Fysshe & 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.

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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 fysshyngge 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 Fysshynge 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 mayster 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 Treatyse alluded to was written by Edmond of Langley, Duke of Yorke, who died in 1402, and whose situation of "Mayster of the Game" is thus noticed by Hardyng:

"The Kyng then made the Duke of York by name Maifter 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 treatyfe 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 Treatyfe 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 mooft speecyall thynges of the boke of the lygnage of cote armurys, and how gentlymen shall be known from ungentlymen. And consequently shall follow a compendious treatise of fysshynge wyth an angle, whiche is right necessary to be had in this present volum by caufe it shewyth afore the manere of hawkynge and huntynge, wyth other dyvers maters right necessary to be knowen of noble men, and also for it is one of the dyports that gentlymen
use. And also that it is not foo labororous ne foo dishonest to fysshhe in this wyfe 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 fholde not come to the handys of eche ydle persone whyche wolde desire it yf it were empynted 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 personnes whyche fholde have but lytyll mesure in the fayd dyfporte of fyffhynge fholde 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 wish 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 Treatyse 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 Treatyse of Fysshynge 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 Treatyfe; 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 Fyshhyng wyth an Angle" and of "The Complete Angler."

To those, then, who consider that the idea which has just been hazarded possesseth 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

Fysshynge with an Angle.
The Treatise
OF
Fysshyunge 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 Thyncarnaçon of our Lorde.  
MCCCCLXXXXVI.  

Reprinted by Thomas White, Crane Court.  
MDCCCXXXII.  


1875.
¶ Here Begynneth

The Treatyse of FYffhyngge

Wyth an Angle.

Salamon in his parablys sayth that a good fyppyte makyth a flouryynge aeye, that is, a fayre aeye and a longe, and fyth it is foo: I afke this question, which ben the meanes and the causes that enduce a man in to a merry fyppyte: truly to my best dyscrecon it semeth good dysportes and honest gamys in whom a man joyeth without any repentance after. Thenne followeth it ye gode dysportes and honest gamys ben cause of mannys fayr aeye and longe life. And therefore now woll I chose of foure good dysportes and honest gamys,
that is to wyte; of huntynge: hawkynge: fysshynge: and foulynge. The befte to my fymple dyscrecon whych is fysshynge: called anglynge, 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 alfo for the rea

Si tibi deficient medici medici tibi siant hec tria mens leta labor et moderata dieta.

Ye shall understand that this is for to faye: Yf a man lacke leche or medicyne he shall make thre thynges his leche and medicyne: and he shall nede neuer no moo. The fyrste of theym is a mery thought. The seconde is labour not outrageo. The thyrde is dyete mesurable. Fyrste that yf a man wyll euere more be in mery thoughtes and have a glad fpyryte, he must eschewe all contraryous company, and all places of
debate where he myghte haue any occa-
syons of malencoly. And yf he woll haue a
labour not outrageous he muft thenne or-
deyne him to his hertys ease and pleasaunce,
wythout studye, pensyfnesse or traueyle, a
mery occupacyon, which may rejoyce his
herte: and in whyche his sphyrytes 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 alfo.

Now thenne woll I dyscryue the sayd
dysportes and gamys to fynde the beste 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 dyscryued the myrthes of huntynge
like as I thinke to dyscryue of it, and of alle
the other. For huntynge, as to myn entent, is to laboryous, for the hunter muft alwaye renne and followe his houndes: traueyllynge and swetynge 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 fhode, all myry. Some hound losfe: some furbat. Suche grues, and many other, hapyth vnto the hunter, whyche, for dypleysfaunce of theym y^t loue it, I dare not reporte. Thus truly me femyth that this is not the befte dysporte and game of the fayd foure.

The dysporte and game of hawkyng is laborious and noyous also, as me femyth. For often the faukener lefeth his hawkes as the hunter his hondes. Thenne is his
game and his dyffporte goon. Full often cryeth he, and whystelyth tyll he be ryght euyll a thurste. His hawke taketh a bowe and lyste not ones on hym reuarde: whan he wold haue her for to flee, thenne woll she bathe: with myffedynge she shall haue the frenfe; the rye; the cray; and many other sykneses that brynge them to the fowfe.

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

The dyfporte and game of fowlynge me femyth mooft fymple. For in the wyn-ter season the fouler fpedyth 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 shode unto his tallye.

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

Thus mesemeth that huntynge and hawk-ynge, and also foulynge, ben so laborous and greous, that none of theyme maye persoume nor bi very meane that endure 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 must nedes be the dysporte of fysshynge 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 dysease nor angre, but if he be caufer hymself. For he maye not lese at the mooft but a lyne or an hoke: of whyche
he may haue store plente of his owne makyng, as this symple treatise shal teche him. So thenne, his losse is not greous, and other greffes may he not haue, sauynge but yf ony fisse 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 eafe; a fwete ayre of the fwete favoure of the meede floures, that makyth hym hungry. He hereth the melydyous armony of foules. He seeth the yonge swannes: heerons: duckes: cotes, and many other foules wyth theyr brodes: whyche me semyth better than alle of noyse of houndys: the blastes of hornys and the crye of foulis that hunters, saukeners 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 vse the game of anglynge: he must ryffe erly, whiche thyng is prouffytable to man in this wyfe. That is to wyte: mooft to the heele of his foule, for it shal cause him to be holy; and to the heele of his body, for it shal cause him to be hole. Also to the increafe of his goodys, for it shal make him riche. As the olde englysfhe prouerbe fayth ¶ who foo woll ryfe erly shal 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 mery spyrte: whyche after the sayd parable of Salomon and the sayd doc-
trine of phisyk makyth a flourynge æge and a longe.

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

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

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

Ye shal kytte betwene Myghelmas and Candlymas a fayr staffe of a fadom and a halfe longe: and arme grete, of hafyll: wylowe: or afhe. And bethe hym in an hote ouyn: and sette him euyn. Thenne lete him cole and drye a moneth. Take thenne and frette hym faste wyth a cocke- fotecorde: 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 thorugh: 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 wexe. 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 thorugh drye.

¶ In the same seafon 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 fame season: and well bethyd and ftreyghte. And frette them togyder fetely: foo that the croppe may iuftly entre all in to the fayd hole. Thenne shaue your staffe and make hym tapre wexe. Then vyrell the staffe at both endes wyth longe hopis of yron or laton in the clennest wise with a pyke in the nether ende faftynd with a rennynge vyfe: to take in and out your croppe.

Thenne fet your croppe an handful withen the ouer ende of your staffe in fuche wise that it be as bigge there as in ony other place aboue. Thene arme your croppe at thouer ende doune to ye frette wyth a lyne of vi heeres. And dubbe the lyne and frette it faft 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 shall noo man wyte where
aboute ye goo. It woll be lyghte
and full nymble to fysshe wyth at
your luste. 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 lengeith
heere, and fayrest that ye can
fynde. And euer the rounder it
be the better it is. Departe into
vy partes: and euer y parte ye
shall colour by hymselfe in dyuers
colours. As yelowe: grene:
browne: tawney: ruffet 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 lette 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 fette 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 vertgrees.

|| A nother wyse ye maye make more bryghter grene as thus. Lete woode your heer in an woodefatte a lyght plunket colour. And thenne fethe hym in olde or wyxin lyke as I haue sayde: sauyynge ye shall not put thereto neyther coporose nor vertgrees.

|| A nother yelow ye shall make thus. 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 wolle haue it.

|| For to make ruffet heer. Take stronge lye a pynt and halfe a pounde of fote and a lytell iuice of walnot leuys and a quarte of alym: and put theym alle togyder in a panne and boylle 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 sethe it wyth as many walnot leuys as ye maye. And whan they wexe blacke fette it from the fire. And put therein your heer and lete it lye stille 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 shal 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 shal be also a tauney colour as nedyth to our purpoos.
The fyxte parte of your heer ye shall kepe styll whyte for lynes for the dubbyd hoke to fyffhe for the trought and gray-lynge: and for smalle lynes for to rye for the roche and the disye.

Whan your heer is thus colourid ye must knoue for whiche waters and for whyche seasons they shall serue.

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 ye wedys and other manere graffe whiche growyth in the waters and ryuers, whan they ben broken.

The ruffet colour seruyth alle the wnyter vnto the ende of Aprylle as well in ryuers as in poles or lakys.

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

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

Nou muft ye make your
lynes in this wyfe.

Fyrft loke that ye haue
an instrument lyke onto
this fygure portrayed fol-
owynge.

Thenne take your heer
and kytte of the smalle
ende a honde full large or
more. For it is neyther
stronge nor yet sure.
Thenne torne the toppe
to the taylle eueryche
lyke 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 ylyke moche, and fasten theym in thee clyftes ylyke streyghte: take theme out that other ende and twyne it that waye that it woll defyre ynough: thenne streyne 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 supposed wold fuffyse 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
straue brede for the knotte.

Thus fhal ye make your lynes fayr and
fyne; and also ryghte sure for ony manere
fysshe.

¶ And by cause that ye fholde knoue
bothe the water knotte and also the duchys
knotte: loo theym here in fygure caste
onto the lyknesse of the draughte.*

Ye fhall onderstonde that the moft sub-
tyll and hardyfte 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."

¶ 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. Thenne take hym out and lete hym kele, and ye shall fynde hym well alayd for to fyle. Thenne ryfe the berde wyth your knyfe and make the poynt fharpe. Thenne alaye hym agayn: for elles he wolle breke in the bendyng. Thenne bende hym lyke to the berde fygured hereafter in example. And greet-
er hoke ye shall make in the same wyse, of gretter nedles, as broderers nedlis: or taylers: or fhomakers nedlis spere poynes and of fhomakers nalles in especyall the beste for grete fyffhe: and that they bende alle the poynyte 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 easy redde hethe. Thenne fodaynly quenche it in wa-ter: and it wolle be harde and stronge. And for to haue knowlege of your Instruments: loo theym here in fygure portrays.

Whan ye haue thus made your hokes: thenne muft ye set them on your lynes acordyng in gretenesse and strengthe in this wyse.
Ye shall take small redde filke, and yt it be for a grete hoke, thenne double it: not twynyd. And elles for small hokys lete it be syngle: and therwyth frette thycke the lyne there as the one ende of your hoke shall fytte a straw brede. Then fette your hoke: and frette hym with the same threde yt two partes of the lengthe that shal be frette in all. And whan ye come to the thride parte 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 lete 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 lynys ende and the threde as nyghe as ye maye: savyng the frette.

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

¶ 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 breme: 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 achalke lyne made
broune with your browne colour asorfayd:
armyd with a wyre as ye shall here here-
after whan I speke of the pyke.

¶ Your lynes must be plumbid wyth
lede: and ye shall wyte yt the nexte plube
vnto the hoke shall be therfro a large fote
and more. And euery plumbe 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 yet
vpon the grounde lyenge x plumbes joyn-
ynge all togider. On the grounde lyne
rennynge ix or x smalle. The flote plube
shall be so heuey yt the leest plucke of ony
The flote lyne.
The lyne for perche and tenche.
The lyne for pyke... Pluche. Cork arrngd with wyre.
The gronde lyne rennyng.
The gronde lyne lynge.
fyffe the maye pull it doune in to ye water. And make your plubis rounde and smoythe ye they stycke not on ftonys or on wedys. And for the more vnderftondynge to theym, here in fygure.

Thenne shalle ye make your flotys in this wyse.

Take a fayre corke that is clene without many holes, and bore it through wyth a smalles hote yreu: and put therin a penne iustfe and streyghte. Ever the more flote the gretter the penne and the greter hole.

Thenne shape it grete in the myddis and small at bothe endys, and spcelyally sharpe in the nether ende, and lyke vnto the fygures followynge
and make theym smothe 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 musst haue flotes; and the rennynge grounde lyne musst 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.
Understonde that there is vi maners of anglyng. That one is at the grounde for the troughte and other fysshe. 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 fysshe. 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 fyrste and pryncypall poynyt in anglynge, kepe ye euer fro the water fro the fyghte of the fysshe: other ferre on the londe; or ellys behynde a bushe that the fysshe 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 fysshhe, and yf a fysshhe be afrayed he woll not bite longe after. For alle manere fysshhe that fede by the grounde ye shall angle for theym to the bottome, so that your hokys shall renne or lye on the grounde. And for alle other fysshhe that fede aboue, ye shall angle to theym in the myddis of the water or somedeale byneth or somedeale aboue. For euer the gretter fishe the nerer he lyeth the botom of the water, and euer the smaller ye fysshhe, the more he fuymmyth aboue.

The thyrde good poynte is whan the fysshhe bytyth that ye be not to hafty to smyte nor to late. For ye must abide tyll ye suppose that the bayte be ferre in the
mouth of the fyssh, and thenne abyde no longer. And this is for the grounde.

¶ And for the flote, whan ye se it pullyd softly vnder the water: or elles caryd vpon the water softly: thenne smyte. And loke that ye neuer ouer smyte the strengthe of your lyne for brekynge.

¶ And yf it fortune you to smyt 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 streyghte from you: but kepe hym euer vnder the rodde and euermore hold hym streyghte: foo that your lyne may be furteyne, and beere his le pys
and his plungys wyth the helpe of your cropp, and of your honde.

Here I.woll declare vnto you in what place of the water ye shall angle. Ye shall angle in a pole, or in a standyngge water, in euery place when it is ony thynge depe. There is not grete choyse of ony places when it is ony thynge depe in a pole. For it is but a prizon to fyßshe, and they lyve for ye more parte in hungre lyke prisoners, and therefore it is the lesse maysttry to take theym. But in a ryuer ye shall 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 fyßshe maye couer and heyde theym-
felf at certayn tymes whan they lyfte. Al-
so it is good to angle in depe styffe streymes, 
and also in fallys of water and weares, and 
in flood gateys 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 fysshhe houe or 
haue ony fedynge.

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

¶ From the begynnynge of May untilytl 
it be Septembre the bytynge tyme is erly 
by the morrowe from foure of ye clocke: 
foe vnto eighte of the clocke. And at af-
ter noon from foure of the clocke unto 
eighte of the clocke, but not foe good as 
in the mornynge. And yf it be a colde 
whystelynge wynde and a derke lowringle
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 fyffhes woll byte beste in the noon tyde.

¶ And yf ye fe ony tyme of the daye the troushte or graylynge lepe, angle to hym wyth a dubbe acordynge to the same moneth. And where the water ebbyth and flowyth the fyffhe woll byte in some place at the ebbe, and in some place at the flood: after yt they haue restynghe behynde stangyns and archys of brydgys and other fuche manere places.

Here ye shall wyte in what weder ye shall angle: as I sayd befooure, in a derke lourynge daye whanne the wynde blowyth
foftly: and in fomer feason when it is brennynge hote, thenne it is nought.

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

Now shal ye wyte that there ben twelue manere ympedymentes whyche cause a man to take noo fyffhe, w^t out other comyn that maye casuellely happe. The fyrfte 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 fyffhe be frayed w^t 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 fyffe the ftyre not for colde. The feuenth, 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 Eeast, and that is worsfte, for comynyly neyther wynter nor somer ye fyffe he 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 shall fyffe therwyth in al pointes. Reason woll that ye knowe wyth what baytes ye shall angle to euery manere of fyffe he in euery month of the yere, whyche is alle the effecte of the crafte, and wythout whyche baytes knownen well by you alle your other
crafte 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 every manere of fysshe as for every moneth here followyth in this wyse.

For by cause that the famon is the mooft stately fysshe that ony man maye angle to in frefh water, there fore I purpose to begun 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 ryuers; 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 shall angle to hym wyth these baytes whan ye shall gete theym. Fyrste wyth a redde worme in the begynynge and endynge of the sea-
fon. And also wyth a bobbe that brethyth in a dunghyll, and specyally with a fouer-ayn bayte that brethyth on a water docke. And he byteth not at the grounde: but at the ye flote. Also ye may take hym, but it is feldom seen, with a dubbe at fuche tyme as whan he lepith, in like fourme and manere as ye doo take a troughte or a graylynge. And thyse baytes ben well prouyd baytes for the samon.

The troughte, for by cause he is a right deyntous fysshe and also a right seruente byter, we shall speke next of hym. He is in season from Marche vnto Myghelmas. He is on clere grauely gronde, and in a streme ye maye angle to hym all tymes wyth a grounde lyne lyeinge or rennynge: fauyng in lepynge tyme, and thanne 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 nethernesse, wythout flote or plumbe: drawynge vp and droune in the freme tyll ye fele hym faste.

In the fame tyme angle to hym with a gronde lyne with a redde worme for the mooft fure.

In Aprill take the fame baytes: and als Inneba other wyfed named vii eyes. Also the canker that bredyth in a grete tree, and the redde fnayll.

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

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

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

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

In Oct. take the fame: 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 synde in thende of this treatyfe: and the moneythys wyth theym.

The grayllynge, by a nother name call-yd ombre, is a delycyous fysshhe 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 Juyl, 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 fyffh, but it is a quasy meete & a peryllous for mannys body. For comynly he yeuyth an introduxion 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 freffhe
chefe: 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 Juylly take the redde worme for cheyf & the hawthorn worme togyd. Also the water docke leyf worme & the hornet worme togyder.

In August & for all the yere take the talowe of a shepe & norte chefe, of eche ylyke moche: and a lyttll hony & grynge or stampe theym togyd longe; and tempre it tyll it be tough: and put therto floure a
lytyll & make it on smalle pellettys. And y^t is a good bayte to angle wyth at the grounde. And loke that it fynke in the water, or ellys it is not good to this purpoos.

The carpe is a deyntous fyssh: but there ben but fewe in Englonde.

And therefore I wryte the laffe of hym. He is an euyll fyssh 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 knowleage of it. And me were loth to wryte more than I knowe & haue prov-yd. But well I wote that ye redde 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 fately fyssh: & his
heed is a deynty morfell. There is noo fyyffhe so strongly enarmyd wyth scalys on the body. And bi cause he is a ftronge byter, he hathe the more baytes, which ben thyse.

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 frossyhys whan the fete ben kyt of. Also the stone flye, the bobbe vnder the cowetorde: the redde fnaylle.

In May ye bayte that bredyth on the ofyer leyf & the docke canker togyd vpon your hoke. Also a bayte that bredyth on a fern leyf: ye codworrne and a bayte that
bredyth on an hawthorn. And a bayte that bredyth on an oke leyf & 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 ofyer leyf: 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 humbylbee 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 fysshe & 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 ryuer broune breede.

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

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

For al the yere broune bredee tostyd wyth hony in lykness of a butteryd loaf: 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 somdeall softer than paast: and anoynt therwyth the redde worme: both for this fysshhe, and for the other: and they woll byte moche the beter thereat at all tymes.

The perche is a dayntous fysshhe and passyng holsom and a freebytynge. Thise ben his baytes.

In Marche the redde worme.

In Aprill, the bobbe vnder the cowe torde. In Maye, the slothorn 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 easy fyshe to take: and yf he be fatte & pennyd thenne is he goode meete & thyse 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 yt 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 & maggotes tyll Myghelmas. And after yt the fatte of bakon.
The dace is a gentyll fyffe he to take, & yf it be well dreset 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 leyf. 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 hylles: the codworme & maggotes vnto Mighelmas. And yf the water be clere ye shall take fyffe he whan other take none. And fro that tyme forth doo as ye do for the roche. For comyngly theyr bytynghe & theyr baytes ben lyke.

The bleke is but a feble fyffe, yet he is holfom. His baytes from Marche to Myghelmas be the same that I haue wryten before for the roche and darfe sauynge all the somer season, as moche as ye maye,
angle for hym with a hous flye: and in wynter season wt bakon & other bayte made ye hereafter maye know.

The ruf is ryght an holfom fyssh he: and ye shall angle to hym wyth the same baytes in all seafons of the yere, & in the same wife as I haue tolde you of the perche: for they ben lyke in fyssh he & sedinge, pauynge the ruf is lesse, and thersore he must haue ye smaller bayte.

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

The gogen is a good fysh he, of the mochenes: & he byteth wel at the grounde.
And his baytes for all the yere ben thye: y^e red worme: codworme: & maggdes. And ye must angle to hym w^t a flote & lette your bate be nere y^e bottom or elles on y^e gronde.

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

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

The pyke is a gret fyʃſhe: but for he deououryth so many as well of his own kynde as of other, I loue hym the lesſe: and for to take hym ye shalldoo thus. Take a codlynge hoke: and take a roche or a freshe heering & 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 mydwaye betwene: & caste it in a pytte where the pyke vſyth. And this is the beste & moſt sureſt crafte of takynge the pyke.

Another manere takynge of hym is.
Take a frossh & put & put it on your hoke at the necke betwene the skinne & the body on ye backe half & put on a flote a yerde thersfro: & caste it where the pyke hauntyth & ye shall haue hym. Another manere. Take the same bayte & put it in asa fetida & caste it in the water wyth a corde & a corke: & ye shall not sayll of hym. And yf ye lyft 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 well with what baytes & how ye shall angle to euery manere fysshhe. Now I wol tell you ye shall kepe & fede your quycke baytes. Ye shall 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 theyr heedes in blode & lete theym drye. Also except maggotes: whyche whan thei ben bredde grete wyth theyr naturell fedynge, ye shall fede theym furthermore wyth shpes talow & wyth a cake made of floure & hony: thenne woll they be more grete. And whan ye haue clenfyd theym 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 frosfhe 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.
Fyrst been floure & lene flethhe 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 hokyys after theyr quantyte: & this a good bayte for al manere frethhe fythhe.

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 epecyall.

Another for darfe & roche & bleke: take whete & sethe it well & thenne put it in blöod all a day: and a nyghte: & it is a good bayte.
For baytes for grete fyffe, kepe especially this rule: when ye haue take a grete fyffe: yndo the mawe: & what ye fynde therein, make that your bayte: for it is best.

Thyfe ben the xij flyes wyth whyche ye shall angle to ye trought & grayllyng: and dubbe lyke as ye shall now here me tell.

¶ Marche.

The donne flye. The body of the donne woll & the wyngis of the pertych. A nother doone flye: the body of blacke woll: the wynges of the blackyft 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 fylke: 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† a blewe heed.

¶ June.

¶ The donne cutte: the body of black wull & a yelow lysite after eyther fyde: the wynges of the bofarde bounde on with barkyd hempe. The maure flye: the body of doske 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 ayenft other of the whitest mayle of ye wylde drake.

¶ Juyl.

¶ Thè waspe flye: the body of blacke wull & lappid abowte w† yelow threde: the wynges of the bofarde. The shell flye at saynt 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.

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

¶ Here followyth the order made to all

* [Note.—This plate I could not find.—Am. Editor.]
thoſe whiche ſhall haue the vnderſtondyng of the forſayd treatyſe & vſe it for theyr pleſures.

Ye that can angle & take ſyſſhe to your pleſures as this forſayd treatyſe techyth & ſhewyth you: I charge & requyre you in the name of alle noble men that ye ſyſſhe not in noo poore mannes ſeuerall water: as his ponde: ſtewe: or other neceſſary thyngeſ to kepe ſyſſhe in, wyth-out 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 ſyſſhe awaye that is taken in theym. For after a ſyſſhe is taken in a mannys gynne yf the gynne be layed in the comyn waters: or elſe in ſuſhe waters as he herith, it is his owne proper goodes: and yf ye take it awaye, ye robbe hym: whyche is a ryght
fhamefull dede to ony noble man to do y't that thevys & brybours done: whyche are punysshed for theyrr evyll dedes by the necke & otherwyse whan they maye be aspyed & taken. And alfo ye do in lyke manere as this treatyfe shewyth you: ye shal haue no nede to take of other menys: whiles ye shal haue ynoogh of your owne takynge yf ye lyfte to labour therfore: whyche shal be to you a very pleasure to fe the fayr bryght fhynynge fcalyd fysfhes dyseeyved by your crafty meanes & drawn vpon londe. ¶ Alfo that ye breke noo mannys heggys in goynge abowte your dysportes: ne opyn noo mannnes gates but that ye shytte theym agayn. ¶ Alfo ye shal not vse this for-sayd crafty dysporte for no covetyfenes to thencreasynge & sparynge of your money oonly: but pryncypally for your solace,
to cause the helthe of your body, and speclyally of youre foule. For whan ye purpoos to goo on your dysportes in fyffhydge, ye woll not defyre gretly many persones wyth you, whych myghte lette you of your game. And thenne ye maye sereue God devoutly in sayenge affectuoufly your custumable prayer. And thus doynge ye shal eschewe & voyde many vices, as idylness, whyche is pryncypall caufe to enduce man to many other vices, as it is ryght well knowen.

Also ye shal not be rauenos in takynge of your sayd game as to moche at one tyme: whiche ye maye lyghtly doo yf ye doo in euery poyn as this present treatyfe shewyth you in euery poyn: whyche lyghtly be occasyon to dyfstroye your owne dysporte & other mennys alfo. As whan ye haue suffycyent mefe ye
sholde coveyte nomore as at that tyme. ¶ Also ye shal befyve yourselfe to nourysh the game in all that ye maye: & to destryoe all such thynges as ben devourers of it. ¶ And all those that done after this rule shal haue the blesyynge of God & saynt Petyr: whyche he theym graunte that wyth his precyous blood vs boughte. ¶ And for by cause that the present treatyse sholde not come to ye hondys of eche ydle persone whyche wolde desire it yf it were empryntyd allone by itself & put in a lyttel plaunflet, therfore I haue compylyd it in a grete volume of dyverse bokys concernyng to gentyll and noble men to the extent that the forfayd persoynes whyche sholde haue but lyttel mefur in the sayd dysport of fyshynga shold not by this meane utterly destroye it.
<p>| aboue,        | above                  |
| abrode,       | broad, flat            |
| aege,         | age                    |
| affectuously, | effectively            |
| al,           | all                    |
| alayd,        | annealed               |
| alaye,        | temper                 |
| alym,         | alum                   |
| anuelde,      | anvil                  |
| armony,       | harmony                |
| asa fetida,   | asafaetida             |
| aspyed,       | espied                 |
| assayed,      | tried                  |
| auayllyth,    | availeth               |
| aye,          | always                 |
| ayenft,       | opposite               |
| ayre,         | air                    |
| barbyll,      | barbel                 |</p>
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brodes, broods
broderer’s, broiderer’s
broune, brown
brybours, beggars
brydgys, bridges
byforn, before
byghte, bend
byneth, beneath
byrde, bird
bytyth, biteth
caryd, carried
ciaufer, cautious
chafyth, chaseth
cheryes, cherries
chefe, cheese
cheuuen, chub
cheuyn, chub
choyfe, choice
clam, clamp
clenneft, neatest
clyft,  cleft
cockshotecorde, cord of a bird net
comborous, awkward
comyn, coming; common
comyngly, commonly
coporose, copperas
cotes, coots
couert, covert
covetyfnes, covetousness
creket, cricket
croppe, rod
custumable, customary
darfe, dace
dedisshe, deadly
deed, dead
delyte, delight
departe, separate
derke, dark
deuouryth, devoureth
deyntous, dainty
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eche,  each
egre,  eager
elles,  else
enarmyd,  armed
euer,  ever
eueryche,  each
euyn,  even
euyll,  evil
fadom,  fathom
faftynd,  fastened
faukener,  falconer
Febres,  fevers
ferre,  far
feruente,  fervent
fete,  feet
fetely,  neatly
fisse,  fish
fletynge,  floating
flonder,  flounder
flotys,  floats
floure,               flourish
flourynge,            flourishing
folowyth,             follows
fote,                foot
foulis,               fowls
foulynge,             fowling
fraye,               frighten
frense,            frensy, fits
frette,               bind,
froffhys              frogs
froffyhys,  p. 76, read froffhys
fyrsfe,             first
fyffhe,                fish
gamys,              games
god,                good
gogyn, gogen,      gudgeon
goodys,            goods
goon,                gone
gôfe,                goose
grauell,            gravel
greffes, grievances
greous, grievous
grapeshop, grasshopper
grete, great
greus, mishaps
gynnes, gins, snares
hakyll, hackle
halynge, pulling
hamour, hammer
happyth, 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
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iuce, juice
iuftly, exactly
jenypre, juniper
kele, cool
knoue, know
knytte, tie
kytte, kitte, cut
lakys, lakes
lappid, lapped
lasse, last
laton, tin-plate, brass
leche, doctor
lede, lead,
lenger, longer
lengefth, longest
le pys, lepyth, leaps
lerne, learn
lese, lose
lete, let
lette, hinder
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maure,    moor
mayle,    outer feathers
mayfter,  master
meane,    means
medeler,  medlar
meede,    meadow
meetes,   meats
menow, menew,  minnow
mefe,    mess
moche,    much
mochenes,  size
monett, moneth,  month
moo,    more
moryffhe,  marshy
myddis,  midst
Myghelmas,  Michaelmas
myghte,  might
mylle,    mill
myn,    my
myry,    miry
myssedynge, 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
ordeye, order
oryent, east
ofmonde, a fern, or the starch from it
ofe, ooze
ofyer, osier
other, either, (sometimes)
ouer, over; upper
outrageous
ouyn, oven
paast, paste
parablys, parables
partyes, parts
pecys, pieces
pellettys, pellets
penne, quill
pennyd, confined
penfyfneffe, pensiveness
pertyche, partridge
pefe, pea
plaunflet, pamphlet
pleasaunce, pleasure
plube, plumbe, lead sinker
plumbid, weighted
poles, pools
potell, two quarts
preuy, privately
prouerbe, proverb
prouff, proof
prouffytable, profitable
prouyd, proved
pryckyd, pricked
pynfons, pincers
pyfmeer, pismire
pythe, pith
pytte, pit
quarell, square-head needle
quasy, queasy
quyccke, alive
rauenous, ravenous
redynesse, readiness
reioyce, rejoice
renne, run
reuarde, reward
roche, roach
roddyd, beaten
ruffe, p. 56, read ruffe, a kind of perch
ryefe, ryfe,  rise; raise
ryuers,  rivers
famon,  salmon
fauoure,  savour
fauynge,  saving
fcume,  scum
fe,  see
femy,  full of seams
ferue,  serve
feruyth,  serveth
fethe,  seethe
feuenth,  seventh
feuerall,  private,
feuet,  suet
shaue,  shave
sheppys, shepes,  sheep's
sholde,  should
shote,  shoot
shynith,  shines
shytte,  shut
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<td>thende,</td>
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<td>thencreasynge,</td>
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<td>theym, thym,</td>
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<td>thorugh, thrugh,</td>
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<td>thouer,</td>
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thre, three
threde, thread
thride, third
thries, thrice
thyncarnacon, the incarnation
thyfe, this, these
togyder, togyd, together
tongys, tongs
torde, turd
torne, turn
toityd, toasted
traueyle, travail, labor
trought, trout
tuys, twice
tuytch, worm
twelue, twelve
twynyd, twisted
uythin, within
vertgrees, verdigris
vi, vy, six
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<td>to steep in wood ashes</td>
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<td>wyte,</td>
<td>wit; know</td>
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<td>yard; shank</td>
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<td>gives</td>
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<td>if</td>
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</table>
ylyke, alike
ynough, enough
yonge, young
yreu, p. 59, read yren
yren, yron, iron
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