VENERY—continued

I my selfe have seene observed in coursing with Greyhounds." He continues to say that for coursing deer, the greyhounds were divided into three parts, i.e., Teasers, Side laies and Backsets, or Receits. The teasers were slipped first at the Deer "either at the whole heard, to bring a Deare single to the course or els at a low deare, to make him strain before he come at the sidelaies and backsets." He explains that "To lay a brase of Greyhounds or more by the midway and those are called sidelayes, because they are to be let slip at the midside of a Deare. And the last sort of greyhounds towards the latter end of the course is called receit or backset.

"These last greyhounds were commonly let slip full in the face of the Deare (G. de F. p. 177) to the end that they may the more amase him and so they with the help of the other teasers and sidelaies may the better take holde on him all at once and pull him downe, wheras the sidelaies are to be let slip at the side of a Deare or after him, for feare lest they make him swarve from the backsettes." The receits are evidently the receivers or reseeyuors as our text calls them (p. 112), the French receveurs or levriers de tête (see Appendix: Relays). There was another and less legitimate sport in which Turbervile seems to have indulged, but to which he makes but scant allusion: "And that is at a Deare in the night: wherin there is more art to be used than in any course els. But because I have promised my betters to be a friend to al Parkes, Forests, and Chaces, therfore I will not here express the experience which hath been dearer unto me, particularly, than it is meet to be published generally " (p. 250).

It was at this period that the Duke of Norfolk formulated his laws on coursing which have remained the foundation for all modern rules on the subject.

But to return to the earlier history of venery, we find that as long as game was plentiful the royal hunting establishments were kept on a large footing, not only with the object of providing sport for the King and court, but the huntsmen really acted as purveyors to the Royal households, providing them with the requisite venison, in the same way as the royal ferreters were merely kept to find conies enough for the court and not because the royal princes cared about ferreting! As we have mentioned in the preliminary note (p. xlvi) to obtain the venison the huntsmen and hounds were sent all over the country accompanied by a lardener to take charge of the slaughtered venison, and the sheriff of the shire in which they happened to be hunting had to find salt, barrels, and carriage for the venison to its destina-

To show how these Royal hunting-packs moved about the country we cannot do better than to give a summary of one year and take that of 1313 (6-7 Ed. II.) as a fair example. John Lovel "King's Yeoman" was then master, or keeper of the king's buckhounds, with kennels at Hunter's

Manor, Little Weldon, Northamptonshire. Robert Lesquier (sometimes spelt Squyer or Le Squier) seems to have been master of the harriers, and William de Balliolo was master probably of the herthounds, for sometimes we find him in company with John Lovel but more often with Robert Lesquier. Each of these three received the "Masters wages" of 12d. a day.

On January 26th, 1313, John Lovel travels to Wiltshire with his two berners, a fewterer, 24 buckhounds and 6 greyhounds.

February 12, William de B. takes 2 berners, 2 fewterers, 24 running hounds, 12 greyhounds and 1 bercelet, to hunt in Norfolk and Suffolk.

May 16th, Robert Le S. is sent to take venison during "this season of fatness," in Huntingdon, with 2 berners, 2 fewterers, 24 dogs de mota, 12 greyhounds and 1 bercelet.

July 27th, 1313, John Lovel is sent with his buckhounds, 16 greyhounds and 1 bercelet to Wiltshire, Southampton, and Berkshire.

He is to take 12 harts and 6 bucks in the forest of Windsore. He is to take:
6 bucks in the forest of Asshele.

6 bucks in the chace of Bristol.

12 bucks and 4 harts in the forest of Wolve-

6 bucks in the park of Freemantel.

6 bucks and 8 harts in the forest of Pambere.

12 bucks in the forest of Claryndon within and without the launds.

William and Robert are on the same date sent to the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Huntingdon, and Northampton and Essex, to take:

20 bucks in the forest of Wauberge.

12 bucks in the forest of Whitlewode.

24 harts and 40 hinds in the forest of High Peak.
6 harts and 6 bucks in the forest of Shirwode.

4 harts and 8 bucks in the forest of Essex.

12 bucks in the forest of Rokingham within and without the launds.

In the autumn of the same year after what must have been an arduous season of travel and sport, orders are again given to John Lovel on October 13th, to hunt in Wiltshire, and on November 10th, he is sent to Wolmere to take 8 hinds and 10 bucks, while Robert le Squier on the same date is ordered to take 8 hinds and 6 bucks, in the forest of Wyndsore, and 6 hinds and 20 bucks in the forest of Essex. On December 30 the last named is sent to Gloucester and John Lovel to Somerset and Dorset.

At this time there were two head wardens or keepers of the Forests, one "on this side" of the Trent and the other "of beyond Trent," John de Segrave being Chief Forester beyond, and Hugh Le Despenser on this side of the Trent. Orders were sent to them to permit the huntsmen above mentioned to take the stated number of game, commands also being sent to the underforesters and parkers to aid and counsel the huntsmen when hunting in their districts, and to the sheriffs to pay the wages and provide salt, barrels, &c.

VENERY—continued

Below we give a similar royal order issued for the taking of fat venison:

" July 1, 1311.

"To the Sheriff of Southampton. Order to pay to the king's yeoman John Lovel, whom the king is sending with twenty-four running dogs, six greyhounds, two berners and a vewterer (veutrario) to take the king's fat venison (pinguedinem) in the forests in the said county, his wages from midsummer last at the rate of 12d. daily, whilst in his bailiwick, and 3d. daily for two berners, 2d. daily for the vewtrer, and ½d. daily for each of the above dogs and greyhounds. He is also to deliver to him salt for the said venison and carriage for the same to London.

"To the keeper of the Forest of Wolmere.

"Order to assist the above John and William de Balliolo in taking the venison aforesaid whenever he shall be warned by them, and to make an indenture of the number of harts and hinds taken by them in the said forest.

"To the sheriff of Northampton. Like order to pay the same wages to the said William de Balliolo and Robert Squyer, huntsmen whom the king is sending with twenty-four haieretti dogs, eighteen greyhounds, two berners, two vewtrers, a berseletter, a bercelet, and a lardener to take harts in Whitlewode forest, paying them the same as above for the aforesaid dogs, greyhounds, berners and vewtrers, and 2d. daily for the said berseletter and ½d. daily for the said bercelet, and 2d. daily for the said lardener, from midsummer, and to find them salt &c. as above.

"To the keeper of the forest of Whitlewode: Order to aid the said William and Robert in taking the aforesaid deer.

"To the sheriff of Southampton. Similar order to pay to the said William de Balliolo and Robert Squyer, whom the king is sending with twenty-four dogs," &c. (then follows word for word the same as in the order to the sheriff of Northampton except that the forests of Wyndsore and Pambere are substituted for the forest of Whitlewode) (Close Rolls, Ed. II. (1311) Mem. I).

During this "fat season" alone about 400 stags and the same number of bucks would have to be accounted for. In the season of 1315 orders were given on the 14th and 15th July, for 322 harts, 302 bucks and 24 does to be taken in the following forests, parks and chaces of the Kingdom:

In the forest of Kynefare 20 harts and	1 20 b	ucks
", ", ", Kank 6 ", "	6	,,
", ", ", Chute	12	,,
In the park of Thurnebury	16	,,
In Bristol Chace	12	,,
In the forest of Asshele	12	,,
In the park of Lutegersale	6	,,
In the forest of Claryndon	40	,,
" " " Dertmore 20 "		
", ", ", Rithiche	20	,,
", ", " Exmoor 20 "		
", ", ", Pederton	20	(4.2)

In the forest of Selewode					bucks	
Munedep	12	harts	and	20	,,	
In Cranborne chace				12	,,	
In the forest of Braden				20	,,	
,, ,, ,, Pambere	12	,,	,,	6	"	
In the warden of Purbik	20	,,				
In the forest of Inglewode	40	,,	,,	12	,,	
Chace of Mallerstang	40	,,	,,	20	,,	
Chace of Whinnefel	12	,,	,,	6	,,	
Park of Flakebrigg				6	,,	
Park of Burgh-under-Stay	nm	ore		6	,,	120
In the Forest of Shirewode	12	,,	,,		12	does
Galtres	12	,,	,,		12	,,
The forest between						
Synene and Donne	24	,,				
The forest between						
Gringele and Wheteleye	20	,,	,,	40	,,	
The chace of Knaresburgh						
with the parks	20		,,	40	,,	
The park of Brustewyk,	40 1	buck	3			
Park of Spofford and The						
Chace of Langestrode	12	,,	,,	24	,,	
The forest of Giseburn						
and Littondale	30	,,				
The Park of Topclive				12	,,	
Park of Fremantel, no sta	ted	num	ber.			
(Close Rolls	s, 9	Ed.	II. N	Iem	s. 28-20	9.)

For the forests of Netherwent, Dene and Wauberg where venison is to be taken no number is given.

A considerably larger head of venison was killed in the year than would appear in such orders from the king, as some of the king's subjects occasionally had permission to hunt the much prized royal game and others had the right of doing a limited amount of hunting as they passed through the forest on the king's business. In the Carta de Foresta of 9 Henry III., is the following permission. "Whatsoever Archbishop, Bishop, Earl or Baron, coming to us at our command passing by our Forest, it shall be lawful for him to take and kill one or two of our deer, by view of our Forester if he be present, or else he shall cause one to blow an horn for him that he may not seem to steal our deer. And likewise they shall do returning as aforesaid." (Statutes of the Realm i.). According to the same charter, the Abbot of the Borough of St. Peter (Abbot of Peterboro') had the right of hunting hares and foxes in the bounds of the Forest and to have unlawed dogs. Not that this permit satisfied the sporting instincts of some of these sons of the church, for we find one abbot of Peterboro', Godfrey, convicted of trespass in hunting without licence in the king's forest of Huntingdon and taking a doe, for which he was however pardoned (Pat. Rolls, 9 Ed. 11.). It was also expressly stipulated in the above mentioned charter that deer poaching should not be punished by the capital penalty, as had been the custom until the days of Magna Charta. "No man from henceforth shall lose either life or member for killing our deer; but if any man be taken and convicted for taking our venison, he shall make a grievous fine if he hath anything whereof, and if he hath nothing to lose, he shall be imprisoned a year and a day; and after the year and day expired, if he can find sufficient sureties he shall be