herneis1 þat eny man bereth. ii causes ben principalli whi bei goo vpone men. That on is whan thei bene olde and leson hure teeb and hure strength and may not bere hure raveyn as bei prey as they were wont to do, then they mostly were wont to doo and pan most pei goon to go for children, which are not difficult to take for children the which ben no stronge price as to they need not carry them about but only eat them. hem for nedeb not to bere hem about but soly for to ete hem and be childes flesh is more tendir pan be skyn or be flesshe of a beest. That ober reson is whan bei acharneb in a Contre of werre ber as batels han be pere pei ete of dede men and of men bat ben hanged bat bei may areche berto oiber whan bei falle from be galows and mannys flessh is so sauery and so plesaunt that whane bei han taken to mannys fleissh bei wold neuere ete flessh of obere beest bof bat thei shuld dye for hunger for many men han seyn whan bei han lost be sheepe bei haue take and ete be sheperde. It is a wonder gynnous beest and conyng and a fals moor pan eny oper beest for to take al his auauntage for he wil neuer flee but a litell saaf whan he shal haue nede for he wil alway abide in his strength and haue good breethe for euery day it is nedfull to hym for euery man bat seeb him chaseb awaie and crieb after hym. Whan he is hunted he wil flee al a daye but he be ouersette with greihoundes gladly he wil be take in some vilage or in a broke he wil be litel atte baye but it be so that he may goo no ferther. Somtyme pe wolfes by commen woode2 and pan whan pei biten a man wib gret peyn shal he be hool for her bityng is wonder venemous for be toodes bat bei han ete as I haue said and also for her woodnesse and whan bei be fulle or sik bei feden hem wib gras as an hounde doth for to voide hem bei abide longe wibout mete for a wolf shal abide with oute mete vj daies or more, And whan be wolf bitche hab her whelpes comonly she wil doo mon harme nough where she hate hem for feer that she hab to lese hem 3 and 3 if a wolf come to a folde of shepe 3if he may abyde eny while he wil slee hem alle or he bygynne to ete of eny of hem, Men taken hem by yonde be see wib houndes wib greihoundes with nettis and withe cordes. But whan he is take wib nettis or withe cordes he kitteb hem wonder fast with his tethe but me be fast by hym for to slee hym Also men taken hem in puttes and with nedels 4 and with anceps5 or with venomous poudres pat men zeuen hem in flessh and in mony other manere. Whan the beestale commeh adoun from he hilles he wolfes

beareth. There are two principal causes why they attack men, one is when they are old and lose their teeth and their strength, and cannot carry their And the child's flesh is more tender than is the skin or flesh of a beast. The other reason is that when they have eaten flesh in a country of war, where battles have been, they eat dead men. Or if men have been hanged or have been hanged so low that they may reach thereto, or when they fall from the gallows. And men's flesh is savoury and so pleasant that when they have taken to men's flesh they will never eat the flesh of other beasts, though they should die of hunger. For many men have seen them leave the sheep they have taken and eat the shepherd. It is a wonderfully wily and cunning beast, and more false than any other beast when he wants to take advantage, for he will never fly but a little save when he has need, for he will always stay in his strength and he has good breath, for every day it is needful to him, for every man that seeth him chaseth him away and crieth after him. When he is hunted he will fly all day unless he is overset by greyhounds. He will gladly go to some village or in a brook, he will be little at bay except when he can go no further. Sometimes a wolf goes mad and when they bite a man he will scarcely get well, for their biting is wonderfully venomous on account of the toads they have eaten as I have said before, and also on account of their madness. And when they are full or sick they feed on grasses as a hound does in order to purge themselves. They stay long without meat for a wolf can well remain without meat six days or more. And when the wolf's bitch has her whelps usually she will do no harm near where she has them, for fear of losing them.3 And if a wolf come to a fold of sheep and if he can stay a long while he will slay them all before he begins to eat any of them. Men take them beyond the sea with hounds and greyhounds, with nets and with cords, but when he is taken in nets or cords he cuts them wonderfully fast with his teeth unless men get quickly to him to slay him, also men take them within pits, with needle 4 and with haussepieds5 or with venomous powders that men give them in flesh, and in many other manners. When the cattle come down from the hills the wolves

<sup>2</sup> Madness. See Appendix: Madness. <sup>1</sup> Harness. See Appendix: Arms.

3 This precaution one can observe to-day in districts inhabited by wolves.

a noose.

<sup>1</sup> Needles. See Appendix: Snares. <sup>5</sup> Aucepis (Shirley MS.). G. de F., p. 69: haussepiez, a snare by which they were jerked from the ground by

Carayns of the beestis or of be dede horses or oper þinggis. They howlen as þe houndes and it pei be but ii pei make such a noyse as zif pere a weder is cleer and brygte or whan bei ben yong wolfes and han not 3it passed her first yere or whan men lay traynes for hem to acharne hem to take hem withe grete poyn shul bei euere come agayn ther as they han ete the flessh bat men han laide to acharne hem with and specially old wolfes at be leest way at be frist tyme that thei shul ete but whane bei han ete ii or iii tymes bat bei be assured pat no men do hem harme pan sometyme pei abide, But some wolfes be so malicious pat wil ete in be nyghte and be day bei shul be away bennes ii myle or moor and specially 3if bei haue byn agreued in þat place or 3if þei fele þat men haue maked for hem eny trayn wib flessh for to hunte at hem They pleyn not whan men sleen hem as houndes don but of obere natures bei ben most like hem whan men lat renne greyhoundes at a wolf he loketh ageyn toward hem and whan he seeth hem come he knoweth a noon hym bt shal take hym and þan he hasteb hym for to go be while he may, and 3if bei ben greyhoundes be whiche dure not take hym thei wil knowe hem anoon and than be wolf shal not hast hym of his first goyng, And 3if men lat renne at hym at be side or bifore moo greihoundes which wil sese hym whan be wolf seeb and he be fulle he voideb both bifore and behynde in al his rennyng1 for to be more list and more swyft men may not norsshe a wolf poo he were take neuer so 30ng and chastised and bete and I hold undir disciplyne bat he ne shal do harm 3if he haue tyme and space for to do it as neuere shal he be so prive 3if menleve hym out bt he ne shal loke hider and pider for to loke 3if he may do eny harme or he lokeb 3if eny man wil do hym eny harme for he knoweb wel and woteb wel bat he dob euel and berfore men ascriethe and hunteth and scleep and 3it for al that he may not leue his euel nature, Men seyn hat he ryght foot bifore of pewolf is good for medecyne for pe euel of be brestes and for boocches that comen to be swyne under þe Shulders2 and also þe lyuere of þe wolf idried is good for a mannes lyuere but perof make I non affirmacion for I ne wold put in my book no bing but verry soth. The wolfes skynn is hoot for to make cuffes or pilches3 but he furrour herof nys not faire and also it stinkeh ouere but it be wel tawed.4

commen adoun also for to haue her liflode, Thei come down also to get their livelihood. They followyn comonliche after men of Armes for be follow commonly men of arms for the carrion of the beasts or dead horses or other things. They howl like hounds and if there are but two they will make such a noise as if there were a route of seven route of vii or viii, and pt is be nyght, whan pe or eight if it is by night, when the weather is clear and bright, or when there are young wolves that have not yet passed their first year, or when men lay trains to take them. They will scarcely come again to the place where men have put the flesh, especially old wolves, at least for the first time that they should eat, but if they have eaten two or three times and they are assured that no one will do them harm sometimes they will remain. Some wolves are so malicious that they will eat in the night and in the day they will go a great way thence, two miles or more, especially if they know that they have been aggrieved in that place, or if they feel that men have made any train with flesh to hunt them. They do not complain when men slay them as hounds do, otherwise they are most like them. When men run greyhounds at the wolf he turns to look at them, and when he sees them he knows which will take him, and then he hastens to go while he can, and if they be greyhounds which dare not take him, the wolf knows at once and then he will not hasten at his first going. And if men let run at him from the side, or before him. more greyhounds which will seize him, when the wolf sees them, and he be full, he voids both before and behind while he is running to be lighter and swifter. Men cannot nurture a wolf, though he be taken ever so young and chastised and beaten and held under discipline, for he will always do harm, if he hath time and place for to do it, he will never be so tame, but that when men leave him out he will look hither and thither to see if he may do any harm, or he looks to see if any man will do him any harm. For he knoweth well and woteth well that he doth evil and therefore men cry at, hunt, and slay him.

And for all that he will not leave his evil nature. Men say that the right fore foot of the wolf is good for medicine for the evil of the breast and for the botches (sores) which come to tame swine under the shoulder.2

The liver of the wolf dried is good for a man's liver, but thereof I make no affirmation, for I will put in my book nothing but very truth. The wolf's skin is warm to make cuffs or pilches<sup>3</sup> of, but the fur thereof is not fair, and also it stinketh ever unless it is well tawed.4

<sup>1</sup> G. d. F., p. 70, "tout en courant."

This should be "jaw." G. d. F., p. 70, has maisselles, i.e., Mâchoires. <sup>4</sup> Prepared. Tawing is a process of making hides into leather—somewhat different from tanning. There were tawers and tanners. See Appendix: Taw.