huge couerte, and if it be in a litel couerte pat covert, and if it be in a little covert that the deer be dere is inne, sette1 al the Couert to whete is in, set1 all the covert to know whether he is gone whedire he be voided or abide stille, and if he away or abides there still. And if he abides, then be abid pane shuld the lymmer go thidere as pe shall the lymerer go there where the hart went in, hert zede inne, and take pe scantelone2 of pe and take the scantilon2 of the trace for which he trace be which he shuld kitt of his roddes eende should cut off the end of his rod, and lay it in the and lay it in he talon of he trace, her as he zede talon of the trace, there where he went in hardest in hardest grounde, in he botin herof so hat he ground, in the bottom thereof, so that the scantilon scantelon vnnepes touche at neiper ende, And will scarcely touch at either end. And that done pat doon he shuld herve a bowe of grene he should break a bough of green leaves and lay leuys3 and lay it there as he hert yede inne and it there where the hart went in, and cut another kitte anoper scantelon per aftir to take to pe scantilon thereafter to take to the hunter that he huntere, pat he may take it to pe lord or to pe may take it to the lord or to the Master of the mayster of be game at the metyng bat som men Game at the meeting which some men call Assembly. calle essemble. But on pt opir side if it so be But on the other side, if it be so that they cannot pat pei may not se hym, as bifore is said, pe see him as before is said, the forester ought to bring forstere ought to brynge hem where as moost him where there are most tracks of great male defoile is of grete male dere wip in his baly, and per as best haunt is and moost likly for an hert. And whan be harbourer and be lymnere be per pe lymnere if he be croise pe fues of a dere, he wil anon chalange it pan shuld pe lymner take hede to his fete to wit bi be trace what dere it is pat be lymner fyndethe of, and if he fynde perbi pat it is noon hert he shuld take up his hounde and say to hym soft, and not lowde, ware rascayle ware. And if it be an hert pat be lymer fyndeb of and b' it be new, hym ouzt to sewe wip as litel noyse as he may, controugle to undo al his motyng til he fynde his fumes, be whiche hym ouzt to put in be grete ende of his horn and stoppe it wip gras for fallyng out, and litel reward his hounde and pan don come azeyn per as he gan to serve and sew fort be right til he come to be entryng of be quarter pat he trowed be hert be inne, and aye wip litil noyse and vmbicast be quarters if it be in a grete couert as I saide bifore. And also if it be in litil couert to do of scantilon and of alle ping right as I have said bifore. And if he be voided to anoper quarter or wode and per be ony oper couerte nye ay to sewe fort and vmbicast quartere bi quartere, and wode by wode, til he be redely harboured, And whan he is harboured, of scantilon and of alle oper pinggis do as biforne is saide, and pat than drawe hem fast to be metyng bat men callen assemble. And it is to wete pat ofte tyme a dere is harborowid with vesteng of mannys ye but ho shuld do it

deer within his bailiewick, and there where the best haunt is, and most likely for a hart. And when the harbourer and the lymerer be there, the lymer if he crosses the fues of a deer he will anon challenge it, and then shall the lymerer take heed to his feet to know by the trace what deer it is that the lymer findeth, and if he finds thereby that it is no hart he shall take up his hound and say to him softly, not loud, "WARE RASCAL, WARE!" And if it be of a hart that the lymer findeth, and that it be new he ought to sue4 with as little noise as he can hunting heel<sup>5</sup> to undo all his moving<sup>6</sup> till he find his droppings, which he ought to put in the great end of his horn, and stop it with grass to prevent them falling out and reward his hound a little. And that done come again there where he began to sue and sue forth the right line till he comes to the entering of the quarter where he thinks that the hart is in. And always with little noise and cast round the quarters, if it be in a great covert as I said before. And also if it be in a little covert, to do of the scantilon and of all other things right as I have said before. And if he be voided7 to another quarter or wood, and there be any other covert near always to sue forth and cast round quarter by quarter, and wood by wood till he be readily harboured. And when he is harboured of the scantilon and of all other things do as before is said, and then draw fast to the meeting that men call assembly. And it is to be known that oftentimes a deer is harboured by sight of man's eye, but who should do it well it behoves him to be a

1 To set the covert was for the huntsman or limerer with his hound on a leash to go round the covert that he had seen the deer enter, and to look carefully whether he could find any signs of the stag having left the place. This in more modern parlance is called making his ring walks.

4 Sewe, sue—hunt up, follow. 6 Moving, moves. See Appendix: Move.

<sup>3</sup> See Appendix: Branches. 5 Contre-ongle, hunt counter, hunt heel.

<sup>7</sup> Gone, departed.

