hab a lowe and a greet and a bik sette, and men low and a great and a thick set (head) and men axe what hede he berithe, he may answere pt he ask what head he beareth, he may say he beareth bereb a faire hede and a wel afetyd, and if men a fair head and well affeted. And if men ask aske hym bi be hede wherbi he knowethe bat him by the head whereby he knoweth that it is it is a greet hert, and an holde he may answere a great hart and an old, he may answer, that the pat be tokens of a grete hert be bi the hede, tokens of the great hart are by the head, and so and so be first knowleche is whan he hab grete the first knowledge is when he hath great beams beemys al about as 3 if bei were sette like as it were all about as if they were set as it were with small wip smale stoonys, and be mules nye be hede and be stones, and the mules nigh the head and the antlers. auntelers the which ben be first tyndes, bengrete and long and myghty bemules and the wel apperyng and pe rials2 bewhiche ben the secoundetyndes, bebnye the Auntelers, and of soche four me saue pat peishuld and of such form, save that they should not be not be so grete and alle be ober tyndes grete and longe wel sette and wel renged and be trochyng, pt I haue saide bifore hie and greet, and alle be beemes al along boothe grete and stony, as 3if bei were ful of grauyll and pat al alonge be bemes ber ben smale vales bt men clepyn goters, ban he may sey bat he knowith it is a greet hert bi be heued. Aftir I wil 30u telle how ye shuld knowe a greet wielde boor,8 and for to kunne speke among hunters biyonde be see. And if a man see a wilde boor be whiche semeb hym grete inow as men sayn of an hert chaciable of x. he shall saie a wilde boor of pe iii yere pat is withowte refuse, And whan bei be not of iii yere men callyn hem swyn of soundry, and if he se be grete tokenys bat I shal reherce here aftir he may say it is a grete boor. Of he sesoun and nature of booris and of oher beestis as I haue spokyn here bifore, and if men askyn hym of be boores fedyng, be boores fedyng is propirly iclepid akire of okis baryng, and bukmast, and ober fedyngis bei han of be vermyn and of pe rootis pat pei wroote4 out of pe erpe, and fede hem wib ober maner fedyng is or corne or of oper pinges pat vpcommep of pe londe and of floures and of oper herbis. That oper maner of fedyng is whan bei make grete pittes and goon to seche be Rootes of be feerne and of spurge with inne pe erpe, And if men ask wherbi he knoweth a grete boor he shal answere pat he knowep hym bi þe traces, and bi his denne, and bi þe soile,5 and if men aske wherby he knoweth a grete boor from a yonge, and be boor from be sowe, he shal answere þat a greet boor shal haue long tracis and pe clees rounde bifore, and brood sooles of pe feet, and a goon talon and longe bonys, and whan he steppeh it gob in to he erhe depe and makeh gret holes, and large, and longe be oon from be ober, for comonly a man shall not see be traces of a boor, but if he se also be traces of be bones

the which are the first tines, be great and long and close to the mule and well pearled and the royals2 which are the second tines be nigh the antlers, so great; and all the other tines great and long and well set, and well ranged and the troching as I have said before, high and great, and all the beams all along both great and stony, as if they were full of gravel, and that all along the beams there be small vales that men call gutters, then he may say that he knows it is a great hart by the head.

After I will tell you how ye should know a great wild boar,3 and for to know how to speak of it among hunters of beyond the sea. And if a man see a wild boar the which seemeth to him great enough, as men say of the hart chaceable of ten, he shall say a wild boar of the third year that is without refusal, and whenever they are not of three years men call them swine of the sounder, and if he see the great tokens that I shall rehearse hereafter he may say that he is a great boar. Of the season and nature of boar and of other beasts, I have spoken here before. And if men ask him of a boar's feeding, it is properly called of acorns of oak's bearing, and of beechmast, the other feeding is called worming and rooting of the roots 4 out of the earth that feed him. The other kind of feeding is of corn and of other things that come up out of the land, and of flowers and of other herbs; the other kind of feeding is when they make great pits, and go to seek the root of ferns and of spurge within the earth. And if men ask whereby he knoweth a great boar, he shall answer that he knoweth him by the traces and by his den, and by the soil.5 And if men ask whereby he knoweth a great boar from a young, and the boar from the sow, he shall answer that a great boar should have long traces and the clees round in front, and broad soles of the feet and a good talon, and long bones, and when he steppeth it goeth into the earth deep and maketh great holes and large, and long the one from the other, for commonly a man shall not see the traces of a boar without seeing also the traces of the bones, and so

<sup>1</sup> G. d. F. p. 137 has: "pierreuses comme menues pierres" ("stoney with little stones")—the modern expression for which is pearled, the words "well apperyng" in our MS. meaning evidently well stoned. 3 See Appendix: Wild Boar.

<sup>2</sup> Royals. See Appendix: Antlers. 4 Worming and rooting. See Appendix: Wild Boar.

5 Wallowing pool.

AWAITING THE CHARGE OF WILD BOARS