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 delight
To hunt and hawke, to nourish up and feed
The greyhound to the course, the hawke to the flight,
And to bestynde a good and lusty stede.”

From Sir Thomas More’s Poems
Introduction.

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

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 author's 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 tractsates 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 thyncarnacon of our lorde. M. CCC. lxxxxvj." So that he, a contemporary, evidently believed her to be the authoress. Later authorities attributed the whole book to her pen, but as they were in possession of no more evidence than we now are, and probably not so much, we should attach no weight to such statements, which were founded simply on a vivid imagination.
But what is known of the lady who is admitted to have compiled the twenty-four pages on Hunting? Who was Dame Julians Barnes? Here, unless a sentimental and inventive sympathy be employed to throw an artificial light upon the darknesfs, 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 illus tris!" he exclaims, "corporis et animi dotibus abundans ac forma elegantia spectabilis" (An illus trious 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 ſn for m, to call the authores ſulyan ſenes; while Baker in his Chronicles, too careless even to refer to the original text, adds another blunder to the story, and, thinking that ſulyan must be a man's name, dubs the authores "a gentleman of excellent gifts, who wrote certain treatises of Hawking and Hunting."

Chauncy, in 1700 (Hiftory 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 authores, 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 Haflewood's own words: "Julyans, or Juliana, Barnes, otherwise Berners, who has been generally designated as the authoress of the present volume, is supposed to have been born, towards the latter end of the fourteenth century, at Roding-Berners, in the county of Essex. The received report is that she was the daughter of Sir James Berners, whose son was created Baron Berners, temp. Henry IV., and that she once held the situation of Prioress 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 lifeless hours and vain regrets, she verified the general rules of sport from her own pleasant recollection, and from the diaries of her youthful happiness, which fortunately she had preserved. If we remember the mania which seized all classes for diary-keeping at the beginning of this century, when Haflewood wrote this, it will deepen our sense of humour to note that he attributes private diary-keeping to a young lady who lived ante 1450.

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

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

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

That the greater portion of the book on Hunting was compiled by Mistrefs Barnes, is probably correct,* and had she written much more, and produced even an original work on the subject, she would not have stood alone, even at that early period, as an authorefs. Crystine de Pifan, two of whose works were printed by Caxton, was contemporary with Julians Barnes, and left not only numerous original writings behind her—one of which was upon the Art of War—but left her mark, and that no mean nor ignoble one, upon the political course and moral development of her countrype. 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 reasons; 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 connexion 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 Chafe, the beginning of which is:

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

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

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

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

The rest of the Oxford MS. is in similar accord with the print,
but nowhere in it is there a word about Miftrefs 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 needlefs
difficulty into the theory, which is not rendered more probable
by making the authorefs 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 authorefs
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 Dictiionary.
† Sir Triftram, the well-known knight of the Round Table, was a mighty hunter, and
the great authority upon all subjects connected with the chase. Popular belief attributed
to him the origin of all the special terms used in hunting, and his name was invoked to give
authority to any statement upon this subject, just as in a later century the arithmetical rules
of Cocker give rise to the popular phrase—"According to Cocker."
distant. The rule of life among the inmates was very severe, and at the first the nuns were enclosed under locks and bolts, made additionally sure by the seal, on the door, of the Abbot for the time being (Chauncy's History, p. 466). How long this lasted, and how the nuns liked it, history faith not; but, in 1338, a re-organisation had become imperative, and the Abbot of St. Albans, among other instructions, ordered that no nun should lodge out of the house, and no guest within it (Newcome, p. 468).

There does not seem much scope left here for the Prioresses to take an active part in field sports, though a hundred and fifty years later, which was about the period of our "Dame," many relaxations of the strict rules may have become common. But, then, we have apparently accurate lists of all the Prioresses of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, and the name of Juliana Barnes does not appear at all in them. The known dates are these:—In 1416, Matilda de Flamsteed was Prioress. Four years before her death, which was in 1430, she was succeeded by Letitia Wyttenham. The next whose name is known was Joan Chapell; the date of her appointment is not recorded, but as she was set aside in 1480 on account of her age, she had probably occupied the position for many years. In 1480, Elizabeth Webb succeeded Joan Chapell.

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

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

At the end of the book on Heraldry the printer has put the following—"Here endeth the book of Blasing of Arms translated and compiled together at Seynt Albons." Here we have the printer's own statement as to the origin of his text, and doubtless this, as well as the treatise on Hawking, were made up or "compiled" from more
than one manuscript in French. Haslewood gives a lift 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 Fruitus 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 ordinately: 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 fly. 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 aforesaid 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 aforesaid. And in certain there be many divers 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 aforesaid colours which be worthy and which be royal; and of regalities which be noble and which be excellent. And there be here the virtues of Chivalry, and many other notable and famous things, to the pleasure of noble persons shall be showed, as the works following witnesseth, whosoever liketh to see them and read them, which were too long now to rehearse. And after these notable things aforesaid followeth the Blasing of all manner Arms in Latin, French, and English."

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

Typography and Bibliography.

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

Many bibliophiles, however, of education and taste have been positively blind when outside the circle of their own particular studies. So it was with the Rev. Dr. M'Neille, a well-known critic and book-collector of sixty years ago. When addressing Dr. Dibdin he wrote thus of "The Book of St. Albans"—"This book is itself useless, and only a bon morceau for the quizzical collector." With such feelings towards one of the most curious works which this country produced during the infancy of the printing press, it was Simply impossible that the interest of its pages should be revealed to him; and however rich in divinity and editiones principes of the classics the library of the
worthy doctor may have been, it is evident that our Book of St. Albans could never have been aught but an alien on his book-shelves.

The works printed by William Caxton were almost without exception in the English tongue, while the contemporary presses of Oxford, St. Albans, and Machlinia were nearly all in Latin. Of the eight books at present known to have been printed at St. Albans, the only two in English were the “Fruæus Temporum” and the work under review. The “Fruæus” 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 presses, we will give a tabulated description of the whole eight.

**BOOKS PRINTED AT ST. ALBANS IN FIFTEENTH CENTURY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Book</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Date of Printing</th>
<th>No. of Printed Leaves</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Size of Printed Page</th>
<th>Signatures</th>
<th>Printed Initials</th>
<th>Ink</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Woodcuts</th>
<th>Lines in Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Augustini Dacti elegancie</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>4to</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5½ x 3½</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Laur: de Saona Rhetorica nova Significandi.</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>4to</td>
<td>1480</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3-1</td>
<td>5½ x 3½</td>
<td>signed</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Alberti quæst.de modo Significandi.</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>4to</td>
<td>1480</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8 x 5</td>
<td>signed</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Joan: Canonici Quest. sup. Phys. Arift.</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>fol.</td>
<td>1481</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5½ x 3½</td>
<td>signed</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Exempla facre scripture</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>4to</td>
<td>1482</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5½ x 3½</td>
<td>signed</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Ant. Andreae super Logica Ariftotelis</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>4to</td>
<td>1483?</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 x 5</td>
<td>every leaf signed</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>black &amp; red</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Chronicles of England</td>
<td>Engl.</td>
<td>fol.</td>
<td>1486</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>8 x 5</td>
<td>signed</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>black &amp; red</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Schoolmafter of St. Alban." He was a schoolmafter, then, and this will account for the nature of his early works, all scholaftic and all in Latin. Not till the end of his typographical career did he realise the fact that the printing-pres, 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 schoolmafter-printer is quite unknown. No notice of him is found in the records of the Abbey, nor does he appear in any contemporary document. Yet here, as in Mistrefs Barnes's cafe, 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 honeft persons have great delight in Hawking;" finding also that the St. Alban's Chronicle from the fame pres began thus: "Infomuch as it is neceffary;" and bearing in mind that certain old authors had veiled their names in the firft words of their works, Dr. Chauncy arrived at the fagacious conclusion that the St. Albans printer wifhed to veil his name, which really was "Infomuch." The joke, for it almost seems like one, does not bear even the scrutiny which itfelf invites, for although the schoolmafter uses the words in two other places, in neither cafe are they at the beginning of a chapter.* It fhouid 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 fuggeft fuch 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 gentlenefs comes of God;" and upon sig. b fij verfo is "Infomuch that in the fifth quadrat," &c. The use of the word in these cafes could have no veiled meaning, and it was probably only a peculiarity of diction which had become a habit with the schoolmafter.
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 press? 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 fragments 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 press 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' Press 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 Caufton 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 Cauftons 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 iii. 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 ery,  
Serve God devoutely,  
And the world befitly."

&c. &c.

Also the folks proverb:—

"Too wyues in oon hous,  
Too cattys and oon mous,  
Too dogges and oon boon,  
Theis shall neith 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 fleuth of Beeris."

&c. &c.

This was evidently copied from some MS., and ends with "f 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 "Blaung of Arms" follows, beginning on fig. f 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.).
1491. By Wynken de Worde "at the fynge of the Sonne."
1496. By Wynken de Worde (Brit. Mus.).
1515. By W. Powell. "Imprinted at London in Fletestrete at the fynge of George next to faynt Dunfton's Church by Wylyam Powell.
1515. By W. Copland. "Imprinted at London in Flete Street at the fyngne of the Rose Garlande by Wyliam Copland for Richard Tottell " (Brit. Mus.).

1548? By W. Copland. "Imprinted at London in the Vynetre vpon the thre Craned Wharfe by Wylyam Copland."
1551? By Abraham Vele.
15—. By Henry Tab. "Imprinted at London in Paul's chyrch yarde by me Hery Tab" (Brit. Mus.).
15—. By J. Waley. "Imprinted at London in Fother laen by John Waley" 4to.
1561. By Copland. In this year Copland was fined for "a book of Hawkyng, Huntyng, and fyshyng contrary to the orders of this house—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 Wolfe.
1600. By Wolfe.
1606. By Wolfe.
1810. The Boke of Hawking Hunting and Cote Armour. Hazlewood's re-print. London. 4to. (Brit. Mus.).

How did the schoolmaster at St. Albans obtain his types? This is a puzzling question in the present state of palaeotypography. Mr. Bradshaw of Cambridge has, by unweared study of early printed books, thrown great light upon the connection and genealogy of numerous founts used by fifteenth-century printers, and by 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 palaeotypography 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 civilization 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 civilization 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 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 "Bowesies," 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 "ensile" 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 'softly and styllly' in your hands, and all the vermin will creep into the cloth." A happy thought this!

The "Geffe," or strip of leather by which the Hawk is held when carrying her on the hand, is next described, together with the creance or long line. More medicines still, and then how to treat Hawks when "in mew," or moulting, a matter of great importance. To promote
“meowing” give the flesh of a kid, a young swan, and especially rats flesh; stewed adders are also strongly recommended, or chickens which have been fed upon wheat soaked in broth of vipers.

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

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

An Eagle for an Emperor. A Merlyon for a Lady.
A Gerfalcon for a King. A Goshawk for a Yeoman.
A Peregrine for an Earl. A Sparehawk for a Priest.

A Muskyte for “an holiwater clerk.”

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

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

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

Cain, for his wickedness, was the first churl, and all his offpring 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 "Blasyng of Arms" comes next, the preface to which is by the author, and not by the printer. It begins with the varieties of the Crosses as borne in arms, each being illustrated by a rude woodcut printed in its proper colours, and the blason, or technical description of each is given in Latin, French, and English. All varieties of arms follow, with the mysteries of bends, engrail, borders, chequers, balls, cakes, rings, &c., offering but little which can be quoted, but forming an interesting and useful book of reference.
HERE is a strongly marked individuality in the spelling throughout all the treatises in this work. If the Hunting rhymes belong to Dam Julyans, their orthography, like the prose portions, is that of the Schoolmaster, who appears to have been a North-countryman, many words leading to that conclusion. The formation of the plural by adding the letters “is” or “ys” strikes the attention at once. Thus the plural of bells is bellis; egg, eggis; vetch, fetchis; fulmert, fulmertis; hawk, hawkys; herd, herdys; person, personys, and so on. The change of a y at the end of a word to an i is common, as onli, sofeti, unthreti; and for if; algate; awth for all the; bowke; chylder; clepit; clees; knaw; ken; yowre; and many others are Northern. As might be expected, many Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman words now obsolete are found, such as benymme, blynne, byzete, canell, clepit, colver, dagon, gobbit, kawe, kydde, liggen, merde, nafethrils, nym,* raton, and many others.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alfe, half</td>
<td>and, used for “if”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>algate, always</td>
<td>appillis, apples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arn, are</td>
<td>affone, as soon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In the flang of thieves to fleal is to nim at this day.
awntelere, antler
awth, aught
awth, all the
barris, bars
beelys, beasts
beke, beak
bellis, bells
bene, be
benymme, take away
blynne, to cease
boon, bone
bodi, body
bowellis, bowels
bott, but
bottre, butter
bowke, crooked
briddle, bird
broght, brought
byfprenged, fprinkled
byzete, gain
calt, called
calde, called
cattis flesh, cat's flesh
canell, cinnamon
callifh, call (imper.)
chycon, chick
chykyynnes, chickens
chooce, choice
chyllder, children
clepit, called
cloos, close
communeli, commonly
commythe, cometh
countenanfis, countenances

coluer, a dove
colode, cold
cogh, cough
contentyt, contained
cowplies, couples
cromape, cramp
currage, courage
cum, cumme, come
dais, days
dagon, a piece
dayses, daifes
deel, a portion
defauyte, default
dineris, divers
dooke, ducks
doon, do
days, does
echeon, each one
ech, each
egg, egg
eggis, eggs
elis, else
elsis, eels
errabull, arable
esli, easily
eueri, every
everofo, rofewater
euyne, een, even
eyre, air
eygh, eyghen, eye, eyes
febulnes, feeblenesf
feshens, floats
faukeneris, falconers
feederis, federes, feathers
fetchis, vetches
feldis, fields
fosterys, foresters
folowys, follows
flee, fly
forder, further
forrgeet, forget
foxtewat, foft
fourwth, fourth
fulmertis, polecats
geder, gather
glayre, white of an egg
gobbit, piece
gres, greafe
groyn, grown
gyte, guide
habull, able
hawky, hawks
hawtyne, proud
hakke, hack
haare, hare
heepis, heeps
hedgis, hedges
herdys, herds
howndys, hounds
hoole, whole
hoold, holde, old
hoom, home
hudge, small
huntid, hunted
hunteryys, hunters
hennys, hens
huicles oppon hir
houghis
hanyon, wiles of a for
Philology.

igh, ighe, ijew, eye, eyes
ingraylyt, engrailed
inough, enough
ilich, alike
iren, iron
ilke, each
juse, juice
kawe, call
ken, know
knaw, knawe, know
knottis, knots
kneys, knees
kow, cow
knyue, knife
kydde, known
kyndeli, natural
kut, cut
layferly, leisursively
lew warme
leppys, leaps
leif, dear
leuer, liver
lies, lice
linne, lynne, linen
littyl, little
liggyn, lie
luke water
lyddis of the ighen, eyelids
lymayall, iron filings
looff, loaf
maake, make
mary, marrow
markeris, markers
merde, dung
medaceyn, medesyn, medlile, mingled
meete, melis, meal, meals
medill, mingle
moch, much
mony, many
mowotho, mouth
moifour, moiture
myddes, midft
mynne, mine
nafethrilis, nofrils
nares, nofrils
naamys, names
natheles, nevertheless
nepe, catmint
nettis, nets
notabull, notable
no moo, no more
nombur, number
not, a nut
nyghtis, nights
nym, nomme, take, taken
okys, oaks
onli, only
ony, honey
ones, onys, once
ouuen, oven
son, one
oppyn, open
ordenatili
oute, out
parlous, perlous, perilous
pennyd, feathered
perfonys, perfons
pellittis, pellets
pike, pick
proceis, procefs
puttith, putteth
praty, pretty
properpis, properties
quarterit, quartered
rad, ? afraid
ratoon, a rat
refith, refteth
rede, ready
rebuket, rebuked
roys, roes
roungeth
rowfe, rowse
sawne, sawe
serven, few
femytoyn, semitone
fe, fee
shewys, shows
flau, flow
fnakys, snakes
softeli, softly
fomwatt, somewhat
foore, fore
fowre, foar
foper, supper
fowkyng, fucking
fomys, fons
fpanyellis, fpaniels
fnakys, snakes
taake, take
takys, takes
We have now traced the various aspects in which this curious work may be viewed. There is not one of them that would not repay much deeper study, and the reader will, doubtless, sympathise with the writer in the wish that more could be discovered concerning the schoolmaster-printer. That his pioneer attempts to establish a printing press met with many discouragements was a matter of course; and, doubtless, he had many technical, business, and even social difficulties to overcome; for a reading public had to be created and patronage was scantily afforded. Nevertheless he struggled on for at least seven years, as we learn from the dates on his books, and whatever may have been his shortcomings, either as author or as printer, the fact of his having been one of the earliest promoters in this country of the grandest discovery which the mind of man has yet made, will unite all of us in honouring the memory and respecting the name, shadowy though it be, of the "Scole mayster of St. Albon."

William Blades.
It is much that gentill men and bondes prises haue great
ete delitie in taulkyng and desira to haue the maner to take
taulkes: and also how and m What Bysse they shulde gyde them
ordinateli: and to know the gentill tennys in commyning of
their taulkes: and to understand these seclenesees and enstems:
tees: and also to knowe medicines for them acordingly, and
mony notabull tennys that ben used i taulkyng both of their
taulkes and of the sooles that their taulkes shal slepe. Therefore
this booke taulkyng in a wdd somere phenys wet knauelge of
suche pleisure to gentill men and gonges disposed to se it.

Gys is the maner to begynne to kepe taulkes: but not
Gast maner taulkes: but conli Gosttaulkes: and Ter:
celles of Gosttaulkes: and spaire taulkes: and in Gant maner
they shal be taake.

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

Not to speke of baulkys, first they bean Egges: and af
ere Barde they bene disclosed baulkys: and communelie gos
baulkys bene disclosed: as sone as the chouge and in some place
more tymeli after the contras is of hote and tymeli breddyng.
And be shal say that baulkys woon Eyer: and not brede
in the Boodes: And be shal say that baulkys woon dradd: Then
they tere tymbrung to their nestes: and nott they helde ne ma-
ter nestes: And in the tyme of their lote they caill: and not
kaute: And be shal say that they tede.

And when they bene disclosed and begynneth to fed byn
thyng of lengthe the Lionon be kynde they wold draue somkett out
of the nest: and draue to hobyis: and come again to ther nest.
And then they be clepi Goddes is. And after saynt Mars gazetus day they wil flie fro tree to tree. And then they bene stille Stadwichus. And then it is time for to take them. And in nightes bef ore saynt Margaritis day e. si. nightes after is beste takynge of space tabbes.

How ye shall demean pow i takynge of hawkis & with wat instrumetis shou wye shall hide them

Who so wilt take tabbes he must have nettis thich ketnal: led prynes and tho must be made of good small thred. and it had need to be died other green or blak for espring of the tabbe. and he most take thich hym needel and thred to esilde the tabbes that ben taken. And in this maner they must be esiled. Take the needel and thred: and put it throu the ouer igh lid and so of that other: and make hym fast under the table: that she se neuer a vett and then she is esiled as she shal the be.

Sum ofen to esilde hem with the needel igh lade a bone the table on the bed almost: bot that is the wors way. For of reeson the ouer igh lade closith more rusly then the nethe be cause of the largenesse. Whene she is esiled then bre thye tabbe home on the fiste and cast hit on a perch and let his stande ster a night and a day and on that other day towards seven then take and cut esel the chaves and take hem a way softely for brekynge of the lydnes of the ighen. Then softely and fast beynge to see her and fast fare lich her tal. The Rake fette short upon the fiste. For it is dree c for hursteg of his bengus. And then thys same night after the
fedyng Bake hys alt nyght, and the mowde alt day. Then shat
Bitt be preui Inoughgh to be reclamed. And the fyrst meete that
the shalle sette, let it be hoote, and use hys Inough ther of

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

A

D if yolbrs hawke be tased prynyd: she may be drauyng
to be reclapyned. For all the while that she is tender pryn
nyd: she as not tabult to be reclapyned. And if she be a Bof
hawke or Tetzelt that shalt be reclapyned ever sech hym with y
the meete at the drauyng, and at the reclapynge, but ylke that
hit be hoote, and in this maner yashe it. Take the meete and go
to the bettes and strike it upp and vbone in the bett, and bran
ge the bettes obte, and se hir ther with and she be a braw
ther. And if it bane an Eyes ye thow most fash the meete cles
nez thenge doo to the brawnerher, and with a lymne cloth lavr it
and se hir. And evermore the thrid day yeue hir a sleynge when
she is sleynge if she be a Boshawke or Tetzelt in this maner:
Take new blanket cloth and cut e. v. peltres therof of an in;
the longe. And take the flesh and cut e. v. morcellis: and biche
a longes pynnt make an hool in eueri morcett, and put them
the peltretis of cloth, and take a farv dish with bett, and put
them ther in. Then take the hawke and yeue hir a morcett of hooe
meet the moutenations of ylke hir souf. Then take hit that
lyth in the bett, and se hir for all nyght.
How he shall fedde yowre hawke and to knawe hir infirmiteis. & ther bene mony diueris of them

If yowre hawke be a spawe hawke: euer fedde hir Bish on Raff meet and looke that hir a sleypnge be plumage: than looke that it be cleyn under the perch: and in the mowde ye shal fynde the a sleypnge under the perch: and ther ye shal knowe boke: ther the hawke be cleene oz noo. For sum gobbit Bist be yolowe and sum grene: and sum glazyous: and sum cleere. And if it be yolowe sle engenderath the frounce: the Bish is an euelt that Bist riefe in the molothe or in the cheke. And if it be greene sle engenderath the Rp. Th' ordination of this euelt is this: it Bist cave in the haw and make the haw to fluid. & the ipen alt glazyous: and dyke: and bet it have helpe: it Bist dowe in to the legges: and make the legges to uncle: and if it goo fro the legges in to the haw a gayne. thi hawke is tot loose. And if it be glazyous and roping sle engenderath an euelt called the Crp. that is byn an hawke may not mutype.

مرحلة wele yowre medicines here followyng

A medicine for the frounce i the mowth

Take a siluer spoone and put the smale end in the sere till it be boote. Then let holde the hawke and oppyn his herte and brun
the scoore and anognte it with the mary of a goose that sathe
ynge longe. and she shall be hole. And if the sroune be kep
as greete as a note. Then there is a gubble ther in. and then-
thow most aitt it with a rasure in this maner. Lette hoole the
pubke : and fittte ther the scoore is. and thei shalte synne the
as it bare the made of a pegeon. Take it obte all hole. and
take a pynre of sheeries and att the hoole of the scoore. and ma-
ke it as sypre as ye may with a lynne cloth. and bye clene
the bloode a ray. and anognte the scoore with blynde inn. daye
aede and after that with aplyyn. till it be hole.

Thow the sroune comynythe.

Throune comynythe byan a man soude his pubke lithe
broke or actissest. in. apps to yeper

Thow the Ky comynythe.

And esalbe of hoote meete this fethene the Ky comynythe.

Thow the Crag comynythe.

Thy Crag comynythe of dashe meete the rich is dashe the
hoote heret in the esalbe of hoote meete. Also it comynythe

"im"
of thorow the Sich ten in the flesh that the halke is sodeith rich
for though thou pike the flesh nooer so clene. yet thou shalt se
spare threds ther in.

Whan thyn hawke shall bathe hym.

And euermore ehe thridde day let thyn halke bathe hym. alt
the somer if it be mere better. and wyns in a sheke in synster
if it be faire better. and not elles. And thyn thow bathe thy
hawke: euer yeare his a morsel of hooe meete unwarly though
the lene a Sothallke.

How ye may caule yowre hawke to flye wiche
a courrage in the morow.

If ye lust that yowre halke flye in the morolstide. fede hire
the nyght before rich hooe meete. and Bash the same meete in
wepyne and byong olde the bater cleene. and that shal make
hie to hade lyste and currage to flye i lhe morow in lhe lest manes

How ye shall gyde yow if yowre hawke be full
googed and ye wode loone haue a flighit.

Lff yowre halke be full googed. and that ye bold loone by
pon have a sighte take the corne of blake and put hem in a morce of flesh and peue the same morellie to the bawke and she bitt caste anon at that she bath bith her and anoyn af ter that she bath caste. looke ye have a morce of bocre mete to yeue his A. And ye peure bawke be ouergonged. peue her thesame medesyn.

C A medecyne for the Ky"'

Take appyses keups and stamp hem in a morce and therpe ge out the Juse and bith a pane put it in the bawkes nates Ones ox thiyes hym the bawke as smalle gozaged and a non after let her typ and she shatt be bocre as a synth. Oz ellis take prezelli rootes and seure her bith therem in the same ma: niez and then she synth bocre celli pebore bith the typing and that shatt make her wide but it is pioules to ose it often that the Juse salt ner sprug in to her pgyes.

C Also and ge peure pebore bawke fresh butter on the manes of hoggges that is in the bone of the bocre of bokke. it shatt make his bo caste later bokke at the nates and it bilt kepe the nates opyn. but if bilt make his bawke and prowde

C A medecyne for the Cray & moo bollow
Take and chafe bith pober bongys the sundement of pothe
Take with Luke water a longe syrme, and after that take the powder of Sarisfrage or ellis the powder of Keble, and a quantitie of maple butter, and temper hit well to gether till they be enu mine medley. Than putte it in a littest hop and stoppe it faste. And as of yny as you se yole putte an hole meele anonge hirse meete a littest ther with, and that shalte make hit to loue meet the better sox loue of the oylament, and it shal saue hir from the Capp and from many oyer scheneses: that gender ofte in an yoke.

Take also the houte hert of a fyne ox of a pigge and seve her. h. day the where with and she shal be hoole.

Take also poyske and Beete it in houte ymylke of a oxe. Se ve the yoke the with, and that shal make hir mutysse at the best.

Also poyske with the many of the boon of the but of poyske shal make his mutysse & seve his with both to geazer.

Take also yse his to fresh butter and it shal do the same.

Also yon mele or h. at the most of the houte leuer of a pig shal make his to mutysse. Beele. Be bale ye yeue his not to greze a goosge therof. for it is a proue meete.

Take also y e white of an ege. & labus the same i a spoge as theele as ye Boyle make glappe for the Inke till it be like Rat. put the same i a weyse. & let the meete y e shalte be for his hop: by a stephe thes in al the day be for. & at night seve his the same.
and that the Rich shall be for his dines in the morning but it by all the night. but in any wise that ye have alway fresh glewe, and if her sedyng be poste it is the better. it is proved

C The kyndeli termes that belong to hawhis.

\[\text{In the beginnyng of kyndeli speak of the termes that be long to hawhis here ye may syned theynt} \]

\[\text{The first is put fast at all temps. and specially than the batheth. It is} \]

\[\text{also batynge. so the bathet with his selfe most of tym causeles} \]

\[\text{The seconde is rebate yourte tabbke: to yourte fyst. and that} \]

\[\text{is than yourte tabbke bathet, the least meynynge that ye can ma} \]

\[\text{ke with yourte fyst the ill rebate apen upon yourte fyst} \]

\[\text{The third is seaxe yourte tabbke and not gynce his mette} \]

\[\text{The sabath is an tabbke snypeth, or selthe his beke and} \]

\[\text{not ripith his beke} \]

\[\text{The v. yourte tabbke joukith. and not slepith} \]

\[\text{The vii. yourte tabbke propyth. and not plith and} \]

\[\text{the propyth not but than the beginnyng at his legges. and set} \]

\[\text{the thon mostour like opie, at his will and bawemth his fete} \]

\[\text{at the alyth the secover of his synge thowd his beke and it is} \]

\[\text{alwe the note. than as she fetchis the opie. And ye shalle} \]

\[\text{with destonde an hawke Holde not be letted of his propynge. For} \]

\[\text{that tyme that the propynge she is lykyng and lucke. and} \]

\[\text{Whanne she hath done the ill in this hirse meghtyly.} \]
And sum syme pobre tabbye colvntenans is as sye piked her . and yet she provynith not . and thus ye most say se Reformith her sere; te and not pike th her sereis . T T he . vii pobre tabbe coly eth and not beclyth C T he . vii. she woodsith and not shakith her selfe C T he . x . she strepynith and not Clithith not Crae; chith C T he . p. she mantelith and not strenchith Blan she puth tith her leges from her son after an other : and her lynges so: low after hieeg . then she dooth mantalt her and Blan she bath mantilled her and bryngith both her lynges to geuder as: her backe pe shall say pobre tabbe Basbellith her lynges. and that is oon term en whe thersore C T he . xi pe shall say pobre tabbe mutesfith or mutith and not stilyfith . C T he . vii pe shall say ast pobre tabbe to the perch. and not set poyr to tabbe upon the perch.

Here shal ye understande furthermore other ma ner of termys that belong on to hawkins for to co mende them for divers of theyr propertis

If ye shall say This is a sap tabbke. an hudge hau ke a longe tabbke. a short thick tabbke. If poy not this is a grete tabbke. also ye shall say this hauke has a large beke Or a shortt beke . and all it not bile . an hudge hede or a smalt le; ye saper seasoned ye shall say pobre tabbke is full goosed and not cropped . and pobre tabbke putthous and endued . andy. yet sy dooth both doperselly.
**T**How powre hawke puttichouer

An hawke puttichouer when she reweith the mete from her goorge in to his towellis. And thus ye shall knowe it by an the puttichouer she trouerith with his body and specially with the necke: as a Crane wothe or an other bade.

**T**when ye shall say enduch x embowellid

An hawke enduch never as long as his towellis bene full at his feeding: we asone as she is fedde, and resteth she enduch little and little. And if her goore be bide and the bowettel any thing staid, ye shall say she is embowellid and bath not fully enduced. and as long as ye may see any thing in his towellis it is prouous to spue be any mete.

**T**heke well theys termys blouyng

Say an hawke beth a long thyng: a faire long toptith with vi busses olde and stondith upon the on. This hawke is entirpen ned That is to say Ethyn thw feteris of the bynges bene betwen the body and the thighis. This hawke beth an hudge legge or a flat leg. or a stande legge. or a faire ensetid legge.

**T**To knawe the maill of an hawke

Hawkes beth white mailt. Canusamailt or Rede mailt. And som mailt (Rede mailt) Ien mailt. White mailt is sooner then albe. Canusamailt is betwene white mailt and Iron mailt. And Iron mailt is pate (Rede).
Plumage. and Cash yeoure hawke.

C A Boshawke not a tercel in thare fore aage hate nott than maipes named, but it is calde their plumage, and after the cote, it is calde theyr Matth. 

C And if youe halke refere to any soible by cowntenance for to slee the to ye shal say cast the halke thes to, and not let thether to.

Nonme ox leelid.

C And if youe halke Nonme a soible, and the soible breke a way fro hir, she hath discomfit mony sekeres of the soible, and is brokyn a way, for m tyndeli spech ye shal say youe halke bath Nonne or leelid a soible and not take it.

C Wherefore an hawke is calde a Rikelere.

C And oft tyme it happith mony an halke for egernesse then he shal de Nonme a soible he seelith tot the sekeris, and as ofte as he wos so he Rikelith, therfore such halkeys been called Rikelere, if they do ofte so.

How ye shall naame the members of your hawkes in convenient terme.

Now ye shal understand the naams of the members of halkeys, to begynne at her sete and goo upbawe as knichtiss been barmeside and armeed, so the shal ename tres
C Talons.

First the grete Clees behyne, that strencheth the bale of the hande, ye shalt cale hom Talons.

C Pownces.

The Clees byth i the fost ye shalt cale of right hez Pownces.

C Longe Sengles.

Both certeynly the Clees that are sopon the medyte stetch, ris ye shalt cale the loong Sengles.

C Hety Sengles.

And the potestest Clees ye shalt cale the Hety Sengles.

C The key or Closer.

Undersonde ye also that the longe Sencles ye cale the key of the fost, or the Closer. For what thynge som euer it be ye poulbre haucke strencheth: open that Sengle, and all the fost is op pen, for the strench thez of fortysieth all the fost.

C Seris of wapre or warpe coloure.

Knowe ye: that the shynne a houke poubre haukys legges of his fost is cale: the Seris of his legges and his fost. Thes thayt be watery hibed ox of hapy coloure yolowe.
The Berne fede. Full Sompyd myd. and Reclaymende.

An halbote beth. viij. bariis upon his tayle. and on prinaple fede of the same is in the myddes. and in maner all that ote bane ouerted under the same fede. and that is called the Berne fede of the tayle. And ther gooth blakke bariis ouer bade the tayle. and the same bariis shalt telle yolb what she is fult summed. or fult femyd. For than she is fult barrie the seondith upon. viij. and then she is perfite reed to be Reclaymende.

The shalt understande that as longe as an halbote seondith under the nombre of. viij. bariis. And she be in her fore aage: it most be sayde that she is not fult summed. for so longe she is bot tender femyd shalbe the be braunchere or Eves.

And iff she be a meted halbote. and seond within. viij. bariis. ye shalt say she is not fult femyd. for she is not habult to be Reclaymende. because she is oublve to sone oubl of the meade for she is not hard pemyd. no more than a soe halbote.

Brayles or Braylfederys. Degoutted.

To knaw forthermore of halbones. an halbote beth long smale White bariis. hangynge under the taylt: from his bowgett doune graze. and the same bariis ye shalt att the brayles or the brayle bariis. And commonly every goth baike and every tesselis brayles bane byspringed with blake speckes. like Armpes. and for all that they bane accompted neuer the better. Bot andy a space baike be so Armpes upon the brayles. or a Musteck. over ye shalt say she is Degoutted to the uttermost brayle. and much it besteps hardnes.

The federys abowte the formove parteys of an haukke: biasked the brest federys. c the federys ond the bynges are plumage. The federys under the hauke be calde the barke federys. And the federys that bene at the Joynte: at the haukes bene they fonde sone goyn and shappe at thewes. thos be calde the pendaunte federys.

Flagg or faggis federys.

The federys at the bynges nepe the body be calde the flagg or the faggis federys.

Beme federes of the wyng Sercell

And the long federys of the bynges of an hauke bene calde the beme federys of the byng. And the federys that sum calt the bynges fryngon fedex of a n鸡e fable. of an hauke: it is alde the Sercell. And ye shal understand iff an hauke be in meble y' same sercel fedex shal be the last fedex that she byt cast. and peel that be case: she is never melde. yit it has bene seen: that haukes have case that same first. as I haue haue say. lot that other Kewle is generall. and Blan the bath cast his sercelles in mebl. then and not eft it is tymy foz to see his bath bath meete and to begynne to enseigne hire.

Ensayme

Ansayme of an haukke is the great. and lot if that he take a by by the sedeg of bath meete and other dyse as it shal be.
declared here after. the first yere of an halbe like, the
freeholme he calle the clape of the halbe, the howsme
be calle the couertis or the couert seeres, and the
posume be calle the halbe halfe, and the halbe halfe be
calle the couertis or the couert seeres, and so the
halbe halfe be calle the halbe halfe, and the halbe
halfe be calle the couertis or the couert seeres, and so
the halbe halfe be calle the couertis or the couert seeres.


the coveris in the coveris. the backe the backe. the
backe backe. the backe backe. the backe backe.

The backe of the halbe is the upper parte that is crooked
the rece parte of his beke is calde the clape of the halbe
the hoolis in the halbes beke thone called the noses.
the wolow be twone e seke e yeke son is also e seres.

crynetis.

the be oon an halbe long male blake seeres: like he;
above the seres e thosame: be also crynetis of e halbe

the soere aage.

the shalt understande that the first yere of an halbe like;
then she be calle the studchere or eye sh that first yere
be calle his soere aage, and all that yere she be calle a soere halbe.
and she esshaape that yet. With good feeding she is likely to endure longe.

To Reclayme an hawke

If ye Hijt Reclaym yoldre babbe ye most departed one me le in iij. melis. onto tyme that she Hitt come to Reclayme and Ylyan she Hitt come to Reclayme entrec hez melis everey day better and better. And oz she come to the Reclame make hez that she solere not. For thogh she be bele Reclaymed hit may happen that she Hitt solere: so high in to the Eyre, that ye shal Theether se his nor speke hit.

And ifp yoldre babbe shalt flie to the patch. looke that ye Ensayme hez oz she flie. Theether she be Branbbez or Eyes Oz melting babbe.

Why an hawke is called an Eyes.

All babbe is also an Eyes of his Eyghen. for an hauke that is brought up on under a Bussard or a Putocke: as mo- ny be: bath Wateri Eyghen. For than thay be disclosed and he put in water thay be ytt summyd. ye shal Theather thaym by them Wateri Eyghen. And also he looke Hitt not be so quycke as a Branbbez is. and so be cause the best knowlege is by the Eygh. they be also Epees.
The may also knathe an Epees. bi the patenese of the feres of her legges of the fere ouer the bele. And also by the taynptys that he soppon her taynt and her Rengeis Riche taynptys com for lacke of fedynge. Then they be Epees.

What a taynt is:

A Taynt is a thyng that gooth ouerlaert the ferdis of the Ryngeis. and of the taynpt syke as anyt. And he tayntys and it begynpeth first to brede at the body, in the penne and that same penne shilte frete asonder. and falle a day thurghrow thissame taynte and then is the halfe disparaiged for all that were.

The decyngs to Ensayme youre hawke

Take the Rote of Rosue and do it in cleene Wate, and lay thy flesh thre in to temper a grete shyle. and yeue it to podbre hawke to eate. and if the eate thersof. brede not bot hit shall be nymme his grete. but wthin. in wys she shall not gretely as late.

Also take puleatt andy gazletke and stampe it Bele to geazer. and Rynge ode the Juce m a dysh. and then Beete the flesh thre in and fee podbre hawke therin dysh. andy bot hit tems pur podbre hawke that is to say ensayme podbre hawke. Wthi in. my wys. I meruett Bot looke euery dy that ye make new Juce and Whan ye feve his. Beete podbre meete thez in.
Also take the Yere of preecey Moris otherwise called persely Rootes, and t hoseome of Hop, and Rath poute flesh ther in, and poute balke shalt be Ensafmed kyndly, and no grete atate to the balke.

Some pse to lay thare flesh in water almost a day, and ye are thosame to the balke at sopex, and that at lyth at nyght. To gese to hit in the morning, and thus to sed hym in melb, or they be dravon a balke a monyth or vi. Raches, and to ensafym hym theym or they caw on fite, as soon as they caw thys res cell. Then is thye tyme to begynne to sed him so.

How yowre hawke enlaymythe

Understonde ye for cestapn: that as longe as poute balbes fete be blakyp and tough: she is sult of grece. and euer as she enlaymyth, his fete but rap yolow and smoth.

How ye shal gypde how when yowre hawke is redy to flie. Also ye shal lay put up a partrich

When ye stue ensafmed poute balkke: and Relaymed his, and that she is redy to flie to the partrich. Ye mose take a partrich in poute bagge. and goo in to the felde, and let
polite spanylis synte a Coup of partrichys. and Then ahy
be put upp. and begynne to stacte. ye most haue markeryis to
marke som of thaym. and then couplle upp polite houndys. Ban
pe saue so soon. let sum fylod of yolke inpsue: take the parrich
obte of yolke tagge. and ty it by the legge: Bith a creunce.
and ass it upp as high as ye can. and as soon as the hylde
seith he. shil fly lie ther to. and if polere hylde seeth the parrich:
rich a boone. yeue hir a reward: therupon. and go after ye
by layasure to the parrich that be marked and soo as I shalte
telt you here folowynge.

If ye saue a chastised hounde: that shil be rebuket: and
is a Rettuer. andcouple him and no moo of polere houndes.
and goo to a fengler parrich: of the cuyg so spanplo: and be as
nygh as ye can to the Rysing therof. and if polere hylde desere
ass hir to it. and if shil take it: then is polere hylde made for
that yeue. and of the same parrich that shil flie thile. thus ye must
reward hir as it shilith here nept folowynge.

Thow ye shall rewarde polere hauke.

take a knitfe and cutt the low and the necke from the body
of the parrich: and stripe the skynne a lap from the necke: anony
peere that same to the hylde. and cover the body of the soule with
a bonett or an hat. and lay hysspyd hir and the necke thereup.
... and if the hilt forsake the foible that she plumpeth on, and com to the rebaze. Then preugly take a Rap, the partrich, and re-baze youere hylke with the sprynge and the necke. 
Beleeke that she seete no longes, for that is ouelt to endeue, and it hilt make hiz unlytly: sow to flye. And thus ye most serue hiz of as many as she sleeth, bot let hiz rebaze be thasse. for ellis she may bee soune full goaged, and then she may flye no more a grete while.

\[ How youre hawke shall Keioye. \]

And youre hylke hath flowne a foible, and is re-bazed as I haue syued, let hiz not flye in no hylfe tylPS she haue Keioyed hiz, that is to sye, tyl she haue seved, or syved she hylke, or elles rooutes hiz and when she hath done any of theys, or alt. go and retuue moo and she hilt nym plente.

\[ Whan youre hawke hath nomme a foible how ye shall do that ye rebuke not the hawke. \]

Kenne Bele oon thyng, and rebaze thezof. Youre hylke hath nomme a partrich, stonde a goode Rap of, and come not to nygh hiz, and vyue a Rap, youre houndes, for rebuke wing of hiz, for many houndes looke noom houndes, and also
many holbonds kilt byppyme theyp theye gamme from the sote . and that to porsous . and thiles yowber tabbe plumish γamme softeby toboward his . alunday nere andy nere . and if the leue plumpynge . and loke oppon yow & shone setyt and chyke his . and whesport his . setk sh plume aypen . and thus serue his setk ye be羽ght nere his . thin softe and laystly : salt oppon yowber kneys . andy preuely . thile the plumpth sett yowber hose . and be sure of the gesse . and than ye may gyde att thyng as pe lyft . and if ye do the contrary : sh lyft for seere any his game or let it go quypke . and that is tot losse to yow and yowber tabbe also .

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

Take the Juce of Salandynye . and setz a morcell of flesh therin . the moountenaunce of a Note . and peace that morcell to the hawke . and that shall make his for to cast his olde castlyng . and the hawke shall be safe .

A medecyn for an hawke that will soure

Wash th flesh that yowber tabbe shalt be feede fest : in ye Juce of senelt . and that shall take alway that pride from his and make his to leue his solupynge whether she be lene or fatte .
A medecyne for an hawke that is lowe.

Take quycke siluer and put it in a tassen of brasse. andy
do ther to saladyn : and askys . and medylf it Bele to geder.
eylt att the quycke siluer be d. and medylf ther to sat of hon;
ynys . and anopynet the hawke ther with . and tong it aboute his
necke eylt it fast a d. and that shalt flee the lies.

Also powdered of ozpement blodden oppoij an hawke : With
a panne shalt flee the lies.

Also take a agoge ozpee of (Rough) blanket (unshown)
and holde it to the fire . unto tyme it be thorough obte Warne
and reppe the hawke therin . and than holde hit softly apyd
stilly for hurtynge in yowtere hondys . and the permyg Bitte cre
pe in to the clotb.

Also holde his m the sonne in a sapre day . ey ye shalt se
the permyg crepe obte oppon her federis . then take a knyfse and
Bete the son side of the blade therof B. yowtere mouth. & allay
as they apere lap the Bete side of the knyfse to thyn . and they
Bitt cleue ther to . and than ye may flee thaym.
The opinion of Ostregiers.

After the opinion of many Ostregiers: and ye fewe pothes shall be continually with Sotke with Fyues. But fyues. Or especially bee hir merch in Razeny Bedyr. they shalbe loste.

Ostregiers . Speruiteris. Faukenetis.

Now be cause I speke of Ostregiers: ye shalbe understande that they brende Ostregiers that breke Snowhylks or Ters cellis. and so that breke Sperhylks and musketys ben callede Speruiteris. and kepeth of all other snowhylks ben callede Faukenetis.

The length of the Gesse. Iewnes. Tyrettis. and how they be fastened. a Bewettis

Snowhylks have aboute the legges Gesse made of lether most commonly. som of sylke. Rich shulde be no longer but that the fiue: ottes of thym shulde appeare in mydys of the lefte hande: vnder ne the longe fyngre and the leche fyngre. becaus the lewnes shulde be fastenede to thym. With a payre of tyrettis. Rich tyrettis shulde rest upon the lewnes. and not upon the gesses. For hyngeynge and fasyngeynge upon trees when the fylyth. and the saine lewnes. yow shalbe fastyn than abowte powre lyghtt fyngre flackelynge. in compysynge the saine m. iiii. or. xo.
also as a bolting nonappe and the letter ye some to keep her from Eydying by six bitches. also the same letter is that be put in his belles to be fastened a house his legges ye shall call e Sebetteis.

Crauncye.

Also ye shall call the long lynne that ye to call your rake and Reclayn with yowre Crauncye. What so euer it be.

C A medecyne for an hawke that will call flesh

Putt the flesh that yowre hawke shall eate in sayre water, and sev hz theAZith ij. oys, and hz shall holde his flesh at the best.

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

An hawke that hath loose his courage: a man may know if he hitt take good love. for sike is his manner. than she is caste to a selle. she flesch a hapyrдать as thogh she knewe not the selle. Or elles she hitt flie a lettyt Rap after and a noon she yeereth it sop and for such an hawke this is a good medecyn.
Take Oyle of spayne and temper it with clere lyne, and with the poske of an ege and put them bese, and therof yeue to poske alyke so mortelys, and then set her in the sonne, and at even seue hi with an old lyke colors, and if ye se he shal in the tymes that poske was never so lusty nor so Joly before, as she Bitt be after and come to hit owne elyce.

Other make poudre of mecles that synkith, and putthe the poudre on the skete of a peoke and meditt the blood of the peoke among the poudre, and make hi to sete the skete.

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

Take seyn Rotis that gwlbith on an oke, and oke appil lies and make Juce of thym, and sete his skete therin. Sete the poske. iiij. tymes or. iij. and that shal make his to leue that

A medicine for an hawke that hath the tepne

An hawke that hath the tepne a man may long tenath bef take bate. fo this is his maner. She Bitt pante more for on bating then an other for. iii. e if she shul be a tayget bile she shoul almost bese hit breth. Buth shal she sette on lene, and alyay she mayth hepe there, and for that this is the medecyne.
Take a quantyte of the Rednessse of hæstett Bich the poudre of Rasne and pypre and somewhat of gyenger and make the reft in fresh grece iij. pelletys and hold the potte to the fire and thern se selith the hote make her to swallowe the iij pelletys by strength and kynpte fast her take that she cast it not oute and so thrice and she shall be safe.

Also take Rasne and Rubaste and grynde it to gyder and make Yuce thes of and boete th fleche thym and peue it his to eete and she shalt be hoost.

Also take alliathondre and the Roste of primawe and the Roste of gorgnauteses and seeth all in the boate of a holb and peue his iij morcellus every day unto the tyme that she be hoole and looke that she be hold When pe peue his the me wyne.

How a man shal take an hawke fro the Epre

W hen so takes an hawke fro the Epre he him booketh to doo Bisely. in brynkyng hym easeli and to kepe hym Bele from esyte. and from hauynge of thy roost. for thay be fast tredre. and thay most have grete rest. and thay may not have synkyng e filthie Epre bot as cleene as an e may be thought. and euermore peue him cleene meete. and hote. e a litteit e ofteyn e change ofteyn thez meete bot loke it be hol
and cutt hez meete in to smale morcellis. for thay shulde nott 
tyre on tongys syt syt myght stie. Then after thor she beg-
ynyth to penne and plumpynth and spalchith and pikith her sel-
se. Putt his in a cloose tardeme place that no fulmetas nor fe;
chews. ne other vermy com nott in to his and let the place be
secure from lynde and rayne. and then the Bitt preue his selfe
and euez more peue his good bete meetys. So: it is better to
a man to seve his swike while she is tendre with hooke meetis.
to make his good with somme cost. then to seve his hooke eue-
att meetis to make his sometyst with lyttel cost. And looke
Bian she begynynyth to serme then peue his bathynge.

A medecyne for woundys in an hawke wiche se-
kenelle is called the Fylaundris.

Mekte Bele this sekenesse and bebare theroz. This is the
medecyne thersore. ye shalt take an herbe that is called Clepe
and putt it in a smale gut of a Capon or of an lyenne and
kempt it with a threde. and let his (Reserve it hoott. and) she
shalt be hoott and saafe. Thus ye shalt knowe Byan
powde jellebake hath woundys in his toveke. Looke Bian she bath
castynge and ye shalt lynde oon ox. a tovete his castynge pla-
ce off she trae ony.

Thus a medecyne for an hawke that castys vor-
mys at the foundemet what woundis that thei be

take the lymagr of Byn: I medyt it & flwy of pooke 2
A medecyne for an hawke that hath a sekenesse the which is called the aggresteyne.

When ye so powre talke hirte his sete With his Beke and pullyth his topit. then she bath the aggresteyne. For this sekenesse take Mynde of a cowe and of a shepe, and of an allow and stronge popnegre and walt softly in a basyn of brasse. & Medpit hem Beke to geder to seene ij. days after, and peue his flesh of a coloure bath ong and bath powder of papr. anyp set his in a deseke place andy too so. ij. days. and Whyn ye se Med-pedyes in the topit. Bath his Bath euowse and she shall be hoolde andy soafe.

A medecyne for an hawke that hath the cryampe in his wynges and how it cumynyth.

For this Cryampe take a Shyte looff of brew sundat color than it. commyth obte of the souey and let hode the hawke soofely for hustynge, and kut the loose almost thowt obte and dispaly the fynges eslely and holde it betwene the j. partes of the loose andy let it be hoolde so the space of alse a quarter of an houre andy she shall be hoolde.

Th Cryampe commyth to an hawke Bath takynge of any love in his yoldthe. Therefore it is good for an hawke to ke: in his yname: ponne and hold, and this medecyne is good at all tymes for his yther. she be ponne or holde.
Yet not an hawke be put in meow to late but in
this maner as it folowth. if ye loue youre hawke

If ye loue Bele yowre tabkke. Reppe her Bele. and put his
not late in meowe. for Whoso for course of the tyme of his
may after putte his meowe at auncenare. for then a parte of his
meowyng tyme is past. C Whoso so putthy his tabkke in meowe
in the begynnyng of Lentyn. if she be kept as she abowth to be she
shall be meowed. in the begynnyng of Auguste.

C How ye shall dispose and ordain yowre meowe

Sett and dispose yowre meowe. in this maner so. that no be
fett ner pullet ner non other weymyn entre ther to Ner none
bynde ner no grate colde Ner that it be ouer hole. Let that on
parte of the meowe be turned to sawe the sunne. so that in the mo-
oste parte of the day. the sunne may some Inne.
C Also ye most se that she be not aysped ner greued Kriste
mych nypes ner with song of men. and that no maner folkes
come to hiz. let oonly be that fedeth hiz.
C It behoypth that yowre tabkke have a sedyng stocke in hiz
meowe. and a longe sedyng eyed thereto: to sasyng hiz meow fith
for ellis she bitt cary it a boldte the hous. and sylpe it fith dust
And perceunature she bitt hyde it tett it skynde. and then sowe
exposon it. and that myght be hiz deth. and therfor Krist it is
bodyn to the sapyd sedyng stocke. she shall nothez at the sedyng
ner at the sedyng ne at the lightynge ne at the Kysyng hurtle
hiz serfe. And whan she bath fedde. take a Way the remenant
if any lewe. and in anywise that she have clewe meow. and att
every meet fresh. for of stale mete and euell mete she shal
engeznde mony scheneseses. C And loke ye go neuer to yowre
The manner how a man shall put an handke in to meide and that is to be note noteth.

Of any thinge ye make but be to peput thyne makte for ye I am not to receve anyt yth under any condyote and ye may as for thy bunnyng that shalt nothing

The maner how a man shall put an handke in to meide and that is to be note noteth.
as destresse of hunger. but like as the Boole flee best then take bee the
first day of to moch eatynge. conto tyrne that she be flabberchid
and after that a man may take his sicke meate as I shal tel me
more playfully here after:

In what maner and how a man shall feede his
hawke in mewe.

Take with that meates she that been most used to be seede and
soe his ther with. vij. days contynually. and the. viij. capes ye;
ue his beedis flore. both monob and euph. and let his plomme
upon lam Bele. and take a synging of his plomage. and that sh;
t al talabit hit Bele. and also hit to have good appetite and
it shal clese Bele hit bowbills and than sh he is best closed.
pe may peue hit. What meate that ye witt so it be clese and fresh

But the beste meate to make an halbke to melbe moist sone
but obte any meacyns the fleshe of a hydo and of a pong
Swanne and of a chikyn and especiatt (Ratongs flesh) so that
be not assaughter Noon like to hit. and of a pong good for sic
meete is hote of it selle.

And take gobdatta of grate fresh Ellis. and specialli the ol
pon next the Maulet. and meete it in hote blow of motion it is
gode to make her to melbe. but specialli it shal make her Right
after his soore aage

There fords fleshe ben goode to melbe an halbke: and to
keep hit in state but take she have good plente every day. so that
she Rather beue paste then lacke any. and every ij. wy let hit
tueth if she best
And when the Baphe bygh serme yeue his hennys and 
faue make and of an hounde is passing good.

An balke is never full serme nor reedy for to drabe olde 
of mele unto spone his farsett be full growne yet trowe I sene it 
folkeys take hem olde of mele Whyn the farsett ther be tolse in 
sponge and that is perilous for they are not then haze ten;

Some folkeys ofte Whyn an balke bas caste his farsett to 
beginne and bafh his meete and fede his so in mele with bath 
meet a monythe or so. Beekeys or euez thay drabe thaym.

Got of all fleshes after she is melbed a reesable goodge 
of an booke hauste its beste and also of a croibe booke tol it 
moste be bath in water and then it is the better. For that 
Bath not bennaman hem hastely thayr goage ner put hem in no 
great sebulnes for it durith sumdall with hir.

To make an hawke to meuy tymeli with owt 
and hurtyng of hir.

Now I shalt tell golde tremp true medeynes so to melbe an 
balke hastely that ye shalt beleue for twabthe and ye bult as; 
sog them.

There be in Bodys or in hedgis Baxmbs alde eders that 
ten Prede of nature and it is alde lepa. and also the ke 
lyps of thesame lyndes and they ke seerti bitter. Take 4x or 3x 
of them and simple of the hodes and thenlys of theps captie . 
Then take a new etthen pot: that bas neuer wofed and cut hem
i to small goletts . and put thosaine therin . and let hem se ;
the stronglich a grete While . at good laysez . and let the pot be
covered . that no ayre com obste of it nor no broth and let it se
the so long that thp same colpyns seeth to grece . then cast it out
and wo a Bap thy tonis . and geve the grece . and put it in a cle
ne vesstt . and as oft as ye see polbre halbke : anopt hee meete
therin . and let his ete as much as stp Bist . and that meete shal
mede hez at polbre aline Bist .

A nother medecyne .

Take Whitte : and put it in the brothe that thodoreis here so :
then in . and thon ge se the Whitte begynneth to cleue : take it obt
and few hennyys os ehlyynnes thiswith . and few polbre halbke
with thosaine polayn .

Who so will that an hawke mede not nor fall
noon of his fedoris . therc ore here is a medecyne

Take polbr of Canell . and the Juce of franke cost and
the Juce of pranpe . and take morcellis of slefth . iij . oz . iiiij . if
pe lust and Beete thon therin . and make thy halbke to swalow
ham and seeue his so mony tymes .

Also take the skynne of a snake oz of an Ede . and cut
it in to smale pecces . and temper it Bith boote blow : and cause
polbre halbke ofryn tyne to se eders of and she shalt not mede .
For the gowte in the throte.

When ye se yole gablee blath of syn tymes: and that it com mys of no batynge. ye may be sure for both the gowte in the throte. And for that Take the blode of a peacock. and Encense myrte: hololana. and clabis of geloste: and anet and gynger: and take of all these euynlich and medytt hyn. Cith peacockes blode: the and sith it spil it be thycke. and therof make maccellis: and yeue the gablee therof euery day. at mydmonne and att Moore.

A G 2 the gowte in the hede and i the Kaynes.

When ye se gablee may not endeth her meete nor resteth te her astate. she bath the gowte in the hede and in the Kaynes.

Take Mompy; oderbiwe called mompy; among Motica; riches ye may have it: and the skynne de an saure and yeue it to powere gablee to cete. io. tymes bath the flesh of a cat: and iff she may holde that meette she shall be saufe.

A medecyn for a selenes called the fallera

When ye se that powere habbkes claus Rap Thite: then she has the fallera. For this selenes take a blacke snake: and cutte a Rap the hede. and the taytt: and take the myddytt: and fryt it in an esthen pot. and take the grece and suee it. and annoyat the flesh of a pecock eith with and yeue it to the gablee for to
A medecyne for the crampe in the thigh in the legge and in the fote of an hawke.

When ye se yourke haunce lay his soone fote oppo this other fote. She is take with the crampe. Then draue his bloud oppon the fote lyth oppon that other fote and oppon the legge also and she shal be hale.

A For the Cogh or the poole.

Take powder of Spices: and put it oppon the flesh of a Coluer: and yeue it ofte to powder halbe and bath oblete doble the shal be hale.

A medecyne for the podagre.

When polette haubbes fete le Bollyn she bath the podagre then Take fresh may butte and as much of Oylte of oylpe and of alyn: and chaufe it Bele to gree at the fiefe and make the: of anoplement: and anopnt the fete. Ifp. oppo. and set his in the sumne: and yeue his flesh of a cat: and if that availe nott Seth the actungy of a spyne: and Brappe it a Tobbe the swel: lying: and let her fit oppon a colde stone and anopnt his bath buttet or freshe grace: and she shal be hale.
A medecyne for a keenes within the body of an hauke and it shewith not outewarde how she shall be holpen and in what maner.

A man may knaith by the chere and ongladnes of an hauke: ke this insompte bot yet it is straunge to knaith: thyngys that a man may not se: in that keenes and what maner they be goupud and specially tshan a man kote not kherof it commaun: methy [Ff]ere goorde taketh oele upon an henne and the ma ke her to fast. ij. capes after: to aborde oele her bolbellsis. The thryd day take hony saeth and cyll his body sull. and hyndre her bike that she ask it not oost of her body and thyn set her oost in the sunne. and shyn it drabith toward even fed his bith an houez solde. soz as I havo my magstries say and she be nott host kprof. lote neuez our medecyne.

For the passion that Solshawkys haue fastynge

Take the Rohte of small Kysshes. and make Juce of hem and kote poure flesh them and make her te ate it.

For hawkis that ben wounded.

Take a lay tho sodwys abovt the bonde and take the White of an Egeg and Oyle of Olue. and meditit it to gedz. and anoput the bonde and kepe it Rith White lyne. unto tymne ye se kere flesh. and then put in the bonde Escompe salt. pourty tymne the
A medicine for an hauke that has the artetik

When ye so powder kalbe sat a double the hert trespst it for trou th the path the artetik. Therefore do let his blow in the Orignayl Ranke. and after that pere his a staggge or to ete. s he shatt be hooct.

A medicin for an hauke combred i the bowillis

When powder kalbe is Encombred in the bowillis ye shatt k; nadd it by his Eyghes. for his Eigen Bilt to etre and the Bilt looke ngladly and his metessing Bilt woulde his Foundament. Then take the hauke meece and anoynt it with powder of an; nest and pere it his to ete. and the shatt be hooct.

A medicine for an hauke that has the goute

Rece powder take Bith an Ychey ongs or Edyes. & it shaff helpe his.
TA medecyne for an hauke that hath mites.

Take the Juce of Tormelbow and put it ther that br and the shalt dye.

That an hauke use her craft all the felon to flye or leke.

When ye go to the feld in the latter end of halloving and desye that powre hauke shalt use her caste. So to hir in this maner let hir sle a solbe, and let hir plym suppon it as noch as the fitt, and when she hath plymmned Enough go to hir softly for frayng, and rebawd hir on the solbe, and after that ye may cast hir on a perch, & as well she may use her caste so, as that she fleyt all the pese.

TA medecyne for an hauke that has the stoon

Anopre hir fundament with Gyff, and put the powder of plym with an hole strewe.

Also take an herbe called crisbis lazdees, & anopre hir molt the within and she shalt be hoolt.

Also take small flumke rots and polipdi and the corners of sponge and grind it brut, and sooth it in butter, and draue it through a clooth, and make thereof iii. pellettes of the grete ones of a Plat, and put it in hir molt in the morowtree, and loke that she be hir, and then let her fare till morning, and sete her littit and littit, and she shalt be hoolt.
A meedicyn for vermyln.

Take the Juce of the Roote of ffenels and do it Blere the vermyln be and they shal ye.

A meedicyn for the Reume that haue haukis have

When ye se podere taue cloose hir Eyghen and shaketh his he: thon hath the th Reume in the here. Therefor yeue hir lorde of a gote the first day and the seconde yeue hir espatke with the stre of a dycyon and she shal ye hooit.

A meedicyn for haukis that bene dry and de lyte to dyynke, to kepe hem moyst in kynde.

Take the Juce of haarbounde and steete thyne bowkes me te the man and senke her therwith onys ox libbes and she shal ye hooit.

For lekenes that haue i their Entrellis.

An haubke that is seke Bithm then traygles, is of an ocer array then moder sekenesses. For if she holde not hir me te hot cast it. Thay is token of the soule glet. For surfeete of foderas that te peren to thaukis in theys yoollth and afterward the thay come into trauagt. and ten anoyde of the Reuez then thay bayer sloe to slye and desire fro to rest. and thay thaukis is suppon hir prech then she sitt slepe fro to putouez.
and if she hold flesh any while in her goose : it will loose as it was sooned and then she is bated she assayeth to put her to the tryng and it is a glutte and cold : with the glitt the bath engerend and if she should escape she most put her to ellis she must dye or cast it and if she cast it she may be hole with the medecyne.

TA medecyne for the Enterplys.

Take yolkes of Eggs raile . and when they be hele baten to yeer put thereto sparingly salt and as much long thereto . e boote therin the flesh and se the yon babbe . iij days therewith and if she make danger to see it let hole the yon babbe . andy make his to swallow . iij . oz. iij morcellis in a day . and s暮らし she shall be hoist . Thus I shall say to you a nother thing . take long at the choungynge of the moon . and a kene netvll and therof make small powder and when it is well ground . take y° brust boon of an hene . and a nother of a cocker . and take it with a knife . and to a way the supune . and to theron the powddre and all hoote with the powddre se x° . and to so thries . and y° she shall be hoist .

TFor lekenes of Swellyng.

If an wicked felon be stollyn in such a maner y° a man may bret ; that the babke shall not dye thus a man may helpe her strongly . and length the his lyfe . but the babke shall be lef up easy and glostous of the lekenes . and therfor ye must
Take the Root of comfrey and sugge illshe mych. and sethe
it in fresh ground wth the thrude parte of long. and then draw
it throught a suger cloth. and ost yeue it to the hauke and she
shatt amende.

For blaynis i haukes monthes cald frongues

Off the frongues: it is deede for haukes, for it is anyous
sijkenes. and draweth his to yez. and with holdeth his streng:
the for men sayn that it cuurmyth of volde. For volde with hath
kes mych harme. and maketh flihine falt owte of the brayne &
the Egygyn Bilt sweett and empyre in her hez. and yot she ha;
we hasteli hlep it Bilt stoppe her nase thrillis. And thezfor
Take Fenelt Mayzell and Kessus ilich moch. and sethe it g
draw it throught a cloth. and ouzkhiles. Rach her hez therus
and put som in the Rooste of her month. and she shalt ke saafe

A medicine for an hauke that caulis hir lesth

Take his fleche in sarfock or ellis seech Rasus in Ratez and
put her fleche therin: When it topluth.

A medecyne for the Keume clepdy Agrum

When thou seech thy hauke upon his mouth and his the
hiz blobbed. then she bath ethy seeches calde Agrum. Thenfor
take a neet of silver and hate it i the fire. and brymne the Ma:
cellis thourogh olde. then unoyne it Ruth oyle of Olyff.
For to make an hawke grece and fatte.

Take a quantyte of pooreke and ony and butter fillchmy; the and forge grece and do a Bay the skymne. and sethe hem to grete. and anopnt thy flesh therin. and sed poore hawke thewith. and she shalt encrece myghtely. Ellis take the Lyn; ges of an Cued. and sed his and kep his from travett and? so ofte though the cued be never so fatte. and if poore hath; ke be not passing fat Within a fortenet dordre I thinke.

For booches that growe in an hawkes Jowe

Butt theys toches Bith an knyfe. and let olthe the mater. of thym. and after clense thym clene Bith a pluetes spone or ellis fills the bost Bith a powde of acenemelit Ybrent. and pop pon that powde to a littit bade: that is veside and so it Butt a Bay.

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

Take freth butter and put ther to sugee and put it in a cle ne cloth and Reclayme bet to that and kepe it in a top m you re-bagge.

A medecyne for hawkis that bene Reffreynd.

Whin ye se poore hawke Mefyng and Caedyng hat though bet Notrelias a his nates then inbeitles he is Reffrayed.
For that fekeines: take ye greynes of shaffelegre and of pe; pez and gynde it Least and temper it with strong sypnegre and put in his Mares and in the Rooff of his mouth and pesse his flesh to ete. and ye shal be saaff.

A medecyne for hawkyes that haue payne in their crope.

We shal take ypere Morson and poudre of gelesse: and meddelt it to geete and peue it to poudre halbke to ete. and if she holte it paste the second day after, she shal be hole.

A medecyne for the Stoone in the fundement.

When poudre halbke inap not meete then she hath that fekeines calce the stoone. And for this fekeines ye shal take the buet of a sypyne and the grece of a sypyne and cut it with the flesh of the buet and she shal be holpe.

A medecyne for the dry Frounce.

Or thys fekeines take the Roote of Hillipody that growth upon Olpes. and seth it a grete while they take it fro the fire and let it stonde and bap leth Barme then bapf pouvre flesh thern. and seede pouvre halbke. tij. tymes. and she shal be hole.

A medecyne for woundys called anguelli a

Take pressure made of a lombe that has hose in puzyme and make therof tij. morcellis and put it in a gut of a colue.
and seve hir therwith and solae the balkeke boide By npe yere hir thys medecyne.

Also take Juce of dragones and put sult the gut of a pe; gron and then cut it and destyce it as the balke may ouerstro lob it. and put it in his body. and knytn his bke for assyng.

Also yeue hir the ballockye of a Buc as bote as they ben cut ovre. and make podorte of the pyntyth and caste it upp the fleshe of a Cat. and seve hir therwith e she shal be boott.

Plommyth. She warbullith. and mantellith.

She tирith upon Rumpys. She fedith on alt maner of flesh. She goorgith When she fillith hir googe Kith meete. 
She leuyth When she sedith: that is to say she Byppith hir bke. 
She Rousith When she shakith alt hir sederis and hir body to gede. She Enduyth When hir meete in hir bowellys salt to di gestion. She mutith When she auooith hir odde. She perchith 
When she seondyth on any maner bote or perch. She Jopkith 
When she slepit. She puttihouer When she Euordith hir meete aobre of hir googe m to her bowillis. She propnyth When she see chyht ogle hir bke ou hir cyple and anopnyth hir fete g hir sederis. She plompyth When she pullith sederis of any solde.
or of any other thyng and askys hem from her she Barbelyth when she draweth both hynges oute the mppodes of her boote and ther they were both and softly shapyth them and let hem fall apen. And she mantlyth them she stretcheth her oun hyng a long after her legge and after hase that other hyng and moost complayn she oun that asserd os she Barbelyth his 

The nymes of a Spaye hauke as Ostrigiers and Sparuiteres haue determyned

The is a question appd whether a man shalt call a Spaye hudke Or a spere hudke Or an asperen hudke c Ostrigiers and also Sparuiteres sayen she may be calid alt sij. Nymphs for the oun songes. She may be calid a Spaye hudke for of alt the.talikes that the is shp as moost spere that is to say moost arms to kepe for the best mysoypng and mysenten hyng slyth.

Also shi may be also an aspate talike of sharpnesse of his courage and of his lobyng quicky and also of his sleyng. For she is moost asper and sharp in al thyngs that belong onto his of any other talikes.

She may be also calid a Spaye hudke for sij. Resonetz. oun is the spauht goseauskes and tecelles bothe side as been in thire soore age onto tyne thay may be Reflectemyd and made rede to slye as Goasuekes and tecelles that be not 3illy nefled onto tyne thay may be cleere ensoyned and rede to slye. for all the Whyle than bene conabul the Spaye hudke occur thetfesoun and sleth the pritch Bælt. that is to say from sapet Margaritpsz day onto it be lammas. and so forth in the year.

And the Bælt slye Bælt pong feauvntis pung beth cockys
In the beginning of the pere. And after Michelmor Dhanper; tracks passe her daunger I have seen them made sum to fle the pre sum to fle the Tele upon the Reuez: at the Jutte. Some to fle the Bodeak and sum for the blacke baxe and the thauske.

The Bodeak is compoude to fle: bot if they be crafte: thes fore than ye come to a Bode or a quech of bushus. caste youre spare babbe m to a tre and bete the bushes ther and if any Bodeak arise the bett be sure therof. *Ye* most first make his to a solue cast up out of the bushes. and youre babbe most sit on looste as ye make his to a partieke. Also as I sayde ye may call his a spare babbe: for an othe cause. for and the Bode a shapre fraught full of babbes. and no thyng ellus. and the Bese a spare babbe among thaym theyuld no custom be payd be cause of his. And so for the most common name they be also saxe babbes for the resones a foresayd.

An hawke fleeth to the new to the Beke. or to the Toll. No Crepe Querre Fer Jutty etc

All babbes fleeth to the Reuez dypersis Ryles. and fle; the the solde dypere. *That* is to say fle the fleeth to the Ryles or to the beke. or to the Toll. cast is bot soon. as ye shalt knawe here after. She fleeth also to the quarte to the crepe. and no mo Ryles bot those. *And* she Nymmyth the solde at the fer Jutty or at the Jutty fret.
A Goshalke or a terrell that shalt flect to the Wolf. to the
toll. or to the lake; in this maner sh is taught ye most
synde a forle in the Reuer ox in a pitte preveli. and thene sert
youre hauke a grete space of. oppon a mowte hitt or on the go;
love. and crye softely towarde the forle: from youre hauke
streight Way. and When ye come almost thez as the forle lygeth.
looke backewzarde towarde the hauke. and with youre hande ox
With youre tabuz stykhe: take youre hauke to come to you. and
When she is on Spyng. and amply lowe bi the grounde. and is al
most at yold. then simple youre tabuz. and crye huff. huff. huff,
and make the forle to sprynge. and with that noyse the forle Bil
ruse and the tabuke Spyt nymp it.

And now take heed. If youre hauke nymp the forle at the
ser side of the Reuer ox of the pitt from yold. Then she sleeth the
forle at the ser Juty. and if she sleet it oppon that side that ye ten
on. as it may have dyuerse times. Then ye shalt say the bath she
in the forle at the Juty seypp.

If youre hauke nymp the forle a loftet: ye shalt say she to;
ke it at the mounte ox at the souce.

And if the forle sprynge not bot sleet a long after the Reu
and the hauke nymp it then. ye shalt say she sleet it at the Raun
wy.

C Creepe.

And youre hauke sleeth at ox to the Creepe. When ye youre pold
or hauke on youre styfle and cropy softely to the Reues ox to the
pit. and stelith softely to the begynke therof. and then cropy huff.
and by that meanes nymp a forle. Then ye is slayn at the Cz
ore ove at the ser Juty. ox at the Juty seypp: as a booue is sa
py.
And if it happen as it doth oftentimes the folde for fear of
poutrick athake Botl springy and fell again m to the Rynner. on the
sowtke sees hir. and so he slept and was not arise. ye shall lye
then poutrick athake bath emebled the folde m to the Rynner. on
so shall ye lye and the be moor soules m the Rynner then that
poutrick athake nymmph if they warent arise for fear of poutrick
athake

TA thike.

Undestonde pe that a Sonthanne shulde not flie to any foule of the
Rynner. Bith bilees m no Bise. and therefore a Sonthanne
athake is alw a thief.

TQuytere.

And poutrick athake fleeth to the quesre. There hes he in a sty
but. some Sords of mallaces in the cela. and there he espyth the
chepm and commyth quesre his selfe. and there preuylie unonded
gos or lad be the grounde and nymoon of hem. or they use
then ye shall say that the folde was slayn at the questi.

Merke this terme draw.

Som folke mytfyle this terme draw. and say that thys pou
lacke Botl draw to the Rynner. And that terme draw is populy
assayed to that hathake that Botl fleie a Roke or a Cowl or a
Reynyn: upon a londe ltypring. and then it most be sayd that
such an poutrick Botl draw Botl to a Roke. 
Nowe ye shall understande if a man will make an hawke to the queyre in this maner he most do

Take a tame Malard, and set hym in a safte playn, and let hym goo there to Bitt. then take yourbe tabbecke uppon yourbe fist, and goo to that playn, and holde up yourbe hande a praye Way of from the Malard, and looke if the tabbecke can espie it by hir alwyn corage, and if she haue solwyde the sobble and wesere to sée her to, let hir flee it, and plymme Bitt uppon hir, and seuse her so, 3. oz. in. tymes and then sh es made to the queyre.

I haue knawyn gentleymen that Khynsoeuer and Khynsoeuer thay se any tame Sooke, and if theyr tabbeke holde desere to thaym, then thay holde let flee to thaym in coraigng theyr tabbeke to be Beett fleynge to the queyre an ooz tyme.

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

Sooke there an tabbecke perchith for att night: in any maner place, and softe and layserly clyme to her Bith a ston, or a lanterne that hath bot oon light, in yourbe hande and let the light be toward the tabbecke so that she se not yourbe face, and pe may take his by the leggys or ooz Bise as pe lytst, and in lyke Bise att oth maner maner sobble.
Of hawke's Bellys.

The billis that yowbe tabke shalt yerer looke in any Br: se that they be not to bruy over hit power to beyr al so that noon be bruyer then an other but lyle of beyght. Looke also that they be sonoide and Bell soundyng and syl and not both of oon soune: let that oon be a semytyn under a noozr. and that they be boole and not brokyn and speciali in the soundyng place. For and they be brokyn thyght sound ne sutt dulli.

Off sparc tabke billis ther is choyce and lyttill of charge of thygm: for the teeth plenty.

Bot for Goshawkes somtyme Bellis of Melen Bere calde the best. and they be sull good for they comunely be solum naw with syluer and sild ther after. Bot thr be now sedy of Dutchlande bellys: of a tybne calde dusdright. and they be passyn gooede. for they be Bele sortid Belt soundad. sonohe of Renynge in shines and passyn Belt lastynge.

Theere endyth the process of bawkyng. And now folowys she naumpe of all maner of tablyps to whym they belong.
Theys haukes belong to an Emproure

Theys be the names of all maner of haubkes. First an Eagle a Baldere a Melondre. The symplest of theys. Iij Rest se a Linde alse a Faby a Roo a Lykke. an Elke a Crane a Gustarde a Stooke a Swane a Hop in the playp ground. And theris be not enured. ne reclaunted. by cause that they be so ponderousse to the perch poystiff. And theris iij. by thez nature belong to an Emproure.

Theis haukes belong to a Kyng.

Thez is a Gesfakken. a Tercett of a gesfaken. And theyz belong to a Kyng.

For a Prynce.

Thez is a Fakken gentileyt. and a Tercett gentileyt. and theyz be for a Prynce.

For a duke.

Thez is a Fakken of the rock. And that is for a duke.

For an Erle.

Thez is a Fakken peregryne. And that is for an Erle.

For a Baron.

Also thez is a Bastarde and that hauke is for a Baron.
Hawkes for a knyght

There is a Sacre and a Sacret. And theis be for a knyght.

Hawkes for a Squyer.

There is a Lanare and a Lantett. And theys belong to a Squyer.

For a lady

There is a Mezlyon. And that hauke is for a lady.

An hauke for a yong man

There is an Hoby. And that hauke is for a yong man. And theys be haukes of the tobye: and ten both Jutid to be talle and reclaymed.

And yit ther be moo hyndis of hawkes

There is a Goshawkke: and that hauke is for a yeman.

There is a Tercett. And that is for a ppibere man.

There is a Sperre haucke: and he is an haucke for a prest.

There is a Myslyte. And he is for an solibatez clerkhe. And ther is be of an oer maner hynode: for thay flie to Ouer te and to fes Jytty and to Jytty sfezry.

Explicit.
The Rise as i the booke of hauyng aforesaid are Battyn
and noted the termes of pleisure belonging to gentill men
hauyng delite them. In this same maner this booke solowyng
 sheebith: to such gentill personys the maner of hauyng for
att maner of bestys. Bether thay be Beestys of venery, or
of chace, or Rascaut. And also it sheebith att the termes co
uentent as Bet to the houndys as to the bestys a foresaid.
And in certaine there be many quersse of thaym, as it is de
clared in the booke solowyng.

Beestys of venery.
Whensoever ye sace by dayth or by felt
My we chylde take bet he bow Tristram both you felt
How many maner bestys of venery thet Bet
Yeestyn to poure dame and she shall poul bece
Poure maner bestys of venery thet are
The first of thaym is the. hert, the secunde is the hare
The boone is oon of tho. the Belff and not oon moss

Beestys of the Chace.
And beere that ye cum in playne or in place
I shall poul felt Which be bestys of euchace
Son of thaym is the. Bucke. a nother is the Soo
The Foy and the Macton, and the Bile (Roo
And ye shall my we chylde other bestys all.
Where to ye hem synce (Rascaut ye shall hem call
In fyfth or in felt: or in forest I poul felt.
Note here the aage of an hert.

And for to speke of the hert if ye list it here
Ye shalt hym a. Calfe. att at the fyrste yeare
The seconde yeare a. Boket. so shalt ye hym catt
The therte yeare a. Speyad. lerneth thus att
The fourethe yeare a. Stagge. att hym by any Bay
The fiftte yeare a. grete Stagge. poure dalm bidt yowt say
The vii. yeare att ye hym an. hert.
Both so my childe Rylus ye been in quart

So know the hede of an hert. x that is dyuerse

And of the horyn that he then ketich a bolke.
The fyrste hede shalt be Juset Bisch obtse
Ther in syndyn see suche dyuerseke.
Mathes the. vi. yeare evermore at the leest.
Thow shalt Bell Juse the perehe of thissame beast.
When he beth Ababile Bisch obtse any leet.
Ryall and Suziatt also there Isett
And that in the toppe so When ye may hym keen.
Then shalt ye catt hym foram an hert of tanne
And When he beth in the toppe. iii. of the feluce
Then ye shalt catt hym trochid an hert of yfi.
And afterknde in the toppe Then ther. iii. bene
Then shalt ye catt hym sommyd an hert of. povi.
And from. iii. forfarde latt so besatt
Be he neuer of so many. ye shalt hym summed catt.
Right of the nombre eupon that he is
Callith hym from. im. forth summed Iffys
Also hau ye sele an hert byed Kelle.

My chylte callith bredds of hte and of hynde
And of Bucke and of dou flæce pe hem fynde
And a Beve of Roos flæce that place thay be in
And a Sounder ye shalt of the flæce slyne
And a Roote of Wolues flæce thay passyn mne
So shal pe hem catt as many as thay tane

A Littill heerde. A mydyll heerd. A grete heerd

Th. pp. is a littoy heede though it be of hyndis
And . pl. is a mydyke heede to catt hym be hyndis
And . lopp. is a grete heede catt. pe hem so
Be it hezt be it hynde bucke oz ellis doo

How pe shalle say a grete herte not a fair nor oder

A grete hert flæce pe hym se so shal pe hym catt
Bot nooemore a sayre hert for no thyng that may be salt
A grete hynde a grete bucke and a sayre doo
My sonnis flæce pe flæce catt pe hem so
So pe shalde nassme such dree: and oo as I gott lece

What is a heyp of Roos grete or small

And syp is a heyp of Roos on a rule
And . p. is a mydyll heyp sult bele I it kawde
A grete heyp is . on. flæce thay to gedde be
And so catt hem sonnis flæce that pe hem se
The moore nombes than pows : the greter the heyp is
What is a Sounder of swyne grete or smal

Twelst make a Sounder of the Byle swyne
Eor a medyl Sounder  What place thy may be inne
A grete Sounder of swyne. pp. ye shalt call
Forz geet not this lesson for thynge that may falt
Thynke What I say: my sonne nyght and day

Of the Roo hunting, brekyng, and dressing

When ye hunt at the Roo than shast ye say choore
He croccies and tроссийскeyd poulde houndeg byfooote
A grete Roobucke ye call hym not so
Bot a sayre Roobucke and a sayre doe
With the bowellis and with the bloode
Rebarkye ye poulde houndes my sonnes so good
And eche foote ye shalt cutte in. m. I poole here
Take the bowellis and the bloode and to att to geore then
Peyrth hit than to poulde houndes so
And moche the glaadder then that hitt go
That to poulde houndes a rebarte is calte
For hit is seten on the grounde and on the swyne walke.

The (Roo shalt be hzended by senter I bene
The. hit forther legges the hoo layde by thene
And take oon ender legge up I poole pray
And that oer forther legge right as I poole say
Upon the oer forther legge both ye hem pytte
And Bith that oer forther legge up ye hem knypte
Son thys maner thus Whyn ye have brought
Att boole to the Rechen then hit shatt be brought.
Sane that poulde houndes seye: the bowellis and the seye.
Now of that age isundoynge of the boore

Now to speke of the boore the first parte he is
A poyse of the Sounder called ale trau I blis
The second parte an hogege and so shall he be
And an hoggesterere when he is of yeares six
And then he is of nine yeare a boore shal he be
From the Sounder of the flyane then depaith he
A Synguler is he so: for a lote he Wilt goo.

Then ye haue slayn the boore and Wilt to hym right
Ye shal conde hym conflyane When he shall be dight
And bredes and of hym ye shalh make
By the lawe of wenerye as I dare ondaz take
Though powre boundys by slynghet off that he be wert
They shall haue the bulylis byple With the brede
Cast oppon the grounde thr the boore was flyane
And that is alwe a Reverte so hunteris it saygne
Oppon the eth so haue I blis: for that so orem is

Now of the hare.

Now to speke of the hare my sonys seareli
That best byng shal that be alwe of all wenerye
For all the sayre spekyng and blawpyng leattere
Commyth of sechng and syndyng of the hare
For my leis chylde I take it on hond
He is the meruellest best that is mony londe
For he symes and evys and Roungeth euermore
And breath talow and gras: and a towe teeth toth to soote
And other While he is male: and so ye shal hym synde
And other While female and syndlis by synde
And Blen be is female and kyndelis hym Rith in
In . in . dovetes be hem beoth or be Rith hem ethyn
Too Rough and . in. smoth Eth Rith hem se
(And in. knotts also that kyndelis Rith be
When he is female so tell my tale.

The rewarde for houndsys.

When yowre houndsys by strengoth path done be2 to rede
The hunter shalt reward hem then Rith the yde
Rith the shulteris and the sires and Rith the bohelliis oit
(And alt thynge) Rith in the Bombe saue onli the gatt
The punche also: yeue hem noon of thoo.
With rewarde Blen oon the esth it is dalt.
With alt good hunters the . halow . it is cilt
Then the lognes of the hale loke ye not forgete
Bot bryng hem to the hechyn for the lordis meest
(And of this ilke hare speke he no more.

Whiche bestes shall be slayne x Whych stripte

Mowt to speke of the bestes Whyn thay to slayne
How many be stripte and how many be slayne
Alt that be slayne and halow and Rounge lave me
Shalt be slayne saft the hace for be shalt stripte be
(And alt that thynth grece: and ples ther spon
Euer shalt be stripte Whyn thay be pondoon
On theis maner play: thys ye shatt say.
Which the beestis shall be teride with the lymer.

My dre sonnygs echeon now But I yold lete
Hold manie maner treestys as With the lymere
Shall be uperpyd in styth or in felde
Both the hert and the bucke and the boote so Bilde
And all other treestys that hunted shalt be
Shalt be soughte and hunde With Rathis so fre
Say thus I yold tolde: my childe so tolde

The discrepyng of a Bucche.

And ye speke of the Bucche the fyrst yere he is
A fabule, soulyng on his sam say as I yold his
The second yere a preket, the iij yere a souwert
A soure at the iij. yere the trowtes I yold tell
The, v. yere att hym a Bucche of the fyrst hec
The vi. yere att hym a Bucche and do as I yoy rede

Of the hornys of a Bucche

The hornys of a grete Bucche or he so be
Most be summyd as I say by strenth to me
Too braunchis first pulmuyd by most saue
And. iij. avanacers the fift yff ye Bilt saue
And. viij. espeles and then yff may hym att
Where so ge be a grete Bucche I yelt yold att

Of the Roobucche.

And yff ye of the Roobucche Bilt know thyname
The first yere he is a lyde soulyng on his name
The second verse he is a gole: and so be sichte ait
The third verse an hymne loke pe hym ait
Robucke of the first he is at the myn yere
The v. yeere a Robucke hym ait I yow bele
At saynt andrew day his hornys he Ryst ait
In moore oz m moos he hideth hym fast
So that no man may hem sone synde
Ellpe m certain he does not his synde

At saynt Jamys day dree so he go
Then shal the Robucke gonde With the Roo
And so tody ther as pe burne
Then is he also a Robucke goynge in his turne
And if pe may a Robucke sfe With olb any sayle
And pe synde that true greece at his sayle
As sum Robuckys bawe Then pe hit synde
Then shal ye rete it as pe do of het and of synde
Also the Robucke as hit is Bele hyde
At holpwe day be gooth to Ryde.
And with the hit: Then he may gete hit

Now of the hert and of the hynde.

Sonnyg of the hert and the hynde leene pit pe may
Ther thay drave to the hynde at holi cvoode da
to the stepe ther thay goon pche hote day at noon
Which stepe thay osten my childe I yow bap
Cuit hit be Myppesnome at the last say
The cause of the stepe is to Bere hynm fro the sfe
Who so commyth to that place may se hit Bith his cyle
An other thynge thay use my childe also
The same seson of the peere to sople to go
Of the criypng of theys beestyns.

Of sefte blowys and a bucke groops I fynde
And ich the Roobucke coteypne tellus by hynde
The noyses of theys beestys thus ye shal alt
For pute of theyre make theyg wren hit alt
Say chylde Rynce ye goo: poorte dame taught you so

Merke well theys blowys blowynge.

Tyme of greece begynnyn at mydysomer day
And tylt soli Roode dy partyth as I you so
The seyon of the sop fro the Natypye
Tylt the annunaaaon of olbre lady fre
Seson of the Robucke at Ester shalt begynne
And tylt mychelmas lastith nygh or the blynnne
The seyon of the Roo begynnyn at Michelmas
And hit shalt endure and last untill Candlemas
At Michelmas begynnyn hunting of the hate
And lastith tylt mydysomer theyr nyht no man hit space
The seyon of the Rolfe is in the aunte
At the seyon of the sop and euermore shalt be
The seyon of the boore is from the Natypye
Tylt the puriffication of olbre lady so fre
For at the Natypye of olbre lady sibet
He may synce There he goth under his feete
Booth in Bodys and feldis come and olde stute
When he after foode maketh any sute
Crabbes and aumys and rotis ther theyd growb
Bodys and keppe and othe thynge growb
That tylt the purification lastys as pe se
And maketh the Boore in seyon to be
For while that seute may: last his time is neuer past
Of the hunting of the hare

Now to speke of the hare how all shalt be Brought
When she shalt loth houndes be founden and set the first Borde to the houndes that the hunt shal the obste pit as at the kencet vore Then he openes it That all may hym here: in shalt say arere.
For his houndes Boste am to haste ly That is the first Borde my sonne of venery And Then he bath coupled his houndes gechoon And is forth With hem to the first goon And Then he has of cast his couples at witt Then shal he speke and say his houndes tatt Bote a couple auaunt se auaunt thris so And then So ho so ho. thies and no mo And then say. Sa la op auaunt So bode I you pray And iff ye se podbre houndes have goode witt to renne And draw a hand arde fro podb say as I podb keune Here holb amp. agayne hem att so Then. Sibeff mon amp sibeff. to make hem lost go And iff any seme of the wære thez he bath bone And he hight Richez or Gemounde thow to hym benne opes a Gemounde le guillant. and I shalt you abovethe quid tre h la colbard on la court cole That Gemunde the Borth the witt obst and balle That beneth to semye the coward witt the short balle

Cat And iff ye se Here the wære at pasture bath bene Iff hit be in the tyme of the corne grene And iff podbre houndes chace heuet at podbre witt Then. iij. motes shalt ye haue tood loode and shift
There oon and there an other there be pasturde has
Then say : illoques illoques in thesame place
So say to hem in kynde: onto tyne that ye hit synne
And then caste a signe att the feld abowe
To se at hit pasture Where she path be in or oute
Our at hit forme for gladde to be she is not lefe
Then she path pasturid in tyne of Roose
And any hounde syno oz musyng of hit mace
Then as the path bynde and is goon obt of that place
Ha se couz cy est plc . so shalte ye say
venez auz so hou sa . also lowde as ye may
Sa cy ad este so hou . after that
Sa sa cy aunaunt . and therof be not lat
And when ye se onto the playne hez at the last
In felde oz in erambult londe: oz in to the Rode past
And youre hounde hit synde of hez thez then
Say . la douce am la est a · and o as I polb hen
That is to say sweeete froynde: thez is he come lowb
For to dry here · and therewith ye sallt say so lowb
Illoques cy douce cy waplaunt so lowb so lowb . then lthy
Thus map ye now dere sonnyes leene of venery
And when ye come thes as ye trob he hit dibelt
And so semeth to polb Rett then say as I polb tett
La douce la est a venex · for to dibelt theouze
And therRith . 7i . sough . say ye no moore
And 7if it semes Rott polb to syna att m fere
And Renen so to do then say · douce how here how here
How here douce how here how here hekk sygys
do shalte ye say my chylde and for no thyng settys
Att maner beysys that euez chased Roose
Haue oon maner of Roose · so how . and no more
To fullfiit or fufliit eche maner of chaue
The hunt euermore in his mouth that Boar he haue
And ifp powde houndys at a chase renne ther pe hunt
And the best begyume to renne as hezittis te Hont
Or so to hantlon as doos the sop With his gyle
Or so to crosse as the Roo dooth over While
Ove dwell to that powde houndys cannot oude go
Then shalt pe say, hoo sa ampe sa sa
A comple sa aree sa hoo, such is the play
And sohob as moch is as sa hoo to say
Bot sof sohob is short in speche When it is brought
Therefore say Be, sohob tot sahob say Be noghte
And iff powde houndes chase at hert or at haare
And they renne at deaute thus pe shalt say thare
Icy sohob assayne assayne from hoo
So assayne aree sohob theis Boades and no moo
And iff powde houndes renne Beett at sop or at wo
And so saye at deaute say thus ferther or pe goo
So ho ore stree aluy douse a lay, that thay hre
So hoy assayne assayne sa aree
So hoo so hooe burne a coupler, and oo as I yole henne
The moore Borphyp may pe truie among all menne
Mowbre crafter let be kydyt: and o as I yole bydyt
All my somps in same: and thus may pe bonne of game

The bost that the maister hunter maketh to
his man non here foloping pe may here.

The maister to his man maketh his Rops
That he knowith he kynde Byate the hert oops
At hunting euermoore When he goes
Quod the man to his maister that were good loose
For to know what he doth the hounds before
What doth he mayster quod the man
He doth quod he seyn as though mayst fe
Breketh and so dooth no beste both
When breketh he quod the man that is that to say
With his feete he oppynys the eith ther he gooth a lay
What is the cause quod the man maister I the pray
That the hert be shote the hounds shyn theye hym hunt ay
That then to the Kyuer he bellis for to goon
Quod the maister to the man this ar causes soon

Nor. ii. caules the hert desirith to the Kyuer. A note were theis termys foloying descende n oder

COncause for the Kyuer descende he is ap
And so is he to the water when he taketh the lay
Why calleth thoue hym descende mayster I the pray
For he poynts of is myght the sooth I the say
A noother is to the water hye gooth other hykle
The hounds as that hym seken to founde to begyle
Cn of this hert quod his man maister hold I ken
In to the water when he leppys what he makes then
He prosperith quod the mayster and so ye shal say
For he Rot not hym selfe put how he bet a lay
Whether ouer the water he bitt for passe
Or turne agen the same lay the he spiste lay
Theysfore hit is proster as theys hunters sayne
And Reprofer off the same lay he turne agen
At that other side of the Bater, iff he go stoute
Then shal he call hit the soule, of the best
And that is for the Bater, of his large Bate
Solone in to the steepes there fallen of his fete
Upon the Bater, his Nay seven iff he hunt
Then brytheth he Bater ther, to tike poyd tent
And iff with the Bater, go algate poth, hit shal
Sepoulant the Bater an hert so hym call

Now of the Nomblis me the wele the tenny's

The man to his master speyth full blith
Off the nomblis of the best that he Holde hym kith
How many enygs theis shal te hem. Rich mine
Quod the master bat en thyk, not thyne
And that is but the Gargylon, to speke of all bi oone
And att steps ower, crokes and? Roundulus, bene

The Musuncez: the Forchez

Pit Bolde I. But and thold Boldest me, leere
The crokes and the Roundellis of the Nomblis of p. dere
Don croke of the Nomblis lyth evermore
Under the throcote tolle of the best be sore
That calleth is. aannuncze. Who so can hem here
And the hunderesmost parte of the Nomblis hone
That is to say the Forchez that liggen euill betwene
The n. theys of the lest that ower crokes euone
In the Mystre that callid is the woundt alfo
For the sires wilnde a trowte wrouen it is fro
My dere sornys bodt : say of game I thus yow telle

Gvit Holde I Bitt mysterere Thi theyps houndes all
Sagen and cryen enen that thy hym ceche shalt
For that Holde bene helpe that is thyg skylt
For to sée the best that thy venne stydt

Tell me mysterere quod the man That is the skylt
Why the swære Holde so sayne venne aginst the hitt
Quod the mysterere for hez legges he shortes he foore
Then to hynde: that is the skylt of foore

What is the cause quod the man & men say of he best
That the swære sittith age Then she taketh her prest
And oer besphans bye: as communel men sayne
For & cause quod the mysterere I telle the ploynge
Oon is for she huncles appon hit houghts ap
And all other bessps: can the styde to the grounde lay
An oer cause thez is and that is noo lees
For she worsith both selt and pure greece

Gvit Holde I mysterere quod the man sayne Bitt more
Wher lyth the fuel of the swære te hynde or before
Ouer the lopynge quod the mysterere of the swære thow take
Gay show the tale and the chyne even oon the backe

Gvit Holde I mysterere quod the man thowz at the leet:
What thowd Baldes in the feild in thy lymeere
Ther as an hez pasturiz bath: or he thowd hym se
To knowe saatt or lene Blatheer that he be
I can quod the mysterere Bezt tett the thygs caas
Where Bezt Bezt be thy lay : and there be sumeyped braas
 Pollyd and englaymede iff that it be
Then is he fett I the tett leene theys of me
And iff it be booth blacke and hard and cleene
Then he is megre laubre and leene
And of thys the tyng iff thou doe not me
Take heed in the Byntre and then thou may it se

C Pit maister of the baare sayn Botde I Hit moore
What he dooth When he gooth the houndes bfore
He forth and resorth the he gooth a Ray
Hapclyth and repryclyth the sooth for to say
Bot dat is that quod the man When thay so doen
That shalt I quod the maister tellt the fult soone
In the feel as Beere he gooth no Raie beene
There he forth Then he seeplyth and hit may not be seene
And after When he towblith and turmyth agayynne
Then he resorth as goodly hunters sayynne
And When he reynyth in the Ray dryr or Beete
Then men may fynde fostakly of clees or of feete
That pryclyth the baare aye When he dooth soo
And repryclyth then iff he agayynne goo

C Maitser: pit quod the man What is this to say
A vauntellay a lay and a Relay
That shalt I tell the quod he: for a littill byzete
When the houndes are set: an hert for to mete
And other hym chasen and folowyn to take
Then all the Relais thow may oppon hem make
Even at his conynge thow lett thy houndes goo
While the oys that he beynge fez arn hym froo
That is a vaunteleay and so thow shalt hit catt
For thay are than fer before thos oys houndes alt
And an hynderyng great ovez untill
For thay may not that ay nomore sebe at Bilt
And holde thyh boundes stuyt iff that thow so do
Tilt all the boundes that be behynd be am theerto
Then let thyh boundes att to goe: goo
That called is an allay . and looke thow sae so
And that hynderyng is yer to them that be behynde
For the esteede witt ouergo the Boere by hynde
A relax is after hym the boundes at past
Fer be fore Weth the best that hiet hym fast
To let thyh boundes fer after hym goon
And that is than a fortheryng to hym echoon
For and thyh boundes have ouercatke thees ovez bi desres
Then shalt they alt solue hym of oon bestines

What is a soloyng .

Thit maysters Bole I sayn thus at pouh leere
What is a soloruyng for that is good to here
That shatt I say the quod be the soth at lest
When thy boundes in the Bow sebyyn any best
And the best is solt allay ou of the fipth
Or the boundes that thow past meten thezwith
And any other boundes before: than may with hym mete
Thees ovez boundes arn then soloyned I the laste
For the beste and the boundes arn so fer before
And the boundes be hynde be Boere and soare
So that thay may not at the beste aim at the Bilt
The boundes be fore soloyne hym and that is the stuyt
Thay be ap so seere be fore to me iff thow Bilt trist
And thys is the soloyne lese hit iff thow lust
Wiche the thyngeth cause the houndes to enduring

And knowe it is mest mater if it have the hyst
When thy houndes renne an hyst untill
And so the further they goe the gladder they bene
For . . . cause quod he ofte byne is sene
Don is Ihne the hyst rennes fast on a rase
The swimeth that hit rennyth downe through out his clees
The houndes When thay synde of that it is swete
Then as they leuer to renne and lother to lete
An oth cause Ihne the hyst ny no more may
Then hit be white froth case the he gooth a way
When thy houndes synde of that then as they glad
In hope thay shal hym bave and renne so rad
The . . . cause is of the hyst When he is nygh wade
Then he casteth out of his mouth froth and blawe wade
The houndes knowe that he shall be take soone than
And euer the further they goe the gladder they renne
This as thy causes . . . that causes hem gladde to be

Wiche best a nau hounde takis as sone as aswist

What best pitt mater is ap it for non pitt
That moost boole att houndes rennen untill
And also sone the slowyst shal hym ouer take
As the slowyst shalt to whet ray so euer he take
That best a Bausyn light a Bok or a Gray
Theys . . . namys he hath the sooth for to say
And this is cause therof: for he hyst by hynde
Soe thourgh thorns a ray the thyphest he may synde
Theys as the thyphest houndes may no further goo
Then the slowest of soote be he neuer so thw
Why the hare sumays and crotels.

This mastery Rolde I sele Thi that men sayn
That the hare sumays and crotels toth playn
And all other maner bestis that hunte to be
Fempse or fenyn as Be Sele hit se
That shalst I bent tell the quod the master then
For Why that he sumays and crotles Bealt I ben
The semark for hi brest talow this is no lees
And he crotles men sayn for he brest grees
And Roukis on his houthis then he letres it go
And bestis of sic kynde kynde bee no moo
How many bestis sumayen master sayn I Rolde lere
And how many fenyn that hare good to lere
Alt this to tell quod the master I bote hit bot what
Alt bestis that berte talow and fonde wrought
Sumayen when that so say as I the home
And alt ote fenyn that witten alone themene.

How many maner bestis of venery Keleue

This hold many maner bestis pit master me tell
Off venery Keleue by sryth or by sset
To this quod the master I shalst the anshare
Off all bestis bot +. the brest and the saare
From the Annunciation of owere lady day
The brest then releues the sooth for to say
Ett saynt Petris day and paule and the saare right:
From the purification of owere lady bright:
Ett the translation Releus : leue ye me
Off saynt Thomas tate of Cauntrubure,
To vido the wylde Boore

Text:

A

To vido the wylde Boore
CTpit my chylde of the boore for to speke moore
When ye shalt be soundon I lese you be soore
pppij breedis ye shatt of hym make
Now leste youe my sonnes hit Boore ye shalt them take
The fyrist of thym is the hede That euer be falt
An oxe is the color and so ye shatt hit eatt
The sheeps on the sholders therof shatt . ij . be
Then eynce side of the shoyn euer in . iiij
The prestellis and the gammons dpte thym . ii .
And . ij . seeteys ye hath: forgete not thoo
Then take is legges and is seete and skilteth yourre sleght
For they shatt of his breedis be countad for . viij
Departith the chyne in . iii . peis and nomoo
And take thez yourre breedis . ppp . and . ii .
And saufe put the grete Then it is take a slay
In the blodde of the boore my chylde I peow pray
For hit is a medecyne: for mony maner pyne

CT how ye shall breche an Her.

A

And so to speke of the hert While the thynke oon
My chylde fyrist ye shatt hym free Then he shatt te soundon
And that is so to say oz euer ye hym dyght
With in his owne hornsys to lay hym upright
At the say cut hym that lordys may see:
A noon fat oz lean Bydez that he be
Then cut of the oddis the hlep euen froo
Oz ye begynne hym to flee: and then shatt ye goo

And so to speke of the hert While the thynke oon
My chylde fyrist ye shatt hym free Then he shatt te soundon
And that is so to say oz euer ye hym dyght
With in his owne hornsys to lay hym upright
At the say cut hym that lordys may see:
A noon fat oz lean Bydez that he be
Then cut of the oddis the hlep euen froo
Oz ye begynne hym to flee: and then shatt ye goo
At chaunis: to beginne assone as ye may
And slytting hym downe even to the say
And fro the say even downe the tale shalt ye slyte
To the pissett ther the cude was a waykept
Then slyt the lyfte legge even fast before
And then the lyfte legge by hymde oz ye to moore
And thees ozr legges oppon the right syle
Oppon the same maerz slyte ye that syle
To goo to the chekys looke ye be prest
And so slyte hym downe even to the breest
And so slyte hym forthe right onto the slyte
Even to the place where the cude was cut a bay
Then slyte the aame lysse att that ozr syle
Bot let the patitt of the breest slyt ther oon byde
Than shalt ye hymIndo my chylde I good Rede
Ryght oppon his aone skypynne and lay hit on brewe
Take brewe of the aughtyng of the aame dere
And beginne fryst to make the Esber
Than take out the shalowys: and slytting a noon
The bay to the syle from the corbyn bone
That is corbyns fee: at the deeth he flite be
Than take out the selyet that hit be not loshte
For that my chylde is good for lechecraft
Than put thyn honde softey under the breest bone
And then shalt ye take out ther bre a noon
Than put out the puncche: and from the puncche taas:
A way Sightly the Rate siche as he taas
Hoole it with a pyngre: do as I good keme
And with the bloode and the grece sfully hit threme
Looke threde that ye haue and nedet threde:
Foz to sell it with all oz ye moore so.
The smale guttis than ye shal obt putt
From hym take the mede, forget not it.
Than take obt the leuer, and lay hit on the skynne
And after that the bloodr with obt moore dynne
Than dress the Nombles: first that ye reke
Downe with a bauncers kereue that cleue to the neckes
And downe with the boltroote put them a noon
And kereue vp the felsh then vp to the yach boon
And so forth the fillitris that ye vp averr
That fallith to the nombles, and shalte be ther:
With ye neres also and sedit: that ther is
Euen to the mydryf, that oppon hym is
Than take downe the mydryf from the sines hoole
And yaue vp the nombles hoole by the boltroote
In thyn hand than them holde: and looke and se
That all that longeth them to: to gette that shalte be
Than take them to thy brodes to holde for trist
Whylis shaw them doyblyst and dighties as the list
Than a lay the lyghties: and oon the skynne them lay
To a byde the queue of my chyld: I pow praye.
Than shal ye skyp the slough thr as the hert luth
And take a lay the Eves from it and by skypth
For siny bevis bath his hert: ay it oppon
As men may se in the best when he is vsin
And in the myddis of the hert a boon shal ye synde
Looke ye suie hit to a loode: and chyld be kynde
For hit is kynde for mony maladies
And in the myddis of the hert evermore it lies
Than shal ye kempt the skewris the teeth even fro
And after the ragge boon cuttis even also
The forthis: and the syres even betwene
And looke that powre knepte ag Detroye bene
Than arne up the torchis, and srote them with blood.
For to save the greet, so to men of good.
Than shalt ye cut the neke the spydes even fro
And the hem fro the neke cutteth also.
The toong the brayn the punch and the necke.
When thay Rast to Barst with Ratez of the treke.
The smale gutties to the lightis in the dys:
A loye the lest of the best when thow thin vis.
With all the blood that ye may gete and sly
 Att to gete shalt be take, and laye oon the skyn.
To geue yowere boundes, that alle is I his:
The quyare, a loye the skyn for it etyn is
And throo dightes hym so by my counsable
Shall hawe the lefte shulder for his euaable.
And the Right shulder thare so euer he see
Peueth to the Foster for that is his fee
And the yuez also of the same best.
To the Fosterys knaue peueth at the best.
The nombles trussyth in the skynne, and cardet hym fast
The sides and the torches to geere that thay last
With thener legges, be oon so it shatt
Than bringe it home. and the skynne with all
The nombles, and the hornes, at the leods gate
Than boldely blow the price that at.
Powere play for to myynne. Or that ye come I afor.

Explicit Sam Julians
Barne in he boke of hunyng.
Bestis of the chace of the sweete fewte a flinkig.

The be bestys of the chace: of the sweete fewte. And tho be the Buke. the Doo. the Beere. the Reyno the Elke. the Syppcard. the Otre. and the Martron.

The be bestis of the chace of the sypplyng sweete Oyn thay be the Roobucke. and the Roo. the Fulmard. the Fyckre. the Sowe. the Grape. the Fop. the Squyrett. the Bhitrat. the Sot. and the Pulaute.

The nymys of diuere maner houndis

This is the namys of houndes. First the is a Grethound. a Gasto. a Mengrett. a Malypse. a Lemo. a Spay nsael. Rachys. Kenetys. Teroues. Bocherus houndes. Myodyng dogges. Cyndeflatuples. and Phukrid aurus. and smale ladies popis that beere a Ray the flees and dyuers smale saltis.

The propretieis of a goode Grethound.

A Grethound shuld be hee. like a Snake. and neeked like a Drake. foresd like a Rat. Tapled like a Kat. Suyd lyke a Teme. Chyned like a Beme.

The first yere be most lezne to sexe. The second yere to see. de hym leve. The xiij. yere be is felow lyke. The iii. yere thez is noon like. The xiv. yere be is good lyke. Enough. The xvij. yere be Kits awapye: gree biskys for to assaple. The xvj. yere likladite. The xviij. yere curesdreyt. And thyn he is com
The propertees of a goode hors.

A Goode hors shulde have pry. capit. and condition. 
A B is to hit. iij. of a man. iij. of a Roman. iij. of a sop 
iij. of an haare and iij. of an asse.
Off a man tolde prowd and hardy.
Off a Roman sapyre breuid saure of hure 2 esy to lip upon,
Off a sop a saure tyme short 2 ris with a good trot.
Off an hare a grate eygh a dry hre. and Belt remyng
Off an asse a bigge chyne a latte lege. and good houre.

Welt truelid Romennet Belt truelid hors Bes nei goode

Arise early. sere god dvouteli. and the World besily soo 
thy Berke Riseli. peere thy almuse secretly So by the day sad
ly. Ansoure thy peple temurely. Go to thy mete appetieli.
Sit ther at discretely. Of the tonge be not to lirballi. Arrs
se therfrom tempatly. Goo to thy sope soloily And to thy
bode merely. Se m thyn Inne Jocawly plifie thy loue du
ly. And slep surely.

Merke wele theys . iiiii thingses.

The be. iiiy thingso principiit to be dew of euy Riseman
The first is the awe of olbire holy sauer the pope.
The seconde is thmdignacion of a prunte Qura mognacion
regis vel pronapis mors est
The thredde is th sauos or the Bilt of a Juge.
The iiiy is Scoundre t the mutaasion of a compnale.
Who that maketh in Christennas a dog to his ladder.
And in March a Solb to is gardyne.
And in May a sole of a Whife manyns counself.
He shall neuer hawe good ladder, sawre gardyn. Nez te le keppe colnecellt.

Cfez from thy Kynysmen keste the.
Wray not thy neigbourys nept the.
In a good cone cunte therse the.
And sittte owne Robyn and res the.

Who that bylyps his hous alt of salowbes.
And prickyth a bloude hors ove the salowps.
And suffrith hys lyse to seeke mony halowys.
God sende hym the blysse of euerlastynge galowbis.

If theis be not directid then go thei at aventure.
Cthere be myny thynges fitt hazde for to knaue.
Wyche be that thay Witt draue.
The first is the Yapes of a yong man.
The seconde the course of a vessayt in the see.
The thirde of an Edez or a serpent sprent.
The im of a folyt sityng on any thyng.

Too kyres in oon howe. too cattys and oon mouz:
Too dogges and oon boon: theis shal be neui acozde i oon.

Who that mannyth hynm With his Kynne.
And closith his croostte lyth chantres.
Shal be neuer many hogges brokynne.
And also fitt lyght good seuyges.
The Companyes of beestys and howlys.

Of Herde of Hertis
OF Herde of Swannys
OF Herde of Cranys
OF Herde of Coaleys
OF Herde of Brenys
OF Herde of hazlottys
a Nye of flesauntys
a Beup of Ladeys
a Beup of Ros
a Beup of Quaplis
a Sege of hennys
a Sege of betoutis
a Soxe or a sute of malardys
a Mustre of Peacys
a Balke of Snytis
a Congregation of peple
an Epalkyng of Larkis
a Beche of Nyghtingalis
an hoffe of men
a ffelshrippyn of women
a Clerne of Goldysynches
a Cast of Bred
a Couple or a payer of botillis
a fflicht of Doues
an opkynudes of Rouenes
a Claeryng of coughes
a Dissimulaation of breddys
a Route of Knoghtis

a Grove of Liones
a Sleuth of Beens
a Cete of Graces
a Bear of Congys
a Rhes of Marronys
a Beshyes of serettys
a Grace of grehoundis of
a Lece of Grehoundis of
a Coupult of spaynells
a Couple of rennyng houndis
a Litter of Belpis
a Ryndylt of pong Cattis
a Synquiler of Boris
a Dryst of tame Swayne
an Harsasfe of horse
a Ragg of colts or a Rake
a Barren of Mulis
a Trippe of Bete
a Trippe of hauns
a Sagle of goes
a Grove of hennys
a badlyng of Dockis
a Moonpaens of Ryues
a State of Prynces
a Thongh of barnes
a hrodenes of ockeris
a Suppluyte of Nunnys
a Sode of clerkes
a Doctyre of doctoris
a Conutyng of precouus
a Sentence of Juuee
a Dampnyng of Jurzouris
a Dilegnes of Messangers
an Orients of Suauntis
a Sete of juyshen
a Draught of toteleiris
a Pride slodyng of taloris
a Tempans of whys
a Sylake of solers
a Boost of sauourous
a Laughere of Osteloris
a Glosyng of Tauerneris
a Malepertnes of pedeles
a Thrave of Thosferis
a Squatte of Sawbrus
a Fightynge of buggers
an ontrowth of lumpneris
a Melody of Harpers
a Hauuertry of pyppers
a soltely of sergeauntis
a Tabebrane of bakers
a Driste of fisheors
a Dysglyng of Taylours
a Bleche of solteris
a Smere of Cospourtis
a Clustre of Brapps
a Clustre of chouis
a Rage of Maydmys
a Rasull of anaups
a blury of toyes
an incredibilite of Costoldis
a Coup of patriches
a Sprynge of Telis
a Deffete of Lapbyng
a sailt of Woodockes
a Congregation of Pleuers
a Courte of coetus
a Quest of Tuzallis
a Tlenzis of Pies
an Ost of spawdbis
a Sazame of bees
a case of baultis of y° tour. i
a Lece of thesame baultis. in
a Flight of Goshaukes
a Flight of Malodies
a wedyng of Rookes
a Murmuracion of stares
a Rourte of Suluzet
a Lepe of Lezardis
a Shrebranes of Apis
a Skulke of Thuys
a skulke of flopis
a Nest of Rabettis
a Labor of Mollis
a Mucr of houndes
a Kenet of Rachis
a Suite of alypam
a Cowardnes of curris
a Sounder of Wilde Byne
a Stou of Mars
a Base of Assis
a Droue of Mete
a flocke of Shyre
a Eagle of Roman
da Sepe of chylesmyns
a Multaplung of husbondis
a Pontifialite of Prelatis
a Dignyte of chanonyes
a Charge of curatis
a Discretion of Prestis
a Salute of freel
a homynable sight of motis
a Salt of hygh
a Example of Maisteris
an Obsuans of lerimyts
an Eloquens of labeperis
an Execution of Officeys
a faith of Marchandis
a passion of stebardy of hors
a Keiff of Hanteris
a Creadns of Selberis
an unbredying of Kerueris
a Safeguard of Porters
a Blast of hunters
a Thretenyng of courteyeris
a Sromple of Tapstiers
a Lyng of wardenes
a Mistleue of pynteris
a Taph of Castris
a Soldyng of Kemsteris
a Honteryng of Tynkeris
a Raylbardnes of raylbardis
a Workship of Braters
a Neuthriyng of Jogoleris
a Sraunch of Mylneris
a Feitere of Bilberis
a Boring of Bochours
a Tynnet of Couseteis
a Blocke of Shourcnere
a Drnkship of Coblers
a Salute of fowys
a Cluster of Notris
a Rage of the teeth
a Rassalt of Bopes
a Disworship of Scottis

Tepliaet
Here follow the dew temps to speke of breckyng or dressing of dyuerse beestis and bowlis &c. And thesamae is chewed of certapn fylleses.

A dere brokynne.
A Goose roade
a Pigge hede and spade
a Capon saltshed
a Chooun fruslyd
a Cony saltedede
a Crane displayde
a Cureth vonyntede
a Hefalyn alet
a Quayle Eyngged
a Slaouez Lynped
a Pegon thyghed
Brabne leechyde
a Swanne lyfe
a Lambe shultere
a Kidse shultere
an Hen speylede
a Malard vnbrasid
an Henon dysmembred
a Porceke disguyred
a Besure contachid
a Patrich alet
a Raale bresepye
a Bodeake thygged
an Ege Tyred
a Syre Tymped

Now of fylleses
A Salmon Chyned
a Pyke splatted
an Haddoke sīved
a Chren syymned
a Sole loyned
a Bumarde chyned
a Tenche salved
an Ele trousoned
a Breme splayed
a Baxbitis sypyd
a Tought gobettid

Th ye shal say thus.
An hezit Herbourghith
a Bucke lodgith
an Esqyger lodgith
a Roo beddith
a Roman beddith
an hα̣ar in hηr forme shul; deryng oz leenyng.
a Cony sityng.
a Bodecke brekyng
Here now folowyn shall be shewed: all the Shypes
and the Bishopschipes of the realme of England.
And ye shall understande that the Shypes be Bitten before
and the bisshopeschipes of the same ar Brit solobyng nept aft.
and then afterward ar shewed the shrounyes of this londe.

Southesep.
Haampshyre. Sutherep. Chychesestre.
Cambrugespyere. Elye.

Lyncolne

Herfordshyre. Hertford.

Yorkeshire. Staffordshire. Darbisphere. Notyngham
shire: and oter as parte of Lancastershire. Norkhe.

Shrounyes of England.

Here in this booke fololyng is determyned the lynage of Coote armuris: and houe gentlemen shalbe knovyn from ongentile men. and houe bondage began first in aungett and after succeeded in man lynde. as it is sheshed in processse bothe in the children of Adam and also of Noe. and houe Noe wapped the Boille in tij parts to his tie somys. Also the be shelyed the. ip. coloritoris in armys figured by the ip. oratoris of aungetis. and it is shelyed by the forsaid coloritoriis Wych ben Boothy and Wyche ben Royalt. and of rigaliteris Lex; the ten noble and Rich ben expellent. And ther ben here the persays of chypitaly and many other notable and famowse thyms to the pleasure of noble personys shalbe shelyed as the Ker lysis sololyng Bittenenes whence so euer lyyth to se thaym and rede thaym Wyche Bere to longe now to rede. And after these notable thynges aforesayde sololyng the Blysnyng of all maner armys in lauen frenche and English.

ICipit Liber armorum.

Blysnyng in Bittenenes armes for to here by the Royalt blode in ordynance all nobult and gentylmen from the hyste deare to the ladyste thys booke shalbe shelyed. and to recesser Gentylnes from ongentylnes. ICIn so moche thatt all gentylnes cumynps of god of heypn. at heypn 3 Yeit began Bysere Bere. p. oratoris of aungetis and nob stonde bet. yx: in coc armuris of knablge ecwoyned sute hpe Bith precious sto nes. Bysere luysfes Bith myliouns of aungetis out of heypn selt pone bett and odys places and ten holdyn thez in bondage. and all Bysere created in heypn of gentylt nature. A bude man oz a churle Bytt soy all hez be cumynps of adam. So luysfer Bith his cumpany may soy all hez be cumynps of heypn.
How Gentilmen shall be knawyn from churcis & how they first began. And how Noe deuydyd the world in. iii. partit to his iii. sonnyes.

Nowe for te deuyde gentilmen from churcis in taft it shall be preued. There was neuer gentilman nor churcse ordnyed by lynne to bot he bad sadre and modere. Adam and Eve had nother sadre nor modere and in the sonnyes of Adam and Eve Bac soun de both the gentilman and churcse. By the sonnyes of Adam and Eve Seth Abitt and Capn deuydyd Bac the royalt blowe fro the songentilt. A brother to slyg his brother getray to the land There might be more songentilnes. By that did Capn become a churcse and att his offspryng after hym by the cursyng of god and his owne sadre adam And Seth Bac made a gentilman throw his sadres and modertis blissyng. And of the offspryng of Seth Noe came a gentilman by lynne

Noe had. iiij. sonnyes begetyn by lynne. By the modere. ii. Bac named Cham and Sem. and by the sadre the thyrde Bac nampd Jafeth. Mit in thys. iiij. sonnyes gentilnes and son; gentilnes Bac soun de Bac in cham songentilnes Bac soun de to his owne sadre won to discouer his preutyle and laugh his sadre to scorne Jafeth Bac the songist and reproued his brotter. Than like a gentilman take mynde of Cham. for his songentilnes he Bac become a churcse: and bad the cursyng of god and his sadre Noe. And Cham Noe awoke he syped to Cham his sonne: knowyst notth sith how hit become of
Cayn Adam soon: and of his churlish blode. All the World
is worldly saucie Be. viij. And now of the to begynne sanger
tines and a cause to destroye vs att: upon the hit shalle be.
so I pray to God that it shalle fall. Now to the I gyue my
curse lykedde captaine for eu, and I gyue to the: the north parte
of the World to drave thyn habitation for the shalle it be.
There sowde and are calle and mysclefe as a churle thowb
shall have. in the thirde parte of the World Rich shalle calde
Europe that is to say the conte of churlys.

CJaseth eu hezr my sonne thowb shalle have my blissing
dee i seed of Seth Adam son I make the a gentleman to the hede
parte of the World, and to the occidente ende: there as Belth
and grace shalle be. the thyn habitation shalle be to take that other
thirde parte of the World Which shalle be calle asia, that is to say
the conte of gentilmen.

CT And Sem my son also a gentleman I the make to multipli
able blode that so lykedleli was slayd. the oxente thowb shalle
take that other thirde parte of the World Which shalle be calle affri
m, that is to say the conte of tempurines.

COf the offpring of the gentleman Jaseth come Jabraham
Moyses Aben and the profettes: and also the kyng of ye right
lyne of mary. of Rome that gentleman Jesus was borne very
god and man: after his manhood kyng of the lande of Judea
of Jesus gentleman by is moder mary prynce of Cote armure.

How lange Cote armures wer begunne afore
thyencarnacion of owre lorde Ihesu crypt.

Jaseth made first Sarget and ther in he made a halt in taken
of all the World, and afterwarde 309. yerre and 20ij. before
the psynsaycion of Cristie: Tote armure was made, and figured
at the sege of troye. There in gestys troianorum it tellith that
the first beginnyng of the laube of armys was, the Rich was
effugured and begonne before any laube in the World. tot the
laube of nature, and before the 9. comabundementis of god.

And this laube of armys was grounded uppon the iy. ors
deps of angelis in heuen encrowned with iy. dyueris precious
stones of coloutris and of vertuys dyueris also of them az fi:
gurd the iy. coloutris in armys. as in novembre to beginne the
first stone is calde Topasion

Prim9 lapis

The first stone is calde Topasion signifiying
golde in armys.

This stone Topasion is a semy stone, and golde it is call;
de in armys. The vertue the of is: that the gentilman the Rich;
the theys stone in his cote armure behide a face messanger in his
kyng batel that he be. The Rich stone is refused in the angelis
crownde that was a tible messanger and a face in his kyng bat;
et of heuen than they fought with Lucifer.

Secud9 lapis

The seconde stone is calde Smaragdus a gruene stone signifiying vert in armys.

The seconde stone is calde Smaragdus a gruens stome. it
vert it is calde in armys. The vertue the of is: that the gentyl
man the Rich in his cote armure it behide kene and hardy in his
kyng laste shall be. The Riche stone is reserved in the changel
les crown that was kene and sery in his kyngs battle of he
wen ryan the sautyth Riche Lucas

Tercius lapis

And this stone is calde brush color i armys

The thirde stone is alse an Ametise a deskelie stone brush
hit is calde in armys. The vertue therof is: that he the Riche be:
rich in his Cotearmur that stone, fortunable of victorie, his ki
ges bataylt shall be. The Riche stone is reserved to the virtulys
crown that was fortunable and victorioubs in his kyngs battle
of ryan Ryan they saught Riche Lucas

Quartus lapis

And this stone is calde pluby color i armys

The iii. stone is alse a Margarete a clothy stone plum;
by hit is calde in armys. The vertue therof is: What gentilma
that i his Cotearmure that stone beith grete gounaunce of chia:
ualie in his kyngs bataylt be shalt have. the Riche stone is re
ued in the postestatis crown that was chualtie of gounaunce
in his kyngs bataylt of kyng Ryan they saught Riche Lucas

Quintus lapis

A logys is calde tinamer or sanquine i armys

The iii. stone is alse a Logys. a sanquine stone or tinamer
hit is calde in armys. The vertue therof is: the gentilman thatt
in his Cotearmure this stone beith myghtisfull of powere in his
kyngs bataylt shall be. The Riche stone was reserved in domina
couns embeme that Bac myght ful of powere in his kynges lyk; talkt of kyryn Ryan thay saught Bith Lucifere.

Septus lapis

C And thys stone is calde gowlps in armys.

C The vi. stone is alde a Ruby a redy stone. gowlps. it is alde in armys. the vertue thereof is. the gentylman that in his Cozarmure that stone brith hote and full of corage in his kynges batylt shalt be. the Rich stone is referred in the pryncipa as crowne. that Bac hote brinnynge as fire in his kynges ba; tylt of kyryn Ryan thay saught Bith Lucifere.

Septim9 lapis

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

C he. viij. stone is alde a Saphyre a blew stone Asume hit is alde in armys. The vertue thereof is. the gentylman that in his Cozarmure brith that stone. Byse and vertues in his Bes kyng in his kyng batylt shalt be. the Rich is referred to stong crowne that Bac Byse and vertues in his kynges batylt of kyryn Ryan thay saught Bith Lucifere.

Octau9 lapis

C This stone is bleak and it is calld Sabull.

C Th. viij. stone is a Dymond a bleak stone. Sable it is alde in armys. The vertue thereof is. That gentylman that in his Cozarmure that stone brith: durable & consapnt in his kynges batylt be shalt be. The Rich stone was referred the chrympyns crowne that Bac duraible & consapnt in his kynges batylt of kyryn Ryan thay saught Bith Lucifere.
T tv9 lapis

T A shining stone and is called Silver i armpys

The i p. stone is also Carbuncle a shynynge stone. Silver is also in armpys. The verse therof is: That gentlewoman g y
in his Cokazmure this stone bryth. fult doyghter glorious e shynynge in his kynges batayl he shalt be Thy Rich stone was
reserued in the Seraphys clothne: that was fult doyghter glorious e shyni g i his kyng batayl of kypn. than they sought St. Lucifer

T Of the diuel coloreis for the feld of cokazmu rific. v. bene worthy and iii. bene Royall

The be i p. dpis coloreis for the feld of Cokazmu rific v. worthy e. iii. Royall. Th. v. worthy be theys: Gold de berte Brown Plumby e Synam. And the. iii. Royall be than: Goldis Cloude Sable e Silver. Got now aft blan
seans of armpys ther be but. vi. coloreis of p. Rich. i. be metalt e iii. coloreis. Gold e Silv for metalt. bzt Goldis Cloude e Sabult for coloreis. e theys be usuad and no moo.

T Of nine preci9 stoneis. v. be noble e. iii. of dig

The be i p. precious stoneys. v. noble e. iii. of dignite
Th. v. noble stoneys be theys Topasion Smaragmat Alma: the Margaret e Alloys. Th. iii. of dignite be theys Ruby Saphyrz Samond and Carbunull.

T Of thodercil of agetil. v. be icerarch e. iii. trö

Th. be i p. orypo of angelis. v. Jerarchie e. iii. Trölp
The v. Jerarchye be theys : Angelis Archangelis virtutes potestates et dominatos Th. iii. Croni be theys Prima; patr Trony Chryblyn and Symphyn.

Tv. of the dignitie of regalite be noble v.iii. vt

Th. b. ip. dignities of Regalite. v. noble and. imj excellent Th. v. noble be theys Gentilma Squier'Knight Ba
ton and Lorde. And. imj quodlet be theirs Ezle Mark Du
ke any Prynge

Pynne vertue of preciç songys

Pynne vertues of preciç songys ben ther. v. general and
imj speciatl Th. v. geniatt ben theys A sure messenger Rene
e a hardy sortinat of victori' Cheral a9 of gounaunce empyght;
sult of power Th. imj speciatl be theirs: hole of courage byse c
red c vertues in berkyng Durable consaynt suit dought c
glaoose shynynge.

The iii. vertue of cheualry

Robbe vertue of cheualry ben ther. Th' first is inste in
his bostis. cleennes of his gHONE. peti to haue of the pover. to be
gracious to his presen. to be vuerent and saythfult to his god
Th' second is that he be bysere in his bataill. pruerent his sightig
knowynge c byynge mynde c his Kittis. Th. iii. is ye he be nert
slow in his Beris lote be fore ye his gult be true thanke god c
uer of his victory c for to bave mesure c his sustinace. Th. imj
is to be strog c steedsfast c his gounace. to hope to bave ye victory
And wot not frome the seconde and not to shame his aste arms or. Also that he be not to to sult of his manhood. Loketh that he be curtes lowly and gentill and with obte rebabdry in his langage.

Here shall be shewed the ix. artikels of gentilnes. v of them ar amorows and iii souerayn

There be ix. articles of gentilnes. and of theym. v. bene amorows. and iii. fouren. The. v. amorows gentilneses ben theses Lozddi of countenance. Treateable in langage. West in his amswer. [Pe]rfite m governalnce. and There: sult to fathfulness. The. iii. souerayn gentilneses ben theis Febe othes m. beryng. Gopom to goodis byddying. Kno; beryng his olde birth in beryng. and to drew his souerayn to offende.

There be ix. vices contrary to gentilmen

There ben. ix. vices contrary to gentilmen of the Seiche. v. ben indetermynable and iii. determynable The. v. indetermynable ben theys: oon to be sult of sloth in his Beare. an other to be sult of boost in his manhood. the thride to be sult of coward; nees to is enemy. Ex fouth to be sult of lechri his body. e the fiftthe to be sult of drynkynge & dronchunli. There be. iii. determynable: on is to revoke is ownd chalange. an other to sly his prisoner With his ownd landis. the thrade to slyde from his foue: ragges taner in the seconde. and the fiftthe to tell his soueraygne fals tales.

There be ix. inestimable reioyngis in armys

The. ix. inestimable reioynge of armys ben theys.

First is a gentilman to be made a knyght. i the seconde at batall.
The second is yuelode of hym to respyce after manhowe
the 1.ij. is chauoly to do by sore his souerene C The 2.ij.
is ambassatt to be put in his honde for Bisdom C The 3.ij.is proofes of knyghthode done to sore alioundis i honor of renolune.
C These be alde in armes the 4.ij. autentype Now folowith the 2.ij. endyng strempyllis personall C The first is a more knyght to be maried to the blode Royalt C The seconde is to have thanke of his souerayn perpetuall. C The 5.ij. is to keep his Cote armure unshampd in tryst C And the 2.ij. is to keep all pontis of is knyghthod as gestys twianorum de clarith.

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

C Thez was non order tot. 2.ijd. Redloke first and knyghthod after. C A knyght was made before any cote armure. And O
lybion was the first knyght that ever was. Aterialis his fader come bi the right lyne of that gentilman Jafeth and saw the pe-
ples multyplie c yad no gouernor And the cursed pple of Sem Rebed apyns them Olibion was the stryngest and the mansful
lest man in his lyne And the pple cried on Olibion to be thez
master and their gounerz At thousand men Ber than multypli-
ed of Jafeths lyne. Aterialis made to his son a garlande a
tube his head of 1p. duereis paeicuse scoops in tokenyng of
chyualri to be a gounerz of a. M. men. C (onto thys same trap
kny hawe his name i late ye is as moch to sae a gouner of. 19. me
Olibion knelpd to Assteriatt his fader and asked his blis-syng. Assteriatt toke Olibions sware that was dramthis sablejoy that Tubalt made before the floode: and smote flat-lyng. wp. syngs uppon the ryght shulde of Olibion in toke: xpyng of the wp. portuys of the forsayde precious stonygs and gaue him his blussing with a charge to kepe the wp. portuys of charpyee now soloyng as ye shalht here.

These be the charges or artikelsis that every knyght shluede kepe by the dignyte of his orde re they be yr. v. tempall and iii goodly

Thz be yr. v. temperatt uwpys g. iii. gosly uwpys of charite thz. v. tempall portuys is theys: be shalht no turne his tocke to his enemyz for to flee. Thz. ii is that ye shalht truly holde his pronysse to his sundee: and also to his soo. Thz. ii is be shalht be free of mete and drinke to all his meny a bute hym Thz. iii. is be shalht upholde maydonyg ryyght. Thz. v. is that ye shalht holde up bydonyg ryyght. Thys is the. iii. portuys: ps of charite gosly. Thz. fyst is: be shalht honoure his fa-der and his modoer Thz. ii is be shalht to noon barme to the poore Thz. iii. is be shalht be merasfull Thz. iii. is be shalht holde both the sacrisce of the grete god of ruygn. And than Assteriatt did make to Olibion a tsarget of Glyst tre reli hih. corneris ii. a bower is face and oon downe to the ground Barde: in tокоenyng that thys Olibion be the chye of all
The manner of knyghthodis beyn ii. oon with the S werde An other With the Bath

This be ii. maner of knyghthodis oon With the S werde and an other With the bath Th bath is the Northest by cause of iii. Royalties. Oon is ryen an onaged pynce is made knyght or be crownd Kyng Th seconde is ryen a Kyng or an Empewret is crowned. Th thritte is ryen a queene or an Emperes is crowned. Th iii. is ryen a Kyng or an Em pwebret cum to speke With an other of pweerse londys

This is a Gentylman of Muncette and of bloode
And ther is a Gentylman of bloode
This is a Gentylman of Cootearnes: and thes be iii. Oon of the Kyngys bag. An other of a loweship. And the therede is of the hylyng of a Sarpysh
And ther is a gentylman sonepalt
And ther is a gentylman Procrafet
And ther is a gentylman Spreitualt
This is also a gentylman Spreitualt and temperalt, and all these ben more playnly declared in this booke
Gentlemen be calde. iii. maner of wyse one of auncestreis and iii of Cotarmure

Thz be. iii. diverse maner of gentlemen. Don his a gentylman of auncestreys: Rich muste nedis be a gentylman of blode. Thz be. iiij. gentlemen of Cotarmure and not of blode. Don is a gentylman of Cotarmure of the kynges bagge, that is to say his devce by an herald I gouen. An other gentylman of Cotarmure is and not of blode, a kyng geyng a loryship to a woman under his sealt of patent to hym and to his kymps for ever more he may have a Cotarmure of the same lordship.

The thirde his a poman cristenys pis he kist a gentylman so syn he may have the sarlings Cotarmure and noo sarlyn a sarlynus cotarmure nethiz cristenys cotarmurc bi seghtyng in noo wyse. Pit sum men say that a cristen man ouercomyng a cristen man seghtyng in the kist shalt bre the cotarmure of hym that is ouer comyn. Or if a souereyn kyng make of a poman a kyght that same kyght is a gentylman of blode by the royaltie of the kyng and of kynghood.

A gentylman spiritual

Thz is a gentylman a churle sone a preste to be made and that is a spiritual gentylman to god and not of blode. Butt if a gentylmanys sone to made preste he is a gentylman both spiritual and temperat. Cryste was a gentylman of his moder be: value and lacre cotarmure of aunseartis. Th. iiij. Evangeliist breth Bitteneise of Crystis Barkys in the gospelt Bith alt thap: postilles. They bere Jedyys and of gentylmen come by the right lyne of that Barkys qouemure Juna matyakus tot that by succeision of lyne the kynrade fell to puerity, after the destruction.
of Judas Maccabeus and then they fell to laboris & Race al;
de no gentilmen. and the iii. doctoris of holie churc Seynt Jes;
von Ambrose Augustyn and Gregori War gentilmen of holw
and of cotarmures

Also the divisionis of cotarmures be ip. that
is to witt v. perkyte and iii. unperkyte

Her be ip. divisionis of cotarmures v. perkyte e. iii.
Comperkyte. The v. perkyte be theys Termynatt Colla
kerratt Abstrakte Firalt and Baskard.

Differeys Endyng
Termynatt is alde in armpes all the brethren of right ly;
ne heziz by faede or by mode may here the right kyptis cotarm;
ure with a differens alde Endyng

Differeys Jemewes
Collakeratt is alde in armpes the sonys of the brethren
of the right kypt bezyng the cotarmures of theys faede with a
Differens Jemewes

Differeys molet
Firalt in armpes is alde the third degre by the rightly;
ne from the right kypt by line male they may here these fa;
dris cole armure with a differens molet

Differens counterfleurs
The bastard of Firalt shalt here his faede cotarmure co;
untutreups that is to say What so ever he breth in his feld he
shalt here in the coloriris yperese and no more.
How ther be. iii. cotarmurys imperfite and be bough with owte differans

The be. iii. cotarmurys imperfite: and be borne with owte differance. The first cotarmure is if a loadshipp a fote syde be gowen under patent bi the kyng. and if he die with owte ley; his cotarmure is Jod.

The second is the cotarmure of the kyng; ystte yf he dye with owte ley; his cotarmure is one. and yf theys. if cotarmurys haue offsheld forth: the fift degree of theam being lyne by male to gentilmen of blode by labbe of armys.

The thirde cotarmure of the Saxyn yf. the crissyn man dye with owte offsheld his cotarmure is one. and if he had offsheld forth onto the fift degree from him, by right lyne of offsheld male he is a gentylman of blode.

The fourth cotarmure of the chese blode yf he dye with owte one offsheld the hole cotarmure is lost than it fallith to be a cotarmure of thymperfite being with a differans.

Allt the bastardis of all cotarmurys shalt be a fesse Sht cast hit a bason of oon of the iii. dignites of coloures. excepte the bastard of the sippales and the bastard of the brestyone of the chese blode. Where thermaune is deparded to eych brochir. like moch theys bastardis shalt adde more bagy to his armys or take a Ray a bagy of armys.

Note here well who shal gynge cotarmurys.

The shal tennon of the. ey. aduris of regalite tokt alle onli the souereyne kyng gynge coetarmurys for that is to hym impro
perid bi ladde of armys. And yit the kyung shal not make a
knyght bihte obte a costarumure byfore.

Up knyght chesfyn i the felde mai make a costarumur knyght
In how manye places a knyght may be made

A knyght is made in v. dyuerte places In mustyng in
lond of Beztus. In Semblung vnder tenens . In lisyns of
the bath And at the sepaluar.

A lassded costarumur is on the moderis part

A lassded costarumur is cald the coste of a gentylwoman
buyng lyuelde Bredyed to a man buyng noo costarumur -
hiz lone may beze hiz costarumur With a diference of armys
duzyn his lyue by the curtsey of lab of armys . and hiz lone
shalt none beze but so be that the gentylwoman be hyre or nept of
blow to that costarumur . Or ellis kyng his byth of the blow
Koyalte and than shalt hiz hyre beze hiz costarumur

How gentylmen be made of Gromis that be
not of costarumur nether blode and they be cald
vntrial and apocrifate as hit shewith folowing

Ther be ij. dyuertse Gentylmen mado of gronps . that be nott
gentilmen of costarumur rother of blode . Don is cald in arm;
ys a gentylman vntrial that is to say mado vp among tely:
gous men as prioys Abbottis or Bisshopis . That other
is calld in armys a gentylman apocrifate that is to say ma
In armies be vi differences that is to say ii.
for excellent and iii. for nobullys

Ther be. vi. Differences m armies. ii. for the excellent.
and. iii. for the nobles. Tabett and Enbuidyng for lords.
Jemews Moletys Flower dryce and Cupnsogles for these
nobles.

In blasyng of armies be. ix. quadratris that is
to say. 1. quadrat finiall and ii. Royall

In blasyng of armies the be. ix. quadratris for to con;
sider. 1. quadrat finiall and ii. Royall. If ye quad
trat finiall be theys. Gereu. Gerundii. Fretly. Geratly. and
Endently.

Gereu is called in armies than coatazariis at. ix. quaz;
teris dyuerez colorbis.

Gerundii is called in armies than the coatazure is of. ix.

dyuerez colorbris: e a Systarget bith in the coatazure of bytt
colowre that hit be of

Fretly is called in armies than the coatazure is counterse fid

Geratly is calle in armies than the coatazure is powder
Bot a blaisaz shalt not speke wirth Ezmen. Silver powazrd
wirth Ezmen Bot he shalt speke wirth Ezmen or ellis in some
armys he muste speke wem Ezmen: Such is to saie Shitli Ezmen
In so much that the fift the quadrat small hit is determyned of the tokenys of armys. or I proceed to hit: is shewed what maner of tokeny a gentyl man may bee.

A gentle man may not bee tokenys of armys but of steining colourre that is to say his costazymure pnyat or ellis I get a with precious stones.

Geratynge pure. p. bagges of costazymuris. Firste with crosletis. and of them ther be my dyuerse. and the tyme theys Cross flyly. Cross ply Cross crosletis. and Cross slore

\[ \text{The secunde bagge is fowtere velge.} \]
\[ \text{The thred bagge is crosletys} \]
\[ \text{The foureth bagge is prynarose} \]
\[ \text{The fiftthe bagge is quynfoulis.} \]
\[ \text{The seysethe bagge is dyaclys} \]
\[ \text{The seueneth bagge is chapleletys} \]
\[ \text{The sixe bagge is Moletys.} \]
\[ \text{And the ip. bagge is Cressaunus that is to say halfe the moone. theys be redaragis of costazymuris.} \]

\[ \text{The fiftthe quadrat is calde Endently of. in. diuse Beys that is to say betally lentally and fysely.} \]
\[ \text{Betally is calde m armys than a costazymure is calde Endentys of. in. dyuerse coloures in the length of the costazymure} \]
\[ \text{Lentally is calde m armys than ye costazymure is Endentayth. in. dyuerse coloures in the beide of the costazymure} \]
\[ \text{Fysely is calde m armys. in. manere Beys. Fysyl bagy. Fysy target and Fysy generalit.} \]
The target is than a scagon or an engislet is made in the myddtll of the costarmure.

The general is calde in armes than the costarmure is Endentad Rith. ij. dyuerse coloures from the laste poynt of the costarmure to the sleyer.

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

Quadrat is calde in armes than the selde is set Rith sum token of armes.

A quadrat-quin is calde in armes than the selde is discoloured Rith tokens of armes sayyng no beest in the selde.

A Quadrant Royalt is calde than the selde occuppeth ye token of a beest or any other token set Rith in the costarmure to the number of fiue.

The first quadrant is one token of armes allonli sett and Royalt after his by the beeth.

The seconde quadrat Royalt is bynyng in his costarmur: in thynge calde the tokens of armes that is to say: ij. flow: redice in splicats. iij. rossis. iij. capplettes. iij. lebardis. iij. ly ongs. and so the iij. quadrat Royalt is to bre a beest Raun: and: belly = lentally = and fessely.

Here shall be shewed what Cootarmtris returp: al ben and weet the blaser shall begin to blase.
The coozamutis be there called restryalt in armys.

The seconde coozamutre reffrialt is calde i armys than a coozamutre is paly of dyuere colouris to the pynte. And that coloure the pynte be of. The pynte is the feld. The the blaser shal beginne.

The thrde coozamutre reffrialt is calde in armys than a coozamutre is sentry of dyuere colouris to the pynte and that sertie mydjett in the pynte y^e coloure is the feld. The blasper shal blase from that coloure to the next coloure pale.

Remeke what sentre Fixal Mangis Gorgis et oter diuerse here now following be calde i armys:

A Senter in armys is called stakar of tentes.
Fixial be called in armys mylner pykes.
Mangis be called in armys a sleue.
Gorgys be called in armys Water bulges.
Elynenlis be calde in armys mj. quadrans truncolis.
Oglys be calde in armys gonestongs.
Toiletts be calde in armys Bassetts.
Diaclys be called in armys scoprelyes.
C Myrte be caide in armys mereblis or glasses.
C Seons be calde in armys browe and 6hys.
C Trounks be calde in armys any besys hede or neck. Theyt chagibli a sonez.
C Werm is calde in armys falfe a lest in the felde.
C Countreteuteus is calde m armys theyn falfe the best is of oon colour and that other falfe of an other colour.

C Every coteazure that 6rith a crosse to the pynkt: the pynkt is the feldes. as Seyed George 6rith gollis sode angetlis of Silver, but apens this rule sum blaseters of armys repungne as hit is shelwed in the boke soloyng.

C Thys, iij. termes, of, and, 6rith shall not be required in armys but onys any of theym.

C Thir be diverse beryngys of feeldys

Dyuerse beryngie of seldys ther be. C Deyn is beryng hole feldes, hit is clepped marmis clauzy.
C The seconde is beryng too feldis. hit is alse i armis Coucli.
C The thryde is beryng too feldis m. iii. quarters: hit is caide in armys quazily.

C Thir bene, iii. cote armurys grysty.

Thrye costarmuris grysty the bene in armys. Deyn is callel ceckly that is Deyn the felds is ceckerd with diverse colouris.

C Thir seconde is calde Bynde that is to say Bynde the felds is made like Ribbs of oon colour or of diverse colouris.
The shade is alde berrry than the seld is made like so bolestys of dyuerse coloritis.

In armys be ii. pynomys. also it shewys was clawry counterly and quarterly bene with other

There be in armys alde. ii. pynomys. Don is than the feeld his a sawtri. Septe andrewys crosse may be claury counterly quarterly. Clavri is called playn of oon colour. Counterly is than colouris quarterly be. ii. colouris sett in. ii. quarteris.

The secunde pynomys is called chaffrounce that is a couple of sparis. and that may be clawry counterly quarterly grettrr and byppy.

Grettrr is than. ii. chaffrounce be to geder or moo.

Spatt is called than a barme is be tibene. ii. chaffrunc.

Here endeth the moostt specialt thynget of the toke of the lynage of Coote armuris and how gentylmen shalt be know; yn from ongentylmen. and now tre foloyng begynneth the toke of blasing of all man armys. i latyn. french & English.

Explicit prima miss.
Here beginneth the blasying of armes.

I have shewed to you in thys boke a foure houde gentilme began, and how the lawes of armes was first adauant, and how mony coloures ther be in coxarmuris, and the differenc of coxarmuris with mony other thyngis that herte neede not to be refresed. Now I intende to proceede of signys in armes and of the blasying of all armes. Bot for to refere all the signys that be borne in armes as Sceat the 

Drong upon the 

Dolmen and flawres and leukys it Bar to longe a taryng. 

yet I can not to hit: ther be so mony. Bot here shall shortly be shewed to blase all armes if ye entende diligentel to souere eu: lyes. And to ause the cros is the moost Borghi signe among all signys in armes: at the cros I Witt beginne, in the Rich thes nobult and myghti prynce Kyng Arthur powe grete trust so that he lefte his armes that he bare of in. Drongynys. and ou that an other shyde of in. crownes. and toke to his armes a crosse of Syluer in a feale of verse and on the right sid an

ymage of owre blessed lady with his son in his arme. and Be that signe of the cros he dyd mony maruelis after. as hit is Brityn in the books of crownelis of his dyes. Also I have red thys signe of the cros to be sende from god to that blessid man

Marauri as vincenarius sayth. m spealo historiali. of the mar:

uellis uth of Julian stappostita Empoure. li°. p°°. he saythe

thangyle brought on to the foresaid Marauri armure necessari Bith a sheld of asure and a

cros flua Bith. in. osis of golde. as herte this

And I sond neuer that euer any armes Bar sende from huyng tot in thym was the signe of

cros. Excepted in armes of the kyng of st:

aunce the Biche armes certamli Bar sende bi an alwayngt from h:

uyng that is to say. in flosbrus in maner of Sverdis in a selle
of a sure. as hit she dbse here. the rich certan a r canoe genyn to the forsayd byng of fraunce in fynge of euerlastynge troumbult and that he and his sucesseares at gay byth biartt and five redygs shulde be punyshid. 

| La the here moo questionis of the crostis ligne |

NOW I turne agayne to the signe of the crost and aiske a question: how mony crostis be boorne in armys. to the Rich questio on sondar a certan nowmbur I dare not answere. for crostis mnumberabult ar boorne now aply. bot decyng to euori crost the Rich a fere tyme I have seen as fer as I can I entende to decrie. amung the Rich first the playn crost shal be decried of the Rich crost moo volutis be made then of mony olde crosties. for as moch as busy men in blasynge of armys holw for a veri rule that pe moost begynne to blase at the lowyst poynct of the sheede. if the poynct be of on coloure. and so that coloure that is m the poynct of the sheede is the selde of the armys.

Bot in that rule to renowe a day att volutis ye most mer: be dyliqently: that. that rule is true With a litlyt addicion. ye is to Bute that m armys to be blasen it is att Day to begynne at the poynct of the sheede: if the poynct be of on coloure that is true: if the coloure of the poynct be more contose or greter in thos armys. and then With olde volute ye shal begyn then. or ellye not. And breez the coloures be equall pto other on lengtgh or ouerwartz then euermore ye shal begynne to blase thos armys in the right side. and in that case ye shal have no respe cte to the poynct.

And iff it be akses how berith Sepnt george. it is to be

And the same maner of Ryse az ayt crozis sauynge a playn croz to be blased Therefor that ez: y twye Seynt george betis the folde of goldelez Rith. iii. quarteris of Siluæ. of Rhone to resonis I lodwe not. for by thos resonis a playn croz shuld neuer be founde in armys ner Belyng no different in armys.

Cop an croz of an equalt length on cuyp parte.

A playn croz is founde in armys differynge from the first croz. and hit is of an equalt length on cuyp parte as it ap parith here. and theys armys be tarder then the o: thez to blase as hit is oppn. for thynys of thes croz touchis not the hennys on the ouper parte of y sheeld ez no parte in Rith ye shall say that he: that betis theys armys latine. sic C Ille portat de asno cum sna cune plana aurea equalis longi; indunise op omni parte C Gallia. Il port deer song croz playn dune longur p tont. C Anglia. He betis afer Rith a playn golden croz of equallt length on cuyp parte. And this is the differans in blasing. that all thynys of thes croz arne of e quallt length the Rith ma: not be in the playn croz a forse. for the foote is the longest parte. and hit be Belf made. And this diffe
rens shalt appear bettr in a costermuter: then it doth in a sheald
so there is an exparte differences be this y. h. crossis aforesaid

C Off a playn cross strapte.

Ther is an other cross aqualt strapthyz in the mydous then
in the cossis bith oppey curnetis as here not touchynge the
potterist partes of the sheald in any parte ther of.

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

C Latine sic. Ille portat cunam crucem argentam,
tam patentem in amp nigro. C Gallice. Il
port de sable ung cross patee argent. C Angli
e sic. He bryth Sable a cross paly of Siluer.

C Off a cross patent fipibytt.

This cross patent is made vpuerse in the footo of the same
as hit apperith here. And then hit is calde a cross patee
fipible for i the cuth sch a cros may be pzychit
in the Rich cros. viz. of the bypp partes az oppey
in the curnetis and bradder than in the mydous. C
his foote is disposed to piche i the esthe. Latine.

C Ille portat de rubio cum una cruce figiuita
velbzo C Gallice. Il port de gullis long cros
patee fiche argent. C et anglie. He bryth Gulys and
a cross paly fipibytt of Siluer. And knawe ye that the be mo
ny crossis as this may be made fipibytt as hit shal be shewd
but solobing in vpuersse.
Off a playn cros corysted.

Among odyz crosstis oon is founde the Rich is alse a word did cros as here it is shewed: this cros the Rich is cal to a worded cros: for hit is made of ordys. the Rich restan cros I se bot late: m tharmps of a nobatt man: the Rich in very deed was summe by me a crafty man a Rozer as he hym selfe sayd. And ye shalt say of him that eather theys armys latine. T' Alle portat goultes am ona cruce plana crocata de argentio. Gallia sic. T'Il port de goullez c ong cros playn cordee argent. Anglice sic. T He eather gullis and a cros playn corysted of Slyuer.

Toff a cros playn pforatid.

T her is an odyz cros playn the Rich meruelusly fro the playn cros of Synte george differs. as here apperith. And here it is to be merkyd. that thoppyyon of sum men: sayng is. that theis armys be checkered armys: and this oppyyon is atturi to be reproud for armys may not be checkered but at the lef in the nombus of. iii. and in a grettz nombus they may bele be made. as afterward shalt be the lved. Thersfor it is to be saied. latine sic. T Alleportat on: am crucem argentea pforatum in armo nigro. Et gallice sic. T'Il port de Sable ong cros argent pee. Anglice. T He eather Sable and a cros pforatid of Siluer.
Of a basantid Cross.

Ovcr theis crosstes be have an odys cros the Richte I sabe late in tharmys of a certain Januens as hare it sheldis And this is calle a basant cros for it is made at of basantites and such a cros may be made als so: ne Riche lyftit armys as Riche basantites for basantites and lyftit armys differ not bot in colore for basantites be ceez of golden colore ne the colour of the basant shall be oppressid in blasyng of ar.mys. for it needes not to say a basant of golde for the he no be santis bot of golde Thezfor it is to be sayd latine sic Elle potat pnam crucem talentatam in campo tibero. Gallice sic. "Il pot de gounde yong cros besanttee. Anglice sic. The berith goundes and a cros besantid."

Of a cros flurzy.

Now solowith an odys cros flurzy the Riche is so called as hit appeareth here. And thzfor hit is calle de flouryng cros. for hit has flouris in eueri end upskar d that is to say saue the fote. thys cros flurzi sum tyme is borne in armys sipabult. And then it is calle in armys a cros flurzi sipabult. for in inj. of his odys he is flourishing and in the fote pichabult or sipabult. Thzfore it is to be sayde of him that beris hit. latine. "Portat pnam coccem au rem flouand in campo aceso. Et gallice. "Il pot dafor yong crops flourteed evor Anglice. "The berith aure and a cros flurzi of golde."
Now here shalt be sheyled of a cross flixti patent i armes

Now souldith a nod cros the Lich is calleth a cros flurti patent as her it appearith. And hit is alle a cros flura patent for he beth his endis open and i pe myndys of enri onde appearith an other thryde in the maner of a flobere as it is oppynli sheyled in this cros. Therefore it shal be sowyd that the ke ree of theys armes: be ris in this lyse as soloth first in latyn thus: T Portat nam cruces florum patentem de auris in campis asuro. Et gallicie sic.

Il port a dor song patre flouretex dor. Anglicie sic.

He brith asure with a cros patent flura of golde.

Ye shal understand here of a playn Rateri cros.

Sore ouer ye shal understande that thez is an othere playn cros the Lich certanly is alle a Rateri cros. and hit is alle a Rateri cros for hit is made Hit the ma ner of Rater troubbuled with rynde. as her hit sheleps i theys armes. Therefore the Lich brith theys armes be ris in this lyse as it shal be solow first in latyn thus: T Portat nam crucem planam conosam de argent in campis ubi. Et gallicie sic. Il port a golbex song cros playn under argent. Anglicie sic. He brith golbex and a playn Rateri cros of Seluer.
Also this is a cros that is calde muette.

I

A arms also at sundre mo croisst the Rich armade of coloues muette or mantat as he is thy cros appe.

And it is calde a cros muette for the cause that hit has n. coloues. Soo put m to an oth.

And of him that bere theys arms ye shald last soo first in latyn thus. C Portat tonam cruce planam muette tam de coloubus altis et m grat m campo rubro. Et gallice sic. C r i p t d e goblez sung croisplan venet argrayt et sable. Anglia.

The beath goblez and a cros of Siluerz and Sable in muette.

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

Cett solowth an other cros the Riches calme a cros cru.

sit or croset. And hit is calde croset for i cuiz make hit is.

croset as here appetis. But this cros is not soo ofte borne in arms by hym selfe as other cros.

sie neuer the less mony tympe hit is borne i di:

mynutius that is to say m litteit croset crosset.

And thes armys are proudeit with litteit croset:

croset. And ye shall say thus of hym et ben theys arms first in latyn. I lle portat tonam crucetam de argrayt m campo afoire. Et gallice sic.

C r i p t d e goblez sung crupeet argrayt. Anglia sic.

He beeth afoire a cros croset of Siluer.

And then such croset as borne and put i armes as i said.
before i symputuys etc. obsolete any other name than they are called in French Crosletys.

C More ouer there is a cross masculatit as here it folowth.

Yet ye beft pit p' there is an other cross the bych is als led a cross masculatit as here it appeareth. And this cross is called a cross masculatit for he is made of masculine of the bych certain masculine ye shal se after hard in the chapter of supplie masculat: and losynges where this mater shal be more playnly treat. And to that bras this amps bras as it is shewed here after. first in latin thus.

C Por tal vonam currem masculatam de argento in campo a: sero. Et gallice sic. C Il por tal or: sone cross masculine argent. Anglice sic. C The brith asure and a cross masculatit of Suluez.

C Also ther is a cross masculatit and perforatit as here.

Be it knoweth: that thiss cross masculatit sum tym is pso bratte. in the masculat as it is open in the prisynge e folowynge. And thus ye most close hym. first in latin in thiss byse. Ille por tal vonam currem masculatam perforatam de cubo in fruto argentoe. Et gallice sic. C Il por argent long cross de gullete masculat psee. Anglice sic. C The brith Suluez bith a cross of golles masculatit prist.
This is a mlynneris cros as here it shal be shewed.

Here folowis an other cros the Rich is calde the cros of a mlyn for hit is made to the similitude of a crom istrument of yyne in mlynys the Rich betith the mlyn ston by the Rich istrument: that ston in his cros is borne equally that he delpyne not ouer myche on the right pie nez on the lefte parte. but mynistere ryng to euery parte that: that is his equally and Rich olde stawe. And thys is gryn to Juges to bet in thys armps: and to thys that hauue Juris dicion under theym. That is to say as the forsayd instrument is dircete: to the mlyn ston equally and Rich olde gyle. So thos Juges ar bonyyn to gyffe equallly to euery man his right. And it is to be sayd y' the possessor of thys army betis i this boyle. first i latyn thus: Portat eam crucem molyne argentem in aumo rubo. Et iam gallice.

Il port godille, song cros molyne argent. Anglike.

Ke betith godilles and a mlynneris cros of Spylue.

Now it shal be shewed of a cros that is twynpt a gayn.

Estan the leave a cros the Rich is calde a cros twynpt at gayn: and this cros is calde retornpt: for the cause y' the thomps of this cros on euery side as retornpt agayn bi the manner of a Kampes borne. And y' that betis thys army betiss i this boile first in latyn thus: 

Portat eam crucem ambulum in sam in leuto aureo. Gallice sic. Il port 

also cros reverseez dor. Anglike sic. 

Ke betiss ause Rich a cros reverseez of golde.
Off a cros forlyp.

Under stand ye that there be other men the Rich heer theire arms in theire cros are called forlyp: and hit is as moch as that theire arms is the cros elowyn and forlyp. Therefore theire arms shall be sargo of these men that ben theire arms in theire cros.

Anglice: The beeth asure with a cros forlyp of golde.

Off a cros engryplied oz engryplied.

Also there be certaine nobill men the Rich heer a cros engryplied or engryplied as it appeares here souallyng. And hit is calde a cros engryplied for hit is not playne in ony parte of him but engryplied also Bele his length as over his bread. Neverthe less this engryplied is no propur langage after the sith of thys cros: but rather an enconyng as thau is Bot it is the common maner of speyng in theire arms. Therefore ye most say as I sago a soye. And ye shal sago of him that best theire arms in theire cros. First in latyn be thys: Portat vnam cunctem ingratatem in armis ac also in campo tubo. Et iam Gallice.

Anglice: He beest goldlys and a cros ingrapled of Syluer.
Off a cross cut off.

If you yet an other cross: the Rich is borne many times the arms of nobull men. the Rich is calle a cross till cut off. And hit is ala truncktid for hit is ma de of h. treys the tops cut a ray as here. Therefor it is to be sayd that the possessor of these arms in latine thus. Ipse pot; nam crucem auream nodulatum in campo rubro.


Off a knotty cross.

Offe ye pit after theys crosse ther is an othere cross the
Riche is calle a knotty cros: the Rich i certan is calle so for hit has mey end certan knottis. as here.

And it is to be sayde of hym that beis theys ar

And theys cros is founde other Hyle pple or sigiltige i ar
mgs. and? then his foote is figilguse as l sayd a sore.
Off a cros fluzri knotty.

Over thies crosse be tare a certain cros fluzri of the Bich thie it is spokyn a soote. the Bich cros fluzri is sounce knotty as here. And that is as I sayd a soore byan knottys as sounce i thynps and the angles of the sayd cros. And the bres of the sayd armes latine. T'Portat vnam crucem nodulatam floridam autream in campo de asuro. Et galsice sic T'Il pot wox vng cros floretex botone voz. Anglice. T'He berith asure and a cros fluzri knotty of goles.

Off a cros dubbult proetid.

A cros dubbult is founde in the armes of dyuese nobiult men the fych certain cros is also a dubbult proetid cros. For if it be dyuypd or partid after the longe day or the brode day yet the a byngs on dubbult cros as he may se here. Yet I have seent many no; butt men doubtyng of thyng cros moore then of any cros a fore saide: the Bich neuer the lees after long disputations in throppion a foresaid restrid and prov condicio. Threfore be that bris thyngs armes. latine sic.

T'Portat vnam crucem duplicatam argenteam in campo ni;gro. Gallice sic. T'Il pot sable vng cros dubbblepete argent. Anglice sic. T'He berith Sable and a cros dubbble pertid of Siluer.
This crose double plitido is varied sum tynge. and then this is called a crose double pfitido florizhid, as here. Nevertheless hit is also a crose fluriz impopuzl. as sum men sayen for hit sayeth the myddys of that floure as a noon hit shal folow in the next armys. the which certain myddys by no maner of lyse in that crose double pfitido may be. as a noon it shal be shewed. Got be that berith theis armis latine. TPortat qnam crucem duplum platam auream in campis cuno. Gallice. T Ili post de goudlez ong crose double ptie floretee or. Anglice. T The berith goudlez and a crose double pfitido fluriz of golde.

Gt as is shewed a fore this crose is also a crose doulble pfitido florizhid for ther sayeth the myddys of the crose by the Rich the crose florizhid is made psite as here hit is oppyn. the Rich certain myddys putt ther to it shal not be called a crose double pfitido florizhid Got therbe it shal be called a crose thesfolde pfitido fluriz and then it is Bert blysed for and it be opurdid after the longnes or after the browines. all way on parte shal th a ynde triphitzid in the myddys of the crose as it is oppyn i tharmys a fore Bittyyn. And therefor be that berith theis armis latine. TPortat qnae crucem triphizid de ar ge° i capo de auro. Gallice. T Ili post deicr ong crose trefo pse pte floretee argent. Anglice. T The berith of asure th a crose triphitzid flore of Siluer.
Oft a mylneris cros shadovd or ombrata.

A Doubte theer is pit of a certayn shadow of a mylnerys cros as it shewith here folowynge. And know ye that it is called a shadow of a cros for euermore thys shadow is made of blakke coloure of that sume euere coloure the feld of. the shadow is made of blakke. and the body of the same shadow is of ye same coloure with the feld. And be that be with thys arms. latine. Portat vnam crucem ombratam in campo quarto. Gallice sic. Il port dor long cros moleynce ombre. Anglice. He berith of golde with a mylneris cros ombratid or shadovd.

Oft a cros floree patent ombratid.

Another sampult is sene of the ombration of a certayn cros. and thys cros is alse a cros floree ombrata as apperith here. yet truly spekyng and propurly. it is no cros: bote a shadow of such a cros. and the reson is. for the body of the said shadow is of the same coloure with the feld. And so the coloure that is in the feld shewith by all the body of the syd shadow. And thoo that be: these arms. latine. Portant vnam crucem floridam patentem ombratam in campo rubro. Gallice sic. Il port de goldez song cros patee floritce ombre Anglice sic. He berith of golde les and a cros patent flore ombratid.
Off a crois flore patent sombratar and perforata.

Ofte the les after sum men thes shadowe crois other lip; he is posidomansulfe as hit solowith here and than hit is aide a crois flore patent sombratay and perforatid for hit accords with the crois preceding espisng in the mpopas of the says sha wo. And then hit shalt be sapy that hit the the Rich beath this crois, latine. Portat una crucem floridum patentem sombratam perfuratam cum rubio in campo auro.

Et gallia se Il pot do songe crois patee florece sombre e pattee de gobylez.

Anglice. He breth of golde a crois patent fluiti shadowe e presyd with gobylez.

Blasties moost be Sace of their armys sombratd of the Rich: many nobyls be shelved a sole. Got for the blas syng of their certain armys sum ignorant men of there crost take the rule goryng a sole that is to Bute of the colordis trans mutad as ye saw a sole Got ther be certain nobuls and gentils men in england the Rich beate shadowe divers in their armys as Lyon Antlop and other. and they thate there armes and hit be a Lyon ye shalt saim lapsn 


Anglice. He breth of golde and a Lyon sombratd. And men say that suchepongs as beare thereys sombratd armes had there pagemotors beynng the same not sombratd bot hole Got the possesionis et the patrimonge descendent to other men, then the Neurope or Rymyps men beynng in godde hoope and entayng to tare the possesions of their pagemotors; beare there armys sombratd. att ove defferse a sole said kui.
for when they make that patrimony: that that trust in. So on they may bee that lion or other beast of the same colour the rest thez progenyous bee. and it is bettie to bee those arms combrat than wholly to bee those progenyous arms.

\[M]itt here folowbis an oon cros combrat or bozvat as apetis

A geat white pit remayne a neid py blasnies of armys i

differente he tapis thes cros sunbratit or bozvat. as he

was now apetis and the forsay cros sunbratit.

in so much that they are much like. and it appes.

tis in the first sight that they be bot on: bot and

a man wholle betz ther is a gret different. for

the bozvat of thes cros is variat as bett fro the

coloure of the cros as fro the coloure of the felde.

and elles is ther no white. Therefore it shal be sawe of hym

that betis theyz armys in thes piste first in latyn thus.

Porat conam cuccem migram per Fontem floridum patentem

simbratam suc traduratam cum argento in campo rubro.

Gallic sic. CT il post e guilez song cros fleuretce pate per
ece de sabult bozvat argento. Anglice sic. CT he with goul

les Rith a cros fluri patent posif of Sable bozvat 8'. Sulv.

Nolb folowbis an Ermyx cros as it shal be shewelad

\[O\]r ceryn ther is an Ermyx cros. chit

is a meruelous cros of *Rich ther vas a di

spucion at london by a ceryn hevoutte of Stret.

ton. And it vas determined that theyz armys

may be m non other coloure bot as her he appertis

And this cros is also an Ermyx cros. and it
Sufficiently is spoken of croses afore, noth fooldry an odiz tretys of a ywercz aymys quarterct as here shalt be sheldyp.

Off aymys quarterct sum ar aymis quarterct playn Sum quarterct engravid. Sum quarterct irratit. Sum quarterct inuercept. Sum quarterct intentit of the Rich it shal be spoken euerye mon after other. and first of tharmys playn.

It shal be sheldyp first of aymys quarterct playn.

Three maner of Eyse aymys may be quarterct. The first maner is oppyn Thyn. ry opuerse aymys ar borne quaterctli as it is oppyn and playn in tharmys of the kyng of Fraun of Englonde. And pe shal be say of hym y beis thymph aymys thus as solowlpe, first i latyn. Ille portat arma regis Francie et Anglie quarterata. Et gallice. Sic. 

Cy port les aymes de Francie et anglie terre quarterles. Anglice Sic. The beis tharmys of France et Englonde quarterli.
And it shal not be tedious to no man that France is put before Englande in blasing. stop because is this. For charmpes of France in armys be put afofe and be tewe a genialt rule. Thenlumeu in armys be. Yet colouris oz moo the poynt of the shield. Then pe shal not begyn at the poput to blase them. But in the right pte oz side of those armys. That same colouris ther sunow the right side of the shield is not the fede of charmpes. For it mae foztune it is not the great colour is charmpes afowrdy but les oz With other equail. And neu the les pe shal not begyn to blase theer.

Off armys quarterly borne now it shal be sheldyd.

*The seconde maner of byse of blaying quarterit armys is.*

Then mi. diise armys quazili be borne as here is sheldyd. And he that beis thys armys: Stevens mi. diise armys quarterli. latine sic. Ille portat quam arma diuse quaerita. Gallice sic.

*Il port quarter armes diuse; quaerentez.*

Anglice sic. He beith. mi. armys diise quaerit. And then if it be akept holb thays ar; mps shulbe be blasit. The blaser most begyn i the byse cornett ou the right side preddyng to cup armys. charmpes in the right side blasit: pe most go to the overt side & then to the third side gafe to the last. And pe most know that thays armys wes hit afofe to playn armys quartert.

*The is an othir man of byng of armys quaerit that is, mis quarterit be borne quazili. and it is borne most i armis of queynps and so bare that noble Queue of Englande queue Anna byse to that royalt prane. Lyng Richard the secunde. the Which bare tharmes of Englande of France and of themepoz of Al magyn quazili g m. por. ptes. that us to say in the right side of*
Off arms quartered and engravieth now shall be sheweth

Now I shew you by summary how these arms quartered and engravieth. That is to wit, Lyon eny arms this quarter is engravieth as her appertises. It shall be said of him y' tiris their arms thus: First I say all Latyn This poynt et aut co rubro arma quarterata in latera : tata. Et gallese sic. This poit et goldez quartered engravieth. Anglice sic. The birth of golde et goldez quarterly engravieth. And there also arms engravieth for they are made of 2 colours the Rich graduallie or booke to gede on coloure m to an other colour.

Off arms quartered and irraseth now I shall speke.

Exem arms their quartered and irraseth as her appertises, the Rich can arms are called quartered arms irraseth for the coloures be raiseth as oon coloure iraseth. Bare take away from an other. And it shall be said of him y' tiris their arms in later, thus. Postat arma quarteriata irasas de albo et nigro. Gallese sic. This poit argent et Sable quartered irasas. Anglice sic. The tiris Silver and Sable quarterly irasas.
Off arms quartered in escutcheon now here it shall be shewed.

Thus in yet folwine arms quartered, or as summen say they be arms quartered of colorolbris in escutcheon as here appearis: the Rich for both armis quartered in escutcheon of colorolbris in escutcheon, so them as jw.colourus quarteris put: ye sooner to the other, so soon colorolb is interhit to an other. Therefore it is said of his in this arms is this Wise, first in Latyn, thus Ille postat quarteratum de azurio et auro inescutis Et gallice sic. If I post quarteris vero auro et do. Anglice sic. The tenth quarteris in escutcheon of azure and gold.

Old of arms quartered in escutcheon it shall here be shewed.

Quartered arms be founde devises the Lyche at azule indent as here appearis: and they az azule indentor jw. colorolbris soon in to an other by the man of Lyth az indentiz: as is open in the shield. And thus ye shal blast them first in Latyn. Postat arma quarteriata inenta: in de rubro et auro. Gallice sic. Il post quarterielle inentelle de goblez et doz Anglice. The tenth quarteri inentis of goblez and go the.

Off arms partiz after the long Ray here shall be shewed.

I intende noth to demyn of arms partiz after the longe Ray the Rich can partynge after the longe Ray or on length is made many manis of Spe. The first piction for yoth is
of \( n \) colours in arms after the long Bay in the playne man.

There is also a ptyng of arms of \( n \) colours ingredynt.

And also then is a ptyng of \( n \) coloures irratit.

Also forsoth there is a ptyng of \( n \) coloures muerkyt.

And then is an onther ptyng of \( n \) coloures mantit.

This is also a ptyng of \( n \) coloures clothit or nbulatit.

And more ouer there is a ptyng of \( n \) coloures Latery.

A yft I shewed to pold that that be certan armses partit after the long Bay of \( n \) coloures in the playn Bay as here appears i theys armses. And they ar calde ptk azarms for they be made of \( n \) coloures equal li ptit. And is that beis theis armses beis thy i latyn. Ille postat arma partita plana seca: dum longum argentio et albo. Gallicie sic.

\( \text{Il} \) post asfor et argente playny ptea. Anglicie sic. He beith asfure and Syluer playny ptit.

A Off aarmes partit the long Bay ingralypt I \( \text{Il} \) lett shedhe here.

Also ther is ptiion of armses enmyralypt the long Bay as us said a fore bi enmyralyng of \( n \) coloures to gediz as here appears. And theys armses ar calde azarms en; enryplyt ptk after the long Bay of Syluer and Sable. And it shall be sayd of hym that beith thes aarmes i latyn thus. \( \text{P} \) ostat arma ptita secan; dum longum ignata de argento et nigro. Gallicie sic TC \( \text{Il} \) pzt argent migraylee et Sable pt; tee du long. Anglicie sic He beith Syluer and Sable in; enryplyt ptk after the long Bay.
The third maner of Biffe as founde armes partit of. e. co.
Gloduris et trasfit as here of the Rich it is to be sayd: as
asfore of quartet armes trasfit. And he that
heris these armes: was m this Bysfe as folowys
first m latyn thus. Portat arma prata secundum
longum transa de argento et rubio. Gallice sic.
CIL port ptee du long argent et d gables race
Anglice sic. The berth armes partit on
length of Silues and gables trasfit.

Of armes ptit the long Bay and inueckyt notb I Ritt speke

Also the fourthe maner of Bysfe: armes partit as borne af-
ter the longe Bay of. e. colouris inuickyt as here appelis
And these armes be also inuickyt for the coloris be put oun in to an othis on rounde Bysfe.
And these armes differ more fro these armes next
being asore trasfit. Wherefore it shall be sayd of
hym the Rich tras these armes thus as it shall
folow first m latyn thus. Xpse portat arma
partita secunndum longum de coloribus albo et rubio inuicallis
Gallice sic. CIL port partee veree du long argent et d
gables: Anglice sic He berth partit inuickyt on lengthe
of Silues and golves.
Off armes partit on the long Bay & indentet her it is shebpy

So thel an othir manner of partyt armes ther is the Bi sch is alde the fyfte manner partyt after the long Bay of ii. coloursis and theys armes ar called partyt indentet. for theys cause that ii. dyse colours ar set to gether: that is to sapy white and blac ar set to sedy all the man of menis lethe as it is sapy afose in the quartet armes indentet. And therefore ye shalt syp of hym the Bi ch beis theys armes in theys Byse. first in latyn thys. Postet ar ma partita secundum longum de argento et nigro indentata. Gallia sic. I l'art partee en dentee du long argent e sable. Et anglice sic. The beath armes ptit indentat on length of Syluez and Sable.

Off armes partyt aft the long Bay clothye ox nebulaete.

In the sept man of Byse ther be armes to sone partyt aft the long Bay nebulaete as here it shal be shebpy in this stockon. And theys armes be alde nebulaete for ii. colours at set to goder by the manere of clothyes. Therefore the possessor of theys armes be us in theys Byse as it shal be sapy. first i latyn thys. Postet arma partita secundum longum de argento et aforo in nebulaate. Et gallia sic. Anglice sic. The beath armes partyt on length of Siluez and asure in nebulaete.
Off armes pyt e facet of Syluer and golbels this sychon is

ORE ouer all thes armes aforesyde pit that to be
armes pyt pyt after the longe ley, and they be batter as
here in this sychon it appereth and thes armes
ar calde Batter : for h. colours ar martiet com
m to an other by the maner of Batter trobule be
Lyeve. And ye shal say of him that beis thes
armes m thyh lyse as solobys : first in latyn.
Cshortt arme pytta conuda seunnum longi
de argento et rubio. Gallia sic. C 3l short pytte ou longe
dargon et de golbels sone. Et anguice sic. C The beth
armes pyt pyt en longe ley of Syluer and golbels Batter.

Nob hre I bagnene to speke of armes pyt pyt ouerbat:

Here nob solobys to se of armes pyt pyt ouerbat : the
Rich cottan patraon ouerbat is made as mony lyse
as is the pytta on length. that is to say on the playn ley
ouerbat. ingraplyt. erasit. miceopt. indemt. inenbula-
tit. andy Batter. Whereof of thes cottan
shall be thebyd by signys. and first I bagnne
at playn armes outbat. as here it shalte be the
thyd. And it shalte be sayd of hym that beis the
thes armes m thyh lyse first in latyn thus.
Cshortt armes patra pytta pterensus so plana de au-
ro e asumo. Et gallia sic. C 3l short ptre transus de e
asso. Angua sic. He beth golde and afor ptre ouerbat.

C knab pe that here is no solote of that first rule : that is
to say that a man shalte bagn at the poynt of the sycle to blase
for here is as mych caloure of golde as of afor.
Off arms iuiafit outbarte noth here it shalt be shclyt.

Now of a nothiz maner of partycion of colouris in arms outbarte I will speke. And it is alwe iuiafit as here it shalt appere in this seckion of the book it is to be sayd that the gentyl man the Rich bears theys arms bes m this maner as folowis. 

First m latin thus. Posaunt arma partata operans uo irassac et auo et rubro. Et gallier sic. Il port partic transfusese irasce do et goblez.
Anglice sic. The beith arms ptyt ouzbaste irasfyte of golde and gobles.

Note of arms ptyt outbaste ye shalt have an exemple.

Arms theye be also identyed outbarte and pazyt. And theye be alwe manted for theyre colowris as is sayd afoxe as put con in to an othre be the maner of mems teethe. And it shalle be sayd of hym that bears theys arms m theys hyse first m latin thus.

Posaunt arma parta operans uo identata de auo et asfuo as afore it reizst. Et gallier sic.
Il port ptie de traureus doz et asfor endente.
Anglice sic. The berith arms ptyt outbaste identytye of golde and asfuo.

And to reizst moore of ptyt arms outbaste it nedis not for it is reizst sufficiuntli in the rules nept aforei arms ptyt on lengthe. Thereof it shalz not be reizst yer again. quia inutilis est repeticio versus ad eunf dem. and that is to say
It is an unprofitable rehearsing of one thing to rehearse the same a gap in the next sentence. Therefore to speke more of armes, as partit and figure them: other of mevplhit or itrasit munee knpt intentit nebulaatp and oentakpt: it nedys not, for they be ought sufficiently the long rap. And I beleue it shalbe hert by synde mony moo armes ptep after the long rap or ou thart then as rehefit a forte. Neu the less if any be founte or se ne, in theym the same rules shalbe obseruet as is rehefit a forte, and it is enogh for all armes on that man to be blast that any gentyl man braith ptep.

Off armes the Rich ar alde cheiff or an hez I Bilt sheved.

S Otheli cestan men Bold: p. thys armes after rehefit shalbe alde armes ptep. the Rich cestanlis 12 r for p.: that ther is no vertetion of the colours or any licenes of division of colours. Certainly in armes ptep it is requyret alabay that the ptep of the colours to equalt, and that is not treed in this figure. for the moore pte by mych is Siluer. Therefo ye shalt say of him that beris thys armes the first in laken. C Portat de argento et caput fulloae asorio cu duabus maulis pseratris et auro. Gallice sic. C Iz pte argent long cheiff dazor et any moletasis ptees or. Et anglica sic. C He berith Siluer a Cheiff or a Chpean of alure and i. molettys pserat of golde.
And ye shal know that, theys armes the rule above Be
tyn most be considerit that is to say: that as the Toon it is to be
defined to blase if that colour of the Toon be gretter or more op-
ppous colour in armes as it is sayd above. And more over it
is to be meynpt that no armes alle to be calde plyst armes to be
off they be made of ye colouris ongs partie and no more for ar-
mys plyst as not callitt: nor alle not to be alde partie armys alt
though they be made of ye colouris for thes colouris not al
longe ongs but quersse tymps as partie as here apertis. And
these armys be aldeplyst armes for they be ma-
de by the man of plitts. And it shal be sayd of
hem that beare thes armys i latyn thus. Por
tat arma palata de auro et asorio. Gallia sic.
TIl port plee dore et dore. Anglice sic.
The berthe ple of golde and auffle.

Off armys plist ondatit now here if shal be shelypt.

P
Alpl armys oflyme at sound ondatipt that is to say
wetter as here apertis. And theys be alde plyst at;
mys ondatipt to the difference of barrit armes
ondatipt. the Rich armes barrit may also be on
datipt as after shal be shelypt. And it shal be
sayd of him that beare thes armes thus in latyn
Portat auro palata ondata pel evdora de rubro
et argento. Et gallie sic. TIl port plee
sonde et golde et argent. Et anglice sic. The berth
ple ondatipt of golde and Silver.
Oke and wholshe how many manes of Byse these pallet armes be borne ouerfeli as it is shewed in this boke and these armes now shewed here be alde pallet crokpt and sharp. So in these armes ny: color: ry paly as put to gethier: on m to an other crouly and shrike. Therefore it shall be saide of this kic heres these armes in this Byse first i la: eny thus. Sporat armes palat costosola ac su: de nigro et argento. Gallie sic. AIl poy pale dunsfete de Sable et argent. Anglie sic. The beth pale crokpt and shbrace of Sable and Spline.

Off armes baret playn now here it shal be shedvpt.

Here ihys chapparre afor is determpnpt of palit armis and in ihys chapparre now following it shal be wear: mnypt of baret armys: for the Rich it shal be know that ar: mps may be many manes of Byse baret: and the first maner of Byse is playn baret: as here appercis. And ye shall know that ther be certain armes baret playn: and then ye shal not nee to say i the blasing of these armes: he beth pla: yne armes baret. So i alt other disperpng ar: mps baret: ye most nedps declare the blasing of ihys holbe thos baret armes differ from playn: for设施建设 he baret B: a Lyon raunypng or a grybond or oth beastis & suhe baret &
pudicit Lucr exas crosettes molettys Sorencens. Smaele breddis
or other difference but as for theys playn armis aforo ye shal
say m latyn in thys lyse. Pottat arma barrata de argentc en;
gro Et gallice sic. Il port barre argent et Sable.
Anglice sic. The berith barri of Sileuer and Sable

Coff barrit armys pondatit now I lytt she!d as apperth.

Know ye for itan that armys barrit othis Rile or barrit &
pondatit that is to say Katere. as here it apperth. And
they be called barrit pondatit for they be made of. ij. coloours me
tynge to geder by the maner of a slyeng Katre as
it is opyn aforo. And ye shalt say of hym that
beris theirs armys i this lyse. first i latyn thus
Pottat arma barrata pondata de nigro et albo
Gallice sic. Il port barra pondex de Sable
et argent. Anglice sic. The beris barri pondatit of Sable and Sileuer.

Coff armys barrit and mucekty ye shalle have exemple
barrit armys mucekty az borne of divers gentilt men.
As here is shelyed. And they az called mucekty for in
euer barre. ij. coloours az put mucekty by the ma-
ner of a rounde lapp as is soyd aforo. And ye p4
beris this armys beris in thys lyse. first in la;
tyn thus. Pottat arma barrata de coloribus
tubo et albo muctis. Et gallice sic.

Il port barri perpre de gobleze et argent.
Anglice sic. The berith barri mucekty of goblees and Sile-
uee. And I bygn But goblees for that coloour is the
first in the right cornett.
Off arms tar pyt crokpyt and sharpe as here asf is shebbi.

Entill men ther be certanly the Rich here armis tarad crokpyt and sharpe as here it apperith in theys armys. and thay be caled armys tarit for diffrence of ar; mps the same man of byse pult: and thay be cal: led crokpyt and sharpe. for as it is sayd a fore. j; colordris ar put to gether crokpytli and sharpe. 

Thysore it shatt be sayd that the lord the Rich be as theys armys bereth in this byse. first i latyn
Ille postat arma bataata tortuosa et acuta de nigro et auro.

Et gallice sic. CYl portuari auncetes acute de Sable et dor

Anglice sic. The berith barris crokpyt and sharpe of Sable and golde.

Now it shatt be sheldys of armys that as bendly baryt.

Thay be forsothe as tar armes bendli barit. and thei be al

Two bendly barit. and for this cause they be al de bendly

barrit. for j; colordris ar iungt to gether in eu: ry barre bendly. as it is oppn here theis armis

And therefore it shatt be sayd of him that beris

theis armys. in this byse as folowis. first in la: 

tyn thus. CYlpostat arma bataata de u; 

bio et auro. Et gallicie sic. CYl portuari

briere de golde et dor. Anglice sic. The berith barri

bendy of golde and golde.
Got neuer the less ye most diligently attend in the blaying of such armes: as palpt bartit and bendyt. for and they ben not suttelly consaught a man sodanly on the baying may lightly in thes armes be dissapuyt. For certeiny these armes be callede palpt armes in the Rich or folbnde so many palys of oon coloubre as ar of an other. And 1ff the palys of bothe the coloubris ben not equall these armes ben not palpt.

In diverse armes of gentilte men be folbnde. ij. palys of oon coloubre. and. ij. of an other as here in thes armes solodynam it shalte be sheld. that is to say the he. ij. palys of goldes and. ij. of golde for of the coloubre of reuer apertith. ij. partes in the sheld and bot. ij. allone of the coloubre of golde. Therefore the gët man that beth thes armes: here in this bëse thus ye shalte say of hym. first in latyn thus:

Postat duos palos aureos in campo rubro. Et gallia sic.

Et poro g守bles et duos palos dors. Et anglica sic.

Here ye shalte diligently meake armes bartit and lees bartit.

Ye most also diligently attende to the nombre of both two coloubras in armes palpt bartit or lees bartit of the Rich bartut bartis ye most be Rate Then they be folbnde in armes. as here it is sheld in thes armes. for such lynes be callede leaplit bartis to the difference of lastit bartis. And it shalte be sayd that the gentill man the Rich beth thes armes bartis in this thes bëse. first in latyn thus as folowith.

Now I bytt speke of armps baruid & litell barris flouryshyt

Cholde how the forsayd letill barris az other pride made flouryshyng li g than the be alde flouryshyt as here i thyg scochen. And they be alde flouryshyt: for they be made bi ye mañez of a florbe vælue. And ye shal say of hym that is posse for of theys armys i thyg wise as fo lowygs first in latyn thys. Porteat sonam bar ram et duas barulas florac as altas in seute siue ampo bloio. Gallice sic. Il port afor gong barriex et deu barrelettes flouriargent. An glice sic. He brith asure on bar and. ii. litell barris flouri shyt of Syluer.

Now I intende to speke of kendys in armys as lare.

Others lyble these is borne in armys a lende as is founde i dyuerse armys of atsan noble gentlemen as here now itt shal be shewyzt. And ye moost knawe that iy is caste a lende the which begynntys at the right cor ner or the borne of the shele: and descendith to ye lefte side of the same shele: to the differentes of fis sures or of litett steups of the Rich it shal be spo lym after. And of hym that bys theys armys ye shal say thus as folowygs. first in latyn. T porteat sonam
bendum de rubio in campo aures. Gallice sic. Il port dorong bende de goblez. Anglice sic. The best golde 
a bende of goblez.

Off litell bendys in armys nolde here is an expempt.  

Clad ye bold afores it is sayd that cestan litlest baring or 
borne 1 armys mony tyme. On the same maner of isse 
borne letilest bendys as here it shall be shewn. And they be 
calle bendyllys to the differans of grete bendys 
as it is open. And of hym that bere theys thi 
it shall be sayd. first in latyn as here folowys. 

Poxiat onam bendam et duas bendulas de auro 
icampo blado. Et gallice sic. Il port afores 
long bend et wrap bendelitis dor. Anglice sic. 

He berith afores a bende and 11. bendils of golde. And thes 
bendils as othisybe floresypte as is shewn in the figure a foere 
in baring. And in disse armys they be sounet that they be 
cheypt. and sum be polyste with moletis. and sum 1tth oth 
ysifferans the Rich nedys not to be figurit here.

C Off armys polite and bendyt nolde here it shalbe shewyte

The best maner of ysse cestany of being of yse arm 
ys in on shelede is in theys bendys bering for a man 
that has a patrimonij lest by his sade. and o; 
thes cestan londys by his medys armynge to him. 
to the Rich londys of his moderis or appropurt 
armys of olde tyme for it may hap that theys 
armys coom to hit by the way and dextent of sir 
progenituriis. then may the hayre and hym list
here the hoole armes of his fudges in ye hoole sheele. And i sype a bende he may have his moderis armes as here in the fcothone after appeares. And it shall be sapy of him that bries theys armes in lasyn thys. Pottat arma palatae argentae et rubro aurum tanga de nigro. Gallice sic. Il post plose argent et de golde les et sone bende de subult. Anglice sic. He breth plose of Splere and goldeis bath a bende of subult.

And otherwyse i syche a bende ther is founde iij. molettys ou necles of golde.

Off armes bende susillites here not I Byst empulpit.

Ome ou ther be founde in armes other cotten bendys so sily man stryngge from theys. and here I Byst sheld to goth a bende the Rich is aiso a bend subulte as here appreth in this fcothone. And it is als susillit for it is made alt of susillies of the Rich cotten susillies more thatt be spokyn afteward. Got to the Rich has theys armes bras in lasyn thys. Pottat tonam bendam suspillatam de auo in armo asorio Gallice sic. Il post asfor sone bende susillite oor. Anglice sic. The breth alure a bend susillite of golde.

And this bende more tymes is borne Rich stranegeris and specialtie in Englon.
Here now it shall be spoken of the use of bordures in arms.

Bordures many and diverse as found in arms and as set:

One of many nobutt men of the Rich sum be playn. sum i
graphit. sum talentat. sum playn nobottat. sum chilkat. sum
goldnetct. sum muechet. of the Rich it shall be spoken eyphe
son after codiz. And first of playne borduris I Kit spoke as
here it appears. And the bordure is calle playne
Then it is made playn of on color of alon. as
here in this section. And it shall be fowy of hym
that is possessor of theys arms first in latin the9
C partit tres rosas rubreas in ampo argentos
sum trinita bordura de rubro. Et gallia sic.

Il part argent duas rosas de goulez et long bordure de gold
tes. Et anglica sic. The brith Siluet. ij. rosas of gold
tes and a bordure of goldtes.

Of arms bordurit and ingraplit note here solobys exempl

A arms Rich a bordure ingraplit other Wyile as borne of
quarre nobutt men as here now is yeblit in this section.
And sylke a bordure is calle a bordure ingraplit
for the color of hym is put gre by gre in to the
felde of the arms as it is open here. And the pos
sessor of theys arms bris i latin tong thus as
solobys. C Protat arma de auro symbratata si
ue bordurata de nigro ingravata cum tubus maat:
us perforata de nigro. Gallia sic. C Il part dor roy mul
lettis perforatae de Sable long borduree ingraplite de Sable.
Anglica sic. C The brith gold de ij. molettis perforatit of Sa
but and a bordure ingraplite of Sabult.
Of armes bordure and talentis I bitt shep exemple.

Her is borne in armes a certan bordure talentis as here.

And it is not necessan here to expres the colorure of the talentis or besants: for thay be euer of golde.

And it shall be sayde of him that besis thes armis in thyse lysse first in latin thus. & Portat se; num signum caputale æ rubio in armis also bordurum cum rubio talentatum. Gallice sic.

Il port argent ong chevron de golves bordur: de golves talente. Et anglice sic. He bith siluer a Cheeron of golbes bordurit &t golles talentet.

C Off armes bordurit beryng. j. Cheurons of siluet c.

Oderstonde ye that certan tymes a bordure is bowne in armes powdure ouerse was other Byle with moletis with rosses or with littyl crosis or with besants or oter dpuse. And it is also a bordure powdure whan any thynge is that bordure: of what sume eu signe it be. as it is sayde afore. and these signys as rosses moletis and oter as not countrie for than nombre: for ye nombre of that powderyng equades the nombre of 10. And thayp bordure is also powdrit as here.

And ye shall say that the posseffor of thes armes berris in this lysse as fowlyng. first in latin thus. & Portat vnum se;

E pit the is an other mane bordure that is alle Chekezt.

We have pit an other bordure in arms the Bich is also a bordure chekezt. And it is als a chekezt bordure for hit is made of ii. coloribus by the manes of a Chekezt as here it appeatis. And it shall be sayd of hym the Bich besides the ys arms in this Lyse as sololyg. first in las: syp thus. Portat solum castem tibiiam plan: nam i ampi argenteei cum sana bordura fiscata de migro et argentio. Et galliae sic. Il port argent long crops plang de goldles borduree chile bse de Sable et argent. Et anglice sic.
He bereith Syluer on cross plang of goldles a bordure chekezt at with Sabult e Syluer.

Off borduris gobonatit nolb here is an eempult.

Hab ye more ou that pit by side these arms the Bich I have spoke of afore E borduris: ther is an other box: that is als a bordure gobonatit: as here it shall be sayd in these secon nye sololyng. And hit is als gobonatyf for
hit is made of ½. colouris quadrati iopynpt. ² is to sey of blacke & White. ² of hym that bris thys armps ye shalt sey in latyn thus as folowys

To pont de argent & duas bendes de nigro est una bordura de nigro et albo ghotonata. Et gallice sic. C Il port argent dupe bendet et long bordure de sable et argent Anglise sic. C The beith bluyl y bendys of Sable with a bordure ghotonatt of Sable & silver.

C And thys same bordure bare that nobutt prynt th3 duke of Gloucestere brothes to th3 nobutt bordoure lyng hent the fift : th3 Rich wyatt dukebare in his armps the brott armps of France and of England quarterly with a bordure ghotonatt of Silver and sable as is shewyd in diuise place. And to blase thys armps it nedis not to be rebysit. for it is sufficiently taught afor in diverse places.

C Item of borduris had in armps of colobris mueykyt.

The be pit borduris i armps of ½. colobris mueykyt. as bare in thys figure appens. and hit is also a bordure mueykyt for hit is made of ½. colouris to geypys mueykyt. And ye shall sey of hym th3 Rich brith thys carsmps in latyn thus. Pontat arma quartiata de rubio et alvo aminon bordura de argento et nigro simul muectas. Et gallice sic. C Il port quartelee de goldlez et dor ouyvex.
lyng bordure orce orlent et de sable. Anglice sic

The bevak quarterly goldeles and golde with a bordure muckle
byt of filues and sable.

But i these bordures ther is a great differens enoug men
pretending them apye and lyse in thes stiues as spe:
daly it is opyn i that ampe in olde tym of thele of Marche myd
they shulde be alwe bordures or not. as here thes
figure. And certain men saye men not putting
a merueles differens of blasyng say: that the for
sayd Castle of Marche the Biche Bos alde Roger
Mortenemer shen that he leped bare ames in la
ten in thys lyse to saye: Portuot arma palo
haerata et contraconata de armo 2 autu cum uno simllicia fuide
de argento. Gallice sic. Et port pale baree giron de for de
or et in fonde fece simple argent. Anglice sic. The bevak pa
ly bare contras comple of afure et golde with a simple sheld of silu.

And this opponpon asore refers it in the blasyng plesyng ma;
ny a man the Bich in no man of Lyse may be tode. For if these
ampe as it is sayd afores the contras conatai: then the labyt
corner or the coone of ampe that is to say the labyt rebyn of
the sheld may neul be of con coloude as carntly it is of afure.

Over thes thinges asore refers it in these amnis il is cown
that in all ampes contras comple all the amps of Whit sum eu to
loubre ampe make they mete to geaye onally in the middis
of the sheld, as in the newe figure of the sheld oppoly it shalt
be shewed. Th: sone as it apperteth to my reson trulie: they shal
be blased on this Ysse: quærit th: gravet: auent: that the for
fpar Ekle of March: broue thus in latyn. P:ortuit arma
barata: et up: kati palatum et angulatum: de auro et auo cum
quoddam sueto simulac et argent. Et gallia: sic. Il po:rt
baraet et vong Chreff pala: aimet: e: st: et vong etku simple
argent. Et anglica: sic. Th: broue barre and a Chreff pa:
le angulatat et atere and galw with a symple shele of Sulv.

Off armpa contrari: armp: here I bitt: informe roth

The be pit for sooth diverse noble men the Rich bate armpes
contrari armp: as he: in this: section apperith. And
the:ps armpes alwe contrari: armp: for this cause.
for all the colours of these armpes meete to geder
at on coone: that is to say at the moyest pointt
of the shele ony. For eu: body triangulit is
more of length: than of bred: and na:ml: armp
ot py. Therefore the oppynon: of those men the By:
ch: sapyd: that the armpes above blased: that is to bitt: of the:
les armpes of March: War: palpe: barre: and contrari: armp: is to
be repaught. for so much that the congs: of the forspald: armpes
accorde not the Rich of necessite shulde accorde iff the forsayd dpy
yon on Ber tri . And of hym that ley thes armps ye shalle
say in latyn . Porta ce armas contra sonata de blodio et also
Et gallice sic . I l post givone a los et argenti . Anglice sic .
He breith contrar conț of aifre and sîluer .

Off pilus armes notb here it shalle be shewed .

And as much as it is spoken afore of armes : in the Rich
the coloubris mete to godys in the myddist poynt monly .
Nobh foloweth of cetan armes in the Rich XII . pils
mete to godys in on cone . as here in thyss fi-
gure . And it shalle be sowed of hym the Rich be:
us theses armes in latyn in thyss Bye .
C xportat tres pilas negras in campo auxed .
Gallice sic . I l pot x e tres pilas de sable .
Et anglice sic . C He breith golda . XII . pilis of sable

C Off gallis in armes here notb it shalle be shewed .

Nexte the les ye most consedyr a difference of thes blasyn-
gys of thes armes afore : and thes that am after
been ye blas ye hym in latyn tong . for other While thes terme
pila in latyn is take for to be a prefe of tymble to be put under the
pes of a brpyge : or to speke a like Berke as is thepemult afor
And odyr . While this terme pila is take for a certen rounde istru-
met to playt : the Rich istrument sipes other While to the hande
and then it is calle i latyn pila manualis as here
And other While it is an instrument for the foote
and then it is calle in latyn pila pedalis a foote bal
Therefore shall be sayd of hym that britis there at
mbs in latyn Portat tres pilas argenteas
in campo rubro. Et gallice sic. C Ill pot de
goldiz tres peletit argent. Et anglice sic. The britis
goldes in balles of Siluer.

Certaining most merke that this figure of bollis a ma
may sooner. Wherefore shortly it is to be knoud that ich
bollis may have all coulours but the coulour of golde for 8 that
be of golde coulouris: they shulde be male talentus or bastardus the
Riches 8 ou of golden coulour.

Off tortellys or litell Cakys in armys.

Her be also tortellis y be litell Cakys
the Rich be grettir than ballys & tharmpes
be truly made as here it is oppyn. And 8 that be
tis theys armys berties in this lyse first i latyn
Portat tres tortellas rubras i campo auro.
Gallice sic. C Ill pot de et tres tortelily de
goldiez. Et anglice sic. The britis golde 8.
Cakys of
goldes.

Ouer ouer merke: that as bele ballys in armys as ballys
and besantes at say ar hoyt voldne siguris 8 not pseate

Off fontans or Bellis here I sike speke.

Reu the les thel is can nobult men the Rich beere siche rounde si-
guris: the Rich siguris as calle fontans or Bellis as here ap
Off syngys the Rich be other rounde instrumentis I telt spake
For zere rounde figures a foretenep the: be can figures the Rich be pforatit as be syngys: as here apperis. And it shal be sayd of hym that beis theis armys i latyn th9. Per tate tres anulos aureos i camp nigro. Gallice sic Il port in sable et tres annuletis doz. Anglice sic He bereth Sabutt and. iij. syngys of golde

Off tractys in armys.

For it is sayd of bordurs i armys. note hit salothe hit to se of tractys or lynys. and fiste of a symple tract. and they be alde tractys for as mny as the felde remap nyng of tharmys as Bele Bith i as Bith ovsyte. II other lyn is dralbyn of an other coloure as hir: to the man of a shelde. And it shal be sayd of hym that beis theis armys i latyn. Postat vont tractus sylvestrem planam aurei i camp afores Gallice sic. C Il port as for syng tract playn doz. Anglice sic

C He bereth a ture a playn tract of golde.

Off a tract ingratylyt on bothe the syngys here is an exemple.

A tract or a lynne othis Beile is ingratylyt on bothe the putes as here in thys figure appereth. And then it shal
be sayd of hym that beris theys armys i thys by
se first in latyn thus. 
Portat sponum tracti
ep pteaque parte igradatum de auro in campo rubio
Et gallice sic. 
I l port de goldes yng trace
ingraple de chestum coffe dor. Anglice sic.
The berith goldes byth a tract ingraplyt on to;
both the slys of golde.

Of a tract dubbult and florishyt it shal be the byt.

Theys tract is other byle dubbult as in tharmys of the
Kyng of Scottelonde. As here in this scohon apperis 
the sopllyd Kyng of Scottelonde beris theys by
se first in latyn thus. 
Portat duplicam trac
tum cum floribus gladioli antepositis et nono
leone rapaci de rubro in campo aureo . Et galli
ce sic. 
I l port dorong dubble trace florete
countree et longe leon rampant de goldes. 
Anglice sic. The berith gold a dubble trace florishyt contrari
and a Lyon rampynng of goldes.

Off tractis triplatis and quatriplatis otherbyle.

All of theys armys asore vehrsit. I synon more dyuersite
for ther be certain nobult men the whch bere theys tractis
triplatit as here in theys fygure. And sum bere hit
quatriplatis as is found i drisse armis. And pe
shalt sap of hum that beris theys armys triplatis
i latyn thus. 
Portat tractum triplatis al
toi campo aureo. Gallice sic. 
I l port dorong
trace tripwe argente. Anglice sic. The be;
with golde a trace tripplat of Siluer.
Of a tract symptull of. ij. colothes and inueckt an exemple

The be other noblt men the Rich here a simpull traut of. ij. colothes inueckt at here now it shal be shewpt in this lyche. And the possesfor of theys armgs heis in this lyce as colothes first m Latyn. Portat sunt tractum simplicem de coloribus alioro az; geste in uectis in sueto aureo. Et gallia sic. C 1] port d2 yog trace simple pecere dafor et dargent. Anglie sic. The bath gold and a tract symple muecket of afure and Siluer.

After tractis now it shalt be spokyn of ypsuris or staups.

Afore theys ypsuris it is spokyn of bendeys: and their dispars. Now it shal be spokyn of ypsuris: the Lych tans ypsuris or staups begynne in the lefte borne of the sheld: e as draun to the right parte of the sheld beneath to the difference of bendeys the Lych begynne in the right borne of the sheld e as draun to the lefte side of the sheld beneath: and thes Lygh most the ypsurce be draun as here apperis i thys figure. And ye shalt understande that thisis ypsur disser as mony Lyghs as the forspedy bendeys ypsurte: but it nedys not to be rehsfyt for it is plyn shewpt asfore. Ther be ypsuris or staups playn. mgrampt. inueckt. and fistyllate. as I sayd asfore in the place of bendeys. And theys staups balsar: dys az Bont to bire or namis they schulde be thaym. And then thys ypsurte is cald a staffe: e is fench it is cald a tascon
Bot commynli it is calde a fissure for as mych that he cleuyes his faueris armys in partes for that bastarde is clouyen and 
steuptye from the patrimony of his fauer. And so such a bastarde 
is forbyden to bry the hooft armys of his fauer for the reuerence 
of his blode, but his faueris armys he may bry. With such a sta 
ffe as is sayd afores : in signe and finall declaracon of his bas 
tarde and to the difference of propure and naturall hyre of 
his fauer. And byn ye baue any such a playn fissure or a 
stauffe i armys or ingraptit muechyt or fusillatit : of that same 
stauff ye shal say as a fore is vhesit in the chapituer of bawys 
moore playnli. And the bastarde the rich brith theps armys 
posessis in laten on thes maner as nold hir folowys.

Portat omnium fissuram sive baalum aureum i armis aforo. 
Gallicas sic: In partibus eorundem seors ur. Anglicas sic:

The brith averse and a fissure or a stauffe of golde.

Nob hir I begynne to speke of armys lygyd as it apperis.

Ther be certan nobult men, the which bare armes bedit as here 
the apperith. And ye most know that thes armys be cal 
ted lygyd: when the hyer parte of the selle that is 
to say the selle is made of cer做得 coloure or of moo then 
of son. e that parte extende not to the mydias 
of the selle, as abon is shewed by the selle.

And brake ye that in the bedit armys is a good 
man of beryng of dywe armys as by fortune fyl 
noble man has mony londis and grete lordshyppe by his mo 
dy: for the lygyd londis of his medeis he intende to brye the 
armys of his medys, and so he may so for it is rightyny.
Got he that descends of a nobull sadyr or of a gentill man. 
by the bych he had any simple patrimony, then such a nobull man: and he sult: may bee the hoolt armses of his moodyr in the ladyyr parte of his shelds, and in such an hede as I sayd 
afore he may and he sult bee the hoolt armses of his sadyr. 
And it shalt be sayd of hym that brass tveys armsys hyhs by 
se first in latyn thus. C postulat ponum signum capitale d ni 
gro maximo aureo cum uno capite rubro et tribus talentis i co 
tem. Et gali sic. Il pot ed long cheueron d Sabult 
et long Cheff de goldez et tres bessantes en la mesmes 
Angli sic. C The brith golde a cheueron of Sabult Be 
a Cheff of goldez and. iiij. bessantes there in. 

C And ther be cern nobull psones the rich bee in the shel 
de afove therysit of golde as is sayd a fore a Cheueron of Sa; 
butt oz of sum odyr colour and. iiij. rede mossis or thyte oz sum 
other sygnys as crosys cressantys baddys oz flourys and a che 
iff sum of Sabult sum of other colour wyth the signe of molet 
tis oz odes toloynys thys rich need not to be therysit. And then 
shalt euerich oon of theym be blasit in his nombuz like as the 
seld and the signes require: as by fortune sum men here thus 
to say. He berith Sabult a Cheueron of golde. iiij. rede mossys 
of goldez a Cheff of afove Bith.iiij. molettes perforatit of perz 
and thys of all other differansys.

off armsys palit Bith oon quartes of an other colour.

C Extantsly they be sum nobull men the bych here in ther ar 
arms oon quartes of an other colour byfferyng from the
coloure of the colohtis of the shield as here. in the
Rich armis it is to be sayd that the nobult man the
Rich bris theym brith in this Eyse first in latyn.
Portat arma palata de asetio et auro cim qua
quartera exmetia. Et gallicic sic. il pot
palee asor et vos vng quart damyn. Et anglice
sic. He brith paly asor and goldc Rich on quart of Edmy.

And it is to be notit that ye most haue a repesblyte to the co
lore of that pale the Rich shul de aiternde to the right borne of the
shield is that quarter be not thes. and i that coloure ye most
in moore begyn to blase thosz armys like as the quart be not
they as asor is repesit.

Now of armys chelkerit here ye shalt haue an exemple.

Ore ouer other Eyse the se armys chelkerit as here norb
met appeveth in thyse figure soloyng and they be al te ar:
mys chelkerit They they ar made of. is. colouris to
the maner of a chelker. And theys armys say:
vse many differsents as in byps ox quarteris i bas
tis and bendes and other bygles i Chauetons of ye
Rich it shall be spokyn a non soloyng. And of
byyn the Rich posses theys armys ye shall saw in-
latyn thus. Portat arma kakhata de asetio et auro. Et
gallicic sic. Tl pot lektte asor et dor. Anglice sic.
The brith Chelker of asure and golde
Off Chuerons the Rich & English are also cophulls of sparres

We have sotheli in armes certain signs the Rich or alde Chuerons in French. And they be alde in Latyn Signa capitalia vel signa, and in English a cophull of sparres as herte is shewed by theys sigmes: the Rich signes be likelines first bar borne of carpentaries and make ris of housetes. For an housete is new made with kyll that sparris be put upon hit: by the maner of an housete, and h. sparris or Chuerons sone to geyre make a capitating signe, e't is to say a cophull of sparres, and other while h. sparris be borne i armes and other while in odyre while inn as it is knathyn. And of him that beis theys armes afor he shall say thus as folowys first i latyn. C Portat de rubio et duo signa capitalia de aurum et tribus talentis. Et gallice sic. C Il port de golde et dux Chuerons du et trois talent. Anglice sic. The beith golde and. h. Chuerons of gold wicth iiij talents.

Off a Chueron or a signe capitall engraplyt here is shelyt.

A so a Chueron is othir while engraplyt as here and then it is to be sayd of hym the Rich beis theys armes in latyn in theys Ryse. C Portat vnum signum capitate ingratudinem de albo in ampo afores. Et galllice sic. C Il port du xon Chueron argyent engraplee. Anglice sic. C He beith afor and a Chueron of Splue engraplyt.
Of dyuerse and meruell Chuwens myn I sylt spokyn.

Ouer ouer yitt theys signys of Chuwens other Whyle is founde a doubte in the blasyng of theym. Byen thei be ma de of dyuerse coloribus transmutat as here in this skochon apert th. And of hym the Bych betis thes armys ye shal flow in latyn. Cporata arma quarteriata de mezo e argento cum uno signo ap: petali de ditis coloribus transmutatis. Gallice sic. Il port quarterlee de sable e argento eong Chuwon chaunige longe laultre. Anglica sic. The bet with quarterly Sable and Siluer Bith a Chuwon of the sayd coloribus transmutat.

Of Chuwens differyng on the longe day:

Also theys signes on Chuwens be different after the long day in armys as here in this figure apert th. And then of hym the Bych betis theys armys ye shal flow in latyn. Cporata arma partita secundis logis de coloribus aureo e rubro cum uno signo apetali de ditis coloribus transmutatis. Gallice sic. Il port parte du longe o e goldey longe che; ueron chaunge longe laultre. Anglica sic. CThe tenth parte of the longe day of. ii colouris golde and goules Bith a Chuwon of the sayd coloribus transmutat.

OOff violetis amonge heraldies i blasyng theys armys syngyng

Amonge theys violetis: a bothe the blasyng of charmis hee folodyng nowe nepte I haue hede heraldys pretendynge
theym selfe were conyng in blasynge of armes metuellisli to dreeme in the blasynge of theys armes. And sume holdo orn opponen and sume an othyr. neuer the les it is no greate neede to doble in the blasynge of theym as to conyng men. Thefoure of hym ye tres thes armes ye shafft say i latyn. 

Portat duas ptes capitis kuta de rubio et eiam ptem de albo ad modum sigm capitalis et tres rosas de coloribus transmutatis. Et gallicie sic. Il port les deux ptes du chief de goulles et le troisieme argent ptez en manere du chevron et trois roses luns de laulstre. Anglice sic. He berith, ii partes of the heede of the shele goulles and the thirde pte Siluer by the maner of a chevron and, ii rosas of the same coloribus transmutat.

Off armes susgillit in engligh spynngillis now I Bilt speke.

The be cestern gentylmen and nobule the Rich terme in theys armes susgillis : of the nombure of the Rich: my lord of Glaucester pte nobutt prince uncle to Knyght harui the seft Kas. For he yad in his armes, ii susgillis of goulles by the man of a bar in a felde of siluer the Rich etan armes this nobutt duke bare by the reson of cestan londes be; longynge to the mounte. Got ye shalt say of hym that beys theys armes i this secothn in latyn th

Cpostat de rubro et tres susgillos de argento.
Et gallicie sic. Il post de goullez et tres susgilllez argent. Anglice sic. The berith goulles and, ii susgilllez of Siluer. And other thesphe, theys, ii. susgilllez or, iii be borne by the maner of a palle.
It is to be noted that when you fuseles or fusele at borne or noo to
the nombre of 70, the Rich nombre if they appeale, say every time
that thos armes be poldwrit with fusillie or other thinges and
noon other Lyse. And so generally ye most kmow that if
any thing be borne in armes ouer the nombre of 70 then thoos
armes that sum cure they be thyg as poldwrit.

Off soon fusylt borne in armes here I Brit openpult.

Off an fusylt of dyuerse colorbis noted here I Brit speeke.

Als thes fusillie sum tyme az borne of dyuerse colorbis
as before this figure it is shewyd. But it is a moore
wise how thes armes shulde be blisit then thar:
myself afor. But ye shal say in Latyn of hym the Ly
she has thes armes in this Lyse. Portat arma
partita ep transverso a albo et nigro cum nono fusu
lo epistêm coloribus transmutatis. Et gallice
sic. I port parte a traeris argent et sable et
long fusylt et mesmes colours lung et laule. Et anglice sic

fit
He bears arms parti in a bordure of Siluer & Sable with a susyllis of the same colour as transmutit.

Off susyllis by the manner of a bende here I shall subscribe.

More over such susyllis as borne in armys by the manner of a bende as here nobly appereth. And then ye shalp say of hym the Rich plesissis these armes in this French first in latin thus: C Horat conjam bennam susillatam d' aur in armo rubeo. Et gallice sic Il post de goblez sone benda susyllt d'or. Et anglice sic. The beth gobles and a bende susyllit of golde.

C Off a bar susyllit in armys here is an exemple.

Also thee borne in armes these susyllys in a bar susyllit as here it appereth. And then it is to be sayd of hym the Rich bethe these armes in latin thus: C Horat d' rubro sum nona benna susillumata d' argentu. Gallice sic. C Il post de goblez sone barte susillum argent. Et anglice sic. The beth gobles and a bar susylyt of Siluer. And sum men say that the forsayd armes bogan of Beueris for as much as Beueris wif seich susylys made of sponyn Bolt.

Knabye ye 2e differans bilbilip susillis Masculis & Losyng?

Now here ye shal knaw the differans bilbilip susillia masculys and losyngys. Wherefore it is to be knaw that
fusylis ar cuez more long also fusylis ar stra district fane in the taly then ar Masules. And Masules ar larger ouborre in the taly: and shorter m length then be fusylis. as hee i this section et apereth. And it shall be sayd of hym that possesst theys armpes m this byse - first i la tyn. Portat x rubio e sey masulas de aum. Et galliae sic. Il port x goblees et. vi. masu les w2: Et anglica sic. The beath goblees and sey masules of gold.

And theys masules other While ar psortat as I sayd ofow m the chapitre of the cws masulatit.

Off an other maner of masules pithar I Bitt speke.

Also other While ar borne armpes masulatit ar fre now am this figure solowyn is shewyt. And ye shall on westande that thos armpes be alde masulatit m the black the fored masules begyn most plentypf ly in the right angle of the sheld. and as endid towards the lest pte. the black certan armpes in up vred at pulit. p at vupvit i to iij. pulps of the be subtale consyupyt. And of hym that bein theys armpes it shall be sayd i this byse first in latyn. Portat ar: ma masculata x argento c a n. c. Et galliae sic. The beath of Silues and a sury masculatit.
Off losynges hoit and What manner of Epse they be made.

As losyngye no manner of Epse be made buti armys ben dit. nor they may not be made by the selfe, and they be made att lat as thys be made beside. And ye shalt have thyse verye differens by twy the forsayd masculatit armys and beside in the pretis of the forsayd armys. And ye most take thys for a generall informacion and instruction that certanly losyngs eumore stonde upright : that is to say that the keyst poynyt or the height? eu ascendis to hue or to a mampge bayd . So that the keyst poynyt upendys vertilly to the ed of the sheld . and of the ouer part cormers soon upendis vertilly to the right side. and that other cormer upendys to the lef te side of the sheld . and the lowest parte upendys to the lowest parte of the sheld opemeralit as it is open in the sheld next a sore. And so Rich ube dotte be pae the differens of the for sayd signes . that is to Bete of Masculas and Losynges .

Not also the forsayd supyllus neuer be sounde gromatit ner losyngys aforo they be nev gromatit.

Both of a signe i armis y' is alsi a Saltovi a man of a cros

Ther is an other manner of signe m armys : by dyuse nobutt men borne: the Rich is alsi a Saltovi. and it is made by the man of a cros of Saynt andrew asterne non it apperith . And thec cros is lic: leyn after cectan men to an insument made m dyurse parcys the Rich is of a gretz magnitute or largenes : to the comparison of this signe . And it is Best know of nobutt gentelman andy
huntters that such saltatories az ordant in mony fahys e pla
as to take Hilde boestys thich onys theor enterpyng: by thatt
instrumente may ney goo a gagn. Whersfore in olde tyme thes
signys here geypn to ich mon. andy otheribys e al ye auoris
Lygonys or keperris the Rich men suffir not their tresurses i What
manez of Byse they be getyn: to passe from theyn. And of
 hym the Rich possesse theys armes ye shalt say in latyn. 
Poz
tat de aso no et ynum saltatorum & auor. Et gallice sic.
I 1 por t alos song saulttere dor. Et anglice sic. The
birth asure and a Sallory or a safetee of golde.

Off armes salbtre engradit hcre I Bilt exemplet.

Off be pe most knaw that theys armes Salbtre to o:
ther While engradit as hcre in theys siguor nol apertith
And theyp thesbl de salbtre engradit as it is
sayd afoir in mony places. as of the cros ingradit
of bairis and bedyys. And of hym that bairis
theys armes ye shalt say in latyn. 
Poztat vo;
ynum saltatorum ingradatum & auor m camp a l
sorio. Et gallice sic. I 1 por t alos song sault
tere dor engrandlee. Et anglice sic. The
birth asure and
a cros salbtre of golde engradit.

Off many crosse salbtre borne in armes ingradyt an exemple

Othe While theer be borne mony crosse salbtre i armys en;
gradit in oon shely. other While. n. other While. i n. ase
And of hym that byrth theys armes thus it shalle be sacyd in lotyn. \( T \) portat onam bas ram planam et tria saltatoria maradata de auro i campo rubro. Et gallia sic \( T \) I port de gobi; lez long bare playn et tres saultiers engreleiz dor. Et anglice sic. He bryth gobilas oon bar playn and iiij. sabre crossis engropt of gold.

Off crostongs in armes borne by the maner of a pal.

It is diligentli to be markyd that when Be sacyd a lot de bryth in sych sygnyes. Hob theys iiij. synges at bor ne in armes Be sacy not all Ray. For other Whyle theys iiij. synges ar put in a sheld by the maner of a pal. And then that baale synges plitt. as here i thys sacyt it aputh. And of hym that bas theys armes ye shalle sacy m latyn. Portat iiij. coronas aureas plaetas in campo asorio. Et gallia sic. I port dosor et tres corones dor palcz. Anglice sic. He bryth asute and iiij. croynge of gold palitt.

Off crostongs m armes borne basrit here I bitt inosey gold.
Off. iij. Crowne borne in the Corners of the shelve.

Estanly theps: iij crowne to borne i the most amyn bap in the cornes of the shelve as here in thys scochon et ap parith. And then ye most thus say that thes. iij signes to borne in the cornes of the shelve. for that is the most comune & the moost sumuill maner of brynge of thes. iij signes or ani maner signes Th:fore ye shall say that sych a lord bryth i la tyn in thys Bise as here folowys. A portat d a soro et tres connas autem non oppremendo loca. Et gallowice sic. Ti il por detach tres connes dom. Et angli: ce sic. The bryth asure and. iij crowndes of golde.

Off sifhys borne in armes in dyse Bye here is a sectrnie

A neth white pitt is founde in armes. for as much as ther
was a certain man that bryth petrus d'upibus in tym
writ the bishop of Wynchesthes: the rich bauz i his armes iij
Roches after his abowe namo in rich armes it is doubt.
By the: it is enough to say in the blynge of them: that he bare
such in sifhys allone. as here in thys scochon.
And certainly I thinkne nay. for the rule going a soe. Got it is thus to be sayd: of the sayd
petrus in latyn. A portant tres huius modi
pisces argenteos natimnes in armo nigro. Et
gallowice sic. Ti Il por detach Sable et tres Ro
cnes nayantz argente. Et angli:ce sic. The bryth Sable
and iij Rochis subymyng of Siluer.
And then to chynys of Galsyde lucy as here now appeares i this figure. And ye most say ye bare thus in latyn. Cpoztat tres lucros aureos in campo rubro. Et gallica sic. C Il post de goldhez et eut los lucez dor. Anglice sic.

The bith godles and iij luce of gold. The bith certan blasyngh with olde declaration bre is enoogh. for the sayd fishes ari in thare propur places as I sayd in the rule afores.

But what shal be sayd of this man then: the bith beris. ii barbellis turnyng theplz backpe to geder as here appeares. Ye most say in latyn this Cpoztat duo barbelllos aureos adiuvicem i ga perentes in sueto asorio puluerisato cii cirea bus cruciaties sigitures de aurou. Et gallica sic.

Id post asor pouderre ze, crops crocelez fiache et dys bar; bule dore an dore dor. Et anglice sic. C The bith asure pouderit bith crosse crosettes pycche and iij barbellis de golde backee to backe.

Of armys the bith ar calde stretis here now I lytt speke.

A Certain nobill baron that is to say the loude attodeley of the Reame of Englonde baar in his armys a streke. the bith certan stretis i mony armys of dyuerse gentyls men ar founde. other while reede other while golde. and other blyple blac ozerwhile simple andy ozerwhile doubble other whyle exputt
and other. While it is multepliet ou att the shield as here it appereth and ye most understandon xyet dierently by thry armsys brent and theris armsys the Rich be madith the forsaye frothes Wherefore it is to be markyt that in brent armsys the colouris contenyt equally ar dyuput. Got i thes fectis the feld alba aypyo holt as here and this forsaye lorde audley berie thas m latyn. T Portat arma fectata de auro in campo rubro. Et gallice sic. Il præ gowlez song secte dez. Anglice sic. The berith gowlez and a fecte of golde.

Off armpes lauyng boestis salpentynge oz rampynge.

B Estis in tharmpes of dyquese nobult at borne rampynge as here i this figure solodynge apperith. of the Rich i the yoke afofre I have made no mention. And of hym that is possessor of thes armpes ye shalt sayi latyn. T Portat de rubro cum num leos nem de argent. Et gallice sic. Il post de gowlez song Ieon saliantz argent. Et anglice sic. The berith gowlez a a lion rampynge of siluer. And he is alde a Lion rampynge for thys cauc so for as much as the right foote aswendyth to the right borne of the shield and the leftye foote aswendyth in to the foote of the shield as apperith i the figure. And this same man is obseruyt m att boestis lauyng. my secte. that is to say m Ioungs leopar dis beaus doggis Rich other like to them.
Neither certainly of all the signs ye the Rich or sounde armyes as of floweris lewes and other meruellous tokens I can not declare here: they be so mony. But ye shalt know generally that for all thaimps the Rich lyghtely any man has seen this days: ye have rules sufficient as I beleue to dyezene and blase any of theym: and it be so that ye be not in colbre mynde tousty or to subyste in the dyezening. Yet ye may not oueryn subystly the sodayd rules. we dylicently taye theym in colbre mynde, and be to not stull of consatis. For it that Beft hunt 10 ouer 1 oon colbre: oz oon While an other while an other lightely be losys both. Therefore take heed to the rules. Iff so be that they be not a generall doctrine: yet shal thai profete for thys science greffly.

Meseke ye Bele theys questiones here nobd folodyng.

Of non to a question I Beft procede and that is theys Whethyr thaimps of the grauntynge of a pryncye oz of o; thet wordys as better oz of the gentigyme: as armyes of a manis propur auctorite take. Theyn that it is lefsult to euert nobult man to take to hym armyes at his pleurse. For the Rich queste: on it is to be knaue that. my manez of Byse the thame armyes

The first manez of Byse the thame alde arniz the Ri- che the bete of othre stude oz of othre moodye oz of othre preyse; cesforis. the Bych manez of kepyng is comune and famus in the Bych I Beft not stonde long. for that manez is lest jypt
The second maner the base arumps by other maners as very plainly it apperith by the addition of that arumps of France to arumps of Englonde getyn by that most nobull man prynce Edwared the fist getyn bone of Kyng Edwared the thrid pte tymhe Kyng of Englonde after the takinge of kyng John of France: the batett of shpery. The Rich certain addition lesstiff and rightwysli don. and on the same maner of shpise myght a pover archer have take a prynce or sum nobull lord: so that arumps of that prisoner: by hym so take rightwisly he may put to hym and to his capite.

On the thrid maner of this Be the base arumps the Rich be there by the graunthing of a prynce or of sum other lordys.

And ye most knaw thos arumps the Rich be base of the graunthing of a prynce or of a lord: esaygne no question why that be bathe thos same. for that the prynce lesstiff not: that sikh a question be askte. Whi he gane to any man such an arumps as it is playn in the lawe of nature and lesstiff. For that same that pleseth thes prynce has the strengthe of laide. but if any ma tare thos arumps afores. for that thyng the Rich is myne. With a rightwys lesstiff. With obte deservering may not be take from me. ner the prynce may not to hit rightwisly.

The fourth maner of this Be base thos arumps the Rich be take on obte alone your auctorite. as in thyse was open: by Be se. how many pover men by thys grace fauourte laboure or deservering: as made nobuls. Sum by theyse prudens. Sui si thes maubod. sui be thes strengthe. sui be thes conig. sui be od utups
And of theys men mony by theyz albye autowite hau e take arms to be borne to theym and to the papys of Thom it needes not sere to thessen names. Neu th tho arms that he so thowm they may lefully and frely beere. But pit thy they be not of so grete dignyte and autowite as thoes arms the rich az gronpte day by day by the autowite of a prince or of a lord. Yet arms be a manys proper autowite take: if an other man have not borne theym afores: be of strength enough.

And it is the opponyon of mony men that an herow of armis may speue arms. But I say if any such arms be borne by a ny herow groupyn that thoes arms be of no more autowite then thoes arms the rich be take by a manys alene autowite.

C Epilat.

C Here in thys boke afores at contengs the bolkes of haubyng and hunting Rich other plesuris dpyuerse as in the boke appertes and also of Cootarmutis a nootht Beke. And here now eny thy the boke of blastyng of armsys translatyd and compytet to goder at Seynt albuns the pere from thincarnation of owre lord Ihes Crist. M. CCC. lxxxi vii.
Hic finis dius ex genosis palto stili et sanctitiz mple

Sanctus albanus: