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The Boke of Saint Albans
The

Boke of Saint Albans

BY

DAME JULIANA BERNERS

CONTAINING

TREATISES ON HAWKING, HUNTING,
AND COTE ARMOUR:

PRINTED AT SAINT ALBANS BY THE SCHOOLMASTER-PRINTER IN 1486

REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE

With an Introduction by

WILLIAM BLADES

AUTHOR OF "THE LIFE AND TYPOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM CAXTON"

LONDON

ELLiot stock, 62 paternoster row, E.C.

1881
“Manhood I am, therefore I me delight
To hunt and haweke, to nourish up and cede
The greyhounde to the course, the haweke to th' sight,
And to bestryde a good and lusty strede.”

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 poetesses, and is still, in all our Biographical Dictionaries, reckoned among "noble authors;" and partly because we love mysteries, and a mystery has always enshrouded the nameless printer. The subjects, too, so curiously alliterative—Hawking, Hunting, and Heraldry, have an enticing and antique flavour about them, being just those with which, at that period, every man claiming to be "gentle" was expected to be familiar; while ignorance of their laws and language was to confess himself a "churl."
As to the language and orthography of the book, it is a never-failing source of interest, being quite different from any other printed work of the fifteenth century, except the St. Albans' Chronicle from the same press. Among bibliographers it ranks as "rarissimus," the known copies being so few that they might probably be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Looking at the book, then, all round, it will be a convenient plan to consider these subjects separately, and to treat the volume in its four aspects of Authorship, Typography and Bibliography, Subject-matter, and Philology.
ISTORIANS and Biographers, together with Librarians and Bookfellers, 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 recognized 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 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 treatises in the Book of St. Albans, although the two last being on Heraldry are generally counted as one.
Authorship.

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 thyncarnacôn of our lorde. M . CCCC. lxxxxvj."

So that he, a contemporary, evidently believed her to be the authors. 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.
Authorship.

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

Chauncy, in 1700 (History of Hertfordshire), restored her sex to the lady, and then set to work upon making a family History for her. His first discovery was that, being a "Dame," she was of noble blood. Finding also that the family name of Lord Berners was, in olden time, spelt occasionally Barnes, he soon supplied a father for our authoress, in the person of Sir James Berners. And so the game of making History went on merrily up to the time of Joseph Haiflewood, who, in 1810, reprinted Wynken de Word's
edition of the Book of St. Albans, and supplied a full-blown biography of the authores, giving particulars of her birth and education, the occupations of her youthful days, and a most imposing pedigree. Let us quote Haslewood's own words: "Julyans, or Juliana, Barnes, otherwife Berners, who has been generally designated as the authores of the present volume, is supposéd 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 Priorës 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 common-place book on various subjects. Then retiring through disappointment (doubtless a love affair) to a cloister, her rank raised her to the position of prioreës. There in her seclusion, writing amidst the solitude of little hours and vain regrets, she verified the general rules of sport from her own pleasant recollection, and from the diaries of her youthful happiness, which fortunately she had preserved. If we remember the mania which seized all classes for diary-keeping at the beginning of this century, when Haslewood wrote this, it will deepen our sense of humour to note that he attributes private diary-keeping to a young lady who lived ante 1450.

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

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

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

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 Mistress Barnes:—

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

The rest of the Oxford MS. is in similar accord with the print, but nowhere in it is there a word about Mistress Barnes.

The words "Explicit Dam Julyans Barnes" have been considered to prove that the lady was alive when the book was printed. If, however, Sir James Berners were her father, of which there is no evidence, she must have been close upon a hundred years old in 1436, as he died in 1390. But this is importing a needless difficulty into the theory, which is not rendered more probable by making the authores 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 authores is supposed to have presided. Sopwell Nunnery, Hertfordshire, was founded about 1140, under the rule of St. Benedict, and subject to the Abbot of St. Albans, from which it was not far

* "By frith or by fell" = by forest or by plain; but see Halliwell's Dictionary.
† Sir Trifram, the well-known knight of the Round Table, was a mighty hunter, and the great authority upon all subjects connected with the chase. Popular belief attributed to him the origin of all the special terms used in hunting, and his name was invoked to give authority to any statement upon this subject, just as in a later century the arithmetical rules of Cocker give rise to the popular phrase—"According to Cocker."
distant. The rule of life among the inmates was very severe, and at the first the nuns were enclosed under locks and bolts, made additionally sure by the seal, on the door, of the Abbot for the time being (Chauncy’s History, p. 466). How long this lasted, and how the nuns liked it, history 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 Prioress 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 Flamstede was Prioress. Four years before her death, which was in 1430, she was succeeded by Letitia Wytttenham. 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. Haflewood 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 tracts in the volume have an origin very similar to that of the Book of Hunting. The Book of Hawking is an evident compilation from several manuscripts, which accounts perhaps for its deficiency in arrangement and want of continuity. The Book of Coat Armour also has two distinct sources in contemporary works, one of which was the "De Officio Militari" of Nicholas Upton. From this the schoolmaster copied Book IV. almost word for word, supplementing it from "The Book of the Lineage of Coat Armour," as stated already. The only other literary work which can be attributed to our printer is the extensive compilation known as the St. Albans' Chronicle or the Fructus Temporum. But neither in the Chronicle, where he simply combined two histories into one, nor in the Book of St. Albans, which is also a compilation, does the schoolmaster show any literary ability above the average of scholars of his period.

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

**Prologue to the Book of Hawking.**

"In so much that gentlemen and honest persons have great delight in Hawking, and desire to have the manner to take hawks: and also how and in what wise they should guide them 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
Authorship.

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

Prologue to "Dame 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 diverse of them as it is declared in the book following."

Prologue to the Book of Coat Armour.

"Here in this book following is determined the lineage of Coat Armours: and how gentlemen shall be known from ungentle men, and how bondage began first in angel and after succeeded in man kind, as it is here showed in process, both in the children of Adam and also of Noe, and how Noe divided the world in three parts to his three sons. Also there be showed the nine colours in Arms figured by the nine orders of Angels, and it is showed by the forefaid colours which be worthy and which be royal; and of regalities which be noble and which be excellent. And there be here the virtues of Chivalry, and many other notable and famous things, to the pleasure of noble persons shall be showed, as the works following witnesses, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

<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>Wood-cuts</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 × 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</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>4to</td>
<td>1480</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>2-1</td>
<td>5½ × 3½</td>
<td>signed</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Albertiquest.de modo</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>4to</td>
<td>1480</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3-1</td>
<td>5½ × 3½</td>
<td>signed</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Joa: Canonici Quetis</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>fol.</td>
<td>1481</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8 × 5</td>
<td>signed</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Exempla facre scripture</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>4to</td>
<td>1481</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5½ × 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</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>4to</td>
<td>1482</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5½ × 3½</td>
<td>signed</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Logica Arifotetis</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>fol.</td>
<td>1483?</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8 × 5</td>
<td>every leaf</td>
<td>signed</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>&amp; red</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 The Book of St. Albans</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>fol.</td>
<td>1486</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td>8 × 5</td>
<td>signed</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>&amp; red</td>
<td>with</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 prefent Chronicle . . . compiled in a book and alfo 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 scholastic and all in Latin. Not till the end of his typographical career did he realife the fact that the printing-prefs, instead of being the hobby of a few learned men, was the educator of the people, the whole nation; and then he gave his countrymen what they wanted—a history of their own country and a book upon the whole (secular) duty of the gentleman, as then understood.

The name of the 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 Missref's case, imagination has come to the rescue and a legendary name has been provided.

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

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

* On sig. a ji reço of "Cote Armour" is "Infomuch as all gentlenefs comes of God;" and upon sig. b iij verfe is "Infomuch that in the fifth quadrat," &c. The ufe of the word in these cases could have no veiled meaning, and it was probably only a peculiarity of diction which had become a habit with the 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 presses? Without a shadow of doubt I say, No! Mr. E. Scott, of the MS. department in the British Museum, has indeed strung together a number of threads to show that the Schoolmaster was employed by Caxton, and that all the books without date or place hitherto attributed to Westminster were really printed at St. Albans. But internal evidence is against any such gratuitous assumption. There is nothing in common between the two printers in any of their habits or customs except the possession of Caxton’s No. 3 type. This is the only one of Caxton’s types used outside his own office (for W. de Worde, his successor in house and business, must not be regarded as a separate printer). Caxton employed it from his arrival in England in 1477 till 1484, when it makes its last appearance in the headings of “Æsop,” the “Order of Chivalry,” and “The Golden Legend.” In 1485 Caxton obtained a new fount, similar in shape and character, and from that time the old No. 3 disappears to make way for the new and smaller type No. 5. This being more suited to the taste of the day, we find the larger and worn fount passing over to the country presses of St. Albans, where the Schoolmaster first uses it in 1486, being the identical year in which its successor appears in Caxton’s “Royal Book.” We may here observe that after the stoppage of the St. Albans’ 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 Causton appears in an old St. Albans' Register of the early part of the fifteenth century. But this, again, means positively nothing. Caxton's name was not at all uncommon; there were Caustons or Caxtons in nearly every English county, and I have quite a long list of them.

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

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

The work itself has no title. It is difficult in our time, accustomed as we are to "teeming millions" of books, each with its own title-page, to conceive a period when the prefs sent out works without even the shadow of a title-page. Before the invention of printing, the author simply headed his first page with the name of the work, as "Here begins the Confessio Amantis," or "Hic incipit Parvus Catho," and, without preface or more ado, the text commenced. Sometimes even this little notification was omitted, and, as in Caxton's "Jafon," "The Chefs Book," "Tulle," and many other fifteenth-century books, the subject of the work had to be learned by reading the text. So it is with the book now under review; it comprises four distinct works, but to one only is there any heading, and that has the bare line "Incipit liber armorum."
The first, "The Book of Hawking," starts straight off—"This is the manner to keep Hawks," and occupies three signatures, a, b, and c, of eight leaves each, and fig. d, which has but four leaves, on purpose that this portion might be complete alone, if so desired. The same idea controlled the arrangement of "The Book of Hunting," which, beginning on fig. e if, ends with Dame Juliana's "Explicit" on the recto of fig. f liij. 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 early,  
Serve God devoutely,  
and the world befiely."  
&c. &c.

Also the folks proverb:

"Too wyues in oon hous,  
Too catty and oon mous,  
Too dogges and oon boon,  
Theis shal neñ accorde t 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 mani 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 "Blasing of Arms" follows, beginning on fig. 1, and ending on fig. 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 infert 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. Alamb (Brit. Mus.).
149-. By Wynken de Worde "at the fygne of the Sonne."
1496. By Wynken de Worde (Brit. Mus.).
  15-. By W. Powell. "Imprinted at London in Fletebrrete at the fygne of George next to faynt Dunfomn's Church by Wyllyam Powell.
  15-. By W. Copland. "Imprinted at London in Flete Street at the fygne of the Rofe Garlande by Wylliam Copland for Richard Tottell" (Brit. Mus.).

15-—. By W. Copland. "In Lothebury" 4to.
15-. By W. Copland. "In faynt Martyns parifh in the Vynetre upon the three crane wharfe."
1548? By W. Copland. "Imprynted at London in the Vynetre vppon the thre Craned Wharfe by Wylliam Copland."
1551? By Abraham Vele.
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 unwearied study of early printed books, thrown great light upon the connection and genealogy of numerous founts used by fifteenth-century printers, and systematic attention to the minute peculiarities of each printer is doubtless the only way in which those old books can be forced to yield up their secrets; but the task is immense, and beyond the powers of any one man to complete. Some day, however, when the 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 with certainty 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 start our author instructs us in "The manner to speak of Hawks, from the egg." We must not say a young hawk is hatched, but
“disclosed;” they do not breed but “eyer;” it was a want of culture in any falconer to say that hawks were building their nest, they “timbered” it. When the young could first leave the nest they were “Bowesses,” and when they could fly they were “Branchers,” and then was the time to catch and train them.

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

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

Next we are instructed how important it is to be careful of the manner of guiding the Hawk the first time it is ready to “nomme” a partridge; how to reward her by giving her the head and neck, after which on no account is she to fly again till she has “rejoiced,” i.e., sharpened her beak and shaken her feathers. More medicines follow, among which is how to get rid of “lies” (lice). “Take a piece of rough blanket and hold it to the fire till it is quite hot; wrap the hawk therein, and without hurting hold her ‘softely and styilly’ 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
"mewing" give the flesh of a kid, a young fwan, 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. Bocches in the jaw should be "cutte 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 (fonorous) of ringing in shrilness, and well lafting."

The whole ends with a list of various species of Hawks and their appropriatefs 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 Prieft.
A Muskyte for "an holiwater clerke."

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

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 disinember; 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 firft word, my fon, of venery." "Sa fa cy auant," "Sweff mon amy sweff," and other similar cries are noted down, some to be shouted twice only and some thrice,
The Subjects Treated.

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the chief cry being "So how." 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 angelis" having fallen out of heaven into hell and other places. As a bondman might say that all men come from Adam, so might Lucifer say he and his angels came from heaven.

Cain, for his wickedness, was the first churl, and all his offspring were churls also by the curse of God. Seth, on the other hand, was a gentleman by his father's blessing; Noah, too, was a gentleman by nature, but of his three sons, "Sem, Cham, and Jafeth," Cham, for
his unfilial conduct, was made "ungentle." The address of Noah to
his three sons is curious, and is thus supplemented:—

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

Some say that Coat Armour began at the siege of Troy, but it
was of far greater antiquity than that, and was founded upon the nine
Orders of Angels, who were crowned each with a diadem of precious
stones—the Topaz (truth), Smaragdus (hardihood), Amethyst (chivalry),
Loys (powerful), Ruby (courageous), Sapphire (wisdom), Diamond, a
black stone (durable), Carbuncle (doughty and glorious). These
represent Gentleman, Squire, Knight, Baron, Lord, Earl, Marquis,
Duke, and Prince. Here we probably have the origin of the shape
of various crowns and coronets. Everything is treated in nines, and
the nine virtues and nine vices of gentleness follow, with nine rejoic-
ings, 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 "Blasning of Arms" comes
next, the preface to which is by the author, and not by the printer.
It begins with the varieties of the Cross as borne in arms, each being
illustrated by a rude woodcut printed in its proper colours, and the
blazon, 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
CHAPTER IV.

Philology.

HERE is a strongly marked individuality in the spelling throughout all the treatises in this work. If the Hunting rhymes belong to Dam Julyans, their orthography, like the prose portions, is that of the Schoolmaster, who appears to have been a North-countryman, many words leading to that conclusion. The formation of the plural by adding the letters "is" or "ys" strikes the attention at once. Thus the plural of bells is bellis; egg, eggis; vetch, fetchis; fulmert, fulmertis; hawk, hawkys; herd, herdys; person, personys, and so on. The change of a y at the end of a word to an i is common, as onli, softeli, unthrefiti; and for if; algate; awh for all the; bowke; chylder; clepit; clees; knaw; ken; yowre; and many others are Northern. As might be expected, many Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman words now obsolete are found, such as benymme, blynne, byzete, canell, clepit, colver, dagon, gobbit, kawe, kydde, liggen, merde, nafethrils, nym,* raton, and many others.

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

alfe, half  and, used for "if"  arn, are
algate, always  appillis, apples  assone, as soon

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

awntelere, antler
coluer, a dove
awth, aught
colode, cold
awth, all the
congaty, contained
barris, bars
cowtuples, couples
beefys, beast
croampe, cramp
beke, beak
currag, courage
bellis, bells
cum, cumme, come
bene, be
dais, days
benymme, take away
dagon, a piece
bllynne, to cease
dayes, daifies
bod, body
deel, a portion
callon, a peace
towellis, bowels
defawte, default
douke, ducks
bott, but
doo, do
dowre, butter
days, does
doon, do
bridde, bird
delay, each one
dright, brought
dayes, daifies
byzete, gain
eecheon, each one
bysprenged, fprinkled
ech, each
byz, bone
eeg, egg
calde, called
eegis, eggs
calde, called
eell, else
tallis flefh, cat's flesh
elis, eels
tallifh, call (imper.)
errabull, arable
chyon, chick
efeli, easily
chykynnes, chickens
euerofe, rofewater
chooce, choice
euyn, eeuen, even
chylde, children
eyre, air
cloos, close
eygh, eyghen, eye, eyes
communeli, commonly
efebluenfs, feeblenefs
commythe, cometh
fechenes, floats
countenanfis, countenances
faukneris, falconers
feederis, federes, feathers
fetchis, vetches
feldis, fields
folerys, foresters
folowys, follows
flee, fly
forde, further
forrgeet, forget
fowlew, soft
fowrith, fourth
fulmertis, polecats
gedder, gather
glayre, white of an egg
gobbit, piece
gres, greafe
groyn, grown
gyde, guide
habull, able
hawkys, hawks
hawtyne, proud
hakke, hack
haare, hare
heepis, heeps
hedgis, hedges
herys, herds
hownys, hounds
hoole, whole
hoold, holde, old
hoom, home
hudge, small
hundid, hunted
huntyrs, hunters
hennys, hens
hucle, oppon hir
hounion, wiles of a fox


Philology.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Philology.</th>
<th>Philology.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>igh, igh, eyen, eye, eyes</td>
<td>medecyne, medesyn,</td>
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<td>ingraylyt, engrailed</td>
<td>meele, melis, meal,</td>
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<td>inowgh, enough</td>
<td>meals</td>
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<tr>
<td>ilich, alike</td>
<td>medill, mingle</td>
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<td>iren, iron</td>
<td>mocy, many</td>
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<td>ilke, each</td>
<td>mowotho, mouth</td>
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<td>juse, juice</td>
<td>mydles, midft</td>
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<tr>
<td>kawe, call</td>
<td>myynne, mine</td>
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<tr>
<td>ken, know</td>
<td>nafethrillis, nofltrils</td>
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<tr>
<td>knaw, knawe, know</td>
<td>naamys, names</td>
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<td>knottis, knots</td>
<td>natheles, nevertheless</td>
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<td>kneys, knees</td>
<td>neppe, catmint</td>
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<td>kow, cow</td>
<td>nettis, nets</td>
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<td>knyue, knife</td>
<td>notabull, notable</td>
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<td>kydde, known</td>
<td>nombur, number</td>
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<td>kyndeli, natural</td>
<td>not, a nut</td>
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<td>kut, cut</td>
<td>nyghtis, nights</td>
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<td>layferly, leifurely</td>
<td>nym, nomme, take,</td>
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<td>lew warme</td>
<td>taken</td>
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<td>leppys, leaps</td>
<td>okys, oaks</td>
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<td>leif, dear</td>
<td>onli, only</td>
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<td>leuer, liver</td>
<td>ony, honey</td>
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<td>lies, lice</td>
<td>ones, onys, once</td>
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<td>linne, lynne, linen</td>
<td>oouen, oven</td>
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<td>litty, little</td>
<td>oon, one</td>
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<tr>
<td>liggy, lie</td>
<td>oppyn, open</td>
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<td>luke water</td>
<td>ordenatili</td>
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<td>lyddis of the ighen, eyelds</td>
<td>owte, out</td>
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<td>lymayall, iron filings</td>
<td>parlous, perlous, perilous</td>
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<td>looff, loaf</td>
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<td>maake, make</td>
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<td>mary, marrow</td>
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<td>markeris, markers</td>
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<td>merde, dung</td>
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<td>pennyd, feathered</td>
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<td>personys, perfons</td>
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<td>pellittis, pellets</td>
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<td>pike, pick</td>
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<td>procesis, procesis</td>
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<td>puttith, putteth</td>
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<td>praty, pretty</td>
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<td>propeireis, properties</td>
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<td>quarterit, quartered</td>
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<td>rad, ? afraid</td>
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<td>raton, a rat</td>
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<td>restith, resteth</td>
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<td>rede, ready</td>
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<td>rebuket, rebuked</td>
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<td>roys, roes</td>
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<td>roungeth</td>
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<td>rouye, roufe</td>
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<td>faawue, fave</td>
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<td>ferven, few</td>
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<td>femytoyn, femitone</td>
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<td>fe, fee</td>
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<td>shewys, shows</td>
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<td>flau, flow</td>
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<td>snakys, fnakes</td>
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<td>softeli, softly</td>
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<td>somwatt, somewhat</td>
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<td>foor, fore</td>
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<td>fowre, faor</td>
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<td>foper, supper</td>
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<td>fowkyng, fucking</td>
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<td>fons, fons</td>
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<td>fpanyellis, fpaniels</td>
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<td>fnakys, fnakes</td>
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<td>taake, take</td>
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<tr>
<td>takys, takes</td>
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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, sympathize with the writer in the wish that more could be discovered concerning the schoolmaster-printer. That his pioneer attempts to establish a printing press met with many discouragements was a matter of course; and, doubtless, he had many technical, business, and even social difficulties to overcome; for a reading public had to be created and patronage was scantily afforded. Nevertheless he struggled on for at least seven years, as we learn from the dates on his books, and whatever may have been his shortcomings, either as author or as printer, the fact of his having been one of the earliest promoters in this country of the grandest discovery which the mind of man has yet made, will unite all of us in honouring the memory and respecting the name, shadowy though it be, of the "Scole mayster of St. Albon."

William Blades.
In so much that gentil men and honest persons have greete des strife in hawking and desire to have the maner to take hawks; and also how and in what wise they shuld yse them expretely: and to knowe the gentil termes in communing of these hawks; and to understand their sekeneses and enftime: and also to knowe medicines for them according: and many notable termes that ben ofed i hawking both of their hawks and of the fowles that their hawks shalt sley. Therefore these befolowynge in a tabe some of these wæt knawlage of suche pleasure to gentil men and ysons disposed to se ut.

This is the maner to begynne to kepe hawks: bote not all maner hawks. bote onli Goshawks: and Toz: alius of Goshawks: and spere hawks: and in that maner they shal be take.

The maner to speke of hawkes fro an eeg to the be habill to be takeyn.

Not to speke of hawks: first they ben Eges: and afterwarde they bene disclosed hawks: and communel y Go- hawks bene disclosed: as some as the couth and in some place more tymel after the contr is of bote: and tymel breyning. And be shat say that hawkes wych Eys: and not breden: in the boodes: And be shal say that hawkes wych wond when they be tymbering to their nestes: and wond they be lyne: maketh their nestes. And in the tym of their loue they all: and not kauke. And be shal say that they kauke.

And when they bene disclosed and begynmeth to seer any thing of length: Atnoon by lynde they wyl draught somat out of the nest: and draught to towis: and some agayn to ther jyfe.
And then they be clept Bobbes. And after saunt Mary's day they will flixe their trees. And then they be sate. And then it is true for to take them. And at nightes to fote saunt Margaritas day. At nightes after is besee takynge of faire jakeles.

How ye shall demeyn howe i takynge of haukis, and with what instrumentis howe ye shall hide them:

Who so list take jakeles he must have nettis thick brakal; and thinnes and they must be made of good small thred. and it had need to be tied other green on blude for espung of sholde jakeles. and they must take with hym needlet and thred to ensile the jakeles that ben taken. And in this maner they must be ensiled. Take the needlet and thred: and put it through the ouer igh lid and so of that other. and make him fast on the vide that the be neuer a welle and then she is ensiled as she adviseth be. Sum ofen to ensile hem with the nexte igh yode a tone the vide on the bowe almost: but that is the bowes way for of reason the ouer igh vide closith more uthly then the nexte be cause of the largenesse. When she is ensiled then take the jakele home on the fiske and ask him on a perch and let him stonde there a night and a day and on that other day towards seven. Then take and cut esel the thredes and take him a way softely for breyng of the bodis of the ighen. Then sale and cause begynne to seve her. and sale sale such her till she futte sitteth uppon the fiske. For if it is due for his ping of his fennes. And then the same night after the
When you're hawke may be draw to reclayne
and the maner of his dyette

And if yoube talke be hard penryd: she may be drawne
to be reclaymed. For all the while that she is tender penryd:
she is not habust to be reclaymed. And if she be a Gos
handke or Teruall that shal be reclaymed ever sey hym with
she mete at the drawnyng, and at the reclaynyng. but loke that
hit be booke, and in this maner Eafhe it. Take the meet and go
to the water and seke it upp and owyne in the water, and boone
go the water olde, and sev hit thez rich and she be a braun
ches. And if it be an Eysesse thow most Eash the meete clene
ner theye uno to the branches, and with a lime cloth wipe it
and sev hit. And evermore the third day peue her casting, when
she is slepeing if she be a Gophaldeke or Teruall, in this maner:
Take newe blanket cloth and cut w. pelletie therof of an in.
the longe. And take the flesh and cut w. morselis: and hithe
a lingues wynt make an hole in every morsell, and put them
the pelleties of cloth, and take a farr w. bath water, and put
them therin. Then take the talke and peue hit a morsell of howe
meet the morderetions of talke hit soop. Then take hit that
lyeth in the water and seve hit for all nyght.
How he shall fede youre hauke and to knawe hir insirmity is. ther bene mony divers of them.

If youre hauke be a sparke hauke: euer fede lite Lithe on Vashe meet and looke that his asynge be plume: than looke that it be cleyn under the pech. and in the motle ye shal fynde the asynge under the pech. and thur pe shal knowe loke: then the hauke be clene or noo. For sum gabbic Lithe be yolowe and sum greene: and sum glaymous: and sum cleere. And if it be yolowe sye engender with the strowte the Lyth is an euell that Lithe rie in the molbothe or in the cheke. And if it be greene sye engender with the Rp. The condicion of this euell is this. it Lithe arise in the bowe and make the hauke to swelt. & the ipen all glaymous: and syke: and bot it hawe helpe: it Lithe downe in to the legges: and make the legges to macle: and if it gos fro: the legges in to bowe a gayne. thi hauke is to loose: And if it be glaymous and twoping sye engender with an euell all lod the Croy. that is Bysan an hauke may not mutyse.

Wrecche wene youre medicines here folowynge.

A medicine for the strenche i the mouth:

Take a siluer spoone and put the smale end in the syre till it be syote. Then let holde the hauke and open his beke and brin
the sore and anointe it with the mary of a goose that hath
lyne longe and the shalle be hooles. And if the trounce be buy
as greete as a note. Then there is a quible ther in: and then
thowest most att it with a rasure in this maner. Lette hooles be
the solbe: and sliete the the sore is: and the shalle synde then
as it were the maile of a pargon. Take it oute alle hooles: and
take a paper of sheetes and att the hooles of the sore: and ma;
tke it as faire as ye may with a lynne cloth: and tope cleve
the blode a bap: and anointe the sore with talerne. im. wits
arebe and afterwonde with pyplynen: till it be hool.

Chow the frounce commythe.

The frounce commyth by a man fetch his solbe Lithe
shouthe or attislyf: im. days to gepe.

Chow the ky commythe.

A or refalbe of hooles meete this feteene the ky commyth.

Chow the Cray commythe.

Tha Cray commyf of Raph meete the Rich is Raph Lithe
hooles Rater: im. in the refalbe of hooles meete. Also it commythe

a vin
of thee is the eich but in the stich that the hawke is soede Rich
for though theod pike the stich neuer so clewe pike thod shal to
spend theres thes in.

Whan thyn hawke shal bath the hym.

And evermore ech thodde day let thyn hawke bath the hym all
the lomer if it be mere leede and ounge in a leede in lyntet
if it be poper shalles and not else. And thyn shal bath shyn
hawde: ever peere hit a moerit of thosse meke inwhike though
the bone a Gofhawke.

How ye may caule thorc hawke to slyge with
a currage in the morow.

If ye bale that yowere hawke slyge in the morow lynde, see his
the nyght before Rich bowe meke and bavch the same meke int
pecpie and bryng oute the bates clene and thod shal make
hit to bare lyse and currage to slye i the morow in the lest manes.

How ye shall gyde houe if yowere hawke shal full
goorged and ye wode come have a flight.

If yowere hawke be full goorged and that ye hold sode sty
post true a slighte take lit. ounces of blee and put hem in a 
morsall of flesh and pente the same morsall to the table. and the bilt aiso Anneon ait that she puth bith in hez and aiso an ait 
tiz that she puth ait. Looke pe bave a morsall of bode morte 
to pente his. And if powde balle be owergoegez peue his the same medesyn.

**A medecyn for the Ky**

Take poyses bleepe and stampe hem in a morter. and bryn 
egel the Juse. and Bith a panne put it in the talbke his nates. 
Ones oz boggis. Then the talbke is smalle gouged. and a non 
after let her pere. and she shatt ke boole as a fyn. Or ellis 
take pricelli (Rootes and screu his bith through in the same ma 
pur. and thyn the syth holde and i powde tode. Bith the syth 
and that shatt make his boole. but it is perilous to use it often 
that the Juse salt noe sprug m to his pates.

**A medecyn for the Crab** 1 mod follow

Take and chaf bith poerde londez the syment of poerde
And sum tymes powde talketh anointamentis as she piked her. and yet she propineth not. and thijy pe most say she (Reformeth her selfes) and not picheth her sevtres. The wiij powde talketh aspeth and not treketh The wiij she wodsheth and not shaketh her selfe The wiij she streitheth and not Critical not Crat: chith The wiij she mantellith and not stretcheth than she putteth her leges from her oon after an other: and his Synges fo: loth after her legges: then she dooth mantift her. and Ixian she hath mantilled her and bryngith both her Synges to gether os: ues his backes. pe shall say powde talketh Barbellith her Synges. and that is oon terme vide therefore The wiij pe shall say powde talketh muteslyth or muteth and not sylsheth. The wiij pe shall say asle powde talketh to the pitch. and not set powde to talketh oppon the pitch.

Here thal ye understande furthermore other maire of termes that belong un to hawkins fo: to commodo them fo: diuerse of theyr proprieteis

If ye shall say This is a say talkke. an hude talkke. a longe talkke. a shortthike talkke. e for not this is a grete talkke. also ye shall say this hauke has a large beke Or a short beke. and att it not bille. an hude beke or a small beke: or sayre seoned ye shall say powde talkke is sult goosed and not cropped. and powde talkke cutthhoues and endeth. andy. yet she toth toth ouerself.
CHow yowre hawke puttethue

An talice puttethue when she tymeith by mete from hir go
ece m to hir bodillis. And thys pe shall knawe it beth an hawke
puttethue she tromeith with hir bodi. and specially with the
necke: as a Crane sauce o an olyr bodi

Cwhen pe shall cay endeth x embowelled

An talbe endeth never as long as hir bodillis bene fulk at
hir sedyng. but asone as hir is fede. and werith she endeth
littill and luttill. And if hir gosse be lowe and the tolbet any
thynge suffis. pe shall say hir is embowelled and bot not fully
emboved and as long as pe mapsele any thynge in hir bodillis
it is pelous to gype hir any mete.

CNeke weel theys termys folowing

Say an talbe whil a long byng a faire long capell bilth. as
taris oblet. and sconeth upon the. And this talbe is entirpen
ned. That is to say bhem the feetris of the bynges bene bittren
the body and the thighis. This talbe is an hudge legge o a
flat leg. o a colnde legge. o a faire enfedy legge

CTo knawe the maill of an hauke

Haukes pue White maill. Canuas maill o Red maill.
And som maill Red maill Iron maill. White maill is som eke
ahde. Canuas maill is bethene White maill and Iron maill.
And Iron maill is pate Red.
Plumage. and Caste powre hawke.

A Bophawke not a teestit in there fore age have not than maples named. but it is calde there plumage. and after the cote it is calde theyr Mallt. And if youre batlike teoward to any folke by countenance for to floc thes to ye shal say cast the batlike thes to. and not let futher to.

Nonne or sleid.

And if youre batlike Nonne a folbe. and the folbe breke a lay syn hir. the path discomfet mony freres of the folbe. and is brokyn a lay for m kyndzi spech ye shal say youre talke bath Nonne or sleid a folbe and not take it.

Werfore an hawke is calde a Riselere.

And ofte tymhe it happenth mony an tabeke for egernesse theyn be shuld Nonne a folbe he seeseth to the fedris. and as ofte as he woes to he Riselith. therefore such batkeys been called Rising. leres if they too ofte so.

Now ye shal name the memberes of powre hawkis in convenient termes.

Now ye shal understand the nameys off the membriues of tabeke: to bagnene at his fete and goo soplherte as kreyghtis tren harnesse and armeed. so the shal feme her
Talons.

First the grete Cleez laynde, that strengteh the take of the hande, ye shalt cast hom Talons

Tlounces.

The Cleez Rich i the fote ye shalt cast of right his Lounces

TLonge Sengles.

Note certaynly the Cleez that are upon the medylt stretche: ris ye shalt mit the loong Sengles.

TPetty Sengles.

And the rottenest Cleez ye shalt cast the Petty Sengles

The key or Closer.

Understand ye also that the longe Sencles be caste the key of the fote, on the Closes. For wha thynge som ever it be your be subtle strenght: open that Sengle, and alt the fote is op pen: for the strenght ther: of fortyfie thalt the fote.

TSeries of watery or waphe colour.

Knowe ye: that the skynne a waphe pothre buypeys legges of his fote, is calle: the Series of hys legges and his fete. As the they be watery buked or of waphe colour yolowe.

A Is the bath. pij. federis upon his table. and an princapal feder of the same is in the myddis. and in manner all that othere be ourest under the same feder. and that is cal led the Beine feder of the table. And the gooth blacke bars ouer the tube. and this same federis shalte telle poth thant she is full summed. or full fermyd. For when she is full tarryyng she standeth upon. pij. and then she is perfite ready to be Reclaymed.

We shal understand that as long as an halbe standeth under the number of pij. federis. And she be in her sorte an age. it most be saxe that she is not full summed. for so longe she is bot tender summed whether she be brathicher or Eves.

And iff she be a mede halbe and stondeth within. pij. federis ye shal say she is not full fermed. for she is not stabul to be Reclaymed. because she is outrivd to some obt of the mede for she is not pure summed. no more than a sorte halbe.

Brayles or Braylfeaderis. Degouted.

To knowe forthemore of halbes. an halbe hath long smale white federis. hanging under the toppe. from his bottem downe stede. and the same federis ye shal att the brayles or the bryle federis. And commonly every goothalbe and every terrallis brayles bane bysprunged with blake speckes. like Cynamne. and for all that thay bane attempted never the better. But andy a space halbe be so Cynamned oppon the brayles. or a Musket. over ye shal say she is Degouted to the outermost brayle. and much it behokynys hardenes.
The feathers above the former partys of an halbe: be calle
the breast feathers. & the feathers under the beke be calle the back feathers. The feathers that be at the Noype: are they sone of a
longe & sharppe at thyes, they be calle the pendaunt feathers.

Flagg or faggis feathers.

The feathers at the Rynges next the body be calle the flagg
or the faggis feathers.

Bene feathers of the wing Sercei.

And the long feathers of the Rynges of an halbe be calle the
bene feathers of the wing. And the feathers that sume cal the peg
upon feoder of a node: sowlde of an halbe: it is calle the Sercei.

And ye shalle understande if an halbe be in meede that
same Sercei feathers shalle be the last feathers that the butt caste.
And tyll that be caste she be never melted. Yet it has bene seen,
that

Ensayme

Ensayme of an halbe is the grete: and let if that he take a
day with fedyng of bathe meete and otherbyse as it shalbe.
declared here after. She ilk gedder a panett Rich may be his ot-
ternost confusion. and she flye themith. and take blood. and
soode theyr oxon.

CT Couetris or couet lcederis

The bene also sederis that cloos uppon the savelles. and
thoynelle be calte the couetris or the couer sederis. and so all the
sederis be calte that bene nept ouer the long bene federis. and
the sagg sederis uppon the stogges

CBacke federis.

CT The sederis uppon the backe bisle be called the backe federis

CBekhe Clape Nares Sere

CT The Geke of the halke is the supper parte that is crouked
CT The neder parte of his teke is calte the clape of the halke
CT The Tooles in the halkes teke bene called the Nares .
CT The yolow be thone ye Beke and yegehen is calde ye Sere

CTCrynetis.

CT The be oon an halke long smale blake sederis: lyke se-
eris abonde the sere is thoynelle: be calde Crienietis of ye halke

CSore aage.

CT We shalt understande that the first yere of an halke lke;
ther she be calde Granducher or Eyesh. that first yere is called
his sere aage. and all that yere she is calde a sere halke. for
and the estate that were. With good seewing she is likely to endue a longe.

To Reclayme an Hauke

If ye Bitt (Reclaym) yowre hauke ye most departe oon meyle in iiij. miles. unto tyme that she Bitt come to Reclayme. and when she Bitt come to Reclayme entrec her melis every day better and better. And as she come to the Reclayme make her that she sowe not. For though she be bele Reclaymed hit may happen that she Bitt sowe: so high in to the Eye. that ye shaff neither se hiz nor synte hiz.

And if yowre hauke shal sharp and sowe to the pasture. looks that ye Ensayme her or she sowe. whether she be Brawnder or Eyes or melted hauke.

Why an hauke is called an Eyes.

All hauke is also an Eyes of his Eyghen. for an hauke that is brought up under a Bussard or a Buttokker as many as hath wateri Eyghen. For whan they be disclosed and be pit in seymehatt they be fitt summyng. ye shaff knawe them by thys wateri Eyghen. And also his looke Bitt not be so quychke as a Brawnderis is. and so be cause the test knawlege is by the Eygh. they be calde Eyeses.
May also know the Eyes by the paleness of the feet, and the blemishes of the feet over the knee. And also by the way: it is that to oppose his taynt and his henges. His legsns are made for lacke of feeding. Then they be Eyes.

What a taynt is.

A Taynt is a thing that gooth outtharne the seudris of the Bynges and of the daynt lyke as any it Lert seyn Rich Kosmys and it begynyth first to brewe at the body in the prone and that same pryme (shit frete asonder) and faile a Lay thirs; rob this same taynte and then us the bathke disparged for all that yere.

Medecyns to Enslaye youre hawke

Take the Root of Rasue and do it in clene Water, and lay the flesche therin. To temper a grete shyle, and yere it to yowere bathke to eate, and if the eate the blood not to hit shall be nymme his grete, but thyn in. Ift ympes he shall not greatly at eate.

Also take pulisatt and gardeke and strapce it Beke to gezer, and Bynges owte th Jure m a dyth. and then Beze the fleshe thren and sete yowere bathke therbyth, andy bot it tems put yowere bathke that is to say enslaye yowere bathke. Thyn in. Jt menell Bot looke euery day that ye make new Jure and than ye froe his. Beke yowere meete the in.
Also take the Fece of pretely Maxis otherwise caldepe celly (Nockis. and thosame of Jop. and bath pobre flesh thes in and pobre halcke shall be Ensamed lyndly, and no gret astate to the halcke.

Some yse to lay thare flesh in Water almost a day. and ye at thosame to the boawe at sope. and that at lyth all night. to gare to hit in the morning. and thus to fed hym in meel or they be drauen a boawe a monyeth on vi. Beyses. and to ensa; gane them or they com on sile. as sone as they cast byre or ceat. then is the tym to begynne to sed hym soo.

How poure hawke enlaympe

Understone pe for certayne: that as longe as pobre halckes sete be blakpeh and tough: she is sult of grace. and eue: as she ensaymy: his sete be kip polow and smothe

How pe shall yde how when poure hawke is redy to flye: Allo pe shall lay put up a partriche

When pe hawe ensamed pobre halcke: and (Reklaympe his: and that she is rey to flye to the partrich: pe most take a partrich in pobre bagge. and goo in to the felse. and let

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polite spaniells synde a Coup of pattiches and then they put opp and begynne to scatter ye most have masteris to mark the som of chapm and then coupe opp polite houndses. Can ye have so soon let sum felow of youris pursuets take the pattich obbe of polite bagge and by it by the legge: With a ceraunce and caste it opp as high as he can and as soon as the haddke seith his to lett flie there to and if polite haddke sees the pattich rich a bone youre hit a reward: therupon and go after ye by lysoure to the pattich that is marked and soo as I shall tell you have solowyng.

If ye have a chastised hounde: that lett be rebuked: and is a Retriuer: couple him and no moo of polite houndses and goo to a fengler pattich: of the coup so sparsile and be as high as he can to the Rising thereof and if polite haddke desir est his to it and if he take it then is polite haddke made for that yeare and of that same pattich that he flie thus ye mooest reward him as it is with hert next solowyng.

How ye shal reward yowre hawke

Take a knyfe and cut the haw and the necke from the body of the pattich and strike the skinne a way from the necke and yeere that same to the haddke and coure the body of the haddke with a bone et an haw and lay the said here and the necke thereup.
pon : and if she will forsake the fowle that she plunteth on : and com to the warder. Then proupli take a bag the partrich, and rase powre taketh with the Braene and the necke. Rele ve that she este no bony : for that is wert to endewe : and it will make her closeless : for to flye. And thus ye most suche her of as many as she feth. bot let her ward be the lasse. for elles she may be some full goosed. and then she may flye no more a grete while.

Chow howre hawke shall Reteke.

A nyther powre hawke hath sloyne a fowle. and is webered as I have sypde. let her not sue in no Whise tyll ge she have Retised hir. that is to say. tyll she were seved. or spyned her he. or ellys wised he. and When she hath done any of theys. or alt. go and retuirr moo and she Rilt nymp plente.

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

Xrene Bele oon thynge. and rebate thers of. When powre hauke hath nomme a partrich. sone a good Hay of. and come not to nygh he. and speue a Hay powre toundys. for rebu kyng of hir. for many sabbes love noon toundys. and also
A medecyne for to make an hawke to cast that is a comberyd with casting with in her body

Take the Juce of Salandynne • and set a morsett of flesh therin. the montenaunce of a noble • and grave that morsett to the hawke and that shal make his for to cast his owen slæping and the hawke shal be safe.

A medecyne for an hawke that will soure

Wash the flesh that yoube hawke shal be from ight: in ye Juce of serrett • and that shal take away that pride from his and make his to leue her sonlying whether she be lene or fafte.
A medecyne for an hawke that is lowle.

Take quycke siluer and put it in a bassen of brasse. and do ther to soladyn: and askys. and medyt it Bele to geder. tylt alt the quycke siluer betore. and medyt ther to fat of honys. and anopte the saulke ther with. and sandle it aboute his necke tylt it sylt a day. and that shalst fle his lies.

Also powdore of ozpoment blowen oppon an hawke: with a panne shalt fle his lies.

Also take a wagon or pice of Rough blanket unchown and hold it to the firt. onto tymne it be thowough olde Warne and Brappe the hawke ther in. and than hold it softley and styffly. for hurtyng in poverde handys. and the vermyne hit crepe in to the cloth.

Also hold his in the somme in a sorye day. ye shalst se the vermyne crepe oble oppon her femris. than take a knyse and Bet he son side of the blad ther of Be your mouth. at day as they appear lay the Bele side of the knyse to thypyn. and they hit cleue theer to. and then ye may fle thaym.
The opinion of Osregiers.

After the opinion of many Osregiers: and ye see ye were to abide continually with Peakes with Japes. With Pees. Or especially to be his mwh in Kyenge Wander, they shall be loose.

Osregiers. Speruiteiris. Faulkeneris.

To be cause I speke of Osregiers: ye shal consent to that they be all Osregiers that kept Gothaweys. or Ter cellis. and so that here Speraweys and musketeys be called Speruiteiris. and kepries of all other hawkys be exclude Faulkeneris.

The length of the Gese. Leuwes. Tyretts. and how they be fastened. & Bewettis

Hawkys have aboute the legges Gese made of lede most commonly som of silke. Rich shulde be no longer but that the hants out of them shalde appere in myddys of the lefte hond: lethe ne the longe fyngre and the leche fyngre. because the lewnes shulde be fastened to them. With a ppre of tyretts. Rich tyretts shalle rest oppon the lewnes. and not oppon the gesse. for hanging and fastynge oppon trees when she lyeth. and the same lewnes. you shal fasten than abowe powe lyketyt fyngre stockely. in cymbals yng the same m. in. ox. so.
folde. as a bold steyng uncuppede and the ledoch ye sone to kepe
her from byndynge Blyy she baches C Allo the same leoden
that ye put in her bellis : to be fastyned a hytte his legges ye
shalt calle Gherettes.

**Creaunce.**

Als ye shal fast the long lyne that ye to ast your babelle
to reclym with : yourre Creaunce. What so ever it be.

**A medecyne for an hawke that will cast flesh**

{Put} the fleshe that yourre babelle shal caste : in suere baket.
and few he bawdith. ij. wgs. and she shal caste his flesh at
the last.

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

An hawke that hath loost her courage : aman may knowhe
if he Ritt take good heed. For such is his maner. When she
is ast to a sowele. she fleshe a Baptebard as though she were
ever the sowele. Oe ellis she Ritt flie a lycpt Bap after. and
a noon she goeth 12 lip. and for such an hawke thys is a
good medecyn.
Take Oyle of Spayne and temper it with cleare Bryne, and with the polkke of an eggge and put them bene, and therof yssue to polbre tobbakke to morellas and then set him in the sonne and at even set him with an oile hote coluer and if pe set thu thynyn temps that tobbakke was neuer so lusty nor so foly before, as she sett be after and come to his owne amege.

Other make poudre of mecles that steynkith, and sett he poudre on the flesh of a peoke and medit the blood of the peoke among the poudre and make his to ete the flesh.

A medicine that an hawke shall not lie in new for unlustynese.

Take ferne Rotis that growbith on an Oke and oke appil lies and make juce of thym and bete this flesh theron. E sethe the tobbake. ij. temps or ji. and that shall make his to leue that

A medicine for an hawke that hathe the tepyne

An hawke that hathe the tepyne a man mayone knaile if he take lawe for this is his maner she sett pinte more for soon taking then another for. iij. if she shulde ale a litlyt bite she shulde almost lese her brest. Bitye she be fatte or leene, and alway she matbeth knap here and for that this is the medecyne.
Take a quantite of the Redeness of hoscett With the powde of Rasne and pepper and somewhat of gynger and make the rest in fresh grea iij. pelletys and hold the poheke to the fire and when you selith the rate make hit to swalow the iij pellettys by strengthe and keppe fast he take that he caste it not vnder and so three tymes and she shall be safe.

Also take Rasne and Rubaste and gynne it to gyder. and make iij cresse and lette it slepe tham. and peere it hit to ete. and she shall be boole.

Also take aliscordon and the Roote of primrose andy the Roote of gwo gnanelles and seeth all in the bothe of a boole and peere hit in moicelles eyry day unto the tyme that she be boole and looke that she be boole when ye peere hit the mes wynne.

Hoo a man shall take an hawke to the Eyre

Who so take an hawke from the Eyre: hym bringeth to oo Risely m brynging hym easell and to here hym bele from calve. and from hurtyng of thys hawke. for thay b bale tendre. and thay most hawe grete sase. and thay may not hawe sakinge g filthy. Eyre bot as clene as an is may b thought. andy euermore peere him clene meete and yote. a little g ofsyn. g change ofsyn ther meete bot loke it is hot
Yet not an hawke he put in new to late but in
this maner as it foloweth. If ye love yowre hawke

If ye love Bele yowre saddle. Repe hys Bele. and put his
not tate in melde. for Biu so for courteousnesse of flung lofes the
tyme of his hawke methyng. and Richoldis ke to long the fro
he may after put his i melde at aynatur. for then a parte of his
methyng tyme is past. Biu so put thy hawke in melde
in the begynnyng of Lentyn. if he be kept as the aith to be the
shalk be methed. in the begynnyng of Augustine.

Chow ye shall dispose and ordyn yowre melde

Sett and dispose yowre melde. in this maner so. that no ke
sett nez puleatt nez non other wyrmyn contre them to Mel none
bende. nez no grate colde Mel that it be ouer hote. Let that on
pare of the melde be turned towarde the sonne. so that in the mo-
oste parte of the day: the sunne may someanne.

Also ye maye se that he be not auyued nez greued Rich
ech mych nogas. nez with song of men. and that no maner of folkes
come to hiz. but only hiz that fedyth his.

It behoveth that yowre hawke have a sydyng stokke in his
melde. and a longe unstyng tep there: to fasyng his mete with
for ellis the Witt carryt a hawke the houre. and soyle it Witt dust
And praewer he Witt hyde it till it styynke. and then sev
upon it. and that moght be his deth. and therfor Whyn it is
boundyn to the sydy styng stokke. the shal mete at the styng
nez at the styng ne at the lightynge ne at the Rysyng hurtte
his selve. And Khan she bath sedde. take a lay the remonaunt
of any lewe. and in anyyphse that she have clemete. and att
every meest syph. for of skale metes and euell metes she shal
engender mony sekenes. And whoke ye go neuer to yowre
The manner how a man shall put an hawke in to mewe and that is to be wete rooted.

Some time with old any medicine many men sayyn how they might mede ther hawkes for sum put hawkes in mede at high estate and sum byn thayt be right low and sum byn thayt be full and sum byn thayt be empty and lene and sum byn thayt be myset esack lene. Bot ther of it is no force. iff the whole. Newerethelsh. I shall say myn aduyce as I have sene be terned.

Who soo putith a Gophaleke or a Terceyt or a spere hawke in to mede so high that she may be no higher she butt holte his loinge in the pynct or that she lente any severtis. And who soo putith his in mede lene. it butt be longz or she be remounted and Who soo putith his in mede to hungris and to lene. if she have me est in he butt she butt see to mede. be cause of hungris and pa. terture she may be drie by. as path ofte is sene.

Bot Who soo butt that an hawke endure and mede hyndis. myn counselle it is that she be not to high nodes to loso. nodes in gre
In what maner and how a man shall fede his hawke in mewe.

**Note:** The text is from an old manuscript and contains some variants and archaic spellings. The original text appears to be about the care and feeding of hawks. The main points are:

- Feeding hawks: Feed them for the first day of their life with moist euyng. Then take hawke flesh and treat it with seven days continuously. Let it be mixed with mawdb and euyng, and let the plomme beon on bele. After a week, take all the plomage and make a good appetite. When the fede is clean and fresh, it is the best.

- Preparing the best mete: To make an yndeck, make most fonde with any medicine and the fleche of a byred and of a pone. Swanne and of a chikyn. Add salt and specialy Katonyng fleche so that it is not assaunct. Make it fresh and of a good goos in boke of a selle.

- Special instructions: And take gobiotics of grete fesh Ely, and specialy the colpe next the Mauett, and beeke it in hole bloue of moton. It is good to make her to mede, but especially it shall make her light after his sode aage.

- Additional notes: Else sayd fleches bene goode to mede an yndeck: and to kepe his in state but bote she have good plente every day, so that she have her parte then lacke any. And every sy, we let his bod if she lest.
And when ye take yeighth ferme peue his hampe and fust poike and of an houte is passing good.

An palleke is never full ferme nor waye for to drabe olde of mede (unto tyme his farcett be full grown). yet saue I fende if folkeke take hem olde of mede when the farcett were not halfe i sponge. and that is perils. for they are not then faute prizd.

Som folkes ofte when an palleke has caste his farcett to begrume and Raft his meeke. and sed he so in med. With Raft meeke a monythe or, or. Keckes or ever chayp drabe thaym.

Got of all fleshe after the is methed. a reasonable george of an booke have ye best. and also of a crook booke. tot it moslie be Raft in Water: and then it is the best. For that Raft not benymen hem to help theyr grace. nor put hem m no grace sedulnes. for it durth sumwhat Raft hit.

To make an hawke to mew tymeli with out any hurtyng of hir.

Now I shal teit poth hawky true medecynes for to melle an palleke falsly that ye shal teiure for troulthe: and ye Riff af; say thyem.

The te in Boodges or in legis Boppys alweydes that ben Prede of nature and he is alde lypa. and als te fales of thysame tymen. and they be parti bitter. Take ii. or. iij of theym and stpyte of thir heads and threpys of thirz taplis. Then take a new esker pot. that thes neuer used, and cut hem.
to small gobtes. and put thys same there, and let hem see: the strongly. a grete While, at good layse. and let the pot be covered. that no appe com obte of it ner no breth, and let it se the so long that thys same colpons seeth to grete. then cas it out and soo a day the bonis, and geve the grete, and put it in a cle ne vesstel, and as of as ye se, dylbe halbe: anote her meete thein, and let his eie as much as the lust. and that meete shal melde her at poulbe alene lust.

A nother medecyne.

Take Wete: and put it in the broche that thers wete. her to than m. and when ye se the Wete egymnyst to clewe: take it old, and few hynge or eygynynes therwith. and see poulbe halbe with thys same polyn.

Who so will that an hawke mede nor nor fall noon of his federis. therefor here is a medecyne

Take poulbe of Canett, and the Juce of franke cost andy the Juce of paumgs. and take macellis of flesh. iiij. oz. iiiij. if ye lust, and beete them therein and make the halbe to swalow hem and serve his so mony tynge.

Also take the styynge of a snake oz of an Edre. and cut it m to smale peces, and temper it with boote blade: and cause poulbe halbe ofyn styne to see therof and shal not mede.
For the gowte in the throte.

When ye se youthe fable bee blath of symtomes: and that it coma,
ge ms of no bating, ye may be sure she hath the gowte in the throte. 
And for that take the blode of a petrok, and Encense myrr, 
holanana, and clowmbs of gelosie, and anelt and gynger, and 
take of all these gurnlich and medyt him with prickers blo: 
and seth it yxt it be thyncke, and therof make morcellias, 
and peuse the fable therof euery day, at mydnoone and att 
Moone.

For the gowte in the hede and i the Rynnes.

When ye se youthe fable be may not endeth her meete not remoul 
to her ataste, she hath the gowte in the hede and in the Rynnes.

Take (Mompay) overseide called mophin, among gnotic: 
ries ye may have it, and the symne of an harte and peuse it to 
gowte fable to eete, is, symes with the flesh of a cat, and iff 
she may holwe that meete she shall be saafe.

A medecyne for a fekenes called the fallera

When ye se that youthe fables clees Rap White: then she has 
the fallera. For this fekenes take a blacke snake, and cutte a 
Rap the hede, and the tyxt, and take the mydplitt, and frye it in 
an estyn pot, and take the greke and saue it, and anoput 
the flesh of a pcocke theriboth and peuse it to the fable for to
ete (viiij. days, and ye haue no parte pone his flesh of a colte and after the viij. days, pone his a chelyn. and take it at last and pone it his to ete. and take the tenderste of the brete ethke the moste boke and let his ete it. and if the amende any chye pynge the shal te boole.

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

When ye se youre saule lay his owne sote upp by his owne sote. she is take with the crampe. The oulde his blood upon the sote y' lies upon that other sote. and upon the legge also. and she shal te boole.

C For the Cogh or the poule.

Take pochore of Sape: and put it upon the flesh of a Coghe: and pone it ofte to ponne halcke and with other volite she shal te boole.

C A medecyne for the podagre.

When ponde halckes feke is stolynn she hath the podagre then take fresh myd butter and as much of Oylk of olpe and of aleyn. and chasse it beale to geode at the feke and make that of anogtement and anoigne the feke. in sixe days. and set hit in the sonne. and pone his flesh of a cat. and if that anoigne not Sketh the anogym of a sype. and Brappe it a boole the shiel long. and let hit sit upon a cold stone and anoigne his bath butter or freshe grece. and she shal te boole.
A medecyne for a lekenes within the body of an hauke and it chewith not outewarde how she shall be holpen and in what maner.

A man may knaught by the chere and senglades of an halde: ke this infirmyte yet yet it is straunge to knowde: thynge for that a man may not se: in that lekenes and what maner they be geypt vs and specialli than a man shote not hrof it com: meth, C Feve polbre polbre bele upon an hynne and then make her to salf. j. dayes after: to abolde bele her to belliss. the thrye day take hong townd and fell his body salf. and bynde his bale that she ask it not out of her body and then set his oldde in the somme. and then it drawith colbrde ene se his bale in boote to alike. for as I sawde my mawsters say and she nott boote hrof. lode neues ousz meadzyn.

For the passion that Godhawkes haue fastynyng

C Take the Roote of small Rysshers. and make Jucce of hem and bele poure flech them and make her to ette it.

C For hawkes that ben wonned.

Take a spy the spewys above the Bonde and take the White of an Egge and Oyle of Olyue. and medeit it to getes. and anope the Bonde and kepe it with white Lynne. than take tyne yede 
dore flech. and then put in the Bondes Compie salt进去 tyne the
A meedecyn for an hauke that has the artetik

When ye se yoller baleke fat aboste the hert kruist it for twou th fil th th artetik. Therefore do let his blow in the Orighnal fapye, and after that geue his a suggge for to oete. E wy shall be hool

A meedecyn for an hauke combred i the bowillis

When yoller baleke is Encambred in the bowillis pe shal h: nath it by his Eyghes, for his Eghten lifte dekhe and the lifte looke to gladi and his metessing lifte defolde his founement. Then take the padskes mete and anoynt it with poudre of ans net, and geue it his to oete, and wy shall be hool.

A meedecyn for an havke that has the goute

Rece yoller baleke Bith an Ysheryn ougs or thyges. e it shal help his:
A medecyne for an hauke that hath mites.

Take the Fauce of Bormelbode and put it thesp that be and the shalt dye.

That an hauke use hir craft all the felon to flye or lefe.

When ye go to the felde in the latter end of salbaking and desire that powre hauke shal take his crafte. Do to hir in this manner let hir fle a soyle. and let hir plym oppon it as much as the List. and when sixe hath plymed Enough go to hir softly for spring, and rebare hir on the soyle. and after that ye may ask hir on a perch. e. as well she may use his craft so. as that she fled all the perce.

A medecyne for an hauke that has the stoon

Anopht his fundament with Oyl. and put the powde of alpm with an hole fremd.

Also take an herke called crissis lauder. e. anopht hir mold the within and she shal te hoot.

Also take smalle flanke roses and plupodi and the corners of sparge and grinde it Beer and seeth it in butter and draue it through a cloth. and make thros. iii. pelletus of the grete bones of a Cat. and put it in his mouth in the most wasse and to be that she be hate. and then let hir fast till evening. and seye his littill and littill. and she shal be hoot.
A medicine for vermin.

Take the Juice of the Root of fennel, and to it thereto the vermin be, and they shall dye.

A medicine for the Reume that haukis haue

When ye sette bauke close by Eygges, and shaluth his head, then bath she the Reume in the tree. Therefore yewe his lands of a gate the first day, and the seconde yewe his epites. With the fleth of a dream and she shalh te boott.

A medicine for haukis that bene dry and de lyre to drynke, to hepe hem moyst in kynde.

Take the Juice of haerhounde and bath ye them halthys me to therin, and fede her therwith ongs or libyes, and she shal be boott.

For sckenes that haukis hauze in their Entrellis.

An hauke that is scele Bethm thantrylles, is of an oseary than moder sckeneses, for if she holde of the me rien the boest, it that us token of the soule gret, for surfeit of feveres that be yeuer to thaksis in byys poust, and afterward thay come into traualpitt, and ben anoynes of the Reuez then thay beper slow to flye, and desire fasto rest, and thay shalke tis suppon her perch then she batte slept fasto putouere, at thanzign
and if she holde flesh any while in her goze, it list take as it list stonde, and when she is naked she assayeth to put over of them synge, and it is agluttion and calve : with the greet p' she hath engendered, and if she shulde escape she most put over, or elle she most dye, or cast it, and if she cast it she may be hole by with the medecyne.

A medecyne for the Entreellys.

Take yolkes of Eggges enke, and binder ther be Sele beton to geten, put ther to spanye the salt, and as much hony thereto, a Beale therin the flethe, and sete therin latke, iiij. days the wher, and if she make saunter to sete it, let hode therin latke, and make her to fiddle, iiij. oz. iiiij. morcellis in a cup, and seaste the salt be hoot. Ther I shal take to powd a nother thyng, to be hony at the choungynge of the moon, and a keen neatylt, and the so of make smal powde and likewit it is bett grounde. Take iiij. brest box, of an hene, and a nother of a coluer, and take it by a lypse, and to ake the skynne, and to shrow the powde, and all boote. Beith the powde sethe, and to so thres, and the salt be hoot.

A For lekenes of Swellyng.

If an wicked felon be swellyn in such a maner as a man may biet it, that the latke shal not doo thus a man may holpe his synge, and lengthe his lyfe, but the latke will be sete, iiij. egges and glechous of the lekenes, and therfore ye moost
Take the Rote of comforre and sugre sliche mych, and sethe it in fresh grece with the thridse parte of hony, and then draw it thorogh a sagne clothe, and ofte yewe it to the pakeks and she shal be amend.

A medicine for an hauke that castris his heth

Wete his sleche in savourit or ellis seeth Rasur in Waterz and put his sleche therin. When it yogith.

A medicine for the Keume clepayd Agrum

When thou seeth thy hauke upon his mouth and his ech kis blobbed, then she path thys sekenesse calle Agrum. Thesfor take a neytt of siluer and hete it i the fire and bynyne the Ne:
rellis thorogh owte. Then anoynt it Rith oyle of Olyff.
To make an hawke grete and fatte.

Take a quanctye of poore and onp and butter Iliche my; the and porged grece and do a Lay the skrynne. and sethe hem to geve, and anopt thy flesh therein. and fewe poore hawke thowth. and shee shal encrece mighftely. Ellis take the Lyn; get of an Eued. and sevther and kepe his from travelt and to so ofte though the eued be neuer so fette. and if poore hauh; he be not passing fat. Within a fortene theyke I thynke.

To booches that growe in an hawkis Iowe

Kutt theys botches with an kynys. and let olde the mater. of theym. and after cleene theym cleene with a strues forn or ellis fille the boott with a powdres of ammelit I bawt. and sop pyn that powdres to a littlet lazue: that is resceed and so it bitt a Lay.

Here is a gode medecyn for an hawke that will not coom to Reclayme.

Take fresh butter and put thereto sugge and put it in a cleme cloth and Reclaymheber to that and kepe it in a bop in you're bagge.

A medecyn for hawkis that bene Reffrign.

When ye fete poore hawkes Nesynge and Cefynge that though her Jostrelles ou his nares thorough owbeles she is Restrined.
For that sickenes: take ye greynes of chaffelegre and of pe; pry and greyne it Beat. and temper it with strong syrue and put in his Mares and in the Rooff of his mouth and peue his flesh to eete. and he shal te saffe.

A medecyne for hawkyes that haue payne in theire croupes.

Ye shal te take Sarre Morrisan and poudre of geleste: and meddle it to gomte. and peue it to poudre hawke to eete. and if he holte it post the secondo dy after. he shal te boole.

A medecyne for the stooce in the fundament.

When poudre hawke inay not metese then the bath te shalle thate sickenes alaye the stooce. And for this sickenes: ye shall te take thye beyte of a fynye and the grace of a fynye. and cutte it with the flashe of the beyte and he shal te boole.

A medecyne for the dry Frounce.

For thys sickenes take the Roote of Hillipsy that groweth upon Orps. and sette it a grete Whyle then take it fro the fire and let it stond and carle to Warne. then bath poudre flephi thern. and sette poudre hauke. the tymes. and he shal te boole.

A medecyne for wourmys called anguellis

Take presure made of a lombe that haue barn in comynme in saeneke therof. the morcellis and put it in a gut of a colour.
and se ye thrhyth and lote the haleke to boye Byn pe yeue his thrice medecyne.

Also take Juce of dragonys and put salf the gut of a pes
gion and then cut it and departe it as the haleke may oueswo
lob it. and put it in his body. and kempt his lycke for eslyng

Also yeue his the ballockye of a Buc as bote as thayben cut olde. and make powdere of the pynyth and cast it sumo
the flesh of a Cat. and see her therwith & she shalt be hoxt.

Plomnyth. She warbullich. and mantellich.

She tyrioth upon Rumppes. She fedeth on alt maner of
flesh. She goorghth When she fillith his goorge Ruth meete.
She beeryth When she seyvith: that is to say she eypith his lyke.
She Koulath When she shakith all his fevres and his body to
gedoe. She Enduyth When his meete in his bowelles fall to di
gestion. She mutich When she auodith his oder. She pecbith
When she stondythe on any maner bowle or peach. She Joykith
When she slepith. She putcthouer When she Euoidith his meete
outte of his goorge m to his bowillis. She propnyth When she se
condythe ople with his lyke ou his tapy and auonith his sete &
his fevres. She plomnyth When she pulith setere of any solbl
or of any other thing and cast her from her. She Barbeltheth
Then she drawith forth her songes over the moods of her bosche.
and ther they mete both and softly shalreth them. and let them
fall apon. And she mantellith thick she stretcheth her son song
a long after byr legs. and afterdaue that other song. and
zoek complay six with that affore on she Barbeltheth his.

C The names of a Spare hauke as Ostrigers
and Sparucciets haue determined

T This is a question appd whether a man shal cast a spare
hauke Or a сфере hauke Or an aspect hauke. e Ots;
trigers. and also Sparucciets: sayen she may be calld acl.ij.
Namys. for these reasongs. She may be calld a Spare hauke
for of all the haukys that she be fly is moost сфере. that is to
say moost tender to keep. for the best mysoysting and mysenten
song flesh-

C Also she may be also an aspect hauke of sharpnesse
of his anger. and of his longyn quild. and also of his flying.
For she is moost asper and sharp in all song. that belong
unto her of any other haukys

C She may be also calld a Spare hauke for. ij. Reston : one
is she sprach gothaukys and excelleys both. suche as ben in
their soute age. unto tyme they may be reckyned and ma
redy to flye. as Gothaukys and excelleys that be not ful;
Ip merketh. unto tyme they may be done enspyned and redy to
flye. for all the hylle chap ben abond. the Spare hauke. ocu
pre the thysson. and sche the patriarch Beel. that is to say
from wynt Margarites day. unto it be lammas. and so forth in the
yere.

C And she lykly fee Beel gong resonantes. gong beith cockes
In the beginning of the pere. And after (Michelmas) Shanks passe her daunger I have set them maketh sum to sle the sum to sle the Tele upon the Reuez: at the Jutte. Sume to sle the Boodeke and sum for the blacke berte and the thistle.

The Boodeke is combowe to sle: but if thee be comste: there fore Why ye come to a Bode or a queth of bushys. cast |ouste sparchableke in to a tre and trese the bushys: then and if any Boodeke arise sle Bet be sure thereof. We most first make his to a sowe casl (up out of the bushes. and youre talbke most sit on loost as ye make his to a particke. Also as I sayde ye may call his a sowe talbke: for an ozer ause. for and ther bees a shape straight full of talbkeis. and no thynge ellis. and ther be; re a sowe talbke among thaym this shuld no custom be payd because of his. And so for the most comune name they be calde spa re talbkes for thay sexes a forsyed.

An hawke slieth to the new; to the Beke. or to the Toll. No Crepe Querre Fer Jutty at

An hawke slieth to the Kyuez dyuer; sic case. and sle: the sowe dyuerli. That is to syp sle the slieth to the Beke or to the Beke or to the Toll. as alt is hot soon. as ye shalke knaw be after. She slieth also to the quare: to the crepe. and no mo days hot thoo. rj. And she (Nymyngh) the sowe at the fer Jutty or at the Jutty forse.

A Goshadbe or a tertelt that sall sley to the Reu . to the tatt or to the bhe. in this maner she is taugh pe most synde a sable . in Reues or in a pitte priuily . and them satt poyre toche a grete space of . upon a moult hill or on the gw; bend . and carpe softely towarde the sable : from poyre tabke straight laph and When ye come almost ther as the sable lyeth . looke backwars towarde the tabke . and Both poyre land or Both poyre tabuz styke : telle poyre tabke to come to you . and When ye is on lyping . and cometh low br the grounde . and is al most at poyd . then smyte poyre tabuz . and cry hayf . hayf . hayf . hayf and make the sable to spryng . and With that nose the sable bil rife and the tabke laptyn if .

C And now take hert. If poyre tabke nym the sable at the fer side of the Reues or of the pit from poyd . Then she slyeth the sable at the fer Juty and if she sly it upon that side that ye ran on . as it may have vynce times . Then ye shall say she hath sle en the sable at the Juty sery .

C If poyre tabke nym the sable a luste : ye shall say she to ; ke it at the mounte on of the souce .

C And if the sable spryng not but sley a long after the Reu . and the tabke nym it then . ye shall say she sley it at the Raun wh .

C Creepe .

And poyre tabke slyeth at on to the Creepe . When ye savy poyr or tabke on poyre styf and carpe softely to the Reues or to the pit . and slyeth softely to the brynke therof . and then cry hayf . and bi that mean ye Nym a sable . Then it is slayn at the Creepe on at the fer Juty . or at the Juty sery . as a bouse is sly .
And if it happen as it woot of times the solde for sere of polde palle be sitt synyn and satt open to the Kyuer, or the palle sees his, and so litte slept and dare not arise, ye shall say then polde palle syneth the solde m to the Kyuer; and so shall ye say and thre be moo palle in the Kyuer then thre polde palle syneth if they cannot assure for sere of your polde palle.

A there.

Understand ye that a Sophaubte shulde not flie to any sorde of the Kyuer, but tallis in no litte, and therefore a Sophaubte is also a thief.

Queure.

And polde palle fleeth to the queere. Whan the is in a stow butt synne Sord of mullas in the solde and whan he syneth them and cometh queere beselfe, and flie preuigli sondeth gone or laid by the grounde, and nym ouen of hym, or they use then ye shal say that the solde was slayne at the queere.

Merke this terme draw.

Som folke mysfylse this terme draw, and syp that thar be sitt draw to the Kyuer. And that terme draw is propuly assigned to that palle that sitt flie a ROcke or a Cowe or a Kyeuyn: upon a longer synyn, and then it most be sapy that sith an palle sitt draw sitt to a Kooke.
Now ye shall understand if a man will make an hawke to the querre in this manner he most do.

Take a tame Malarde and set hym in a saye playn and let hym goo where he list. Then take pothre taubke (upon pothre fiske) and goo to that playn and holde up pothre honds a pray Way of from the Malarde. And looke if the taubke can espie it. By his alwaye sorace and if he have solwde the solde and desi re to fle the they. Let his flee it and plymme Beell (upon hit) and seue hez so. ii. oz. in tymes and then he is made to the quarse.

I have knawyn gentlmen that Binsfoeuer and Binsfoeuer shap se any tame Soottes. And if theyz taubkes holde wizte to thaym, then thay holde let flee to thaym in coragyngh theyz taubkes to be Beell flyyn to the quarse an oz tyme.

A prayth craft to take an hawke that is brokyn out of new. and all maner of sowlys that lyt in trees if a man will.

Looke thayre an taubke percheth for all night: in any man er place. And softe and lapesely clyme to her with a stern ze oz a lanterne that hath bot oon light. In pothre hunds and let the light be toward the taubke so that she se not pothre face and ye may take her by the legges or oer Beile as ye lyke. and in byke Beile all other maner solde.
Of hawkip Bellis.

The belli that goode habbe shal threc looke in any Bi: se that thay be not to bryg ouer hit pover to Regge. al so that noon be bruyten then an other bot like of Regge. Looke also that thay be sonowre and Bell sondyng and shi oun ofcon sondre: bot that oun be a semetyn under a nodre. and that thay be toole and not brokyn and specialli in the sondyng place. For and thay be brokyn thay bryt how ne full dulli.

Oft sparc habbe belli shere is choose and lyttlely of. charge of the ym: for the methplenty.

Bot for Bophawkes sometime Bellis of Melen Bere calle the best. and thay be full goo de for thay comynely be sold noon byn siluerz and solde the after. Got thay be now pseyd of Souchelane belli: of a sondre calle ounbright. and thay be passing goo de. for thay be Belke sostid Bell sondyed. sonow re of Kyngyng in shinnes and passing Bell lastynge.

Theere endyth the process of sondyng. And now folops the naampes of all maner of habbres to thom they belong.
Theys haukes belong to an Emproure

Theys be the names of all maner of haukkes. First an Eagle, a Sbreake, a Melbourn. The symplest of their. iij Bitt slee an Lynne als a Falke a Koo a Kyow, an Elke. a Crane. a Gustarde a Stocke a Skal. a Fop in the playn grounde. And theys be not enlure. ne reclaymed by cause they be so ponderous to the perch postaffe. And theys iij. by theyr nature belong to an Emproure.

Theys haukes belong to a king.

Ther is a Gerfauken. a Tercest of a gerfauken. And the ge belong to a Kyng.

For a prince.

Ther is a Falckenh gentilt. and a Tercest gentilt. and the ge is for a prince.

For a duke.

Ther is a Falcken of the rock. And that is for a duke.

For an Elke.

Ther is a Falcken preegnyn. And that is for an Elke.

For a Baron.

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

There is a Sacre and a Sacre. And theis is for a Knyght.

Hawkes for a Squyer.

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

For a lady

This is a Mezlyon. And they haute is for a lady.

An hauke for a yong man

There is an Hoby. And theys is for a yong man. And theys is to pikes of the tower: and ten both Jurid to be faile and replamed.

And thre be moo kyndis of haukes

There is a Gophauke. And that haute is for a yeman.

There is a Tercelet. And that is for a poore man.

There is a Spere hauke. And the is for a prest.

There is a Mistrefte. And thre is for an holierzer clerske.

And there be of an odr maner kynde: for thay flye to Queene and to Juty and to Juty sherry.

Explicit.
Lyke wise as i the booke of hunting so foresaied are Brityn
and noted the termes of pleasure belonging to gentil men
having velite them. In the same maner this booke folowynge
shewith: to such gentil persons the maner of hunting for
all maner of bestys. Either they be (Bestys of venery) or
of chase. or Rasca1t. And also it shewith all the termes co
venient as Betis to the houndys as to the bestys a forsayd.
And in cestayn there be many dyuerse of thyms. as it is de
clared in the booke folowynge.

**Bestys of venery.**

Wheoseuer ye sate by sith or by selt
My wre chylde take here how T a strem wod you tell
How many maner bestys of venery thes here
Lyestyn to poudre dyme and the shalt now lese
Poudre maner bestys of venery thes are
The first of thyms is the hert: the secunde is the hare
The bose is sone of the: the Belff and not sone moo.

**Bestys of the Chace.**

And Zere that ye cum in playne or m place
I shalt now tell Which te bestys of enchace
Sone of thyms is the hilt. another is the Doo
The Fog and the Markton, and the Biele R00
And ye shalt my wre chylde other bestys all.
Where so ye hem sone (Rasca1t ye shatt hem call
In sith or in selt: or in forest I powd tell.
Note here the aage of an hert.

And for to speke of the last ipp pe Eiit it leet
You shalt hym a. Calse caft at the first yeer
The seconde yeer a.ocked. so shalt pe hym caft
The third yeer a. Symad. leernet thus caft
The foureth yeer a. Stagge. caft hym by any lay
The fift yeer a. gate Stagge. youre cane hice gobe say
The vi. yeere caft pe hym an. hert
Both so my childe Klyis pe been in quart

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

And of the hond thot he then terch a touste.
The first hede shal be Jugett Kith obter
The in fyndyn hee suche dyserete.
Mathenex ye vi. yere everymore at the leest
And shal be 

Thou shalt Bette Juge the perche of the same beeste
When he hath Abenteere Kith obter any leest
Ryall and Surratt also there Iseet
And that in the toppe so hym pe may hym keene
Then shal be caft hym forshep an hert of terme
And hym he beth in the toppe. iij. of the sale.
Then pe shal be caft hym trochid an hert of peij.
And afterbait in the toppe Bym ther. iij. bene
Then shal be caft hym sommed an hert of poj.
And from: iij. forbaite neit so besalat
Be he never of so many pe shal hym summed caft
Right of the nombre eypn that he is
Callith hym from. iij. forth summed Ibyss
Also have pe sele an hert hode Bele.

My chyle calleth bredes of hert and of hynde
And of Bucke and of doe There po hem synde
And a Beve of Roos That place that be in
And a Sounder ye shalt of the chyle synde
And a Rodee of Holues There they possess nine
So shalt ye hem cat as many as they be
e.

A litell heede. A myddyll heede A grete heerd

Ye is a litell heede though sit be of hyndis
And pl. is a myddle heede to call hym be hyndis
And lopp is a grete heerd cat, pe hem so
Se if hert be it hynde bucke or elles doo

How ye shal lay a grete hert a not a fair a oder

A grete hert When ye hym se so shæt ye hym cat
Bot neuermore a synde hert for no thynge that may be fælt
A grete hynde a grete bucke and a synde too
My sonne there we kalke cat pe hem so
So pe shulde naame synce dyr: and so as I poth lest

What is a heyp of Roos grete or small

And sey is a heyp of Roos on a raibe
And pe is a myddyl heyp fulf bele I it kalbe
A grete heyp is pe shæt ye hem thay to grede xe
And so cat hem sonne there that pe hem se
The moore nombus than yous: the greter the heyp is
What is a Sounder of swyne grete or smal

Twelve make a Sounder of the Kynde swyne
Eleven a medlyt Sounder that place they be inne
A grete sounder of swyne. pp. ye shall call
Forz geet not this lesson for thynge that may fail
Thynke what I say: my sonne nyght and day

Of the Roo hunting, bereying, and dressing

When ye hunt at the Roo then shalt ye say choose
The crossies and tresones poore houndys bysoot
A grete Roo bucke ye call hym not so
Bot a saxe Roo bucke and a saxe too
With the bovelles and with the blood
Rebaste ye poore houndys my sonnes so good

And eche goote ye shall attte in. in. I poet home
Take the bovelles and the bloode and do ye to sede ther
Peurth hit than to poore houndys so
And moche the gladder then they will go
That to poore houndys a rebaste is call
For hit is seet on the grounde and on the skynne alke

The Roo shall be hurred by secret I bene
The. is. forther legges the hee layte by thene
And take oon oon legge up I poet pray
And that oon forther legge right as I poet say
Upon the oon forther legge toth ye hem pytte
And with that othre forther legge up ye hem kapis
Don theys maner thus Then ye take Brought
At boole to the Rechen then hit shall be brought
Sane that poore houndys epte. the bovillis and the fete.
Now of thage & undoing of the boote

Now of thage & undoing of the boote.

Now of thage & undoing of the boote.

Now of the hare.

Now of the hare.

Now of the hare.

Now of the hare.
And when he is female and kyndelys hym Bith in
In . ij. degrees he hem beath or he Bith hem telyn
Too Rough and . ij. smothe Bho Bith hem se
And . ij. knowes also that kyndelys Bith be
When he is female so tell I my tale .

The rewarde for houndsys .

When powre houndsys by strength hath done he2 to vi
The hunter shalt reward hym then Bith the hede
Bith the phildereis and the dice and Bith the botherellis alt
And alt thynge Bith in the body fave onli the gait
The paunch also : pece hem noon of tho .
Bith rewarde then oon on the ertyt it is alke.
Bith alt good hunters the . halow , it is olyt
Then the loynes of the hare take ye not forgete
Bot byng hem to the kechyn for the lordis meate
And of this ilke hare speke ye no more .

Wiche beates shall be slayne & wiche stripte

Now to speke of the beates When thay be slayne
How many be stripte and how many be slayne
Alt that be slayne and talow and Kroune leve me
Shall be slayne safe the hare for he shall stripte be
And alt that be thogh greece : and ples the oppon
Euer shall be stripte When thay be condon
On theys maner play : thus ye shall say .
Whiche beastis shall be ride with the lymer.

My wree sonnys echon nowe But I powl lete
How many maner trespys as With the lymer
Shall be uproset in syrth or in selte
Booth the brest and the bucke and the boote so Milk
And all other trespys that huntid shalt be
Shall be sought and sounde With Ratther so fre
Say thus I powl tolde: my chilte so tolde

The dicreeuyng of a Bucke.

And pe speke of the Bucke the syrst pere he is
Of fawne souldryng on his arm say as I powl his
Tha seconde pere a preket. the. iij. pere a soubrett
A souter at the. iij. pere the twencky I powl telt
The. vi. pere calt hym a Bucke of the syrst bry
The. vii. pere calt hym a Bucke and so as I powl te

Of the hornys of a Bucke.

The hornys of a grete Bucke oth so be
Most be summep as I say hekamp to me
Too brachhis first pambyp be most sauct
And. iij. avancers the foth isf pe Uit sauc
And viij. espeker and then pe may hym call
Where so pe be a grete Bucke I telt powl att

Of the Roobucke.

And isf pe of the Roobucke Uit knath thesame
The first pere he is a lyde souldryng on his same
The second persever is a genle: and so be fiche ait
The third persever an humule loke pe hym ait
Robucke of the first kyde he is at the my. pere
The. v. persever a Robucke hym ait I yowb lexe
At saynt andrew day his honpes he Root ait
In moore ou in moos he bidepeth hem fast
So that no man may hem none fynde
Ellys in castayn he was not his hymde
CT At saynt James day there so he go
Then shalt the Robucke gynde with the Ro
And so totelty the as pe burne
Then is he also a Robucke goynge in his seme
And iff pe may a Robucke sle with old any yple
And pe fynde that true grece at his yple
As sum Robuckeys hau Laen pe hit fynde
Then shalt pe rese 5 as pe do of hert and of hymde
Also the Robucke as hit is Boole kyde
At holpyne day he gooth to Kyde.
And with the hit: Then he may gete hit

Now of the hert and of the hymde.

CT Sonnpes of the hert and the hymde leene got ye map
The they draw to the herte at hol stede ay
To the steepe then they goon pheh the hote map at noon
Which steepe they ofsen my childer I yowb lay
Citt hit to Mydesomer at the last lay
The cause of the steepe is to beore hym fro the flee
Who so commyth to that place may se hit with his ighs
An other thing they ofse my chirde also
The same feison of the pere to soyle to go
Of the criyng of thep beesths.

At hepe belowe and a bucke groups I fynde
And iche Roubucke aartyn pe tellis by lynde
The noyes of thep beesths thus pe shal alt.
For purte of thepere make theyp uen hit alt
May chylde Wyrte pe goo : ye olde some tacht you so

Merke well thep beesths folowing.

Tynde of grece beynytt at mydsumes day
And eyx tobi Rode day lasteth as I you say
For the secon of thep sea the Natypte
Eyxt the annunacacn of olde lady fre

For the secon of the Roubucke at Estes shalt beginne
And tilt mychelmas lasteth nyght or thi blynne

For the secon of the Rode beynytt at Michtilmas
And hit shalt endure and last untill Candilmas

For Michtilmas beynytt hunting the hare
And lasteth till mydsumes thez nypt no man hit spae

For the secon of the Bole is in iche mete
At the secon of thep sea and evermore shalt be

For the secon of the boore is from the Natypte
Eyxt the purificacn of olde lady so fre
For at the Natypte of olde lady sere
He mape fynde there he goth under his seele
Booth in Bodys and seldis come and ope frute
When he after sooze matypt any suyte
Cabbys and aortmps and natte ther then grow
Bodys and hoppers and other thing nynde
That ettil the purificacn lasteth as ye se
And matypt the Boore in secon to be
For While that frute may : last his time is never past
Of the hunting of the haare

Now to spoke of the haare how att shal be bryght
When she shal bith boundes be foundyn and sacht
The first Boar to the boundes that the hunt shal att pit
Is at the kennel fote Whan he opnyth it
That all may hym here: he shal say atere.
For his boundes Boldz am to fastely
That is the first Boar my solme of venery
And Whan he bath couplyd his bounds xeoon
And as forth Whan him to the felce goon
And Whan he has of aft his couplys at bilt
Thyn shal ke speke and say his bounds tift
Hors to couple auaunt fe auaunt. this so
And then Sho so ho thees and no mo
And then say. So fey auaunt so bold. I pou pru
And if fe fe polde bounds hau good buit to renne
And mard a baptae fto poold say as I poold kenne
Here hull amy. agayne hym ealt so
Then. Swith mon amy. sweth. to make hym soth go
And if amy kynde of the bacthez he bath bane
And he bighte Riches oz Bemonda thus to hym bane
Opes a Bemonda le buallant. and I shal jou abode
O quid tu et la cabarde en la court olose
That Bemonde the Borthe bith oxt amy sapy
That benth to sypne the coward bith the short sapy

And if fe fe Bithre the bacthe at pasture bath bane
If fe hie in the kynde of the come gone
And if poole bounds cype bilt at poole bilt
Then: shyn motes shal pe blaw toth louder and phill
There soon and there an other there te pasturpae was
Then sop illogues illogues in the same place
So sop to hem in kynde ; onto tyne that ye his synde
And then ask a signe all the fole abed
To se at his pasture Here she bath be in ox oude
Ours at his forme for gladly to be she is not left
The six bath pastirid in tyne of Kelefe
And any bounte synde or musyng of his mace
There as she bath byne and is goon out of that place
Ha sy touz cop est all, so shalt ye say
Vener awez so how se also londe as ye may
Sa cy ad este so how, after that
Sa so cy awain, and therof be not lat
And then ye se onto the plagne her at the last
In feld oz in erabulke londe; oz in to the Bode past
And poore houne silt synde of her thez then
May. la douce amy la est a, and oz as J yol her
That is to say sibete frere: thez is he come lob
For to dry heres and therewith ye shalle say so how
Illoques ey douce ey vaylaunt so how so hob. Then they
Thus may ye now darere sonys lerne of venery
And then ye come there as ye towe he silt oublt
And so femeth to pole Bolth then sop as I pole bett
Ey douce la est a venery. for to oublt those
And therewith iij. sobed, say ye no moore
And is in sone Bolth pole to synde all in her
And then so do then sop. douce how her how here
How here douce how here how here be sittys
So shalle ye say my chyste and for no thyng sittys
Att manere beltys that euer chaste bore
Hame son maner of Boute, so hoo, and no more
The hunt evermore in his mouth thatボード he has
And off poore houndes at a chase tenneth ye hunt
And the best begynne to tenneth as hyattis be hont
Or for to panyon as wes the sop with his ygle
Or for to crosse as the Moo with owr Chile
Over owelt so that poore houndes cannot olde ge
Then shalt ye sop, soo sa amy sa sa
A comple sa arere so how, such is the play
And shaw as much as sa how to sop,
But for, sowb is short in speche when it is brought
Therefore sop be, shaw to sa how sop the noight
And off poore houndes chase at bet or at haare
And they tenneth at dsaute thus ye shalt sop thare
Iep sowb assayne assayne ston toho
Sa assayne arere shaw their bordes and no mos
And off poore houndes tenneth bett at sop or at dow
And savle at dsaute sop thus feather or ye goo
Ho to one swes alug douse a lup, that they hear
Ho hop assayne assayne sa arere
So how so hont ame ny a couple, and do af I yold hene
The moore bordeses may ye hale among alt manne
Poore craftes let be kydde and do af I yold bydde
Alt my sonyes in same: and thus may ye bonne of game

The book that the maister hunter makythe to
His man now here foloynge ye may here.

The maister to his man makyth his Roys
That he knoweth be kynde that the last wyns
Alt huntynge evermore when he goys
Quod the man to his maister that were good loore
For to knowe what he did the houndes before
What dooth he maysters quod the man
The dooth quod he oynyn as though maysters se
By eryth, and so dooth no best beth
Whan by eryth he quod the man What is that to say
With his fetes he oppynge the eth ther he gooth a day
Whyn is the cause quod the man maysters I the pray
That the best he soorte the houndes Whyn thay hym hunt ay
That theon to the Kyuer he Bellis for to goon
Qued the maister to the man thet are cuses toon

Hor. si. caules the hert destich to the Kyuer no
tote were theis termys folowyn descende a order

Toon caufe for the Kyuer descende he is ay
And so is he to the Water Whan he takith the way
Why alliste thow hym descende maysters I the pray
For he appris of his myght the sooth I the say
A noother is to the Water Whan he gooth other whyle
The houndes that hym seken to sounde to byple
Of this hert quod his man maister Boldly I ken
In to the Water Whan he leppys What he makin then
Hye prospereth quod the maysters and so ye shal take
For he not hym selve yet houe he lust a day
Whether over the Water he lust for passe
Of turne apon the same day that he spere was
Thesore hit is profe as thes hunte is sayne
And Reprofez iff thesame day he turne apon
At that oer side of the Bater iff he sop neete
Then shal go call hit the soule of the best
And that is for the Bater of his legge Bater
Sollone in to the steppis ther sullyn of his fete
Ayon the Bater his Way seven iff he hunt
Then broketh he Bater ther to take pols tente
And iff with the Bater go algate pols hit shalke
Doegeant the Bater an hert so hym call

Now of the Nomblis nere the wele the temps

T The man to his master sypeyth full blyth
Off the nomblis of the best that to Boldo hym with
Hath mony enges ther shal be hym with mene
Quod the master bat on thyke ne thyne
And that is bot the Jargiton to speke of all bi wene
And all these ove remode and? Roundulis bene

The Nausuncers the Forchez

Pit Boldo J. Sir and shalo Boldest me leere
The cawes and the Roundulis of the Nomblis of gyderes
Don croke of the Nomblis lyth euermore
Under the chwoote tole of the best to frose
That called is nausuncers Who so can hem hene
And the kyndermost parte of the Nomblus thone
That is to sep the Forchez that liggen euertelbene
The 7 cheps of the best that over cawes eenus
In the Mydnes that albid is the wondt alo
For the sinders wher a toote return it is fro
My vere sorry tolde : sop of game I thus yow tolde

Cpit Hole I bitte maister wher theys houndes ale
Bayen and exyn whan they hym ceche shalt
For they Holde have helpe that is they: skylt
For to see the brest that they venne top
CTell me maister quod the man: what is the skylt
Why the saure Holde so sayynne venne against the bilt
Quod the maister for the legges be shorte be soore
Then be hymde: that is the skylt of poore

CThat is the cause quod the man yey men sop of y* brest
That the saure fitithe age When she taketh her west
And oter brestes be as communy men sayne
For: ij. cause quod the maister I test the playne
Oon is for she hurtles upon her houghis ap
And all other brestes: on the side to the grounde lay
An oter cause ther is and that is noo lees
For she brecht both selvet and pure grece

Cpit Hole: I maister quod the man sayne Witt more
Wher lyth the fuet of the saure be hymde or before
Ouer the playne quod the maister of the saure thow take
By twis the table and the chyne even oon the bache
Cpit Hole: I maister quod the man thow at the lees
What thow talkest in the feld with thy lynnez
Thor as an her resticed path : or y* thow hym se
To knowe saatt or lene brither that he be
I can quod the maister Batt test the thyg caas
Whiote Rele where he lay: and where he slumped ymas
Moloth andy englaymede iff that it be
Then is he fatt I the tell leene thys of me
And iff it be both blacke and parte and cleene
Then be is meere lastre andy leene
And of thys like thyng iff thow leue not me
Take hede in the Vntrce and then thow may it se

C Mit mayster of the saare sayn Holde I hit moore
What is woth Ethn be gooth the houndys befoor
The forth and reforth ther be gooth a Rap
Repetyth and repetyth the sooth for to say
Bot hit is that quod the man Ethn that so done
That shalt I quod the mayster tell the full soone
In the feelus Ethn be gooth no Rapys leene
Ethn be forth Ethn be steappyth and hit may not be scene
And after Ethn be dubbith and turwthy agaynne
Then be gooth as good horneter saygne
And Ethn be renwth in the Rap dry or Reete
Then men may fynde boskaly of clees oz of feste
That repetyth the saare age Ethn be woth soo
And repetyth then iff be agaynne goo

C Mayster pit quod the man What is this to say
A vauntellap a lap .and a Rellap .
That shalt I tell the quod he for a litill byzet
When the houndys az set : an hert for to mete
And other hym chasen and folowyn to take .
Then all the Relats thow may expon hem make
Euen at his comynge thow let the houndys goo
While the otr that is behynde set azn hym froo .
That is . a vauntellap .and so thow shalt hit ask
For thay are than set before eges ovre houndes all
And an hynderyng geve all ovd onall
For thay may not that dy vomor sebe at hat
And holde thyn houndes styft ies that shou so do
Tilt all the houndes that be hynd te arn thes eto
Then let thyn houndes all to gear goo
That called is an allay . and looke thob say so
And that hynderyng is yit to them that be behynnde
For the cresthe wilt ouervo the lord by hynde
At relay is after When the houndes as fast
For be fore With the best that hiet hym fast
To let thyn houndes set after hym goon
And that is then a fortstern to hym echoon
For and thyn houndes true ouerstake thoes ovd bi desyers
Then shalt they all solue hym of oon subtynes

What is a forloyn -

Mit mayster bole I sayn thus at yow leece
What is a forloyn for that is good to hore
That shall I say the quod to the soth at lest
When thye houndes in the bole seyyn any best
And the best is sott alyp ies of the sypth
Or the houndes that thow past meten therwith
And any other houndes before : than may with hym meke
These ovd houndes arn then forloyned I the kete
For the beste and the houndes arn so set before
And the houndes be hynde be lordz and soore
So that thay may not at the best cum at the best
The houndes before forloynge hem and that is the styff
Thay be ay so ferre before to me iff thow wilt trust
And thys is the forloynge lece hit iff thow lust
Wiche thre thynge cause the houndes to endure

Wit bold I Bete mayster iff it have the Bitt
When thyn houndes renne an hert untill
And ay tother they goo thw gladde they renne
For . ij. cause s quod he oft hym is sene
Den is hert the hert rennes fast on a teys
He swete th that hit rennyth downe though old his clees
The houndes then thay synne of that it is swete
Then as thay leuez to renne and lother to lete
An oth cause when the hert ny no moue may
Then Bitt by White froth ashe then he gooth a bay
When thyn houndes synne of that then as thay glad
In hope thay shalt hym tawe and renne so rad
The . ij. cause is of the hert whenhe is nygh awe
Then he ashe out of his mouth froth and blate awe
The houndes know that he shalt be take soone than
And euer the forther they goo the gladde they renne
This as thay causes . ij. that causes hym gladde to be

Wich best a man hounde takis as long as alwist

Wit best pit mayster I ap it for non hit
That moost hoole all houndes rennen untill
And also some the slowst shalt hym ouer take
As the slowst shalt do what way so euer be take
That beest a Bausyn hight a Brok or a Grap
This . ij. namys he bath the thrown to so say
An this is muke thred: for he Bitt by lymde
So euer thomps a way the thpest he may synde
This as the slowst houndes may no further goo
Then the slowest of foote be is neuez so thro
Why the hare is maye and crotes.

Cpite mayster Bolev I cite Bhi that men sayn
That the hare is maye and crotys both playn
And all other maner breseys that hunt in
Femayer or seyn that the bile hit se
That shal I bestt tell the quod the mayster then
For why that is femayer and crotys best I ar
The seynath for the length talow this is no lass
And is crotys men sayn for he breth geves
And Rous the houchis hym he let the it go
And breseys of seyn breseys hee no moo
Hole many breseys femayer mayster say I Bolev lere
And hole many seyn that Bace good to lere
All this to tell quod the mayster I holde hit to lighgt
All breseys that here talow and seyn do opngh
Femayer whan they do so say as I the same
And all ove seyn that wicken wolone theme.

How many maner breseis of venery Kelene

CHow many maner breseis pit mayster me tell
Off venery Kelene by sryth or by sself
To this quod the mayster I shal the anshare
Off all breseis hot 3 the breth and the baer
From the Annunciation of Our lady day
The breth then relues the sooth for to say
This saynt Peteris fyr and pule and the breth right:
From the Purificacion of Our lady bright:
This the translation Kelene: leue ye me
Off saynt Thomas wes of Caunterbune.
To vudo the wylde Boore

When ye shal be sonnone I telle you be sonone
pppee breedis ye shal of hym make
Now list to my sonne ye vise ye shal them take
The spes of them is the boke what ever be saik
An oxe is the color and so ye shal it saik
The slydes on the sholders: thereof shal it .ij. be
Then euer side of the shyne depart in .iij.
The pestellis and the gambous dpe ye hym .ij.
And .ij. seletys be bath: forynote not to doo
Then take is legges and is seete i shal with yowre sleight
For they shal of his breidis be counted for .mij.
Depart the shyne in .iii. partes and nomoo
And take the poype breedis .pppp . and .ij.
And seynne put the goate when it is saik a slay
In the bledere of the boore my chylde I yow praye
For hit is a medeyne: for many maner pyne

Thow ye shall breke an Heret.

And for to speke of the heret while he thynke doon
My chylde ye shal hym sue when he shal te sonnoon
And that is for to say or euer ye hym upght
With in his owne horns to lay hym upght
At the slay cut hym that lords may see:
A noon fat or leen lbyez that he be
Than cut of the coddis the helpe even froo
Or ge begynne hym to slee: and then shal ye goo
At chaulis: to beginne assone as ye may
And sleeth hym downe even to thassay
And so thassay even downe the bile shall ye slide
To the pissett thrre the codde has a way lepte
Then slite the lyfte legge even first before
And then the lyfte legge by hynde or ye to moore
And thees ower legges upon the right syde
Upon the same maner slpt ye that syde
To goo to the chelocks looke ye to prest
And so sleeth hym downe even to the breste
And so sleeth hym forth right upon thassay
Even to the place where the codde has out a lay
Then sleeth the same lyfe att that ower syde
But let the right of the breste stitt ther oon byde
Then shall ye hym undo my chylde I pow Rede
Right upon his avelne slepyne and lay hit on brede
Take brede of the cutyng of thesame dece
And begynne first to make the Estore
Than take owt the shultris: and sleeth a noon
The bile to the syde from the carbyne bome
That is carbyns see: at the doeth be Hill be
Then take owt the selvet that hit be not laste
For that my chylde is good for lechecraft
Than put them bohde softlye under the breste bome
And the shall ye take owt thetech a noon
Than put owt the puncche: and from the puncche taas:
A laylyghtly the Rate such as he taas
Hoole it with a syngre: so as I pow hemme
And Byth the blood and the greke fillith hit thence
Tooke threde that ye have and nedett thretho
For to seid it Byth att or ye moore do.
Bestis of the chace of the swete seinte a kinigh.

The be bestis of the chace of the swete seinte. And the be the Bucke. the Doe. the Beere. the Reynd the Elke. the Sycnard. the Oxe. and the Marion.

The be bestis of the chace of the seynlyng seinte. And than be the Roobucke. and the Roe. the Fulmarke. the Fyche. the Saufe. the Graue. the Fop. the Squyrett. the Whitrat. the Sol. and the Pusatye.

The nynge of diuerse maner houndis

This be the nynge of houndes. First the is a Grehound. a Bastaro. a Mengret. a Mastyfe. a Lemoz. a Spayznyelt. Ruchys. Renetys. Ceroues. Bochens houndes. Myddynge dogges. Tynndleples. and Skirted curris. And smale ladyes popis that treve a byg the flaxes and dye; vis smale faubis.

The propretieis of a goode Grehound.

A Grehound shulde be heed like a Snake. and nekked like a Drake. Foted like a Rat. Tayed like a Kat. Speeke lyke a Teme. Chyned like a Beene.

The first yere be most leene to fede. The seconde yere to fel to hym lede. The 3d. yere he is felye lyke. The 4th. yere the is noon like. The 5th. yere he is good enough. The 6th. yere he shal holde the plough. The 7th. yere he be bitt awayte: gret he bukynge for to assyple. The 8th. yere he liuladit. The 9th. yere he causethyt. And then he is com
The propertees of a goode hors.

A Goode hors shulde haue pvp. propertees and condicions.
As  to Bist. iij. of a man. iij. of a Roman. iij. of a fop
ij. of an haare and iij. of an asse.
Off a man boole proboe and hardy.
Off a Roman sayte brest id faire of here e esy to lip synon,
Off a fop a faire tapele short eis with a good twot.
Off an hawe a geete eggh a dry hwe. and belt wamynng
Off an asse a bigge chyne a flate lege. and goode houe.

Welt travelid Bomen ner Bells travelid hors Bes new gode

The rese esy. serue god duceteli. and the hoilt be tely doo
the Ebbe Biseli. pere thyn almoost secrely Go by the hap sadly.
Answere the peple tamente. Go to the mete apetidely.
Sit thes at discretely. Of the tonge be not to liprall.Aris
be thes from tempatly. Go to the sopre soberly And to the
bode meately. Be in thyn Inne Secufely slept the love du
by. And slape surely.

Werke wele theys. iiiii thynges.  
The be. my thyng principal to be deed of euy Bise man
The first is the ause of obre holy faders the pope.
The seconde is thendignacion of a prince Quia mognition
regis vel principis moris est.
The thirde is the fauor of the Bist of a Juge.
The iij. is Schaunnder e the mutacion of a campnaste.
Who that maketh in Cristymas a dog to his lader.
And in March a Soald to is gadyner.
And in May a sole of a Whyte mannye counsell.
He shall neuer true good lader. sarye gadyner. Nez He le heped counsell.

After from the Rynnymen keste the.
With not thy neightourys nept the.
In a goode orne centre thres the.
And sette downe Robyn and rest the.

Who that bylyps his hose alt of salowes.
And pricketh a bynye høre ouer the salowys.
And suffith hye Byfe to sethe mony halowys.
God send hym the blyffe of everlustyng galowdis.

If theis be not directid then go thei at aventyr
That be my thynges sult hard to kno.
Whys say that thy itt drave.
The first is the Rayes of a yong man.
The seconde the cours of a vessaylt in the see.
The thierte of an Edwer or a serpente spent.
The. im. of a folde sittynge on any thyng.

God Rynes in one hores. too catys and oon mous:
Too dogges and oon boon theis shalt neit atemps 100y.

Who that mannyth hym with his Rynne.
And closith his croiste Rynth cheritrees.
Shalt true many legges broynne.
And also sult lyttelt good seruges.
The Compagnys of bestys and sowlys.

A Herde of Largis
an Herde of all man wa
an Herde of Bawnys
an Herde of Carnys
an Herde of Colebys
an Herde of Brenys
an Herde of harlotys
a Pipe of festauntrys
a Herd of Ladies
a Herd of Roos
a Herd of Quaplis
a Sege of kowynys
a Sege of betouris
a Sore or a suite of malardis
a Musere of Perachys
a Wall of Smyts
a Congregation of people
an Spaltyn of Larkis
a Boche of Nyghtingalis
an hoost of men
a Felishipping of yomen
a Chere of Goldeynches
a Caft of Grede
a Couple or a paper of totallis
a Flight of Doves
an unkynynes of Rabernes
a Claiberyng of thoughtes
a Difsimulacion of breddis
a Route of Anyghtys

a Bride of Lionys
a Sleuth of Beers
a Cete of Brees
a Bery of Conys
a Rthes of Martronys
a Besynes of seritis
a Grace of grebundis of j
a Ltece of Grebundis of in
a Couplylk of spaynells
a Couple of rennyng soundis
a Litter of Belpis
a Kyndyt of yong Cattis
a Speycle of Boris
a Dryl of tame Sbyne
an Harnase of hirse
a Ragges of coltis or a Rake
a Barn of Mulis
a Trype of Bece
a Trype of hauns
a Bagle of gyes
a Cote of kowynys
a badlyng of Sotis
a Moonpacsen of Ryues
a State of Brynces
a Thongh of lawns
a Stratus of vithesis
a Suplyyte of Munyns
a Soele of clerkes
a Doctryne of victoris
a Conutyng of preciovs
a Sentence of Iuges
a Sumpnyng of Jurouris
a Siligens of Messangers
an Obsiains of suantaus
a Sete of vesheris
a Daught of hoteleris
a Poud slypyng of taloris
a Tempans of coys
a Stakke of fosters
a Book of saudiouris
a Laughte of Osteloris
a Bloung of Tauerneis
a Malepertnes of poleeres
a Throwe of Throphetis
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a Fightyng of beggers
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a Melody of Harpes
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a Digalyng of Taplous
a Blyche of soberetis
a Smere of Corpouris
a Cluste of Grappes
a Cluste of chorius
a Rage of Magumps
a Raluxt of Ranuiusa
a bluys of boyes
an ancredibilite of Cooldis
a Coup of partichis
a Syngye of Telus
a Deftere of Laplyng
a sall of Boodechis
a Congregacon of plueris
a Courit of cottus
a Suet of Turullis
a Tienges of Pies
an Oke of spawbus
a Sbarme of bees
a cas of haultis of yelous. in
a Lec of thesame haultis. in
a Flight of Goshaukes
a Flight of Malolbes
a blodyng of Rosses
a Murmuracon of sutes
a Route of Boluues
a Lep of Lefardis
a Shrebonnes of Alpis
a Skullke of Thruys
a Skullke of hopis
a Mest of Raberis
a Labor of Mollis
a Mute of houndes
a Benett of Rachiis
a Sute of alpam
a Cowardones of arris
a Sounder of Bilde Iyhe
a Saw of Manis
a Hase of Ussis
a Doce of Mede
a Flocke of Shepe
a Eagle of Women
a Sepe of chyldens
a Multipung of hustondis
a Pontifialike of pralatis
a Signple of chanonges
a Charge of cautus
a Discrucion of Prectis
a SAilke of freds
a bnomynable sight of mowis
a Scott of Hygh
a Example of Maisteris
an Obsuaue of leuingas
an Eloquens of labeyeris
an Esecution of Offecerps
a faith of Marchandis
a pution of Stevages of houf
a Keif of Panteris
a Crewes of Seberis
an pabredynge of rezueris
a Seygaze of Horetis
a Blaue of hunteis
a Thretyng of courtcyeris
a Pample of Tapusens
a Lyng of mederen
a Mestreue of synteris
a Tash of Casteris
a Soldyng of Remseris
a Honeryng of Tynkeris
a Halibardes of halibadis
a Borship of Bataus
a Neythriyng of Jogoletis
a Straunch of Mylneris
a Fetece of Balbaris
a Bopyng of Bachouris
a Tynket of Corzefertis
a Plocke of Shownerenis
a Drankship of Coblers
a Sultke of Sopes
a Clusere of Nowis
a Rage of the teethe
a Rafaet of Bopes
a Delworship of Scottis

Explicat
Here folow the dew termys to speke of breckyng or dressyng of dyuerse beestis and bowlis &c.
And thesame is chewed of certaine kyshes.

A Seere brokeyme.
A Goose reed
 a Pigge hede and spade
 a Capon saphore
 a Chyere frufferde
 a Cony enlacede
 a Crane dispayed
 a Curlee vonognede
 a Frewont alet
 a Quale Xypged
 a Blouer Myxed
 a Peggon thyghed
 Braine leeched
 a Swanne lyfte
 a Lambe shulterde
 a Kide shulterde
 an Hen soplede
 a Malade unbraide
 an Hewan dysmembred
 a Person defigured
 a Breure untached
 a Hartth alet
 a Raale brestepte
 a Bozowke thygged
 an Egge Tyred
 a Stye Tymered

Now of kyshes
A Salmon Chyned
 a Hyke splatted
 an Hadoke sided
 a Chyen sunded
 a Sole logned
 a Garnaze chyned
 a Tenche sawed
 an Ele trousoned
 a Brene spalied
 a Barbit diskepd
 a Tought gobetted

C he shall say this.

An hert Herburghith
 a Bucke lyght
 an Esquyer lyght
 a Roo beddith
 a Poman beddith
 an haart in her forme syl: dyring or leynyng.
 a Cony siring.
 a Bozowke brekyng
Here now followeth all the Shyres and the Bishopshyres of the realme of England. And ye shall understand that the Shyres be written before and the Bishopshyres of the same at first following next after and then afterward as shewed the Provinces of this londe.

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Provinces of England.

Here in this booke folowynge is determined the lynage of Cooke armes: and bothe gentilmen shalbe knolobyn from contesilmen. and bothe tondage began first in aunget and after suceede in man bynde. as it is shewed in procese boocke in the children of Adam and also of Noe. and bothe Noe drapped the Rode in. ij. partes to his. ij. sompes. Also thre be shewed the ij. colotes in armes figured by the ij. eres of aunget. and it is shewed by the solesys colotes royte ten Rody and Royte ten Royte. and of ryaliteis Bis; chy ten noble and Rich ten excellent. And this ten here the per; ups of chyple and many other notable and famouss thynge to the pleasure of noble persons shalbe shewyn as thye be kep solowyng. Euxennes who so ever lyseth to se thaym and re thaym Royte here to longe now to rese. And after thysse notable thynge forsoznde solowyng the Klassynge of all maner armes in latyn fræns and Englishe.

\[\text{Incipit Liber armorum.}\]

Gynge in Brotheres aarmes for to here by the Royall blode in ordynance all nobilite and genysil men from the huppy des to the lowe ythes booke shal be shewed. and to reser Gentilnes versus contesilnes. In so more thate all gentilnes armes of god of heypn at heypn I Royte beginne Here Bece. p. orares of aunget and nof stone tot. ij. in co ote armes of knolobyn encrounished full yhe Bith præcious stoe nes. Here lucifer Bith myplongs of aungetis out of heypn felt soto best and odye places and ten holdyn thes in tondage. and att Here created in heypn of genysil nature. A londe man or a churle Royte for all the to amynyn of arm. So lucifer Bith his cumpary may say att the to amynyn of heypn. Adam the
beginnyng of man kynde was as a flocke unsprawde and son; flustered. and in the branche is knowlegge viche is rotten and viche is greene.

How Gentilmen shall be knawyn from churcis & how they first began. And how Noe deuyde the world in. iii. partit to his iii sonyes.

Now for to dwyde gentilmen from churcis in haste it shall be prued. Ther was never gentilman nor churce ordeyned by kynde to be his sader or moore. Adam and Eve had nothing sater nor moore and in the sonyes of Adam and Eve was founde to both gentilman and churce. By the sonyes of Adam and Eve Seth Abelt and Capny dwyde was the royall bloowe for the pungenall. A brother to slay his brother getraey to the law where myght be more pungenallnes. By that did Capny become a churce and all his offspryn after hym by the cursyng of god and his owne fader Adam. And Seth was made a gentilman thorow his saders and mooreis blisseyng. And of the offspryn of Seth Noe come a gentilman by kynde. Noe had. xii. sonyes begelyn by kynde. by the moore. iii. Were named Cham and Sem. and by the sader the third was named Jaseth. Yet in these xii. sonyes gentilnes and son; gentilnes was founde. In cham pungenallnes was founde to his owne sader way to diswaire his prupes and laugh his sader to some. Jaseth was the yongist and repreued his brodere. Than like a gentilman take mynde of Cham. for his pungenallnes he was become a churce; and had the cursyng of god and his sader Noe. And Cham Noe adoboke he sade to Cham his sone: knowebyse not shew how hit become of
Capy Adam soon: and of his churlish blowe. All the World
is drobbne saue Be. viij. And now of the to beginne (unges-
tilnes and a cause to westype us alt: oppon the hit shall be.e
so I prey to god that it shall falt. Now to the I gyue my
wise lycked baptisfe for eu. and I gyue to the : the north parte
of the World to drawe thyn habitacion for the shall it be.
There sownde and are also and myself as a churle thow
shalt have. in the third parte of the World Rich shall be alue
Europe that is to say the centre of churlys.

Ifaseth eu here my soune thow shall have my blissing
was i stard of Seth Adam son I make thy a gentilman to the the
ste parte of the World and to the occident ert: There as Belth
and gene shall be. thyn habitacion shall be. to take that other
the thirde parte of the World Which shall be calde asie that is to say
the centre of gentilmen.

And Sem my son also a gentilman I the make to multipli
akklesis blowe that so lyckedli was slayn. the oyente thow shall
take that other thirde parte of the World Which shall be calde arri
or. that is to say the centre of tempurness.

Of the ofsprynge of the gentilman Ifaseth come Habraham
Moyzes Abraham and the profetts: and also the kynge of ye eight
lyne of mary. of Rom that gentilman Ihesus was borne very
god and man: after his manhode Kynge of the londe. of Jude. of
Jues gentilman by 15modre mary prynce of Cote armure.

How longe Cote armures wer begunne abyre
thyncarnacion of owre lorde Ihesu eryxt.

Ifaseth maie first Bargel and ther in he made a balt in taken

a. 3
of all the World. and afterwards. 399. yere and. 500. before
thynnamacion of Casse: Cove armure was made. and signiit
at the sege of trope. Here in geslys twianorum it tellitth that
the first begynnynge of the ladde of armys Has. the Ricke was
effugured and begunne before any ladde in the Roit. out the
ladde of nature. and before the . p. comainements of god.
And thys ladde of armys Has groundedupon the. ip. ox:
derys of angelis in heuen entrowned with. ip. dyuerse precious
stonys of colouuris and of veritap dyuerse. also of tham as si:
gundy. ip. colouuris in armys. as in novembre to begynne the
first stone is calde Topasian

THir19 lapis

The first stone is calde Topasian signifying
golde in armys.

This stone Topasian is a semy stone. and golde it is cal;
d in armys. The vertue ther of is: that the gentilman the \(\text{Ric}^{3}\)
thys stone in his cote armure therith a fawe messanger in his
kyneh batpt thanyt shal le. The Rich stone is refued in the angelis
crowne that Has a tre fawe messinger and a fawe in his kyneh ba;
tapt of heuen than they fought with Lucifer.

TSecud9 lapis

The seconde stone is calde Smaragdos a grave
dy stone signifying vert in armys.

The seconde stone is calde Smaragdos a graveyll stone. \(\text{G}^{2}\)
vert it is calde in armys. The vertue ther of is: that the gentyl
man the Rich in his cote armure it bryth kene and hardy in his
kyng latef shall ke. the Riche stone is reserued in thyreangel
les crowne that was kene and hardy in his kyngis bataile of ky
un Ban that fought with lucifer

Terцииus lapis
And this stone is calde brusk cofore i armys

The xiii. stone is calde an amethyst a vuskei fijn brusk
hit is calde in armys. The vertue ther of is: that he the Riche br
with in his Cothearmure that stone. fortunale of victori i his ki
ges bataylle shalke. the Riche stone is resvered to the pralyps
crowne that was fortunale and victoriode in his kyng bataile
of kyuen Ban that fought with lucifer

Curartus lapis
And this stone is calde plubý color i armys

The m. stone is calde a margaret a cloode stone plumb
by hit is calde in armys. The vertue ther of is: that gentylma
that i his Cothearmure that stone brith grete goynaunce of chri
valtie in his kynges bataylle shalke. the Riche stone is re
vered in the potestatis crowne that Bros dxalitius of goynaunet
in his kynges bataylle of kyuen Ban that fought with lucifer

Quintus lapis
A lops is calde sinamer or sanquine i armys

The. v. stone is calde a lops. a sanquine stone or sinner
hit is calde in armys. The vertue therof is: the gentylman that
in his Cothearmure this stone brith myghtful of powre in his
kynges bataylle shalke. the Riche stone was reserverd in domina

a m
conps crowne that Bas myght sult of polishe in his kyngs hau
tauk of kyyn Than thet saught Bith Lucifes

Sextus lapis

The. vii. stone is calle a Ruby a redly stome. gouldys
it is salt in aryns the vertye therto is the gentilman that is his Cotearmsure that stome bryth salt and sult of cornge in his kyngs bataylt shalt te. the Rich stome is reserued in the princi
pals crowne that Bas bote bryning as fire in his kyngs ba
rayl of kyyn Than thay saught Bith Lucifes

Septim9 lapis

A blue stome it is salt arure in aryns

Th. vii. stome is calle a Saphyre a blou stome. Wtere heit is salt in aryns. The vertye therto is the gentylman that in his Cotearmsure bryth that stome: Bysse and verties in his kyng in his kyng bataylt shalt te. the Rich is reserued to towne
crowne that Bas Bysse and verties in his kyngs bataylt of ky
yn Than thay saught Bith Lucifes

Octau9 lapis

This stone is blake and it is called Sabull

Th. vii. stome is a Dymond a blake stome. Sable it is salt in aryns. The vertye therto is the gentylman that in his Cotearmsure that stome bryth: durnbult z confessyn in his kyngs bataylt shalt te. The Rich stome Bas reserued i the charbys crowne that Bas durnbult z confessyn in his kyngs bataylt of kyyn. Than thay saught Bith Lucifes
A Chynge stone and is calle Siluer i armys

The stone is calle Carburnke a chynge stone. Silu hit is calle in armys. The verite thereof is: But gentlman in his Coteamurie this stone thynk, first was glories and chynge in his kyngs batayll he shall be. The Rich stone passed in the Serophyns creste: that was sull dought glories shynig i his kynge batayll of kyng Bein the that fought Be Luciefe.

Of the diuel coloreit for the feld of coteamurice. v. bene worthy and iii. bene Royall

The ber. se. oyse colors for the feld of Coteamuris's v. roothy g. inn. Royalt. The. v. roothy be theys: Gol de Berke Briste Plumbys g. Syanam. And the. inn. Royalt be theys: Golbis Asure Sable g. Siluer. Got now all blasons of armys ther be bot. vi. colors of y. Rich. ii. be mettall g. inn. colors. Golde g. Silu for mettall. Newe Goulis Asure g. Sabult for colors. e theys be used and no moo.

Of nine preci9 stones. v. be noble g. iii. of dig

The ber. se. precious stones. v. noble g. inn. of dignite. The. v. noble stones be theys Topsoni Smagenat Alma: the. Margaret g. Aloys. The. inn. of dignite be theys Rubi Saphyrz Spamond and Carburneall.

Of thenerel of angelis. v. be ierarch g. iii. tro

The ber. se. orders of angels. v. Jerarchie. g. inn. Tioly.
The v. Jerachye be thys: Angelis Archangelis picturas hotstares e dominaeles Th. iii. Twoii be thys Prince: patr Troye Cherubyn and Seraphyn.

Tv. of the digniteit of regalite be noble n. iii. ii.

Tv. tv. ip. dignites of Regalite, v. noble and in epallent Th. v. noble be thys Gentilma Squierkynight Bawm and Lord. And in. wallci be thers Erle Mark Duke and Pynce.

Ryne vertues of preci9 stonyg

Ryne vertues of preci9 stonyg ben the: v. general and in speiatt Th. v. geniatt ben the: A sure messenger bene e hardy fortunat of victori Chual anj of gounance e myght: full of power Th. in speiatt be thiers: hole of courage Kyse e very e vertues in Berkyng Durablie e onsayt full doubt: e glouose shynynge.

The iii. vertuel of cheualry

Ryon vertuues of cheualry ben the: Th. first is iust: in his bostis. eanners of his phone. peti to have of the pore. to be graciuous to his preston. to be reuerent and faithfult to his god. Th. second is that he be Kyse i his tatiatt. paitent i his fightig knowlyng e shuyng mynde i his Kittis. Th. iij. is ye he be noot sloow i his scerie. loke be sore ye his guilt be true thanke god euer of his victory e for to have mesure i his sustinace. Th. iii. is to be streng e stedfast i his gounase. to hope to have ye victory.
And wod not sone the felde and not to shame his cole armes. Also that he be not to boast of his manhood. Lastly, that he be curtese lowly and gentil, and with olde vntidrye in his langage.

Here shal be chweed the, i.e. articelis of gentilnes. v of them ar amorows and iiiii soueraun

C Thar be i.e. artycles of gentilnes. and of theym v. bne amorows. and iii. soueraun. Th. v. amowths gentilnesse ben thees. Lords of counteraunce. Exceable in langage. Wyst in his answer Persifte m gouernaunce. and Thar falt to saithfulnes. Th. iii. soueraun gentilnesse ben theis. Felde others m sfering. Bojom to goddis bydying. Ano: byng his owne birth m beying. and to dawe his souerayn to offonde.

C Ther be i.e. vices contrary to gentilmen

C Thar ben. i.e. vices contrary to gentilmen of the Riche. v. ben indepermynable and iii. determynable Th. v. indepermynable ben theps. v. to be full of lowthe in his beata. an other to be full of boost in his manhood. the third to be full of cowardnes to is enemey. the fourth to be full of lechar i his body. the fift the to be full of dyrnyng. Ed dwrchrunli. Thar be. iii. determynable: on is to tewcke is owth chalange. an other to slep his prasons. With his owth tandis. the thade to topo from his true. mwynges taner in the felow. and the fift the to tel his soueraygne fals tales

C Ther be. i.e. inestimalable reiopngis in armys

C Th. i.e. inestimalable reiopng of armys ben theps. Fust i is a gentilman to be made a knight i the felow at tabl
The secunde is lytellode of hym to resayue after manhood. The in. is choastly to do by fotr his soueren. The in. is ambassat to be put in his hand for Bisom. The in. is poures of knyghthode one be for aloundis i honor of renobne. Theys be alde in arms the. o. autentyke Now folowth the in. endyng stempplings presonalt. The first is a po cre knyght to be mariyd to the blode Royalt The secunde is to paus thanke of his soueren perpetuall. The in. is to kept his Cote armure unshampd m trall. And the in. is to kept all payntis of is knyghthod as gesyng twenarum de; clarity.

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

The was non order to. ii. Bedloke first and knyghthod after. A knyght was made before any cote armure. and O: lybion was the first knyght that ever was. Afteriali his sader come bi the right lyne of that gentilman Jafeth and sow the pe ple multiplie g had no gouernor. And the cursed peple of Sem dreez agyns them Libion was the stregnest and the manful lest man in his lyne And the peple cred on Libion to be thyss master and their gouner A thousand men be on than multiplied of Jafethis lyne. Afteriali made to his son a garlande a bide his lyne of. 1p. dureus preciouze stons in tokenyng of thyual vi to be a gouner of a. M. men. & onto thys same my p' thi gy tue his name i late p' is as much to sa p' gouyn of i9. me
Olibion knelyd to Asteylark his fader and askyd his bliss-lyng. Asteylark toke Olibions sibewd that Bas Jafethis siblichen that Tumlert made before the floode: and smote flat-lyng. up. symes upon the right shulde of Olibion in toke: nyng of the up. verups of the forsape precious stoneps and geue him his blessing with a charge to kepe the up. verups of charps now soloyng as pe shalke here.

Theis be the charges or artikels that every knight shulde kepe by the dignyte of his order & they be xx. v. tempall and iii. goosly.

The xx. v. temporall upys x. iii. goosly upys of charite the xx. v. tempall verups be thers. he shal not turne his backe to his enmy for to flee. The. xx. v. is that he shal truly holde his promysse to his frende: and also to his soo. The. iii. is he shal be free of merte and drinke to all his menys a boute hym. The. iii. is he shal holde up hygge syght. Chyse the. iii. verus: ys of charite goosly. The first is: he shal honoure his fa-ther and his moder. The. iii. is he shal do noon harme to the poore. Chy. iii. is he shal be mercifull. The. iii. is he shal holde berth the sacrific of the grete god of hygge. And than Asteylark did make to Olibion a targett of Olyse tree wuth ii. corneris. ii. a bowen is face and toon downe to the ground. Kasde. m tokenyng that thys Olibion had the chre of alt.
the blode of the iiij. sonsys of Noe By the Olif tre be under flow victasy sol to dry By the pont of his target to the god; onde the aused brother Cham By the corner of his target a boun firtherefor that other brother Sem. That other aures next to hym selfe betokenyth that gentylman Jafeth the blis fed brothir of Iobne god and man come by right lyne

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

This be ii maner of knyghtebodys oon Bith the swerde and an other Bith the bath The bath is the Northest by cause of iiij. Royalties. Oon is Byn an onaged prynce is made knyght or be crowned kyng The seconde is Byn a kyng or an Emperour is crowned. The thryde is Byn a quene or an Emperis is crowned. The iij. is Byn a kyng or an Em pryde aim to speke Bith an other of dyuerse londys

Dyne maner of gentylmen ther bene

There is a Gentylman of Dunæce and of blode
And ther is a Gentylman of blode
There is a Gentylman of Coodearmus and thos be iij
Son of the kyngys tage. An other of a lordeship. And
the thryde is of the byllong of a Sarpoland
And ther is a gentylman Axentall
And ther is a gentylman Proceffat
And ther is a gentylman Spyzwall
There is also a gentylman spectuall and temperall, and
all thys ben more playnly declared in thys booke
Gentlemen be calde. iiii. maner of wyse one of auncestreis and iii of Cotarmure

To be. iiii. diverse maner of gentilmen. One his a gentylman of auncetereys: Ethich musste nedis be a gentilman of blode: The ii. gentilmen of Cotarmure and not of blode. One is a gentilman of Cotarmure of the gynge bagge that is to say his detuice by an heredad Igouen. An other gentilman of Cotarmure is and not of blode a lyng gyng a lordship to a yoman under his seat of patont to hym and to his epyres for euer more he may bee a Cotarmure of the same lordship. The third his a yoman cristengy pithe guilt a gentilman forseyn he may bee the farsynge Cotarmure and noo farsyn a farsynge Cotarmure nethiz cristengy Cotarmure by fghtingyn in noo lypse. Myt sum men say that a cristeng man ouercomyng a cristeng man fghtingyn m the lyfe shal bee the cotarmure of hym that is ouercomyn. Or is a souereyn lyng make of a yoman a knyght that same knyght is a gentylman of blode by the royaltie of the lyng and of knyghthood.

A gentylman spirituall

The is a gentylman a churle sone a preste to be made and that is a spirituall gentilman to god and not of blode. Butt if a gentylmanmys sone be made preste he is a gentilman both spirtuall and temperall. Criste was a gentilman of his moder to: value and take cotarmure of auncesturis. The ii. Evangelist bith Wittenese of Cristis saskegs in the gospett Bith at chap; postilles. They bee Jesyps and of gentilmen come by the right lyne of that Boshey oquereuse Judas macabrus but that by suc cession of lyne the lygnate felt to povery; after the destrucion.
of Judas Machabeus and then they fell to laboris &Rareal; de no gentilmen, and the iii. doctoris of hol chirch Segnt Je: from Ambrose Augustyn and Gregori Ras gentilmen of blow and of cotarmures

CAlso the divisionys of cotarmuris be ip. that is to wic. v. perfyte and v. unperfyte

The be ip. divisionis of cotarmures v. perfise p. iii. 

Rapposite. Th. v. perfise bethys Termynalt Colla
teralt. Absulate Fipalt and Baleard.

CDiferens Enbordynng

Termynalt is calde in armys all the bretheren of right lyne hethis by fadre or by moode may here the right herys cotarmuris beith a differens calde Embordynng

CDiferens Jerneus

Collateralt is calde in armys the sonys of the bretheren of the right hery beynge the cotarmuris of theys fadris beith a differens Jerneus

CDiferens molet

Fipalt in armys is calde the thryde degre by the rightly one from the right hery by line male. they may here the right herys cotarmuris beith a differens molet

Diferens countretruis

The bastarde of fipalt shalt here his fadris cotarmure com untrtruyys. that is to say What so ever he berth in his fell he shalt here in the coletobris dyversy and no moze
How ther be iii. cotarmureys imperfite and be
boryn wyth owte differans

Ther be iii. cotarmurys imperfite: and by borne wyth owte
differance. The first cotarmure is if a lordship a sowe soyde be
gone vnder patent bi the kyng. and if he die wyth owte bys his

cotarmure is Ydone.
The second is the cotarmure of the kyng gyste gyf he dye
wyth owte bys his cotarmure is done. and gyf theys. if cotarmure
yse owshe forth: the sith degre of dream byng lyne by
male be gentylmen of blode by tabe of armys.

The thred cotarmure of the Sarsyn gyf the cristyn man
dye wyth owte owshe his cotarmure is done. and if he had owshe
owsh forth unto the sith degre from hym. by right lyne of owshe
owsh male he is a gentylman of blode.
The fyrsth cotarmure of the chese blode gyf he dye wyth owte
ynge owshe the hole cotarmure is lost than it fallith to be a
cotarmure of the imperfite byng wyth a differans.

Alt the bastardis of alt cotarmuris shalt tre wy a sesse. Su-
take hit a baston of oon of the iii. degnites of colouris. excepte
the bastard of the fifrales. and the bastard of the brethynne of
the chese blode where the suance is departed to euych broder e
like mokh theys bastardis shalt add more bagy to his armys
to take a hop a bagy of armys.

Note here wel who shal gyue cotarmures.
The shall none of the ii. ordures of regalite but alt onli
the suereigne kyng gyue cotarmure. for that is to hym imprw
And yet the kyng shal not make a knight withoute a coatarmure by sore.

A kyng that chevynge the felle may make a coatarmure knight.

In how many places a knight may be made.

A knight is made in o. duxe places. In musluting in bone of Beatus. In semblyng yonder banens. In lisse of the bath. And at the sepulcrs.

A lased coatarmure is on the moderis parte.

A lased coatarmure is alse the coste of a gentylwman buyng spelewe Beddyng to a man buyng no coatarmure. His sone may be of his coatarmure with a difference of armys during his liue by the coste of law of armys. And his sone shal not bee but so be that the gentylwman be kyre or nept of blow to that coatarmure. Or else buyng his byth of the blow Royalt and than shal his kyre bee his coatarmure.

How Gentyl men be made of Gronis that be not coatarmure nether blade and they be cald unttrial and apocrifate as hit shewith bloyng.

There be o. duxe Gentylmen made of groymys that be not gentilmens of coatarmure moother of blade. Gon is alse in armys as a gentlyman unttrial that is to say made up among repls gouve men as pripees Abbattis or Byschoppis. That other is calld in armys a gentylman apocrifate that is to say ma
In amys be vi. differences that is to say ii. for excellent and iii. for nobullys

The be vi. Differences in amys ii. for th' excellent and iii. for th' nobles. Tabet and Enforcturyng for lords. Jemews Molettys Floadre Alex and Cupnifopines for th' nobles.

In blasynge of amys be ix. quadratis that is to say vi. quadrate finiall and iii. Royall


Seret is called in amys than costarmuris at ix. qua; teris opuerse colobris.

Getindi is called in amys than the costarmure is of ix. opuerse colobris: et a sustarget both in the costarmure of byatt coloure that hit be of.

Fartly is al wo amys than the costarmure is counterferd.

Seratly is al wo in amys than the costarmure is powdered. Sol a blaisar shalt hot say be treth Ezmen. Silver powdered both Ezmen Sol he shalt say he treth Ezmen or ellis in some amys he muste say wam Ezmen: Such is to say Whetli Ezmen.
In so much that the fift the quadrat fyrst hit is determined of the tokens of armes, or I proced to hit: is shewed whett manor of token a gentyl man may Reye.

A gentylman may not Reye tokens of armes but of kening colorde: that is to say his costarmure pengat on elius I gret	With precious stones.

6 errynyn pure vp bagges of costarmuris. First Seth cros lettes: and of them ther be my dyuerse, and eto bune thys Crys sippyl Crys pyp Crys cros lettes, and Crys flore Ths secont heage is flore algre.. Ths thret heage is voxeltes Ths solwyth heage is prymaryse Ths fift heage is quynfolus Ths sethe heage is diaclys Ths sether heage is chappeletys Ths xvi. heage is Moletteps. And eto xi. heage is Cressaundus that is to say halfe the moone, theys be polodrygis of costarmuris.

9 The fift the quadrant is alth Enently of vn. diuse Reys that is to say behally lentally and sypcly.

9 Behally is alth armys byan a costarmure is alth En
teny of vn. dyuerse colorde in the lengt of the costarmure

9 Lentally is alth armys byan p. costarmure is Enentiel

9 Sypcly is called in armys, vi. manere beys Syply sippyl syply target and syply generalt.
Festy bag is byan tokens of armpe be disiciered from the
chief of the cootarmute to the right spleyer in the felds

Festy target is byan a scogion or an engislet is made in the
middelt of the cootarmute.

Festy generall is calde in armpe byan the cootarmute is
Endented Both. ij. dyesse coloures from the laste poynt of the
cootarmute to the spleyer.

The chief is calde in armpe the myddyl of the cootarmute of
the right splte.

Quadraet is calde in armpe when the solde is set Rith sum
tokyn of armpe.

A quadratic schall is called in armpe when the solde is
discolourid Rith tokens of armpe baying no beast in the solde.

A Quadrant Royall is calde when the solde occypeth ye
tokyn of a beast or any other tokyn set Rith in the cootarmute to
the number of five.

The first quadrant is on tokyn of armpe alownd set
and? quil after his byrthe be bereith.

The second quadrant Royall is bryng in his cootarmur
in the mynd calde the tokens of armpe, that is to say, ij. sbow;
rude in spelcoals, ij. dosis, ij. chaplettis, ij. leabardis, ij. ly
onps, and so the iii. quadrant Royall is to bryng a beast (Ran;
and, blycky, lentally, and yellay.

Here shall be shewed what Cootarmuris retur
al ben and wear the blaster shall begyn to blase.
The coocarmuris be ther called testpatt in armys.
Con is than a coocarmure is batte of dyuerse coloures to the poynct. and that coloure the poynct be of. the poynct is the felle. Ther the blaises shal take bygynne.

The seconde coocarmure restriatt is calde i armys than a coocarmure is paty of dyuerse coloures to the poynct. & that pale medyet in the poynct y' coloure is the felle. The blaises shal blase from that coloure to the next coloure pale.

The thred coocarmure restriatt is calde in armys than a coocarmure is sentry of dyuerse coloures to the poynct and that sentry medyet in the poynct y' coloure is the felle. The blaises shal blase from y' coloure to the next coloure of the lefte side of the coocarmure and blase the coloure sentri.

Merke what sentre Fixal Mangis Gorgis & othen diuerse here now folowinge be calde i armys:

A Sentee in armys is called stakar of tentis.
A Fixiatt be calde in armys mpnsp pikes.
Mangis be calde in armys a stawe.
Gorgis be calde in armys Water bulges.
Elnellers be calde in armys iij quadrantis stuncholis.
Ogyls be calde in armys gonesconys.
Lonlettis be calde in armys Rissett.
Siaclys be calde in armys soprellys.
Myratis bras in armys men woris or gassises.

French bras in armys blown bow broys.

Trunkys bras in armys any besys bide or neck Smytt shaghtli a fondd.

Demys is alde in armys fals a best in the feld.

Countrebreus is alde in armys then fals the best is of oon colour and that other fals of an other colour.

Eny costummarye that beith a crosse to the pump. the pump the is the feld. as Sept George beith golde solde anqletus of Siluer. to apens this rule sum blaes of armys repsung as hit is shewed in the boke solopyng.

This. iij. termys. of. and. Eth shalt not be resolved in armys but ones any of chayn

Ther be diuerse berungys of feeldys

Diuerse berungys of feeldys ther be. On is berung hole feld. hit is cleyd in armys clauzy.

The seele is berig too feldis. hit is alde i armis Cucti.

The threde is berung too feldis iij. quarters: hit is alde in armys quaril.

Ther bene. iij. cote armurys grypy

Thre costurmaries grypy the bene in armys. On is cal-
led cheeky that is hym the feld is cheereed with diverse colouris.

The seconde is alde Bynde that is to say hym the feld is
made like enis of oon colour or of diuerse colouris.
The shade is also thereby shown the seldoe is made like so
toetys of dyluerse coloratis.

In armys be ii. pynyons also it shewys war
clawry counterly and quarterly bene with other

There be in armys alde. iij. pynyons. On is byan the
feeld his a sawtri. Second andredys crosse may be clairy
counterly quarterly. Clairy is called playn of oon colour. 
Quarterly is byan coloratus quarterly be. iij. coloratus set
in. iij. quarteris.

The seconde pynyons is called chaffrounce that is a couple
of sparis. and that may be clairy counterly quarterly geri
and byally.

Sereti is byan. iij. chaffrounce be to geder or moo.

Spal is called byan a barte be to thylene. iij. chaffrounce.

Here with the mooste speclall thinges of the toke of the
lymage of Coote armuris and how gentlymen shatt be knowd
yn from vngentlymen. and now here folowing begynmeth the
toke of blasing of altman armys: i latin, french & English

Explicit prima pass.
Here beginneth the blasynge of armys.

I have shewed to polt in thys booke a foote how gentilme began, and how the lawe of armes was first ordane, and how whom wolde seeke an armes armes, and the difference of armes. With mony other signes, that here needes not to be exposyd. Now I intende to pracie of signes in armes, and of the blasynge of armes. But for to pracie att the signes that be borne m armes as speke Pope Ezechayon to Dolfyn, and floweris and leuyns it Pas to longe a tryng. yet I am not to hit; this is so many. But here shal shortes be shewed to blaue att armes if ye intend diligently to youre att. And to cause the cros is the mooste torto signe among all signes in armes: at the cros I kilt begunne. in the Rich thys nobilit and myghti prince Kyng Arthur took great trust so that he left his armes that he bare of. In Dragonys, and ou that an other shede of. in crownes. and take to his armes a crosse of Silver in a seile of white and on the right side an image of other blessed lady, with his bone in his arm. and that signe of the cros be dyr mony manière after. as hit is Brityn in the books of evangelis of his armes. Also I have red thys signe of the cros to be sende from god to that blessed man Marau as vincellas (ayth). in speula historialis of the many. wellis with of Julian thappostila Empour. li. po. he say the chancys brought on to the foresayd. Marau att armure necessari with a shede of asure and a cros fluin with. in. crosse of golde. as here it is. And I fonde neuer that euer any armes Base sende from hynyn bot in them was the signe of the cros. Everseyd in tramys of the king of fr: aume the Rich armes ententli was sende in an armesett from hynyn that is to say. in floweris in maner of Sibedis in a sele.
I aske here noon questionis of the crosis lige

Now I returne agayne to the signe of the crois and aske a question: how many crosis be borne in armes. to the rich question vnder a certan nobumbr I dare not answer. for crosis mumerabutt at borne now aplyt. let according to eueri crois the Rich a fore syme I have seen as see as I am I intende to describe. among the Rich first the playn crois shall be described of the Rich crois may crosis be made then of mony odyz crosis. for as much as these men in blasynge of armes holde for a cros ri rule that ye must beginne to blase at the lowesty poynct of the sheete. if the poynct be of one colour. and so that colour that is in the poynct of the sheete is the felle of the armes

But in that rule to remove a way all crosis ye most mee the diligently: that. that rule is true with a litte addition. ye is to bitte that m armes to be blased it is all way to blayne at the poynct of the sheete: if the poynct be of one colour. that is true: if the colour of the poynct be more compose or gretter in thos armes. and then with olde cros ye shal begin thez. or eyle not. And beez the coloures be equall ptd other on len th or oldevart then euermore ye shal beginne to blase thoes armes in the right side. and in that case ye shal have no respects to the poynct.

And iff it be askeed how berith Sepnt george. it is to be
And the same maners of these as alt croses lauyng a plane cros to be blased Therefor they saie : ye say Seynt george was the fete of goldeis Bith iiij. quarters of Silues of Rome cc wornis I lobbe not. For by thoes ateronc a plane cros shuld neuer be founde in armys neyber be with no difference in armys.

Toff an cros of an equall length on euery parte.

A plane cros is founde in armys differing from the fete cros . and hit is of an equall length on euery parte as it apareth here. and theys armes be pastore then the othes to blas as hit is oppon. For the ye of thes cros touchis not the hemmyng on the utter parte of ye sheill be no parte in Bith ye shall saie that he : that heis thes armes latine. sic T portat che cum scia cace plana auta equalis longi; utinasmus omnis parte. T Gallia. Il port in croy cros planyn d콘g longeys ponte. T Angliue. The treth asure Bith a plane golde cros of equall length on euy parte. And this is the differens in blasyn. that all shapys of thes cros arne of e quall length the Bich may not be in the plane cros a fore. for the parte is the longest parte. and hit be Belts made. And this diffe
Off a plain cross sable.

He is an oder cross sable impaly pos in the mydye thin in the dyes with open comers as here not touching the potteris parte of the sheeld in any parte ther of and hit is calle a cross patent. And ye shall say that he the Rich beis this cross beis in this man. Latine sic. Ille postat vnum creuom argentam tam patentem in ambo nigro. C Gallia. Il port de sable long cross mate argent. C Anglica sic. He beith Sable a cross paty of Siluer.

Off a cross patent sable.

This cross patent is made opuesse in the footo of the same as hit apertis her. And then hit is calle a cross mate sable for i the eth sych a cross may be ppesit in the Rich cross. in of the krye partes au open in the comers and brudder than in the mydyes. This foot is disposed to pichhe i the eth. Latine. Ille postat de rubio unum au creuus argentum de albo C Gallia. Il port de gullis long cross mate siche argent. C Et anglica. He beith Gullys and a cross paty sable of Siluer. And knowe ye that hit is mo ny crosshe the dysh may be mate sable as hit shall be shewd here folowynge in opuesse.
Off a playn cros armed.

Almong odys crosse son is founde the Rich is alue a cros
and cros as here it is shewed this cros the Rich is al
of a crosse cros: for hit is made of soder. the
Richest cros I se bott last. in that cros of a
noble man: the Rich in very red tan: summe by
me a crosse man a (Ropes as he hym selfe says.
And ye shal say of hym that beath thes croses
latine T Ile portat gouldies arm una crosse
plana et dextrae argent. Galliae sic. T Il port a gouldes,
ere cros playn crosse argent. Angle sic. T The beath
poules and a cros playn arm of Sylver.

Toff a cros playn psorato.

The is an odys cros playn the Rich mezelusly fro the
playn cros of Sainct george dixt. as her aparithe.
And here it is to be mezelde. that shappynon of
sum men: sayning is. that there arms be cheked
arms, and this shappynon is azzusli be repteg
for arms may not be cheked so at the left
in the ombus of. mis and in a qrettz nombus
they may bele be made; as afterword ye shall be the
ved. Therfor it is to be had. latine sic. T Ile portat uns;
am crosse argent. psorato in camp a negro. Et galliae sic.
T Il port a Sable long cros argent pte. Angle sic.
T The beath Sable and a cros perafort of Sylver.
Off a besantid cros.

Over thes crosseis be true an odys cros the Riche I sallbe late in tharmpes of a certan Yaneus as herit it sellehis. And this is alde a besantid cros for it is made all of besantid. and such a cros may be made als so: ne Riche lytll makys as Riche besantys. for besantys and lytll makys differ not bot in colore. for besantys be euer of golde colore. ne the colore of the besant shalbe oppressd in blasing of arymes. for it nedis not to say a besant of golde for the he no besantis bot of golde. Thefor it is to be sayd: latin se. Ille poteat ynam crucem talentam in campo ribebo. Gallice sic. Nol prete goblez long cros besantuote. Anglice sic. The beneth goble and a cros besantiid.

Off a cros fluryp.

Nol solowith an odys cros fluryp. the Riche is so called as hit apperith hereth. And thefor hit is alde de flourishyng cros. for hit has flouris in euie and spikar that is to say nau the foot. thys cros flouri sunyme is borne in armyns sipahult. And then it is alde in armyns a cros flouri sipahult. for in hie of his odys he is flourishing and in the front pickahult or sipahult. Therefore it is to be sayde of him that benis hit. latin. Portat ynam cecem au cream flourum in campo aforo. Et gallice. Il portat for long crosys flouritevor. Anglice. The benith asure and a cros flouri of golde.
Old here shall be shewed of a cross flunit patent in arms

Old solbith a nod cross the Rich is celled a cross flunit patent as here it appeareth. And hit is alwe a cross flunit patent for he hath his ends oppyn and i g.

Myndys of suei one appeareth an other thryde in the maner of a flower as it is oppyni shewed in this cross. Therefore it shall be sayd that the bas of theys armes; bas in this byse as soloth first in latin thus s. 

Spatial nam caescem flo

nam patentem de auro in cappo asuado. Et gallice sic.

Al pote desor long pate floueur essor. Anglice sic.

He rebith suche with a cross patent flunit of golde.

We shal understand here of a playn latei cros.

Ouer ouer ye shal understand that ther is an other playn cros the Rich certenly is alwe a latei cros and hit is alwe a latei cros for hit is made in the ma

ner of latei trowbuleled with bynde as here hit shewys theys armes. Therefore he the Rebith theys armes bas in this byse as it shal folow first in latin thus. 

Spatial nam caescem

planam condosam de argento in campo rubro.

Et gallice sic. Al pote de gobleze long cros playn condde

darct. Anglice sic. He rebith gobleze and a playn latei cros of syeluze.
Also here is a crose that is calle muckbyt.

It armes also as fonde mco croasses the Rich azmade of
 colours muckbyt or indent as here in thys croes ap pes
with. And it is calle a croes muckbyt for the cau
se that hit has n. colours. on put m to an o:
ther. And of him that he is thys armes ye sh;
alt for first in latin thus. TPortat vnam
crema planom mucetam =e coloribus altis = a m
 quis in campo rubro. Et gallia sic. Tzi
pot to goblet wyng croes planm perre argent et sable. Anglic.
The beath goblet and a croes of Sylues and Sable in:
muckbyt.

Off an other maner crose that is call a croes croflet.

Et solobith an other croe the Riches calme a croes crof
lef or croflet. and hit is calme crossett for i cuc endh is
crosett as fre apertis. Got this croe is not
so ost bome in armes by him selbe as other cro
ses manex th lees mongs tympes hit is bome i di:
ynysurys that is to say m littylyt crossis croflet
And that tharms az prodmit with littylyt crof;
sis cruciatet. And ye shatt say thus of hym ye
bene thys armes first in latin. Tle portat vnam vnam
cretatam =e argent =o in campo asfoeo. Et gallia sic.

Al pot also wyng croes cropees argent. Anglice sic
The beath after a croes croflet of Sylues.
And thyn such crossis az borne and put i armes as I said.
More ouer ther is a cros masculatit as here it folowis.

Wet pe Bet fyl y there is an other cros the Kych is calle a cros masculatit as here it appeatis. And this cros is calle a cros masculatit for he is made of masculys of the Kych certein masculinity pe shalt se aferward in the chapiter of supplie masculit: and lesynge whos this mate shalt be mooz playnli treat. And beth that beth this cros beth as it is shewed heer after. fist in latyn thus.


Also ther is a cros masculatit and perforatit as here.

It kenothe: that thys cros masculatit sum tym is pfo ratit in the masculys as it is open in the passynge e folodynge. And thus pe most blase hym.


The brith Spleuer both a cros of godles masculatit psfit.
Here is a mystic cros as here it shall be shewed.

Here folowe an other cros the Rich is calle the cros of a mule for hit is made to the similitude of a iones instrument of iones in mylene the Rich with the mylene stone by the Rich instrument: that stone in his cros is borne equally that he reclyve not ouer myche on the right pce nor on the lefte pce, but moniste ryng to euery parte that: that is his equally and Rich obte freidwe. And thys is greyn to Jugis to bar in theys armys: and to thys that true Jure's dictioun under theym. That is to savy as the forstate instrument is verticale to the mylene stone equall and Rich obte gylle. So thys Juges ar: boundyn to gysse equall to euery man his right. And it is to be sayd p' the possessor of theys armys boven in this gylle. first in latyn thus: T' portat vnam crucem molte dinarem argentam in ampulo. . Et iam gallerie.

Il port godills; long cros moleyn argent. Anglise.

The truth godills and a mystic cros of Splices.

Now it shal be shewed of a cros that is turned a gyn.

Estan he true a cros the Rich is calle a cros turned: a gyn: and this cros is calle returned: for the cause ye thendis of this cros on euery side as returned agayn hit the manere of a Rumps borne. And he that bores theys armys bores hit this lyfe first in latyn thus. P' portat vnam crucem auream iu sam in huto aitivo. Gallise sic. . T' il port dasor long cros recercule dor. Anglise sic.

T' he bores atrue hit a cros trured of golde.
OFF a croe forbyd.

Under stant ye that the be other men the Rich bee in theire armes a cestan forbyd cros as thys is, And hit is called forbyd: for as moche as that all then: dys of hit ar cloypn and forbyd. Therefor hit shal be layd of thos men that les theis armes in this Whife primo latane. C Portat nonam circa virtutem et aux in canpe asero.

Gallice. Il port de gullps long cros ingrau argent. Anglice. The leyd gyllps and a cros ingraped of Spluer.

OFF a cros engravplid or engraved.

Alse thee be cestan nobult men the Rich bee a cros eng:

omyd or engraved, as it aparis her sologbyng. And hit is calle a cros engraved for hit is not pla yne in ony parte of him bot engraved also bett our: his length as our: hit breed: Neuer the less this engraving is no propur langage after the sight of thys cros: bot ther a entytng as tuch is Bot it is the comune maner of spe kyng in theis armes. Therefore ye most say as I sayd a fore.

And ye shall say of him that les theis armes in this Whys. First in latyne thus, C Portat nonam cuitcim ingradae et also in canpe asero. Et tam Gallice.

Al port de gullps long cros ingral argent. Anglice. The leyd gyllps and a cros ingraped of Spluer.
COff a cross cut off.

I haue yet an othere crose; the Rich is borne many tymes; the chamys of nobill men. The Rich is calle a crose cut of. And hit is calle trunkato for hit is made os. hit keep the topes cut a way; as here. The seer it is to be seyd that the possessor of thes a: merys yer in latyn thus.


COff a knotty crose.

Knowe ye pit after thes croeses ther is an othere crose the Rich is calle a knotty crose: the Rich i carys is calle so for hit has merys and carys knottyss as here.

And it is to be sayd of hym that berys thes arnys in thes Byse. Primo latyn. I pse pos; et omnes e carym auream nodulatum i sole ado cero. Et gallica. X I pote de so song crose to tone pos. Anglice. The berys afer as Rich a crose knotty of golde.

And thes croes is founde other Whyle payde or sigilgus as ar mys. and the his note is sigilgus as I sayd a fore.
Toff a cross flurzi knottid.

Over thies crosse I haue a cersan cros flurzi of the lys; and it is spoyyn a soore. the lyshe cros flurzi is founde knotty as here. And that is as I sayd a soore kyss knottyts as soude i thynps and the anglys of the sayd cros. And the tres of the sayd armps laten. Et portat vnam crucem nodulatam floretam auream in campo de auro. Et gallice sic TIl port d'or vng cros floretee hezorne oz. Anglice. The berith aSure and a cros flurzi knotty of gold.

Toff a cros dubbult phebid.

A cros dubbult is founde in the armps of dyuerse nobult men the lyshcersan cros is alde a dubbult phebid cros. For if it be deuypid or partid after the long say or the broke say gut the a bydes on dubbult cros as the may se here. Wit I have seyn many nobult men obtyng of thys cros more than of any cros a soore said: the lych neuer the les after long disputacions in thappotion a foresayd rested any concluded. Thefore by that kerys armps. latine sic.

Et portat vnam crucem duplicatam argenteam in campo nigro. Gallice sic. TIl port sable vng cros doppelpetit argent. Anglice sic. The berith Sable and a cros doppel partid of Siluer.
Off a crose doubbe ptilid florishid

This crose doubbe ptilid is varied sum tyme, and ther 
it is called a crose doubbe ptilid florishid, as here. 
Nethertheles hit is also a crose flurti inproperli 
as sum men sapyt for hit saplyth the myddys of that 
flowre as a noon hit shalt folow in the next arm 
ys. The rich cirtan myddys by no maner of hyse 
in that crose doubbe ptilid may be. as a noon 1c 
shalt be sheled. 

Off a crose tripartitid florishid

Bt as is sheled a fore this crose is also a crose doubbe 
ptlaid florishid for ther saplyth the myddys of the crose by 
the rich the crose florishid is made pste. as here 
hit is open. The rich cirtan myddys putt ther to it 
shalt not be called a crose doubbe ptilid florishid 
Bt rather hit shalt be also a crose thousand ptilid 
flurt. and then it is best blased. for and it be 
dyurid after the longnes of after the brodnes. 

alt lay on parte shalt a byde tripartit in the myddys of the crose 
as it is open i thaymps a fore Brityn. And therefoyre that be 
with their armis latine. 

Off a crose doubbe ptilid 

Boe the thir of asure 
With a crose tripartit flose of Siluer.
Coff a mylnere's cros shadoyed on sombrato.

A double thee is pit of a certain shadow of a mylnerys cros as it shewith here foloowing. And know ye that it is called a shadow of a cros for souerine thys shadow is made of blacke coloure of that same colour the felde of. the shadow is made of blacke. and the bodie of the same shadow is of the same colour with the felde. And he that thryth theys armes. latine. Hortat surnam crucem ombratam in campo quero. Gaallia sic. Il pott dor song cros moleynge sombre. Anglice. Hye thryth of golde with a mylnere's cros sombrato on shadoyed.

Coff a cros flocey plent sombrato.

A clother sampult is fene of the sombraion of a certain cros. and thys cros is calle a cros flocey sombrato as apereth here. bot truly speking and propurti. it is no cros: bott a shadow of such a cros. and the resoun is: for the bodi of the said shadow is of the same colour with the felde. And so the colour that is in the felde shewith by att the body of the said shadow. And thoo that be: thys armes. latine. Hortant surnam croce floritum palentem ombratam in campo rubro. Gallic sic. Il potz de gothlez song cros pizze floritce sombre. Anglice sic. Hye thryth of golde les and a cros plent flocey sombrato.
Off a cross floor patent sombratur and presomtio.

Hence the les after sum me thys shado p cross thys crof other cry:
ne is prisde manuoslly as he solowith lere and then hit
is ctra a crof floor patent sombratur and preso:
and for hit accordis Wth the crof presomtio
expind to the presomtio in the myndes of the lerd shado:
And then hit shalt be said that he the
the Rich breth this crof latine. Shorta non
cruem sombratum patentem sombraturum presomtio
sum rubio in am poo
c Et galiice sic Il pot to cong crof patec sombre c
patec de golubl.
c Anglice The breth of golub a crof patent shado p
ges toth golubl.

Blateris moost be Face of thes amsps sombratid of the
Rich: mony amsps be thebed a fore. Bot for the blu:
sing of thes certan amsps sum ignouant men of thys crasfe
take the rle goning a fore that is to Face of the solouhis trans:
mund as ye sow a fore Bot theer be certan nobuls and gental:
men in englonde the Rich beere shadoys diuese in these amsps
as Lyon Anelop and other and they that tare these armes
and hit be a Lyon ye shalt sain tayn. Shorta nomn leone
sombratium in amps autre. c Galilice. Il pot to et en
leon sombres. c Anglice. The breth of golub and a Lyon
sombratid. c And men say that suche songas as beere these
sombratid amsps be there pmerican beery the same not som
bratid bot hole. Bot the possesion g the pachoygs descendo
to other men. then the Anelop or Dynng men leypng in good
hope and trystng to tare the possession of there pamerican:
beere there amsps sombratid. att oover differens a fore said leuyg.
for Then they have that patrimony: that thai trustit on. Soon they may wez that lion or other beast of the same colour the he:
cr their progeny cote bow, and it is bette to see their arms
embrat the hooly to leff their progeny cote arms.

C Witt here folowis an odie cros hemy or bordent as appens

A Get toplie pit Campbell a newe blaseis of armes i
differens be they thys cros embatit or bordent. as he
re now appens and the foised cros embatit.
inasmuch that theypat much like. andy it appens
ris in the first sight that they be toon. tof and
a manhole Belk they is a grea differens. for
the bordz of thys cros is warded as Belk fro the
coloure of the cros as fro the coloure of the felke.
and else is this no wolde. Therefore it shalt be taken of hym
that teris thys armes in thys byse first in latyn thus.

Pozatyonam cauam nigram performam flontam patens
embratam sue bordwntam anm argentn in amn rubro.
Gallice sic. C'Il pot w gules long cros flourtes pese per
ceve de sault bordwnt argent. Anglice sic. The brith yow
les Rich a cros flussi patent perfis of Sable bordent St. Silu.

Nolb folowis an Ermpn cros as it shall be shewed

A Or certe thez is an Ermpn cros. g hitt
is a meruelous cros of gy Rich thez has a di
sputacion at london by a certe treasorde of Gex
ton. And it has determynt that thys armes
may ba in non other coloure bot as her it appens
And thys cros is also an Ermpn cros, and it
Shalt be sowe of him that letis theys armes in theys lyfe as it shalt folow. First in latsyn thus. Et patat cunam culce et remnale. Et gallice sic. Et post long crops Eremerice Anglice sic. The beith a cross armyn. And here ye most note that the colours i theys armes shalt not be oppressit for this cros nor theis armis may not be made bot of theys colours that is to say allone of blakke and White the Rich as the propuz colo.

Sufficiently is spoken of crosse afores. Note folowdis an ordit trewps of a pusez armes quartereth as here shalt be sheweth.


Let shalt be sheweth first of armes quartereth playn.

Tres maner of theys armes may be quartereth. The first maner is oppn Blan. i. opusee armes at borne quarterth as it is oppn and playn in the armes of the kyng of Fraun or of Englund. And pe shalt say of hym y' beas theys armes thus as folowthes. First i latsyn. Ille mortat arma rex Francie et Anglice quarterata. Et gallice sic.

Et post lonz armes de France et dangle terz quartereth. Anglice sic. The beas thearmes of France et Englundz quartereth.
And it shal not be treded to no man that Fraunce is putt be 
for Englyonde i blasing. but the cause is this. for tharmes of 
Fraunce in armes be putt aforse. and be true a genart rule p's 
Thunneu shall armes be. h. colouris or moo th point of the shel 
be. then pe shal not begyn at the pport to blast them. but in the 
right pte or side of these armes. that same colour ther found with 
the right side of p's sheld is not the feld of tharmes. so it may fortu 
ne it is not the greatt colour i tharmes aforse. but less and 
other equall. and ne the less pe shall begyn to blast ther.

Of armes quartly borne now it shal be shelbyd.

Be secund maner of lyse of blasing quartirt armes is 
then. mi. diuse armes Quarzil be borne a forse is sheld y 
And he shal betis these armes. teus. mi. diu 
se armes Quarzil. latine sic. Ille vertat qua 
sum armi diuse Quarzilata. Gallice sic. 

T'il pent quarter armes diuse; Quantit. 
Anglice sic. Re beth. mi. armes diuse 
Quarzil. And then. it be alstyt both these ar 
mpes shulde be blasit. The blaser most begyn in the lyse cornell ou 
the right side padoring to euy armes. that armes in the right side 
blasit. ye most go to the oth side and then to the thirde side e afe to 
the last. And ye most knod that these armes vesit aforse to 
playn armes quartet.

This is an othir man of blasing of armes quantit. Thern. h. ar 
mpes quantit be borne Quarzil. and it is borne most armis of 
quemys and so bethe that noble quene of England quene Anna. 
Lyse to the myght prince Lyng Richard the seconde: the Rich 
bare tharmes of England of Frane and of thempor of Al 
mpes Quarzil. m. pot. ples. that is to say in the right side of
the sheld in the first quarter the bale thamps of fraunce. iij. flo
sord linear of golde a selle de aunc. c i the seconde quart. iij. vi
baitis of golde a selle de gaboles. c i p. third quart an Eagle
plando B. h. neckis. c i the. iij. a blake Upon ramping i a fell
ve of Silu. and so changeable the bale thys arms m. p. m.
quartes the Rich selogn is seen in any arms.

Off arms quarterit and engraylit now shall be shetlyt

Oft I sheld golde p. sum time the same arms quarterit c
engrylit. that is to bitt blan cyp arms his quart is
engrafit as bace appere. g it shal be sayd of him
p. lenis theis arms thus: first italin C Ile
portat de auo c ribo arma quarteritata c nigra;
data. Et gallisce sic. C Il port et golde;
quarritte engraylit. Anglice sic. The beth
of golde c galde quartering engraylit. And the
ar aldw arms engodit for they ar made of y. coloures the Rich
grately ar bough to gevir on coloures in to an other coloure

Off arms quarterit and irasfit now I will speke.

Exstn arms that b quarterit and irasfit
as hir appere. the Rich can arms ar cal
led quarterit arms irasfit for the coloures be m;
sit old et son coloure irasfing bare take abay
from an other. And it shal be sayd of him p. be;
ris theis arms m latin thus. Portat arma
quarteritata irasfa de alto c nigra. Gallisce sic. C Il port
darquatte Sable quarterit irasfe. Anglice sic. C The bres
Siluer and Sable quarterly irasfo.
Off arms quartered in checket now hence it shall be shewyn.

There be yet fourte armpent armes quartered, now as summen say they be armes quartered of coloures in checket as here appertayneth, the Rich for soth are alde armes quartered in checket or of coloures checket, for them are, h. colours quartered put: y' soon is to the other, e so on coloures is inchecket to an another. Therefore it is said of him, that his armes in this wise first in latyn thus  
He potat quarteratum de asurio et auro inchecket Et gallicie sic. I l pot quarteri vero dsor et ds. Anglice sic. Thus the rich quartered in checket of asure and gold.

N olde of armes quartered in checket it shall hence be shewyn.

Quartered armes be founde divers the Rich ar alde indented as here appertayneth: and they ar alde in checket or of coloures soon in to an other by the man of both ar indented: as is oppn i the sheld. And thus ye shall blase them first in latyn. Potat arma quarteriata enanta; ta de rubro et auro. Gallice sic. Il pot quarteriice enmante de gobles et vos. Anglice.
Thus the rich quartered of gobles and gold.

Off armes pastil after the longe Bay here shall be shewyn.

I intende now to desynp of armes pastil after the long Bay the Rich that pertain after the long Bay of on length is made many man of these. Thus the first piction for soth is
of 

Ther is also a petyng of armys of 11. colouris Ingryght.  
And also that is a petyng of 11. colouris iufraste.  
Also fowtoth ther is a petyng of 11. colouris mueckyt.  
And that is an ethr petyng of 11. colouris euanct.  
That is also a petyng of 11. colouris clowdite az nbutalt.  
And more oun ther is a petyng of 11. colouris Baleyn.

A yst I shewed to yow that ther be custam armys partid after the long Lay of 11. colouris in the playne lay as here appeares i theys armys. And they az alse petyng armys for they be made of 11. colouris equal li pley. And ly that braces theis armys briste th9 i latyn. Ille partit arma partita plana sciam;  

dun longum ad sois et albo. Gallice sic.  

Tt ptt asfor et argent playny ptes. Angli
cs sic. He brith asure and Syluer playny ptt.

Off armys partid the long Lay ingralyt I Btt sheld here

Also ther is pteson of armys engalght the long Lay as id  
said a fore bi engralyng of 11. colouris to gedez as here 
appears. And theys armys ar alde armys en;  
gralypt ptt after the long Lay of Syluer and Sa  
bble. And it shal be sayd of him that brith thes  
armys i latyn thus. Portat arma ptita sciam;  
dun longum igmata de argento et nigro. Gal;  
lie sic Tt ptt argent ingral lyon et Sable p;  
ter du long. Anglice sic He brith Syluer and Sable in; 
gralypt ptt after the long Lay.
The third manner of dye is rounde armpis partit of iij. co:

Goldris c irisat as here of the Rich it is to be sayd: as a vote of quartet armpis irisat. And he that benis thyse armpis: benis in this dye as folowys first in latyn thus. Portat arma parta seunda longum irisata de argento et rubio. Gallia sic.

Lil post ptee du long argent et de goblez race Anglice sic. The birth armpis partit on length of Siluer and goblez irisat.

Off armpis part the long Rap and inucket that I first speke.

As the fourth manner of dye: armpis partit as borne af
ter the longe Rap of iij. colouris inucket as here appeatis
And theis armpes to take inucket for the colour
us be put oon in to an other on rounde dye.
And theys armpes differ much fro thems next
binyng above irisat. Wherefore it shal be sayd of
hym the Rich benis theirs armpis thus as it shal
folow first in latyn thus. Dye portat arma
parta seundum longum de coloribus alto et rubio inuettis.

Gallia sic. Lil post ptee print du long argent et de
goblez. Anglice sic. He birth partit inucket on lengthe
of Siluer and goblez.
Off armses partizan the long Baye indentytt he it is shelyd

Sotheli an other maner of partizan armys ther is the Bi the is alwe the fylke maner partizan after the long Bay of II colouris and theys armys are called partizan indentytt for theys cause that II diuise colouris as put to gether that is to say White and Blacke as put to gethe all the man of menis thethe as it is sayd afores in the quartet armys indentytt.

And therefore ye shall say of hym the Eich bras theys armys in theys Baye, first in Latyn thus. Postet as ma partita secundum longum de argento et nigro inveniata.

Gallic sic. Et anglice sic. The bate armys pict indentytt on length of Syluer and Sable.

Off armes partizan aft the long Baye clothyd or nebulaet.

In the sept man of Baye ther be armys twone partizan aft the long Baye nebulaet aft the ye shall be shelyd in this section. And theys armys be alwe inebulaet for II colouris as put to gethe by the maners of clothyd. Therefore the possessor of theys armys be as m theys Baye as it shall be sayd first in Latyn thus. Postet arma partita secundum longum de argento et alcoo inveniata. Et gallia sic.

Anglice sic. The bate armys partizan on length of Sil: uer and afure inebulaet.
Off armes ptet Bater of Syluer and goibles this fchoon is

O ure over aft thys armes aforesyde pit they be boine
asmyys ptet after the longe tay , and they be Bater as
here in this fchoon it appeareth , and thys armys
are alde Bater : for . of . colouris as incutiet oon
m to an other by the manere of Bater tribulte fte
lynd . And ye shalt say of hym that bryt thes
armys m thes lyse as folowys : fist in latyn .
Cportat arma ptet ondosa scandum longi
de argent et rubio . Galliæ sc . T pt ptie du long
targent et de goibles ondæ . Et angliæ sc . T theth
armys ptet th long tay of Syluer and goibles Bater .

Now here I begynne to speke of armes ptet ouerbast :

Here nold folowys to se of armes ptet ouerbast , the
high cæstian partion ouerbast is made as mony lyse
as is the pypacon on length . that is to say on the playn lay
ouerbast . ingrepys . isat . muecpte . mantit . innebula-
tit . andy Bater . Wesfort of thes cærnon
shalt be shelbyd by signys and fist I begynne
at playn armys oudbast as here it shalt be the
sheld . And it shalt be says of hym that bryt thes
armys m thes lyse fist in latyn thus .
Cportat arma ptet ouerbast partes plano plana deau
to e aso . Et galliæ sc . T pt ptie oudbast .
Angliæ sc . T he beth golde and azure pict oudbast
Thnath ye that here is no swite of that fist rule : that is
to say that a man shalt begyn at the poynt of the sheld to blase
for here is as mych coloure of golde as of azure .
Off arms irasfit outhart noth here it shall be shewed.

Now of a nothiz maner of partiection of coloreis in arms outharte I will speke. And it is alwe irasfit as here it shall appere in this section. or the Rich it is to be sayd that the gentyst man the Rich blew theys arms blew this maner as folowiz. first in latyn thus. 

Portat arma puta qtransfusa istantia de auro et rubro. Et gallia sic. 

Il pet partie transfusse istanfe de et golbeis. 

Anglica sic. The beth armes partie outharte irasfit of golde and golbeis.

Now of armys partie outharte ye shall have an exemple.

A armes thet be also idented outhart and parte. And they be also mented for thepe coloreis as is sayd afose at put con in to an other in the maner of memmes teths. And it shall be sayd of hym that blew theys armes in this by se first in latyn thus. 

Portat arma puta qtransfusa istantia de auro et auro as afose is thersefit. Et gallia sic. 

Il pet picea cheutes dor et doser entendes. 

Anglica sic. The beth armes ptyt outharte intenteic of golde and afor.

And to therse more of ptyt armes outharte it nedis not for it is thersefit sufficienti in the rules seft afose i armes ptyt on lengthe. Therefor it shall not be thersefit houe again. quia intuitus est septiaio nonus ad eiusdem. and that is to say
It is on compst belit xerxes of ou thynge to xerxe the same a gany in the next sentene. Therefore to speke more of am: ys partit and xigite them: othele of mynglit or iteret inxert inxert and condart: it nedes not. for they be taught sufficiently i the long Kay. And I beleue it shal be xerxe to xynge mony moe armes xerxt asi the long Kay or ou haie then at xerxt a soue Moni the lees of any be xernde or se: ne in them the same rules shal be xerxust: asi at xerxt a soue. and it is enough for all armes on that man to be xerxt that any gentyl man with xerxt.

Off armes the Rich at alse cheiff at an here I shal fente.

S Otheni as many men hold: p' thes armes after xerxt shul be alse armes p'et the Rich estant 12 z for p': that ther is no pertition of the coloures or any licenes of opson of coloures. Cersteynly in armes p'et it is requirit allbay that the p'ys of the coloures be equall. and that is not trow in this figure. for the more pet by mych is Siluer. Therfore ye shal say of hem that beas thes armes thes fast in latin. C Porat d'argento et caput sustina asono cu duabus maulis porsurus d'aur. Gallice sic. C Il por argent long cheiff d'or et dux molettis ptees d'or. Et anglice sic. C He berith Siluer a Cheiff or a Chace of asure and i molettos porsat of golde.
And ye shal know that some armes she rule afor to baste most be considir that is to se that at the Coon it is to bagon to blase is that colour of the Coon be gatter as more coynous colour m armys as it is yep afor And more over it is to meke yt that no armis alye be alde platy armis toff they be made of as colouris ongs partit and no more For armys plat az not alleyt not alye not to be alde platy armys all though they be made of as colouris for thes colouris not al long ongs bet dyuerse tymps az partit as bete aperis And theys armys be aldeplaty armys for they be made by the man of pllys And it shal be yep of hym that bens theys armys i latyn thus. Por tat arma plata seua et asorio Gallice sic. Gil port ple dor et alor Anglice sic. The berith ple of golde and aurer.

Of armys platy condit yow here it shal be shelyt.

Allyt armys olyne at found condit yt is to se watter as free apetis And theys be alde platy armys condit to the difference of barit armys condit the Rich armys barit may also be condit as after shal be shelyt And it shal be yep of him that bens theys armys thus m latyn Por tat arma plata sordata vel copiosa rubi et argento Et gallice sic. Gil port ple dorree to goblez et targent. Et anglice sic. The berith platy condit of goblez and Siluer.
Off armys palte crokpt and sharpe now I Riff speke.

Oke and behold how mony manes of Byse thes palte ar; armys be borne dgresfeli, as it is shelypt in thes boke, and thes armys now shelypt her; te palte crokpt and sharpe, for m theys armys. It color; nos pols az put to gethir; on m to an other cro; kyply and sharpe. Therefor it shal be sayd of hi the Rich test his armis in thes Byse. first i la; tym thye. Ch Roat armal palant testuosa an ta de nigro et argentd. Gallar sic. Il poz pale armfete de Sable et argent. Angura sic. The bryth palte crokpt and sharpe of Sable and Splycer.

Off armys bariit playn now it shal be shelypt.

Here i chyps chappiture afor is determynpt of palte armis and in thes chappiture now folowyng it shal be deter; mnypt of bariit armys. for the Rich it shal be know that ar; armes may be mony manes of Byse bariit. and the first maner of Byse is playn bariit. as hene aperit. And ye shal be know that the be aryst armes bariit playn. and then ye shal nott now to say i th blasynge of theys armys: bryth playn armes bariit. Got i alt other disperyng ar; armes bariit. ye most nedes decrete the blasynge of armyn houl thes bariit armys differe from playn. for fite bariit fe a Lyon rumping ox a gradond ox otrz beestis e fite bariit e
pow'drit bath ege crofsette moletyss Scestensis male buddis
or other difference but as for theys placy armis afores pe shal
say m latyn in thys lyse. Portat arma barrata de argento et nigro
et gallice sic. C IIII port barre argent et Sable.
Anglice sic. C The beare barri of Syluer and Sable.

C Oss barrit amys sonatit nob I Ryth shew as apereth.

Knaed ye for itan that armys barrit othir Ryle be barrit a
sonatit that is to say Latere as her it apereth. And
they be called barrit ponatit for they be made of. j. colours me
nyng to gyde by the maner of a slyning Ryle as
it is opyn afores. And ye shalt say of hym that
heris thys ames in this lyse. first i latyn thus
C Portat arma barrata ponatit de nigro et albo
Gallice sic. C IIII port barri ponde de Sable
et argent. Anglice sic. C The beere barri pon
tatit of Sable and Syluer.

C Oss armes barrit and mucket pe shalke bave exemple
barrit amys mucket as bome of dyuesse gentit men.
As here is shellys. And they ar called mucket for in
eurri barres j. colouris as pot mucket by the ma
ners of a rounde ray as is sopd afores. And ye p
hers this armes bres in thys lyse. first in la;
tyn thus. C Portat arma barrata de coloribus
vito et albo muctatis. Et gallice sic.

C IIII port barri vente de gobblez et argent.  
Anglice sic. C The beere barri mucket of gobblez and Sil
uer. C And I topyn bath gobblez for that colour is the
fist in the right earnt.
Off arms tarryt crokpt and sharpe as her aft is shewt.

Entill men the te establi thogh heere armis torred crokpt and sharpe as her it appereth in thys armys. and thay be called armys barrat for difference of as; armys the same man of Byse put: and thay be cal: led crokpt and sharpe. for as it is saidy a sore, ij. coloures as put to gethyr crokpteli and sharpe.

Therefor it shal be saidy that the lorde thogh he be as thys armes beeth in this Byse: first i lasyn Ile pratt armas barrua torquosa et aueu de nigro et auo.

Et gallicc sic TIl prtt barre dunque acute de Sable et dor. Anglica sic. Thes barth barri crokpt and sharpe of Sable and golde.

Now it shal be shethyd of armys that as bendly tarryt.

The be sof: the crrn armys bendli barrat. and thay be cal: led bendly barrat. and for this cause they be cal: ed bendly barrat. for jij. coloures as iun: ge to geth: er in eue: ry barr bendly. as it is opyn here: theis armis. And therfore it shal be saidy of him that barys theis armys: in this Byse as folowis: fi: st in la: tyn thus. TIl prtt pat armas barrua de ni: bia et auo. Et gallicc sic. TIl prrt barre bendelre de golde et dor. Anglica sic. Thes barth barri bendry of Golde and golde.
On no yer ever the leves ype most opulentlly attende in the blasynypg of lych armys : as palaet bartit and berdyte. For and they ben not sufly refuply a man sodanyly ostweyng may lightaly in thoos armys be disappuyt. For certenly thoos armys be alwyse palaet armys in the Rich ar founda so many palyes of oon colowbre as ar of an othe. And iff the palyes of bothe the colowbre ben not euialt thoos armys be not palaet.

In diverse armys of gentitt men be founda: jy. palyes of oon colowbre, and jij. of an othe as here in theurs armys folowyng it shal be sheved: that is to say the be jij. p.: lyes of goldles and jij. of golte fo of the colowbre of wree apperith jij. partes in the shele and tot jij. allone of the colowbre of golte. Therefo the ge-
titt man that thith theirs armys: buts i this Lye, and then ye shal be say of hym. first in latin thus.

Postat duos pilos aureos in campo rubro. Et gallica sic.

Et p[er] de goldles et dua pales duc. Et anglica sic.

He thith gold[es] and jij. pales of golte.

Here ye shal diligently merke armys bartit and lees bartit.

Dec most also diligentlly attende to the nombre of both too colowbrus in armys palaet bartit or lees bartit of the Rich lyttlit bartis ye most be flarr whan they be founda in armys as here it is shebed in thes armys.

For sych tydryes be called lyttlit bartis to the differe-
ce of lyttlit bartis. And it shal be sayde that the gentitt man the Rich beith thes armys brat in this thes lye first in latin thus as folowis
Now I lykst speke of armes bawnd 2 litlett bartis florishyt.

3 Cholte tolk the forsayd letitt bartis ar othyribylme made florishyngel 3 than thei be also florishyt as hert i thys florson. And they be also florishit: for they be made bi ye maner of a flower alle. And ye shal tayn of hym that is possessor of thys armes i thys wise as folowys: fist in latyn thus. 

Portalet (nom bar ram et ouas bataulas floritas allas in serto fuce armo blo10. Galliae sic. Il pot also (ong barte et deug bataulettes florit dargon. An gliche sic. HE brefh asure on bat and. j. litlett bartis florishyt of Sylues.

Now I intende to speke of bendys i armes as fste.

O Cholte thylyth isborne in armes a bend as is saube i byresse armes of aetan noble gentlmen as hre now it shalt bisphere. And ye moyst knawde that it is aude i bende the whych begrynnges at the right or neste or the borne of the shield: and descendeth to ye lyfte side of the sam shelet: to the differens of fisures or of litlet stauys of the which it shalt be spo dryn after. And of hym that has theys armes ye shalt say thus as folowys: fist in latyn. 

C Portalet (nom
Off listet bendys in armys nost here is an epemult.

Know pe both afore it is sayd that certain litle berris ar thone i armys mory tymes. On the same maner of Bise ar thone litle bendys as here it shal be shewy. And they be alwe bendyllys to the difierens of grete bendys as it is opyn. And of hym that beris theys thoght it shal be sayd. first in latyn as here folowys:

Porta quomam bendam c duas bendulas de arm
i camps blado. Et gallice sic. Et port asfor
song bendy et quin bendettiis ter. Anglice sic.

He berith asure a berte and ii. bendils of golde. And thes bendyls as othiswylke florishyt as is shewy in the figure a fore in berris. And in diise armys they be founde that they be chenyt. and sum be cobertit with molettis. and sum With odir
ysferans the Rich nedys not to be figurit here.

Off armys poltic and bendy nolb here it shal be shewyde.

The best maner of dyse certyly of beynge of dyse armys in con sheele is in theys bendys bering for a man that has a patrimony left by his fadys. and othor certyl Londys by his moys amying to him to the Rich Londys of his moderis ar appropust armys of olde tymes for it may hap that theys armys coom to his by the say and dixent of his propentutius, then may the tyvre and hym liff.
And his hands of his fudys in a stout sheatte. And syche a bende he may bet his moderis armys at here in the scocen aspeynt. And it shalle bapd of hym that was theys armys in latyn thus. Portat arma palma de argento et rubro armone benda de nigro. Galliae sic. Il port pale magentic et de godo les et song bende de sabulk. Anglice sic. He brich pales of Sylues and godels bith a bende of sabulk.

CAnd ethereylke isyche a bende thay is founde iij. molatyse or magases of golde.

Off arms bude falsillye bith sold Iuyst quempull.

MOne of thes be found in arms other certain bende to alle man stranges from theys. and hene I sylly sheld to yow a bende the Rich is al a bende fusilile: as here ap: prich in this scocen. And it is alde fusillile for it is made all of fusilile of the Rich certain fusilile more shalt be spoken aftward. Got in the Rich his theys armys bens in latyn thus. Portat ponam bensnum fusillatam et auro in arme in arme asoicio Gallae sic. Il part asfor song bende fusillle tor. Anglice sic. The brich afer a bende fusillile of golde.

CAnd thes bende mong lymps is borne Rich strangris and specially in Egemon.
Here now it shall be spoken of dyverse bordsuris i arms.

Bordsuris many and dyffe as foundt i arms and at to:
One of many nobult men e of the Rich sum be plasn. sum i
graplit. sum tarent. sum playn polvet. sum chobert. sum
golonet. sum innet. of the Rich it shall be spoken euyche
oon after oon. And first of playne bordsuris I hit spake as
her it apperis. And the bordsur is alse playne
When it is made playn of an coloure aloy. as
her in thys secon. And it shall be spake of hym
that is possefer of thys arms first in latyn the
Chord tur tres rosas rubias in ramp argentos
tunum bordura wregue. Et galliae sic.

AIl pot argent twis rosas et goulez et sone bordure en go-
doles. Et anglice sic The breith Siluer. iij. rosas of gol-
dole and a bordure of golddole.

Of arms bordurit and ingraplit now her folothyg exemple

Arms with a bordur ingraplit other While as borne of
great nobult men as here now is shewit in thys secon.
And sike a bordur is alde a bordur ingraplit
for the coloure of hym is put gre by gre in to the
felle of thys arms as it is open her. And the pos-
sessor of thys arms breis i latyn tong thus as
folothy.

Chord asma wauz symbriata si-
cie bordura de nigro ingradata cum tabus macu:
us preforat de nigro. Galliae sic. CIl pot de souis mul-
lettis preforat de Sable sone bordure ingraplit de Sable.
Anglice sic. The breith golde. iij. moletis preforat of Sa-
buk and a bordur ingraplit of Sabuk.
Yield of arms' bordure and talent in the example.

Here is borne in arms a certain bordure talent in the text, and it is not necessary here to express the excellence of the talent of bisants: for they be ever of gold. And it shall be said of him that bears these arms in these by these first in Latin thus: *Postat vnum signum capitale de rubio in armis alti bordurum cum rubio talentum.* Gallia sic.

I post argent *ang Echueon de goudles* bordure, etc. *de goudles* talent in. Et anglice sic. *He with silver a Echueon of goudles bordure with goudles talent.*

Off arms bordure sowing. Is. Echueons of silver etc.

Understand ye that certain lymphs a bordure is borne in arms in bordure opus et crossettes orble or bordure crossettes or bordure bisants or silver opus. And if any thing is that bordure: of what sum et signe it be, as it is said above, and they signify as the is molest for it cannot be counted for the number of that opus, and all bordure as here.

And ye shall say that the possessor of these arms bears in this opus as follows: first in Latin thus: *Postat vnum signum.*
It hath an other maner bordure that is alse Checket.

We have pit an other bordure in armes the which is alse a bordure chilkeret. And it is alse a checket bordure for hit is made of ii. colobbris by the maner of a Checket as hec it appears. And it shal be fyped of hym the Bich brus the ps armes in this lyfe as folowys. Fyrst in la: syp thus. Porte umam cum umiam pla: nam i armo argentæ cum una bordura facata de nigro et argento. Et gallia sic. Il port argentæ long crovos planos de gabelle bordure chilkeret de Sable et argent. Et anglica sic.

Re beith Siluer on crovs planos de gabelle a bordure chilkeret de ilith Sadult et Siluer.

Off borduris gobbledit nolde here is an gempult.

May ye morre on that pite by fite chese armes the which I have spoke of afor. Be borduris: ther is an other bo: that is alse a bordure gobbledit: as here it shal be shewe p i chese hen nep folowyn. And hit is alse gobbledit for
hit is made of ij. colours quadrating. p' is to say of blacke & white. p of hym that this thys arms ye shalt say in latyn thus as followis

Porta, d' argent d' duas bandas d' nigro et una bordura d' nigro et alto ghotonato. Et galiia sic. C. fil pote argent d'up bandes et d'ung bordure d' sable et argent Anglos sic. C. the beth sildes 

And thys same bordure trae that nothit pynne the duke of Gloucester brothers to that nothit bordure argy bothe the fifth: the Rich royall duke bate in his arms the fourt arms of France and of England quarterly with a bordure ghotonatit of Silver and sable as is shewn in diverse places. And to blawe thys arms it needis not to be washit, for it is sufficiently bright asorm diverse places.

And thys same borduris arms of ij. colours 

This mufacturer. as bare in thys figure appe: ris. and hit is alde a bordure mufacturer for hit is made of ij. colours to getry mufacturer. And ye shal say of hym the Rich brith thes arms in latyn thus. Porta arma quadrata d' argybo et auro armonta bordura d' argent et nigro simul mufacturer. Et galiia sic. C. fil pote quarteles d' goldlez et doz oures.
accord not the Rich of necessite shulde accorde iff the forsayd effy
upon her trew. And of hym that trau thes armys ye shal
say in latyn. Purtat arma contra castra te bloed et albo
Et gallia sic. Il put groneasso et zigagnet. Anglica sic.
He tereth contrant armys of asure and silver.

Oft pilas armys nowe here it shal in sheeldye:

\[ E \]

As much as it is spoken afore of armys: in the Rich
the coloratst mete to gedys in the myddlest poynct worldly.
Noth solodorth of certain armys in the Rich sij pi:
lus mete to gedys in onz tone. as here in thys fi:
gure. And it shal be sooper of hym the Rich tr
us thes armys in latyn in thys lyfe.
C Purtat ees pilas nigra in armys aware.
Gallia sic. Il put vo tres pilas de sable
Et anglica sic. C He tereth golde. sij pilas of sable

C Off tallis in armys here nowe it shal in sheeldye:

\[ C \]

Guez the les ye most consdente a difference in thes blastyn
typs of thes armys afores: and thes that aim after
bun pe blast thynm in latyn tonge: for other While thys terme
pila in latyn is take for to be a see of tympbre to be put under the
peler of a bryge: or to syck a like Berke as i thecpomult afo
And ody: While this terme pilas is take for a certain round ifcru
met to play It: the Rich instrument syngs other While to the hand
and then it is calde la ryn pila manuale as he re
And other while it is an instrument for the foote
And then it is calde in latyn pila manuale a sota
Therefore it shalbe sayd of pyn that knis thee at
myn in latyn . Postat tres pilas argentias
in ambo rubro . Et gallia sic . C Il pot a
goldy tris plietit argent . Et anglica sic . C He brith
goldy tris ballis of Siluer .

Estanli ye most meste that i this figure of ballis a ma
may sooner . Wecore shortly it is to be known that iich
ballis may have all coloures to the colooure of golde . for 
the be of goldeyn coloures : the shulde to rate talentus or subjectes the
Riche be of goldey coloure .

Off tortellis or litll Calyps in arms .

The be also tortellis y be litll Calyps
The Rich be gretty the ballys g that mys
be truly made as he re it is open . And he that be
the theys armes be is in this figge first i latyn .
Postat tres tortellas rubias in ambo auro .
Gallia sic . C Il pot do et tres tortellis in
goldy . Et anglica sic . C He brith golde g . iij . Calyps of
goldy .

Note ouz meste : that as these ballys in arms as hakis
and subjectes all lay as host wolnde figuris g not poverat

Off fontans or Bellis hare I will speke .

Rea the les ther be can nobult men the Rich be ier siche rounde si-
guirs : the Rich figuris as alwey fontans or Bellis as hre ap
pars. the Rich fontans edmore most be of Phyle colour for the thyng the Rich they represent. 
For they represent edmore the colore of the Water of a Well the Rich is white And of hym ye 
beis the armys ye most say in latyn thus, 
Postat tres fontes i campo auro. Gallice sic
I post vo et trois fontes. Anglice sic. The berith 
of golde and. iij. Bellis.

Off syngys the Rich be other rounde instrumentis I wilt speke.
Here the wondre figureis a sone rechyl
Thee be the same figureis the Rich be proutis as
bynges as here appertis. And it shal be sayd
of hym that beris theis armys i latyn thy. Postat
tres annulos aureos i campo nigro. Gallice
sic I post de sable et trois anuletis doz. Anglice
sic. He berith Sabut and. iij. syngys of golde
Off tractys in armys.
Here it is sayd of borduris i armys. Not in folowith to
be of tractis or lyngis. and first of a symple tract. and
they be alie tractis for as macht as the salf remay
nyng of tharmys as Bele Beith i as Beith olde. 
Another lyne is sableyn of an other colour as
here to the man of a shelfe. And it shal be sayd
of hym that beris theis armys i latyn. Postat
omni tractu sipiliam planam aurei i campo auro
Gallice sic. CII post de sorong tracte planys doz. Anglice sic.
The berith after a plany tract of golde.

Off a tract ingraplyt on yt both the syngys here is an example.
A tract or a lyne othir While is ingraplyt on both the per
ites as here in thygs figure appertith. And then it shal
be said of hym that benis thoes armes i thys by
se first in latyn thus. Poste tractum tractum
eptie que parte igradatun de aupi armi rubio
Et gallia sic. Al post de goblez trae
ingraple de cheste feste vor. Anglice sic.
He berith goblez bytha tract ingraple on to,
with the segys of golde.

Off a tract dubbelt and florishyt it shal be shewyt.

This tract is other byple dubbelt as in tharmes of the
Kynge of Scottelande. as here in this syzech apperis. The
Kynge of Scotteland beris i thys by
se first in latyn thus. Postat duplicum tract
unam floribus gladioli contrapositis et uno
leone rampante rubio in campo aureo. Et galli
ce sic. I post tosong dubbelt trae flores
cantre et song leon rampant de goblez. Ang-
lice sic. The berith golde a dubbelt trae florishyt contrari
and a Lyon rampynng of golde.

Off tractis tripliatit and quadripliatit otherbyple.

Als of thoes armes afor tahanit I synde more deuersyt e
for ther be certain nobull men the duch bere thoes tractes
tripliatit as here in thys sygure. and sum bere hit
quadripliatit as is founde i druse armis. And ye
shall syp of hym that beris thoes armes tripliatit
i latyn thus. Poste tractum tripliatit de al
boi campo aureo. Gallice sic. I post vosong
trace triplie targent. Anglice sic. The be-
rich golde a trace tripliatit of Silver.
Of a tract sympult of j. coloribus and inuectyt an exemple

There be other nobill men the Rich be a symult tract of j. coloribus inuectyt as b器 now it shal be sheltyn in this

yellow. And the possessors of thes armes beries in this byse as folowdis first m latin. Postat

vnum tractum simplicem de coloribus absque aet;

gateau inuectus in suo auro . Et gallicia sic .

T3 tis do longe tract simple vere asfor et
dargent Anglice sic . Thes bryth gold and

a tract symple muectyt of asure and Silues .

After tractis now it shal be spokyn of syssuris or staups .

Afore thes syssuris it is spokyn of bendys : and thes dist

ferans . Now it shal be spokyn of syssuris . the Bich e

tan syssuris or staups begynne in the lefte borne of the shelve e

ar drrawne to the right parte of the shelve beneath to the differen
ce of bendys the bich begynne in the right borne of the shelve e

ar drrawne to the lefte side of the shelve beneath . and thes say

most the syssur be drrawne as her apertis i this

sygurte . And ye shal understand that thes fis

suris differ as mony dyes as the forsoyd bendys

dyscript . but it nedyes not to be thespyt for it is

plagyn sheltyn afore . Ther be syssuris or staups plaun . mgraynt . inuectyt . and susyllat . as

I sayd afore in the place of bendys . And thes staups takkar ;
dyes as Bont to beere os namis thay shuld be thaym . And

then thes syssur is aca a staffe : e isfrench it is cald a baston
Boke commonly it is told a fisure for as much that he clews his faderis armes m. j partes fow that bastard is cloyn and taupes from the patrimony of his fader. And s. s. such a bastard is forbidden to bare the hoott armes of his fader for the reewartes of his blode. but his faderis armes he may bare with such a staffe as is sayd aforre. m signe and sinall declamacion of his bastard and to the diuerence of propure and naturall propre of his fader. And when ye s. s. any such a playn fisure or a staffe i armes or ingraplit muerotype or fusillaté. of that same staffe ye shal say as a fow is v'rsit in the chappite of boundes more playnly. And the bastarde the rich thew his armes possesse in latyn on these maner as now here folowys.
Purther namissium sue baulum autem i armo asortio.
Galluce sic. Il pet tauror et long fees 82. Anglice sic:
The trith afture and a fisure or a staffe of golde.

Robb hir I longyn to speke of armys bydyd as it apertis.

Her be certan nobyll m. om the rich tre armis bydyd as here it apertis. And pe most tynke that theris armes caled bydyd. Whan the hyy parte of the shede that is to say the hir is made of on coloure or of morn then of on. e. that parte strengys not to the moddis of the shede as abon is thebyd by the shede. And tynke ye that in this bydyd armes is a good man of keepynge of dyse armes as by fortuné of noble man as mony lordis and grade lordshippys by his m: dyr for the bych lordys of his moddis he intendys to bare the armys of his modys. and so he may to fow it to rightbys.
But he that defendes of a nobult ladys or of a gentil man. 
by the lych he had any simple patrimony. than such a nobult 
man: and he list: may have the hool armys of his moodes in 
the ladys parte of his sactes. and in such an hewe as I saide 
a fore he may and he list have the hool armys of his ladys 
And it shal be sayd of hym that bras there armys in the 
sea first in latyn thus. Captivum signum capitale de ni 
gro m campo aut cum uno capite rubio et tribus talentis i eo 
dem. Et gallice sic. N pot vos longe claren de Sabull 
et long Cheves a godlez et eois brantes en la mesmes 
Anglice sic. He brith golde a claren of Sabull be 
a Cheves of godles and iij. brantes ther in.

And ther be cestan nobult psones the which be in the shed 
de afore ther part of golde as is sayd a fore a Claren of Sabull 
built ot of sum odyz coloure and iij. ree rosits or Egypte or sum 
other signys as cossis eysantans babys or flowres and a che 
rest sum of Sabull sum of other coloure with the signe of molet 
tis or oes tokynynge the which need not to be ther sayd. And then 
shal eteich oon of theym be blast in his nombes like as the 
feild and the signes require: as by fortune sum men here thus 
to say. He brith Sabull a Claren of golde iij. ree rosps 
of golles a Cheves of autre bith. iij. moletys permontit of dest 
and thus of all other differencys.

Off armys pult bith oon quarter of an other coloure.

Eztemly ther be sum nobult men the which here in their ar 
mys on quarter of an other coloure dysseryng from the
By the colour of the chelte as here. In the
Rich arms it is to be sapy that the abbut man the
Rich be in the right in this Byse sapy in latin.
Portent armes palat a seconio et aurea charme una
quatera division. Et pallia sic. Et port
pale pale et dos long quart dernyn. Et chalice
sic. He be with paly a los and gold the Rich on quarte of Emyrn.

And it is to be noted that ye moxt bave a respect to the co-
lowr of that pale the Rich shuld ascender to the right home of the
shelde iff that quarte be not ther and that colour ye moxt
in moore begyn to blase choos armes like as the quart ther not
the as as a los is sesised.

Now of armes chelte as ye shal take an example.

One or other Chelte the ye armes chelte as here note
of appertynch in this figure folowynge and they be alic as;
mpy chelte the they are made of, if, colouris to
the maner of a chelte. And theys armpes esap;
in many dittrenys as in byps or quartes in bar
nis and bendes and other bypes in Chereons of ye
Rich it shal be spokyn a noon folowynge. And of
how the Rich possesse thes armes ye shal fol in
later thus. Portent armes palat a seconio et aurea. Et
gallia sic. Et port palat a los et dos. Anglica sic.
The Rich Chelte of alos and golde.
Off Chuevons the Rich i english or a cokpult of sparris.

We sawe both in armes ceryn signys the Rich ar alde Chuevons in stych. And they be calde in latyn Sigia capitalia vel signa, and in english a cokpult of sparris as here is shewyd of thes signes: the Rich signes by litlenes. First thes borne by cokpults of carpentaries and make ris of horses. For an horse is new made pyste tym thes sparris b to put a pon hit: by the manner of an horse. And ij. sycke sparris or chuevons syngt to gede: make a capitall signo. ye is to sy a cokpult of sparris. and other Whyle. ij. sycke b borne i armes and othy Whyle. ij. sycke b borne in armes. And of hem that b雷斯 armes asore ye shalt say thus as foloweth: first i latyn. Text: horat trahit et dux signa capitalia duos. Et galli: sic. TIl port de golde et dux Chuevons du et twos talent. Angliche sic. The berich godes and. ij. Chuevons of golde Bith ij twents.

Off a Chuevon or a signe capitall engrypted here is the byr.

Also a Chuevon is othe Whyle engrypted as here and thes it is to be sayd of hym the Rich bres thes armes m latyn m thys byr: Text: horat trahit et dux signa capitalia duos. Et galli: sic. TIl port de golde et dux Chuevons dux et twos talent. Angliche sic. The berich afores and a Chuevon of Sylvus engrypted.
Off quyse and meruelus Chreweons yit I file spoke.

Off over yit theys signys of Chreweons other while is

Off Chreweons differing on the longe day:

Off welis among hearddis i blasynge theys armys synging

Of thy other welis: a tobole the blasynge of thamis has

Of thy other welis: a tobole the blasynge of thamis has

Of thy other welis: a tobole the blasynge of thamis has
theym selfe were anyng in blasyng of armes metufuli to dreme in the blasyng of theys armes. And sun holde oon opponon and sun an other. neuer the les it is no gret need to dolte in the blasyng of theyn as to anyng men. Therefor of hym ye tras thes armes ye shalte say i latin.

Exst duas ples capitis frui de rubio g laam plem ne albo ad medium signum capitaullis et tres rosas de coloribus transmutatis. Et gallice sic. C Est pores deux plies du chaff de gobles et le deux fue dargent pleyes en manere du cheueyn et trois roses lunig de laulette. Anglice sic. He brich. ii partes of the be of the shelle gobles and the shone pte Siluer by the maner of a cheueyn and. ii rosas of the same colorous transmutat.

Off armes fusillit in english synsyllis nob I cilt speke.

The be caetan gentylmen and nobulus the Rich bene in theyr armes fusillit: of the nombre of the Rich: my lord of Gavacfeur ye nobult prince uncle to anyng honi the sept Bas. For he had in his armes. iij fusillit de gobles by the man of a bar in a solde of siluer the Rich etan armes this nobult duke bare by the reso of caetan londes by longing to the mounte. Got ye shalte say of hym that bare theys armes i this secon in latyn th9 chora de rubio et tres fusilus de argento.

Et gallice sic. Il por de gobles et tres fusiles dargent. Anglice sic. The berich gobles and. iij fusiles of Siluer. And other byple theys. iij fusiles or. iij. to borne by the maner of a pale.
It is to be noted that Blon. iiij. fusilis or iiij. arks or more to the number of iiij. the Bich nombur of the apiece: say euermore that thos armys be polverit Bich fusilis or other thyngys and noon othes Leyse. And so generallie pe most knoab that if any thyng be borne in armys ouer the nombur of iiij. then those armys that sum ouer they be thay as polverit.

O ffoon fusilts borne in armys hase I Bich expumpit.

O ther While on fusilts is borne allon in armys as hase i  ethys figure if appeareth. In Bich matæ I have hevd certain hecoddis white in thys oppynyngs. Nei the lees it is  ethys that pe shalt say of hym the Bich trus theps armys Bich obde white i latsgn thus as fos lobis. Postal te rubio sum uno fusulo te auror. Et gallice sic. Il post te goudlez long fusilts coz Anglice sic. The trich goudlez and a fusil of golde.

O ffuon fusilts of dyuerse colorbris note hase I Bich speke.

Als theps fusilis sum same as borne of dyuerse colorbris as trex in thyss figure it is shewn. But it is a moore white howth theps armys dubia be blastit then thay armys afore. lot pe shalt say i lats gn of hym the Bich thes thes armys m thes Leyse. Postal arma partita ex transfuso de alto et nigro cum uno fusulo de que eport coloribus transmutaturas. Et gallice sic. Il post paste de trasuers burgent et sable et long fusilts de mesmes colors lung de laultre. Et anglice sic.
The breach armpys pastit ouer parte of Siluer & sable with a susspit of the same colours transmutat.

Off suselligis by the maner of a bend here I left sylbat say.

More ouer such suselligis as borne in armpys by the maner of a bend, as here nobly appertith. And then ye shal say of hym the Rich fuselligys these armpys in this lyse first in latyn thus: Chortat vnum hnam fusillatum a auro in capo reto. Et gallice sic. Il pot de goblez song bend fusyllt dor. Et anglice sic. The bryth goblez and a bende suselligit of golde.

(Off a bar suselligit in armpys here is an exemple.

Also ther to borne in armpys these suselligis in a bar suselligit as here it appertith. And then et is to be sayd of hym the Rich hath these armpys in latyn thus. Chortat de rubro cum vna banta fusillata de argento. Gallice sic. Il pot de goblez song barre fus; sues argent. Et anglice sic. The bryth goblez and a bar suselligt of Siluer. And sum men say that the forsayd armpys began of Beuertis for as much as Beuertis sise rich fuselligys made of sponyn Rott.

[Knasbe ye pe differans bi this suselligis Maleys & losyngy]

[Ob here ye shal knaw the differans bi this suselligis malys and losyngys. Wherfore it is to be knaw that]
fusgllis are euer more long also fusgllis are straitye ouer part in
the bale then ar Masules. And Masules ar larger ouerritt in
the bale: and shorter in length then fusgllis. as here i this
socon it appereth. And et shal te sado of hym
that possesse these arrayes in this Bayse. first i la
tyn. Portat a rubio fes masculas a auo.
Et gallier sic. Il pos de goblles et. wi. masu
les de: Et anglice sic. The bereth goblles
and se le masculas of gold.

And these masculas other While ar ynowtik as I sayd ofore
in the chapitur of the cross masculatit.

Off an other maner of masculas yther I Wilt speke.

Also other While ar torns armes masculatit as frenew
in this figure following is shewyt. And ye shal te on
wrestandt that thos armes be alle masculatit in
the Rich the forseyd masculas beagn most plentiful
ly in the right angle of the sheide. and as endd
toward the lefte pte. the Rich cexan armys in up
pered as palte. g a teupiti co. iij. paliys pf tht be
subtle consupet. And of hym that heris theys
armes ye shall be sado i this Bayse first i la	yn. Portat ar;
ma masculata de argentj gasto:io. Et gallier sic. It pos
argent et iere: masculae. Et anglice sic. The bereth
of Silues and asure masculatit.
Of losynges hol and What maner of losye they be made.

Also losynges no maner of losye be made to fayn aympe oun die nere they may not be made by the selfe, and they be made alt lay as theps be made bendes. And ye shalt hawe thame very differant by theye the foweyd masculine aympe and bendes in the pucroque of the foweyd aympe. And ye must take thes for a general enformation and instruction that certanly losynges eyme namee stande upright: that is to saye that the losye pynct on the height sae escnds to bason to a mampus bed. So that the losye pynct eynpends pratyly to the heft of the sheld and of the ouerlye commers on eynpends not: ealy to the righ syde, and that other enner eynpends to the lef "five of the sheld, and the laibist peat eynpends to the laibist partye of the sheld oymetralike as it is open in the sheld next a forse. And so Rich olde olde bye the ryme the differant of the foweyd signes. that is to Bete of Masules and Losynges.

Now also the foweyd fylsplus never be founde proportion nere losynges asowe fowde be neu proportion.

Both of a signe f aympe is alye a Saltori a man of a cross.

There is an other maner of signe in aympe: by opisese nobull men hyme: the Rich is alye a Saltori, and it is made by the man of a cross of Saltori and it here now it appeareth. And thes cros is lic; blynt after each men to an instrument made in diverse partes the Rich is of a grete magnificte et largenes: to the comparison of thes signe. And it is best know of nobull gentilmen and
hunstertis that such saltatories are ordant in mony places, as to take the Blyke besyng the Rich ongs their enteryncy: by that instrumente may ney goo a gagn. Wherefore in olde tyme thes signs ye gryn ynt oth men, and by otherlyse alde aquaries. Mygangs or keepis the Rich men suffis not thes tresuces i Which maner of Blyke they be gryn to passe from them. And of hym the Rich possesse thes armes ye shal fy in latyn. Pet tenta et onum saltatodium auro. Et gallica sic. Il pot tose song faultier dor. Et anglica sic. The truth afere and a Salltry or a subtre of golde.

Off armes saltatric engravit here I Vilt exemplit.

And here ye most know that thes armes Saltatric o: thes Blyke engravit as here in thes figure now apperich. And thes theys Blyke engravit as it is sayd afores in mony places, as of the cros engravit of baresi and knyngs. And of hym that bris thes armes ye shal fy in latyn. Pet tenta et onum saltatodium auro in ampo a; soro. Et gallica sic. Il pot tose song faultier dor ingravil. Et anglica sic. The truth afere and a cros saltetre of golde engravit.

Off many crosse saltetre borne in armes ingradet an exemple.

The Blyke thes borne mony crosse saltetre in armes en;
gravit in oum telere. The Blyke. n. other Blyke. n. other Blyke, in. as
And of hym that breis theys armps thyn it shal be sonyn. {Portat ternam tus ram planam et tira saltatoria merantur in armo campo tubo. Et gallia sic. Il port turo golor legong bergere playn et tures saltusens vergens ze. Et anglia sic. Ka breith gobles oon bur playn and iij. salter croosis signdyt of gold.}

Off croongs m armps borne by the manner of a pale.

It is diligent in to marthy that when the say sych a los de truch in such sponys. Hold theys. Iij. signes ar tus ne in armps the say not all say. For other while theys. Iij. signys ar put in a sheld by the manner of a pale. And then the brith signes sulit. as her i thes signe if ap; shrith. And of hym that breis theys armps pe shal saym laysn. {Portat iij. coronas wauro palatns in campo asorio. Et gellia sic. Il wet cartor et tures corones oor palcez. Anglia sic. Ka breith aynce and iij. crowns of gold sulit.}

Off croongs m armps borne barrit here I will informe yol

Hold theys. Iij. signes other while to bar; ne barrit ber not apperith in this figure. And then of hym that breis theys armps pe shal saym laysn. {Portat tres coronas auteras in campo asorio. Et gallia sic. Il port turo et et tures corones barrez oor. Et anglia sic. Ka breith aynce et iij. crowns of gold barrit.
Off. iiij. Comps borne in the Corneries of the shelf.

A esantly theys, iiij. comps be borne in the most compt they in the corneryes of the shelf as hae in thyss sconch it ap verith. And then ye most thus say that thys, iiij signes be borne in the corneries of the shelf, for that is the most comune g the most famost maner of blyssing of thess, iiij signes or any manere signes. Thysfore ye shal say that suche a lordis brith is la syn in thyss lye as hae soldeps. T postet d asono et tres cornas autras non appremende laor. Et gallerie sic. T[il post also et tres cornes doz. Et anglice, et sic. The brith asure and iiij crownges of golde.

T[off sifys borne in armpes in dyuse. Byse hite is a decline.

A nest while pit is found in armpes. For as much as ther. Is a certen man that hight Petrus d[mpibus in tymes pastit the bishop of Wycheister: et Rich brazi his armpes iiij Rochys after hys alme naum, in Rich armpes it is volde. Whethor it is enogh to say in the blyssing of them: that h[brw ych iiij sifys alone, as h[ry in thyss sconch.

And certeily I thynde nay, for the rule going a sore. But it is thus to be sapy: of the sapo petri in latyn. T posture teus h[uis m[di piscis argetes natiuntes in armpo nigo. Et gallerie sic. T[il post a Sable et tres Ro chz negants argent. Et anglice sic. The beith Sable and iiij Roches stymmping of Siluer.
And then to champs of Salfode Lucy as here now appears this figure And ye most say ye to have thus in latsun. 

E foun such lucos aureos in campo rupeo. Et gálica sic. 

The keith godeles et træs lucez dor. Anglo sic. 

The keith godeles and iij lucez of gold. 

Yet certain blaspyng both sober declaration here is enough for the sayd fishes ar in thare proper places as I sayd in the rule afore.

But byt shalt be sayd of thys man then: the Rich keris. iij. barother turnynge thayz backs to geve as here appears. Ye most say in latsun ths 

E foun duos barother aureos adnutiam e ga perente in suho asorio puluerisato cju cura 

bus cruciatis signaturas da avo. Et gálica sic. 

Ij. port ador pouzze dez crops crocoche sichez et dyrz baza 

hule dows an dows dor. Et anglice sic. 

The keith arse pozzeri Bith croxie croslettes pyche and. iij. barother of gold backs to backe.

Off armays sh Rich at valte frectis here now I byt spake.

A Certain nobilt baron that is to say the loye audley of the Reame of Englonde haer in his armays a frecte. 

The Rich cestan frectis i mony armes of dy usar gentil men ar founde. other While reed other While golde. and other Whple 

blac overdwhile simple any overdwhile wobble other While trauputt
and other. While it is multple et ou all the sheid a s hre it appereth. and ye most understandon get differans by thir arms bentit and theirs arms the Rich be made with the sford ssertys therefore it is to be marstet that in bentit arms the coloures contente equally at ypypate. Bot i thys srectys the soli albumyse bol as here. and this for sford lordt audely berie thus in latin. C Horat al zma fec
tata de aurum in ambo rubes. Et gallerie sic. Il post de gold
ez leng freesde os. Anglice sic. The beith goblez and
a srecte of golds.

Off arms haung bestis salpentyng a rampyng.

Bestis in tharms of dyuerse nobilt at boorne rampyng
as hre i thys sigure solowpyng apperith. of the Rich i the
hote afores I hauve made no mention. And of
thym that is possesor of thysz arms ye shalt
sagi latin. C Horat de rubio gnonum leo;
rem de argent. Et gallerie sic. C Il post
de goblez song Leon soliantz argent. Et an;
glice sic. The beith goblez a a lion ramp;
pyng of silver. And he is also a lion rampyng for thys arm;
s. For as much as the right soote aswendt to the right borne
of the shead. and the left soote aswendt m to the soote of the
shede as apperith i the sigure. And this same man is obserwyt
m att bestis haung. mi. seste. that is to say m lionez leopar
dez beaus wiggs Rich other like to them.
Off arms battel and of labelles borne in armes.

Lastly note well that arms of the saide as be

And so the third broder if thee be any

shall becre iii labelles and token that he is the first.

And so folow; yf that the thrde broder shall becre iii labelles

as here it appertith in this figure. And so for:

the iff thet he moore brother ye shall encreye yobte

labelles after the forme after rehefit.
And the sumps of choos same brother shalt have the same
labels. And i case that the second brother the Rich trust
ij labels tace ij sumps. certenly thelver soon of those ij the
Rich is prey to his sadyr shalt have the hool armes of his
sumps of his sadyr: Rich also many labels as his sadyr did. Rich a little differens as here it
apparit in thys sconon. And his second
brodyr shalt have the hool armes of his sadyr
with the same labels as his sadyr baere andy
no moo Rich a bordure as here in thys figure next following
it shalt be shelyt. and as it is referfit in the cha-
picture of borduris.

And iff ther be the thire brodyr then be shalt
beare his saderis armes with the same labels
and a bordure of another colour to the differens
of his brodyr as it shalt be shelyt i thys sconon next signyn.

And the chylper of choos men shalt have
their differens not in these saderis armes, but
in borduris and symplings dyfrs.

And like as the chylper of the second bro-
dye being ij. labels as dyfrs and differents by thys sig-
nyys and thys borduris. So the chylper of the thire brodyr be:
spring ij labels: here the same armes that these sader did: and also many labels. And they as differents by thys signys and
theye borduris as afore is referfit: and dyfrs other: as oth.

While a Lyon rampynng on parte reed an other blakke.
Of certainty of all the signs the Rich are found in arms as of floruit,лага and other men's tokens I am not declare here: that be so many. But ye shall know generally that for all thorny the Rich lightly any man has seen this tays: ye have rules sufficient as I believe to discern and blaste any of them; and it be so that ye be not in pools of mynde to task or to sluggis in the discerning. Let ye may not overryn swiftly the foresaid rules, but diligently have them in pools of mynde, and be not to full of reasons. For ly that Rich hunt if Paris be son other: or oon While con: an other while an other lightly be losys both. Therefore take heed to the rules. If so be that they be not a general doctrine: yet shalt thai professe for theses signs greatly.

Make ye sele theys questionys here nob soolyng.

Of now to a question I will procefe and that is theys.

Whether tharm of the gartyning of a princce or of of ten worspe as better or of bych dignyte: as armes of a manif propur autorie take. When that it is lesst to every nobutt man to take to hym armes at his plese. For the Rich questi: on it is to be know that. In manere of tyse the true armes.

The first maner of tyse the true other aline armis the Rich be best of other fudges or of other moodyes or of other padr: consistor. The Rich maner of byng is common and famaus in the Rich I will not scoute long. For that maner is best pure.
The second manner he take arms by other merits as
very plainly it appereth by the addition of tharmes of Fraunce
to tharmes of Englonde gotten by that most nobilt man pynce
Edvard the first gotten of Kyng Edvard the thride pynce
Kyng of Englonde after the taking of Kyng John of
Fraunce in the battle of Hepers. The Rich certes an addition
was left and rightwysli doen. and on the saame maner of Whysse
mght a more arcthe have taken a pynce or sum nobult lordz. &
so tharmes of that pynsoner. by hym so take rightwysly he may
put to hym and to his captis.

On the third maner of Whysse Whose take arms the Rich Be
here by the graving of a pynce or of sum other lordz.

And pe most teneth that thos arms be Whysse be seue of
the graving of a pynce or of a lord as your no question Whys
that be bruyth thos same. for Whi the pynce beyt not: that fych
question be asked. Whi be seue in any man fych an arms as
it is playn in the latte of nature and Citipl. For thos same
that plezes thos pynce has the strength of laude. tot if any ma
bace thos arms afores. for thos thynge the Rich is myne Whys
a rightwys tylet. Whi obte wersyng may not be taked frome.
net the pynce may not to hit rightwysly.

The fourth maner of Whysse Whose take thos arms the Rich
the taker on obte abone your auxortite. as in thyg dys open:
ly be he (e. how many pone men by thyg grace favoure laboure
or wersyng) aem mad nobult. Sum by thyg prudies. Sti
bi the midde. Sti bi the strength. Sti bi the conig. Sti bi od utuys
And of these men mony by these alone auturite howe take armpes to be borne to them and to the benefit of them it needes not here to recesse these armpes. Clewe the leven armpes that be so taken they may lawfully and freely bere. But pit they be not of so great dignitet and auturite as those armpes the Rich as groundled by ayr by the auturite of a principo of a lord. Yet armpes be a manys propur auturite take: if an other man bare not to borne them afores: be of strength enogh.

And it is the oppynon of mony men that an hirwed of armpes may sper armpes. Bot I say if any such armpes be borne by an hirwed gruyyn that those armpes be of no more auturite then them armpes the Rich be take by a manys alone auturite.

Explicit.

Here in thys toke afores at contempst the holys of hauynge and hauynge with other pleuris dyverse as in the toke apperst and also of Coastamuris a nobult Berke. And hey nowen by the toke of blasynge of armpes translactet and cumpst to georys at Seynt albones the gree from thorunacion of other lord Pho Crist. M. CCC. Ipp. vii.
Sanctus albanus: