

MICHAEL PRESTWICH

KNIGHT

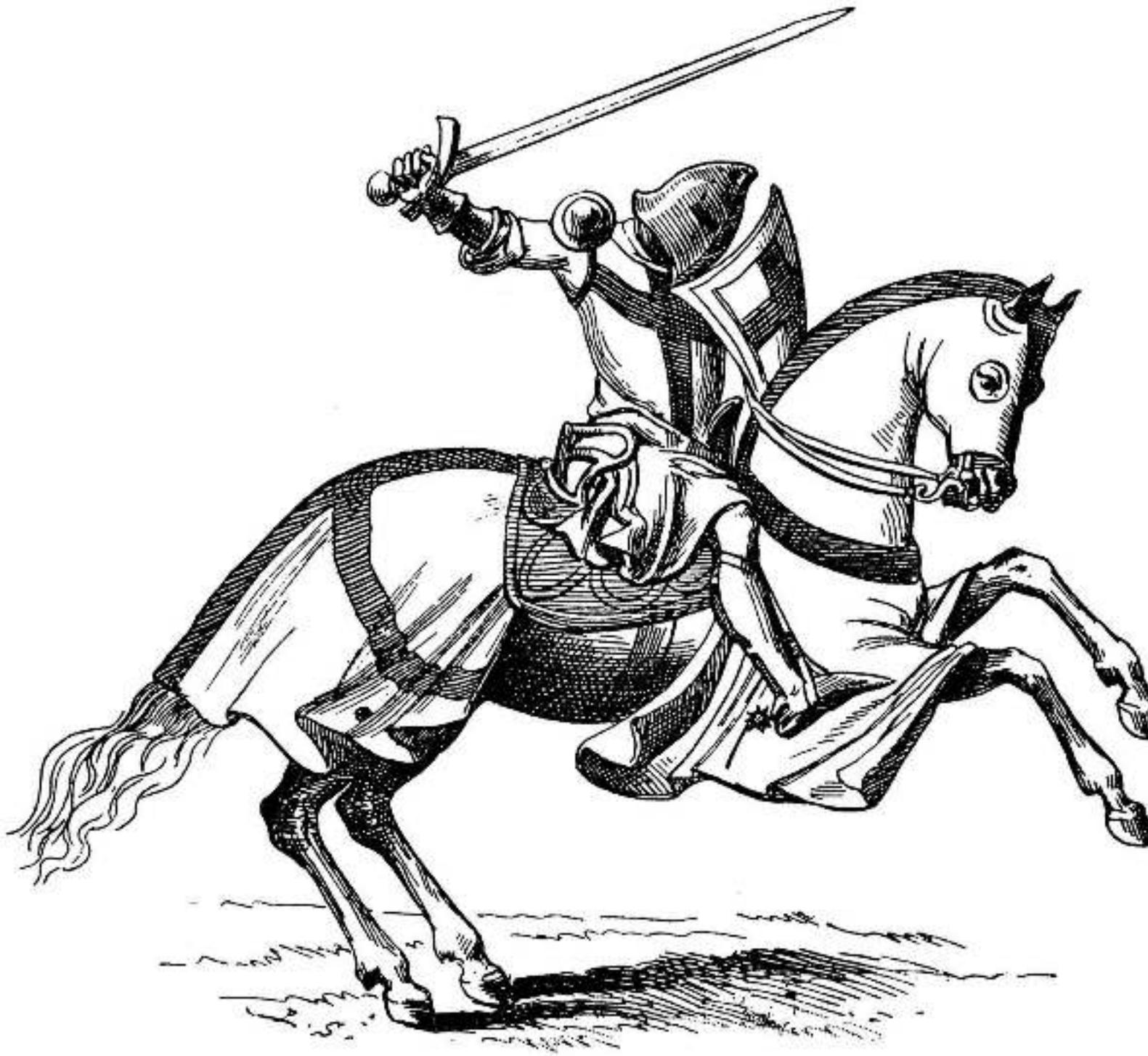
THE
MEDIEVAL WARRIOR'S
MANUAL

UNOFFICIAL



Thames & Hudson

Кнігт



de la bataille enue se comba
tent a ost assamble grant
sens est souuement contrain
dre plus par faim que par fet

Et comence la seconde partie
de ce traittie qui traite des
cauteles qui auient en
guerre. Prologue.



Dans ceste deuxieme p
tie apres ce que a
uons deuisé selon
ceste principalement les
manieres que Jadis tenoient

les baillans conqueureurs
du monde ce fait d'armes
en leurs conquestes pour ce
que Iceulx se feurent bien gar
der et aidie de plus d'une ma

MICHAEL PRESTWICH

KNIGHT

*The Medieval Warrior's
(Unofficial) Manual*

 **Thames & Hudson**

About the Author

Michael Prestwich is Professor Emeritus at the University of Durham. His books include *War, Politics and Finance under Edward I*; *The Three Edwards*; *Edward I*; *Armies and Warfare in the Middle Ages: the English Experience*; and *Plantagenet England, 1225–1360*. He contributed to *The Medieval World at War*, published by Thames & Hudson.

Other titles in this series include:

Viking: The Norse Warrior's (Unofficial) Manual
Samurai: The Japanese Warrior's (Unofficial) Manual
Gladiator: The Roman Fighter's (Unofficial) Manual
Legionary: The Roman Soldier's (Unofficial) Manual

Other titles of interest published by Thames & Hudson include:

The Medieval World at War

The Bayeux Tapestry

Robin Hood

The Ancient World at War: A Global History

The Worldwide History of Warfare: The ultimate visual guide, from the Ancient World to the American Civil War

Great Military Leaders and their Campaigns

See our websites

www.thamesandhudson.com
www.thamesandhudsonusa.com

In memory of Lucy Thweng,
who knew many knights

TABLE OF CONTENTS



- I *A Knight's World*
- II *Upbringing & Training*
- III *Becoming a Knight*
- IV *Arms, Armour & Horses*
- V *Orders of Knighthood*
Colour Plates I
- VI *Recruitment & Retinues*
- VII *Tournaments & Jousts*
- VIII *Campaigning*
- IX *Crusade*
- X *Mercenaries*
- XI *Ladies & Damsels*
- XII *Siege*
Colour Plates II
- XIII *Battle*
- XIV *Ransoms & Booty*
- XV *Piety & Memory*

*Map of Medieval Europe • Glossary • Timeline •
Further Reading • Sources of Quotations
Index • Copyright*

A KNIGHT'S WORLD

Every man who does well in this military vocation should be prized and honoured.

GEOFFROI DE CHARNY, *THE BOOK OF CHIVALRY*, 1350–51

• • •

Imagine yourself on a splendid charger, encased by gleaming armour, brandishing sword, lance and shield. Or picture yourself at court, renowned for your bravery and surrounded by beautiful damsels. Of course you want to be a knight. But this is not easy in the early 15th century. It is not just a simple matter of buying a horse and a suit of armour; there is much you must learn. Some books will teach you about the ideals of chivalry, but they do not provide the practical advice you need if you are determined to live – and quite possibly die – for glory on the battlefield. That is what this manual will give you.

Since the start of the 14th century we have been living in an age of war throughout Europe, and the mounted knight is the most magnificent figure on the battlefield. Much more than just a soldier; he should be the epitome of chivalry, a paragon of virtue. Prowess, loyalty, generosity and mercy are among his guiding principles.

Yet there is a difficult balance to be struck between the ideals and the practicalities of warfare. The knight is challenged and often defeated on the battlefield by common soldiers armed with bow and pike; he fights on foot more often than on horseback, and the guiding principles of chivalry often seem in reality to become those of guile, deceit, profit and cruelty.

The advice in this manual is derived from the practical experience of knights and men-at-arms. It is not based on romantic chivalric literature; tales of King Arthur and other mythical heroes may help to keep you amused during a siege or a lull between battles, and may even mirror knightly behaviour on occasion, but they are hardly a realistic guide.



The knights of today take their inspiration from a heroic past. This image shows the knightly followers of the renowned hero Godfrey de Bouillon, one of the leaders of the 11th-century First Crusade, riding off to battle. (From Godefroy de Bouillon, Crusades. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Photo Getty Images, London)

This is not a book of instruction for the sort of knight who may go on one or two campaigns, b

who spends most of his time managing his estates, playing his part in local politics and attending law courts. This is a manual for the knight at war.

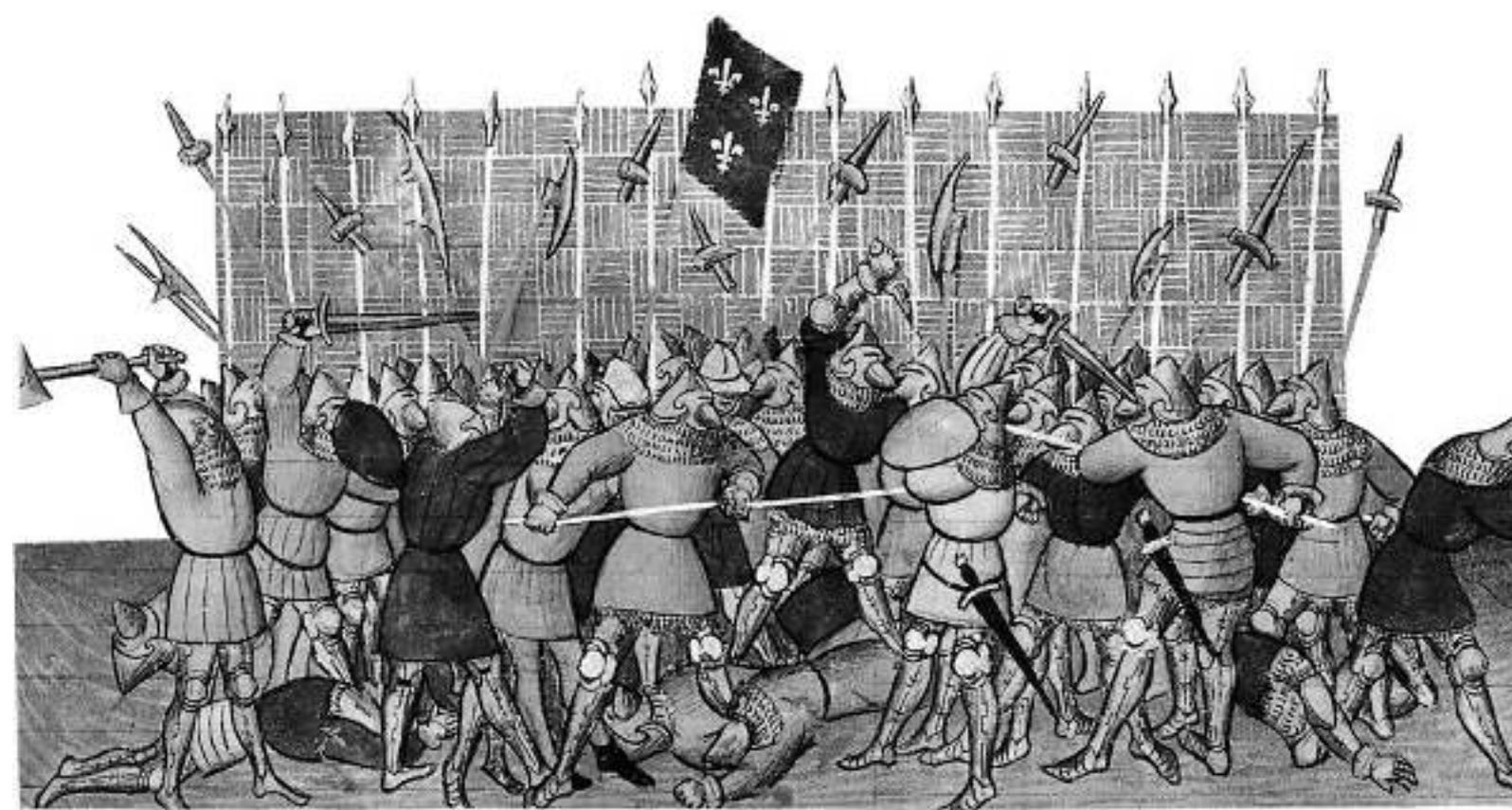
War

War is complex; it is not a simple matter of gaily adorned knights charging into battle. For a start, it involves a great deal of organization. States need to have systems of taxation to raise the money for armies up to 30,000 men strong. Sophisticated credit systems operated by international merchant banking houses are required to enable rulers and cities to meet the short-term needs of expensive campaigns. Armies need supply systems to provide the hundreds of tons of food and thousands of gallons of drink that they require. Siege warfare involves the deployment of up-to-date military hardware. Internationally recognized conventions, amounting to a law of war, regulate conflict and its aftermath. Within all this, there is a great deal of scope for ambitious individuals to develop knightly careers. The opportunities are there for you to grasp.

Where can you fight?

War is deeply ingrained in Europe, and as a knight, you will have no difficulty finding employment. Conflict is endemic between states, but is most deeply entrenched between France and England, with the war that began in 1337 and seems likely to last for 100 years. That is a tricky situation; from one point of view the kings of England are rebellious vassals of the French rulers, and from another, they are justified by descent in calling themselves kings of France. At times local rivalries and international disputes make it seem more of a French civil war than a war between nations. Great battles have punctuated this war, above all the three great English victories of Crécy in 1346, Poitiers ten years later, and most recently Agincourt in 1415.

French ambitions in the Low Countries have also led to much fighting, from the battle of Courtrai in 1302 when Flemish urban forces defeated the French host, to that of Roosebeke in 1382, when the French were triumphant. Similarly, English designs upon Scotland have resulted in many campaigns. English successes under Edward I were overturned under his successor Edward II at Bannockburn in 1314; but during the following reign the king of Scots, David II, was captured at Neville's Cross in 1346. Another struggle for independence has been that of the Swiss, whose infantry troops were more than a match for Habsburg forces at Morgarten in 1315, and Sempach in 1386.



At Crécy in 1346 the English triumphed over the French. (From Les Chroniques de France or Les Chroniques de Saint Denis, 14th century. British Library, London)



At Courtrai in 1302 Flemish townspeople also defeated a great French army. (From Les Chroniques de France, 14th century. British Library, London)

In Italy, there is constant rivalry between cities, with Milan, Florence and Venice the most powerful in a world of shifting allegiances and frequent campaigning. The wealth of the cities, and the opportunities for fighting, are a magnet drawing in soldiers from Germany and elsewhere. Further south, the Papacy is not only a spiritual power, but also a player in the complex politics of the peninsula. The kingdom of Naples, whose dynasty hailed from Anjou in France, is in conflict with Sicily, ruled by the Aragonese king.

The Iberian peninsula has recently offered further potential for an ambitious knight, particularly

with dynastic complications in Castile in the 1360s, and the Portuguese struggle for independence in the 1380s.

At the other end of Europe, the Baltic has seen German eastward expansion taking place for many years; the fiercest opponents of which are the Lithuanians. There are ample opportunities to join in the struggle against them, under the leadership of the Teutonic Knights. This is a religious crusade; there are other crusading opportunities available in the Mediterranean world, but success there is hard to come by.

Individual careers

The potential for a military knight is best demonstrated by outlining the careers of three of the key individuals who will feature in this book.

Geoffroi de Charny

De Charny was the most notable French knight of his generation, who wrote the standard work on knighthood, the *Book of Chivalry*. His military career began in 1337, the year when the current war between England and France began. He was captured by the English at Morlaix in 1342, and soon ransomed. He was knighted by 1343, and went on a futile crusade in 1345. De Charny did not fight at Crécy in 1346, but he played an increasingly important role in war after that. In 1349 he planned to regain Calais through bribery, but failed. Once again, the English took him prisoner, and he was again ransomed. He was one of the first members of the Order of the Star, and was chosen to carry the celebrated French war banner, the *Oriflamme*. In 1356 he was killed, banner in hand, fighting heroically at the battle of Poitiers. His *Book of Chivalry* was an attempt to renew and reform French knighthood, and sets out the ideals that a knight should follow.

John Hawkwood

An Essex man, Hawkwood's first military experience was in France, but the short-lived peace treaty agreed in 1360 meant he had to look elsewhere to continue his career. He found fame and a degree of fortune in Italy, initially with the mercenary band known as the White Company. He served Pisa, Milan, Padua, the Papacy, and above all Florence, whose authorities praised him to the skies. He was first hired by the Florentines in 1377, and fought for the city, with intermissions, until his death in 1394. Hawkwood was a soldier of immense ability, who understood the full complexities of war. A tactician, strategist and inspiring leader, he could turn apparent defeat into triumph, and had the diplomatic skill to succeed in the complex world of Italian city rivalries. Hawkwood always wanted to return to England, but he died in Italy, the most notable of the mercenaries, or *condottieri*, who served the Florentine republic.

Boucicaut

Jean II le Maingre was nicknamed, like his father before him, Boucicaut, in an allusion to a fishing net. No one is quite sure why. Born in 1366, his military career began at a very young age. He fought in the French triumph over the Flemings at Roosebeke in 1382, and then went on campaigns in Spain, the Baltic and the eastern Mediterranean. In 1391, despite his youth, he was appointed as one of the two marshals of France. He went on the crusading expedition of 1396 against the Turks in the Balkans.

and was captured at Nicopolis that year. After his release he fought for the Byzantine emperor before he was appointed governor of Genoa in 1401. Although a great soldier, he was no politician, and in 1409 the Genoese ousted him. Boucicaut was captured at Agincourt in 1415, and is now a prisoner in England. His biography was written in 1409, to justify and explain his not-very-successful rule of Genoa; it is a classic description of a chivalric career, even though its hero emerges as a self-righteous prig.

The challenge

You have a great deal to learn if you want to be a successful knight. Geoffroi de Charny in his *Book of Chivalry* explains that knights should be bold and eager to commit themselves to deeds of arms and adventures. They will face difficult trials and many discomforts; terrors will beset them, and they may be defeated and captured. The French poet Christine de Pizan paints a similar picture. As she says, a knight should be wise and good, gracious, courteous, generous, gentle and calm. He should journey forth to acquire honour, and should be enterprising and proud in undertaking deeds of arms. These are the ideals; to be really successful you need to add other, more practical elements, as well as a little cunning.

Some skills are essential – you won't get very far if you don't know how to ride a horse, wield a lance and fight with sword and shield. Then the different techniques required for jousting and fighting in battle need to be mastered. You will need to be physically fit for gruelling campaigns which may take place under the hot Mediterranean sun or in the dark frozen days of a Baltic winter. There is much more than that, however; you need to understand the culture of chivalry, with all its ambiguities and contradictions. There is the glamour of the tournament, and the courtly culture with its love songs and romances, its dinners and dances. But you must be as comfortable on the battlefield as on the dancefloor, dealing with the brutal side of war, the ravaging of the land and the slaughter of civilians. And on top of all this there are also the business aspects to learn, particularly the ransoming of prisoners.

It may seem as though you have a daunting amount to learn, and it is true that you do, but with the expert guidance contained in this manual a glorious career as a knight awaits you. Follow this advice and you will not fail.

Note

Every effort has been made to make the advice in this manual as up-to-date as possible. All the views expressed represent the opinions and knowledge of the period from 1300 to 1415.

UPBRINGING & TRAINING

Practise knightly things and learn arts that help you and grant you honour in war.

HANKO DÖBRINGER, *FECHTBUCH*, 1389

• • •

As a knight, you will be expected to display many qualities. Skill in the use of arms is essential; you will also need to understand how to behave in the right way and how to fit into the upper-class world.

Child's play

Children's play is the first step in learning how to fight.

- Toy knights, made of pewter, make good playthings.
- Edward I gave his sons toy castles and a miniature siege engine to play with.
- Richard II had miniature guns as a boy.

When Boucicaut was young and played with his friends, they would pretend that their caps were helmets and their sticks swords. They imitated sieges and played at battles. Boucicaut was a good child; Bertrand du Guesclin, who would do so much to restore French prestige in the wars with England, was not. During his upbringing in Brittany, he used to recruit local boys for his gang, and organize mock tournaments with them, until his father forbade it. After that, young Bertrand would go off to the local village to pick fights. All his father could do was lock him up, not realizing what valuable knightly skills his wayward son was developing.

In a noble household

You will probably be sent away for your education, to be brought up as a page in a noble household. Christine de Pizan, widowed at 25, packed her eldest son off to England, to the Earl of Salisbury household. On the earl's death in 1397 she wrote a poem recommending the boy to the duke of Orleans: 'For this I beg, valiant and gracious prince, that it please you to take him into your service.'

In an aristocratic household there will be a master to look after the education of the boys. He will teach you how to look after military equipment, and all the skills needed to use it. You will pick up a lot from listening to the knights and squires, and watching what they do. As Geoffroi de Charny explains:

They like to hear and listen to men of prowess talk of military deeds, and to see men-at-arms with their weapons and armour and enjoy looking at fine mounts and chargers.

A knight needs to be proficient with weapons, but you will also need to learn proper manners at court, such as how to wait at table. There are other aspects of noble culture to imbibe. Although the fu

details of heraldry can be left to heralds, it is important to learn how to recognize and describe coats of arms, and to memorize as many as possible. This is a vital means of distinguishing friend from foe in the heat of battle. Listening to the stories of knightly heroes of the past, such as the tales of Arthur and his knights, should inspire you. You should note, however, that Boucicaut would not want you to read such trivia, but would limit your reading to serious works on the history of Greece and Rome, and the lives of the saints.

Physical training

A good knight needs physical strength, stamina, a good eye and fine coordination. You need hard exercise to develop these. Boucicaut provides the best model. As a young man, he realized the importance of athleticism to a knight. His exercise regime included:

- Long-distance running so as to gain endurance.
- Jumping into the saddle of his horse from the ground.
- Lifting weights to strengthen his arms.

Among many other feats, he could:

- Do a somersault wearing full armour (but without a helmet).
- Climb the reverse side of a ladder hand over hand, not using his feet, armed with a steel breastplate.
- Without armour, he could do the same using just one hand (believe that if you can).

Boucicaut practised constantly with a lance and with other weapons. He was not a tall man, but he was an exceptional athlete. It was not just in military exercises that he excelled; off the battlefield he was also an extremely good tennis player.

Practice with lance and sword

The lance is a difficult weapon; it requires immense skill to hold the point steady and to aim correctly. Before practising this on horseback, boys can try it seated on a small cart, pulled by the friends. Various targets can be used; the quintain is the best. This consists of a vertical post, with a horizontal beam swivelling on the top. On one end of this is a shield, which is the target. A weighted sack at the other end balances the shield, and if you get the hit wrong, or move too slowly, it will swing round and give you a good wallop. Endless practice is needed.

Practice is also needed with the sword; you should be familiar with it both as a single-handed and a double-handed weapon. A sword can:

- Deliver both slashing and thrusting blows.
- Be used in defence, to ward off an opponent's weapon.

It is important to practise using the sword on horseback; at the battle of Nicopolis it was by slashing to right and left with his sword that Boucicaut was able to drive his horse through the Turkish ranks. And don't forget that the hilt and pommel can be used to strike when fighting at close quarters.

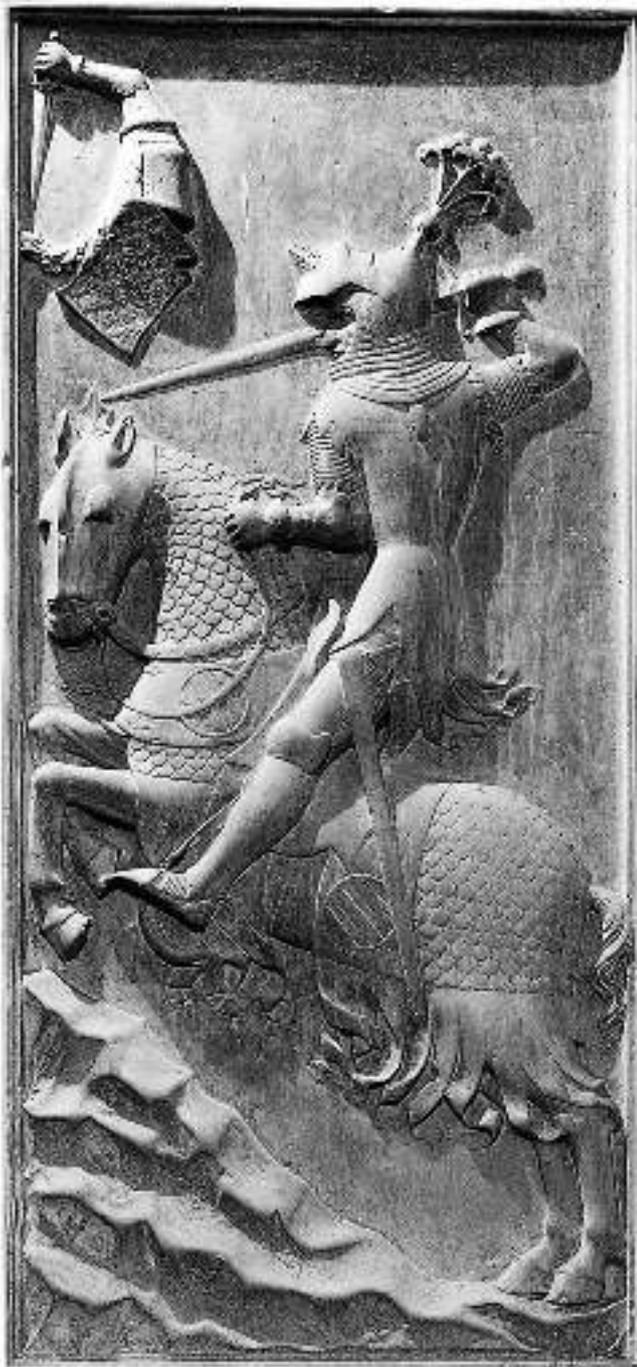
For sword fighting on foot, learn the four basic guards that can be used, and their variants, with all the different types of thrusts and cuts. There are German books that set out fencing methods in a lot of detail. One such *Fechtbuch* explains that:

You should always look for the upper openings rather than the lower, and go over his hilt with strikes or thrusts artfully and quickly. For you have better reach over the hilt than under it, and you are also much safer in all your fencing.

Swordplay is not an art intended for everyone; this is a skill exclusively for the military elite. Master Roger le Skirmisour kept a fencing school in London in the early 14th century, but he was convicted of ‘enticing thither the sons of respectable persons, so as to waste and spend the property of their fathers and mothers upon bad practices: the result being that they themselves became bad men.’ He should not have been teaching military skills to townspeople.

Riding

It is important that you should gain expertise in handling horses. You will ride with long stirrups and an upright body posture. You need to ride smoothly, with good control at all times; you and your horse should be as one. Control comes with proper use of the bit and your spurs; do not be too hard with these. You should aim to be like the Spanish knight, Pero Niño, of whom it is said that ‘he knew a great deal about horses; he sought for them, tended them and made much of them. In his time had no man in Castile so many good mounts; he rode them and trained them to his liking, some for war, some for parade and others for jousting.’



This late 14th-century bas-relief shows an Italian knight, with visor raised. Note his straight-legged riding style. He holds his reins in his left hand, leaving his right free for wielding his sword. (San Francesco, Bagnacavallo)

Hunting

The hunt provides some excellent training for war, as well as being the main recreation activity for the upper classes. Geoffroi de Charny wrote that 'it befits all men of rank to enjoy the sport of hunting with hawk and hound.' Through hunting you will learn such things as:

- How to handle a horse.
- How to dissect a stag and distribute the portions according to the proper conventions.
- How to kill a boar or a stag with a spear, which will be useful experience when it comes to

killing a man.

- How to use a bow and a crossbow. These are not weapons that a knight is likely to use in war, but it is nonetheless valuable to have some experience of handling them.

If you do not hunt, it is hard to see how you can win the respect of your comrades-in-arms. The unfortunate Edward II of England had no taste for the chase, but instead preferred menial occupations such as hedging and ditching along with low-born fellows. It is hardly surprising that such a man was totally unsuccessful in war, and ended up losing his throne and, ultimately, his life.



A hunting scene showing a king bringing down a stag, the most highly prized quarry. Hunting is excellent practice for knights, but you won't have to shoot from horseback in war. (From Decretals of Gregory IX, 14th century. British Library, London)

Reading and writing

It is rare to be sent to school, as Boucicaut was for a time, but a knight should still learn to read and write. War is not just a matter of riding confidently into battle. This is a bureaucratic age. There are muster rolls to be kept, writs to be read and acted upon, and agreements and contracts to be made. Of course, there are clerks to do these things, but it is important to be able to keep a check on them. You may be surprised that knights should be literate, but the English knight Thomas Gray even wrote history, the *Scalacronica*, and Henry, Duke of Lancaster, a devotional treatise, the *Book of Hours* and *Medicine*. You may even be able to cheer your companions up on campaign by reading to them, as the king of Scots, Robert Bruce, is said to have done with the romance of Fierabras, the 15-foot-tall son of the king of Spain, 'who was honourably beaten by the right doughty Oliver'.

Here are some books that all knights should read:

- The standard book on the art of war, *De Re Militari*, by the Roman author Vegetius, perhaps in the French translation produced by Christine de Pizan. There is no need, however, to go quite so far as Vegetius does in his recommendations for training. He suggests that, among other things, young men should learn to swim, but this is hardly a necessary accomplishment for a knight.
- Geoffroi de Charny's *Book of Chivalry*.
- The Catalan polymath Ramon Llull's *Book of the Order of Chivalry*, which covers similar

OF CHILDHOOD AND PASTIMES

It is normal for aristocratic children to have wet-nurses, and they are usually weaned by the age three.

•

Children today are not what they used to be – those born after the plague of 1348 are said to have only 20 or 22 teeth, rather than 32 as before.

•

As a young man in Edward I's household, John de Warenne, the earl of Surrey, had 17 servants to look after him.

•

The future Henry V had a sword when he was only nine.

•

Boucicaut did not cry when beaten at school after another child said he had hit him.

•

Ball games, according to Geoffroi de Charny, should be for women to play, not men.

•

When hunting, the best hunter should be given the left shoulder of any deer taken; the right shoulder goes to the forester.

Go on campaign

The final stage of training is to acquire campaigning experience. Children can be taken to war at quite a young age as the following examples show:

- Edward III was only 14 when he rode in front of the troops on the 1327 Weardale campaign against the Scots.
- John of Gaunt, though at the age of ten he was far too young to bear arms, was present with his brother the Black Prince at the naval battle of Les Espagnols sur Mer in 1350.
- Boucicaut was 12 when he was taken on campaign in Normandy in 1378. This was exceptionally young, and it's not surprising that on his return he was taunted: 'Now look, master, there's a fine man-at-arms! Get back to school!'

It is more usual for young men to acquire their first campaigning experience and take up arms for the first time in their late teens.

The young squire

After you have been trained in the use of arms, you will not normally become a knight straight away. You will first be a squire, perhaps like the one described by the poet Geoffrey Chaucer in *The Canterbury Tales*. The son of a knight, Chaucer's squire was about 20 years old, and had experience of the wars in France. Fashionably dressed, he could ride well, and joust. He possessed the courtly skills of the time: he could sing, dance, sketch and write. This was a young man, much in love, who would surely soon receive the accolade of knighthood.



The smartly-dressed squire from a manuscript of Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. He told a romantic story set in far-off lands, but never reached the end. (From Geoffrey Chaucer, The Canterbury Tales from the Ellesmere Mss., 1400–10. Huntington Library, San Marino, California)

Squires are equipped for war in much the same way as a knight, but are not expected to have such expensive armour or high-quality horses. Some people serve for many years as a squire before being knighted. Philip Chetwynd came of age in 1316, and was thinking about becoming a knight in 1317 when he entered the service of Ralph, Lord Basset of Drayton, but did not actually do so until 1330. Indeed, there are an increasing number of squires who never take the final step of being knighted.

What you will get out of it

Training is tough, but necessary. You will not be tested in the skills you have acquired in the use of weapons when you eventually become a knight; it will be taken for granted that you possess all the right abilities. Nor will you find that you are given training when on campaign; your commanders will assume that you are already competent and capable. As a result of your preparation you should:

- Be physically tough.

- Know how to manage your horse.
- Have expertise in wielding lance and sword.
- Have acquired courtly skills.

You will be ready to become a member of a military elite of the highest quality, and can hope to become a warrior of renown, a man of true prowess. As the chronicler Froissart explained:

Just as wood cannot burn without fire, neither can a noble man achieve perfect honour nor worldly glory without prowess.

BECOMING A KNIGHT

The order of chivalry is more exalted and noble than imagination can suppose; and no knight ought to suffer himself to be debased by cowardice, or any villainous or foul action; but when his helmet is on his head he should be bold and fierce as a lion when he sees his prey.

KING JOÃO OF PORTUGAL, KNIGHTING MEN ON THE EVE OF THE BATTLE OF ALJUBARROTA, 1385

• • •

Being knighted is a major step for you. The ceremony itself is an important rite of passage, which deserves to be taken seriously. You will be taking on new responsibilities, and accepting the dictates of the code of chivalry.

Who can become a knight?

Knighthood runs in families. If your father was a knight, then you in turn should be able to become one. In France it is extremely difficult to become a knight if you cannot show noble ancestry. Indeed, anyone who fights on horseback with shield and lance has to have the right sort of lineage; a good lineage will confer the right qualities and virtues on you. You also have to be in a position to live without doing any kind of manual labour. It is in theory possible to be ennobled by obtaining special royal *lettres d'ennoblissement*, but these are very rarely issued. Nevertheless, it is possible in exceptional cases to rise in France from relatively obscure origins to great heights, since performing on the battlefield with notable bravery automatically ennobles a man.

- Bertrand du Guesclin came from a very minor Breton noble family; his military skills saw him become constable of France. He even acquired a ducal title in Spain and was offered the kingdom of Granada.
- Boucicaut's father came from an undistinguished family in Touraine, but rose in court service, displaying skill in diplomacy and war. He was appointed marshal of France in 1356.

The situation in Spain is similar to that in France. For Pero Niño, a knight of Castile, lineage was vitally important; he claimed descent from the royal dynasty of France on his father's side, and from one of the great noble houses of Castile on his mother's.

In England, theoretically, the situation should be much simpler, since everyone who possesses land worth £40 a year is supposed to become a knight. Regular orders are issued demanding that they do so or pay a fine instead. There, it is easier than in France for men of low or questionable birth to rise to knightly status, though you will not find a knight in trade, selecting and taking on an apprentice. Examples of men who have risen from obscure origins are:

- James Audley, a hero by any standards, was born illegitimate.
- Robert Knollys seems to have risen from Cheshire yeoman stock.
- John Hawkwood came from Essex; his father was a tanner who held a small amount of land.

sample content of Knight: The Medieval Warrior's (Unofficial) Manual

- [click Lorna Doone \(Penguin Classics\)](#)
- [download online Guardsman of Gor \(Gorean Saga, Book 16\)](#)
- [Salmond: Against The Odds pdf, azw \(kindle\), epub](#)
- [download The Logic of Life: The Rational Economics of an Irrational World](#)

- <http://yachtwebsitedemo.com/books/Lorna-Doone--Penguin-Classics-.pdf>
- <http://interactmg.com/ebooks/Circle-of-Friends-Cookbook---25-Barbecue-Recipes.pdf>
- <http://toko-gumilar.com/books/Genocide--Dr--Who--Eighth-Doctor-Adventures--Book-4-.pdf>
- <http://www.uverp.it/library/The-Logic-of-Life--The-Rational-Economics-of-an-Irrational-World.pdf>