byn sayd aforne whedir it be be hunters dere or non, And in be same wise shuld do what hunter pat fyndep an hert quat1 and hym penk it be pe hunted deer and he se pt his felaues and pe houndes be on a stynt, but he shuld wel be ware be on a stynt, he should well beware that he blow pat he blow not to nye hym lest he stert and go away or be houndis come. Napelees for to wit whedir it be pe hunted deer or noon pe tokenys ben rehersid bifore, And he hap be so wel ronne to and enchased and entreued, and so oft relayed and vannlaied to, and pat he seep pat bi betyng up be Ryuers or brokes nor foillyng2 hem doun ne goyng soile, nor rusyng to or fro vpon hymself, whiche is to say in his owne fues, ne may not helpe hym, pan turne he his lede and standep at a bay, and pan as fere as it may be herd every man draweb pider, and be knowyng perof is bat what hunter pat commet first and so hunter aftir oper, as bei halowe all togedir and blowen a moot and rechace alle at onys and pt do pei neuer but whan he is at a bay, or whan a bay is made for pe houndes aftir he is dede, whan pat pei shuld be rewardid or enquerreyde.3 And whan be hunters pat holden relaies ben per eiber pt pei ben nye pe abay, pei shuld pulle of pe couples fro be houndes nekys and late hem draweth pider, and be hunters breke be abaye as oft as be myght for ii causes, pt oon lest pe hert houndes if he stonde and rest longe in a place, anoper pat pe relaies pat stonde fer may come with her houndes pe whiles he is alyue and be at his ende, and it is to wete pat if eny of pe hunters have be eny tyme while be deer hab be ronne to, out of heryng of hounde and horn he shuld have blow be forloyne but if he were in a parpe, for per shuld it neuer be iblowe, And who so pat first herd hym soo blow shuld blowe azein to hym be perfit if it so be pat he were in pe ryghtes, and ellis not. For bi pat he be brouzt to redynesse and comfort pat er ne wist where pe game ne noon of his felawes were. And it so is pat hym pouzt pat pe abay hath lastid long ynowe, pan shuld who so were moost maistir per bidde some of pe hunters go spay hym euen behynde be shulder for ward to pe hert. But pe hunter shuld lat slippe pe rope8 while he stood on his fete and lat be lymer go to for bi ryght be lymer ne shuld never out of pe roope pougthe he shippe fro neuer so fer. And whan pe deer is boun and lieb on pat oon syde pat at herst is tyme for to blow be deer for it

before, whether it be the hunted deer or not. And in the same wise shall a hunter do that findeth an hart couched,1 and he thinketh it to be the hunted deer, and he sees that his fellows and the hounds not too nigh him, lest he start, and go away, before the hounds come. Nevertheless for to wit whether it be the hunted deer or no, the tokens have been rehearsed before—and when he hath been so well run to and enchased and retrieved, and so oft relayed and vauntelayed to, and that he seeth that by beating up the rivers or brooks or foiling2 him down, or going to soil, or rusing to and fro upon himself, which is to say in his own fues, cannot help him, then turns his head and standeth at bay. And then as far as it may be heard every man draweth thither, and the knowing thereof is which hunter cometh first, and which hunters after the other they holloa all together, and blow a mote and recheat all at once. And that they never do but when he is at bay or when bay is made for the hounds, after he is dead, when they should be rewarded or enquerreyde.3 And when the hunters that held the relays be there, or that they be nigh the bay, they should pull off the couples from the hounds' necks and let them draw thither. And the hunters should break the bay as often as they can for two causes; the one lest he (the stag) hurt the hounds, if he stand and rest long in one place; another is that the relays that stand far can come up with their hounds the while he is alive, and be at the death. And it is to be known that if any of the hunters have been at any time while the deer hath been run to out of hearing of hound and horn, he should have blown the forlonge,4 unless he were in a park, for there it should never be blown. And whose first heard him so blow should blow again to him the "perfect," if it so be that he were in his rights, and else not. For by that shall he be brought to readiness and comfort who before did not know where the game or any of his fellows were. And when it so is, that they have thought that the bay has lasted long enough, then should he whoso be the most master bid some of the hunters go spay7 him behind the shoulder forward to the heart. But the lymerer should let slip the rope8 while he (the deer) stood on his feet, and let the lymer go to (him), for by right the lymer should never (go) out of the rope, though he (be let) slip from ever so far. And when the deer is dead, and lieth on one side then first it is time to blow the death,

⁸ See Appendix: Curée. ² See Appendix: Venery. ¹ Couched, lying down. 4 A horn signal denoting that the chase is being followed at a distance by those who blow. From the Fr. 5 Should be "park." fortloin, written forlonge. See Appendix: Forlonge. A note sounded by those only who are on the right line. See Appendix: Perfect, Hunting Music.

To kill with a sword or hunting knife. See Appendix: Spay.

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'To kill with a sword or hunting knife. See Appendix: Spay.

THE "UNDOING" OR GRALLOCHING OF THE HART The master instructing his hunters how it is done ALLEGE DRIVERS OF THE PROPERTY