender mony sekensses. ¶ And loke ye go neuer to yowre

melb hot Whan ye shall yewe polbre halbke meete . or ellis to br:
yng Water to bathe her . and suffyr no Rayn to boete hir at no
tyme . and ye may . and as for hir bathyng that shall no thig
hyndez 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 Bestt yff she haue any seke:
nes that ye make her hole or ye put hir in melbe . for as I con
terstonde a seke halbke shall neuer melb Wellt . for though she me
lbe she shall 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 medicyne many men deuyseyn 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 myserebult lene . Bot therof it is no force . iff she
be hole Neuertheles . I shall say myn aduyce as I haue sene &
lerned .

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

Bot Who so Willt that an halbke endure and melb kyndli . myn
councell it is that she be not to high noer to lold . noer in gre

de defresse of hungre . bot like as the Wolde flee best then take hede
the first day of to moch eetyng . vnto tyme that she be staldrichid
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.

To ke With That meetis she both bene most used to be fedde and
fede hir therwith . viij . days continualli . and the .viij . days ye
ue hir birdis Inow . both morow and euyng . and let hir plomme
repon hem Wele . and take castyng of the plomage . and that sh
att talabnt hir Wele . and cause her to haue goode appetite and
it shall close Wele hir bolwillis and When she is Weell clenfed .
ye may yeue hir What mette 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 kydde and of a yong
Swanne and of a chikyn and especaall Ratons flesch so ther
be not assaughte Moon like to hit and of a yong goos for sich
mette is hote of it selfe .

And take gobettis of grete fresh Elis . and specialli the col
pon next the Nauell . and Weete it in hote blode of moton it is
goode to make her to melbe . bot specialli it shall make her Wight
after hir soore aage

Thes sord fleshes bene goode to melbe an halke : and to
kepe hir in state bot loke she haue goode plante euey day . so that
she Ra ther leue parte then lacke any . and euey . iij . day let hir
with if she lyst

And When she Waxith nygh ferme yue his hennys and
fett wyke and of an hounde is passing good .

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

Som folks wesen When an halbke has cast his fercelt to
begyne and Wash his meete . and fede him so in melbe With Wash
meete a monyth or .vi. Weekys or euer thay draibe thaim .

Bot of all fleshes after she is melbed . a resenable goorge
of an hote haire is best . and also of a colde hote . bot it
moste be Wash in Water : and then it is the better . For that
Witt not benymmen hem hastely theyr grece . nez 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 Witt as
for thaim .

Ther be in Woddis or in hedgis Wormys calde edders that
ben Redde of nature . and he is calde Yopa . and also ther be sna
kys of thesame kynde . and they be verri bitter . Take .ij. or .iij
of thaim and smyte of thez hedes and thendys of thez taylis .
Then take a new erthen pot : that Was neuer used . and cut hem

i to small gobettys . and put thos same therin . and let hem se;
the stronglich . a grete While . at good layser . and let the pot be
couered . that no ayre com obte of it nez no breth and let it se
the so long that the saame 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
melbe her at polbre albne Wilt .

C Another medecyne .

Take White : and put it in the brothe that the doris Were so
then in . and When ye se the White begynnyth to cleue : take it obte
and fede hennys oz ehlynnes therwith . and fede polbre halke
With thos same polayn .

Who so will that an hawke mede 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 . oz . iiii . if
ye lust and Beete them therin . and make the halke to swalow
ham and seue hir so mony tymys .

Also take the skyrme of a snake oz of an Eder . and cut
it in to smale peces . and temper it With hote blode : and cause
polbre halke of tyn tyme to fede therof and she shall not melbe .

¶ For the gowte in the throte .

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

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

When ye se yowre halbe may not endell her meete nor remou be her astate . she hath the gowte in the hede and in the Raynes .

¶ Take Mompan odelwise called mompan . among Hotica ; ries ye may haue it . and the skynne of an haare and yeue it to yowre halbe to ete . iij . tymes With the flesh of a catt . and iff she may holde that meette she shall be saafe .

¶ A medecyne for a sekeneis called the fallera

When ye se that yowre halbes clees Day White : then she has the fallera . For this sekeneis take a blacke snake . and cutte a Day the hede . and the tayll . and take the myddyt . and fry it in an ertyn pot . and take the grece and saue it . and anoynt the flesh of a peoke therwith and yeue it to the halbe for to

ete .vij. days . and ye haue no peocke yeue hiz flesh of a colū
and after the .vij. days . yeue hiz a chekyn . and Wash it a litle
and yeue it hiz to ete . and take the tenderest of the breast With
the ffreshelt bone and let hiz ete it . and if she amende any ths
yng 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 hiz oon fote vpon her oter fote . she
is take With the crampe . Then draibe hiz blode vpon the fote
ye lies vpon that oter fote . and vpon the legge also . and
she shall be hoole .

¶ For the Cogh or the poole .

Take powder of Bayes : and put it vpon the flesh of a Col
uer . and yeue it ofte to powder halke and With olbe tolbe she
shall be hoole .

¶ A medecyne for the podagre .

When powder halkes fete be swollyn she hath the podagre then
Take fresh may butter and as moch of Oylt of olyf and of
alyn . and chaufe it Bele to gedre at the fiere and make thes ;
of anoyntement . and anoynt the fete . iij . days . and set hiz in
the sonne . and yeue hiz flesh of a cat . and if that auaylt nott
Seth the cuttyng of a wyne . and Wrapp it a bolbe the swel ;
lyng . and let her sit vpon a colde stone and anoynt hiz 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 moꝝ know by the chere. and ungladnes of an hawke
ke this infirmitie but yet it is ſtraunge to knowe : thynges
that a man may not ſe : in what ſekeneſ and what maner they
be cured and ſpecialli Whan a man Whete not Wherof it com ;
mych **T** fete yolbre halke Bele wypon an henne and then ma-
ke her to faſt . ii . days after : to abide Bele hir wolbellis . **T** he
thyrde day take honey ſo dꝛy and ſyll hir body full . and bynde hir
bake 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 ſolble . for as I herde my maſtris ſay and ſhe be noth-
tyng of . loke neuer oꝛ medecyne .

Of the paſſion that Goshawks haue faſtyng

Take the Rote of ſmall Ryſhes . and make Juice of
hem and Beete yolbre fleſh thꝛm and make her to eete it .

Of 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 . unto tyme ye ſe
the fleſh . and then put in the Wonde Eſcompe ſalt unto tyme the

dece flesh be wastyd. after take enence : and ciers as myche of
that oon as of that ower . meditt it in fere . and When ye Will a;
noynt the soore here yoldre oyntment and anoynt it With a pen :
tyll the tyme the skynne growe agene . and if ye se dece flesh ther
on : and Will haue it aWay Take venecreke & then anoynt it
With this Oyntment afforsayd and she shall be hooll

A medecine for an hauke that has the artetik

When ye se yoldre halke fat a while the hart trust it for trou
th she hath the artetike . Therefore do let hir blode in the Oiginal
Vayne . and after that geue hir a frogge for to ete . & she shall
be hooll

A medecine for an hauke combred i the bowillia

When yoldre halke is Encombred in the bowillia ye shall k;
nall it by hir Eyghes . for hir Eighen Will be deake and she Will
looke wngladli and hir metessing Will desoble hir fundament .
Then take the halokes meete and anoynt it With yoldre of can;
nest and geue it hir to ete . and she shall be hooll .

A medecyne for an hawke that has the goute

Here yoldre halke With an Irclyn ouye or thyes . & it shall
helpe hir :

A medecyne for an hauke that hath mites .

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

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

When ye go to the felde in the latter ende of halbyng and desi-
re that poltre halke shall vse hir craft . Do to hir in this ma-
ner let hir sle a fowle . and let hir plym wypon it as moch as
she wilt . and when she hath plymmed ynough go to hir softely
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 hir fundament with Oyle . and put the powder of
alym with an hole straw .

Also take an herbe callid cristis larddes . & anopnt hir mow-
the within and she shall be hoolt .

Also take smale flambe rotis and polipodi and the cornes
of sporge and grinde it weelt and seeth it in butter . and dralwe
it thourgh a clooth . and make thref . iij . pelletis of the grette-
nes of a Mot . and put it in his mowth in the morowtide . and lo-
ke that she be fowd . and then let her fast till euenfong . and fede
his littill and littill . and she shall be hoolt .

A medecyne for vermyñ .

Take the Juice 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 yolde make cloose her Egghen . and shaketh hir be ;
ce . then bath she the Reume in the hede . Therfore yeue hir larde
of a gote the first day and the secunde yeue hir epatke 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 Juice of haarbounde and Beete thyn halbes me
te thezin . and fede her therwith onys or wyges . and she shall
be hoolt .

For seknes that hankis haue i their Entrellis .

A halke that is seke Withm thentraples : is of an oder
kary then m oder sekneses . for if she holde not hir me ;
te bot cast it . that is tokyn of the foule glet . for surfete of fedens
that be yeuen to thaltris in theyr yolde and afterwarde When
they come vnto trouaplt . and ben anoyde of the Reuer then
they Waper sloth to flye and desire forto rest . and When thauke
is wypon hir perch then she Witt slepe forto putouer . at thentrig

and if she holde flesh any While in hir goorge: it Will loke as
it Wor sooden and When she is Waked she assayeth to put ouer
ot thentryng. and it is agluttide and colded: 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 Entreyllis .

Take yolles of Egges rawe . and When they be Wel befon
to geder . put therto Spanyshe salte . and asmpch hony therto . &
Beete therin thy fleche . and fede thyn halke . iij . days therewith
and if she make daunger to eete it . let holde thyn halke . and
make hir to swalow . iij . or . iiii . morcellis in a day . and searli
she shall be wolt ¶ Wit I shall say to polb a noder thyng . ta
ke hony at the chouryng of the moon . and a kene nettyll and
therof make small polldre and When it is Well grownde . take y^e
brest boon of an henne . and a noder of a coluer . and halke it
With a knyfe . and do away the styne . and do theron the polldre
and att boote With the polldre fede hir . and do so thries . and
she shall be wolt .

¶ For lehenes of Swelling .

I ff an Wicked felon be swolln in sich a maner y^e a man
may hett it . that the halke shall nob dye thus a man may hel
pe hir strongly . and lengthe hir lyfe . bot the halke Will be de
re egge and gletous of the fekenes . and therfor pe moost

Take the Rote of comfory and sugre iuche mych . and sethe
it in fresh grece With the thyrde parte of hony . and then draw
it thowgh a sayre clooth . and oft yeue it to the halke and she
shalt amend .

For blaynis i haukes monthes cald frouches

Off the frouches it is dredd for halkes . for it is anoyus
sekene . and drawith hir to deth . and With hol deth hir streng;
the . for men sayn that it commyth of colde . For colde doth hal
kes mych harme . and makyth flethme salt olde of the brayne &
the Epyen Witt swelt and empyre in her hede . and bot she ha;
ue hasteli helpe it Well stoppe her nase thrillis . And therfor
Take Fenell Marpall and Rerfis ilich moch . and sethe it &
draw it thowgh a cloth . and oredraies Wash her hede therw^t
and put som in the Roofe of her moloth . and she shall be saafe

A medicine for an hauke that castis hir fleth

Wete hir flethe in sarsoitt or ellis seeth Rasue in Water and
put her flethe therin : When it toplith .

A medecyne for the Reume clepid Agrum

When thou seeth thy hauke wypon his mouth and his che
his blobbed . then she hath thys sekene calde Agrum . Therfor
take a needel of siluer and hte it i the fire . and byrnye the Ma;
rellis thourough olde . then anoynt it With oyle of Olyeff .

C For to make an hawke grete and fatte .

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

C For booches that growe in an hawks Jowe

Rutt theys botches With an knyfe . and let olste the mater of theym . and after clense theym clene With a spluer sponne or ellie fille the holt With a polbre of acnemelit ȝbrent . and coppon that polbre do a littill laude : that is resside and so it With a Bay .

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

Take fresh butter and put ther to sugre and put it in a cle ne cloth and Reclayme her to that and kepe it in a box in yourre . bagge .

A medecyne for hawks that bene Refreyned .

When ye se polbre halke Mesyng and Castyng Wat thorough her Nostrillus or hiz nares then dooteles she is Refrained .

For that sekeneſſe : take ye greynes of ſhaffelegre and of pe
per and grynde it Beſt . and temper it With ſtrong wynegre
and put in hiz Nares and in the Rooſſe of hiz mowth and geue
hiz fleſh to ete . and ſhe ſhall be ſaaff .

**A medecyne for hawks that haue payne in
theyr croupes .**

C We ſhall take ſayre Morſan and poudre of geleſtre : and
medditt it to gedre . and geue it to yollre halbke to ete . 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 halbke may not metefe then ſhe hath that
ſekeneſſe calde the ſtoon . And for this ſekeneſſe : ye ſhall take the
hert of a ſwyne and the grece of a flyne . and cutt it With the
fleſh of the hert and ſhe ſhall be holpe .

C A medecyne for the dry Frounce .

R Or thys ſekeneſſe take the Roote of Phillipody that groweth
wypon Olyes . and ſeth it a grete While then take it fro the fire
and let it ſtonde and Wap leſſe Wazme . then Waſh yollre fleſh
therin . and feede yollre halbke . iij . tymes . and ſhe ſhall be hoole

C A medecyne for wormys called anguelliſſe

Take piffure 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 therwith and loke the halke be wide Wxen ye yeue
hir thys medecyne .

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

Also yeue hir the ballockys of a Buc as hote as thay
ben cut olde . and make powdre of the pynnytt and cast it vppō
the flesch of a Cat . and fede her therwith & she shall be holt .

AN hawke Tyrith . Fedith . Goorgith .
Bekith . Rousith . Endurith . Mutith .
Perchith . Joykith . Puttithouer . Proynith .
Plomnith . She warbullith . and mantellith .

She tytith vppon Rumpys . She fedith on all maner of
flesch . She goorgith When she fillith hir goorge With meete .
She bekith When she selith : that is to say she Wpith hir beke .
She Rousith When she shakith all hir federis and hir body to
gedre . She Endurith When hir meete in hir bowellis fall to di
gestion . She mutith When she auoydith hir orde . She perchith
When she stonoyth on any maner tolbe oz perch . She Joykith
When she slepith . She puttithouer When she Euoidith hir meete
olde of hir goorge in to hir bowellis . She proynith When she fet
chith oyle With hir beke ou hir tayle and anoyntith hir fetz &
hir federis . She plomnith When she pullith federis of any folle

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

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

Ther is a question aydd 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 thres 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 myforyetnyng and mysenten
dyng flesch .

Also she may be calde an aspere halke of sharpnesse
of hir courage . and of hir lopyng quidy . and also of hir fleynyng
For she is moost asper and sharpe in all thyng that belong
vnto hir of any other halkeys

She may be also callid a spare halke for . .ij . Resones . oon
is she sparich goshalkeys and tercellys both . siche as ben in
thir soore a age . vnto tyme thay may be Reclaymyd . and ma
de redy to flye . as Gosshalkeys and tercellys that be not ful
ly melbed : vnto tyme they may be clere ensaymyd and redy to
flye . for all the Whyle thay bene conabult . the spare halke occu
pythe thyssefon . and fleth the partich Weelt . that is to say from
faynt Margarytes day vnto it be lammas . and so forth in the
yere .

And she Wyll flee Weelt yong fesauntis : yong heth cockys

In the begynnyng of the yere . And after Michelmoe Whan par ;
trekes passe her daunger I haue seen thm made sum to sle the pie
sum to sle the Tele wypon the Reuer : at the Jutte . sume to sle
the Bodecok and sum for the blacke brade and the thurstre .

The Bodecok is combrour to sle : bot if thez be crafte . thez
fore Whn ye come to a Bode or a quech of bushus . cast yowre
spare halbke m to a tre and bete the bushes then and if any Bo
decok arise the Wilt be suce therof . **T**he most first make hiz
to a fobbe cast wypp olt of the bushes . and yowre halbke most
sit on loofte as ye make hiz to a partriche . Also as I sayde ye
may call hiz a spare halbke : for an oter cause . for and thez Were
a shype fraght full of halbkis . and no thyng ellis . and thez We ;
re a spare halbke among thaym thez shuld no custom be payd be
cause of hiz . And so for the most comune name thay be calde spa
re halbkes for the resones a forsayd .

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

All halbke 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 knowe
here after She fleeth also to the quarre : to the crepe . and no mo
Ways bot thos . iij . And she Nymmeth the fobbe at the fer Jut
ty or at the Jutte ferre .

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

A Goshalke or a tercel that shall flee to the Wel. to the
toll or to the beke. in this maner she is taught ye most
fynde a folde in the Ryeuz or in a pitte pꝛueli. and then sett
poure hauke a grette space of. vpon a mooll hill or on the gro;
wnde. and crye softeli towarde the folde: from yowre halke
streight way. and When ye come almost ther as the folde lyeth.
looke backewarde towarde the halke. and With yowre hande or
With yowre tabuz styke: becke yowre halke to come to you. and
When she is on lpyng. and cometh low bi the grownde. and is al
most at yow. then smyte poure tabuz. and crye huff. huff. huff
and make the folde to spryng. and With that noyse the folde wil
rise and the halke wylt nym it.

A And now take hede. If yowre halke nym the folde at the
fer side of the Ryeuz or of the pitte from yow. Then she sleeth the
folde at the fer Jutty and if she slee it vpon that side that ye ben
on. as it may haue dꝛuerse times. Then ye shall say she hath sle
en the folde at the Jutty ferry.

A If yowre halke nym the folde a lofte: ye shall say she to;
ke it at the mounte or at the souce.

A And if the folde spryng not but flee a long after the Ryeuz
and the halke nym it then. ye shall say she slede it at the Roun
dij.

C Crepe.

And yowre halke sleeth at or to the Crepe When ye haue yow
re halke on yowre fist and crepe softeli to the Ryeuz or to the
pit. and sleeth softeli to the bygnke therof. and then crye huff.
and bi that meane Nym a folde. Then it is slayn at the Cr
epe ouer at the fer Jutty. or at the Jutty ferry. as a booue is sa;
ye.

And if it happen as it dooth oftentimes the folke for feare of
polbre halke Witt spring and fall open m to the Rpuer . or the
halke sees his . and so he seyth and dare not arise . ye shall say
then polbre halke hath smelved the folke m to the Rpuer . and
so shall ye say and thes be moo folkes m the Rpuer then that
polbre halke nymmyth if thay cannot 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 tellus m no Wise . and therefore a Gosh;
alke is cald a thete .

Aquette .

And polbre halke fleeth to the querte . When thes be in a sto
bult tyme Sordes of mallardes m the felde and When the espith
theym and commyth couerte by selfe . and she pteupli condes had
ges or lald by the goodnde . and nym oon of hem . or thay ase
then ye shall say that the folke was slayn at the querte .

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 Crow or a
Reupn : upon a londe sitting . and then it most be sayd that
sich an halke Witt draw Witt 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 wylt . 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 awyn corage and if she haue folwde the folde and desi-
re to flee ther to . let hir flee it . and plymme wett vpon hir .
and sesue her so . ij . or . iij . tymes and then she is made to the
quarre .

I haue knowyn gentylmen that whersoever and whersoever
they se any tame Dookes . and if theyr halbys wolde desire
to thaim . then they wolde let flee to them in coragynge theyr
halbys to be wett fleynge to the quarre an ower 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 wyl .

Dooke where an halke perchith for all nyght : in any ma-
nez place . and softe and layserly clymbe to her wth a scon-
ce or 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 or ower wise as ye lyst .
and in lyke wise all other maner folde .

Of hawkys Bellys .

The bellis that yowre 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 Wett solowndyng and shil and not both of oon solone : bot that oon be a semptoyne vnder a noder . and that thay be hole and not brokyn and specialli in the solowndyng place . For and thay be brokyn thay Wylt solone full dulli .

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

Bot for Goshalkes somtyme Bellis of Melen Were calde the best . and thay be full goode for thay comunely be solownden With siluer and solde ther after . Bot ther be nowt wofed of Duchelande bellis : of a tolone calde durdright . and thay be passing goode . for thay be Wele sortid Wett solownded . sonowre of Rynnyng in shilnes and passing Wett lastyng .

There endyth the proceis of halkeyng . And nowt folows the naampes 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 Balotere . a Melobue . The symplest of theis . iij. Wit flee an Hynde calfe . a Falbñ . a Roo a Kyde . an Elke . a Crane . a Bustarde a Storke . a Swan . a Fop in the playn ground . And theis be not enlured . ne reclaymed . 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 kyng .

The is a Gerfalken . a Terzell of a gerfalken . And theys belong to a Kyng .

C For a pryncce .

The is a Falbken gentill . and a Terzell gentill . and theys be for a pryncce .

Ro: a duke .

C The is a Falbken of the rock . And that is for a duke

Ro: an Erle .

C The is a Falbken peregryne And that is for an Erle

C For a Baron .

Also the 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 .

Hawhis 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 halkes of the coloure : and ten both flutid to be
wilde and reclyped .

And yit 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 oter maner kynde . for thay flie to Ouer
re and to fer Zutty and to Zutty fferzy .

T Explicit .



Like wise as i the booke of hallokyng aforesayd are writyn
and noted the termys of plesure belongyng to gentill men
haupng delite thxm . In thesame maner thys booke folowyn
shelwith : to sych gentill personys the maner of huntynng for
all maner of bestys . Whether thay be Beestys of Venery . or
of chace . or Rascall . And also it shelwith all the termys co
uenient as well to the holdndys as to the bestys a fozsayd .
And in certayn ther be many dyuerse of thaym . as it is de
clared in the booke folowynng .

Bestys of venery .

Wheresoever ye face by fyrth or by fett
My dere chylde take hede howe T nstram dooth you tell
How many maner bestys of venery ther were
Lystyn to yowre dame and she shall yow lece
Yf yowre maner bestys of venery there are
The first of thym is the . hert . the secunde is the hare
The thre is oon of the . the Welff and not oon moo

Bestys of the Chace .

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

Note here the aage of an hert .

And for to speke of the hert iff ye Witt it lete
Ye shall hym a . Calfe . call at the fyrst yere
The secunde yere a . Krocket . so shall ye hym call
The therde yere a . Spayad . lerneth thus all
The folowith yere a . Stagge . call hym by any Way
The fith yere a . grette Stagge . youce dame bidde yow say
The vi . yere call ye hym an . hert .
Doth so my childe Wylis ye been in quart

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

And of the horny that he then berith a bolde .
The fyrst hede shall be Yugeit Wyth olde
Thez in fyndyn Wee suche dyuersite .
Natheles the . vi . yere euermoore at the leest
Thow shall Well Yuge the perche of thesame beest
When he hath Monteleve With olde any lett
Kpall and? Suzriall also there Ysett
And that in the toppe so When ye may hym keene
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 afterwaide in the toppe When thez . iiii . bene
Then shall ye call hym sommyd an hert of . xvi .
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 . iiii . forth summed YWys
Also haue ye sele an hert heded Weele .

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

C My chyldre callith hezds 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 Kolbe of Wolues Where thay possin inne
So shall ye hem call as many as thay bene

A Littill herde . A myddyll heerd A grete heerd

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

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

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

C What is a beuy of Roos grete or small

C And sey is a beue of Roos on a walbe
And . p . is a myddyl beuy full bele I it kalbe
A grete beuy is . pn . When thay to gedre be
And so call hem sonnys Where that ye hym se
The moore nombus than ydis : the gretter the beuy is

What is a Sounder of swyne grete or small

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

Of the Roo huntynge . brekyng . and dressynge

When ye hunt at the Roo then shall ye say thooce
The crossies and tresones yobbe holdndys byfoore
A grete Roobucke ye call hym not so
Bot a fayre Roobucke and a fayre doo
With the bowellis and With the blood
Rewarde ye yobbe holdndes my sonnys so good
And eche foote ye shall cutte in . iii . I yobbe heme
Take the bowellis and the blood and do alk to gedre then
Neuyth hit than to yobbe holdndys so
And moche the glaadder then thay will go
That to yobbe holdndes a rewarde is call
Foz hit is eten on the grounde and on the steyne dalk
The Roo shall be herdeled by veneri I Beene
The . ii . forther legges the hede layde by tvene
And take oon ender legge up I yobbe pray
And that ower forder legge right as I yobbe say
Upon the ower forder legge booth ye hem pytte
And With that othe forther legge up ye hem knytte
Don thys maner thus When ye haue broght
Alk boole to the Rechen then hit shall be broght
Sane that yobbe holdndes ete : the bowellis and the fete .

Now of thage & undoyng of the boore

CMolt to speke of the boore the fyrst yere he is
A pygge of the Sounder called ale houe I blis
The secunde yere an hogge and so shall he be
And an hoggestere When he is of yeres . iii .
And When he is of . iiii . yere a beore she t he be
From the Sounder of the sloyne then depraith he
A Spnguler is he so : for a lone he Witt goo.
When ye haue slayn the boore and Witt to hym right
Ye shall vnder hym vnflayne When he shall be dight
Exp . breedys and . ii . of hym ye shall make
By the law of venery as I dare vnder take
Thurgh yowre houndys by styrngth eff that he be dede
They shall haue the bolyllis boyle With the brede
Cast vpon the grounde ther the boore Was slayne
And that is calde a Redarde so hunteris it sayne
vpon the erth so haue I blis : for that so ceter is

Now of the hare .

CMolt for to speke of the hare my sonnys seareli
That best kyng shall be calde of all venery
For all the fayre spekyng and blabpyng leif sere
Commyth of sedpyng and fyndyng of the hare
For my leif chyldez I take it on honde
He is the meruellest best that is m ony londe
For he fymaes and crotis and Roungeth euermoore
And beerath talow and gas : and a boue teeth bath be foore
And othez While he is male : and so ye shall hym fynde
And othez While female and kyndelis by kynde

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

C The rewarde for howndys .

C When yowre howndis by strength hath done hez to dede
The hunter shall rewarde hem then With the hede
With the shulderis and the sides and With the bowbellis all
And all thyng With in the Bombe saue onli the gait
The pounce also : yeue hem noon of thoo .
With rewarde 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

C Now 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 wypon
Euer shall be scripte When thay be wndon
On thes maner play : thus ye shall say .

Whiche beestes shall be reide with the lymex .

C My dere sonnys echeon now Wilt I yow lete
Holt many maner beestes as With the lymex
Shall be vnterprete in fryth or in felde
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 childer so tolde

The discreuyng of a Bucke .

C And ye speke of the Bucke the fyrst yere he is
A salne. solbkyng on his dam say as I yow Wilt
The secunde yere a preket . the . iij . yere a solbrett
A solbre at the . iiii . yere the twolke I yow tell
The . v . yere call hym a Bucke of the fyrst herte
The . vi . yere call hym a Bucke and so as I you rede

Of the hornys of a Bucke .

C The hornys of a grete Bucke or he so be
Most be summyd as I say herkenyth to me
Too braunchis first palompyd he most haue
And . iiii . awauncers the soth iff ye Wilt saue
And xxiiii . espelers and then ye may hym call
Wher so ye be a grete Bucke I tell yow all

Of the Roobucke .

C And iff ye of the Roobucke Wilt knowe the name
The first yere he is a herte soukyng on his dame

The seaunde 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 lere
 At saynt andrew day his hornys he Witt cast
 In moore oz 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 boldely ther as ye durme
 Then is he calde a Roobucke goyng in his turne
 And iff ye may a Robucke sle With olbt any fayle
 And ye fynde that heue grece at his tayle
 As sum Robuckys haue When ye hit fynde
 Then shall ye rece 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 wifith the bit : When he may gete hit

Now of the hert and of the hynde .

ASonnys of the hert and the hynde lerne pit ye may
 Ther thay drede 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 Bay
 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 thynge thay wse my chylde also
 The same seson of the yere to soyle to go

Of the crying of theys bestys .

An hert belobys and a bucke growys 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 Wher ye goo : yowre dame taight you so

Merke well theys lesyns folowynge .

Tyme of grece begynneth at mydosmer day
And tyll holi Roodes day lasteth as I you say

The seson of the fop fro the Natyuyte
Tyll the annunaacon of olde lady fre

Seson of the Robucke 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 laste vntill Candilmas

At Michelmas begynneth huntynge of the hare
And lastith till mydosmer thez nytt no man hit spare

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

The seson of the boore is from the Natyuyte
Till the purification of olde lady so fre

For at the Natyuyte of olde lady swete
He may fynde Wher he goth vnder his feete

Booth in Bodys and feldis come and oer frute
When he after foode makyth any sute

Crabbs and acorns and nottis thez thay growe
Halops and beppes and ocher thyngs ynowe

That till the purification lastes 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 kenett doore When he openys it
That all may hym here : he shall say arre .
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 . thies and no mo
And then say . Sa sa cy auant So holt I you pray
And iff ye se yobre houndes haue goode Witt to renne
And drab a Baywarde fro yob say as I yob kenne
Here 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 oz Remounde thus to hym beene
Oyes a Remounde le vaillant . and I shall pou a bolde
O' 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 taylor

And iff ye se Where the haare at pasture hath bene
Iff hit be in the tyme of the corne grene
And iff yobre houndes chace best at yobre Witt
Then . iij . motis shall ye blab toothy lode and shill

There oon and there an other there be pasturde has
Then say . illoques illoques in thesame place
So say to hym in kynde : onto tyme that ye his fynde
And then cast a signe att the feld aboute
To se at his pasture Where she hath be in or olde
Ouz at his forme for gladi to be she is not lese
Ther she hath pasturid in tyme of Release
And any hounde fynd oz musyng of his mace
Ther as she hath byne and is goon olde of that place
Ha se touz cy est pl . so shalt ye say
wenez evez so hold sa . also hold as ye may
Sa cy ad este so hold . after that
Sa sa cy auant . and therof be not lat
And When ye se onto the playne her at the last
In feld oz in crabult londe : oz in to the Wode past
And yobbe hounde Wilt fynde of her ther then
Say . la douce amp la est a . and so as I yobbe ken
That is to say swete frende : ther is he come hold
For to dry here . and ther With ye shall say so hold
Illoques ey douce ey waplant so hold so hold . then thy
Thus may ye now dere sonnyes lerne of wenez
And When ye come ther as ye twold he Wilt dwelt
And so semeth to yobbe Wilt then say as I yobbe tell
Ha douce la est a wenez . for to dwelt thore
And therWith . iii . so hold . say ye no moore
And iff it semes Wolt yobbe 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 lityps
So shalt ye say my chylde and for no thyng lityps
Att maner bestys that evez chasete Wore
Haue oon maner of Wore . so hold . and no more

To fulfill or fulfill eche maner of chace
 The hunt euermoore in his moloth that Word he haue
 And iff polbre boundys at a chace renne thes ye hunt
 And the best begynne to renne as hertis be Wort
 Or for to hanplon as does the fop With his gyle
 Or for to crosse as the Roo dooth oder While
 Oder dwelt so that polbre houndys cannot olde go
 Then shall ye say. hoo sa amy sa sa
 A complex sa arete so holb. sich is the play
 And sohob as moch is as sa holb to say
 Bot for. sohob is short in speche When it is brought
 Therefore say We. sohob tot sa holb say We nocht
 And iff polbre houndis chafe at hert or at haare
 And thay renne at defaute thus ye shall say thare
 Jcy sohob assayne assayne ston hoh
 Sa assayne arete sohob theis Wordes and no moe
 And iff polbre houndes renne Wertt at fop or at doo
 And so fayle at defaute say thus ferther or ye goo
 Ho ho ore swef aluy douce a luy. that thay here
 Ho hoy assayne assayne sa arete
 So holb so holb venez a coupler. and do as I polb henne
 The moore Worshyp may ye haue among all memme
 Polbre craftis let be kynde: and do as I polb bynde
 Allt my sonnys in same: and thus may ye konne of game

The boost that the mayster hunter makyth to
 his man now here foloyng 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 ceuyn as thow mayst se
 Bekketh .and so dooth no best bot he
 When brketh he quod the man what is that to say
 With his feete he oppyns the erth ther he gooth a way
 What is the cause quod the man naister 3 the pray
 That the hert be foore the houndes when thay hym hunt ay
 That then to the Ryuer he wellis for to goon
 Quod the maister to the man ther ar causes toon

Roz. ii. causes the hert defirith to the Ryuer . n
 note wele theis termys foloynge descende n oder

Toon cause for the Ryuer descende he is ay
 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 selben to founde to begyle
Mit of this hert quod his man maister wolde 3 ken
 In to the Water when he lepps what he makes then
 He proferith quod the mayster and so ye shall say
 For he bot not hym selfe yett how 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 hunters sayne
 And Reprofer iff thessame way he turne ayene

At that ozer side of the Water iff he top steete
 Then shall he call hit the soule of the best
 And that is for the Water of his legges beste
 Dohne in to the steppis ther fallyn of his fete
 Apon the Water his Way euen iff he hent
 Then breketh he Water ther to take yow tent
 And iff With the Water go algate yow hit shall
 Defoulant the Water an best so hym callt

Now of the Nomblys merhe wole the termys

¶ The man to his mapster spekyth full blyth
 Off the nomblys of the best that he wolde hym kith
 Thow mong endys ther shall be hem With me
 Quod the mapster bot oon thyk nor thynne
 And that is bot the Gargilon to speke of all bi dene
 And all thys ozer cokes and Roundulis bene

The Auancers . the Forchers

¶ Wit Wolde 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 . auancers Who so can hem here
 And the hyndermost parte of the Nomblys there
 That is to say the Forchers that liggyn euen betwene
 The . n . thers of the best that ozer cokes euen

In the Mydref that callid is the wondit also
For the sides wolnde a wolte coauen it is fro
My deere sonnye holde : say of game I thus yow told

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

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

What is the cause quod the man y^e men say of y^e best
That the haare sittith aye When she takyth hz best
And ozer bestys ly : as comuneli men sayne
For .ij. causes quod the mayster I tell the playne
Don is for she hurcles wypon hz houghis ay
And all ozer bestys : can the side to the grolnde lay
An ozer cause ther is and that is noo less
For she wreath booth selwet and pure grece

Out Holde I mayster quod the man fayne Wit more
Whte lyth the fuet of the haare be hynde or befoore
Ouer the loyne 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 lymez
Ther as an hzt pastured hath : or y^e thow hym se
To knowe faatt or lene Wether that he be
I can quod the mayster Well tell the thys caas
Whate hele Whte he lay : and Whte he sumeyed haas

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

C Wit mayster of the haare sayn 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 soth 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 felde wher he gooth no Ways bene
Ther he soth When he steppyth and hit may not be seene
And after When he doblith and turnyth agayne
Then he resoth as goode hunters sayne
And When he rennyth in the Way dry or Beete
Then men may fynde fostals of clees or of feete
That prickyth the haare aye When he dooth soo
And reprickyth then iff he agayne goo

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

And an hyndering grete all oðer contitt
 For thay may not that day nomore selbe at Wilt
 And holde thyn houndes styll iff that thow so do
 Tilt all the houndes that be behynd be cum ther to
 Than let thyn houndes all to geðe: goo
 That called is an allay . and looke thow say so
 And that hyndering is yit to them that be behynd
 For the restede Wilt ouer go the Wæte by hynde
 A relay is after Wñ the houndes a: past
 For be fore Wñ the best that hiet hem fast
 To let thyn houndes fer after hem goon
 And that is than a forthering to hem echoon
 For and thyn houndes haue ouertake thees oðer bi destres
 Then shall they all folue hym of oon swiftnes

What is a forloping .

Wit mayster Wolde I sayn thus at yow leere
 What is a forloping for that is good to here
 That shall I say the quod be the soch at lest
 Wñ thy houndes in the Wode sechyn any best
 And the best is stoff aWay owt of the fyth
 Or the houndes that thow hast meten therwith
 And any other houndes before : than may with hem mete
 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 hem and that is the styll
 Thay be ay so fore be fore to me iff thow Wilt trust
 And thys is the forlopyne leere hit iff thow lust

Wiche thre thynges cause the houndes to endure

A Mit Bolde 3 Beete 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 rennye fast on a rese
He swetith that hit rennyth done through olt his clees
The houndes When thay fynde of that it is swete
Then ar thay leuer to renne and lother to lete
An oter 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 moloth froth and blade rewe
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 gladdes to be

Wich best a flau hounde takis as sone as a swift

A What best pit mayster 3 ay it for non pit
That moost hoole 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
Then as the swyftist houndes may no forther goo
Then the slowest of foote be he neuer so thro

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 Wete tell the quod the mayster then
Foz Why that he femays and crotis Wete I ken
He femaith for he beryth talow .this is no lars
And he croteis men sayn for he breuth grees
And Roukis on his houghis When he lettis it go
And bestys of sich kynde fynde Wee no moo
Holv mony bestis femayen mayster sayn I Bolde lere
And holv many fenon that Ware goode to here
All this to tell quod the mayster I holde hit bot ligh
All bestis that beere talow and stonde wpright
Femayen When thay do so say as I the kome
And all ozer fenon that wolken wolne theme .

How nony maner bestis of venery Releue

Holv many maner bestis pit mayster me tell
Off venery Releuen by fyrth or by ffelt
To this quod the mayster I shall the answare
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 translacion Releups : leus ye me
Off saynt Thomas tye of Caunturburie .

To vndo the wylde Boore .

Cmit my chyld of the boore for to speke moore
When he shall be vndoone I tell you he foore
xxxij . bredis ye shall of hym make
Nowe tell you my sonnys Wit Beere ye shall them take
The fyrst of thym is the hede What euer he fallt
An ocer is the coler and so ye shall hit callt
The sheldys on the sholderis : therof shall . ij . be
Then eyder side of the shoyne departed in . iij .
The peestellis and the gambons depte thym . ij .
And . ij . seletys he hath : forgete not thoo
Then take is legges and is foete & shal with youre sleght
For they shall of his bredys be countid for . viij .
Departith the chyne in . iiii . peas and nomoo
And take thez youre bredis . xxx . and . ij .
And sayre put the grece When it is take a Way
In the bladder of the boore my chyld I you pray
For hit is a medecyne : for mony maner pyne

How ye shall breeke an Hert .

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

At chaulis : to begynne assone as ye may
 And slyttith hym wylone euen to thassay
 And fro thassay euen wylone the bele shall ye slit
 To the pissitt thz the codde Was a way lpyt
 Then slit the lyfte legge euen first before
 And then the lyfte legge by hynde or ye do moore
 And thees ooz legges wpon the right syde
 wpon thessame maner slyt ye that tyde
 To goo to the chekys looke ye be prest
 And so fleeth hym wylone 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 all that ooz syde
 Bot let the taylt of the best stitt thz oon byde
 Than shall ye hym vndo my chyldre I yow Rede
 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 baby 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 chyldre is good for lechecraft
 Than put thyn honde softely vnder the brest bone
 And thz shall ye take owt thezber a noon
 Than put owt the paunch . and from the paunch taas :
 A way Wightly the Rate sich . as he haas
 Hoole it wth a fyngre . do as I yow kenne
 And Wth the bloode and the grece fillith hit theme
 Looke threde that ye haue and nedelt thz to :
 For to selo it Wth all 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 bleder With obt moore dynne
Than dress the Nombles : first that ye take
Dobne the a Rauncers kerue that cleues to the necke
And colbne With the holthrote put them a noon
And kerue vop the flesh ther vop to the back boon
And so forth the fillittis that ye vop a cere
That falluth to the nombles . and shall be ther :
With the nerves also and selbit : that ther is
Euen to the mydryf that vopon hym is
Than take colbne the mydryf from the sides houle
And haue vop the nombles houle by the bott throte
In thyn hond than them holde . and looke and se
That all that longith them to . to geter that thay be
Than take them to thy broder to holde for trise
Whylis thow them colblyst and dightis as the list
Than a Day the lyghtis . and oon the skynne them lay
To a byde the queere my chylde I polb pray .
Than shall ye slyt the slough ther as the hert lith
And take a Day the Eeres from it and by slyth
For sich hertis bath his hert : ay it vopon
As men may se in the best When he is vndon
And in the myddis of the hert a boon shall ye fynde
Looke ye yeue 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 lpt the skyrtyis the teeth euen fro
And after the Ragge boon cuttis euen also
The forthis : and the spydes euen betbene
And looke that polbe langts ay Whettyd bene

Than carne wth the forchis . and frote them With bloode
 For to saue the grece . so do men of goodē
 Than shalt ye cut the nek the sp^{er}es euen fro
 And the h^{er}e fro the nek cuttyth also
 The toong the brayn the paunch and the necke
 When thay Wash be W^{ell} With Water of the becke :
 The smale guttis to the lightis in the derys :
 A boue the h^{er}t of the best When thow them ceris
 With all the bloode that ye may gete and W^{yn}
 All to geder shalt be take . and layd oon the skyn .
 To geue y^{ou}re boundes . that callid is 3 Wis :
 The quyre . a boue the skyn for it etyn is
 And W^{ho} dightis hym so by my counsaile
 Shall haue the lefte shulder for hys trauaile .
 And the Right shulder Where so euer he be
 Yeueth to the foster for that is his fee
 And the lyuer also of thessame best
 To the fosterys knaue yeueth at the best
 The nombles trussich in the skynne . and bardell hym fast
 The sides and the forches to geder that thay last
 With thender legges . be doon so it shall
 Than bring it hom . and the skynne With all
 The nombles . and the hornes . at the lordis gate
 Than boldly blode the price tharat .
 Y^{ou}re play for to mynne . Or that ye come 3^{me}

Explicit Dam Yulpan
 Barnes in her boke of huntynge .

Bestis of the chace of the swete felote a Rinkig.

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

Ther be bestis of the chace of the seynkyng felote And
thay be the Roobucke . and the Roo . the Fulmard . the
Ipekes . the Hauke . the Graye . the Jop . the Squyrell .
the Whirat . the Sol . 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 . Terouas . Bocheris houndes .
Myddyng dogges . Cyndestayles . and Fakteris curris .
and smale ladies popis that beere a Way the flees and dyue
ris 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 .
Spedd lyke a Teme . Chyned like a Beme

The first yere he most lerne to fede . The secound yere to fel
de hym lede . **A** The . iij . yere he is felow lyke . The . iiii
yere ther is noon sike **A** The . v . yere he is good ynough
The . vi . yere he shall holde the plough **A** The viij yere he
Witt awayle : gerte biltys for to assayle . **A** The . x . yere
lithladitt . The . xij . yere carfadytt . **A** And When he is com

my n to that yere : haue hym to the tanner . ¶ For the best
hyllonde that euer bikke hade . at . x . yere he is full boode

The propretees of a goode hors .

A Goode hors shulde haue . x . propretees . and condicions .
A y^e 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 proude and hardy .

Off a Woman fayre brestid faire of here e esy to lip wypon .

Off a fop a faire taylor short etis With a goode trot .

Off an haare a grete eygh a dry hede . and best rennyng

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

Wett trauelid Women nez best trauelid hors Bez neu goode

¶ Arise early . serue god deuouteli . and the Worlde besily too
thy Verke Wiseli . yeuethyn almese secretly So by the way fady
ly . Answere the peple demurely . Go to thi mete appetideli .
Sit ther at discretely . Of thi tonge be not to liberalli . Arise
se therfrom tempatly . Soo to thi soper soborly And to thy
bede mecely . Be m thyn Inne Jocudly Plese thy loue du
ly . And slepe surely .

Merke wele theys . iiii thynges .

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

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

The threde is the fauor or the Wilt of a Juge .

The iiii . is Schlaunder e the mutacion of a compnalte .

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 We
le kepyd coloucell .

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

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

If theis be not directid then go thei at a ventyr
Ether be iii . thynges full harde for to knalb .
Wyche Way that thay Will draibe .
The first is the Wapes of a yong man .
The secunde the cours of a vessaylt in the see .
The thridde of an Edder or a serpent sprent .
The .iiii . of a folle sityng on any thyng .

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

Who that mannyth hym With his kynne .
And closith his croofte Wyth cherytrees .
Shall haue many legges brokynne .
And also full lyttel goode serupes .

The Compaynys of beestys and fowlyys .

A Herde of Hertis	a Pride of Lionys
an herde of alt man dece	a Sleuth of Beetes
an Herde of Swannys	a Cete of Graies
an Herde of Cranys	a Herp of Conys
an Herde of Corlebyys	a Riches of Martronyes
an Herde of Brennyes	a Besynes of ferettis
an Herde of harlottys	a Grace of grehoundis of .ij
a Mye of ffaunttys	a Lece of Grehoundis of .iij
a Beup of Ladies	a Coupult of spaynellis
a Beup of Roos	a Couple of rennyng houndis
a Beup of Quaplis	a Litter of Welpis
a Sege of brownys	a Kyndyll of yong Cattis
a Sege of betouris	a Synguler of Horis
a Sorde or a sute of malardis	a Dryft of tame Swayne
a Mustre of Petoockys	an Harrasse of hirse
a Walke of Snyttis	a Ragg of coltis or a Rake
a Congregacion of peple	a Baren of Mulis
an Exaltynge of Larkis	a Tippe of Bele
a Roche of Nyghtingalis	a Tippe of haaris
an hoost of men	a Bagle of gees
a ffelishyping of yomen	a Brode of hennys
a Chorme of Goldespyches	a badelyng of Dokis
a Cast of Brede	a Moonpaciens of Byues
a Couple or a payer of totallis	a State of Prynces
a fflight of Doves	a Thongh of barons
an unkyndenes of Rauenes	a Gardens of wikeris
a Claterynge of choughes	a Supfluyte of Nunns
a Dissimulacion of breddis	a Scale of clerkes
a Route of Rnyghtis	a Doctryne of doctoris

a Conūtyng of prechous
a Sentence of Juges
a Dampnyng of Jurrouris
a Diligens of Messengers
an Obeisians of fuauntis
a Sete of wshers
a Draught of toleteris
a Proude stebpyng of taloris
a Tempans of cokys
a Statke of fosters
a Hoost of saudiouris
a Laughtre of Osteloris
a Blospyng of Cauerneris
a Malepertnes of pedleres
a Thraue of Throsheris
a Squatte of Dalberis
a Fightyng of biggers
an Ontwouth of sompneris
a Melody of Harpers
a Pauuerty of pyperis
a solety of sergeauntis
a Tabernacle of bakers
a Drifte of fishers
a Disgysyng of Taylours
a Bleche of soloteris
a Smece of Corpouris
a Clustre of Crayps
a Clustre of chorlis
a Rage of Maydnyngs
a Rasull of Knauys
a blush of toyes

an oncredibilite of Cocoldis
a Coupy of partrichis
a Sprynge of Telis
a Desserte of Lapbyng
a fatt of Woodcockis
a Congregation of Pleuers
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 touz. ii
a Lece of theffame haukis. in
a Flight of Goshaukes
a Flight of Swalobes
a helyng of Rookes
a Murruration of stares
a Route of Woluess
a Lepe of Letardis
a Shrelbines of Apis
a Skulke of Thrups
a skulke of ffopis
a Nest of Rabettis
a Labor of Mollis
a Mute of houndes
a Kennett of Rachis
a Sute of a lym
a Colbardnes of curris
a Soundre of Wilde sbyne
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 prelatis
a Dignyte of chanonys
a Charge of curatis
a Discreion of Prestis
a Sulke of frenis
a bhompnable sight of mōtris
a Scott of ffysh
a Example of Maisteris
an Obfuans of herimptis
an Eloquens of labeyeris
an Epeucion of Officeris
a faith of Marchandis
a pusion of steward of hous
a Kerff of Panteris
a Cedens of Selberis
an vnbredyng of Kerueris
a Safegarde of Porteris
a Blast of hunteris
a Thretenyng of courteyeris
a Pwompe of Tapsteris
a Lying of wardenis
a Misteleue of paynteris
a Last of Carteris
a Scoldyng of Remsteris
a Wonderyng of Tynkeris

a Waybardnes of haybardis
a Worshop of Buteris
a Neuthriupng of Jogoleris
a ffraunch of Mylneris
a Fester of Barberis
a Corpng of Hocouris
a Trynket of Corueseris
a fflocke of Shoarneris
a Dronkship of Coblers
a Sulke of fopis
a Clustre of Nottris
a Rage of the teethe
a Rasalt of Hopes
a Disworshop of Scottis

¶ Explicit

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

A Dere brokeme .

a Goose reede
 a Pigge bredde and spæde
 a Capon salbede
 a Cheoon frushyd
 a Cony onlacedde
 a Crane displayde
 a Curlew onioyntede
 a ffesabnt alet
 a Quayle Byngged
 a Plouer Mynsed
 a Peyeon thpyghed
 Kralone leechyd
 a Swanne lyste
 a Lambe schulderde
 a Kide schulderde
 an Hen spoplede
 a Malarde onbrastid
 an Heron dysmembred
 a Pecoche disfigured
 a Beture ontachid
 a Partich alet
 a Raale brestyde
 a Wodecoke thpyghed
 an Egge Tyred
 a ffyre Tymbered

Now of fylthes

a Salmon Chyned
 a Pyke splatted
 an Haddock sided
 a Cheuen fynned
 a Sole loyned
 a Burnarde chyned
 a Tenche salbed
 an Ele troufoned
 a Breme splayed
 a Harbitt tuskyd
 a Trought gobettid

Tye shall say thus .

An hert Herbourghith
 a Bucke lodgith
 an Esquere lodgith
 a Roo beddith
 a poman beddith
 an haare in her forme schul-
 deryng or leenyng .
 a Cony sittyng .
 a Wodecoke beekyng

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

Kent.	Caunturbury.	Rouchestre.
Southesex.		Chycheestre.
Haampshyre.	Sutherey.	Wynchestre.
Wylteshyre.	Barkshyre.	Salisbury.
Somerseteshyre.	Dorset shyre.	Bathe.
Deuonshyre.	Cornelwalle.	Excestur
Essex.	Medesey.	London.
Northfolke.	Suthfolke.	Morbeyche.
Cambrygeshyre.		Elye.

Ayrce. Huntynghon. Northampton. Hertford. Bed
 ford. Rokyngham. Opynford. Lyncolne. Lyncolne

Gloucestur.	Worcetur.	Wigorn.
Hertfordshyre.	Hertford.	
Cheshyre.	Shropshyre.	pte of Lancashire.
		Chestre.

Yorkeshire. Staffordshire. Darbshire. Notyngham
 shyre. and oder as parte of Lancastreshire. Yorke.

Prouynces of England.

Caunturbury. and Yorke. Stafford. Darby. Notyngham.
 Northumberlonde. Durham. Westmerlonde. Cendale. Barlile

Here in this booke folowynge is determyned the lynage
of Coote armuris : and how gentilmen shall be knowyn
from vngentill men . and how bondage began first in aungell
and after succeded in man kynde . as it is shewede in processe
booke in the childer of Adam and also of Noe . and how Noe
dwyded the Worlde in . iij . parties to his . iij . sonnys . Also
ther be shewyd the . ix . colobris in armys figured by the . ix .
ordaris of aungelis . and it is shewyd by the forsayd colobris
Wyth ten Worthy and Wyth ten Royalt . and of vngaliteis Wi;
che ten noble and Wich ten excellent . And ther ben here the ver
tues of chivalry and many othe notable and famouse thyn
gys to the plesure of noble personys shall be shewyd as the Wer
kys folowynge Witteneses Who so euer likyth to se thaim and
rede thaim Wyth Were to longe nob to rehers . And after
theys notable thyngez 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 shewyd . and to
deserue Gentilnes from vngentilnes . **I**n so moche thatt
all gentilnes cummys of god of heuyn . at heuyn 3 Wyll begyn
Wher Were . x . ordaris of aungelis and nob stonde bot . ix . in co
ote armuris of knaublege encownded full hie With precious sto
nes . Where lucifer With mylionys of aungelis obt of heuyn fell
vnto hell and odyr places and ben holdyn ther in bondage . and
all Wher creatid in heuyn of gentill nature . A bonde man or a
churle Wyll say all We be cummyn of adam . So lucifer With his
company may say all We be cummyn of heuyn . **A**d Adam the

begynnyng of man kynde Was as a stokke consprayed and con;
fleshed . and in the braunches is knowlegge Wiche is wun
and Wiche is grene .

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

Now for to deuyde gentilmen from churles in haast it shall be
preued . Ther Was neuer gentelman 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 bothe gentelman and churle . By the sonnys of Adam and
Eue Seth Abell and Cayn deuyded Was the royalt blode fro
the wngentill . A brother to sley his brother getray to the law
Wher myght be more wngentelnes . By that did Cayn become
a churle and all his offsprynge after hym by the cursyng 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 gentelman 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 wngentilnes Was founde
to his owne fadre won to disauer his pryuytes and laugh
his fadre to scorne **J**afeth Was the yongist and repreued
his brodre . Than like a gentelman take mynde of Cham . for
his wngentilnes he Was become a churle : and had the cursyng
of god and his fadre Noe . And Whan Noe alboke he sayde
to Cham his sonne : knowlyst nott thow how hit become of

Cayn Adam soon : and of his churlysh blode . All the Worlde
is drownde saue Be . viij . And now of the to begynne ragen-
tilnes and a cause to destroye vs all : vppon 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 Wich shall be calde
Europe that is to say the contre of churlys .

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

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

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

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

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

of all the Worlde . and afterwarde . .ij^o . yere and .xxiij . before
thynarnacion of Cryste : Cote armure Was made . and figured
at the sege of troye Where in gestys troianorum it telleth that
the first begynnyng 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 .v. comālbndementis of god

And thys labbe of armys Was groundid vpon the .ix. or
x. derps of angelis in heuen enclooned With .ix. dyueris precious
stonys of colobris and of vertuys dyueris . also of them ar fi
gurid the .ix. colouris in armys . as in nollmbre to begynne the
first stone is callid Topasion

TPrim^o lapis

The first Stone is calde Topasion signyfyng
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 face messangere in his
kyngs batyll shall be . The Wich Stone is refued in the angelis
crowne that Was a true messanger and a suce in his kyngs ba
tyll of heuen When they faught With Lucifer

TSecū^o lapis

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

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

kyngs batell shall be . the Rich Stone is reserued in the chancel
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 bruske coloure i armys

The thirde ston is calde an Ametise a duskeleli ston bruske
hit is calde in armys . The vertu ther of is : that he the Rich be;
rich in his Cote armur that stone . fortunable of victori i his ki
ges bataylt shall be . the Rich stone is reserued to the victors
crowne that Was fortunable and victoridous in his kyngs batail
of heuen When they faught With Lucifer

Quartus lapis

And this stone is calde pluby color i armys

The .iii. 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 Cote armure that stone berith grete gouernaunce of chi;
ualtrie in his kyngs bataylt he shall haue . the Rich stone is res
ued in the ptestatis crowne that Was cheualtrius of gouernaunce
in his kyngs 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 therof is : the gentleman thatt
in his Cote armure this stone berith myghtifult of polber in his
kyngs bataylt shall be . the Rich stone Was reserued in domina

cionys crowne that Was myght full of polbere in his kynngys bat-
tall of heyn Whan they faught With Lucifer

Sextus lapis

And thys stone is calde gowlys in armys

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

Septim9 lapis

A blue stone it is & it is kald 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 beith that stone : Wyse and vertues in his Bez
kynng in his kynng battyll shall be . the Wich is reserued to twyn9
crowne that Was Wyse and vertues in his kynngys battyll of he
yn Whan they faught With Lucifer

Octau9 lapis

This stone is blake and it is called Sabull

The .viij. ston is a Dyacond a blake stone . Sable it
is calde in armys . The vertue therof is . What gentelman that i
his Cotearmure thatt stone beith : durabull & confaynt in his
kynngys battyll he shall be . The Wich stone Was reserued i the
chaybys crowne that Was durable & confaynt in his kynngys
battyll of heyn . Whan they faught With Lucifer

¶ 129 lapis

¶ A shynng ston and is calde Siluer i armys

Ther be .ij. stone is calde Carbuncle a shynng stone. Silu hit is calde in armys. The vertue therof is: What gentelman y^e m his Cote armur this stone bereth. full doughti glorious & shynng in his kyngys batayll he shall be. The Wich stone Was referud in the Serophyns colone: that Was full doughti glouy & shynig i his kigz batayll of huygn. Whan the saught W^e Lucifer

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

Ther be .ij. dyise colours for the felde of Cotearmur's v. Worthy & .iiii. Royall. The v. Worthy be theys: Golde Verte Brustle Plumby & Synam. And the .iiii. Royall be thes: Goblis Asure Sable & Siluer. Bot now aft bla seris of armys ther be .vi. colours of y^e Wich .ij. be metall & .iiii. colours. Golde & Silu for metall. Vert Goulis Asure & Sabull for colours. & theys be vsid and no moo.

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

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

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

Ther be .ij. ordys of angelis. v. Zerarchie. & .iiii. Trōly

The .v. Hierarchie be theys : Angelis Archangelis virtutes
Potestates & dominacoēs The. iiii. Cronli be theys Princi;
paty Crony Cherubyn and Seraphyn.

Cv. of the dignitel of regalite be noble x.iiii. xē

Che .ix. dignites of Regalite .v. noble and .iii. ex
cellent The .v. noble be theys Gentilmā Squier Knpyght Ba
ron and Lord . And .iii. excellēt be theys Erle Mark Du
ke and Prynce

Nyne vertuel of preci9 stonys

Nyne vertues of preci9 stonys ben theys .v. generall and
iii. speciall The .v. genall ben theys A sure messenger Rene
& hardy fortunat of victori Cheualry of gounaunce & myghti;
fult of powez The .iii. speciall be theys : hote of courage Wyse &
redy & vertues in Werkyng Durable & vnsaynt fult doughti &
glorose shynng .

CThe .iiii. vertuel of cheualry

Hote Vertues of cheualry ben theys : The first is iuste in
his beestis . clemmes of his psone . peti to haue of the poore . to be
gracious to his pesson . to be reuerent and saythfult to his god
The secunde is that he be Wyse i his bataill . prudent i his fighting
knowyng & haupng mynde i his Battis . The .iiij. is y^e he be nott
sloth i his Vertis loke be fore y^e his q^uill be true thanke god e
uer of his victory & for to haue mesure i his sustināce . The .iii
is to be strōg & stedfast i his gounaunce . to hope to haue y^e victory

And wode not frome the felde and not to shame his coe armu
re . Also that he be not to boistfull of his manhod Like that he
be curtes lobbly and gentill and With olbte rebaldry in his
langage .

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

Ther be .ix. articles of gentilnes . and of theym .v. bene
amorous . and .iii. soueren . The .v. amorous gentilneses
ben thees Lordeli of colntenabnce Teteable in langage
Wylse in his answere Perfite m gouernabnce . and Thre;
full to saythfulnes . The .iii. souerayn gentilneses ben theis
Selbe othes m sberpnyng . Hopom to goddis byddpnyng . Kno;
dyng his olbne birth m berpnyng . and to drede his souerayn to
offende .

Ther be ix. vices contrary to gentilmen

Ther ben .ix. vices contrari to gentilmen of the Wiche .v.
ben indetermynable and .iii. determynable The .v. indetermyna
ble ten theys : oon to be full of slothe in his Wexis . an othez
to be full of boist m his manhode . the thrid to be full of colbard;
nes to is enemy . the faurth to be full of lechri i his body . & the
fifthe to be full of drynkpnyng & dronckunli . Ther be .iii. deter
mynable : on is to reuoke is olbñ chalange . an othez to sley his
presoner With his olbñ handis . the thrid to Wopde 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

Rise is a gentilman to be made a knyght i the felde at batall

The secunde is byelode of hym to resapue after manhode
The .ij. is chualy to do by fore his souerayn **T**he .iii.
 is ambassatt to be put in his honde for Wisdom . **T**he .iij. is
 puous of knyghthode done be fore alioundis i honor of renolbne.
The .iiii. is calde in armpes the .v. autentike **N**oB solobith
 the .iii. endyng 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 souerayn perpetuall . **T**he .iiij. is to
 kepe his Cote armure onchampt m triall **A**nd the .iiij.
 is to kepe all popntis of is knyghthod as gestys twianorum de;
 clarith .

Knaw ye that theis ii. orderis wer. first wedloke
 a then knyghthode. and knyghthode was made be
 fore Cote armure was ordened .

Ther Was non order bot .ij. Bedloke first and knyghthod
 after . **A** knyght Was made before ony cote armure . and O
 lybion Was the first knyght that euer Was . **A**steriali his fader
 come bi the right lyne of that gentelman Jafeth and saw the pe
 ple multiplie & had no gouernez **A**nd the cursed peple of Sem
 Bered apenyys them **O**lybion Was the stryngest and the manful
 lest man in his tyme **A**nd the peple cried on **O**lybion to be thyr
 maister and their gouner **A** thousand men Ber than multipli
 ed of Jafethis lyne . **A**steriall made to his son a garlande a
 to wte his hede of .ix. diueris precieuse stonys in tokenyng of
 chualy to be a gouner of a .M. men . & onto thys same day p
 kyng haue his name i late y^e is as moch to sai y^e goun of .i^o .me

Olibion knelyd to Asterpall his fader and askyd his blis-
syng . Asterpall toke Olibions swerde that Was Jafethis
faderchon that Tubalt made before the floode : and smote flat
lyng . x . tymys wypon the ryght shuldr of Olibion in toke ;
wyng of the x . wertyngs of the forsayde precious stonys and
gaue him his blissing With a charge to kepe the . x . wertyngs
of charge now folowng as ye shall here .

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

The . i . temperall uertyngs & . iiii . goostly uertyngs of charite
the . x . tempall wertyngs be theys . he shall not turne his backe
to his enemy for to flee . The . ii . is that he shall truly holde
his promyse to his frende : and also to his soo . The . iii . is
he shall be free of mete and drinke to all his meny a wute him
The . iiii . is he shall wpholde maydonys ryght . The . v . is
that he shall holde wyddowys ryght . Theys be the . iiii . werty-
ngs 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
Asterpall did make to Olibion a targett of Olyfe tree With
iiij . corneris . ii . a wouen is face and oon woune to the grownd
warde . m tokenyng that thys Olibion Was the chue of all

the blode of the .iij. sonnys of Noy By the Olif tree he conde
stode wieterly for to Byñ By the poynt of his target to the gro;
Wnde the cursed brother Cham By the corner of his target a
houen firtherest that othez brother Sem. That othiz 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 othez With the bath The bath is the Worthest by cause of
iij. Royalties. Don is Whan an sonaged prynce is made kn
yght or be crowned kyng The secunde is Whan a kyng or an
Emperoure is crowned. The thyrde is Whan a quene or an
Empetris is crowned. The iij. is Whan a kyng or an Em
peroure cum to speke With an othez of dyuerse londys

Nyne maner of gentylmen ther bene

Ther is a Gentyman of Bluncetre and of blode

And ther is a Gentyman of bloode

Ther is a Gentyman of Cootearmur: and theos be .iij
Don of the kyngys bage. An othez of a lordeship. And
the thyrde is of the kylling of a Sarpsōn

And ther is a gentyman contypall

And ther is a gentyman Mycroset

And ther is a gentyman Spirytuall

Ther is also a gentyman sperytuall and temperall. and
all thes ben more playnly declared in this booke

T Gentilmen be calde .iiii- maner of wyse 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 Cotarmure of the gynges bagge . that is to
say his deuce by an heralds Zgouen . An other gentilman of
Cotarmure is and not of blode a kyng geuyng a lordshipp to a
yoman vnder his sealt of potent to hym and to his eyrs for e
uer more he may Vere a Cotarmure of the same lordshipp

The thirde his a yoman cristenyd yif he kilt a gentylman forsyn
he may Vere the sarsyns Cotarmure and noo sarsyn a sarsyns
cotarmure nethir cristenys cotarmure bi feghtyng in noo Wyse
Mit sum men say that a cristen man ouercomyng a cristen man
feghtyng in the list shall Vere the cotarmure of him that is ouer
comyn . Or if a souereyn kyng make of a yoman a knyght that
same knyght is a gentylman of blode by the royalte of the kyng
and of knyghthod

A gentylman spirituall

Ther is a gentylman a churle sone a preste to be made and
that is a spirituall gentylman to god and not of blode . Butt
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 cotarmure of aunseturis . The .iiij. Euangelist
berith Wittenesse of Cristis Warkys in the gospelt With all thap
postilles . They Vere Zelous and of gentylmen come by the right
lyne of that worthy quewure Judas machabeus bot that by suc
cession of tyme the kynrade fell to pouerty . after the destruccion

of Judas Machabeus and then they felt to laboris & bare cal;
de no gentilmen. and the. iiii. doctoris of holi church Seynt Je:
rom Ambrose Augustyn and Gregori Bar gentilmen of bloode
and of cotarmures

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

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

A Diferens Embordynng

Termynall is calde in armys all the bretheren of right ly:
ne bethir by fadce or by modce may bere the right heyris cotarm:
ures With a differens calde Embordynng

A Diferans Jemewis

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

A Diferans molet

Sipall in armys is calde the thirde degre by the right ly:
ne from the right heyre by line male. thay may bere there fa:
deris cote armure With a differans molet

Diferans countertreuis

The bastarde of sipall shall bere his faderis cotarmure co:
unturtreuis. that is to say What so euer he berith in his felde he
shall bere in the colobris dyuerse and no more.

How they be .iiii. cotarmurs imperfite and be boꝝn wꝝth owte diferans

Ther be .iii. cotarmurs imperfite : and be borne wꝝth owte differance . The first cotarmur is if a lordship a fore sayde be gouen vnder patent bi the kyng . and if he die wꝝth oute heꝝr his cotarmur is ȝoꝝn .

The secunde is the cotarmur of the kyngs gyfte yif he dye wꝝth owte heꝝr his cotarmur is done . and yif theys .ij. cotarmurs haue wꝝshelb forth : the fith degre of cheam being lyne by male be gentylmen of blode by labbe of armys

The threde cotarmur of the Sarzyn yif the cristyn man dye wꝝth owte wꝝshelb his cotarmur is done . and if he had wꝝshelb forth wꝝnto the fith degre from him by right lyne of wꝝshelb male he is a gentylman of blode

The saldrith cotarmur of the chese blode yif he dye wꝝth owte ony wꝝshelb the hole cotarmur is lost than it fallith to be a cotarmur of thymperfite being wꝝth a differans

All the bastardis of all cotarmurs shall bere a fesse Su call hit a baston of oon of the .iii. dignites of colouris . excepte the bastarde of the fipales and the bastarde of the brethyrne of the cheue blode Where theritaunce is departed to euych brochur 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 souereigne Kyng geue cotarmur . for that is to hym impo

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

Eup knyght chescapn i the felde mai make a cootarmur knight

In how many places a knyght may be made

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

Calssed cotarmure is on the moderis parte

Calssed cootarmure is calde the coote of a gentylboman buyng byuelode Weddyd to a man hauyng noo cootarmure . hiz sone may Vere hiz cootarmur With a differance of armys durynge his liue by the curtesy of lall of armys . and his sone shall none vere bot so be that the gentylboman be heyr or nept of blode to that cootarmure . Or ellis beyng hiz byrth of the blode Royall and than shall hiz heyre vere hiz cootarmure

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

Ther be .ij. dyuerse Gentylmen made of gromys ? that be nott gentilmen of cootarmure 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 gouyn 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 . Labell and Emborduryng for lordis .
Jewels Molettyes Flowre delyce and Cupntfoyles 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 . Securi . Secundi . Fretly . Geratly . and
Endently .

Securi is called in armys Whan cootarmuris ar .ix . quar;
teris dyuerse colobris .

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

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

Fretly 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 demy Ermen : Wich is to sai Whittli Ermen

In so moch that i the fifthe quadrat fimalt hit is determyned of the tokenys of armys . or 3 procede to hit : is shewed What maner of tokeny a gentylt man may Bearer .

A gentelman mai not Bearer tokenys of armys bot of steinig colowre . that is to say his coatarmure yngat or ellis 3 geratt With preciouſe stonys

Gerattyng houe . w. bagges of coatarmuris . First With croſlettis . and of theym ther be . iij . dyuerſe . and the bene theys Croſ ſimpli . Croſ paty Croſ croſlettis . and Croſ flozy

CThe ſecunde baage is flozre delyce .

CThe threde baage is roſlettys

CThe folwith baage is prymaryſe .

CThe fifthe baage is quynfolis .

CThe ſepthe baage is diaclyps

CThe ſeu emith baage is chapelettys

CThe . iij . baage is Molettys .

CAnd the . iij . baage is Creaſſauntis that is to say halfe the moone . theys be poldezygis of coatarmuris .

CThe fifthe quadrat is calde Endently of . iij . diuſe Beis that is to say beally lentally and ſpeſly .

CBeally is calde i armys When a coatarmure is calde Endentys of . iij . dyuerſe colowris in the length of the coatarmure

CLentally is calde in armys When y^e coatarmure is Endentid With . iij . dyuerſe colowris in the berde of the coatarmure

Cſpeſly is called in armys . iij . manere Beys ſeſy bagy ſeſy target and ſeſy generall .

Hesý bagy is Whan tokenys of armys be dis seiuered from the cheef of the costarmure to the right spleyer in the felde

Chesý target is Whan a scogion or an engislet is made in the myddull of the costarmure .

Chesý generall is calde in armys Whan the costarmure is Endentid With . ij . dyuerse colouris from the laste poynt of the costarmure to the spleyer

The chefe 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 .

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

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

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

C The secunde quadrant Royall is bepng in his costarmur in . thynge calde the tokenys of armys . that is to say . iij . slow : redelice . in . fylcys . . iij . . wsis . . in . chappletis . iij . . lebardis . . iij . . ly onys . and so the . iij . . quadrat Royall is to bere a beest (Rau : pande : betaly - lencally . and fessely .

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

Thre cootarmutis be ther called restyall in armys .
E on 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 shall begynne .

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

The threde cootarmure restriatt is calde m armys Whan a
cootarmure is sentry of dyuerse cololbris to the poynt and Whatt
sette mydytl m the poynt y^e cololbre is the felde . The blaaser
shall 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

The sentre m armys is called stakar of tentis .

The fixiatt be called m armys mylner pykes .

The Mangys be called m armys a sleue .

The Gorgys be called m armys Water bulgees .

The Elynellis be calde m armys . iiii . quadrantis tuncholis .

The Oglys be calde m armys gonestonys .

The Corilettis be calde m armys Bastett .

The Diaclys be called m armys scoppellys .

A Myrris be calde in armys mecoltris or glasses .

A Feons be calde in armys brode arowb hodye .

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

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

A Countretreuis is calde in armys Whan halfe the best is of oon coloure and that 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 fobre anglettis of Siluer . bot apens this rule sum blasemis of armys repungne as hit is shewed in the boke foloyng .

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

A Ther be diuerse berynngys of feeldys

Diuerse berynngis of feeldis ther be **A** Don is berynng hole felde . hit is cleppd in armis claury

A The secunde is berynng too feldis . hit is calde in armis Coucli

A The threde is berynng too feldis in .iij. quarters : hit is calde in armys quarily

A Ther bene . iii . cote armurys grytty

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

A The secunde is calde Wyndi 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
toletys of dyuerse colobris .

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

The be in armys calde . ij . pynyonys Don is whan the
feld his a saltri . Seynt andrewys crosse may be clauri co;
unterly quartered . Clauri is called playn of oon coloure .
Cownterly is whan colobris quarterly be . ij . colobris sett
in . ij . quarteris

The secunde pynyon is called cheffrounce that is a couple
of sparis . and that may be clauri cownterly quarterli geteri
and byally .

Geteri is whan . iij . cheffrounce be to gedur or moo .

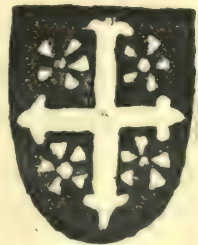
Byatt is called whan a barre is be thene . ij cheffrounce

Here endeth the mooste speciall thyngys of the boke of the
lynage of Coote armuris and holl gentylmen shatt be know;
yn from congentylmen . and now hert folopng begynneth the
boke of blasynge of all man armys : i latyn french & English

Expliat prima pars .

Here begynneth the blasynge of armys

Have sheldyd to polb in thys booke a soore holl gentilmē
 began . and holl the labo of armys Was first ordant . and
 holl moni colobris thez be m cootarmuris . and the difference of
 cootarmuris With mony other thynggis that here needis not to
 be refered . Now I intende to procede of signys in armys and
 of the blasynge of all armys . Bot for to referce all the signys
 that be borne in armys as Pecok Pye Bac Dragon Lyon &
 Dolfyn and flobris and leups it War to longe a taryng .
 nez I can not do hit : thez be so mony . Bot here shall shortli be
 sheldyd to blase att armys if ye entende diligentli to poure cu-
 lps . And be cause the cros is the moost Worthi signe emong al
 signys in armys : at the cros I Witt begynne . in the Wich thys
 nobull and myghti prynce kynge Arthur hadde grete trust so
 that he lefte his armys that he bare of . iij . Dragonys . and ou-
 that an other shelde of . iij . colobrys . and toke to his armys
 a crosse of Siluer in a feelde of verte and on the right side an
 ymage of olde blessed lady With hir sone in hir arme . and W^t
 that signe of the cros he dyd mony maruelis after . as hit is
 Writyn in the bookis of cronycles of his tедыs Also I haue red
 thys signe of the cros to be sende from god to that blessed man
 Marcuri as Vincencius sayth . in speculo historiali . of the mar-
 uellis deith of Julian thapostita Emproure . li° . xv° . he saythe
 the angele 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 kynge of fr-
 aunce the Wich armys certanli War sende bi an aduogett from he-
 uyn that is to say . in flobris in maner of Sberdis in a felde



of asure . as hit shewis here . the Wich certan ar
mys Ware geupn to the forsayd kyng of fraunce
in spgne of euerlastyng trowbult and that he
and his successaies all way With katait and sbe
reddys shulde be punyshid .



I aske here moo questionis of the crossis signe

Now I turne agayne to the signe of the cros and aske a
question : how mony crossis be borne in armys . to the Wich quest
tion conder a certan noblbur I dare not answere . for crossis
mnumerabult ar borne nobl dapli . but decendyng to eueri cros
the Wich a fore tyme I haue seen as fer as I can I entende to
discrube . among the Wich first the playn cros shall be descrubed of
the Wich cros moo dobtis be made then of mony odyr crossies .
for as moch as Wpse men in blaspyng of armys holde for a we
ri rule that ye moost begynne to blase at the lowpste wynt of the
sheldre . if the wynt be of con coloure . and so that coloure thatt
is in the wynt of the sheldre is the felde of the armys

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

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

kenall that ye most say . latine . **¶** *Portat ro;*
num scutum de argento cum quadam cruce plana
de rubro . **¶** *Gallice . Il port dargent rong cros*
playn de goblez . **¶** *Anglice . He betis a fel*
de of Siluer With a playn cros of gobles . as he;
re aperith in theys armys .



And the same maner of Wyse ar all crossis haupng a playn
 cros to be blased Therfore thay er : p^e say Seynt george betis
 the felde of gobles With .iiii. quarteris of Siluer of Whome the
 resonis 3 lobue not . for by thos resonis a playn cros shulde ne
 uer be founde in armys nez Welny no differens in armys .

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

A Playn cros is founde in armys differng 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 theys of theys
 cros tolbchis not the hymmys or the vnter parte of p^e
 sheelde i no parte in Wich ye shall say that he : that
 betis theis armys . latine . sic **¶** *Ille portat de*
afuro cum cona cruce plana aucta equalis longi;
tudinis ep omni parte **¶** *Gallice . Il port d'aser rong cros pla;*
yn dung longuz p tout . **¶** *Anglice . He betith a fure With a*
playn golden cros of equall length on euy parte . And this is
the differans in blasynq . that all theys of theys cros arne of e
quall length the Wich mai not be in the playn cros a fore . for the
foete is the lengest parte . and hit be Well made . And this diffe



rens shall appere better in a coat armure : then it doth in a sheeld
 & so ther is an euident differens be twip y^e. ij. crossis aforfard

¶ Off a playn cross straple .

Ther is an oder cross aquall strapthyr in the myddis then
 in the ends with oppn corneris as here not touchyng the
 pottest parte of the sheeld in any parte ther of .

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

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



¶ Off a cross patent fixibyll .

This cross patent is made dpuerse 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 byr partes ar oppn
 in the corneris and bradder thyan in the myddys . &
 his foote is disposid to piche i the erthe . latine .

¶ Ille portat de cubio cum una cruce figitua
 de albo ¶ Gallice . Il port de gullis song cross
 patee fiche dargent . ¶ Et anglice . He berith Gullys and
 a cross paty fixibill of Siluer . And knawe ye that ther be mo
 ny crossis the Wych may be maade fixibill as hit shall be shewd
 here folowpung in dpuerse .



Off a playn cros cordyd.

AMong odyr crosse 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 thazmys of a
nobullt man : the Wich in verp deed Was summe ty
me a crafty man a Roper as he hym selfe sayd .
And ye shall say of him that berith theys armys
latine **T** Ille portat gobbles cum una cruce
plana cordata de argento . Gallice sic . **T** Il port de goullez
e vng cros playn corde dargent . Anglice sic . **T** He berith
gullis and a cros playn cordyd of Syluer .



T 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 merkpd . that thoppynyon of
sum men : sayng is . that theis armys be chekherd
armys . and this oppynyon is vtturli to be repre
ud for armys may not be chekherd bot at the lest
in the nombuz of . iiii . and in a grettyr nombuz
they may Bele be made . as after Ward shall be she
wed . Therfor it is to be said . latine sic . **T** Ille portat un
am cruceam argenteã pforatam in campo nigro . Et gallice sic .
T Il port de Sable vng cros dargent ptee . Anglice .
T He berith Sable and a cros perforatid of Siluer .



¶ Off a besantid cros.

Over theis crosse he beue an odyr cros the which I sawe late in the armys of a certan Januens as here it shewis And this is calde a besant cros for it is made all of besanttis . 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 besanttis 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 besanttis bot of golde Therfor it is to be sayd . latine sic .



Ille portat unam crucem talentatam in campo tubeo . .

Gallice sic . ¶ Il port de goblez unq cros besauntee :

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

¶ Off a cros flurzy .

Now folowith an odyr cros flurzy . the which is so called as hit apperith here . And therfor hit is calde de flourishyng cros . for hit has flouris in eueri ende upwarde that is to say saue the foote . this cros flurzy sum tyme is borne in armys fixabutt . And then it is calde in armys a cros flurzy fixabutt . for in iij . of his endys he is flourishyng and in the foote pichabutt or fixabutt . Therfore it is to be sayde of hym that beris hit . latine . ¶ Portat unam crucem auream floridam in campo auro . Et gallice . ¶ Il port d'asoz unq cros flourettee dor . Anglice . ¶ He berith a fure and a cros flurzy of golde .



C 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 y^e myddys of eueri ende apperith an other thryde in the maner of a flobbe as it is oppnli shewyd in this cross . Therefore it shall be sayd that the be; res of theys armys : beis in this wyse as folowth first in latyn thus : **C** *Portat unam crucem fluziam patentem de auro in campo asureo . Et gallice sic .*



C *Il port d'azur un' croce flouetee d'or . Anglice sic .*
C He beith asure with a cross patent fluzi of golde .

C We shall vnderstand here of a playn Wateri cross .

Over 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 troubled with wynde . as here hit shewyd i theys armys . Therefore he the which beith theys armys beis in this wyse as it shall folow first in latyn thus . **C** *Portat unam crucem planam vndosam de argento in campo tureo .*



C *Et gallice sic .* **C** *Il port de goblez un' croce plain vndee d'argent . Anglice sic .* **C** He beith gobles and a playn Wateri cross of Spluez .

Also ther is a cros that is calde inuekht.

In armys also ar founde meo crossis the Wich ar made of colobris inuekht or indentit as hys in thys cros appe; rith And it is calde a cros inuekht for the cause that hit has .n. coloures . oon put in to an o; ther. And of him that beis theys armys ye sh; all say first in latyn thus. **C**Portat vnam crucem planam inuectam de coloribus albis et magis in campo rubro. Et gallice sic. **C**Il port de gobles vng cros playn verre dargent & sable. Anglice. **T**he beath gobles and a cros of Siluer and Sable in; uekht.



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

DEt folowith an other cros the Wiches calde a cros croslet or croslet. and hit is calde croslet for i cur ende he is croslet as hys apperis. Bot this cros is not so oft borne in armys by him selfe as other crossis neuer the less mony tymys hit is borne in di; mynutyngs that is to say in lityll crossis croslet And then tharmys ar polidat With lityll cros; sis cruciatit. And ye shall say thus of hym y^t beis theys armys first in latyn. **I**lle portat vnam crucem cruciatam de argento in campo auro. Et gallice sic. **C**Il port d'asoz vng cros croslee dargent. Anglice sic **T**he beath aface & a cros croslet of Siluer. **A**nd when such crossis ar borne and put in armys as I said



afore i dymynutyys a B^e olde any cōm nombre then thay ar
called in french Croslettyes .

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

Whet ye well yit y^t ther is an othet 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 wich certan masculis ye shall se af;
terward in the chapitur of susyllis masculit: and
losyngeys wher 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 conam caucem masculatam de argento in campo a;
seruo . Et gallice sic . ¶ Il port arsor conq cros masculer
dargent . Anglice sic . ¶ He beith asure and a cros mascu
latit of Syluer .

¶ Also ther is a cros masculatit and perforatit as here .

Be it knowe : that thys cros masculatit sum tyme is pfo
ratit . in the masculps as it is oppn in the persynge he e
folowynge . And thus ye most blase hym .
first in latyn in thys wyse . **I**lle portat conam
caucem masculatam perforatam de auro in scuto
argenteo . Et gallice sic . ¶ Il port dargent
conq cros de gullez makule psee . Anglice sic .
¶ He beith Syluer with a cros of golles
masculatit pssit .



Ther is a mylneris cross as here it shall be shewed .

Here folowis an other cross the which is calde the cross of
a milne for hit is made to the simplitude of a ciron istar
ment of yrne in mylners the which berith the mylne
ston by the which instrument : that ston in his cors
is boene equally that he declpne 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 olde fraulde . And thys is geuyn to
Jugis to bere in theyr armys : and to thos that haue Juris
diction vnder theym . That is to say as the forsayd istarment
is directe : to the mylne ston equally and with olde gyle .
So thos Juges ar bondyn to gyffe equally to eueri man his
right . And it is to be sayd y^t the possessor of theis army beris
i this wyse . first i latyn thus . **T** portat vnā crucem molē
dinarem argenteam in campo tubo . Et iam gallice .



Il port gobblez vng cross moleyne dargent . Anglice .
He berith gobbles and a mylneris cross of Syluer .

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

Quoniam we haue a cross the which is calde a cross turnyt a
gage . and this cross is calde retornyt : for the cause y^t
thendys of this cross on eueri side ar retornyt
agayn bi the maner of a Rāmps horne . And
by that beris theis armys beris i this wyse first in
latyn thus . **P** ortat vnā crucem auream iū
sam in scuto a fureo . Gallice sic . **T** port
d'asoz vng cross reuertalee cor . Anglice sic .



The beris a fure with a cross reuersit of golde .

C Off a cross forkyd .

Amoze stande ye that thez be other men the Wich beez in
 thez armys a certan forkyd cros as thys is . And hit
 is called forkyd : for as moch as that all thez
 dys of hit ar clouyn and forkyd . Therefore hit
 shall be sayd of thys men that beut thez armys
 in this Wyse . primo latine . **P**ortat onam
 cruce[m] furcatam de auro in campo asereo .

Gallice . **I**l port defor ong cros dor .

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



C Off a cros engraylid oz engraidid .

Also thez be certayn nobult men the Wich beez a cros eng;
 andyd oz engraylid . as it aperis here folowynge And
 hit is calde a cros engraylid for hit is not pla
 yne in ony parte of him bot engraylid also Wett
 ouer his length as ouer his breed . Neuer the
 lees this engraylyng is no propur langage astiz
 the sight of thys cros : bot rather an endentynge
 as tauth is Bot it is the comune maner of spe;

kyng in thez armys . Therefore ye most say as I sayd a fore .

And ye shall say of him that beut thez armys in thys Wy
 se . First in latyne thus , **P**ortat onam cruce[m] ingradata[m]
 de albo in campo rubeo . Et iam Gallice .

Il port de gullys ong cros mgrayl dargent . Anglice

The beut golbys and a cros mgrayled of Spluer .



C Off a cross cutoff .

Fynde yet an othyr cross : the Wich is borne many tymes
 pe i tharmpes of nobull men . the Wich is calde a cross trill
 catid . And hit is calde trunkatid for hit is ma-
 de of .ij. treys the topes cut a Way . as here . Ther-
 fore it is to be sayd that the possessor of theys ar-
 mys beris in latine thus . **C** Portal sonam cru-
 cem truncatam de argento in campo rubeo .
Et gallice . **I** l port de gullez song cross recoppe
 argent . **Anglice .** **C** The beris gobles With a cross trunka-
 tid of Siluer .



C Off a knotty cross.

Nothe ye yet after theys crossis ther is an othyr cross the
 Wich is calde a knotty cross : the Wich i certan is calde so
 for hit has in euy ende certan knottis . as here .
 And it is to be sayde of hym that beris theys ar-
 mys in thys Wyse . **Primo latine .** **I** pse por-
 tal sonam crucem auream nodulatam i scuto aso-
 reo . **Et gallice .** **C** Il port dasoz song cross to
 tone dor . **Anglice .** **C** The beris asure With
 a cross knotty of goolde .



And thys cross is founde othyr While pyche or figityue i ar-
 mys . and? then his foote is figityue as I sayd a fore .

¶ Off a cros fluzri knottid .

Over thies crossis Be haue a certan cros fluzri of the Wi:
che it is spokyn a foore . the Wiche cros fluzri is founde
knotty as here . And that is as I soyd a foore
Whan knottys ar founde i thendys and the anglis
of the sayd cros . And the betes of the sayd armys
latine . ¶ *Portat unam crucem nodulatam flo
ridam auream in campo de asuro . Et gallice sic*
¶ *Il port d'asoz unq cros florettee botone dor .*
Anglice . ¶ He berith asure and a cros fluzri knotty of
golde .



¶ Off a cros dolbult ptitid .

A Cros dolbult is founde in the armys of dyuerse nobull
men the Wych certan cros is calde a dolbult ptitid cros .
For if it be deuydid or partid after the long Way
or the brode Way yit ther a bydys on dolbult cros
as Be may se here . Wit I haue seen many no:
bull men dolbttynge of thys cros moore then of any
cros a fore said : the which neuer the lees aftir long
disputacioms in thoppynion a foresayd restid and
concludid . Therefore that beris theys armys . latine sic .
¶ *Portat unam crucem duplicatam argenteam in campo ni
gro . Gallice sic .* ¶ *Il port sable unq cros dolble petie ar
gent . Anglice sic .* ¶ He berith Sable and a cros dolble
partid of Siluer .



¶ Off a cros double ptitid flourishid

This cros double ptitid is varied sum tims . and then hit is called a cros double partitid flourishid . as here . Neuertheles hit is calde a cros fluzri impropuzli as sum men sayen for hit sayliþ the myddys of that flodre 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 . ¶ *Portat unam crucem duplam ptitam auream in campo rubro . Gallice .* ¶ *Il port de goblez song cros double ptie floretez dor . Anglice .* ¶ *The berith gobles and a cros double ptitid fluzri of golde .*



¶ Off a cros tripartitid flourishid .

But as is shewed afore this cros is calde a cros double ptitid flourishid for thez sayliþ the myddys of the cros by the which the cros flourishid is made pfitte . as here hit is oppn . the which certan myddys putt thez to it shall not be called a cros double ptitid flourishid . **N**ot rather it shall be calde a cros threfolde ptitid fluzri . and then it is well blased . for and it be dyurdid after the longnes or after the brodenes . all way oon parte shall a byde triptitid in the myddis of the cros as it is oppn i tharmys afore writtyn . And thezfore þe that berith theis armis . latine . ¶ *Portat unā crucē triptitā de argeº i cāpo de asuro . Gallice .* ¶ *Il port d'aser song cros trefoys ptie floretez argent . Anglice sic .* ¶ *The berith of asure with a cros triptitid floze of Siluer .*



¶ Off a mylneris cros shadold or combratid .

Adolte theer is pit of a certayn shadold of a mylnerys cros as it shelwith 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 . **¶** And he that be with theys armys . latine . *Portat onam crucem combratam in campo gureo .* **¶** Gallice sic . *Il port dor onq cros molepne ombre .* **¶** Anglice . *The berith of golde With a mylneris cros combratid or shadold .*



¶ Off a cros floree patent combratid .

Another sampull 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 : wot 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 shelwith by all the body of the sayd shadold . **¶** And thoo that beez thes armys . latine . *Portant onam crucē floritam patentem combratam in campo rubeo* **¶** Gallice sic . *Il port de goblez onq cros patee floritee ombre* **¶** Anglice sic . *The berith of golles and a cros patent floree combratid .*



C Off a cross flour patent combratid and perforatid.

Never the les after sum men thys shadowd cross other wyse
 he is persid marvelously as hit folowith here and than hit
 is made a cross flour patent combratid and perso-
 ratid for hit acordis with the cross preceding
 exceptid the passyng in the myddys of the sayd sha-
 dowd. **C** And then hit shall be sayd that be the
 the Wyche beith this cross . latine . *Portat vna
 cruce[m] floridam patentem combratam perforatam
 cum rubio in campo aureo*



C Et gallie sic *Il port dor vng croys patee floride combratid
 & patee de goblez .*

C Anglice The beith of golde a cross patent flour shadowd &
 perforatid with goblez .

Baselis moost be Ware of theis armys combratid of the
 Wyche : many wylles be shewed a fore . **B**ot 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 **B**ot ther be certan nobles and gentil-
 men in englonde the Wyche beere shadowd diuerse in theyr armys
 as Upon Antlop and other . and they that beere theys armys
 and hit be a lyon ye shall see in latyn **C** *Portat unum leone[m]
 combratam in campo aureo* **C** *Gallie . Il port dor et vng
 leon combratid .* **C** *Anglice . The beith of golde and a lyon
 combratid .* **C** And men say that suche psonys as beere theys
 combratid armys had there pgenitoris bezyng the same not com-
 bratid bot hole **B**ot the possessiōis & the patrimonyes descendid
 to other men . then the Neuyss or kynnyssmen leuyng in good
 hope and trustyng to haue the possessiōis of their pgenitoris :
 beere theys armys combratid . all odes differens a fore said leuyng .

for when they haue that patrimony: that thai trustit on. soon they may bee that lion or other beest of the same coloure the Bi; che they: progenytous be. and it is bett: to beere thos armis combatit then holly to leeff they: progemtous armys.

C Witt here folowis an odie cross hempt or borderit as apperis

A Gret wolte yit remaynys a newps blasuris of armys i dyfferens be thow thys cross fimbriatit or borderit. as here now apperis and the forsayd cross combatit.

in so moch that they ar much like. and it apperis 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 cross is variet as well fro the coloure of the cross 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 borduratam cum argento in campo tubo.

Gallice sic. ¶ Il port de gullez conq crois fleuritee patee per ce de sabull bordure d'argent. Anglice sic. ¶ The berith goulles With a cross fluzi patent persit of Sable borderit B. Silu.



Now folowis an Ermyn cross as it shall be shewyd

A Or certan ther is an Ermyn cross. & hitt is a meruelus cross of y^e Rich the: Was a disputacion at london by a certan herolde of Bre; tan. And it Was determynyt that theys armys may be in non other coloure bot as here it apperis And thys cross is calde an Ermyn cross. and it



shall be sayd of him that beis theys armys in thys wyse as it shall folow . first in latyn thus . **C**portat onam crucem e; remnalem . Et gallice sic . **C**yl port ong croys Eremmee Anglice sic . **T**he beith a cros ermyñ And here ye moost note that the colouce i theys armys shall not be expressit 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 propuz coloures of theys armys .

Sufficientli is spokyn of crosse afore . now folowis an odiretrepes of a puerse armys quartert as here shall be shewyt .

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

It shall be shewyd first of armys quartert playñ .

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

Cyl port lez armes de Francee et dangle terre quartertes . Anglice sic . **T**he beis tharmys of France & Englonde quartert .



And it shall not be tedious to no man that Fraunce is put be fore Englonde i blaspyng. bot the cause is this. for thar mygs of Fraunce in armys be put afoce and the vaue a genall rule p^e Henlumeu in armys be. ii. coloures oz moe i the poynt of the shel; ce. then ye shall not begyn at the poynt to blafe them. bot in the right pte oz side of thos armys. that same coloure thet founde it the right side of p^e shel ce is not the felde of thar mygs. for it mai fortune it is not the gretist coloure i thar mygs aforesayd bot les oz With othir equall. and neu the les ye shall begyn to blafe thet.

Off armys quartly borne now it shall be shewyd.

The secūde maner of Wyse of bezyng quarterit armys is When. iii. diuse armys quartly be borne as here is shewyd And he that beys theys armys: beys. iii. diuse armys quartly. latine sic. Ille portat quatuor arma diuisa quartata. Gallice sic.



Il port quarter armes diusez quarteleez. Anglice sic He beith. iii. armys diuse quartly. And then if it be askyt how theys armys shulde be blasit. The blasers most begyn i the best cornett ou the right side pcedyng to euy armys. thar mygs in the right side blasit: ye most go to the odu side & then to the thirde side & aft to the last. And ye most know that theys armys velys it afoce be playn armys quarterit.

There is an othir man of bezyng of armys quartit When ii armys quarterit be borne quartly. and it is borne most i armys of queneys and so bare that noble quene of Englonde quene Anna Wyse to that wyatt pryncer Kyng Richard the secunde: the victor bare thar mygs of Englonde & of Fraunce and of thentoz of Almayn quartly & m. p. ptes. that is to say in the right side of

the shelde in the first quarter she bare the armys of fraunce .iij. flo
 reducis of golde i a felde of asure . & i the secunde quart. iij. Li
 bartis of golde i a felde of golbles . & i y^e thirde quart an Egle
 splayd wth .ij. neckis . & i the .iiii. a blake Upon ramppng i a fel
 de of Silu . and so chaungeably she bare theys armys m . pvi .
 quarters the Wich seldyn is seen many armys .

Off armys quarterit and engraylt nob shall be shewyt

Nob I shew yob y^e sum time we haue armys quarterit &
 engraylit . that is to Witt when eu^e armys i his quart is
 engraylit as hce aperis . & it shall be sayd of him
 y^e beis theis army thus . first i latyn **C** Ille
 portat de auro & rubio arma quarteriata & ingra;
 data . Et gallice sic . **C** Il port dor et golbles
 quartlee engraylee . Anglice sic **C** The berth
 of golde & gelbles quartery engraylit . And thei
 ar cald armys engraylit for they ar made of .ij. colouris the Wich
 graditly ar broght to gedir on coloure m to an other coloure



Off armys quaterit and irrasyt nob I will speke .

As hce aperis . the Wich ctan armys ar cal
 led quarterit armys irrasit . for the colouris be ra;
 sit obt as oon coloure i raspyng Ware take alway
 from an othir . And it shall be sayd of him y^e be;
 ris theis armys m latyn thus . **P**ostat arma
 quarteriata irrasa de albo & nigro . Gallice sic
 dargent et Sable quartlee irrase . Anglice sic . **C** The beris
 Siluer and Sable quarterly irrasyd .



C Il port
 dargent et Sable quartlee irrase . Anglice sic . **C** The beris

Off armys quarterit inueckyt now here it shall be shewyd .

There be yet fownde armys quarterit inueckyt . or as sum men say they be armys quarterit of colobouris inueckyt as here apperis . the which for soth ar calde armys quarterit inueckyt or of colobouris inueckyt . for i them ar .ij. colouris quarterit put : y^e toon i to the othir . & so con colobouris is inuehit i to an othir . Therefore it is said of hi y^e beis theis armys i this wise . first i latyn thus **I**lle portat quarteriatam de asurio et auro inuectis **E**t gallice sic . ¶ Il port quarterit veuve asor et dor . **A**nglice sic . ¶ The beith quarterit inueckyt of asure and golde .



Now of armys quarterit indentit it shall here be shewyd .

Quarterit armys be fownde diuerse the which ar calde indentit as here apperis : and they ar calde indentit for .ij. colobouris oon in to an othir by the maner of teth ar indentit : as is oppn i the sheld . And thus ye shall blase theym first in latyn . **P**ortat arma quarteriata indenta ; ta de rubio et auro . **G**allice sic . **I**l port quarteritee indentee de gobles et dor . **A**nglice . ¶ The beith quarterit indentit of gobles and golde .



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

Intende now to deternyn of armys partit after the longe way the which can partyng aft the long way or on length is made many maner of wise . ¶ The first p^otion 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 in gradyt .

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

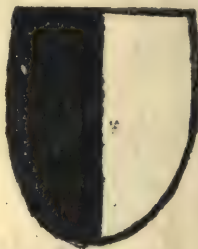
C Also forsoth ther is a parting of .ij. colouris muechyt .

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

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

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

Rysht J shelphd to yoll that ther be certan armys partit after the long Way of .ij. colouris in the playn Way as here appeis 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 d'asor et d'argent playn ptee . Anglice sic . He berith asuce and Spluer playn ptit .

Off armys partit the long Way in gradyt J Witt shelphd here

Also ther is pticton of armys in gradyt the long Way as is said a fore bi engraplyng of .ij. colouris to gediz as here appeis . And theys armys ar calde armys engraplyt 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 partita secundum longum in gradata de argento et nigro . Gallice sic .* Il port d'argent in gradylee et Sable ptee du long . Anglice sic He berith Spluer and Sable in engraplyt ptit after the long Way .



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

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



Off armys pte the long way and inuectyt now I will speke

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



Off armys partit on the long Way & indentyt her 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. diuse colobris
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 quartet armys indentyt.



And therfore ye shall say of hym the Wich beis
theys armys in thys Wyse. first in latyn thus. **P**ortat ar
ma partita secundum longum de argento et nigro indentata.

Gallice sic. **I**l port partee indentee du long d'argent & sable
Et anglia sic. **T**he beith armys ptit indentat on length
of Syluer and Sable.

Off armys partyt aft the long Way clowdy 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. colobris ar put to gedre by the manere of
clowdys. Therfore the possessor of theys armys be
us in thys Wyse as it shall be sayd first i latyn
thus. **P**ortat arma partita secundum longum
de argento et a sario innebulata. Et gallice sic.



Il port ptie du long d'argent & d'asoz in nebulatye.
Anglice sic. **T**he beith armys partyt on length of Sil
uer and asure innebulatyt.

Off armys ptyt Water of Syluer and gobles this schoon is

More ouer aft theys armys afore sayd pit thez be borne
armys partyt after the longe way . and they be Water as
here in this schoon it apperith . and theys armie
ar calde Water : for .ij. colobus ar incariet oon
m to an other by the maner of Water troubled w^{ch}
Wynde . And ye shall say of him that beis theis
armys in thys Wyse as folowys : first in latyn .

*Transport arma ptyta undosa secundum longu
de argento et rubio . Gallice sic . Il port ptiee du long
dargent et de gobles undee . Et angliee sic .* The brith
armys partyt the long way of Syluer and gobles Water :



Nob here I begynne to speke of armys partyt ouerbast :

Here nob folowys to se of armys partyt ouerbast . the
which certan partiaon ouerbast is made as mony Wyse
as is the ptyaon on length . that is to say on the playn way
ouerbast . ingraynt . trasit . mueckyt . indentit . innebula :
tit . and Water . Besfore of theys certayn
shall be shelbyd by signys . and first I begyne
at playn armys ouerbast . as here it shall be she
lbyd . And it shall be sayd of hym that beithe
theys army in thys Wyse first in latyn thus .

*Transport arma partita extransuso plana de au
ro e asuro . Et gallice sic . Il port ptiee transusie dor e
dazor . 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 nob 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 scochon . of the Wich it is to
be sayd that the gentyll man the Wich beys theys
armys beys in this maner as folowis . first in
latyn thus . **P**ortat arma partita extransuso
irasa de auro et rubio . **E**t gallice sic . **I**t
port partie transuersa irase dor et goblez .
Anglice sic . **T**he berith armys partyt ouerwart irasyt
of golde and gobles .



Nob of armys partyt oulbart ye shall haue an exemple .

Armys ther be also identyd oulbart and partyt . And
they be cald indentyd for theyre colowis as is sayd afore
as put com in to an othir by the maner of mennis
teeth . And it shall be sayd of him that beys
theys armys in this wyse . first in latyn thus .
Portat arma ptita extransuso indentata de auro
et asotio as afore is rehersit . **E**t gallice sic .
Il port ptice de traues dor et dor endente .
Anglice sic **T**he berith armys partyt oulbarte indentyt of
golde and asure



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

It is an unprofitable rehearsing of one thing to rehearse the same
 a gain in the next sentence. Therefore to speake moore of armys:
 ys partit and figure theym: other of mgytlyt or irrasit mucc
 lyt indentit nebulatyt and condatyt: it nedys not. for they
 be taught sufficiently i the long way. ¶ And I beleue it shall
 be hard to fynde mony moo armys ptyt aft the long way or ou
 wart then as rehearse a fore Nou the lees if any be founde or se:
 ne. in theym the same rules shall be obseruist: 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 Rich as calde cheiff or an hede I Will shewe.

Sotheli certain men holde: y^e theys armys after rehearse
 shulde be calde armys ptyt. the Rich certainli 12 2 for y^e:
 that there is no verti ption of the colours or any licenes of
 dyuision of colours. Certainly in armys ptyt it
 is requyrt allway that the ptyes of the colours
 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 thes armys thes
 first in latyn. ¶ *Portat de argento et caput*
furtide asono cu duabus maculis pforatis de auro. Gallice
 sic. ¶ *Il port argent ung cheiff d'or et deux molettis*
pees dor. Et anglice sic. ¶ He berith Siluer a Chyff or
 a Chyffan 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 colowre 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 merkty that no armis albe to be calde ptyt armis bot
 iff 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 colowris 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 vndatit now here it shall be sheldyt .

Palyt armys of tyme ar founde vndatyt that is to say
 vatter as here apperis . **A**nd theys be calde palyt ar;
 mys vndatyt to the differance of barrit armys
 vndatyt . the Rich armys barrit may also be vnd
 atyt as after shall be sheldyt . **A**nd it shall be
 sayd of him that beris theys armys thus in latyn
Portat arma palata vndata vel vndosa de rubio
 et argēto . **E**t gallice sic . **A**l port pole
 vndee de golblez et dargent . **E**t anglice sic . **T**he berith
 paly vndatyt of golbles and Siluer .



¶ Off armys palit crokpt and sharpe nob 3 With speke .

Here and beholde how many maner of Wyse thes pallit ar ;
mrys be borne dpuerseli . as it is shewyt in thys boke .
and theis armys nob shewyt here : be cald palit
crokpt and sharpe . for in theys armys . ij . colo ;
re paly ar put to gethir : on in to an othyr cro ;
kply and sharpe . Therefore it shall be sayd of hi
the Wich beis thes armys in thys Wyse . first i la ;
ty thus . ¶ *Portat arma palata tortuosa acu*
ta de nigro et argento . Gallice sic . ¶ *Il port pale d'ainsete*
de Sable et d'argent . Anglice sic . ¶ The tenth pale crokpt
and sharpe of Sable and Spluer .



¶ Off armys barrit playn nob here it shall be shewyt .

Here i thys chappure afore is determynyt of palit armys
and in thys chappure nob folowynq it shall be deter ;
mynyt of barrit armys . for the Wich it shall be know that ar ;
mrys may be many maner of Wyse barrit . and
the first maner of Wyse is playn barrit . as here
appereis . And ye shall know that thes be certan
armys barrit playn . and then ye shall nott neede
to say i the blasynq of theys armys : be tenth pla
yne armys barrit . For i all othyr disperynq ar ;
mrys barrit : ye most nedys declare the blasynq of theym howe
thos barrit armys differ from playn . for sū be barrit W^t a
Upon raumpynq or a greynde or odir beestis ē sū be barrit ē



polo derit With erow croslettys molettys Scresentis smale briddis
 or other difference bot as for theys playn armis afore ye shal
 say in latyn in thys Wyse. **P**ortat arma barrata de argento & ni;
 gro **E**t gallice sic. **A** Il port barre d'argent et Sale.
Anglice sic. **A** He berith barri of Siluer and Sable

Aff barrit armys ondatit nob 3 Wyllt sheld as aperith.

Rnalb ye for itan that armys barrit othis Wile ve barrit &
 ondatit that is to say Wateri. as hre it aperith. And
 they be called barrit ondatit for they be made of .ij. colouris me
 tyng to gedre by the maner of a floyng Watre as
 it is oppn afore. And ye shall say of hym that
 beris theis armys i this Wyse. first i latyn thus
Portat arma barrata ondata de nigro et albo
Gallice sic. **A** Il port barri ondee de Sable
 et d'argent. **A**nglice sic. **A** He beris barri on
 datit of Sable and Siluer.



Aff armys barrit and mueckyt ye shale haue exemple
Barrit armys mueckyt ar borne of diuerse gentilt men.
 as here is sheldyd. 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. **P**ortat arma barrata de coloribus
 rubeo et albo muectis. **E**t gallice sic.



A Il port barri verree de golblez et d'argent.
Anglice sic. **A** He berith barri muct hpt of golbles and Sil
 uer.
A And 3 begyn With golbles for that coloure is the
 first in the right cornett.

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

Entill 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 polut : and thay be called crokpt and sharpe . for as it is sayd a fore . ij . colouris az put to gethyr crokptli and sharpe .



Therfore it shall be sayd that the lord the Rich be us theys armys berith in this Wyse . first i latyn

Ille portat arma barryata tortuosa et acuta de nigro et auro .

Et gallice sic **C**yl port barri duncetee acute de Sable et dor

Anglice sic . **T**he berith barrit crokpt and sharpe of Sable and golde .

Now it shall 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 . ij . colouris az iunyt to gether in euery barre bendly . as it is oppn here i theis armis

And therfore it shall be sayd of him that beris theis armys : in this Wyse as folowis . first in latyn thus . *C*ypse portat arma bendata de rubio et auro . *Et gallice sic .* **C**yl port barre bendee de golbles et dor . *Anglice sic .* **T**he berith barrit bendy of golbles and golde .



Abot neuer the lees ye most diligentli attende in the blasynge of sych armys : as palyt barrit and bendyt . for and they ben not suttelly consauyt a man sodanly onswerynge may lightly in thoos armys be dissapuyt . For certainly thoos armys be callede palyt armys in the which ar folwde so many palys of oon colobre as ar of an other . And iff the palys of bothe the colobris ben not equall thoos armys be not palyt .

In diuerse armys of gentill men be folwde . ii . palis of oon colobre . and . iij . of an other as here in theis armys folowynge it shall be shewed . that is to say thet be . iij . palys of gobles and . ii . of golde for of the colobre of reede apperith . iij . partes in the shelde and tot . ii . allone of the colobre of golde Therefore the gentill man that beith theis armys : beith i this wyse e thus ye shall say of hym . first in latyn thus .



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

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

He beith goldpals and . ii . palis of golde .

Here ye shall diligentli merke armys barrit and leas barrit .

The most also diligentli attende to the nombre of both too colobris in armys palyt barrit or leas barrit of the which ltttill barris ye most be ware when they be folwde in armys . as here it is shewyd in theis armys . for sych lynes be called ltttill barris to the difference of ltttill barris . And it shall be sayde that the gentill man the which beith theis armys beith in this thys wyse first in latyn thus as folowis



Portat unam barram et duas baculas de albo in campo rubio . Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goblez unq barree et deux barreletes dargent . Et anglice sic . **T**he brith gobles on barre and .ij. litell barris of Syluer .

Now I wyll speke of armys barid & litell barris florishyt

Be holde how the forsayd litell barris ar othyrwyle made flourishyngli & than they be calde florishyt as here i thys scochon . And they be calde florishyt : for they be made bi y^e maner of a flobre deluce . And ye shall say of hym that is possessor of theys armys i thys wyse as folowys . first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unam barram et duas baculas floridas albas in scuto siue campo blodio . Gallice sic . **I**l port dasor unq barree et deux barreletes florit dargent . **A**nglice sic . **T**he brith asure on bar and .ij. litell barris 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 gentilmen as here now it shall be shewyd . And ye moost knowe that it is calde 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 fiftures or of litell scaups of the wich it shall be spoken after . And of hym that has theys armys ye shall say thus as folowys . first in latyn . **P**ortat unam



bendam de rubio in campo aureo . Gallice sic . ¶ Il port
 dor song bende de gblez . Anglice sic . ¶ The beth golde e
 a bende of goldes .

¶ Off lifell bendys in armys noll here is an epempull .

RMaib ye holl afore it is sayd that certan littyll bartis ar
 az tozne i armys mony tymys . On the same maner of Wise
 az tozne 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 thg
 it shall be sayd . first in latyn as here folowys .

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



He berith asure a bende and .ij. bendils of golde . And thes
 bendyls ar othirwysie florishyt as is shewyt in the figure a fore
 in bartis . And in diuse armys they be fownde that they be
 chenyt . and sum be polderit with molettis . and sum with odit
 dyfferans the Wich nedys not to be figurit here

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

The best maner of wyse certainly of beynge of wyse az
 mys 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 Wich londys of his moderis ar appropuzt
 armys of olde tyme for it may hap that theys
 armys coom to hir by the way and discent of hir
 progenyturis . then may the hapyre and hym list



here the boott armys of his fadyr in y^e boott sheelde . And i speche
 a bende he may here his moderis armys as here in the scochon afore
 speeis . 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 . **G**allice sic . **I**l port palee dazgent et de golve
 les et song bende de sabull . **A**nglice sic . **H**e berith palee of
 Splyer and gobles With a bende of sabull .

And othyrwoyle i speche a bende thes is founde . iij . molettys
 or marges of golde .

Off armys bende fusillyt here noth 3 Bilt expemult .

Were ou thes be founde in armys othez certan bendys to su
 man strange from theys . and here 3 Bilt shew to you a
 bende the Wich is calde a bende fusillit : as here ap
 peith in this scochon . And it is calde fusillit for
 it is made all of fusillis of the Wich certan fusillis
 more shall be spokyn afterward . Bot he the Wich
 has theys armys beris in latyn thus . **P**ortat
 conam bendam fusillatam de auro in campo aforio
Gallice sic . **I**l port afor song bende fusillae dor .
Anglice sic . **T**he berith afor a bende fusillit of golde .



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

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

Bordures many and diverse as founde i armys and as be:
 One of many nobull men i of the Wich sum be playn . sum i
 graffit . sum tarentat . sum playn polverit . sum chekerit . sum
 gotonettit . sum muectit . of the Wich it shall be spokyn euiche
 oon after ordiz . 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

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

C Il port argent trois roses de goulez et long bordure de go
 dles . Et anglie sic **C** He beith Siluer . iij . roses of gold
 les and a bordure of goldles .



Of armys bordurit and ingraffit now here folowys example

Armys With a bordure ingraffit othe: While as borne of
 certan nobull men as here now is shewit in thys schoon .

And speke 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 . **C** Protat arma de auro symbriata si
 ue bordurata de nigro ingradata cum tubus macu
 lis perforatis de nigro . Gallice sic . **C** Il port dor trois mul
 lettis perforates de Sable long borduree ingraffee de Sable .



Anglice sic . **C** He beith golde . iij . molettis perforat' of Sa
 bull and a bordure ingraffit of Sabull .

Role of armes bordurit and talentit 3 With sheld exemple .

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

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



Il port d'argent unq chevron de goublez bordu;
 ree de goublez talentee . Et angluce sic . **T**he brith siluer a
 Chevron of gobles bordurit With gobles talentyt .

Off armes bordurit harpyng . ii . Cheurons of siluer & c .

Ande stonde ye that certan tymys a bordure is borne in ar
 mys polderit dyuerse wyys othez wyple With molettis With
 wsis or With littyll crossis or With besantis or odes dyuse . And
 it is calde a bordure polderit When any thyng is i
 that bordure : of What sumeu signe it be . as it
 is sayd a fore . and theys signys as wsis molettis
 and othez ar not countit for c tan nombur : for ye
 nombur of that poldering excedis the nombur of
 w And then ye bordure is calde polderit as here .

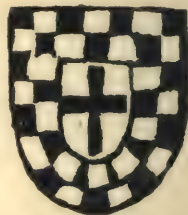


And ye shall say that the possessor of thes armes beis in this
 wyse as folowys . first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unum feu;

tum de cubio cum duobus signis capitalibus de albo et rona bor-
 dura puluisata cum talentis . Et gallice sic . **C**il port de
 gobles deup Cheverons argent et ronc bordure de gobles polb ;
 drei talentee . Anglice sic . **H**e berith gobles . ij . Cheverons
 of Siluer and a bordure polberit with bisantis .

CWit thez is an othez maner bordure that is calde Chekerit .

We haue yit an othez bordure in armys the which is calde a
 bordure chekerit . And it is calde a chekerit bordure
 for hit is made of . ij . colowris by the maner of a Cheker as
 here it apperis . And it shall be sayd of hym the which beas the
 ys armys in this wyse as folowys . first in la-
 tyn thus . **P**ortat unam cruce[m] cubiam pla-
 nam i campo argenteo cum rona bordura scactata
 de nigro et argento . Et gallice sic . **I**l port
 argent ronc cros plagn de gobles borduree chek
 he de Sable et argent . Et anglice sic .



He berith Siluer con cros plagn of gobles a bordure chekke-
 rit with Sabutt in Siluer .

Off borduris gobonatit nold here is an exempull .

Remembre more ou that yit by side theys armys the which
 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
 thes scochon next folowynge . And hit is calde gobonatyt for

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

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

una bordura de nigro et albo gobonata . Et gal

lice sic . ¶ Il port argent deux bandes et une
bordure de sable et argent Anglice sic . ¶ The beath siluer
ij bandys of Sable With a bordure gobonate of Sable & siluer



¶ And thys same bordure haue that nobill pryncer the duke
of Gloucester brothyrs to that nobill Beriolore kynge henti the
fifth : the which royall duke haue in his armys the best armys of
France and of Englonde quartly With a bordure gobonate of
Siluer and sable as is shewyt in diuise places . And to blase
thys armys it nedis not to be rehersit . for it is sufficiently
taght afore in diuise places .

¶ Item of borduris had in armys of colouris murechyt .

¶ Ther be yet borduris i armys of ij. colouris
murechyt . as here in thys figure appe
ris . and hit is cald a bordure murechyt for hit
is made of .ij. colouris to gedys murechyt . And
ye shall sey of hym the which beith thys armys
in latyn thus . *Portat arma quartata de rubio*
et auro cum una bordura de argento et nigro simul murectis .

Et gallice sic . ¶ Il port quartee de goblez et dor ouesq^r



long bordure verme dargent et de sable . Anglice sic

¶ The brith quarly 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 tharmpes in olde tyme of thele of Marche Wpð
they shulde be calde borduris or not . as hce i thys
figure . And certan men say y' men not puttynge
a mezueles differans of blasynge say : that the for
sajd Esle of marche the Wiche Wos calde Roger
Mortememer Wþen that he leupð bare armpes in la
tyn in thys Wyse to say ¶ Portaui arma pola
ta barbata et contraconata de auro ⁊ auro cum uno simplici scuto
de argenteo . Gallice sic . ¶ Il port pale barree gironne d'or ⁊
de: et long escu simple dargent . Anglice sic . ¶ The brith pa
ly barri contra conyt of a fuce ⁊ golde With a siple shelde of silu .



¶ And this oppnyon afore rehysit in the blasynge plesyt ma:
ny a man the Wich in no man of Whise may be trid . For if thes
armpes as it is sayd afore Wai contra conatit . then the labyll
corner or the coone of tharmpes that is to say the labyllt popnt of
the shelde may neu be of con colowre as certanly it is of a fuce .

Over thes thynge afore rehysit in thes armis it is cōn
that in all armpes contra conyt all the conys of Wbat sum eu co
lowre tharmpes be made they mete to gedye conally in the middis
of the shelde . as in the next figure of the shelde oppuly it shall

be sheldyd. Wherefore as it apperith to my reason trulier they shal
 be blasit on this Wyse: exceptit the grettes autorite that the for
 sayd Erie of Marche beith thus in latyn. **P**ortauit arma
 barata & caput scuti palatum & angulatum de auro & auro cum
 quodam scuto simplici de argento. **E**t gallice sic. **I**l port
 barres et ung Chieff palee ainece d'or & d'or et ung escu simple
 d'argent. **E**t anglice 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 you

Ther be yit for sooth diuerse noble men the Wich were armys
 contrari conyt. as here in thys kechon apperith. **A**nd
 theys armys be calde contrari conyt for this cause.
 for all the colouris of theys armys meete to gedis
 at con coone. that is to say at the myddyst poynt
 of the shelde only. **I**for euy body triangulit is
 moore of lengthe then of brede and naamly conyt
 not p3. **T**herfore the oppnyon of thos men the Wy
 che sayd that the armys afore rehersit: that is to Witte of the
 les armys of Marche War palpe barrit and contrari conyt is to
 be receuyt. for so mych that the conys of the forsayd armys



acorde not the Rich of necessite shulde acorde iff the forsayd opp
 nyon Wer trb . And of hym that betis theys armys ye shall
 say in latyn . **P**ortat arma contragonata de blodio et albo
Et gallice sic . **I**l port girone d'asoz et d'argent . **A**nglice sic .
He berith contrax conpt of a fure and siluer .

Off pilut armys noll here it shall be sheldoyt :

As mych as it is spokyn afore of armys : in the Rich
 the coloris mete to gedys in the myddist poynt coonly .
 Noll folowyth of certan armys in the Rich iij . pi :
 us mete to gedys in con coone . as here in thys fi :
 gure . And it shall be sayde of hym the Rich be :
 as theys armys in latyn in thys wyse .



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

Off ballis in armys here noll it shall be sheldoyt .

Euer the les ye most consydre a differens i theys blasyn
 gys of theys armys afore : and theys that cum after
 Wten ye blase theym in latyn tong . for other While thys terme
 pila i latyn is take for to be a peese of tymbre to be put vnder the
 paloz of a brygge : or to syche a like Werke as i thepempullt afore
 And odyr While this terme pila is take for a certan rounde istu
 met to play W^c : the Rich istumet fups othez While to the bande

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 foete bal
 Therfor it shall be sayd of hym that beris thes ar
 mps in latyn **P**ortat tres pilas argenteas
 in campo rubio . Et gallice sic . **T**l port de
 goblez trois pelettis d'argent . Et anglie sic . **T**he berith
 gobles in ballis of Siluer .



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

Off tortellys or litill Takys in armys .

Ther be also tortellis y^e be litill Takys
 the Wich be gretter then ballys e thar mps
 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 . **T**l port dor et trois torteulp de
 goblez . Et anglie sic . **T**he berith golde e . iij . Takys of
 gobles .



More ouer merke : that as Wele ballys in armys as kakis
 and besantis all Way as hooll volunde figuris e not pforat

Off fontans or Wellis here I will speke .

Neu the les ther be e can nobull men the Wich beer sich vounde fi
 guris : the Wich figuris as calde fontans or Wellis as here ap

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

For they represent eūmore the coloure of the Water of a Well the Wich is White. And of hym p^t 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. of golde and .iij. Wellis.



C The berith

Off rnyngys the Wich be other rounde instrumentis **I** Witt speke

After thes rounde figuris a fore reherst thez be cian figuris the Wich be pforat as be rnyngys: as here apperis. And it shall be sayd of hym that beris thes armys i latyn thys.

Portat tres anulos aureos i campo nigro. Gallice sic **I**l port de sable et trois anulettis dor. Anglice sic. **H**e berith Sabutt and .iij. rnyngys of golde.



C Off tractys in armys.

Afore it is sayd of borduris i armys. now it soloth to se of tractis or lynys. and first of a symple tract. and they be calde tractis for as mych as the felde remainyng of tharmys as Bele With i as With olde. & an othez lyne is dralbyn of an othez coloure as here: to the man of a shelde. And it shall be sayd of hym that beris thes armys i latyn.

Portat conu tractū simplicem planam aureū i campo asoreo

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

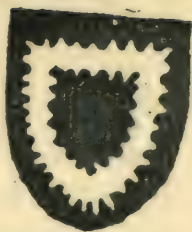
C He berith asure a playn tract of golde.



Off a tract ingraylpt con booth the sydys here is an exemple.

A tract or a lyne othis While is ingraylpt on booth the partes as here in thys fygyure apperith. And then it shall

be sayd of hym that beris theys armys i thys wyse
 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 sng trace
 ingrable de chestim coste dor . Anglice sic .
 He berith gobles wyth a tract engraynt on bo
 bth the sydes of golde .



Off a tract dorbult and florishyt it shall be shewyt .

Thys tract is othez wyse dorbult as in tharmys of the
 kynng of Scottelonde . as hys in this scochon apperis . &
 the forsayd kynng of Scottelond beris i thys wyse
 se first in latyn thus . **P**ortat duplicem trac
 tum cum floribus gladioli contrapositis et sng
 leone rapaci de rubio in campo aureo . Et galli
 ce sic . **I**l port dor sng dorbble trace florettee
 coundree et sng leon rampant de goblez . An
 glice sic . **T**he berith golde a dorbble trace florishyt contrari
 and a Lyon rampyng of gobles .



Off tractis triplatis and quatriplatis othyrwyse .

Amo of theys armys afore rehersi I fynde more dyuersite
 for thez be certan nobull men the whiche bere theys tractis
 triplatis as hys in thys fygyre . and sum bere hit
 quatriplatis as is founde i diuise armis . And ye
 shall say of hym that beris theys armys triplatis
 i latyn thus . **P**ortat tractum triplicatis de al
 bo i campo aureo . Gallice sic . **I**l port dor sng
 trace triplex dargent . Anglice sic . **T**he be
 rith golde a trace triplatis of siluer .



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

Ther be othe nobull men the Wich here a simpull tract of .ij. coloris mueckyt as here now it shall be sheldyt in thys scochon . And the possessor of theys arms betis in this Wyse as folowis first in latyn . **P**ortat ovum tractum simplicem de coloribus a soro az ; gexto muctis in scuto aureo . **E**t gallice sic . **C** Il port doz song trace simple verze dor et dargent . **A**nglice sic . **T**he tenth gold and a tract symple mueckyt of a fure and Siluer .



After tractis now it shall be spokyn of fyssuris or stauys .

Afore theys fyssuris it is spokyn of bendys : and their diffe-
rens . Now it shall be spokyn of fyssuris . the Wych c
tan fyssuris or stauys begynne in the lefte borne of the shelde : &
az drawne to the right parte of the shelde beneeth to the differan
ce of bendys the wych begynne in the right borne of the shelde &
az drawne to the lefte side of the shelde beneeth . and thys way
most the fyssure be drawne as here apperis i thys
fygure . And ye shall vnderstonde that theis fis
suris differ as mony ways as the forsayd bendys
differyt . bot it nedys not to be rehersyt for it is
playn sheldyt afore . Ther be fyssuris or stauys
playn . mgradyt . mueckyt . and fuyllatit . as
I sayd afore in the place of bendys . And theys stauys bastar
dys az wont to bere or namli thay shulde bere thaym . And
then thys fyssure is cald a staffe : & i french it is cald a baston



Bot commynli it is calde a fissure for as mych that he cleuye
 his faderis armys in .ii. partes for that bastard is clouny and
 deuydpt from the patimony of his fader . And so sych a bastard
 is forbedyn to bere the hoost armys of his fader for the reuerens
 of his bloode . bot 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 herye of
 his fader . And when ye haue any sych a playn fissure or a
 staffe i armys or ingraplit inueckpt or fusillatit : of that some
 staffe ye shall say as a fore is rehersit in the chapiture of bandys
 moore playnli . And the bastarde the which berith theys armys
 possessis in latyn on thys maner as nobl herye folowys .

Portat unam fissuram sine baculum aureum i campo a foris .
Gallice sic . **I**l port d'asor et ong fees dor . **A**nglice sic
The berith a fure and a fissure or a staffe of golde .

Nobl herye I begynne to speke of armys heryd as it apperis .

Ther be certan nobull men the which bere armys heryd as here
 it apperith . And ye most knalb that theis armys be cal
 led heryd : when the herye parte of the shelde that is
 to say the herye is made of con coloure or of moo than
 of con . & that parte extendys not to the myddis
 of the shelde as aboon is sheldpt by the shelde .
 And knlbe ye that in the heryd armys is a good
 man of teryng of dyuse armys as by fortune su
 noble man has mony londis and grete lordshypps by his mo
 dyr for the which londys of his moderis he intendys to bere the
 armys of his modys . and so he may do for it is rightlys .



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 Witt : may bere the hoolt armys of his moodr in
 the labyr parte of his shelde . and in sych an hede as I sayd
 a fore he may and he Witt bere the hoolt armys of his fadyr
 And it shall be sayd of hym that beis theys armys i thys Wy
 se first in latyn thus . **C**Portat unum signum capitale de ni
 gro in campo aureo cum uno capite rubio et tribus talentis i eo
 dem . Et gallice sic . **I** port doz ung cheueron de Sabull
 et ung Cheff de goblez et trois besantis en la mesmes .
 Anglice sic . **T**he beith golde a cheueron of Sabull W^e
 a Cheff of gobles and .ij. besantis thes in .

And ther be certan nobull psones the wich be in the shel
 de afore wchysit of golde as is sayd afore a Cheueron of Sa
 bull or of sum odyr coloure and .ij. rede wosis or Whyte or sum
 othez sygnys as crossis cressantis braddys or florbis and a che
 ff sum of Sabull sum of othez coloure with the signe of molet
 tis or odez tokynnyng the wich need not to be wchysit . And then
 shall euerich oon of theym be blasit in his nombur like as the
 felde and the signes require : as by fortune sum men bere thus
 to say . The beith Sabull a Cheueron of golde .ij. rede wosis
 of gobles a Cheff of asure with .ij. moletys 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 thes ar
 mys oon quarter of an other coloure dyffernyng from the

coloure or the colobris of the shelde as here . in the
 Wich armis it is to be sayd that the nobull man the
 Wich betis thym betith in this Wyse first in latyn .

Portat arma palata de aserio & auro cum una
 quarta eremetica . Et gallice sic . **I**l port
 pale asfor et dor vng quart d'ermyn . Et anglie
 sic . **H**e betith paly asfor and golde With con quari of Ermyn .



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

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 as
 mys chekerit when they are made of .ij. colours to
 the maner of a cheker . And theys armys resay
 ue many differens as in hoods or quarters i bar
 ris and bendis and other doyles i Cheurons of ye
 Wich it shall be spokyn a noon folowng . And of
 hym the Wich possessis theys armys ye shall say in
 latyn thus . **P**ortat arma kakkata de aserio et auro . Et
 gallice sic . **I**l port kakkete asfor et dor . **A**nglice sic .
The betith Cheker of asure and golde



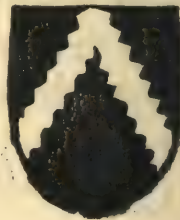
Off Chyrons the Wich i englysh ar calde colpuls of sparris

WE haue sotheli in armys certan signys the Wich ar calde Chyrons in french . And they be calde m latyn Signa capitalia vel tigna . and in englysh a colpult of sparris as here is shelyd i theys signes : the Wich signes by likenes first War borne of carpentaries and makers of holtes . for an holse is neu made p fite tylt thos sparris be put a pon hit : by the maner of an hede . and .ij. syche sparris or chyrons ionyt to gedyz make a capitall sygne . y^e is to say a colpult 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 et tribus talentis . Et gallice sic . **I**l port de golbz et deux Chyrons dor et trois talent . Anglice sic . **H**e berith golles and .ij. Chyrons of golde With iij besantis .



Off a Chyron or a sygne capitall engraplt here is shelyt .

Also a Chyron is othir While engraplt 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 in gradatum de albo m campo aforo . Et gallice sic . **I**l port asoz song Chyron argent engraple . Anglice sic . **H**e berith a sure and a Chyron of Spluz engraplt .



¶ Off dyuerse and meruelus Cheucons yit 3 Bilt speke .

Woe ouer yit i theys signys of Cheucons other While is
 folowde a colbte in the blasynge of theym . Wlen thei be ma
 de of dyuerse colobris transmutat as here in this
 scochon apperith . And of hym the Wych betis thes
 armys ye shall say in latyn . ¶ *Portat arma*
quarternata de nigro ⁊ argenteo cum uno signo ca;
pitali de dictis coloribus transmutatis . Gallice
sic . Il port quarterlee de sable ⁊ argent ⁊ ung
Cheuron changee lung de laultre . Anglice sic . ¶ He be;
with quarterly Sable and Siluer With a Cheuron of the sayd
colobris transmutat .



¶ Off Cheuecons differynge 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 Wych betis theys armys ye shall say in
 lati . ¶ *Portat arma partata secundu logu de co;*
loribus aures ⁊ rubeo cum uno signo capitolu de
dictis coloribus transmutatis . Gallice sic .
Il port partie du long de dor ⁊ goblez ung che;
uron changee lung de laultre . Anglice sic .
 ¶ He be with party aft the longe Way of .ij. colouris golde and
 goules With a Cheuron of the sayd colobris transmutat .



¶ Off colbtris emong hercoddis i blasynge theys armys supynge

Among othys colbtris : a colbte the blasynge of tharmis here
 folowynge nobe next 3 haue here hercoddis pretendynge

theym selfe veri conyng in blaspyng of armys mer
 uelusi to dreeme in the blaspyng of theys armys .
 And sum holde oon oppynon and sum an othyr .
 neuer the les it is no greate neede to dolbe 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 kuti de rubio g i ciam ptem de albo ad
 modum sigm capitalis et tres rosas de coloribus transmutatis .
 Et gallice sic . **P**ort lez deux ptes du chief de goblez et le
 troisieme d'argent ptez en manere du cheuon et trois roses lung
 de laultre . Anglice sic . **H**e beith .ij. parties of the hede of the
 shelde gobles and the thirde pte Silver by the maner of a che;
 ueron and .ij. roses of the same coloras transmutit .

Off armys fusillit in english spyndyllis nobl J Will speke .

Ther be certan gentylmen and nobuls the Wich beere in theyr
 armys fusellis : of the nombur of the Wich : my lord of
 Gloucester y^e nobull pince uncle to kynge henti the sept was .
 For he had in his armys .ij. fusillis of gobles by the maner of a
 bar in a felde of silver the Wich etan armys this
 nobull duke bare by the reson of certan londis he
 longyng to the mounke . Bot ye shall say of hym
 that beas theys armys i this scochon in latyn th9



Portat de rubio et tres fusulos de argento .

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

d'argent . Anglice sic . **T**he beith gobles and .ij. fusules
 of Silver . **A**nd otherwhyle theys .ij. fusules or .iiii. be borne
 by the maner of a pale .

It is to be noted that when .iij. fusules or .ij. are borne or more to the number of .x. the which number if they exceed: say evermore that those arms be powdered with fusillis or other things and no other wise. ¶ And so generally ye most know that if any thing be borne in arms over the number of .x. then those arms what sum ever they be they are powdered.

Of one fusill borne in arms here I will exemplify.

Other while one fusill is borne alone in arms as here in this figure it appeareth. in which matter I have heard certain heroddis write in their oppynions. Neū the less it is than that ye shall say of hym the which thus theys arms with other write in latyn thus as follows. *Portat de rubio cum uno fusulo de auro Et gallice sic. Il port de goublez (ong fusill or Anglice sic. The which goubles and a fusill of gold.*



Of an fusill of diverse colours now here I will speake.

Also these fusillis sum tyme are borne of diverse colours as here in this figure it is shewed. For it is a more write how these arms shuld be blis than these arms afore. but ye shall say in latyn of hym the which has these arms in this wise. *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 (ong fusill de mesmes colours lung de laultre. Et anglice sic*



The brith armys partit ouer: Part of Siluer & sable With a fuyllt of the saam colobour transmutat.

Off fuyllis by the maner of a bende here 3 Bilt sūbat say .

Quer ouer sych fuyllis az borne in armys by the maner of a bende . as here nobl apperith And then ye shall say of hym the Wich possessis thes armys in this Wyse first in latyn thus . **C**Portat onam bendam fuyllatam de auro in campo nubo . Et gallice sic **I**l port de goblez rong bende fuyllt dor . Et analice sic . **T**he brith gobles and a bende fuyllit of golde .



Off a bar fuyllit in armys here is an exemple .

Also thez be borne in armys thes fuyllis in a bar fuyllit as here it apperith . And then it is to be sayd of hym the Wich hath thes armys in latyn thus . **C**Portat de rubio cum onā barra fuyllata de argento . Gallice sic . **I**l port de goblez rong barre fuyllt dargent . Et angllice sic . **T**he brith gobles and a bar fuyllit of Siluer . And sum men say that the forsayd armys began of Beueris for as mych as Beueris use sich fuyllis made of sponnyen Wolt



Knowe ye y^e differans bi this fuyllis Masculis & Losyngs

Now here ye shall knowe the differans bi this fuyllis masculis and losyngs . Wherfore it is to be knowe that

fusyllis at euer more long also fusyllis at strattyz ouerwart in
 the baly then at Masules . And Masules at larger ouerwart
 in the baly : and shorter in length then be fusyllis . as here i this
 scochon it apperith . And it shall be sayd of hym
 that possessis theys armys in this wyse . first i la
 tyn . **P**ortat de rubio q sep masculas de auro .
 Et gallice sic . **I**l port de gobles et .vi. mascu
 les dor : Et anglie sic . **T**he beith gobles
 and sep masculas of golde .



And theys makules other While ar pforatit as I sayd ofore
 in the chapiture of the cros masculatit .

Off an othyr maner of masculas pit here I Witt speke .

Also other While at borne armys masculatit as here now
 Am this figure sololyng is shewyd . And ye shall con
 derstande that thos armys be calde masculatit in
 the which the forsayd masculas begyn most plentyf
 ly in the right angle of the shelde . and as endid
 towarde the lefte pte . the which certan armys in
 deed ar palit . q ar deuydit i to .iij. polyz yf thei be
 subtile consaynt . And of hym that beuis theys
 armys it shall be sayd i this wyse first in latyn .
 ma masculata de argento q asorio . Et gallice sic
 d'argent et d'asor masculae . Et anglie sic .
 of Silues and asure masculatit .



Portat ar :
It port
The beith

Of losynges how and what maner of Wyse they be made.

Also losynges no maner of Wyse be made but in armys be-
dit. nei they may not be made by the selfe. and they be
made all way as they be made bendit. And ye
shall haue the most perty differans by this the
forfayd masculatit armys and bendit in the pictu-
ris of the forfayd armys. And ye most take theys
for a generall enformacion and instruccion that
certanli losynges eumore stande vpright: that is
to say that the hyst point or the height: eu ascendis to haue or to
a maine pte. so that the hyst point extendys vnto the
ed of the shelde. and of the ouerwart corneris oon extendis vnto
the right side. and that other corner extendys to the left
side of the shelde. and the last parte extendys to the last
parte of the shelde dyametrall as it is oppn in the shelde next a
foe. And so which olde coloure be haue the differans of the for-
fayd signes. that is to wete of Masculus and Losynges.
Nota also the forfayd susples neuer be founde pforatit nei lo-
synges afore sayd be neu pforatit.



Knowe of a signe in armys y^e is calde a Saltori a man of a cross

Ther is an other maner of signe in armys: by dyuse
nobull men borne: the which is calde a Saltori. and it
is made by the man of a cross of Saynt andrew
as here now it apperith. And this cross is lic-
kynt after certan men to an instrument made in
dyuerse partys the which is of a grette magnytude
or largenes: to the comparison of this signe.
And it is well knowe of nobull gentelmen and



hunneris that sych saltatories az ordant in mony parishes & pla
 as to take Wilde beestys the which onys their enterpynge: by that
 instrumente may neu goo a gapn. Whysfore in olde tyme thes
 signys were geuyn to rich men. andz otherwyse calde auories
 Nygons 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 afortio et conum saltatorium de auro. Et gallice sic.

I l port d'or onz saultier dor. Et anglie sic. **A** The
 berith asure and a Saltory or a salber of golde.

Off armys saltorie engradit here 3 Will exemplat.

K Olde here ye most know that thys armys Saltorie is:
 ther while engradit as here in thys figure nobb appetith
 And they they be calde saltorie 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. Por tat co;
 num saltatorium engradatum de auro in campo a;
 sorio. Et gallice sic. **I** l port d'or onz saul;
 tier dor engrapler. Et anglie sic. **A** The berith asure and
 a cros saltorie of golde engradit.



Off many crosses saltorie borne in armys engradit an exemple

O ther while they be borne mony crosses saltorie i armys en;
 gradit in oon shelde. other while .ij. other while .iij. as

here . And of hym that beris theys armys thus
 it shall be sayd in latyn . **P**ortat conam bar
 ram planam et tria saltatoria mgradata de auro i
 campo rubro . Et gallice sic **¶** Il port de gold
 lez tong barce playn et trois saultiers engradez dor
 Et anglice sic . **H**e berith gobles oon bar playn
 and iij . saltore crossis engradpt of golde .



Off cowlngys m 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 spgngys . Hold theys . iij . signes ar bor
 ne in armys We say not att Way . For other While theys . iij .
 signes ar put in a shelde by the mauer of a pale . And then ther
 be calde signes palit . as here i thys figure it ap
 peryth . And of hym that has theys armys ye
 shall say m 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 . crownys of golde palit .



Off cowlngys m armys borne barrit here I Will informe yob

Hold theys . iij . signes othze While be bor
 ne barrit here nobb apperith in thys figure .
 And then of hym that beris theys armys ye shall
 say m latyn . **P**ortat tres coronas aureas i
 campo asorio . Et gallice sic . **¶** Il port asor
 et et trois corones barrez dor . Et anglice sic .
¶ He berith asure & iij . crownys of golde barrit .



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

Certainly theys. iij crowns be borne in 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. .ij
signes be borne in the corneris of the shelde . for
that is the most comune & the moost samust maner
of beynng of thes. .ij signes or ani maner signes
The:fore ye shall say that sych a lord beith in la
tyn in thys wise as here folowys . **C**Portat
de asotto et tres coronas aureas . non expremendo loca . Et
gallice sic . **C**Il port de sor et trois corones dor . Et anglis
ce sic . **C**He beith asure and .ij crowns of golde .



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

Aneth doubt 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 Wich baar in his armys iij
Rochys after hys alone naam in Wich armys it is tolde .
Whether it is enogh to say in the blasynng of them : that he bare
syche in fithys allone . as here in thys scochon .
And certainly I thynke nay . for the rule goynng
a fore . Bot it is thus to be sayd : of the sayd
Petrus in latyn . **C**Portant tres huiusmodi
piscis argenteos natantes in campo nigro . Et
gallice sic . **C**Il port de Sable et trois Ro
chetz nâpantz argent . Et anglice sic . **C**He beith Sable
and in Roches stympynng of Siluer .



And then to tharmpys of Balfrid Lucy 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 ruco . Et gallica sic . **I**l port de goldes et trois lucez dor . Anglice sic .



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

Bot What shall 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 uertentes in kuto asorio puluerisato cu crucebus cruciatis figituris de auro . Et gallice sic .



Il port de auzor poudre dez crois crocelez fichez et deux bar; bulp dorz an dorz dor . Et anglice sic . The 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 lorde abdeley of the Reame of Englonde bear in his armys a frecte . the Wich certan frectis i mony armys of dyuerse gentill men ar founde . othez While reede othez While golde . and othez While blac othez While simple and othez While double othez While triputt

and other While it is mullepliet 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 . Bot i
 thes frettis the felde alwai abydyes wott as here . and this for
 sayd lorde audley berie thus in latyn . **C**horlat arma frec
 tata 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 nobult ar borne rampyng
 as here i thys figure solowpnyng 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 i latyn . **C**horlat de rubio g rorum leo
 nem de argento . Et gallice sic . **I**l port
 de goblez vng Leon saliantz dargent . Et an
 glice sic . **T**he berith gobles g 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 leste 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 lions leopar
 dis beas doggis With other like to them .



Now certainly of all the signys the which are founde in armys
as of floures leuys and other meruellys tokens I can
not declare here : they be so many . But ye shall know general
ly that for all tharmys the which lightly any man has seen in his
days : ye haue rules sufficient as I be leue . to dyscerne and bla
se any of them : and it be so that ye be not in yolbre mynde to
hasty or to slopyte in the dyscernyng . Next ye may not ouerryng
slopytly the forsayd rules . but dyligently haue them in yolbre
mynde . and be not to full of confaitis . For he that will hunt
in havis in oon obre : or oon while con . an other while an other
lightly be losys both . Therefore take heed to the rules . If so be
that they be not a generall doctrine : yet shall they profete for
thys sciens greely .

Make ye bele theys questionys here now folowynge .

Of now to a question I will procede . and that is thys
Whethyr tharmys of the grauntyng of a prynce or of o
ther wydys as better or of sych dignyte : as armys of a manys
propur auctorite take . Wher that it is leffull to eueri nobill
man to take to hym armys at his plesure For the which questi
on it is to be know that . iij . maner of wyse we haue armys

The first maner of wyse we haue obre albre armys the whi
che we bear of obre sadys or of obre moodyr or of obre prey
cesessoris . the wyche maner of beynge is comune and famous in
the wyche I will not stonde long . for that maner is best purt

The secunde maner We haue armys by olde merittys as
wecey playnly it apperith by the addicion of tharmys of Fraunce
to tharmys of Englonde getyn by that moost nobull man prync
ce Edward the first getyn sone of Kyng Edward the thirde y^t
tyme Kyng of Englonde after the takynge of Kyng John of
Fraunce i the batell of Hesters . The which certan addicion was
lesull and rightwysli don . and on the saame maner of Whyse
myght a poore archei haue take a prynce or sum nobull lorde . &
so tharmys of that prynce : by hym so take rightwisly he may
put to hym and to his haysis .

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

And ye most know that thos armys the which We haue of
the grauntynge of a prynce or of a lorde resayue no question Why
that he wirth thos same . for Whi the prynce wyll not : that sich
a question be askept . Whi he gaue to any man syth an armys as
it is playn in the lasse of nature and Ciuyll . For that same
that pleses thez prynce has the strength of lasse . wot if any mā
take thos armys afoze . for that thyng the which is myne With
a rightwys tityll With olde deseruyng may not be take frome .
neze the prynce may not do hit rightwisly .

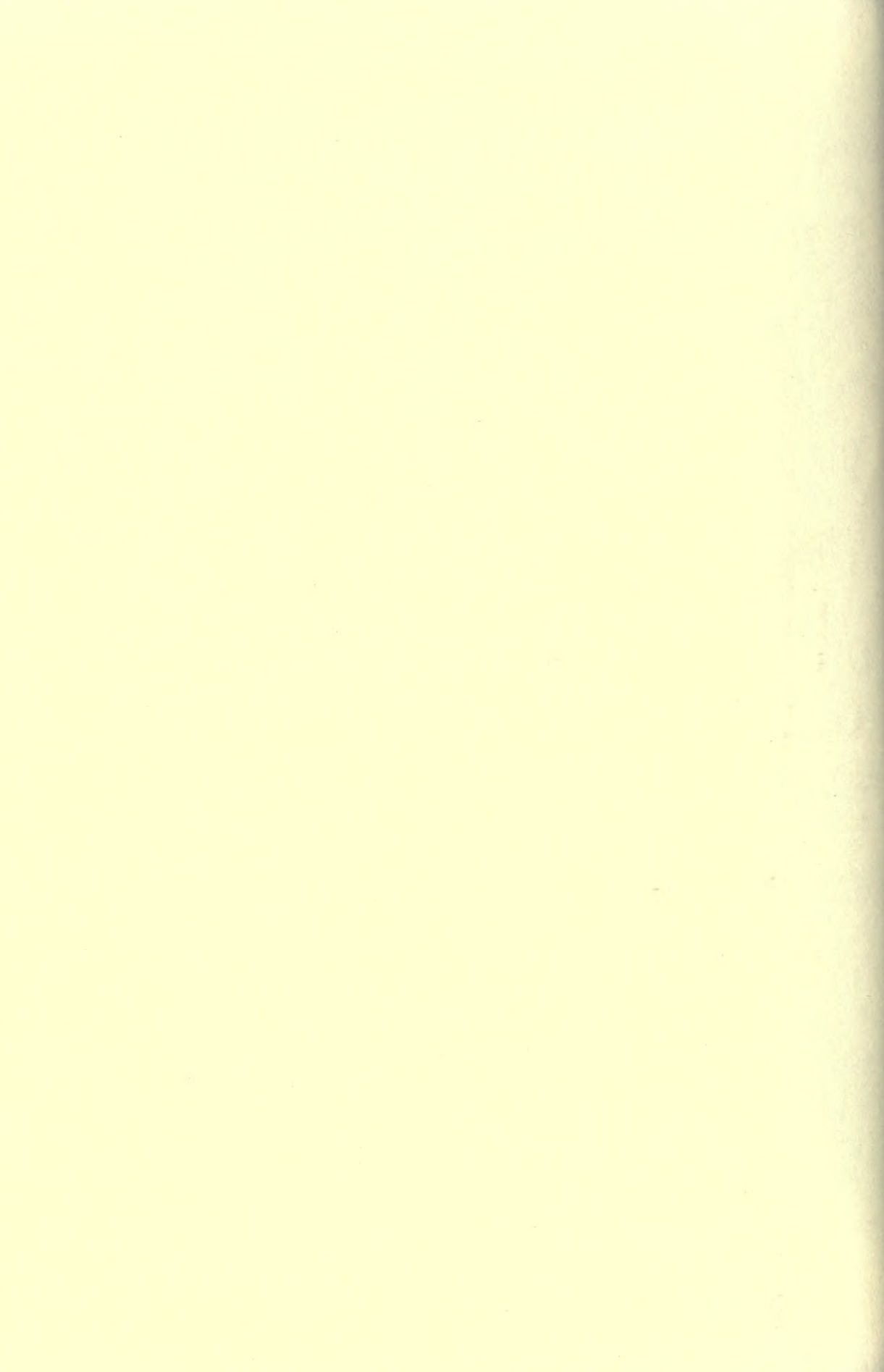
The fourith maner of Whyse We haue thos armys the which
We take on olde alme ppruz auctorite . as in theys dayes opyn ;
ly We se . how many poore men by thair grace fauoure laboure
or deseruyng : ar made nobuls . Sum by thez prudens . Sum
bi thez māhod . sum bi thez strength . sum bi thez conig . sum bi od úturs

And of theys men mony by theyz alone auctorite haue take ar-
mys to be borne to theym and to ther harys of Whoom it nedys
not here to rehearse p^e namys . Neū the lees armys that be so taken
they may lefully and frely bear . Bot yit they be not of so grete
dignyte and auctorite as thos armys the Wich az graunteþ day
by day by the auctorite of a prynce oz of a lorde . Yet armys be
a manys propri auctorite take : if an othez man haue not bo-
ne theym afore : be of strength enogh .

¶ And it is the oppnyon of moni men that an herod of armys
may gync armys . Bot I say if any spch armys be borne by a
ny herod gync that thos armys be of no more auctorite then
thos armys the Wich be take by a manys alone auctorite .

¶ Explicit .

¶ Here in this boke afore ar contenynt the bolys of haukynge
and huntynge With other plesuris dyuerse as in the boke apperis
and also of Cootarmuris a nobult Werke . And here now en-
dyth the boke of blasynge of armys translatelyt and comppyt to
gedyr at Seynt albons the yere from thincarnacion of olde
lorde Ihu Crist . M . CCCC . lxxxvi .



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