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\*\*\* START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK THE SCHOOL OF RECREATION (1684 EDITION) \*\*\*

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Spelling, punctuation and capitalization— including the variation between W and VV— are as in the original. Clear errors are noted with mouse-hover popups. Some parts of the original text were illegible. Missing words and letters were taken from the 1696 edition. They are printed in lighter type; page images showing reconstructions are at the [end of the text](#).

The chapter on "Ringing" almost certainly contains undetected typographical errors. Readers interested in solid information may prefer *Tintinnalogia* (1671), Project Gutenberg [e-text 18567](#).

Since there is no table of contents, the twelve bracketed items on the title page ("Hunting", "Racing"... ) have been made into links to the corresponding chapters.



# SCHOOL

OF

## RECREATION:

Or, The

## Gentlemans

## TUTOR,

To those

## Most Ingenious Exercises

OF

Hunting.	}	Fishing.
Racing.		Shooting.
Hawking.		Bowling.
Riding.		Tennis.
Cock-Fighting.		Ringing.
Fowling.		Billiards.

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By R. H.

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London, Printed for H. Rodes, next door to the  
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TO THE

# READER.

**M**AN, the Abridgement of the Creation, or the Compendium of all Gods Works, having divested himself by Sin of that Original Innocence and Angelical State of Life wherein his Creator had placed him, and thereby Subjected his collapsed Nature to the Malediction of God, In the sweat of thy Face thou shalt eat thy Bread, &c. It pleased however the Almighty to continue and confirm that Original grand Charter he had at first granted him, of being Lord of the Creatures: Hereby intimating, That tho man is now Born to Trouble, Labour and Cares, as the Sparks fly upward; yet God has not deprived him of any Comfort or Felicity, which the Earth or Creatures of it can afford; but has invested him with a superior Authority and Dominion over the Beast of the Feild, the Fowl of the Air, and the Fish of the Sea. Thus it comes to pass, that every Creature payes a Duty and a Subjection, (as it were) to man, as to their Master; and notwithstanding the Ferocity and Salvageness of their Natures, become tame and submissive to the Empire of Man. They court his Favour and mutely supplicate his Friendship and Confederacy, for the subduing the Enemies of their several Species: They readily obey his Precepts, and ravisht with his Service willingly execute his Commands. And thus by this prime Priviledg from God, Man is allowed the Liberty of subduing the Creature, and recreating his Mind by Hunting, Fowling, Fishing and the like; and by observing the Natural Instincts of every Species, the innate Enmity and Cunning of every Creature, may glorify the Immense Wisdom of his Creator.

And as the Liberty of Recreation in lawful Exercises is thus Naturall, so is it highly Necessary and Useful too. Recreation keeps up the strength and Alacrity of the bodily Forces, without which the Soul cannot work: I mean those brisk and violent Exercises, which the Following sheets specifie. They cause the Body to transpire plentiful sweats, and exhale those black and fuliginous Vapours which too much oppress some men, and remove the Obstructions which hinder the Circulation of Nature. Brisk Exercises render a man Active, Vigorous, Strong, and Hardy, and attenuate and disperse that Stagnation of humors, Benumbedness and Dulness, which Idleness contracts: Nay, (as one excellently observes) divers bodily Infirmities, Diseases and Undecencies are

A3

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A4

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hereby regulated and amended: Riding was used by the great Drusus for the Strengthening his weak and small Thighs and Legs; and by his late Majesty, especially after Dinner; and is also good for the Head: Shooting in a long Bow for the Breast and Arms; and helps Squinting: Bowling for the Reins, Stone, Gravel, &c.

Nor are the several other Games commonly practised, less Commendable, were they used with a modest and prudent Care: I recomend them as useful as the other, were a right use made of them. I would not have them made a Trade, instead of a Divertisement. But especially those that are managed by Skill, and not Fortune, may be Learned, for these acquaint a man with Numbring, and quicken the Fancy and Memory, and recreate the Mind.

And as Recreation is thus natural and necessary, so is it Commendable too, and recommended by the Practises of all Ages; as well sacred as prophane Histories plainly testifying the Truth of it. But I shall not trouble you any longer by detaining you at the Door, and enumerating the various Examples, which may Authorize a vertuous Use of Recreations, and apologize for this Work: The severest Stoick being never so cruel to himself or Nature, as not to give his mind some Relaxation, and recreate it in some more pleasant Pathes, than the miry heavy wayes of his own sullen and wilful Resolutions. Nor do our Modern Stoicks, tho of the strictest Lives, deny themselves some Mental, if not bodily Recreations; altho perhaps Infirmity, Age, Station, Degree, may render their Divertisements the more private, yet not totally denyed. Solomon had his Ittan for Recreations, as Josephus informes us, and the Heathen Sages their Olympiques, wherein were exercised, Wrestling, Running with Horses, Leaping, Coursing with Chariots, Contention of Poets, Rhetoricians, Disputations of Phylosophers, &c.

And because Velle suum cuique, every Mans Nature claimes a special Prerogative, in the electing a Recreation Suitable to it self, one thing being very pleasing and delightful to one, and offensive and troublesome to another, I have therefore like the industrious Bee gathered Honey from various Flowers, and according to your Palate taste and Eat; I have carefully Delineated and drawn to the Life the divers Figures of the several Recreations, and leave you to admire that Peice you fancy best; intreating you to put them to the best Use, not to make them your Trade instead of Recreation; in which sence I would have you to accept this: And now you may walk in and view the Structure.

1

OF

B

## Hunting.

**H**unting, being a Recreation that challenges the sublime Epithets of *Royal, Artificial, Manly, and Warlike*, for its Stateliness, Cunning, and Indurance, claims above all other Sports the Precedency; and therefore I was induced to place it at the Head to usher in the rest; and of which take this concise Definition, viz. That since Nature has equally imparted unto every Beast a wonderful Knowledge of *Offence and Security*, herein we may observe, *The curious Search and Conquest of one Creature over another, hurried on by an innate natural Antipathy, and performed or wrought by a Distinction of Smells.*

2 And now to come to the Purpose, and the Design of this Tract, briefly to inform the young *Hunter*, as yet raw in the true Knowledge of this *Royal Sport*, with what is meerly *necessary and useful*, without amusing him with *superfluous* Observations for his Instruction: I shall therefore observe throughout this Treatise this Method: 1. The several *Chases or Games* which fall under the first Denomination, *Hunting*. 2. The genuine or infallible *Rules* whereby we are to direct our selves, for the obtaining the true Pleasure in prosecuting the same, and the desired Effects of it.

Know then; There are five *Beasts of Venery or Forest*, viz. The *Hart, Hinde, Hare, Boar, Wolf*.

As likewise five *Wild Beasts, or Beasts of Chace*, viz. The *Buck, Doe, Fox, Martern, Roe*.

The *Beasts of Warren*, are three, viz. *Hares, Coneys, Roes*.

*Note*, The *Hart* and *Hinde* before spoken of, though they are of *one* kind, yet, because their *Seasons* are several, are esteemed *distinct* Beasts; and in the *Hart* is included the *Stag*, and all *red Deer* of Antlier.

3 And because I reckon it the most necessary part of the *Hunter* to understand the *Names, Degrees, Ages, and Seasons* of the aforesaid different Beasts of *Forest or Venery, Chace, and Warren*; I shall therefore, in the next place, present him with these following

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*Beasts of Forrest, &c.*

The *Hart*, the first Year is called a *Hinde-Calf*, 2 A *Knobber*, 3 A *Brock*, 4 A *Staggard*, 5 A *Stagg*,

6 A *Hart*.

The *Hinde*, the first Year a *Calf*, 2 A *Hearse*, 3 A *Hinde*.

The *Hare*, the first Year a *Leveret*, 2 A *Hare*, 3 A *Great Hare*.

The *Wild-Boar* and *Wolf*, being no *English Chace*, I omit.

#### *Beasts of Chace.*

The *Buck*, the first Year is called a *Fawn*, 2 A *Pricket*, 3 A *Sorrel*, 4 A *Sore*, 5 A *Buck of the first Head*, 6 A *Great Buck*.

The *Doe*, the first Year a *Fawn*, 2 A *Teg*, 3 A *Doe*.

The *Fox*, the first Year a *Cub*, 2 A *Fox*.

The *Martern*, the first Year a *Cub*, 2 A *Martern*.

The *Roe*, the first Year a *Kid*, 2 A *Gyrl*, 3 a *Hemuse*, 4 A *Roe-Buck of the first Head*, 5 A *Fair Roe-Buck*.

4 As for the *Beasts of Warren*, the *Hare* being spoken of before, little or nothing is to be said. The *Coney* is first a *Rabbit*, and then an *Old Coney*.

Thus much for their Names, Degrees, and Ages: Now let us next observe their *proper Seasons* for Hunting.

The *Hart* or *Buck*, beginneth *fifteen* Days after *Mid-Summer-Day*, and lasteth till *Holy-Rood-Day*.

The *Fox*, from *Christmass*, and lasteth till the *Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary*.

The *Hinde*, or *Doe*, from *Holy-Rood-Day*, till *Candlemas*.

The *Roe-Buck*, from *Easter*, till *Michaelmas*.

The *Roe*, from *Michaelmas*, till *Candlemas*.

The *Hare*, from *Michaelmas*, to the end of *February*.

Thus much I thought fit to speak briefly of the proper *Names, Degrees, Ages, & Seasons* of the several Chaces which we Hunt: But having almost forgot some, I shall insert here, as intending to speak somewhat of them, and they are the *Badger, Otter, and Wild-Goat*; the last being a *Welch-Game*: Many more there are which I might here enumerate, but being *Forreign* Chaces, I omit, as directing my Discourse to the *English-Man*.

5 As for the *Terms of Art* appropriated to Hunting, as the Huntsmans *Dialect*, they are so many and various, that should I go about to note them here, it would swell my Treatise to too big a Volume; and therefore I refer you to the *Dictionaries* which speak of them. And now I bring you to the second thing I proposed, *viz. The Rules And Measures* we are to learn and observe in the aforementioned Sports or Chaces; and in this we must begin with the *Pursuers or Conquerors* of these Chaces, namely;

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#### *Of Hounds.*

There are several kinds of *Hounds*, endued with Qualities suitable to the Country where they are bred; and therefore consult his *Country*, and you will soon understand his *Nature & Use*: As for instance, The *Western* Counties of *England*, and Wood-land, Mountainous Countries, as also *Cheshire*, and *Lancashire*, breed the *slow-Hound*; a large great Dog, tall and heavy.

6 *Worcestershire, Bedfordshire*, and many other well mixt Soyls, where the Champaign and Covert are equally large, produce the *Middle-sized Dog*; of a more nimble Composure than the fore-mentioned, and fitter for Chace. *Yorkshire, Cumberland, Northumberland*, and the *North* parts, breed the Light, Nimble, *swift slender Dog*. And our open Champaigns train up excellent *Grey-Hounds*, hugely admired for his Swiftnes, Strength, and Sagacity. And lastly, the *little Beagle* bred in all Countries, is of exceeding Cunning, and curious Scent in Hunting. All these Dogs are highly set by in all remote Parts, whose Princes and Lords tenderly cherish them as *Excellencies*, and ambitiously sue for as *Rarities*.

7 For the *Choice* of Hounds we are to rely much on their *Colours*, and accordingly make our Election. The Best and most Beautiful of all for a general Kennel, is, The *White Hound*, with black Ears, and a black spot at the setting on of the Tail, and is ever found to be both of good Scent, and good Condition, and will Hunt any Chace, but especially the *Hare, Stag, Buck, Roe, or Otter*, not sticking at Woods or Waters. The next is, the *Black*, the black-tann'd, or all Liver-hew'd, or the milk White Hound, which is the true *Talbot*, is best for the *String, or Line*, as delighting in Blood; the *Largest* is the comliest and best. The *Grizled*, usually shag-hair'd, are the best Verminers, and so fittest for the *Fox, Badger, or other hot Scents*; a couple of which let not your Kennel be without, as being exceeding good cunning *Finders*.

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For the *Shape* of your *Hound*, you must consult the Climate of his Breed, and the natural Composition of his Body; but by these following Characters you may know a good *Hound*. If you like a large, *heavy*, true *Talbot-like* Hound, See

His *Head* be round and thick. *Nose* short and uprising. *Nostrils* wide and large. *Eares* large and down-hanging. *Upper-Lip-Flews* lower than his Nether Chaps. *Back* strong and rising. *Fillets* thick and great. *Thighs* and *Huckle-bones* round. *Hams* streight. *Tail* long and rush-grown. The *Hair of his Belly* hard and stiff. *Legs* big and lean. *Foot* like a *Fox's*, well clawd and round. *Sole*

dry and hard. All these shew an *able Hound*.

8 If you would choose a swift *light Hound*, the *Yorkshire* one in the generality will please you; for that (as these have) he ought to have a *slenderer Head*, *longer Nose*, *shallower Ears* and *Flews*, *broad Back*, *gaunt Belly*, *small Tayl*, *long Joints*, *round Foot*; and in fine of a *Gray-Hound-like Make*.

Thus much to direct the Choice of *Hounds*; now something ought to be spoken of the *Composition of Kennels*, wherein I must appeal to the Affection of the Gentleman, the Lover of this Sport, and let him tell me the *Reasons* that induced him to take pleasure in *Hounds*, Whether it be he fancies *Cunning in Hunting?* Or *Sweetness*, *Loudness*, or *Deepness of Cry?* Or for the *Training his Horses?* Or for the *Exercise of his Body* only?

If for *Cunning Hunting*; breed your Dogs from the slowest and largest of the forementioned *Northern Hounds*, and the swiftest and slenderest of the *West Country*, of both Kinds, approved to be not given to lie off, or look for Advantages, but staunch, fair, even-running, and of perfect fine Scent. These will make a Horse gallop fast, and not run; being middle-siz'd; not too swift as to out-run, or too slow as to lose the Scent; are the best for the true Art and Use of Hunting.

9 If for *Sweetness of Cry*; compound your Kennel of some large Dogs, of deep solemn Mouths, and swift in spending, as the *Base* in the Consort; Then twice so many roaring, loud ringing Mouths, as the *Counter-Tenor*: And lastly, some hollow plain sweet Mouths, as the *Mean*: So shall your Cry be perfect. Observe that this Composition be of the swiftest and largest deep Mouth'd Dog, the slowest and middle-siz'd, and the shortest Legged slender Dog. For these run even together; and warble forth their musical Notes most sweetly.

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If for *Loudness of Mouth*, choose the Loud clanging (redoubling as it were) Mouth, and to this put the roaring, spending, and Whining Mouth, which will be loud, smart, and pleasant: Such are for the most part your *Shropshire*, and *Worcestershire* Dogs.

If (Lastly) for *Deepness of Cry*, the largest Dogs having the greatest Mouths, and deepest Flews, are the best; such are your *West-Country*, *Cheshire*, and *Lancashire* Dogs.

10 But if you have your Kennel for *Training Horses* only; then compound your Kennel of the lightest, nimblest, and swiftest Dogs, such as your *Northern Hounds* are. For the strong and violent Exercises of their Horses, through the natural Velocity of their Hounds, in the *North* parts, have render'd them famous for Truth and Swiftness above all other parts of *England*; though they have not attained this through a better Breeding of their Horses than others, but by daily acquainting them with the Violence of such Exercises, which made it both familiar and natural to them. And *He that doth not train up his Horse so, puts a Cheat upon himself*.

11 Lastly, If for the *Maintenance of your Health*, by preventing Infirmities and Grossness of Humours, you compose your Kennel; consult first your own *Ability* for this Exercise; and if you think you are able to *foot* it away, then the *Biggest and slowest Dogs* you can get are best; which you may bring so to your Command, as to make them Hunt with no more speed than you please to lead them. And herein you are surrounded with a double Delight; to hear their *Musick*, and observe their ambitious and eager *Striving to out-go one another*, in the Pursuit of their Game, and yet restrained by a submissive Compliance to their Masters Pleasure, beyond which they dare not presume to pass. But if you would *pad* it away through an Unability of footing it, Then choose the *slowest or middle-sized Hounds*, of good Mouths and Noses, for loud Cry, and ready Scent.

12 Thus far for the Composing a Kennel: I come now to the *Kennel it self*, of which I need say little, as indeed unnecessary, leaving that to the Discretion of the *Huntsman*; Only I would have him observe, that it be built some pretty way distant from the Dwelling-House, in a warm dry place, free from Vermine, and near some Pond or River of fresh Water; and so placed, that the Morning Sun may shine upon it. Be sure to keep it clean, and let them not want fresh Straw every day. Feed them early in the Morning at Sun-rising, and at Sun-set in the Evening. As for their *Meat*, I leave to the ingenious Huntsman to get; Only this I must tell him, Three Bushels of Oates or Barley-Meal, with the half so much Bran or Mill-dust, besides the Horse-Flesh, Scraps, Bones, Crusts, &c. which the painful Huntsman can procure, is a fit weekly Proportion to keep *nine* or *ten* Couple of Hounds. When they come from Hunting, after you have fed them well, let them to their Kennel, and wash their Feet with Beer and Butter, or some such thing, and pick and search their Cleys, for Thorns, Stubs, or the like: If it is in *Winter*, let a fire be made, and let them beak and stretch themselves for an hour or so at the fire, and suffer them to lick, pick, and trim themselves; hereby to prevent the *Diseases* incident to them, upon sudden Cooling, as the *Mange*, *Itch*, *Feavors*, &c. of which I come now to speak.

13 But before I treat of the keeping your Hounds in Health by curing their diseases, I must speak a Word or two of the way to *Breed good Whelps*, viz. Having a Hound and a Bratch of that general Goodness in Size, Voice, Speed, Scent, and Proportion you like, put them together to ingender in *January*, *February*, or *March*, as the properest Months for Hounds, Bitches, and Bratches to be Limed in; because of not *losing time* to enter them. When you put them together, observe, as near as you can, if the *Moon* be in *Aquarius* or *Gemini*; because the Whelps will then never run Mad, and the Litter, will be double as many Dog, as Bitch, Whelps. When your Bitch is near her *Whelping*, separate her from the other Hounds, and make her a Kennel particularly by her self; and see her Kennel'd every Night, that she might be acquainted and delighted with it, and so not seek out unwholsom Places; for if you remove the Whelps after they are Whelp'd, the Bitch will carry them up and down till she come to their first Place of Littering; and that's very dangerous. Suffer not your Whelps to Suck above two Months, and then *Weane* them.

When your Whelps are brought up, *enter* them not into Hunting till they are at least a Year and half old: That is, if whelpt in *March*, enter them *September* come Twelve-Month; if in *April*, in *October* come Twelve-months after, &c.

14 When you would *enter* them, bring them abroad, with the most Staunch and best Hunting Hounds; (all babling and flying Curs being left at home:) and a *Hare being the best entering Chase*, get your *Hare* ready before, and putting her from her Form, view which way she takes, and then lay on your Hounds, giving them all the Advantages may be; if she is caught, do not suffer them to break her, but immediately taking her, strip off her Skin, and cutting her to peices, give every part to your young Whelps; and that will beget in them a Delight in Hunting, and animate them with Courage. And now let us return to speak of

#### *Diseases incident to Dogs, and their Cures.*

Because I should think it a very odd Humor for a Person to select these Creatures (Hounds) as instruments for the procurement of his Health Satisfaction, and Delight, and should be so inhumane as to suffer them to perish in their *Diseases*, because they cannot communicate their *Ailings*, and beseech *Redress*; therefore I have briefly summed up the immediate *Cures* for their several *Diseases*, and by preventing his Excuse of *Ignorance*, desire his Application, as need require.

15 *For Sick Dogs.* Take Sheeps-heads, Wooll and all, hack, hew, and bruise them into pieces, make Pottage of it, with Oatmeal, and *Penny-Royal*, and give it warm.

*Lice and Fleas.* Boyl four or five handfuls of *Rue* or *Herb of Grace*, in a gallon of running Water, till a pottle be consumed, strain it, and put two Ounces of *Staves-acre* powdered, and bathe them with it warm.

*Itch.* Take Oyl of *Flower-de-Lys*, powder of *Brimstone*, & dry'd *Elicampane* Roots, of each a like quantity, and *Bay-Salt* powdered; mix these Powders with the Oyl, and warm it, anoint, scratch, and make it bleed, will do well.

*Tetter.* Take Black *Ink*, Juice of *Mint* & *Vinegar*, of each a like, mix them altogether with the Powder of *Brimstone* to a Salve, and Anoint it.

*Worms.* Give your Hound *Brimstone* and new Milk, will kill them.

*Gauling.* May *Butter*, yellow *Wax*, and unslackt *Lime*, made to a Salve, and Anoint therewith, is a present Remedy.

16 *Mange.* Take two handfuls of *Wild-Cresses*, of *Elicampane*, of the Leaves and Roots of *Roerb* and *Sorrel*, the like quantity, and two pound of the Roots of *Frodels*, Boyl them all well in Lye and Vinegar, strain it, and put therein two pound of *Grey soap*, and after 'tis melted, rub your Hound with it four or five dayes together; and 'tis an excellent Remedy.

*For any Ear Disease.* Mix *Verjuice* and *Chervile* Water together, and drop into his Eares a spoonful or two, morning and Evening.

*Sore Eyes.* Chew a Leaf or two of *Ground Ivy*, and spit the Juice into his Eyes.

*Surbaiting.* Wash his Feet with *Beer* and *Butter*, and bind young red *Nettles* beaten to a Salve to his Soles.

*Biting by Snake, Adder, &c.* Beat the herb *Calaminth* with *Turpentine*, and yellow *Wax* to a Salve, and apply it. To expel the inward Poyson, give the said Herb in Milk.

*Biting by a Mad Dog.* Wash the place with *Sea-Water*, or strong *Brine*, will Cure him. The quantity of a Hazel-Nut of *Mithridate*, dissolved in sweet Wine, will prevent inward Infection.

17 *Madness.* Lastly, If your Hound be Mad, which you will soon find by his separating himself from the rest, throwing his Head into the Wind, foaming and slavering at Mouth, snatching at every thing he meets, red fiery Eyes, stinking filthy Breath; then to Knock him in the Head, is a present Remedy, and you'l prevent infinite Dangers.

And now I proceed to give some brief Instructions for Hunting the several *Chases* used in *England*, for which we have chosen our Hounds; I mean the *Time when?* and the *Manner how?*

Having your Kennel of Hounds in good order and plight, and being desirous to enjoy those Pleasures, for which we have observed the aforesaid Rules; Lead them forth, and to your Game (Gentlemen:) Only take this *Caution* along with you; Do not forget to have in your Pack a couple of *Hounds*, called *Hunters in the Highwayes*, that will Scent upon hard Ground, where we cannot perceive Pricks or Impressions; and for your Huntsman's and your own Ease, let a couple of *Old stench Hounds* accompany you, by whose sure Scent, the too great Swiftness of the young and unexperienced Ones may be restrained and regulated; and if you please, take the following Observations with you, and away.

#### *Of Hart or Stag-Hunting.*

18 Waving the Praises of this Creature, and the large *Encomiums* due to his several Excellencies, we'll come to the Doctrinal Part, and understand the *Age* of this our Game, which is known by several Marks, amongst which this is the most authentick: That if you take his view in the ground, and perceive he has a large Foot, a thick Heel, a deep Print, open Cleft and long space, then be assured he is Old; as the Contrary concludes him Young.

But *Where* and *When* shall we find him? Examine the following Annual or monethly Season-

Description, and you shall find him; beginning at the end of Rutting-time, that is, In

*November*, in Heaths among Furs, Shrubs and Whines.

*December*, in Forrests among thick and strong Woods.

*January*, in Corners of the Forrests, Corn-fields, *Wheat*, *Rye*, &c.

*February* and *March*, Amongst young and thick Bushes.

*April* and *May*, in Coppices and Springs.

*June* and *July*, in Out-Woods and Purlieus nearest the Corn Fields.

19 *September* and *October*, After the first showers of Rain, they leave their Thickets, and go to Rut, during which time there is no certain place to find them in.

When you have found him in any of these places, be careful to go up the Wind; and the best time to find him is *before Sun-rising*, when he goes to feed; then watch him to his Leir, and having lodged him, go and prepare; if he is not forced, he will not budge till Evening. Approaching his Lodging, cast off your *Finders*, who having Hunted him a Ring or two, cast in the rest; and being in full Cry and maine Chace, Comfort and Cheer them with Horne and Voice. Be sure to take notice of him by some *Mark*, and if your Dogs make *Default*, rate them off and bring them to the Default back, and make them cast about till they have undertaken the first Deer; Then cheer them to the utmost, and so continue till they have either set up or slain him. It is the Nature of a *Stag*, to seek for one of his kind, when he is *Imbost* or weary, and beating him up, ly down in his place; therefore have a watchful eye unto *Change*. As likewise by taking *Soil* (*i. e.* Water) he will swim a River just in the middle down the Stream, covering himself all over, but his Nose, keeping the middle, least by touching any Boughes he leave a Scent for the Hounds; And by his Crossings and Doublings he will endeavour to baffle his Pursuers: In these Cases have regard to your *Old Hounds*, as I said before. When he is *Imbost* or weary, may be known thus: By his Creeping into holes, and often lying down, or by his running stiff, high and lumpering, slavering and foaming at Mouth, shining and blackness of his Hair, and much Sweat; And thus much for *Stag* or *Hart Hunting*. As for the *Buck* I shall not speak any thing, for he that can Hunt a *Stag* well, cannot fail Hunting a *Buck* well. As likewise for the *Roe-Hunting*, I refer you to what is spoken of the *Hart* or *Stag*.

#### *Of Hare Hunting.*

As for the *Time*, the most proper to begin this Game, note; That about the middle of *September* is best and to end towards the latter end of *February*, when surcease, and destroy not the young early Brood of *Leverets*; and this season is most agreeable likewise to the nature of *Hounds*; moist and cool. Now for the *Place* where to find her, you must examine and observe the Seasons of the Year; for in Summer or Spring time, you shall find them in Corn-fields and open places, not sitting in Bushes, for fear of Snakes, Adders, &c. In *Winter* they love Tuffs of Thorns and Brambles, near Houses: In these places you must regard the *Oldness* or *Newness* of her *Forme* or Seat, to prevent Labour in Vain: If it be plain and smooth within, and the Pad before it flat and worn, and the Prickles so new and perceptible, that the Earth seems black, and fresh broken, then assure your self the *Forme* is new, and from thence you may Hunt and recover the *Hare*; if the contrary (which narrowly observe) it is Old, and if your *Hounds* call upon it, rate them off; the Scent is Old. When the *Hare* is started and on Foot, step in where you saw her pass, and hollow in your *Hounds* till they have undertaken it, then go on with full Cry. Above all be sure to observe her first Doubling, which must be your direction for all that day; for all her other after Doublings will be like that. When she is thus reduced to the *slights* and *shifts* she makes by Doublings and Windings, give your Dogs *Time* and *Place* enough to cast about your Rings, for unwinding the same; and observe her *leaps* and *skips* before she squat, and beat curiously all likely places of Harbour: She is soon your Prey now.

#### *Of Coney-Catching.*

Their *Seasons* are alwayses, and the way of taking them thus: Set Pursenets on their Holes, and put in a *Ferret* close muzzled, and she will bolt them out (being a natural Enemy to them) into the Nets: Or blow on the suddain the Drone of a Bag-Pipe into the Burrows, and they will bolt out: Or for want of either of these two, take powder of *Orpine* and *Brimstone* and bolt them out with the Smother: But pray use this last seldom, unless you would destroy your Warren. But for this sport *Hays* are to be preferred above all.

#### *Of Fox Hunting.*

23 *January*, *February*, and *March*, are the best Seasons for Hunting the *Fox* above ground, the scent being then strong, and the coldest Weather for the *Hounds*, and best finding his Earthing. Cast off your sure Finders first, and as the *Drag* mends, more; but not too many at once, because of the Variety of Chaces in Woods and Coverts. The night before the day of Hunting, when the *Fox* goes to prey at midnight, find his Earths, and stop them with Black Thorns and Earth. To find him draw your *Hounds* about Groves, Thickets, and Bushes near Villages; Pigs and Poultry inviting him to such Places to Lurk in. They make their Earths in hard Clay, stony ground, and amongst Roots of Trees; and have but one Hole straight and long. He is usually taken, with *Hounds*, *Grey-Hounds*, *Terriers*, *Nets* and *Gins*.

### Of Badger-Hunting.

24 This Creature has several Names, as *Gray*, *Brock*, *Boreson*, or *Bauson*; and is hunted thus. First go seek the Earths and Burrows where he lieth, and in a clear Moon-shine Night, stop all the Holes but one or two, and in these fasten Sacks with drawing strings; and being thus set, cast off your *Hounds* and beat all the Groves, Hedges, and Tuffs within a mile or two about, and being alarum'd by the Doggs they will repair to their Burrows and Kennells, and running into the Bags are taken. Other Methods there are which are used, but the Common usage makes me omit.

### Of the Martern or wild-Cat.

These two Chaces are usually hunted in *England*, and are as great Infesters of Warrens, as the two last mentioned Vermine, but are not purposely to be sought after; unless the Huntsman see their place of Prey, and can go to it; and if the *Hound* chance to cross them, sport may be had. But no Rule can be prescribed how to find or hunt them.

### Of the Otter.

25 This Creature useth to lye near Rivers in his Lodging, which he cunningly & artificially builds with Boughs, Twiggs and Sticks. A great Devourer of Fish, and eatable in some Countries, where they have *good stomachs*. It is a very sagacious and exquisitely smelling Creature, and much Cunning and Craft is required to hunt him. But to take him, observe this in short: Being provided with *Otter-Spears* to watch his Vents, and good *Otter-Hounds*, beat both sides of the Rivers banks, and you'll soon find if there is any. If you find him, and perceive where he swims under Water, get to stand before him when he *Vents*, (*i. e.* takes breath) and endeavour to strike him with the spear: If you miss him, follow him with your Hound, and if they are good for *Otter*, they will certainly beat every Tree-root, *Bulrush-Bed*, or *Osier-Bed*, so that he cannot escape you. C

### Of the Wild Goat.

26 This being a *Welsh-Chace*, I thought it not amiss to say something of it, as not altogether Forreign. The *Wild-Goat* is as bigg and as fleshy as a *Hart*, but not so long-legg'd. The best time for hunting them is, at *All-hollontide*; and having observed the Advantages of the Coasts, Rocks, and places where the *Goats* lie, set Nets and Toiles towards the Rivers and Bottoms; for 'tis not to be imagined, the Doggs can follow them down every place of the Mountaines. Stand some on the tops of the Rocks, and as Occasion offers throw down Stones; and place your Relays at the small Brooks or Waters, where the *Goat* comes down; but let them not tarry till the *Hounds* come in, that were cast off.

*Thus much for Hunting.*

## Of Racing.

27 **A**s all *Beasts* are Subservient to *Man*, and he a Liberty and Power to Use them, and make them his Instruments, for the Procurement of his *Profit*, or *Pleasure*; so is there not a Creature more Serviceable to man in either of these, as the *Horse*. A *Beast* Valiant, Strong, Nimble and Hardy, the Vivacity of whose Spirits, neither Heat can scorch, or dry up, nor Cold benumb or freez; he is Valiant, Watchfull, and Laborious, naturally Cleanly, and of exquisite Scent; Gentle and Loving to man, docile, and of a retentive Memory, and Apt or Fit for the performing any Service wherein man employes him. And for the Use of which I am now speaking (*Racing*) he ought to be endued with these Qualifications. That he have the *Finest Cleanest Shape* possible, and above all, *Nimble*, *Quick*, and *Fiery*, *apt to Fly with the least Motion*; nor is a long Bodied contemptible, it assuring *Speed*, tho it signifies *Weakness* too. The *Arabian*, *Barbary*, or his Bastard, are esteemed the best for this Use, these excelling *Jennets*, though they are good too. C2

28 Having furnished your self with a *Horse* thus qualified, you are to observe his right and due *Ordering*, before your designed *Racing*. *Bartholomew-tide* is the most proper time to *take him from Grass*; the day before being Dry, Fair, and Pleasant: That Night let him stand conveniently, to empty his Body; the next day *Stable* him, and feed him with *Wheat-straw* that day, and no longer; lest you exceeding that time, it straighten his *Guts*, heat his *Liver*, and hurt his *Blood*; for want of *Straw*, Riding him Morning and Evening to *Water*, Airing, or other moderate Exercises will serve. Then feed him with good old sweet *Hay*, and according to the Season, and Temperature of his Body clothe him; for a *Smooth Coat* shews *Cloth* enough, and a *Rough Coat* want of it. Observe likewise where you *Water* your *Race-Horse*, that it be a Running *Water*, or Clear *Spring*, far distant (a Mile or more) from the *Stable*, adjoining to some *Levell*; where after he has once well drunk, Gallop him, and so *Water* and *Scope* him, till that he refuse to drink more, for that time; then Walk him gently Home, (being an Hour on your way, or more) clothe, and stop him round with soft *Whisps*, and let him stand an Hour upon his *Bridle*, and after feed him with sweet sound *Oats*, throughly dryed either with *Age*, *Kilne*, or *Sun*; if he be low of Flesh, or bad Stomacht, add a third part of Clean Old *Beans*, to two parts of *Oats*, or wash his *Oats* in Strong *Beer* or *Ale*.



For *Dressing* take these *Rules*. *Dress* your *Horse* twice a day, before you *Water* him, both Morning, and Evening, thus: *Curry* him after he is uncloth'd, from his *Ear-tips* to his *Tayle*, and his whole *Body* intirely (save his *Legs* under the *Knees*, and *Cambrels*) with an *Iron Comb*; then *Dust* him, and *Rub* him with a *Brush* of *Bristles* over again. *Dust* him again, and wetting your hand in clean *Water*, rub off all the loose *Hairs*, and so rub him dry as at first; then with a fine *Hair Cloth* rub him all over; and Lastly, with a fine *Linnen Cloth*; and then pick his *Eyes*, *Nostrils*, *Sheath*, *Cods*, *Tuel*, and *Feet*, clean.

The best *Food* for your *Racer*, is good, sweet, well dried, sunned, and beaten *Oats*: Or else *Bread* made of one part *Beans*, and two parts *Wheat* (*i. e.*) two *Bushells* of *Wheat*, to one of *Beans*, ground together: Boul't through a fine *Range* half a *Bushell* of fine *Meal*, and bake that in two or three *Loaves* by it self, and with *Water*, and good store of *Barme*, knead up, and bake the rest in great *Loaves*, having sifted it through a *Meal-sieve*: [But to your *Finer*, you would do well to put the *Whites* of Twenty or Thirty *Eggs*, and with the *Barme* a little *Ale*, 'tis no matter how little *Water*:] With the *Courser* feed him on his *Resting dayes*, on his *Labouring dayes* with the *Finer*.

The best *Time for feeding* your *Runner* on his *Resting-dayes* is; After his *Watering* in the Morning, at *One* a Clock at Noon, after his *VWatering* in the Evening, and at *Nine* or *Ten* a Clock at Nights: On his *Dayes of Labour*, Two Hours after he is throughly Cold, outwardly and inwardly, as before.

As for the Proportion of Meat, I shall not confine your Love to a Quantity, only give him a little at once, as long as his Appetite is Good: When he begins to fumble and play with his Meat, hold your Hand, shut up your Sack.

As for his *Exercise* it ought to be Thrice a Week, as his bodily Condition requires; if he be foul, moderate Exercise will break his Grease; if clean, then as you judge best, taking heed of breaking his Mettle, or discouraging him, or laming his Limbs. Before you air him to add to his Wind, it is requisite to give him a raw Egg broken in his mouth: If your Horse be very *Fat*, air him before Sun-rising and after Sun-set; if *Lean*, deprive him not of the least strength and Comfort of the *Sun* you can devise. To make him *Sweat* sometimes by coursing him in his Cloathes is necessary, if moderate; but without his Cloaths, let it be sharp and swift. See that he be *empty before you Course him*; and it is wholesome to wash his Tongue and Nostrills with *Vinegar*, or *piss* in his Mouth, before you back him. And after his Exercise, cool him before you come home, house, litter and rub him well and dry; then cloath him, and give him after every Course a Scouring thus prepared.

*For scouring a Race Horse.*

Take 20 *Raisins of the Sun* stoned, 10. *Figgs* slit in the midst, boyle them till they be thick in a Pottle of Fair Water, mix it with Powder of *Annis-Seeds*, *Lycoras*, and *Sugar-candy*, till it come to a stiff Paste, make them into round Balls, roul them in Butter, and give him three or four of them the next morning after his Course, and ride him an hour after, and then set him up Warm. Or this may be preferred, being both a Purge and a Restorative, a Cleanser and a Comforter, thus prepared.

Take three Ounces of *Annis-Seeds*, six Drams of *Cummin-Seeds*, one Dram and half of *Carthamus*, one Ounce and two Drams of *Fennugreek-Seed*, one Ounce and half of *Brimstone*; Beat all these to a fine Powder, and searse them; then take a Pint and two Ounces of *Sallet Oyl*, a pint and half of *Honey*, and a Pottle of *White-wine*; then with a sufficient Quantity of fine white Meal, knead and work all well into a stiff Paste; keep it in a clean Cloath, for use. When occasion requires, dissolve a Ball of it in a Pail of Water, and after Exercise give it him to drink in the Dark, that he may not see the Colour, and refuse it: If he does refuse, let Fasting force him to be of another mind.

To conclude, those Instructions, which are enumerated by Mr. *Markham*, I will give you in short before you run, and then away as fast as you can.

*Course not your Horse hard four or five dayes before your Match, lest you make his Limbs sore, and abate his Speed.*

*Muzzle him not (except a foul Feeder) above two or three Nights before the Race, and the Night before his bloody Courses.*

*Give him sharp, as well as gentle, Courses on the Race he is to run.*

*Shoe him a day before you run him.*

*Let him be empty on the Match Day.*

*Saddle him in the Stable, and fix to him the Girths and Pannel with Shoo-makers Wax.*

*Lead him with all Gentleness to his Course, and let him smell other Horses Dung to provoke him to stale, &c.*

And Lastly, Being come to the starting place rub him well, uncloth him, then take his Back, and the Word given, with all Gentleness and Quietness possible, start and away; *And God speed you well.*

I shall not insist on any large *Encomiums* of this Recreation, only that it is a most *Princely and serious Pleasure*; nor shall I amuse you with subtle and nice *Distinctions*, and things no way material; But will inform you with what is merely necessary for the right *Understanding and Use* of this Noble Art. I shall begin then with *Hawks*, their *Names* and *Flights*.

*Of Hawks there are two sorts.*

The Long-Winged Hawks.

34 *Faulcon* and *Tiercle-gentle*.  
*Gerfaulcon* and *Jerkin*.  
*Saker* and *Sakaret*.  
*Lanner* and *Lanneret*.  
*Barbary Faulcon*.  
*Merlin* and *Jack*.  
*Hobby* and *Jack*.

The Short-Winged Hawks.

*Eagle* and *Iron*.  
*Goshawk* and *Tiercel*.  
*Sparrow-Hawk* and *Musket*.

There are others too of inferiour sort as,

*Ring-Tail*.  
*Raven* and *Buzzard*.  
*Forked Kite*.  
*Hen-driver*, &c.

And as the *Age* of these *Hawks* is, so we name them, as

The First Year a *Soarage*.  
The Second Year an *Intermewer*.  
The Third Year a *White Hawk*.  
The Fourth Year a *Hawk of the First Coat*.

Thus much for their *Names*, now we come to speak of the *Flights* of these *Hawks*; which are these

35 The *Faulcon-Gentle*, for *Partridge* or *Mallard*.  
*Gerfaulcon*, will fly at the *Herne*.  
*Saker*, at the *Crane* or *Bittern*.  
*Lanner*, at the *Partridge*, *Pheasant* or *Choofe*.  
*Barbary-Faulcon*, at the *Partridge* only.  
*Merlin* and *Hobby*, at the *Lark*, or any small Bird.  
*Goshawk* and *Tiercel*, at the *Partridge*, or *Hare*.  
*Sparrow-Hawk*, at the *Partridge* or *Black-Bird*. And the  
*Musket*, at the *Bush*.

Thus much for their several proper *Flights*, we are now come to their *Manning*, the Method of which being generally one and the same (though it has been the Labour of some to spend much Time, and many Words in treating of the various wayes of *Manning Hawks*, and yet comes all to one effect) I shall in short (according to the Design of this *Epitome*) lay down this Rule: That you watch, and keep them from Sleep, continually carrying them upon your *Fist*, familiarly stroak them with a Wing of some Dead *Fowle*, or the like, and play with them; Accustome to gaze, and look in their Face with a Loving, Smiling, Gentle Countenance; and that will make her acquainted, and familiar with Man.

36 Having made them familiar, the next thing is to *Bring them to the Lure*, (which the *Faulconer* makes of *Feathers*, and *Leather* much like a *Fowle*, which he casts into the Air, and calls the *Hawk* to) which is after this manner. Set your *Hawk* on the *Perch*, unhood her, and shew her some *Meat* within your *Fist*, call her by *Chirping*, *Whistling* or the like, till she comes, then Feed her with it; if she comes not, let her Fast, and be sharp set: *Short-winged Hawks*, are properly said to be *Called*, not *Lured*. Make her bold, and acquainted with *Men*, *Dogs*, and *Horses*, and let her be eager and sharp-set, before you shew her the *Lure*; knowing her *Luring* Hours; and let both sides of the *Lure* be garnished with warm, and bloody *Meat*; let her likewise know your *Voice* well; so that being well acquainted with *Voice*, and *Lure*, the Hearing of the one, or Sight of the other, makes her Obedient; which you must reward by *Feeding*, or punish by *Fasting*. But before *Luring* (or any *Flight*) it is requisite to *Bathe* your *Hawk* in some quiet and still shallow

37 *Brook*, or for want of that in a Large *Bason*, shallow *Tub*, or the like, lest being at Liberty, you lose your *Hawk*, (whose Nature requires such Bathing) and make her rangle. Now to make her know her *Lure*, is thus: Give your *Hawk* to another, and having loosned in readiness her Hood-strings, and fastened a *Pullet* to the *Lure*, go a little distance, cast it half the length of the string about your Head, still *Luring* with your *Voice*, unhood your *Hawk*, and throw it a little way from her: If she stoop and seize, let her plume the *Pullet*, and feed on it upon the *Lure*: Then take her and Meat on your *Fist*, Hood her, and give her the Tiring of the Wing, or Foot of the said *Pullet*.  
Having *Manned* and *Lured* your *Hawk*, before you bring her to her *Flight*, one thing is to be observed and done, called in the *Faulconers* *Dialect*, *Enseaming*, which is to cleanse her from *Fat*, *Grease*, & *Glut*, known by her round *Thighs*, and full *Meutings*; and thus you may do it: In

38 the Morning when you feed her, give her a bit or two of *Hot-meat*, and at Night very little or nothing. Then feed her Morning and Evening with a *Rook*, wash'd twice till the Pinions be tender; then give a Casting of Feathers as her Nature will bear; and once in two or three dayes give her a *Hens-neck* well joynted and washt: Then a quick train *Pigeon* every Morning; and after by these and her own Exercise, she has broken and dissolved the *Grease*, give her three or Four *Pellets* of the Root of *Sellandine*, as bigg as a *Garden Pease*, steep in the SIRRUP of *Roses*; and you have done this part of your Duty.

To *Enter* your *Hawks*, for *Partridge* or *Fowle*, observe this. Lay an Old Feild-*Partridge* in a Hole, covered with something, and fasten to it a small *Creance* (*i. e.* a Fine small long Line of strong and even-wound Packthread fastned to the *Hawks* Leash when first Lured,) and uncoupling your ranging *Spaniels*, pluck off the Covering of the Traine *Partridge* and let it go, and the *Hawk* after it; and as soon as she has slain it, reward her well with it. And thus to make her fly at *Fowle*, feed her well with the *Traine* of the *Fowle* you would have; doing afterwards as above.

39 The *Faults* of *Hawks* differ according to their Nature and Make: *Long-winged Hawks* faults are thus helped. If she used to *take stand*, flying at the River, or in Champaign Feilds, shun flying near Trees or Covert; or otherwise, let several Persons have *Trains*, and as she offers to stand, let him that's next her cast out his Traine, and she killing it reward her. And indeed you ought never to be without some live Bird or Fowle in your Bag, as *Pigeon*, *Duck*, *Mallard*, &c. If she be *Froward* and *Coy*; when she Kills, reward her not as usually, but slide some other meat under her, and let her take her pleasure on it; giving her some Feathers to make her scoure and cast. If she be *Wild*, look not inward, but mind *Check*, (*i. e.* other Game, as *Crows*, &c. that fly cross her) then lure her back, and stooping to it, reward her presently.

The faults of *Short-Winged Hawks* thus are helped. Sometimes the *Goshawk* and *Sparrow-Hawks*, will neither kill, nor *Fly* the Game to *Mark*, but will turn *Taile* to it: Then encourage your Dogs to Hunt, cast a Traine *Partridge* before your *Hawk*, make her seize it, and feed well upon it.

40 If a *Hawk* take a *Tree*, and will not fly at all, feed her then upon quick Birds, and make her foot them, and in the plain Champaign Feilds unhood her, and riding up and down a while let one cast out a Feild-*Partridge* before her, let her fly at it, and footing it feed on it. If they be *too fond of Man*, that after a stroke or two will not fly, be seldom familiar with her, and reward her not as she comes so improperly: Otherwise reward her well.

As for *Mewing of Hawks*, the best time for *Long-winged Hawks* is about the middle of *April*, and *March* for the *Short-Winged Hawks*. There are two kinds of Mewings. 1. *At the stock or stone*; so called from its being low upon the ground, free from Noise, Vermin or ill Air. 2. *At large*; so called from being in a high Room, with open Windows towards the *North* or *North-East*. The former is accounted the best Mewing. I shall not insist on the erecting or ordering of this Mew, leaving that to the Discretion of the Faulconer; only before he mews his *Hawk*, see if they have *Lice*, to pepper and scowre them too. The best *time to draw* the Field-*Hawk* from the Mew, is in *June*, and she will be ready to fly in *August*; the *Hawks* for the River in *August*, will be ready in *September*.  
41 And because *Hawks* are subject to divers Infirmities and Diseases, I shall prescribe some Remedies, and so Conclude.

#### *Cures for Hawks Diseases.*

The good Faulconer ought diligently to observe the Complexions of his *Hawks Castings* and *Mewtings*, to judge of their Maladies, and is prescribed by some as an excellent way; and is indeed so; but an assured sign of knowing whether they are sick or distempered is this. Take your *Hawk*, turning up her Train, if you see her Tuel or Fundiment swelleth, or looketh red; Or, if her Eyes or Eares be of a fiery Complexion, it is an infallible sign of her being not well and in good health; and then Scouring is necessary first; which is done by the most Sovereign *Aloes Cicatrine*, about the quantity of a Bean, wrapt up in her Meat; and this avoids Grease, and kills Wormes too.

42 *For the Cataract*: Take one Scruple of washt *Aloes* finely beaten, and two Scruples of *Sugar-candy*, mix these together, and with a Quil blow it three or four times a day into your *Hawks* Eye.  
*Pantus* or *Asthma*: Pour the Oyl of sweet *Almonds* into a Chickens Gutt, well washt, and give it the *Hawk*: Or, scower her with *Sellandine*-Pellets, and Oyle of *Roses*, and then wash her meat in the Decoction of *Coltsfoot*.

*Filanders* or *Wormes*: To prevent them, seeing your Hawk low and poor, give her once a month a Clove of *Garlick*. To cure or kill them; take half a dozen Cloves of *Garlick*, boyle them very tender in *Milk*, then take them and dry the Milk out of them; put them into a spoonful of the best *Oyle of Olives*, and having steeped them all Night, give them both to your Hawk, when she has cast, in the morning; feed her not til two hours after, and then with warm Meat, and keep her warm all that day.

*Lice*: Mail your Hawk in some Woollen Cloath, put between her Head and Hood a little Wool, and take a Pipe of *Tobacco*, put the little end in at the Tream, blow the smoak, and the Lice that escape Killing, will creep into the Cloth: *Probatum*.

43 *Formica*: Take a little of the Gall of a *Bull*, and beating it with *Aloes*, anoint the Beak of the Hawk, Morning and Evening.

*Frounce*: Take the Powder of *Allume*, reduced to a Salve with strong Wine Vinegar, and wash her mouth with it; then take the Juice of *Lollium* and *Raddish*, mixt with Salt, and anoint the Sore.

*Apoplex*: Gather the Herb *Asterion* (the Moon being in the Waine and in the Sign *Virgo*) wash your *Hawks* meat with the Juice thereof when you feed her, is Sovereign.

*Wounds*: Take the Juice of *English Tobacco*, or *Mouse-eare*, after you have sticht it up, with a little Lint, bathe the place is highly approved.

Many other Diseases there are, which others have largely treatad of, and to whom I refer you in case of some Diseases, which may occur; and here take leave to conclude this my discourse of Hawking:

44

## Of Riding,

This Noble Art being rightly and throughly learnt, qualifies a Gentleman for the three preceding Sports, and is for that Reason placed here, as a necessary Attendant of them. And here we must first examine the Ends & Design of our proposing this Art to our selves, & accordingly lay down as briefly as may be the necessary Rules and Lessons are to be observed and learnt, for the obtaining and prosecuting the same, and I take these to be the usual Perfections we aime at, *To Ride well the great Horse, for the Warrs or Service, and the Horse for Pleasure*; of both which as concisely as I can, in their Order.

As a *Preface* to this, we must begin with *Taming a young Colt*. After you have kept your Colt at home some time, and made him so Familiar with you, as to suffer *Combing, Currying, Handling,* and *Stroaking* any part, 'tis high time then to offer him the Saddle, which you must lay in the *Manger* first, that by its smell, he may not be afraid of it, or the *Styrrops* Noise. Then gently saddling him (after his dressing) take a sweet *Watring Trench*, anointed with Honey and Salt, and place it in his Mouth so, that it may hang directly over his *Tush*; then lead him abroad in your hand, and Water him; and after he has stood an hour rein'd thus, take off his Bridle and Saddle, and let him feed till Evening; Then do as in the morning; then dress and Cloath him, having *Cherisht* him before, *i. e.* By the *Voice* delivered smoothly and gently; or by the *Hand* by gently stroaking and clapping him on the neck, or buttock; or lastly by the *Rod*, by rubbing it on his Withers or Main.

On the next day as before; and after that, put him on a strong *Musrole*, or sharp *Cavezan*, and *Martingale*; which is the best guide to a Horse for setting his Head in due place, forming the Rein, and appearing Gracefull and Comely; it corrects the yerking out his Head, or Nose, and prevents his running away with his Rider. Observe therefore to place it right, that it be not buckled straight, but loose, and so low, that it rest on the tender Grissle of his Nose, to make him the more sensible of his Fault, and Correction; and so as you see you win his Head, bring him straighter by degrees; let him but gently feel it, till his Head be brought to its true Perfection.

Having observed this well, lead him forth into some soft or new Plowed Land, and to take off his wanton knavish Tricks, trot him about in your hand a good while: Then offer to Mount; if he refuse to suffer you, Trot him again; then putting your foot into the *Styrrop*, mount half way; if he takes it impatient, correct him, and about again; if not cherish him, and place your self a moment in the Saddle, dismount, cherish, and feed him with *Grass*, or *Bread*: All things being well, remount, even in the Saddle, keeping your Rod from his Eye; then let one lead him by the *Chaff-Halter*, and ever and a-non make him stand, and cherish him, till he will of his one accord go forward; then come home, alight gently, and do a good Horsemans Duty, *To dress and feed him well*. This Course in few dayes will bring him to Trot, by following some other Horseman, stop him now and then gently, and forward; not forgetting seasonable *Cherishings* and *Corrections*, by *Voice, Bridle, Rod, Spurs*.

Being thus brought to some certainty of *Reine*, and *Trotting* forth-right, then to the *Treading forth of the large Rings*. And here first examine your Horses Nature, before you choose your Ground, for, if his Nature be dull and sloathful, yet strong, then *New-plow'd-Field* is best; if *Active, Quick, and Fiery*, then *Sandy-ground* is to be preferred; in the most proper of which mark out a large Ring, of a Hundred Paces circumference. Now then walk about it on the right seven or eight times, then by a little straightning your right Rein, and laying your left Leg Calf to his side, make a half Circle within the Ring upon your right down to its Center; then by straightning a little your left Rein, and laying your right Leg Calf to his side, make a half Circle to your left hand, from the Center to the outmost Verge, and these you see contrary turned make a Roman S. Now to your first large Compass, walk him about on your left hand, as oft as before on the right, and change to your right within your Ring; then Trot him first on the right-hand, then on the left, as long as you judge fit, and as often Mornings, and Evenings as the Nature of your Horse shall require. In the same manner you may make him to *Gallop* the same Rings, though you must not enter it all at once, but by degrees, first a Quarter, then a Half-quarter; and the Lightness and Cheerfulness of your Body, not the Spur, must induce him to it.

The next Lesson is to *Stop Fair, Comely, and without Danger*. First see that the Ground be hard and firm, then having cherisht your Horse, bring him to a swift Trot, about Fifty Paces, and then straightly and suddenly draw in your Bridle hand; then ease a little your hand to make him give backward, and in so doing, give him liberty, and cherish him; then drawing in your Bridle hand, make him retire, and go back; if he strike, ease your hand; if he refuse, let some by-stander put him back, that he may learn your intention; and thus he may Learn these Two Lessons at once.

*To Advance before*, when he stoppeth, is thus taught: When you stop your Horse, without easing your hand, lay close and hard to his sides both the Calves of your Legs, and shaking your Rod cry, *Up, Up*; which he will understand by frequent Repetition, and Practice: This is a Gracefull, and Comely Motion, makes a Horse Agile, and Nimble, and ready to Turn; and therefore be carefull in

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it: That he take up his Legs *Even* together, and bending to his Body; not too high, for fear of his coming over; not sprawling, or pawing; or for his own pleasure; in these faults correct him with Spur and Rod.

To *Yerk out behind* is the next Lesson, thus learnt: Presently upon your making him stop, give him a good brisk jerk near his Flank, which will make him soon understand you. When he does it, cherish him; and see he does it comely, for to yerk out his hinder Legs, till his Forelegs be above ground, is not graceful; or one Leg yerk't further out than the other; or one Leg out while the other is on the ground; in this case a single Spur on the faulty side is best. But to help him in Yerking, staying his mouth on the Bridle, striking your Rod under his belly, or touching him on the Rump with it, are reckoned necessary.

50 To *Turn readily on both hands*, thus: Bring his large Rings narrower, & therein gently walk him, till acquainted. Then carry your Bridle-hand steady and straight, the outmost rather straighter than the inmost Rein, to look from, rather than to the Ring; Trot him thus about, on one side and the other successively, as aforesaid. After some time stop, and make him advance twice or more, and retire in an even Line; then stop and cherish him. To it again, after the same manner, making him lap his outmost Leg above a foot over his inner. And thus the *Terra a Terra*, *Incavalere* & *Chambletta*, are all taught together. Perfect your Horse in the large Ring, and the straight Ring is easily learnt.

Your Horse being brought thus far to perfection, with the *Musrole* and *Trench*, now let a gentle *Cavezan* take their place; with a smooth Cannon-Bit in his Mouth, & a plain watering Chain, Cheek large, and the Kirble thick, round and big, loosely hanging on his nether Lip; and thus mount him, and perfect your Horse with the *Bit* in all the 'foresaid Lessons, as you did with the *Snaffle*; which indeed is the easier to be done of the two.

51 To teach your Horse *To go aside*, as a necessary Motion for shunning a blow from an Enemy, is thus: Draw up your Bridle-hand somewhat straight, and if you would have him go on the Right, lay your left Rein close to his Neck, and your left Calf likewise close to his side (as in the *Incavalere* before) making him lap his left Leg over his Right; then turning your Rod backward, jerking him on the left hinder Thigh gently, make him to bring to the right side his Hinder parts, and stand as at first in an even direct Line: Then make him remove his Fore parts more, that he may stand as it were Cross over the even Line, and then bring his hinder parts after, and stand in an even Line again. And thus you must do, if you would have him go on the Left hand, using your Corrections & Cherishings on the right. Use it, and you may be sure of Perfection.

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52 As for the *Manages*, somewhat have bin spoken of them, there being but two (among many) useful call'd *Terra a Terra* & *Incavalere* before treated of; & for the *Carreere*, only take this: Let it not extend in length above six-score yards, give your Horse warning before you start him by the Bridle hand, and running full speed, stop him suddenly, firme and close on his Buttock.

For the *Horse of Pleasure*, these following Lessons are to be learnt. As first to *Bound aloft*, to do which: Trot him some sixteen yards, then stop, and make him twice advance; then straighten your Bridle-hand; then clap briskly both your Spurs even together to him, and he will rise, though it may at first amaze him; if he does it, cherish him, and repeat it often every day, till perfect.

53 Next to *Corvet* and *Capriole* are Motions of the same nature, and in short are thus taught. Hollow the ground between two joyning Walls a Horses Length, by the side of which put a strong smooth Post of the same length from the Wall, and fasten at the Wall an Iron Ring over against the Post: Thus done, ride into the hollow place, and fasten one of the *Cavezan-Reins* to the Post, and the other to the Ring; then cherish him, and by the help of the Calves of your Legs, make him advance two or three times; then pause, and Cherish him; make him advance again a dozen times more, and then rest; double your Advancings, and repeat them till it becomes habitual to him, to keep his *Ground* certain, advance of an *equall height* before and behind, and observe a *due Time* with the motions of your Leggs. The Inequality of his advancing his hinder Legs, is helpt by a Jerk on the Fillets by some body behind him with a Rod.

The laborious Motion of *going sideways*, being fitter for the War-Horse, than the Horse for Pleasure, usefull for the avoiding a Blow may come from an Enemy, I omit here, refering you to that.

54 Thus much for those material Lessons which the Rider ought to teach his Horse for *War* or *Pleasure*, and therefore I shall conclude this Head, with this *Caveat*, *That in whatever Lesson your Horse is most imperfect, begin and end with;* and remember, that *Exercise* makes things as it were natural; when *Desuetude* is the forerunner of Forgetfulness, and *Ignorance* the Consequent of Both.

OF

## Cock-fighting

I shall not enlarge on the praises of this Recreation, its *Nobleness*, *Delight*, and *Simplicity*, devoid of Cheat or Deceit, but what is most material to our purpose succinctly declare. And herein let us first observe the *Choice* of a *Cock* of the Game, directed by these four Characters following: That he be

1. Of a strong *Shape*, proud and upright, and for this the *Middle-sized*, neither too small or too large, is best, because most matchable, strong and nimble. His *Head* small like a *Spar-Hawks*; his *Eye* large and quick; *Back* strong, crook't at the setting on, and coloured as the Plume of his Feathers; The *Beam of his Leg* very strong, and colour'd as his Plume; *Spurs* long, rough, and sharp, hooking inward.

55 2. Of a good *Colour*, and herein the Gray, Yellow, or Red Pyle, with a black Breast, are to be preferred; the Pyde rarely good, and the White and Dun never. A Scarlet Head is a demonstration of Courage, but a Pale and wan of Faintness.

3. Of *Courage* true, which you shall observe by his proud, stately, upright Standing and Walking, and his frequent Crowing in his Pen.

4. Of a *Sharp and ready Heel*, which is (in the Opinion of the best *Cock-Masters*,) of high Estimation; a *Sharp-heel'd Cock, tho somewhat false, is better* (as dispatching his business soonest) *than a true Cock with a dull Heel*. Enfine choose your *Cock* endued with all these Qualifications together above mentioned.

56 For *Breeding* good Cocks for the Game, or Battel, the best season is from the Moon's Encrease in *February*, to her Encrease in *March*. The *March* Bird is best. And now first get a *perfect Cock, to a perfect Hen*, as the best Breeding, and see the Hen be of an excellent Complexion (*i. e.*) rightly plumed, as black, brown, speckt, grey, grissel, or yellowish; tufted on her Crowne, large bodied, well poked, and having Weapons, are Demonstrations of Excellency and Courage. Observe further her Comportment, if friendly to her Chickens, and revengeful of Injuries from other Hens. *Fortes creantur a Fortibus*.

Having placed her *Nest*, private from other Fowles disturbance, and warme, observe your Hen in sitting, if she be busie in turning her Eggs; if remiss, to help her. Set by her Sand, Gravel, Water and necessary food, to prevent her Stragling.

After one and twenty dayes observe her *Hatching*, to take the newly hatcht Chickens, and wrap them in Wool and keep them warm by the fire till all be disclosed; then put them all under her, and let her keep them warm, and let none of them straggle abroad till they are three Weeks, or a Month old; and then let them run in some Grass-plat, or green Court, to pick Wormes, Grass and Chick-weed, to feed and scour themselves; but let them not ramble near Puddles, or filthy Channels; and to prevent any malady, a few Leek-blades minc'd small amongst their Meat is good.

57 When they are grown so, as that their Sexes may be distinguish't, assoon as the *Comb* or *Wattles* but appear, cut them away, and anoint the Sore with sweet *Butter*, till whole. This early cutting them, is highly necessary to prevent Flux of Blood, (which is dangerous in doing it later) and Gouty thick Heads.

When the *Cock*, and *Hen-Chickens*, (going till now promiscuously one with another) begin to quarrel and peck each other, part them and separate their *Walks*: And the best for a *Fighting-Cock*, are private and undisturbed *Walks*, as, *Wind-mills, Water-mills, Grange-houses, Park-lodges, &c.* and their *Feeding-place* on soft Ground, or Boards; and have for his Meat, *White Corn*, or *White-bread Tosts*, steeped in *Drink*, or *Urine*, is good, both to Scowre, and Cool them. And do not debilitate and debauch his Courage and Strength, by having too many *Hens* to walk with; Three *Hens* are enough for one *Cock*.

If before they be Six Months Old any of your *Chickens* Crow clear and loud, and unseasonable, then to the *Pot* or *Spit* with them, they are *Cowards*; the true *Cock* is long ere he gets his Voice, and when he has gotten it, keeps good and judicious *Time* in Crowing.

58 Next observe your *Roosting-Perch*, for this makes or marrs a *Cock*; for forming of which, consult the best *Cock-Masters* Feeding-Pens, and the Perches there, and accordingly proportion your own, therefore I shall not propose any form here; Only pray take care that the ground underneath the Perch be soft, for if the ground be rough and hard, in leaping down he will hurt his *Feet*, and make them Gouty and Knotty.

For the *Dieting*, and *Ordering* of your *Cock* for *Battle*, observe these Rules. Let your *Cock* be full two years Old, then in the latter end of *August*, take up and *Pen* him, (it being now *Cocking-time* till the end of *May*) and see that he be sound, hard-feather'd, and full summed. As to the moving *Perch*, and *Pen*, take my foregoing Advice.

59 The first four dayes after *Penning*; Feed him with the Crumb of Old *Manchet* cut into square bits, thrice a day, and with the Coldest, and Sweetest Spring-water that can be had. And after you think by this time he is thoroughly purged of his *Corne, Wormes, Gravel*, and other course Feeding, take him in the Morning out of the *Pen*, and let him *Sparr* with another *Cock* some time to heat and chafe their Bodies, break Fat and Glut, and fit them for Purgation; first having covered their Spurs with Hots of Leather, to hinder their Wounding and drawing Blood of one another.

After they have sufficiently *Sparred*, that they pant again, take them up, and remove their Hots, and prepare them for a Diaphoretick or Sweating Bout thus: Take *Butter*, and *Rosemary* finely chopt, and *White-Sugar-candy*, mixt together; and give them the quantity of a *Wallnut*; which will scower, strengthen, and prolong Breath: Then having (purposely) deep *Straw Baskets*, fill them half way with *Straw*, put in your *Cock*, and cover him with *Straw* to the top; lay the lid close, and let him stove till the Evening. At Five a Clock take him out, and lick his Head and Eyes with your Tongue, then *Pen* him, and fill his *Trough* with *Manchet* (as above) and hot *Urine*.

After this, let his *Diet* be of *Bread* thus made: Take a *Gallon* of *Wheat*, and *Oat-meal-flower*, and

with *Ale*, half a score *Whites of Eggs*, and *Butter*, work it into a stiff *Paste*; bake it into broad *Cakes*, and when four dayes Old, cut it into square *Bits*, as abovesaid.

60 The second day after *Sparring*, bring your *Cock* into a *Green Close*, and shew him in your Arms a *Dung-hill-Cock*, then run from him, and allure him thus to follow, suffering him now and then to strike the *Dunghill-Cock*, and so Chase him up and down for half an Hour, till he pants again; and thus heated, carry him home, and scower him with half a Pound of *Fresh-Butter*, beaten with the *Leaves* of the *Herb of Grace*, *Hysop*, and *Rosemary*, to the consistence of a *Salve*, and give him the quantity of a *VWallnut*, then *Stove*, and *Feed* him as above. And thus for the first *Fortnight*, *Spar* or *Chase* him every other day.

The second *Fortnight*, twice a Week will be enough to *Chase* or *Spar* your *Cock*: Observing, that you *Stove* and *Scower* him, proportionable to his Heating.

The Third and Last *Fortnight* (for Six Weeks is long enough) *Feed* him as before, but do not *Spar* him, but Chase him moderately twice, or thrice, as before; then roll his aforesaid scowring in *Brown-Sugar-candy*, to prevent his being Sick; rest him four dayes, and then to the Pit.

61 Now, Gentlemen, *Match* your *Cock* Carefully, or what you have hitherto done, is nothing. And here Observe the *Length*, and *Strength* of *Cocks*. The *Length* is thus known: Gripe the *Cock* by the *Waste*, and make him shoot out his *Legs*, and in this Posture compare, *And have your Judgment about you*. The *Strength* is known by this Maxime, *The largest in the Garth, is the strongest Cock*. The Dimension of the *Garth*, is thus known: Gripe the *Cock* about from the joynts of your *Thumb*, to the points of your *Great Finger*, and you will find the Disadvantage. *The weak long Cock is the quickest easier Riser, and the short strong one, the surest Striker*.

Thus being well Matcht, accoutre him for the Pit. Clip his *Main* off close to his *Neck*, from his head to his shoulders. Clip his *Tail* close to his *Rump*, the Redder it appears the better. His *Wings* sloping, with sharp *Points* [ware *Eye Adversary*:] Scrape smooth, and sharpen his *Spurs*; leave no feathers on his *Crown*; then moisten his head with *Spittle*; and now favour us *Fortune*.

62 The Battle done search, and suck your *Cocks* wounds, and wash them well with hot *Urine*, then give him a Roll of your best Scowring, and stove him for that Night. If he be swelled, the next morning, suck and bathe his Wounds again, and pounce them with the Powder of the *Herb Robert*, thro a fine Bag; give him an handfull of Bread in warm *Urine*, and stove him, till the swelling be down. If he be hurt in his *Eye*, chew a little ground *Ivy*, and Spit the Juice in it; which is good for *Films*, *Haws*, *Warts*, &c. Or if he hath *veined* himself in his fight, by narrow striking, or other cross blows, when you have found the hurt, bind the soft Down of *Hare* to it, will cure it.

When you visit your wounded *Cocks*, a month or two after you have put them to their Walks, if you find about their heads any swollen Bunches, hard and blackish at one end, then there are unsound Cores undoubtedly in them; therefore open them, and with your *Thumb* crush them out, suck out the Corruption, and fill the holes with fresh *Butter*; and that will infallibly cure them.

63 *Cures for Distempers incident to the Cock or Chick of the Game.*

For *Lice*, being most common, I begin with; proceeding from corrupt Meat, and want of Bathing, &c. Take *Pepper* beaten to Powder, mix it with warm *Water*, and wash them with it.

For the *Roup*; a filthy swelling on the *Rump*, and very contagious to the whole body, the staring and turning back of the *Feathers* is it Symptome. Pull away the *Feathers*, open and thrust out the *Core*, and wash the *Sore* with *Water* and *Salt*, or *Brine*.

For the *Pip*; visit the mouth, and examine what hinders your *Cocks*, *Hen*, or *Chicks* feeding, and you'll find a white thin *Scale* on the Tip of the *Tongue*, which pull off with your *Naile*, and rubbing the *Tongue* with *Salt*, will cure it.

For the *Flux*; proceeding from eating too moist Meat, give them Pease-Bran scalded, will stop it.

64 For the *Stoppage of the Belly*, that they cannot mute; Anoint their *Vents*, and give them either small bits of Bread or Corn, steep'd in *Urine* of Man.

For the *Eyes*, I have spoken before, and refer you to that; and for other Infirmities, let Practise be your Directory.

And now I have one Word of Advice to him that is a Lover (or would be so) of this *Royal-Sport*; and then have done: *Come not to the Pitt without Money in your Breeches, and a Judgment of Matches*; Done and Done is *Cock-Pitt Law*, and if you venture beyond your *Pocket*, you must look well to it, or you may loose an *Eye* by the *Battle*.

Thus much for *Cock-Fighting*.

65

## Of Fowling.

This is a Recreation so full of *Variety*; that it would take up a great many *Words* and *Time* to discover it; but varying indeed from this Design, I shall not dilate on its several parts, but as succinctly as may be, give you some methodical *Instructions*, as may make a man capable of the *Active* as well as *Passive* part of this Pleasure, and without the one he cannot have the other.

Now then the *Ingenious Fowler*, like a Politick and sagacious Warrior, must first furnish and store himself with those several Stratagems and Engines, as suit with the diversities of *Occasion* (*i. e. Time*), *Place*, and *Game*; or else he cannot expect the *Conquest*.

66 And first of *Nets*, which must be made of the best pack-thread, and for taking *Great Fowl*, the Meshes must be large, two Inches at least from point to point, the larger the better; (provided the Fowle creep not through;) two Fathom *deep*, and six in *Length*, is the best and most manageable Proportion; Verged with strong Cord on each side, and extended with long Poles at each end made on purpose. But for small *Water-Fowle*; Let your Nets be of the smallest and strongest Pack-thread, the Meshes so big, as for the great Fowle, about two or three foot deep: Line these on both sides with false Nets, every Mesh a foot and half Square. For the *Day-Net*, it must be made of fine Pack-thread, the Mesh an inch square, three Fathom long, and one broad, and extended on Poles according to its Length, as aforesaid.

67 *Birdlime* is the next, and thus made. Pill the *Bark of Holly* from the Tree at *Midsummer*, fill a Vessel, and put to it running Water; boile it over the fire till the *Grey* and *White Bark* rise from the *Green*; take it off the fire, draine the Water well away, and seperate the Barks; and take the Green, lay it on some moist floor and close place, and cover it with *Hemblocks*, *Docks*, *Thistles*, and all manner of Weeds; let it lye a fortnight, and in that time it will rot, and turn to a filthy slimy Substance: Then put it into a Morter, beat it till you perceive not what it was; take it out and wash it soundly at some running stream, till the Foulness is gone: Then put it in a close Earthen pot; let it stand four or five dayes, look to its Purging, and scum it: When clean, put it into another Earthen Pot, and keep it close for Use.

Your *Setting-Dog* comes next, and sayes you must *Elect* and *Train* him thus: He must be of exquisite Scent, and love naturally to hunt Feathers. The *Land-Spaniel* is best, being of good nimble size, and couragious mettle, which you may know by his Breed; being of a good Ranger, &c.

Having chosen your Dog, begin to *instruct* him at half a Year old. First make him familiar and acquainted well with your self above others, by feeding him your self, always going abroad with you, and correcting him with *Words* not Blows. So that he will follow none but you, distinguish your Frowns from smiles, rough from smooth Words.

68 The first Lesson is, to make him *Crouch and lie down* close to the ground; and this is done by frequent laying him on the ground and crying *Lye close*; upon his doing well reward him with Bread; and on the contrary chastise him with Words, not Blows.

Next, To *creep to you with his Body and Head close upon the ground*, by saying, *Come nearer, Come nearer*, or the like Words; to understand and do it, entice him with shewing him Bread, or the like: Thrusting down any rising part of his Body or head, and roughly threatning him; if he slight that, a good Jerk or two with a slash of Whip-cord will reclaim his Obstinacy. Repeat his Lessons, and encourage his well doing. And this you may exercise in the Fields as you walk, calling him from his busie Ranging to his *Duty*. And then teach him to follow you close at the heels in a Line or string, without straining.

69 By this time he is a year old, now (the season fit) into the Field, and let him *range*, [obediently.] If he wantonly babble or causelesly open, correct him by biting soundly the Roots of his Ears, or Lashing. Assoon as you find he approaches the Haunt of the *Partridge*, known by his Whining, and willing, but not daring, to open, speak and bid him, *Take heed*: If notwithstanding this he rush in and *Spring* the *Partridge*, or opens, and so they escape, correct him severely. Then cast him off to another Haunt of a *Covie*, and if he mends his Error, and you take any by drawing your Net over them swiftly, reward them with the Heads, Necks, and Pinions.

As for the *Water-Dog*, the Instructions above for the *Setter* will serve; only to fetch and bring by loosing a Glove, or the like, is every mans common Observation, and therefore shall here for Brevities sake omit; only keep a strict Subjection in him, and Observance to your Commands.

I shall say something too of the *Fowling-Piece* and *Stalking-Horse*, and then to your sports. The longest *Barrel is the best Fowling-Peice*, five and half, or six foot long, with an indifferent Bore, under an *Harquebuse*; and shooting with the Wind, and side-wayes, or behind the Fowl, not in their faces, is to be observed; having your Dog in Command not to stir till you have shot.

70 A *Stalking-Horse* for shelter, to avoid being seen by the shie Fowle, is an old Jade trained on purpose; but this being rare and troublesome, have recourse to Art, to take Canvas, stuff and painted in the shape of a Horse grazing, and so light that you may carry him on one hand (not too bigg:) Others do make them in the shape of *Ox*, *Cow*, for Variety; and *Stag*, *Trees*, &c.

Thus being provided with necessary Engines for prosecuting and effecting so cunning and pleasant a work, *Let's abroad*; and let not the *Ale-House*, *Tavern*, or *Brothel-Houses*, debauch and benumn our Spirits, but let us with the Fowler exhilerate our Minds, refresh our Bodies, & for a little Pains reap a great deal of Pleasure & Satisfaction, whet our Appetites, and get Meat too for them.

Now then according to my proposed Method, let us first examine *Where* to find our Game? that is, The *Haunts of Fowle*, whether *Land* or *Water* Fowle; by which two Characters I distinguish them, because of their Variety and Multiplicity.

71 The *greater Fowle*, or those who *divide the Foot*, reside by shallow Rivers sides, Brooks and Plashes of Water; and in low and boggy places, and sedgie, Marish, rotten Grounds. They also delight in the dry parts of drowned Fens, overgrown with long Reeds, Rushes and Sedges; as likewise in half-drowned Moors, hollow Vales of Downs, Heaths, &c. Where obscurely they may



lurk under the Shelter of Hedges, Hills, Bushes, &c.

The *Lesser*, or Web-footed, *Fowle*, allways haunt drowned Fens, as likewise the main streams of Rivers not subject to Freeze, the deeper and broader, the better; (tho of these the *Wild-Goose* and *Barnacle*, if they cannot sound the depth, and reach the Ouze, change their Residence for shallow places, and delight in Green-Winter-Corn, especially if the Lands ends have Water about them:) *Small Fowle* also frequent hugely little Brooks, Ponds, drowned Meadows, Pastures, Moors, Plashes, Meres, Loughs, and Lakes, stored with unfrequented Islands, Shrubs, &c.

*How to take all manner of Fowl or Birds.*

72 For taking the first (I mean the greater *Fowle*) with *Nets*, observe in general this: Come two hours before their feeding hours, Morning and Evening; and spreading your Net on the Ground smooth and flat, stake the two lower ends firm, and let the upper ends be extended on the long Cord; of which the further end must be fastned to the ground, three Fathom from the Net, the stake in a direct Line with the lower Verge of the Net; the other, ten or twelve fathoms long, have in your hand at the aforesaid distance, and get some shelter of Art or Nature, to keep you from the curious and shie Eye of your Game; having your Net so ready that the least pull may do your work, Strew'd over with Grass as it lies to hide it: A live *Herne*, or some other *Fowle* lately taken, according to what you seek for, will be very requisite for a *Stale*. And you will have sport from the Dawning, till the Sun is about an hour high; but no longer; and from Sun-set till Twilight; these being their feeding times.

73 For the *small* (Water) *Fowle*. Observe the Evening is best before Sun-set. Stake down your Nets on each side the River half a foot within the Water, the lower part so plumb'd as to sink no further; the upper slantwise shoaling against, but not touching by two foot, the Water, and the Strings which bear up this upper side fastned to small yeilding sticks prickt in the Bank, that as the *Fowle* strike may ply to the Nets to entangle them. And thus lay your Nets (as many as you please) about twelve score one from another, as the River or Brook will afford. And doubt not your success. To expedite it however, a *Gun* fired three or four times in the *Fens* and *Plashes*, a good distance from your Nets, will affright and post them to your Snares; and so do at the *Rivers*, when you lay in the *Fens*. Thus much in general for *Nets*, I come next to *Bird-Lime*.

74 *Winter time* is the most proper for taking all manner of *Small Birds*, as flocking then promiscuously together, *Larks*, *Lennets*, *Chaffinches*, *Goldfinches*, *Yellow-Hammers*, &c. with this *Bird-lime*, made as afore-spoken; only additionally thus ordered. Put to a quarter of a pound of *Bird-lime*, an Ounce of fresh *Lard*, or *Capons-grease*, and let it gently melt together over the Fire, but not Boil; then take a quantity of *Wheat-ears*, as you think your use shall require, and cut the straw about a foot long besides the Ears, and from the Ear *Lime* the straw Six inches; the warmer it is, the less discernable it will be: Then to the *Field* adjacent, carrying a bag of Chaff, and thresh'd Ears, scatter them twenty Yards wide, and stick the *lim'd Ears* (declining downwards) here, and there; Then traverse the *Fields*, disturb their *Haunts*, they will repair to your Snare, and pecking at the Ears, finding they stick to them, mount; and the *Lim'd* straws, lapping under their Wings, dead their flight, they cannot be disengaged, but fall and be taken they must. Do not go near them, till they rise of their own accord, and let not five or six entangled lead you to spoyl your Game, and incur the loss of five or six dozen. *Barn-doors*, *Thatcht-Houses*, and such like places, are excellent too for the use of these *Lime-straws*. A *Clap-Net*, and *Lanthorn*, in a dark night rub'd at the Eaves of Houses, is a common practice.

75 *Lime-Twigs*, is another Expedient for taking of Great *Fowle*, being Rods that are long, small, straight, and pliable, the upper part (apt to play to and fro) being besmeared with *Bird-lime* warm. Thus to be used, Observe the *Haunts* of the *Fowle*, have a *Stale*, (a living *Fowle* of the same kind you would take) and cross pricking your Rods, one into, and another against the Wind sloping, a foot distant one from the other, pin down your *Stale*, some distance from them, tying some small string to him, to pull and make him flutter to allure the *Fowle* down. If any be caught, do not run presently upon them, their fluttering will encrease your Game. A well taught *Spaniel* is not amiss to retake those that are entangled, and yet flutter away. Thus likewise for the *Water*, consult the *Rivers* depth, and let your Rods be proportionable; what is *Limed* of them being above the *Water*, and a *Mallard*, &c. as a *Stale* placed here and there, as aforesaid. You need not wait on them, but three times a day visit them, and see your *Game*; if you miss any Rods (therefore know their Number) some *Fowle* entangled is got away with it, into some Hole, &c. and here your *Spaniel* will be serviceable to find him.

76 For *Small-Birds*, a *Lime-bush* is best; thus, Cut down a great Bough of a *Birch*, or *Willow-Tree*, trim it clean, and *Lime* it handsomely, within four fingers of the bottom: Place this *Bush* so ordered, in some quick-set, or dead *Hedge*, in *Spring* time: In *Harvest*, or *Summer*, in *Groves*, *Bushes*, *Hedges*, *Fruit-Trees*, *Flax*, and *Hemp-Lands*: In *Winter*, about *Houses*, *Hovells*, *Barns*, *Stacks*, &c. A *Bird-Call* is here also necessary, or your own industrious skill in the Notes of several Birds. *Lime-twigs* are likewise used, stuck on *Hemp-cocks*, which take vast Numbers of *Lennets*, and *Green-Birds*, that love that *Diet*. An *Owle* placed near your *Lime-twigs*, is likewise an Excellent *Stale*, for being persecuted by all other *Birds*, they flock about him, and dye with Hatred; I mean, being taken by you, in their eager, and malicious Persecution of poor *Tom*. Some have Natural, others Artificial *Owles*, and with either fear not Success. And thus you may do, in any particular *Game*, with your *Twigs*, and *Stale* of the same kind, as, *Snipes*, *Felfares*, *Pigeons*, &c.

And here I must not forget the *Farmers Advantage*, to destroy his *Corn-destroyers*, *Rooks*, but give him this Advice: Take some thick *Brown-paper*, divide a sheet into Eight parts, and make

them into the fashion of *Sugar-Loaves*; *Lime* them a little in the inside, and put some *Corn* in them (if in *Ploughing* time, *Wormes*, and *Maggots*) lay *Three* or *Four Score* up and down the Land, under (if you can) some Clod, early, before feeding time: Be at some distance, and behold the ensuing Sport. Your *Pigeons*, *Rooks*, *Crows*, &c. coming to pick out the *Corn* or *Worms*, the *Pyramidal-snare* hangs on their heads, they fly straight upright, almost out of sight, and as if some *Gun* in the *Ayr* had met with them, down they come tumbling (being spent) and become your Prey.

Thus much in general of taking all manner of *Fowle*, by *Net*, or *Lime*, I come next to know their best Seasons, when to use them, and the first (the *Net*) is from the beginning of *May*, to the latter end of *October*; and the last (the *Lime*) in the *Winter* only, beginning from *November*, and ending at *May*, in which times, there being no Leaves, your *Lime-Bushes*, and *Branches* of *Trees* are of one and the same Hue.

And because Gentlemen who have *Fish-ponds*, wonder they loose so many *Fish*, and are apt to Censure sometimes undeservedly their Neighbours, when it is the insatiable *Herne*, that is the true cause: I shall next lay down the best and most approved way of taking the great *Fish-devouring Herne*, whose *Haunt* having found, observe this Method to take him. Get three or four small *Roaches*, or *Dace*, take a strong *Hook*, (not too rank) with *Wyre* to it, and draw the *Wyre* just within the skin, from the side of the *Gills*, to the *Taile* of the said *Fish*, and he will live four or five dayes, (if dead, the *Herne* will not touch it.) Then having a strong *Line*, of a dark-*Green-Silk*, twisted with *Wyre*, about three yards long, tye a round stone of a pound to it, and lay three or four such hooks, but not too deep in the *Water*, out of the *Herne's* wading; and two or three Nights will answer your Expectation.

And here I thought to conclude this Discourse of *Fowling*, but the young *Tyro* or *Beginner* in the Acquest of this Noble Art, pulls me back again, and whispers this Question in my Ear, How to take *Pheasants*, *Partridges*, &c. in particular, by either of the forementioned wayes, as, *Nets*, *Lime*, *Engine*, *Driving*, or *Setting*; because of all *Fowl* for *Game*, these two are esteemed as the most Gentile, and Profitable? I shall answer his Curiosity, and for his Instruction, propose these ensuing Rules, though what I have said in general of Great *Fowl* might suffice.

#### *The severall wayes of taking Pheasants.*

For to take *Pheasants* with *Nets*, first find their *Haunts*, or *Coverts*, which are generally in thick, young, well-grown *Copses*, solitary and untraced by Men or Cattle, and not in Old High *Woods*; and never in open *Fields*. Which having assured knowledge of, the next thing is to find out the *Eye*, or *Brood* of *Pheasants*, wick according to the best Experience is thus. You must learn and understand the several Notes of a Natural *Pheasant-Call*, and how usefully to apply them. In the Morning just before, or at *Sun-rising*, call them to feed, and so at *Sun-setting*: In the *Forenoon*, and *Afternoon*, your Note must be to Cluck them together to *Brood*, or to chide them for stragling, or to notify some danger at hand.

Thus skilled in their *Notes*, and by the Darkness, Solitaryness, and strong undergrowth of the place assured of their *Haunts*, closely lodge your self, and softly at first call; lest being near you, a loud *Note* affright them; and no Reply made, raise your *Note* gradually, to the highest; and if there be a *Pheasant* in hearing, he will answer you, in as loud a *Note*. Be sure it be Tunable. As soon as you are answered, creep nearer to it; if far off, and a single *Fowl*, as you call, and approach, so will the *Pheasant*. Having gotten sight of her, on the *Ground*, or *Perch*, cease calling, and with all silence possible, spread your *Net* conveniently, between the *Pheasant*, and you, one end of the *Net* fastned to the *Ground*, and the other end, hold by a long *Line* in your hand, by which you may pull it together, if strained; then call again, and as you see the *Pheasant* come under your *Net*, rise and shew your self, and affrighting her, she will mount, and so is taken. Thus if on the contrary you have divers *Answers*, from several *Corners* of the *Coppice*, and you keep your place and not stir, they will come to your Call, and then having a pair of *Nets*, spread one on each side, and do as before. Your *Nets* must be made of *Green* or *Black* double-twin'd *Thread*, the *Mesh* about an inch square, between *Knot*, and *Knot*, the whole *Net* about three *Fathom* long, and Seven *Foot* broad, verged with strong small *Cord* on each side and ends, to lye hollow and compass-wise.

The next way of taking *Pheasant-Powts*, is by *Driving* thus. Having found the *Haunt* of an *Eye* of *Pheasants*, known by the *Barrenness* of the place, *Mutings* and loose Feathers, then in the little Pads and Wayes, like Sheep-tracks, they have made, place your *Nets* (taking the wind with you) a-cross these *Paths*, hollow, loose and circularly, the nether part fixt to the ground, and the upper side hollow, &c. as aforesaid: Then to their *Haunt*, and there call them together, if scattered; then with a *Driver*, an Instrument like that of *Cloath-dressers*, rake gently the *Bushes* and *Boughs* about you, the *Powts* will run, and stop and listen; then give a nother rake, and so you will drive them like sheep into your *Nets*: Observe in this *Secrecy*, *Time* and *Leisure*, or you spoyl your sport; *Secrecy* in concealing your self from being seen by them; and *Time* and *Leisure*, by not being too hasty.

Lastly for taking *Pheasants* with the *Lime-Bush*, or *Rods*, order these, as I have before prescribed; your *Rods* about twelve Inches long, and your *Bush* containing not above eight *Twigs*, with a pretty long *Handle*, sharpned to stick in the *Ground*, or *Bushes*, *Shrubs*, &c. and let it be planted as near the *Pheasants* *pearching Branch*, as may be. Place your *Rods* on the *Ground*, near the *Bush*; which will help the *Bush*; for when some are taken below by the *Rods*, they will scare up the others to get on the *Bushes* to seek what's become of their *Fellows*, and there become your Prey themselves. Thus provided, keep close not to be discovered; out with your Call, and use

it *Skilfully* and well, and you need not fear Game. Number the Rods you planted, and if any be missing, some *Pheasant* is crept away with it, and here let your Spaniel be employed to serve you in finding out the last sanctuary of the poor *Pheasant*, thus shunning his inevitable Captivity and Death.

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#### *For taking Partridge.*

As in all the foregoing Sports, the *Place* where to find them is our first Enquiry, so here (as you did of the *Pheasant*) you must first find the *Partridges Haunt*. Which is mostly in standing-Corn-Fields, where they breed; as likewise in Stubble after the Corn is cut, especially Wheat-stubble till it is trodden, and then they repair to Barley-Stubble, if fresh; and the Furrows amongst the Clots, Brambles and long Grass, are sometimes their lurking places, for Twenty and upward in a Covy. In the *Winter* in up-land Meadows, in the dead Grass or Fog under Hedges, among Mole-Hills; or under the Roots of Trees, &c. Various and uncertain are their *Haunts*. And tho some by the *Eye*, by distinguishing their Colour from the ground, others by the *Ear*, by hearing the Cock call earnestly the Hen, and the Hens answering, and chattering with Joy at meeting, do find

84 *Partridge*; yet the best, easiest and safest way of finding them is (as you do the *Pheasant*) by the Call or Pipe; applying your Notes seasonable, as before prescribed, and they will come near to you, and you may count their Numbers, and to your sport.

Surround your Covy, prepare your Nets, and pricking a stick fast in the ground, tye the one end to it, and let your Nets fall as you walk briskly round without stopping, and cover the *Partridge*; then rush in upon them to frighten them, and as they rise they are taken.

For taking them with *Bird-Lime*, thus. Call first near the *Haunt*; if answered, stick about your *Lime-Straws* (of which I have spoken before) a-cross in ranks two or three Lands, at some distance from you; then call again, and as they approach you, they are intercepted by the Straws; and to your Prey. This way is used most successfully in Stubble-Fields, from *August* to *September*: And Rods in Woods, Pastures, &c. as for the *Pheasant*.

But lastly, above all (to omit all others) the most pleasant way of taking Partridge is with a *Setting-Dog* (of which I have spoken before and refer you thither) who having set them, (known

85 by the already mentioned signs) use your Net, as you have heard just now: And by these Rules and Method, the *Railes*, *Quailes*, *Moorpootes*, &c. are to be taken; and are for *Hawks* flight too. And here I must make an end of the most material part of *Fowling*.

For as for treating of all manner of *Singing Birds*, their *Taking*, which in general hath been before observed, their *Preserving* and *Keeping*, their *Natural Breeding* and *Feeding*, is a Work of such common Observation, and so differing from the Design of this Treatise of *Violent* and *Brisk Exercises*, that omitting it altogether here, shall refer you to the Venders of them, whom you may meet with in every Street, and furnish your self at easy rates; and are indeed but *Voces & præterea Nihil*.

Thus much for *Fowling*.

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## Of Fishing.

**S**o *Ancient*, so *Innocent*, so *Vertuous*, and so *Useful* is this Recreation, that all the foregoing Divertisements, must needs give place to this, and however (inadvertently) it comes in here, challenges a Preference, and Acceptance before any Pleasure can by the heart of Man be desired. As for its *Antiquity* some attribute its Knowledge to *Belus* Son of *Nimrod*, who first invented all Vertuous Sports; others to *Seth* and his Sons, he having left it on brazen Pillars engraven with indelible Characters not to be obliterated by the ensuing Flood. *Job* makes mention of Fishing, who Lived as may be supposed before *Moses*; nor is it questionable, whether the illustrious Patriarchs used not this Recreation. Certain it is, there were many *Fishermen* before *Christs* Coming, whose sole Dependance was on this Innocent Art. *Innocent* indeed and harmless, when the Lamb of God himself *recommended* it (as I may say) as such, by his Divine Call of four *Fishermen*, to be his Disciples, and by distinguishing & dignifying them with the greatest *Intimacy* with himself, and chiefest place in the *Apostolical Catalogue*; and by the Inspiration of his Spirit ennobled their Function; he made them Eminent *Fishers of men*. Nay, at the expence of a *Miracle*, he shewed the *Lawful Use* of Fishing, when the mouth of *Peter's* Fish he commanded him to take, was the *Tribute-Money's Purse*. And why our Saviour made his first Election of Fishermen, before others, this may be the undoubted Reason: Because he knew such men were naturally of more Contemplative and Serene Minds, of more Calme, Peaceable, and sweet Dispositions; And let me add too in the next place, because it is the School of Vertue (as I may call it) wherein the Primitive Christian Vertues are learnt and exercised. *Patience* is the immediate Vertue wherewith the *Angler* is endued, without which the Pleasure doth no longer exist; and attended with her three Sisters compleat his Delight. For *Justice* directs him to the due Place of Sport, where he may freely exercise his Art, without Injury or Incivility to his Neighbours: *Temperance* prescribes a *Measure* to the Action, and moderates and rules the Affections. And lastly *Fortitude* encourages and strengthens his mind, to support the Labour and undergo with Perseverance all Disappointments, excludes *Passion* (incident to other Recreations,) at the loss of a Hook, or (perhaps that he never had) a Fish. It makes him not fear Wind nor Weather, nor is his delight sowered at last with *Melancholy* and Vexation; but tho the

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Anglers Reward is but a little Fish, for a great deal of Pains, the Contentment and Satisfaction is above that. Finally the *Usefulness* of it is apparently great; for the cherishing the Body, and cheering the Mind, for diverting Sadness, and calming unquiet Thoughts, for moderating Passions and procuring Contentedness, and begetting Peace and Patience in those that profess and practise it. It has been the Recreation of Gods Saints, and Holy Fathers; and of many Worthy and Reverend Divines, this hath been and is now their beloved Pastime. And so I shall conclude this *Encomium* of Fishing; Volumes may be written in its praise (in which I am something wanting in the other foregoing Sports, this claiming it as its just due above the rest) but I long to tell you *How, When* and *Where*, you may taste its Delight.

It hath been the Method of this whole Treatise, to divide the several distinct Heads of each Recreation into three Parts, to render the Observations and Rules the more plain and easy, for the prosecuting the Recreation we treat of.

1. *What* it is we pursue.
2. *Where* and *When* to find that we would delight our selves in.
3. *With what* proper *Mediums* or Measures we may obtain the desired Effects of our endeavours therein. And in this delightful Scene of Pastime, we now treat of, Fishing, so full of Variety and Choice, I shall observe the same Method.

First then, *What* we pursue is Fish, distinguished according to their sundry kinds by these following *Names*.

The *Barbel, Breame, Bleak, Bulhead*, or Millers-Thumb; *Chevin, Char, Chub, Carp, Dace, Dare, Eel, Flounder, Grayling, Gudgeon, Guiniad, Loach, Minnow, Pope* or *Pike, Pearch, Rud, Roach; Sticklebag* or Bansticle, *Salmon, Shad, Suant, Tench, Torcoth, Trout, Thwait*, and *Umber*. All these Alphabetically thus named are the different sorts of Fish, in taking which the Angler commonly exercises his Art. We come next, *Where* to find them.

I. To know the *Haunts* and Resorts of Fish, in which they are to be usually found, is the most Material thing the Angler ought to be instructed in, lest he vainly prepare *how to take* them, and preposterously seek *where to find* that he prepared for. To prevent which you are first to understand, That as the Season of the Year is, so *Fish* change their places: In *Summer*, some keep near the Top, others the bottom of the Waters. In *Winter*, all *Fish* in general resort to deep Waters. But more particularly,

The *Barbel, Roach, Dace*, and *Ruff*, covet most *Sandy, Gravelly Ground*, the deepest part of the *River*, and the Shadows of *Trees*.

*Bream, Pike*, and *Chub*, delight in a *Clay*, and *Ouzie Ground*: The *Bream* chooseth the middle of the *River*, in a gentle not too rapid Stream: The *Pike* prefereth still Waters, full of *Fry*, and absconding himself amongst *Bull-Rushes, Water-docks*, or under *Bushes*, that under these shelters he may more securely surprize and seize his Prey: The *Chub* too chooses the same Ground, large Rivers and Streams, and is rarely destitute of some Tree to cover and shade him.

*Carp, Tench* and *Eel*, frequent foul muddy still Waters. The *greatest Eels* lurk under Stones, or Roots; the *smallest* ones are found in all sorts of Rivers or Soyls: The *Carp* is for the deepest stillest part of Pond or River, and so is the *Tench*, and both delight in green Weeds.

*Pearch* delighteth in gentle Streams of a reasonable Depth, not too shallow; close by a Hollow Bank is their common Sanctuary.

*Gudgeon* covets *Sandy, Gravelly, Gentle Streams*, and smaller Rivers; not so much abounding in Brooks. He bites best in Spring, till they spawn, and a little after till *Wasp* time.

The *Salmon* delights in large swift Rivers, which ebb and flow; and are there plentifully to be found: As likewise Rocky and Weedy Rivers. But in the latter end of the Year he is to be found high up in the Country, in swift and violent Cataracts, coming thither to spawn.

The *Trout* loves small swift purling Brooks or Rivers, that run upon Stones or Gravel, and in the swiftest deepest part of them, getteth behind some Stone-Block and there feeds. He delights in a Point of a River where the Water comes Whirling like the Eddy, to catch what the Stream brings down, especially if he has the Shade of a Tree: He hugely delights to lurk under some hollow Bank or Stone; seldom among Weeds.

*Shad, Thwait, Plaice, Peel, Mullet, Suant* and *Flownder*, covet chiefly to be in or near the Salt or Brackish Waters, which ebb and flow: The last, *viz.* the *Flownder*, have been taken in fresh Rivers, as coveting Sand and Gravel, deep gentle streams, near Banks, &c.

Lastly the *Umber* affects Marly Clay Ground, clear and swift Streams, far from the Sea; the greatest Plenty of these Fish is found in *Derbyshire* and *Staffordshire*.

Thus much for the *Haunts* of Fish; I come next to know *When* is the most *seasonable time* to catch them; which before I speak to, let him that would become a compleat Angler, take this Rule. That he observe narrowly what Pond or River soever he fisheth in, whether it be slimy, muddy, stoney or gravelly; whether of a swift or slow Motion; As likewise that he know the Nature of each Fish, and what Baits are most proper for every kind: Not to let his Knowledge be circumscribed to one or two particular Rivers, whither he is invited to Angle and take his Observations by the Vicinity of his House; but to let his Knowledge be *general*, and consequently his Sport will be so too. His Ignorance otherwise will oblige him to be a Spectator in another River, when his Excellency is confined to that only experienced one in or near his own Parish or

House. But to proceed,

II. To understand the best *Time when* to Angle in, We must first consider Affirmatively, when most *Seasonable*: Or, 2. Negatively, when *Unseasonable*.

94 1. *Seasonable* Angling is, When the Weather is calme, serene and clear; tho the Cool cloudy Weather in Summer is to be preferred, provided the Wind blow not too boistrously, to hinder your easy Guiding your Tools; In the hottest Months the cooler the better.

2. When a Violent shower hath disturbed the Water and mudded it, then with a *Red Worm*, Angle in the Stream at the ground.

3. A little before Fish spawn, when they repair to Gravelly Fords to rub and loosen their full Bellies; they bite freely.

4. From Sun-rising till eight of the Clock in the Morning, and from four in the Afternoon till night for *Carp* and *Tench*. In *June* and *July*, *Carps* shew themselves on the very rim of the Water, then Fish with a *Lob-Worm*, as you would with a Natural Flye. But be sure to keep out of sight.

95 5. In *March*, *April*, and *September*, and all *VWinter*, when the Air is clear, serene and warm. And after a showre of Rain, which hath only beaten the *Gnats*, and *Flies* into the *River*; without muddying. The two first mentioned Months with *May*, and part of *June*, are most proper for the *Fly*; *Nine* in the Morning, and *Three* a Clock in the Afternoon, is the best time; as likewise, when the *Gnats* play much in a warm Evening.

6. In a *Cloudy*, and *VWindy* day, after a *Moon-shine* clear Night, for the brightness of the Night (through fear) making them abstain from feeding, and the Gloominess of the Day emboldening and rendering them (through Hunger) sharp, and eager upon food, they bite then freely.

7. *Lastly*, At the opening of *Mill-dams* or *Sluces*, you will find *Trouts*, &c. come forth seeking food, brought down by the Water. We come next to demonstrate the time not proper, *i. e.*

96 2. *Unseasonable* Angling in short is, When the Earth is parched, and scorched with Vehement *Heat*, and *Drought*; benumbed and frozen with *Cold*, *Frost*, and *Snow*; or refrigerated with Spring *Hoar-Frosts*; or blasted with the sharp, bitter, nipping, *North*, or *East* Winds: Or when blustering *Boreas* disorders your well guiding your Tackling; or the *Sheep-Shearers Washings* glutted the *Fish*, and anticipated your *Bait*; when the withdrawing of your sport, foretells a Storm, and advises you to some shelter; or *Lastly*, when the night proves Dark, and Cloudy, you need not trouble your self the next day, 'tis to no purpose, &c.

Thus much shall suffice for the two first Parts I proposed to treat of, *viz.* What we seek after in this Recreation, and Where, and When to find it; I come next to speak of the several *Implements*, and *Tackling* we ought to be provided with, for the prosecuting the same; and then to our Sport.

97 III. For providing *Stocks*, the best time is the Winter *Solstice*, when the Sap is in the Roots of Trees, and their Leaves gone. It is improper after *January*, the Sap then ascending into the Trunk, and expanding it self over all the Branches. See that your Stocks be *Taper-grown*, and your Tops of the best *Ground-Hazle*, that can be had, smooth, slender, and straight, of an Ell-long, pliant, and bending; and yet of a strength, that a reasonable jerk cannot break it, but it will return to its first straightness; lest otherwise you endanger your Line. Keep them two full years, before you use them; having preserved them from Worm-eating, or Rotting, by thrice a year rubbing and chaffing them well with Butter (if sweet) or Linsed or Sallet-Oyl; and if Bored, Oyl poured into the Holes, and bathed four and twenty houres in it, and then thrown out again, will exceedingly preserve them. F

But why should I further trouble my self with prescribing any Rules for the ordering the Angle-Rod, since every Cane-shop in *London* will furnish us at an easy rate, with Rods of Cane, that shall suit with the sport we designe; the usual Objection of their *Colour* and Stiffness being taken away, the first by covering it with Parchment or thin Leather, dyed as you please; and the other by the length and strength of the Top, being as before.

98 The next thing we come to prepare is the *Line*, which though easy, yet admits of some Rule; wherefore to make it neat, handsome and strong, twist the Hair you make it of *even*, having seen if the Hair be of an equal bigness; then steep your Line in Water, to see if the Hairs shrink, if so, you must twist them over again. The *Colour* of the Hair is best of *Sorrel*, *White* and *Grey*; Sorrel for muddy boggy Rivers, and the two last for clear Waters. Nor is the *Pale watry green* contemptible, dyed thus: Take a pint of strong *Ale*, half a pound of *Soot*, a little of the Juice of *Walnut-Leaves* and *Allum*; Boyle these together in a Pipkin half an hour, take it off, and when 'tis cold, put in your Hair. In making your Line of Hair mix not Silk; but either all Hair, or all Silk; as likewise distinguish the Line for the Ground Angle, and that for the Fly-Rod, the last must be stronger than the first; in that for the Artificial Fly, making the uppermost Link twenty Hairs long, less in the next, and so less till you come to the Fly. *Lastly* at each end of your Line make a Loop (called a *Bow*) the one *Larger*, to fasten to, and take it from the top of your Rod, and the other *Lesser* to hang your Hook-line on.

Your *Hook* comes next, and requires your Care, That it be Long in the shank, something Round in compass, the point straight and even, and bending in the shank. Set on your Hook with strong small Silk, laying your Hair on the inside of the Hook.

99 Your *Flote* challenges divers wayes of making. Some using *Muscovy* Duck-quills for still Waters. Others the best sound Cork without flaws or holes, bored through with a hot Iron, and a Quill of a fit proportion put into it; then pared into a pyramidal Form, or in the fashion of a small Peare, to F2

what bigness you please, and ground smooth with a Grindstone or Pumice; this is best for strong Streams.

In fine, *To plum the Ground*, get a *Carbine* Bullet bored through, and in a strong twist hanged on your *Hook* or Rod. To sharpen your *Hook*, carry a little *Whetstone*. To carry your several Utensils without incommoding your Tackle, have several *Partitions* of Parchment. And in short the Ingenious Angler will not be unprovided of his *Bob* and *Palmer*; his *Boxes* of all sizes for his *Hooks*, *Corks*, *Silk*, *Thread*, *Flies*, *Lead*, &c. His *Linnen* and *Woollen Bait-Bags*; His splinted *Osier light Pannier*; And lastly his *Landing Hook*, with a Screw at the end to screw it into the socket of a Pole, & stricken into the Fish, to draw it to Land: To which socket, a Hook to cut up the Weeds, and another to pull out Wood, may be fastned.

100 But all those Implements I have described, serve to no purpose, if we do not observe to have the *Agents* and Effecters of our Pastime in store, I mean proper *Baits* and Inticements to take your Fish. Which branch themselves into three Kinds.

First, The *Life-baits*, which are all kind of *Worms*, *Redworm*, *Maggot*, *Dors*, *Froggs*, *Bobbs*, *Brown-Flies*, *Grashoppers*, *Hornets*, *Wasps*, *Bees*, *Snails*, small *Roaches*, *Bleak*, *Gudgeon*, or *Loaches*.

Secondly, *Artificial living Baits*, of *Flyes* of all sorts and shapes, made about your Hooks with Silk and Feathers, at all times seasonable, especially in blustering Weather.

Lastly, *Dead Baits*, Pastes of all maings, Wasps dryed or undryed, clotted *Sheeps-blood*, *Cheese*, *Bramble-berries*, *Corn*, *Seeds*, *Cherries*, &c. The two first good in *May*, *June* and *July*, the two next in *April*; and the last in the *Fall* of the Leaf.

#### *Of Flies.*

101 Of *Natural* Flies there are innumerable, and therefore it cannot be expected I can particularize all; but some of their Names I shall nominate, viz. The *Dun-Fly*, *Red-Fly*, *May-Fly*, *Tawny-Fly*, *Moor-Fly*, *Shell-Fly*, *Flag-Fly*, *Vine-Fly*, *Cloudy* or *Blackish-Fly*, *Canker-Flies*, *Bear-Flies*, *Caterpillars*, and thousands more, differing according to the Soiles, Rivers or Plants. F3

*Artificial Flies*, are made by the ingenious Angler, according to Art, in shape, colour and proportion like the Natural Fly, of *Fur*, *Wool*, *Silk*, *Feathers*, &c. To delineate which I must confess my self not so accurate and skilful a Painter, nor can any Pen-drawing illustrate their Various Colours so, as to direct their Artificial Counterfeit; Nature will help him in this by Observation, curiously *Flourishing* their several Orient and bright Colours, after which they take their names, as before said: And therefore to furnish your self with both Natural and Artificial *Flyes*, repair in the morning to the River, and with a Rod beat the Bushes that hang over the Water, and take your Choice; This is a Rule whereby you may know by their Number what *Fly* the Fish affect most, and accordingly to use it; taking with you these following Directions.

102 1. Observe to Angle with the Artificial *Fly* in Rivers disturbed somewhat by Rain, or in a Cloudy day, the Wind blowing gently: If the Wind be not so high, but you may well guide your Tackle, in plain Deeps is to be found the best Fish, and best Sport: If small Wind breeze, in swift streams is best Angling: Be sure to keep your *Fly* in perpetual slow motion; and observe that the Weather suit the Colour of your *Fly*, as the light Colour'd in a Clear day, the Darkish in a dark, &c. As likewise according to the Waters Complexions, have your Fly suitable.

2. Let your Line be twice as long as your Rod: Keep as far as you can from the Waterside, the Sun on your back; In casting your Fly, let that fall first; your Line not touching the Water.

3. Have a nimble Eye, and active quick Hand to strike presently upon the rising of the Fish, lest finding his mistake he spew out the Hook.

4. In slow Rivers cast your Fly cross them, let it sink a little, draw it back gently, without breaking or circling the Water; let the Fly float with the Current, and you will not fail of excellent Sport.

103 5. Observe to let the Wings of your *Salmon-Flys* to be one behind another, whether two or four, and they and the Tail long, and of the finest gaudiest Colours you can choose. F4

*Lastly*, In clear Rivers a small *Fly* with slender Wings is best, and in muddied Rivers a Fly of a more than Ordinary large Body.

Thus much for Flies, I come next to that I called *Dead-Baits*, and shall begin with the several Wayes of making Pastes.

#### *Of Pastes.*

1. Beat in a Mortar the Leg of a young *Coney* (Vulgarly called the *Almond*) or of a Whelp or Catling, and a quantity of Virgins Wax and *Sheeps* suet, till they are incorporated, and temper them with clarified *Honey* into Paste.

2. *Sheeps* Blood, *Cheese*, fine *Manchet* and clarified *Honey* tempered as before.

3. *Sheeps*-Kidney-Suet, *Cheese*, fine Flower, with clarified *Honey* tempered.

104 4. *Cherries*, *Sheeps* Blood, *Saffron* and fine *Manchet* made into a Paste.

5. Beat into a Paste; the fattest Old *Cheese*, the strongest *Rennet* can be got, fine *Wheat-flower* and *Annis-seed* Water: If for a *Chub* you make the Paste, put a little rafty *Bacon*.

Lastly, *Mutton*-Kidney Suet, and *Turmerick* reduced to a fine Powder, the fattest old *Cheese* and

strongest *Rennet*, wrought to a Paste, adding *Turmeric*, till the Paste be of a curious Yellow; and is excellent and approved for *Chevin*.

All which Pastes when you use them, that you may have the desired Effects of your Pains infallibly follow, anoint your Bait with this Confection: Take the Oyl of *Aspray*, *Coculus India*, and *Assa Foetida* beaten, and mix with it as much Life-Honey; then dissolve them in the Oyle of *Polypody*, and keep it in a close Glass for your use. And that your Paste may not wash off your Hook, beat Cotten-Wool or Flax into it.

#### Of keeping Baits.

For the keeping and preserving all quick Baits, you must keep them separately as they are several, not altogether; and feed them with that they most delight in; as for instance, in short:

The *Red-Worm*, must be kept in a bag of Red Cloth, with a handful of chopt *Fennel*, mixt with half so much fresh, black and fertile Mould, will scoure and preserve them: All other Worms, with the Leaves of Trees they are bred on, renewing them often in a day. Only the *Cad-bait*, *Bob* and *Canker*, &c. must be kept in the same things you find them.

The great *White Maggots*, keep them in Sheeps-Tallow, or little bits of a beasts Liver; and to scoure them, hang them warm in a bag of Blanketing with Sand.

The *Frogs and Grasshoppers*, in wet Moss and long Grass, frequently moistned; and when used, the Legs of the first, and the Wings of the other must be cut close off.

The *Flies* use them as you take them. Only the *Wasps*, *Hornets* and *Humble-Bee*, must be dried in an Oven, their heads dipt in Sheeps blood, and dried again, may be kept in a Box for use.

Thus much shall suffice for the Anglers Tools and Baits, I shall now lead him to his Sport, having first Clad himself with all inward and outward Ornaments.

*Inward*, In having his Mind cloathed with these Qualifications, *viz.*

1. *Learning*, throughly to understand his Art, and skilfully argue and dispute its Excellency, &c.
2. *Faith*, to enjoy the Benefit of his Expectation.
3. *Love*, to his Pleasure, not thinking it irksom and tedious, to his Neighbour, in not offending him.
4. *Patience*, In not excruciating himself for Accidents of Losses, &c.
5. *Humility*, in wetting himself, lying down, kneeling, &c. as Occasion requires.
6. *Liberality*, in dispencing to others the Fruits of his Labour.

*Outward*, In cloathing his body with plain and comely Apparel, of sad dark Colours, as sad grayes, tawny, purple, hair or Musk Colour. Warm and well lined, to prevent the Evils which the Coldness of the Air, or Moistness of the Water may produce.

And now thus equipt let us walk to the Rivers side, there give me leave to direct you in the *Measures* you must take and observe, for the obtaining the End of what all our forementioned Preparations aime at; I mean the Catching those sundry kinds of Fish I enumerated at the begining of this Discourse; and observing that first method, I shall Alphabetically describe, what Baits are most Proper for taking them, and How to use them.

To begin then with the *Barbel*. The best time for Angling for this Fish is at the latter end of *May*, *June*, *July*, and beginning of *August*, in his Haunts aforementioned; and the best Bait (omiting others) is the well-scoured *Lob-Worm* (being of a curious cleanly Palate as well as shape) or Cheese steept an hour or two in clarified Honey. He is a subtile Fish, extraordinary strong, and dogged to be dealt with, and therefore be sure to have your Rod and Line strong and long, or you may endanger to break it.

The *Bream* is next in order; The most seasonable time to Angle for him is from St. *James* tide till *Bartholomew* tide. He spawneth in *June* or begining of *July*; is easily taken, as falling on his side after one or two gentle turnes, and so drawn easily to Land. The best Bait for him is that (most delightful to him) *Red-Worme* (found in Commons & *Chalky* Grounds after Rain) at the root of a great *Dock*, wrapt up in a round Clue. He loves also Paste, Flag-Wormes, Wasps, Green-Flies, Butter-Flies, and a Grass-hopper, without Leggs.

Bait your Ground the night before with gross-ground Malt, boiled and strained, and then in the morning with the Red-Worm, bait your Hook, and plumbing your Ground within half an Inch, Fish.

The *Bleak*, an eager Fish, is caught with all sorts of Worms bred on Trees or Herbs, also with *Flies*, *Cad-bait*, *Bobs*, *Paste*, *Sheeps-Blood*, *White Snails*, *Wasps*, *Gnats*, &c. In a warm clear day the small Flye at the rim of the Water is best; In a Cloudy day, *Gentles* or *Cadis* two foot under the Water.

The *Bull-head* or *Millers-thumb*, being Childrens Recreation, I shall speak little of, only being serviceable for Baits, I shall only say he is easily taken with a small Worm, being lazie and simple, and will swallow any thing; and the *Minnow*, *Loach*, and *Bansticle* being of the same diet, I place here too.

The *Chevin*, loveth all sorts of Worms, *Flies*, *Cheese*, *Grain*, and *Black Worms*, their Bellies being slit, that the White may be seen: And very much delighteth in the *Pith* of an *Oxes back*, the tough outward skin being carefully taken off, without breaking the inward tender skin. In the Morning

early angle for *Chevin*, with a *Snail*; in the heat of the day, with some other Bait; in the afternoon with the *Fly*; the great *Moth*, with a great Head, yellow Body, and whiteish Wings, usually found in *Gardens*, about the Evening: The larger the *Chevin*, the sooner taken; loving his Bait large, and variety on a Hook.

110 The *Char* is a *Lancashire Fish*, found in a *Mere*, called *Winander-Mere* in that *County*, the largest in *England*; and being to be found no where else, I shall not lead my *London Angler* thither to teach him to take it.

The *Chub*, called by some a *Cheven*, by others a *Villain*, is a *Fish* of no rare Meat; however, is good for a young Angler, and is thus to be taken: Bait your hook with a *Grass-hopper*, find the Hole where he lies, accompanied in a hot day, with twenty or more, floating almost on the very superficies of the Water; choose which you think best, and fairest, and drop your Hook some two foot before him, and he will bite at it greedily, and cannot break hold with his *Leather Mouth*; let him play and tire, lest you break your Line. If you cannot get a *Grass-hopper*, then any *Worm*, or *Fly* you will. In cold Weather, fish for him near the Bottom, and the *Humble-Bee* is the best Bait. Some appropriate Baits according to the Month, but I shall Omit that; The *Chub* (being best and in his Prime in the Winter, and then excellent meat Baked) a Paste made of *Cheese*, and *Turpentine*, is the only Bait to take him.

111 The *Carp* is subtle, and full of Policy, will never bite in Cold Weather, but in Hot you cannot be too Early, or too Late. In *March*, he seldome refuseth the *Red-Worme*, in *June* the *Cadice*, and the three next *Months* the *Grass-hopper*: Pastes that are sweet, of which I have spoken before, are very delightfull to *Carps*: And especially; if you Bait your ground two or three dayes before you angle, with *Pellets* of course Paste, *Chickens-guts*, *Garbage*, &c. *Gentles* anointed, and a Piece of *Scarlet* dipt in *Honey*, put them on the Hook, is an approved way.

The *Dace*, *Dare*, *Rudd*, and *Roach*, being much of a kind, and feeding, I shall put together, and are easily taken with small *Worms*, *Bobs*, *Cadbait*s, *Flies*, *sheeps-Blood*, all sorts of *Worms*, bred on *Trees* or *Herbs*, *Paste*, *Wasps*, *Gnats*, *Lipberries*, &c. The Heads of the *Wasps*, being dipt in Blood, is good for *Dace*, and *Dare*; as is likewise the *Ant-flie*.

112 The *Eel*, takes great *Red-worms*, *Beef*, *Wasps*, *Guts* of *Fowl*, or *Fish*, *Menow*, small *Roaches* are good Bait for Night Hooks; the Hooks being in the Mouth of the *Fish*. Now because this is very delightfull to most, I shall prescribe three wayes of taking them, as are most full of Pleasure. The first way is called, *Snigging*, or *Brogging* for *Eels*, thus: Take a strong Line and Hook, baited with a *Lob*, or *Garden-Worm*, and observing where *Eels* lurk in the day time, with a stick forked at the Top, gently put your Bait into the Hole, and if there be any *Eels* there, you will not fail of a Bite, of as large *Eels* as can be had, but pull not too hard lest you spoyle all. The second is called *Bobbing*, which is thus done: Take some large well scowred *Lobs*, and with a Needle, run some strong twisted *Silk* through them, from end to end, so many as are enough to wrap about a Board near a dozen times; tie them fast with the two ends of the *Silk* to hang in so many Hanks; then fasten all to a strong Cord, and a handful above the *Worms* fasten a *Plumb* of three quarters of a pound, and your Cord to a strong *Pole*, and in muddy Waters, you may *Fish*, and find the *Eels* tug lustily, and when you think they have swallowed them, draw up your Line, and a-shore with them. *Lastly*, the *Eel-Spear* made with four Teeth, jagged on both sides, stricken into the Mud, on the

113 bottom of a River, and if you chance to strike where they lye, you infallibly take.

There is likewise an assured way of taking *Eels*, approved to excel any other, thus done: Take some Bottles of *Hay*, mixt with green *Osiers*, or *Willows*, Bait them with *Sheeps Guts*, or other *Beasts Garbage*, sink them down in the middle, to the bottom of your *Pond*, or by the *Bank-sides*, having fastned a Cord to the Bottles, that you may twitch them up at your pleasure, and all the best *Eels* will resort to them, and you may take abundance.

The *Flounder*, *Shad*, *Thwait*, *Suant*, and *Mullet*, are taken with *Red-Worms* of all sorts, *Wasps*, and *Gentles*.

The *Grayling* is next; In *Angling* for which, you must head your Hook upon the shank, with a very slender and narrow plate of *Lead*, that the Bait (a large *Grass-hopper*) may the more easily come over it; and at the point put a *Cadbait*, and keep the Bait in continual motion; not forgetting to pull off the *Grass-hoppers* Wings.

The *Gudgeon*, takes the smallest *Red-Worm*, *Wasps*, *Gentles*, and *Cadbait*s. When you *Fish* for him, stir up the *Sand* or *Gravel* with a *Pole*, which will make them gather thither, and bite more eagerly.

114 The *Guiniad*, I shall remit speaking to, only mentioning it in course, being no where found, but in a place called, *Pemble-Mere*, in which place they abound, as the River *Dee* does with *Salmon*.

The *Pope*, or *Ruff*, is excellent for a young *Angler*; bites greedily, and quantities may be taken, by Baiting the Ground with *Earth*, and your Hook with small *Red Worms*.

The *Pike*, loveth all sorts of Baits (unless the *Fly*) *Gudgeon*, *Dace*, *Roaches* and *Loaches*; and young *Frogs* in *Summer* time, of which the yellowest is best.

The *Pearch*, taketh all sorts of *Earth-worms*, especially the *Lob-worm*, and *Brandling*, well scowred, *Bobs*, *Oak-worms*, *Dors*, *Gentles*, *Cole-wort-worms*, *Wasps*, *Cadbait*s, and *Menow*, or a little *Frog*, the Hook being fastned through the skin of his Leg, towards the upper part of it. Be sure you give the *Pearch* time enough to pouch his Bait, before you strike.

115 The *Salmon*, is taken best with *Lob-worms*, scented with the Oyl of *Ivy-berries*, or the Oyl of *Polypody* of the *Oak* mixt with *Turpentine*: Or the well-scowred *Garden-worm*, is an excellent Bait: The *Salmon* bites best in *May*, *June*, and *July*, at three a *Clock* in the Afternoon, if the Water



be clear, a little Wind stirring, especially near the *Sea*.

The *Tench*, is a great lover of large Red *Worms*, first dipt in *Tar*. As also all sorts of *Paste*, made up with strong scented *Oyls*, or *Tar*, or a *Paste* made up of *Brown Bread*, and *Honey*. He will bite too at a *Cad-worm*, *Lob-worm*, *Flag-worm*, green *Gentle*, *Cadbait*, *Marsh-worm*, or soft boil'd *Bread-grain*.

The *Torcoth*, being before mentioned, I only let you know, that he is only found, in the Pool *Linperis* in *Carnarvan-shire*; and leave you to the *Welch-mens* description, both of him and his *Bait*.

The *Trout*, is fattest, and in his prime in *May*, and is caught with all sorts of *Worms*, especially *Brandlings*, commonly found in an Old *Dung-hill*, *Cow-dung*, *Hors-dung*, or *Tanners-bark*: Also with *Flies*, Natural and Artificial, with young *Frogs*, *Menow*, *Marsh*, *Dock* or *Flag-worms*; all sorts of *Cad-bait*, *Dors*, *Bobs*, *Palmers*, *Gentles*, *Wasps*, *Hornets*, &c. and with the *Catterpillar*, used according to the Rule before prescribed for the *Grayling*.

116 *Lastly*, The *Umber*, endeth our *Alphabet*, and *Discourse of Fishing* too, and gives me occasion to add no more, but that he is taken as the *Trout*, just now mentioned; And therefore now to your Sport: To assist your well effecting which, I have but this to add; Cast into your Haunts where you use to *Fish*, once in four or five dayes, soft boyled *Corn* (or oftner for *Carp*, and *Tench*) Also *Garbage*, *Beasts Livers*, chopt *Worms*, *Grains* steeped in *Blood*, to attract them to the place; and to keep them together, throw in half a handfull of *Grains* of ground *Malt*: But in a stream, cast it above your Hook, that floating towards you may draw the Fish thither.

Before I conclude, I was afraid this discourse would have been imperfect, had not something been spoken of *Fish-ponds*, their Ordering, and Improving, that the private Gentleman may not be destitute of some appropriated place to himself, wherein he may Recreate himself in this excellent Pastime; great *Rivers* belonging either to the King, or to Lords of Mannours, whose Authorities and Jurisdictions must be kept inviolate, and excludes our Intrusion there.

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#### *Of Fish-ponds.*

When you have a desire to dig a *Fish-pond*, coveting the several Advantages that do thence accrue to you, you must first of all consult, what *Grounds* are most fit and proper to be cast into a Pond, viz, Those which are *Marrishy*; or *Boggy*; or full of *Springs*, unfit for *Grazing*, or to be put to any profitable use besides. Of these the last, full of *springs*, will yield the best Water; that which is *Marshy* will feed Fish; and that which is *Boggy* is best for a Defence against Thieves.

Thus being furnished with a piece of Wast Ground, I now mentioned, let us now to work; And first draw by small Trenches all the Springs or moist Veines into one place, and so drain the rest of the Ground; then mark out the Head of your Pond, and make it the highest part of the ground in the Eye, tho it be the lowest in the true Level: Cut the Trench of your *Floodgate* so, that when the Water is let out, it may have a swift Fall: On each side of which Trench drive in great Stakes of *Oak*, *Ash* or (which is best) *Elme*, six foot long, and six Inches square; place these in Rowes four foot distance one from another, as broad and wide from the *Floodgate* as you intend the Head of your Pond shall go: Now give us the Spade *Tom*, and fetch us the Pick-ax *Jack*, and to digging of our Pond; Dig it as big and large a Compass as the Ground will permit, throw your Earth amongst the said stakes, and ram it between them, hard and firm, till you have covered the stakes: Drive in as many new ones more besides the heads of the first stakes, and ram more Earth above them too: Do thus with stakes above stakes till the head-sides be of a convenient Height: Taking care, that the inside of your Banks be smooth, even, hard and strong, that you may not fear the wearing of the Earth off the stakes by any Current of the Water.

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Having thus digged about *eight foot deep*, that so it may carry about *six foot* Water, pave all the *bottom* and the Banks of the Pond with large Sods of *Flot-Grass*, laying them very close together, pin them down fast with small stakes and windings: This Grass is a great Feeder of Fish, and grows naturally under Water. Stake down to the bottom of one side of the Pond divers *Bavens* and *Brush-Wood-Faggots*, into which the Fish may cast their spawn, and preserve it: In another place lay Sods upon Sods, the grass sides together to nourish and breed *Eels*.

119

The Pond being thus made, let in the Water, and now observe to store it thus: Put your *Carp*, *Bream* and *Tench* by themselves: *Pike*, *Pearch*, *Eel* and *Tench* (the Fishes Physician) by themselves; & for Food of the greater Fishes, as well as Meat for your greater Dishes, put good store of *Roach*, *Dace*, *Loach* and *Menow*; and Lastly to every one *Melter* put three *Spawners*, and in three Years the Increase will be great; and in five Years with difficulty destroyed.

At the end of three Years *Sue your Pond*; which you must ever continue so to do, for that the *Roach*, &c. will increase in such abundance, that eating up the sweetest food, will make your other Fish, as *Carps*, &c. be lean and hunger-starved: And therefore every Year view your Pond, and observe if any such Fry appears; and use your Discretion.

120

And because the *Carp* is a Fish of a general Acceptation, and is of a *bon goust* almost in every mans palate; and being by the aforesaid little Devourers and Multipliers, very often Deceived in your expectation of a fat *Carp*, large and sweet; I shall insert here an excellent Way of making *Carps* grow to an extraordinary Bigness in a Pond.

#### *To make Carps grow large, &c.*

About the Month of *April*, when you perceive your Pond grow low in Water, rake all the sides where the Water is fallen away with an Iron Rake, and sow *Hay-seeds* there, and rake it well;

and at the Latter end of Summer you shall have good store of Grass: The *Winter* being come the Water will encrease and over-top all the Grass, and there being Water enough to carry them, the *Carp*s will resort to the seeds, and feed briskly and grow as fat as *Hoggs*: Thus do every *Summer*, till you sue your pond, and no River *Carp* can surpass them.

Thus much of *Fishing* and *Fish-Ponds*.

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## Of Shooting.

The Use of the Bow is of so great Antiquity, and of so important a Consequence for a *defensive* and *offensive Armes*, that I could not but a little consider, how needful the true knowledge of its Use was esteemed of Old, and how *little it is accounted* now. It is uncertain, as well as (almost) unknown, who was the First Inventor of the Bow; but if we examine the *Probability* there may be of its being derived from the Tyranical Government of *Nimrod*, that so *Mighty Hunter before the Lord*, we may *Conjecture* him to be the first Inventor of the Bow: For as he is called the *First Founder* of a *Monarchick Government*, by reducing and subduing a disordered People under the Government of himself; so was he likewise esteemed a *Mighty Hunter* in another respect, for that he *Subdued likewise the Beasts of the Field*; as is observed of him and his Character, by sundry Commentators on him and his Family. So that in the whole we may suppose him to be the Inventor, or first Finder out of the Bow, as a Weapon of an infallible Execution and mortal Efficacy on that account. Nor can I find any mention made of the *Bow* thro the whole Hystory of *Genesis* from *Nimrod* to *Esau*, they both being characterized with those Epithets of *Mighty and Cunning Hunters, Men of the Field*; who very well understood the Use of the Bow, as well for their *Profit* as *Pleasure*; the last of which is particularly hinted in the commands of *Isaac* to *Esau*, that with his *Quiver* and his *Bow*, he should Hunt and take that only *Seasonable Dish*, which might procure and entaile a *Blessing* on him and his Posterity. Nay, that Holy Patriarch *Jacob* himself, in his last Will and Testament to his Illustrious Family, bequeaths a *singular Portion* to his beloved *Joseph*, which the *strength of his Bow* had intitled him to. *Gen.* 48. 22.

122

Nor are we to doubt in what Estimation it was held to the Reign of *David* King of *Israel*, who thought it the most *Necessary Qualification* of his Subjects, to be very well versed in the Use of the *Bow*. The *Bow* which was the Famous *Signal* between his beloved *Jonathan* and himself, and made the private *Testimonial* of the undeserv'd Fury of his Maliciously & Enviously incensed *Father Saul*: By reason of whose eminent Skill, in the expert use of it, he chants forth his *Mournful Elegy*, The *Bow of Jonathan returned not empty, from the Blood of the slain*, &c. Nay further so useful (no doubt) he thought the Knowledge of the Bow was, and of so necessary a Consequence for a Defensive as well as Offensive Armes, that it is observable he issued out a particular Edict or Proclamation, commanding the *general Learning its use throughout Judah*. And the Use of it continued and still does in the East, as the only Weapon they are skilled in.

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G2

Dr. *Heylin* in his Cosmographical Description of the World, tells us, That the *Czeremissi*, a People living in great Forrests, without Houses, feeding on Honey & the Flesh of Wild Beasts & Clothed with their Skins, under the Empire of the *Czar* of *Russia*, are such excellent Archers, and so light of Foot, that they carry their Bows continually in their hands, and practise their Children so timely in it, that (after such an age) till they can hit a *White* that is set before them, they give them nothing to eat.

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Further; it is recorded of the *Parthians* (and indeed all the *Persians* too) that their greatest Fame consisted in their skilful handling their *Bows* and *Arrows*, & were deservedly reckon'd the best Archers in the World, having the Art of *Shooting backwards*, and making their *Retreat* and *Flight* more pernicious and terrible, than their *Charge* and *Onset*. So that when *Marcus Crassus* in his expedition against them, was told by an *Astrologer*, that having found an ill Aspect in *Scorpio*, he presaged his Enterprize would prove unsuccessfull, *Tush Man* (quoth he) *I fear not Scorpio, but Sagittarius*.

And to descend to our own Countrymen the English, the frequent Victories they obtained over the *French* formerly, rendred them as famous and able Bow-men (next the *Parthians*) as were in the World.

But since the Ingenious *Franciscan Fryer* (*Bertholdus Swart*) appeared in *Germany*, his *Sulphureous Brain* has quite (or almost) *blown up* the Reputation of the Bow, and all other Ancient Devices and Engines of War, by his *Accidental Invention* of that Fatal Instrument the *Gun*, which he first communicated to the *Venetians*, *Anno 1330*. Who gave by these (then so called) *Bombards*, a notable discomfiture to the *Genoys*; and was next made use of by the Inhabitants of the *Baltick Sea*; And at the Siege of *Callice Anno 1347*. used by the *English*; who taught it the *Mounsieur Frenchman*, and he gratified him with the death of the Famous Leader, *Thomas Mountacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, shot at the Siege of *Orleanse*, *Anno. 1425*. After which *Spain* learnt it, and the *Jews* and *Moors* from thence taught the *Turk*; and from the first Invention of *large* and *unweildy*, they were made fit for *Walls* and *Hands*; and in fine *is a less expensive way of shedding blood than that of Archery is*.

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G3

Thus you see how Ancient the Use of the *Bow* is, and how lately its Disuse began (I mean in relation to the Common-Wealth, as a defensive, or offensive Weapon) and how great the Ancient Fame of our *English* was in the knowledge of it: However the Glory of it is somewhat still preserved (though in a Pastime) by the Honourable City of *London*, whose *Lord Mayor annually*

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appears to see a *Prize* performed by *Shooting* with a *Pound Arrow*: And therefore all I have to say more, is, That it is deservedly placed amongst my *Recreations*, having *Metamorphosed* its Use, and become a *Healthful Conserver*, instead of *Destroyer* of mens *Bodies*. And is vulgarly distinguished into two sorts, the *Long-bow*, and the *Cross* or *Crow-Bow*.

I shall begin first with the *Long-bow*, whose Use is (now) thus to be understood. That it conduces much to the *Health* of our *Body*, disperses our stagnated *Blood*, extends our contracted *Limbs*, and renders the *Members* of our *Bodies* pliant, and flexible; and for the better obtaining these *Effects*, the following *Rules* are to be *Observed*.

Before the *Archer* goes to his *Sport* (to follow the *Method* of this *Treatise*) he must first provide himself with necessary *Accoutrements*, viz, The *Bow* which claims his first *Care*, must be the best (*as best is best Cheap*) of *Spanish* or *English Yew*, (the *VWithen*, or *Elme* being the worst:) Next his *Shaft*, which must be of *Birch*, *Sugar-Chest*, or *Brazeel*, with *Gray*, or *White Feathers*.

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Thus equipt, to the *Field*, and here we are to understand three sorts of *Marks*, viz, The *But*, which is a *Mark* that is level, and requires a strong *Arrow* with a broad *Feather*: The *Prick*, a *Mark* of some compass, of a certain distance, requires an *Arrow* that is strong, and nimble, with a middle *Feather*: The *Rover*, is an uncertain *Mark*, and Proportionable to the distance, suit your *Arrows*. But before you *Shoot*, hold a little, and hearken to your *Charge*.

G4

First, The *Archer* must have a good *Eye*, to see and discern his *Mark*; attended with a *Knowing Judgment*, to Understand the distance of *Ground*, and in what compass his *Arrow* must Fly, and to take the true *Advantage* of a *Side-Wind*; and a *Dexterity* to give his *Shaft* a sharp strong and sudden *Loose*, and without hanging on the string, to draw his *Arrow* close to the *Head*, and in an instant deliver it.

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Secondly, He must observe a *Decorum* in his standing *Posture*, that his *Body* be fair, comely, and upright; his left *Foot* a convenient stride before his right, with both his *Hams* stiff, his left *Arm* holding his *Bow* in the midst, stretch'd out streight; and with his three *Fore-Fingers* and *Thumb* of his right-hand, draw the string to his right *Ear*, the *Notch* of his *Arrow* resting between his fore and long *Fingers* of his *Right-Hand*, and the *Steel* of his *Arrow* below the *Feathers* upon the middle *Knuckle* of his fore-finger, on his *Left-Hand*, drawing it up close, as abovesaid.

The *Cross-Bow* (as I said in the *Introduction* to this *Treatise*) is of equal *Benefit* and *Pleasure* with the *Long-Bow*, when through an imbecillity in the *Arm* or *Back*, that will not be a suitable *Recreation*: This *Bow* must be made of the same *Wood* with the other, for *Gafel* carried upon a string, and the other end being placed in a *Rest*, furnish your self with strong and heavy *Arrows*, suitable to your *Bows* strength, and all the foregoing *Marks*, may afford you an equal *Delight* with the *Former*; but especially for *Persons* that have the unhappiness of looking asquint, it is an excellent *Disposer* of the sight, to a direct *Line*, and helps that *Watermans* quality of *Looking one way, and Rowing another*. Thus much shall suffice for *Shooting*.

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G5

## Of Bowling,

This is a *Recreation* of an *Ancient Institution*, the *Lydians* being thought to have been the first *Inventors* of *Sphæromachia*, which signifies *Bowling*, as well as *Tennis-Playing*; besides these they instituted several other *Games*, as the *Dice*, *Tables*, *Cards*, &c. *Necessity*, and *Hunger* enforcing them to that *Ingenuity*, as *Persius* well observes, *Artis Magister, Ingenijque largitor Venter*: For that *Country* being *Oppressed* with a great *Dearth* and *Famine*, in the time of *Atis*, one of the *Progenitors* of *Omphale*, they *Devised* these *Games*, that every second day playing at them, they might beguile their *Hungry Bellies*, and drive away the *Tediousness* of the *Famine*. And indeed, according to its *Original institution*, of infinite use for the diverting *Melancholly*, for *Exercise* of the *Body*, by runing and stirring in this *Game*, for helping likewise sundry *Bodily Infirmities*, as the *Stone*, *Gravel*, *Reins*, &c. For which aforesaid ends several *Pious*, *Learned* and *Sober Persons* have sometimes made up the *Company* of a *Bowling-Green* (tho I must confess rarely to be seen in those common *Bowling-Allies* and *Bares*, which too usually are pestered with *Damming-Rooks*, *Cunning Betters*, *Crafty Matchers*, and base *Booty-Players*;) Herein we may see the *World* moralized, or emblematically described, where most are short, over, wide or wrong-Byassed, and few justle in to the *Mistress Fortune*: On one side we find *Heraclitus* and his *Followers* fret, vex, rail, swear and cavil at every thing; on the other side *Democritus*, and his *Company* rejoice and laugh, as if they were created for that purpose. On one side you may see the *Mimick* screwing and twisting his *Body* into several *Postures*, which he perswades himself adds either to the *Swiftness* or *Slowness* of his *Bowl*; On the other side the senseless *Orator*, with his perswasive *Intreaties* of *Rub*, *O Rub a little*; Or, *Flee*, *Flee*, and the like, to hasten or retard the *Speed* of his *Bowl*; when if the stupid *Bowl* lend a deaf *Ear* to his *Perswasions*, then he belyes his *Disobedience*, by crying *Short*, *Short*, *O Short*, when tis gone ten yards over; and when tis bowled short of the *Jack* six yards, he cries, *Gone a Mile*, *a Mile*, *a Mile*, &c. But not to detain you any longer in characterizing this excellent sport: (*Excellent* I mean if rightly used) I shall before I lead you into the *Green* or *Bare*, instruct you in some *Rules*, how to choose your *Bowls*.

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The first and greatest *Cunning* to be observed in *Bowling*, is the right *chusing your Bowl*, which must be suitable to the *Grounds* you design to run on, thus: For *close Alleys*, your best *Choice* is the *Flat Bowl*: 2. For *open Grounds* of *Advantage*, the *Round-Byassed-Bowl*; 3. For *Green Swarths*, that are plain and level, the *Bowl* that is *Round as a Ball*.

The next thing requires your Care is, *The chusing out your Ground*, and preventing the Windings, Hangings, and many turning *Advantages* of the same, whether it be in open wide places, as *Bares* and *Bowling-Greens*, or in close *Bowling-Alleys*.

132 Lastly, Have your *Judgment* about you to observe and distinguish the *Risings*, *Fallings* and *Advantages* of the Places where you Bowl: Have your *Wits* about you to avoid being rookt of your Money: And have your Understanding about you, to know your best Time and Opportunity for this Recreation; and finally a studious Care of your Words and Passions, and then *Bowl* away, and you may deserve, *Well have you Bowled indeed*.

But methinks I cannot conclude here, without admiring how aptly a Bowling-Green is by the Divine *Quarles* characterized, in the following Verses, thus.

*Brave pastime, Readers, to consume that Day,  
Which without Pastime flies too swift away!  
See how they Labour, as if Day and Night  
Were both too short to serve their loose Delight?  
See how their curved Bodies wreath, and skruie  
Such Antick shapes as Proteus never knew:  
One rapps an Oath, another deals a Curse,  
He never better bowl'd, this never worse;  
One rubs his itchless Elbow, shruggs and laughs,  
The t'other bends his beetle-brows, and chafes;  
Sometimes they whoop, sometimes the Stygian Cryes,  
Send their black Santo's to the blushing Skies:  
Thus mingling Humours in a mad Confusion  
They make bad Premisses and worse Conclusion.*

Thus much for *Bowling*.

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## Of Tennis,

134 **T**his Recreation is of the same Date for its *Antiquity* of Invention with *Bowling*, and for the *Violence* of its Exercise to be preferred before it. This sport indeed is of so universal an Acceptance, that Majesty it self is pleased to design it its Recommendation, by tracking its laborious steps; and *Princes* and *Lords* admire it too for the most proper Recreation, to suit with *Innocence*, and *true Nobility*. Here the body is briskly exercised more than ordinary, and inured in *Agility* and *Nimbleness*; this renders the Limbs flexible and mettlesom, and adapts them for the most Vigorous Enterprize: It makes the languid and slothful, *brisk* and *sprightful*; and rejects *Effeminacy* and *Delicacy*, as contemptible and unworthy so Royal and Noble a Recreation: And so General indeed is the Estimation this Exercise of *Tennis* amongst most meets with, that it is reckoned one of the most absolute Qualifications of a well-bred Gentleman, throughly to understand this famous Game.

135 But why should we wonder at the general Love Gentlemen have for this Recreation, since it must be acknowledged, it challengeth as deserving a place in the Catalogue of violent Exercises, as any that goes before it in this Treatise; indeed it may be well rankt among those great Excellencies of Exercise which rendered the *Lacedemonians*, Famous to all Posterity for instructing their young Gentlemen and Noblemen in: Nay for ought I know it is a *derivative Vertue* which descended to the true *English* Gentleman, from that so excellent Method of Education used amongst the Warlike Nation the *Gothes*: Who (as *Olaus Magnus* informes us) amongst the greatest Severities, as *Beatings* and *Wounds*, *Change of Heat into sudden Cold*, *lying* (not on *Downe* but) upon *Boards*, *coursely clad*, and *Feeding* on *Ordinary*, but strong *Food*, used themselves to the most tedious, wearisome and Violent Exercises, as *Riding*, *Darting*, *Shooting*, &c. *Wearing heavy Armes*, *Swimming on Horse-Back* and *in Armour*; And had they been acquainted with this Exercise of *Tennis*, would not have omitted that neither: But I shall not enlarge any further on its *Encomium*, its being the Pastime of the most knowing and greatest men, shall stop any longer *Eulogies* my Pen can make on its Worth and Excellence. All I have to say is, I am heartily sorry, there are no *Rules* which fall within the Sphere of *Demonstration*, to be laid down for my Readers use, for the right prosecuting this Noble Game: Practice and Experience alone must be his Information and Direction, and not any Writing may be communicated to him: Only let me say this.

136 *Tennis* and *Baloon* are Sports which are play'd almost with the same Instruments; and therefore may be under one and the same Head: The first is a pastime, used in close or open Courts, by striking a little *Round Ball* to and fro, either with the *Palmes* of the hands (and then is called *Pila palmaria* in Latin) or else a *Racket*, made for the purpose, round with Net or Cat-gut, with a Handle: The other a strong and moving Sport in the Open Fields with a great Ball of a double Leather filled with Wind, and so driven to and fro with the strength of a Mans Arm, armed in a Brace of Wood: And thus much shall suffice to speak of the *Baloon* and *Tennis*; only let me desire you, let not this or any other Pastime disturb your Minds; divert you from the diligent and careful Prosecution of your own lawful Business; or invite you to throw away your Time and Money too lavishly and idley; nor engage you in any Passion; that so you may not offend God, dislike your *Neighbour*, nor incomode your *Self* and *Family* in your Well-being and Felicity; and then you may recreate your self without Fear, and in this Recreation observe the ensuing Morality of

## The Tennis-Court.

When as the Hand at Tennis Playes,  
And Men to Gaming fall,  
Love is the Court, Hope is the House,  
And Favour serves the Ball.

This Ball it self is due Desert,  
The Line that measure showes  
Is Reason, whereon Judgment looks  
Where Players win and lose.

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The Tutties are Deceitful Shifts,  
The Stoppers, Jealousy,  
Which hath Sir Argus hundred Eyes,  
Wherewith to watch and pry.

The Fault whereon Fifteen is lost,  
Is Want of Wit and Sense,  
And he that brings the Racket in  
Is Double Diligence.

But now the Racket is Free-Will,  
Which makes the Ball rebound,  
And noble Beauty is the Choice,  
And of each Game the Ground.

Then Racket strikes the Ball away,  
And there is Over-sight,  
A Bandy ho! the People cry,  
And so the Ball takes flight.

Now at the length Good-liking proves  
Content to be their Gain:  
Thus in the Tennis-Court, Love is  
A Pleasure mixt with Pain.

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## Of Ringing.

Since this Recreation of *Ringing* is become so highly esteemed, for its excellent *Harmony of Musick* it affords the *Ear*, for its *Mathematical Invention* delighting the *Mind*, and for the *Violence of its Exercise* bringing Health to the *Body*, causing it to transpire plentifully, and by Sweats dissipate and expel those Fuliginous thick *Vapours*, which *Idleness, Effeminacy* and *Delicacy* subject men to; I say for these and sundry other Reasons, I was induced to bring this of *Ringing* into the Company of *Exercises* in this Treatise, that I might as well recreate you with some health-conducing Pleasure at *home*, as I have carryed you *abroad*, and there endeavoured to please you in what Pastime your Inclinations may most peculiarly select.

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Whosoever would then become an accurate Master of this excellent Art and Pleasure, and is very desirous to be esteemed an Elaborate and Ingenious *Ringer*, and be enrolled amongst that Honoured *Society* of Colledge Youths; I must beg Leave to instruct him before he enters the *Bell-free*, in these ensuing short Rules, which he must strictly observe. *viz.*

1. That as all *Musick* consists in these six plain *Notes, La Sol Fa Mi Re Ut*; so in *Ringing*, a Peal of Bells is Tuned according to these Principles of Musick: For as each *Bell takes its Denomination from the Note it Sounds*, by its being flatter or deeper, as, *First*, or Treble, *Second, Third, Fourth*, &c. as they are in number to *Ten* or *Twelve* Bells, the Last being called the *Tennor*; So must they successively strike one after another both *Fore-stroke* and *Back-stroke*, in a due Musical Time or Equidistance, to render their Harmony the more pleasant, and to make the Young Practitioner the better informed to observe the *Life of Musick*, and indeed of true Ringing, *Time*; and therefore is called, *Round-Ringing*.

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2. As in Musick, so in Ringing there are *three Concords*, so called from their Melodious Harmony and Agreement, which Principally are these; *Thirds, viz. 1 3, 2 4. &c. Fifths 1 5, 2 6 &c. Eights 1 8, 2 9, 3 10 &c.* and these are the more pleasant according to the Number of Bells they are struck on, and as they are struck, whether seperately or mutually. From hence *Changes* are made, which is only a Changing place of one *Note* with another, so variously, as Musick may be heard a thousand wayes of Harmony; which being so obvious to common Observation, I shall not go about to demonstrate; for that if two may be varied two wayes, surely by the *Rule of Multiplication*, a Man may easily learn how many times 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, or 12 Bells Notes may be varied, which will run almost *ad infinitum*.

3. For the better observing the Ringing of *Changes* or *Rounds*, these three things are to be noted.

1. *The Raising true in Peal.*

2. *Ringing at a low Compass; And*

3. *Ceasing in true Peal; All which three are the most essential Parts to render a Practitioner*

*Excellent.*

141 1. For *Raising a Peal of Bells true*, the modern & best Practice recommends the *swiftest and quickest possible*, every one taking Assistance to raise his Bell, as its going requires: The *lesser Bells* as *Treble, &c.* being by main strength *held down* in their first Sway (or pull) to get time for the striking of the rest of Larger Compass; and so continued to be strong pulled till Frame-high, and then may be slackned: The *Bigger*, as *Tenor, &c.* must be *pincht* or checkt over head, that the Notes may be heard to strike roundly and handsomely. Observe that all the Notes strike round at one Pull: I do not mean the First; but 'tis according to the Bigness and Weightiness of your Bells: However in raising a Peal, do not let one *Bell* strike before the rest, or miss when the rest do; this is contrary to the Strict Rules of *true Ringing*: And this is called *Round-Ringing*. Now if you design to raise a Peal of Bells for *Changes*, you ought to raise them to a *Set-Pull*, as the most proper for commanding the Notes, and he who is not well skilled to manage his Bell at a *Set-Pull*, will be apt to drop or overturn it, be in a Wood, and fruitlessly toil and moil himself. Therefore in practising the Setting of a Bell, cast your Eye about the other Bell-Ropes, during your managing your own, that you may accustome your selfe to manage it according to the *Change*.

142 2. For *Ringing at a Low Compass*, is thus observed: By keeping a due *punctum* or beat of Time, in the successive striking one after another of every Bell; the *best Ringer* being set to the *Treble*, that may guide and direct the rest of the Notes in their due *Measure*.

3. For *Ceasing a Peal of Bells*; Let them fall gradually from a set *Peal*, checking them only at Sally, till the low Compass renders it useless; and when so low, that for want of Compass, they can scarce strike at Back-stroak; then let the *Treble-Ringer* stamp, as a Signal, to notify, that the next time they come to strike at the Fore-stroke, to check them down, to hinder their striking the Back-stroke; yet Fore-stroke continued, till brought to a neat and gracefull Chime, which may be the *Finis* to that *Peal*.

Thus much in short, for *Raising, Round-Ringing, and Ceasing a Peal of Bells*; I come next to lead you forth into that spacious *Field* of Variety of *Changes*, and present you with Instructions that may be meerly necessary, for the right Understanding the several kinds of them.

143 Now in *Ringing Changes*, two of our best Senses, are to be employed, *viz.* The *Ear*, and the *Eye*: The *Ear*, Hearing when to make a *Change*; and the *Eye* directing the *Bell* in making it: The *Bells* being the Object of the Former, and the *Bell-Ropes* the Object of the Latter. And to render both the Eye and Ear Usefull in *Ringing Changes*, these *Five* things are throughly to be Understood

*First.* Endeavour to distinguish the *Notes* of a *Peal of Bells*, one from another while *Ringing*.

*Secondly,* Learn to apprehend the Places of the *Notes*.

*Thirdly,* Understand the Precedency of *Notes*.

*Fourthly,* How to make a *Change* in *Ringing*.

*Fifthly,* and *Lastly.* How to Practise the four fore-going Notions in General.

144 1. *To know the Notes of a Peal of Bells asunder* (which is easy in *Round-Ringing*) in *Changes* is thus: Get the skill of Tuning them with your *Voice*, by imitating their Notes while *Ringing*. Or if you are acquainted, either by your self or Friend, with some *Singing-master*, or one who has skill in *Singing*, get him to instruct you in the true Pitch of any *Note*, and aid your distinguishing them; otherwise you may be puzzled in this, to know which is *Treble*, which *Second, &c.* as in 532641, &c.

2. To know the Places of the *Notes*, is no way better to be apprehended than thus: The Practitioner ought to form an *Idea* in his Head of the Place of each *Note*, whether in a direct *Line*, or *Obliquely*; and representing them by a *Figure* in his mind, see (as it were) by the Eye of his Understanding each stroke of the *Bell*, as the *Treble*, 1. *Second* 2. *Third* 3. &c. so that as the *Ear* is to direct him, when to make the *Change*, so a right Apprehension of the *Motion* and *Places* of the *Notes*, ought to be a means to guide his Ear.

145 3. The Precedency of *Notes*, is of a very Obvious Demonstration; thus: In *Ringing Changes*, the Fore and Back-stroke, successively following one another, are properly said to *Lye behind* one another, according to their places of striking. Or in short, in 12345. the *Note* that leads either at Fore or Back-stroak, is said to *Lye before* the rest, and the last to be behind. As the 2 is said to lye behind the 1, so it lyeth before the 3, as the 3 lyeth behind the 2, so it lyeth before the 4. And so of as many as are *Rung*.

4. The manner of making a *Change*, is very common, and needs no particular, but general Rule; That it is made by moving one *Note* into anothers place, Up and Down, as Occasion requires; but all usually made by two *Notes* standing one next the other, as hereafter may be Observed.

*Lastly,* In your *Ringing Changes*, these two things (in which consists the practick part of this Art) are to be rightly considered. *First,* Readily to know which two *Bells* are to make the succeeding *Change*. And *Secondly,* to consider (if you are concern'd in it) what *Bell* you are to follow in making it. To understand which the more perfectly, you must imprint in your memory, the Method of the *Changes* prick'd in *Figures*, and to be expert likewise in setting them down divers wayes, and making any *Figure* a *Hunt* at Pleasure; and thus without pausing or hesitating to consider the Course, you may throughly understand the Methods; the Four preceding Observations being first perfectly understood.

146 There are two wayes of *Ringing Changes*, *viz.* By *Walking* them, as the Artists stile it; or by *Whole-pulls*, or *Half-pulls*: *Walking* is, when in one *Change* the *Bells* go round, *Four, Six, or Eight* times; which is a most incomparable way to improve a young Practitioner, by giving him time to

consider, which two *Bells* do make the next succeeding *Change*, and in making it, what *Bell* each is to follow; so that by this means (by his industry) he may be capable of Ringing at *Whole-Pulls*; Which is, when the *Bells* go round in a *Change* at fore and back-stroke; and a new *Change* is made every time they are pulled down at *Sally*: This an Ancient Practice, but is now laid aside, since we have learnt a more advantageous way of hanging our *Bells*, that we can manage a *Bell* with more ease at a *Set-Pull* than formerly: So that Ringing at *Half-Pulls* is now the modern general Practice; that is, When one *Change* is made at *Fore-Stroke*, another at *Back-Stroke*, &c.

147 I have one Thing more to add in these *introductory Rules*, and that in short is this: He that Rings the slowest *Hunt*, ought to notify the *extreme Changes*; which is, when the Leading *Bell* is pulling down, that he might make the *Change* next before the *Extreme*, he ought to say, *Extreme*. By this means, betwixt the *Warning* and the *Extreme* there will be one compleat *Change*. H2

#### *Of Changes, &c.*

148 There are two kinds of *Changes*, viz. *Plain Changes*, and *Cross-Peals*; which Terms do denote the *Nature* of them; for as the first is stiled *Plain*, so are its Methods easy; and as the second is called *Cross*, so are its Methods cross and intricate: The First have a general Method, in which all the Notes (except Three) have a direct *Hunting-Course*, moving gradually under each other, plainly and uniformly: *Plain* are likewise termed *single Changes*, because there is but one single *Change* made in the striking all the Notes round, either at fore or back-stroke. But the Second is *various*, each *Peal* differing in its Course from all others; and in *Cross-Peals* as many *Changes* may be made as the Notes will permit. In short, as to *Plain-Changes*, I shall not dilate on them here, it being so plainly understood by every one that lately have rung a *Bell* in *peal*; All therefore I shall add is this, That any two Notes that strike next together may make a *Change*, which may be done either *single* or *double*, as you list. The *single*, by changing Two Notes; and the *Double*, by changing Four, *i. e.* Two to make one *Change*, and two another; which is however called *One double Change*, and not two *Changes*; because tis made in striking the Notes of the *Bells* once round. For the rest, common Observation and Practice bids me stop here, and demands a Clearing those dark Intricacies which attend *Cross-Peals*.

#### *Of Cross-Peals.*

149 *Art*, being a curious Searcher and Enquirer into the hidden and abstruse *Arcana's* of Difficulties, having found out that dark and remote Corner of Obscurity, wherein the nature of these *Cross-Peals* lay at first inveloped, has exhibited by its *Proselytes* the ensuing Demonstrations of that which before lay mantled up in Doubt: And to effect this, these *Favourites of Art* have, like ingenious Architects, made Order and Method the *Basis*, on which the whole Structure depends: For in these *Cross-Peals* we must observe the *prime Movement*, which sets the whole Frame a going, and that is called the *Hunt*, which hath *One constant Uniform Motion throughout the Peal*, and different from that of the other Notes; and indeed by this the whole Course of the *Peal* is Steered. This keeps a continual motion through the other Notes, *i. e.* From Leading, to strike behind, and from thence again to Lead; which is called one *compleat Course*. H3

Some *Peals* upon *five Bells* consist of *single Courses*, wherein are ten *Changes*, and twelve *Courses* make the *Peal*. Others upon *Five*, consist of *Double Courses*, wherein are twenty *Changes* to every *Course*, and six *Courses* in the *Peal*.

150 Upon *six Bells* there are likewise *single* and *double Courses*, viz. Twelve *Changes* in every *single Course*, as in *Grandsire Bob*, &c. and Twenty-four *Changes* in every *Double Course*, as in *Colledge Bobs*, that being the first *Change* of every *Course*, wherein the *Hunt* leaves Leading: In short, judiciously observe the first *Course* of any *Cross-Peal*, and you will soon see the general Method of the whole *Peal*: All *Courses* in *Cross-Peals* agreeing in these following three *Respects*. First, *In the motion of the Hunt*. Secondly, *In the motion of the rest of the Notes*: And Thirdly, *In making the Changes*. Which three things being well (to omit Instances of Demonstration) and narrowly observed, will be very helpful both in pricking and ringing *Courses*; the first and third for directing you in Pricking them, and the first and second in Ringing them.

151 There is one *Difficulty* to be removed e're I can come to prick down those *Peals* I design to be the Subject of the Discourse of this *Epitome*, and that is, *How to make the first Changes at the beginning of each Peal*; I mean to make the *Second, Third, Fourth, &c. whole Hunts*; and this in short is thus directed: In any *Cross-Peal* the *Whole Hunt* may move either up or down at the beginning; and the Motion of the *Whole Hunt*, in the first *Course* of each of the following *Peals*, will direct the first Motion of any *Cross-hunt*, and by Consequence of making the first *Changes* in that *Peal*. Taking along with you this Observation.

That whensoever the first *Change* of any *Peal* happens to be *single*, it must be made at the back-stroke, to prevent *cutting Compass*; and the like when a *double Change* happens first in a *Peal* of *Triples and doubles*: But when it happens, that the first *Change* is made at the Back-stroke, then Consequently the *Bells* at the end of the *Peal* will come round at a *Fore-stroke Change*. H4

I shall omit speaking to any of the several *Peals* on *four or five Bells*; for that in my Opinion little *Musick* is heard, though much *practical Observation* is made, from them; and therefore shall begin with *Grandsire-Bob*, as having mentioned it but just before in my general View I made of *Cross-Peals*.

#### *Grandsire Bob.*

*Bob* Changes take their Name from this, viz. When the *Treble* leads in the *Second* and *Third*, and the *Fifth* and *Sixth's* places, then they are called *Bob-Changes*. In Ringing which you are to observe these Rules, viz.

152 Whatsoever Bells you follow when you *Hunt up*, the same Bells in the same order you must follow in *Hunting down*; as in the Changes here prickt, where the *Treble* hunting up *First* follow *Second*, then *Fourth*, and then *Sixth*; when it comes behind, *First* follows *Second*, in hunting down *Fourth*; and when hunted up follows *Sixth* in the same Order: The like may be observed in Ringing any other Bell, with this Difference betwixt the Whole-hunt and the rest, viz. Every time the Whole-hunt leaves the *Treble's* place, and hunts up, it followeth different Bells from what it did at its first hunting up.

In the ensuing Peal here prickt are *Eighteen-score* Changes, wanting one. It may be Rung with any *Hunts*, and begin the Changes *Triple* and *Double*: You may make your Extreme at the first, second, or third *single Bob*; or the first, second, or third time, that the half and *quarter-hunts* dodg behind; the *single* must be made behind in either of these.

153

	123456	<i>bob.</i>	134256	142356	142563
	214365	156423	312465	124536	124653
	241635	514632	321645	125463	126435
	426153	541362	236154	152643	162345
	462513	453126	263514	156234	163254
	645231	435216	625341	165324	136524
	654321	342561	652431	163542	135642
154	563412	324651	564213	136452	153462
	536142	236415	546123	<i>bob.</i>	<i>bob.</i>
	351624	263145	451632	163425	135426
	315264	621354	415362	136245	153246
	132546	612534	143526	132654	152364
	135264	165243	<i>bob.</i>	123564	125634
	312546	162534	134562	125346	126543
	321456	615243	315426	152436	162453
	234165	651423	351246	154263	164235
	243615	564132	532164	145623	146325
	426351	546312	523614	<i>bob.</i>	<i>bob.</i>
	462531	453621	256341	154632	164352
	645213	435261	265431	145362	146532
	654123	342516	624513	<i>bob.</i>	<i>bob.</i>
	561432	324156	642153	154326	164523
	516342	231465	461235	145236	146253
	153624	213645	416325		142635
	156342	126354	143652		124365
	513624	123645	<i>bob.</i>		123456
	531264	216354	134625		
	352146	261534	316452		
	325416	625143	361542		
	234561	652413	635124		
	243651	564231	653214		
	426315	546321	562341		
	462135	453612	526431		
	641253	435162	254613		
	614523	341526	245163		
	165432	314256	421536		
		132465	412356		
			143265		

155 Thus much for the *Grandsire-Bob*; I shall next collect what *London Peals* I think most Harmonious, and agreeable, without troubling my self to go to *Oxford*, or *Nottingham*, or *Redding*, to enquire after their different Methods of *Peales*, as indeed needless; and my reason is this: Because I think the same Rules for *Peales* that are suitable to our *London Genius*, may challenge likewise an Acceptance amongst other *Cities*; provided their *Steeple*s are furnished with as many, and as good *Bells*, and their *Belfree's* with as ingenious and elaborate *Ringers* as here in *London*.

I shall begin then with *Peales upon Six Bells*, and herein in order, measure out the Delights on *Peals* from *Six* to *Eight* Bells, and setting out early, present you with

*The Morning Exercise.*

*Doubles* and *Singles*. The whole *Hunt* is the *Treble*, which *Hunteth* up into the *Second*, *Third*, and *Fourth* places, lying twice in each; and then lyeth still in the *Sixth* place, having dodged behind, and makes another, and then *Hunts* down as it *Hunted* up, and then leads four times. Observing the manner of its Pricking, and its Practice, may excuse any further defining it.

156

	123456	254631	164325	152634	143256
	213465	254613	<i>bob.</i>	125643	134265
	213456	256431	163452	125634	134256



231465	256413	163425	124365	136524
231456	265143	165243	124356	136542
234165	265134	165234	142365	<i>bob.</i>
234156	261543	156243	142356	135624
243516	261534	156234	146532	135642
243561	216543	154326	146523	132465
245316	216534	154362	<i>bob.</i>	132456
245361	126543	<i>bob.</i>	145632	123465
	126534	153426	145623	123456
	162543	153462	143265	
	162534	152643		
	164352			

This will go a 120 *Changes*, and by making *Bobs*, 240, 360, 720.

*A Cure for Melancholy.*  
*Doubles and Singles.*

I should think it needless to explain the method of prick'd Peales, and give a large Definition of them, when their plain Demonstration might be sufficient; However, as the Old *Phrase* is, *Because 'tis usual*, something shall be said of this too.

157 The *Treble* is the whole *Hunt*, as in the former, and leads four times, and lyeth behind as many, and twice in every other place; the two *Bells* in the 3d. add 4th. places continue dodging, when the *Treble* moves out of the 4th. place; untill it comes down there again, and then the two hindmost dodge, till the *Treble* displaceth them; who maketh every double *Change*, except when it lieth behind, and then the double is on the four first, and on the four last when it leads. Every Single (except when the *Treble* lies there) is in the 5th. and 6th. places; or if possessed by the *Treble*, then in the 3d. and 4th. places: Every *Bell* (except the *Treble*) lies four times in the Second place: But enough; a word is enough to the Wise. See it here Deciphered.

123456	142536	125643	156432
213465	142563	126534	<i>bob.</i>
213456	156423	126543	165423
231465	156432	154263	165432
231456	<i>bob.</i>	154236	132654
234165	165423	152463	132645
234156	165432	152436	136254
243516	143652	143526	136245
245316	143625	143562	124365
243561	<i>bob.</i>	<i>bob.</i>	124356
245361	134652	134526	123465
423561	134625	134562	123456
425361	162345	156423	
423516	162354		
425316	163245		
452136	163254		
452163	125634		
451236			
451263			
415236			
415263			
145236			
145263			

This will go *Six-score Changes*, but by making *bobs*, it will go 240, 360, or 720. The *bob* is a double *Change* at the leading of the *Treble*, in which the *Bell* in the 4th Place lyeth still.

*London Nightingale,*  
*Doubles and Singles.*

159 The Whole-*Hunt* is the *Treble*, who lyeth four times before, and as many behind, and twice in every other place: The two hind *bells* continue dodging, when the *Treble* moves down out of the *Fifth* place, till he comes there again, the *bell* in the *Fourth* place lying still all the while: When the two hind *bells* aforesaid leave dodging, then the two *First bells* take their dodging places, till dispossessed again, by the return of the said Hind *bells* to their dodging; and then they Cease.

123456		126534	142365	164532
213465	245316	162543	124356	<i>bob.</i>
213456	425316	162534	124365	165423
231465	452136	153624	136245	165432
231456	452163	153642	136254	143652
234165	451236	<i>bob.</i>	163245	143625

234156	451263	156324	163254	<i>bob.</i>
243516	415236	156342	125634	146352
423516	415263	134562	125643	146325
243561	145236	134526	152634	132465
423561	145263	<i>bob.</i>	152643	132456
245361	154236	135462	164523	123465
425361	154263	135426		123456
	126543	142356		

160 This will go 120, and by making *bobs*, 240, 360, or 720.

*Colledge Bobs.*

In this *bob*, when the *Treble* leaves the two Hind *bells*, they dodge till it comes there again, and till the *Treble* gives way for the dodging again of the said two Hind *bells*, the two *First bells* dodge, but after Cease dodging, when the two Hind *bells* dodge.

123456	246351	142635	165432	162453
214365	423615	416253	<i>bob.</i>	143652
124356	243651	146235	156423	<i>bob.</i>
213465	426315	412653	143526	134625
231456	462135	421635	<i>bob.</i>	165324
324165	641253	246153	134562	<i>bob.</i>
321456	642135	241635	152364	156342
234165	461253	426153	153246	132546
243615	416235	462513	126543	135264
426351	142653	&c.	125634	124365
246315	412635		164235	123456
423651	146253			

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*Another.*

Here, every *bell*, when it comes to lead, makes a dodge before, then after one *Change*, it lyeth still; after it has made another dodge, it moves up into the *4th.* place, where twice it lyeth still; and down again; except the *Treble* happens to dodge with it in the *4th.* place, then it *Hunts* up behind. When the *Treble* moves down out of the *3d.* place, the two *bells* in the *3d.* and *4th.* place continue there, till the *Treble* comes up thither again, the two hind *bells* dodging in the mean time.

162

123456	623541	135264	153624	164235
214365	265314	312546	<i>bob.</i>	146325
124356	625341	132564	135642	<i>bob.</i>
213465	263514	315246	153462	164352
231645	236154	351426	<i>bob.</i>	146532
326154	321645	534162	135426	<i>bob.</i>
231654	236145	351462	153246	164523
326145	321654	534126	152364	146253
362415	312564	&c.	125634	142635
634251	135246		126543	124365
364215	315264		162453	123456
632451	132546			

Both these *bobs* will go *One Hundred* and *Twenty Changes*, and by making of *bobs*, they will go, 240, 360, or 720. And thus with little Variation, there are other *bobs* may be made after the same manner, and afford as Admirable Musick, as possibly can be made on *bells*. I shall therefore hasten to finish this dayes Work, only first present you with this one more called,

163

The City Delight:  
*Doubles and Singles.*

The whole *Hunt* is the *Treble*, and lieth as before in the *Nightingale*: When the *Treble* moves out of the *3d.* place, the *Singles* are made in the *2d.* and *3d.* places, till the *Treble* repossesses his *3d.* place, and then behind, till it moves up again out of the *3d.* place. The two Hind *bells* dodge, when the *Treble* moves out of the *4th.* place, till he returns again; the *bell* in the *4th.* place lying still all the while.

123456	246531	156234	145623
213465	264351	156243	145632
213456	265413	165234	<i>bob.</i>
231465	256413	165243	146523
231456	265143	164352	146532
234165	256143	164325	143265
234156	251634	<i>bob.</i>	143256
243156	251643	163452	134265

234615	215634	163425	134256
243615	215643	162534	135642
246351	125634	162543	135624
264351	125643	126534	<i>bob.</i>
	152634	126543	136542
	152643	124365	136524
	154326	124356	132465
	154362	142365	132456
	<i>bob.</i>	142356	123465
	153426		123456
	153462		

164 This will go as many *Changes* as the last mentioned, by making *bobs*. And here I will shut up this dayes Peal, upon Six Bells with

The Evening Delight.  
*Doubles and Singles.*

The Whole-Hunt is the *Treble*, and lyes as before specified, with this exception only: That it dodges in the *2d.* and *3d.* places, every time it *Hunts* up, and down. Observe when *Treble* goes to lead, and leaves of leading, the *bells* in the *3d.* and *4th.* places lye still, &c. Note the pricking this *Peal*.

123456	245613	126453	163524
213465	254163	<i>bob.</i>	<i>bob.</i>
231465	245163	162435	136542
213645	241536	126435	163542
231645	214536	124653	165324
236154	241356	142653	156324
263154	214356	124563	<i>bob.</i>
236514	124365	142563	165342
263514	142365	145236	156342
265314	124635	154236	153624
256341	142635	145326	135624
265431	146253	154326	153264
256431	164235	153462	135264
254613	<i>bob.</i>	135462	132546
	146253	153642	123546
	164235	135642	132456
	162453	136524	123456

165 This Peal will go 120 *Changes*, and by making *bobs*, as many as above.  
Note that in all the foregoing Peals upon *Six bells*, the *bobs* are double *Changes*, and made alwayes at the leadings of the *Whole-Hunt*. He that Rings the *Half-Hunt*, may best call *bob* in all Peales.

166 I come now to the *Changes* upon *Seven bells*, which though the seldom Practice of them might excuse my omitting them; yet because I promised to say somewhat of them, I shall be as good as my Word, (the Character of an Honest man) and present you with a couple of Examples, and then proceed to *Peales* upon *Eight*: But this I must crave leave to premise, That Variety of *Changes* may be prick'd upon *Seven bells*, as *Triples*, and *Doubles*, *Triples Doubles*, and *Single Doubles*, &c. and the same Methods may be prick'd upon *Seven*, as may be upon *Five*, the true difference of Proportion being observed; but to proceed.

*Dodging Triples.*

*Triples* and *Doubles*, and indeed all *Peals* upon *Six*, may likewise go upon *Seven Bells*, thus,

1234567	5432761
2143576	4523716
2415367	5432176
4251376	5341267
4523167	3514276
5432617	3152467
4523671	1325476
	1352746

Plain Triples.

1234567	7654321
2143657	7563412
2416375	5736142
4261735	

4627153	5371624
6472513	3517264
6745231	3152746
	1325476

In this all the Bells have a Hunting Course.

167

*Colledge Triples, dodging before, and behind.*

1234567	4263751	1467253
2143576	2467315	4176235
2415367	4276135	4712653
4251376	2471653	7421635
2453167	4217635	4726153
4235617	4126753	7462513
2436571	1462735	4765231

This *Peal* thus prick't, will go, 84 *Changes*, and the *Treble* leading, and the *Half Hunt* lying next it, and a parting *Change* (which is a *Double* on the four middlemost of the Six hind *Bells*) being made, it will go 420, and by making *bobs*, 5040.

Thus much shall suffice for *Peales* upon Seven *Bells*, I proceed to *Changes* upon *Eight*.

168

*Peals of Eight Bells.*

Without amusing our selves with what Notes are most *Musical*, to *lye behind*, we will come to the matter of Fact; for those Methods of *Peals* that are prick't on *Six*, may be the same upon *Eight*, Observing only, that *Triples* and *Doubles* upon *Six*, must be *Quadruples*, and *Triples* upon *Eight*. *Doubles* upon *Six*, must be *Triples* upon *Eight*, &c. Now then to our purpose of Demonstration; We generally give preference to things, as they are dignified with some eminent Title, and are ready to suppose they may have something more than ordinary, that merits such Esteem, whereof the Title is but a Sign, or Token; which Custome induced me to head my Discourse upon *Changes on Eight Bells*, with that which carries the most *Swelling* Title.

The Imperial Bob:  
*Quadruples and Triples.*

The *Treble* hath a dodging *Course*, the two first, and two last *Bells* always dodge, till hindred by the *Treble*, the two next to these, lying still one *Change*, dodge the next, till the *Treble* hinders them too. Those in the 5th. and 6th. places dodge (the *Treble* being behind) and those in the 3d. and 4th. places likewise dodge (the *Treble* being before) and so till hindered by the *Treble*.

169

I

12345678	24365871	14263857	16847253	14283675
21436587	42638517	41628375	16482735	18645273
12346578	24635871	14268357	18765432	18462537
21436587	42368517	41623875	<i>bob.</i>	16587432
24136578	24638157	46128357	17864523	<i>bob.</i>
42315687	42361875	64213875	16573824	15684732
24135678	24368157	46123857	<i>bob.</i>	18753624
42316587	42631875	64218375	15678342	<i>bob.</i>
24361578	24613857	46281357	17352648	17856342
42635187	42168375	&c.	17536284	15372846
24631578	24618357		13274586	15738264
42365187	42163857		13725468	13254768
24635817	41268357		12438765	12438765
42368571	14623875		12347856	12436587
24365817	41263857		14826357	12345678
42638571	14628375			

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By this method, the *Peal* will go 224 *Changes*, and by making of *Bobs* it will go 448, 672, 1344. The *Bob* is a *Triple Change* at the Leading of the *Treble*, wherein the Bell in the *Fourth* place lies still.

The next that comes to our Observation, and answers to what we first hinted at in the beginning of this discourse of *Peals* upon *Eight Bells* I mean *Precedency in Title*, is the

171

12

Bob Major.  
*Plain Quadruples and Triples.*

In this all the *Bells* have a direct *Hunting Course*, until the *Treble* leads, and then the six hindmost *Bells* dodge.

12345678 | 87654321

21436587	78563412
24163857	75836142
42618375	57381624
46281735	53718264
64827153	35172846
68472513	31527486
86745231	13254768
	31527486

By this method this will go 112. And by making *Bobs*, 224, 336, or 672. The *Bob* is a *Triple Change*, as in the foregoing *Imperial* is specified. By making two *Extreams* it will go 1344, and with four *Extreams*, 2688.

172

All Peals upon six Bells, wherein half the Changes are *Triples*, will go upon *Eight* according the method before-going, thus; If it be a Peal upon *Six*, consisting of 360, or 720 Changes, then there must be five *Hunts* in the Ringing of it upon *Eight*, the Treble being the first, 2 the Second, &c.

### Colledge Bob Major. *Quadruples* and *Triples*.

There is four ways of Pricking these. The first hath single Dodging behind, and is thus Peal'd.

#### The First.

12345678	53684721
21436587	35867412
24163578	38576142
42615387	83751624
46251378	87315642
64523187	78136524
65432817	71863542
56348271	17685324
	16758342

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#### The Second.

I3

This hath Single Dodging before and behind, thus prickt.

12345678	24385761
21436587	42837516
24163578	24873156
42615387	42781365
24651378	24718356
42563187	42173865
24536817	41237856
42358671	14328765
	13482756

#### The Third.

This hath double Dodging behind, thus Prickt.

12345678	65384721
21436587	56837412
24135678	58673142
42316587	85761324
43261578	87216342
34625187	78153624
36452817	71856342
63548271	17583624
	15786342

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#### The Fourth.

This hath double Dodging before and behind both thus.

12345678	24368751
21436587	42637815
24135678	24367185
42316587	42631758
24361578	24613785
42635187	42167358
24365817	41263785
42638571	14627358
	16423785

These may be prick't several other ways, but that I Omit here for Brevities sake; The *Dodging* is without Intermission, except an hinderance comes by the *Treble*; as likewise between two Bells, until *Treble* parts the Fray. The *Bobs* are *Triple Changes*, as the *Treble* leads; in the *1st. 2d.* and *6th.* the Bell in the *4th.* place lies still at the *Bobs*, and in the *3d. 4th.* and *5th.* that in the *2d.* place lies still.

Each of these will go 112 Changes, and by making Bobs 224, 336, or 672.

175

14

Colledge Triples Dodging both before and behind.

This Peal is the same for *Bobs*, as the *Bob Major*, and will go as many Changes by making Bobs, or otherwise, as any of the foregoing Four, and is thus Peal'd.

12345678	24586731
21436587	42587613
24153678	24578163
42513687	42571836
24531678	24517863
42536187	42157836
24563817	41275863
42568371	14725836
	17452863

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### The Wild-Goose Chace *Triples.*

The Explanation shall follow the Peal; intending here to put an end to my *Epitome* of the *Art of Ringing*, and therefore shall first present you with this Prick't thus.

12345678	37625481	13572648
21536784	73265418	31752684
25163748	72356148	37125648
52613784	27531684	73215684
56231748	25713648	72351648
65327184	52173684	
63572814	51237648	
36758241	15327684	

In this Change the 4th. Bell must first hunt up into the Sevenths place, and then the 4 and 8 always dodge behind throughout the Peal, unless when obstructed by the *Treble*. The Bell that moves up into the 6th. place, when the *Treble* moves thence down, lies still there, till displaced by the *Treble*; during which time the two hind Bells dodge, and the *five first* go a perfect *Hunting-Course*: And when likewise the *Treble* moveth out the 5th. place the five first Bells go a *Hunting-Course*, till it comes down there again: By this method it will go 80 Changes, and by *Bobs* 160, 240, or 480. The *Bob* is made as in the foregoing Changes.

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15

And here I thought to make an end of the Art of Ringing, but *Cynthius aurem vellit*, the young Practitioner, whose only Information is hereby aimed at, plucks me by the Sleeve, and tells me in the Ear, That tho Peals upon six, as *Triples* and *Doubles*, &c. make excellent Musick upon Eight Bells, 4 8, 6 8, 4 1, or 1 8 lying behind: Or, *Triples* and *Doubles* upon the six middle Bells, the *Tennor* lying behind; yet for him who is not arrived to such a perfection of Skill, at to Ring these compleat Peals, the most proper and easy for him are *Set-Changes*, which are founded on these *Grounds*.

First, *Placing the Bells Fifths*; thus: The 4 must hunt up behind the 7, the 3, behind the 6, and the 2 behind the 5; Or the one may hunt down under the other, as the 5 under the 2, the 6 under 3, and 7 under 4: Or if you will, first let a *Single*, next a *Double*, and then a *Triple* Change be made on the Middle Bells, all coming to the same effect; for then the Changes will lye *Fifths* thus, 1 5, 2 6, 3 7, 4 8. In the Peal four *Concords* are to be regarded, The first 1 5; the second 2 6. the third 3 7. and the fourth 4 8.

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These four *Concords* may go the Methods of any Changes upon four Bells; 1, 5 being taken for the *Treble*; 2, 6 for the *Second*; 3, 7 for the *Third*; and 4, 8 for the *Fourth*; and the *Concords* may Change places with one another, as you list. In which this Observation is highly necessary, That the two Notes of every Concord must constantly attend each other in their Motion; that is, whenever one of the two Notes moves, the other must follow it.

Or Secondly, *Place the Bells Thirds*; thus: The 6 4 and 2 must hunt up, or else the 3 5 7 down; or otherwise on the middle most Bells let a *Triple*, *Double* or *Single* Change be made, they are to one effect; and then the Bells will lie *Thirds* thus, 1 3. 5 7. 2 4. 6 8. Herein are four *Concords* observable; as in the former Peal, viz, 1 3. 5 7. 2 4. 6 8. These *Concords* may go the Methods of any Changes upon Four Bells, 1, 3 being taken for the *Treble*; 5, 7 for the *Second*; 2, 4 for the third; and 6, 8 for the fourth; moving in the same manner as before shewed.

179

By these *Grounds* Variety of excellent & Musical Changes are to be Rung; *Any Concord may be made a Hunt*, and to move up and down at the beginning.

In Ringing these *Set-Changes*, the Note will lye sometimes *Fifths*, sometimes *Thirds*, and

sometimes *both*, and then to *Clam* them, is admirable Musick: Clamming is, when each *Concord* strike together; which being done true the 8 will strike as but four *Bells*, & make a Melodious Harmony. You may *Clam* two or three bouts, and then strike as many times Open, alternatively, one *Clam* one Pull, and Open the next, &c.

180 Thus much shall suffice for my treating of *Ringing*, and had not the Variety of its *Theme*, in which I was insensibly engaged, invited my Tast of something of every thing: I had not enlarged so much as I have; but I hope the pleasure it may produce, will atone for my dilating on so delightful a Subject; All I have therefore to add is, some *Advice* to the *Ringer*, in the Lawfull prosecuting this *Recreation*; and that is this.

181 When God in *Israels Exodus* out of *Egypt*, commanded *Moses* to Consecrate *Aaron*, and his Sons, and invest them with those *Pontifical Vestments*, according to the Pattern God had cut out, it is observable, that the *Robe* of the *Ephod*, was with a particular Circumstance of Beauty to be Adorned, by hanging the *Hem* of it with *Golden Bells*, and *Pomegranates*, each placed in an orderly Position, one by another round: This was the first institution we can read of, for the Use *Bells* in Sacred Offices; but the reason was this: Because in *Aarons* Ministration before God, when he entered into the Holy Place, and when he came out, the Sound of the *Bells* might be heard in the *Temple*, for a *Memorial* to the Children of his People. This Use of Bells continue in the *Aaronical* Order, to this day. From hence the *Christian Church* likewise (of which the Church under the *Mosaic* Dispensation was but a *Type*) has made Use of *Bells*, for the notifying the Time when the People are to Assemble, and made a Signal for convocating them together to the *Temple*; and herein differing from the *Mahometans*, in the *Steeple*s of whose *Temples*, are never found any *Bells*, but *Cryers*, Persons who with a loud Voyce call them to Prayers.

182 Now then let us make this Use of the Institution of *Bells*. *First*, Let not only the *Musick* and *Delight* the *Bells* give thee, invite thee to come to the *Temple*, to be partaker of that Pleasure they may afford thy Body, but let their *Musick* invite thee to come thither when they call thee, to exercise thy Soul in Devotion; to God. Do not let thy frequent coming thither on *Week-days* for thy Diversion, make thee absent thy self on *Sundays* from thy Devotion; but let their Original Use make thee mindful of the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, the most Holy Place. Do not let the *Sunday* Mornings Peal engage thy presence then, and the *Ale-House* have thy company afterwards. Be as quick in hearing the *Chyming* for *Prayers*, as thou art in the *Notes* for *Pleasure*.

*When ere the Old-Exchange of Profit Rings,  
Her Silver Saints-Bell, of uncertain Gains,  
Thy Merchant-soul can stretch both Legs & Wings,  
How canst thou run, and take unwearied Pains?*

And shouldst thou not be as nimble, when the *Saints-bell* of the Church sounds in thy Ears, and calls thee to attend the *Priest*, who now signifyes his entrance into the *Holy-place*, and invites thee to joyne with him in the Sacrifice of Prayers and Praises.

*Secondly*, Nor let the Bells be made thy Lullaby, to drown some Dissatisfaction, and so makes thee repair to the *Belfree*, (like the *Nurse* to her *Whistle-Bells*) to quiet thy disturbed mind, and thus (as the Divine Poet excellently expresses it) to silence it with

*Look, Look, What's here! A dainty Golden thing?  
See how the dancing Bells turn round, and Ring  
To please my Bantling! here's a Knack will breed,  
An hundred Kisses; here's a Knack indeed, &c.*

But let the *Altar* have thy presence in Communion with God, in Prayers for his Grace, and Patience, to support any Calamity that may fall upon thee.

183 *Lastly*, Let the Bells put you in mind to contemplate on *Death*, and every time you Ring, think how long it may be ere one of these may be your turn to have to sound

*The Nine sad Knolls of a Dull Passing-Bell,  
With the loud Language of a Nightly Knell.*

This in short, is the use the *Ringer* ought to make of this his Recreation, which if he makes duly and rightly, he may then Lawfully enjoy all the Benefit he can desire from it. And here I shall make an end of this Observation by way of Advice to the *Ringer*, which perhaps coming amongst Recreations may look unseasonable; But I know (at least presume) if I meet with an ingenious Reader, I shall need no Apology, for playing the Divine, in the directing the good Use of our Pleasures, and aiming at the furtherance of Virtue in all our Actions.

Thus much for *Ringing*.

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## Of Billiards,

**I** *taly* is asserted by universal Consent, to have been the Country whence this Recreation took its Birth and Original; and indeed 'tis no wonder that she who is called the *Queen* or *Empress of the World*, the *Mistress of the Nations*, nay the *Paradise of the World*, should yield such Art and Ingenuity, and gentile Cunning, as her proper Product: A Country whose Inhabitants for their *Gravity*, *Respectiveness*, and *Ingenuity* will ever stand Chronicled in the Books of Fame. A People

185 that are *obedient* to their *Superiors*, *Courteous* to their *Inferiors*, full of all *Civility* to their  
Equals, *Affable* to Strangers, and most desirous by all fair and friendly Offices to win their Love.  
In their *Apparel* fine and modest, in their *Furniture* of their Houses sumptuous, and at their  
*Tables* neat, sober in *Speech*, Enemies of all *ill Reports* of others, and so tender of their own  
*Reputation*, that whosoever Slanders any one, and it reach the Parties Ear, the Slanderer  
certainly dies for it: *Thrifty* they are generally of their Money and Expence, and love no more  
Cost, than what they are sure to Save by, or have great Thanks for; but otherwise for civil  
Behaviour and Deportment, surpassing all the Gentry of the World besides. But one thing I dare  
not omit in this Character of them, *viz.* That they are extream *Jealous of their Wives*; and indeed  
not without some reason, if what is spoken proverbially of their Women, be true, That they are as  
*Magpies* at the door, *Saints* in the Church, *Goats* in the Garden, *Devils* in the House, *Angels* in  
the Streets, and *Syrens* at the Windows; if Nature does not make them appear Beautiful, Art  
shall, as Paintings and other sophistical Helps; whence comes this Proverb among them, If *God*  
*make them tall and Fat* (a *goodly* Woman being a Title of great Value among them) *they will make*  
*themselves fair*. In fine, The Gentry are very Rich, live of all Men the most careless and contented  
Lives, keeping the Poor as Drudges and Slaves for them; and as it is said of the Tyrant *Polycrates*,  
*Have nothing to trouble them, but that they are troubled with nothing*.

186 Thus I have given you a brief Character of the Inventors of this Recreation we are coming to treat  
of, and hence we may presume, how *fit* such a People as this is, to give Birth to such a  
Recreation, so Gentile, so Cleanly, and so Ingenious, that as their Persons and Manners are  
emulously esteemed, so are their Pastimes ambitiously pursued, by most Nations in *Europe*; and  
this Sport is hugely valued by all in general, few Noblemen's or private Gentlemen's Families, nor  
few noted Towns in *England*, but have *Billiard Tables*, and admire the Excellency of it, both for  
the Exercise of the Body, and the Recreation of the Mind. But to the Matter in hand.

*First* then, He that would rightly understand this excellent Pastime, must be very careful of the  
*Form* and *Make of the Table*, and the right ordering, framing, and fitting it for the Game, which is  
known by these ensuing Marks.

187 1. The *Form* of a *Billiard Table* ought to be *Oblong*, that is to say, somewhat longer than it is  
broad; Both the length and breadth being left to your Discretion to make; proportionable to the  
Room you design it for; It ought to be *railed* round, and this Rail or Ledge a little swelled or stufft  
with fine Flox or Cotton, that may yield to the Ball when struck against it, and expedites rather  
than deads the Flight of the Ball; though that happens according to the Violence of the Stroke or  
Push: The *Superficies* of the Table ought to be covered with Green fine Cloath, clean and free  
from Knots: The Board must be levelled as exactly as is possible for the Eye and Hand of the most  
curious Joyner to Level, to the end your Ball may run true upon any part of the Table, without  
leaning or declining to any side of it: I must confess I do believe there are few have been so  
careful in this last thing, as they ought, because they have not timely foreseen, if the Boards,  
whereof the Table is made, be *well-seasoned*, and not subject to *Warp*, and that the *Floor*  
whereon it stands be even and level; so that through the Ill-seasonedness of the one, or  
Unevenness of the other, as likewise in time by the weight of the Table, and the Gamesters  
yielding and giving way, there are very few found true. And indeed without a Table be exactly  
188 true, a good Gamester can never shew the Excellency of his Skill and Art, but a very Bungler  
sometimes, by being well acquainted with the Turnings and Windings of a false Table, may beat a  
good Gamester with great vexation and shame, who otherwise would have given him any odds  
whatsoever. Therefore let me tell you, it will conduce as much to the Interest of the Master of the  
House, where a *Billiard Table* is kept, to see that it be well and truly levelled and kept, as it does  
to the Pleasure and satisfaction of a good Gamester, whose Skill is best seen and exhibited on  
such Tables, and never comes unattended with Company and Profit to the House, by his  
Recommendation he gives abroad of it. And now let us proceed to the rest of its parts, and fit it  
for our Play; and then let's to't as you list.

189 2. The four Corners of the Table must be furnished with *four Holes*, and exactly in the middle of  
each side *one Hole*, and these Holes must be hung at the bottoms with *Nets*, Which Holes are  
named *Hazards*, because if either by Skill or Chance one Gamester strikes anothers Ball into  
these Holes, or *Hazards*, as we will now call them, he wins One; the *Nets* are made to receive the  
Ball, and keep them from falling to the Ground when hazarded; and indeed is a very  
commendable way, far better than *Wooden Boxes* which some use, these being apt to let a Ball to  
fly out again, when they are struck in by a stiff stroke, whereas the *Nets* keep them safe, and  
makes it impossible for them to rebound.

190 *3dly.* The other *Utensils* and *Instruments* belonging to this first part of our Observations of the  
*Billiard Table*, are 1. An *Ivory Port*, this must be placed at one end of the Table. 2. An *Ivory King*,  
which must stand at the other end. 3. Two *Ivory Balls*, which must be compleatly round, or no  
good proof of your Play can be expected. 4. and Lastly, *Two Sticks* made of *Brasile, Lignum-Vitæ*,  
or some other weighty Wood, to make them heavy, and at the broad end tipt with Ivory: And be  
sure to observe narrowly, if the *Heads* be tight and fast, for if they should be loose you will never  
strike a smart stroke; and therefore if you fear this Defect, see if your stroke be hollow and dead,  
and your Ball run faintly, these are infallible Tokens that your Play will come to nothing without a  
fresh supply of other Sticks, or the heads of these fixt.

Thus much for the Table, and all the other Implements belonging to it, which are necessary for  
our first Enquiry for the right understanding of this Game, I come next to those *Rules* and  
*Measures* which are to be observed for the rendring one a Gamester at this gentile Game.

*Secondly*, This Game in its *Number* is, according to the *Place* and *Time*, when and where it is  
play'd; for in Gentlemens Houses they do not oblige themselves to a certain Number, but make as



many as they please to admit up without any Restriction: But in Houses where part of their Subsistence has a Dependence upon a *Billiard Table*, the Game is *Five* by Day-light or *Seven*, if odds be given, and *Three* by Candle-light, or more, as the Rule of the House is. Now then having agreed upon what number we play, let us learn next how to manage our Game skillfully and with Art, and this we may understand by these following Rules.

191 1. Let us know who must lead, which thus is resolved: You must stand on the one side of the Table opposite to the (so called) King, with your Ball laid near the Cushion, and your Adversary on the other placed in the like posture; and thus He of the two, that comes nearest the King, leads first.

2ly. Having gotten the Lead, have a Care how you strike your Ball, that at the first stroke you touch not with your Ball the end of the Table, leading from the King to the Port, for if you touch it you lose One, as you shall observe hereafter in the Orders. But after the first Stroke you need not fear doing it: And you Leader be sure to lead so, that you may be in a possibility of passing the Port the next Stroke; or else to lye so cunningly, that you may probably hazard your Adversaries Ball the very Stroke you play after him.

192 3ly. Generally the first Contest is who shall *pass first the Port*, and herein much Pains is taken, and all the Art and Cunning possible used to do it, and sometimes, nay frequently, an Opportunity of a *Hazard* ends the Controversy: Sundry and various, as well as very pleasant, are the Policies and Tricks which are here used to obstruct each others Pass, as; *By turning the Port by a strong clever stroke* (the Sticks turning it, it is nothing, but to set aright again is the amends, though some would have the severity of the Orders inflicted on such an Offence by the Loss of One:) Next by *laying your Ball* (when you see it impossible to pass) *in the Port, or before your Adversaries Ball*, for then let him do his utmost, he must Pass after you; if he has Past first, and you dare not venture to follow him, as fearing he should in the mean time touch the King, and so carry away the End; then you must wait upon him, and watch every Opportunity how you may hazard, or king him: Kinging of him is, when his Ball lyes in so advantageous a manner, as that if you strike his Ball, he must inevitably strike down the King, then you win, and prevent the Loss of that End: But with this Caution however, That you be careful how you strike, for if you do king him, and your Ball happens to fly over the Table, or into a Hazard, you shall lose One notwithstanding you have King'd him; and therefore a skillful Precaution must ever be had in this, and he that would prevent any such Chance, must

193 4ly. Have a *curious Eye*, and a *good Judgment*, to take and quarter just so much of the Ball, that when he intends either to King or Hazard his Adversaries Ball, he may with Facility & Dexterity effect either. Which Observation must be noted, in passing on your Antagonists Ball, or corner of the Port: And indeed some are curious Effectors of this part of the Recreation, who with less than a fifth part of a Ball, will rarely miss a King or Hazard; which I must confess is an excellent part of a compleat Gamester in this Sport. K

194 5ly. Be careful that you *lay not your hand on the Table* when you strike, nor let your Sleeve drag upon it, if you do it is a Loss; Or if you *smoke a Pipe of Spanish or Virginia*, being so wedded to that Fume, that were you sure to smother all the rest of the Company you are insensible of the Indecency, be careful that the Ashes fall not on the Table, lest the Cloth be burnt, which many times falls out: In these two Cases, let the Mulcts and Forfeitures of both, but especially the Hinderance the last gives a Man in the Skillful managing his Game, deter you from the lolling slovenly Posture of the first, and the stinking Indecency of the latter; because this Pastime being of a neat and cleanly Composition, will not admit any such Irregularities and Indecorums, without an absolute Violation of its Laws, and a Punishment attending such unhandsome Offences.

195 6thly. As this cleanly Pastime exacts our diligent Care of keeping a *Decorum*, in the prosecuting the same, so does it require that we handle our Instruments with a neat and tractable hand, dislikes a Clumsey-Fist, which palms the Stick, as if he were handling a *Plough-share*: And therefore when you strike a long stroak, hold your stick neatly between your two fore-Fingers and your Thumb, and then strike a smart stroak; and by taking a steady and right Aim, (in this having your Eye and Judgment about you) you may when you list, either fetch back your Adversaries Ball, when he lyes fair for a Pass; or many times, when he lyes behind the *King*, and you at the other end of the Table, you may by a dextrous management of your stroke, *King* him backward: Both which ways, I must confess, require a great deal of Care, and good Play, which he that would be, or already is, a Gamester, is never wanting in. But K2

7thly, If you lye close, then the small end of your Stick, or the flat of the big end, raising up one end over your shoulder, is practicable and useful, and either of them to be used, as Occasion shall require, and as you judge most convenient and proper for the working the Effect you Aim at.

8thly, There is one Fault, which tho its Demerits perhaps may not reach a Forfeiture, yet I must tell you will scarce admit of an Excuse, though this I presume is regulated according to the Agreement first stipulated between the Gamesters, and this Fault is called *Raking*, *i.e.* not striking your Ball cleanly, but gliding along, as it were; But in this, if you touch your Ball twice, it is a loss; as indeed repugnant to all *Rule* and *Method*.

196 9thly, There is another Caution you are to take at the Port, *viz.* When you jobb your Ball with the great end of your stick through the Port, beware that you throw it not down, the doing of it is a loss; and therefore be careful to do it so handsomly, that at one stroke without turning the Port with your stick (which as I have mentioned before is a fault) you accomplish your Intention: But on the contrary observe

10thly, It is good play to turn the Port with your *Ball*, (not with your stick) and so hinder your

Adversary from passing: Nor is it amiss, to make your Adversary a *Fornicator* if it lyes in your Power: I mean to make him a *Fornicator* is, having past your self a little way, and your Adversaries ball being hardly through the port, you put him back again, and it may be quite out of pass, and so you may the sooner peradventure gain the end, having the Advantage of passing, by gently thrusting the other back again.

197 *11thly*, Let Policy likewise be a guide to you, for obtaining the Conquest, and lying a-loof off, and laying a long Hazard sometimes for your Antagonist, will be an excellent way to entice and entrap him; for that he promising to himself the good fortune of Hazarding you, will be induced rashly to adventure at that distance, and supposing to strike your Ball, which cunningly lyes (to tempt him to that Venture) near the Hazard, is himself caught in that Trap he thought to throw you into, by reason that the distance, deceives his Expectation, and blows up his thoughts with fruitless Suppositions.

K3

*12thly*, Let Art likewise teach you Cunning, *i. e.* by lying abscond, or at Bo-peep with your Adversary; this is a subtlety which perhaps may gain the Advantage of a Pass or Hazard. For I must tell you, in this Game, is required much Cunning, and subtle Contrivance, as in any Recreation whatever, and therefore when you are to Play with an Expert Player, you must muster up all the forces of your Ingenuity and Wit, for the vanquishing of your Opponent.

198 *Lastly*, Observe the Advantages may be gained, and endeavour to get them, if they fall within the sphere of your Activity. One of which I shall here insert, which is indeed the chief, *viz.* That if your Adversary hath not past the Port, and lies up by the King, take the Advantage of a Second Pass, endeavour to pass again, which if you dextrously perform, and after touch the King, you gain two; but if your too great Precipitancy and Inadvertency, or sometimes an unlucky Chance hurries you on to throw down the King, then you loose.

Some instead of a King use a string and Bell, so that after you have passed, you need not doubt the end, as being a thing not so ticklish, or requiring so much Art as the King does, to be toucht finely and gently at a distance, without throwing it down: This alone is to be preferred for ingenious Persons, the other for the use only of Bunglers.

Thus much shall suffice for Rules for the right Playing at *Billiards*, which being a Recreation not Admitting of any further Observations and Methods to be made and shewn on it; Let Practice, and the Dictates of the ensuing Orders compleat your Perfection in this gentile Game.

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K4

#### *ORDERS for Players at the Gentile Game of Billiards to Observe.*

##### I.

If the Leader touch the end of the Table with his Ball, at the first stroke, he loseth One.

##### II.

If the Follower intend to hit his Adversaries Ball, or pass at one Stroke, he must string his Ball, that is, Lay it even with the King, or he loseth One.

##### III.

He that Passeth through the Port hath the Advantage of touching the King, which is One, if not thrown down.

##### IV.

He that passeth twice, his Adversary not having passed at all, and toucheth the King, without throwing him down, wins two Ends.

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##### V.

He that passeth not hath no other Advantage than the Hazards.

##### VI.

He that is a Fornicator (that is hath past through the Back of the Port) he must pass twice thro the fore-part, or he cannot have the Advantage of passing that end.

##### VII.

He that hits down the Port, or King, Hazards his own Ball, or strikes either Ball over the Table, loseth One.

##### VIII.

He that Hazards his Adversaries Ball, or makes it hit down the King, winneth the end.

##### IX.

If four Play, two against two, he that mistakes his stroke loseth one to that side he is of.

X.

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He that after both Balls plaid, removes the Port without consent, or strikes his Ball twice together, or that his Adversaries Ball touch his stick, hand, or Clothes, or playeth his Adversaries Balls, loseth One.

XI.

He that sets not one foot upon the Ground, when he strikes his Ball shall lose an end, or if he layes his hand or Sleeve on the Cloth.

XII.

A stander-by, tho he betts shall not instruct, or speak in the Game without Consent, or being first asked; If after he is Advertised hereof he Offend in this nature, for every fault he shall instantly forfeit Two-pence for the good of the Company, or not be suffered to stay in the Room.

XIII.

He that Playes a Ball, while the other runs, or takes up a Ball before it lies still, loseth an End.

XIV.

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He that removes the Port with his stick, when he strikes his Ball, and thereby prevents his Adversaries Ball from passing, loseth an end.

XV.

All Controversies are to be decided by the standers-by, upon asking Judgment.

XVI.

Whosoever breaks the King forfeits a Shilling, for the Port ten Shillings, and each stick Five Shillings.

XVII.

Five ends make a Game by Day-light, and Three by Candle-light.

Many other Orders there are which concern the House, and thither I refer you for further Infomation; and here take leave to conclude this my *School of Recreation*.

*Utrum horum Mavis accipe, &c.*

---

*FINIS.*

203

Some Books Printed for *Henry Rhodes*, near *Bride-Lane* in *Fleet-Street*.

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Text reconstructed from 1696 edition:

Page 4:

4 **Of Hunting.**  
thing is to be said. The *Coney* is first  
a *Rabber*, and then an *Old Coney*.

Thus much for their Names, Degrees,  
and Ages: Now let us next observe  
their proper *Seasons* for Hunting.

The *Hart* or *Buck*, beginneth *fifteen*  
Days after *Mid-Summer-Day*, and last-  
eth till *Holy-Rood-Day*.

The *Fox*, from *Christmase*, and last-  
eth till the *Annunciation of the blessed*  
*Virgin Mary*.

The *Hinde*, or *Doe*, from *Holy-Rood-*  
*Day*, till *Candlemas*.

Page 12:

general Goodness in Size, Voice, Speed,  
Scent, and Proportion you like, put  
them together to ingender in *January*,  
*February*, or *March*, as the properest  
Months for Hounds, Bitches, and Brat-  
ches to be Limed in; because of not

Page 13 (including text rubbed off from facing page 12):

tember come Twelve-Month; if in *April*,  
in *October* come Twelve-months af-  
ter, &c. *and*

• When you would enter them, bring  
them abroad, with the most Staunch

Page 150:

the *Second*, *Third*, *Fourth*, &c. whole  
*Hunts*; and this in short is thus di-  
rected: In any *Cross-Peal* the *Whole*  
*Hunt* may move either up or down at  
the beginning; and the Motion of the  
*Whole Hunt*, in the first Course of each

Page 154:

*Oxford*, or *Nottingham*, or *Redding*, to  
enquire after their different Methods of  
*Peales*, as indeed needles; and my  
reason is this: Because I think the

Page 156:

I should think it needless to explain  
the method of prick'd *Peales*, and give

\*\*\* END OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK THE SCHOOL OF RECREATION (1684  
EDITION) \*\*\*

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