ANTLER—continued

"The thing that beareth the Antliers, Royals, and Toppes ought to be called the beame, and the little clyffes or streakes therein are called gutters."

Troche, O. Fr. for bunch or group of things, hence used for top tines. Broche, O. Fr. for dagger or spike, brochet, a spur, hence braches for young stag's spikes.

"You must understand that if you geld an hart before he have an head, he will never beare head. And on that other side, if you geld him when he hath his head or antlier, he will never cast or mewe it. In like manner if you geld him when he hath a velvet head, for it will remaine so always and neither fray or burnish. This giveth us to understand that there is great vertue in the stones, for through their occasion oftentimes many men which beare heads of a goodly beame, do yet never mewe nor cast them. When the harts have mewed or cast their heads, they begin then to withdraw themselves and to betake them to the thicket, hyding themselves in some faire place where there is some good feed and water, uppon the border of some field, to the end they may goe to some peece of wheat, pease or such like lustie feed. And you shall note, that young harts do never betake themselves unto the thickets, untill they have borne their third head, which is in their fourth yeare, and then they may be judged Harts of tenne, but very yongly. . . After the harts have mewed, they beginne in the moneths of March and Aprill to trust out their buttones, and as the Sun doth ryse in his circle or course, and that their feed doth increase and waxe hard, their heads in like manner and their venison do grow and augment, and by the middest of June, their heads will be somed of as much as they will beare all that yeare, at least if they be in good corne country or where good feed is, and have no hindrance. . . When the harts that are in covert do perceive that their heads do begin to dry (which is about the xxij. of July) then they discover themselves, going unto the trees to fray their heads and to rub off the velvet.

"And when they have frayed their heads they then do burnish their heads, some against cole heaps, som other against mettal places, some in clay and other commodious things and places to do it in. Some beare red heads, some blacke, some white, all which colourings do proceed of nature and of no other thing: for it should be very hard for the dust or pouder of coles, or any such like thing to give them colour. The red heads are commonly greater and fairer than the rest, for they are commonly fuller of marrow and lighter: the blacke heads are heavier, and have not so much marrow in them: the white are the very worst and the

having been written in lieu of a "V." This is the mistake to which Prof. P. Sahlender alludes as proving that Sir Henry Dryden had not seen the Phillipps MS., a perfectly unjustified assumption, for it was Sir H. Dryden who with his own hands set the type of the first reprint ever made of this important manuscript on the small handpress at Middle Hill in January 1840. A little inquiry on the part of this critic would have shown him how undeserved his remark was.

¹ Not "marrow" in the modern sense, but the ossified intercellular tissue of antlers.

worst nourished. All this I have known by experience of Crosbow makers and makers of Harquebushes, which put it often in their worke, who have told me that the least black heads which come from the Scots or wilde Irish (whereof men bring great number to Rochell to sell) are much heavier than those which we have here in France, for they have not so much marrow in them, although there is a forest in Poictou called the Forest of Merevant, in which the harts beare small blacke heads which have but little marrow in them, and are almost like to them of Ireland. There is another Forest about 4 leagues from thence called Chissay, in the which the harts beare heads cleane contrary, for they are great, red, and full of marrow, and are very light when they are dry. All these things I have thought good heere to alleadge, to let you know that harts beare their heads according to the pasture and feede of the country where they are bred, for the Forrest of Merevant is altogether in Mountaines, vales, and caves, whereas their feed is dry, leane and of small substance. On that other side, the Forrest of Chissay is a plaine country, environed with all good pasture and corne grounds, as wheat, peason, and such, whereupon they take good nourtiure: which is the cause that their heads become so faire and well spredde." (See Pl. L. and LI.)

ARMS OF THE CHASE. Concerning this subject, both the "Master of Game" and Gaston Phæbus are somewhat disappointing, indeed, in many of the illustrations in the latter there is such a marked absence of weapons as to surprise one. Thus, in the picture of the bear-hunt showing two mounted nobles following on the heels of a fugitive bear, neither carries any weapon whatsoever, the leading rider holding nothing but a short staff or déstortoire in his right hand.

The arms represented in Gaston Phæbus are: the long-bow, shooting the ordinary arrow with a barbed point, as well as the blunt-pointed arrow used for the shooting of small game and birds; the cross-bow, propelling short bolts with barbed points and blunt ones; the javelin, the use of which is shown in the picture of wild-cat hunting; the three-pronged otter-spear, illustrated in the picture of otter-hunting; and on many occasions the ordinary spear and hunting-sword, the latter being invariably very broad at the base and tapering to the point. The ordinary couteau de chasse, or hunting-knife, is depicted on two or three occasions. It was invariably carried by valets or other underlings, its use being probably confined to the undoing of hart and boar. Wildboar hunting, to judge by the numerous pictures relating to it in Gaston Phæbus, was the sport which brought out the greatest variety of weapons, for we see the sanglier shot with cross-bows, attacked with

SHOOTING HARES WITH BLUNT ARROWS AND BOLTS

These were used so as not to mangle the body

The site of the state of the site of the site of the state of the site of