FEWTE—*continued*

Beasts of the "Stinking Fewte."

The Roobucke, the Roo, the Fulmard, the Fyches, the Bauw, the Gray, the Fox, the Squirrel, the Whitecat, the Otyr, the Stot, the Pulcatt.	. . . . The Fulmard, the Fechewe, the Catt, the Gray, the Fox, the Wesyll, the Marteron, the Squirrel, the Whyterache, the Otyr, the Stote, the Polcatte.

In Roy Modus the beasts are also divided into *bestes doulces* and *bestes puans*. The reasons for doing so are also given (fol. lxii.): "*Les bestes doulces sont: le cerf la biche, le dain, le chevreul et le lièvre. Et sont appelées doulces pour trois causes: La première si est que d'elles ne vient nulle mauvais senteur; la seconde, elles ont poil de couleur aimable, lequel est blond ou fauve; la tierce cause, ce ne sont mie bestes mordans comme les autres cincq, car elles n'ont nulz dens dessus; et pour ces raisons puent bien estre nommées bestes doulces.*" Under the *bestes puans* are classed the wild boar, the wild sow, the wolf, the fox, and the otter.

FEWTERER, the man that lets loose the greyhounds (Blome, p. 27); from *veltraria*, a dog leader or courser; originally one who led the dogs called *veltres*, *viautres* (*see* Veltres). In Gallo-Latin, Veltrahus. It has been asserted that the word fewterer is a corruption of *vautre* or *viautre*, a boarhound, but although both evidently owe their origin to the same parent-word, fewterer can scarcely be derived from *vautre*, a boarhound. It was only in the Middle Ages in France that the word *vautre*, from originally meaning a powerful greyhound, was applied to a large boarhound. Fewterers in England appear invariably as attendants on greyhounds, not boarhounds. Another derivation has been also given from fewte, foot or track, a fewterer being, according to this, a huntsman who followed the track of the beast. But *venator* was the contemporary designation for a huntsman, and as far as we can ascertain the fewterer was always merely a dog-leader. According to Blount's Ancient Tenures the manor of Seaton in Kent was held of the King in sergeantry to provide one man called Veltrahis to lead three greyhounds when the King should go into Gascony, so long as a pair of shoes of four pence price should last (Hearne, p. 356).

During the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries every kennel of hounds appears to have had a certain number of greyhounds attached, and we find a constant mention of fewterers in charge of them. Their usual wages were from 1½*d.* to 2*d.* daily if they were on foot, and 4*d.* daily if they were mounted, with 3*d.* for their horse (*see* Appendix: Hunt Officials, and Venery).

The modern name for the man who holds the greyhounds when coursing is "Slipper."

FOREST LAWS. In any work relating to the history of the chase it is inevitable that the ancient forest laws should be alluded to, so it will not be out of place here to give a short gist of what these were to the end of the 15th century.

1. *Incipiunt Constitiones Canuti regis de Foresta.* The charter of the forest of Canute, dated 1016 (Winchester ?), is the first charter known. This charter is given at length by Harrison in Holinshed's Chronicles and also in Manwood's Forest Laws. Harrison speaks of another brief law: "whiche he (Canute) made in the first year of his reign at Winchester, afterwards inserted in these his latter constitutions. Canon 32 beginning thus in his own Saxon tongue: *Ic wil that elc one* &c. ('I will that each one shall be worthie of such venerie as he by hunting can take either in the plains or in the woods within his owne fee or dominion, byut eche man shall abstain from my venery in every place where I will that my beasts shall have firm peace and quitenesse oppon the same to forfeit as much as a man may forfeit.') This charter of Canute was afterwards confirmed by King Edward surnamed the Confessor and ratified by the Bastard" (Holinshed, H. i. and ii., 207, 208).

The Normans evidently adopted these statutes, for there is no trace of any other forest laws until the reign of Henry III.

2. *Carta de Foresta Regis Henrici III. anno regni II. A.D. MCCXVII.* This was a confirmation of the liberties obtained under the Magna Charter. The regulations were more lenient than they had been hitherto and enact that no man from henceforth should lose life or limb for the killing of the king's deer (Statutes of the Realm, i.)

3. *Carta de Foresta Regis Henrici III. anno regni IX.* This seems to be almost identical with the above.

4. *Carta de Foresta Regis Edwardi I. anno regni XXVIII.* This is a charter of Inspeximus reciting and confirming the *Carta de Foresta* 9 *Henry III.*

5. *Statutum de Finibus* 27 *Edward I.* Also a repetition of above.

6. *Consuetudines I. Assise de Foresta.* Ex MS. Lansd. 480, fol. 195, undated and date uncertain. A copy of part of this instrument was printed in Cay's edition from MS. Cot. Vesp. B. VII., where it is intituled *Articuli de attach* [iamentis] *Foreste* The deficiencies of that copy were supplied by Cay, from some other MS. and from the old editions of the *Secunda Pars Veterum Statutorum.*

In Manwood's Forest Laws this instrument is quoted as 6 Ed. I. (Statutes of the Realm).

Excepting a few laws respecting trespass in forest and of game, of Richard II. and Henry VII., there is nothing more of importance to the historian of the chase, until the close of the 16th century when Manwood collected the ancient forest laws and charters and published them in the first place (1596) for circulation among his friends only (*see* Bibliography: Manwood).

FORLONGE, forloyng, forlogne, from the Fr. *fort loin.* G. de F. says, "flies far from the hounds," *i.e.*, having well distanced them ("*Fuit de fort longe aux chiens, c'est a dire que il les*

FORLONGE—*continued*

ait bien esloinhes"). Hounds are said to be hunting the forlonge when the deer is some way in front of them, or when some of the hounds have got away with the deer and have outpaced the rest. As our MS. (p. 98) says, the forlogne should be blown if the stag has run out of hearing of hound and horn, but it should not be blown in a park. In old French hunting literature it is an expression one constantly comes across. Jacques de Brézé says, "*de forlongne s'en est venu,*" to denote that the stag has distanced the pack. Gace de la Buigne refers to it several times: "*Li chasseront de forlongne les chiens, car d'eulx s'est eslongné,*" and again, "*Car les chien chacent tellement de forlongnie et soubz le vent.*" (*See* Hunting Music.)

Twici, writing almost a hundred years earlier than the Duke of York, says: "The hart is moved and I do not know where the hart is gone, nor the gentlefolk, and for this I blow in that manner. What chase do we call this? We call that chase The chase of the forloyng."

Forloyneth: "When a hound meeteth a chase and goeth away with it far before the rest then we say he forloyneth" (Turber. ed 1611, p. 245).

FOX. According to the laws of Canute the fox was neither reckoned as a beast of venery nor of the forest. In Manwood's Forest Laws he is classed as the third beast of chase (p. 161), as he is also in Twety and Gyfford, and The Boke of St. Albans.

Although early records show that the English Kings kept their foxhounds, we hear nothing of their having participated in this sport, but they seem to have sent their hounds and huntsmen about the country to kill foxes, probably as much for the value of the pelt as for relieving the inhabitants of a thievish neighbour. For instance, King John (1213) sent to the Constable of Bristol forty foxhounds and twelve geryhounds, two horsemen, and two varlets and eight veltrars, commanding him to make them hunt the fox in his shire, "and to provide necessaries for them until we send for them; and any cost you may incur through them shall be paid." Again in the same year he sent "William Malet our huntsman, with forty foxhounds (*brachettis vulpericiis*), six greyhounds, and six varlets and *one horse* to hunt the fox in our forest of Treville" (Close Rolls of King John, quoted Jesse, vol. ii. pp. 30, 31).

In the next reign (Henry III.) permission is granted to one John Fitz-Robert "to keep dogs of his own to hunt foxes and hares in the forest of Northumbria, as long as it shall please our Lord the King." In the reign of Edward I. John Engaine held land in Great Gidding, in the county of Huntingdon, "by serjeantry of hunting the Wolf, Fox, and Cat, and driving away all Vermin out of the forest of our Lord the King in that County" (Plac. Cor. 14 Edward I. Rot. 7). There seem to have been plenty of representatives of sporting parsons in those days, for we find abbotts committing trespasses in "vert and venison" in the royal forests. In one instance the King granting a licence to one Peter de Moresby, parson of the church of Aykeskarth, that he may hunt at all time of the year except fence month, the hare, fox and cat with his own dogs throughout the chace of John de Britannia the elder at Wensladale, which is in the King's hands, provided he take none of the King's great game, nor course in his warrens. (24 Edw. I. Pat. Rolls.)

In this and the following reign we come across many licences to hunt fox, hare, cat and badger granted to the King's citizens, yeomen, knights, &c. Attached to such licences was always the prohibition to hunt during the fence months or close season, also to beware of disturbing or chasing the King's deer. Thus, for instance, Hugh de Audeley obtains a licence "to hunt fox, hare, cat and badger with his own dogs in all the King's forests in the counties of Salop, Stafford, Gloucester and Oxford, fence month excepted, and to stretch nets for their capture . . . he is not by virtue of this concession to injure deer in the said forests." (8 Edw. II. Pat. Rolls.) In the same year a similar licence was granted to Robert son of Payne to hunt in the King's forest in the counties of Dorset, Somerset and Wilts "and to stretch nets for the capture of foxes with out hindrance of the justices," &c. These allusions to nets throw an interesting light on the fox-hunting of those days. In Edward III.'s reign Thomas Engaine held lands in the Pitchley country, "by the service of finding at his own proper costs certain Dogs for the destruction of Wolves, Foxes, Martrons, Cats, and other Vermin, within the counties of Northampton, Roteland, Oxford, Essex, and Buckingham (Rot. Fin. 42 Edward III. m. 13). Among the other interesting permits to hunt this smaller game which we have here no space to notice is one of a later date (1397) granted by Richard II. to an abbot who had been a friend of the Black Prince: "License (on account of the King's affection for the abbot of Waltham Holy Cross, very dear to the king's father, the King himself having in his nonage tarried in the abbey for some time) for said abbot as long as he lives to hunt fox and other vermin in the forest of Essex in season, frightening the deer as little as may be; if any deer chance to come into his presence or within view, he may let his grey hounds run and catch them, but he may not take more than two a year." (Rich. II. Pat. R. 1397.)

In Edward I.'s Wardrobe Accounts, 1299–1300, appear some interesting items of payments made to the huntsman for his wages and the keep of the hounds and his *one horse* for carrying the nets. William de Blatherwyke, or, as he is also called, *William de Foxhunte*, and *William Fox-dog-keeper*, had besides their wages an allowance made to them for clothes and winter and summer shoes (*see* Appendix: Hunt Officials). As only one horse was provided, and that to carry the nets, the huntsman, we must presume, had to hunt on foot, not such an arduous undertaking when we remember that the country