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An older form

of the

Treatyse of FYsshynge wyth an angle.
Demy Octavo. 400 Copies.

This edition is printed solely for presentation to the Members of the English Dialect Society and others, who will please to accept of copies with the best respects of the Editor.

Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
October 8, 1883.
AN OLDER FORM

OF THE

Treatyse of Fysshynge by thyn angle

ATTRIBUTED TO

DAME JULIANA BARNES.

Printed from a MS. in the possession of Alfred Denison, Esq.

WITH

PREFACE AND GLOSSARY BY THOMAS SATCHELL.

London:
W. SATCHELL & CO.,
19, TAVISTOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.
1883.
PREFACE.

This tract is printed from a manuscript written on five sheets of paper folded in quarto form. The leaves have been slightly cut and now measure seven and a half inches by five and a half. The paper is water-marked with a hand or glove, to the middle finger of which a six pointed star is attached by a short line. Each page contains from 22 to 25 lines closely written in a correspondence hand of the earlier half of the 15th century.

The manuscript is now in the possession of Mr. Denison of Albemarle-street and is regarded as one of the most interesting relics in his famous angling collection. To him it came from the library of Mr. Jesse at the dispersal of which by auction in November, 1868, it was sold for 45s.

The following note by Mr. Joseph Haslewood, giving its previous history as far as is known, is
now bound up with the original, and a transcript in the handwriting of the same gentleman:

"Of this volume. The following 20 pages is the fragment of a manuscript of the earlier part of the xvth century and forms a considerable portion of the 'little pamphlet' first printed in the Book of St. Albans. This is the same manuscript as is noticed in the Introduction to the reprint of that volume (p. 63) as formerly in the possession of the typographical historian William Herbert who transcribed same, and that copy is there referred to as then possessed by the late Mr. Townley. The original, here preserved, passed from the possession of Herbert to Mr. Brand, and from him to the late George Isted, Esq., who presented it to me a few months before he died. It was bound with other manuscripts of less interest and value. A paginary transcript was added for the convenience of reading, wherein it will be found the letter y is occasionally substituted for the Saxon compound character p, or th. Bound by C. Lewis, 1823. J. H."

At the reference here given to the reprint in 1810 of the treatise attributed to Dame Juliana Barnes, Mr. Haslewood says:

"It extends to the instructions respecting the trout, and stops with the bait to be used in September. There is the customary difference in orthography; and three instances occur of variations in the introductory matter, which may here be preserved." (p. 63)
He then quotes the passage on our third page beginning, "Many a gyn & many a snayr he maket"; the addition on page four of the words: "and sum tyme death"; while the third variation is given as follows:

"Also whoso wol vse ye game & disporte of anglyng, he must take hede to thys sentence of the olde þûbe yt is thise Þsus
Surge miser mane sq noli surger, vane
Sanctificat sanat dicat quoq surger. mane"

This passage will be found (with a difference) on our fifth page.

The "Advertisement" to Mr. Pickering's reprint of the "Treatyse of fysshynge" published in 1827, also makes mention of the manuscript and in these terms:

"The only MS. of the Treatyse which is known to be extant, is a fragment now in the possession of Joseph Haslewood, Esq., and which formerly belonged to Mr. William Herbert. It does not extend farther than the instructions relating to the bait for trout; and the different readings between it and the printed copies, which are very few and unimportant, are minutely given by that accurate and indefatigable reviver of old English literature in his reprint of the Boke of St. Alban's."

We are unaware of any other printed reference to the manuscript.
Unfortunately it is more imperfect than has hitherto been noticed. True, it breaks off among the baits for the trout, but four of the earlier pages are also wanting. All these missing passages are here supplied from the printed "Treatyse" and are those on pp. 9-15, 23-37 enclosed within square brackets.

The differences between the treatise as given in this MS. and as printed in the "Book of St. Albans," are more important than the above statements would lead us to believe. They extend not only to the orthography but equally to the phrase, and in very many places to the sense also. That it is an independent text cannot be doubted, and in this opinion we are supported by the high authority of the Rev. Professor Skeat, who is inclined to assign it an earlier date than 1450. Though probably an older form of the treatise printed at Westminster in 1496, it is drawn from the same original, which, wherever it first came from, was at that time written in our language. The close correspondence in many passages forbids the idea that the two versions were independent translations from another tongue. Originally from the French it may have been.
The "Book of St. Albans," as Professor Skeat remarks, "is a mere hash-up of something much older. Most of the hawking and hunting is a translation of the *Venerie de Twety* of the time of Edward II. This appears from Halliwell and Wright's *Reliquiae Antiquae*, where another English translation of the same original is given." These treatises, we may observe, are for the most part simply a collection of recipes, and do not present the complete and systematic form of the treatise on fishing.

The present treatise is written in the ordinary dialect of the neighbourhood of London—the usual literary dialect of the day. In this respect it does not differ from the version already printed.

We have carefully preserved its orthography, including such mistakes of the scribe as *thinhe* for *thinge*, &c., and its punctuation. Here and there a word is scarcely distinguishable, and occasionally one has been docked by the binder, but the MS. is well preserved and the writing is by no means difficult to read; so that if any mistakes have escaped the five or six revisions we have given the text, we must bear the blame.

The abbreviations have been extended in all
instances and the omitted letters given in italic. The thorn letter þ, and middle English ȝ, have been used whenever they occur. Only the final e when (possibly) expressed by a curve in the tail of the preceding letter, has been always ignored. When we found that the Latin words labor and surgere were written with the same twist over the top of the r, in one case meaning e and in the other meaning nothing, we abandoned the attempt to distinguish between the writer's flourishes of design and his flourishes of caprice. The distinct sound of the final e had passed out of use when the manuscript was written. The curve may be held in the light of a survival, and though the writer may have intended to add e to 'or' and 'mor,' &c, the letter in that position had then no more phonetic value than it has now.

That more than one treatise on fishing was in existence at the time the present one was written, and that these were of foreign origin, may be inferred from the remarks of the writer when treating of the Carp, of which "there ben but fewe in Englande." He, or she (assuming a Dame Juliana) proceeds: "therefore I wryte the lasse of hym. . . As touchynge his baytes I
haue but lytyll knowlege of it . . but well I wote that the redde worme and the menow ben good batys for hym at all tymes as I haue herde saye of persones credyble & also founde wryten in bokes of credence."

Some of these "bokes of credence" may still be extant, unnoticed among the manuscripts of Continental libraries. The more likely, seeing that, enthusiastic fishers as are the French, the literary side of the sport has scarcely presented itself to that practical people. Perhaps some one may be incited to search among the tracts on "Venerie," for in their company may some on fishing yet be found.

We cannot conclude without expressing our thanks for the valuable aid rendered by the Rev Professor Skeat in the preparation of the Glossary that follows the text.

T. S.

Downshire Hill,
August 8, 1883.
Salomon in his parables saith: That a glad spirit maketh a flowryng age. That is to say, a feyre age and a longe and sith hyt ys so I ask this question why are men's & cause to reduce a man to a mery spryte. Truly vn to my symple discretion it semyth me good & honest dysportes and games in wyche a mans hert joythe with owt any repentans. Than this folowythe: that good & honeste disportes by cause of men wys fare age and longe lyfe. Therfor now will ye cheys of iiiij good disported and honest gamys: That is to say, of hunting, hauking, fowlyng and fyschying namely anglyng with a rod or a yarde a lyne and a hoke and fer of to treyt as my symplynes may suffice boith for the seyde reson of Salomon and also for the reson of physylene mayd yn pis wyse.

Si tibi deficiant medici medici tibi fiant

Hec tria mens leta labor & moderata dieta

That is to say, if a man lack leches or medicins he schall make iij thynges his medicins or leches and he schall neuer neyd to mo. The fyrst of them is mery thought. The iijth is labur mesurably. The iijth is good dyet of cleyn metes & drynkes sesenable.
Fyrst þen yf a man wyl be mery & hau a glad spry spryt he must eschew all contrar[us companye and all places of debates and stryves wher he myst haue occasyon of malencoly and yf he wyl haue a labur not outreages, he must the orden hym to hys hertes plesens with owt stody pensifulnes or trauel a mery occupacion wyche may rejoyse hys hert and hys spryt in honest maner and yf he wyl dyet hym selfe mesurably he must eschew all places of ryot wiche is cause of surfettes and seyennes and he must draw hym to a place of sweyt eyr and hungre & ete norysching metes & defyabul Y wyl now dyscryve theseyd iiiij° disportes and gamys to fend the best of them as wyll as y can. All be it þat þe ryght nobul Duke of Yorke late calde master of the game hathe dyscryved the myrihes of huntyng lyke as y thynke to scryue of it and all þe other þe greuys For huntyng as to myne entent is to gret labur The hunter must all day reyne & folow hys howndes travelynge & swetyng ful soyr he blowythe tyl hys lippys blyster and wen he wenyt hyt be a hare fuloften hit ys a heyghoge thus he chaset and wen he cummet home at even. reyn beton seyr pryked with thornes and hys clothes torenes wet schol fulwy sum of hys howndes lost som surbatted suche greuys &
meny oper to the hunter hapeth wiche for displesous of hem hat louyth hyt I dare not report all. Trewly me semyt hat pis ys not the best disport and game of the seyd iiiij\#.r

Hawkyng
Thys disporte and game of hawkyng is laborous and ryght noyous also as me semyth & it is very trowthe. The fawkner often tymes leseth hys hawkes je hunter hys houndes jeen all hys disporte ben gon and don Full often he cryethe & wystel tyl he be sor a thryst hys hawke taket a bowe and list not onys to hym reward wen he wolde haue her for to fle. The wy\# sche baythe with mysfedyng jeen schall sche haue the frounce je Rey je Cray and mony oper sekn\#s jeat brynet hur to je souce theise me semyth be good profet but the be not je best gamys of the seyd iiiij\#.r

Fowlyng
The disporte and game of fowlyng me semyth most symplvest for yn the season of somer je fowler spedyt not But yn je most herde & colde wedyre he is soyr greved for he wolde go to hys gynnes he may not for colde many a gyn and many a snayr he maket & mony he leset, yn je mernyng he walket yn the dew he goyth also wetschode and soyr a colde to dyner by the morow
and sum tyme to bed or he haue wyl sowpud for any thynge pat he may geyt by fowlyng. Many other syche y can rehers but my magyf or angre maket me to leyf Thys me semyth pat huntyng haukyng and fowlyng be so laborous & greuous pat non of them may performe to endure a man to a mery spryxt pe wyche is cause of longe lyfe acordyng to the seyd parabul of Salomon.

Fyschynge
Dowtles then folowyth it pat it must nedys be pe disporte and game of fyschynge with an angul rode for all oper maner of fyschynge is also ryght labure and grevous often causyng men to be ryght weyth and colde wyche mony tymes hathe be seyn the cheyf cause of infyrnyte and sum tyme deythe. But the angleer may haue no colde ne no disese ne angur but he be causer hymselfe for he may not gretly lose but a lyne or an hoke of wyche he may hayf plente of hys owyne makyng or of oper mens as thys sympul tretes schall teche hym so then hys loste ys no grevous. And oper grevous may he haue non But yf any fysche breke a wey from hym wen he is vp on hys hoke in londyng of the same fych or els pat ys to sey pat he cache not pe wich be no greyt grevous For yf he sayl of on he may not saylle of a nooper yf he do as thys
tretes folowys schall yn forme hym but yf þer ben non yn þe watur wer he schall angul and þet at þe leste he schall haue hys holsom walke & mery at hys own ease and also meny a sweyt eayr of dyuers erbis & flowres þat schall make hyt ryght hongre & well disposud in hys body he schall heyr þe melodyes melodious of þe Ermony of bryde he schall se also þe þong swannys & signetes folowyng þer Eyrours Duckes Cootes herons & many oþer fowlys with þer brodys wyche me semyt better þen all þe noyse of houndes & blastes of hornes & oþer gamys þat fawkners & hunters can make or els þe games þat fowlers can make and yf þe angler take þe fysche hardly þen ys þer no man meryer þen he is in hys sprites. Also whoso wol vse þe game and disporte of angleynþ he muste take hede to thys sentence of the olde prouerebe þat is thise versus

Surge miser mane set noli surgere vane
Sanctificat sanat ditat quoque surgere mane
This is to sey he must ryse erly þe wiche þing ys ryght prophetaþul to man yn thys wyse On is for helthe of the sowyl for hyt schall cause a man to be holy yf euere he schall be wel set to God. The ijd cause is it schall cause bodely helthe and schall cause hym to lyfe longe The iiijd hyt
schall cause hym to be ryche wordly and gostly 
yn goodys & goodnes þus haue y proued in 
myne entent þat the disporte of angelynge is the 
very meyn þat causeth a man to be mery spyryt 
wyche aftur þe sayd parabol of Salomon & the 
doctrine of physyke maket a flowryng age and 
longe lyfe and þerfor to all þo þat be vertuose 
gentyle & freborne I wryte þis sympul tretes 
folowynge by the wiche þe may haue þe ful crafte 
of angelyng to sport þow with at þowr luste to the 
yntent þat þowr age may be mor flour and þe 
longur endur Then yf ye wyll be crafte yn 
angelyng ye muste furst lurne to mak þowr 
harnes þat ys to sey your rod your lynys of 
dy[uers] colors & your hokes after þat ye must 
know how þe schall angel & yn wat places of the 
watur how depe & wat tyme of the daye for wat 
maner of fysche in wath wedur how many 
Impedimen[ts] þer ben yn anglyng and especially 
with wat bayt to every dyuerse fysche yn yche 
moneth in þe þer how þe schall make þowr baytes 
brede wher ye schall fynde þem & how þe schall 
fynde them & how þe schall kepe þem & for þe 
most crafty þyng how ye schall make your hokes 
of steyl & of osmonde som for þe to dub & som 
for þe flote as ye schall her aftur all þese þe schall
fynd expressed openly to your ye.

    How ye schall make sowr rode

And how ye schall make your Rodde craftely I
schall tell sow ye schall kytte betwene Mychelmas
and Candulmas a feyr staf evyn of a vi fote long
or mor as ye lyst of hasill wilowe or aspe and
beke hem in a ovyn when ye bake & set hym
evy[n] ryght as ye can make hym þen let hym
cole & drye a sowr wykes or mor Then take &
bynd hym fast with a good corde vn to a forme
or to an evyn squar tree & þen take a plumars
wyr þat is evyn & strong & scharpe at þe oon ende
þen hete the scharpe ende in a charcol fyr tyl hyt
be hote & pers þe stafe þer with thorow þe pith
of the seyd stafe Fyrste at þe oon ende & sithen
at þe other tyll hyt be thorow & þen take a bryd
spytte & bryn hym as ye seme tyll it be to thyne
entente in a maner as a tapur of wax & wax hym
then let hym. ly style two days after tyl hyt be
thorow colde tan vn bynde hym & let hym drye
yn a smoke howe or yn a howsroyf tyl hyt be
thorow drye In þe same seysen take a yarde of
white hasill & beth hym even & streighte & let
hym drye yn þe same wyse as hyt ys seyd of the
stafe and wen they be drye make þe yarde mete
vn to the hole of the seyd stafe yn to þe halfe
stafe lynket lyngh and to performe þe other halfe of þe crop. Take a feyr schoyt of blake thorne crabtre medeler or geneper cut yn þe same sesun and wyl bethed and streyght & bynd hem to gydur fetely so þat þe cropp may justly entur all in to þe seyd hole then schaue the stafe and make hyt tapur wyys waxing þen virell þe staff wel at bothe endys with hopy of yren or laten with a pyke yn þe neþer ende festnyed with a remeving vise to take in & owt þe crop. Then set your crop an honful with yn þe ovir ende of þowr stafe in suche wyse þat it be also bigge ther as any other place a bowe. Than arme þowr crop at þe ovir ende down to the frete with a lyn of vi herys & double the lyne & frete hyt fast yn þe top with a nose to fasten an your lyne and þus schall ye make yow a rode so perfet & fete þat þe may walke þer with and þer schall no man wyt wer a bowt ye go and hyt wyl be lyxt & nemyll to fyshche with at your plesur & devyce.

To colour your lynes
After þat ye haue made þowr rodde ye must lern to colur your lynys of heyr in þys wise. First ye must take of a wyht hors tayle þe lengest her þat may be had & euyr the rounder þe better it is & when ye haue departyd it at vi partes þen coler
every parte by hyt selfe in dyuers colers as yn to yelow Grene Broune Tawny Russet and duskyn colour Furst to make sowr zelo here Take smale ale a potell and stamp it with iiij handful of walnut levys and a quarter of alom & put them all to gedur in a bras panne & boyle hem wel to gedur & wen hyt ys colde put yn sowr heyr þat ye wyll haue zelow tyl hyt be as dyrk as ye wyl heue it & þen take hyt owte.

To make grene colour
Ye schall take smal ale þe quantyte of a quarte & put it yn a lytul panne and put þer to halfe lb alom & do zowr here þer to & let hyt boyl halfe a nowyr. Then take sowr here & let hyt drye þan take a potell of watur and put hyt yn a panne & put þer to of welde or waxen ii to handful & presse hyt down with a peyse and let hyt boyle softly halfe a nowyr and wen hyt zelow in the skome put þer yn yowr here and þer with halfe a lb of coperose wel beton yn to poudur & let it boyle halfe a myle wey and then set hyt down & let it coyl v or vi owres & then take owt your here & let hyt drye & þer ye schall haue þe best greyn þat may be for the watur and þe moyr þat þe put to of the coperas the grener hyt wyl be.

[¶] A nother wyse ye maye make more bryghter
grene, as thus Lete woode your heer in an woodefatte a lyght plunket colour And thenne sethe hym in olde or wyxin lyke as I haue sayd : sauynge ye shall not put therto neyther coporose ue vertgrees. ¶ For to make your heer yelow dyght it wyth alym as I haue sayd before. And after that wyth oldys or wyxin wythout coporose or vertgrees. ¶ A nother yelow ye shal make thns. Take smalle ale a potell : and stampe thre handful of walnot leues and put togider : And put in your heer tyll that it be as depe as ye woll haue it. ¶ For to make russet heer. Take stronge lye a pytnt and halfe a pounde of sote and a lytyll iuce of walnot leuys and a quarte of alym : and put theym alle togyder in a panne and boyle theym well. And whan it is colde put in youre heer tyll it be as derke as ye woll haue it. ¶ For to make a browne colour. Take a pounde of sote and a quarte of ale : and seth it wyth as many walnot leuys as ye maye. And whan they wexe blacke sette it from the fire. And put therin your heer and lete it lye styll tyll it be as browne as ye woll haue it. ¶ For to make a nother browne. Take stronge ale and sote and tempre them togyder. and put therin your heer two dayes and two nyghtes and
it shall be ryght a good colour.

¶ For to make a tawney colour. Take lyme and water & put theym togyder: and also put your herer therin foure or fyue houres. Thenne take it out and put it in a Tanners ose a day: and it shall be also fyne a tawney colour as nedyth to our purpoos. ¶ The syxte parte of your her ye shall kepe styll whyte for lynes for the dubbyd hoke to fysshe for the trought and graylynge: and for smalle lynes for to rye for the roche and the darse.

Whan your herer is thus colourid: ye must knowe for whiche waters and for whyche seasons they shall serue. ¶ The grene colour in all clere water rom Apryll tyll Septembre. ¶ The yelowe colour in euery clere water from Septembre tyll Nouembre: For is is lyke pe wedys and other manere grasse which growyth in the waters and ryuers whan they ben broken. ¶ The russet colour seruyth all the wynter vnto the ende of Apryll. as well in ryuers as in poles or lakys ¶ The browne colour seruyth for that water that is blacke dedisshe in ryuers or in other waters. ¶ The tawney colour for those waters that ben hethy or morysshe.

Now must ye make youre lynes in this wyse.
Fyrste loke that ye haue an Instrument lyke vnto this fygure portrayed folowyng. Thenne take your heer & kytte of the smalle ende an hondfull large or more, For it is neyther stronge nor yet sure. Thenne torne the toppe to the taylle eueryche ylyke moche. And departe it in to thre partyes. Thenne knytte euery part at the one ende by hymself. And at the other ende knytte all thre togyder: and put pe same ende in that other ende of your Instrument that hath but one clyft. And sett that other ende faste wyth the wegge foure fyngers in alle shorter than your heer. Thenne twyne euery warpe one waye & ylyke moche: and fasten theym in thre clystes ylyke streyghte. Take thenne out that other ende and twyne it that waye that it wol desyre ynough. Thenne streyne it a lytyll: and knytte it for vndoynge: and that is good. And for to knowe to make your Instrument: loo here it is in fygure. And it shall be made of tree sauynge the bolte vnderneth: whiche shall be of yren.

Whan ye haue as many of the lynkys as ye suppose wol suffyse for the length of a lyne: thenne must ye knytte theym togyder wyth a water knotte or elles a duchys knotte. And whan your knotte is knytte: kytte of pe voyde shorte
endes a strawe brede for the knotte. Thus shal ye make youre lynes fayr & fyne: and also ryght sure for ony manere fysshe. ¶And by cause that ye sholde knowe bothe the water knotte & also the duchys knotte: loo theym here in fygure caste vnto the lyknesse of the draughte.

Ye shall vnderstonde that the moost subtyll & hardyste crafte in makynge of your harnays is for to make your hokis. For whoos makyng ye must haue fete fyles, thyi and sharpe & smalle beten: A semy cλam of yren: a bender: a payr of longe & smalle tongys: an harde knyfe som deale thycke: an anuelde: & a lytyll hamour. ¶And for smalle fysshe ye shall make your hokes of the smalest quarell nedlys that ye can fynde of stele, & in this wyse. ¶Ye shall put the quarell in a redde charcole fyre tyll that it be of the same colour that the fyre is. Thenne take hym out and lete hym kele: and ye shal fynde him well alayd for to fyle. Thenne reyse the berde wyth your knyfe, and make the poynt sharpe. Thenne alaye hym agayn: for elles he woll breke in the bendyng. Thenne bende hym lyke to the vende fyguryd herafter in example. And greeter nokes ye shall make in the same wyse of gretter nedles: as broderers nedlis: or taylers: or
shomakers nedlis spere poynetes, & of shomakers nalles in especyall the beste for grete fysshe, and that they bende atte the poynet whan they ben assayed, for elles they ben not good. ¶ Whan the hoke is bendyd bete the hynder ende abrode: & fyle it smothe for fretynge of thy lyne. Thenne put it in the fyre agayn: and yeue it an easy redde hete. Thenne sodaynly quenchche it in water: and it woll be harde & stronge. And for to haue knowlege of your Instrumentes: lo theym here in fygure portrayd. ¶ Hamour. Knyfe. Pynsons. Clam Wegge. Fyle. Wreste. & Anuelde.

Whan ye haue made thus your hokis: thenne must ye set theym on your lynes acordyng in gretnesse & strength in this wyse. ¶ Ye shall take smalle redde silke. & yf it be for a grete hoke thenne double it: not twynyd. And elles for smale hokys lete it be syngle: & therwyth frette thycke the lyne there as the one ende of your hoke shal sytte a strawe brede. Thenne sette there your hoke: & frette hym wyth the same threde þe two partes of the lengthe that shall be frette in all. And whan ye come to the thyrde parte thenne torne the ende of your lyne agayn vpon the frette dowble. & frette it so dowble that
other thyrde parte. Thenne put your threde in at the hose twys or thries & lete it goo at eche tyme rounde abowte the yerde of your hoke. Thenne wete the hose & drawe it tyll that it be faste. And loke that your lyne lye euermore wythin your hokys: & not without. Thenne kytte of the lynys ende & the threde as nyghe as ye maye: sauynge the frette.

Now ye knowe wyth how grete hokys ye shall angle to euery fysshe: now I woll tell you] Wyth how many herys ye schall angle with for euery fysshe

Fyrst for the menewes with a lyne of on heyr for þe wexen Roche the bleke and the gogyn & þe Roffe with a lynne of ii herys For the Dare & þe greyt Roche with a lyne of iij herys For the perche the flounder þe breme with a lyne of iij herys For the cheven chobe the tenche the Ele with a lyne of viij herys For þe trowyt the grelyng and þe barbyl and þe greyt cheven with a lyne of ix herys For þe gret Trowt þe grelyng & þe perche with a lyne of xij herys. For a Samon with xv For the pyke ye schall take a good fyne lyne of pak thryde made yn maner of a chalke lyne made browne with your colour as ys a for seyd enarmyd with wyre for bytyng a
sundure your lynys must be plomed with leyd and þe next plume to the hoke schall be ther from a large fote & more and euery plumble of quantite of þe gretnes of the lyne. þer be iiij maner of plumbyng Fyrst for a grond lyne rennyng and for the floyt set vpon the grounde lyne lying a x plumys rennyng all to gedur. On þe gronde lyne lying a xx or x smale plumbes For þe floote plumbe hym so hevy þat þe lest ploke of any fysche may pluke hym doune yn to þe watur And make hym rounde & smothe þat þei fast not on stones or weedys wyche wolde let yow gretly in your disporte of angelynge.

How ye schall make your flotes.
Ye schall make þowr flotes in þys wise Take a feyr corke yat ys clene with oute many hoolys boyr hyt þorow with a smale hoyt yrn & put þer yn a penne at þe gretter hoole Then schap hem yn maner of a dove egge lesse and mor os þe wylle & make hem smothe a pon a gynston And your floyt for on heyr be no bygger a pese for ij herys as a beyn for xij heres as a walnot and so forthe euery lyne aftur hys gretnes All maner of lynes must haue a floyt to angle with saue only þe gronde lyne and the rennyng ground lyne must haue a floote The lying ground lyne
with ovte floyte
How many maner of anglynges
pat þer bene.
Now I haue lerned sow to make your hernes now
wyll I tell sow how ye schall vnderstende þat þer
be vj maner of anglyng. Oon is at þe grounde
for þe troute. A nother at þe grounde at an arche
of a brydge or at a stondyng wer hyt ebbethe or
flowethe for bleke Roche and Dare. The iiijd is
with owt floote for all maner of fyche. The iiiijth
with a mener for the troute with owte plumbe or
floote the same maner of Roche and Darse with
a lyne of i or ij herys batyd with a flye. The vth
is with a dubbed hooke for the troute & gralyng
and for the principall poynnt of anglyng kepe you
euer from þe watur and from þe syst of fyche fer
on the londe or els be hynde a busche or a tre
þat þe fysche see yow not for yf he do he wyl
not bytte and loke ye shadow not the watur as
moche as ye may for hyt ys a thynhe wyche wyl
a fray þe fyche and yf he be a frayd he wyl not
byt a good while aftur. For all maner of fyche
þat fedyt by the grownde ye schall angle to hym
in the myddes of the watur & som deyl moyr be
neythe þen a boue for euer þe greter fyche the
ner he lythe þe boten of þe watur and the smaler
fyche comenly swymmyth a bove  The vjd good poynte ys when ye fyche byteth pat ye be not to hasty to smyt hym nor to late  Ye must a byde tylle ye suppose pat ye bayte and the hoke be welle yn the mouthe of the fyche and then stryke hym and yys ys for the grounde and for the floot wen ye bey thynke hyt pulled softly vndur the watur or els caryed vpon ye watur softly then smyte hym and se pat ye never ouer smyt ye strynght of your lyne for brekyng and yf he hap to stryke a gret fyche with a smayl lyne ye must leyd hym in the watur and labur yer tyll he be overcome and weryd  Than take hym as well as ye may and be war pat ye holde not ouer ye strynght of your lyne and yf ye may yn any wyse let not hym on at the lynes ende stregiht from saw but kepe hym euery ye rod and euery holde hym streight  So pat ye may susteyn his lepy & his plumbes with the helpe of your honde.

In wat place is best angleyn.

Her y wyll declar in wat places of the watur ye schall angle to your best spede ye schall angle yn a pole or yn a stondyng watur yn euery place yer it is any yng depe yer is no grete choyse in a pole for it is but a pryson to fyache and yei lyve moste parte in pryson and hungre as a
prisoner per for it is þe lesse mastry to take hym
But in rewarde ye schall angle euery place wher
it is depe and clere by þe grounde as grauel or
clay with owten mudde or wedes and especiall yf
þer be a werly wherly pyt of watur or a couerte
as an holow banke or greyt rotes of treys or long
wedys flotying a boue þe watur wher þe fysche
may couer hym at dyuerse tymes Also in depe
stiff stremys and yn falles of watur and weeres
flode gates and mylle pittes and weyr þe watur
restith by the banke & þe streme renneyth nye
þer by and ys dep & clere by the grounde and yn
oper places wher he may se any fysche howvyng
and fede a bove.

Wat tyme of þe day is best to angleyng,
Ye schall wete þe best tyme is to angle from the
be gynnyng of May vn to Septembre the bytyng
tyme ys erly by the morow from iiiij at cloke vn to
viiij. At aftur none from iiiij vn to viij but not
so good as is in þe morow And yf hyt be a
colde westeling wynde and a darke lowryng
day þan wyl þe fysche commynly bite all day
For a darke day is moche betur þen any oper
cleyr wedur from the be gynnyng of September
vn to þe ende of Apryle spare no tyme of the day
Also mony poyl fysche wyl bytte beste yn none
tyme and yf ye se any tyme of the day þe trowyt or the graylyng lepe angle to hym with a dub accordyng to the same moneth And wer the watur ebbyt and flowythe þe fysche wyll bite in some place at þe floode all after þat þei haue restyng by hynd pilys or arches of briggs and oþer suche places

In wat wedur is best angleyng
Ye schall angle as yseyde be for in darke lowryng wedur when the wynde bloweth softly and yn somer season when hyt ys brennyng hote It is from September vn to Apryl and yn a feyr sonne day ys good to angle in And yf the wynde þat sesan haue any parte of þe oriente northe þe wetur þen ys good and wen hyt ys a greyt wynde when hyt ys snowyt reynet or haylyth thonderyt or lightneth or also miuynge hoyt þat ys not to angle

The xij Impedymentes
Wyche cause men to take no fyche with oute oþir commyn causes wyche may casueller hap The fyrst yf your harnes be not good and well made The ijd is yf ye angle not yn bytyng tyme The iiijd yf þe fyche be a frayde with ye syzt of any man The iiiijde yf þe watur be very thilke whitte or redde as bye of any floyd falle
late The vᵈ yf the fyche styr not for colde or feyr The vite is if þe watur be wery hote. The vijᵗʰ yf it reyne The viijᵗʰ yf hyt hayl or snowe The ix yf þer be any tempest of any veþer The x yf hyt be a greyt wynde by any coste The xij yf hyt be by the northe or north est or sowthe est for commenly neþer by wynter nor by somer yf þe wynde haue any parte of þys costes the fysche wyll not commynly byte ne styre The weste and þe sowthe be ryght good set of þe two þe sowth is þe bettur

Baytes to angle with.
And now y haue tolde yow how to make þowr harnes and how þe schall fysche þer with then reson wyll þat ye know with wat baytys ye schall angle to euery maner freche watur fyche in euery moneth of þe þer whiche ys þy principall effecte of þys disport of angleyn with owt wyche baytys knownen all þowr craftes heyr a foyr wryton a waileth litull or nowþt to þe porpos for ye cannot brynge a hoke to a fyche mouthe but yf þer be mete ther on to hys plesur.

Bayt for þe samonde.
And for be cause þe samond ys þe most goodly fyche þat man may angle to in fresche watur þer for I porpos to be gynne with hym The samond
ys a gentyl fyche but he ys cumburs to take for commynly he ys but yn ryght dep waturs and greyt Ryueres and for the moyr parte he holdet þe mydul of þe streym þat a man may not cum to hym easly and he ys in season from þe moneth of Marche vn to Mychemas In wyche seson ye schall angul to hym with þys baytes when þey may be had fyrst with a bleke like as ye do to þe trowt with a menowe and with a red worme in þe begynnyng and þe endyng of þe seyde season and also with a worme þat bredyt yn a donghyll and especially with a souerent bayt þat bredyt yn þe watur sokul but hyt bydyt not at þe grounde but at þe floot. Also ye may hap to take hym but hyt ys seldim scyn with a dub at hys leping lyke as ye do a trowyt or a gralynge

For þe Trowte.
The trowyt ys a deyntet fyche & a fre bytyng he ys in þe season as þe season ys he wyl not be but yn cleyn grauel grounde watur and yn a streme and ye may angle to hym at all tymys with a grownde lyne lying and rennyng sauyng yn lepyng tyme a þen with a dubbe and erly wyth a erly grounde lyne and forþer moyr yn þe day with a floyt lyne ye schall angle to hym marche with a menew hangud by sowr hoke by þe neþer
lyp with owt floote or plumbe drawyng vp & down in pe streym tyll ye seyl hym fast In pe same seson angle to hym with a grownde lyne with a red worme for ye mor sur In Apryle take pe same baytes also pe same seson take a pryde also pe canker wyche bredyt in a doke royt and pe red snayl In May take a ston flye and pe bub vndur pe cow torde and the dor worme and a bayt pat bredyth on a pyne tre lefe In June take pe red worme & nyp of pe hed & put on pe hoke a codworme by foyr In Julye take pe litle red worme and pe codworme to geadur In August take pe flye pe lytyl red worme the herlesoke & bynde pe hoke. In September take pe red worme & pe meneys. In Octobre take pe same for pey be especial baytes for pe trowyt all tymys.

[From Aprill tyll Septembre pe trough lepyth. thenne angle to hym with a dubbyd hoke acordynge to the moneth, whyche dubbyd hokys ye shall fynde in thende of this treatyse; and the monethys wyth theym.]

The grayllynge by a nother name calllyd vmbre is a delycious fyssh to mannys mouthe. And ye maye take hym lyke as ye doo the trought. And thyse ben his baytes. ¶In Marche & in
Apryll the redde worme. ¶ In May the grene worme: a lytyll breyled worme: the docke canker, and the hawthorn worme. ¶ In June the bayte that bredyth betwene the tree & the barke of an oke. ¶ In Juyl a bayte that bredyth on a feri leyf: and the grete redde worme. And nyppe of the hede: and put on your hoke a codworme before. ¶ In August the redde worme: and a docke worme. And al the yere after a redde worme.

The barbyll is a swete fysshe, but it is a quasy meete & a peryllous for manny's body. For comynly he yeuyth an introduxion to pe Febres And yf he be eten rawe: he maye be cause of manny's dethe: whyche hath oft be seen. Thys be his baytes. ¶ In Marche & in Apryll take fayr fresshe chese: and laye it on a borde & kytte it in small square pecys of the lengthe of your hoke. Take thenne a candyl and brenne it on the ende at the poynt of your hoke tyll it be yelow. And thenze bynde it on your hoke with fletchers sylke: and make it rough lyke a welbede. This bayte is good all the somer season. ¶ In May & June take pe hawthorni worme & the grete redde worme, and nyppe of the heed. And put on your hoke a codworme before. & that is a
good bayte. In Juyll take the redde worme for cheyf & the hawthorn worm togyder. Also the water docke leyd worme & the hornet worme togyder. ¶ In August & for all the yere take the talowe of a shepe & softe chese: of eche ylyke moche: and a lytyll hony & grynde or stampe theym togyder longe. and tempre it tyll it be tough. And put therto floure a lytyll & make it on smalle pelletys. And þat is a good bayte to angle wyth at the grounde. And loke that it synke in the water. or ellys it is not good to this purpoos.

The carpe is a deyntous fysshe: but there ben but fewe in Englonde. And therfore I wryte the lasse of hym. He is an euyll fysshe to take. For he is soo stronge enarmyd in the mouthe that there maye noo weke harnays holde hym. And as touchynge his baytes I haue but lytyll knowlege of it. And me were loth to wryte more than I knowe & haue provyd. But well I wote that the redde worme & the menow ben good baytys for hym at all tymes as I haue herde saye of persons credyble & also founde wryten in bokes of credence.

The cheuyn is a stately fysshe & his heed is a deyty morsell. There is noo fysshe soo strongly
enarmyd wyth scalys on the body. And bi cause
he is a stronge byter he hathe the more baytes,
which ben thyse. ¶ In Marche the redde worme
at the grounde: For comynly themne he woll
byte there at all tymes of pe yere yf he be ony
thinge hungry. ¶ In Apryll the dyche canker
that bredith in the tree. A worme that bredith
betwene the rynde & the tree of an oke. The
redde worme: and the yonge frosshys whan the
fete ben kyt of. Also the stone flye the bobbe
vnder the cowe torde: the redde snayle. ¶ In
May pe bayte that bredyth on the osyer leyf &
the docke canker togyder vpon your hoke. Also
a bayte that bredyth on a ferũ leyf: pe codworme,
and a bayte that bredyth on an hawthorũ And
a bayte that bredyth on an oke leyf & a sylke
worme and a cod worme togyder. ¶ In June
take the creket & the dorre & also a red worme:
the heed kytte of & a codworme before: and put
theym on pe hoke. Also a bayte in the osyer leyf:
yonge frosshys the thre fete kitte of by the body:
& the fourth by the knee. The bayte on the
hawthorũ & the codworme togyder & a grubbe
that bredyth in a dunghyll: and a grete greshop.
¶ In Juyll the greshop & the humbylbee in the
medow. Also yonge bees & yonge hornettes.
Also a grete brended flye that bredith in pathes of medowes & the flye that is amonge pysmeers hyllys. ¶ In August take wortwormes & magotes vnto Myghelmas. ¶ In Septembre the redde worme & also take the baytes whan ye may gete theym: that is to wyte, Cheryes: yonge myce not heeryd: & the house combe.

The breeme is a noble fyssh & a deyntous. And ye shall angle for hym from Marche vnto August wyth a redde worme & then wyth a butter flye & a grene flye. & with a bayte that bredyth amonge grene rede: and a bayte that bredyth in the barke of a deed tree. ¶ And for bremettis: take maggotes. ¶ And fro that tyme forth all the yere after take the red worme: and in the ryuer browne breede. Moo baytes there ben but they ben not easy & therfore I lete theym passe ouer.

A Tenche is a good fyssh: and heelith all manere of other fysshe that ben hurte yf they maye come to hym. He is the most parte of the yere in the mudde. And he styryth moost in June & July: and in other seasons but lytyll. He is an euyll byter. his baytes ben thyse. For all the yere browne breede tostyd wyth hony in lyknesse of a butteryd loof: and the grete
redde worme. And as for cheyf take the blacke blood in pe herte of a shepe & floure and hony. And tempre theym all togyder somdeale softer than paast: & anoynt therwyth the redde worme: bothe for this fysshe & for other. And they woll byte moche the better therat at all tymes.

¶ The perche is a daynteuous fysshe & passyng holsom and a free bytyng. Thise ben his baytes. In Marche the redde worme. In Aprill the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In May the slothorî worme & the codworme. In June the bayte that bredith in an olde fallen oke & the grete canker. In Juyll the bayte that bredyth on the osyer leyf & the bobbe that bredeth on the dunghyll: and the hawthorî worme & the codworme. In August the redde worme & maggotes. All the yere after the red worme as for the beste.

¶ The roche is an easy fysshe to take: And yf he be fatte & pennyd thenne is he good meete. & thyse ben his baytes. In Marche the most redy bayte is the red worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In May the bayte pat bredyth on the oke leyf & the bobbe in the dunghyll. In June the bayte that bredith on the osyer & the codworme. In Juyll hous flyes. & the bayte that bredith on an oke. and the
notworne & mathewes & maggotes tyll Myghelmas. And after the fatte of bakon.

¶ The dace is a gentyll fysshe to take. & yf it be well refet then is it good meete. In Marche his bayte is a redde worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In May the docke canker & the bayte on slothorn & on the oken leyf. In June the codworme & the bayte on the osyer and the whyte grubbe in dunghyll. In Juyl take hous flyes & flyes that brede in pysmer hylles: the codworme & maggotes vnto Mighelmas. And yf the water be clere ye shall take fysshe whan other take none And fro that tyme forth doo as ye do for the roche. For comynly theyr bytynge & theyr baytes ben lyke.

¶ The bleke is but a feble fysshe. yet he is holsom His baytes from Marche to Myghelmas be the same that I haue wryten before. For the roche & darse sanynge all the somer season asmoche as ye maye angle for hym wyth an house flye: & in wynter season with bakon & other bayte made as ye herafter may know. ¶ The ruf is ryght an holsom fysshe: And ye shall angle to him wyth the same baytes in al seasons of the yere & in the same wise as I haue tolde you of the perche: for they ben lyke in fysshe & sedinge, sanynge
the ruf is lesse. And therfore he must haue þe smaller bayte.

The flounder is an holsom fisshe & a free, and a subtyll byter in his manere: For comynly when he soukyth his meete he fedyth at grounde. & therfore ye must angle to hym wyth a grounde lyne lyenge. And he hath but one manere of bayte. & that is a red worme. which is moost cheyf for all manere of fysshe. The gogen is a good fisshe of the mochenes: & he byteth wel at the grounde. And his baytes for all the yere ben thys. þe red worme: cod worme: & maggotes. And ye must angle to him with a flote. & lete your bayte be nere þe botom or ellis on þe grounde.

The menow whan he shynith in the water then is he byttyr And though his body be lytyll yet he is a rauenous biter & an egre. And ye shall angle to hym wyth the same baytes that ye doo for the gogyn: sauynge they must be smalle.

The ele is a quasy fysshe a rauenour & a deuourer of the brode of fysshe. And for the pyke also is a deuourer of fysshe I put them bothe behynde all other to angle. For this ele ye shall fynde an hole in the grounde of the water. & it is blewe blackysshe there put in your
hoke tyll that it be a fote wythin pe hole. and
your bayte shall be a grete angyll twytch or a
menow.
†The pyke is a good fysshe: but for he deuouryth
so many as well of his owne kynde as of other:
I loue hym the lesse. & for to take hym ye
shall doo thus. Take a codlynge hoke: & take
a roche or a fresshe heeryng & a wyre wyth an
hole in the ende: & put it in at the mouth &
out at the taylle downe by the ridge of the fresshe
heeryng. And thenne put the lyne of your hoke
in after. & drawe the hoke in to the cheke of pe
fresshe heeryng. Then put a plumbe of lede uppon
your lyne a yerde longe from youre hoke & a
flote in mydwaye betwene: & caste it in a pytte
where the pyke vsyth. And this is the beste &
moost surest crafte of takynge the pyke. †A
nother manere takyn of hym there is. Take a
frosshe & put it on your hoke at the necke
bytwene the skynne & the body on pe backe half:
& put on a flote a yerde ther fro: & caste it where
the pyke hauntyth & ye shall haue hym. †A
nother manere. Take the same bayte & put it
in Asa fetida & cast it in the water wyth a corde
& a corke: & ye shall not Fayll of hym. And
yf ye lyst to haue a good sporte: thenne tye the
corde to a gose fote: & ye shall se god halynge whether the gose or the pyke shall haue the better.

Now ye wote with what baytes & how ye shall angle to euery manere fysshe. Now I woll tell you how ye shall kepe and fede your quycke baytes Ye shall fede and kepe them all in generall: but euery manere by hymself wyth suche thynge, in and on whiche they brede. And as longe as they ben quycke & newe they ben fyne. But whan they ben in a slough or elles deed thenne ben they nought. Oute of thyse ben excepted thre brodes: That is to wyte of hornettys: humbylbees. & waspys. whom ye shall bake in breede & after dyppe theyr heedes in blode & lete them drye. Also excepte maggotes: whyche whan thei ben bredde grete wyth theyr naturell fedynge: ye shall fede theym furthermore wyth shepes talow & wyth a cake made of floure & hony. thenne woll they be more grete. And whan ye haue clensyd theym wyth sonde in a bagge of blanket kepte hote vnder your gowne or other warm thynge two houres or thre. then ben they beste & redy to angle wyth. And of the frosshe kytte pe legge by the knee. of the grasshop the leggys & wynges by the body. ¶Thyse ben baytes made to laste all the yere. Fyrste been floure &
Iene fleshe of the hepis of a cony or of a catte: virgyn wexe & shepys talowe: and braye theym in a morter: And thenne tempre it at the fyre wyth a lytyll puryfyed hony: & soo make it vp in lytyll ballys & bayte therwyth your hokys after theyr quanutyte. & this is a good bayte for all manere fresshe fysshe.

A nother. take the sewet of a shepe & chese in lyke quanutyte: & braye theim togider longe in a mortere: And take thenne floure & tempre it therwyth. and after that alaye it wyth hony & make ballys therof. and that is for the barbyll in espeyall.

A nother for darse. & roche & bleke. take whete & sethe it well & thenne put it in blood all a daye & a nyghte. and it is a good bayte.

For baytes for grete fyssh kepe specyally this rule. Whan ye haue take a grete fysshe: vndo the mawe. & what ye finde therin make that your bayte: for it is beste.

Thyse ben the. xij. flyes wyth whyche ye shall angle to he trought & graylyng. and dubbe lyke as ye shall now here me tell.

Marche.

The donne flye the body of the donne woll & the wyngis of the pertryche. A nother doone
flye, the body of blacke wull: the wynges of the blackyst drake: and the lay vnder the wynges of the wynde.

Apryll. The stone flye. the body of blacke wull: & yelowe vnder the wynges of the wynde. In the begynnynge of May: a good flye. the body of roddyd wull and lappid abowte wyth blacke sylke: the wynges of the wynde. In the redde capons hakyll.

May. The yelow flye. the body of yelowe wull: the wynges of the redde cocke hakyll & of the wynde. The blacke louper. the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of pe pecok tayle: & the wynges of pe redde capon with a blewe heed.

June. The donne cutte: the body of blacke wull & a yelowe lyste after eyther syde: the wynges of the bosarde bounde on with barkyd hempe. The maure flye. the body of doske wull the wynges of the blackest mayle of the wylde drake.

Drake. The tandy flye at saynt Wyllyams daye. the body of tandy wull & the wynges contrary eyther ayenst other of the whitest mayle of pe wylde drake.

Iuyll. The waspe flye. the body of blacke wull & lappid abowte with yelow threde: the winges of
the bosarde. The shell flye at saynt Thomas daye. the body of grene wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of the pecoks tayle: wynges of the bosarde.

† August. † The drake flye. the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth blacke sylke: wynges of the mayle of the blacke drake wyth a blacke heed.

† Thyse fygures are put here in ensample of your hokes.

† Here folowyth the order made to all those whiche shall haue the vnderstondynge of this forsayde treatyse & vse it for theyr pleasures.

Ye that can angle & take fysshe to your pleasures as this forsayd treatyse techyth & shewyth you: I charge & requyre you in the name of alle noble men that ye fysshe not in noo poore mannes seuerall water: as his pondes: stewe: or other necessary thynges to kepe fysshe in wythout his lycence & good wyll. † Nor that ye vse not to breke noo mannys gynnys lyenge in theyr weares & in other places due vnto theym. Ne to take the fysshe awaye that is taken in theym. For after a fysshe is taken in a mannys gynne yf the gynne be layed in the comyn waters: or elles in suche waters as he hireth, it is his owne propre
goodes. And yf ye take it awaye ye robbe hym: whyche is a ryght shamfull dede to ony noble man to do pat that theuys & brybours done: whyche are punysshed for theyr euyll dedes by the necke & otherwyse when they maye be aspyed & taken. And also yf ye doo in lyke manere as this treatise shewyth you: ye shal haue no nede to take of other meïys: whiles ye shal haue ynoough of your owne takying yf ye lyste to labour therfore. whyche shall be to you a very pleasure to se the fayr bryght shynyngge scalyd fysshys dysceyued by your crafty meanes and drawen vpon londe. ¶ Also that ye breke noo mannys heggys in goynge abowte your dysportes: ne opyn noo mannys gates but that ye shytte theym agayn. ¶ Also ye shall not vse this for-sayd crafty dysporte for no couetysenes to then-creaseynge & sparynge of your money oonly, but pryncypally for your solace & to cause the helthe of your body. and specyally of your soule. For whanne ye purpoos to goo on your disportes in fysshynge ye woll not desyre gretyly many persone wyth you. whiche myghte lette you of your game. And thenne ye maye serue god deouwtly in sayenge affectuously youre custumable prayer. And thus doynge ye shall eschewe & voyde many
vices, as ydylnes whyche is pryncypall cause to enduce man to many other vices, as it is ryght well knownen. ¶ Also ye shall not be to rauenous in takynge of your sayd game as to moche at one tyme: whiche ye maye lyghtly doo yf ye doo in euery poynct as this present treatyse shewyth you in euery poynct, whyche sholde lyghtly be occasyon to dystroye your owne dysportes & other mennys also. As whan ye haue a suffycyent mese ye sholde coueyte nomore as at that tyme. ¶ Also ye shall bese yourselfe to nouryssh the game in all that ye maye: & to dystroye all suche thynge as ben denourers of it. ¶ And all those that done after this rule shall haue the blessyng of god & saynt Peter, whyche he theym graunte that wyth his precyous blood vs bonglite. ¶ And for by cause that this present treatyse sholde not come to the hondys of eche ydle persone whyche wolde desire it yf it were enpryntyd alone by istylf & put in a lytyll plaunflet therfore I haue compylyd it in a greter volume of dyuerse bokys concernynge to gentyll & noble men to the entent that the forsayd ydle persone whyche sholde haue but lytyll mesure in the sayd dysporte of fysshynge sholde not by this meane vtterly dystroye it.
GLOSSARY.

Words which are confined to the Denison text have an asterisk attached to the paginal reference.

AFFECTUOUSLY, adv. earnestly, 36
A-FRAY, v. to frighten, 17
ALAYE, v. to soften, 13
ALSO, conj. as, 11
ANGRE, sb. vexation, 4 (A common sense in M.E.; quite a distinct sense from mod. anger, though the word is the same. W.W.S.)
ANGYLL TWYTCH, see Twytch.
ANUELD, sb. anvil, 13
ARME-GRETE, adj. of the thickness of a man's arm, 7.

ARMONY, sb. harmony, 5
ASSAYED, v. pt. t. tried, 14
A-WAILETH, v. pr. t. avails, 21
AYENST, prep. against.

BARKYD, p.p. barked, stained with bark, 34
BATHE, v. grovel in the dust. (Said of birds that bask in the hot sand or dusty ground. When the fowler wants his hawk to fly, she goes and basks or grovels. See Chaucer, C. T. 15273. W.W.S.)
BERDE, sb. beard, the barb of a hook, 13
BETH, 7, bethe 7th, v. to heat. Behe is used in one instance in the Denison text, and is the same as Scot. beik, to warm (distinct from bake). (Cf. beath in Halliwell, and in Tusser. W.W.S.)
GLOSSARY.

**Beyn**, sb. a bean, 16.

**Bobbe**, sb. grub, larva of fly or beetle, 23. See *bob* (4) in Halliwell.

**Bosarde**, sb. a buzzard, 34.

**Bowe**, sb. a circuit, 3. "Taketh a bowe," a falconer’s term for the random flight of a hawk.

**Brae**, v. to beat, pound.

**Breeme**, 27, breme, 15*, sb. a bream.

**Bremet**, 15, bremettis, 27, sb. young bream.


**Brenne**, v. to burn, 7, 24.


**Breyled**, adj. ringed, 24. (From O. F. braiel, a girdle, cincture holding up the *braies* (*braccw*, E. breeks).

See Burguy’s Glossaire. W.W.S.)

**Broche**, sb. a spit, hence, a piercer, 7.

**Brybours**, sb. pl. robbers, 36.

**Bryd**, 7*, bryde, 5*, sb. a bird. *Byrde* in 1496 text.

**Bryn**, v. to burn, 7.*

**Bub** 23°, see Bobbe.

**Canker**, sb. a caterpillar and probably also a grub or maggot, 23.

**Cheuyn**, sb. the chub or chevin, 26. Cheven chobe (*Denison text, p. 15*), and Cheuen chubbe (1496 text) appear to be applied to young fish which may be caught with a line of six hairs, while the "grete cheven" requires one of nine hairs. From F. *chef*.

**Cheys**, v. to choose, 1°.

**clystes**, 12. Prob. an error for *clystes*, clifts; see *clyfte* in line 11 above.

**Cockeshotecorde**, sb. cord of the kind used for making a *cockshut*, or bird net.

**Codworme**, sb. cade or caddis worm, (larva of *Phryganidae*), 23. Also called case-worm, straw-worm, caddew, cod-bait, &c. Particular kinds are known as the piper, cock-spur and ruff-coat.
GLOSSARY.

Comborous, adj. troublesome, 22
Comyn, adj. common, 35
Coperose, 9*; Coporose, 9, sb. copperas.
Coste, sb. side, quarter, 21
Cotes, sb. pl. coots, 5
Couert, 19, couerte 19*, sb. a covered place, shelter.
Coyl, v. to cool, 9*. The 1496 text has cole and kele.
Cray, sb. a disease of hawks, 3. See the Book of St. Alban’s, fol. a 4.
Creeket, sb. the nymph of stone-flies (Perlidæ), also known as the water-cricket, the water-louse and the creeper, 26
Croppe, sb. thin end of a shoot, or top of a rod, 8
Cumburs, adj. troublesome, 22*
Customable, adj. customary, 36
Cutte, sb. the name of a fly. The Donne-Cutte is one of the Phryganidae, 34
Dare, 15*, darse, 15. sb. the dace. The 1496 text has dace in place of dare. (Darse is the better spelling; from O.F. dars, a dart. W.W.S.)
Daynteuous, adj. dainty, 28
Deadisse, adj. dead, still (water), 11
Defyabul, 21*, dyflyable, 21, adj. digestible. Defer, to digest.
Departe, v. to divide, 8
Deyntet, deyntous, adj. dainty, 22. Deyr, a misprint of deynety, occurs on p. 25. (1496 text).
Discryued, v. pt. t. described, 2
Displeesous, sb. displeasure, 3*. (Perhaps a scribal error for displeasure.)
Disport, see Dysport.
Docke-canker, sb. Probably the larva of a beetle.
Donne, 34, doone, 33, adj. dun.
Dorre, sb. the cockchafer, 26. Still used in Norfolk.
Dorworme, sb. the larva of the cockchafer, 23*
Dubbe, sb. an artificial fly, 16; dubbe, verb, to dress or prepare an artificial fly, 23; or a line, 8. F. adoubker.
GLOSSARY.

Dyche, sb. ditch.
Dyffyable, see Defyabul.
Dyscryue, dyscryve, v. to describe, 2
Dysport, sb. and v. sport.

Enarmyd, armed, fully armed: an intensive form, 15, 25
Ermony, sb. harmony, 5*
Everyche, adj. every one, each, 12
Eyrours, sb. a brood of swans, 5*. Halliwell has eyrar with this meaning.
Falle, pp. fallen, i.e. befallen; late falle=lately befallen, 20
Fete, adj. neat, 8, 13
Fetely, adv. neatly.
Fletcher, sb. arrow-maker, 24. F. flèche, arrow.
Flour, v. to flourish, 6*
Flouryng, i, flowryng, 1*, adj. flourishing.
For, prep. against, to prevent, 14, 15
Fraye, v. to frighten, 17
Frette, 8*, frette, 8, 14, v. to bind (with cord, or silk, or metal band).
Fretie, sb. the binding or band, 8. Cotgrave has: "Frete, a verrill, the iron band or hoop that keeps a wooden toole from riving."
Fretynge, sb. fretting; for fretynge, to prevent fretting or rubbing, 14
Fronse, 3; frounce, 3*, sb. a disease of hawks. See Book of St. Alban's, fol. a 4
Frosshe, 31; frosshys, 36, sb. frog, frogs.
Fulwy, adj. foolish, miry, 2*. "All myry" is the phrase in the 1496 text.

Geneper, sb. juniper, 8*
Gogen, 15; gogyn, 15*, sb. the gudgeon.
Grasshop, 32; greshop, 26, sb. the grasshopper.
Gynston, sb. a grindstone. (Error for grynston.)
GLOSSARY.

HAKYLL, sb. hackle, 34. The feathers on the neck of a fowl, which have the appearance of being hackled or teased out.
HALYNGE, sb. pulling, hauling, 32
HARNAYS, 6; harness, 6*; hernes, 17*. sb. equipment, gear, tackle.
HEELE, sb. health, 5. A.S. hūl, whole; hāelo, health.
HEGGE HOGGE, 2; heyghoge, 2*, sb. the hedgehog.
HEPIS, sb. pl. hips, 33
HERLE, sb. harl, a filament, 35. Usually applied by anglers to the filaments of the tail feathers of a peacock or ostrich used for dressing artificial flies.
HERLESOKE, sb. a caterpillar (species uncertain) spinning a web and feeding on the oak.
HERT, 1*; heretes, 2*; hertys, 2, sb. heart, heart’s.
HOLE, adj. whole, 5
HONDYS, sb. pl. hands, 37
Hose, sb. a loop? (Cf. hawse, from Icel. hāls, neck, also sheet of a sail, end of a rope. W.W.S.)
HOUSE-COMBE, sb. Probably the combe of a vespiary.
HOWVYNG, pres. p. hovering, 19*
IENYPRE, sb. juniper, 8
INNEBA, sb. the river lamprey, (Petromyzon fluviatilis).
KELE, v. to cool, 7. A.S. celan.
KYTTE, v. to cut, 7, 8
LAPPID, pp. wrapped, 34
LATEN, δ*; laton, 8, sb. a mixed metal resembling brass (Skeat).
LEECE, sb. leech, physician, 1
LET, v. to hinder, 16*
LOUPER, sb. leaper, 34
LYNKET LYNGH=linked or jointed together lengthways, 8*
GLOSSARY.

LYNKYS, sb. pl. links, 12
LYSTE, sb. a stripe, 34
LYTTYD, pp. dyed. (From Icel. lita, to dye. W.W.S.)

MAGRE, sb. ill-will, 4. F. mal grè.
MAGYF, 4*. Probably a scribal error for magre which is used in 1496 text.
MANNYS, sb. man’s, 1; menny, men’s, 1*
MATHOES, sb. pl. grubs or maggots, 29. A.S. mathu, a maggot.
MAURE, sb. a mulberry-coloured fly, 34. Lat. morus. (Cf. F. meure, a mulberry; Cotgrave. W.W.S.) Walton, who has adopted this list of flies, calls it the “Moorish fly”—a step into the dark. The “Gentleman angler,” 1736 repeats the list with Walton’s variations. Ephemera Danica is probably the maure fly of the text.

MAYLE, sb. mail, 35. Speckled feathers. (The Lat. macula became maille in O. Fr. W.W.S.)

MEANE, 6, see Meyn.
MENE, meneys, menow, menow, menowe, sb. the minnow.
MENSE, sb. mess, ration, 37
MUSESABLE, adj. moderate, 1
MUSESABLY, adv. moderately, 1*
MEYN, 6*; meny, 1*, sb. way, method. F. moyen, O.F. meten.
MUYNGE, adj. close, stifling, 20*. The 1496 text has svoly. (Cf. E. miff, displeasure; and the curious Low G. musen, to smell musty, in the Bremen Wörterbuch. W.W.S.)
MOCHENES, sb. muchness, i.e. size; of the mochenes, for its size.
MOROW, 19*; morowe, 19, sb. morning. A.S. morgen.
MORYSSHE, adj. belonging to a moor, peaty, 11
MYLE WAVE. “Boyl halfe a myle wave”=for ten minutes. A mile-way is 20 minutes, at 3 miles an hour. (G. stund (hour)=3 miles to this day; common in Switzerland. W.W.S.)
GLOSSARY.

Nalles, sb. pl. awls, 14. (We often find a nall for an all, i.e. an awl. W.W.S.)
Nemyll, 8*; nymbyll, 8, adj. nimble.
Nesse, sb. nose, 23. The nether nesse (nether lyf, Denison text) is the lower jaw of a fish.
Nowyr, a nowyr, sb. an hour, 9*
Noyous, 3*; noyouse, 3, adj. troublesome.
Olde, 10; oldys, 10; ooldys, 9, sb. weld, dyer's weed. See Welde.
Oriente, 20*; Oryent, 20, sb. East.
Os, conj. as, 16*. (Not very common except in certain MSS. W.W.S.)
Ose, see Tanner's ose.
Osmonde, 6, sb. the best Swedish iron. (See a remarkable paper on this word by Mr. Peacock, in the proceedings of the Soc. of Antiquaries, 2 S. viii. 253. W.W.S.)
Outrages, adj. outrageous, 2*
Over, 8; ovir, 8*, adj. upper.
Penne, sb. a quill, 16
Pennyd, adj. (Probably with the fins of full size. W.W.S.)
Pensifulnes, sb. pensiveness, 2*
Pese, sb. a pea, 16
Peyse, sb. a weight, 9*. F. poids, O.F. peis.
Plaunflet, sb. a pamphlet, 37
Ploke, sb. a pluck, pull, 16*
Plumbes, plumbs, plumbis, sb. lead, leads, 16. Plumbses (p. 18*) is the equivalent of plunges, used in 1496 text.
Plumbid, 16, plomyd, 16*, adj. leaded.
Plunket, sb. a kind of blue colour, obtained from woad, 10
Pole, 11; poyl, 18*, sb. a pool.
Pryde, sb. the mud lamprey, (Ammocetes branchialis). The 1496 text has Inineba or seven-eyes (the river
GLOSSARY.

lamprey), but the distinction between the two fish had probably not then been recognised, and these three names were no doubt applied indifferently to both.

Pynsons, sb. pincers, 14

Quarell, sb. a square, 13. Quarell nedlys were square-headed needles. F. carré, square.

Quasy, adj. queasy, fastidious, 24, 30

Quench, v. to cool, to extinguish the heat, 14

Refet, adj. well-fed, plump, 29. See refaict in Cotgrave.

Reward, 3*; rewarde, 3, sb. a term in falconry, signifying to regard, look, attend to the fowler. Reward, at p. 19 is a scribal error for rewar, a river.

Rey, sb. a disease of hawks. 3*. Rye (in 1496 text) is the usual form. (The form is ry in the Book of St. Alban’s, fol. a 4. W.W.S.)

Roche, sb. the roach. The “greyt roche” is the full grown fish; the “wexen” or “waxyng roche” the young growing fish.

Roddyd, adj. redded, red, 34

Roffe, 15*; ruf, 29, sb. the ruff, (Acrina vulgaris).

Royt, sb. root, 23*. See hoyt.

Rye, see Rey. Rye in 1496 text (p. 11) is probably a misprint of ivery.

Scrye, sb. cry, 5

Scryue, v. to write, describe. Short for descriue.

Semy-clam, sb. half-clamp; a sort of vice, 13

Set, conj. sed (Latin), 5*. A common form.

Seuerall, adj. peculiar, private, 35

Seven-eyes, sb. the river lamprey, (Petromyzon fluviatilis), 23

Sevr, adj. sore, 2*

Shell-fly, 35. Perhaps a shield-fly, i.e. spotted, variegated fly. See shed in Halliwell. The shell-fly, Granam or Greentail is one of the Phryganeidae, (Lemnephilus striotus).
GLOSSARY.

SITH, adv. since, 1*
SITHEN, adv. afterwards, 7*
SKOME, sb. scum, 9*
SLOUGH, sb. the casting of its skin by a caterpillar, 32
SNYTE, v. strike, 18. (A curious use. W.W.S.)
SOKUL, 22. See water-sokul.
SOUKTH, v. pr. t. sucks. A characteristic expression for the act of feeding in many fish.
STANGE, sb. a pool; usually stanks. F. étang, O.F. estang.
STONE-FLY, *Perla bicaudata.*
SOUCE, 3*; sowse, 3, sb. sudden fall, downfall, death. (See Halliwell, who gives the proverb "dead as a fowl at souse," i.e. dead as a bird soused down upon. A term in hawking. W.W.S.)
SOUERAYN, 22; souerent, 22*, adj. sovereign, chief.
SURBAT, 2*; surbatted, 2, adj. foot-sore.
SWOLY, adj. overpowering, sultry, 20. Swelt, to faint with heat.
SYTH, conj. since, 1
TAN, adv. then, 7*. Put for than.
TANDY, adj. tan-coloured, 34. Called by Walton the "tawny-fly." Probably the Dung-flies, (*Scatro- phagites*).
TANNER'S OSE, lit. tanner's ooze or liquor; spelt ouze in Halliwell, 11. A.S. wós, M.E. wose.
TAPRE WAXE, 7; tapur wyys waxing, 8*, tapering, lit. taper-shape, or taper-wise. *Tapur of wax* in the Denison text, (7*), seems an erroneous gloss.
THILKE, adj. thick, 20*. The same as thycke, which is used in the 1496 text. (Some scribes write lk for kk, to the confusion of editors. Thus *thilke=thikke.* W.W.S.)
THINHE, a scribal error for thinge, 17*
THOUSER, the over or upper, 8
TWYTCH, sb. an earth-worm, 31. See angledog in Halliwell.
UNFETTE, v. to unbind, 7
GLOSSARY.

VERTGrees, sb. verdigris, 9
VePER, sb. weather; often applied to bad weather or storm.
VIRELL, 8*; vyrell, 8, v. to attach an iron band or ferule. See Frette.
VISE, 8*; vyce, 8, sb. a vice.
VMBRE, sb. a grayling.

WATER-SOKUL, a water-dock, lit. a water-suckle. (Rumex hydrapathum.)
WATH, pron. what, 6*
WAXEN, sb. greenweed, (Genista tinctoria), 9*
WAXYNG, pr. p. growing, 15
WEDER, 3; wedyr, 6; wedur, 6*; wetur, 20*, sb. weather. A.S. weder, weather, often a storm.
WEERES, sb. pl. weirs, 25
WEETE-SHODE, 3; wetschode, 3*, wet-shod, with boots wet through. "Weete shode vnto his tayle" is an expression not yet passed out of use.
WELBEDE, sb. a woodlouse, sometimes also called a milleped. Welbode in Halliwell.
WELDE, sb. weld, dyer's weed, (Reseda luteola).
WENYT, 2*; venyth, 2, v. pr. t. supposes. A.S. wénan.
WERLY-WHERLY, adj. like a whirlpool, full of eddies.
WEXEN, pr. p. growing, 15*
WETH, adj. wet, 4*
WOODE, sb. woad, (Isatis tinctoria), 10
WOODEFATTE, sb. woad-vat.
WORLDE, adj. worldly, 6*
WORTWORMES, sb. lit. worms on vegetables, 27
WYXEN, 9; wyxin, 10, sb. greenweed. Genista tinctoria. See Waxen.
WYGHTE, sb. white, 8*
YE, sb. eye, 7*
YLYKE, adj. like, 12
ZELO, zelow, sb. yellow, 9*
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