The Boke of Saint Albans by
Dame Juliana Berners: 1486
52. (BLADES, WILLIAM) BERNERS, JULIANA. 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. London: Elliot Stock, 1881, small 4to., full parchment covered boards, top edge cut, others uncut. 32 pages followed by the lengthy facsimile. $125.00

First printing of this facsimile with the introduction by Blades. (Blades Cat. no.27). Blades comments on the "authorship, typography, bibliographical aspects and subject matter of the work, followed by a vocabulary of the chief words in which peculiarity of spelling or dialect are noticeable." With the armorial bookplate of Woolrych and pencil notes referring to the text in which the Audley Arms are discussed. Some other pencil notes as well. Covers soiled and chipped around edges.


Reprint of the first printing of this facsimile with the introduction by Blades originally done in 1881. (Blades Cat. no.27). Blades comments on the "authorship, typography, bibliographical aspects and subject matter of the work, followed by a vocabulary of the chief words in which peculiarity of spelling or dialect are noticeable." Covers soiled with a spot on the front cover.
The

Boke of Saint Albans

by

DAME JULIANA BERNERS

containing

Treatises on Hawking, Hunting, and Cote Armour:

Printed at Saint Albans by the Schoolmaster-Printer in 1486

Reproduced in facsimile

With an Introduction by

William Blades

Author of "The Life and Typography of William Caxton"

London

Elliot Stock, Paternoster Row, E.C.
"Manhood I am, therefore I me deliyght
To hunt and hawke, to nourish up and feede
The greyhounde to the course, the hawke to ry flower,
And to bestrype a good and lusty steede."

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

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

Authorship.

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

In this very book we have a striking instance of such erroneous attribution. The three treatises, of which the book is made up, are quite distinct, and to a portion only of one of these is there any author's name attached. Yet that name, "Dam Julyans Barnes," altered by degrees to "Dame Juliana Berners," is now universally received as the name of the 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 tractates in the Book of St. Albans, although the two last being on Heraldry are generally counted as one.
The first is on Hawking; to this no name of the author is attached, but it has a prologue which no one acquainted with the other writings of the printer can doubt to be his. Of this we shall have more to say anon.

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

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

In this treatise on Hunting we have the express statement at the end of the twenty-fourth page—"Explicit Dam Julyans Barnes." This might certainly apply to the transcription only, but, when taken with Wynken de Worde's version, the probability is, that the lady compiled as well as wrote it. In the reprint by Wynken de Worde, only ten years later than the original, he varies the colophon thus:—"Explicit dame Julyans Bernes doctrine in her boke of huntyng," the whole reprint ending "Enpyrnted at westmestre by Wynkyn the Worde the yere of thyncarnacon of our lorde. M. CCC. lxxxxvj." So that he, a contemporary, evidently believed her to be the authoresses. Later authorities attributed the whole book to her pen, but as they were in possession of no more evidence than we now are, and probably not so much, we should attach no weight to such statements, which were founded simply on a vivid imagination.
But what is known of the lady who is admitted to have compiled the twenty-four pages on Hunting? Who was Dame Julians Barnes? Here, unless a sentimental and inventive sympathy be employed to throw an artificial light upon the darkness, we are in total ignorance. A biography of her has certainly been written, and all our Dictionaries and Encyclopaedias devote a page or two to her history, which, in 1810, under Haslewood's nurture, attained its full development. Even so far back as 1549, or nearly a century after her supposed death, the learned Bale, who wrote an account of all our English celebrities, allows his gallantry to bedeck her memory with garments fine. "Fœmina illusiris!" 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 \\textit{rn} for \\textit{m}, to call the author's Julyan Bewes; 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 author's "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 authors, in the person of Sir James Berners. And so the game of making history went on merrily up to the time of Joseph Haslewood, who, in 1810, reprinted Wynken de Worde's
Authorship.

dition 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 Hafilewood’s own words: "Julyans, or Juliana, Barnes, otherwife Berners, who has been generally designatned as the authore of the present volume, is supposed to have been born, towards the latter end of the fourteenth century, at Roding-Berners, in the county of Essex. The received report is that she was the daughter of Sir James Berners, whose son was created Baron Berners, temp. Henry IV., and that she once held the situation of Prioress of Sopwell Nunnery, in Hertfordshire." He then attributes to her the authorship of all four works in the Book of St. Albans. The difficulty of accounting for a lady so placed writing upon such subjects, is cleverly, if not satisfaclorily settled by assuming that she paffed her teens at court, partaking of the amufements of the field, and writing for her own ufe a commonplace book on various subjects. Then retiring through disappoint-ment (doubtles a love affair) to a cloifter, her rank raised her to the position of prioress. There in her feclusion, writing amidstft the solitude of littlefs hours and vain regrets, she verified the general rules of sport from her own pleafant recollection, and from the diaries of her youthful happiness, which fortunately she had preferved.

If we remember the mania which feized all classes for diary-keeping at the beginning of this century, when Hafilewood wrote this, it will deepen our fenfe of humour to note that he attributes private diary-keeping to a young lady who lived ante 1450.

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

* Taking Berners and Barnes to be the same word, it is curious to note—in connection with the work attributed to Dame Juliana, viz., The Book of Hunting—that the masters of that sport employed men called Berners, to be ready with relays of horses and to feed the hounds.—See Halliwell's "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words."
as a school-book, by which her son would learn to read, and, at
the same time, become familiar with the terms of venery.

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

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

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

Compare the above with the opening stanza of the verses we
attribute to Mistrefes 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 Mistrefes Barnes.

The words "Explicit Dam Julyans Barnes" have been considered
to prove that the lady was alive when the book was printed. If,
however, Sir James Berners were her father, of which there is no
evidence, she must have been close upon a hundred years old
in 1486, as he died in 1390. But this is import- ing a needless
difficulty into the theory, which is not rendered more probable
by making the authorefs and printer contemporary.

It may here be as well to say a few words about Sopwell
Nunnery, over which, without a particle of evidence, our authorefs
is supposed to have presided. Sopwell Nunnery, Hertfordshire,
was founded about 1140, under the rule of St. Benedict, and
subject to the Abbot of St. Albans, from which it was not far

* "By frith or by fell" = by forest or by plain; but see Halliwell's Dictionary.
† Sir Triftram, the well-known knight of the Round Table, was a mighty hunter, and
the great authority upon all subjects connected with the chase. Popular belief attributed
to him the origin of all the special terms used in hunting, and his name was invoked to give
authority to any statement upon this subject, just as in a later century the arithmetical rules
of Cocker give rise to the popular phrase—"According to Cocker."
The rule of life among the inmates was very severe, and at the first the nuns were enclosed under locks and bolts, made additionally sure by the seal, on the door, of the Abbot for the time being (Chauncy's History, p. 466). How long this lasted, and how the nuns liked it, history faith not; but, in 1338, a re-organisation had become imperative, and the Abbot of St. Albans, among other instructions, ordered that no nun should lodge out of the house, and no guest within it (Newcome, p. 468). There does not seem much scope left here for the Prioresses to take an active part in field sports, though a hundred and fifty years later, which was about the period of our "Dame," many relaxations of the strict rules may have become common. But, then, we have apparently accurate lists of all the Prioresses of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, and the name of Juliana Barnes does not appear at all in them. The known dates are these:—In 1416, Matilda de Flamsteede was Prioress. Four years before her death, which was in 1430, she was succeeded by Letitia Wyttenham. The next whose name is known was Joan Chapell; the date of her appointment is not recorded, but as she was set aside in 1480 on account of her age, she had probably occupied the position for many years. In 1480, Elizabeth Webb succeeded Joan Chapell.

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

There is still the authorship of the other parts of the book to determine, and if similarity of wording and phraeology 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 ordinarily: and to know the gentle terms in communing of their hawks: and to understand their sicknesses and infirmities, and to know medicines for them according, and the many notable terms that be used in hawking
both of their hawks and of the fowls that their hawks shall slay. Therefore this book following in a due form shows very knowledge of such pleasuere to gentlemen and persons disposed to see it."

Prologue to Mistress Barnes' Compilation on Hunting.

"Likewise, as in the Book of Hawking aforesaid are written and noted the terms of pleasuere belonging to gentlemen having delight therein, in the same manner this book following showeth 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 showeth all the terms convenient as well to the hounds as to the beasts aforesaid. And in certain there be many diverfe 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 ungentele men, and how bondage began first in angel and after succeeded in man kind, as it is here shewed in procesfe, both in the childer of Adam and also of Noe, and how Noe divided the world in three parts to his three sons. Also there be showed the nine colours in Arms figured by the nine orders of Angels, and it is showed by the forefaid colours which be worthy and which be royal; and of regalities which be noble and which be excellent. And there be here the vertues of Chivalry, and many other notable and famous things, to the pleasuere of noble persons shall be showed, as the works following witnesse, whosoever liketh to see them and read them, which were too long now to rehearse. And after these notable things aforesaid followeth the Blasing of all manner Arms in Latin, French, and English."

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

Typography and Bibliography.

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

Many bibliophiles, however, of education and taste have been positively blind when outside the circle of their own particular studies. So it was with the Rev. Dr. M'Neille, a well-known critic and book-collector of sixty years ago. When addressing Dr. Dibdin he wrote thus of "The Book of St. Albans"—"This book is itself uselefs, 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 fame as that printed two years previously by Caxton, with the addition of certain ecclesiastical events and Papal chronology, probably added by the printer himself to please the monks.

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

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<th>Language</th>
<th>Size.</th>
<th>Date of Printing</th>
<th>N. 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>
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<td>4to</td>
<td>n. d.</td>
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<td>none</td>
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<td>4to</td>
<td>1480</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>2–1</td>
<td>5½ x 3½</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1480</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>fol.</td>
<td>1481</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8 x 5</td>
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<td>1481</td>
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<td>32</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Latin</td>
<td>4to</td>
<td>1482</td>
<td>335</td>
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<td>fol.</td>
<td>1483?</td>
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<td>2</td>
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| The Book of St. Albans       | English  | fol. | 1486             | 88                   | 2–4   | 8 x 5                | signed     | yes              | black & red | with | yes     | 32           |

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

The only notice we have of the printer is an accidental one by Wynken de Worde, who, in reprinting the St. Albans' Chronicle, says
in the colophon, "Here endith this present Chronicle . . . compiled in a book and also enprinted by our sometime Schoolmaster of St. Alban." He was a schoolmaster, then, and this will account for the nature of his early works, all scholastic and all in Latin. Not till the end of his typographical career did he realise the fact that the printing-presrs, instead of being the hobby of a few learned men, was the educator of the people, the whole nation; and then he gave his countrymen what they wanted—a history of their own country and a book upon the whole (secular) duty of the gentleman, as then understood.

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

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

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

* On sig. a 1 recto of "Cote Armour" is "Infomuch as all gentleness comes of God;" and upon sig. b 111 verso is "Infomuch that in the fifth quadrant," &c. The use of the word in these cases could have no veiled meaning, and it was probably only a peculiarity of diction which had become a habit with the schoolmaster.
the printer, or he would never have established himself. His imprints all mention the town of St. Albans, but never the Abbey, and his position was probably similar to that of Caxton, who was simply a tenant of the Abbot of Westminster, but, so far as is known, nothing more.

Was he connected with Caxton and the Westminster press? Without a shadow of doubt I say, No! Mr. E. Scott, of the MS. department in the British Museum, has indeed strung together a number of surmises to show that the Schoolmaster was employed by Caxton, and that all the books without date or place hitherto attributed to Westminster were really printed at St. Albans. But internal evidence is against any such gratuitous assumption. There is nothing in common between the two printers in any of their habits or customs except the possession of Caxton's No. 3 type. This is the only one of Caxton's types used outside his own office (for W. de Worde, his successor in house and business, must not be regarded as a separate printer). Caxton employed it from his arrival in England in 1477 till 1484, when it makes its last appearance in the headings of "Aesop," the "Order of Chivalry," and "The Golden Legend." In 1485 Caxton obtained a new font, 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 font passing over to the country press of St. Albans, where the Schoolmaster first uses it in 1486, being the identical year in which its successor appears in Caxton's "Royal Book." We may here observe that after the stoppage of the St. Albans' Press the same font finds its way back again and is seen in W. de Worde's reprint, in 1496–97, of the two English St. Albans books. But the discovery of a copy of Caxton's Boethius in the old Grammar School at St. Albans, and the numerous fragments of old books extracted from its covers, are quoted as confirming the idea. Yet the book itself and all these fragments were from Westminster, not a single one being from a known St. Albans book, and they included the Caxton "Chronicles," 1480, the "Dictes," 1477, and the
still earlier "Life of Jafon;" so that we had better at once remove the whole Westminster prefs, dated and undated, to St. Albans, if such an argument is to have any force. These fragments, indeed, can only point to the fact that the copy of Boethius was bound in the printing office, as was commonly the case with the books from Caxton's prefs.

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

It is highly probable that Caxton, while at Westminister, 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 comprizes 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, ends with Dame Juliana's "Explicit" on the recto of fig. f. This left the last seven pages of the quaternion to be filled up. Now it was a common practice, both with the scribes and with the early printers, when they got to the end of their text and found that a page or two of blank paper was left, to occupy the blank pages with such common household aphorisms or popular rhymes as came easily to the memory, or were at hand in some other book. So here the schoolmaster-printer fills up his vacant pages with a number of odd sentences and rhymes, most of which occur over and over again in numerous manuscripts of early poetry. Among others we notice the well-known:

"Arise erly,  
Serve God devoutely,  
And the world besily."

&c. &c.

Also the folks proverb:

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

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

"An herde of Hertis  
An herde of all mañ dere  
A pride of Lionys  
A 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 "Blasie of Arms" follows, beginning on fig. t j, and ending on fig. f 10.

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

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

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

1486. The Boke of St. Albans (Brit. Mus.).
1497. 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 Fletestrete at the fygne of George next to faynt Dunton's Church by Wylyyam Powell.
15——. By W. Copland. "Imprinted at London in Flete Street at the fygne of the Rose Garlande by Wylliam Copland for Richard Tottell" (Brit. Mus.).

15——. By W. Copland. "In Lotherbury" 4to.
15——. By W. Copland. "In faynt Martyns parith in the Vinetrie upon the three crane wharfe."
1548? By W. Copland. "Imprynted at London in the Vyentre vpon the thre Craned Wharfe by Wylyyam Copland."
1551? By Abraham Vele.
15—. By Henry Tab. "Imprynted at London in Paul's chyrch yarde by me Hery Tab" (Brit. Mus.).

15—. By J. Waley. "Imprinted at London in Fofier laen by John Waley" 4to.

1561. By Copland. In this year Copland was fined for "a book of Hawkyng, Huntynge, and fyslynyge cōtrary to the orders of this houwse—iiiij d" (Herbert, p. 367).

1586. By E. Alde. 4to. (Bib. Dec).

1590. By John Wolfe "at the fygne of the Gunne."

1595. By H. Lownes. "The Gentleman's Academie or the Booke of St. Albans ** Compiled by Juliana Barnes in the year from the incarnation of Chrift 1486. And now reduced into a better method by...

G. M. (Gervafe Markham). London. 4to. (Brit. Mus.).

1596. By Wolffe.

1596. By Iflip. "Hawking Hunting Fowling and Fishting," by Adam Iflip. 4to.


1600. By Wolffe.

1606. By Wolffe.


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 for certain to what extent Caxton and the St. Albans printer were their own typefounders, and to what extent and to whom they looked for outside help. As the case now stands, we can only confess our ignorance of where the St. Albans types came from.
CHAPTER III.

The Subjects Treated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gout seems a common disease in various parts of the Hawk's body, which may be known by swelling and "ungladness;" also rheum and fever and blains and agrum, which last is cured by a red-hot silver needle thrust into the nostrils. Botches in the jaw should be "kutte with a knyfe." More terms follow for various habits and actions, the last paragraph being upon the variety of Bells used for Hawks. There should be two, one a "femytoyn" (semitone) 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 (honorous) of ringing in shrillness, and well lasting."

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

An Eagle for an Emperor. A Merlyon for a Lady.
A Gerfalcon for a King. A Gofhawk for a Yeoman.
A Peregrine for an Earl. A Sparehawk for a Priest.
A Muskyte for "an holiwater clerke."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Of the offspring of the gentleman Japhet came Abraham, Mofes
Aaron, and the prophets, and also the King of the right line of Mary,
of whom that gentleman Jefus 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), Amethyft (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
Ambrofe, Augustine, and Gregory—were also gentlemen of blood and
of Coat Armour. There are nine differences of Coat Armour and nine
quadrats, all of which are explained. The "Blasyng of Arms" comes
next, the preface to which is by the author, and not by the printer.
It begins with the varieties of the Crofs 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 usefu
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, unthreiti; and for if; algate; awth for all the; bowke; chylder; clepit; clees; knaw; ken; yowre; and many others are Northern. As might be expected, many Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman words now obsolete are found, such as benymme, blynne, byzete, canell, clepit, colver, dagon, gobbity, kawe, kyddie, liggen, merde, nasethrils, nym, raton, and many others.

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

alfe, half and, used for “if” arn, are
algate, always appillis, apples affone, as soon

* In the slang of thieves to *steal* is to *nim* at this day.
awntelere, antler
coluer, a dove
awth, aught
colode, cold
awth, all the
cogh, cough
barris, bars
contenyt, contained
beelys, beafts
croampe, cramp
beke, beak
curragge, courage
bellis, bells
cun, cumme, come
dais, days
denyme, take away
dagon, a piece
blynne, to cease
dayfes, daisies
do, bone
decil, a portion
dayes, daisies
defawte, default
diueris, divers
dooches, ducks
doon, do
days, does
echo, each
ed, each
dayes, daisies
eeg, egg
eellis, else
egis, eggs
eelis, elis
ees, eggs
errabull, arable
ellis, else
errabull, arable
eus, euen
eueri, every
euerofe, rofewater
eyes, eyght, eyghten, eye, eyes
ere, air
fechens, floats
faukeneris, falconers
fechens, floats
faukeneris, falconers
fecheris, federeis
feathers
fetchis, vetches
fediis, fields
fosteris, foresters
folowys, follows
flce, flay
forder, further
forrgaet, forget
folesote, soft
fowrith, fourth
fulmertiis, polecats
gedder, gather
glayre, white of an egg
gobbit, piece
gres, greafe
gryn, grown
gyde, guide
habull, able
hawkys, hawks
hawtyn, proud
hakke, hack
haare, hare
heepis, heeps
hedgis, hedges
herdys, herds
hounds, hounds
hoole, whole
hoold, holde, old
hoom, home
hude, small
huntid, hunted
hunters, hunters
hennys, hens
huicles oppon hir
houghis
hanylon, wiles of a fo1
Philology.

igh, ighe, iyen, eye, eyes
ingraylyt, engrailed
inowgh, enough
ilich, alike
ire, iron
ilke, each
juse, juice
kawe, call
ken, know
kenaw, knawe, know
knotis, knots
kney, knees
kow, cow
knyue, knife
kypad, known
kyndeli, natural
kut, cut
layferly, leis lurely
lew warme
leppys, leaps
leif, dear
leuer, liver
lies, lice
linne, lynne, linen
littyl, little
liggyn, lie
lake water
lyddis of the ighen, eyelids
lymayall, iron filings
looff, loaf
maake, make
mary, marrow
markeris, markers
merde, dung
medecyne, medesyn, medide, mingled
meele, melis, meal, meals
medill, mingle
moch, much
mony, many
mowthe, mouth
moysfoure, moisture
myddes, midft
mynne, mine
naethrois, noztrils
nares, noztrils
naamys, names
nathelos, nevertheless
neppe, catmint
nettis, nets
notabull, notable
no moo, no more
nombur, number
not, a nut
nyghtis, nights
nym, nomme, take, taken
okyse, oaks
onli, only
ony, honey
ones, onys, once
oonen, oven
on, one
oppyn, open
ordenatili
owe, out
parlous, perlous, perilous
pennyd, feathered
perfonys, perfons
pellitiss, pellets
pike, pick
proceis, procefs
puttith, putteth
praty, pretty
propeiris, properties
quaterit, quartered
rad, ? afraid
raton, a rat
reftith, refteth
rede, ready
rebuket, rebuked
roys, roes
roungeth
rowe, roufe
saawiue, saue
serven, few
femytoyn, femitone
se, see
sheus, shows
slau, flow
snakys, snakes
softeli, softly
somwatt, somewhat
foore, fore
fowre, foar
foper, supper
fowkyng, fucking
fony, sons
fpanyellis, fpaniels
snakys, snakes
taake, take
takys, takes
| Philology. |
|---|---|---|
| tempur, temper varri rede, very red wroght, wrought |
| termys, termis, terms veri, very wode, wold, would |
| tho, thei, they unthroughti, unthrifty wight, swift |
| thridde, third vreyne, urine woddys, woods |
| theyem, them warbellith, warbelleth wylis, while |
| threis, thrice watt, what yche, each |
| theys, thighs weere, where yghes, eyes |
| togeyder, together weere, weary yolow, yellow |
| toon, two ware, were youre, your |
| tweys, twice wengys, wings youris, yours |
| tymeli, timely whaan, when |
| thredis, threads whole nat, wot not |

We have now traced the various aspects in which this curious work may be viewed. There is not one of them that would not repay much deeper study, and the reader will, doubtless, 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 gentilit men and honest princes have gone to take delight in hawking and desire to have the manner to take hawks: and also how and in what wise they should gyve them ordinarie: and to know the gentilit terms in communying of their hawks: and to understand their sicknesses and enstymes: and also to knowe medicines for them according: and many notabill terms that be used in hawking both of their hawks and of the fowles that their hawks shall sly. Therefore these took sodoloyng in a & for some fowles we knownes of suche pleasure to gentilit men and persons disposed to se it.

This is the manner to begynne to kepe hawks: but not all manner hawks, but onely Goshawks: and Er: called Goshawks, and sparsely hawks, and in that manner they shal ke take.

The manner to speke of hawking fro an egg to the be habit to be tooke.

Both to speke of hawks: first they be Egges: and after Ward they are disclosed hawks: and communelie gos hawks been disclosed, as same as the thought: and in some place more tymelie after the roote is of hate: and tymelie breyding.

And ye shal speke that hawks won Ey: and not bred: in the Boodes. And ye shal speke that hawks won unto when they be tyngernge to their nestes: and not they held ne make thier nestes. And in the tyne of their love they att: and not hauke. And ye shal speke that they bred.

And when they been unclosed and begynmeth to feed any thing of lengthe where he lynde they built with sombate out of the nest; and draw to lowes, and some agayne to the nest.
And then they be calpt. Ofteis stif. And after saynt Marts gateius day they will sile fro tre to tre. And then they bine calte. And then it is time for to take hem. And iny nighte before saynt Margaritis day. And nightes after is lesse takyng of space hawkes.

How pe shall deeme how i takyng of hawkes & with wat instrumenetis how pe shall hide them

Who so will take hawkes he must have nettis with tentacle. And toynes and the must be made of good smal threwe. And it had need to be dried other green or blake for ensing of the hawke. And he must take with hym needis and threads to ensile the hawkes that be taken. And in this maner they must be ensiled. Take the nedis and threads: and put it thowode the outer igh lid and so of that other. And make hem fast vide the beke: that the see never a welle and then she is ensiled as she althe to be. Sum men to ensile hem with the needis igh lidde a bone the beke on the heath almost: but that is the wors wap For of reasen the outer igh lidde closith most rustly then the netær be cause of the largetnesse. When she is ensiled then haw the hawke home on the fite and cast hit on a perch and let hit stande the a nighte and a day and on that other day towards evyn. Then take and cut eselie the threads and take hem a Bay softeli for breykyng of the lyddes of the ighen. Then softeli and salke beynne to fed her and fayre fare with her till she Bitte ighen Heall upon the fite. For it is dee to for hystyng of her Bonges. And then thes same night after the
seding Bake hys all nyght and the mowde all day. Then shut
Bute be pretze Inough to be reclamed. And the first meete that
the shal certe lest it be sotte. and preve hys Inough thez of

\textbf{When yowre hawke may be draw to reclayme}
\textbf{and the maner of hir dyette}

\textbf{And if yolde hawke be taze penypd: she may be drawne, to be reclaymed. For al the while that she is tender penypd: she is not tabult to be reclaymed} 
\textbf{And if she be a Gos hawke or Teverst that shal be reclaymed ever sey hym Bith Byshe meete at the drawynge and at the reclaymyng, bot loke that hit be hoope. and in this maner Byshe it. Take the meet and go to the Baker and strike it upp and dwonne in the Baker. and Runge the Baker olde. and sey hit ther Bith and she be a braven ches. And of it tene an Epees thold most Byshe the meete clemen therpe upp to the braven ches and Bith a line cloth dwix it and sey hit. And euermore the third day preye be astyng Ben she is flyyng if she be a Gos hawke or Teverst in this maner: 
\textbf{Take nebl blanket cloth and cut.} 5. pelettis thezof of an in; the longe. And take the flesh and cut. 5. morscules: and hithe a lumpes poynt make an hole in eueri mortell and put them the selettis of cloth. and take a faur dish Bith Baker and put hem therin. Then take the hawke and preve he a mortell of hooe meete the montenabuns of hawke his loop. Then take hit that lyth in the Baker. and sey her for all nyght.
How ye shall see howre hawke and to knawe
hir infinitie is. & ther bene many diueris of them

If yoube hawke be a sparre hawke : euer see hir Wyth on
Kafth mett and looke that hir a styng be plumage : than
looke that it be cleyn under the perch. and in the morm, ye shal
synbe the a styng under the perch. and then ye shal knowe ifte:
that the hawke be clene or noo. For sum gabbet Wyth be poloun
and sum greeen, and sum glaymous : and sum clere. And if it
be polow the engendorth the freunce. the Wyth is an euett that
Wyth tisse in the molbothe or in the cheke. And if it be greeen the
engendorth the Wyth. The condiction of this euett is this. it Wyth
cause in the hede and make the hede to swell. & the ipen all glay-
mous. and syke & bot it hale help : it Wyth downe in to the
legges, and maake the legges to munde. and if it goo fro
the legges in to the hede a gayne. the hawke is tot loose. And
if it be glaymous and coppe the engendorth an euett calle the
Cmp. that is Wyth an hawke may not mutepse.

Wrece wele howre medicines here following

A medicine for the freunce & the mowth

Take a siluer spoone and put the smale end in the face till it
be hoote. Then bot holde the hawke and open his beke and brun
the sore and anopnte it Rith the mady of a goose that hath
lynge longe . and the shalle boole . And if the srounce te Ryp
as greete as a note . Thay ther is a gruble ther in . and then-
shold most att it Rith a Rasure in this manner . Lette loole the
boulke : and flitte ther the sore is . and thew shalte synnde ther
as it hafe the malbe of a pegeon . Take it owtte att boole :and
take a pyre of sheetis and att the boole of the sore . and ma-
tke it as sage as ye may with a lyrne cloth . and Rype clene
the bloode a Ryp . and anopnte the sore with holme . anf
are the and afterwauds Rith pappyryen . till it te boole.

Thow the srounce conmythe.

Tha srounce conmyyth Ban a man sodich his boulke Rith
Sole or atissyffe : in . dyes to gepper

Thow the Ry conmythe.

Atr defalute of hootse meete this srryene the Ry conmyth.

Thow the Cray conmythe .

Tha Cray conmyth of Raff meete the Rich is Raff Rithe
boole Baer in the defalute of hootse meete . Also it conmyth
of Goodis the Rich ben in the sheff that the babke in fedde Rich
For though thou pike the sheff neuer so cleene. yet tho thin shal te
sype throwes them.

Whan thyn hawke shal bathe hym.

And evermore ech thridde day let thyn babke bathe hym. till
the Sumer if it be mere Better. and onys m a Boeke in Kynter
if it be soper Better. and not elles. And thyn thow bathe thy
babke: ever yeue him a morcell of booke mette sondbath though
the bene a Sophabeke.

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

If ye will that yowre babke flye in the moroibide. see his
the nyght before: Rich booke mette. and bath the same mette in
vecene and bynyng out the Bater cleene. and that shalt make
his to tace lyfe and courage to flie in the morow in the lest manes

How ye shall guide how if yowre hawke be full
gorged and ye wode loone have a flyght.

If yowre babke be full gorged. and that ye hold loone upp
pon take a slighke takke, & put hem in a morsett of flesh: and peue the same morsett in to the tabbke: and the bitt cast anoon aft. That the th & th bithe 

& bithe equall: & that the baith bithe. Lookke ye have a morsett of boote meete 
to peue his CTANDC if poode yvbke be overgoosed: peue her 
the same medesyn.

A medecyne for the Ky

Take aprses leepes, and staine hem in a mortet, and hynge out the fust, and eth a pane put it in the tabbkes nates. Ones oz thinges than the tabbke is smale goosed: and a noon after let his thyce: and the shatt booke as a fust. Or ellis take proceli Roots and serve his bith thymem in the same mazer. And than the mache hold a cd i poode bond. With the spring, and that shaoe make his booke. but it is perilous to use it often that the Fust salt nes sprug m to his pyses.

Also and ye peue poode tabbke fresh butter or the marrow of hogges that is in the none of the butte of pooke. It shatt make his to cast Fates Bele at the nates, and it Bitt kepe the nates oppon. but it Bitt make his tabbestyn and prohobe

A medecyne for the Craz a moo folow

Take and chase with poode bondes the fundament of poolese
take the bide with Luke Bacre a longe syme and after that take the mudre of Sapfrage or ellis the pibaxe of Rebbe and a quart tate of may butter and temper hit beit to gevir till thay ben even medley than putte it in a litte bop and stoppe it faste and as of syn as powd powde take an hoole meeke anoynt hizr mote a litte thttht with and that shalt make hit to louse meet the better for louse of the opnemen and it shal saue hiz fro the Trap and from mory 0der sekerneses: that gorder ofte in an bideke.

Also take the bote bext of a spynce or of a pigge and feve hiz 7 j. dys theweth and the shalt be hooke.

Also take pette and Bete it in bote mylke of a cowe & seve the bideke theweth and that shalt make hiz mutysse atte the best.

Also poake with the man of the bow of th butto of pette shalt make hiz mutysse & seve hiz Bith boothe to gevir.

Also pse hiz to fresh butter and it Betti do thessame

Also oon mele oz. j. at the most of the bote tenez of a pig shall make hiz to mutysse Bette. be Bare ye pere hit not to grete a george thereof. for it is a pezious meete

Also take pis bithice of an eggge. & labur thessame i a spice as theels as ye Bolde make spaye for reds Ine ke till ye be like Bat & put thessame i a pos sit. & let the meete pis shall be for his sop by a step ther in all the day be fow. & at night see his thewo
and that the Rich shall be for his dyne; in the morning let it ly all the night, but in any lyse that ye haue alway fresh gleze, and if his sedynge be wroke it is the bettis. Ye is proved

The kyndeli termes that belong to hawhis.

In the begynnyng of kyndeli, speak of the termes that be long to hawkes; he may speke the first is holde fast at all tyme, and specially than she bathe. It is alwe batynge. For she bathe thryse most of tym causeles.

The seconde is bathe youre babbeke: so youre syft. The thatte is bathe youre babbeke batt. The last meyng that ye can make with youre syft she wylt rebate alen upon youre syft.

The thride is feere youre babbeke, and not gyue his meeete. The babbeke is an babbeke syght. Or seythe his babbeke, and not seith the babbeke Zakthe. The syft yeuare babbeke Zakthe. And not sleith the babbeke. The syft yeuare babbeke proynthe, and not pkith and the proynth not be. Then she beynynyth at her legges, and set she the moystour of her oyle. At her taitt, and bawmeth her fete. And she the bate of his kynges thowe her take, and it is alwe the note than as she fetcheth the oyle. And ye shal understonde an babbeke bold, not be letted of his prowynyth. For that tyme that she prowynth she is leyng and lusty. And she hanne she hath the done she wylt. This hize myghtyly.
And sum tymes poulbe tabke colthennansie as syp piked hir. and yet syp pynyngh not and thiȝe most say syp Leformyngh hir feve rus and not piketh hir fezewis. T T h. syp poulbe tabke colpe th and not bekyngh T T h. syp. syp roysynth and not shakith hir sylfe T T h. syp. syp sreatyngh and not Clithyngh nor Crae; chith T T h. p syp mantelyth and not stretcyth Blan syp put tych hir leges from hir oon after an other and hir Bynges fo low after hir legg then syp tooth mantylt hir and Blan syp sath mantylld hir and byngith boeth hir Bynges to gener ouer hir backe pe shalt say poulbe tabke Barbellith hir Bynges and that is oon terme wibe therfore T T h. p T pe shalt say poulbe tabke mutes sith or mutith and not fruitful. T T h. p T pe shalt say oll poulbe tabke to the perch and not set goe to tabke oppon the perch.

Here thal ye understande furthermore other maner of termyns that belong on to hawkes for to cmende them for dwere of theyp propertis

If pe shalt say This is a sapy tabke. an hudge hauke a longe tabke. a short thike tabke. syp not this is a grete tabke. also pe shalt say this hauke was a lagre behke Or a shortt behke. and alt if not bille. an hudge hâve or a smalt be; de sapy sesoned pe shalt say poulbe tabke is full goosed and not cropped. and poulbe tabke putatshoure and endued. andey. yet syp dooth both ouerself.


to knowe hawke putichouer

An tabake putichouer when she removith the mete from his go
go in to his bobillis. And thus ye shal knowe it than she
putichouer she trauersith with his tooi. and specially with the
necke: as a Crane wolde or another bird.

twhen ye shall say enduth be emboweld

An tabake endeth never as long as his bobillis bene full at
his feeding. to assone as she is feede. and restith she endythe
littly and littly. And if his george be low and the bobett any
thyng stippid ye shal say she is embowelled and hath not fully
endowed and as long as ye may fele any thyng in his bobellis
it is perilous to gene his any mete.


therke well theys termys blawynge

Say an tabake bath a long thyng. a soute long capitt bath on
bareb obb. and secondiy upon the. on. This tabake is entirpar
ned That is to say when the foggis of the dnygete bene blitten
the body and the thighs. This tabake has an hudge legge or a
flat leg. or a whaund legge. or a faire enfreid legge.


to knawe the maill of an hawke

Hawkes yowre White maill. Canuas maill or Red maill.
And som maill Red maill Iron maill. White maill is some thr
albe. Canuas maill is betvone white maill and Iron maill.
And Iron maill is parr Red.
Plumage. and Call ye youre hawke.

A Boshawke not a tezelt in that foreage hau noth thane maple named. but it is alde their plumage. and after the yote. it is alde there Mait. And if youre ballebe tward to any fuddle by countenance for to flee the to ye shalle say cast the balle thes to. and not leet further to.

Nomme or seeleid.

And if youre balle Nomme a foble. and the foble brake a way fro her. she hath discoysed mony forces of the foble. and is brokyn a way for in hynelli spech ye shalle say youre balleke hath Nomme or seeleid a foble and not take it.

Wherfore an hawke is calde a Kifelere.

And ofte tymne it hapith mony an hawke for egernesse Then he shulde Nomme a foble he seeleth but the sevris. and as ofte as he wos so he Kiflith. thersore such balleks been called Kifeleres if they wos ofte so.

How ye shalle naame the members of youre hawkeis in convenient termes.

Do ye shalle understand the naamys of the members of balleks: to beginne at the sete and goo upwarde as knightis been harnessido and armed. so he shalle enameb
CTalons.

Byrst ye grete Clees behynede, that streyne the bale of the hande. Ye shal take from Talons

CPownces.

The Clees Rich i the fote ye shal take of righthez Pownces

CLonge Sengles.

Boor certeynly the Clees that are appon the medesty stretche: as ye shal take all the loong Sengles.

CHety Sengles.

And ye outermest Clees ye shal take the Hety Sengles

CThe key or Closer.

Understonde ye also that the longe Sencles be calde the key of the fote of the Closer. For what thynge som ever it be ye polbre tabbke streyne: open that Sengle, and all the fote is op pen: for the streyne ther of fortysieth all the fote.

CSeries of watery or waxy caloure.

Knawe ye: that the shynne a blithe polbre tabbkes legges of his fete is calde: the Series of his legges and his fete. The ther they be watery hedde & of wap caloure yolowe.
The Breme feorde. Full Somnyd
myd. and Reclaymede.

An tabbe bath. vij. federis upon his taple. and on princi- papal feder of the same is in the myddis. and in manner all that oder bée coueret under the same feder. and that is cal led the Breme feder of the taple. And ther gooth blakke bärris overwaarde the taple. and thos same bärris shalt telle you what she is full summed. or full seymde. For whan she is full bärry the seondith upon. vij. and then she is prysite red to be Recla ymede.

We shal entendeth that as longe as an tabbe standeth under the nombre of vij. bärris. And she in her sear age it most be sayde that she is not full summed. for so longe she is bot tender seymde. Whethe she be braunter or Eyes.

And iff she be a meded tabbe. and stonde within vij. bär ris. ye shal say she is not full seymde. for she is not habult to be Reclaymed. becaus she is braunte to soone oth of the melde for she is not haide seymde. no more than a soone tabbe.

Brayles or Brailfedereps. Degoutede

To knou forthe mor of tabbes. an tabbe hath long smale White federis. hangynge under the tapit: from his holdest downe Base. and the same federis ye shal till the brayles or the brayle federis. And communely every gothabke and every tereillis braylis bane bysprenge deth blakke spekes. like Temyns. and for all that they bane accepted newe the better. Bot andy a space tabbe to so Emyned upon the brayles. or a Mustet. oder ye shal for she is Degoutede to the ottermost brayle. and much it betokynis hardnes.
The fetheris abovde the forme partys of an halbke: bealled the brest fetheris, & the fetheris pond the Rynges are plumage. The fetheris pond the halke be calde the baste fetheris. And the fetheris that bene at the Jynte: at the halbke line that stond bane gunge and shappe at thynge. Thos be calde the pendaunt fetheris.

Flagg or faggis fetheris.

The fetheris at the Rynges next the body be calde the flagg or the faggis fetheris.

Beine federes of the wyng Sercell.

And the long fetheris of the Rynges of an halbke beine calde the bome fetheris of the Ryng. And the fetheris that sume calte the pyperon fether, of a nodus fulbe, of an halbke: it is calde the Ser
cell C. And ye shal understonde iff an halbke be in mede ye same Sercell fether shal be the last fether that she bitt cap: and ye
tyll that be cast, she is never melhed. yet it has bene seen: that halbkes have cast that same first as I have shewe sayd. but that
other (Reible is gendraft, and Ryn she bith cast he Sercellis in med. then and not caste it is tymes for to fede his Ryn feth mee
ete and to begynn to ensayme hire.

Ensayme.

Ensayme of an halbke is the grea. and bot if that be take a
fay with fedyng of fach meete and othereyse as it shal be
declared here after. she Bill seder a panet Rich may be his 3d termost confusion and she sye therwith and take blood and so they oppo.

**C** Covertis or covert

Ther bene also seders that close oppo the satellis and that same be calle the covertis or the covert seders and so all the seders be calle that bene nept over the long time seders and the sagg seders oppo the Engyes

**C** Bache seders

The seders oppo the bache balse be called the bache seders

**C** Beke Elape Nares Sere

The Beke of the babelle is the upper parte that is crooked the nether parte of his bake is calle the clape of the babelle the Hoolis in the babbles bake bene called the Nares. the polow be bidene ye Beke ye pegheyn is calle ye Sere

**C** Crinettis

The be oon an babelle long smale blake seders likehe above the sere the same be calle Crinettis of ye babelle

**C** Sore aage.

The shalt understand that the first yere of an babelle the she be calle Brandner or Eyssh that first yere is calle his sore aage and all that yere she is calle a sore babelle for
and she eschape that yere. With good feeding she is likey to endure longe.

to Acclayme an hawke

The Bitt Reclaym yolle abyde ye most parte oon me le in. in. melis. unto tyme that she Bitt come to Reclayme, and then she Bitt come to Reclayme entree her melis every day better and better. And oz she come to the Reclayme make her that she sober not. For thought she be Reclaymed hit may happen that she Bitt sober. so high in to the Eye. that ye shatt clether se hit not synde hit.

And iff youd bere yorkhe shalt flie to the partrich looke that ye Ensayme her or she flie. Whether she be Braunchez or Eyes Or melda yolkhe.

why an hawke is called an Eyes.

An yolkhe is alde an Eves of hir Eyghen. for an yoke that is brought up ponder a Bussard or a Bussocke: as mone lyk: hath wateri Eyghen. For than they be disclosed and be pit in theme tyt they be full suggeyled, ye shalt knowe them by thez wateri Eyghen. And also hir looke yitt not be so quiche as a Braunchez is. and so to cause the best knawlege is by the Eygh, they be alde Eygesse.
T We may also knowe an Eype, by the plenest of the severes of her legges of the seare over the lete. And also by the tonges that be upon her tapit and her Bunges Rich tapitges com for lacke of feding. Then they be Eyces.

What a tapit is:

A Tapit is a thynge that gooth ouerliberte the seares of the Bungenes and of the tapit lyke as amy it heere setyn with Bunges and it begynythe first to brede at the body, in the penne and that same penne shilt feste asonter, and sylle a Bap thur: now the same tapite amy then is the halke disparagid for all that yeere.

The decyning to Enfayme powre hawke

Take the Roce of Rasue and do it in cleene water, and say thy flesh thre in, to temphe a grete thyle, and yeue it to powre hawke to eate, and if she eete threof, drewe not bot hit shall be; nymme hit grete, bot Within, in, wys she shall not gretely a; late.

Also take puliatt amy galette and stampe it Bele to ge; dez and Bynge ouste the Juce in a depth, and then Bete the flesh thre in, and few powre hawke the depth, andy bot it tem; pur powre hawke, that is to say enfayme powre hawke. Weth in, mi. wys I merreitt Bot looke euery dy that ye make new Juce and hyn ye selle hit. Bete powre meeete the in.
Also take the Juce of pretty Moris otherwise calcepet: retely Rootes, and thos some of I sop. and Both powre shep the in and powre talbke shall be Ensaymed kyndly, and no grete abate to th talbke.

Some take thate shep in water almost a day, and pe ure thos some to the talbke at soxer, and that at lyth att nyght. to geue to hit in th monyng and thus to fed him in melow or thay be draven a talbke a monythe or .vi. Breshys, and to ensa: yme thorem or thay com on flie, as sone as thay caste thyres: ceilt, then is the tyne to bignynne to fed him soon.

How powre hawke enlaymythe

Understone pe for certayne: that as longe as powre talbkes fete be blacke and rough: she is full of grece. and rue: as she ensaymyth, his fete Full Rap yolow and smothe.

Now he shall gode how when powre hawke is redy to flie. Also pe shall lay put up a partrike.

When pe hau ensaymed powre talbke: and Reclaymed thir. and that she is red to flie to the partrich: pe muste take a partrich in powre bagge, and goo in to the felle, and let...
pottre spanyellis fype a Cup of partrichps . and then shalp be put upp . and begnynne to sate at ye mose sute markertis to maske som of thaym . and then couple upp pottre houndgs. Banp ye bate so coon . let sum sould of pottre prueld take the partuch obole of pottre bagge . and ty it by the legge : With a creante . and cast it upp as high as he can . andy as soon as the babke seith hir . the bitt flie thez to . and if pottre babke sees the partuch rich a boone . peere hir a rewarde : therupon . and go after yf by lapoure to th partuch that barked and do as I shalp bet pottre here folloppyn .

If ye have a chastised bounde : that Bitt be rebuked : and is a Retriuer . ouncepul him and no moo of pottre boundes . and gey to a sengle partrich : of the cup so sparpuld . and be as ngagh as ye can to the Kypyn thezof and if pottre babke desir e cast hir to it . and if she take it then is pottre babke made for that peere . and of the same partuch that she seith . thus ye mous rewarde hir as it sate with here next folloppyn .

Thow ye shal rewarde yowre hawke .

Take a knyfe and cutt the heede and the nekke from the body of the partrich . and stripe the skygyn a bay from the nekke . and peere that same to the babke . and ence the body of the soule With a bonett or an hatt . and lay the yappde heede and the nekke therup -
pon. and if she sett forsake the fable that she plungeth on. and com to the rewebde then preugpsi take a Bay the martich. and re
webde yowbre abble with the Brayne. and the necke. Bele-
we that she eete no longes. for that is euell to ererve. and it
will make his unlyse: for to flye. And thus ye most seue
hiz of as many as she geth. but let his rewebde be the fasse.
for elles she may be done full gozged. and then she may flye
no more a grete while.

How youre hawke shal byke.

And yowbre yowbre hable with slyyne a fable. and is re-
webde as I haue seide let her not slye in no Bisse ytt p? she
haise (Reiozed) her. that is to say. till she yowbre seide. or snyed 
her bene. or elles rysed her. and yowbre hath done any of 
theys. or alt. go and retewe moo and she hitt xpm plente.

Whan youre hawke hath nomme a fowle how 
pe shal do that pe rebuke not the hawke.

Liene Bele oon thynge. and wbare thezof. yowbre hau-
ke beth nomme a martich. stonde a gode Bay of. and come
not to nygh her. and yve a Bay yowbre hundrys. for rebu-
yng of her. for many yowbres love noon hundrys. and also
many bloodyes Bitt bryppyme theym theye gamme from the feke, and that is marles and Whiles powere pawkke plumeth pumme softlye tobowaiz his alway newe and newe and if the leue plumpyng and loke oppon powe fword seyft and chake his and Bifseyft his seyft the plume apon and thase seyft his seyft ye to right newe his Than softe and layserlye: falt oppon powere knees and prouelye While she plumeth seyft powere homde and be sure of the gesse and than ye may gde att thyng as ye seyft and if ye do the contrary: she seyft for seere carie his game or let it go quyke and that is hot losse to pow and powere powere also.

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

Take the Juce of Salandyne and betz a moerett of flesh threm: the mountenaunce of a Note: and yeue that moerett to the hawke and that shal make his for to cast his ow cast tymg and the hawke shal be saft.

\[A\] A medecyne for an hawke that will soure

Wash the flesh that powre pawkke shal be seer de Bith: in ye Juce of senet and that shal take alway that pride from his and make his to leue her solthynng whether she be lene or satte.
And mony tymes an balke but soltye than the lacketh be thing.

A medecyne for an hawke that is lowle.

Take quycke siluer and put it in a bason of brasse and drye drier to saladyne and astips and medyt it Beke to geder tytt all the quycke siluer to dier and medyt the to fat of honyn and angyn de the balke thar bith and tyng it aboute his nekke tytt it fast a day and that shalt selle the lies.

Also powder of orpement blobben oppon an balke: Beth a panne shatt selle the lies.

Also take a degon or pece of Rought blanket unpnhorn and bolde it to the fire. unto tymen it be thourough outte barene and Brefe the hawke therin. and than bolde hit softly and stypply for hutting in yowbre bonds and the berrmyt hit crepe in to the cloth.

Also bolde hit in the sonne in a Sappe daye. ye shalt se the berrmyt crepe oute oppon hit sevris. than take a knyffe and Betz the oon side of the blade therof. Be youre mouth. alway ays they appere lay the Betz side of the knyffe to them. and they Betz cleue ther to and than ye may selle thaym.
T The opinion of Ostregiers.

After the opinion of many Ostregiers: and ye sev golde babke continually. With Sperke with Jages. With Eyes. Or especially he his much in Rayerg babke. they shall be losse.


Now be cause I speke of Ostregiers: ye shal understand that they be alre Ostregiers that kepe Goshawkes. or Ter cellis. and so that kepe Sperhawkes and musketres ben called Speruiteris. and keperis of all other babkes ben allside Faukeneris.

T The length of the Gesse. Lewnes. Threttis. and how they be fastined. n Hedettis

Habkys have aboute the legges Gesse made of leder most commonly som of silke. Rich shulde be no lenger but that the kin: otirs of theym shulde appear in myddys of the leste honde: betwe ne the longe fyngre and the leche fyngre. because the lebnes shulde be fastened to theym. With a purre of threttis. Rich ypret: the shuld rest toppon the lebnes. and not toppon the gesses. for hengyng and fastynyng toppon trees When she flyeth. and the same lebnes. yold shal fastyn than abowe poulre leyngt fyngre slackely. in compassyng the same m. iiiij. or. &.
folke, as a bold flying onomipped and the leertys sere to keep
him from byndyg. Whan she baths C Also the same leertis
that be put in his bilis : to be salfyned a houte his leggyes ye
shall calle Gebetis.

C Crewnse.

Also ye shall cast the long lyne that ye do cast your hawke
in Reclaym Sith : godere Crewnse. What so euer it be.

C A medeacyne for an hawke that will cast flesh

Putt the flesh that youre hawke shall caste in herre Water.
and sode hez therwith 11 hys. and he shall holde his flesh at
the lest.

C A medeacyne for an hawke that has lost here
couraige.

An hawke that hath loose her couraige : amen may knowe
if he hit take good hede. For shez is his maner. Whan she
is caste to a solble. She flesh a day hard and as thogh she knezhe
not the solble. Or ells she hit flye a large Fly after and
a noon she yeuerth it sop. and for sodhe an hawke thys is a
goode medeacyn.
Take oyle of spayne and temper it with cleeke byne. and
with the yolke of an egge and put therein bese. and thereof
poure to poulde to take. so. mortellus. and then set her in the
sonne. and at even seer his with an olde hole colour. and if ye see that
ij tympe that hawke was never so lusty nor so Joly before. as
the hiltt be after and come to hit owne covert.

Other make poudre of mecles that seynkith. and pust the
poudre on the flesh of a peoke and medite the blood of the peoke
among the poudre. and make hit to cete the flesh.

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

Take seer Kots thot gwilketh on an Oke. and oke appil
lis and make Juce of thym. and bete his flesh therein. anf seade
the babke. ij. tynys or. iij. and that shal make hit to leue that

A medicine for an hawke that hath the teyne

An hawke that hath the teyne a man may lene knawl bif he take
hede. for this is his maner. She wilt parte more for som byng
then an other for. iij. e if she shulde sle a litte. Eile she shuld
almost lene her brith. Before she be fatte or lene. and alway she
martythy brye here. and for that this is the medecyne.
Take a quantyte of the Redeness of hysell Bith the powders of Rasne and peper and somewhat of gynger. and make the res of fresh grece ij. pelletys and hold the holde to the fire and when she felith the hete make her to sidalowe the ij pelletys by strength. and knytte fast her bake that she cast it not ovo ar and so thrice. and she shall be safe.

Also take Rasne and Rubare. and gynnde it to grece. and make Juce thereof and Bete the flesh lewde. and geue it hir to eete. and she shal be boot.".

Also take alysabrone and the Roote of primrose and the Roote of gyn gnauteles and seeth all in the water of a hose and geue hir. ij. morcellus every day unto the tyne that she be holde. and looke that she be bothe when ye geue hir the mes wrynge.

How a man shal take an hawke fro the Eyre

Who so takeys an hawke from the Eyre : hym behooveth to do hyselye. byngynge hym easen. and to kepe hym Bele from cale. and from huryng of thys bone. for they be sult tendre. and they most have grete rest. andy they may not have byngynge of filthy Eyre but as cleene as an e may be thought. andy everm再 geue hym cleene meete. and yote. e a little to ofryn. e change ofryn thez meete but loke it be hol
and cutt her meete in to smale morcellis. for thay shulde not tyme on tongs tyll they meght flie. Then after than she bæg-
ynthe to ranne and plumpeth and spalcheth and pitketh her sel-
fe. Putt his in a close water place. that no fulmeses nor fe-
choys. ne other vermen com notte in to his. and let the place be
secure from lynde and rapne. and then she bitt preue his selfe
and eues more peue his good love meetes. So: it is better to
a man to see his taule. While she is tender Bith boote meetes.
to make his good Bith somme cost. then to see his Bith euett
meetes to make his (ontherst Bith lytt cost. C And looke
Btan she bægynmeth to seyne then peue his kathyng.

A medecyn for wounds in an hawke wych c
henelles is called the Flauandris.

Wtte Wte this fehenese and bebare thero. This is the
medecyn thersore. ye shalt take an herbe that is called Nepe
and putt it in a small gat of a Capon or of an Henne. and
knepe it with a thread. and let his (Resue it bost. and he
shall be bost and saafe. C Thus ye shalt knawe Btan
pode be ponketh bath Bormys in his hawke. Looke Btan he bath
wasting and ye shalt synne oon ox. y. a base his aastyng pla-
ce off she have one.

C A medecyn for an hawke that canys w:
mys at the foundemett what wormis that thei be
Take the lynamikt of þam: I medytte it B' flesh of poyke Þ
A medecyne for an hawke that hath a sickenesse the which is called the aggreseyne.

When ye se youde take the hunte his sete with his Beeke and pullyth his captit then she hath the aggreseyne. For this suther: use take Mere of a cowe and of a shepe and of an allow and stronge syngeart and soe softly in a gallin of brasse. E Medytt hem Bol to geder to seuer th. wys after and pese he sith of a coute with one and with powder of ppre and set he in a desthe place and do so th. w. wys and When ye see Newt gederes in the captit. Both hez 3th euerse and she shalt be hole and soafe.

A medecyne for an hawke that hath the croampe in hit wynges and how it cunyngh.

For this Croampe take a thynge looff of brede sumwhat color than it cunyngh Obst of the oouen and let holde the whakke losely for hustynge and but the losse almoste thowde Obst and display the Synge esely and holde it betwene th. n. pastes of the losse and let it be holde so. the space of alse a quarter of an houre and she shalt be hole.

The Croampe cunyngh to an hawke eth takeynge of aicke in his podthe. Therefore it is good for an hawke to be: to hit新常态: synge and holde and this medecyne is good at all tymes for hit 新常态: she be synge or holde.
Yet not an hawke be put in mewe to late but in
this maner as it foloweth. If ye love youre hawke

If ye love Bele youre hawke. Keep he Bele and put hit
nott late in mewe. for Who so for courteousnesse of fluing lest the
tyme of his hawke meybyng. and Rithholdis he to long thes
be may after putth hit im mewe at aventure. for then a parte of hi
methyng tyme is past. C Who so putyth his hawke in mewe
in the begynnyng of Lentyn. if he be kep it as he aventure to be she
shall be meybed. in the begynnyng of Auguste.

Chow ye shall dispose and ordayn youre mewe

Sett and dispose youre mewe. in this maner so that no Be
fet nor puttest nor no other sermgent ente ther to Cere none
be more. nor no grate color (Cer) that it be ouer late. Let that on
parte of the mewe be turned toward the sonne. so that in the mo
ost part of the day: the sonne may come thine.
C Also ye most se that she be not aypeed nor greued likeness
yng noysse. nor with song of men. and that no manner folkes
come to hit. but owenly se that seyth hit. 
C It behoveth that youre hawke have a sayynge flotte in his
mewe. and a longe sayyngeyped thereto: to sayynge his mewe with
for ellis she Ritt carpe it a hawke the hous. and soyle it Rith dure.
And preaunent she Ritt hyde it till it synke. and then seve
oppon it. and that myght be his deth. and thersfor when it is
beyng to the sayd sayynge flottke. she shall nether at the sayynge
ner at the sayynge ne at the lightynge ne at the Rysynge hurte
his selfe. C And whan she bath sevede. take a day the remainent
of any leue. and in anyysse that she sue cleene mete. and att
erusy meett frest. for of scale metes and eult metes she shal
engarde many sekenesse. C And loke ye go neuer to poale
The manner how a man shall put an hawke in to mewe, and that is to be wele noeted.

Off oon thynge pe most beraute Beest: yff she have any seke; yf you make hir hole or ye put hir in mewe, for as I con
terstonde a seke halbeke shall neuer mewe Beest: for thowg she me
be she shall not endure bot While she is grete and fatte; for at the
abating of hir a state she may no lenger endure.

Some tymes with obt any medecyne many men druyyn how
thay might mewe the: halbeke for sum put halbye in mewe at
high estate: and sum When thay be right low: and sum When
thay be fitt: and sum When thay be Empty and lone: and sone
When thay be mysteres built lone. Bot the: of it is no force: iff she
be hole (Neuerthefiles). I shat say myn avyce as I have sene 
been.

Whos so putthith a Spheareke or a Tercett or a spere halbeke in
to mewe so high that she may be no higher: she Butt holde hir to:
inge in the points: or that she lese or lone any seduris. And whos so
putthith hir in mewe lone: it Butt be long or she be remounted and
Whos so putthith hir in mewe to hunger and to lone: if she have me
ete at hir Butt she Butt sete to much: be cause of hunger. and par
venture she may be sete fyr by: as path ofte be sene.

Bot Whos so Butt that an halebeke endure and meli kyndli. myn
counseleth it is that she be not to high nodre to low. nodre in gree
In what manner and how a man shall feed his hawke in mewe.

Take with that meetes he bathe both be most used to be fedde anay fedde his therewith. viij. caws continually, and the. viij. caws ye; ye his breedes now, both mowd and euy. and let his plomme upon hem Bele, and take a styng of the plomage, and that sh; att talabout his Bele, and cause hym to have good appetite, and it shal closse Bele his towillis, and when she is best closed ye may yeue his. What meete that ye batte so in it close and sreth.

But the best mete to make an tafleke to melbe mouste solone byth ofte any metegyne is the flese of a hyde and of a yong swanne and of a chikyn and especiall (ratonges flesh) so the be not assaughte noon like to hit and of a yong goos for sich mete is hole of it selse.

And take gosberris of great sreth. Eliz. and especiall the col pon next the sluett, and boote it in hole bode of moton it is good to make her to mewe, but especiall it shal make her Right after his sore auge.

These sopd fleshers beone good to melbe an taflake: and to keep his in state but take she have good plente every day, so that she rather leue mote than lacke an y. and euery. xij. day let her both if she lyte.
And when the Raphe syngh serne peuse his hennys and
sate make and of an hounde is passing good.

An balleyn is never full serne nor sedy for to drabe olde
of mead (unto tymhe his sercett be full growne). Yet have I seene if
folkeys take hem olde of mead when the sercett were bot fals e i
springe, and that is parulous, for they are not then hade pen
ned.

Sone folkeys oftehen when an balleyn has caste his sercett to
begynne and hath his meete, and fede his so in mead with haff
meetee a monsthe ox. (vi. Beekys or evere chap drabe thaym.

Bot of all fleshes after she is melbed a reasonable goorde
of an hooke naete is best, and also of a crowe hooke, but it
moste be Baff in Bater: and then it is the better. For that
hit not bygynmen hem falsely thes gaze. net put hem m no
grete sebulnes, for it ouith sumwhat with hir.

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

Now I shalle tell ye how to make true medecynes for to melbe an
balleyn falsely that ye shalle beleue for trueth and ye hit of;
fep them.

There be in Boddys or in hedgys hennys calde eowers that
hen Powed of nature, and he is calde Bopa, and also thee fyn
keys of thesame tympen, and they be ferei bittere. Take .ij. oz. oz
of thym and simple of ther leaves and thorns of therse tryppes.
Then take a new eithey pot: that he neuer useth, and cut hem
i to smalke goldeys . and put the same therin . and let hem se: the strongely a grete While . at good laysez . and let the pote be couered . that no aper comoble of it ner no breth and let it se the so long that the same colpons feth to grece . then cast it out and do a lay the lonic . and geue the grece . and put it in a cle ne vesselt . and as oft as ye se ye polbre babike : anyt her meete therein . and let her ete as much as she likt . and that meete shall make her at polbre althe lit .

A nother medecyne .

Take While : and put it in the brethe that she deris dere so: than m. and then ge ye se the While begynnyth to cleue : take it out and seten anpps or ethynnes therwith . and sete polbre babike with the same polyn .

Who so will that an hawke mede be not nor fall noon of his faderis . thersfore here is a medecyne

Take polbre of Canett . and the Juce of franke cost and the Juce of prange . and take morcellis of seth . iiij. or .iiiij. if ye lust and sete them therein : and make the babike to swallow them and serve him so many tymgs .

Also take the stegyme of a snake or of an Ede . and cut it in to smale peeces . and temper it Buch boote bloxe : and cause polbre babike of synynge to sete therof and she shal not medele.
For the Gowte in the Throate.

When ye see poore balbke blash of symyes, and that it com-
myes of no batynge, ye may be sure for hath the gowte in the throte.
And for that Take the blode of a pheuc, and Encense myra,
holanana, and clavis of gelosfre, and anelt and gynger, and
take of all thee eupnlich and medylk him both maklys blo;
and seth it tckt it be thycke, and thereof make morycellis,
and peue the balbke thereof euery day, at moyzorne and att
Moone.

As the gowte in the heed, and i the Raynes.

When ye see poore balbke may not endoils her meete nor remou-
ilke her a sate, she hath the gowte in the heed and in the Ray-
nes.

Take Mompan overdise called momph, among shottice, shes ye may have it, and the symone of an haare and yeue it to
poore balbke to eete, in symes with the flesh of a cat, and iff
she may holde that meete the shalt be saafe.

A medecyne for a fesenes called the fallera

When ye see that poore balbkes clees Rap White: then she has
the fallera. For this fesenes take a blacke snake and cutte a
Rap the haer, and the capita, and take the myodyll, and fry it in
an astyn pot, and take the grace and sauce it, and anopnet
the flesh of a pocke thyebith and peue it to the balbke for to
ete (vin. dys. and ye have no poole yeue his flese of a calb and after the vin. dys. yeue hit a chekyne and bath it a litle and yeue it hit to ette and take the tendersse of the brese lite the fresehett bone and let hit ette it and if she amende anythynge she shalle be holte.

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

When ye se youre hauke lay hit in on sole oppo tover sole she is take bath the crampe then drawe hit bloow oppo the sote and oppo that oter sole and oppo the legge also and she shall be hole.

C For the Cogh or the poole.

Take poode of Bays: and put it oppo the flese of a Cole wyte: and yeue it ofte to powere balke and bath oblete oblete she shalle be hole.

C A medecyne for the podagre.

When youre balbies sote be stollyn she bath the podagre then take fresh may but her and as much of Oyft of olpe and of alyn, and chaufe it bele to geve at the sere and make the of anoyntement and anoynte the sote. in. dys. and set hit in the sonne and yeue his flese of a art and if that anoynte not bath the anoynt of a wynne and drape it a white the svel long: and let hit sit oppo a cold stone and anoynte hit bath butter or freseh grease and she shalle be holte.
A medecyne for a sickenes within the body of an hauke and it shewith not outewarde how she shall be holpen and in what maner.

A man may knab by the cheere and songladnes of an hauke: this is the signe he is smitte with a sickenes and what maner: that a man may not se: in suche sickenes and suche maner they be grownde and specially: than a man shote not wherof it wast: meth feb pothre tabble belke upon an henne: and then maketh it to fast. 7 days after: to admire belke his tobellis. Thys they may take bong sooth and spill his body full: and bynde his hale that she aseth not out of her bodie: and then set her aboute in the sonne: and then it shall be toward even sed his hale an hooke hollowe: so as I herde: my master say and she be not hooke hooke: lute never our medecyne.

For the passion that Godhawkes have falling.

Take the Rore of small Rysches: and make Juce of hem: and bere pothre flesh them: and make her to see it.

For hawkes that ben wound.

Take a lay the feedis about the bodde: and take the White of an Egge and Oyle of Oluyne: and medit it to see: and enue the bodde: and sette it with White Lyne: made with ye seede flesh: and then put in the bodde Ecome salt unto tyme the
A medicine for an hauke that has the artefebr

When ye se poure tabbke sat a bouts the hert trust it for trouthe bath the artekke. Therefore to let his blow in the Orignall Kapne. and after that pere his a songge for to eete. & the shalt be hooit.

A medicine for an hauke combred i the bowillis

When poure tabbke is Encombrd in the bowillis ye shalt he: made it by his Eyghes. for his Eijgen Batt be taker and the Batt looke ongladly and his meteysting Batt vsoble his foundement. Then take the tabbles mette and anopnt it with poure of an; nest and pere et his to eete. and the shalt be hooit.

A medicine for an hauke that has the goate

Rew poure tabbke Bith on Inygen owing or offyes. g if shal helpe his :
A medecyne for an hauke that hath mites.

Take the Juce of Horehound and put it ther thay be and the shalt yge.

That an hauke vse hir craft all the sehon to flye or leke.

When ye go to the seldis in the latter end of tabbyng and desir that powde hauke shalte vse hir crafte. So to hiz in this manne let hiz fle a soude and let hiz plym poppon it as moch as ye Bitt. and when ye hath plymmed Enough go to hiz softly for frayng and rebard hiz on the soule and after that ye may caste hiz on a perch. as hilev she may vse hir crafte so as that she seld att the pere.

A medecyne for an hauke that has the stoon

Anoynct hiz sunedment Rich Oyl, and put the powde of plym Rich an hole Surnb.

Also take an herbe callede cristis laeder. anoynt hiz moll the Bithin and she shalte hoot.

Also take smale flanke rote and pinipoi and the cornes of sponge and grinde it Beest and seeth it in butte and drawer it thorough a clooth and make throe iij. pelletis of the grette; not of a Nat. and put it in his mouth in the morowtide and lo ke that she be raw and then let her fast till evenfong and sewe his littill and littill and she shalte hoot.
A medecyne for vermyth.

Take the Juce of the Root of offenest, and to it there the vermyth be, and thay shal dye.

A medecyne for the Reume that haukis haue

When ye se poore haute close her Epghyn, and shalke her he; re, then bath she the Reume in the hond. Therefore geue her lorde of a gote the first day, and the secondy geue her eaphike with the ste of a daycon, and she shal be hoolt.

A medecyne for haukis that bene dyr and de lyre to drynke, to hepe her mops in hynde.

Take the Juce of hauzbonde and seete thyne halles me to themin, and seye her the with ongs or chipes, and she shal be hoolt.

For sekenes that haukis haue i theire Entrellis.

An halles that is seke bith in thentraples: is of an odur arm than modiz sekeneses. For if she holde not her me; le bel cast it, that is tokyng of the soule glet, for surfeite of seuenes that be peycen to thaukis in thei youth, and afterwarde. Then they come into trauaplyt, and ten anoype of the Reuez then they lappen slow to lyge, and desire so to rest, and then theyt hauke is upon her pych that she lill slepe so to putouez, at thetrig


and if she holde shes any while in her gudge: it silt loke as it for soomen and when she is taken she assayeth to put ouer of thentreynge. and it is aglutitum and calode: with the glett yf she hath engenderid: and if she shulde acaope she most put ouer. or ellis she most dye. or caste it and if she caste it she may be holde with the medeuyne.

**CA meedeypne for the Entreyllis.**

Take pollys of Eeges stithe. and than they be hele baten to geve. put thereto spayne the sakte. and as many hong thereto. a heete therin thy flesh: and set they labbe. iii. dayes theribith and if she make wanger to caste it. let holde they labbe. and y make hers to swaloow. iii. or. iii. mostellis in a cup. and secali she shall be hoost. Thus if I shall say to yole a nooter theynge. take long at the chyning of the moon. and a kene n tertif. and the of make small powde: and when it is silt grounde. take y^ brest too of an hene: and a noter of a cole: and yake it with a kyngse: and to a lyme the syteynge: and to sheron the powde. and all boote with the powde fete he. and so so theses. and she shall be hoost.

**C For sekenes of Swellying.**

If an wicked felon be swellyn in such a maner y^ a man may hett it. that the labbe shal not dye: thus a man may helpe his strongly. and lengthe his lyfe: but the labke silt be shypere and glesious of the sekenes: and therfor pe moot.
Take the Rote of comfor and suger allehe mych . and sethe it in fresh grace With the thirde parte of hon . and then draw it through a suger clooth . and oft pese it to the babke and she shall amen.

For blaynis i hauekes monethes caled frounches

Off the frounches it is drewn for hauekes . for it is annonou felenes . and drauith hit to weth . and Bith holde hit streng the . for men sayth that it commyth of calve . For calve eth bab kes mych harme . and makyth flemome falt olde of the brayne & the Egggen hit stol & empre in her he & tot she ha: we hastel beke it hit stoppe her nase thralling . And therfor Take Fenel (Marryit and Kesse ilch moch . and sethe it & draw it thorough a clooth. and oute hites: Each hit hez therw and put som in the Roote of her mouth . and she shall be saafe

A medicine for an haueke that caatis hir fleshe

Mete his fleshe in sasfort or ellis seeth Rasue in Ratez and put his fleshe therin : When it bloweth .

A medicine for the Kewe clepid Agrum

When thou seeth the haueke upon his mouth and his che kis blobbed . then fly with thye felenes caile Agrum . The for take a neket of stover and heze it i the fie . and brynne the Ne: tellis thorough olde . then anonge it bethe oyle of Olyff .
For to make an hawke grete and latte.

Take a quantyte of poore and ony and butter Iliche my; clehe and forged grece and to a Bay the skynne. and sethe hem to geere. and anoygne thy flesh therin. and see poore hawke therwith. and she shalt encrese myghtely. Ellis take the Pynges of an Eued. and sete his and hepe his from trauelt andy do so ofte though the eued be never so latte. and if poore hawke he be not passing saft Within a fortnet Bonde. I thinke.

For booches that growe in an hawkes Fowe.

Kutt theys tooches Both an knyfse. and let olde the maker of them and after clese them clene Both a spouer spone or ellis fille the boole Both a pouder of acenemelit Isbent. and suppon that pouder do a littlit barde: that is restive and so it Bitt a Bay.

Here is a goode medicyne for an hawke that will not cooin to Reclayme.

Take fresh butter and put thereto sugre and put it in a clene cloth and Reclaymether to that and kepe it in a top n your bagge.

A medicyne for hawkins that bene Refreyned.

When poe poore hawke Oseyng and Cassyng Bat though the his atterelles ox his nare this doubtelis she is Refrained.
For that sickenes: take ye greynes of sheffeldagr and of pe; pe and grende it Brett. and temper it. With strong synegre and put in his Mares and in the Rooff of his moloth and pere his flesh to eete. and she shalt be saaff.

A medecyne for hawkes that haste payne in their croupes.

The shalt takake safre Morcon and poudre of geleste: and meddelt it to geore. and pere it to poudre hauke to eete. and if she holde it past the secunde day after she shalt be hole.

A medecyne for the stone in the fundament

When poudre hauke inap motese then she haste that sickenes take the stone. And for this sickenes: ye shalt takake the last of a stone and the geese of a stone. and cut it. With the flesch of the last and she shalt be hole.

A medecyne for the drye Frounce.

Or thys sickenes take the Roote of Gallipopy that groweth counpon Olpes. and seth it a grete while then take it fro the fire and let it scone and rapled bearme. then bath poudre flesch therm. and seece poudre hauke. ij. tymes. and she shalt be hooole.

A medecyne for womys called anguellis

Take presse made of a lombe that hath borne in owtyyne to maake thersof. ij. morcellis and put it in a guts of a colourz
and see he therwith and take the pouke he boide Byn pe youe
his thys me decyne.

\( T \) Also take fuse of dragones and put salt the gut of a pe-
geon and then cut it and departe it as the pouke may oversbo-
low it. and put it in his body. and knyft his take for caisyng

\( T \) Also yeue his the ballockye of a Buc as hote as thay
ben but owte. and make powdor of the pyntyt and cast it oppo-
t the flesh of a Cat. and see he therwith e she shall be holt.

\( A \) n hawke Tyrich. Fedich. Goorgich.

Plommyth. She warbullich. and mantellith.

She tylrh oppon (Rumpys). She fedith on alt maner of
fleth. She goorgith When she fillith his gouge with meete.
She betryth When she fedith that is to say she bypeth his take.
She Roulish When she shaketh all his feteris and his body to
gedre. She Endypth When his mete in his bowelys salt to di-
gestion. She mutith When she auopith his order. She praeth
When she spondyth on any maner toke or peach. She Joykith
When she slepith. She puttihouer When she Enoidith his meete
oboe of his gouge to his bowyllis. She proynith When she sce-
dyth ople With his take ou her tapyle and anopynith his setz e
his feredis. She plomryth When she pullith sevors of any solde
or of any other thing and cast them from her. She then set forth her eight rings over the modes of her locket, and then they met and softly pattrph them, and let them fall again. And the many of them she stretched her hand byng a long after her legge and after that others byng, and it must certainly shis with that affore as she Barkeley hit.

CT The namys of a Sparke haute as Ostrigers and Sparuiters have determined

CT There is a question appd whether a man shal cast a spere haute or a spere lable or an aspere lable. & Ostrigers, & also Sparuiters: sayen she may be called alt. vii. Namys, for the reason. She may be called a Sparke lable for of all the lables that they fly is moost spere. that it is to say moost tender to kepe, for the best mpfoeyng and myrseten byng fleth.

CT Also she may be also an aspere lable o of sharpenesse of his courage and of his lobyng quickly, and also of his fleyng. For she is moost asper and sharp in all thynge that belong unto hir of any other lables.

CT She may be also called a spere lable for. vii. Reasons. oon is the sparte gothlables and tercelles both. suche as ben in their score auge. onto tyne that may be Reclaymed and made redy to flye. as Gothlables and tercelles that be not nil. ly melted: onto tyne they may be cleane ensaymed and redy to flye. for all the White thay ben onabutt. the spere lable occurs the there seyon, and feth the persich Ottoman, that is to say from August Margaritys day unto it be lammas. and so forth in the pete.

CT And she Byt see Beatt yong gesadutis: yong bet byg cockes
In the beginning of the perce. And after Chelmo® Bhan par

clecks passe her daunger I taw herem make sum to sle the pre
sum to sle the Tele upon the Reuer: at the Jute. come to sle
the Boockey and sum for the blacke bade and the thatshe.

The Boockey is comtoone to sle: but if they be craste. the
fore Then pe come to a Boode or a quech of bushe. as you are
spareth albe in to a tre and beat the beshes then and if any Boxe

dock arise she bet be sure therof. We most first make her
to a fowle ask op out of the beshes. and youre tawbe most

fit on loose as pe make her to a patriche. Also as if sayde ye
may call her a spare tawbe : for an oder cause. for and the fawer

a shepe staight sulit of tawbies. and no thing elles. and the Be;

r a spare tawbe among thaym her shuld no custom be pyte be

muze of hit. And so for the most comune name thay be cawd spa

re tawbes for the resones a fofsayd.

An hawke flieth to the vew to the Beke. or
to the Toll. No Crepe Querre Fer Juty nx

An tawbe flieth to the Kyuer dquete is Brajs. and sle:
the the fowle dquete li. That is to say sle flieth to the Beke
or to the beke. or to the toll. et all is bot soon. as ye shal tknowne
here after. She flieth also to the quare: to the crepe. and no mo
Brajs bot thoes. nj. And she tymeyle the fowle at the for Jute
by or at the Juty feree.

Now shal ye know what theis termes betokyn
a moo following. as Hul. Juty fery. Mounte
A  Go thy selfe to a treewelle that shalt flee to the field, to the fett, or to the lake. In this maner shes taught to most synde a soole in the Kyue or in a pittt, and then sett poure haunte a grete space of.oppone a moost bitt or on the grownde, and creep softlye towarde the soole: from soole to soole straight way and when ye com almost ther as the soole lyeth, looke backward towarde the soole, and with poure hands ox with poure tabuz lykke: becke poure tabuz to come to you; and when she is on eyng and compass lowe by the grounde, and is almost at you, then sympre poure tabuz, and crep huff, huff, huff, and make the soole to spring, and with that nopsie the soole beize and the tabuz Seyt nym it.

C And now take heed. Iff poure tabuz nym the soole at the sse side of the Kyue or of the pitt from poule. Then she fleyeth the soole at the sse Juty, and if she fles it oppone that side that ye be on; as it may have dymense times. Then ye shal say she hath fleg in the soole at the Juty fesyp.

C Iff soule tabuz nym the soole a loftie: ye shal say she to. lie it at the monnte ox at the source.

C And if the soole spring not but flee a long after the Kyue and the tabuz nym it then ye shal say she fled it at the Raum oxen.

C Crepe.

And poure tabuz fleeth at ox to the Crepe. When ye soule poule ox tabuz on good seyfe and creep softlye to the Kyue ox to the pitt, and stelith softlye to the begnike therof, and then creep huff, and bi that meanes Nym a soole. Then it is slayn at the Crepe oxe at the sse Juty oxe at the Juty fesyp, as a boole is fae.
And if it happen as it doth of times, the foole for fear of
pouder pullke lett spring and sist againe in the Ryeues. or the
soothe sees him, and so he slept and was not awaked. ye shall say
then pouder pullke hath amendred the soole m to the Ryeues, onely
so ye shall say and this be moom souldies in the Ryeues then that
pouder pullke remaineth if they cannot arise for fear of pouder:
so pullke

TA thefe.

Understand ye that a Sophaubke shulde not fill to any so-
ule of the Ryeues. Sthil cells in no Wch. and therefore a Sopha-
ubke is also a thief.

QUERRE.

And pouder pullke sleeth to the Queues. Shyn the a in a ste
butt some Sones of maladies in the felter and shyn she espith
the ayn and commeth queest he selfe. and she preueth on a bre
we or lawe by tho groundes. and hym on of hem. or they use
then ye shall say that the soole was slapt at the queue.

Mark this terme drawe.

Som sople mensue this terme drawe. and soy that thaps pou-
ke lett draw to the (Ryue). And that terme draw is properly
assigned to that pullke that lett stee a Roke or a Crowe or a
Reyn: vpon a londe standing. and then it most be soyd that
such an pullke lett drawe lett to a Rokee.
Nowe ye shall understande if a man will make an hawke to the quere in this maner he most do.

Take a tame Malard and set hym in a sayz playn. and let hym goo therre he lett. then take yourre hauke uppon yourre fist. and goo to that playn. and holde up yourre hande a praty Day of from the Malard. and looke if the hauke can espre it. by hit albyn courage and if she have solubly folde and desi re to flece thez. let hit flece it. and plymme Bell uppon hit. and sette her fo... in. tymes and then she is made to the quare.

I haue knawyn gentylmen that Rhysfueuer and Rhysfueuer thay se any tame Sookes. and if theye haukys holde desire to thaym. then thay Holde let flece to theym in correpyng theyz haukys to be belt fleynge to the quare an ower tyme.

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

Dooke thare an hauke percheth for att night: in any man ner place. and softe and lysesly clyme to her. With a cons ce oz a lanternes that hath bot oon light. in yowre hande and let the light be towards the hauke so that she se not yourre face and ye may take her by the legges or oz. Rise as ye lyest. and in lyke Rise all other maner folde.
Of hawkses Bellis.

The bills that poulte pake shal thire looke in any bi:
se that they be not to huy ouer ihir poulte to kepyn al
so that noon be huyer then an other bot like of kepht.
Looke also that they be sonobbe and sett soundyng and shrill
and not both of oon soun: bot that oon be a semytoyn under
a nozet, and that they be hooke and not brokyn and speciali
in the soundyng place. For and thay be brokyn thay lytly sof
ne sult dulli.

Off spacce poulte bills ther is chooce and lyttle of charge
of thaym: for thir teething plenty.

Bot for Goshawke someyneme Bellis of Mele we re
calle the best, and thay be sult good for thay comunely be suli
now with siluez and solde ther after. Bot thay be now pasey
of Duchelande billys: of a souna calle dursright: and thay
be passyng good. for thay be bele fartyd sett sounde, sonowb
re of Ryngyn in shynes and passyng sett lasting.

There endyth the puceis of poultyng. And now folys
the naumpe of all maner of billys to whom they belong.
The se haukes belong to an Emproure

The se be the names of alle manner of haukes. First an Eagle, a Saurterre, a面膜one. The simphest of them.

The best see an Lynne alse, a Falke, a Roo a kynd, an Elke, a Crane, a Bustard, a Storke, a Swan, a Hop in the playn grounde. And those be not euere by e reclapiied, by cause they be so ponderous to the perch pointoff. And those, as by there nature belong to an Emproure.

The se haukes belong to a kyng.

The se is a Besfauken, a Tercett of a gesfauken. And the se belong to a kyng.

For a prynce.

The se is a Fauken gentil, and a Tercett gentil. And the se be for a prynce.

For a duke.

The se is a Fauken of the rock. And that is for a duke

For an Elke.

The se is a Fauken prezynpe. And that is for an Elke

For a Baron.

Also the is a Bastarde and that hauke is for a Baron
Hawkes for a knight

There is a Sarcce and a Sarcce. And these is for a knight.

Hawkes for a Squyer.

There is a Lancer and a Lancer. And these belong to a Squyer.

For a lady

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

An hauke for a yong man

There is an Hobry. And that hauke is for a yong man.

And these be tlices of the toobre; and ten both Jurtid to be tulle and reclaymed.

And yet ther be moo kyndis of haukes

There is a Goshauke. And that hauke is for a yeman.

There is a Tercet. And that is for a pibere man.

There is a Spore hauke. And that is for a preist.

There is a Musterpe. And he is for an holibater clarke.

And these be of an ove maner kynde; for they flie to Queze and to set Jutty and to Jutty serry.

Explicit.
Upke this as i the booke of huntlyng aforesayd are Boityn
and note the termes of plasure belonging to gentitt men
haung welte them . In this same maner this booke following
sheweth : to such gentitt personys the maner of huntlyng for
ditt maner of bestys . Better thay be bestys of venery . or
of chace . or Rascalt . And also it sheweth att the termes co
uuentent as Beitt to the holondys as to the bestys a forsayd .
And in certayn thay be many dyuerte of thaym . as it is de-
clared in the booke following .

Bestys of venery .

Whereoeuer ye saie by fypth or by set
My dere chylde take here how Casstram dooth you tell
How many maner bestys of venery ther be
Lyson to powere dame and the shalt powe lece
Fowere maner bestys of venery there are
The first of thaym is the . hert , the secunde is the hare
The boore is oon of tho . the Bolf and not oon moo

Bestys of the Chace .

And thare that ye wam in playne or in place
I shalt powe tell whiche bestys of enhace
Son of thaym is the . Bucke . a nother is the Doo
The Hop and the Matron . and the Bilde Roo
And ye shalt my dere chylde other bestys att .
Where so ye hem synde (Rascalt ye shalt hem caite
In fypth or in sett : or in forest I powe tett .

e )
Note here the aage of an hert.

And for to speke of the hert iff ye sett it here
Ye shall hym a. Calfe. ait at the first yerre
The seconde yerre a. Groket. so shall ye hym catt
The thred yerre a. Spayd. lezone thys ait
The foureth yerre a. Stagge. all hym by any lay
The fith yerre a. grote Stagge. youre name bide yeth say
The six yerre catt ye hym an hert.

So know the hede of an hert. a that is dyuere.

And of the hony that he than berrith a bollte.
The first hede shal be Juge grth obte
The in fronde be suche dyuersite.
Matheles the vii. pere enemoore at the leest
Theo shall Betl Juge the perche of thisame bess
When he hath Abneteler Bich obte any leste
Ryall and Susiatt also there fett
And that of the toppa le Byn ye may hym heen
Then shall ye at all hym sochyo an hert of tenn
And Byn le bath in the toppa. iij. of the selue
Then ye shal all hym trochjo an hert of pji.
And after Calde in the toppa then the. iij. bene
Then shall ye at all hym sommyd an hert of. pji.
And from. iij. for Calde Ratt so besal
Be he neuer of so many ye shall hym summed catt
Ryght of the nombre clym that he is
Callith hym from. iij. forthe summe. NYps
Also taye ye sele an hert berrd Rcele.

And my chylde calleth hydes of baste and of hynde
And of Bucche and of doo Where po hem lynede
And a Beve of Roos What place they be in
And a Sounder pe shalt of the Rylee flyne
And a Robbe of Bolues Where they passin inne
So shalt pe hem cat as many as they be ne

A litill heide. A mydyll heerd A grete heerd

C thpp. is a lityl heide though it be of hyndis
And pl. is a mydyll heerd to cat hym be hyndis
And lopp. is a grete heered cat pe hem so
Be it brest be it hynde buncete or elles doo

Hou pe shalt lay a grete hert a not a fair a oter

C A grete hert When pe hym se so shalt pe hym cat
But neuermore a sappre hertz for no thyng that may be falt
A grete hynde a grete buncete and a sappre doo
My sonmys Where pe Balcce cat pe hem so
So pe shulde naame such dere and so as I goth leve

C what is a beup of Roos grete or small

C And sep is a beere of Roos on a raibe
And p. is a mydyll beup suit Bele Z it helbe
A grete beup is. pe. When thay to grede be
And so cat pe sonmys Bere that pe hym se
The more nombere thanobbye: the greter the beup is
What is a Sounder of swynne grete or smal

Twelve make a Sounder of the Ryde swynne
For a meddit. Sounder that place the haste inne
A grete Sounder of swynne. pp. ye shall call
Forz geet not this lesson for thynge that may fall
Thynke what I say: my sonne nyght and day

Of the Roo hunting. bickynge. and dressing

When ye hunt at the Roo then shal ye say choose
The crissies and treisone powerl houndsys bysoore
A grete Roobucke ye calt hym not so
For a sape Roobucke and a sape doo
With the bowellis and with the blood
Relbade ye powerl houndes my soynge so good

And eche foote ye shal cutte in. mi. I polb heme
Take the bowellis and the blood and to all to gedre then
Neupth hit than to powerl houndes so
And mothe the glaadder then they hitt go
That to powerl houndes a relbade is catt
For hit is othen on the grosbide and on the slynne alwe

The Roo shal be breate by venetr I Beene
The. ij. forther legges the hee layde by twene
And take een ender legge sop I polb prap
And that oer forde legge right as I polb say
Upon the oer forde legge both ye hem prute
And with that oter forder legge sop ye hem lymepte
Son thys maner thys the haue brught
Att boole to the Rechen then hit shal be brught
Sane that powerl houndes eote: the bowellis and the fele.
Now of thage & undoyng of the boorde

Now to speke of the boore the first yere he is
A pegge of the Sonnder callede ale true I blie
The seconde yere an hogge and so shalt he be
And an hogges yere when he is of yere six
And when he is of six yere a boare shal he be
From the Sonnder of the flyne then depaith he
A Synguler is he so: for a lone he lett goo.

When ye haue flayn the boore and lett to hym right
Ye shal went hym onflayne When he shal be right
App. bredes and in. of hym ye shal make
By the law of venery as I dare vnder take
Thurgh yowre boundes by styrngth off that he bode
They shal haue the twylis toyle With the brede
Cast vpon the grounde thre the boore has slayne
And thot is alde a Redharte so hunte his it slayne
Vpon the earth so have I blies: for that so oeten is

Now of the hare

Now to speke of the hare my sonnys seauli
Thot best byng shal be alde of all venery
For all the yare spekyng and blawynge lest see
Commynth of sebyng and synpring of the hare
For my leif chylde I take it on honde
This is the mezzelufe best that is in any londe
For he symaes and crots and Rougthe euermoore
And breath talow and gas: and a bone teeth both to sore
And other while he is male: and so ye shalt hym fynde
And other while female and kynallis by kynde
And when he is female and kyndles hym Ruth in 
In . ii. degres be hem bath or he Beth hym thyn 
Too Rought and . ii smoth Be Beth hym se 
(And ii. knothis also that kyndles Ruth be 
When he is female so telt I my tale .

The rewarde for houndys .

When powre houndis by strenath bath done hez to ye 
The hunter shall reward him then Ruth the hez 
Ruth the shulderes and the sides and Ruth the bohelis olt 
(And all thynge) Ruth in the Rome he saue onlu the gait 
The paunehe also : yeue hem noon of thoo . 
With rewarde Ruth on the earth it is all. 
With all good hunters the . halow . it is all 
Then the lopynes of the hate loke pe not forsete 
For bryngh hem to the kechyn for the lords meyte 
(And of this ilke hate speke he no more .

Wiche beastes shall be slayne & wiche stripte 

How to speke of the beastes when they be slayne 
How many be stripte and how many be slayne 
(All that were slayne and cawde and Rounce laue me 
Shalt be slayne sothe the harte for be shalt stripte be 
(And all that bath grete : and piles the oppon 
Euer shalt be stripte when they be ondon 
(On theys manere play : thus pe shalt spe .
Whiche beeth is shall be ride with the lymer.

My dere sonyes echon now But I yowere leere
How many maner bestes as With the lymer
Shall be sperved in syrth or in feld
Both the beeste and the bucke and the booke so Ilde
And al the other bestes that hunted shalt be
Shall be sought and sounde With Ratchis so free
Say thus I yowere tolde: my chilere so tolde

The discreypng of a Bucke.

And pe spoke of the Bucke the first yere he is
A fawne, soulyng on his dam say as I yowere his
The seconde yere a preket. the. in yere a solvert
A solvert at the. in. yere the trowthe I yowere telt.
The. to. yere alle hym a Bucke of the first berg
The. in. yere alle hym a Bucke and so as I you rete

Of the hornys of a Bucke.

The hornys of a grete Bucke or by so be
Most be summpd as I say hekempt to me
Two braunchis first palmpd by most saue
And. in. appuners th fech heepe he Bilt saue
And ppm. espeles and then pe may hym alle
Where so pe be a grete Bucke I telt yowere alle

Of the Roobucke.

And iff pe of the Roobucker Bilt knaw the same
The first yere he is a lyde soulyng on his ame
The secunde pere he is a gentil: and so be fiche as.
The thirde wear an hemule loke ye hym cast.
Robucke of the first lay de is at the hym pere.
The ye pere a Robucke hym cast I payd late.
At saynt andrews day his hynps he Bift caste.
In moore or m moos he hideth hem fast.
So that no man may hem fone bynde.
Ellys m certayn he was not his hymde.
At saynt Jamys day there so he go
Then shal the Robucke gende with the Rode.
And so tolyt the as ye durne.
Then is he alde a Robucke going in his tunne.
And if ye may a Robucke sle with out any sayte.
And ye bynde that true grece at his tagle.
As sum Robucke's bane Then ye hit fynde.
Then shal ye vere it as ye do of layt and of hymde.
Also the Robucke as hit is feete lyte.
At holpode day he gooth to Rode.
And with the hit: Then he may gete hit.

Now of the hert and of the hymde.

Sonnyng of the hert and the hymde beyme git ye may.
Thu thay drow to the hert at boli roode day.
To the stepe then thay goon phe hote day at noon.
Which stepe thay ofsen my childe: I pold say.
Citt hit is Mydesomere at the last day.
The cause of the stepe is to Beere hym fro the flee.
Whio so commyth to that place may se hit Bith his ige.
An other thynge thay ofse my chyldre also.
The same season of the pere to soyle to go.
Of the dying of theis beastys.

An het blodys and a bucke greypes I synde
And iche Ruebye austeine tellus by tynde
The noyes of theyes beastys thus ye shal tale
For parte of thepye make thyg vpon hit alyt
Say chylde there ye goo : godre come tayght you so

Mereke well thepis lesonys followynge.

Tyne of grece begynnynge at mysdomer day
And tyll boli [Rood] day lascyth as I you syg
The seyon of the sop se the Matynytte
Tyll the annunnaaion of olde lady fre
Seson of the Ruebye a Ester shal tyll begynnynge
And till mychelmas lascyth nghe a she blysynye
The seyon of the roof soppynge at Michylmas
And hit shal endure and last yntill Candilmas
At Michylmas begynnynge hunting of the hau
And lascyth till myhdomer thez nytt no man hit spary
The seyon of the Bols is in the cantre
At the seyon of the sop and evermore shall be
The seyon of the boore is from the Matynytte
Tyll the purificalion of olde lady so fre
For at the Matynytte of olde lady sibete
He may synde there he goth onder his freyt
Booth in bodys and feldis come and oor frute
When he after soode maketh any sute
Crabbeys and aowys and notris thes thay growd
Hambys and treppes and other thyngs growd
That till the purificalion lascyth as ye se
And maketh the Goore in seyon to be
For While that frute may: last his time is neuer past
Of the hunting of the haare

Now to speke of the haare how ast shalt be wrought
When she shalt Both houndes be foundyn and solght
The first horde to the houndes that the hunte shalt ove pit
Is at the hente wise then he openes it
That ast may hym here: he shalt say arece.
For his houndes Boldcum to hastily
That is the first horde my sonne of venery
And then he bath coupled his houndes yoon
And is forth with him to the feld goon
And then he pas of cast his couples at bitt
Then shalt he speke and say his hounds titt
Hors a couple auaunt se auaunt tibes so
And then So ho so ho. theyes and no mo
And then say. Se auynt auaunt So holt I you pray
And ift ye se yolebr houndes haue goode Bitt to renne
And draw a Raparde se holt say as I yole heme
There bold ampe a gane him walt so
Then. Sterff mon ampe Sterff. to make him soft go
And ift any hord of the haare thez he bath bene
And he hight Riches or Gemounde thuo to hym breve
Open a Gemounde le quarter. and I shalt you abode
Quita trob la colarde on la court rode
That Gemounde the Northe bath ovt any payle
That length to synde the coward bath the short payle

And ift ye se there the haare at pasture bath bene
Iff hit be in the tyne of the corn grene
And ift yolebr houndes yace best at yolebr Bitt
Then. iii. motes shalt ye blaw tooth loudo and shiff
Here soon and there on other there be pasturede ha.
Then say, illoques illoques in thesame place
So say to hem in tynde: uto tyne that pe his sone
And then cast a signe att the feld abode.
To se at his pature there she hath be in oz owte.
Oer at his soamefor gladly to be she is not lefe.
That she hath pastured in tyne of relese.
And any bounde syno oz musing of his mace.
Ther as she hath byne and is good out of that place.
Ha sy touz cy est pli, so shalt ye say
Venez auez so hall sa, also lounde as ye may.
Sa cy ad ertse so how, after that.
Sha sa cy aunaut, and thesof be not lat.
And then ye se onto the playne her at the last.
In felle or in earabult londe; oz in to the bod past.
And youre bounde lilt syno of her thez then.
Say la douce ame la est a, and 00 as I poe hen.
That is to say, swee texende: thez is he come lobb.
For to dry here: and thez with ye shalt say so how.
Illoques cy douce cy paylante so how so how. Then leby.
Thus may he now dere sonys lezne of venery.
And when ye come thez as pe troube be lilt dibtell.
And so semeth to poe lilt then say as I poe tell.
La douce la est a veneuz. for to dibtell thoe.
And therleth. in. sohow, say ye no moore.
And iff it semes lilt poe to syna att m fere.
And weren so to to then say. douce how here how here.
How here douce how here how here he sitys.
So shalt ye say my chylde, and for no thyng letys.
Att maner keleys that euere chasede bone.
Have soon maner of bone, so how. and no more.
To fulfill or consist ethemaner of chaos
The hunteueremoore in his mouth thanhordhehas
And iffyoure houndys at a chase tennethypethyhunt
And the best begynne to tennethyhy Estimate
Or for to pynylon as doos the sop with his yole
Or for to crosse as the roof wolde over while
Or therabout so that youre houndys cannot aylde go
Then shalple sye, too sa amy sa sa
A comple fe asere so bold. Sith is the play
And sohew as moch is as sa bold to say
Bolt for, solow is shott in speche when it is brought
Therefore say be solow tot solow say be noight
And iffyoure houndys chase at heart or at haare
And than tennethy defaute thus yepshall say thare
Icep solow assayne assayne ston yowho
Sa assayne asere solow theith roofes and no moe
And iffyoure houndys tennethy bett at sop or at wo
And solow at defaute say thus seather or ye goo
Ho ho ore sides alue douce a guy that thayhere
Ho hop assayne assayne sa asere
So solow so bold wegen a coupler and wo as I yowthenne
The moore worship may yep saue amonge all memne
Molire crafors let be kydde: and wo as I yow bydow
Als my sonnys in same: and thus may yep bonne of game

The boost that the mayster hunter make the to
His man now here foloyng yep may here.

The mayster to his man makeh his Romps
That he knowith he kynde yeat the yez say
At hunting eueremoore when he goys
Quod the man to his maister that hee good loote
For to knowe what he doth the houndes before
What dooth he maister quod the man
The dooth quod he agyn as tholb mayst se
Fretyn and so dooth no best both
When fretyn he quod the man What is that to say
With his feete he oppynes the uther the he gooth a Ray
What is the cause quod the man maister I the pray
That the heft be sooth the houndes when thay hym hunt ay
That then to the Ryuer he Voltis for to goon
Quod the maister to the man the ar causes toon

402. 11. causeth the hert desirith to the Ryuer a
note were theirs tempe's wloopyng descende a oder

Oon cause for the Ryuer descende he is ay
And so is he to the Water Whan he takith the Ray
Why allisith thow hym descend maister I the pray
For hy magynus of is myght the sooth I the say
A noother is to the Water Whi he gooth other Shyle
The houndes that hym feken to founde to begyle
Cutt of this hert quod his man maister Volte I ken
In to the Water Whan he leppes Whi he makes then
He profesith quod thAY maister and so pe shatt say
For he Not not hym selfe yt hit how he Bitt a Ray
Whether ouer the Water he Bitt for passe
Or turre open thessame Ray the 2nd Ray
The sefore hit to profes as thayg hunteis layne
And Reproser iff thessame Ray he turre agen
At that oer side of the Waeter iff he upp Nortc
Then shall ye call hit the soule of the herb
And that is for the Waeter of his legge Beere
Sclowen in to the sleppe that fallyn of his fete
Apon the Waeter hit Bay scowen iff he bent
Then breepeth he Waeter ther to take podd bent
And iff With the Waeter go algate podd hit shall
Desoullant the Waeter an hit fo hym callt

Now of the Nomblis mehe were the teryps

The man to his maister speketh full blyth
Off the nomblps of the herb that he Rolde hym kich
How mony endps ther shal be hym Rich mine
Quod the maister boc can thyk nox thynne
And that is bot the Sargilon to speke of alt bi yene
And all theps ovet cokes and? (Roundulus) bene

The Auauncezs the Forchezs

Yet Rolde I Bot and thow Roldest me lerc
The cokes and the Roundulus of the Nomblps of yder
don croke of the Nomblis lyth evermoors
under the throote tolle of the best be soore
That callis 18. anuaunces who so can hem hene
And the hyndermost parte of the Nomblis there
That is to say the forchezs that liggen euyn betwene
Thy. 7. cokes of the best that ovet cokes euene
In the Ngorest that called is the wondt also
For the fides wher a tolve cuwen it is fro
My dere sonsys toly: say of game I thus yoth told

Yet Boldar I ytt maitser Bhi theys bounndes all
Bayen and cryen Then thay hym cecche shalt
For thay Boldar trow trupe that is thay: skylt
For to see the brest that thay renne tylt

Tell me maitser quod the man What is the skylt
Whyn the yare Bobke so saynne renne aynest the hitt
Quod the maitser for hys legges b shorter b soore
Then kynd: that is the skylt of pyore

What is the cause quod the man fynes lyyt b best
What the yare sittith aye Byn she taketh hirs rest
And oth bestys by: as communely men sayne
For y. causes quod the maitser I telt the ployn
Oon is for the hurtles upon hir houghus ays
And all oth bestys: an the side to the goldynde lay
An oth cause theer is and that is noo lees
For the breith both slye and pure grece

Yet Boldar I maitser quod the man fynes lyyt more
White lyth the siet of the yare be kynd or befoore
Ouet the ployn quod the maitser of ihe yare thow take
By theo the tylke and the chyne even oon the backe

Yet Boldar I maitser quod the man thres at the lez
What thow Ralkeest in the feld Bith the lymere
Thee as an hec pastercd bath: or y thow hym se
To kenneb saatt or lene Wheter that he be
I can quod the maitser Beest telt the thys caas
Wylau Bele Bele be lay: and Where be sumped kaas
Pokol andy englaymede iff that it be
Then is to fett I the tett leene theys of me
And iff it be both blacke and garde and cleine
Then he is megre laizre andy leene
And os theys ilk adjung iff thoob leene not me
Take heed in the Lyntre and then thow may it se

C Pit mayster of the haare sayn Holde J hit moore
Whet he dooth then he gooth the houndys bfoore
The fourth and revorth thet he gooth a Bay
Syprykth and repprykth the sowth for to pay
But lat is that quod the man then they so done
That shalt I quod the mayster tell the full soone
In the sole as shez he gooth no Bays leene
The se fourth then he steepyth and hit may not be scene
And after then he wobblith and tennyth agaynne
Then he revorth as good huntres saynne
And then he tennyth in the Bay dry or Bette
Then men may fynde foscales of clees or of frete
That pyckyth the haare age then he dooth soo
And repprykth then iff he agaynne soo

C Maiser pit quod the man That is this to say
A vauntelay a lay . and a Relay .
That shalt I telt the quod he : for a litelt byzet
When the houndys ar set : an bzt for to mete
And other hym chasen and folowyn to take
Then alt the Relays thowth may appon hym make
Euen at his compnyg pf thowt lett thy houndys goo
While the ots that he behyned fer ayn hym froo
That is . a vauntelay . and so thowt shalt hit call
For they ar than fer before thoos oteh houndes alt
And an hyndaeryng gret al oter pontalt
For they may not that we nomore seide at Bitt
And holde thyn houndes sepli if that thowe so do
Tilt al ponder that be hynde to cum there to
Than let thyn houndes alt to geat goo
That calleis is an assay and looke thow say so
And that hyndaeryng is yet to them that be hynde

For the reste witt ouer go the Bote hynde
A relay is after thern the houndes at pest
Fer be fore with the best that hiet hem fast
To let thyn houndes fer after hem soon
And that is then a fortheryng to hem echoon
Fer and thyn houndes case ouer take thers oter bi desers

Then shalt they alt solue hym of oon fidesines

What is a forlonyng.

Mit mayste: Hede I sayn thus at poth leere
What is a forlonyng for that is good to here
That shalt I say the quod be the soth at lest
When thy houndes in the Bote sechyn any best
And the best is stott aelay out of the frith
Or the houndes that thowe fast meten therwith
And any other houndes before: than may with hem mete
Thees oter houndes azn then forlonynd I the best
For the beste and the houndes azn so fer before
And the houndes be hynde be Bote and loor
So that thay may not at the best cum at the ritt
The houndes be fore forlonyne hem and that is the skylt
Thay be ap so ferre be fore to me iff thowe wilt trust
And thys is the forlonyne leere hit iff thowe lust
Wiche thre thynge cause the houndes to endure

Wit bold I Beete maister is if it Bate the Rist
When thyn houndes renne an hort contylck
And the forther they goo the gladde the thynge be
For. iij. causeth quod he ofte hym is sene
Son is when the hert rennes fast on a rese
The swetteth that hit rennyth downe though out his claes
The houndes when they synde of that it is swete
Then az they leuez to renne and lother to lete
An othre cause when the hert ny no moore may
Then Rist is White froth ashe ther he gooth a bry
When thyn houndes synde of that then az they glad
In hope they shalt hym halve and renne so rad
The. iij. cause is of the hert when he is nggh rede
Then he aspys out of his mouth froth and blade rede
The houndes knaid that he shatt be take soone than
And ever the forther they goo the gladde they renne
This az the causes. iij. that causeth hem gladde to be

Wich lest a mau hounde takis as lone as alvyst
What lest pit maister I say it for non pit
That moost boole all houndes rennen ontill
And also sone the sloypyst shatt hym ouer tak
As the sloypyst shatt do Beat way so ouer te take
That rest a Gausyn hight a Grot or a Gray
These. iij. namps be both the soute for to say
And this is cause therof: for the Rist by hynde
So though thorns a way the thepest he may synde
The as the sloypyst houndes may no forther goo
Then the slowest of soote be he neuer so thyn
Why the hare simapes and crotels.

Cpit mapster Bolde I Bete Zhi that men sayn
That hy hare simape and crotels booth playn
And att other maner bestys that hant to be
Femape or fenof as Be Bele hit se
That shal I beast tell the quod the mapster then
For why that he femape and crotels Baelz I he
He femartic for be boeth talow this is no last
And he crotels men sayn for be boeth gyes
And Rouktis on his toughtis then he letus it go
And bestys of fych lynde lynde bee no moo
How mony bestys femape myapster sayn I Bolde late
And how many fenof that bare good to kwe
At this to tell quod the mapster I hold hit bot kighgt
Att bestys that boeth talow and fencen spught
Femape then they do so say as I the kyme
And att over fenof that rotten vayne thyme.

How mony maner bestys of venery releue

CHow mony maner bestys pit mapster me tell
Off venery Relaues by sprth or by ffelt
To this quod the mapster I shalz the anshare
Off att bestys bot . i. the kare and the kare
From the Annunciation of Our Lady Day
The kare then releues the looth fo to say
Citt saynt Petris day and paule. and the kare right:
From the Purification of Our Lady bright:
Citt the translation Relaues: leue ye me
Off saynt Thomas tare of Cauntiburie.
To vudo the wylde Boore

\[\text{Mit my chyle of the boore for to speake moore}\
\text{When he shal be noonoon I tatt you be soore}\
\text{pppebretes ye shal of hym make}\
\text{Now lett you my sonns ye Boore ye shal them take}\
\text{The spere of themyn is the heede that euez to salt}\
\text{An ocer is the color and so ye shal hit salt}\
\text{The shelds on the sholtenes: therof yealt . ij . be}\
\text{Then eyder side of the myne depart in . ij}\
\text{The prestellis and the gamteons dete theym . ij}\
\text{And . ij . seleteys le path: forgete not tho}\
\text{Then take is legges and is soete g shellith powre sleght}\
\text{For they shal of his bredes be counted for . viij}\
\text{Depart the myne in . iij . pecs and nomeo}\
\text{And take ye powre bredeis . ppp . and . ij}\
\text{And saute put the grece than it is take a Ray}\
\text{In the blodde of the boore my chyle I yow pray}\
\text{For hit is a medecyne: for mony maners pyne}\

\[\text{Thow ye shall breake an Hert.}\
\text{And for to speke of the hert While ke thynke oon}\
\text{My chyle spert ye shatt hym seve lyen he shalt te noonoon}\
\text{And that is for to say or euer ye hym lyght}\
\text{With in his owene horpons to lay hym upright}\
\text{At theysay cut hym that lording may see :}\
\text{A noon fat or leen lyder that he bee}\
\text{Than cut of the odddis the blye even froy}\
\text{Or ye begyme hym to slee: and thow shal hit ye geo} \]
At chauntis : to beginne assone as ye may
And slytteth hym downe even to the saw
And sro the saw even downe the bole shal ye slit
To the pittitt that the cude has a way bytt
Then slit the lyfte legge even first before
And then the lyfte legge by hym or ye do moore
And thes otez legges upon the right syde
Upon the same maner slit ye that syde
To goo to the celyps looke pe be presse
And so sleeth hym downe even to the brest
And so sleeth hym forth right unto the saw
Even to the place where the cude has cut a Bay
Then sleeth thes same lyfe att that otez syde
But let the stypt of the brest stytt thes oon byde
Than shal ye hym sende my chylde I yowd Rede
Right upon his alone skynne and lay hit on brest.
Take brede of the cuttyng of thes same dere
And begynne first to make the Exter
Than take out the shultris . and slytteth a noon
The baly to the syde from the corbyn bone
That is corbyns see : at the deth he Ritt be
Then take out the selvet that hit is not laste
For that my chylde is good for lechecraft
Than put thyn bonde sofely under the brest bone
And thz shal ye take out theber a noon
Than put out the punch e . and from the punch taas :
A way Rightly the Rate sych as he taas
Hoole it with a syngre . do as I yowd kenne
And Bith the bloode and the gree fillith hit thame
Looke therde that ye trowe and nedelt therto :
Foz to seld it Bith att or ye moore do.
The small guttis than ye shall obt pyt
From hem take the maw. forget not it.
Than take obt the leuez. and lay hit on the slayne
And after that the bladders with obt sowe slayne
Than dress ye Nombles: first that ye take
Dowe the anglers treuze that cleues to the necks
And dowe with the bolthwise put them a noon
And treuez vp the flesh ther vp to the pach loo
And so forth the sallitius that ye vp aree
That fallith to the nombles. and shal be ther:
With the veeres also and sevit: that this is
Euen to the mydryf that upon hym is
Than take dowe the mydryf from the sides hoole
And haue vp the nombles hoole by the bolthwise
In thy hand than them holde. and looke and se
That all that longith them to. to gede: that they be
Than take them to thy broder to holde for triss
Why the thow thow dubblyst: and rightst as the list
Then a lay the lyghtnes: and oon the slayne them lay
To a byde the quere my chylde I powl pray.
Then shal ye flyt the slough the as the hrist lith
And take a lay the Eves from it and by flytth
For sith heras hath his hert: ay it upon
As men may se in the best Biren he is soun
And in the myddis of the hert a boon shal ye fynde
Look ye peue hit to a looce. and chylde be kynde
For hit is kynde for many melodies
And in the myddis of the hert evermore it lies
Than shal ye fyt the skyrtes the teeth even fro
And after the (Ragge boon) cuttes even also
The forthis: and the fydes even betwene
And looke that powde kynst ay slyppd bone
Than arne op the torchis, and srote them with blood
For to save the grete, so do men of good
Than shalt ye cut the net; the fydes even fro
And the bote fro the net cuttyth also
The toong the browyn the pouche and the necke
When they Bact be Boatt with Ratez of the bice:
The smale gutties to the lightis in the dyes:
A boue the hest of the west When shoue them rete
With all the blood that ye may gete and Byn
Att to geuer shalt ye take, and laye oon the skyn.
To geuer poltre houndses, that calle is J Bis:
The quyre, a boue the skyn for it skyn is
And by dightis hym so by my counsouple
Shall bave the lesthe shulde for hys tamaule.
And the Right shulde lytre so euer he be
Peueth to the foster for that is his fee
And the lyuez also of the same best
To the fosterps tnaue peueth at the leest
The nombles truñth in the skynne, and tardoit hym fast
The sides and the forches to geuer that they last
With thende legses, he woñ so it shall
Than bryng it bome, and the skynne Bith att
The nombles, and the hornes, at the lordis pate
Than boldly bloy the pree thatat.
Power play for to myyne. Or that ye come Inne

Explicite Sam Juyans
Barnes in his boke of huntynge.
Bestis of the chace of the sweete feythe n kynlig.

Ther be bestys of the chace: of the sweete feythe. And
the be the Bucke. the Doe. the Boere. the Reynnd
the Elke. the Sppcarde. the Otre. and the Matron.

There be bestis of the chace of the seynkyng feythe: And
they be the Roobucke. and the Roo. the Fulmarde. te
Fykes. the Bawde. the Graye. the Hop. the Squyret.
the Whitrat. the Sot. and the Pulaite.

The narnys of doueule maner houndis

This be the narnys of houndes. First thz is a Grehound.
a Bastard. a Mengrett. a Mastyfe. a Lemoa. a Spyn
Myddying dogges. Tryndelstypes. and Shukhrid aurjis.
and smale ladies popis that beere a ray the fleex and dyue:
ris smale fablets.

The propretis of a goode Grehound.

A Grehound shalde be ledd like a Snake: and necked
like a Drake. Noted like a Rat. Tayed like a Rat.
Sped lyke a Teme. Chyned like a Beme

The first pere be moste leene to seye. Th seand pere to syl
de hym lede. T Th. 12. pere he is sylow lyke. Th. 13. pere the is noon like Th. Th. 14. pere he is good Inough
Th. 15. pere he shalt holde the plough Th. Th. 16. pere he
Bitt awayle: grece bilthpe for to assaye. Th. Th. 17. pere
lydallitt. Th. 18. pere carresdyt. Th. And Thyn he is com
myn to that yerse: haue hym to the tanner. For the best
hode, of that eues hitike bade, at. yp. yerse hy is full hode.

The propretiers of a goode hors.

A goode hors shulde haue, yd. propretiers and condicions.
A pel to hit, in. of a man, in. of a Roman, in. of a fow in.
off of an haare and. in. of an assa.
Off a man wolde prode and hardy.
Off a Roman sayte bestid saure of hure or es to lipponon,
Off a fow a saure tapyle shorte etis with a good trot.
Off an hore a goate eygh a dry hore. and Beft remyng
Off an assa a bigge chyne a flatte lege. and good houre.

Welt trauclid Romenn zell trauclid hors bees ney goode

Arise ezy, serue goode ducetel and the bowd besily do thy Beke Bisel. pezethyn almese secretly Go by th ey safel.
Answere the peple demurely. Go to th mete appetel.
Sit ther at discreetely. Of thonge be not to literall. Azr.
se therfrom tempately. Goo to th sopel soberly And to thy bode mereley. Be m thyn Inne Locudly. Plesse thy loue du.
ly. And slepe surely.

Verhe wele theys. iii thynges.

Thre be. iii thyngs prinapalt to be deyd of eyg Bisme man
Thy first is thy word of olberd holy sazer the pope.
The seconde is thmdignacion of a pance Qua reignacion
regis pel prinapis mort est.
The thyrde is thy fawor or the Ryll of a Juge.
The. in. is Sclaundr, e the mutaacion of a comynalte.
Who that maketh in Cristynmas a dog to his larder.
And in Marche a Solv to 25 gardyne.
And in May a sole of a whife manyns counself.
He shal never have good larder, sayre gardyn. Nor He le keppyd colyntell.

T Fer from thy kynyns men kesse the.
Wath not thy neiborges nept the.
In a goode corne cunte the thistle the.
And sittte ombne Robyn and rest the.

Who that byloes his hous alt of salowes.
And pricketh a bynde hors over the salowys.
And suffreth hyg Kyse to seche mony salowys.
God sende hym the blisse of everlastyng salowis.

If theis be not directid then go thei at aventyr.
Thebe thynge sutt hard to knawh.
Byce say that thyt Bitt drawe.
The first is the wynes of a yong man.
The seconde the course of a vessaylt in the see.
The thride of an Edde or a serpent spant.
The im. of a soble sittynge on any thyng.

Ttoo wynes in oon hous. Ttwo cattys and oon mous:
Ttoo dogges and oon boon: theis shall ney aword; oon

Who that mannyth hym Bith his Kyne.
And closith his crooste Kyth cherites.
Shalt yeve many dogges broynne.
And also shit kypt good seyses.
The Companies of priestes and bowys.

A Herde of Hertis
an Herde of att man was

an Herde of Sibannys
an Herde of Cranys
an Herde of Coolebys
an Herde of Brennys
an Herde of harlotys

a Nye of Ssfauntyys
a Beuy of Ladies
a Beuy of Roos
a Beuy ofQuiaplys
a Sege of breynnys
a Sege of betousis

a Soze or a suite of malabdis
a Mustre of Herockys
aRalke of Snytys
a Congregation of peple
an Epaleping of Larkies
a Roche of Myghtangalis
an hoof of men
a adlishhipping of pomen
a Chrine of Goldsynches
a Cast of Grede
a Couple or a prey of totallis
a slflight of Doues
an conjynpnes of Rauenes
a Clastering ofroughtes
a Difsumulation of breddis
a Route of Anyghtis

a Pride of Lionys
a Slath of Beers
a Cete of Grates
a Beyp of Comys
a Rothes of Martrongys
a Besynes of ferettis
a Grace of grehoundis of j
a Lece of Grehoundis of .19
a Coupulk of spannellis
a Couple of tennyng boundis
a Luther of Helpis
a Kynptt of pong Cattis
a Synguler of Boris
a Dryst of tame Sbyne
an Harrasse of horse
a Ragg of coltis or a Rake
a Baren of Mulis
a Tripp of Boee
a Tripp of hauns
a Gagle of gæs
a Brov of hynys
a badlyng of sokis
a Noonpaens of Byues
a State of Synes
a Though of twongs
a Plantis of viteris
a Suplyte of Nunys
a State of clerkes
a Dockeyne of vocoris
a Conueyg of prechous
a Sentence of Judges
a Dampnyng of Juzrous
a Diligens of Messangers
an Ohsians of suanunts
a Sete ofastesheris
a Draught of hoteletis
a Proue steppyng of taloris
a Tempans of cowys
a Stalke of fosters
a Boost of saudiouris
a Laughte of Oselotis
a Glostng of Tauernteris
a Malepernes of pedezer
a Thraue of Thosheris
a squatte of Dabbens
a Fightynge of beggers
an Controuthe of sompneris
a Melody of Harpers
a Fauuety of pypers
a sotele of serjeauntis
a Tabelacle of bakers
a Drifie of fisheer
a Dylgsyng of Taylours
a Bleche of solutteris
a Smere of Corpouris
a Cluster of Grappes
a Cluster of choros
a Rage of Mayangs
a Rasall of kinaups
a blus of boyes
a ouncredibillte of Couoldis
a Coup of parriichis
a Spryng of Telus
a Desseze of Lapbyng
a salt of Bootwochis
a Congregacon of Pleuers
a Couert of cooris
a Suet of Curtallis
a Tiesings of Pies
an Ose of spaolbis
a Sbarne of bes
a caste of baukis of p'tous
a Lece of thyssame baukis
a Flight of Goshaukes
a Flight of nobolobes
a blyng of Rockes
a Mumuration of stares
a Route of Holuess
a Lepe of Lebards
a Shredbeanes of Apis
a Skulke of Thups
a Skulke of Hopis
a Nest of Rabettis
a Labor of Mollis
a Mute of houndz
a Rentt of Rachi
a Sute of alyam
a Cowardnes of curtis
a Soundes of kbide shyne
a Stowt of Maris
a Pase of Assis
a Doue of Nete
a flocke of Shipe
a Bagge of Women
a Sheepe of chyldren
a Multiplieng of husbandis
a Pontificalite of prelats
a Dignite of chanonyes
a Charge of curats
a Distrecion of Pres tires
a Sailke of fritis
a houmpynable sight of mortis
a Scott of Aygh
a Exemple of Maisteris
an Obsuans of heringtes
an Eloquens of labeperis
an Epreacion of Office corps
a fath of Marchandis
a puision of sekkyard of houf
a Rese of Hantaris
a Creens of Sehberis
an unbreyng of Kezueris
a Safegarde of Soreris
a Blast of huntiris
a Theetenynge of courteyeris
a Kype of Tapstres
a Lying of medicens
a Mistbreue of pyneteris
a Lach of Cartens
a Soulding of Kemsteris
a Bunderynge of Tynerenis
a Rapibardnes of haybarden
a Boorship of Brutes
a Neushtynge of Jogyleris
a Straunce of Mylnetris
a Festre of Buiberis
a Gyng of Bochouns
a Trynket of Cossiferis
a Blocke of Shownerenis
a Dronkship of Cobless
a Sulk of foptis
a Clustre of Motris
a Rage of the teethe
a Rascall of Bopes
a Disworship of Statris
Here folow the dew temps to speke of brekynge or dressing of dyuerse beestis and bowlis &c.
And thessame is shewed of certayn fysshes.

A dere broukene.
A Goose creased
a Higge broode and speede
a Capon solsed
a Chasow strughyd
a Cynp unlacede
a Crane displayde
a Curled coniptede
a Hesabunt alet
a Quayle byngged
a Flouer Mynsed
a Pegeon thyghed
Brawne leechyd
a Swanne lysse
a Lambe shulderde
a Rode shulder
an Hen solyled
a Malade unbrasid
an Henyn dysnembrod
a Pecoike defigured
a Seare vantachid
a Partrich alet
a Raale breseyde
a Wodeoke thyghed
an Egge Trepid
a fyre Tymbred

Now of fysshes
A Salamon Chyned
a Hype splatted
an Hadooke side
a Chyen synned
a Sole lynned
a Gunnece chyned
a Teneche sawced
an Ele trousoned
a Breme splayed
a Barbitt ushyd
a Tought gobytid

Ye shall say thus.
A knzt Herbourghith
a Bugke lodgith
an Esqueze lodgith
a Roro beddith
a poman beddith
an haare in her forme shul:
dryng or leenyng.
a Cnyt littyng.
a Wodeoke berekyng
Here now foloving shall be shielded all the Shypes and the Bishops and of the realm of England. And ye shall understand that the Shypes be Hutton before and the bishopryes of the same at first folooving next ast and then after Hard as sheded the Provinces of this londe.


Cambrigehyre. Elpe.


Provinces of England.

Here in this booke soloyng is determined the lynage of Coote armuris: and holde gentlemen shal be knownyn from gentilit men. and holde bondage began first in aungett and after suycted in man lynde, as it is shelyde in processe bothe in the childe of Adam and also of Noe. and holde Noe dypped the Worlde in is. partes to his. ij. soumpes. Also the he shelyd the. ip. coloueris in armys figured by the. ip. coara of angeles. and it is shelyd by the forsayd coloueris leyth ben Bothy and leyth ben Royall. and of rigaliteis xi; cler ten noble and Rich ben spellant. And the ten here the per
typs of chynicaly and many other notable and famoures thyns;
gs to the plesure of noble pepsonys shal be shelyd as the be
ey soloyng Bitteneses Who so ever lykety to se thaym and v
d thaym leyth Here to longe nobt to return. And after
theys notable thyns alsoysayde soloyng the Blasyn of att
maner armys in latyn, french and English.

Incepit Liber armorum.

Eyn in Bittenes armes for to here by the Royall
bloe in ordynance all nobult and gentyll men from the
heyte deye to the lawysse i this booke shal be shelyd. and to
deserue Gentylnes from ongentylines. In so moche that all
gentylnes summys of god of heypn. at heypn I lyft began
Here Here. ip. coaraes of angeles and nobt bynde bot. ip. in to
os armurus of knablige encrwned fulkye Bith preccess sto
nes. Here lucifer Bith mylyons of angeles obt of heypn felt
unto lyft and odyes places and ten holpyn her in bondage. and
all Heree created in heypn of gentilt nature. A bynd men or a
thurse lyft for all He be summy of adam. So lucifer Bith his
sumpy May for all He be summy of heypn. Adam the
begynnyng of man kynde was as a stokke onsprayed and sone: floreshed. and in the braunches is knowlledge wyche is wont
and wyche is grene.

How Gentilmen shalle be knawyn from churles
& how they first began. And how Noe deuynd
the world in. iii. partit to his iiij. sonnes.

Now for to deuynde gentilmen from churles in haste it shal be
prued. There was neuer gentilman nor churle ordenyd by hyn
to to have rad sadoe and moder. Adam and Eue had nother sa-
dre nor moder, and in the sonnes of Adam and Eue was foun-
de both the gentilman and churle. By the sonnes of Adam and
Eue Seth Akett and Capn deuynde was the royall blode fro
the longentyl. A brother to slay his brother gerazy to the labb
there might be more longentylnes. By that did Capn become
a churle and att his offspynge after hym by the cysyng of god
and his owne sadoe adam. And Seth was made a gen-
tilman thores all his sadres and moderis blisynge. And of the
offspynge of Seth Noe come a gentilman by hynde

Noe had iij. sonnes begetyn by hynde. by the moder. ii.
Here named Cham and Sem. and by the sadoe the thirde was
nampd Jafeth. Pit in theys iij. sonnes gentilnes and on;
gentilnes was founde. In cham longentylnes was founde
to his owne sadoe wo to disaure his praupes and laugh
his sadoe to sorne. Jafeth was the pongist and repured
his brodre. Than like a gentilman take mynde of Cham. for
his longentylnes he was become a churle: and had the cysyng
of god and his sadoe Noe. And Ryan Noe alwoke he sayde
to Cham his sonne: knowlyse not show how hit become of
Capn Adam soon: and of his churlish blowe. Alke the World
is drownde saue Be. vij. And now of the to begynne
sanguine tilthes and a cause to deswy pe all: upon the hit shalte be
so I pray to god that it shalte last. Now to the I gue my
curse Wycked baptys ffor eu. and I gue to the: the north parte
of the World to drabe thyne habitation for the shalte it be.
There sowde and are solde and myrshes as a churle thob
shalt bune. in the thirde parte of the World Rich shalbe Welt
Europe that is to say the contre of churls.

C Jafeth eu hev my sone thob shalte bune my blissing
dre istew of Seth Adam son I make my a gentilman to the be
ste parte of the World. and to the occident ende: Blene as Welth
and gare shalte be. the thyne habitation shalte be. to take that other
thirde parte of the World Which shalbe calle asia that is to say
the contre of gentilmen.

C And Sem my son also a gentilman I the make to multipli
abellis blowe that so Wyckedli was slapy. the oyntes thob shal
that take that other thirde parte of the World Which shal be calle ali
at. that is to say the contre of tempurnes.

C Of the offpring of the gentilman Jafeth come Labram
Moysees Abraun and the profettes. and also the kyng of ye
tun of mary. of Ibom that gentilman Ihebys Was borne very
god and man: after his mahrde kyng of the londe of Jude of
Jube gentilman by is modre mary prynce of Cote armure.

H ow longe Cote armures wer begunne after
thyn carnacion of owre lorde Ihesu cryst.

C Jafeth made first Sarget and the in he made a half in token
of all the Bozle. and afterwarde 300. yer e and . twij. before
thy statynacion of Criste: Tote armure Was made • and signiur
at the sege of troye Here in gesys tronianorum it tellith that
the first begynnyng of the laube of armys Has. the Riche Has
effugured and begynne before any laube in the Bozle. to t the
laube of nature. and before the p. comadnements of god
And thyse laube of armys Has grounded ppon the. ip. or:
dreys of angelis in heuen encrowned With. ip. dyueris precious
stones of coloures and of veribys dyueris • also of them as fi:
gurd the. ip. colouris in armys. as in monsbre to begynne the
first stone is calde Topasion

TPrim9 lapis

The first stone is calde Topasion signifiying
golde in armys.

This stone Topasion is a semp stone. and golde it is cal;
te in armys. The vertue thez of is : that the gentilman the Ri:
the thes stone in his tote armure brith a sace messanger in his
kyng batpli shalt be. The Riche stone is refred in the angelis
crowne that Has a trube messanger and a sace in his kyng bu:
bapt of brwn than they sought with Lucifer

TSecudy lapis

The secunde stone is calde Smaragdus a gratile
by stone signifiying vert in armys

The secunde stone is calde Smaragdus a gruwell stone. et
vert it is calde in armys. The vertue thez of is : that the gentyl
man the Riche in his tote armure it brith kene and hardy in his
kyng latest shalbe. The Rich stone is reserued in the cchangeles crowne that was kene and kardy in his kynges battle of lyuyn Ryon that fought Rith Lucifer

Tercius lapis
And this stone is calde brusk tofore i armys

The theire stone is calde an Ximetse a dusteell ston brusk hit is calde in armys. The vertue therof is: that he the Rich be; rich in his Cote armur that stone, fortunale of victori in his ti ges batayl shal he. the Rich stone is reserued to the vertuys crowne that was fortunale and victoriows in his kyng batayl of lyuen Ryon they fought Rith Lucifer

Quartus lapis
And this stone is calde pluby color i armys

The iii. stone is calde a Margarete a cloody stone plumb; by hit is calde in armys. The vertue ther of is. That gentilmen that in his cote armur this stone beith grete gounauce of charirie in his kyngys batayl he shal heare. the Rich stone is res erued in the potestatis crowne that was chaeltrus of gounauce in his kyngys batayl of kyyn Ryon they fought Rith Lucifer

Quintus lapis
A loveys is calde s-name or sanquine i armys

The v. stone is calde a Loveys. a sanquine stone or sanameer hit is calde in armys. The vertue therof is: the gentilman that in his Cote armur this stone beith myghtysuff of power in his kyngys batayl shal he. the Rich stone was reserued in dominu
...swarms eawbne that Ras myght full of pother in his kyngys tv
talk of kyyn Blyan thayt saught Bith Lucifer.

Sextus lapis

T And this stone is calde gowlys in armpes

The, vi. stone is calde a Ruby a redy stone. gowlys
it is calde in armpes. the yvere thers of is the gentelman that is
his Cotearmure that stone beith hotte and full of corage in his
kyngys bataylt shalt te. the Rich stone is resured in the punci
pates crowne that Ras hote brinnynge as fire in his kyngys ba-
taylt of kyyn Blyan thayt saught Bith Lucifer.

Septim9 lapis

T A blue stone it is & it is cald aluer in armpes

The, vii. stone is calde a Saphyre a blev stone Aluer hit
is calde in armpes. the yvere thers of is the gentelman that is
his Cotearmure beith that stone : Byse and yvertes in his Res
kyng in his kyngys bataylt shalt te. the Rich is resured to kyng
crowne that Ras Byse and yvertes in his kyngys bataylt of ky
yng Blyan thayt saught Bith Lucifer.

Octau9 lapis

T This stone is blake and it is called Sabull

The, viii. stone is a Dymond a blake stone : Sable it
is calde in armpes. the yvere thers of is that gentelman that is
his Cotearmure thatt stone beith : durabull & consynpt in his
kyngys bataylt he shalt te. The Rich stone Ras resured i the
chroynys crowne that Ras durable consynpt in his kyngys
bataylt of kyyn. Blyan thayg saught Bith Lucifer.
Tir9 lapis

CT A shining stone and is calle Silver in armys

The 1p. stone is calle Carbuncle a shynynge stone. Silver is calle in armys. The vertue thereof is: That gentleman ye in his Cotearmor this stone truth, shall doth glorious shynynge in his kynges batayll be shal in: The Rich stone has resorted in the Seraphyns crowne: that was shalt doth glorius shyning in his kyng batayll of hynp. Than the saught Be Lucifer

TOF the diuie coloreis for the field of cotearmuris 1p. bene worthy and 111. bene Royall

The 1p. diuise coloris for the field of Cotearmuris is 1p. worthy 111. Royall. The 1p. worthy to theps: Gold be beste Azure plumby 1c Synam. And the 111. Royall to theps: Gold is Asume Sable 1c Silver. Got now aest blas of armys the be to 101. coloris of ye Rich. 1p. be metalt 1c 111. coloris. Gold is Silu for metalt. be 1p. Asume is Sable for coloris. 1p. theps be vid and no moo.

TOF nine preci9 stone. 1p. be noble 1c 111. of dig

The 1p. precious stoneps 1p. noble 1c 111. of dignite. The 1p. noble stoneps be theps Topasion Smaragmat Plica: the Margaret 1c Alloys. The 111. of dignite be theps Rubi Saphyrz Szymond and Carbuncullt

TOF thonderis of agellis 1p. be ierarch 1c 111. tre

The 1p. ordreps of angels 1p. Jeraachie 1c 111. Trop
The v. Jeremys be theys : Angelis Archangelis virtutes hostes et dominatos Th. iii. Troni be theys Principat pat9 Tomy Chrybyn and Semaphyn.

Tv. of the dignitie of regalite be noble n.iii. nct

Tv. be ip. dignites of Regalite. v. noble and. m. excellent Th. v. noble be theys Gentilma Squier Knight Baron and Lordi. And. m. excellent be theiris Earle Mark Duke and Prince

Dyne vertuel of preci9 Ionys

Dyne vertues of preci9 Ionys ben thez. v. generall andy m. specialt Th. v. geniatt ben theys A sure messenger bene hardy forunat of victori Chereal as9 of gounance e myghti ful of powre Th. m. specialt be theiris: note of corage Lyfe e redy e vertues in berkyng Durable e consaynt fitt oughte e glonose shypnyng .

The. iii. vertuel of cheualry

Obite vertues of cheualry ben thez: Th. first is inste in his bestis. cleennes of his persone. peti to saue of the poore. to be gracious to his preson. to be wouent and faithfull to his god Th. second is that to be Lyfe i his batail. prudent i his sightig knoldyng e saying mynde i his Butties. Th. iii. is ye to be nort floyd i his heartes. love to fore ye has quilt be true thanke god leer of his victorie e for to saue mesure i his sustynace. Th. iii. is to be strog e steedsafe i his gounace, to hope to saue ye victore
And wold not frome the seale and not to shame his cote armynce. Also that he to be not to losst full of his manhood. Looke that ke in curtes loyally and gentill and with olde rebaddry in his langage.

Here shall be shewed the. i. artikelis of gentilnes. v of them ar amorowds and iiiii souerayn

CThee be ix. artylees of gentilnes. and of theym v. bene amorowds. and. iiii. soueren. Thte ix. amorowds gentilneses ben thees Lordeli of counntenance. Trencable in langage Wysse in his answere. Perseve m gouernalnence and There. sult to saythfulnes. Thte iiii. souerayn gentilneses ben theis Felde othes m ijberng. Gopom to goddis byddyng. kno: wyng his olbne birtb in beryng and to drewe his souerayn to offende.

CTher be iy. vices contrary to gentilmen

CThee ben. iy. vices contrary to gentilmen of the liche. v. ben indeterminable and iiii. determinable Thte. ix. indeterminable ben theys: Een to be sult of slowthe in his heater an othe: to be sult of boost in his manhood. the thride to be sult of colhardnes to is ememy. the fourth to be sult of lechri his body. i the fiftthe to be sult of drynkyng s dronchetunli. Thte be. iiii. deter: minable: on is to reuoke is olbych chalange an othe: to sly his presoner with his olby pandis. the thavd to byg: from his que: ragynes laner in the felde. and the fiftthe to telt his soueraygne fals talkys

CTher be iy. icetimable rejoyngis in armys

CThe. ix. icetimable rejoyng of armys ben theys. first is a gentilman to be made a knyght i the felde at batayn
The second is kyngdee of hym to respeake after manhode
Th. iij. is equally to do by sor his souerayn T The . iii. is
ambassatt to be put in his honde for Bishom . T Th. x. is
pricks of knygthode done to sore aloundes i honor of viroblene.
T Thys be alde in armes th. x. autentique Mow fololbith
th. iii. endyng stremptall his personatt T Th. first is a po-
cre knyght to be married to the blode Royall T Th. second is
to have thanke of his souereyn personall T Th. iij. is to
keep his Cote armure onshampy m truath T And the. iii.
is to keep att poynnis of is kynghthod as gelys twianorum de;
clarich .

Knew ye that theis ii. orderis wer.first wedlok
and kynghthode and kynghthode was made be-
fore Cote armure was ordened .

T Thz Bas non orde: tot. xj. Bedloke first and kynghthod
after . A knyght Bas made before any cote armure . and O:
ybion Bas the first knyght that ever Bas . Asterial his sater
come bi the right lyne of that gentilman Jafeth and saw the pe-
ples multiplie e bad no gouernor And the cursed peple of Sem
bered avenys them Olibion Bas the sepyngest and the mansul
left man in his lyne And the peple cursed of Olibion to be thep
maitser and their gouner A thousand men Ber than multipli-
ed of Jafethis lyne . Asterial made to his son a garlande a
bouthe his hede of . xj. diuers preciouse stumps in tokenyng of
chualti to be a gouner of a. M. men . e onto thys same app .
high haue his name i late y' is as much to surp' gouin of . xg . we
Olibion knelpyd to Astarpsall his fader and askyd his blis:
yng. Astarpsall toke Olibions frere that was Jafisfris
sablehond that Tuball made before the floode: and smote flat
yng. He ymg upon the ryght shulde of Olibion in toke;
yng of the ip. vertuys of the forsaide precious stonyes and
gan him his blissing with a charge to kepe th. ip. vertuys
of charite now foloyng as ye shalt hæve.

Thor be the charges or artikels that every
knyczht chlude kepe by the dignyte of his order a
they be x. v. tempall and iiii. goostly

Thy be. v. tempall vertuys of charite
the. v. tempall vertuys be theys. he shal not tunne his backe
to his enmy for to fellipse. Thy. iiij. is that he shalt truly holde
his promyspe to his frende: and also to his soo. Thy. iiij. is
he shalt be fre of mete and drinke to all his enmys a boute hym
Thy. iij. is he shalt op holde maydyngs ryght. Thy. v. is
that he shal holde op holyngs ryght. Thys be the. iij. vertuys
ys of charite goostly. The first is. he shalt honoure his fa:
der and his moder. Thy. iiij. is he shalt to noon farme to the
povere. Thy. iiij. is he shalt be merisfult. Thy. iij. is he shalt
holde the sacrifice of thys god of herryng. And than
Astarpsall did make to Olibion a targett of Olyfe trewe Bith
iij. corneris. iiij. a bowen is face and oon doune to the ground
Baviye. m tokenynge that thys Olibion hæve the chyue of all
The maner of knyghtothdis ben. ii. oon with the Swerde An other with the Bath

Thi be. ii. maner of knyghtothdis oon with the Swerde and an other with the bath. Thi bath is the northest by cause of iii. Royalties. Oon is Ryan an princes is made kynge or be crowned kyng. Thi seconde is Ryan a kyng or an Emperor is crowned. Thi thyrde is Ryan a quene or an Empress is crowned. Thi iii. is Ryan a kyng or an Emperor is crowned. Thi oon kyng or an Emperor is crowned.

Ryne maner of gentylmen ther bene

Ther is a Gentylman of Clancett and of blode

And ther is a Gentylman of blode

Ther is a Gentylman of Cootearmez: and theos be. iii

Son of the kyngys bage. An othyr of a lordeship. And

the thyrde is of the hyllkyng of a Sarysoh

And ther is a gentylman contyvat

And ther is a gentylman Procerat

And ther is a gentylman Spryvat

Ther is also a gentylman specyvat and temperat, and all thys ben more plaiynly declared in thys booke.
Gentlemen be called. iii. maner of wyse one of awncestreis and iii of Cotearmure

Thz be. iii. diverse maner of gentilmen. On his a gentyl man of awncestreys: Bith muste nekke to a gentilman of blode. Thz be. iii. gentilmen of Cotearmure and not of blode. On is a gentilman of Cotearmure of th gynges tagge, that is to say his deuce by an heralde Igouen. An other gentilman of Cotearmure is and not of blode a lyng geuyng a lorship to a yoman under his scatt of prent to hym and to his eyes for ever more he may here a Cotearmure of the same lorship. Thz thaire his a yoman creste by pis he kist a gentilman for sypny he may here the saryngs Cotearmure and noo saryng a saryngs Cotearmure nethir cresteys Cotearmure. Myte sum men say that a cristen man ouercomyng a cristen man geuyng in the laste shalt here the cotearmure of him that is ouer comyn. Or if a souerayng kyng make of a yoman a knyght that same knyght is a gentilman of blode by the royaltie of the kyng and of knygghthood.

A gentilman spirtual!

Thz is a gentilman a churel yone a prest to be made and that is a spirtual gentilman to god and not of blode. But if a gentilmanys yone to make prest he is a gentilman both spirtual and temperat. Criste has a gentilman of his moder to value and lace cotearmure of aumstantus. Thz. iii. Evangellist beith Bissenese of Cristis Barkys in the gospel Rith all thap postilles. They here Zebys and of gentilmen come by th path of that Bosthy oqueroue Judas machabes not that by succession of kyng the kynguer felt to pouerty, after the destruction
of Judas Maccabaeus, and they fell to laboris et arte
in no gentleman, and the iii. doctors of holy church Sepult
von Ambrose Augustyn and Gregori bar gentilmen of blye
and of cotarmures

All the divisionys of cotarmuris be, ip. that
is to witt, v. perkyte and, iii. unperkyte

Her be, ip. opyisionis of cotarmutes, v. prefigte et, iii.
Unperkyte. Th. v. prefigte theyys. Temynall Colla
lertatt. Abstracte Fipatt and Bastard.

Diferens Embordynge
Temynall is alle in armys all the brethren of right by;
ne kebir by sadir et by modez may tere the right kepiris cotamur
ure with a differens alle Embordynge

Diferens Jemews
Collaletteratt is alle in armys the sonys of the brethren
of the right lygre beyping the cotarmuris of theys sadiris With a
Diferens Jemews

Diferens molet
Fipatt in armys is alle the thirde degre by the rightly:
ne from the right lygre by line male. They may beere theys sa:
dris cot armure With a differans molet

Diferens countercreuys
The bastarde of fipatt shalt beere his sadiris cotarmuris co;
unturteups. Th. is to say Bayt so ever he beeth in his felo he
shalt beere in the coloris dyverse, and no more.
How the be. iii. cotarmure's imperfecte and be
bogyn wyth owte difference

The be. iii. cotarmuris imperfecte: and y be done with owte
differance. The first cotarmure is if a lordship be
in a sorne place by the kyng: and if he die by owte bye his
cotarmure is fore.

The seconde is the cotarmure of the kyng: yf he die
bogyn owte bye his cotarmure is done. And yf theys. If cotarmur
has vsse forth: the fift degree of theam being lynke by
male be gentlemen of bloke by lade of armys.

The thrdee cotarmure of the Saxen: yf the cristyn man
dye by owte vsse forth his cotarmure is done. And if he ha vsse
forth: onto the fift degree from him by right Lynke of vsse
sheu male he is a gentlemyn of bloe.

The fowrth cotarmure of the cheve bloke: yf he dye by owte
bogyn vsse forth the hole cotarmure is lost then it falleth to be a
cotarmure of the imperfecte kyng with a differance.

All the bastardis of all cotarmuris shall lere a sesse. Shall
hit a baso of owne of the iii. dignites of colouris. Exceepte
the bastard of the significes and the bastard of the bretherme of
the cheve bloke where the cotarmure is depart to eiphe brothir e
like moch theys bastardis shall add more bagy to his armys
or take a Bag a bagy of armys.

Note here well who shall gyue cotarmures

The shall none of the ip. orduris of regalite but all onli
the soueregne kyng gyue cotarmuris. For that is to hym impow
A knight is made in this several places. In mustering in the power of Beasts. In Semelung under lances. In lists of the bath. And at the sepulchre.

A lassoed cotarmure is on the modern part.

A lassoed cotarmure is called the coat of a gentlewoman having spuelod Beddyd to a man having no cotarmure. His son may have his cotarmure with a difference of arms during his line by the curtesy of lamb of armes. And his son shall none thee but so be that the gentlewoman be kyr or near of blood to that cotarmure. Or else byng his byth of the blood Royalt, and than shalt his kyr be his cotarmure.

How Gentle men be made of Gromis that be not of cotarmure neither blade and they be called untrials and appocrifate as hit shewith foloyng.

There be ij. d generous Gentlelmen made of gromps? that be not gentilmen of cotarmure mother of blade. One is calle in armes a gentleman portriat that is to say made up among religous men as preigers abbottis or eysshoppis. That other is calle in armes a gentilman appocrifate that is to say ma
a copy and gough to him the name and theigyery of a gentyl man.

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

The be. vi. Differences in armys. ii. for the excellent. and. iii. for the nobles. Latteck and Entwoing for lordis. Jemews Moletys Fowre alpe and Eupintspoles for the nobles.

In blasynge of armys be. ix. quadrattis that is to say. vi. quadrate finiiall and iii. Royall

In blasynge of armys the be. ix. quadrattis for to con; sider. vi. quadrate finiiall and iii. Royalt. Fyue quara

Geret is called in armys hany cootarmuris as. ix. quar;
teris dyuerse coloubris.

Gerundi is called in armys hany the cootarmure is of. ix.
dyuerse coloubris: is a fustarget Rith in the cootarmure of Royalt coloubre that hit be of

Fetty is alle in armys hany the cootarmure is counterfesid

Geraty is alle in armys hany the cootarmure is powred

Got a blaisar shalt not say he breth Emren. Sliuer powred

With Emren Bothe shalt say he breth Emren or ells in same

armys he muste say temy Emren: Which is to sai Shitli Emren
In so much that the fift the quaerat smait hit is determyned of the tokenys of armys. or I procede to hit : is schewed What maner of tokeny a gentylman may Boxe.

A gentylman m ein not Boxe tokenys of armys bot of steining colorowe. that is to say his coe aymurte yprat or ellis I gerat With preiouse stones.

Gerating here. y. bagges of cotarumus. First Wyth crof lettes. and of them ther be m. dyuerse. and two beene theys Crys fipple. Crys pyp. Crys crof lettes. and Crys slopy.

The second bagge is flourre dylyce. The third bagge is cosletys. The foorth bagge is pyrmars. The fift the bagge is quyrnfolys. The sepyth bagge is tiaclys. The seuenith bagge is chapellests. The viij. bagge is Moletys.

And the yp. bagge is Crossauntis that is to say halfe the moone. theys be postypgis of coe aymurts.

The fift the quaerat is calde Eondely of . in . diuse Beis that is to say totally lentally and fesperly.

Esally is calde i armys By an coe aymurte is calde Eondely of . in. dyuerse coloueris m the length of the coe aymurte. Lentally is calde m armys By an yp. coe aymurte is Eondely With . in. dyuerse coloueris m the berde of the coe aymurte. Fesperly is called m armys. in. manere Beys. Fesper bagg fesper target and fesper generall.
If sny bagy is Shyn tokenys of armys be dissiuerted from the
cleft of the costarmure to the right sleyer in the feld.

If sny target is Shyn a scogion or an engislet is made in the
myddull of the costarmure.

If sny generall is calde in armys Shyn the costarmure is
Enanted Bith, iij. dyuerse colours from the laste yoynt of the
costarmure to the sleyer.

The chefe is calde in armys the mydways of the costarmure of
the right syle.

Quadrat is calde in armys Shyn the feld is set Bith sum
token of armys.

A quadrat fynall is called in armys Shyn the feld is
discoloured Bith tokenys of armys baying no beest in the feld.

A Quadrant (Royall) is calde Shyn the feld occypeth ye
token of a beest or any other token set Bith in the costarmure to
the number of five.

The first quadrant is oon token of armys allonli set
and Batt after his byrthe be beeth.

The second quadrant (Royall) is byying in his costarmure
in thyng calde the tokenys of armys that is to say iij. flow:
redice in splegals, iij. rosses, iij. chappettes, iij. barded, iij. sp
onyps. and so the. iijj. quadrat (Royall) is to brye a beest (Ran;
pane; betaly, lentally, and seffely.

Here shall be shewed what Costarmuris restry
al beyn and weyr the blaser shall bryn to blaze.
The coxarmurie be they called restripal in armes.

The seconde coxarmurie restrixt is calde i armpis than a coxarmurie is part of dyuerse colouris to the poynt. And that coloure the poynt be of. The poynt is the feld. The the blaser shalte begynne.

The seconde coxarmurie restrixt is calde i armpis than a coxarmurie is paly of dyuerse colouris to the poynt. And that pale mediyt in the poynt p colour is the feld. The blaser shalbe from that coloure to the next coloure pale.

The threde coxarmurie restrixt is calde in armpes than a coxarmurie is senty of dyuerse colouris to the poynt. And that senter mydyt in the poynt p colour is the feld. The blaepe shalbe from p colour to the next coloure of the lefte side of the coxarmurie and blae the coloure senter.

Merke what senter Fixal Mangis Gorgis & other dyuerse here now. folowynge be calde i armpys

A Senter in armpys is called stakar of tentis.
Fijal be called in armpys mylner ppkes.
Mangis be called in armpys a fleue.
Gorgis be called in armpys Water bulges.
Elphnells be calde in armpys. me quadrantis formholes.
Oglys be calde in armpys gonesconys.
Tollottrs be calde in armpys laskett.
Diaclys be called in armpys soprellys.
Mythes be alsde in armes metobris or glasses.

Theons be alsde in armes brode arow hydes.

Tronkys be alsde in armes any bespys here or neck. Theyt
chaghtly a sonde.

Demys is alsde in armes hals a best in the felde.

Countretreus is alsde in armes Yhan talke the best is of
oon colour and that other talke of an other colour.

Eny armure that berith a crosse to the pynke: the pynke
is the felde. As Sepne George berith gollis soldee anglettis
of Siluer, bot apens this tale sum blasedis of armys eependue
as hit is shewed in the boke folowing.

This is in terms of and. Weth shall not be releved in
tynps but onys any of thaym.

Theber be diuerse beryngys of feeldys.

Dyuerse beryngis of feeldis the be Con is beryng hole
feele. Hit is cleped maximus clauzy.

The feeld is beig too feeldis. Hit is alsde arm is Cuill.

The threde is beryng so feeldis m. iii. quarters; hit is
caid in armes quarylly.

Theber bene. iii. cote armurys grythy.

Thre costameris grythy the hone in armes. Con is cal-
led checky that is Ryon the felde is cheked with diuse coloureis.

The seconde is alsde Ryon that is to say Ryon the felde is
made like Raldis of oon coloure or of diuerse colouris.
The sh rede is aloe theerry flan the selde is made like go
teleys of dyuerse coloutris.

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

The in armys alde. ii. pinpongys Don is flan the
feeld his a salutri. Sepnt andrewys crosse may be claury co;
unterly quarterly. Clavtr is called playn of oon coloure.
Counterly is flan coloutris quarterly be. ii. coloutris set
in. ii. quarteris

The seande pinpong is called chesfrounce that is a couple
of spars. and that may be claury counterly quarterli geten
and byally.

Geret is flan. ii. chesfrounce be to geder or moo.

Spatt is called flan a barre is be tibene. ii. chesfrounce

Here under the mooste speiiff chyngeys of the boke of the
lynage of Coote armuris and holde gentylmen shalt be know;
py from ungentylmen. and now the soloyng begynnith the
boke of blasying of all man armys: i laten sanch e English

Explicit prima pars.
Here begynneth the blasynge of armys

I have shewyd to peth in this booke a sorte holde gentilme began. and how the law of armys was first ordant. and how mony coloures ther be in coatearmuris. and the difference of coatearmuris. With mony other tyngges that hre neede not to be refesed. Now I intende to proceed of signes in armys and of the blasynge of al armys. But for to receve all the signes that be borne in armys as Pecol Pye Bax Dragon Lyon Dolfyn and floweres and leuys it was to longe a taryng. ney I can not to hit the to so mony. But there shall shortly be shewyd to blase att armys if ye intende diligently to pouere eu: lps. And to cause the cros is the moost worthi signe among al signes in armys: at the cros I bitte begynne. In the riche thes nobil and myghti prince byng Arthur was grete trust so that he left his armys that he bate of iij. Dragonys. and ou that an other sheeld of iij. crownyngs. and toke to his armys a crosse of Siluer in a feild of vert and on the right side an image of owre blessed lady Bith hit sone in his arme. and B' that signe of the cros he dyd mony maruelles after. as hit is Briten in the booke of crongelis of his tomys (also I have ret thes signe of the cros to be sende from god to that blessed man Marauri as vintencius sayth. m speualo historiali. of the mar: wëlles wth of Julian trapostita Empource. li°. x°. he say the thangele broughte on the foresayed Marauri att armure necessari Bith a sheeld of asure and a cros flan Bith. iij. roies of golde. as here i this. And I sone never that euer any armys Bax sene from kruyn but in thermy was the signe of the cros. Excepted in tharmys of the lyng of kyngs aumte the Riche armys certe: mi. was sene by an abngett from he: ury that is to say. in floures in maner of Silverdis in a selde
of asure, as hit she be her, the Rich certen ar
mpe that gyven to the forsayd kyng of fraunce
in signe of everlastynge trodbult and that he
and his successors at lay Weth latart and whe
vedoys shulde be punyshid.

I askhe here mone questionis of the crosis ligne

Now I turne agayne to the signe of the cros and aske a
question: how mony crosis be borne m armys, to the Rich questi-
on under a certen number but I dare not answere. for crosis
mnumebrault at borne no fund nypli. but decyding to curti cros
the Rich a fore time I have seen as se as I can I entende to
discive, among the Rich first the playn cros shal be distribed of
the Rich cros moo crosis be made then of mony odyr crosis.
so as monch as byse men in blasynge of armys hole for a see-
ti rule that ye moost begynne to blaze at the lowyst wynz of the
shelde, if the wynz be of on colour, and so that colour that
is m the wynz of the shelde is the felde of the armys

Bot in that rule to remewe a day att crosis ye mae mae;
be dyligently: that, that rule is true Weth a litle addition, p
is to siete that m armys to be blased it is att lay to begynne
at the wynz of the shelde: if the wynz be of on colour that is
ture: if the colour of the wynz be more copose or gretere in thos
armys, and then Weth odber crosis ye shal begyn thez, or el:
lye not. And heez the crosis be equall to edther on len-
gth or ouerwght then euermore ye shal begynne to blaze thos
armys in the right sid, and in that case ye shal lave no respe-
ciz to the wynz.

And if ye be asked how beth Spen george, it is to be
Tf off an cros of an equall length on euery parte.

A playn cros is founde in armes differing from the first cros, and hit is of an equall length on euery parte as it appereth here, and theps armes be faster then the othar to blase as hit is open. for theps of theps cros touchis not the hemmyns or the othar parte of p.s shear in no parte in which ye shalt say that he that berys thes armes latine sfe T Ille portat de asio cum cuna croue plana auera equalis longi; tidynesse omni parte T Gallice. Il port dser long cros playn dung longury p ont. T Anglice. He berys a ferth with a playn golden cros of equall length on euery parte. And this is the differing m blasyny. that all theps of theps cros arne of equall length the bith may not be in the playn cros a sore. for the face is the longest parte, and hit be bilt made. And this diffe
rens shall appear better in a coat-armure: then it doth in a shield and there is an evident difference be this 2d. i. crossis aforesaid.

C Off a plain cross Stripte.

Here is an oder cross aquaft strypphe in the myddes then in thedyes with open corners as here not touching the outerst parte of the sheeld in any parte ther of, and hit is calle a cross patent. And ye shall say that he the Rich lesse this cros tres i this man.


C Off a cross patent Siphibllt.

This cros patent is made of quersse in the footo of the same as hit appearith here. And then hit is calle a cros pate sipible. For i the eth submitted a cross may be pychit in the Rich cros. in. of the hept portes ar open in the corners and broader than in the myddes. C his footo is dispas to pichre i the eth. latine.

C Ille postat de rubio cum una crucie siglitua de albo C Gallice. Il port de gullis long cros pate sihe argent. C Et anglice. He eth Gullys and a cros pty siphibllt of Siluer. And knawde ye that ther be many crosso the Rich may be maade siphibllt as hit shall be shewde here following in quersse.
Off a playn cros corpyd.

Among odys crosses son is found the Rich is calde a cod
and cros as here it is shewed thus cros the Rich is cal
d a cross corpyd: for hit is made of cordys, the
Rich cestant cros I se bote late: in that yps of a
nobill man: the Rich in very reed was summe by
me a crafte man a Kope as bhym selbe sayd.
And ye shal say of hym that byth theys armsys
latine T Alle portat goulles cum eon cruce
plana corvata de argento. Gallica sic. T Il port de goullez
gong cros playn corde argent. Anglice sic. T He byth
gullis and a cros playn corpyd of Siluer.

T Off a cros playn perforad.

Ther is an odys cros playn the Rich meruelusly fro the
playn cros of Saynt george differs. as here apperith.
And here it is to be merkypd, that thoppynyon of
sum men: sayng is. that theys armsys be chekeder
armsys, and this oppynyon is uttely to be repre
seyd for armsys may not be chekeder but at the left
in the nombus of. iii. and in a grettys nombus
they may bele be made, as afterward shall be the
bed. Therefor it is to be sard. latine sic. T Alleportat pon;
am crucem argentea perforatum in campo negro. Et gallice sic.
T Il port de Sable sorg cros argent psee. Anglice.
T He byth Sable and a cros perforatd of Siluer.
Off a bysantid cros.

Over theis cros his be true an odys cros the Riche I salde late in the armys of a certen Iannetus as he re it sheedis. And this is calde a bysantid cros for it is made alt of bysantteis. and sych a cros may be made als so: ne Rith lytliet cakys as Rith bysantteis. for bysantteis and lytliet cakys differ not bot in coloure. for bysantteis be euere of golden coloure. nethe coloure of the bysant shal be express in blasyng of armys. for it nedis not to say a bysant of golde for the be no bysantid bot of golde. Thesfore it is to be sayd. latine sic: Ille potat nonam crucem talentatam in campo rubro.

Gallice sic. Il pot de goulde song cros bysantuere. Anglice sic. The berith goulde and a cros bysantid.

Off a cros flurzy.

Now solowith an odys cros flurzy. the Riche is so called as hit appereth here. And thezfor hit is calde a flurzyng cros. for thys has flouris in euerciende popular that is to say sau e the foote thys cros flurzy

sum tyme is borne in armys sipabult. And then it is calde in armys a cros flurzy sipabult. for in hye of his odys he is florisyng and in the foote sipabult or sipabult. Therefore it is to be sayde of hym that beris hit. latine. Il potat nonam crucem au

Now here shall be shewed of a cross flurz patent i armps

Now folowith a nod cros the Rich is alde a cross flurz patent as her it apperith. And hit is alde a cross flurz patent for hit hath his endes oppyn and i pe mydys of suerti end apperith an other thryze in the maner of a flowre as it is oppyni shewed in this cros. Therefore it shalt be sayd that the be ree of theys armps: tretis in this syse as foloth first in latyn thus. Portat vonam caecem florum patentem de auro in campo auro. Et gallese sic.

Il port a for zong pitez flouretex dor. Anglice sic.

The be thith afor with a cross patent flurz of golde.

We shalt understand here of a playn Rateri cros.

Otere ouer ye shalt understand that ther is an othere playn cros the Rich certainely is alde a Raterzi cros, and hit is alde a Raterzi cros for hit is made bi the maner of Rateri trobbuled with Synde as her hit shewysi theys armps. Therfor he the rich threys armps beis in this syse as it shalt folow first in latyn thus. Portat vonam crucem planam contosam de argento in campo rubro.

Et gallese sic. Il porz a goblez long eows playn ondze argent. Anglice sic. The be thith goblez, and a playn Rateri cros of Spluet.
Also ther is a cros that is calle muechyt.

In amys also ar founde me croffes the Rich ar made of colourus muechyt or mantet as here in thyss cros appe; rith And it is calle a cros muechyt for the caufe that hit has n colouris son put it to an othere. And of him that beneth thes amys ye shalt say first in latyn thus. Portacione crux am planum muectam in colourus alt is m gus m campo rubro. Et gallice sic. Et port a goblez song cros planyn perte argent et sable. Anglice. The beath goblez and a cros of Siluez and Sable muechyt.

Off an other maner cros that is calle a cros croislet.

Ettoleboth an other cros the Riches calle a cros crois sert or croislet, and hit is also croislet for i cur and he is croislet as here appeis. But this cros is not so ost borne in amys by him selfe as other crois his neues the lees mony tymes hit is borne i di: mynaturys that is to say m litle cros crois croislet. And they shams ar pouderat with litle cros: sice cruaciit. And ye shall say thys of hym ye benes thes amys first in latyn. I le portacione crux am planum muectam in argent m campo afo: ro. Et gallice sic. Et port asos song cros croisce argent. Anglice sic. The beath asuere a cros croislet of Siluez. And than such croisss as borne and put i amys as I said.
More ouere ther is a croce masculatit as herit solobis.

A pep pe Belit pit y ther is an other croce the bych is calld a croce masculatit as her it appertis. And this croce is called a croce masculatit sos he is made of masculpe of the Rich cestan masculice ye shalt se as bessed in the chapiere of susgllis masculis: and losynge. Bye this mate: shalt le moor planlities. And by that bras these arms bras as it is shesd here after. first in latyn thus.


Also the: is a croce masculatit and perforatit as her.

Et it knowe: that thes croce masculatit sum lyme is presorted in the masculpe as it is open in the presyngh e folodeyn. And thus pe most blase hym.

First in latyn in this Byse. Il le portat onam cestan masculatam perforatam de curo in scito argento. Et gallica sic. Il pet targent long croce a guiler, mascule psee. Anglica sic.

The bruch Syluer with a croce of golden masculatit presit.
This is a mylneris cros as here it shall be sheded.

Here folowis an other cros the Rich is calde the cros of a mylne for hit is made to the similitude of a ctn instrument of yne in mylneris the Rich beith the mylne ston by the Rich instrument: that ston in his cros is borne equally that he wylyne not ouer myche on the right pte ney on the lefte pte. bat myniste ryng to euern pte that: that is his equally and Rich olde saltarde. And thys is: geyn to Jugis to bce in thys armes: and to thys that true Juris: division unde theym. That is to say as the sordy instrument is directe: to the mylne stone equall and Rich olde ygle. So thos Jugis ar bndyn to gysse equall to euern man his right. And it is to be sory th' possessor of thys armes bris i this cros. first i layn thus. Portat surnam crucem molb dinarat argenteam mamp rubis. Et iam gallice.

Il port godlesz song cros molyne argent. Anglice. The beith godlesz and a mylneris cros of Syluer.

Now it shall be sheded of a cros that is turnpt a gagn.

Ostyn be have a cros the Rich is calde a cros turnpt a' gagn. and this cros is calde returnpt: for the cause of the mynde of this cros on euern sde ar returnpt aganyn bi the maner of a Ramps borne. And be that beis thys armes bris i this Rise first in layn thus. Portat surnam crucem autem id sam in suo asurco. Gallice sic. Il port worship song cros recezale or. Anglice sic. The beis asure bih a cros rouesfit of golde!°
Off a cross forlaid.

Under stand ye that there be other men the Rich bee in their armies a certaine forlaid cros as thyis is. And hit is called forlaid: for as much as that all them dys of hit ar clouyen and forlaid. Therefor hit shalke sayd of this men that beit thes armies in this Kyfe. primo latine. Chvrotat sognam crvam suvcatam ut auo m camp aserto.

Gallice. Il port asor long cros or.

Anglice. The truth a sure with a cross forlaid of golde.

Off a cross engrapled oz engrafid.

As ther be certayn nobylt men the Rich bee a cross eng:

andso oz engrapled. as it appers here folowynge And:

hit is calde a cross engrapled for hit is not pla

yne in any parte of hym but engrapled also meet

over his length as over his br Ook. Never the

lees this engraplyng is no proper langage after

the sight of thyis cros: but rather an engravyn

as truth is Bot it is the comune maner of spe;

kyng in these armies. Therefor ye most say as I sayed a fowr

And ye shal say of hym that beis thes armies in thyis by

se. Frist in latyne thus, Portat sognam crvem ingradatam

ex alto in camp tubro. Et iam Gallice.

Gallice. Il port de gullys cng cros ingral argent. Anglice

The beis godyls and a cros ingravled of Slyuer.
T Off a cross cut off.

By and yet an other cross: the Rich is borne many tim:\n
As the arms of nobull men: the Rich is calle a cross trun\n
cated. And hit is calle trunckated for hit is ma:\nd of. It steps the boys cut a ray: as here. Thez:\n
for it is to be sapy that the possessor of theys ar:\n
mys besis in latine thus. C Portat vonam cru\n
cem trunckatum de argento in capo rubro.\n
Et gallice. C Or port d a guilez song cros recoper\n
dargent. Anglice. C The brash godleses Rich a cros trunck\n
tid of Siluez.

T Off a knotty cros.

Novbe ye pit after theys crosstis thez is an other cross the\n
Rich is calle a knotty cros: the Rich i cern is calle to\n
for hit has ne quy end cern knottis as here .\n
And it is to be sapy of hym that beris theys ar\n
mys in thys Byse. Primo latine. I pse por:\n
tat vonam cernem auream nodulatam i scuto aso\n
ro. Et gallice. C Or port d a so song cros to\n
tone or. Anglice. C The beris asure with\n
a cros knotty of godle .

And thes cros is sounse other While pyth or sigitpue i az\n
ings. And then his soute is sigitpue as I sapy a sone .
In this crosses there have a certain cross floriz of the Ix;
the it is spoken a suore. the Ixhe crois floriz is founte
knotty as here. And that as as I sayd a suore
Izan knotty as founte i thynys and the anglis
of the sayd crois. And the here of the sayd armes
laterne. C Portet vonam crucem nodulatam flo-
tiam arvream in campo de asuro. Et gallice sic
C Il port asor long crois florete bohme dor.
Anglice. C The berith asure and a crois floriz knotty of
gold.

C Off a crois dubbult petid.

A crois dubbult is founte in the armes of dyuerse nobult
men the lych zertan crois is alde a dubbult petid crois.
For as be dyvicyd or partid after the long xay
or the brode xay pet ther a bydys on dubbult crois
as be may se here. Yet I have seen many no-
bult men obtrypg of thys crois more then of any
crois a xere said: the Ich neuer the lees after long
disputations in thoppynion a forezcyd restid and
concludid. Therefor ke that beris theys armes. latine sic.
C Portet vonam crucem duplicatam arvseam m campo ni;
gro. Gallice sic. C Il port sable long crois dubbble petre ar-
gent. Anglice sic. C The berith Sable and a crois dubbble
pettid of Siluez.
Off a cross double ptitid flourished

This cross double ptitid is varied sum tyme, and then hit is called a cross double ptitid flourished, as here. Nevertheless hit is also a cross flurti impopulii as sum men sogen for hit sayth the myddys of that floute as a noon hit shalte folow in the next armys, the which certain myddys be no manner of byse in that cross double ptitid may be. As a noon it shalte be shewed. So be that with theis armis latine. C Portat omnem crucem duplum ptitan auream in ramp tubo. Gallice. C Il post hae goudes hos cross double ptiie florece dor. Anglice. C The beheth of asure hit a cross tripititid florece of golde.

Off a cross tripititid flourished.

Ct as is shewed a fore this cross is also a cross double ptitid flourished for thz sayth the myddys of the cross by the which the cross flourished is made ptiie as here hit is oppyn. The which certain myddys putt the to it shalte not be called a cross double ptitid flourished. But rather it shalte be calde a cross threefold ptitid flurti, and then it is beeth blased. For and it be dyured ad after the longnes or after the brownes. All Ray oon parte shalle be bye tripitit in the myddis of the cross as it is oppyn that armys a fore Brityn. And therefore that be with theis armis latine. C Portat omnem crucem tripittit de ar gei capo de asuro. Gallice. C Il post assured cross tresos ptiie florete targent. Anglice sic. C The behith of asure hit a cross tripititid florece of Silues.
Tof a mylynere cros shadowyd or sombratyd.

A bothe there is pit of a certayn shadow of a mylnerys cros as it shewyth haw folowynge. And know ye that it is calleth a shadow of a cros for evermore thys shadow is made of blacke colore. of What sumerc colour the feld be of. the shadow is made of blacke. and the body of the same shadow is of ye same colore with the feld. And he that be with theys armpys. latyne. Portat vnam crucem sombratan in campo quarto. T Gallice sic. Il port dor long cros moleynge sombre, T Anglice sic. He berith of golde with a mylneres cros sombratyd or shadowyd.

Tof a cros florece patent sombratyd.

Another sumputt is sene of the sombracion of a certayn cros. and this cros is alse a cros florece sombrata as apperith haw. but truly speykyng and propurtli. it is no cros: butt a shadow of such a cros. and the reson is. for the body of the said shadow is of the same colore with the feld. And so the colore that is in the feld shewith by all the body of the said shadow. And thoo that bez thes armpys. latyne. Portant vnam cruci floretium palentem sombratan in campo tibeto. T Gallice sic. Il port dor golbez song cros patere florete sombre T Anglice sic. He berith of golbes and a cros patent flore sombratyd.
Off a cross florid patent sombrate and perfurated.

Here the less after som monys shadoyd cross other sym:
The is pasted marvelously as hit folowith here and than hit
is mid a cross florid patent sombrate and perfurated for hit accordes with the cross preceding superlyng the perfuryng in the mpodys of the sayd shadoyd. And then hit shal be sayd that he the the Bech be thet this cros. lateyn. Hoteat unca crecen floridum patentem sombratam perfuratam sum rubio in amp auroe.

In Gallia fit fyl port dor song cropy patris florosae sombrate et parte a gobles.

In Anglice the birthe of golde a cross patent fluarsi shadoyd et perfuryng with gobles.

In esiries moost be bare of their armes sombrated of the fuch: mony gobles be asked a sole. Got for the blasiyng of thes certain armes sum ignorant men of thes crafte take the rule goynge a sole that is to bote of thecrobetis transmutad as ye saw a sole Got the be certain nobuls and gentil men in englande the fuch beere shadoys diverse in thes armes as lyon antlop and other. and they that beere thes armes and hit be a lyon ye shalt saim labyn. Hoteat unum leone sombratam in amp auroe. In Gallice. Il port dor et song leon sombrat. In Anglice. The birthe of gold and a lyon sombrated. And men say that suche plonges as beere thes sombrated armes had thes progenitors beyer the same nat sombrated but hole Got the possessionis et the armesies descendent to other men. then the Cleuopys et bynyys men leyng in good hope and trustyng to taye the possessionis of thes progenitors beere theses armes sombrated. att odes differens a sole sayd lywig.
for then they saw that pacitomyn: that thai trust it on. soyn they may bess that lion or other beast of the same colour the brich theyr progenyours bess. and it is better to bess thos armis comoat thin bessly to leaff theyr progenyours armys.

Thus here folowis an odie cros bempt or bordert as apperis.

A Grete boldte pit remaynys a nereps blastesis of armys i. adifferent betwys this cros simbratit or bordert. as he nob apperis and the forsayd cros s/imbratit, in so much that they ar myn lyke. and it apperis in the first sight that they bet beton. bet and a man behold bett thez is a grete differens. for the bordiz of this cros is patter as bett fro the colore of the cros as fro the colore of the felle. and elles is the no boldte. Thysfore it shalt b saying of hym that betis this armys in this ylice first in latyn thus.

Post tzyran cunicum nigrum perforatam floratam patentem simbratam spur bozuratam cum argento in ampulco. Gallice fit. C'Il post de gulletong cros fleurete pate per exe de sabult bzoeru argento. Anglice fit. Ths brith guelles Bith a cros flurt pattet of Sable bordert B'. Sylu.

Nob folowis an Ezymn cros as it shall b shedyd.

A Dr certan thez is an Ezymn cros. c hitt is a meruelus cros of B'. Rich thez has a di speration at london by a certan herold of Bre: tan. And it has demepnyt that theys armys may be in non other colore bot as here it apperis. And this cros is ale an Ezymn cros. and it

a 1
Shalt be sayd of him that beit theys armys in thys boke as it shalt folow. first in latyn thus. Ccipitat nunam crucem et terminalem. Et gallice sic. C'f fust long crops Estienne Anglice sic. The beith a cros ermpn And here ye most note that the colour i theys armys shalt not be opprest for this cros ner theis armis may not be made bot of theys colours that is to say allone of blacke and white the Rich as the propuz colou ris of theys armys.

Sufficientli is spokyn of crosse afore. noli folowdis an odir treteps of dyuerse armys quarteret as here shalt be seldyp.

Off armys quarteret sum ar armis quarteret playn Sum quarteret engravit. Sum quarteret irrasit. Sum quarteret inuesct. Sum quarteret indentat of the Rich it shalt be spokyn eueach oon after other. and first of thamys playn

Itt shalt be seldyp first of armys quarteret playn.

Three maner of bose armys may v quarteret. The first maner is oppn Etan. ii. dyuerse armys at borne quartereli as it is oppn and playn in thamys of the kyng of Fraun ce e of Englynd And pe shatt say of hym ye beit theys armys thus as folowbe. first i latyn Ille portat arma regis Francie e Anglole quarterata. Et gallice sic. C'f fust long les armes de Francie et angle terre quarteretes Anglice sic. The beit thamys of France e Englynde quartereli.
And it shall not be tedious to no man that Fraunce is put be
fort Englonde i blasynge. but thaus is this. for tharms of
Fraunce armes be put asfore and be true a genest rule pe
thenume armes be. h. colouris or moo it the poynt of the sheld;
then pe shall not begun at the pooyt to blase them. but in the
right pte or side of those armes. that same colour the sourse the
right side of pe sheld a is not the feld of tharms. for it mai sothu
no it is not the gretist colour i tharms asosayd. but les or with
othir equalt. and neu the les pe shall begun to blase thet.

Off armes quarterly borne now it shall be sheldp.

To seeude maner of byse of bryng quarterit armes is
Then. mi. diuse armes quazili be borne as be is sheldp.
And be that beis theys armes. true. mi. diuse
armes quartzi. latine sic. Ile portat qua
duz armi diuse quarteata. Gallice sic.

Il port quarter armes diuse, quartecez.
Anglice sic He berth. mi. armes diuse
quartz. And then if it be asked both theys ar;
armes shoule be blasit. The blase most begun i the byse cornell ou
the right side proceeding to eup armes. tharms m the right side
blasit: ye most go to the out side & then to the thirde side & caste to
the last. And ye most know that theys armes shoule sit asfore be
playn armes quartit.

This is an othir man of bryng of armes quartit when i ar;
armes quarterit be borne quazili. and it is borne most i armis of
quernis and so bare that noble quene of England quene Anna
byse to that rovall princ byng Richard the second: the Rich
love tharms of England & of Fraunce and of the tempor of Al
mayn quazili e m. poi. ptes. that is to say in the right side of
Off armes quarterit and engraylyt now shall be set down.

Now I shew you how armes quarterit and engraylyt. That is to say, given armes hys quarteris engraylyt as hie apperis. If it shalbe saide of hime to beis their armes thus: first the Latin: Portæ in auro et rubro arma quarteriata sunt data. Et Gallice: Sic: Il port vor et gobles quarteris engreylye. Anglice: Sic: The beth of gold et gobles quarteris engraylyt. And thi ar also armes engadit so they ar made of. If colours the right gravitely ar brought to goder on colour to an other colour.

Off armes quarterit and irwesit now I will speke.

Etiam armes thiek quarterit and irwesit as hie apperis. The right thiek armes as called quarteris armes irwesit. For the colouris be rasit obte as on colour rasynge that take albay from an other. And it shalbe saide of hime to beis their armes in Latin thus: Portæ arma quarteriata irasa sunt albo et nigro. Gallice: Sic: Il port argent et Sable quarteris irasa. Anglice: Sic: The teris Silver and Sable quarteris irasa.
Off armes quarterit muecket note he it shalt be shewed.

The is yet folowe armes quarterli muecket or ar sumen for they be armes quarterit of coloouris muecket or here appete. the Rich for soth ar colde armes quarterit muecket or of coloouris muecket. for them ar y coloouris quarterli put; ye soon i to the other. ye soon coloour is inchit i to ano other. Therefore it is saide of his other thes armes i this Yise first i lastthus Ille postat quarterat re asuro et axto inccetis Et gallice sic. T Il post quarterli wetre arsen et dos. Anglice sic. T he breth quarterli muecket of asure and golde.

Old of armes quarterit muecket it shalt here be shewed.

Quarterit armes be founde diuise the Yich as colde indenit as here appete: and they as colde inuentat for y coloouris soon i to ano other by the man of teh as inuentat: as is open i the shell. And thus ye shalt blaste them first i last. Postat asma quarteriata indenta; se re rubro et axto. Gallice sic. Il post quarteratle indentat re goldez et dos. Anglice. T he breth quarterli indentat of goldez and golde.

Off armes partit after the longe Yay here shall be shewed.

I intende note to vsembl of armes partit after the longe Yay the Rich can partyng asf the longe Yay or on length is made many man of Yyse. T The first piction for soth is
of .ij. colors in armes after the long Ray in the playne man

There is also a pthyng of armes of .ij. colors ingredypt.
And also there is a pthyng of .ij. colors irreft.
Also forsoth there is a pthyng of .ij. colors ineckypt.
And there is an othir pthyng of .ij. colors oventit.
There is also a pthyng of .ij. colors colobit or nbulatit.
And more ouer there is a pthyng of .ij. colors Batery.

As I shewed to you that there be certain armes partit
after the long Ray of .ij. colors in the playn Ray as
here appertis i theys armes. And they az calde
put armes for they be made of .ij. colours equal
li pth. And by that bra is their armes bra is thy
i latyn. Ille postem arma partita plana scunt:
dum longum et argento et albo. Gallice sic.
Et il post argent et argento playn ptee. Angli
cic sic. He therwith asure and Spluer playn pth.

Of armes partit the long Ray ingralyp I sate shewed here

Also ther is ptcion of armes ingralyp the long Ray as us
said a fore bi ingralyping of .ij. colors us to gedyz as here
apertis. And theys armes az calde armes et
ingralyp pth after the long Ray of siluer and Sa
ble. And ye shall be sayd of him that ther with thes
armes i latyn thus. Postem arma pti a plan:
dum longum ingredyta de argento et nigro. Bal:
lie sic Et il post argent ingralyp et Sable p:
tee du long. Anglice sic He therwith Spluer and Sable in:
ingralyp pth after the long Ray.
ere now it shal be shewed of armes partit and irrasit.

The third maner of Byse ar found armes partit of: if, as:
Clowris irrasit as here of the Rich it is to be sayd: as afor of quadrant armes irrasit. And be that
heris theys armes: was in this Byse as followys
first in latyn thus. Postat arma partita secundum
longum irrasa de argento et rubio. Gallice sic.
C I l port ptee du long argent et de goblez race
Anglice sic. The bryth armes partit on
lengthe of Siluer and gobles irrasit.

Off armes ptit the long Ray and muecklyt now I Ritt spok.

Also the fourth maner of Byse: armes partit as borne af
ter the longe Ray of fi, clowris muecklyt as here aperis
And thes armes be alwe muecklyt for the colow
as be put oon in to an othir on rounde Byse.
And theys armes differ moch fro thazmys nept
teyng afor irrasit. Wherefore it shall be sayd of
hym the Rich heris theys armes thus as it shalt
follow first in latyn thus. I pse postat arma
partita secundum longum de coloribus albo et rubio mueckis
Gallice sic. C I l port ptee veer du long argent et de
goblez: Anglice sic. He bryth partit muecklyt on lengthe
of Siluer and gobles.
Off arms pastie on the long Bay indentyth it is shebyd

Othelie an othir maner of partyed armes ther is the Hi
Rede is alwe the fyrthe maner partyed after the long Bay
of n. colours and these armes ar called partytyd
in dentytyd. for thys cause that n. diuse colors
ar put to gether: that is to say White and blac
ar put to gede ast the man of menis ethhe as it
is sayd astore in the quarterd armes in dentytyd.
And therfore ye shal say of hym the Rich bris
these armes in thys Byse. first in latyn thus.
Portat az
ma partita secundum longum de argento et nigro indentata.
Gallire sic. Il porst þrve monstar du long argent e sable
Et anglica sic. The bruth armes put indentat on length
of Syluer and Sable.

Off armes partyd ast the long Bay clothyd or nebulyd:

In the seft man of Byse ther be armes borne partyd ast
the long Bay nebulyd ast here it shalt be shebyd in this
stochon. And these armes is alwe inebulyd
foz n. colours ar put to gede by the manere of
cloodys. Therfore the possessor of these armes be
ys in thys Byse as it shalt be sayd. first i latyn
thus. Portat azma partita secundum longum
de argento et asorio inebulyata. Et gallire sic.
Et gil porst þrve du long argent e dasor inebulyd:
Anglica sic. The bruth armes pastyr on length of Syl:
er and asure inebulyd.
Off arms plegt Rate of Spluer and gobles this section is

Ofte ouer af these arms aforesaid pitsher to bo: in these arms plegt after the longe Bay, and they be Rate as here in this section it appeareth, and these arms at ande Rate: sic. Colubus as marret can m to an other by the maner of Rate treblille & Kynde. And ye shal say of him that breis these arms m theys Byse as folowthys: first in latyn.

These armes plegt the longe Bay of Spluer and gobles Rate.

Now heye I begynne to speke of arms plegt ouerbaht:

Here now solothys to se of armes plegt ouerbaht. The Richuent partaon ouerbaht is made as mony Byse as is the pygson on length. that is to say on the playn Bay ouerbaht. ingrapt. etatis. inuerapt. indentit. ineubulae. etc. and Rate. Wherefore of thes certain shalt be showed by signys. and first I begynne at playn armes ouerbaht. as here it shal gethe be the Byse. And it shal be said of hym that brethe thes armes m theys Byse fryst in latyn thus.

The armes ouerbaht. Et gallese sic. Et aut plegt ouerbaht. Anglice sic. He brethe gold and afile plegt ouerbaht. Therefore that here is no color of that first rule: that is to say that a man shal begyn at the pygnt of the sheld to blase for here is as mych colour of gold as of afile.
Oft arms irrafet outharte not here it shalt be shewe.

Not in a nothiz maner of parttion of colours in arms outharte I will speke. And it is alde irrafet as here it shal上诉 and this section of the Rich it is to be sayd that the gentylt man the Rich bears these arms bears in this maner as followis. first in latyn thus. Potat arma partita optransuso irrae de auro et rubro. Et gallia sic. Il pot partiae transuezse irrae de et goiblez. Anglia sic. The breth arms pastype ouzibarke irraspe of golde and goible.

Not in arms pastype outharte ye shalt have an exemple.

Arms ther be also identyed outharte and pastype. And they be alde mengted for thepre colo bribis as is sayd asfore at put on in to an other be the maner of memesy thethe. And it shal appeal be sayd of him that bears these arms in thes bye first in latyn thus. Potat arma parta optransuso iumentata de auro et asoro as asore is velzset. Et gallia sic. Il pot plie de trauers de et asore enmente. Anglia sic. The breth arms pastype ouzibarte iumentype of golde and asore.

And to velzset moore of pastype arms ouzibarte it ned is not for it is velzset suficientli in the rules past asore i arms pastype on lengthe. Therefor it shal appeal not be velzset here again. quia inutilis est repeticio verum ad eundem. and that is to sop
It is an unusable text referring to observing the same gap in the next sentence. Therefore to speak more of arm:ps, pastet and figure them: other of magaylit or irrisit muec lyt indendit nebulaatpt and concyte: ltc nedps not. for they be taught sufficiently i the long Ray. And I believe it shall be hard to spyn mony moo armys ptyt as i the long Ray ou ou wart then as rersit a fore. Neu thy lees if any be founde or se: ne, in them the same rules shatt be obseruit: as is rersit a fore, and it is enogh for all armys on that man to be blast that any gentyl man bath ptyt.

Off armys the Rich ar alde cheff or an here I Hilt pemde.

Otheli certain men hold: p1 theys armys after rersitt shulde be alde armys ptyt. The Rich arstans 12 2 for p2: that there is no verti pision of the coloyts or any licenes of opusion of coloyits. Certainly in armys ptyt it is requyrit alday that the ptyts of the coloyts be equall, and that is not trew in this figure. For the more pty by mych is Silue: Therefore ye shatt say of him that be thes thes armys thy first in lathn. Choetst wargent et caput sultbe asone cui duabus maalibus porsatis w auro. Gallie: sic. ChI pors argent song cheiff ador et very molettus ptees w. Et anglickes sic. Ch he berith Silue: a Cheiff or a Cheffan of afure and ii. molettys pforat of golde.
And ye shall know that the armes the rule asore Bretyn most be considered. that is to say: that at the Coon it is to begin to blase if that coloure of the Coon be greater or more oppous colour as armes as it is fary afoore. And more over it is to be merketh that no armes albe to be alde pleyt armes to eff they be made of. n. colouris onps partit and no more for armes plit an not callit: nor albe not to be alde partit armes althogh they be made of 'n. colouris for thes colouris not al: lonu onps bot dyverse tymes as partit as here apperis. And theys armes be alde pleyt armes for they be ma de bi the man of pales. And it sall be sayd of hym that bears theys armes i latyn thus. Pons tat armes palata de auro et asorico. Galliaca sic. 

Off armes plit ondatit now here it sall be shelypt.

Alpt armes of syme at founcl ondatit that is to say Barrett as here apperis. And theys be alde pleyt armes ondatit to the difference of barrett armes ondatit. the Rich armes barrett may also be on datit as after shaly be shelypt. And it sall be sayd of hym that bears theys armes thus m latyn Pons tat armes palata ondati vel ponos de rubro et argento. Et galliaca sic. 

The beth pale of golde and afer.
Off armes palit crokpt and sharpe now I sike speke.

Here and holde how mony maner of byse thes palit ar; mps ke lure dypezlesli. as it is shelypt m thys boke, and thes armes now shelypt here: be alde palit crokpt and sharpe. for in theys armes. y. colo: ris ply az put to gethir: on m to anothir cro: kyply and sharpe. Thersfo e shalt be sayd of hi thy Sich les thes armis m thys byse. first i la:lyn thus. T Spolat armal palat tortuosa acu ta de nigro et argento. Gallice sic. T Al por pale dramaste de Sable et argent. Anglice sic. T he breth pale crokpt and sharpe of Sable and Syluz.

Off armes barrit playn now hir it shalt be shelypt.

Here i thys chappure afofe is determynpt of palit armis and in thys chappure now folowyn: it shalt be deter: mnpt of barrit armys. for the Sich it shalt be know that az: mps may be mony maner of byse barrit. and the first maner of byse is playn barrit. as hir apertis. And ye shalt know that ther be certyn armys barrit playn. and then ye shalt nort nede to say i the blasyng of theys armys: hi berith plai ne armys barrit. Bot i all othir disperyn armys barrit: ye most nede declare the blasyng of thys bothe thy barrit armys differ from playn. for thi be barrit be a Lyon mumpying or a greviide or eiz beastis & thi be barrit &
poxdret Beth eus crosettieys molettyys Seresentis small buddis
or other difference but as for theys playn armis afore ye shal
say m latyn in thes lyfe. Portat arma barrata de argento et
nigro Et gallice sic. T II port barre argent et Sable.
Anglice sic. T He beryth barri of Syluer and Sable.

Toff barrit armys sondatit now I lyke sheb as apperith.

Know ye for ean that armys barrit othir bille de barrit e
ondatit that is to say Rates, as here it apperith. And
they be called barrit sondatit for they be made of. y. colours me
lyning to gete by the maner of a flying Rates as
it is open afore. And ye say of hym that
beris thes armys i this lyfe. first i latyn thus
Portat arma barrata sondata de nigro et albo
Gallice sic. T II I port barre ponde de Sable
et argent. Anglice sic. T He beris barri on
datit of Sable and Syluer.

Toff armys barrit and nuectyp ye shal have example
Barrit armys mueckyt ar borne of diuerse gentil men.
As here is shebyd. And thay ar called mueckyt for in
euer barre. y. coloures ar put mueckyt by the ma
ees of a rounde lay as is sapy afore. And he y
beris thes armys beris in thes lyfe. first in la
tyn thus. T Portat arma barrata de coloribus
rubro et albo muectus. Et gallice sic.
T II I port barri ponde de goblez et argent.
Anglice sic. T He beryth barri mueckyt of goblez and Sil
uer. T And I begyn with goblez for that colour is the
first in the right cornett.
Off army bare of crokpt and sharpe as here afte is shewit.

Entill men the be certanly the Rich bare armis bared crokpt and sharpe as here it appeareth in their armyis. and that be called army bare for differance of armys the same man of hyse put it. and that be called crokpt and sharpe. for as it is sayd a fore. it colouris as put to gether crokpt li and sharpe. Thysore it shalle be sayd that the lord the Rich bears theys armys bereth in this hyse. firste in latyn Ille poste arma barrata tortuosa et acuta de nigvo et aut. Et gallicie sic TIl pret barri dunciaee acute de Sable et dor. Anglice sic. The bereth bairis crokpt and sharpe of Sable and golde.

Now it shalle be shewyd of armys that are blyndly barypt.

The be forsothe the certan armys bende bairt. and the be called blyndly bairt. and for this cause they be called blyndly bairt. for. it colouris as iunpt to gether in eue ry barde blyndly. as it is opyn here thes armis. And therefore it shalle be sayd of him that bares thes armys in this hyse as folowis. firste in latyn thus. TIl poste arma bendata de az. bio et aur. Et gallicie sic. TIl pret barte bende de goblez et dor. Anglice sic. The bereth bairis bende of gobles and golde.
Got neuer the lees ye most diligentli attende in the blasynge of such armys: as palpt barrit and bendyt: for and they ben not susteelly consaupt a man sodanly onsweryng may lightlie in thos armys be dissayppyd. For certeny that those armys be callde palpt armys in the Rich ar founde so many pelys of oon coloure as ar of an other. And iff the pelys of bothe the coloureis ben not equall thos armys be not palpt.

In diverse armys of gentill men be solvnde. iij. palis of oon coloubre. and iiij. of an other as here in thos armys sollyng it shal be shebbed. that is to say the be iiij. pelys of goudles and iiij. of golde for of the coloubre of veed aperith. iiij. partes in the shebbde and bot iiij. allone of the coloubre of golde. Therefore the ge-tis man that with theirs armys: terris this Riche thus ye shal se of hym. first in latyn thus

Portat duos palos aureos in campo victo. Et galliae sic.

Here ye shal diligently make armys barrit and lees barrit.

De most also diligently attende to the nombre of both two coloubre in armys palpt barrit or lees barrit of the Rich lptept barrit ye most be rare syn they be solvnde in armys. as here it is shebbed in theps armys. for such lynees be called lptept barris to the difference of lptept barris. And it shal be sayde that the gentil man th the Rich byeth theps armys byeth in this theps lyse first in latyn thus as solobys
Now I speke of armes burred as litell barris florishyt.

Chalke how the forsagd letill barris ar othyrlyke made florishynge then the burred florishyt as hare i thyss fylcion. And they the burred florishyt: for they the made bi ye maner of a frower dellece. And ye shal say of hym that is posse for of theys armes i thes wsse as folowys: first in latyn thus. Portat vnam baram et duas barulas floridas altas in suco fluo ramp bloio. Gallie sic. Il port asfor wyn barue et drey baruellees florit dargent. An glice sic. HE burre asure on bar; and, jij. litell barris florishyt of Sylvez.

Now I intende to speke of bendys in armes as hare.

The burre thus is borne in armes a bende as is shoude i dvyuarce armes of cestan noble gentillmen as hare now itt shal be shewe. And ye moost knade that it is calde a bende the which begynnis at the right corner or the borne of the sched le: and distawth to ye lefte side of the same schedle: to the differans of fis figures or of litell steeups of the bich it shal be spo lynn after. And of hym that has theys armes ye shal say thus as folowys; first in latyn. C Portat vnam
beneath de rubio in campo autus. Gallice sic. Tl. pot
do pung bendes de galles. Anglice sic. The beth golde e
a bene of golles.

Off listell bendys in armys noth here is an epempult.

Kellb ye both asore it is sayd that ceter littyl bawris ar
torne i armys mony tymes. On the same maner of bise
ar towe littyl bendys as here it shal be shewpt. And they be
tale bendylys as the different of grece bendys
as it is open. And of hym that bawris theys th9
it shal be sayd first in latyn as here folowys:
Portacionem bendam et duas bendulas de auro
i campo blando. Et gallice sic. Il pot asor
long bendy et deup bendallitas voz. Anglice sic.
See beth asore a bene and. iij. bendils of golde. And thes
bendylys ar othirlypie florishyt as is shewpt in the figure a fore
in bawris. And in diuse armys they be founde that they be
cheypt. and sam be polverit with molettys. and sun) Bith odi
ysserens the Rich nedys not to be figurit here

Off armys polit and bendyt noth here it shal be shewpye

The best maner of bise ceterly of beryng of dyuse arm
yms in con sheele is in theys bendys beryng for a man
that has a patrimony left by his savye. and oth
er ceter bendys by his modye ampyng to him
to the Rich bendys of his moderis ar appropurct
armys of olde tymes for it may hap that theys
armys com to hit by the Ray and dixent of his
progeniturius. then may the happe and hym lift
here the brok arryng of his sphyg in yr. brok sheeze. And i saye a bende he may be brok his movyng arrmys as here in the sheeze after espect be. And it shal be sayd of hym that brye these arrmys in laegin thus. Porta t arna palatæ æ argento æ tubro cæm Æna benda æ nigro. Gallicie sic. El port palæ argent et æ golde leæ et long bendæ æ sabult. Anglicie sic. He brye palæ of Sylues and gololes beth a bende of sabult.

Onde anotherly i saye a bende ther is founde. 111. moletæ æ macales of golde.

Off arrmys beth susillyt bete note I beth comput.

Ore on ther be founde in arrmys other cœtæ bendeys to sç man sraynge from theys. and bete I beth sheld to yole a bende be Barth is also a bende susillit: as here ap: speech in this sheeze. And it is ale susillit for it is maët of susillie of the Barth cœtæ susillie more shal be spoken aftarward. Bethe the Barth hasthe arrmy beth in laegin thus. Porta t coram bœran susillatam æ æores in arrmos aforio Gallicie sic. El port æfor long bendæ susillæ æ. Anglicie sic. The brye susillæ a bende susillit of golde.

And thes bende many brymsg is bøne bethe strangersis and specialis in Surygon.
Here now it shall be spoken of diverse borduris & armps.

Bordures many and diverse as founde i armps and at bor: One of many nobult men of the Rich sum be playn. sum i graupler. sum talentum. sum playn polbretit. sum clerbret. sum gowmetret. sum inuecct. of the Rich it shall be spoken euyche oon after oon. And first of playne borduris I telt speke as here it appert. And the bordure is also playne when it is made playn of oon coloure allon. as here in thes fochon. And it shall be sapyed of hym that is possessor of thes armpes first in latyn this

Toutst tres vsus rubias in ampx argento tum vna bordura de rubio. Et gallicia sic.

T Il por argent etuis vsus a goulez et long bordure a golbules. Et anglia sic T Hebrith Siluer, iij. rosis of golbules and a bordure of golbules.

Of armpes bordurit and ingravlit notb here solobys exemple

Armes with a bordure ingravlit othere While as borne of aport nobult men as here notb is sablyt in thes fochon. And speke a bordure is also a bordure ingravlit for the coloure of hym is put gre by gre in to the feld of thearmpes as it is open here. And the possessor of thes armpes breis i latyn tong thus as solobys. T Propit arma a auro symbriata si: er bordurata a nigro ingravdata cum rubus maci:

les porosatvs a nigro. Gallicia sic. T Il por dorfois mult: leottis porosacce a Sable long bordure ingravlyte a Sable. Angliae sic. T Hebrith golde, iij. molettis porosatit of Sabult and a bordure ingravlit of Sabult.
Now of arms borduré and talenté | His shal example.

Here is borne in arms a certain bordure talenté as here.

And it is not necessarie here to express the coloré of the talenté or besanté: for they be ever of golde.

And it shall be saide of him that hese thes armis in this lyke first in Latyn thus. 

CT porrete v: num signum capitale de rubis in campo albo borduratum cum rubis talentatem. 

Gallic sic.

Il por argent ong chevron de goudles bordur; 

ref de goudles talentae. Et anglice sic. 

CT beith sylver a 

Chevron of goudles borduré with goudles talente.

CT off armes borduré saupnyg. 

Chevron of sylver c .

Understonde ye that certain lymphs a bordure is borne in armes borduré deuuerse ways other Byle Bith molettés Bith risses or Bith littlye roses or Bith besantés or other dyuise. And it is calle a bordure powderté when any thyng is i that bordure: of what sumeu signe it be. as it is sapy a fore. and theys signes as risses molettis and other as not counté for ctn nombure: for ye nombure of that powdringe excedes the nombure of 10. And theys bordure is calle powderté as here.

And ye shall say that the possessoys of theys armes bares in this lyke as folowys. first in Latyn thus. 

CT potre vnum sic.
tum de cubio cum duobus signis capitalibus et altera bordura pulviscera cum talentis. Et Gallice sic. Il post de goldes d'or Churerons argent et long bordure de goldes polis; deus talentae. Anglice sic. He breth goldes. I. Churerons of Spluer and a bordure polburt Bith bisantis.

**Mit thee is an other maner bordure that is alde Chekert.**

We breth pit an other bordure in armes the Rich is alde a bordure chekert. And it is alde a chekert bordure for hit is made of ii. colours by the maners of a Chekter as hee it appeares. And it shal be speyd of hym the Rich baw the ye armes in this Bye as folowys. first in la.-than thus. Portat sounam caecam rubiam platnam i campo argenteo amor signa bordura floscata in nigro et argento. Et Gallice sic. Il post argent long crops plann de goldes borduree chile bæ de Sable et argent. Et anglice sic.

He breth Siluer on cros plann of goldes a bordure chekke at with Sable & Siluer.

Off borduris gobonatit nob here is an exempult.

By law pe more ou that pit by sice theps armes the rich i true spoke of afor borduris: thez is an other bordure that is alde a bordure gobonatit. as here it shal be speyd i thes fesseben nept soloyng. And hit is alde gobonatpt for
hit is made of ii. colours quadrall ioyerte. 

And thes same bordure tare that nobull prince the duke of Gloucester: brothers to that nobull herioure kyng henry the fifth: the rich kynge duke tare in his armes the hoost armes of France and of England quarterly with a bordure gostonat of Syluer and sable as is shewed in diverse places. And to blase theys armes it needes not to be reheas for it is sufficiently taught asoem diverse places.

Item of borduris sad in armes of colorbetis inuoctyt.

This be pyt borduris i armes of ii. colorbetis inuoctyt. as here in this figure appeares and hit is alie a bordure inuoctyt for hit is made of ii. colorbetis to gedyz inuoctyt. And ye shal fyf of hym the rich hereth thes armes in latyn thus: Porti arma quartia in rubio et auro in sonya bordura in argentio et nigro simul inuocetes. Et gallicie sic. C'yl port quartelae in gallest et coz oux et
song bordure orres argent et az fable. Anglice sic
The with quarterly goldles and gold with a bordure much kept of silver and sable.

Of these bordure there is a great difference among men pretending they are white and these in this sense as speci
dally it is open that as are of the kind of Marche ther they shulde be ala bordure or not. as here in this
figure. And certain men say y' men not putting a mesureles differance of blasing say: that the Jos
said Ely of marche the Biche Bos alde Roger
Montemere. Then that he leaped bare arms in la
ten in this figure to say T Hortuit armis pola
tabartata et contrarionata de argento aut auro uno simplici subito
de argento. Anglice sic. T Il port male barre givre alforq
vo et pane escu simple argent. Anglice sic. T The outh
ly baro contrari conpt of asure et gold. With a siple sheltre of sylv.

And this opponon afores wers if in this blasing plese now
ny a man the Bich m no man of these may be told. For if these
arms in this is sayd afores fer contrari conatit. then the lawe
coner or the coore of these arms that is to say the lawest rapte of
the sheltre may nevyr of on colour at certainy it is of asure.

Over these things afores wers if in these arms it is seen
that in all arms contrari conpt all the coats of same sum et
lower these arms to make that mete to gyrdy contrally in the middis
of the sheltre. as in the next figure of the sheltre oppuly it shalt
to sted. Threfore as it appereth to my resoun thilke they shal
be blisst on this lyte: Capit th grete autonute that the for
lord Eile of Marche breth thes in latyn. Postулit arma
barrato et caput subi palatum et angulatum de aso e auo cum
quodam sueto simplici et argento. Et galliae sic. Et port
barre et conj Chieff palo unete ajaor e vos et conj et ful simple
argent. Et angla sic. The brith bary and a Chieff m
le angulatat of azure and gold with a symple seld of Silu.

Off armes contrariamente fere I will informe yow

The be pit for sooth diversse noble men the Rich bre armes
contrariamente as her in thys sconch apperith. And
these armes be alde contrariamente for this cause.
for all the colouris of these armes meeete to geis
at on coone. That is to say at the myodyse poynte
of the seld only. For euy body triangulit is
more of lengthe than of brede and naenly armes
of p3. Threfore the apperison of thes men the ly
thay sowy that the armes afore chrisst: that is to lute of the
hes armes of Marche Far palyt barrat and contrariamente to
be repæt. For so mych that the armes of the possebys armes
Of pil[e armes nowe here it shal be shewed:

As much as it is spoken above of armes: in the first the 

coloristi's mete to gedye in the modist wayne as

now folowith of certain armes in the first. iiij pis,

lus mete to gedye in comonone, as here in this figure.

And it shal be found of hym in this figure as

theys armes in latyn in thys byde.

Shorte tres pilas nigrae in armo aureo.

Gallus sic. Ill port to; tres pilas de sable.

Et anglice sic. C He tereth golde. iiij. pilis of sable

C Off tallis in armes here nowe it shal be shewed.

Guez the les pe most consyde a difference in theys blasyn

gys of theys armes afores: and theys that cum after

then pe blase them in latyn tonge. for other while theys terme

pila in latyn is take for to be a prese of tymbre to be put under the

piles of a barge: or to schie a like behhe as i thought to: afors

And ody. while this terme pila is take for a certain wounde: shal

met to play Et: the rich istremet spys other while to the hanse
and then it is calde latyn pila manuallis as here
And othres Where it is an instrument for the soote
and then it is calde in latyn pila peall a fote bal
The for it shalt be sayd of hym that britis thes at
myps m latyn Postat tres pilas argenteas
m camp rubio. Et gallica sic. T Il port de
goldlez trois pelettie argent. Et anglica sic. T He bruth
goldlez iiij. balliis of Siluer.

Erstanle ye most merke that this figure of ballis a ma
may soon er. Whereas shortly it is to te knaw that sych
ballis may have all coloves but the coloubre of golde for g the
be of goldeyn colouris: they shulde te salde talentes or besantas the
Riche be u of go(lyen) coloubre.

Off tortellys or litll Takys in armys.

The he also torcellis ye be litll Takys
The bich be grette than ballys & thearmy
be truly mad as here it is open. And be that be
ris thes armys bebis in this hyse first i latyn.
Postat tres torcellas rubias i camp aureo.
Gallice sic. T Il port vdr et tres torteuly de
goldlez. Et anglica sic. T He berith golde g. iiij. Takys of
goldles.

Here ouer merke: that as Bele ballys in armys as hakis
and besantas alt Raga at voott wohnes figuras & not psonat

Off fontans or Bellis here I wilt speke.

Rei the les the re can nobult men the bich be sinke rounde si
guras: the bich figuras as calde fontangs or Bellis as here ap
Off a tract ingraplyt on both the sydes here is an exemiple. A tract on a lyne othyr Whyle is ingraplyt on both the partes as here in thys figure appeareth. And then it shal
be saide of hym that beris thes armys i thys bye first in latin thus. 

Portat trunum tractum tecte tegmatum in auptiamp ruibo. 
Et gallia sic. 
Il port de golbeze trac ingrapel de chesum ostre do. Anglice sic. 
he berith golbeze bys a trac ingrapel on bo; beth the sigys of golde.

Off a tract dubblt and florishyl it shalt be rhebyl.

This trac is other byle dubblt as in armys of the kyng of Scottelond. as here in this scocyn appert. 

The forsaide kyng of Scottelond beris thes bye first in latin thus. 
Portat dupleum tractum cum floribus gladioli contrapositis et uno leone rapaci de rubio in camp auro. 
Et gallice sic. 
Il port de trac dubbl trac florece countree et uno leon rampant de golbez. 

Anglice sic. The berith golde a dubb trac florishyl contrari and a Lyon rampynge of golbeles.

Off tracts triplatit and quatriplatit othyrbyle.

Also of thes armys aforerepeasite I fynde more dyuerse asite for ther be certain nobull men thich ber thes tracts triplatit as here in theys fygure. and sum ber hit quatriplatit as is found i diuse armis. And ye shall sape of hym that berus thes armys triplatit i latin thus. 

Portat tractum triplicati de al to i camp auro. 

Gallice sic. 
Il port de trac trac triple deargent. 

Anglice sic. 

The be: we golde a trac triplicati of Silues.
Off a tract sympplt of .ii. colothesis and inueept an exemple

The other nobull men the Rich here a simpplt tract of .ii.

colothesis inueept as here nowe it shall be sheept in this

locyton. And the possessor of these armpy bras in

this byse as colothesis first m latyn. Postat

volum tractum simplicem de colothesis alorlo or;

gent inuctis in scuto aureo . Et gallia sic .

Il post do longe traxe simple vere as for et
dargent Anglice sic . The keth gold and

a tract symple inueept of asfute and Siluer .

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

A for theys syyssuris it is spokyn of bendys : and theiz dis-

ferans . Now it shall be spokyn of syyssuris . the bych 

tan syyssuris or staups bepyynne in the lefte borne of the shelde 

az drownne to the right parte of the shelde beneath to the differen-
ce of bendys the bych bepyynne in the right borne of the shelde 

az drownne to the lefte side of the shelde beneath . and thys byp 
mast the syyssure be drownne as her apertis i thys 
syypur . And pe shall undyssone that theis syy-
suris differ as mony byps as the foresayd bendys 

dyppere . but it nedyes not to be thenspte for it is 

playn shelde aforo . The be syyssuris or staups 

plapn . mgrayt . inueept . and syyssurall . as 

I said aforo in the place of bendys . And theys staups bastar;
dys az Bone to beere or namis thay shelde beere chappm . And 

then theys syyssure is als a staffe : e i speed it is als a tassen
Bot commonli it is calde a fissure for as mych that he cleuys his saders armes in pairs for that bastard is clouyn and wypdpt from the patrimony of his sader. And so such a bastard is fostedyn to bare the hoot armes of his sader for the reuerance of his bloye. bot his saders armes he may bare with such a staffe as is sayd afor : m signe and sinall declamacon of his basalde and to the difference of propur and naturall layre of his sader. And when ye haue any such a playn fissure or a staffe in armes or ingraptit mueckt or fusillatit : of that same staffe ye shall say as a forte is rekefig in the chapituer of hondys more playnnli. And the bastard the Rich theris armes possessis in laten on thiss manner as now here folowys.

Portun vnum fissuram/site baulum autem i ampo aforo.
Gallure sic. Il pot asor et long fees orz. Anglise sic -

The heith asurer and a fissure or a staffe of golde.

Now her I begynne to speke of armes hodyd as it appertis.

Her be certan nobull mon the Rich bre armis hodyd as herit appereth. And ye most knaw that their armes be callled hodyd: Then the bygr parte of the sheld that is to say the hodyd is made of von coloure or of moo then of von. & that parte extentys not to the myddis of the sheld as abow is shewn by the sheld.

And knawe ye that in the hodyd armes is a good man of beryng of dyme armes as by fortune sit noble man be mony londis and greate lordshypes by his mo;

not for the bych londys of his moteris he intendeys to bare the armes of his moody. and so he may so for it as rightheys.
Got he that descendys of a nobult fadwy or of a gentill man. by the Rhch he had any simple patrimony. then such a nobult man: and be Bult: may bre the hoolt armys of his moodyz in the ladyz parte of his sheld. and in such an hew as I sayd a sore he may and be Bult bre the hoolt armys of his fadwy. and it shalt be sayd of hym that breas theys armys iy theys by se first in latyn thus. Cporat ponum signum capitale et in grum campo auro cum uno capite rubro et tribus talentis in eodem. Et gallice sic. Il port vos chreuon de Sabult et vos Chreff de goblez et vos ossantes en la mesmes. Anglice sic. CHe berith golde a chreuon de Sabult et a Chreff de gobles and. iij. ossantes thez in.

And ther be certain nobult phones the which bre in the shel de afose rerisit of golde as is sayd a sore a Chreuon de Sabult or of sum odys colore and. iij. red rossis or Phyte or sum other sygnys as crossis cresssantis baddys or flowres and a chreff sum of Sabult sum of other colore with the signe of moletyz or oder colorpyng. the Rich need not to be rerisit. And then shalt euerich oon of theym be blast in his nombur like as the felx and the signes require: as by fortune sum men becre thus to say. He berith Sabult a Chreuon of golde. iij. red rossys of gobles a Chreff of asure Bith. iij. moletyz perfomatif of petz and thus of all other differansys.

Off armys palit Bith oon quarter of an other colore.

Ezstanly thez be sum nobult men the wych bre in ther armys oon quarter of an other colore dyfferyng from the
coloure or the coloris of the shield as here. in the
Rich arms it is to be sado that the nobuti man the
Rich baris thym brith in this lyfe first in latyn.

Postat arma palata de aserto e auo cum una
quartera ermetica. Et gallie sic. Ut port
paler talsor at dous long quart emyn. Et anglies
sic. He brith palys asor and golde with an quart of Eymyn

And it is to be noted that ye most hae a respect to the
coloure of that pale the Rich shulde ascende to the right borne of the
shield off that quarter bee not they. and i that coloure ye most
eu moore begyn to blaste choos armps like as the quart were not
the as asor is respect.

Noth of armps chatekirt here ye shalt have an exemple.

One ouer other. Whye bee se armps chatekirt as here noth
not appeer in this figure folowing and they bee alwa as;
meys chatekirt When they are made of. if. coluris to
the manner of a chaker. And theys armps refay;
we many differens as in kops or quarters kaces
And tenors and other byles i. Chauens of ye
Rich if shal be spoken a non foloying. And of
hym the Rich possess his theys armps ye shalft sop in
latyn thus. Postat arma kalkata de aserto et auo. Et
gallie sic. Ut port saltek talsor et doz. Anglies sic.

The brith Chateker of asure and golde
Off Chuerons the rich i english at alde colpults of sparis

WE have sotheli in armes cautan signys the rich at alde Chuerons in french. And the be alde in latyn Signa capitilia vel signa, and in english a colpult of sparis as here is svedyd i theys signes: the rich signes by litlenes first for borne of carpentares and make ris of hulpes. for an hulpes neu made p[ite lytt] thos sparris be put a pon hik: by the maner of an hed. and i. sylye sparris or chuerons tonyt to gedyz make a capitall signe. p. is to say a colpult of sparris. and other while. i. sylye be borne i armes and other while in. odyl while. i. i. as it is knawlyn. And of him that taiz theys armes afoxe ye shal sy thus as folowth. first i latyn. Chportat d' rubro et duo signa capitilia de auro et rubus talentis. Et gallica sic. Ch port d' golb d' et d'up Chuerons d' or et trois talenti. Anglica sic. The berth golples and i. Chuerons of golv d' rich iiij. besantis.

Off a Chuerown or a signe capitall engraplyt here is syled.

Als a Chuerown is othir while engraplyt at here and then it is to sazy of hym the rich beare theys armes m latyn m thys ly[e]. Chportat enum signum capitale ingrautatem de albo m amp afoxe. Et gallica sic. Chl port alsorong Chuerown argente engraple. Anglica sic. The berth aforre and a Chuerown of Sylvesz engraplyt.
Off dyuerse and meruelous Chrewens yt I first spake.

Off ouez yt i theys signys of Chrewens other while is founde a coloure in the blasing of theym. Byen they be made of dyuerse coloures transmutit as here in this strocon apperith. And of hym the Rych bris thes armes ye shal say m latyn. C Portat arma quarterata in argento cum uno signo a capite in dictis colouribus transmutatibus. Galliae sic. I l pot quarterly Sable et argent ong Chrewen chaungee lung de laultere. Anglia sic. C The bris quarterly Sable and Siluer with a Chrewen of the saie coloures transmutat.

Off Chrewens differenyng on the longe Ray:

A lso theys signes of Chrewens be differet after the long Ray in armes as here in this figure apperith. And then of hym the Rych bris theys armes ye shal say in lati. C Portat arma quarterata secundis ad argentum colubris aureis et rubis cum uno signo apertis in dictis colubris transmutatibus. Galliae sic. I l pot partie du longe et or goiblez ong Chrewen chaungee lung de laultere. Anglia sic.

C The toth parte of the longe Ray of ij coloures golde and goules with a Chrewen of the saie coloures transmutat.

C Off coluitis among bseroodis i blasiyn theys armes syngyn

A mong othe coluitis: a bore the blasing of tharmis sue folowyng now next I yeue here bseroodys pretendynng
theyn selde wey anynyng in blasyng of armes mestueruly to dreme in the blasyng of theys armes. And sum holde oon oppynyon and sum an othyr. Nerue the les et it is no grant need to doble in the blasyng of theym as to anynyng men. Thesore of hym ye brous thes armes ye shalt say i latyn.

Portat duas ptes capitis bulti de rubio et sanam pten vel to ad modestum significatallis et tres rosas de colonibus transmutatis. Et gallia sic. Il port les due ptes de chiel de goblez et le troisine argent ptez en manere de quereon et twis rosas lunt de lantcl. Anglice sic. He berith, iij partes of the breed of the shele goble and the thirde pte Silver by the maner of a chereon and iij rosases of the same coloues transmutat.

Off armes susyllit in english spynyitles now I will speke.

The be certan gentylmen and nobuls the Rich berte in theyr armes susyllis: of the nombre of the Rich: my lorde of Gloucester ey nobul prince awntle to Kyng kant the sept bas. For he was in his armes, iij susyllis of goblez by the man of a bar in a fleche of suluer the Rich etan armes this nobulke duke bar by the reson of certan londes by longyng to the mounte. Got ye shalt say of hym that bree theys armes i this seckon in latyn thi.

Portat de rubio et tres susylles de argento.

Et gallia sic. Il port de goblez et tres susylles argent. Anglice sic. He berich goble and iij susylles of Silver. And otherwhile theys iij susylles or iij be borne by the maner of a pale.
It is to be noted that when, as this figure shows, at horse or moo to the number of 10, the rich number is the same: say evermore that those arms are pointed with silver or other things and noon others by ye. And so generally ye most know that if any thing be borne in arms over the number of 10, then those arms that sum ever they be they as pointed.

Off you fist borne in arms here I shall express.

Ob the while on fist is borne allon in arms as here this figure appeareth. In rich measure I have had certain headds dothe in theye oppynyons. Noe the base it is can that ye shal say of hym the rich king theyes arms with obste double it latyn thuse as so lothas. Postat ut cubio am uno situlo et auro Et gallisce sic. Il pot de goblez song fists or Anglice sic. The king with gobles and a fist of gold.

Off an fists of dyuerse colobris note here I shall speke.

As here in this figure it is shewed. But it is a more dothe both theses arms shulde be blazed then that; arms afofe. But ye shal say it latyn of hym the king theses theses arms in this byse. Postat arma partita op transuerfo a alvo et nigro am uno situlo et efi dem colobus transmutatus. Et gallia sic. Il pot parte op traures argente et table op thing fists to mesmes colours lung a lauleth. Et anglice sic.
He both armes partit ouer Part of Siluer & saile with a
suit of the saem coloures transmutat.

Off susyllis by the maner of a bende here I Cilt suat say.

Ouer one such susyllis as borne in armes by the maner of a bende, as here now appeareth And then ye shal say of hym in Rich presse these there armes in this byse
first in latyn thus. C Portat vna benna susyllatam & auw in ampures. Et gallerie sic
Il port de goblez vng bende susyll dor. Et anglie sic. C The brith gobles and a bende susyllit of golde.

C Off a bar susyllit in armes here is an explemole.

Als the be borne in armes these susyllis in a bar susyllit as here it appeareth. And then it is to be sayd of hym the
Rich hath these armes in latyn thus. C Portat de rubio ampona benna susyllata & argent. Gallerie sic. C Il port de goblez vng barre susyll dor. Et anglie sic. C The brith gobles and a bar susyllit of Siluer. And sum
men say that the forsaidd armes began of Beueuris for as mych as Beueuris wse sich susyllis made of sponyn bott

Knabeye ye differens bi this susyllis Masaulis & losyes

N Odde here ye shal know the differens bi this susyllis mas
dailys and losynges. Wherefore it is to be know thai
suspilus ar cuez more long also suspilus ar straupz cuezart in the baby then ar Masules. And Masules ar larger oulart in the baby: and shorter m length then be suspilus. as here i this section it appearth. And it shalI be sayd of hym that possess his arms ar suspils in this fyse: first i latyn. Portat æ nfabræ sep masculas æ auro. Et gallica sic. Il port æ godles et. vi. masules æ: Et anglica sic. The bath godles and sep masules of golde.

And theps masules other While ar pfomtit as I sayd ofor m the chapitare of the cws masculatit.

Off an other maner of masules pit her I shall spake.

Also other While ar borne armps masculatit as here now.

In this figure following is shewpy. And ye shalI un

derstand that those armps be alse masculatit m

the Rich the foSyd masules bagon most plentifully in the right angle of the shell, and ar endid towarde the leftfe pie. The Rich cantar armps m up
ded at palte. & ar turnide to. ij. palys of the be

subtle consaputy. And of hym that bearth thes

armps it shalI be sayd i this fyse first in latyn. 

Portar: ma masculata æ argento Æ aoro. Et gallica sic 

I t port argent et Æ for masculae. Et anglica sic. The bath

of Silues and after masculatit.
Aso losyngye no maner of byse to make bat? armpes byn
dit. net they may not be made by the selde. and they be
made at lay as thys be made beneid. And ye
shalt have the most porey differans by twy the
sossayd masculatit armpes and beneid in the preu-
is of the sossayd armpes. And ye most take thys
for a generall informacion and instructioue that
certanli losynges eymeore stonde opaght: that is
to say that the byse poyntt or the lyght: eu astandis to lauen or to
a manype bed. so that the byse poyntt poyndys notiil to the
ed of the shele. and of the ouer Part cornes on poyndis not:
tely to the ryght side. and that other corner poyndys to the lef-
te side of the shele. and the lauiest parte poyndys to the lauiest
part of the shele dyamectral as it is opyn in the shele next a
fure. And so Rich othe othe bace the differans of the for
sayd signes. that is to Bete of Masules and Losynges.
Not a ala the sossayd fuypph neuer be founde gforme net lo;
sygys asore sayd be net pforme.

Roll of a signe i armes ye is ala a Salsow a man of a cros

Thez is an other maner of signe m armes: by dyuse
nobult men home: the Rich is ala a Salsow. and it
is made by the man of a cros of Sayntandw a
astre now it apperith. And this cros is lie:
keyn after ceter man to an instrument made m
syeleez perhaps the Rich is of a grete magnific
or largeres: to the comparision of this signe.
And it is lest know of nobult gentlemens andy
huntteris that such saltatories are ordant in mony places pla
as to take Birke beaves the Rich songs their enteryng: by that
instrumente may nei goo a gagn. Whyssoe in alatyne thys
signys here geuyng to rich men. and other wyse calle auiaris
Mygonys or keperis the Rich men suffyr not their treures in what
maner of wyse theuy be getyn: to passe from theypm. And of
hym the Rich possessey theys armys ye shatt sap in latyn. Post
at 

Off armys saltorie engadit here I Bilt exemplit .

Off thepe most knaw that theys armys Saltorie a:
then Whyle engradit as her in theys figure now apperith
And thep thepe be and saltore engradit as it is
sayd afoare in mony places. as of the cross engradit
of bawde and knyges. And of hym that beis
thepe armys ye shalt sap in latyn. Postat v:
num saltatorum magnatum v

Off many crosys saltore borne in armys engradit an exemple

O

The Whyle theer be borne mony crosys saltore i armys en:
gradit in oon thele. oher While. n. oher While. n. as
Off cullingz m armpes borne by the maner of a pale.

It is diligentli to be markyd that whene sye say sic a lor be bryth, in such signys. How thyse. iij. signes ar bor ne in armes sye say not att gay. For other whyle thyse. iij. signes ar put in a sheld by the maner of a pale. And thether be alse signes plit, as here i thyse figure it apprith. And of hym that ha thyse armes ye shali say m latyn. Portat iij. coronas aureas plateas in campo asorio. Et gallice sic. Il met as for et tros coronas dorolæz. Anglice sic. He breith asure and iij. crowns of goldel plate.

Off cullingz m armes howe bartit here I kist in forme gold

How thyse. iij. signes other whyle be to: one bartit here now apperith in thyse figure. And then of hym that bre thyse armes ye shalt say m latyn. Portat tres coronas aureas i campo asorio. Et gallice sic. Il met as for et et tros coronas bartez dor. Et anglice sic. He breith asure et iij. crowns of goldel bartitt.
Off. iij. Crowns borne in the Cornetis of the shield.

Certain theys. iij. crowns be borne in the most comyn way in the cornetis of the shield as here in this scochon it appeareth. And then ye most thus say that thes. iij. signes be borne in the cornetis of the shield. For that is the most comune & the most sumptuous manner of beynge of thes. iij. signes as an maner signes. Therefore ye shal say that sych a loine birth i la tyn in this Bife as here foloweth. Thortot de aserto et tros cornes autus non exprehendo loca. Et gallice sic. T Il pot aseto e tres cornes or. Et anglice sic. The birth asure and iij. crowns of golde.

Off fiftys borne in armys in ogysse. Byse here is a doctrine.

A newe doble hit is founde in armys. for as much as thes. was a certyn man that sghtt Petrus de cupibus in tyne posset the bishop of Winchester. et Rich baaz his armys iij. Riches after hye abone naam in Rich armys et is voctat. Whethe it is enoue to say in the blasynge of them: that is bate sych in siftyes alone. as here in this scochon.

And certenly I thynke nay. for the ryle goynge a sore. But it is thys to be sapyd: of the sapyd Petur in lyyn. T Portant tres huiusmodi piscis argenteos natales in caupo nigro. Et gallice sic. T Il pot de Sable et tres Riches nayantz arsente. Et anglice sic. The berth Sable and in Riches symmyng of Siluer.
And then to shewe ny of Galfrid lucy as here now appeares this figure. And ye most say ye beare thus in latyn. T'hortaut tres lucos aureos in campo rubro. Et galliae sic. T'il port de goullez et tres lucere dor. Anglice sic.

The beere goullez and ij lucere of gold. The Rich certan blaspyngh both owte declaration here is enogh. For the sayd fished arn thare propuer places as I sayd in the rule afores.

But that shal be sayd of thys man then: the Rich beris ij bartellis turnynge thep? backes to goder as here appeares. Ye most say in latyn thy T'hortu duos barbellos aureos adimuicem in au to asortio puluerisato e cruci bus cruciatis sigilium de au to. Et galliae sic.

Il port de dor powder dor, crops crocelez sichez et dux bar; byle dorz an dorz dor. Et anglice sic. T'He beere slute powderit bith crosse crosetty psche and ij bartellis of golda backe to backe.

Off armys at Rich ar calde frectis here now I sayt speke.

A Certan nobult baron that is to say the loorde abbedley of the Reame of Englonde bar in his armys a frecte. The Rich certan frectis i mony armys of dyuerse gentill men ar founde. Other while reece other while golde. And other blyple blac overwhile simple andy overwhile wibble other while cupult.
and other. While it is mulepliiet ou alt the sheld a s brec if apperith . and ye most understanden great differans by thry armys berdit and thry armys the Rich be made with the forsayd grettes. Wherefore it is to be marketh that m berdict armys the colouris contenpt equally at dypudt. But i thes grettes th velw alaik abydes wolfe as here . and this for sayd lorde audwley berit thus m latyn. Et gallice sic. Il poz de gold lez song grette oz. Anglice sic. The berith goblez and a grette of golde.

Off armys baung baestis salypzyng or rampynng.

B Eestis in tharmys of dpeerse nobult ar borsne rampynng as here i thys figure soloyng apperith. of the Richi the take asore I have made no mention. And of hym that is possessor of thys armys ye shall say i latyn. Et gallice sic. Il poz de goblez song Leon saliantez argent. Et an glice sic. The berith goblez e a lion rampanyng of siluer. And he is also a Lion rampynng for thys cau se. for as much as the right foote ascendeth to the right borsne of the shield. and the lest foote descendeth in to the foote of the shield as apperith i the figure. And this same man is observyd in alt beastis baung mi. feete. that is to say m liones leopar dis beastz daggis with other like to them.
Toff armes bareit and of labellis borne in armes.

First note Bell that armes of the fadry as he re . andy then the differenas as it shal be selleby. soe certan thes be dyuse nobullt men. & Rich thes labellis m theyz armes as it shal be selleby the figure after . for the Rich it is to be kne we that sych labellis at not properite alde signes m armes bot dyfferenas of signes. that whan it is so : that a ny nobullt man have mony lefitte getyn sounps : then ye first son the Rich is his fators ape : shal be the hoolt armes of his fadry: Bith sum lygatt differans as here . to Whom speciallys is getyn a moon encre : fyng: for that first son is in hope of augmantaion and encreyng of his patrimony. & thes differans may be sum littitt molet oz a croz croset oz sych as like differans.

The seconde broder shal be the hoolt armes of his fader Bith. ij. labellis to the differans and m to the signe: that he is the threde that beris thes armes. C Also the thirde broder if the be any shal be iij. labellis i tokyn that he is the saue: with he that beris thes armes of Whom the fader is the first . the ape is the seconde . and the seconde broder is ye threme that beris thes armes. (And so folow : ye that the threme broder shal be iij. labellis as here it apperyn in thys figure . (And so for: the iff there be moo brother ye shal once county labellys after the forme afore rehysit .
And the sumps of thos same brether shalt bere the same labelis. And i aske that thos same brether the thirde brether iiij labelis pace iiij sumps ceteralle the other soon of thos iiij the Rich is youre to his fadre shalt bere the hoolt armys of his fadre: Rich also many labelis as his fadre did. Rich a little differans as her it appeareth in thys scehon. And hys seconde broody shalt bere the hoolt armys of hys fadre Rich the same labelis as his fadre baare and no moo Rich a bordure as here in thys figure nep fotolbype in shalt be shelypte, and as it is rehest in the cha picture of borduris.

And iff ther be the thirde broody then shalt bere hys faderis armys with the same labelis and a bordure of an other colorbre to the differans of hys brether as it shalt be shelypte i thys scehon nep fyrynge.

And the chylyder of thos men shalt bere thos differans not in thos faderis armys, but in borduris and opysions opysse.

And like as the chylyder of the seconde broody bezyng iiij labelis az opysytt and opysstonz by thos signys and thos borduris. So the chylyder of the thirde broody bezyng iiij labelis: bere the same armys that thos fader did also many labelis. And thay az opysston by thos signys and thos borduris as afore is rehest: and opysse othre as otor. While a Lyon raupping von parte reed an othor blakke.
Of certaynly of all the signys the Rich are founte in armes as of flodeus leups and other mezzeltes tokenges I can not declare here: ther be so mony. Bot ye shal knaw generally that for all armys the Rich lyghtly any man has seen this dayes: ye haue rules sufficient as I beleue. to dyserne and blaste any of them; and it be so that ye be not in polte mynde to tast oz to styfste in the dyserneyng. Yet ye may not ouerseyng lyghtly the fysayd rules. but dyligently haue them in polte mynde. and be not to fult of consatis. For ly that Richhunt is lyghtly. oz oz. an other while an other lyghtly be losys both. Therefore take heed to the rules. Yff so be that they be not a generall doctrine: yet shal thai proue for thes stius grely.

Make ye see theys questions here nob folowyng.

Of nod to a question I fyll procede and that is theys Richys tharms of the grauntyn of a pryncz oz oz of they words as better oz of xch dignyte: as armys of a manif proprer auctoryte take. Then that it is leefult to euerti nobull man to take to hym armys at his plesure. For the Rich quest on it is to be knawd that. my maner of ypse he haue armys.

The first maner of ypse the yarze olber altine armis the Rich the beest of olber fudgys oz of olber moodyz oz of olber preps: Cesfostoris. the Rich maner of kepyng is comune and famus in the Rich I fyll not stowe long. for that maner is best purp
The second maner the true armes by olde meritpes as very plainly it appeareth by the addicion of tharmpes of France to tharmpes of Englonde getyn by that moost nobult man prynte Edward the first getyn one of Kyng Edward the thrird ye wyne Kyng of Englonde after the takynge of Kyng John of France i the last of Seyters. The Rich certen addicion bos lestift and rightbysli don. and on the same maner of Whysse myght a pore achtte have take a prynte or sum nobult lord. so tharmpes of that prysoner: by hym so take rightbysli he may put to hym and to his pryson.

On the thrid maner of Whysse the true armes the Rich he be by the grauntynyng of a prynte or of sum other lordys.

Ande most knall that thos armes the Rich he have of the grauntynyng of a prynte or of a lorda refague no question Whys that he tryth thos same. for thi the prynte bytt not: that sych a question be asked. Thi he gave to any man sych an armes as it is playn in the latte of nature and Ciupt. For that same that plese the prynce has the strenght of lathe. but if any ma bate thos armes afores. for that byng the Rich is myne Rich a rightbys tisbut sych olde refuryng may not be take frome. nor the prynce may not shi rightbysly.

The fourthe maner of Whysse he have thos armes the Rich the take on olde alyne ypur auctorite. as in thos dys cypen.
ly the se. how many poore men by thayr grace fauourte laboure or refuryng: as made nobults. Sum by thayr pruten. Sui bi thez madob. sui bi thz strenght. sui bi thez conig. sui bi od armys.
And of these men mony by theyz alene autortie have taken arms to be borne to them and to the layes of Thom it nedps not here to rese p' names. Neu the les arms that be so taken they may legally and freely bee. But gist they be not of so grete dignyte and autortie as thos arms the Rich az grandtly wy by wy by the autortie of a prince or of a lorde. Yet arms be a manmys proper autortie take: if an other man have not borne them afores be of strength enoug.

And it is the oppynon of mony men that an hezrod of armis may due arms. Soe I say if any such arms be borne by any hezrod oppyn that thos arms be of no more autortie then thos arms the Rich be take by a manmys alene autortie.

Eplicit.

Here in thys boke afores ye contayn the holys of haukynge and huntynge with other plesuris dyuerse as in the boke appertis and also of Cootarmutris a nobutl Berke. And here now ens dyth the boke of blasynge of armses translacyt and compacyt to geypz at Sepnt altoun the yere from thincarnacion of ouer lorde Ihes Crist. M. CCC. Ipee so.
Sanctus Albanus;