APPENDIX

ACQUILLEZ, Fr., to take, to hold at bay, to gather. "Et s'il voit que les chiens heussent acueili le change" (G. de F., p. 156)—" if he sees that the hounds have taken the change." It also denotes: "owning to the scent."

"Les chiens qui tous l'accueilleront; Et lors à cheval monteray Pour veoir comme l'acueilleront "

(Senechal, d. N., p. 8).

"Les chiens accueillirent le change" (Roy

Modus, f. xxixv.).

"Les chevereaus ne sunt mie enchacez ne aquyllees," which Dryden translates, "the roebuck is not chased nor hunted up," from enquiller or aquiller, O. Fr. a form of accuellir, to push, put in motion, excite. "The word in English which is nearest to it is 'to imprime,' which was afterwards used for the unharbouring of the hart" (Twici, p. 26).

XII.) aquylees is construed "gadered," which is certainly one sense, but not the one here required

(Twici, p. 53).

The "Master of Game" translates ils accueillent in G. de F. p. 112 by "they run to them" (p. 61. See also Godefroy).

AFFETED, Mid. Eng., affaiten; O. Fr., affaitier, to trim to fashion. A well-affaited or affeted head, a well-fashioned or good-shaped head. In speaking of stags' antlers, means regularly tined and well grown.

Affeted also meant trained or tamed, reclaimed, made gentle, thoroughly manned. Affaiter is still in use in M. Fr., as a term of falconry.

"Affaicter un oiseau, to man a hawk throughly" (Cot.).

We find this word employed in this sense in the Vision of Piers Plowman (1362): "And go affayte the Fawcons, wilde fowles to kill."

In O. Fr. sporting literature one constantly reads of "Chiens biens affaities" (wellbroken dogs); "oiseaux bien affaities" (welltrained hawks). In Roy Modus a chapter is headed: "Comment on affaitte ung Faulcon et met hors de sauvagine," and another, "Cy devise comme on doit loirrer ung Faulcon nouvel affaittié," ff. lxxix., lxxxi.

"Un Faucon faitie et plaisant" (Borman,

P. 52, n. 14).

"Il voudra déduit avoir, des chiens que tu as afaitiez" (La Chace dou Cerf, Jub. 157). "My dog remembered me who fed and trained him better than you did who loved me so much," says Tristan to Isolde when he returned to

her disguised as a beggar and was not recog-

Melz li suvient Ke jo le nurri, ki le afaitai Ke vus ne fai ki tant amai. T.M., vol. ii. 933.

ALAUNTES, Allaunts, Canis Alanus; Fr. alans. Also spelt alande, alaunt, allaundes, Aloundys (MS.

Brit. Mus., Egerton, 1995). See also Twici, p. 56. A strong ferocious dog supposed to have been brought to Western Europe by a Caucasian tribe called Alains or Alani. This tribe invaded Gaul in the fourth century, settling there awhile, and then continued their wanderings and over-ran Spain. It is from this country that the best alans were obtained during the Middle Ages, and dogs that are used for bull- or bear-baiting there are still called Alanos. Gaston de Foix, living on the In the old English version of Twici (Vesp. B. borders of this country, was in the best position to obtain such dogs, and to know all about them. His description, which we have here, tallies exactly with that written in a Spanish book on hunting of the fourteenth century. This book, Libro de la Monteria (see Bibliography) was written by Alphonso xI. Both Gaston and this Spanish king say that the body of the Alaunt was like that of a heavy greyhound, their eyes were small, they were square in the jaw, and that their ears were trimmed and pointed to make them look alert. The tail was rather large than small. They were of three colours, white, grey, and blackish, but that white with black markings near the head and above the tail were the best liked (Lib. de la Monteria, chap. xli. pp. 115, 116, 117).

> Alauntes were used as war dogs, and it was said that when once they seized their prey they would not loose their hold. An Italian MS. of the fourteenth century says that Alans that are to be set on cavalry should be trained by their masters to be ferocious and "biting" (Ducange; Wynn, "Brit. Mastiff," p. 48; De Noir. ii. 398).

Cotgrave (Sherwood's App.) says that the mastiff resembles an Allan, and also Wynn in his book on the "British Mastiff" (p. 45) says that he is inclined to think that the Alan is the ancient name for mastiff, and thinks it possible that the Phœnicians brought this breed to the British Isles. He cannot have known the description given us of the Alan by the "Master of Game," nor can he have been acquainted with the work of Gaston Phæbus, for he says that the Alan is not mentioned among any of the earlier dogs of France and Germany. It is true that