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The Boke of Saint Albans

The
Boke of Saint Albans

BY
DAME JULIANA BERNERS

CONTAINING
TREATISES ON HAWKING, HUNTING,
AND COTE ARMOUR:

PRINTED AT SAINT ALBANS BY THE SCHOOLMASTER-PRINTER IN 1486

REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE

With an Introduction by

WILLIAM BLADES

AUTHOR OF "THE LIFE AND TYPOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM CAXTON"

LONDON
ELLIOT STOCK, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.

1901

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

From SIR THOMAS MORE'S Poems.

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Introduction.

SEVERAL independent printing preffes were established in England before the clofe of the fifteenth century; and from them iffued numerous books which are invaluable to all ftudents of antiquity from the light they throw upon the focial habits and literary progreffs of our nation. Of thefe it may fafely be faid that not one exceeds in intereft that work of an unknown typographer, which is here prefented 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 becaufe our feelings are appealed to in favour of the writer who for centuries has taken rank as England's earlieft poetefs, and is ftill, in all our Biographical Dictionaries, reckoned among "noble authors;" and partly becaufe we love myfteries, and a myftery has always enfhrouded the namelefs printer. The fubjects, too, fo curioufly alliterative—Hawking, Hunting, and Heraldry, have an enticing and antique flavour about them, being juft thofe 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 confeff himfelf a "churl."

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

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

CHAPTER I.

Authorship.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Mi dere fones, where ye fare, be frith or by fell,
Take good hede in his tyme how 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 Priorefs to take an active part in field sports, though a hundred and fifty years later, which was about the period of our "Dame," many relaxations of the strict rules may have become common. But, then, we have apparently accurate lists of all the Prioreffes of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, and the name of Juliana Barnes does not appear at all in them. The known dates are these:—In 1416, Matilda de Flamstede was Priorefs. Four years before her death, which was in 1430, she was succeeded by Letitia Wyttenham. The next whose name is known was Joan Chapell; the date of her appointment is not recorded, but as she was set aside in 1480 on account of her age, she had probably occupied the position for many years. In 1480, Elizabeth Webb succeeded Joan Chapell.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prologue to the Book of Hawking.

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

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

Prologue to Mistress Barnes' Compilation on Hunting.

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

Prologue to the Book of Coat Armour.

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

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

CHAPTER II.

Typography and Bibliography.

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

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

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

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

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

BOOKS PRINTED AT ST. ALBANS IN FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

	Title of Book.	Language.	Size.	Date of Printing.	No. of Printed Leaves.	Type	Size of Printed Page.	Signatures.	Printed Initials.	Ink.	Device.	Woodcuts.	Lines in Page.
1	Augustini Dacti elegancie	Latin	4to	n. d.	18	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	none	none	black	none	none	36
2	Laur: de Saona Rhetorica nova	Latin	4to	1480	81	2-1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	24
3	Alberti quest. de modo Significandi.	Latin	4to	1480	46	3-1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	32
4	Joan: Canonici Quest. sup. Phys. Arift.	Latin	fol.	1481	174	3	8 × 5	signed	none	black	none	none	44
5	Exempla sacre scripture	Latin	4to	1481	83	3	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	32
6	Ant. Andreæ super Logica Aristotelis	Latin	4to	1482	335	3	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	signed	none	black	none	none	32
7	Chronicles of England	Engl.	fol.	1483?	295	2	8 × 5	every leaf signed	yes	black & red	with	yes	32
8	The Book of St. Albans	Engl.	fol.	1486	88	2-4	8 × 5	signed	yes	black & red	with	yes	32

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Also the folks proverb :—

" Too wyues in oon hous,
 Too cattys and oon mous,
 Too dogges and oon boon,
 Theis shal neu accorde oon."

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

" An herde of Hertis
 An herde of all man dere
 A pride of Lionys
 A sleuth of Beeris."
 &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

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

1486. The Boke of St. Albans (Brit. Mus.). 149—. By Wynken de Worde "at the sygne of the Sonne." 1496. By Wynken de Worde (Brit. Mus.). 15—. By W. Powell. "Imprinted at London in Fleteffrete at the sygne of George next to saynt Dunston's Church by Wylyyam Powell. 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.).	15—. By W. Copland. "In Lothebury" 4to. 15—. By W. Copland. "In saynt Martyns parish in the Vinetre upon the three crane wharfe." 1548? By W. Copland. "Imprynted at London in the Vyentre vppon the thre Craned Wharfe by Wylyyam Copland." 1550. By W. Powell. "Hawkyng Huntynge and Fishynge." 8vo. London. 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 book 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 Gentry 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 typefounders, and will be enabled to state for certain to what extent Caxton and the St. Albans printer were their own typefounders, and to what extent and to whom they looked for outside help. As the case now stands, we can only confess our ignorance of where the St. Albans types came from.

CHAPTER III.

The Subjects Treated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Goshawk for a Yeoman.

A Peregrine for an Earl.

A Sparehawk for a Priest.

A Muskyte for "an holiwater clerke."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER IV.

Philology.

HERE is a strongly marked individuality in the spelling throughout all the treatises in this work. If the Hunting rhymes belong to Dam Julyans, their orthography, like the prose portions, is that of the School-master, 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; chylde; 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, nasethrils, 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>fofnewt</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>euyn</i> , <i>eeuen</i> , even	<i>hoom</i> , home
<i>chyllder</i> , children	<i>eyre</i> , air	<i>hudge</i> , fmall
<i>clepit</i> , called	<i>eygh</i> , <i>eyghen</i> , eye, eyes	<i>huntid</i> , hunted
<i>cloos</i> , close	<i>febulnefs</i> , feeblenefs	<i>hunterys</i> , hunters
<i>communeli</i> , commonly	<i>fechens</i> , floats	<i>hennys</i> , hens
<i>commythe</i> , cometh	<i>faukeners</i> , falconers	<i>huicles oppon hir</i>
<i>cowntenanfis</i> , counte-	<i>feederis</i> , <i>federes</i> ,	<i>houghis</i>
nances	feathers	<i>hanylon</i> , wiles of a fox

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

<i>tempur</i> , temper	<i>varri rede</i> , very red	<i>wroght</i> , wrought
<i>termys</i> , <i>termis</i> , terms	<i>veri</i> , very	<i>wode</i> , <i>wold</i> , would
<i>tho</i> , <i>thei</i> , they	<i>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> , thighs	<i>weere</i> , where	<i>yghes</i> , eyes
<i>togeyder</i> , together	<i>weere</i> , weary	<i>yolow</i> , yellow
<i>toon</i> , two	<i>ware</i> , were	<i>yowre</i> , your
<i>tweys</i> , twice	<i>wengys</i> , wings	<i>yowris</i> , yours
<i>tymeli</i> , timely	<i>whaan</i> , when	
<i>thredis</i> , threads	<i>whote nat</i> , wot not	

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

WILLIAM BLADES.

In so moch that gentill men and honest prysones haue grete delite in haukyng and desire to haue the maner to take haukys : and also how and in what wyse they shulde gyde theym ordynateli : and to knowe the gentill termys in communynge of theyr haukys : and to vnderstonde theyr sekeneſes and enſurmes : and also to knowe medicines for theym accordyng. and many notabull termys that ben used i haukyng both of their haukys and of the fowles that their haukys shal sle. Therefore this booke folowynge in a delib forme shewys vnto knowlege of suche pleasure to gentill men and prysones disposed to se it .

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

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

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

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

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

And then thay be clepit **G**othesse ¶ And after saynt Mar-
garetis day thay wilt flie fro tree to tree . And then thay bene
calde **B**ralbonchens . And then it is time for to take hem
¶ And .viij. mightis be fore saynt Margaritis day ē . viij.
mightis after is beste takyng of spare halbes .

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

Who so wilt 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 blake for espung of the
halbe . and he most take with hym needel and threde to ensile the
halbes that ben taken . And in this maner they must be ensiled .
Take the needel and threde : and put it throu the ouer igh lid
and so of that other . and make hem fast vnder the beke : thatt
she se neuer a deelt and then she is ensiled as she wolde to be .
Sum wsen to ensile hem with the needel igh lide a bone the beke
on the hē almost : bot that is the wors way For of reason the
ouer igh lide closith more iustly then the netti 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 eseli
the thredes and take hem a way softeli for brekyng of the lyddis
of the ighen . Then softē and faure begynne to fede her . and saiz
faue with her till she wilt sitte best vpon the fist . For it is dre-
de for hurtynge of hir winges . And then the same night after the

fedynge Bake hys all nyght and the morow all day. Then shal
Witt be prou: Inough to be reclaimed. And the first meete that
the shal eate: lett it be hoot. and geue hys Inough ther of

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

And if yowre halke be harde pennyd: she may be drawne
to be reclaimed. For all the while that she is tender pen
nyd: she is not habill to be reclaimed. ¶ And if she be a Gos
halke or Terzell that shal be reclaimed euer fede hym With Wa
she meete at the drawyng. and at the reclaymyng. bot 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 Baater olete. and fede hir ther With and she be a bradon
cher. And if it bene an Eyeffe thow most Wash the meete clen
ner than ye doo to the bradoncher. and With a linnen cloth wipe it
and fede hir. And euermore the thrid day geue hys castyng. When
she is slepyng if she be a Goshalke or Terzell in this maner:
Take new blanket cloth and cut. .x. pellettis therof of an in;
the longe. And take the flesh and cut. .x. morcellus: and Withe
a knyues wynt make an hole in eueri morcell. and put therein
the pellettis of cloth. and take a fair dish With Water and put
hem therein. Then take the halke and geue hys a morcell of hote
meete the maintenance of halfe hir soop. Then take hit that
lyth in the Baat. and fede hir for all nyght.

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

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

Merke wele yowre medicines here folowynge

A medicine for the frounce i the mowth

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

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

How the frounce comynge.

The frounce comynge When a man sedith his halke With
Porke or cattis flesh . iii . days to gedre

How the Ry comynge.

For defaute of hote meete this sekeneſe the Ry comynge.

How the Cray comynge .

The Cray comynge of Wast meete the Rich is Wast With
hote Water in the defaute of hote meete . Also it comynge

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

Whan thyn hawke shall bathe hym .

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

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

If ye Wilt that yowre halke flye in the morowtide . fede hyr
the nyght before With hote mete . and Wash thessame mete in
oreyne and Wryng out the Water cleane . and that shall make
hyr to haue lyst and courage to flie i the morow in the best maner

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

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

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

A medecyne for the Ky

Take dayes leups. and stampe hem in a mortar. and bryn-
ge out the Juse. and with a penne put it in the balke's nares
Ones or thyes. When the balke is smalle gorged. and anon
after let hir lye. and she shall be hool as a fyth. **O**r ellis
take percelli Rootis and serue hir with thypem 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 perolous to use it often
that the Juse fall ner spryng in to hir pyhes.

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

A medecyne for the Crap & moe below

Take and chafe with polbre bondes the fundement of polbre

halke With luke Water a longe tyme. and after that take the powder of Sapifrage or ellis the powder of Kelshe . and a quantite of may butter. and temper hit Beett to gedez till thay ben even medide. than putte. it in a littyll top and stoppe it faste . & as of tyn as yow feð poltre halke an hool meele anopnt hize meete a littyll therewith . and that shall make hit to loue meet the better for loue of the oynement. and it shall saue hie fro the Crap and from mony oðer sekeneses : that gender of te in an halke .

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

¶ Also take porke and Beete it in hote mylke of a cowe . & feð the halke therewith . and that shall make hie mutyse att the best .

¶ Also porke With the maxp of the toon of the but of porke shall make hie mutise & feð hie With tooth to gedez .

¶ Also rese hie to fresh butter and it will do thessame

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

¶ Also take y^e white of an egge . & labur thessame i a spoge as theele as ye wolde make glayve for rede Ynke till it be like Wat . put thessame i a vessell . & let the meete y^e shall be for hie for : y^e a stepe therin all the day be for . & at night feð hie therwith

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

¶ The kyndeli termes that belong to hawking.

In the begynnyng of kyndeli spech of the termys that be
long to hawkys here ye may fynde theym ¶ The first
is to be fast at all tyme. and specially when she bateth. It is
calde batynge. for she bateth with hir selfe most of tyme causeless

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

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

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

And sum tyme poltre halke colntenanis as she piked hir . and
 yet she pownith not . and thyn ye most say she Reformith hir fede;
 nis and not piketh hir fedenis . ¶ The . viij . poltre halke colp
 eth and not bekyth ¶ The . viij . she colsfith 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:
 llo after hier legges . then she dooth mantill hir and Whan she
 hath 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 welbe thysfore ¶ The . xi . ye shall say
 poltre halke mutcsith or mutith and not sklyfith . ¶ The
 . xij . ye shall say cast poltre halke to the perch . and not set your
 re halke vpon the perch .

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

First ye shall say This is a fapz halke . an hudge hau
 ke a longe halke . a short thike halke . & say not this is
 a grete halke . also ye shall say this hauke has a large beke Or
 a shortt beke . and call it not bille . an hudge hede or a small be:
 re sayre sesoned ye shall say poltre halke is full goorged and
 not cropped . and poltre halke puttithouer and endueth . and
 yet she dooth both ouerselfe .

CHow yowre hawke puttithouer

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

Cwhan ye shall say enduth & embowellid

An bolke enduth neuer as long as hir bolwillis bene full at her fedynge . but assone as she is fedde . and restith she enduth littill and littill . And if her gorge be wide and the bolwell any thyng stiffid . ye shall say she is embowellid and hath not fully endelbed and as long as ye may fele any thyng in hir bolwillis it is perious to geue her any mete .

Cheke well theys termys folowynge

Say an halke hath a long byng . a faire long taylt with variis olbt . and stondith wypon the wyng . 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 partly Redd .

A Plumage . and Caste poure hawke.

A Goshaue nor a tercelt in thare fore aage haue nott thair maples named . bot it is calde their plumage . and after the cote . it is calde theyr Maist **A** And if yowr halke rebarde to any folle by countenance for to flee ther to ye shall say cast the halke ther to . and not lett flu ther to .

A Nomme or seefid .

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

A werfore an hawke is calde a Rifelere.

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

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

Now ye shall vnderstande the naames off the memberes of halkeys : to begynne at hir fete and goo vpbwarde as knyghtis ben harnessed and armed . & so ye shall ename her

A Talons .

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

A Polneces.

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

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 uttermost Clees ye shall call the Pety Sengles

A The key or Closer .

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

A Seris of waterp or waxy colowre .

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

The Vene feder. Full Sommyd myd . and Reclaymede .

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

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

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

Brayles or Braylfederis . Degouted .

To knowe forthmore of halkes . an halke 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 goshalke and euery tercellis
braylis bene byspranged with blacke speckes . like Almyne . and
for all that thay bene accomptid neuer the better . For and a
spare halke be so Emyned wypon the brayles . or a Musket . oder
ye shall say she is Degouted to the uttermost brayle . and much
it betokenis hardnes .

Brest federys . Plumage . Barbe federys .
Pendaunt federys .

The federis abowte the formore partys of an halke : becalled
the brest federis . & the federis vnder the Wynges are plumage
The federis vnder the beke be calde the barbe federis . And the fede;
ris that bene at the Joynte : at the halkes Ane thay stonde han
gging and sharpe at theendes . thos be calde the pendaunte fe;
deris .

Flagg or faggis federys .

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

Beeme federes of the Wyng Sercell

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

Ensayme

Ensayme of an halke is the greet . and bot if that be take a
Way With fedging of Wasth meete and other wyse as it shall be
b j

declared here after. she will gedder a panett Rich may be his
termost confusion . and she flye therwith. and take blood . and
on ther wyppon .

Couertis or couert

Ther bene also federis that close wyppon the farcellis . and
thos same be calde the couertis or the couert federis . and so all the
federis be calde that bene nept ouer the long tyme federis . and
the saggy federis wyppon the Wynges

CBacke federis .

CThe federis wyppon the backe halse be called the backe federis

CBeke Clape Nares Sere

CThe Beke of the halbke is the upper parte that is croked

CThe neder parte of hir beke is calde the clape of the halbke

CThe Hoolis in the halbkes beke bene calde the Nares .

CThe polok be thene y^e Beke & y^e yeghen is calde y^e Sere

CCrinettis .

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

CSore aage .

CWe shall vnderstande that the first yere of an halbke wh^e;
ther she be calde Brednether or Egesth . that first yere is calde
hir sore aage . and all that yere she is calde a sore halbke . for

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

C To Reclayne an hawke

Iff ye Wilt Reclaym yowre halke ye most departe oon mele m. iij. melis . vnto tyme that she Wilt come to Reclayne . and Whan she Wilt come to Reclayne encrease 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 Wilt 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 . Wether she be Bralwcher or Eyes Or melbed halke .

C Why an hawke is called an Eyes .

Al halke is calde an Eyes of hir Eyghen . for an hauke that is brought vnder a Buffard or a Puttocke : as mo; ny be : hath Wateri Eyghen . For Whan thay be dyslosed and be pit in ferme tpt thay be full summyd . ye shall knowe them by theyr Wateri Eyghen . And also hir looke Wilt not be so qupyke as a Bralwcheris is . and so be cause the best knowlege is by the Eygh . they be calde Eyes .

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

What a tapnt is.

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

Medecynys to Ensayme powre halke

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

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

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

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

How yowre hawke ensaymyng the

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

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

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

polbre spanpellis fynde a Coupe of partrichys . and When thay
be put vpp . and begynne to skate . ye most haue markeris to
marke som of thaym . and then couple vpp polbre houndys . Wan
ye haue so coon . let sum felow of polbris prouel: 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 Wilt flie thez to . and if polbre halke sees the parti:
rich a woone . yeue hir a rebarde : theruppon . and go after y^e
by layfoure to the partrich that be marked and doo as I shall
tell yow here folowynge .

C If ye haue a chastised hounde : that Wilt be rebuket : and
is a Retriuer . councouple him and no moo of polbre houndes .
and goo to a sengler partrich : of the coupe 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 the same partrich that she sleth . thus ye mooste
rebarde hir as it shewith here next folowynge .

C how ye shall rewarde yowre hawke .

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

pon . and if she Witt forsake the fowle that she plungeth on . and
com to the rebarde . then preucli 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 endelbe . and it
Witt make hir conlusty : for to flye . And thus ye most serue
hir of as many as she sleth . but let hir rebarde be the lasse .
for ellis she may be sone full goorged . and then she may flye
no more a grette While .

Chow yowre hawke shall Reioyse .

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 Reiosed hir . that is to say . tyll she haue seded . or snyded
her beke . or ellys rolled her . and Whan she hath done any of
theys . or all . go and retrieve 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 halkeys loue noon holbonds . and also

many holbonds Wilt brymme theym theyre game from thez
fote . and that is parlous . and Whiles polbre halke plumith
nimme sofeely towarde hir . alway nere and nere . and if she
leue plumpng . and loke vpon yow • stonde styll and cherke
hir . and Whispyll hir . tyll she plume aye . and thus serue hir
tyll ye be right nere hir . Than softe and layserly : fallt oppon
polbre kneys . and preuely While she plumpth sett polbre honde
and be sure of the gesse . and than ye may gyde all thyng as ye
Wyll . and if ye doo the contray : she Wyll for feere cary his
game or let it go quike . and that is not losse to yow and
polbre halke also .

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

Take the Juce of Salandyne • and Betz a morcell of flesh
therm . the molntenaunce of a Note . and geue that morcell
to the halke . and that shall make hir for to cast hir olde cast
tyng . and the halke shall be safe .

A medecyne for an hawke that will coure

Wash the flesh that polbre halke shall be fedde With : in ye
Juce 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 many tymes an halbke Wilt folwe Whan she lackyth ba;
thyng.

A medecyne for an hawke that is lowse .

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

Also polvbre of ozpement blolben vppon an halbke : With
a penne shall slee the lies .

Also take a dagon or peece of Rought blanket conshoton
and holde it to the fire . vnto tyme it be thorough olde warme
and brasse the halbke therein . and than holde hir softly and
styll . for hurtynge in polvbre hondys . and the vermyen Wilt cre
pe in to the cloth .

Also holde hir in the sonne in a fayre day . & ye shall se
the vermyen crepe olde vppon her federis . then take a knyfe and
Wete the oon side of the blade therof wth polvbre moloth . & allway
as thay appere lay the Wete side of the knyfe to theym . and they
Wilt cleue ther to . and then ye may slee thaym .

C The oppnyon of Ostregiers.

After the oppnyon of many Ostregiers : and ye se the polbre
halbe contynually With Horke With Japes . With Wyres . Or
especiallly the hie mech in Rayeny Weder . thay shall be losse .

C Ostregeris . Speruiteris . Faukenetis .

Now the 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 calide
Faukenetis .

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

Halbkys haue aboute the legges Gesse made of leder most
commynly . som of silke . With shulde be no longer bot that the kni
ottis of theym 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 theym . With a payre of tyrettis . With tyret
tis shuld rest vpon the lewnes . and not vpon the gesses . for
hpyngng and fastnyng vpon trees When she flyeth . and the
saame lewnes . yoll shall fastyn than absolute polbre lttt
syngre flackely . in compassyng the saame in . iii . or . v .

folde . as a bolsteryng vncouppere and the terethys serue to kepe
hir from Wyndyng Whan she laches ¶ Also the same letheris
that be putt in hir bellis : to be fastyned a houte hir legges ye
shalt calle Belbetis .

¶ Treauce .

¶ Also ye shall cutt the long lyne that ye do cutt yourre hawke
to Reclayn With : yowre Treauce . What so euer it be .

¶ A medecyne for an hawke that will cast flesch

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

¶ A medecyne for an hawke that has lost here courage .

An hawke that hath losse her courage : a man may knowe
if he will take good heed . For such is hir maner . Whan she
is cast to a fowle . she sleuth a wayward as thogh she knewe
nott the fowle . Or ellis she will flie a litlett way after . and
a noon she perceyeth it . and for such an hawke 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 lase . and therof geue
to polke halke . so mortellis . and then set her in the sonne . and
at euen fede hir With an olde hote coluer . and if ye fede hir th^{is}
in tymys that halke Was neuer so lusty nor so Joly before . as
she Wilt be after and come to hir olde cage .

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

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

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

A medicine for an hawke that hath the teyne

In halke that hath the teyne a man may sone knowe if he take
h^{er} . for this is hir maner She Wilt pante more for oon batynge
then an other for . iii . & if she shulde flie a littell Wile she shuld
almost lese hir berth . Wher^{fore} she be fatte or lene . and alWay she
makyth heuy chere . and for that this is the medecyne .

Take a quantyte of the Redenesse of haselt With the poude
of Rasne and peper and somwhat of gynger. and make the
reof m fresh grece iij. pelletys and holde the bolke to the fire
and when she felith the hete make hir to swalowe the . iij pel
letys by strength. and kyppe fast her beke that she cast it not
out 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 thym. and geue it
hir to ete. and she shall be hott.

Also take alisabndre and the Roote of prima rose and
the Roote of gro gnauteles and seeth all in the bottre of a kolb
and geue hir. in morcellus euery day vnto the tyme that she
be hele. and looke that she be holde when ye geue hir the me
decyne.

How a man shall take an hawke fro the Eyer

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

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

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

Make Wele this schenese and bebare 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 hoot . and she
shall be hoot and saafe **T**hus ye shall knowe When
your hawke hath Wormys in hir bowke . Looke When she hath
castyng and ye shall fynde oon or .ij . a bowte hir castyng pla-
ce iff she haue ony .

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

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

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

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

Whan ye se yodre halke hurte his fele With his Beke .and
pullyth his taylt .then she hath the aggrestepne . For this seken-
nese take Merde of a cowe .and of a shepe .and of an allob ;
and stronge royneger : and do all softlye in a bassyn of brasfe . &
Medyllt hym Bele to geber : to ferue .ij. 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 .ij. days . and Whan ye see
Mels fedetis in the taylt . Wash her With eueroise .and she shall
be hoole and soafe .

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

For this Cwampe take a Wlyte looff of brede fimmilat color
than it cummyth olt of the eouen . and let holde the halke soft-
ely for hurtynge . and hurt the loofe almoost thowth olt . and
display the Wynges esely . and holde it betwene the .ij. partes of
the loofe . and let it be holde so . the space of alfe a quarter
of an houre . and she shall be hoole .

The Cwampe cummyth to a halke With takynge of co-
lode in his wythe . Therefore it is goode for an halke to ke-
pe his Warne : 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 your halke. Kepe her Bele. and put hir
nott late in mewbe. for Who so for couetesnesse of fleng leses the
tyme of his halke mewyng. and Withholdis her to long therfro
he may after putt hir i mewbe at auenture. for then a parte of hir
mewyng tyme is past. ¶ Who so putteth his halke in mewbe
in the begynnynge of Ientyn. if she be kept as she alth to be she
shalt be mewbed. in the begynnynge of Auguste.

How ye shall dispoise and ordayne your mewbe

Sett and dispoise your mewbe. in this maner so. that no Be
felt nez puleatt nez non other weymyn entre ther to Mer none
Bynde. nez no grate colde Mer that it be ouer hote. Let that on
parte of the mewbe be turned to Warde the sonne. so that in the mo
ost parte of the day : the sonne may come Inne.

Also ye most se that she be not auerped nez greued Withe
mych noyse. nez With song of men. and that no maner folkes
come to hir. bot oonly he that fedyth hir.

It behoupth that your halke haue a fedynge stocke in hir
mewbe. and a longe stryng tyed ther to : to fastyn hir mete With
for ellis she Wilt carpe it a bodde the hous. and soyle it With dust
And perauenture she Wilt hyde it till it stycke. and then feede
vpon it. and that myght be hir deth. and therfor When it is
bondyn to the sayd fedynge stocke. she shall nether at the fedynge
nez at the tryng ne at the lightynge ne at the Rysynge hurte
hir selfe. And Whan she hath fedde. take a Way the remenaunt
if any leue. and in any wyse that she haue clene mete. and all
euery meett fresh. for of stale metis and euell metis she shal
engender mony scheneses. ¶ And loke ye go neuer to your

melb hot When ye shalt 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 shalt no thig
hpynder hir melbyng .

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

Off oon thyng ye most beware 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 shalt neuer melb Wellt . for though she me
lbe she shalt not endure hot While she is grete and fatte . for at the
abatyng of hir astate she may no lenger endure .

Some tyme With olt any medicyne many men deuyseyn hou
thay myght melb ther halbkys for sum put halbkys in melb at
high estate . and sum When thay be right lolt . and sum When
thay be full . and sum When they be Empty and lene . and sume
When thay be myserebult lene . Bot therof it is no force . iff she
be hole Neuertheles . I shalt say myn aduyce as I haue sene &
lerned .

Who so puttith a Goshalbke or a Cercell or a spere halbke in
to melb so high that she may be no higher . she Wilt holde hir lo:
nge in the poynt : or that she lese or lent any federis . And who so
puttith hir in melb lene . it Wilt 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 Wilt she Wilt eete to moch . be cause of hungry . and pa:
uerture she may be dede ther by . as hath ofte be sene

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Som folks wesen When an halbke has cast his fercelt to
begynne and Wasth his meete . and fede his so in melb With Wasth
meete a moneth or . vii . Weekys or euer thay draibe thaym .

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

To make an hawke to mew tymeli with owt
any 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 Wilt as
for them .

Ther be in Woddis or in hedgis Wormys calde edders that
ben Redde of nature . and he is calde Lepa . and also ther be sna
kys of thessame kynde . and they be verri bitter . Take . ii . or . iij
of them and smyte of thez hertes and thenoyse of theyr 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 grette While . at good layser . and let the pot be
couered . that no ayre com olate 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 alone Wilt .

C Another medecyne .

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

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

Take polder 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 swallow
ham and seue hir so many tymys .

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

T For the gowte in the throte .

When ye se yowre halke blaſt 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 myrra;
bolanana . and clabie of gelofre . and canell and gynger . and
take of att thes eynlich and medyt hem With peockys blo;
de and ſeth it tyll it be thyeke . and therof make morcellis .
and geue the halke therof eueri day . at mydmozne and att
Moone .

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

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

T Take Mompan odelwiſe called mompan . among Gouta;
ries ye may haue it . and the ſkynne of an haare and geue it to
yowre halke to ete . iij . tymes With the fleſh of a catt . and iff
ſhe may holde that meette ſhe ſhall be ſaſe .

A medecyne for a ſekenes called the fallera

When ye ſe that yowre halkes clees Ray White : then ſhe has
the fallera . For this ſekenes take a blacke ſnake . and cutte a
Ray the hede . and the tayll . and take the myddyt . and fry it in
an erthyn pott . and take the grece and ſaue it . and anoynt
the fleſh of a peocke therwith and geue it to the halke for to

ete .viij. days : and ye haue no peocke yeue hir flesh of a colū
and after the .viij. days .yeue hir a chekyn . and Wash it a litel
and yeue it hir to ete . and take the tenderist of the brest With
the ffreshett bone and let hir ete it . and if she amende any thy
ng she shall be hooll .

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

When ye se your hawke lay hir oon fote vppō her oter fote . she
is take With the crampe . Then draibe hir blode vppon the fote
p^r lies vppon that oter fote . and vppon the legge also . and
she shall be hoole .

For the Cogh or the poole .

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

A medecyne for the podagre .

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

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

A man may know by the chere and ungladnes of an hawke
ke this infirmitie but yet it is straunge to knowe : thynges
that a man may not see : in what sekenes and what maner they
be grouped and specialli Whan a man shote not wherof it com ;
myth **T**hese yolbre haloke Bele wypon an henne and then ma-
ke her to fast . ii . days after : to abyde Bele hir wolbellis . The
thyrde day take honey so dñ and fyll 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 When it drawith towarde even fede hir With
an hote fowle . for as I herde my maystris say and she be noth
hoost herof . loke neuer ower medecyne .

For the passion that Goshawks haue fasting

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

For hawks that ben wounded .

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

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

A medecine for an hauke that has the artetik

When ye se yodre halke fat a while the hert trust it for trou
th she hath the artetike . Therefore do let hir blowe in the Orygynal
Payne . and after that geue hir a frogge for to ete . & she shall
be hooll

A medecine for an hauke combred i the bowillia

When yodre halke is Encombred in the bowillia ye shall k;
nall it by hir Eyghes . for hir Eighen Wilt be dake and she Wilt
looke vngladli and hir metessing Wilt desoble hir foundement .
Then take the halokes meete and anoynt it With yodre of can;
nell and geue it hir to ete . and she shall be hooll .

A medecyne for an hawke that has the goute

Here yodre halke With an Ircyn ouze or stoyes . & 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 shalt 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 crafte . Do to hir in this ma-
ner let hir sle a fowle . and let hir plym vpon it as moch as
she wilt . and When she hath plymmed ynough go to hir softlye
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 fundement With Oyle . and put the powder of
alym With an hole straw .

Also take an herbe callid cristis lardder . & anopnt hir mow
the Within and she shall be hooll .

Also take smale flambe rotis and polipodi and the cornes
of sporge and grinde it weelt and seeth it in butter . and dralbe
it thorough a clooth . and make thref . iij . pellettis of the greete-
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
hir littill and littill . and she shall be hooll .

A medecyne for vermyñ .

Take the Juice of the Roote of ffenell . and do it Waxe the vermyñ be . and thay shall dye .

A medecine for the Reume that haukis haue

When ye se yolde hauke cloose her Egghen . and shaketh hir be ;
te . then bath she the Reume in the hede . Therfore geue hir larde
of a gote the first day and the secunde geue 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 thyes . and she shall
be hoolt .

For sekenees that hankis haue i their Entrellis .

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

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 thentyrng . and it is agluttide and coldeo : With the glett y^e
she hath engenderid . and if she shulde asape she most put ouer .
or ellis she most dye . or cast it and if she cast it she may be hole
pe With the medecyne .

A medecyne for the Entrepyllis .

Take yolke of Egges rawe . and When they be Bele befon
to geder . put therto spanyshe salte . and asmpch hony therto . &
Beete therin thy fleche . and fede thyh halke . iij . days therewith
and if she make daunger to eete it . let holde thyh halke . and
make hir to swalow . iij . or . iiii . morcellis in a day . and searali
she shall be wooll **A**nt I shall say to polb a noder thyng . ta
ke hony at the chourngyng of the moon . and a kene nettyll and
therof make small polldre and When it is Well grownde . take y^e
brest boon of an henne . and a noder of a coluer . and bakke it
With a knyfe . and do alway the styne . and do theron the polldre
and att boote With the polldre fede hir . and do so thries . and
she shall be wooll .

A For lekenes of Swelling .

Iff an Wicked felon be swollyn in such a maner y^e a man
may heell it . that the halke shall not dye thus a man may hel
pe hir strongly . and lengthe hir lyfe . but the halke Will be de
re eegre and gleetous of the lekenes . and therfor ye moost

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

For blaynis i haukes monthes cald frouches

Off the frouches it is dredd for halkes . for it is anoyus
sekenece . and drawith hir to deth . and With holdeth hir streng;
the . for men sayn that it commyth of colde . For colde doth hal
kes mych harme . and makyth fleshme salt olde of the brayne &
the Eyghen With swett and empyre in her hede . and for she ha;
ue hasteli helpe it With stoppe her nase thrillis . And therfor
Take Fenell Marpall and Rerfis ilich moch . and sethe it &
draw it thorough a cloth . and oordraies With her hede therw^t
and put som in the Roope of her mouth . and she shall be saafe

A medicine for an hauke that castis hir flesh

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

A medecyne for the Reume clepid Agrum

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

For to make an hawke grete and fatte .

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

For booches that growe in an hawks Țowe

Rutt theys botches With an knyfe . and let olste the mater of theym . and after clense theym clene With a sgluer sponc or ellie fille the wolt With a polbre of aenemelit Țbrent . and coppon that polbre do a littill laze : that is resside and so it With a Day .

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

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

A medecyne for hawks that bene Refreyned .

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

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

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

The ſhall take ſayre Morſan and poudre of geleſtre : and
medditt it to gedre . and geue it to yollre halke to ete . and
if ſhe holde it poſt the ſeconde day after . ſhe ſhall be hoole .

A medecyne for the ſtoone in the fundement

Then yollre halke 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 ſwyne . and cutt it With the
fleſh of the hert and ſhe ſhall be holpe .

A medecyne for the dry Frounce .

For this ſekeneſſe take the Roote of ſpillipody that groweth
vpon Olyes . and ſeth it a grette While then take it fro the fire
and let it ſtonde and Waſh wth warme . then Waſh yollre fleſh
therin . and feede yollre halke . iij . tymes . and ſhe ſhall be hoole

A medecyne for wormys called anguelliſſe

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

and fede her therewith and loke the halke be wide W yn pe yeue
his thyng medecyne .

Also take Juce 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 casyng

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

AN hawke Tyryth . Fedith . Goorgith .
Behith . Rousith . Endurith . Mutith .
Perchith . Jopith . Puttithouer . Proynith .
Plomnith . She warbullith . and mantellith .

She tytyth vppon Rumppys . She fedith on all maner of
flesh . She goorgith When she fillith his goorge With meete .
She bekryth When she selbith : that is to say she Wypith his beke .
She Rousith When she shakith all his federis and his body to
gedre . She Endurith When his meete in his bowellys fallt to di
gestion . She mutith When she auoydith his order . She perchith
When she stonoyth on any maner tolbe oz perch . She Jopith
When she slepith . She puttithouer When she Euoidith his meete
olde of his goorge m to his bowillis . She proynith When she fet
chith oyle With his beke ou his tayle and anoyntith his fetz &
his federis . She plomnith When she pullith federis of any folle

or of any other thyng and castys hem from hir She Warblyth
When she drawyth toowh hir Wyngys ouer the myddys of her boeke .
and ther they mete both and softely shakyth them . and let hem
falt apen . And she mantyllith When she stretchith hir 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 axyd Whether a man shalt 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 myforyetynge and mysenten
dyng sleth .

Also she may be calde an aspere halke of sharpenesse
of hir courage . and of hir lohyng quydly . and also of hir fleyng
For she is moost asper and sharpe in all thyng that belong
vnto hir of any other halkeys

She may be also callid a spare halke for . .ij . Resones . oon
is she sparith goshalkeys and tercellys both . siche as ben in
ther soore a age . vnto tyme thay may be Reclaymyd . and ma
de redy to fley . as Gosshalkeys and tercellys that be not ful
ly melwed : vnto tyme they may be clene ensaymyd and redy to
fley . for all the Whyle thay bene conabult . the spare halke occu
pythe thyssefon . and sleth the partich Beett . that is to say from
saynt Margarytes day vnto it be lammes . and so forth in the
yere .

And she Wyll flee Beett yong fesauntis : yong heth cockys

In the begynnyng of the yere . And after Michelmas Whan par-
triches passe her daunger I haue seen them made sum to sle the pie
sum to sle the Telerpon the Reuer : at the Jutte . sume to sle
the Bodecok and sum for the blacke brade and the thurstle .

The Bodecok is combrour to sle : bot if thet be crafte . thet
fore Whan ye come to a Bode or a quech of bushus . cast yowre
sparehalbke m to a tre and bete the bushes then and if any Bo-
decok arise she wilt be sure therof . **W**e most first make hir
to a fobbe cast op olt of the bushes . and yowre halbke most
sit on loofte as ye make hir to a partriche . Also as I sayde ye
may call hir a spare halbke : for an oter cause . for and thet be-
re a shype fraght full of halbkis . and no thyng ellis . and thet be-
re a spare halbke among thaym thet shuld no custom be payd be
cause of hir . 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

An halbke fleeth to the Reuer dyuersis Ways . and sle-
the the fobbe dyuerli . That is to say she flieth to the Toller
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-
te or at the Jutte fette .

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

A Goshalke or a tercel that shall flee to the Wel. to the
toll or to the beke. in this maner she is taught ye most
spnde a folde in the Ryeuz or in a pitte pceuel. and then sett
poure hauke a grette space of. vpon a mooll hilt or on the gro-
wnde. and crye softeli towarde the folde: from polbre halke
streight Way and When ye come almost ther as the folde lyeth.
looke backewarde towarde the halke. and With polbre hande or
With polbre tabuz syke: becke polbre halke to come to pou. and
When she is on Wpnyng. and cometh low bi the grownde. and is al-
most at polb. 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 Wpft nym it.

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

A If polbre halke nym the folde a lyste: 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-
don.

C Crepe.

And polbre halke sleeth at or to the Crepe When ye haue pol-
bre halke on polbre fyst and crepe softely to the Ryeuz or to the
pit. and sleeth softeli to the byrnie therof. and then crye huff.
and bi that meane Nym a folde. Then it is slayn at the Cr-
epe oore at the fer Jutty. or at the Jutty ferry. as a boone is sa-
yd.

And if it happen as it dooth oftentimes the folke for feare of polbre halke Witt spring and fall open m to the Rpuer . or the halke sees his . and so lie septt and dare not arise . ye shall say then polbre halke hath smothered 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 polbre 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 calde a thete .

Aquette .

And polbre halke fleeth to the querte . When thes be in a sto bullt tyme Sordes of mallardes m the felde and When the espith theym and commyth couerte hys selfe . and sue pteupli conde; hed ges or lade bi the goodonde . 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 thay; 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 : repon 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 quere 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
Bey of from the Malarde . and looke if the halke can espie it .
by hir albyn corage and if she haue folude the folde and desi
re to flee ther to . let hir flee it . and plymme best vpon hir .
and seue her so . ij . or . iij . tymes and then she is made to the
quarre .

I haue knalbyn gentylmen that whynsoeuer and wher
they se any tame Dookes . and if theyr halbys wolde desire
to thaim . then they wolde let flee to theym in coragynge theyr
halbys to be best 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
ner place . and softe and laperly clymbe to her with 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 ower maner folde .

Of hawkys Bellis .

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 solowndng and shil and not both of oon solone : bot that oon be a semp toyne vnder a noder . and that thay be hole and not brokyn and specialli in the solowndng place . For and thay be brokyn thay Wyllt solone fult dulli .

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

Bot for Goshawkes somtyme Bellis of Melen Were calde the best . and thay be fult goode for thay comunely be solownden With siluer and solde ther after . Bot ther be noll wisedom of Duchelande bellis : of a towne calde durdrigh . and thay be passing goode . for thay be Wele sortid Wett solownded . sonowre of Rynngng in shilnes and passing Wett lastyng .

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

C Theſe haukes belong to an Emproure

Theſe be the names of all maner of halbes . Firſt an Eagle . a Balotere . a Melobue . The ſimpleſt of theſe . iij . But ſee an Hynde calfe . a Falbē . a Roo a Ryde . an Elke . a Crane . a Buſtarde a Storke . a Swan . a Fop in the playn ground . And theſe be not enlured . ne reclaymed . by cauſe that they be ſo ponderoſe to the perch poſitiſſ . And theſe . iij . by theſe nature belong to an Emproure .

C Theſe haukes belong to a kynge .

Theſe is a Gerfalken . a Tercell of a gerfauken . And theſe belong to a kynge .

C For a pryncce .

Theſe is a Falbken gentill . and a Tercell gentill . and theſe be for a pryncce .

For a duke .

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

For an Erle .

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

C For a Baron .

Alſo theſe is a Baſtarde and that hauke is for a Baron

Hawkes for a knyght

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

Hawke for a Squyer .

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

For a lady

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

An hawke for a yong man

Ther is an Hoby . And that hawke is for a yong man
And theys be halkes of the coloure : and ben both Ylud to be
wilde and reclaimed .

And yet ther be moo kyndis of hawkes

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

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

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

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

Explicit .

Like Wile as i the booke of hallokyng aforesayd are Brityn
 and noled the termys of plesure belongyng to gentill men
 haupng delite thxm . In thessame maner thys booke folowynge
 shewith : to sych gentill personys the maner of huntynge for
 all maner of bestys . Whether thay be Beestys of Venerie . or
 of chace . or Rascall . And also it shewith all the termys co
 uenient as Well to the holdndys as to the bestys a forsayd .
 And in certayn ther be many dyuerse of thaim . as it is de
 clared in the booke folowynge .

Bestys of venerie .

Wheresoeuer ye fare by fpyth or by felt
 My dere chylde take hede howe I nystreame dooth you tell
 How many maner bestys of venerie ther be
 Iystyn to yowre dame and she shalt yow lece
 Yf yowre maner bestys of venerie there are
 The first of thym is the . hert . the secunde is the hare
 The thre is oon of the . the Welff and not oon moo

Bestys of the Chace .

And Where that ye cum in playne or in place
 I shalt 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 shalt my dere chylde other bestys all .
 Where so ye hem fynde Rascall ye shalt hem call
 In fpyth or in felt : or in forest I yow tell .

Note here the aage of an hert .

And for to speke of the hert iff ye wilt it lete
Ye shall hym a . Calfe . call at the fyrst yere
The secunde yere a . Keket . so shall ye hym call
The thirde yere a . Spayd . lerneth thus all
The folowith yere a . Stagge . call hym by any way
The fith yere a . grette Stagge . yowre dame bidde yow say
The vi . yere call ye hym an . hert .
Doth so my childe Wylis ye been in quart

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

And of the hornys that he then berith a booke .
The fyrst hede shall be Jugett Wyth othe
Ther in fyndyn Wee fuche dyuersite .
Natheles the . vi . yere euermore at the leest
Thow shall well Juge the perche of thessame beest
When he hath Montelere With othe any lett
Kyllt and? Surriall also there Jsett
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 afterwarde in the toppe When ther . iij . bene
Then shall ye call hym sommyd an hert of . xvi .
And from . iij . forwarde Watt so befall
Be he neuer of so many ye shall hym summed call
Kyght of the nombre eyn that he is
Callith hym from . iij . forth summed J Wyg
Also haue ye sele an hert hadd Weele .

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

A My chyldre callith herdes 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 Wyldre synne
And a Rollete 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

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

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

A A grete hert When ye hym se so shall ye hym call
Bot neuermore a sayte hert for no thyng that may be fallt
A grete hynde a grete bucke and a sayte doo
My sonnes Where ye Walke call ye hem so
So ye shulde naame such dere: and do as I yow lete

A What is a beup of Roos grete or small

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

What is a Sounder of swyne grete or small

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

Of the Roo huntynge . brekyng . and dressynge

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

Now of thage & undoyng of the boore

CNow to speke of the boore the fyrst yere he is
A pygge of the Sounder called ale haue 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 shett he be
From the Sounder of the sloyne then departh he
A Spinguler is he so : for a lone he Witt goo .
When ye haue slayn the boore and Witt do hym right
Ye shall vnder hym vnflayne When he shall be dight
Xxx . breedys and . ii . of hym ye shall make
By the law of venery as I dare vnder take
Thurgh yowre houndys by strength iff that he be dede
They shall haue the wolpyllis boyle With the brede
Cast vpon the grounde ther the boore Was slayne
And that is calde a Rewarde so hunteris it sayne
vpon the erth so haue I blis : for that so ceten is

Now of the hare .

CNow for to speke of the hare my sonnyes seareli
That best kyng shall be calde of all venery
For all the fayre spekyng and blawpyng leif fere
Commyth of sedyng and spundyng of the hare
For my leif chylde I take it on honde
He is the meruellest best that is m ony londe
For he fyndes and crotis and Roungeth euermoore
And beareth talow and gas : and a toue teeth bath he foore
And othez While he is male : and so ye shall hym fynde
And othez While female and kyndelis by kynde

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

The reward for howndys .

When yowre howndis by strength hath done her to dede
The hunter shall reward hem then With the hede
With the shulderis and the sides and With the bowellis all
And all thyng With in the Rombe save onli the gait
The punche also : geue hem noon of thoo .
With reward When oon the erth it is dalt.
With all goode hunteris the . halow . it is celt
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 bestes shall be flayne & wich scripte

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

Whiche beestis shall be reide with the lymmer .

A My dere sonnes echeon now Wilt I yow lere
How many maner beestes as With the lymmer
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 .

A And ye speke of the Bucke the fyrst yere he is
A salbne. solbkyng on his dam say as I yow Wilt
The secunde yere a preket. the .iij. yere a solbrett
A solbre at the .iiij. yere the twolthe 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 .

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 .iiij. awauncers the soth iff ye Wilt saue
And xxiii. espelers and then ye may hym call
Where so ye be a grete Bucke I tell yow all

Of the Roobucke .

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

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

Now of the hert and of the hynde .

A Sonnyes of the hert and the hynde leue pit ye may
 Ther thay draw to the herte at holi roode day
 To the stepe then thay goon yche hote day at noon
 Which stepe thay wsen my childer I yow say
 Till 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 thyng thay wse my chylde also
 The same seson of the yere to soyle to go

Of the cryng of theys beestys .

An hert belovys and a bucke growys I fynde
And iche Roobucke certayne tellus by kynde
The noyes of theyes beestes thus ye shall call
For prynces of theyre make thay wsen hit all
Say chylde Wher ye goo : yowre dame taight you so

Merke well theys lesounys folowynge .

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

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

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

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

At Michelmas begynneth huntynge of the hare
And lastith tyll mydosmer thez nyght no man hit spare

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

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

For at the Natyvyte of ooure 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 grow

Halys and beppes and other thyngs ynow

That tyll the purification lastys as ye se

And makyth the Boore in seson to be

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

Of the hunting of the haare

Now to speke of the haare holt all shall be brough
When she shall With houndes be founden and sought
The first Worde to the houndis that the hunt shall olde pit
Is at the kerest 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 Wilt
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 ey auant So holt I you pray
And iff ye se yolre houndes haue goode Wilt to renne
And drab a Rapwarde fro yold say as I yold 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 Riches oz Remounde thus to hym beene
Oyes a Remounde le vaillant . and I shall pou a bolde
Or quida troy la colbarde on la court colde
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 yolre houndes chace Wilt at yolre Wilt
Then . iij . motis shall ye blab tootly lode and shift

There oon and there an other there be pasturde has
Then say . illoques illoques in thessame place
So say to hem in kynde : onto tyme that ye hir fynde
And then cast a signe att the feld aboute
To se at hir pasture Where she hath be in or olde
Ouz at hir forme for gladi to be she is not lese
Ther she hath pasturid in tyme of Release
And any hounde fynd oz musyng of hir mace
Ther as she hath byne and is goon olde of that place
Ha se touz cy est pll . so shalt ye say
wenez ewez 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 errabult lond : oz in to the Wode past
And yowre hounde Wilt fynde of her ther then
Say . la douce amp la est a . and so as I yow ken
That is to say swete frende : ther is he come 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 wener
And When ye come ther as ye twold he Wilt dwelt
And so semeth to yow Wilt then say as I yow tell
Ha douce la est a wenez . for to dwelt thore
And therWith . iii . sohold . say ye no moore
And iff it semes Wilt yow to fynde att in fere
And Wenen so to do then say . douce hold here hold here
Hold here douce hold here hold here he sittys
So shalt ye say my chylde and for no thyng lettys
Att maner bestys that ewer chasete Wore
Have oon maner of Wode . so hold . and no more

To fulfill or confill eche maner of chaas
 The hunt euermoore in his moloth that Word he haas
 And iff poltre boundys at a chase renne ther ye hunt
 And the best begynne to renne as hertis be Wont
 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 poltre boundys cannot olde go
 Then shall ye say. hoo sa amy sa sa
 A complex sa arete so holt. sich is the play
 And soholt as moch is as sa holt to say
 Bot for. soholt is short in speche When it is brought
 Therefore say We. soholt tot sa holt say We noght
 And iff poltre boundis chase at hert or at haare
 And thay renne at defaute thus ye shall say thare
 Jcy soholt assayne assayne ston hoh
 Sa assayne arete soholt theis Wordes and no moo
 And iff poltre boundes renne Wext at fop or at too
 And so faple at defaute say thus ferther or ye goo
 Ho ho ore swef aluy duce a luy. that thay here
 Ho hoh assayne assayne sa arete
 So holt so holt venez a coupler. and do as I polt henne
 The moore Worshyp may ye haue among all mame
 Poltre craftis let be kynde: and do as I polt bynde
 All my sonnyes in fame: and thus may ye honne of game

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

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

Quod the man to his maister that were good loore
For to knowe what he does the houndes befoore
What dooth he mayster quod the man
He dooth quod he cunyn as thow mayst se
Breketh .and so dooth no best but he
When breketh he quod the man what is that to say
With his fete he oppyns the erth ther he gooth a way
What is the cause quod the man maister 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

For. ii. causes the hert defirith to the Ryuer . n
note wele theis termys folowng descende a oder

Con 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 payres of is myght the sooth 3 the say
A nother is to the Water whi he gooth other whyhe
The houndes that hym sellen to founde to begyle
Mit of this hert quod his man maister wolde 3 ken
In to the Water when he leppes what he makes then
He proferith quod the mayster and so ye shall say
For he bot not hym selfe yett how he witt a way
Whether ouer the Water he witt for passe
Or turne ayen thessame way ther he fyrst was
Therefore hit is profre as theys hunteris sayne
And Reprofer iff thessame way he turne ayene

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

Now of the Nomblys merke wele the tenyns

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

The Auauncers . the Forchers

¶ Wit Wolde I Wit and thow Boldest me leere
 The cokes and the Roundellis of the Nomblys of p^r dene
 Don croke of the Nomblys lyth euermoore
 vnder the throote tolle of the best be foore
 That callid is . aauancers 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 ower cokes eue

In the Mydref that callid is the wondell also
For the sides wolunde a bolde coauen it is fro
My deere sonnyes holde : say of game I thus yow tolt

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

Tell me mayster quod the man What is the skylt
Why the haare wolde so faynne renne apenest the hilt
Quod the mayster for hys leagys be shorter be foore
Then be hynde : that is the skylt of poore

What is the cause quod the man y^e men say of y^e best
That the haare sittith ape When she takyth hys rest
And ower bestys ly : as comuneli men sayne
For .ij. causes quod the mayster I tell the playne
Oon is for she hurcles wypon hys houghis ap
And all other bestys : can the side to the grolunde lay
An ower cause ther is and that is noo less
For she wreith booth selwet and pure grece

Out Holde I mayster quod the man sayne Witt more
Whete lyth the fuet of the haare be hynde or befoore
Ouer the loyne quod the mayster of iche haare thow take
By thow the tagle and the chyne euen oon the backe
Out Holde I mayster quod the man thys at the lez
What thow walkest in the felde With thy lymex
Ther as an hert pastured hath : or y^e thow hym se
To knowe faatt or lene Whither that he be
I can quod the mayster Best tell the thys caas
Whate bele Wher he lay : and Wher he sumeyed haas

Moloth and englaymede iff that it be
Then is he fast & the tell lerne theys of me
And iff it be booth blacke and harde and clene
Then he is meegre lare and leene
And of thes ilke thyng iff thou leue not me
Take heed in the Wyntre and then thou may it se

A Pit mayster of the harte sayn Wolde & Wit moore
What he dooth When he gooth the houndys befoore
He soth and resoth ther he gooth a Way
Pryckyth and repyckyth the sooth for to say
Bot that is that quod the man When thay so done
That shall I quod the mayster tell the full soone
In the felwes Wher he gooth no Ways bene
Ther he soth When he steppyth and hit may not be seene
And after When he doblith and turnyth agayne
Then he resoth as goode hunteres sayne
And When he rennyth in the Way dry or Weete
Then men may fynde fostals of clees or of feete
That pryckyth the harte aye When he dooth soo
And repyckyth then iff he agayne goo

A Maister pit quod the man What is this to say
A wauntellay a lay . and a Relay .
That shall I tell 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 thou may wypon hem make
Even at his comyng yf thou lett thy houndys goo
While the othez that he behynde fer arn hym froo
That is . a wauntelay . and so thou shalt hit call
For thay are than fer before thes othez houndes all

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

What is a forloping .

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

Wiche thre thynges cause the houndes to endure

A Mit Wolde I Wete mayster iff it Ware the Witt
When thyn houndes renne an hert contitt
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 wolone thorough olot his clees
The houndes When thay fynde of that it is swete
Then ar thay leuer to renne and lother to lete
An oder cause When the hert ny no moore may
Then Witt he White froth caste ther he gooth a way
When thyn houndes fynde of that then ar thay glad
In hope thay shall hym haue and renne so rad
The . iij . cause is of the hert When he is nygh dede
Then he castys olot of his moloth froth and blade rewe
The houndes knaw 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 Clau hounde takis as sone as a swift

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

Why the hare fumays and croteis .

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

How nony maner bestis of venerp Releue

Tholt many maner bestis pit mayster me tell
Off venerp Releuen by fyrth or by ffelt
To this quod the mayster I shall the answere
Off all bestis bot . ii . the hert and the hare
From the Annunciacion of oltre lady day
The hert then releues the sooth for to say
Till saynt Petris day and paule . and the hare right :
From the Purificacion of oltre lady bright :
Till the translatioun Releues : leue ye me
Off saynt Thomas tide of Caunturburie .

To vndo the wylde Boore .

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

How ye shall breeke an Hert .

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

At chaulis : to begynne assone as ye may
 And slyttith hym wylone euen to thassay
 And fro thassay euen wylone the bele shaft 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 ower 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 ower 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 heed of the cuttyng of thessame deere
 And begynne fyrst to make the Erber
 Than take owt the shulderis . and slyttith a noon
 The baly to the syde from the corbyn bone
 That is corbyns fee : at the deeth he Will be
 Then take owt the selbet that hit be not laste
 For that my 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 Kate 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 bladder With obt moore dynne
Than dresse the Nombles : first that ye take
Dolone the auncers kerue that cleues to the necke
And dolone With the bolthrote put them a noon
And kerue op the flesh ther op to the back boon
And so forth the fillittis that ye op aare
That falluth to the nombles . and shall be ther :
With the neres also and selbit : that ther is
Euen to the mydryf that wypon hym is
Than take dolone the mydryf from the sides houle
And haue op 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 hyde the quere my chylde I yow pray .
Than shall ye slyt the slough ther as the hert lith
And take a day the Eres from it and by slyth
For sich hertis hath his hert : ay it wypon
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 geue hit to a lorde . and chylde be kynde
For hit is kynde for mony malydies
And in the myddis of the hert euermore it lies
Than shall ye lye the skynnis the teeth euen fro
And after the Ragge boon cuttis euen also
The forthis : and the sydes euen betwene
And looke that yowre knyfe ay whettyd bene

Than turne up the forchis . and frote them With bloode
 For to saue the greet . so do men of good
 Than shalt ye cut the nek the spres euen fro
 And the hede fro the nek cuttyth also
 The toong the brayn the paunch and the necke
 When thay Bath be Boett With Water of the becke :
 The smale guttis to the lightis in the derys :
 A boue the hert of the best When thou them ceris
 With all the bloode that ye may gete and Wpn
 All to geder shalt be take . and layde oon the skyn .
 To geue yowre houndes . that callid is 3 Wis :
 The quyre . a boue the skyn for it etyn is
 And Who dightis hym so by my counsaile
 Shalt haue the lefte shuder for hys trouaile .
 And the Right shulder Where so euer he bee
 Yeueth to the foster for that is his fee
 And the lyuer also of thessame best
 To the fosters knaue yeueth at the best
 The nombles trussich in the skynne . and hardell 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 .
 Yowre play for to mynne . Or that ye come 3nne

Explicit Dam Zulpans
 Barnes in her boke of huntynge.

Bestis of the chace of the swete fewte a Rinkig.

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

Ather be bestis of the chace of the seynkyng fewte And
thay be the Roobucke . and the Roo . the Fulmar . the
Iffes . the Hauke . the Graye . the Fop . the Squyrell .
the Whittat . the Sol . and the Pulatte .

The namys of diuerse maner houndis

Theis 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 .
Myddying dogges . Tryndeltayles . and Fokkerid curris .
and smale ladies popis that beere a Bay 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 .
Spadd lyke a Teme . Chyned like a Beme

Athe 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 vii yere he
witt awayle : gerte bittys for to assayle . **A**the viii . yere
lithaditt . the . ix . yere carfadytt . **A**And when he is com

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

The propretees of a goode hors .

A Goode hors shulde haue . xxi . propretees . and condicions .
The first is to Wit . .ix . of a man . .ix . of a Woman . .ix . of a fow
.ix . of an haare and .ix . of an asse .

Off a man wolde wolde and hardy .

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

Off a fow a fayre tangle short eris With a goode trot .

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

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

Wett trauelid Womennez best trauelid hors Bez neu goode

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

Merke wele theys . iiii thynges .

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

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

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

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

Who that maketh 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 keppe colourell .

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

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

If theis be not directid then go thei at a ventyr
A Ther be iii . thynges full harde for to knalb .
Wyche Way that thay Wilt draue .
The first is the Wayes of a yong man .
The secunde the cours of a vessaynt in the see .
The thridde of an Edder or a serpent sprent .
The .iiii . of a folle sittynge 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 manneth hym With his kynne .
And closith his crooste Wyth cherytrees .
Shall haue many legges brokynne .
And also full lyttell goode serupes .

The Compaynys of beestys and fowlyys .

an 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 Bery of Conys
an Herde of Corlethys	a Ruches of Martronys
an Herde of Brennyes	a Besynes of ferettis
an Herde of harlottys	a Grace of grehoundis of .ii
a Mye of ffeasantys	a Dece of Grehoundis of .iiij
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 kynndyt of yong Cattis
a Sege of betouris	a Spnguler of Horis
a Sorde or a sute of malardis	a Dryft of tame Swayne
a Mustre of Pheockys	an Harrasse of hysse
a Balke of Snytis	a Ragg of coltis or a Rake
a Congregation of peple	a Baren of Mulis
an Epaltynng of Larkis	a Tripp of Bele
a Roche of Nyghtingalis	a Tripp of haatis
an hoost of men	a Bagle of gees
a ffelishippynng of yomen	a Brode of hennys
a Chyme of Goldespyches	a badelyng of Dokis
a Cast of Brede	a Moonpaciens of Wyues
a Couple or a payer of totallis	a State of Prynces
a fflight of Doves	a Thongh of barons
an unkyndenes of Rauenes	a Haudens of wikeris
a Claterynng of choughes	a Supslypte of Nunns
a Diffimulacion of breddis	a Scol of clerkes
a Route of Rnyghtis	a Doctryne of doctoris

a Conūtyng of prechours
a Sentence of Iuges
a Dampnyng of Iurours
a Diligens of Messangeris
an Obeisance of fuauntis
a Sete of vscheris
a Draught of toteleis
a Proude stebpyng of taloris
a Tempans of cokys
a Stalke of fosteris
a Booste of saudiouris
a Laughtre of Osteloris
a Blospyng of Tauerneris
a Malepertnes of pedleris
a Thraue of Throphetis
a Squatte of Dalberis
a Fightyng of beggers
an Ontrowth 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 Brappys
a Clustre of chorlis
a Rage of Maydnyng
a Rasult of knaups
a blush of toyes

an oncredibilite of Cocoldis
a Coupy of partrichis
a Sprynge of Telis
a Desserte of Lapbyng
a fall of Woodcockis
a Congregation of Pleuers
a Couert of cootis
a Duett of Turtallis
a Titengis of Pies
an Ost of sparcolis
a Swarme of bees
a cast of haukis of y^e tour. ii
a Lece of theffame haukis. in
a Flight of Goshaukes
a Flight of Swalobes
a beldyng of Rookes
a Murruration of stares
a Route of Voluers
a Lepe of Lebardis
a Shrelbornes of Apis
a Skulke of Thrups
a skulke of fforpys
a Nest of Rabettis
a Labor of Mollis
a Mute of houndes
a Kenett of Rachis
a Sute of a lyam
a Colbardnes of curris
a Soundre of Wilde fbyne
a Stode of Maris
a Pafe of Affis

a Droue of Mete
 a fflocke of Shepe
 a Bagle of Women
 a Pepe of chylkamps
 a Multipleng of husbondis
 a Pontificalite of prelatys
 a Dignyte of chanonys
 a Charge of curatis
 a Discrecion of Prestis
 a Sulke of frenis
 a bhomynable sight of mōkis
 a Scott of ffysh
 a Example of Maisteris
 an Obfuans of herimptis
 an Eloquens of labeyperis
 an Epeucion of Officerys
 a faith of Marchandis
 a pusion of steward of hous
 a Keriff of Panteris
 a Cordens of Selberis
 an onbreldyng of Kerueris
 a Safegarde of Porteris
 a Blast of huntens
 a Thretenyng of courteperis
 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 Wapbardnes of haybardis
 a Worship of Buteris
 a Neuthriupng of Jogoleris
 a ffraunch of Mylneris
 a ffeſtere of Biberis
 a Corpng of Bocheris
 a Trynket of Corueſeris
 a fflowke of Shourmenis
 a Drunkship of Coblers
 a Sulke of fopis
 a Cluſtre of Mottis
 a Rage of the teethe
 a Raſcalt of Hopes
 a Diſworſhip of Scottis

¶ Explicit

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

A Dere brokennē .
A Goose reede
a Pigge kede and spede
a Capon salufede
a Cheoon frushyd
a Cong onlacedde
a Crane displayde
a Curlew onioyntede
a Ffesabnt alet
a Quayle Byngged
a Plouer Mynsed
a Peyeon thpyghed
Kralone leechyd
a Sibanne lyfte
a Lambe shulderide
a Kide shulderide
an Hen spoplede
a Malarde onbrafid
an Heron dysmembred
a Pecoke disfigured
a Beture contachid
a Partich alet
a Raale brestyde
a Wodecokke thpyghed
an Egge Tyred
a ffece Tymbered

Now of fylthes

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

Ye shall say thus .

An hert Herbourghith
a Bucke lodgith
an Esquere lodgith
a Roo beddith
a poman beddith
an haare in her forme shul-
dering or leenyng .
a Cong sittynge .
a Wodecokke beekyng

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

A Kent.	Caunturbury.	Rouchestre.
A Southesex.		Chychestre.
A Haampshyre.	Sutherey.	Wyndchestre.
A Wylteshyre.	Barkshyre.	Salisbury.
A Somersete shyre.	Dorset shyre.	Bathe.
A Deuenshyre.	Cornelwyle.	Excestur
A Essex.	Medesey.	London.
A Northfolke.	Suthesfolke.	Morwyche.
A Cambrigeschyre.		Elye.

A Lyncetre. Hunteyngdon. Northampton. Hertford. Bed
 ford. Rokyngham. Opynsford. Lyncolne. Lyncolne

A Gloucestur.	Worcetur.	Wigorn.
A Herfordshyre.	Herford.	
A Cheshyre.	Shropshyre.	pte of Lancashire.
		Chestre.

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

Prouynces of England.

A unturbury. and Yorke. Stafford. Darby Notyngham.
 Northumberlond. Durham. Westmerlond. Cendale. Barlile

Here in this booke folowynge is determyned the lynage
of Coote armuris : and how gentilmen shall be knowen
from vngentill men . and how bondage began first in aungell
and after succeded in man kynde . as it is shewed in processe
booke in the childer of Adam and also of Noe . and how Noe
druyde the Worlde in . iij . parties to his . iij . sonnes . Also
ther be shewyd the . ix . colowris in armys figured by the . ix .
orders of aungelis . and it is shewyd by the forsayd colowris
Wyth ten Worthye and Wyth ten Royall . and of vngaliteis Wi;
che ten noble and Wyth ten excellent . And ther ben here the per
tycs of chynalry and many othe notable and famowse thyn
gs to the plesure of noble personys shall be shewyd as the Wer
kys folowynge Witteneses Who so euer likyth to se thaym and
rede thaym Wyth Were to longe now to rehers . And after
these notable thynge asoforsayd folowyth the Blasynge of all
maner armys in latyn french and English .

Incipit Liber armorum .

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

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

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

Now for to deuyde gentilmen from churles in haast it shall be
preued . Ther Was neuer gentilman nor churle ordenyd by kyn
de bot he had fadre and modre . Adam and Eue had nother fa;
dre nor modre . and in the sonnyes of Adam and Eue Was foun
de bothe gentilman and churle . By the soonnyes of Adam and
Eue Seth Abell and Cayn deuyded Was the royalt bloode fro
the vngentill . A brother to slep his brother getary to the lall
Wher myght be more vngentelnes . 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 gentilman by kynde

Noe had . iij . sonnyes 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 . sonnyes gentilnes and con;
gentilnes Was founde **I**n cham vngentilnes Was founde
to his owne fadre wou to disauer his pryncples and laugh
his fadre to scorne **J**afeth Was the yongist and repreued
his brodre . Than like a gentilman take mynde of Cham . for
his vngentilnes 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 : knowyst 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 Which shall be calde
Europe that is to say the contre of churlyps .

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

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

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

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

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

of all the Worlde . and afterwarde . iiijth . yere and . xxiij . before
thyngnacion of Cryste : Cote armure Was made . and figured
at the sege of troye Where in gestys troianorum it tellith 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 . p . comalndementis of god

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

Prim⁹ lapis

The first Stone is calde Topasion signyfing
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 massanger and a face in his kyngs ba
tyll of heuen When they faught With Lucifer

Secū^d lapis

The secunde Stone is cald Smaragdus a graue
ly Stone signyfing 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 kyngis bataile of he:
uen When they faught With lucifer

Tercius lapis

And this stone is calde brusk coloure i armys

The thirde ston is calde an Ametise a duskeeli ston brusk
hit is calde in armys . The vertue 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 victualys
crowne that Was fortunable and victoridous in his kyngs batail
of heuen When they faught With Lucifer

Quartus lapis

And this stone is calde plūby color i armys

The .iiii. stone is calde a Margarete a clothy stone Plum:
by hit is calde in armys . The vertue ther of is . What gentilman
that i his Cote armure that stone berith grete goūaunce of chi:
ualrie in his kyngys bataylt he shall haue . the Rich stone is res:
ued in the ptestatis crowne that Was cheualrie of goūaunce
in his kyngys bataylt of heuen When they faught With Lucifer

Quintus lapis

A loys is calde sinamer or sanguine i armys

The .v. ston is calde a Loys . a sanguine stone or sinamer
hit is calde in armys . The vertue ther of is : the gentleman thatt
in his Cote armure this stone berith myghtifull of polber in his
kyngys bataylt shall be . the Rich stone Was reserued in domina

crownes crowne that Was myght full of powere in his kynnges bat-
tall of heyn Whan thei faught With Lucifer

Sextus lapis

A 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 berith hote and full of courage in his
kynnges battyll shall be . the Rich stone is reserved in the princi-
pales crowne that Was hote brunnyng as fire in his kynnges bat-
tall of heyn Whan they faught With Lucifer

Septim9 lapis

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

The .vij. stone is calde a Saphyre a blew stone Asure he
is calde in armys . The vertue therof is . the gentelman that in
his Cotearmure berith that stone : Wyse and vertues in his Bez
kyng in his kynng battyll shall be . the Rich is reserved to twyn9
crowne that Was Wyse and vertues in his kynnges battyll of he
yn Whan they faught With Lucifer

Octau9 lapis

A This stone is blake and it is called Sabull

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

C 129 lapis

A shynng Roñ and is calde Siluer i armys

The .ix. stone is calde Carbuncle a shynng stone. Sitū hit is calde in armys. The vertue therof is: What gentelman y^e m his Cotearmure this stone bereth. full doughti glorious & shynng in his kyngys batayll he shall be. The Rich stone Was reserued in the Serophyns colone: that Was full doughti glori9 & shynig i his kyg batayll of hupn. When tha saught W^e Lucifer

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

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

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

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

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

Ther be. ix. ordys of angelis. v. Zerarchie. & .iii. Trōly

The .v. Ierarchie be theys : Angelis Archangelis virtutes
Potestates & dominacoēs The .iii. Tronli be theys Princi;
pat9 Tron9 Cherubyn and Seraphyn .

Cv. of the dignites of regalite be noble x.iiii. et

CTher be .ix. dignites of Regalite .v. noble and .iii. ex
cellent The .v. noble be theys Gentilman Squier Knyght Ba
ron and Lord . And .iii. excellent be theis Erle Mark Du
ke and Prynce

Nyne vertues of preci9 stonys

Nyne vertues of preci9 stonys ben ther .v. generall and
iii. speciall The .v. genall ben theys A sure messenger Rene
& hardy fortunat of victori9 Cheualri9 of gouernaunce & myghti;
fult of powe The .iii. speciall be theis : hote of courage Wyse &
redy & vertues in Werkyng Durable & vnsaynt fult doughti &
gloriose shynnyng .

CThe .iiii. vertues of cheualry

White Vertues of cheualry ben ther : The first is iuste in
his bestis . clemmes of his psone . peti to haue of the poore . to be
gracious to his pesson . to be reuerent and saythfult to his god
The secunde is that he be Wyse i his bataill . prudent i his fightig
knowyng & haunyng mynde i his Wittis . The .iiij. is p^r he be nott
slow i his Wertis loke he fore p^r his q^uill be true thanke god e
uer of his victori9 & for to haue mesure i his sustināce . The .iii
is to be strōg & stedfast i his gouēāce . to hope to haue p^r victori9

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

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

Ther be .ix. artycles of gentilnes. and of theym .v. bene
amorous. and .iij. soueren. The .v. amorous gentilneses
ben thees. Lordeli of colntenallnce. Treteable in langage.
Wylse in his answere. Perfite in gouernallnce. and Thre;
full to saythfulnes. The .iij. souerayn gentilneses ben theis.
Selbe othes in slybering. Hopom to goddis bydding. Kno;
ding his olone birth in beryng. 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 .iij. determynable. The .v. indetermyna
ble ben theys: oon to be full of slothe in his Werris. an othe
to be full of boost in his manhode. the thrid to be full of colbard;
nes to is enemy. the saurth to be full of lechri in his body. & the
fifthe to be full of drynkynge & dronckunli. Ther be .iij. deter
mynable: on is to reuoke is olon chalange. an othe to sley his
presoner With his olon handis. the thrid to Wyde from his soue;
raygnes baner in the felde. and the fifthe to tell his soueraygne
fals talys

Ther be .ix. iestimable reioyngis in armys

The .ix. iestimable reioyngis of armys ben theys.

Rise is a gentelman to be made a knyght in the felde at batall

The secunde is byelode of hym to resapue after manhode
The .ij. is chualy to do by fore his soueren **T**he .iii.
 is ambassatt to be put in his honde for Wisdom . **T**he .iij. is
 proues of knyghthode done be fore alioundis i honor of renolbne.
The .iij. endng stremptallis personall **T**he first is a po
 re knyght to be married to the blode Royalt **T**he secunde is
 to haue thanke of his souereyn perpetuall . **T**he .ij. is to
 kepe his Cote armure onchamped m triall **A**nd the .iii .
 is to kepe all popntis of is knyghthod as gestys troianorum de;
 clarith .

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

The Was non order bot .ij. Wedloke first and knyghthod
 after . **A** knyght Was made before ony cote armure . and O
 lybion Was the first knyght that euer Was . **A**steriali his fader
 come bi the right lyne of that gentelman Jafeth and saib the pe
 ple multiplie & had no gouerner **A**nd the cursed peple of Sem
 Bered apenys them Olibion Was the stryngest and the manful
 lest man in his tyme **A**nd the peple cried on Olibion to be theyr
 maister and their gouner **A** thousand men Ber than multipli
 ed of Jafethis lyne . **A**steriaff made to his son a garlande a
 tohte his hede of .ix. diueris precieuse stonys in tokenyng of
 chualy to be a gouner of a .M. men . & onto thys same day p
 knyght 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
fawldchon that Tubalt made be fore the floode : and smote flat
lyng . ix . tymys vpon the ryght shuldre of Olibion in toke :
nyng of the ix . vertues of the forsayde precious stonys and
gaue him his blissing With a charge to kepe the . ix . vertues
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 . be . x . temperall uirtues & . iiii . goostly uirtues of charite
the . x . tempall vertues 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 foe . The . iii . is
he shall be free of mete and drinke to all his meny a wote him
The . iiii . is he shall wpholde maydonys ryght . The . v . is
that he shall holde vpon wydows ryght . Theys be the . iiii . vertu-
ys 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 bouen is face and oon wolue to the grownd
warde . in tokenyng that thys Olibion Was the chue of all

the blode of the .iij. sonnyes of Noe By the Olif tree he conde
stode wieterly for to syn By the poynt of his target to the gro;
Wnde the cursed brother Cham By the corner of his target a
boun firtherest that other brother Sem. That othir corner
next to hym selfe betokenyth that gentylman Jafeth the blis
sed brother of Whome god and man come by right lyne

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

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

Nyne maner of gentylmen ther bene

Ther is a Gentylman of Muncetre and of blode

And ther is a Gentylman of bloode

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

And ther is a gentylman contrypatt

And ther is a gentylman Mperafet

And ther is a gentylman Spirituall

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

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

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

A gentylman spirituall

Ther is a gentylman a churle sone a preste to be made and
that is a spirituall gentylman to god and not of blode . Butte
if a gentylmannys sone be made preste he is a gentilman both spi
rituall and temperall . Criste Was a gentilman of his moder be
alue and bare cotearmure of aumseturis . The .iiij. Euangelist
berith Witnesse of Cristis Warkys in the gospell With all thap
postilles . They Were Jeshys 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 puerly . after the destruccaon

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 blode
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 Enbordynge

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

A Diferans Jemewe

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

A Diferans molet

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

A 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 coloris dyuerse and no more

How ther be .iiii. cotarmurs imperfite and be
boyn wyth owte diferans

Ther be .iii. cotarmurs imperfite : and be borne With olde
differance . The first cotarmure is if a lordship a fore sayde be
gouen vnder patent bi the kyng . and if he die With oute heyr his
cotarmure is **Y**don .

The secunde is the cotarmure of the kyngs gyfte yf he dye
With olde heyr his cotarmure is done . and yf theys .ij. cotarmu
ris haue wsshell forth : the fith degre of cheam bring lyne by
male be gentylmen of blode by lalbe of armys

The threde cotarmure of the Sarsyn yf the cristyn man
dye With olde wsshell his cotarmure is done . and if he had wsh
shell forth vnto the fith degre from him by right lyne of wsh
shell male he is a gentylman of blode

The salbrith cotarmure of the chese blode yf he dye With ol
te ony wsshell the hole cotarmure is lost than it fallith to be a
cotarmure of thymperfite bringng With a differans

All the bastardis of all cotarmurs shall bere a fesse **S**
call hit a baston of oon of the .iii. dignities of colouris . excepte
the bastarde of the fipiales and the bastarde of the brethyrne of
the cheue blode Where theritauce is departed to euych brother e
like moch theys bastardis shall adde more bagg to his armys
or take a Bag a bagg of armys

Note here well who shall gyue cotarmures

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

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

Eup knyght chescapn i the felde mai make a cotarmur knight

In how many places a knyght may be made

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

Calssed cotarmure is on the moderis parte

Calssed cotarmure is calde the coote of a gentylboman buyng byuelode Weddyd to a man haupng noo cotarmure . hir sone may Were hir cotarmur With a differance of armys durpng his liue by the curtesy of lall of armys . and his sone shall none beze bot so be that the gentylboman be hys or nept of blode to that cotarmure . Or ellis bepng hir byrth of the blode Royall and than shall hir hys beze hir cotarmure

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

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

de wypp and gounyn 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 . Labett and Emborduryng for lordis .
Jewels Molettyes Flowre delyce and Cupntfoples for the
nobles .

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

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

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

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

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

Freely is calde in armys Whan the cootarmure is counterfised

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 much that i the fifthe quadrat fimalt hit is determyned
of the tokenys of armys . or I proced to hit : is shewed What
maner of tokeny a gentylt man may Bearer .

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

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

A The secunde baage is flore delyce .

A The threde baage is roflettys

A The folwith baage is pyramuse .

A The fifthe baage is quynfolis .

A The septhe baage is diaclys

A The seu emith baage is chapelettys

A The . viij . baage is Molettys .

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

A The fifthe quadrate is calde Endently of . in . diuse Beis
that is to say beally lenthly and fyesly .

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

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

A Fyesly is called in armys . iij . manere Beys Fesly bagy
fely target and fely generall .

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

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

A Hesý 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 tokyñ of armys .

A 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 occuypeth y^e token of a beest or ony other tokyñ set With in the costarmure to the nobmber of fiue .

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

A The secunde quadrant Royall is beyrng in his costarmur in . thyng calde the tokenys of armys . that is to say . ij . slow : redelice in fylcys . . ij . ros . in . chappletis . ij . lebardis . . ij . ly onys . and so the . iij . quadrat Royall is to bere a beest (Roun : pande : betaly - lencally . and fessely .

Here shall be shewed what Cootarmuris resty^{al} ben and weer the blaser shall begyn to blase .

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

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

The threde cootarmure restriatt is calde in armys Whan a
cootarmure is sentry of dyuerse cololbris to the poynt and Whatt
settre mydytt in the poynt y^e cololbre is the felde . The blaaser
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

A Sentre in armys is called stakar of tentis .

A fixiatt be called in armys mylner pykes .

A Mangys be called in armys a sleue .

A Gorgys be called in armys Water bulgees .

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

A Oglys be calde in armys gonestonys .

A Corilettis be calde in armys Bastett .

A Diaclys be called in armys scoppellys .

A Myrie be calde in armys mecoltris or glasses .

A Feons be calde in armys brode arowe hodyes .

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

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

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

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

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

A Ther be diuerse berynghys of feeldys

Diuerse berynghis of feeldis ther be **A** Don is beryngh hole felde . hit is cleppd in armys clauyng

A The secunde is beryngh too feldis . hit is calde in armys Coucli

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

A Ther bene . iij . cote armurys grypty

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

A The secunde is calde 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. pynponys . also it shewys wat
clawry cownterly and quarterly bene with other

The be in armys calde . ii . pynponys . On 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 . ii . colobris sett
in . ii . quarters

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

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

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

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

Expliat prima pars .

Here begynneth the blasynge of armys

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

Askhe here moo questionis of the crossis signe

Now I turne agayne to the signe of the cros and aske a
question : how mony crossis be borne in armys . to the Wich quest
tion conder a certan noblman I dare not answere . for crossis
mnumerabull ar borne noblly . but decendyng to eueri cros
the Wich a fore tyme I haue seen as fer as I can I entende to
discribe . among the Wich first the playn cros shal be discribed of
the Wich cros moo doctis be made then of mony odyr crossies .
for as moch as Wyse men in blaspyng of armys holde for a we:
ri rule that ye moost begynne to blase at the lowyst poynt of the
sheld . if the poynt be of oon coloure . and so that coloure thatt
is in the poynt of the sheld is the felde of the armys

But in that rule to remeue a way all doctis 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 poynt of the sheld : if the poynt be of oon coloure that is
true : if the coloure of the poynt be more copiose or gretter in thos
armys . and then With olde docte ye shal begyn ther . or el:
lys not **A**nd Weer the coloures be equall ptyd othe on len
gth or ouerwart then euermore ye shal begynne to blase thos
armys in the right side . and in that case ye shal haue no respe
cte to the poynt .

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

knall that ye most say . latine . **C** Portat co-
num scutum de argento cum quadam cruce plana
de rubro . **C** Gallie . Il port d'argent (ong cros
playn de goublez . **C** Anglice . He betis a fel-
de of Siluer With a playn cros of goubles . as he
re aperith in theys armys .

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

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

A playn cros is founde in armys differnyng from the first
cros . and hit is of an equall length on eui parte as it ap-
perith here . and theys armys be harder then the o-
ther to blase as hit is oppn . for the endys of thes
cros toloche is not the hemmys or the vnter parte of p^r
sheelde i no parte in Wich ye shall say that he : that
betis theis armys . latine . sic **C** Ille portat de
auro cum cona cruce plana aurea equalis longi-
tudinis ex omni parte **C** Gallie . Il port d'or (ong cros pla-
yn d'ung longur p tout . **C** Anglice . He betith a fure With a
playn golden cros of equall length on euy parte . And this is
the differans in blasynge . that all the endys of thes cros arne of e-
quall length the Wich mai not be in the playn cros a fore . for the
foote is the longest parte . and hit be Well made . And this diffe-

rens shall appere better in a coatarmure : then it doth in a sheeld
 & so ther is an euident differens be twix p^e. ij. crossis aforfard

¶ Off a playn cross straple .

Ther is an oder cross aquall strapthyr in the myddis then
 in the endys with oppyn corneris as here not touchyng the
 potterside 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 ung cross patee dargent . ¶ Angli
 ce sic . He berith Sable a cross paty of Siluer .

¶ Off a cross patent fixibyll .

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

¶ Ille portat de rubio cum una cruce fixitua
 de albo ¶ Gallice . Il port de gullis ung cross
 patee fiche dargent . ¶ Et anglice . He berith Bullys 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 folowynge in dyuerse .

Off a playn cros cordyd.

AMong odyr crossis oon is foimde the Wich is cald a cord
did cros as here it is shewed i this cros the Wich is cal
d a corddid cros : for hit is made of cordys . the
Wich certan cros I se bott late : in tharmpys of a
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 gubiles cum una cruce
plana cordata de argento . Gallice sic . **T** Il port de goullez
e vng cros playn corde d'argent . 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 merkyd . that thoppynyon of
sum men : sayng is . that theis armys be chekherd
armys . and this oppynyon is vnturli to be repre
ud for armys may not be chekherd bot at the lest
in the nombur of . iiii . and in a grettyr nombur
they may be le be made . as after Ward shall be she
wed . Therfor it is to be said . latine sic . **T** Ille portat un
am crucem argentea pforatam in campo nigro . Et gallice sic .
T Il port de Sable vng cros d'argent ptee . Anglice .
T He berith Sable and a cros perforatid of Syluer .

¶ Off a besantid cros.

Over theis crossis Be heue an odyr cros the Wiche I salde late in tharmys of a certan Januens as hre it shewis And this is calde a besant cros for it is made att of besanttis . and sch a cros may be made als so ; ne With lytill cakys as With besanttyes . for besantys and lytill cakys differ not bot in coloure . for besanttis be euer of golden coloure . ne the coloure of the besant shall be eppressid 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 vnam crucem talentatam in campo tubeo . .

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

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

¶ Off a cros flurzy .

Now folowith an odyr cros flurzy . the Wiche is so called as hit apperith here . And therfor hit is calde de flourishyng cros . for hit has flouris in eueri ende wythar de that is to say saue the foote . thys cros flurzy sum tyme is borne in armys fipabutt . And then it is calde in armys a cros flurzy fipabutt . for in iij . of his endys he is flourishyng and in the foote pichabutt or fipabutt . Therefore it is to be sayde of him that beris hit . latine . ¶ Portat vnam crucem auream floridam in campo asoreo . Et gallice . Il port asoz vng cros flouretez dor . Anglice . ¶ He berith asure and a cros flurzy of golde .

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

Now folowith a nod cross the which is called a cross fluzi patent . as here it apperith . And hit is calde a cross fluzi patent for he hath his endis opyn and i p^e myddys of euery ende apperith an other thryde in the maner of a flobere as it is oppnli shewyd in this cross . Therefore it shall be sayd that the be; res of thes arms : beis in this wyse as folowth first in latyn thus : **P**ortat unam crucem flouideam patentem de auro in campo asureo . Et gallice sic .

Il port d'azur ung patee flouetee d'or . Anglice sic .
He berith asure with a cross patent fluzi of golde .

Now shall vnderstand here of a playn Wateri cross .

Ouer 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 shewys i thes arms . Therefore he the which berith thes arms beis in this wyse as it shall folow first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unam crucem planam ondulam de argento in campo rubeo .

Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goublez ung cross playn ondee argent . Anglice sic .
He berith goubles and a playn Wateri cross of Sphuer .

Also ther is a cros that is calde muekhyt.

In armys also ar founde meo crossis the Wich ar made of colobris muekhyt or indentit as hys in thys cros appe; rith And it is calde a cros muekhyt for the cause that hit has .n. colouris . oon put in to an o; ther . And of him that beareth thes armys ye sh; all say first in latyn thus . **P**ortat vnam crucem planam muectam de coloribus albis et magis in campo rubro . Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goublez vng cros playn verre dargent et sable . Anglice . **T**he beareth goubles and a cros of Siluer and Sable in; uekhyt .

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 end he is croslet as hys apperis . Bot this cros is not so oft borne in armys by him selfe as other cros is neuer the lees mony tymys hit is borne i di; mynutyngs that is to say in littyll crossis croslet And then thar armys ar polidant With littyll cros; sis cruciatit . And ye shall say thus of hym y^t beareth thes armys first in latyn . **I**lle portat vnam crucem cruciatam de argento in campo asoreo . Et gallice sic . **I**l port d'asoz vng crois croicee dargent . Anglice sic **T**he beareth asore et a cros croslet of Siluer . **A**nd When such crossis ar borne and put in armys as I said

asore i dymynutyres a Be olde any cōm nombre then thay ar
called in french Croslettyes .

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

Wyt ye Well wit y^e ther is an other cros the Wych is cal:
led a cros masculatit as here it apperis . And this cros
is called a cros masculatit for he is made of mas
culps of the Wych certan makulis ye shatt se af:
terward in the chapituz of fustyllis masculit: and
losynge. Where this mater shatt 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:
sereo . 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 .

We it knowe : that thys cros masculatit sum tyme is pso
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 . Ille 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 .

C Ther is a mylneris cros as here it shall be shewed .

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

Et portat golbler song cros moeyne dargent . Anglice .
He berith golbles and a mylneris cros of Syluer .

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

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

The beris asure with a cros reuersit of golde .

¶ Off a cros forkyd .

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

Gallice . **I**l port d'or un cros dor .

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

¶ Off a cros engraylid or engraidid .

Also ther be certayn nobyll men the which beere a cros engraylid or engraidid . as it apperis here folowynge And hit is calde a cros engraylid for hit is not plain in any parte of him but engraylid also betwixt ouer his length as ouer his breed . Neuer the less this engrayling is no proper langage after the sight of thys cros : but rather an encreasynge as tath is . But it is the comune maner of spekyng in theys armes . Therefore ye most say as I sayd afore . And ye shall say of him that beire theys armes in thys wyse . First in latyne thus , **P**ortat onam crucem ingradatam de albo in campo rubeo . Et iam Gallice .

Il port de gullys un cros ingral argent . Anglice

The beireth gullys and a cros ingraled of Syluer .

¶ Off a cros cutoff .

Fynde yet an othyr cros : the Wich is borne many tymes
 pe i tharmpes of nobull men . the Wich is calde a cros trill
 catid . And hit is calde trankatid for hit is ma-
 de of .ii. treys the topes cut a Way . as here . Ther-
 fore it is to be sayd that the possessor of theys az-
 mys beris in latine thus . ¶ *Portat onam cru-*
cem truncatam de argento in campo rubeo .
Et gallice . I l port de gullez ung cros recopet
argent . Anglice . ¶ The berith gobles With a cros tranka-
tid of Siluer .

¶ Off a knotty cros.

Now be ye wit after theys crosse the is an othyr cros the
 Wich is calde a knotty cros : the Wich i certan is calde so
 for hit has in euy ende certan knottis . as here .
 And it is to be sayd of hym that beris theys az-
 mys in thys Wyse . Primo latine . ¶ *I pse por-*
tat onam crucem auream nodulatam i scuto a so-
reo . Et gallice . ¶ I l port d'asoz ung cros to-
tone dz . Anglice . ¶ The beris asure With
a cros knotty of goode .

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

C 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
knottid as here . And that is as I sayd a foore
Wyth knottys as founde i thendys and the anglis
of the sayd cros . And the betes of the sayd armys
latine . **P**ortat vnā crucem nodulatā flo
ridā aurēam in campo de asuro . Et gallice sic
Il port d'asor vng cros florētē wōne dor .
Anglice . **T**he betith asure and a cros fluzri knottid of
golde .

C Off a cros dolbult ptitid .

A Cros dolbult is founde in the armys of dyuerse nobult
men the Wyth certan cros is calde a dolbult ptitid cros .
For if it be deuyd id 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:
bult men dolbttynge of thys cros moore then of any
cros a fore said : the which neuer the lees after long
disputaciōis in thoppynion a foresayd restid and
concludid . Therefore that betis theys armys . latine sic .

Portat vnā crucem duplicatā argenteā in campo ni:
gro . Gallice sic . **I**l port sable vng cros doloble petie ar
gent . Anglice sic . **T**he betith Sable and a cros doloble
partid of Siluer .

¶ Off a cros double ptitid florishid

This cros double ptitid is varied sum tims . and then hit is called a cros double partitid florishid . as here .
 Neuertheles hit is calde a cros fluzri impropurli as sum men sayen for hit sayliþ the myddys of that floure as a noon hit shall folow in the next armys . the which certan myddys by no maner of wyse in that cros double ptitid may be . as a noon it shall be shewed . **N**ot þe that berith theis armis latine . **P**ortat vnā crucē duplā ptitā aureā in campo rubro . Gallice . **U**n port de goublez vng cros double ptie floretez dor . Anglice . **T**he berith goubles and a cros double ptitid fluzri of golde .

¶ Off a cros tripartitid florishid .

But as is shewed afore this cros is calde a cros double ptitid florishid for the sayliþ the myddys of the cros by the which the cros florishid is made pfitte . as here hit is oppn . the which certan myddys putt the to it shall not be called a cros double ptitid florishid **N**ot rather it shall be calde a cros threfolde ptitid fluzri . and then it is well blased . for and it be dyuidid after the longnes or after the brodenes .
 all Way oon parte shall a hyde triptitid in the myddis of the cros as it is oppn i tharmys afore writtyn . And thefore þe that berith theis armis . latine . **P**ortat vnā crucē triptitā de arge^o i cāpo de asuro . Gallice . **U**n port d'aser vng cros trefors ptie floretez argent . Anglice sic . **T**he berith of asure with a cros triptitid floure of Siluer .

¶ Off a mylneris cros shadoldyd or combratid .

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

¶ 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 : butt a shadold of such a cros . and the reson is . for the bodi of the said shadold is of the same coloure With the felde . And so the coloure that is in the felde shewith by all the body of the sayd shadold . **¶** And thoo that beez thes armys . latine . *Portant conam crucē floritam patentem combratam in campo rubeo* . **¶** Gallice sic . *Il port de goullez conq cros patee floritee ombre* . **¶** Anglice sic . *The berith of golles and a cros patent floree combratyd .*

¶ Off a cross flour patent combratid and perforatid.

Never theles after sum men thys shadowd cross other Wy:
 le is persid marvelously as hit folowith here and than hit
 is made a cross flour patent combratid and perso:
 ratid for hit accordis With the cross preceding
 exceptid the passng in the myddys of the sayd sha
 doo . **¶** And then hit shall be sayd that he the
 the Wyche berith this cross . latine . *Portat pona
 cruce[m] flouida[m] patentem combratam perforatam
 cum rubio in campo aureo*

¶ Et gallie sic Il port dor ung croys patee florotee combie
 e patee de goubles .

¶ Anglice The berith of golde a cross patent fluzi shadowd e
 persyd With goubles .

Baselis moost be Ware of theis armys combratid of the
 Wych : many wylles be shewed a fore . Bot for the bla:
 syng of theis certan armys sum ignorant men of thys crafte
 take the rule goyng a fore that is to Wite of the colobris trans ;
 mutid as ye saw a fore Bot ther be certan nobles and gentil ;
 men in englonde the Wych beere shadowes diuerse in theyr armys
 as Upon Antelop and other . and they that beere theys armys
 and hit be a lyon ye shall sai in latyn **¶ Portat conum leone
 combratam in campo aureo** **¶ Gallice** . Il port dor et ung
 leon combree . **¶ Anglice** . The berith of golde and a lyon
 combratid . **¶** And men say that suche psonys as beere theys
 combratid armys had there pgenitoris bearyng the same not com
 bratid bot hole Bot the possessionis e the patrimonyes descendid
 to other men . then the Oluoyes or Lynnyfmen leuyng in goode
 hoopes and trustyng to haue the possessionis of their pgenitoris ;
 beere theys armys combratid . att odes differens a fore said leuig .

for When they haue that patrimony : that thai trusten con . soon
they may bee that lion or other beest of the same colour the Bi;
che theyr progenytors take . and it is better to bee thos armis
combratit then hoolly to leeff theyr progenytours armys .

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

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

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

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

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

Gallice sic . **C** Il port de gullez conq crois fleurette patee per
ee de sabut bordure d'argent . **A**nglice sic . **T**he berith gou
les With a cros fluzi patent persit of Sable borderit B^e . Silu .

Now folowis an Ermye cros as it shall be shewyd

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

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

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

Off armys quarterit sum ar armys quarterit playn Sum
 quarterit engradit . Sum quarterit irrasit . Sum quat-
 terit inueckyt . Sum quarterit indentit of the Which it shall be
 spokyn euerich oon after othe . and first of tharmys playn

It shall be shewyd first of armys quarterit playn .

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

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

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

Off armys quartly borne now it shall be sheldyd.

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

Il port quarter armes diuisez quarteleez. Anglice sic **H**e beith. iii. armys diuise quartly. And then if it be askyt how theys armys shulde be blasit. The blaser most begyn i the hyst cornett ou the right side pcedyng to euy armys. tharmpis in the right side blasit: ye most go to the odu side & then to the thirde side & aft to the last. And ye most knoll that theys armys velysit afore be playn armys quarterit.

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

the shelde in the first quarter she bare tharmpys of fraunce .iij. flo
 red lucis of golde i a felde of asure . & i the secunde quart. iij. Li
 bartis of golde i a felde of golbles . & i y^e thirde quart an Egle
 splayd wth .ij. neckis . & i the .iiij. a blake-Lyon rampyng i a fel
 de of Silu. and so chaungeably she bare theys armys m. pvi.
 quarters the Wichfeldyn is seen many armys .

Off armys quarterit and engrayl't nobb shall be shewytt

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

Off armys quaterit and iraspt nobb I Will speke .

As here apperis . the Wich ctan armys ar cal
 led quarterit armys irasit . 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**ortat arma
 quarteriata irasa de albo & nigro . Gallice sic
 dargentet Sable quartlee irase . Anglice sic **T**he beis
 Siluer and Sable quarterly iraspt .

Off armys quarterit inueckyt now here it shall be shewyd .

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

Now of armys quarterit indentyt it shall here be shewyd .

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

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

Intende now to detmyn of armys partit after the longe Way the Bich cōm partynge aft the long Way or on length is made many man of Wyse . ¶ The first pticion for soth is

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rysht I sheldyd to yoll that ther be certan armys partit after the long Way of .ij. colouris in the playn Way as here apperis i theys armys . And they ar calde ptit armys for they be made of .ij. colouris equal li ptit . And he that beris theis armys beris thys i latyn . *Ille portat arma partita plana secundum longum de asorio et albo . Gallice sic .*

C Il port asor et dargent playn ptee . Anglice sic . He berith asuce and Spluer playn ptit .

Off armys partit the long Way ingradyt I Wilt sheld here

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

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

The thrid maner of Wyse ar founde a mynys partit of .ij. co-
lours & irrasit as hce. of the Wych it is to be sayd : as
afore of quarterit a mynys irrasit . And he that
beris theys a mynys : 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 dargent et de gblez rae
Anglice sic . **T**he berith a mynys partit on
length of Siluer and golbles irrasit .

Off a mynys pte the long Way and inuectyt now I will speke

Also the fourth maner of Wyse : a mynys partit as borne af-
ter the longe Way of .ij. colours inuectyt as hce apperis
And theys a mynys be cald inuectyt for the colou-
ris be put oon in to an othir on rounde Wyse .
And theys a mynys differ moch fro tharmys next
beyng afore irrasit . Wherefore it shall be sayd of
hym the Wych beris theys a mynys 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 veeze du long dargent et de*
gblez . Anglice sic **H**e berith partit inuectyt on lengthe
of Siluer and golbles .

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

Sotheli an othir maner of partyt armys ther is the Vi
che is calde the fyfthe maner partyt after the long Way
of .ii. colouris and thes armys ar called partyt
indentyt. for thys cause that .ii. diuise colouris
ar put to gethis: that is to say White and blac
ar put to ged aft the man of menis tethe as it
is sayd afore in the quartet armys indentyt.
And therfore ye shall say of hym the Wich beis
thes armys in thys Wyse. first in latyn thus. *Portat ar
ma partita secundum longum de argento et nigro indentata.*
Gallice sic. *Il port partee endente du long d'argent & sable*
Et anglia sic. *The beath 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 thes armys be calde innebulatyd
for .ii. colouris ar put to gedre by the manere of
clowdys. Therfore the possessor of thes armys be
is in thys Wyse as it shall be sayd first i latyn
thus. *Portat arma partita secundum longum
de argento et asorio innebulata.* Et gallice sic.
Il port ptie du long d'argent & asor inneboue.
Anglice sic. *The beath armys partyt on length of Sil
uer and asure innebulatyt.*

Off armys ptyt Water of Syluer and golles this schoon is

More ouer aft theys armys aforesayd pte ther be borne
armys ptyt 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 incartiet oon
m to an other by the maner of Water troublede w^e
Bynde . And ye shall say of him that beis theis
armys in this Wyse as folowys : first in latyn .

*Portat arma ptyta undosa secundum longu
de argento et rubio . Gallice sic . Il port ptie du long
d'argent et de golles undee . Et anglie sic .* The brith
armys ptyt the long Way of Syluer and golles Water :

Nob here I begynne to speke of armys ptyt ouerbast :

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

*Portat arma partita extransuso plana de au
ro et asurio . Et gallice sic . Il port ptie transusie dor
et asor . Anglice sic .* He beith golde and asure pte ouerbast
Knowe 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 nobb here it shall be shewyd .

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

Nobb of armes partyt oulbartt ye shall haue an exemple .

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

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

Il port ptice de trauers dor et asor endenter .

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

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

It is an unprofitable rehearsing of oon thyng to rehearse the same a gayn in the next sentens . Therefore to speke moore of armys partit and figure theym : othez of maplit oz irrasit muet lye indentit nebulatyt and condityt : 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 oz ouerthart then as rehearse a fore Nou the lees if any be founde or seene . in theym the same rules shall be obseruēt : as is rehearse a fore . and it is enogh for all armys on that man to be blasit that any gentylt man birth ptyt .

Off armys the Rich as cald cheiff or an hede I will shewe .

Sotheli certan men holde : y^e theys armys after rehearseit shulde be cald armys ptyt . the Rich certanli 12 2 for y^e : that the is no verti pition of the coloutis or any liclenes of dyuision of coloutis . Certanly in armys ptyt it is requyrt alway that the ptyes of the coloutis be equall . and that is not trew in this figure . for the moore pte by mych is Siluer . Therefore ye shall say of him that beris theys armys the first in latyn . ¶ *Portat de argento et caput furtide asino cū duabus maculis pforatis de auro* . Gallice sic . ¶ *Il port argent ung cheiff d'or et deux molettis ptees dor* . Et anglice sic . ¶ He berith Siluer a Chyff or a Chyffan of asure and ij. molettys pforat of golde .

And ye shall know that i theys armys the rule afore Bre-
 tyn most be considerit that is to say : that at the Coon it is to
 begyn to blase if that coloure of the Coon be gatter or more co-
 pious coloure in armys as it is sayd afore **A**nd more ouer
 it is to be merkyt that no armis albe to be calde ptyt armis bot
 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 colouris not al-
 lonli 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.

Palpt armys of tyme ar founde vndatyt that is to say
 vatter as here apperis. **A**nd theys be calde polpt 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 argeto. **E**t gallice sic. **A**l port pole
 vnder de golblez et dargent. **E**t anglice sic. **T**he berith
 paly vndatyt of golbles and Siluer.

Off armys palit crokpt and sharpe nobl 3 With speke .

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

Off armys barrit playn nobl here it shal be shewyd .

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

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

¶ Off barrit armys pondatit noll 3 Wyll shew as apperith.

R nall ye for etan that armys barrit othis Wile ye barrit &
 pondatit that is to say Wateri. as here it apperith. And
 they be called barrit pondatit 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 shalt say of hym that
 beris theis armys i this Wyse. first i latyn thus
¶ Portat arma barrata pondata de nigro et albo
Gallice sic. ¶ Il port barri pondex de Sable
et dargent. Anglice sic. ¶ He beris barri pon-
datit of Sable and Siluer.

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

¶ Il port barri verree de golblez et dargent.
Anglice sic. ¶ He berith barri muct hpt of golbles and Sil-
uer. ¶ And 3 begyn With golbles for that colour is the
fiast 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 . ii . colouris ar put to gethyr crokptli and sharpe . Therefore it shalt be sayd that the lord the Rich be as theys armys berith in this Wyse . first i latyn

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

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

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

Not neuer the less ye most diligently attende in the blasynge of such armys : as palys barrit and bendyt . for and they ben not suttelly consauyt a man sodanly onseruyng may lightly in theos armys be dissapuyt . For certainly theos armys be called palys armys in the which ar folowde so many palys of oon coloure as ar of an other . And iff the palys of bothe the coloures ben not equall theos armys be not palys .

In diuerse armys of gentill men be folowde . ii . palys of oon coloure . and . iij . of an other as here in theis armys folowynge it shall be shewed . that is to say ther be . iij . palys of golles and . ii . of golde for of the coloure of reede apperith . iij . partes in the shelde and but ii . allone of the coloure of golde Therefore the gentill man that berith theis armys : beris i this wyse & thus ye shall say of hym . first in latyn thus .

Portat duos palos aureos in campo rubro . Et gallica sic .

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

He berith golles and . ii . palys of golde .

Here ye shall diligently merke armys barrit and lees barrit .

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

Portat conam barram et duas barulas de albo in campo rubio . Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goublez ung barree et deux barrelettes d'argent . Et anglie sic . **T**he brith goubles con barre and . ii . litell barris of Syluer .

Now I wyll speke of armys barrid & litell barris florishyt

Holde how the forsayd litell barris ar othyrwyle made flourishyngli & than the be calde florishyt as here i thys scochon . And they be calde florishyt : for they be made bi y^e maner of a flosore deluce . And ye shalt say of him that is possessor of theys armys i thys wise as folowys . first in latyn thus . **P**ortat conam barram et duas barulas floridas albas in scuto siue campo blodio . Gallice sic . **I**l port dasor ung barree et deux barrelettes florit d'argent . Anglice sic . **H**e brith asure con bar and . ii . 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 shalt 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 fishes or of litell scaups of the wich it shalt be spoken after . And of hym that has theys armys ye shalt say thus as folowys . first in latyn . **P**ortat conam

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

Off lifell bendys in armys now here is an exempull .

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

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

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

Off armys palit and bendyd now here it shall be shewyd

The best maner of wyse certainly of beynge of wyse ar
 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 cummyng to him
 to the which londys of his moderis ar appropurt
 armys of olde tyme for it may hap that theys
 armys com to hir by the way and descent of hir
 progenyturis . then may the hysre and hym list

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

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

Off armys bende fusillyt here noth I Wilt expmull .

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

And thes bende mone tyme is borne With strangeris and
specialli in Burgon .

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

Bordures many and dyverse ar founde i armys and ar borne of many nobill men : of the which sum be playn . sum i graffit . sum tincturid . sum playn polidurid . sum chekerid . sum gotonettid . sum muedid . of the which it shall be spokyn eyncheoon after ordur . And first of playne borduris I will speke as here it apperis . And the bordure is cald playne when it is made playn of on coloure aloon . as here in thys schoon . And it shall be sayde of hym that is possessor of thes armys first in latyn thus

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

Il port argent trois roses de goulez et ung bordure de goudes . Et anglie sic **T**he berith Siluer . iij . roses of goldes and a bordure of goldes .

Of armys bordurid and ingraffit now here folowys example

Armys With a bordure ingraffit othir While ar borne of certain nobill men as here now is shewid in thys schoon .

And speke a bordure is cald 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 possessor of thes armys beris i latyn tong thus as folowys . **P**rotat arma de auro symbriata siue bordurata de nigro ingradata cum tubus maculis perforatis de nigro . Gallice sic . **I**l port dor trois mul-

lettis perforates de Sable ung borduree ingraffee de Sable . Anglice sic . **T**he berith golde . iij . molettis perforatid of Sabull and a bordure ingraffit of Sabull .

Now of armys borduriz and talentiz I will shew exemple .

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

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

Il port d'argent ung chevron de goublez bordu-
 rez de goublez talentez . Et anglize sic . **T**he beith siluer a
 Cheveron of gobles borduriz With gobles talentiz .

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

Understonde ye that certan tymys a bordure is borne in ar-
 mys poliduriz dyuerse wyys othez wyile With molettis With
 roses or With littyll crossis or With besantis or othez dyuse . And
 it is calde a bordure poliduriz When any thyng is i
 that bordure : of What sumeu signe it be . as it
 is sayd a fore . and theys signys as roses molettis
 and othez ar not countiz for c tan nombur : for ye
 nombur of that polidurizng excedis the nombur of
 i . And then ye bordure is calde poliduriz as here .

And ye shall say that the possessor of theys armys beiz in this
 wyse as folowys . first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unum fu-

tum de cubio cum duobus signis capitalibus de albo et rona bor-
duca puluisata cum talentis . Et gallice sic . **I**l port de
gobles deup Cheuerons argent et ronc bordure de gobles polb;
dree telente . Anglice sic . **H**e berith gobles . ij . Cheuerons
of Spluer and a bordure polberit with bisantis .

A Mit thez is an othez maner bordure that is calde Chekerit .

We haue pit an othez bordure in armpes the Wich is calde a
bordure chekkerit . And it is calde a chekkerit bordure
for hit is made of . ij . colowtis by the maner of a Chekker as
hce it apperis . And it shall be sayd of hym the Wich beas the
ys armpes in this Wyse as folowys . first in la-
tyn thus . **P**ortat unam cruce 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-
ke de Sable et argent . Et anglice sic .

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

Off borduris gobonatit nold here is an exempull .

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

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

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

una bordura de nigro et albo gobonata . Et gal

lice ſic . ¶ Il port argent deux bandes et ung
bordure de ſable et argent Anglice ſic . ¶ The beath ſilver
ij bandys of Sable With a bordure gobonatis of Sable & ſilver

¶ And thys ſame bordure haue that nobyll pryncer the duke
of Glouceſter brother to that nobyll Beriolore kynge henti the
fifth : the which royalte duke haue in his armys the beſt armys of
France and of Englonde quartly With a bordure gobonatis of
Silver and ſable as is ſhewyt in diſe places . And to blaſe
thys armys it nedis not to be reherſit . for it is ſufficiently
taught afore in diuerſe 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 alſo a bordure murechyt for hit
is made of .ij. colouris to gedys murechyt . And

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

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

Et gallice ſic . ¶ Il port quartelles de goblez et dor ouesq

long bordure verme dargent et de sable . Anglice sic

The brith quarly golles and golde With a bordure muel
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 Wp
they shulde be calde borduris or not . as hre i thys
figure . And certan men say y' men not puttynge
a mezueles differans of blasynge say : that the for
sajd Erle of marche the Wiche Doo calde Roger
Mortememer Wben that he leupd bare armpes in la
tyn in thys Wyse to say **P**ortauit arma pola
ta barata et contraconata de asorio ⁊ auro cum uno simplici scuto
de argento . Gallice sic . **J**l port pale barree gironne d'asor ⁊
d'or et long escu simple dargent . Anglice sic . **T**he brith pa
ly barri contrari conpt of asure ⁊ golde With a siple shelde of silu .

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

Ouer thes thynge afore reheris it in thes armis it is cōn
that in all armpes contrari conpt all the conps of What sum eu co
loure tharmpes be made they mete to gedre 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 tuler they shal
be blasit on this Wyse: exceptit the gretter autorite that the for
sajd Eile of Marche brith thus in latyn. **P**ortauit arma
barata & caput scuti palatum & angulatum de auro & auro cum
quodam scuto simplici de argento. Et gallice sic. **I**l port
barres et ung Chieff palee cuneate d'or & d'or et ung escu simple
d'argent. Et anglie sic. **T**he brith barri and a Chieff pa
le angulatis of a fure and golde With a symple sheld of Silu.

Off arms contrari conyt here I Will informe yow

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

acorde not the Rich of necessite shulde acorde iff the forsayd opp
 nyon Wer tris . And of hym that beris theys armys ye 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 contrai conpt of asure and siluer .

Off pilat armys now here it shall be shewyd :

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

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

Off ballis in armys here now it shall be shewyd .

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 peece of tymbre to be put vnder the
 palor of a brygge : or to syche a like Werke as i thepempult afore
 And odyr While this terme pila is take for a certan rounde istu
 met to play W^t : the Rich istumet fups other While to the hande

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

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

A Stanlye 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
 Wiche be eu of golden colobre .

Off tortellys or litill Takys in armys .

Ther be also tortellis y^e be litill Takys
 the Wiche be gretter then ballys & 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 . Il port dor et trois torteulp de
goblez . Et anglie sic . The berith golde & . iij . Takys of
 gobles .

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

Off fontans or Wellis here I wilt speke .

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

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

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

Portat tres fontes i campo aureo. Gallice sic

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

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

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

Portat tres anulos aureos i campo nigro. Gallice

sic **I**l port de sable et trois anulettis dor. An
glice sic. **H**e berith Sabutt and .iij. ryngys of golde.

C Off tractys in armys.

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

Portat
conū tractū simplicem planam aureū i campo asoreo

Gallice sic. **C** Il port d'asor conū trace playn dor. Anglice sic

C The berith asure a playn tract of golde.

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

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

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

Off a tract wolbult and florishyt it shal be shewyt .

Theys tract is othez wyse wolbult as in tharmys of the
 kynge of Scottelonde . as here in this scochon apperis . &
 the forsayd kynge of Scottelond beris i thys wy
 se first in latyn thus . **P**ortat duplicem trac
 tum cum floribus gladioli contraposis et sono
 leone rapaci de rubio in campo aureo . Et galli
 ce sic . **I**l port dor song wolble trace floretee
 countree et song leon rampant de golblez . An
 glice sic . **H**e berith golde a wolble trace florishyt contrari
 and a Lyon rampyng of golbles .

Off tractis triplatit and quatrilatit othyr wyse .

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

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

Ther be othe nobill men the Wich here a simpull tract of .ij. coloris inuect as here now it shall be shewyt in thys bochon . And the possessor of theys armys betis in this Wyse as folowis first in latyn . *Portat conum tractum simplicem de coloribus auro az; gesto inuectis in scuto aureo . Et gallice sic .* **A** port dor song tme simple verze dor et dargent . *Anglice sic .* **T**he beith gold and a tract symple inuect of a fure and Siluer .

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

Afore theys fessuris it is spokyn of bendys : and their differans . Now it shall be spokyn of fessuris . the Wyche tan fessuris or staups begynne in the lefte borne of the shelde : & az drawne to the right parte of the shelde beneath to the differance of bendys the Wyche begynne in the right borne of the shelde & az drawne to the lefte side of the shelde beneath . and thys Way most the fessure be drawne as here apperis i thys fygyre . And ye shall vnderstonde that theis fessuris differ as many Ways as the forsayd bendys dyfferyt . bot it nedys not to be rehersyt for it is playn shewyt afore . Ther be fessuris or staups playn . mgradyt . inuectyt . and fuyllatit . as I sayd afore in the place of bendys . And theys staups bastardys az wont to bete or namli thap shulde bete thaym . And then thys fessure is cald a staffe : & i french it is cald a baston

Not commynli it is calde a fissure for as mych that he cleupe
his faderis armys m. ii. partes for that bastard is cloun and
deuyd from the patrimony of his fader. And so sych a bastard
is forbedyn to bere the hoost armys of his fader for the reuerens
of his blode. but his faderis armys he may bere with sych a sta
ffe as is sayd afore: in signe and finall declaracion of his bas
tardy and to the differance of propur and naturall byre of
his fader. And When ye haue any sych a playn fissure or a
staaffe i armys or ingraflit inuectyt or fusillatit: of that same
staaffe ye shall say as a fore is reherst in the chapiture of bandys
moore playnli. And the bastarde the which berith theys armys
possessis in latyn on thys maner as nowl here folowys.

Portat onam fissuram sine baculum aureum i campo a sorio.
Gallice sic. **I**l port d'asor et ung fees dor. **A**nglice sic.
The berith asure and a fissure or a staaffe of golde.

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

Ther be certan nobull men the which bere armys hedyd as here
it apperith. And ye most knaw that theis armys be cal
led hedyd: When the hyer parte of the shelde that is
to say the hede is made of on coloure or of moo than
of on. & that parte extendys not to the myddis
of the shelde as aboon is sheldyt by the shelde.
And knawe ye that in the hedyd armys is a good
man of tryng of dyuse armys as by fortune su
noble man has many londis and grete lordshypps by his mo
dyr for the which londys of his moderis he intendys to bere the
armys of his modyr. and so he may do for it is rightlys.

Not he that descendys of a nobull fadyr or of a gentill man .
 by the Wyche he had any simple patrimony . then sych a nobull
 man : and he Wilt : may bere the hoolt armys of his moodyr in
 the labyr parte of his shelde . and in sych an hede as I sayd
 a fore he may and he Wilt bere the hoolt armys of his fadyr
 And it shalt be sayd of hym that beas theys armys i thys Wy
 se first in latyn thus . **P**ortat unum signum capitale de ni
 gro in campo aureo cum uno capite rubio et tribus talentis i eo
 dem . Et gallice sic . **I**l port doz ung cheuon de Sabull
 et ung Cheff de golblez et trois besantis en la mesmes .
 Anglice sic . **T**he berith golde a cheuon of Sabull W^e
 a Cheff of golbles and .iij. besantis ther in .

And ther be certan nobull psones the wich be in the shel
 de afore rehersit of golde as is sayd a fore a Cheuon of Sa
 bull or of sum odyr coloure and .iij. rede wosis or Whyte or sum
 othez sygnys as crossis cressantis braddys or floutris and a che
 ff sum of Sabull sum of othez coloure with the signe of molet
 tis or othez tokyynyng the wich need not to be rehersit . And then
 shalt euerich oon of theym be blasit in his nombur like as the
 felde and the signes require : as by fortune sum men bere thus
 to say . The berith Sabull a Cheuon of golde .iij. rede wosis
 of golbles a Cheff of asure with .iij. 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 ther ar
 mys oon quarter of an other coloure dyfferyng from the

coloure or the colobris of the shelde as here . in the
 Rich armis it is to be sayd that the nobill man the

Rich beris theym berith in this Wyse first in latyn .
Portat arma palata de aserio & auro cum una
 quarta eremetica . Et gallice sic . **I**l port
 pale asfor et dor yng quart dymyn . Et anglie
 sic . **H**e berith paly asfor and golde With con quari of Ermyyn .

And it is to be notit that ye most haue a respreynt to the co
 loure of that pale the Rich shulde ascende to the right borne of the
 shelde iff that quart ber not ther . and i that coloure ye most
 eu moore begyn to blase thooz armys like as the quart ber 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 hodes or quarters i bar
 ris and bendis and other doyles i Chuerons of ye
 Rich it shall be spokyn a noon folowng . And of
 hym the Rich possessis theys armys ye shall say in
 latyn thus . **P**ortat arma kakkata de aserio et auro . Et
 gallice sic . **I**l port kakkhe asfor et dor . Anglice sic .
The berith Cheker of asure and golde

Off Cheverons the Wich i englysh ar calde colbuls of sparris

WE have sotheli in armys certan signys the Wich ar calde Cheverons in french . And they be calde in latyn Signa capitalia vel tigna . and in englysh a colbult of sparris as here is shewyd i theys signes : the Wich signes by likenes first War borne of carpentaries and makers of holuses . for an holuse is neu made p fite tylt thos sparris be put a pon hit : by the maner of an hede . and .ij. syche sparris or cheverons ionyt to gedyr make a capitall sygne . y^e is to say a colbult of sparris . and othei While . ij. syche be borne i armys and othei While . iij. odyr While . iiii . as it is knalden . 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 . **J**l port de golbz et deux Cheverons dor et trois talent . Anglice sic . **T**he berith golles and .ij. Cheverons of golde With iij besantis .

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

Also a Cheuron is othei While engraplt as here and then it is to be sayd of hym the Wich beris theys armys in latyn in theys wyse . **P**ortat unum signum capitale ingratum de albo in campo asoreo . Et gallice sic . **J**l port asor song Cheuron argent engraple . Anglice sic . **T**he berith asure and a Cheuron of Spluez engraplt .

¶ Off dyuerse and meruelus Cheucons yit 3 Bilt speke .

One ouer yit i theys signys of Cheucons other While is solbnde a colbte in the blaspng of theym . Wlen thei be ma de of dyuerse colobris transmutat as here in this schoon apperith . And of hym the Wyck betis thes armys ye shall say in latyn . *Portat arma quarteriata de nigro ⁊ argento cum vno signo ca pitoli de dictis coloribus transmutatis . Gallice sic . Il port quarterlee de sable ⁊ argent ⁊ vng Cheucon changee lung de laultre . Anglice sic .* ¶ He be rith quarterly Sable and Siluer With a Cheucon of the sayd colobris transmutat .

¶ Off Cheueucons differyng on the longe Way :

Also theys signes or Cheucons be different after the longe Way in armys as here in this figure apperith . And then of hym the Wyck betis thes armys ye shall say in lati . *Portat arma partita secundu logu de coloribus aures ⁊ rubeo cum vno signo capitol de dictis coloribus transmutatis . Gallice sic .*

Il port partie du long de dor ⁊ goblez vng che ueron changee lung de laultre . Anglice sic .

¶ He betith partyt aft the longe Way of .ij. colouris golde and gowles With a Cheucon of the sayd colobris transmutat .

¶ Off colbris among hercoddis i blaspng theys armys supng

Among othys colbris : a colbte the blaspng of tharmis here solobpng nob nept 3 haue hede hercodys pretendyng

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

Portat duas ptes capitis kuti de rubio & i ciam ptem de albo ad
modum signi capitalis et tres rosas de coloribus transmutatis .
Et gallice sic . **P**ort lez deux ptes du chief de goblez et le
troisune d'argent ptiez en manere du cheueron et trois roses lung
de laultre . Anglice sic . **H**e bearith .ij. parties of the heade of the
shelde gobles and the thirde pte Siluer by the maner of a che
ueron and .ij. roses of the same coloris transmutit .

Off armys fusillit in english fpyndyllis now I Will speke .

Ther be certan gentylmen and nobles the Wich beere in theyr
armys fusellis : of the nombur of the Wich : my lord of
Gloucester y^e nobull prince uncle to kynge henty the sept was .
For he had in his armys .ij. fusillis of gobles by the maner of a
bar in a felde of siluer the Wich etan armys this
nobull duke bare by the reson of certan lordis be ;
longpyng to the mounke . Bot ye shall say of hym
that beas theys armys i this schoon 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 bearith gobles and .ij. fusules
of Siluer . And otherwhyle theys .ij. fusules or .iiij. be borne
by the maner of a pale .

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

Off oon fusyll borne in armys here I Wilt exempull.

¶ The While con fusyll is borne allon in armys as here i
thys figure it apperith. in Wich mates I haue heerd certan
heroddis wolte in theyr oppynyonys. Neū the less
it is cian that ye shall say of hym the Wich beus
theys armys With othe wolte i latyn thus as so;
lohis. **P**ortat de rubio cum cono fusulo de auro
Et gallice sic. **I**l port de goublez conq fusill cor
Anglice sic. ¶ The beith goubles and a fusill
of gold.

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

¶ Also theys fusyllis sum tyme ar borne of dyuerse colobris
As here in thys figure it is shewyd. ¶ Not it is a moore
wolte hold theys armys shulde be blasit then thar;
mys afore. but ye shall say i latyn of hym the Wy
che has thes armys in this Wyse. **P**ortat arma
partita ex transuerso de albo et nigro cum cono fusa
lo ex eisdem coloribus transmutatis. Et gallice
sic. **I**l port partie de traueers d'argent et sable et
conq fusill de mesmes colours lung de laultre. Et anglice sic

He brith armys partit ouer: Part of Siluer & sable With a fussyllt of the saam colobour transmutit.

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

More ouer sych fussyllis ar borne in armys by the maner of a bende. as here nobb apperith And then ye shall say of hym the Wich possesse thes armys in this Wyse first in latyn thus. **P**ortat pnam bendam fusillatam & auro in campo rubeo. Et gallice sic **I**l port & goublez rong bende fussyllt dor. Et anglie sic. **T**he brith goubles and a bende fussyllit of golde.

Off a bar fussyllit in armys here is an exemple.

Also thes be borne in armys thes fussyllis in a bar fussyllit as here it apperith. And then it is to be sayd of hym the Wich hath thes armys in latyn thus. **P**ortat & rubeo cum pna barra fusillata & argento. Gallice sic. **I**l port & goublez rong barre fussyllt dargent. Et anglie sic. **T**he brith goubles and a bar fussyllit of Siluer. And sum men say that the forsayd armys began of Beueris for as mych as Beueris use sich fussyllis made of sponnyen Woll

Knowe ye p^r differans bi this ffusillis Masculis & Losynge

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

fusyllis ar euer more long also fusyllis ar stratty euerbait in
the baly then ar Maskules . And Maskules ar larger ou'wartt
in the baly : and shorter in length then be fusyllis . as h'ere i this
scochon it apperith . And it shall be sayd of hym
that possesse thes armys in this Wyse . first i la
tyn . **P**ortat de rubio 2 sey maskulas de auro .
Et gallice sic . **I**l port de goubles et . vi . mascu
les dor : Et anglie sic . **T**he berith goubles
and sey maskules of golde .

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

Off an othyr maner of maskules yit h'ere I Wilt speke .

Also other While ar borne armys masculatit as h'ere now
Am this figure solowynge is shewyd . And ye shall con
uerstande that thos armys be calde masculatit in
the Wyche the forsayd maskules begyn most plentysf
ly in the right angle of the sheldre . and as endid
towarde the lefte pte . the Wyche certan armys in up
ped ar palit . 2 ar deuydit i to . iij . polyes yf thes be
subtile consaynt . And of hym that beris thes
armys it shall be sayd i this Wyse first in latyn . **P**ortat ar
ma masculata de argento 2 asorio . Et gallice sic
d'argent et d'asor maskule . Et anglie sic . **T**he berith
of Siluer and asure masculatit .

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

Also losynge no maner of Wyse be made but 1 armys ben
dit . nei they may not be made by ther selfe . and they be
made att Way as thys be made bendit . And ye
shall haue the moost perty differans by whiche the
forsayd masculatit armys and bendid in the pictu
ris of the forsayd armys . And ye most take thys
for a generall enformacion and instructioun thatt
certanli losynge eumore stande vpright : that is
to say that the hyest poynt or the height : eu ascendis to hauen or to
a maine pced . so that the hyest poynt extendys tottally to the he
ed of the shelde . and of the ouerwart corneris oon extendis tot
terly to the right side . and that other corner extendys to the lef
te side of the shelde . and the last part extendys to the last
parte of the shelde dyametrall as it is oppn in the shelde next a
fore . And so Wich olde coloure be haue the differans of the for
sayd signes . that is to Wete of Masculus and Losynge .
Nota also the forsayd supplus neuer be founde pforatit nei lo
synge afore sayd be neu pforatit .

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

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

hunneris that ſpech ſaltatories az ordant in mony parhes & pla
as to take Wilde beestes the which onys their enterpynge: by that
instrumente may neu goo a gapn. Wherfore in olde tyme thes
signys were geuyn to rich men. and otherlyſe calde auarice
Nygongys or keperis the which men ſuffre not their tresures i what
maner of wyſe they be getyn: to paſſe from theym. And of
hym the which poſſeſſis theys armys ye ſhall ſay in latyn. Por
tat de aſorio et conum ſaltatorium de auro. Et gallice ſic.

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

Off armys ſaltorie engradit here 3 Wilt exemplat.

K Olde here ye moſt know that theys armys ſaltorie be o:
ther While engradit as here in thes figure nobb appetith
And thep they be alſe ſaltorie engradit as it is
ſayd afore in mony placis. as of the croſs engradit
of barres and bendys. And of hym that beis
theys armys ye ſhall ſay in latyn. Portat co
num ſaltatorium engradatum de auro in campo a
ſorio. Et gallice ſic. **I** l port d'or ung ſaul
tier d'or engraplee. Et anglice ſic. **A** The berith aſure and
a croſs ſaltorie of golde engradit.

Off many croſſis ſaltorie borne in armys engradit an exemple

Other While they be borne mony croſſis 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 **A**l port de golb
lez tong barre playn et trois saultiers engradez dor
Et anglice sic . **H**e berith gobles oon bar playn
and iij . saltire crossis engradyt of golde .

Off cowlmpe 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 spgnyes . Hold theys . iij . signes as toz
ne in armys We say not att Way . For other While theys . iij .
signes ar put in a shelde by the maner of a pale . And then ther
be calde signes palit . as here i thys figure it ap
perith . And of hym that has theys armys ye
shall say in latyn . **P**ortat iij . coronas de auro
palatas in campo asorio . Et gallice sic . **I**
l port asor et trois corones dor paleez . Anglice sic
He berith asure and iij . crowns of golde palit .

Off cowlmpe m armys borne barrit here 3 Will informe yow

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

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

A certainlȝ theȝe .iij. crowns be borne i the most comyn Way
in the corneris of the shelde as here in theȝe ſcochon it ap
perith . And then ye moſt thus ſay that thes .iij.
ſignes be borne in the corneris of the shelde . for
that is the moſt comune & the moſt ſamuſt maner
of beȝpng of thes .iij. ſignes or ani maner ſignes
Theȝefore ye ſhall ſay that ſpēch a lord beſith i la
tyn in theȝe Wiſe as here ſolowps . **C**orſtat
de aſorio et tres coronas aureas . non exſtremendo loca . Et
gallice ſic . **C**il port d'asoz et trois coronas dor . Et angli
ce ſic . **T**he beſith aſure and .iij. crowns of gold .

Off fiſhes borne in armys in dypſe Wiſe here is a doctrine

A new doctre yit is founde in armys . for as mych as ther
was a certan man that heght Petrus de rupibus in tyme
paſſit the biſhop of Wyndcheſter : the Wich baar i his armys .iij.
Rocheſ after hys alone naam in Wich armys it is doctat .
Whether it is enogh to ſay in the blaſpng of them : that he baar
ſpēch iij fiſhes allone . as here in theȝe ſcochon .
And certainlȝ I thynke nay . for the rule goyng
a ſore . Not it is thus to be ſayd : of the ſayd
Petrus in latyn . **C**orſtant tres huiusmodi
piſces argenteos natantes in campo nigro . Et
gallice ſic . **C**il port de Sable et trois Ro
chez nāpantz d'argent . Et anglice ſic . **T**he beſith Sable
and iij Rocheſ ſwymmng of Siluer .

And then to tharmpes of Balfrid lury as
here now apperis i this figure And ye most say y^e
he bare thus in latyn . **P**ortant tres lucios
aureos in campo ruco . Et gallice sic . **I**
port 3 goldes et trois lucez dor . Anglice sic .

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

But What 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 pectentes in kuto asorio puluerisato cū cruci
bus cruciatis figituris de auro . Et gallice sic .

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

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

A Certan nobill baron that is to say the lord abbdeley 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 tripartit

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

Off armys haupng beestis salyentyng oz rampyng .

Bestis in tharmys of dyuerse nobill ar borne rampyng
as here i thys figure solowynge 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**horat de rubio g conum leo
nem de argento . Et gallice sic . **I**l port
de goblez vng Leon saliantz dargent . Et an
glice sic . **T**he berith gobles & a lion ram
pyng of siluer . And he is calde a Lion rampyng for thys cau
se . for as mych as the right foote ascendyth to the right borne
of the sheld . and the lefte foote descendyth in to the foote of the
sheld as apperith i the figure . And this same man is obseruyt
in all beestis haupng . iii . feete . that is to say in lionys leopar
dis beas doggis With other like to them .

Now certainly of all the signys the Which ar founde i armys
as of floures leuys and other merueyls tokens I can
not declare here : ther be so many . But ye shall know general
ly that for all tharmys the Which lyghtly any man has seen i his
days : ye haue rules sufficient as I be leue . to dyscerne and bla
se any of theym : and it be so that ye be not in yolbre mynde to
hasty or to slopyte in the dyscernyng . Nex ye may not ouerryng
slopytly the forsayd rules . but dyligently haue theym in yolbre
mynde . and be not to full of confaith . For he that Witt hunt
ij wayis i oon othre : or oon While oon . an othre While an othre
lightly be losys both . Therefore take heed to the rules . If so be
that they be not a genemill doctrine : yet shall thai profete for
thys sciens gretly .

Make ye bele theys questionys here now folowynge .

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

The first maner of Wyse We haue othre althre armis the Wi
ch We beere of othre sadys or of othre moodyr or of othre prey
cesessoris . the Wych maner of beynge is comune and famous in
the Wych I Witt not stonde long . for that maner is best purt

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

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

And ye most knalb that thos armys the which We haue of
the grauntynge of a prynce or of a lordes resayue no question Why
that he berith 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 labbe of nature and Crupt . For that same
that pleses thez prynce has the strength of labbe . but if any mā
take thos armys afore . for that thyng the which is myne With
a rightwys tytill With olde deseruyng may not be take frome .
nez the prynce may not do hit rightwisly .

The fourith maner of Whise We haue thos armys the which
We take on olde alone ppor auctorite . as in theys dayes oppn
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 iturys

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

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

C Explicit .

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

¶ Hic finis diuſorū genosio valde potiliſſi ut iſuētibz pateb

¶ Sanctus albanus:

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