THE CRAFT OF VENERY—*continued*

replies that although he has taken a prominent part in hunting, he ever feels a stranger to the subject. "Sire, combien que j'aye aucune fois regardé la chasse dedans les toilles, n'estant seulement du nombre des veneurs, mais conducteur de la venerie privée, en laquele nous exercions, toutefois je me suys tousjours recogneu estrange en ce propos."

After having commented on Francis' prowess in the lists of the tournament and in the saddle, he refers to an incident of the King's courage in attacking a furious wild boar within an enclosure:

"Je vous aye veu quelquefois a cheval assaillir le sanglier escumant et le tuer de vostre espée, lors que je regardois en lieu seur avec la bande desarmée le passetemps, et estant a cheval environois les toilles, et pouvois veoir par dessus le conflict sans danger."

In spite of his thus preferring to look on in safety than to risk his life in such encounters, Budé understood all that belonged to stag-hunting. Pieced together, without the interpolations of side issues, of praise to the monarch and humble apologies for his own deficiencies, we have a very succinct account of all that appertained to the procedure and ceremonial of a sixteenth-century stag-hunt.

When speaking of the ruses of a stag to get rid of the hounds, he relates a story told him by the Grand Veneur of Louis XII., when he was hunting with him on one occasion about six leagues from Paris. The hounds, after hunting steadily, suddenly threw up their heads and would not hunt forward or heel. It was as if the stag had been bewitched and carried off into the sky. Then the marvellous discovery was made that the stag, in jumping into a tangled thicket, had landed on a high whitethorn and had sunk into its branches, and not being able to disentangle himself was thus supported and hidden in mid air.[1]

There is nothing of particular interest to note in this treatise as far as hunting is concerned. The finding of the stag with a limer and the hunting with relays of hounds is the same as has been given more amply in previous as well as in subsequent works of venery. Budé notes many details, thus, that for the chase of the stag green should be the colour of the clothes worn, and grey for the wild boar, that one should not omit to take a sword and hunting-knife. He says that two or three horses should be held ready for a day's hunting. "Trois courtaux ou deux pour le moins en un jour, legers et de bonne bouche, afin de les changer et refraischir." So we see that a second horse is no innovation of our days. The learned man declares that venery had never before reached such excellence as under Francis, for the ancients had never brought this art "a tele grandeur et magnificence qu'elle est parvenue en vostre regne, d'autant que ce passetemps est aujourd'huy faict avec plus grande parade et suyte, qu'il n'estoit jadis." He continues that now even the birds of the air cannot escape as they are chased by hawks.

TOXOPHILUS or the Schole or partitions or Shooting, by Roger ASCHAM. London, Edouardi Whytchurch, 1544.

Roger Ascham was a distinguished scholar in the reign of Henry VIII., holding the post of Latin Secretary to Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, of whose studies he had been director. Toxophilus was written at the University of Cambridge to recommend the exercise of the bow as a salutary recreation to the studious and sedentary. It is a rare little book; at the Pichon sale in 1869 a copy fetched 860 frcs.

It was republished in 1866 by J. R. Smith.

LA CHASSE DU LOUP, NÉCESSAIRE A LA MAISON RUSTIQUE, PAR JEAN DE CLAMORGAN, SEIGNEUR DE SAANE, PREMIER CAPITAINE DE LA MARINE DE PONANT; EN LAQUELLE EST CONTENUE LA NATURE DES LOUPS, ET LA MANIÈRE DE LES PRENDRE, TANT PAR CHIENS, FILETS, PIÈGES, QU'AUTRES INSTRUMENTS, ETC. DEDIÉE AU ROI CHARLES IX.

Paris, Jacques du Puys, 1566 (the first edition of the MAISON RUSTIQUE was issued in 1564, and from 1566 until 1866 every new edition of this work contained Clamorgan's treatise on Wolf-hunting).

2. Paris, J. du Puys, 1567.
3. Genêve, Fr. Estienne, 1569.
4. Paris, J. du Puys, 1570.
5. ,, ,, 1572.
6. Montluel, Lescuyer et Jacqui, 1572.
7. Paris, J. du Puys, 1574.
8. ,, ,, 1576.
9. Lyon, ,, 1576.
10. Lunéville, J. Courtois, 1578.
11. Paris, J. du Puys, 1578.
12. Lyon ,, 1578.
13. ,, ,, 1580.
14. Paris ,, 1583.
15. Lyon ,, 1583.
16. (,,) Gab. Cartier, 1584.
17. Paris, J. du Puys, 1586.
18. (Lyon), Gab. Cartier, 1586.
19. (Paris), J. du Puys, 1589.
20. Lyon, Jac. Guichard, 1590.
21. ,, Jaq. Roussin, 1595.
22. (,,) Gab. Cartier, 1597.
23. Paris, J. du Puys, 1598.
24. ,, (no name), 1598.
25. Rouen, J. Crevel, 1598.
26. ,, Jean Osmont, 1598.
27. ,, T. Daré, 1598.
28. Paris, (P. Bertoult), 1602.

[1] Stags will often hurl themselves with one gigantic bound far into some almost impenetrable thicket and there lie where hounds can never wind them and hardly ever reach them."—"Stag-hunting," Fortescue, p. 148.

LA CHASSE DU LOUP—*continued*

29. Rouen, —— 1602.
30. Rouen, Romain de Beauvais, 1602.
31. ,, Jean ,, ,, ,,
32. Lyon, Pierre Rigaud, 1607.
33. Rouen, T. Daré, 1608.
34. ,, R. de Beauvais, 1608.
35. Lyon, —— 1610.
36. Paris, —— 1612.
37. Rouen, D. Geufroy, 1620.
38. ,, R. Vallentin, 1620.
39. ,, A. Morrony, 1624.
40. ,, Pierre de la Motte, 1624.
41. ,, Louis Costé, 1624.
42. ,, Romain de Beauvais, 1625.
43. Lyon, Claude Rigaud, 1628.
44. Rouen, L. du Mesnil, 1629.
45. ,, J. Berthelin, 1637.
46. Lyon, J. Rigaud, 1637.
47. ,, La Veuve de Cl. Rigaud, 1637.
48. ,, —— 1639.
49. Paris, Nic. de la Vigne, 1640.
50. Rouen, J. Berthelin, 1641.
51. Lyon, J. Carteron, 1645.
52. Rouen, Berthelin, 1646.
53. Lyon, —— 1650.
54. ,, Simon Rigaud, 1653.
55. ,, ,, ,, 1655.
56. Rouen, David et Pierre Geoffroy, 1655.
57. ,, T. Maury, 1656.
58. ,, D. et P. Geoffroy, 1658.
59. ,, C. Malassis, 1658.
60. —— —— 1660 (?).
61. Rouen, D. et P. Geoffroy, 1665.
62. ,, J. Machuel, 1666.
63. ,, J. Hérault, 1666.
64. ,, —— 1668.
65. Lyon, J. B. Gimeaux, 1668.
66. Rouen, —— 1674.
67. ,, R. Lallement, 1676.
68. ,, P. Amiot, 1676.
69. ,, La Veuve de P. de la Motte, 1676.
70. ,, La Veuve de Guillaume Machuel, 1676.
71. Lyon, A. Molin, 1680.
72. ,, J. de Cl. Carteron, 1680.
73. ,, Benoit Bailly, 1680.
74. ,, Claud la Roche, 1680.
75. Rouen, J. B. Besongne, 1685.
76. Lyon, Claude Carteron et Ch. Amy, 1689.
77. Cologne, —— 1695.
78. Rouen, J. B. Besongne, 1698.
79. ,, Jean Oursel, 1698.
80. Lyon, André Laurens, 1702.

La Chasse du Loup was published also in d'Olivier de Serre's *Théâtre d'Agriculture.*

81. Lyon, J. Baptiste Deville, 1675.
82. ,, Beaujollin, 1675.

Forming part of Du Fouilloux's *Venerie*, the following editions were issued:

83. Paris, Félix Le Mangnier, 1585.
84. ,, Abel l'Angelier, 1601.
85. ,, L'Angelier, 1606.
86. ,, Veuve Ab. L'Angelier, 1614.
87. ,, L'Angelier, 1621.
88. ,, Cl. Cramoisy, 1624.
89. ,, L'Angelier, 1628.
90. ,, P. Billaine, 1635.
91. ,, P. David, 1640.
92. Angers, Ch. Lebossé, 1844.

Of German editions there appeared in the *Maison Rustique:*

93. Strassburg, Bernard Jobin, 1580.
94. —— —— 1588.
95. —— —— 1592.

In German in combination with the translations of Du Fouilloux:

96. Strassburg, Bernard Jobin, 1590.
97. Dessau, —— 1720.
98. ,, —— 1727.

In Italian it appeared translated in the *Maison Rustique:*

99. Venise, Alde, 1581.
100. Turin, Bevilacqua, 1582.
101. ,, Ratterii, 1583.
102. ,, —— 1590.
103. Venise, Alde, 1591.
104. Turin, G. D. Tarino, 1609.
105. ,, ,, 1623.
106. Venise, Brigonci, 1668.
107. ,, ,, 1677.
108. In Raimondi's *La Caccie*, Brescia Fontana, 1621, Clamorgan is translated into Italian, but the author does not mention his name.
109. Paris, Veuve Bouchard-Huzard, 1866.
110. ,, Le Cabinet de Vénerie, 1881.

Besides these one hundred and ten editions there exist probably many manuscript copies of this popular work; thus in the Dresden Royal Library I have seen a written copy of the year 1582 (Manus. B. 148).

A closer examination of the earlier French editions shows the keen rivalry that must have existed among the printer-publishers in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Thus in the year 1598 three different editions were issued by rival publishers in Rouen; in 1602, two; in 1608, two; in 1620, two, and in 1624,