NOBLE ARTE OF VENERIE—continued the French, that the brow tine is called the "burre," and that the bay tine is named the "first or antlier" tine, and that the tray tine is called the second or surantlier tine and so on.

## Second Edition.

Of this edition we know the date of origin, for on the title-page is printed:

## At London Printed by Thomas Purfoot An. Dom. 1611

The back of the title-page is left blank and the Dedication, filling two pages, and the Translator's Introduction, taking up three pages, in the first edition are omitted altogether, so that Gascoigne's commendatory rhymes follow "The Contents." "T. M. Q.'s" quaint verses occupying the tenth page in the first edition were evidently considered too good to be omitted by the publisher of the second edition, for there they occupy the fourth page, immediately preceding the beginning of the I. Chapter. But there are other and more curious changes to be noted in the second edition. In the thirty-five or thirty-six years that intervened between the two editions the throne had devolved from Elizabeth to James 1., and the Union of England and Scotland had been effected. Of this the title-page contains a record, for the words "here in this noble Realme of England" are changed in the second edition to "Realme of Great Britaine." omitted altogether which represents Queen Elizabeth on a "stand" in the forest in the act of receiving her Master of Game's report. Two others showing her at a sylvan hunting-feast and handing the knife to undo the dead stag have undergone interesting changes. This consists of a substitution of King James's person for that of the Queen by means of a clever xylographic manipulation. In the two wood-blocks those portions representing the Queen have been cut out, and on the "inlay" James's likeness has been drawn, the rest of the picture remaining intact. Funnily enough the easy-going artist omitted to change into a man's saddle the trappings on Queen Elizabeth's broad-backed hunter, the result being that in the picture of the hunt breakfast in the forest King James's steed, held by a page in the background, is represented with a side-saddle and a lady's footboard, which latter is on the off side of the horse, the artist having evidently forgotten to reverse sides when making his drawing for the engraver.

When the second edition was printed numerous changes in the orthography were made, and in most cases they are very welcome corrections, for they make sense of the text according to our modern mode of spelling. For this reason there is no excuse for the Editor of "The Poetry of Sport," pp. 37 and 38, when, quoting George Gascoigne's "Commendation of Venery" and "The Blazon," he not only copies the unwieldy spelling of the first edition, but adds to the confusion by spelling, for instance, our modern "heart" as "hart," and by making many additional modern misprints,

some of which are of a very misleading nature. Thus the word "few" is made to read "sew" and of "partners" "patterns" is made!

Undeniably "The Noble Arte of Venerie" is an excellent translation of one of the three French classics on sport, and in spite of its pirated contents a most instructive book also for the student of English venery.

SPANGENBERG, M. Cyria. Der Jagteüffel.

1. Eisleben, Gaubisch, 1560, 4°.

2. Leipsig, 1561, 4°.

3. Frankfurt, Weygand Han und G. Raben, 1562, small 8°.

This last edition is not given by Kreysig or Souhart; as I possess a copy of it, there can be no mistake about it.

4. Printed in Meurer's Jagd und Forstrecht,

5. Frankfurt, 1566, 8°.

6. Nordhausen, 1566, 8°.

7. Printed in Fritsch's Corpus Juris Venatorio-forestalis, 1675, 1676, 1702.

8. Printed in Theatrum diabolorum, 1775, fol.

This is a curious treatise on the abuses of the chase. The author of this "Hunting Devil" was a learned theologian who quotes extracts from no fewer than one hundred and thirty-nine authors, Of the 53 illustrations in the first edition the one is illustrative of the evil results, dangers, cruelty, Godlessness, malignant banefulness and satanic obnoxiousness of the lust of the chase. To give point to his moralising he tells many well-known legendary stories related in the classics and does not spare trite aphorisms and "wise" apothegms to drive his lesson home. His book was much quoted by his contemporaries who failed to discover the faultiness of much of his reasoning. As an instance of misdirected energy and research it affords amusement.

> KAY, or KAIE (John), Joannis Caii de Canibus britannicis liber vnvs, de rariorum animalium et stirpium historia, liber vnvs; de libris propriis, liber vnvs. Londini, Gulielmum Seresium, 1570.

An English translation of above entitled: Of Englishe Dogges, the diversities, the names, the natures, and the properties . . . Newly drawne into Englishe by Abraham Fleming Student. London, R. Johnes, 1576.

Another edition of De Canibus britannicis, by Sam. Tebb. London, Car. Davis,

It was also printed:

1. Fr. Paullini Cynographia.

2. Amphithéatrum Dornavii, vol. i. p. 509-

3. In Burmanni Poetis lat. min., vol. ii. p. 495-505.

KAY -continued

4. In the edition of Latin Poets given by Th. Johnson in 1699.

A reprint of A. Fleming's English edition appeared in 1880, printed by A. Bradley, London.

Dr. John Kay, or as he is better known under the Latinised name of Joannis Caius, was born in 1510. He was educated at Cambridge, and studied also at Padua, became an M.D. of that university, and later was admitted to the College of Physicians in London, of which he was nine times elected president. He was the founder of Caius College, Cambridge, of which he became a master in 1559. Dr. Caius informs us in the beginning of his treatise that he wrote it for the information of his friend Conrad Gesner, and Abraham Fleming, who translated the book three years after its author's death, relates this also in quaint words in his dedication to the Dean of Ely Cathedral: "A most shining light of the University of Cambridge; its jewel and glory, John Caius, wrote not without elegance to Conrad Gesner, a man exceedingly skilled and sagacious in the investigation of recondite matters; armed with everything that relates to natural history; the same man wrote an epitome concerning British dogs, not so concise as elegant and useful, an epitome compact of the various arguments and experiences of many minds; a book which when by chance I had met with it and was covered with delight with the novelty of its appearance, I attempted to translate into English."

Fleming in his preface also says that Dr. Caius had spared himself "no labour, repined at no paines, forsooke no travaile, refused no endeavour finally pretermitted no opportunity or circumstance which seemed pertinent and requisite to the

performance of this little libel."

Dr. Caius begins by dividing dogs into "a gentle kinde, serving the game, a homely kind, apt for sundry necessary uses, a currishe kinde, meete for many toyes." The dogs for game he again subdivides into those that "rouse the beast continuing the chase" and the other which "springeth the byrde and bewrayeth the flight by pursuite," or Venatici and Aucupatorij. As hunting dogs or Venatici he first mentions the dog called Leverarius, which Fleming renders harriers. Under this name all hounds seem to be classed that hunt game by scent (excepting bloodhounds and limers) and he gives a list of animals hunted by these hounds: Hare, Fox, Harte, Bucke, Badger, Otter, Weasell, Conny (ed. 1570), to which list Fleming seems to have added the wolfe, the polecat and the "lobster" (see Appendix: Harrier).

This kind of dog may be known, says Dr. Caius, 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"; which is not a very enlightening description of any hound.

Next come the Terrarius, or terrar, so called because "they creepe in the grounde, and by that meanes make afrayd, nyppe, and byte the Foxe and the Badger in such sort, that eyther they teare them in pieces with

theyr teeth beyng in the bosome of the earth, or else hayle and pull them perforce out of their lurking angles, darke dungeons, and close caves."

The next on the list is the Sanguinarius or Bloodhound. "The greater sort which serve to hunt, having lippes of a large syze and eares of no small length." He speaks of their use in following a live or wounded beast or tracking a dead one, of their being used to track thieves and evildoers and then says they will not "pause or breath from pursute untill such a time as they bee apprehended and taken that committed the facte." Fourthly comes the Agaseus or Gasehound, which is "a kinde of Dogge which pursueth by the eye, prevayleth little or never a whit, by any benefite of the nose that is by smelling, but excelleth in perspicuitie and sharpenesse of sight."

Then comes the Leporarius or Grehounde which for his incredible swiftness is called Leporarius a Grehounde because the principall service of them dependeth and consisteth in starting and hunting the hare. "It is a bare and spare kinde of Dogge, (of flesh but not of bone) some are of greater sorte and some lesser, some are smooth skynned and some are curled, the bigger therefore are appoynted to hunt the bigger beasts, and the smaller serve to

hunt the smaller accordingly."

Next we have the Leuiner or Lyemmer, in Latin Lorarius, which Dr. Caius, curiously enough, praises for their "swiftnesse incomparable," whereas this attribute was one not at all necessary in a good lime hound or limer, as he was always held on leash and generally so held by a man on foot whilst he hunted (see Appendix: Limer). Had the doctor not given the derivation of the name as from "loro, wherewith it is led," we should have thought he was describing a track dog. He says it was a "myddle kinde between the Harier and the grehounde as well for his kinde, as for the frame of his body."

After tumblers or Vertagus, he describes Canis furax, called the "theevishe dog which at the mandate and bydding of his master steereth and leereth abroade at night, hunting Connyes by the ayre, which is levened with their savouer, and conveyed to the sense of smelling by the meanes of the winde blowing towardes him." These must have been the lurchers of his time.

The second part of his discourse is devoted to "gentle Dogges serving the hauke," beginning the chapter with a general statement that "such Dogges as serve for fowling, I thinke convenient and requisite to place in this seconde Section," subdividing them into those that find game on land and those that find game on the water. In the former he classes first those that serve the hawk, and secondly the net, adding that the hawking dogs have no peculiar names assigned to them, save that they are called after "the bird they are allotted to take, viz. dogges for the falcon, the phesant or the partridge, the common sort of people calling them by one generall word namely Spaniells, as though these kinde of dogges come originally and first out of Spaine." Then follows an account of a "newe kinde of dogge brought out of Fraunce," adding: "for we Englishe men