the chaunges, he dredethe wher he goothe but amid the changes. He dreads where he goes that men see him lest he do amysse or envoyse, but man may nought allway see him.1 Of such cannot always see him.1 Of this kind of hound maner of houndes have I sey many oon, ther bee have I seen many a one. There be other kinds of the other maner houndes the whiche men clepethe hounds which men call beyond the sea hart hounds, byyonde the see hert houndes, goode and restreyed 2 good and restrained hart hounds.2 They hunt no hert houndes huntethe noon other beest but ye other beast but the hart, and therefore they are hert and therfore they bee the cleped bolde called hart hounds and bold hounds, for they be houndes for they bee bolde and goode and wyse bold and good and wise for the hart; they be called for the hert, they bee cleped restreyed by cause that yif an hert falle amonge the chaunge they they should stop still 3 until the hunter come, and shoule abide stille 3 til the hunter come, and when they see their master they make him welcome, whanne they see the hure maystre they wol make and wag their tails upon him, and will by-piss him cheere and wagge hur tayles upon him and the way and the bushes, but in England men make wil by pisse the wayes and the busshes, but in them not so. These be good hounds of our land, Engeland men makethe hem nought so, thees bee but not so good as the bold hounds aforesaid, they the good houndes of oure lande but not so good as the bolde houndes bee the byfore sayde.

Thei ben wel wyse for bei knowe wel bat bei shuld not hunt be chaunge, and bei ben not so wise for to disseuere be hert, fro be chaunge, for pei abide stil and restif.4 Thise houndes I hold full good for be huntere bat knoweb hem may wel helpe hem to sle be hert. Noon of alle bies bre maneres of houndes ne hunten not atte hert in other hounds. The best sport that men can have Rutsomtyme, but if it be pe good bold hounde 5 be whiche is best of alle ober houndes. The best sport bat men may haue is be rennyng houndes for 3if 3e hunte at hare or at be roo or at buk or at he hert, or at any oher beest wihout greihound 6 it is a faire binge and a pleasaunt to hym bt loveb hem. be sechyng and be fyndyng is also a faire bing and gret likyng to sle hym with strength, and for to se be witt and be knowleche bat God hath zeuen to good houndes and for to se be good rekeueryng and be retreiving and be maistries and sootiltees pat be in good houndes. For of grei houndes and othir nature of houndes, whateuere bei be ne lesteb not be disport, For anon a good greihounde or a good Alaunt takeb or failleb of be best and so doon all maner of houndes saue rennyng houndis be whiche moost hunt al be day questyng and makyng gret melody in her langage 7 and seyng gret villeny and chydeng be beest bat bei enchace and berfore I hold me wib hem bifore al ober nature of houndes For bei han moo vertues as me semeth ban eny ober beest, Ober maner houndes ber byn which openeb a

men see him lest he do amiss or envoise, but men restrained, because if the hart fall among the change are well wise, for they know well that they should not hunt the change, and they are not so wise as to dissever the hart from the change, for they abide still and restive.4 These hounds I hold full good, for the hunter that knows them may well help them to slay the hart. None of these three kinds of hounds hunt the hart in rutting time, unless it be the good bold hound,5 which is the best of all is with running hounds, for if he hunt the hare or the roe or the buck or the hart, or any other beast without greyhound,6 it is a fair thing, and pleasant to him that loveth them; the seeking and the finding is also a fair thing, and a great liking to slay them with strength, and for to see the wit and the knowledge that God hath given to good hounds, and for to see good recovering and retrieving, and the mastery and the subtleties that be in good hounds. For with greyhounds and with other kinds of hounds whatever they be, the sport lasts not, for anon a good greyhound or a good alaunte taketh or faileth a beast, and so do all manner of hounds save running hounds, the which must hunt all the day questeying and making great melody in their language 7 and saying great villainy and chiding the beasts that they chase. And therefore I prefer them to all other kinds of hounds, for they have more virtue it seems to me than any other beast. Other kind of hounds there be the which open and jangle when they are un-

<sup>2</sup> G. de F.: "cerfs baus restifz" is the name which he gives these hounds. See Appendix: Running Hounds. 4 "Restif," G. de F., p. III.

<sup>3</sup> G. de F. adds: "and remain quite quiet."

jengeleh, whan hei be vncouplid and as wel whan pei ben not in her fues and 3it whan pei byn in perof pei shul euyr more be lavey and wilde 3 and namely whan bei sechen her chace for whan be chace is founde be houndes nozt questey4 to moche so pat pei be in pe fues and perfore to entre and make houndes per byn many remedies.5 There ben also rennyng houndes some lasse and some moor And be lasse byn clepid kenettis 6 and bes houndes rennen wel to al maner game and bei serven for al game men clepin him heirers and euery hounde bat hab pat corage wil falle to be an heirere of nature with litel makyng but bere nedeth grete nature and makyng in yougth and greet travaille to make an hounde renne boldely to a chace per as is grete chaunge or oper chaces houndes be whiche ben not perfitly wyse chaunge comonly from May in to Saynt John 8 tyde For whan bei fynden be chaunge of hyndes pe hyndes wil not flee ferre before pe houndes 9 sechen hem wel oft and perfore bei renne to hem wip a better wille, and for bei hold hem nye here calues be which may not flee and berfore bei hunten at hem gladly. And comonly and whan be hertis goon to Rutt houndes chaungyn comonly for be hertes and hyndes ben alway comonlych stondyng in heerde or togidre, and so bei fynden hem and rennen to hem rather ban eny obir tyme of be yeere. Also be houndes senten wors fro May in to Saynt John tyme ban in eny ober tyme of alle be yere, for as I shal saye be bremed heth and the brennyng of feeldes tatel away be sent of the beest, for be houndes which bei hunten also in hat tyme he herbis ben best and flowris he eyre smellyng euerychon in her kynd and whan be houndes hoppyn to sent be best bat bei hunten be foot smellyng of be herbis takeb moch from hem be sent of the beest.

coupled, and as well when they are not on their line, and when they are on their line they quesher fues þei questey 1 to moche in sechyng her tey 1 too much in seeking their chase whatever chace what pat euer it be and 3it pei lernen to it be, and if they learn the habit when they are cache 2 Whan pei ben yong and bene not chastised young and are not chastised thereof, they will evermore be noisy and wild,3 and mainly when they seeketh their chase, for when the chase is found, the hounds cannot challenge too loudly4 when they are on the line. And to enter and make hounds there are many remedies.5 There are also many kinds of running hounds, some small and some big, and the small are called kenets,6 and these hounds run well to all manner of game, and they (that) serve for all game men call them harriers.7 And every hound that has courage will come to be a harrier by nature with little making. But they need great nature and making in youth, and great labour to make a hound run boldly to a chase where there is great change, or other chases. Hounds which are not perfectly wise take the change commonly from May until St. John's,8 for then they find the change of hinds. The hinds will not fly far before the hounds,9 but they turn about and the hound sees them very often, and therefore they run to them with a better will, because they keep near their calves the which cannot fly, therefore they hunt them gladly; and usually when the harts go to rut, hounds hunt the change, for the harts and the hinds be usually standing in herds together, and so they find them and run to them sooner than at any other time of the year. Also the hounds scent worse from May until St. John's than in any other time of all the year, for as I shall say the burnt heath and the burning of fields take away the scent from the hounds of the beasts that they hunt. Also in that time the herbs be best and flowers in their smelling, each one in their kind, and when the hounds hope to scent the beast that they hunt, the sweet-smelling of the herbs takes the scent of the beast from them.

harrier. See Appendix: Harrier. 9 Shirley MS. and G. de F. have: "for they have their calves with them," p. 112.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This sentence is difficult to understand without consulting G. de F. (p. 110), who says: "as the hound does not challenge when the stag is with change, one does not know where he is going unless one sees him, and one cannot always see him."

<sup>5 &</sup>quot;Le chien baud," G. de F., p. 111. See Appendix: Running Hounds. 6 Grevhound as in text of the MS. is evidently a mistake, for G. de F. says if one hunts stags "ou autres bestes en traillant sans limier" (drawing for them without having first harboured them with a lymer), p. III. 7 G. de F.: "parlant et riotant en son langage," p. III.

G. de F. has here: "Ils crient trop en quérant leur beste quelle que soit," p. 111.
Should be tache, habit. See Appendix: Tache.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> G. de F.: "ilz seront touzjours jangleurs," i.e., noisy and wild, p. III.

<sup>4 &</sup>quot;The hounds cannot challenge too loudly when they are on the line." G. de F.: "Chien ne peut trop crier," p. 112.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> G. de F. adds here: "which I shall tell of when I speak of the huntsman." G. de F. p. 112 also says here, that there are some lymers that one cannot prevent giving tongue in the morning when harbouring the <sup>6</sup> Kenet, small hound. See Appendix: Kennettes. From Mid. Eng. harien, harren, to harry or worry game. This is also the derivation of the modern word