HARE—*continued*

blown for the hounds, and when they have been brought up, the huntsman should "make the hare start with one of their roddes." *Roy Modus* recommends that the huntsmen in hare-hunting should be provided with "*verges*," because the young hounds are often so eager that they must be headed off and whipped back, for they overrun the scent. But it does not seem that they used the long hunting-pole of classic times, which indeed would have been out of place on horseback. Blome mentions a curious use of the hunting-pole for hare-hunting: "If you chance to find an old Form, let the Huntsman be provided with a piece of Bacon, and therewith anoint the end of his hunting-pole and whensoever he would point his hounds to a muse, or to any place, let him strike his pole on the ground and the hounds will go through the muse, or come into any place where he shall point them, and hunt it much better." And in the engravings to his book the men who seem to be hunting on foot have large poles in their hands, those on horseback, however, have only hunting-crops or whips.

The old hare-hunters, in spite of the blowing and halloaing to the hounds that they describe, were nevertheless of the incomparable Beckford's opinion, *i.e.*, that much noise and rattle is directly contrary to the first principles of hare-hunting, which is to be perfectly quiet and let your hounds alone (Beckford, p. 137), for even Du Fouilloux says there should be two or three huntsmen at the most, whereof one shall take charge and rate and beat on such hounds by prodding behind, and the other shall make them seek and cast about. For if there be many huntsmen, they shall foil the traces and footing of the hare or at the least will amaze the hounds with the variety of their voices when they are at default, and he further warns them not to make their hounds lift their heads and look up for help from the master (Du Fouilloux, p. 50; and Turb. p. 11).

In olden days the hounds that were entered to the hare did not always end their days as hare-hounds; it was considered an admirable way of getting the pack into good condition for their summer hunting at the stag, making them "well breathed" and teaching the young ones to hunt carefully. It is easy, says Du Fouilloux, to let them hunt stag after they have been accustomed to the hare, and they will soon leave the hunting of the hare, for the venison of the stag is much preferred by them, and also the stag leaves a heavier scent. "For a Hound that is a perfect good Haryer may be bold to hunt any chase, but the Hare of all games leaves the least scent behind her, but when once your Dogs have been accustomed to the Stag or Buck 'tis not easy to bring them in love with the Hare again" (Blome, p. 93; Du Fouilloux, p. 49. v.; Turb. p. 165).

After the Boke of St. Albans Turbervile is the next English author who treats of the chase of the hare, not only in his translated chapters on hare-hunting taken from Du Fouilloux, but also in an original chapter which he gives at the end of his book on coursing with greyhounds. In that century also we have the little treatise by Cokaine (*see* Bibliography). In the next centuries Gervase Markham, Cox, Blome, and Fairfax wrote on the subject, copying mostly from Turbervile, and adding but little from their own observation, but gradually, very gradually indeed, we find the old superstitions which encumbered the pages of the earlier authors disappearing, and the hunting crystallising itself into its present form, no romance being left in the history of the poor hare unless it be the tragedy of her own death after all her many "*gins*" and "*ruses*" to ensure her life.

HARE PIPES. A call for a hare; a device formerly used by poachers. The call is a squeaking sound, first slow and then quick, and is supposed to resemble the call between the male and the female. In the old game-laws the hare pipe was one of the engines that the lord of the manor could depute the gamekeepers to take from all such persons who had no legal right to hunt and take game (Blome, p. 114; Daniels, p. 457; Blane, p. 291).

HARNESS means in our text "paraphernalia wherewith animals can be caught or taken." It is frequently used in this sense by Gaston—*Hayes et autres Harnoys* (p. 126). In Julien's note to this same sentence occurring in *Le Bon Varlet*, he says, *autres harnois, autres engins, instruments, procédés*. In glossaries the meaning given to harness was usually military accoutrements and horse furniture, but it was also used for appurtenances of the chase and dress.

HARRIER, spelt in early documents with many variations—*eirere, heyreres, heyrer, hayrers*. A hound which is described in modern dictionaries as "resembling a foxhound but smaller, used for hare-hunting (Murray). This explanation would not have been a correct one for our harriers of the fourteenth century, for as far as we can gather they were used to hunt all kinds of game and by no means only the hare. They were evidently a smaller kind of running hound, for as our MS. says, there are some small and some large running hounds, "and the small are called Kenettis (or small dogs—*see* Kenet), and these hounds run well to all manner of game and they that serve for all game men call them heirers" (p. 61). And in chapter 36 we see that *heyrers* were used to hunt up the deer in the forest, the herthounds and greyhounds meanwhile being held in leash till a warrantable deer was on foot, or till "the heyrer have well run and well made the rascal void" (made the smaller deer clear out of that part of the forest) (p. 109). Then the herthounds were to be uncoupled where the most likely "ligging is for an hert, and seek." The herthounds then put up the wary old stag and hunted him till he came to