KAY—*continued*

are marvailous greedy, gaping, gluttons after novelties, and covetous corvorauntes of things that be seldom, rare, straunge, and hard to get."

Of "the dogge called the Setter, in Latine *Index*," and his work among partridges and quails we get a spirited and exceedingly quaint account, which is followed by a similar description of "the water spaniell or Finder, in Latine *Aquaticus seu inquisitor*." According to the worthy Doctor these dogs also made themselves useful by bringing to "us our boultes and arrowes out of the water . . . which otherwise we should hardly recover, and oftentimes they restore to us our shaftes which we thought never to see, touche or handle againe, after they were lost, for which circumstaunces they are called *Inquisitores*, searchers and finders."

Of "the dogge called the Fisher in Latine *Canis Piscator* whereof Hector Boethus writeth, which seeketh for fishe by smelling among rockes and stones" our author happily adds that "he knows none of that kinde in England."

Of the dogs which defend their master's goods he says there is a diversity. "For there are some which barcke only with free and open throate, but will not bite, some which doe both barcke and byte, and some which bite bitterly before they barcke. The thirde are deadly, for they flye upon a man without utterance of voyce, snatch at him by the throat, and most cruelly bite out colloppes of fleashe."

The fifth part of the discourse treats of curres of the "mongrell and rascall sort"—the Wappe or Warner, Latin, *Admonitor*, the Turnespete *Verwversator*, and the Daunser or *Saltator* or Tympanista. Lastly, there are three cross breeds which Dr. Caius declares to be "wonderfully ingendred within the coastes of this country."

"The first bred of a bytch and a wolfe. The second of a bytche and a foxe, and the third of a beare and a bandogge."

"Of the first we have none naturally bred within the borders of England . . . for the want of wolves," but he seemed to consider that the other crosses existed in England. Lastly, outlandish dogs from Iceland are mentioned, "dogges curled and rough al over, which by reason of the length of their heare make show neither of face nor of body." The doctor gets quite heated at the favour shown to "outlandish toyes" by his countrymen and says: "A beggarly beast brought out of barbarous borders, from the uttermost countryes Northward, &c., we stare at, we gase at, we muse, we marvaile at, like an asse of *Cumanum*, like Thales with the brasen shancks, like the man in the Moone" (p. 37).

In his supplement at the end of this quaint treatise on the origin of the names of hounds we find what I believe is the first mention of the word *hound*, as being especially applied to hunting-dogs. Writing to Gesner he says: "Thus much also understand, that as in your language (German) *Hunde* the common word, so in our naturall tounge dogge is universall, but *Hunde* is perticuler and speciall, for it signifieth such a dogge onely as serveth to hunt, and therefore is called a hunde" (p. 40).

COCKAINE, Sir Thomas. A short treatise of Hunting, compyled for the delight of Noblemen and Gentlemen. London, 1591.

A very rare little book; besides a copy in the British Museum, Lord Aldenham possesses one (leaf C. 2 in facsimile), bought from Ld. Ashburnham, and from this copy Mr. C. E. Cokayne, a descendant of the author, had a small edition of facsimiled copies printed in 1897, which he presented to the Roxburgh Club.

Five of the woodcuts are copied from Turbervile's "Arte of Venerie," and the other two, representing a hound and a fox (used twice), are of much the same primitive character.

The preface is chiefly taken up with a somewhat long-winded laudation of hunting as an occupation for gentlemen. "Hunters by their continuall travaile, painful labour, often watching, and enduring of hunger, of heate and of cold, are much enabled above others to the service of the Prince and Countrey in the warres," is one of his arguments. In another passage he adds: "I could say much more in praise of this notable exercise of hunting, by which in many other Countries men have been and yet are often delivered from the ravine and spoile of many wild beasts, as namely of Lyons, of Beares, of Woolves, and of other such beasts of pray, and here in England from the hurt of Foxes and of other ravenous vermine."

The first of the short chapters into which Cockaine divides his little quarto is entitled: "A very good note for any yong Gentlemen, who will breed Hounds to hunt the Foxe," and begins with the instruction, "You must breed foureteene or fifteene couple of small Ribble hounds, lowe and swift, and two couple of Terriars." Then follow chapters, "The order to enter yong Hounds at the Foxe," "The order to be observed in hunting the Foxe," "The order how to make your Terriars," followed by three chapters on hare-hunting. In the second hare chapter he tells us that to enter your whelps at the Hare you must at Michaelmas "borrowe two or three couple of fine Hariors, such as will hunt a hare cunningly to the seate," &c., "so that by All Saints day you shall have entered all your whelps." He tells us that he has hunted for "fifty-two years the Bucke in summer and the Hare in winter, two years only excepted," when he was absent in the wars already spoken of.

The next chapter, "How to hunt the Roe," begins thus: "When you have hunted the Hare al winter and made your hounds very perfect, you may at the beginning of March give over the hunting thereof and then begin to hunt the Roe in manner and forme following." At first nine or ten couples are cast off which hunt the roe three or four hours and then relieve them with five or six couple more of your slowest hounds. "When your hounds have killed a roe, the best man in the companie is to take the assay, which he must doo crosse over the tewell." "The sent of the Roe is farre sweeter to hounds than any other chase: the reason is he hath in his forelegge a little hole, whereat when he is hunted issueth out all his moysture, for he sweateth not outwardly as other Deare doo, but only runneth forth at

COCKAINE—*continued*

the hole. This chase may you well hunt till Whitsontide."

The chapter "How to hunt the Stagge" is a very brief exposition of that chase, for, as the last paragraph, "if you can finde game," suggests, stags were not too common in good Sir Thomas' time. It begins: "After Whitsontide you may harken where a Stagge lieth, either in covert of wood or cornefield and have him harbored for you: whereat bate ten couple of your hounds, and lay a relay of six couple at the water you suppose he will goe to. . . . When you have killed the Stagge with your hounds, the best man in the company must come and take the assay which he must begin at the brisket . . . striking off the Stagges head and giving it to the Huntsman which he ought to carrie home and relieve his hounds with bread upon it a weeke after." "And so betwixt Whitsontide and Midsomer which amongst woodmen is called fence time, once a week you may occupie your hounds in this sort, if you can find game."

In the only other chapter dealing with the stag, "How to hunt the Stagg after the end of grassetime," we are told, "When Grassetime is ended, and that you give over hunting the Bucke, then may you for a fortnight after hunt the Stagge." "Your huntsmen must be carefull to be in when he is readie to dye, and houghsnew him with their swords, otherwise he will greatly endanger your hounds his head is so hard." The author then proceeds to tell us, "I was very well acquainted with the hunting hereof both in Parke, Forest and Chase." The hunting was done with twenty couple of hounds "and bee sure to send ten couple of the slowest to the relay foure miles of."

The two chapters devoted to buck-hunting occupy rather more space than those dealing with stag hunting, the instructions being fuller and details given at greater length. Buck hunting commenced at "Midsomer" when you took up ten or eleven couple of such hounds as you entered to hunt the Buck. "How to enter your hounds at the Bucke" is done as follows: "You must come into the Parke with ten or twelve couple loose at the stirrop, having in your companie halfe a dosen well horsed with long roddes in their hands. . . . Then goe beate the brakes to ffind some greater Deare."

"A good huntsman at the Bucke must ride fast to see what his hounds doo hunt. . . .

"If you hunt a Buck in any Parke, and he fortune to leap the pale then must the huntsman mot to the hounds blow three shorts and a recheate upon it. . . .

"If you hunt a Buck wearie in the beginning of Grassetime, and your hounds chaunce to checke and loose him, it is then somewhat hard for a young huntsman to knowe him by head it be full soomed. Yet note this for your better experience, when your wearie Deere hath rested and laine a while, if you then fortune to finde him againe, he will close up his mouth as though he had not been imbossed or hunted that day, making a bragge and setting up his single; yet this secret knowledge you must have to knowe him by, he will swell under the throate bigger than an egge, when he closeth his mouth; his coate also will stare and frise so uppon him, as you may safely knowe him thereby."

Then follows a chapter, "how to hunt the Stagge after the end of Grassetime." A chapter, "Howe to hunt the Otter," another, "How to hunte the Marteme," and "A Speciall note for an olde man or a lame, that loveth hunting, and may not wel follow the hounds," brings one to the concluding account of "Sir Tristrams Measures of blowing." No musical notes are given and the manner of blowing is described by giving a stated number and combination of long and short notes. Thus, the "Death of the Foxe at thy Lords Gate" is to be blown by "two notes and then the reliefe three times."

MANWOOD, John. A brefe collection of the Lawes of the Forest, etc. London, 1592. In the Catal. of the Brit. Mus. it is said that this edition is stated to have been printed for the use of the author's friends, and not for sale.

2. A Treatise and Discourse of the Lawes of the Forest. . . . Also a Treatise of the Purallee, etc. B. L. ff. 167. Few MS. notes. Thomas Wright and Bonham Norton, London, 1598.

3. (Another edition) Whereunto are added the Statutes of the Forest, a treatise of the seuerall offices, etc. B. L. ff. 528. For the Societie of Stationers, London, 1615.

4. (Third edition) . . . enlarged. B. L. pp. 552. Few MS. notes. For the Company of Stationers, London, 1665.

5. (Fourth edition), enlarged by W. Nelson, pp. 435. B. Lintoll, etc. In the Savoy, 1717.

An Abridgement of Manwood's Forest Laws and all the Acts of Parliament made since; which relate to Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, and Fowling. B. L. 1696. See Cox (N.), Esq., "The Gentleman's Recreation, 1697, etc."

A quite modern and most painstaking compilation concerning the ancient forest laws of England during the 13th and 14th centuries is the substantial quarto volume "Select Pleas of the Forest," edited for the Selden Society by G. J. Turner, M.A. and published by Quaritch 1901. It contains a mass of highly interesting notes upon the subject. The light this book throws upon the administration of forests, chases, &c., is, however, more that of the man of law than of the sportsman, and we cannot quite follow the author in his condemnation of Manwood for following Twici's tract rather than the strict law codes. The "Select Pleas" is the result of a great deal of research, and it deserves to be better known than it appears to be.

The introduction deals exhaustively with the following:

The Forests and the Beasts of the Forests.
The Forest Officers.
The lesser Courts of the Forest.