HARRIER—continued

the tryst where the King would be with his long bow or cross-bow, or till the hert was pulled down by them or the greyhounds which had been slipped at him.

In the chapter on hare-hunting in our MS. the word harrier does not occur; only hounds, greyhounds and raches are mentioned. So when Henry IV. paid for "La garde de nos chiens appelez hayrers" (Privy Seal, 20 Aug. 9th Henry, 1408, No. 5874), or Henry v. for the "Custodiam Canum nostrum vocatorum hayreres" (Rot. Pat. I Henry V. 1413), it was not because they were especially addicted to hare-hunting, but because they kept these useful hounds to "harry" game.

In 1407 we find one Hugh Malgrave "servienti venatori" vocat' hayters p' c'vo" (cervo) (see Appendix: Hunt Officials), which we may accept as another proof that their office was to hunt the stag. The Duke of York also repeatedly says that "heirers" run at all game (see pp. 61, 111, 112). In 1423 Hugh Malgrave still held the "office of the hayrers" by grant from Henry IV. In the curious legal Latin of the thirteenth century, we find the word canes heirettes, and heyrettor (Wardrobe Accounts, 34 Ed. I.).

There are a great number of early records which show us that these hounds were used then for hunting red and fallow deer, sometimes in conjunction with greyhounds and sometimes without their aid:

"In discharge of the expenses of Richard, hunter of Lord Edward, hunting deer (damos) in the forests of Fekenham and of Wychewode, with John Moppar, receiving per day 18d. to keep them, I horse, I bernar, 12 'herettior' dogs, 6 greyhounds (leporar.), and I ventrar, for their discharge from Sunday, etc., 4l. 16s." (49 Henry III.)

In the same year of Henry III. we find twenty stags accounted for by two huntsmen, three grooms and twenty-five herrettior dogs without any greyhounds:

"In discharge of the expenses of Richard de Candevere and William de Candevere, hunting red deer (cervos) in the forests of Kynefare, each one of them receiving per day 21d. to keep them, 2 horses, 3 grooms, 25 herettior dogs; for their discharge from Sunday in the feast of, &c. Subtracted from the account for their dogs, 10 shillings for skins of 20 stags, 11l. 8s."

In the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward I. the "heyrettars" re-occur many times; and in this King's reign the master "John de Heyrettor keeper of the herettor dogs received 2d. per day wages." (Ward. Acc. 34 Ed. I.)

Harriers were sometimes taken with buck-hounds on hunting expeditions as well as with greyhounds. In the fat venison season July of 1311 the King's two huntsmen William de Balliol and Robert Squyer take 24 haieretti dogs, 18

greyhounds and a bercelet to take red deer in the forest of Whitlewode in Northampton, and during the same season William de Balliol was sent with 18 haieretti dogs and 10 greyhounds to course in the park of Burgh in Norfolk (Close Rolls, 4 Ed. III.). In the following year the same two huntsmen with John Lovel (Keeper of the King's buckhounds), were sent to hunt deer in the forest of Whicchewode, in Oxfordshire, with 24 haericii dogs, 24 buckhounds and 30 greyhounds. In some of the documents harriers are simply alluded to as canes currentes. As they were not a distinct breed, but were included under the designation "raches," or running hounds, a separate chapter is not given to them in our text and neither Twici nor the Dame of St. Albans mentions these hounds. Gradually we find the spelling, although presenting still countless variations, bringing the a more constantly than the e, the "heirers" become hayrers, hareres, hariers, and after the sixteenth century harriers. It is also in the sixteenth century that one comes across the first allusions to their use in hunting the hare.

Dr. Caius, in his treatise on English dogs, written (1570) for the information of Gesner, says of the harrier: "Of the Dogge called a Harrier in Latine Leuerarius. That kinde of Dogge whom nature hath indued with the vertue of smelling, whose property it is to vse a lustines, a readines, and a courageousnes in hunting, and draweth into his nostrells the ayre or sent of the beast pursued and followed, we call by this word Sagax. . . . Wee may knowe these kinde of Dogges by their long, large, and bagging lippes, by their hanging eares, reachyng downe both sydes of their chappes, and by the indifferent and measurable proportion of their making. This sort of Dogges we call Leuararios Hariers, that I may comprise the whole number of them in certaine specialties, and apply to them their proper and peculier names, for so much as they cannot all be reduced and brought vnder one sorte, considering both the sundrye uses of them and the difference of their seruice whereto they be appointed,

Some for	The Hare The Foxe The Wolfe The Harte The Bucke The Badger The Otter The Polcat The Lobster The Weasell The Conny	Some for one thing and some for another."
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Although used for the chase of the hare, it is evident that Dr. Caius employed the term harrier as a comprehensive one for scenting hounds used in the hunting any game, and he further says:

¹ To those uninitiated in the provincial nomenclature of animals the idea of a harrier chasing a lobster will appear as ludicrous as it seemed to us when we first read the English version of Dr. Caius's book. According to Mr. Harting, the lobster is the provincial name for the stoat, so called from its motion when running of lobbing along.

HARRIER—continued

"Every seueral sort is notable and excellent in his naturall qualitie and appointed practise. Among these sundry sortes, there be some which are apt to hunt two diuers beastes, as the Foxe otherwhiles, and other whiles the Hare, but they hunt not with such towardnes and good lucke after them . . . for they swarue sometimes, and doo otherwise than they should "(Caius, p. 4).

Turbervile uses the word hayrer as harehound; and translates Du Fouilloux's "Car ils est certain que si les chiens scauent bien prendre le lieure à force, ils pourront courrir toutes bestes" by "A hound which is a perfect good haryer, may be

bold to hunt any chace" (p. 165). To trace the history of the harrier from the time when he was entered to all game, to that gradual narrowing of his field, to the hare alone, is not within the scope of this note, which is merely to give as far as is possible the origin of the word harrier and the use of the heyrers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Judging by the somewhat scanty evidence before us, they were a good scenting dog, smaller than herthounds or staghounds and buckhounds, and also slower, used to move the game and hunt it up to where relays of swifter hounds were being held in leash, or where the huntsman was waiting at his tryst (stand) to shoot. It is also probable that the word was originally derived from the Anglo-Saxon Hergian, herian, to harry, to disturb, to worry; O. Fr. harrier, herrier, herrier, to harry; F. hare and harer, to set a dog on to attack. The harrier, in fact, was a dog to "hare" the game. Although now obsolete, we find this word used late in the seventeenth century.

"Let the hounds kill the fox themselves and worry and hare him as much as they please"

(Cox, Gent. Rec., p. 110).

The general, and at first sight more reasonable, etymology is harrier from hare hound. But besides the earlier uses of the hound having no special connection with the hare, one could support the theory of its derivation from have, hegian (to harry, to destroy), on account of the most frequent spelling of the word, the e (heyrer) is by far more constant than the a (harrier), although the latter does occur occasionally in the earliest records. The orthography used to vary so infinitely, that the same scribe would often write a name with several variations on the same page, so that perhaps some will consider this argument as out of court. There are strong partisans for both derivations, most dictionaries giving the hare-hound origin, and Dalziel in his "British Dogs" seems rather indignant with Wynn for proposing any other (Dal. "Brit. Dogs," vol. i. pp. 202-203).

To summarise, we may say:

(I) Although in the fourteenth century we find harriers frequently mentioned, we have never found them written of in connection with the chase of the hare, but nearly always to hunt the red deer and buck, and on rare occasions for badger, fox and wild cat.

(2) Even in the sixteenth century they were not employed solely for the pursuit of the hare (Dr. Caius, and Turb.).

The site of a si

(3) As we find the heyrer used for hunting up game, and as it is more often spelt with the e than the a, thus tending to approximate it to the Gothic here, and the Anglo-Saxon herian, this is more likely to be the derivation than the word hare (the spelling of which is most constantly hare) which seems at first sight the most probable origin on account of its modern association with what we now know as harriers.

length upon the great esteem in which the hart was held by all devotees to sport in Europe during the Middle Ages. It was royal game, and belonged to the Prince or ruler of the country, and the chase was their prerogative. Few unconnected with the court were ever able to enjoy the chase of the stag unless in attendance on or by special licence granted by the sovereign (see Appendix: Venery). Those who had extensive property of their own and had permission to erect a fence could, of course, keep deer on it, but this did not enable them to enjoy the sport of real wild deer hunting, or La chasse Royale as the French called it.

If we follow the history of the chase of the stag in England, France and Germany we find marked differences, according to each nation's characteristics. In the eyes of the mediæval French Veneur neither the trophy, nor the venison, nor the ceremonies of the chase, as such, possessed the same importance that the German Waidmann attached to them. It was the hunting of the hounds, the science of venery pitted against the natural wiles of the chased stag, the Chasse à cor et à cri, that appealed especially to the Frenchman. Added to this, the English introduced that personal element of exercise and prowess and emulation that gave in their eyes a further zest to the sport, enabling every individual to distinguish himself, be it on horseback with sword in hand or in a fast gallop over a stiff country. In Germany the antlers were prized beyond any other trophy of the chase, especially if they were abnormally formed; weights of great stags, dimensions of particularly fine antlers, and the thickness of the fat on haunch or brisket were details of vast importance and were made the subject of far weightier correspondence between kings and emperors than was the discussion of their respective country's wellbeing. Not that the French and English did not have great delight in a good trophy, but it was more or less a side issue, the first being to obtain good sport, whether the deer was hunted, stalked, or coursed.

Of the chase of the stag we have dealt in another note (see Appendix: Venery), leaving only a few remarks to be made here, as all the many details in respect to red deer have also been treated under separate headings.

The stag was one of the five beasts of venery,