it a gret maistre for be gynnes that she doth. Whan an hare ryseb out of here fourme for to go to hure pasture or ryseb agayn to hure sittyng comonlich by oon way, pere as she gop she wil hure for rathere she brekib it tethe and makeb hure way. Som tyme she sitteb from hure here pastureng a myle or more, and somtyme nye hure pasture. But whan she sitteb nye it shal not be pat she ne shal go about pe mountance of half a myle or more from bennes bat she shal I-pastured (sic), and pan she reuse pagayn fro hure pasture, and whider she go sitt nye or ferre from hure pasture she goob to gynnously and wyleli bat ther nys no mann in this world pat wold say that ony hounde myght vndo þat she hath doon, ne þat shuld fynde hure. For she shal go a bowe shot or more by o way, and ryse agayn by anober, and ban she shal take hure way by anober syde, and be same shal she do x. or xii. or xxti tymes, from bennes she shal come to sume hegge or strougth and shale make semblaunt perto abide, and per she shal make crosse waies x. or xii. tymes and ber she shal make hure ruses from thens she shal take som fals bypath, and shal bens a gret way and such semblaunt she shal make many tymes or bt she go to hure sutyng. The hare ne hab no Jugement neiber by foot ne by here fumes, for alle way she croteith1 in oon manere, saue whan she goth in hure loue pat hunters callen ryding tyme, for pan she croteith hure fumes more ybrend2 and smaller, and namely be masche.3 The hare lyueth no long tyme for wib grete poynt may she passe be secound4 yere, thow she be not hunted ne slayn. She hab euel syght5 and gret fere to renne6 for be greet drought of here synewes.7 She wyndeth fere for men whan they seche hure.8 And the houndes greden of hure and questeie she fleeb away for fere that she hab of the houndis. Somtyme men fynde hure sittyng in hure fourme, and sumtyme she is bete with houndes in hure fourme or she stert. They pat abyden til they be founde in the forme or she stert comonly bei be stowte haris. and wel rennyng. The hare that renneh with right stondyng seres is but litel aferd and is strong, and 3it whan she holdeb bat oone oore vpryght

be sleyng of hym wib strength is a faire bing, for the slaying of him with strength (of hounds) is a fair thing, for it requireth great mastery on account of her cunning. When a hare ariseth out of her form to go to her pasture or return again to her seat, she usually goes by one path, and as suffre no twyge ne no grasse be which may touche she goes she will not suffer any twig or grass to touch her, for she will sooner break it with her teeth and make her path. Sometime she seateth a mile or more from her pasturing, and sometimes near her pasturing. But when she sitteth near it yet she may have been the amount of half a mile or more from there where she hath pastured, and then she ruseth again from her pasture. And whether she go to sit near or far from her pasture she goes so cunningly and wilily that there is no man in this world that would say that any hound can unravel that which she has done, or that could find her. For she will go the length of a bow shot or more by one way, and ruse again by another, and then she shall take her way by another side, and the same she shall do ten, twelve, or twenty times, then she will come into some hedge or strength (thicket), and shall make semblance to abide there, and then will make cross roads ten or twelve times, and will make her ruses, and thence she will take some false path, and shall go thence a great way, and such semblance she will make many times before she goes to her seat.

The hare cannot be judged, either by the foot or by her fumes (droppings), for she always crotieth¹ in one manner, except when she goes in her love that hunters call ryding time, for then she crotys her fumes drier² and smaller, especially the male. The hare lives no long time, for with great pain may she pass the second 4 year, though she be not hunted or slain. She hath bad sight 5 and great power to run 6 on account of the great dryness of her sinews.⁷ She scents men from afar when they seek her.8 When hounds seek her and hunt her she flies away for the fear that she hath of the hounds. Sometimes men find her sitting in her form, and sometimes she is bitten (taken) by hounds in her form before she starts. They that remain in the form until they are started are commonly strong hares, and well running. The hare that runs with up-standing ears is but little afraid, and is strong. When she holds one ear standing

¹ Casting her excrements.

² Ybrend, burnt, Mid. Eng. brennen, to burn or dry up. ³ Masche, mascle, maskle; male.

⁴ A mistake of the old scribes which occurs also in other MSS.; it should, of course, read "seventh" year. G. de F. has the correct version.

⁵ G. d. F. says: "She hears well but has bad sight," p. 43.

^{6 &}quot;Fear to run" is a mistake occasioned by the similarity of the two old French words, "pouair," power, and "paour" or fear. In those of the original French MS. of G. d. F. examined by us it is certainly "power" and not "fear." Lavallée in his introduction says the same thing. See Appendix: Hare.

Whenever the compiler of the "Master of Game" uses the word "sinews," G. d. F. uses "nerves."

⁸ Possibly this rendering of the old text is not correct. G. de F. (p. 43), "She can smell but little and has too little wind." Elle sent pou et a trop pou de vent.