Fysshæ & Fysshynge.

Dame Juliana Berners.
THIS EDITION
IS
DEDICATED
TO
The Willewemoc Club,
BY
THE AMERICAN EDITOR.
AN AMERICAN EDITION

OF

THE TREATYSE OF FYSSHYNGE

WYTH AN ANGLE,

FROM

THE BOKE OF ST. ALBANS,

BY

DAME JULIANA BERNERS,

A. D. 1496.

EDITED BY

GEO. W. VAN SICLEN,

Of the New York Bar,

A. D. 1875.
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PREFACE

TO THIS AMERICAN EDITION.

THIS fresh, quaint, charming old book should have been reprinted before, it seems to me.

on the Adirondacks, "The Babes in the Woods," and interesting volumes indorsed with the names of Frank Forester, Scott, Hallock, Francis, and others.

That's a delightful shelf!

And I thought I would add to its treasures: but not a copy of the old Dame's book could I find: that is, in this country. So I sent to the other side, and found that one of the original copies, printed in 1496, if I could get it at all, would cost me from $2500 to $3000: and that a copy of the Baskerville edition, of 1827, would cost $82.

Perhaps, however, critics may be found, who may render it necessary for me to state that I do not vouch for the correctness of my transcript of the old English style and spelling, on the ground that I have read a copy of the original edition.
I have no doubt that every angler who reads this book will thank me for having had it republished. I may be said to have led you to the cool, limpid waters of the source of the trout stream—the spring, hidden in the ancient woods, and whose brim is adorned with the moss of centuries.

I have reproduced the elegant illustrations which (I believe) adorned the first edition. The earliest print from a wood engraving of which any information can be obtained, was found in an ancient German convent; it is a picture of St. Christopher, and is dated 1423; in 1496 this book was first “emprynted”; I think it quite possible that this old frontispiece represented St. Peter: it is certainly quite as good a likeness of him as I have ever seen. The illustrations intended to instruct
in the matter of lines and hooks, floats, hammer, vice, etc., are about as valuable as the more finished modern engravings of similar instructions in modern books; and the method set forth for making "rodde and lyne" remind me of the description of the construction of a birch-bark bucket, in an article which appeared long ago in the "Knickerbocker Magazine." "It is somehow thus. You take a large square sheet of birch-bark and some wooden-pins; you turn up one end of the bark and stick in a pin; you then turn up the side and fasten it to the end; you double the ends together and fasten them with these pins; turn it up all round, so the water won't run out, fasten it, and there's your bucket; it is a very simple contrivance."

The aforesaid description of how to make a rod seems to me to afford internal
evidence that the book was written by a woman; and so does the delightful *non sequitur* in many of the arguments, e. g.: where, having stated the miseries attending the enjoyment of the three other games, the authoress at once jumps to the conclusion “dowteles thenne folowyth it, that it must nedes be the dysporte of fysshynge with an angle” that causeth “a long lyfe and a mery.” I am by no means satisfied with the proof and argument in the English Editor’s preface to the 1827 Edition, (which is reprinted herewith), that the book was *not* written by Dame Juliana Berners. In “Biographia Britannica” art. Caxton, note L., Mr. Oldys has given a copious account of the whole book (The Boke of St. Albans) and a character of the lady who compiled it. Her name appears to have been “Dame Julyans (or
Juliana) Berners, Bernes, or Barnes; prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell, near St. Albans; a lady of noble family—and celebrated by Leland, Bale, Pitts and Tanner, for her learning and accomplishments.” I must confess that I am puzzled a little to account for the lady’s knowledge of so practical a sport; and yet, on the Beaverkill, not far from the Willewemoc Club House, in Sullivan County, N. Y., I have seen a lady fill her creel with the best; so might the old dame and her nuns have done in England just prior to the time when this continent was discovered, and long before the Willewemoc had been heard of. The present Willewemoc Club is not composed of Indians; nor is its club-house an Abbey, but a house of hemlock boards, with comfortable rooms; floors uncarpeted, except by the bedside;
and a broad piazza, furnished with easy chairs, and overlooking a beautiful lake, full of trout; with an appanage of acres of woodland, and four miles of a fine trout stream.

There I shall go when the apple trees are in blossom.

And to please the congenial spirits of the modern monks who form that Club, and the brethren of the angle through our land, is this little book reprinted.

G. W. V. S.

New York, 1875.
PREFACE

TO THE ENGLISH EDITION OF 1827.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The following "Treatyfe of Fyffhynge wyth an angle" is not only the earliest, but by far the most curious essay upon the subject which has ever appeared in the English, or, perhaps, in any other language.

It seems to have been first printed by Wynkyn De Worde, in his edition of the Book of St. Albans in 1496; and, judging from its orthography and language, it was evidently written in the middle of the fifteenth century. An attempt has been
made by the editor of the reprint of that work to prove, from the following passage, that it was originally composed about that time: "Now, thenne, will I dyfcrye the fayd dysportes and gamys to find the beste of theym as veryly as I can: alle be it that the right noble and full worthy prynce, the Duke of Yorke, late callid mayfter of game, hath dyfcryed the myrthes of hunt-ynge lyke as I thinke to dyfcrye of it, &c."; but the evidence which it affords is of a very doubtful character. The Treatyfe alluded to was written by Edmond of Langley, Duke of Yorke, who died in 1402, and whose sitution of "Mayfter of the Game" is thus noticed by Hardyng:

"The Kyng then made the Duke of York by name Maiстер of the new house, and his hawkes fayre of his venery and Mayster of Game;" but the only positive
inference which that sentence allows is, that the writer had seen the treatyse on Huntynge, and that the royal author of it was then deceased, for from the great laxity of language at that period it would be very unsafe to consider that "late called Mayster of Game" meant either that the Duke was then living, but no longer "Mayster of Game," or that "his name and person were recent in memory in time of the author."

Unfortunately, there are no means by which the name of the Author of the Treatyse can be ascertained; and the opinion expressed by Sir John Hawkins, that it was written by Dame Julian de Berners, is not only unsupported by even a shadow of proof, but it is negatived by the following circumstances: It does not occur in the first edition of the "Boke of
St. Albans," in 1488, and upon its introduction into that work by Wynkyn de Worde, he explains his motives for inserting it in a manner which almost establishes that it is not the production of that celebrated woman, or of either of those by whom she is supposed to have been assisted.

"Here we shall make an ende of the moost speceyall thynges of the boke of the lygnage of cote armurys, and how gently-men shall be knowen from ungentlymen. And consequently shall follow a compendious treatise of fyffhynge wyth an angle, whiche is right necessary to be had in this present volum by cause it shewyth afore the manere of hawkyng and huntyng, wyth other dyvers maters right necessary to be knowen of noble men, and also for it is one of the dysports that gentleman
ufe. And also that it is not foo labororous ne foo dishonest to fyssh he in this wyse as it is we nettes and other engynes whyche crafty men do use for theyr dayle encrease of goodes.” But the conclusion is still more convincing: “And for by cause that this present treatyse sholde not come to the handys of eche ydle persone whyche wolde desire it yf it were emprynted allone by itself and put in a lyttle plaunflet, therefore I have compylyd it in a greter volume of dyverse bokys concernynge to gentyll and noble men, to the extent that the forfayd ydle persones whyche sholde have but lyttyll mesure in the fayd dyporte of fysshynge sholde not by this meane utterly destroye it.”

The latter passage, besides its importance, it is presumed, decisive of the point it is cited to prove, is deserving of atten-
tion, from the which it avows to confine information on Angling to the upper classes, who only could then afford to purchase a large volume; left, if it was distributed among "ydle persons," by which the lower orders were probably meant, there would be so many skilful anglers as to leave but little sport for "gentlymen," who alone, in the writer's estimation, were entitled to such an amusement.

The remark relative to a "lytylle plaunflet" favours the idea that a much greater number of articles of that description were then printed, and consequently, that many more persons were able to read than is commonly imagined.

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. Wil-
liam Herbert. It does not extend further than the instructions relating to the bait for trout; and the differences between it and the printed copies, which are very few and unimportant, are minutely given by that accurate and indefatigable reviewer of old English literature, in his reprint of the Boke of St. Albans.

It is not, however, merely as a literary curiosity that this Treatyfe is of interest, for, independently of the information which it contains of the state of Angling at the period in which it was written, there are some grounds for presuming that it suggested to Walton the idea of his popular "Complete Angler," for the most superficial reader cannot fail to be struck with the general resemblance between them. The Treatyfe of Fyshhynge wyth an Angle commences with some observations which
are remarkable for their truth and simplicity; and, after comparing the pursuits of Hunting, Hawking and Fowling with that of Angling, the preference is, of course, given to the latter. Then follow instructions for making tackle, rods, baits, etc., and a description of the most skilful manner of using, together with an account of the various kinds of river fish, and their respective merits as food: and the treatise is concluded by some admirable rules for the governance of the conduct of anglers towards each other, and towards those whose lands they frequent, an observance of which, it is emphatically added, would secure "the bleffynge of God and Saynt Petyre, whych he theym graunte that wyth his precious blood us boughte."

Thus it is manifest, that in the most important features, Walton has closely fol-
lowed the Treatyse; and, although he has much enlarged upon it, and introduced his remarks in a dialogue, there is so great a similarity between them as to justify the opinion, that if the original idea of his work was not derived from this tract, he was indebted to it in an eminent degree.

In piety and virtue—in the inculcation of morality—in an ardent love for their art,—and still more,—in that placid and Christian spirit, for which the amiable Walton was so conspicuous, the early writer was scarcely inferior to his more celebrated successor. Nor ought the suggestion to offend the admirers of the latter, that judging from their writings upon the same subject, and making a proper allowance for the different state of manners in the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, it would be difficult to find two more kindred spirits
than the authors of "The Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle" and of "The Complete Angler."

To those, then, who consider that the idea which has just been hazarded possesse some foundation, this little volume is an almost indispensable companion to their favorite Walton; whilst to such as deny its justice, it will be scarcely less acceptable; for what zealous angler can be indifferent to the manner in which the art was practised by his forefathers?

January, 1827.
Frontispiece to Original Edition.
The Treatyse of

Fyllyngge with an Angle.
The Treatise
of
Fysshynge with an Angle.

Attributed to

Dame Juliana Berners.


New York:
JAS. L. BLACK, PRINTER, 7 WEST BROADWAY.
1875.
Emprynted at Westmestre
by Wynkyn the Worde
The yere of Thyncarnacon of our Lorde.
MCCCCLXXXVI.

Reprinted by Thomas White, Crane Court.
MDCCCXXXII.

1875.
Here Begynneth

The Treatyfe of Fysshynge

Wyth an Angle.

Salamon in his parablys sayth that a good fpyryte makyth a flourynge aege, that is, a fayre aege and a longe, and fyth it is foo: I aske this question, which ben the meanes and the causes that enduce a man in to a merry fpyryte: truly to my best dyfcrecon it femeth good dyfportes and honest gamys in whom a man joyeth without any repentance after. Thenne follow-eth it y't gode dyfportes and honest gamys ben cause of mannys fayr aege and longe life. And therefore now woll I chose of foure good dyfportes and honest gamys,
that is to wyte; of huntynge: hawkyng: fyffhyng: and foulyng. The beste to
my fymple dyscrecon whych is fyffhyng: called anglyng, with a rodde and a lyne
and an hoke: and thereof to treate as my fymple wytte may suffice: both for the
sayd reason of Salamon, and also for the reason that phisyke makyth in this wyse

**(Latin)**

Si tibi deficiant medici medici tibi fiant
hec tria mens leta labor et moderata dieta.

**(English)**

Ye shall understonde that this is for to sanye: Yf a man lacke leche or medicyne
he shal make thre thynges his leche and medicyne: and he shal nede neuer no moo.
The fyrfte of theym is a mery thought. The seconde is labour not outrageo. The thyrde is dyete mefurable. Fyrste that yf a man wyll euuer more be in mery thoughtes
and have a glad fpyryte, he muft eschewe all contraryous company, and all places of
debate where he myghte haue any occa-
fyons of malencoly. And yf he woll haue a
labour not outrageous he muft thenne or-
deyne him to his hertys eafe and pleafaunce,
wythout studye, pensyfnesse or traueyle, a
mery occupacyon, which may reioyce his
herte: and in whyche his fpyrytes may
haue a mery delyte. And yf he woll be
dyetyd mesurably, he muft eschewe all
places of ryotte whyche is caufe of surfette
and syknesse: and he muft drawe him to
places of swete ayre and hungry: and ete
nourifhable meetes and dyffyable also.

Now thenne woll I dyfcryue the fayd
dysportes and gamys to fynde the befte of
them as veryly as I can. Alle be it that
the ryght noble and full worthy prynce, the
duke of Yorke, late callid mayster of game,
hath discryued the myrthes of huntynge
like as I thinke to discryue of it, and of alle
the other. For huntynge, as to myn entent, is to laboryous, for the hunter must alwaye renne and followe his houndes: traueyllynge and fwetynge full fore. He blouyth tyll his lyppes blyfter: and when he wenyth it be an hare, full oft it is an hegge hogge. Thus chasyth and wote not what. He comyth home at euyn rayn beten pryckyd: and his clothes torne, wete shode, all myry. Some hound lofte: some furbat. Suche grues, and many other, hapyth vnto the hunter, whych, for dyfpleysaunce of theym yt loue it, I dare not reporte. Thus truly me femyth that this is not the beste dyfporte and game of the fayd foure.

The dyfporte and game of hawkynge is laborious and noyous als, as me femyth. For often the faukener leseth his hawkes as the hunter his hondes. Thenne is his
game and his dyssporte goon. Full often cryeth he, and whystelyth tyll he be ryght euyll a thurfte. His hawke taketh a bowe and lysfe not ones on hym reuarde: whan he wold haue her for to flee, thenne woll the bathe: with myssedynge she shall haue the frense; the rye; the cray; and many other syknesses that brynge them to the fowfe.

Thus by prouff this is not the beste dyssporte and game of the sayd foure.

The dyssporte and game of fowlynge me semyth mooft symple. For in the wynter season the fouler spedyth not but in the mooft hardeft and coldeft weder; whyche is grevous.

For whan he wolde goo to his gynnes, he maye not, for colde. Many a gynne, and many a snare, he makyth. Yet forly doth he fare.
At morn tyde in the dewe he is weete fhode unto his tallye.

Many other fuche I coude tell: but drede of magre makith me for to leue.

Thus mesemyth that huntynge and hawk-ynge, and also foulynge, ben fo laborous and greous, that none of theyme maye perfourme nor bi very meane that enduce a man to a mery dysporte, which is cause of his long life, according unto ye sayd parable of Salamon:

¶ Dowteles thene folowyth it, that it muft nedes be the dysporte of fyffhynge with an angle. For all other manere is also laborous, and greous, whych many tymes hath be seen cause of grete infirmytes. But the angler may haue no colde, nor no dyseafe nor angre, but if he be caufer hymself. For he maye not lefe at the mooft but a lyne or an hoke: of whyche
he may haue more plentee of his owne makyng, as this fympyle treatis fehall teche him. So thenne, his loss is not greous, and other greffes may he not haue, sauynge but yf ony fishe breke away after that he is take on the hoke; or elles that he catche nought: which ben not greuous. For yf he dooth as this treatyse techyth, but yf there be nought in the water, and yette atte the leest he hath his holsom walke and mery, at his ease; a swete ayre of the swete sauoure of the meede floures, that makyth hym hungry. He hereth the melodyous armony of foules. He seeth the yonge ywannes: heerons: duckes: cotes, and many other foules wyth theyr brodes: whyche me femyth better than alle of noyse of houndys: the blaftes of hornys and the crye of foulis that hunters, faukeners and foulers can make.
And yf the angler take fyffhe: surely thenne is there noo man merier than he is in his spyryte.

¶ Also who foo woll vfe the game of anglynge: he must ryefe erly, whiche thyng is prouffytable to man in this wyfe. That is to wyte: mooft to the heele of his foule, for it shall cause him to be holy; and to the heele of his body, for it shall cause him to be hole. Also to the increase of his goodys, for it shall make him riche. As the olde englyfhe prouerbe sayth ¶ who foo woll ryfe erly shall be holy, helthy, and zely.

¶ Thus have I prouyd in myn entent that the dysporte and game of anglynge is the very meane and cause that enducith a man into a meryspyryte: whyche after the sayd parable of Salomon and the sayd doc-
trine of phisyk makyth a flourynge aege and a longe.

And therefore to al you that ben vertuous: gentyll: and free borne I wryte and make this symple treatise folowyenge: by whyche ye may haue the full craft of anglynge to dysport you at your lufte, to the entent that your aege maye the more floure and the more lenger to endure.

Yf ye woll be crafty in anglynge ye muſt firſt lerne to make your harnays, that is, to wyte, your rodde: your lynes of dyuers colours. After that ye muſt know hou ye shal angle; in what place of the water; how depe: and what time of day. For what manere of fyffhe: in what wedyr. How many impedymenites there ben in fyffhynge yṭ is called anglynge. And in specyall, wyth what baytys to euery dyuers fyffhe in eche monett of the yere.
Hou ye shall make your baytys brede, where ye shall fynde them: and hou ye shall keep theym: and for the mooft crafty thynge hou ye shall make youre hokes of ftele and of ofmonde, some for the dubbe: and some for the flote; and the grounde: as ye shall here after al thyse fynde expressed openly vnto your knowledge.

¶ And hou ye shall make your rodde craftly here I shall teche you.

Ye shall kytte betwene Myghelmas and Candlymas a fayr staffe of a fadom and a halfe longe: and arme grete, of hasyll: wylowe: or ashe. And bethe hym in an hote ouyn: and fette him euen. Thenne lete him cole and drye a moneth. Take thenne and frette hym faste wyth a cocke-shotecorde: and bynde him to a fourme or an even square grete tree. Take thenne a plumers wire that is euyn and ftreyte
and sharpe at the one end. And hete the sharpe ende in a charcole fyre tyll it be whyte: and brenne the staffe therewith thorough: euer streyte in the pythe at both endes tyll they mete. And after that brenne hym in the nether end with a byrde broche, and wyth other broches eche gretter than the other, and euer the gretter the laste: so that ye make your hole aye tapre waxe. Thenne lete hym lye styll and kele two dayes. Unfrette hym then and lete hym drye in an hous roof in the smoke tyll he be thorough drye.

¶ In the same season take a fayr yerde of grene hafyll and beth him euyn and streyghte, and lete it drye with the staffe, and whan they ben drye, make the yerde mete vnto the hole in the staffe: vnto halfe the length of the staffe. And to perfourme that other halfe of the croppe. Take a
fayr fhote of black thorn crabbe tree: medeler, or of jenypre kytte in the same season: and well bethyd and streyghte. And frette them togyder fetely: soo that the croppe may iuystly entre all in to the fayd hole. Thenne shawe your staffe and make hym tapre wexe. Then vyrell the staffe at both endes wyth longe hopis of yron or laton in the clenest wife with a pyke in the nether ende fastynd with a rennynge vyfe: to take in and out your croppe.

Thenne set your croppe an handful withen the ouer ende of your staffe in suche wise that it be as bigge there as in ony other place aboue. Thene arme your croppe at thouver ende doune to ye frette wyth a lyne of vi heeres. And dubbe the lyne and frette it fast in ye toppe wyth a bowe to fasten o your lyne. And thus
shall ye make a rodde foo preuy that ye may walke therwyth; and there fhall noo man wyte where aboute ye goo. It woll be lyghte and full nymble to fyffhe wyth at your lufte. And for the more redynesse loo here is a fygure thereof in example.

After that ye haue made thus your rodde: ye muft lerne to col-oure your lynes of here in this wyfe. Fyrste, ye muft take of a whyte horfe taylle the lengthfh heere, and fayrreft that ye can fynde. And euer the rounder it be the better it is. Departe into vy partes: and euery parte ye fhall colour by hymfelfe in dyuers colours. As yelowe: grene: browne: tawney: rufset and duske
colours. And for to make a good grene colour on your heere ye shall do thus.

Take small ale a quarte and put it in a lyttyl panne and put thereto halfe a pounde of alym. And put thereto your heer: and lete it boyle softly half an houre. Thenne take out your heer and let it drye. Then take a potell of water and putte it in a panne and put therein two handfull of oodlys or of wyxen. And presse it with a tyle stone: and lette it boyle softly half an houre. And whan it is yelow on the scume put therin your heer wyth halfe a pound of coporose betyn in poudre and let it boyle halfe a mylde waye: and thenne sette it doune and lete it kele fyve or fyxe houres. Then take out the heer and drye it. And it is thenne the fynest grene that is for the water. And euer the more ye put thereto of coporose
the better it is, or elles in stede of it vert-
grees.

¶ A nother wyse ye maye make more bryghter grene as thus. Lete woode your heer in an woodefatte a lyght plunket col-
our. And thenne sethe hym in olde or wyxin lyke as I haue sayde: sauynge ye shal not put thereto neyther coporofe nor
vertgrees.

¶ A nother yelow ye shal make thus. Take smalle ale a potell: and stampe thre handfull 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 pynt and halfe a pounde of fote and a lytell iuce of walnot leuys and a quarte of alym: and put theym alle togyder in a panne and boyll theym well. And whan
it is colde put in your heer tyll it be as derke as ye woll haue it.

¶ For to make a broune colour. Take a pound of fote and a quarte of ale: and fethe it wyth as many walnot leuys as ye maye. And whan they wexe blacke sette it from the fire. And put therein your heer and lete it lye still tyll it be as broune as ye woll haue it.

¶ For to make a nother broune. Take strong ale and fote and tempre them togyder: and put therein your heer two days and two nyghtes and it shall be ryghte a good colour.

¶ For to make a tauney colour. Take lyme and water and put theym togyder: and also put your heer therein foure or fyve houres. Thenne take it out and put it in Tanners ofe a day and it shall be also a tauney colour as nedyth to our purpoos.
The fyxté parte of your heer ye shal kepe styll whyte for lynes for the dubbyd hoke to fyssh for the trought and graylynge: and for smalle lynes for to rye for the roche and the darse.

Whan your heer is thus colourid ye muft knoue for whiche waters and for whyche seasons they shal ferue.

The grene colour in all clere water from Apryll tyll Septembre.

The yelowe colore in euery water from Septembre tyll Novembri. For it is lyke yé wedys and other manere graffe whiche growyth in the waters and ruyers, whan they ben broken.

The ruffet colour feruyth alle the wynter vnto the ende of Aprylle as well in ruyers as in poles or lakys.

The broune colour feruyth for that
water that is blacke ded-iffhe in ruyers or in other waters.

¶ The tauney colour for those waters that ben hethy or moryffhe.

Nou must ye make your lynes in this wyfe.

Fyrst loke that ye haue an instrument lyke onto this fyigure portrayed fol-owynge.

Thenne take your hear and kytte of the smalle ende a honde full large or more. For it is neyther stronge nor yet fure. Thenne torne the toppe to the taylle eueryche ylyke moche, and departe
it in to thre partyes. Thenne knytte euery parte at the one ende by hymself, and at the other ende knytte all thre to-gyder, and put yᵉ famᵉ ende in that other ende of your Instrument that hath but one clyft. And fett that other ende faste wyth the wegge, four fyngers in all shorter than your heer. Thenne twyne euery warpe one waye and ylke moche, and fæsten theym in thee clyftes ylke ftreyghte: take theme out that other ende and twyne it that waye that it woll defyre ynough: thenne ftreyne it a lytyll: and knytte itt for vndoynge: and that is good. And for to knoue to make your Instrument: loo here it is in fygure. And it shall be made of tree sauynge the bolte underneth: which shall be of yren.

Whan ye haue a many of the lynkys as ye suppose wol fuzzyfe for the length of
a lyne: thenne must ye knytte theym to-gyder wyth a water knotte or elles a duchys knotte. And whan your knotte is knytte: kytte of ye voyde shorte endes a ftraue brede for the knotte.

Thus shal ye make your lynes fayr and fyne; and alfo ryghte sure for ony manere fyffhe.

¶ And by caufe that ye sholde knoue bothe the water knotte and alfo the duchys knotte: loo theym here in fygure cafte onto the lyknesse of the draughte. *

Ye shall onderstonde that the moft sub-tyll and hardyste crafte in making of your harnays is for to make your hokis. For

* NOTE IN ENGLISH EDITION OF 1827.—"A blank space is here left in the original edition for the insertion of drawings of the water-knot and the duchess' knot. The former is described in Daniels' Rural Sports, Vol. 2, p. 151; and Walton's Angler, by Hawkins, part 1, p. 255, and plate 10, fig. 5 of the latter. See the Ladies' Dictionary, Art. Appurtenances to Dressing."
whoos making ye must haue fete fyles, thyn and sharpe and smalle beten: a femy clam of yren; a bender: a payr of longe and smalle tongys; an harde knyfe som-deale thycke: an anuelde: and a lytyll hamour.

¶ And for smalle fyffhe ye shall make your hokes of the smalest quarell nedlys that ye can fynde of stele, and in this wyfe.

¶ Ye shall put the quarell in a red charkeole fyre tyll that it be of the same colour that the fyre is. Thenn take hym out and lete hym kele, and ye shall fynde hym well alayd for to fyle. Thenn ryfe the berde wyth your knyfe and make the poynt sharpe. Thenn alaye hym agayn: for elles he wolde breke in the bendyng. Thenn bende hym lyke to the berde fygured hereafter in example. And greet-
er hoke ye shall make in the same wyfe, of gretter nedles, as broderers nedlis: or taylers: or fhomakers nedlis spere poyntes and of fhomakers nalles in especyall the beste for grete fyfshhe: and that they bende alle the poynte whan they be assayed, for elles they ben not good.

¶ Whan the hoke is bendyd bete the hynder ende abrode: and fyle it fmothe for fretynge of the lyne. Thenne put it in the fyre agyn, and yeve it an eafy redde hete. Thenne sodaynly quenche it in water: and it woll be harde and ftronge. And for to haue knowlege of your Instruments: loo theym here in fygure portrayd.

Whan ye haue thus made your hokes: thenne muʃt ye fet them on your lynes acordynge in gretnesse and ftrength in this wyfe.
Ye shall take small redde filke, and yf it be for a grete hoke, thenne double it: not twynyd. And elles for small hokys lete it be fyngle: and therwyth frette thycke the lyne there as the one ende of your hoke fhall fytte a straw brede. Then fette your hoke: and frette hym with the fame threde y° two partes of the lengthe that fhall be frette in all. And whan ye come to the thride partie thenne torne the ende of your lyne agayn vpon the frette dowble, and frette it fo dowble that other thyrde
parte. Thenne put your threde in at the hole tuys or thries and lête it goo at eche tyme around aboute the yerde of your hoke. Thenne wette the hole and drawe it tyll that it be faste. And loke that your lyne euermore uythin your hokys: and not without. Thenne kytte of the lynos ende and the threde as nyghe as ye maye: sauynge the frette.

Now ye knowe wyth hou grete hokys ye fhall angle to euery fyffhe: nou I woll tell you wyth hou many heeres ye fhall to euery manere of fyffhe.

¶ For the menow wyth a lyne of one heere. For the waxyng roche the bleke and the gogyn and the ruffe wyth a lyne of two heeris. For the darfe and the grete roche wyth a lyne of thre heeres. For the perche: the flonder and bremet with foure heeres. For the cheuen
chubbe: the bremme: the tenche and the
cle wyth vj heeres. For the troughte:
graylynge: barbyll and grete cheuyn wyth
ix heeres. For the grete troughte wyth
xii heeres. For the samon wyth xv heeres.
And for the pyke wyth a chalke lyne made
broune with your browne colour aforfayd:
armyd with a wyre as ye shal毛泽 here here-
after when I speke of the pyke.

Your lynes musst be plumbid wyth
lede: and ye shal毛泽 wyte yt the nexte plube
vnто the hoke shal毛泽 be therfro a large fote
and more. And euery plombe of a quan-
tyte to the gretnes of the lyne. There
be thre manere of plubis for a grounde
lyne rennynge. And for the flote set
upon the grounde lyenge x plumbes joyn-
ynge all togider. On the grounde lyne
rennynge ix or x smalle. The flote plube
shal毛泽 be so heuey yt the leest plucke of ony
The flote lyne.

The lyne for perche and tenche.


The grounde lyne rennynge.

The grounde lyne lyenge.
fyfe the maye pull it doune in to ye water. And make your plubis rounde and smoythe yt they stycke not on stonys or on wedys. And for the more vnderstondynge to theym, here in fyigure.

Thenne shall ye make your flotys in this wyse.

Take a fayre corke that is clene without many holes, and bore it throug wyth a smalle hote yreu: and put therin a penne iust to and streyghte. Ever the more flote the greter the penne and the greter hole.

Thenne shape it grete in the myddis and small at bothe endys, and specyally sharpe in the nether ende, and lyke vnto the fygures followynge
and make theym smoth on a gryndynge stone: or on a tyle stone.

¶ And loke that the flote for one heer be nomore than a pese. For two heeres, as a bene: for twelve heeres as a walnot. And so euery lyne after the proporcon.

¶ All manere lynes that ben not for the groude muſt haue flotes; and the rennynge grounde lyne muſt haue a flote. The lyenge grounne lyne without flote.

Nou I haue lernyd you to make all your harnays. Here I woll tell you hou ye shall angle.
Ye shall angle.

Understand that there is vi maners of anglyng. That one is at the grounde for the troughte and other fysshhe. A nother is at ye grounde at an arche, or at a stange where it ebbyth and flowyth: for bleke: roche and darfe. The thyrde is wyth a flote for all manere of fysshhe. The fourthe wyth a menow for ye troughte without plumbe or flote. The fyfth is rennynge in ye fame wyfe for roche and darfe wyth one or two heeres and a flye. The fyxth is wyth a dubbyd hoke for the troughte and graylyng.

And for the fyrfte and pryncypall poynt in anglynge, kepe ye euer fro the water fro the fyghte of the fysshhe: other ferre on the londe; or ellys behynde a bushe that the fysshhe fe you not. For yf they doo, they woll not byte.
Also loke that ye shadow not the water, as moche as ye may. For it is that thynge that woll soone fraye the fyssh he, and ye fyssh he be afrayed he woll not bite longe after. For alle manere fyssh he that fede by the grounde ye shal angle for theym to the bottome, so that your hokys shal renne or lye on the grounde. And for alle other fyssh he that fede aboue, ye shal angle to theym in the myddis of the water or fomedeale bynth or fomedeale aboue. For euer the gretter fishe the nerer he lyeth the botom of the water, and euer the smaller ye fyssh he, the more he fyummmyth aboue.

The thyrde good poynnte is whan the fyssh he bythyth that ye be not to hafty to fmyte nor to late. For ye muft abide tyll ye `suppose that the bayte be ferre in the
mouth of the fyffhe, and thenne abyde no longer. And this is for the grounde.

¶ And for the flote, whan ye fe it pullyd softly vnder the water: or elles caryd vpon the water softly: thenne fmyte. And loke that ye neuer ouerfmyte the strengthe of your lyne for brekyng.

¶ And yf it fortune you to fmyt a gret fysh with a small harnays thenne ye must lede hym in the water and labour hym there tyll he be drounyd and overcome. Thenne take hym as well as ye can or maye, and euer be waar that ye holde not ouer the strengthe of your lyne, and as moche as ye may, lete hym not come out of your lynes ende ftreyghte from you: but kepe hym euer vnder the rodde and euermore hold hym ftreyghte: foo that your lyne may be sufteyne, and beere his lepys
and his plungys wyth the helpè of your cropp, and of your honde.

Here I woll declare vnto you in what place of the water ye shal angle. Ye shal angle in a pole, or in a standynge water, in euery place when it is ony thynge depe. There is not grete choyfe of ony places when it is ony thynge depe in a pole. For it is but a prifon to fyffshe, and they lyve for ye more parte in hungre lyke prisoners, and therefore it is the leffe mayftry to take theym. But in a ryuer ye shal angle in euery place where it is depe and clere by the grounde: as grauell or claye wythout mudde, or wedys; and in especyall yf that there be a manere whyrlynge of water or a couert, as a holow banke; or grete rotys of trees: or longe wedys fletynge aboue in the water where the fyffshe maye couer and heyde theym-
self at certayn tymes whan they lyste. Al-
so it is good to angle in depe styffe stremys; and also in fallys of water and weares, and in flood gatys and mylle pyttes. And it is good for to angle where as the water rest-
yth by the banke: and where the streym rennyth nyghe there by: and is depe and clere by the gronde and in ony other pla-
cys where ye may se ony sysshhe houe or haue ony fedyngge.

Now ye shal wyte what tyme of the daye ye shal angle.

¶ From the begynnynge of May untyl it be Septembre the bytynge tyme is erly by the morrowe from foure of ye clocke: foo vnto eighte of the clocke. And at af-
ter noon from foure of the clocke unto eighte of the clocke, but not foo good as in the mornynge. And yf it be a colde whystelynge wynde and a derke lowringe
day: for a derke daye is moche better to angle in than a clere daye.

¶ From the begynnyng of Septembre vnto the ende of Apryll spare noo tyme of the daye.

¶ Also many pole fysshes woll byte beste in the noon tyde.

¶ And yf ye se ony tyme of the daye theroughte or graylynge lepe, angle to hym wyth a dubbe acordynge to the same moneth. And where the water ebbyth and flowyth the fyssh he woll byte in some place at the ebbe, and in some place at the flood: after y't they haue restynge behynde stangyns and archys of brydgys and other suche manere places.

Here ye shal wyte in what weder ye shal angle: as I sayd befoure, in a derke lourynge daye whanne the wynde blowyth
foftly: and in somer seafon when it is brennyngge hote, thenne it is nought.

¶ From Septembre vnto Apryll in a fayre sonny daye is ryght good to angle. And yf the wynde in that seafon haue ony parte of the oryent, the wedder thenne is nought: and whan it fnowyth, rennyth or hallyth, or is a grete tempeste, as thondyr or lightenynge: or a furly hote weder: thenne it is nought for to angle.

Now fhall ye wyte that there ben twelue manere ympedymentes whyche cause a man to take noo fysshhe, w† out other comyn that maye casuelli happe. The fyrfst is yf your harnays be not mete, nor fetly made. The seconde is yf your baytes be not good nor fyne. The thyrde is yf that ye angle not in bytynge tyme. The fourthe is yf that the fysshhe be frayed w† the fyghte of a man. The fyfth, if the wa-
ter be very thycke: whyte or redde of ony floode late fallen. The fyxthe, yf the fysshhe styre not for colde. The seuenth, yf that the wedder be hote. The eight, yf it rayne. The nynth, yf it hayll, or snowe falle. The tenth is, yf it be a tempeste. The eleuenth is yf if it be a grete wynde. The twelfyth yf the wynde lye in the Eeest, and that is worsfe, for comynly neyther wynter nor somer ye fysshhe woll not byte thenne. The weste and northe wyndes ben good, but the South is beste.

And nou I haue tolde you hou to make your harnays: and hou ye fhall fysshhe therwyth in al pointes. Reason woll that ye knowe wyth what baytes ye fhall angle to euery manere of fysshhe in euery month of the yere, whyche is alle the effecte of the crafte, and wythout whyche baytes knowen well by you alle your other
craunte here to fore auayllyth you not to purpose. For ye can not brynge a hoke in to a fysshe mouth wythout a bayte, whyche baytes for euery manere of fysshe as for euery moneth here followyth in this wyse.

For by caufe that the famon is the mooft stately fysshe that ony man maye angle to in fresh water, there fore I purpose to begyn at hym. The famon is a gentyll fysshe: but he is comborous for to take. For comynly he is but in depe places in grete ruyers: and for the more parte he holdyth the myddys of it: that a man maye not come at hym. And he is in seafon from Marche vnto Myghelmas. In whyche seafon ye shal angle to hym wyth these baytes whan ye shal gete theym. Fyrste wyth a redde worme in the begynynge and endynge of the seaf-
fon. And alfo wyth a bobbe that bredyth in a dunghyll, and specyally with a fouer-
ayn bayte that bredyth on a water docke. And he byteth not at the grounde: but at 
the ye flote. Also ye may take hym, but it is seldom seen, with a dubbe at suche 
tyme as whan he lepith, in like fourme and manere as ye doo take a troughte or a 
graylynge. And thyfe baytes ben well prouyd baytes for the famon.

The troughte, for by cause he is a right deyntous fyffhe and alfo a right feruente 
byter, we shal speke next of hym. He is 
in feason from Marche vnto Myghelmas. He is on clere grauely gronde, and in a 
ftreme ye maye angle to hym all tymes wyth agrounde lyne lyeinge or rennynge: 
fauyng in lepyngte tyme, and thenne wyth 
a dubbe. And erly wyth a rennynge 
grounde lyne, and forth in the daye wyth
a flote lyne. Ye shall angle to hym in Marche wyth a menew hangyd on your hoke by the nethernest, wythout flote or plumbe: drawyne vp and doune in the streme tyll ye fele hym faste.

In the same tyme angle to hym with a gronde lyne with a redde worme for the mooft sure.

In Aprill take the same baytes: and also Inneba other wysed named vii eyes. Also the canker that breddyth in a grete tree, and the redde fnayll.

In Maye take ye stone flye and the bobbe vnder the cowe torde, and the sylk worme; and the bayte that breddyth on a fern leyf.

In Juyn take a redde worme & nyppe of the heed: and on thym hoke a codworme byforn.

In Juyle take the grete redde worme,
and ye fatte of ye bakon, and bynde about thy hoke.

In Sept. take the redde worme, and the menew.

In Oct. take the same: for they ben specyall for the troughte all tymes of the yere.

From Apryll till Septembre ye troughte lepyth; thenne angle to hym wyth a dubbe hoke accordynge to the moneth, whyche dubbyd hokys ye shall fynde in thende of this treatyse: and the moneyths wyth theym.

The graylynge, by a nother name callyd ombre, is a delycyous fyshe to mannys mouthe. And ye maye take hym lyke as ye doo the troughte. And thyse ben his baytes.

In Marche & in Apryll, the redde worme.
In Maye, the grene worme: a lytyll breyled worme; the docke-canker: and the hawthorne worme.

In June, the batye that bredyth betwene the tree & the barke of an oke.

In Juyll, a bayte that bredyth on a fern leyf, & the grete redde worme, and nyppe of the hede and put on your hoke a cod-worme before.

In August, the reddeworme: & a docke worme. And al the yere after, a redde worme.

The barbyll is a swete fyssh, but it is a quasy meete & a perylous for mannys body. For comynly he yeuyth an introduction to ye Febres. And yf he be eten rawe, he maye be cause of mannys dethe: whyche hath oft be seen. Thyfe be his baytes.

In Marche & in Apryll, take fayr fresshhe
chese: and lay it on a borde & kytte it in small square pecys of the lengthe of your hoke. Take thenne a candyl & brenne it on the ende at the poynt of your hoke tyll it be yelow, and thenne bynde it on your hoke with fletchers filke: and make it rough: al the former season.

In Maye & June take ye hawthorn worme & the grete redde worme and nyppe of the heed, and put on your hoke a cod worme before: that is a good bayte.

In Juyll take the redde worme for cheyf & the hawthorn worme togyd. Alfo the water docke leyf 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 togyd longe; and tempre it tyll it be tough: and put therto floure à
lytyll & make it on smalle pellettys. And yt 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 therefore I wryte the lasse of hym. He is an euyll fysshe to take. For he is so stronge enarmyd in the mouthe that there maye noo weke harnays holde hym. And as touchynge his baytes I have but lytyll knowlege of it. And me were loth to wryte more than I knowe & haue provyd. But well I wote that ye redd worme & ye menow ben good batys for hym at al tymes, as I haue herde faye of persones credyble & also founde wryten in bokes of credence.

The chevyn is a stately fysshe: & his
heed is a deynty morfell. There is noo fysshe so strongly enarmyd wyth scalys on the body. And bi caufe he is a stronge byter, he hathe the more baytes, which ben thyfe.

In Marche the redde worme, at the grounde. For comynly thenne he woll byte there at all tymes of ye 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 froffyhs whan the fetes ben kyt of. Alfo the stone flye, the bobbe vnder the cowetorde: the redde snaylle.

In May ye bayte that bredyth on the ofyer leyf & the docke canker togyd vpon your hoke. Alfo a bayte that bredyth on a fern leyf: ye codworme and a bayte that
bredyth on an hawthorn. And a bayte that bredyth on an oke leyl & a sylke worme and a codworme togyder.

In June taket the creket & the dorne & also a redde worme: the heed kytte of: & a codworme before: and put theym on ye hoke. Also a bayte in the osyer leyl: yonge frosshys the three fete kitte of by the body, and the fourth by the knee. The bayte on the hawthorne and the codworme togyder & a grubbe that bredyth in a dunghyll: and a grete greshop.

In Juyll the greshop and the humbylebee in the medow. Also yonge bees and yonge hornettes. Also a grete brended flye that bredyth in pathes of medowes & the flye that is amonge pysmeers hyllys.

In August take wortwormes & magotes vnto Myghelmas.

In Sept. the redde worme: & also take
the baytes whan ye maye get theym: that is to wyte, cheryes: yonge myce not heryd: & the house combe.

The breeme is a noble fysshie & a deyn-tous. And ye shall angle for hym from Marche vnto August wyth a redde worme: & thene wyth a butter flye & a grene flye: & with a bayte that bredyth amonge grene redes: 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 ruyer broune breede.

Moo baytes there ben but they ben not easy & therefore I lete hym passe over.

A Tenche is a good fysshie, and heelith all manere of other fysshie that ben hurte yf they maye come to hym. He is the moste parte of the yere in the mudde.
And he ftyryth mooft in June & Juyll: and in other feasons but lytyll. He is an euyll byter. His baytes ben thyfe.

For al the yere broune bredee tostyd wyth hony in lykness of a butteryd loof: and the grete redde worme. And as for cheyf take the blacke blood in ye herte of a shepe and floure and hony, and tempre theym all togyder fomdeall softer than paaft: and anoynt therwyth the redde worme: both for this fyffhe, and for the other: and they woll byte moche the bet-
ter thereat at all tymes.

The perche is a dayntous fyffhe and paffynge holfom and a freebytynge. Thise ben his baytes.

In Marche the redde worme.

In Aprill, the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In Maye, the flothorn worme and the codworme. In June, the bayte that
bredyth in an olde fallen oke & the grete canker. In Juyll, the bayte that bredeth on the ofyer lefe and the bobbe that bredeth on the dung hyll; and the hawthorne worme & the codworme. In August, the redde worme & maggote. All the yere after, the red worme as for the beste.

The roche is an easif fyffhe to take: and yf he be fatte & pennyd thenne is he goode meete & thyfe ben his baytes. In March the moost redy bayte is the red worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In Maye the bayte y' bredyth on the oke leyf & the bobbe in the dung hyll. In June the bayte that bredith on the ofyer & the codworme. In Juyll hous flyes, and the bayte that bredith on an oke, and the motworme & mathewes & maggotès tyll Myghelmas. And after y' the fatte of bakon.
The dace is a gentyll fysshe to take, & yf it be well drefet thenne is it good mete. In Marche his bayte is a redde worme. In Apryll the bobbe vnder ye cowe torde. In Maye the docke canker and the bayte on ye flothorn and on the oken leylf. In June the codworme & the bayte on the ofyer and the whyte grubbe in ye dung hyll. In Juyl take hous flyes & flyes that brede in pysmer hylls: 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 comyngly theyr bytyngge & theyr baytes ben lyke.

The bleke is but a feble fysshe, yet he is holfom. His baytes from Marche to Mighelmas be the same that I haue wryten before for the roche and darfe sauynge all the somer seafon, as moche as ye maye,
angle for hym with a hous flye: and in wynter season w't bakon & other bayte made ye hereafter maye know.

The ruf is ryght an holfom fysshe: and ye shall angle to hym wyth the same baytes in all seasons of the yere, & in the same wise as I haue tolde you of the perche: for they ben lyke in fysshe & fedinge, fauyngye the ruf is leffe, and therfore he muft haue ye' smaller bayte.

The flounder is an holfom fysshe & a free and a subtyll byter in his manere; for comynly whan he soukyeth his meete he fedyth at grounde: and therefore ye muft angle to hym wyth a grounde lyne lyenge. And he hath but one manere of bayte & that is a red wurme: which is mooft cheyf for al manere of fysshe.

The gogen is a good fysshe, of the mochenes: & he byteth wel at the grounde.
And his baytes for all the yere ben thyfe: ye red worme; codworme: & maggdes. And ye muft angle to hym w't a flote & lette your bate be nere ye bottom or elles on ye gronde.

The menow when he shynith in the water, then is he bettyr, And though his body be lytyll yet he is a rauenous biter & an egre. And ye fhall angle to hym with the same baytes that ye doo for the gogyn: fauynga they muft be fmalle.

The ele is a quasy fyffhe, a rauenour & a devourer of the brode of fyffhe: and for the pyke also is a devourer of fyffhe: I put theym bothe behynde al other to angle. For the ele ye fhall fynde an hole in the gronde of the water, & it is blewe blackyffhe, thenne put in your hoke tyl that it be a fote wythin ye holi: and your
bate shall be a grete angyll tuytch or a menow.

The pyke is a gret fysshe: but for he deuouryth so many as well of his own kynde as of other, I loue hym the leffe: and for to take hym ye shall doo thus. Take a codlynge hoke: and take a roche or a freshe heeryng & a wyre wyth a hole in the ende: and put it in at the mouthe & out at the tayle downe by the ridge of the freshe heeryng; and thenne put the lyne of your hoke in after & drawe the hoke in to the cheke of ye freshe heeryng. Then put a plumbe of lede upon your lyne a yerde longe from youre hoke & a flote in mydwayne betwene: & caste it in a pytte where the pyke vfyth. And this is the beste & moft surest crafte of takynge the pyke.

Another manere takynge of hym is.
Take a frosth & put & put it on your hoke at the necke betwene the skynne & the body on ye backe half & put on a flote a yerde therfro: & caste it where the pyke hauntyth & ye shal haue hym. Another manere. Take the same bayte & put it in afa fetida & cast it in the water wyth a corde & a corke: & ye shal not sayll of hym. And yf ye lyft to haue a good sporte: thenne tye the corde to a gose fote: & ye shal fe god halynge whether the gose or the pyke shal haue the better.

Now ye wote well with what baytes & how ye shal angle to euery manere fyssh. Now I wol tell you ye shal kepe & fede your quycke baytes. Ye shal kepe & fede them all in general: but euery manere by hymself with suche thyng in and on whiche they brede. And as longe as they ben quycke & newe they ben fyne. But
when they ben in a flough or elles deed thenne ben they nought. Oute of thyfe ben excepted thre brodes: that is to wyte of hornettys: humblybees & waspys, whom ye shall take in brede & after dyppe their heedes in blode & lete them drye. Also except maggotes: whyche whan thei ben bredde grete wyth their naturell fedynge, ye shall fede them furthermore wyth shepes talow & wyth a cake made of floure & hony: thenne well they be more grete. And whan ye haue clensyd them wyth forde in a bagge of blanket, kepte hote vnder your gowne or other warm thyng two howres or thre, then ben they best & redy to angyl wyth. And of the frossh he kytte ye legge by the knee: of the gref-hop, the legges and wynges by the body.

Thyfe ben baytes made to laft all the yere.
Fyrste been floure & lene fleffe he of the hepis of a cony or of a catte: virgyn wexe & sheppys talowe: & braye theym in a morter: and thenne tempre it at the fyre wyth a lytyll puryfyed hony: and so make it vp in lyttyll ballys, & bayte therwyth your hokys after theyr quantyte: & this a good bayte for al manere freffe fyffhe.

Another. Take the feuet of a shepe & chefe in lyke quantyte: & braye theim togider longe in a mortere: and take thenne floure & tempre it therwyth: and after that alaye it wyth hony & make ballys thereof: and that is for the barbyll in efpecyall.

Another for darfe & roche & bleke: take whete & fethe it well & thenne put it in blood all a day: and a nyghte: & it is a good bayte.
For baytes for grete fyeffhe, kepe especially this rule: whan ye haue take a grete fyeffhe: vndo the mawe: & what ye fynde therein, make that your bayte: for it is beste.

Thyfe ben the xij flyes wyth whyche ye shall angle to ye 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 pertiche. A nother doone flye: the body of blacke woll: the wynges of the blackyst drake: and the jay vnder the wynge & vnder the tayll.

¶ Apryll.

¶ The stone flye: the body of blacke wull: & yelowe vnder the wynge & vnder the tayle & the wynges of the drake. In
the begynnynge of Maye, a good flye, the body of roddyd wull & lappid abowte wyth blacke sylke: the wynges of the drake & of the redde capons hakyll.

¶ May.

¶ The yelowe flye: the body of yelow wull: the wynges of the redde cocke hakyll & of the drake lyttyl yelowe. The blacke louper: the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herte of ye pecock tayll, & the wynges of ye red capon, w't a blewe heed.

¶ June.

¶ The donne cutte: the body of black wull & a yelow lyste after eyther fyde: the wynges of the bofarde bounde on with barkyd hempe. The maure flye: the body of dokke wull, the wynges of the blackest mayle of the wylde drake.

The taudy flye at Saynt Wyllyams daye:
the body of taudy wull & the wynges contrary eyther ayenst other of the whiteſt mayle of ye wylde drake.

¶ Juyll.

¶ The wafpe flye: the body of blacke wull & lappid abowte wth yelow threde: the wynges of the bofarde. The shell flye at fynt Thomas daye: the body of grene wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of the pecoks tayll: wynges of the bofarde.

¶ Auguſt.

¶ The drake flye: the body of blacke wull: & lappyd abowte wyth blacke fylke: wynges of the mayll of the blacke drake, wyth a blacke heed.

¶ Thyſe figures are put here in enſample of your hoke.*

¶ Here followyth the order made to all
thofe whiche fhall haue the vnderftondynge of the forfayd treatyfe & vfe it for theyr pleasures.

Ye that can angle & take fyffhe to your pleasures as this forfayd treatyfe techyth & fhewyth you: I charge & requyre you in the name of alle noble men that ye fyffhe not in noo poore mannnes feuerall water: as his ponde: ftewe: or other necessary thynges to kepe fyffhe in, wythout his lycence & good wyll. ¶ Nor that ye vfe not to breke noo mannys gynnys lyenge in theyr weares & in other places due vnto theym. Ne to take the fyffhe awaye that is taken in theym. For after a fyffhe is taken in a mannys gynne yf the gynne be layed in the comyn waters: or else in suche waters as he herith, it is his owne proper goodes: and yf ye take it awaye, ye robbe hym: whyche is a ryght
shamefull dede to ony noble man to do yt
that thevys & brybours done: whyche are
punysshed for theyr evyll dedes by the
necke & otherwyse whan they maye be
aspyed & taken. And alfo yf ye doo in
lyke manere as this treatyfe shewyth you:
ye shall haue no nede to take of other
menys: whiles ye shal haue ynough of
your owne takynge yf ye lyfte to labour
therfore: whyche shall be to you a very
pleasure to se the fayr bryght shynynge
scalyd fysshes dyseyved by your crafty
meanes & drawn vpon londe. ¶ Alfo that
ye breke noo mannys heggys in goynge
abowte your dysportes: ne opyn noo
mannes gates but that ye shytte theym
agayn. ¶ Alfo ye shal not vse this for-
fayd crafty dysporte for no covetyfenes to
thencreafynge & sparynge of your money
oonyly: but pryncypally for your solace,
to cause the helthe of your body, and specially of youre soule. For whan ye purpoos to goo on your dysportes in fyffh-ynge, ye woll not defyre gretly many persoones wyth you, whyche myghte lette you of your game. And thenne ye maye ferue God devowtly in fayenge affectuously your custumable prayer. And thus doynge ye shalle eschewe & voyde many vices, as idynleyns, whyche is pryncypall cause to enduce man to many other vyces, as it is ryght well knowen.

\[ Also ye shalle not be rauenous in takyng of your sayd game as to moche at one tyme; whiche ye maye lyghtly doo yf ye doo in euery poynct as this present treatyse shewyth you in euery poynct: whyche lyghtly be occasyon to dysftroye your owne dysporte & other mennys also. As whan ye haue suffycyent mese ye \]
fholde coveyte nomore as at that tyme. ¶ Also ye shal be defye yourselfe to nourysh the game in all that ye maye: & to de-
stroye all such thynges as ben devourers of it. ¶ And all those that done after this rule shal haue the blessyng of God & saynt Petyr: whyche he theym graunte that wyth his precyous blood vs boughte.

¶ And for by cause that the present treatyfe sholde not come to ye hondys of eche ydle persone whyche wolde desire it yf it were empryntyd allone by itself & put in a lytyll plaunflet, therfore I haue compylyd it in a grete volume of dyverse bokys concernynge to gentyll and noble men to the extent that the forfayd personas whyche sholde haue but lytyll mesure in the sayd dysport of fyffhyngge shold not by this meane utterly destroye it.
GLOSSARY.
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baytys, baits
beere, bear
ben, be, are
bene, bean
berde, beard
befye, busy
beten, beaten
bethe, dry
bi, be
bleke, bleak
blewe, blue
blode, blood
blouyth, bloweth
bobbe, worm
bokys, books
bosarde, buzzard
brede, breed : broad
breede, bread
brenne, burn
broché, pin
brodes, broods
broderer's, broiderer's
broune, brown
brybours, beggars
brydgys, bridges
byforn, before
byghte, bend
byneth, beneath
byrde, bird
bytyth, biteth
caryd, carried
caufer, cautious
chafyth, chaseth
cheryes, cherries
chefe, cheese
cheuen, chub
cheuyn, chub
choyfe, choice
clam, clamp
clenneft, neatest
clyft, cleft
cockshotecorde, cord of a bird net
comborous, awkward
comyn, coming; common
comyngly, commonly
coporofe, copperas
cotes, coots
couert, covert
covetyfnes, covetousness
creket, cricket
croppe, rod
custumable, customary
darse, dace
dediffhe, deadish
deed, dead
delyte, delight
departe, separate
derke, dark
deuouryth, devourreth
deyntous, dainty
donne,  
dorne,  
dofke,  
doune,  
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dowteles,  
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artificial fly  
duchess’  
ditch  
diet  
discretion  
describe  
deceived  
displeasure  
sports  
digestible  
divers
eché, each
egré, eager
elles, else
enarmyéd, armed
euer, ever
eueryché, each
euyn, even
euyll, evil
fadom, fathom
faftynd, fastened
faukener, falconer
Febres, fevers
ferre, far
feruente, fervent
fete, feet
fetely, neatly
fifé, fish
fletynge, floating
flonder, flounder
flotys, floats
floure,
flourynge,
folowyth,
fote,
foulis,
foulynge,
fraye,
frense,
frette,
froffhys
froffyhs,
p. 76, read froffhys
fyrrste,
fyffhe,
gamys,
god,
gogyn, gogen,
goodys,
goon,
gose,
grauell,
<p>| greffes,    | grieves    |
| greous,    | grievous   |
| greshop,   | grasshopper|
| grete,     | great      |
| grues,     | mishaps    |
| gynnes,    | gins, snares|
| hakyll,    | hackle     |
| halynge,   | pulling    |
| hamour,    | hammer     |
| hapyth,    | happeneth  |
| harnays,   | tackle     |
| hafyll,    | hazel      |
| haue,      | have       |
| heed,      | head       |
| heele,     | heal       |
| heere, here, | hair, hear |
| heering,   | herring    |
| heerons,   | herons     |
| hegge hogge, | hedge-hog |
| hepis,     | hips       |</p>
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myffedynge, misfeeding
ne, nor
nedlys, needles
nedyth, needs
neuer, never
nou, now
noyous, annoying
nyghe, near
nyppe, nip
o, on
of, off, of
oke, oak
ones, once
ony, any
ordyne, order
oryent, east
osmonde, a fern, or the starch from it
ofe, ooze
ofyuer, osier
other, either, (sometimes)
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prouerbe, proverb
prouff, proof
prouffytable, profitable
prouyd, proved
pryckyd, pricked
pynfons, pincers
pyfmeer, pismire
pytmeer, pismire
pythe, pith
pytte, pit
quarell, square-head needle
quafy, queasy
quycke, alive
rauenous, ravenous
redyneffe, readiness
reioyce, rejoice
renne, run
reuarde, reward
roche, roach
roddyd, beaten
ruffe, p. 56, read ruffe, a kind of perch
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ryefe, ryfe, ryuers</td>
<td>rise; raise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>famon</td>
<td>salmon</td>
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<tr>
<td>fauoure, sauynge</td>
<td>savour</td>
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<tr>
<td>fcume</td>
<td>scum</td>
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<tr>
<td>fe, femy</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferue, feruyth</td>
<td>full of seams</td>
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<tr>
<td>fethe, feuenth</td>
<td>serve</td>
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<tr>
<td>feuerall</td>
<td>seventh</td>
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<tr>
<td>feuet</td>
<td>private,</td>
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<tr>
<td>fhauye</td>
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<td>fhheppys, shepes</td>
<td>shave</td>
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<tr>
<td>fholde</td>
<td>sheep's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fhote</td>
<td>should</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fhynith</td>
<td>shoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fhytte</td>
<td>shines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fhytte</td>
<td>shut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fmothe, smoythe,</td>
<td>smooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fmyte,</td>
<td>strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fodaynly,</td>
<td>suddenly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fomdeale,</td>
<td>somewhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fomer,</td>
<td>summer</td>
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<tr>
<td>fonny,</td>
<td>sunny</td>
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<tr>
<td>forde,</td>
<td>sod</td>
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<td>foryly,</td>
<td>sorrily</td>
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<td>fote,</td>
<td>soot</td>
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<td>fouerayn,</td>
<td>sovereign</td>
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<td>foukyeth,</td>
<td>seeketh</td>
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<tr>
<td>fowfe,</td>
<td>pickle</td>
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<td>fpedyth,</td>
<td>speedeth</td>
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<tr>
<td>fpyryte,</td>
<td>spirit</td>
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<tr>
<td>ftange,</td>
<td>pole</td>
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<tr>
<td>fangyn,</td>
<td>stanchion</td>
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<td>ftewe,</td>
<td>pool</td>
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<tr>
<td>ftonys,</td>
<td>stones</td>
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<td>ftraue,</td>
<td>straw</td>
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<tr>
<td>ftreyghte, streyte,</td>
<td>straight</td>
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</table>
ftreyne, strain
ftyre, stir
subtyll, sly
furbat, broken down
furfette, surfeit
fusteyne, sustained
fuymmyth, swims
fwetynge, sweating
fyth, certainly
fyxte, sixth
tapre, taper
taudy, white-dressed
taylle, tail
techyth, teacheth
thende, the end
thencreasynge, the increase
theym, thym, them
thevys, thieves
thorough, thugh, through
thouer, the upper
thre, three
threde, thread
thride, third
thries, thrice
thyncarnacon, the incarnation
thyfe, this, these
togyder, togyd, together
tongys, tongs
torde, turd
torne, turn
toftyd, toasted
traueyle, travail, labor
trought, trout
tuys, twice
tuytch, worm
twelue, twelve
twynyd, twisted
uythin, within
vertgrees, verdigris
vi, vy, six
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<td>vnnder,</td>
<td>under</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vnderstonde,</td>
<td>understand</td>
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<td>vndoynge,</td>
<td>undoing</td>
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<td>vnto,</td>
<td>unto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voyde,</td>
<td>useless, avoid</td>
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<td>vp,</td>
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<td>vpon,</td>
<td>upon</td>
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<td>use</td>
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<td>frequents</td>
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<td>vise</td>
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<td>waar,</td>
<td>beware</td>
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<td>wedge</td>
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<td>wenyth,</td>
<td>thinks</td>
</tr>
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<td>wete, weete,</td>
<td>wet</td>
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<tr>
<td>wexe,</td>
<td>grow</td>
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<tr>
<td>whan,</td>
<td>when</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
whoos, whose
whyrlinge, whirling
whystelyth, whistles
wold, would
woll, will; wool
woode, to steep in wood ashes
wood fatte, wood-ash-vat
wote, knows
wreste, rest
\( w^t \), with
wull, wool
wylowe, willow
wynges, wings
wyte, wit; know
\( y^e \), the
yerde, yard; shank
yere, year
yeve, give
yevyth, gives
yf, if
ylyke, alike
ynough, enough
yonge, young
yreu, p. 59, read yren
yren, yron, iron