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BALM OF COLUMBIA

Established Upwards of Sixty Years.
Of Englishe Dogges, the diversitie, the names, the natures, and the properties.

A Short Treatise written in latine
by Johanneus Carolus of late memo.
rie, Doctor of Philisike
in the Universitie
of Cambridge,
And newly drawne into Englishe by Abraham Fleming Student.
Natura eiam in bruis vivi est endis suam.
Scene and allowed.

Imprinted at London
by Rychard Johnes, and are to be soloe ouer against St. Sepulchres Church without Newgate.
1576.
A Prosopopoeical speache of the Booke.

Some tell of starres th'influence straunge,
Some tell of byrdes which flie in th'ayre,
Some tell of beastes on land which raunge.
Some tell of fishe in riuers fayre,
Some tell of serpentes sundry sortes,
Some tell of plantes the full effect,
Of English dogges I sound reportes,
Their names and natures I detect,
My forhed is but baulde and bare:
But yet my bod'ys beutifull,
For pleasaunt flowres in me there are,
And not so fyne as plentifull:
And though my garden plot so greene,
Of dogges receaue the trampling feete,
Yet is it swept and kept full cleene,
So that it yeelds a sauour sweete.

A. Fle.
DOCTISSIMO VIRO, ET
Patrono suo singulari D. Perne, E-
liensis ecclesiæ Cathedralis dignissi-
mo Decano, Abrahamus Flemingus,

Cripit non multis abhinc annis (op-
time Patrone) et non impolitæ scripsit, vir
omnibus optimarum literarum remis instruc-
tissimus, de doctorum grege non malè meritus,
tuae dignitati familiaritatis nexu coniunctissi-
mus, clarissimum Cantabrigiensis academiae
lumen, gëma, et gloria, Johannes Cains, ad
Conradum Gesnerum summum suum, hominem peritissimum, indaga-
torem rerum reconditarum sagacissimum, pulcherrimaq. historiarum
naturalium panoplia exornatæ, epitomen de cambus Britannicis non
tam breuem quàm elegantem, et vtilem, epitomen inquam variis
variorum experimentorum argumentis concinnatam; in eius titulum
quo forte incidisset, et nonitate re inon nihil delectarer, interpretationem
Anglicam aggressus sum. Postquam vero finem penso imposuisset,
repentina quaedam de opusculi dedicatione cogitatio oboribatur tâdemque
post multas multarum rerum iactationes, beneficiarum tuorum (Orna-
tissimæ vir) vnica recordatio, instar rutilantis stellæ, quà radiorum
splendore quaslibet caliginosas teterrimae obliuionis nebulas dissipat,
et memoriae serenitatem, plusquâ solarem, inducit, mihi illuxit; nec nó
officii ratio quà funestissimis insensæ fortunæ fulminibus conquassata,
lacerata, et convulsa, penè perierat, fractas vires multumq. debilitatas
colligebat, pristinum robur recuperavit, tandemque aliquando ex Lethea
illa palude neroose emergebat, atque eluctata est. Quâ voraginé
simulatque euaserat, sic effloruit, adeoque increnit, vt vnumquamque
Epistola

animi mei cellulae in sui ditionem atque imperii amplitudinem raperet. Nune vero in contemplatione meritorum tuorum versari non desino, quorum magnitudinem nescio an tam tenui et lenidenti orationis filo possim circumscribere: Hoc, Ædepol, me non mediocriter mouet, non leuiter torquet, non languide pungit. Est præterea alia causa quæ mihi scrupulum injicit, et quodammodo exulcerat, ingrati nempe animi suspicio a qua, tanquam ab aliqua Lernæa Hydra, pedibus (vt aiunt) Achilleis semper fugi, et tamè valde pertimesco ne officij mora et procrastinatio (vt ita dicam) obsœnam securitatis labem nomini meo inurat, coque magis expauesco quod perulgatam illud atque decantatam poëtæ carmen memoriae occurrebat.

Dedecus est semper sumere nilque dare.

Sed (Ornatissime vir) quemadmodū metus illius mali me magnopere affligebat atque fodicabat, ita spes alterius boni, nempe humanitatis tuae, qua eæteris multis interuallis praëluseris, origit suffuleitque: Ea etiam spes alma et opima iubet et hortatur aliquod quale quale sit, officij specimen cum allacrite animi prodere. Hise itaque persuasionibus victus me morigerum præbui, absolutamque de canibus Britannicis interpretatione Anglicam, tibi potissimum vt potu patrono singulari, et unico Mæcenati dedicandü proposui: non quod tam iëuno et exili munere immensum meritorum tuorum mare metiri machiner, non quod religiosas aures sacratasque, prophane pagine explicatione obtundere cupiam, nec quod nugatorii friuolisque narrationibus te delectari arbitrer, cum in diuinioribus exercitationibus totus sis: sed potins (cedat fides dicto) quod insignis ille egregiusque liber alium artium, et precipuè mediceæ facultatis princeps (qui hoc opusculum contexuit) ita viguit dum vixerat adeoque inclaruit, vt haud scio (vt ingenuæ fatear quod sentio) an post funer a parem sibi superstitem reliquerit. Deinde quod hune libellum summo studio et industria elaboratum in transmarinas regiones miserat, ad hominem omni literarum genere, et præsertim occultarũ rerum
Dedicatoria.

cognitione, quae intimis naturæ visceribus et medullis insederat (O ingenìu niueo lapillo dignù) cuius difficultates Laberýntheis anfractibus flexuosisque recessibus impeditas perscrutari et investigare (deus bone, quam ingēs labor, quam infinitum opus,) exultum, Conrādum Gesnerum scriberet, quae tantam gratiam conciliavit ut non solum amicissimo osculo exciperet, sed etiam studiose lectitaret, accuratē vteretur, inexhaustis denique viribus, tanquam perspicacissimus draco vellus aureum, et oculis plusquam aquilinis custodiret. Postremo quemadmodum hanc epitomen à viro vére docto ad virum summa nominis celebritate décoratum scriptam fuisse acceptimus, ita eandem ipsam (pro titulo Britānnico) Britannico sermone, licet ineleganti, visitata et populari, ab esuriente Rhetore donatam, tuis (eruditissime vir) manibus commendo ut tuo sub patrocinò in hās atque illās regionis nostrā partes intrepide proficiscatur; obtes-torque ut hunc libellum, humilem et obscuram inscriptionem gerentem, argumentum novum et antehac non auditum complectientem, ab omni tamen Sybaritica obscorēitate remotissimum, æquī bonique consulas,

Tue dignitati deditissimus

Abrahamus

Flemingus.
Translation.

To the most learned man, and his especial patron, E. Perne, most worthy Dean of Ely Cathedral church, Abraham Fleming dedicates.

Not many years ago (O best of patrons) a man most advised in every branch of life; one who has deserved well of the company of the learned; bound by the ties of family to yourself; a most shining light of the University of Cambridge; its jewel and glory, John Caius, wrote not without elegance to Conrad Gesner, a man exceedingly skilled and sagacious in the investigation of recondite matters; a man armed with everything that relates to natural history; the same man wrote an epitome concerning British dogs, not so concise as elegant and useful; an epitome compact of the various arguments and experiences of many minds; a book which when by chance I had met with it, and was covered with delight with the novelty of its appearance, I attempted to translate into English. After I had finished my task, a sudden conceit arose in me touching the dedication of the pamphlet, and after tossing many thoughts to and fro, the recollections (most ornate sir) of your benefits, as a ruddy star, by the splendour of its radiance, dissipates the misty clouds of the most foul oblivion, and brings a serenity brighter than that of the sun to the memory, shone on me; and that sentiment of duty which shaken by the most deadly bolts of hostile fortune torn and convulsed, had almost died, collected its shattered and most weakened strength, recovered its pristine vigour, and at last, from that bog of Lethe, nobly extricated itself and emerged. Out of which whirlpool as soon as it had escaped, it so flourished and so increased that it caught every cell of my mind under the influence of its rule and command. Now, however, I cease not to be occupied in the contemplation of your merits, the magnitude of which can scarcely be circumscribed in my thin coarse and slight thread of speech. This fact, by Jove, does not move me lightly, distresses me in no common manner, and pricks me with no shallow wound. There is besides another cause, which makes me pause, and in some manner tortures me, namely the suspicion of ingratitude, from which, as from another Lernian hydra, I have ever fled (as the phrase runs) with Achillean feet, and still I very much fear lest delay and procrastination of my duty brand my name with a shameful mark of carelessness. This so much the more I fear because that truth and common verse of the poet comes into my mind

It is a shame always to receive and never to give.

But (O most ornate Sir!) however the fear of that ill mightily stirs and
Translation (continued).

discomposes me, yet the expectation of another good, that is of your humanity, in which quality you shine far beyond other men, restores and buoy's me up. That gentle and excellent hope commands and exhorts me to produce some specimen or token of my duty, however small, with alacrity. By these inducements conquered, I proposed free interpretation into English of the treatise on British dogs, and have dedicated it to you rather than to anyone else as my one patron, and unique Maccenas. Not because I supposed that the unmeasurable sea of your merits could be gaged by so jejune and poor a gift; not because I was anxious to weary your sacred and religious years with the explanation of a profane page; nor because I supposed that you would be delighted with idle and frivolous matter, occupied as you are entirely in divine lucubrations, but rather (if I may be believed) because that egregiously and noble prince of the liberal arts, and more especially of the faculty of medicine, who composed this work, so flourished while he lived, and obtained so brilliant a fame, that I know not honestly to confess what I feel, if after his death, he has left any like him. Lastly because he had sent this little book to Conrad Gesner, elaborated with the utmost industry into lands beyond the sea, to a man remarkable for his knowledge of all kinds of literature, and especially for his acquaintance with occult matters, which is settled in the inmost bowels and marrows of Nature (O talent worthy of a white stone!), whose difficulties, entangled by Labyrinthian windings and tortuous flexuosities I have investigated (O good God! how great a labour and how infinite a travail!) which raised such favour and conciliation in the breast of Conrad Gesner, that he not only received it with a friendly kiss, but also read it studiously, and used it accurately, with the inexhausted strength by which the dragon guards the fleece of gold, and kept it with more vigilant eyes than the eagle. Lastly, since we have heard that this epitome was written by a truly learned man to a man adorned with the highest celebrity of fame, so the epitome, in English speech, however inelegant, is yet common and popular to your hands. O most erudite Sir, I beseech you to command, that under your patronage, it may boldly go forth into all parts of our country, and I solemnly pray you to receive from me this book bearing a humble and obscene inscription, but embracing an argument new and as yet unheard of; as well as entirely free from any Sybaritic obscenity.

The most bounden to your service,

(Signed)   Abraham Fleming.
To the well disposed Reader.

Every manifest effect proceedeth from some certain cause, so the penning of this present abridgement (gentle and courteous reader) issued from a speciall occasion. For Conradus Gesnerus, a man whiles he liued, of incomparable knowledge, and manyfold experience, being neuer satisfied with the sweete sappe of understanding, requested Iohannes Caius a profound clarke and a rauennous deouerer of learning (to his praise be it spokë, though the language be somewhat homely) to write a breuiary or short treatise of such dogges as were ingendred within the borders of England: To the contentation of whose minde and the vttre accomplishment of whose desire, Caius spared no study, (for the acquaintance which was betweene them, as it was confirmed by continuance, and established vpon vnfainednes, so was it sealed with vertue and honesty), withdrew himself from no labour, repined at no paines, forsooke no travaile, refused no endeavour, finallly pretermitted no opportunity or circumstaunce which seemed pertinent and requisite to the performance of this litle libell. In the whole discourse wherof, the booke, to consider the substaunce, being but a pamphlet or skantling, the argument not so fyne and affected, and yet the doctrine very profitable and necessarype, he vseth such a smoothe and comely style, and tyeth his inuention to such methodicall and orderly proceedings, as the elegantnes and neatnesse of his Latine phrase (being pure, perfect, and unmingled) maketh the matter which of it selfe is very base and clubbishe, to appeare (shall I say tollerable) nay rather commendable and effectuall. The sundry sortes of
To to Reader.

Englishe dogges he discouereth so evidently, their natures he rippeth vp so apparently, their manners he openeth so manifestly, their qualities he declareth so skilfully, their proportions he painteth out so perfectly, their colours he describeth so artificially, and knytteth all these in such shortnesse and breuity, that the mouth of th'adversary must needes confesse & giue sentence that commendation ought to bee his rewarde, and praise his deserved pension. An ignorant man woulde never have beene drawne into this opinion, to thincke that there had bene in England such variety & choice of dogges, in all respectes (not onely for name but also for qualitie) so diuerse and vnlike. But what cannot learning attaine? what cannot the kay of knowledge open? what cannot the lampe of vnderstanding lighten? what secretes cannot discretion detect? finally what cannot experience comprehend? what huge heapes of histories hath Gesnerus houred vp in volumes of a large syze? Fishes in floudes, Cattell on lande, Byrdes in the ayre, how hath he sifted them by their naturall differences, how closely and in how narrow a compasse hath he couched mighty and monstrous beasts, in bygnesse lyke mountaines, the bookes themselves being lesser then Molehilles. The lyfe of this man was not so great a restority of comfort, as his death was an vlcer or wound of sorrow; the losse of whom Caius lamented, not so much as he was his faithfull friende, as for that he was a famous Philosopher, and yet the former reason (being in very deede vehement and forceable) did stinge him with more griefe, then he peraduenture was willing to disclose. And though death be counted terrible for the time, and consequently vnhappy, yet Caius adnoucheth the death of Gesner most blessed, luckie, and fortunate, as in his Booke intituled De libris proprijs, appeareth. But of these two Eagles sufficient is spoken as I suppose, and yet little enough in consideration of their dignitie and worthines. Neurthelesse little or mickle, something or nothing, substaunce or shadow take all in good part, my meaning is by a
To the Reader.

fewe wordes to wynne credit to this worke, not so much for mine owne Englishe Translation as for the singular commendation of them, challenged of dutie and desart. Wherefore gentle Reader I commit them to thy memorie, and their bookes to thy courteous censure. They were both learned men, and painefull practitioners in their professions, so much the more therfore are their workes worthy estimation, I would it were in me to advance them as I wishe, the worst (and yet both, no doubt, excellent) hath deserved a monument of immortality. Well there is no more to be added but this, that as the translatiō of this booke was attempted, finished, and published of goodwill (not onely to administer pleasure, as to affoord profit) so it is my desire and request that my labour therin employed may be acceptable, as I hope it shalbe to men of indiffernt judgement. As for such as shall snarr and snatch at the Englishe abrydgement, and te are the Translatour, being absent, with the teeth of spightfull enuye, I conclude in breuity there eloquence is but currishe, if I serue in their meat with wrong sawce, ascribe it not to vn-skilfulnesse in coquery, but to ignorアンnce in their diet, for as the Poet sayeth

\[ Non satis est ars sola coquo, seuire palato; \]
\[ Nanque coquus domini debet habere gulam; \]
It is not enough that a cooke vnderstand,
Except his Lordes stomack he holde in his hand.

To winde vp all in a watcheworde I saye no more, But doe well, and Farewell,

His and his Friendes,
Abraham Fleming.
The first Section of this
discourse.

The Preamble or entraunce, into
this treatise.

Wrote unto you (well beloued friend Gesner) not many yeares past, a manyfolde historie, contayning the divers formes and figures of Beastes, Byrdes, and Fyshes, the sundry shapes of plantes, and the fashions of Hearbes, &c.

I wrote moreouer, vnto you seuerally, a certaine abridgement of Dogges, which in your discourse vpon the fourmes of Beastes in the seconde order of mylde and tameable Beastes, where you make mencion of Scottishe Dogges, and in the wynding vp of your Letter written and directed to Doctour Turner, comprehending a Catalogue or rehersall of your bookes not yet extant, you promised to set forth in print, and openly to publishe in the face of the worlde among such your workes as are not yet come abroade to lyght and sight. But, because certaine circumstaunces were wanting in my breuary of Englishe Dogges (as seemed vnto mee), I stayed the publication of the same, making promise to send another abroade, which myght be comnytted to the handes, the eyes, the eares, the mindes, and the judgements of the Readers. Wherefore that I myght perfourme that preciselye which I promised solemply, accomplishe my determination, and satisfy your expectacion: which art a man desirous
and capeable of all kinde of knowledge, and very earnest to be acquainted with all experimentes: I wyll expresse and declare in due order, the grand and generall kinde of English Dogges, the difference of them, the use, the propertyes and the diuerse natures of the same, making a tripartite division in this sort and maner.

All English Dogges be eyther of,

- A gentle kinde, seruing the game.
- A homely kind, apt for sundry necessary vses.
- A currishe kinde, meete for many toyos.

Of these three sortes or kindes so meane I to entreate, that the first in the first place, the last in the last roome, and the myddle sort in the middle seate be handled. I cal the vniuersally all by the name of Englishe dogges, as well because England only, as it hath in it English dogs, so it is not without Scottishe, as also for that wee are more inclined and delighted with the noble game of hunting, for we English-men are adicted and gien to that exercise, and painefull pastime of pleasure, as well for the plenty of fleshe which our Parkes and Forests doe foster, as also for the opertunitie and conuenient leisure which wee obtaiae, both which, the Scottes want. Wherefore seeing that the whole estate of kindly hunting consisteth principally,

In these two { In chasing the beast } that { hunting } pointes,
   { In taking the byrde } is in { fowleing }

It is necessary and requisite to understand, that there are two sortes of Dogges by whose meanes, the feates within specified are wrought, and these practyces of actinetic cunningly and curiously compassed.

Two kindes of Dogges
   One which rouseth the beast and continueth the chase.
   Another which spryngeth the byrde and bewrayeth flight by pursuite,
Englishe Dogges.

Both which kyndes are tearmed of the Latines by one common name that is, Canes Venatici, hunting dogges. But because we Englishe men make a difference betwenee hunting and fowling, for that they are called by these seurall wordes, Venatio & Aucupium, so they tearme the Dogges whom they use in these sundry games by diuers names, as those which serue for the beast, are called Venatici, the other which are vsed for the fowle are called Aucupatorij.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{The first kind} & \quad \text{called Venatici} \\
\text{I divide into} & \quad \text{fine sorts.} \\
\{ & \quad \begin{align*}
& \text{The first in perfect smelling} \\
& \text{The second in quicke spying} \\
& \text{The thirde in swiftnesse} \\
& \quad \text{and quicknesse} \\
& \text{The fourth in smeling & nym-blenesse} \\
& \text{The fift in subtiltie and deceit-fulnesse,} \\
& \quad \text{Excel-leth.}
\end{align*}
\end{align*}
\]

Of the Dogge called a Harrier, in Latine Leuerarius.

That kinde of dogge whom nature hath inued with the vertue of smelling, whose property it is to use a lustines, a readines, and a courageousnes in hunting, and draweth into his nostrells the ayre or sent of the beast pursued and followed, we call by this word Sagax, the Grecians by thy word ἵχνητιν of tracing or chasing by thy foote, or εὐναλίτιν of the nostrells, which be the instrumentes of smelling. Wee may knowe these kinde of Dogges by their long, large, and bagging lippes, by their hanging eares, reachyng downe both sydes of their chappes, and by the indifferent and measurable proportion of their making. This sort of Dogges we call Levararios Hariers, that I may comprise the whole nuber of them in certaine specialties, and apply to them their proper and peculier names, for so much as they cannot all be reduced and brought vnder one
A treatise of sorte, considering both the sundrye uses of them, and the difference of their service whereto they be appointed.

Some for

- The Hare
- The Foxe
- The Wolfe
- The Harte
- The Bucke
- The Badger
- The Otter
- The Polcat
- The Lobster
- The Weasell
- The Conny, &c.

Some for one thing and some for another.

As for the Conny, whom we have lastly set downe, wee use not to hunt, but rather to take it, sometime with the nette sometime with the ferret, and thus every severall sort is notable and excellent in his naturall qualitie and appointed practice. Among these sundry sortes, there be some which are apt to hunt two divers beastes, as the Foxe otherwhiles, and other whiles the Hare, but they hunt not with such towardnes and good lucke after them, as they doe that wherunto nature hath formed and framed them, not onely in externall composition & making, but also inward faculties and conditions, for they swarue sometimes, and doe otherwise then they should.

Of the Dogge called Terrar, in Latine Terrarius.

Another sorte there is which hunteth the Foxe and the Badger or Greye onely, whom we call Terrars, because they (after the manner and custome of ferrets in searching for Connies) creepe into the grounde, and by that meanes make afraide, nyppe, and byte the Foxe and the
Badger in such sort, that eyther they teare them in pieces with theiyr teeth beyng in the bosom of the earth, or else hayle and pull them perforce out of their lurking angles, darke dungeons, and close caues, or at the least through cœcened feare, driue them out of their hollow harbours, in so much that they are compelled to prepare speedy flight, and being desirous of the next (albeit not the safest) refuge, are otherwise taken and intrapped with snares and nettes layde ouer holes to the same purpose. But these be the least in that kynde called Sagax.

Of the Dogge called a Bloudhounde in
Latine Sanguinarius.

The greater sort which serue to hunt, hauing lippes of a large syze & eares of no small lenght, doo, not onely chase the beast whiles it liueth (as the other doo of whom mencion abone is made) but beyng dead also by any maner of casualtie, make recourse to the place where it lyeth, hauing in this poynt an assured and infallible guide, namely, the sent and sanour of the bloud sprinkled heere and there vpon the ground. For whether the beast beyng wounded, doth notwithstanding enioye life, and escapeth the handes of the huntesman, or whether the said beast beyng slayne is conuayed clenly out of the parcke (so that there be some signification of bloud shed) these Dogges with no lesse facilitie and easinesse, then audittie and greedinesse, can disclose and bewray the same by smelling, applying to their pursuit, agilitie and nimblenesse, without tediousnesse, for which consideration, of a singuler specialitie they deserued to bee called Sanguinariij bloudhounds. And albeit peraduenture it may chaunce, (As whether it chaunceth sealdome or sometime I am ignorant) that a peece of flethe be subtily stolne and conningly conuayed away with such prouisos and precauets as thereby all apparaunce of bloud is eyther preuented, excluded, or concealed, yet these kinde of
A treatise of
dogges by a certayne direction of an inwarde assured notyce and priuy
marcke, pursue the deede dooers, through long lanes, crooked reaches,
and weary wayes, without wandering awry out of the limites of the land
whereon those desperate purloyners prepared their speedy passage. Yea,
the natures of these Dogges is such, and so effectuall is their foresight,
that they eë bewray, seperate, and pycke them out from among an in-
finte multitude and an innumerable company, creepe they neuer so
farre into the thickest thronge, they will finde him out notwithstanding
he lye hidden in wylde woods, in close and ouergrown groues, and lurcke in hollow holes apte to harbour such vngracious
guestes. Moreover, although they should passe over the water, thinking
thereby to auoyde the pursute of the houndes, yet will not these dogges
give over their attempt, but presuming to swym through the stremes,
perseuer in their pursute, and when they be arraied and gotten the
furthen bancke, they hunt vp and downe, to and fro runne they, from
place to place shift they, vntil they haue attained to that plot of
grounde where they passed over. And this is their practise, if perdie
they canot at y' first time smelling, finde out the way which the deede
doers tooke to escape. So at length get they that by arte, cunning,
and dilligent indeuour, which by fortune and lucke they cannot otherwyse
ouercome. In so much that it seemeth worthely and wisely written by
Elianus in his firte book and xxxiv. Chapter. Τίνενµατιχεν χαίδαι ιππίτεχεν,
to bee as it were naturally instilled and powered into these kinde of
dogges. For they wyll not pause or breath from their pursute vntill such
tyme as they bee apprehended and taken that committed the facte. The
owners of such houndes vse to keepe them in close and darke channells
in the day time, and let them lose at liberty in the night season, to
th'intent that they myght with more courage and boldnesse practise
to follow the fellon in the euening and solitarie houres of darkenesse,
when such yll disposed varlots are principally purposed to play their
impudent pageants, and imprudent pranks. These houndes (upon whom this present portion of our treatise runneth) when they are to follow such fellowes as we haue before rehearsed, vse not that liberty to range at wil, which they have otherwise when they are in game (except upon necessary occasion, whereon dependeth an urgent an effectuall perswasion), when such purloyners make spedy way in flight, but beyng restrained and drawne backe from running at random with the lease, the ende whereof the owner holding in his hand is led, guyded and directed with such swiftenesse and slownesse (whether he go on foote or whether he ryde on horsebacke), as he himselfe in harte would wishe for the more easie apprehension of these venturous varlots. In the borders of England and Scotland (the often and accustomed stealing of cattell so procuring) these kinde of Dogges are very much used and they are taught and trayned up first of all to hunt cattell as well of the smaller as of the greater growth, and afterwandes (that qualitie relinquished and lefte) they are learned to pursue such pestilent persons as plant their pleasure in such practises of purloyning as we have already declared. Of this kinde there is nene that taketh the water naturally, except it please you so to suppose of them whych follow the Otter, whych sometimes haunte the lande, and sometime useth the water. And yet neverthelesse all the kind of them boyling and boyling with greedy desire of the pray which by swimming passeth through riuere and flood, plung amyds the water, and passe the streame with their paws. But this propertie proceedeth from an earnest desire wherwith they be inflamed, rather then from any inclination issuynge from the ordinance and appoyntment of nature. And albeit some of this sort in English be called Brache, in Scottishe Rache, the cause hereof resteth in the shee sex and not in the generall kinde, for we English men call bytches belonging to the hunting kinde of Dogges, by the tearme aboue mentioned. To bee short it is proper to the nature of houndes, some to keepe silence in hunting untill
A treatise of

such tyme as there is game offered. Other some so soone as they smell out the place where the beast lurketh, to bewray it immediately by their importunate barcking, notwithstanding it be farre of many furlongs cowchyng close in his cabbyn. And these Dogges the younger they be, the more wantonly barcke they, and the more liberally, yet oftimes without necessitie, so that in them, by reason of theyr young yeares and want of practise, small certaintie is to be reposed. For continuance of tyme, and experience in game, ministreth to these houndes not onely cunning in running, but also (as in the rest) an assured foresight what is to bee done, principally, being acquainted with their masters watchwordes, eyther in reuoking or imboldening them to serve the game.

Of the Dogge called the Gaschounde, in

Latine Agaseus.

His kinde of Dogge which pursueth by the eye, prenayleth little, or neuer a whit, by any benefite of the nose that is by smelling, but excelleth in perspicuitie and sharpenesse of sight altogether, by the vertue whereof, being singuler and notable, it hunteth the Foxe and the Hare. Thys Dogge will choose and seperate any beast from among a great flocke or hearde, and such a one will it take by election as is not laneke, leane and hollow, but well spyed, smoothe, full, fatte, and round, it followes by the direction of the eyesight, which in deede is cleere constant, and not uncertaine, if a beast be wounded and gone astray this Dogge seeketh after it by the steadfastnes of the eye, if it chaunce peraduenture to returne and be mingled with the residne of the flocke, this Dogge spyeth it out by the vertue of his eye, leaving the rest of the cattell vntouched, and after he hath set sure sight upö it, he seperateth it from among the company and hauing so done neuer
Englishe Dogges.

cæseth untill he have wearyed the Beast to death. Our countrymen call this dogge *Agasœum*. A gasehounde because the beames of his sight are so stedfastly setted and vnmoveably fastened. These Dogges are much and usuall occupied in the Northern partes of England more then in the Southern parts, and in fealdy landes rather then in bushy and woody places, horsemen use them more then footemen to th'intent that they might provoke their horses to a swift galloppe (wherewith they are more delighted then with the pray it selfe), and that they might accustome theyr horse to leape over hedges and ditches, without stoppe or stumble, without harme or hassard, without doubt or daunger, and so escape with safegard of lyfe. And to the ende that the ryders themselves when necessitie so constrained, and the feare of further mischiefe inforced, myght saue themselues vndamnifyed, and prevent each perilous tempest by preparing speedy flight, or else by swift pursuite made vpon theyr enimyes, myght both overtake them, encounter with them, and make a slaughter of them accordingly. But if it fortune so at any time that this Dogge take a wrong way, the master making some vsual signe and familiar token, he returneth forthwith, and taketh the right and ready trace, beginning his chase a fresh, & with a cleare voyage, and a swift foote followeth the game with as much courage and nimblenesse as he did at the first.

Of the Dogge called the Grehounde, in Latine *Leporarius*.

Here is another kinde of Dogge which for his incredible swiftnesse is called *Leporarius* a Grehounde because the principall service of them dependeth and consisteth in starting and hunting the hare, which Dogges likewyse are induced with no lesse strength then lightnes in maintenance of the game, in servuing the chase, in taking the Bucke, the
A treatise of

Harte, the Dowe, the Foxe, and other beastes of semblable kinde ordained for the game of hunting. But more or lesse, each one according to the measure and proportion of theyr desire, and as might and habilitie of theyr bodyes will permit and suffer. For it is a spare and bare kinde of Dogge, (of fleshe but not of bone) some are of a greater sorte, and some of a lesser, some are smooth skynned & some are curled, the bigger therefore are appoynted to hunt the bigger beasts, & the smaller serue to hunt the smaller accordingly. The nature of these dogges I find to be wonderful by y' testimoniall of histories. For, as John Froisart the Historiographer in his 4. lib. reporteth. A Grehound of King Richard, the second y' wore the Crowne and bare the Scepter of the Realme of England, never knowing any man, beside the Kings person, who Henry Duke of Lancaster came to the castle of Flinte to take King Richarde. The Dogge forsaking his former Lord & master came to Duke Henry, fawned upon him with such resemblaunces of goodwyll and conceaued affection, as he fauoured King Richarde before: he followed the Duke, and utterly left the King. So that by these manifest circumstances a man myght judge this Dogge to have bene lightened wyth the lampe of foreknowledge & ynderstading, touch-yng his olde masters miseries to come, and unhappinesse nye at hand, which King Richarde himselfe evidently perceaued, accounting this deede of his Dogge a Prophecy of his ouerthrowe.

Of the Dogge called the Leuiner, or Lyemmer in Latine Lorarius.

Another sort of dogges be there, in smelling singuler, and in swiftenesse incomparable. This is (as it were) a myddle kinde betwixt the Harier and the Grehounde, as well for his kinde, as for the frame of his body. And it is called in latine Leuinarius, a Levitate,
of lyghtnesse, and therefore may well be called a lyght hounde, it is also called by this worde \textit{Lorarius, a Loro}, wherewith it is led. This Dogge for the excellency of his conditions, namely smelling and swift running, doth followe the game with more eaignes, and taketh the pray with a lively quicknes.

Of the Dogge called a Tumbler, in Latine \textit{Vertagus}.

This sorte of Dogges, which compasseth all by craftes, fraudes, subtelties and deceiptes, we Englishe men call Tvmblers, because in hunting they turne and tumble, winding their bodyes about in circle wise, and then fearcely and violently venturing upon the beast, doth soddenly gripe it, at the very entrance and mouth of their receptacles, or closets before they can recouer meanes, to saue and succour themselves. This dogge vseth another craft and subteltie, namely, when he runneth into a warren, or setteth a course about a connyburrough, he huntes not after them, he frayes them not by barcking, he makes no countenance or shadow of hatred against them, but dissembling friendship, and pretending fanour, passeth by with silence and quietnesse, marking and noting their holes diligently, wherein (I warrant you) he will not be oneshot nor deceaued. When he commeth to the place where Connyes be, of a certaintie, he cowcheth downe close with his belly to the groud, Provided alwayes by his skill and polisie, that y’the winde bee neuer with him but against him in such an enterprise. And that the Connyes spie him not where he lurcketh. By which means he obtaineth the sent and saunour of the Connyes, carryed towards him with the wind & the ayre, either going to their holes, or coming out, eyther passing this way, or running that way, and so prouideth by his circumspection, that the selly simple Conny is debarred quite from his hole (which is the hauen
A treatise of

of their hope and the harbour of their health) and fraudulently circumvented and taken, before they can get the advantage of their hole. Thus having caught his pray he carryeth it speedily to his Master, wayting his Dogges returne in some convenient lurcking corner. These Dogges are somewhat lesser than the houndes, and they be lancker & leaner, beside that they be somewhat prick eared. A man that shall marke the forme and fashion of their bodyes, may well call them mungrell Grehoundes if they were somewhat bigger. But notwithstanding they counteruaile not the Grehound in greatnes, yet will he take in one dayes space as many Connyes as shall arise to as bigge a burthen, and as heavy a loade as a horse can carry, for deceipt and guile is the instrument wherby he maketh this spoyle, which pernicious properties supply the places of more commendable qualities.

Of the Dogge called the theeuishe Dogge
in Latine Canis furax.

The like to that whom we have rehearsed, is the theeuishe Dogge, which at the mandate and bydding of his master steereth and leereth abroade in the night, hunting Connyes by the ayre, which is lenened with their sauern and conueyd to the sense of smelling by the meanes of the winde blowing towards him. During all which space of his hunting he will not barcke, least he should bee prejudiciall to his owne advantage. And thus watcheth and snatcheth up in course as many Connyes as his Master will suffer him, and beareth them to his Masters standing. The farmers of the countrey and uplandishe dwellers, call this kinde of Dogge a nyght curre, because he hunteth in the darke, But let thus much seeme sufficient for Dogges which serue the game, and disport of hunting.
A Diall pertaining to the first Section.

Dogges serving y'pastime of hunting beasts, are divided into Hariers, Terrars, Bloudhounds, Gasehounds, Grohounds, Leuniners or Leuiners or Lyemmers, Tumblers, Stealers. In Latine called Venatici.
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The seconde Section of
this discourse.

Of gentle Dogges servuing the hauke, and first
of the Spaniell, called in Latine
Hispaniolus.

Vch Dogges as servue for fowling, I
thinke convenient and requisite to place in this
seconde Section of this treatise. These are also
to bee reckoned and accounted in the number
of the dogges which come of a gentle kind, and
of those which servne for fowling.

There be two
sortes

\{ The first finde\th game on the
land. \\ The other finde\th game on \\
the water. \}

Such as delight on the land, play their partes, eyther by swiftnesse of
foote, or by often questing, to search out and to spying the byrde for
further hope of adventage, or else by some secrete signe and priuy token
bewray the place where they fall.

The first kinde of
such serve

\{ The Hauke, \}

The seconde,

\{ The net, or, traine, \}

The first kinde haue no peculier names assigned vnto them, sane
onely that they be denominated after the byrde which by naturall
appointment he is allotted to take, for the which consideration.

Some be called
Dogges,

"For the Falcon"
"The Pheasant"
"The Partridge"

and such like.

The common sort of people call them by one general word, namely Spaniells. As though these kinde of Dogges came originally and first of all out of Spaine, The most part of their skynnes are white, and if they be marcked with any spottes, they are commonly red, and somewhat great therewithall, the heares not growing in such thicknesse but that the mixture of them maye easely be perceaued. Othersome of them be reddishe and blackishe, but of that sorte there be but a very few. There is also at this day among vs a newe kinde of dogge brought out of Fraunce (for we Englishe men are maruailous greedy gaping gluttons after nouelties, and couetous cornorauntes of things that be seldom, rare, straunge, and hard to get.) And they bee speckled all ouer with white and black, which mingled colours incline to a marble blewe, which bewtifyeth their skinnes and affordeth a seemely show of comlynesse. These are called French dogges as is above declared already.

The Dogge called the Setter, in Latine Index.

Another sort of Dogges be there, scrucibleable for fowling, making no noise either with foote or with tounge, whiles they followe the game. These attend diligently vpon theyr Master and frame their conditions to such beckes, motions, and gestures, as it shall please him to exhibite and make, either going forward, drawing backeward, inclining to the right hand, or yealding toward the left, (In making mencion of fowles my meaning is of the Partridge and the Quaille) when he hath founde the byrde, he keepeth sure and fast silence, he stayeth his steppes and wil proceede no further, and with a
close, couert, watching eye, layeth his belly to the grounde and so creepeth forward like a worme. When he approcheth neere to the place where the birde is, he layes him downe, and with a marcke of his pawes, betrayeth the place of the byrdes last abode, whereby it is supposed that this kinde of dogge is called *Index*, Setter, being in deede a name most consonant and agreeable to his quality. The place being knowne by the meanes of the dogge, the fowler immediatly openeth and spreadeth his net, intending to take them, which being done the dogge at the accustomed becke or vsual signe of his Master raiseth vp by and by, and draweth neerer to the fowle that by his presence they might be the authors of their owne insnaring, and be ready intangled in the prepared net, which conning and artificiall indenour in a dogge (being a creature domesticall or householde seruaunt brought vp at home with offalls of the trencher and fragments of victualls) is not much to be maruailed at, seing that a Hare (being a wilde and skippishe beast) was seene in England to the astonishment of the beholders, in the yeare of our Lorde God, 1564 not onely dauncing in measure, but playing with his former feete vppon a tabbaret, and observing iust number of strokes (as a practicioner in that arte) besides that nipping & pinching a dogge with his teeth and clawes, & cruelly thumping him with y' force of his feete. This is no trumpery tale, nor trifling toyse (as I imagine) and therefore not vnworthy to be reported, for I reckon it a requitall of my travaile, not to drowne in the seas of silence any speciall thing, wherein the prouidence and effectuall working of nature is to be pondered.

Of the Dogge called the water Spaniell, or finder, in Latine *Aquaticus seuinquisitor*.

That kinde of dogge whose service is required in fowling vpon the water, partly through a naturall towardnesse, and partly by
Englishe Dogges.

diligent teaching, is indued with that property. This sort is somewhat bigge, and of a measurable greatnesse, hauing long, rough, and curled heare, not obtauned by extraordinary trades, but giuen by natures appointment, yet nethertheless (friend Gesner) I have described and set him out in this maner, namely powlde and notted from the shoulders to the hindermost legges, and to the end of his tayle, which I did for use and customs cause, that beyng as it were made somewhat bare and naked, by shearing of such superfluitie of heare, they might atchiue the more lightnesse, and swiftnesse, and be lesse hindered in swymming, so troublesome and needlesse a burthen being shaken of. This kinde of dogge is properly called Aquaticus, a water spaniel because he frequenteth and hath usuall recourse to the water where all his game & exercise lyeth, namely, waterfowles, which are taken by the helpe & service of them, in their kind. And principally duckes and drakes, wherupon he is lykewise named a dogge for the ducke, because in that qualitie he is excellent. With these dogges also we fetch out of the water such fowle as be stounge to death by any venemous worme, we use them also to bring vs our boultes & arrowes out of the water (missing our marcke) whereat we directed our seuell, which otherwise we should hardly recouer, and oftentimes the restore to vs our shaftes which we thought neuer to see, touche or handle againe, after they were lost, for which circumstaunces they are called Inquisitores, searchers, and finders. Although the ducke otherwhiles notably deceaueth both the dogge and the master, by dyuing vnnder the water, and also by naturall subtilty, for if any man shall approче to the place where they builde, breede, and syt, the hennes go out of their neastes, offering themselues voluntarily to the hāds, as it were, of such as draw nie their neastes. And a certaine weakeenesse of their winges pretended, and infirmitie of their feete dissembled, they go so slowly and so leasurely, that to a mans thinking it were no masteryes
To take them. By which deceitful tricke they doe as it were entyse and allure men to follow them, till they be drawne a long distance from theire nestes, which being compassed by their prouident conning, or conning providence they cut of all inconueniences which might growe of their returne, by using many carefull and curious cacuates, least theire often hauntting bewray your place where the young ducklings be hatched. Great therefore is theire desire, & earnest is theire study to take heede, not only to theire broode but also to themselves. For when they haue an ynkling that they are espied they hide themselves vnder turves or sedges, wherewith they couer and shrowde themselves so closely and so craftely, that (notwithstanding the place where they lurke be found and perfectly perceaued) there they will harbour without harme, except the water spaniell by quicke smelling discouer theire deceiptes.

Of the Dogge called the Fisher, in Latine

Canis Piscator.

The Dogge called the fisher, whereof Hector Boethus writeth, which seeketh for fishe by smelling among rockes & stones, assuredly I knowe none of that kinde in Englande, neither haue I receaued by reporte that there is any suche, albeit I haue been diligent & busie in demanding the question as well of fishermen, as also of huntesmen in that behalfe being carefull and earnest to learne and understand of them if any such were, except you holde opinion that the beauer or Otter is a fishe (as many haue beleevned) & according to their beliefe affirmed, and as the birde Pupine, is thought to be a fishe and so accounted. But that kinde of dogge which followeth the fishe to apprehend and take it (if there bee any of that disposition and property) whether they do this for the game of hunting, or for the heate of hunger, as other Dogges do which rather then they wil be famished for want of foode, couet the carckases of carrion and
putrified fleshe. When I am fully resolved and disburthened of this
doubt I wil send you certificate in writing. In the meane season I am
not ignorant of that both Ἐλιανος, and Ἐλίους call the Beauer νυματάμιν
a water dogge, or a dogge fishe, I know likewise thus much more, that
the Beauer doth participate this propertie with the dogge, namely, that
when fishes be scarce they leane the water and range vp and downe the
lande, making an insatiable slaughter of young lembes vntil their
paunches be replenished, and whè they haue fed themselues full of fleshe,
then returne they to the water, from whence they came. But albeit so
much be graunted that this Beauer is a dogge, yet it is to be noted that we
recken it not in the headrowe of Englishe dogges as we haue done the
rest. The sea Calfe, in like maner, which our country mè for breuitie
sake call a Seele, other more largely name a Sea Vele maketh a spoyle of
fishes betweene rockes and banckes, but it is not accounted in the
catalogue or nùber of our Englishe dogges, notwithstanding we call it by
the name of a Sea dogge or a sea Calfe. And thus much for our dogges
of the second sort called in Latine Acupatorij, seruing to take fowle
either by land or water.

¶ A Diall pertaining to the

second Section

Dogges seruing the dis- port of fow-
ning. are di-
uled into Land spaniels or finders.
Setters called in latine Caneș Aucupatorij
The fishe is not of their num-
er but se-
uerall.
The thirde Section of this abridgement.

Owe followeth in due order and convenient place our Englishe Dogges of the thirde gentle kinde, what they are called to what vse they serue, and what sort of people plant their pleasure in thee, which because they neede no curious canuassing and nye syfting, wee meane to bee so much the briefer.

Of the delicate, neate, and pretty kind of dogges called the Spaniel gentle, or the comforter, in Latine Melitæus or Fotor.

There is, besides those which wee haue already delivered, another sort of gentle dogges in this our Englishe soyle but exempted from the order of the residue, the Dogges of this kinde doth Callimachus call Melitaos, of the Iseland Melita, in the sea of Sicily, (what at this day is named Malta, an Iseland in deede famous and renowned, with courageous and puisaunt soulidours valliauntly fighting vnder the banner of Christ their vnconquerable captaine) where this kind of dogges had their principall beginning.

These dogges are litle, pretty, proper, and fyne, and sought for to satisfye the delicatenesse of daintie dames, and wanton womens wills, instrumentes of folly for them to play and dally withall, to trytle away the treasure of time, to withdraw their mindes from more commendable
Englishe Dogges.

exercises, and to content their corrupted concupiscences with vaine dis-
port (A selly shift to shunne yrksome yldnesse.) These puppies the
smaller they be, the more pleasure they prouoke, as more meete play
fellowes for minsing mistrisses to beare in their bosoms, to keepe com-
pany withal in their chambers, to succour with sleepe in bed, and nourishe
with meate at bourde, to lay in their lappes, and liche their lippes as
they ryde in their waggons, and good reason it should be so, for course-
nesse with fynenesse hath no fellowship, but featnesse with neatenesse
hath neighbourhood enough. That plausible proverbe verified vpon a
Tyraunt, namely that he loued his sowe better then his sonne, may well
be applyed to these kinde of people, who delight more in dogges that are
depriued of all possibility of reason, then they doe in children that be
capable of wisedome and judgement. But this abuse peraduenture
raigneth where there hath bene long lacke of issue, or else where barren-
nnes is the best blossom of bewty.

The vertue which remaineth in the Spaniell gentle
otherwise called the comforter.

Otwithstanding many make much of those pretty puppies called
Spaniells gentle, yet if the question were demaunded what propertie
in them they spye, which shoulde make them so acceptable and precions
in their sight, I doubt their annswere would be long a coyning. But
seeing it was our intent to trauaile in this treatise, so that y^ reader
might reape some benefite by his reading, we will communicate vnto you
such coniecures as are grounded upon reason. And though some suppose
that such dogges are fyt for no seruice, I dare say, by their leanes, they
be in a wrong boxe. Among all other qualities therefore of nature, which
be knowne (for some conditions are covered with continuall and thicke
clouds, that the eye of our capacities cannot pearse through the) we find
that these litle doges are good to asswage the sicknesse of the stomacke and weeke person, which effect is performed by theyr moderate heat. Moreover the disease and sickness, changeth his place and entreth (though it be not precisely marcked) into the dogge, which to be no vntruth, experience can testify, for these kinde of dogges sometimes fall sicke, and sometime die, without any harm, outwadly inforced, which is an argument that the disease of the gentleman or gentle woman or owner whatsoever, entreth into the dogge by the operation of heat intermingled and infected. And thus have I hetherto handled dogges of a gentle kinde whom I have comprehended in a triple diuision. Now it remaineth that I annex in due order such dogges as be of a more homely kinde.

A Diall pertaining to the

thirde Section.

In the third section is contained one kind of dog which is called the

Spaniell gentle or the companion

It is also called A chamber companion

A pleasure playfellow, 

A pretty worme

Canis delictatus.
Englishe Dogges.

The fourth Section of this
discourse

Dogges of a Course Kind serying for many Necessary uses,
called in Latine Canes Rustici, and first of the
shepherd dogge, called in Latine
Canis Pastoralis.

Dogges of the courser { The shepherd dogge
the mastine or Bandogge. } These two are
the principall.

He first kinde, namely the shepherd's
hounds is very necessarye and profitable for the
auoyding of harmes and inconneniences which
may come to men by the means of beastes. The
second sort serve to succour against the snares
and attemptes of mischievous men. Our shep-
herdes dogge is not huge, vaste, and bigge, but
of an indifferent stature and growth, because it hath not to deale with
the bloodthyrsty wolf, sythence there be none in England, which happy
and fortunat benefite is to be ascribed to the puisaunt Prince Edgar,
who to thintent y^e the whole countrey myght be evacuaded and quite
clered from wolofes, charged & commanded the welshemé (who were
pestered with these butcherly beastes aboue measure) to paye him
yearely tribute which was (note the wisedome of the King) three
hundred Wolves. Some there be which write that Ludwall Prince of
Wales paide yeerly to King Edgar three hundred wolves in the name
of an exaction (as we haue sayd before.) And that by the meanes
D
hereof, within the compasse and tearme of foure yeares none of those noysome, and pestilent Beastes were left in the coastes of England and Wales. This Edgar wore the Crown royall, and bare the Scepter imperiall of this kingdome, about the yeere of our Lorde nyne hundred fifty, nyne. Synce which time we reede that no Wolfe hath bene seen in England, bred within the bounds and borders of this countrey, mary there have bene diuers brought ouer from beyonde the seas, for gredynesse of gaine and to make money, for gasing and gaping, standing to see them, being a straunge beast, rare, and seldom seen in England. But to returne to our shepherds dogge. This dogge either at the hearing of his masters voyce, or at the wagging and whistling in his fist, or at his shrill and horse hissing bringeth the wandring weathers and straying sheepe, into the selfe same place where his masters will and wishe, is to have the, wherby the shepherd reapeth this benefite, namely, that with little labour and no toyle or mouing of his feete he may rule and guide his flocke, according to his owne desire, either to haue them go forward, or to stand still, or to drawe backward, or to turne this way, or to take that way. For it is not in Englande, as it is in Fraunce, as it is in Flaunders, as it is in Syria, as it in Tartaria, where the sheepe follow the shepherd, for heere in our country the shepherf followeth the sheepe. And sometimes the straying sheepe, when no dogge runneth before them, nor goeth about & beside them, gather themselves together in a flocke, when they heere the shepherd whistle in his fist, for feare of the Dogge (as I imagine) remembring this (if vnreasonable creatures may be reported to haue memory) that the Dogge commonly runneth out at his masters warrant which is his whistle. This haue we oftentimes diligently marcked in taking our journey from town to town, when wee haue hard a shepherf whistle we haue rayned in our horse and stoode styl a space, to see the prove and triall of this matter. Furthermore with this dogge doth the sheep-
Englishe Dogges.

herd take sheepe for ye slaughter, and to be healed if they be sicke, no hurt or harme in the world done to the simple creature.

Of the mastyue or Bandogge called in Latine Villaticus or Cathenarius.

This kinde of Dogge called a mastyue or Bandogge is vaste, huge, stubborne, ougly, and eager, of a heuy and burthenous body, and therefore but of litle swiftnesse, terrible, and frightfull to beholde, and more fearce and fell then any Arcadian curre (notwithstanding they are sayd to haue their generation of the violent Lion.) They are called Villatici, because they are appoynted to watche and keepe farme places and coutry cotages sequestred from commo recourse, and not abutting vpon other houses by reason of distaunce, when there is any feare conceauned of theefes, robbers, spoylers, and night wanderers. They are serviceable against the Foxe and the Badger, to drive wilde and tame swyne out of Medowes, pastures, glebelandes and places planted with fruite, to bayte and take the bull by the eare, when occasion so requireth. One dogge or two at the vttermost, sufficient for that purpose be the bull neuer so monstersons, neuer so fearce, neuer so furions, neuer so stearne, neuer so vntameable. For it is a kinde of dogge capeable of courage, violent and valiaunt, striking could feare into the harts of men, but standing in feare of no man, in so much that no weapons will make him shrincke, nor abridge his boldnes. Our Englishse men (to th' intent that theyr dogges might be the more fell and fearce) assist nature with arte, vse, and custome, for they teach theyr dogges to baite the Beare, to baite the Bull and other such like cruell and bloody beastes (appointing an ouerseer of the game) without any collar to defend theyr throtes, and oftentimes they traime them vp in fighting and wrestling with a man hauing for the safegarde of his lyfe, eyther a Pikestaffe, a clubbe, or a sworde and by vsing them to such exercises as these, theyr dogges become more sturdy and strong. The force
which is in them surmounteth all beleefe, the fast holde which they take with their teeth exceedeth all credit, three of them against a Beare, four against a Lyon are sufficient, both to try masteryes with them and utterly to overmatch them. Which Henry the seuenth of that name, King of England (a Prince both politique & warlike) perceiving on a certayne time (as the report runneth) commaunded all such dogges (how many soeuer they were in number) should be hanged, being deeply displeased, and conceaung great disdaine that any faured rascal curre should with such violent villany, assault the valiaunt Lyon king of all beastes. An example for all subjectes worthy remembraunce, to admonishe them that it is no aduantage to them to rebeU against y^ regiment of their ruler, but to keepe them within the limits of Loyaltie. I redee an history answerable to this of the selfe same Henry, who hauing a notable and an excellent fayre Falcon, it fortuned that the kings Falconers, in the presence and hearing of his grace, highly commended his Maiesties Falcon, saying that it feared not to intermeddle with an Eagle, it was so venturous a byrde and so mighty, which when the King harde, he charged that the Falcon should be killed without delay, for the selfe same reason (as it may seeme) which was rehearsed in the conclusion of the former history concerning the same king. This dogge is called, in like maner, Cathenarius, a Cathena, of the chaine wherwith he is tyed at the gates, in ye daytime, least beyng lose he should doe much mischiefe and yet might gine occasion of feare and terror by his bigge barcking. And albeit Cicero in his oration had Pro. S. Ross. be of this opinion, that such Dogges as barcke in the broade day light shoulde haue their legges broken, yet our countrymen, on this side the seas for their carelessnes of lyfe setting all at cinque and sice, are of a contrary judgement. For theefes rogue vp and down in euery corner, no place is free from them, no not ye prince's pallace, nor the country mans cotage. In the day time they practise pilfering, picking, open robbing, and priuy
stealing, and what legerdemaine lacke they: not fearing the shameful and horrible death of hanging. The cause of which inconvenience doth not onely issue from nipping neede & wringing want, for all ye steale, are not pinched with poverty, but som steale to maintaine their excessive and prodigall expences in apparell, their lewdnes of lyfe, their hautines of hart, theyr wantonnes of maners, theyr wilfull ydlenes, their ambitious branery, and the pryde of the sawcy Salacones' μεγάλοπρεπεν vaine glorious and arrogant in behauiour, whose delight dependeth wholly to mount nimbly on horsebacke, to make them leape lustely, spryng and praunce, galloppe and amble, to runne a race, to wynde in compasse, and so forthe, lining all together vpon the fatnesse of the spoyle. Other som ther be which steale, being thereto prouoked by penury & neede, like masterlesse mē applying themselves to no honest trade, but raunging vp and downe impudently begging, and complayning of bodily weakenesse where is no want of abilitie. But valiaunt Valentine th'empereour, by holsome lawes prouided that suche as hauing no corporall sickness, solde themselves to begging, peded pouerty wyth pretended infirmitie, & cloaked their ydle and slouthfull life with colourable shifts and cloudy cossening, should be a perpetuall slave and drudge to him, by whom their impudent ydlenes was bewrayed, and layed against them in publique place, least the insufferable slouthfullnes of such vagabondes should be burthenous to the people, or being so hatefull and odious, should growe into an example. Alfredus likewise in the gouernment of his commonwealth, procured such increase of credite to iustice and upright dealing by his prudent actes and statutes, that if a ma travailling by the hygh way of the countrey vnder his dominion, chaunced to lose a budget full of gold, or his capcase farsed with things of great value, late in the euening, he shoulde find it where he lost it, safe, sound, and vntouched the next morning, yea (which is a wonder) at any time for a whole monethes space if he sought for it, as Ingulphus
A treatise of

Croylanensis in his Hystory recordeth. But in this our vnhappy age, in these (I say) our denelishe dayes nothing can scape the clawes of the spoyler, though it be kept nerer so sure within the house, albeit the doores bee lockt and boulted round about. This dogge in like maner of Grecians is called οἴνομος.

Of the latinists Canis Cultos, in Englishe the Dogge keeper.

Borrowing his name of his service, for he doth not onely keepe farmers houses, but also merchaunts maisons, wherin great wealth, riches, substaunce and costly stuffe is reposed. And therfore were certain dogges founde and maintained at the common costes and charges of the Citizens of Rome in the place called Capitolium, to gine warning of theefes comming. This kind of dogge, is also called,

In latine Canis Lantarius in Englishe the Butchers Dogge

So called for the necessity of his vse, for his service affoordeth great benefite to the Butcher as well in following as in taking his cattell when neede constraineth, vrgeth, and requireth. This kinde of dogge is likewise called,

In latine Molosscicus or Molossus.

After the name of a countrey in Epirus called Molossia, which harboureth many stoute, stronge, and sturdy Dogges of this sort, for the dogges of that countrey are good in deede, or else there is no trust to be had in the testimonie of writers. This dogge is also called,

In latine Canis Mandatarius a Dogge messinger or Carrier.

Upon substantcll consideration, because at his masters voyce and commandement, he carrieth letters from place to place, wrapped vp cunningly in his lether collar, fastened thereto, or sowed close therin, who, least he should be hindered in his passage vseth these helpes very
Englishe Dogges.

skilfully, namely resistence in fighting if he be not ouermatched, or
else swiftnesse & readinesse in running away, if he be vnable to buckle
with the dogge that would faine have a snatch at his skinne This kinde
of dogge is also called,

In latine Canis Lunarius, in Englishe
the Mooner.

Because he doth nothing else but watch and warde at an ynche, wasting
the wearisome night season without slombering or sleeping, bawing &
wawing at the Moone (that I may use the word of Nonius) a qualitie
in mine opinion straunge to consider. This kinde of dogge is also
called,

In latine Aquarius in Englishe a water drawer.

And these be of the greater and the waighter sort drawing water out
of wells and deepe pittes, by a wheele which they turne rounde about
by the moving of their burthenous bodies. This kinde of dogge is
called in like maner.

Canis Sarcinarius in Latine, and may aptly be eng-
lished a Tynckers Curre.

Because with maruelous pacience they beare bigge budgettes fraught
with Tinckers tooles, and mettall meete to mend kettles, porrige pottes,
skellets, and chasers, and other such like trumpery requisite for their
occupacion and loytering trade, easing him of a great burthen which
otherwise he himselfe should carry vpon his shoulders, which condition
hath challenged vnto them the foresaid name. Besides the qualities
which we haue already recounted, this kind of dogges hath this prin-
cipall propertie ingrafted in them, that they lone their masters liberally,
and hate strangers despightfully, wherevpon it followeth that they are
to their masters, in trauelling a singular saefgard, defending them force-
ably, from the invasion of villons and theefes, preseruing their lyfes from
losse, and their health from hassard, their fleshe from hacking and
A treatise of

hewing with such like desperate dangers, For which consideration they are meritoriously tearmed,

In Latine Canes defensores defending dogges in our mother tongue.

If it chance that the master bee oppressed, either by a multitude, or by the greater violence & so be beaten downe that he lye groueling on the grounde, (it is proued true by experience) that this Dogge forsaketh not his master, no not when he is starcke deade: But induring the force of famishment and the outrageous tempestes of the weather, most vigilantly watcheth and carefully keepeth the deade carkasse many dayes, endenouring, furthermore, to kill the murtherer of his master, if he may get any advantage. Or else by barking, by howling, by furious iarring, snarring, and such like meanes betrayeth the malefactour as desirous to have the death of his aforesayde Master rigorously renenged. And example hereof fortuned within the compass of my memory. The Dogge of a certaine wayefaring man travelling from the Citie of London directly to the Towne of Kingston (most famous and renowned by reason of the triumphant coronation of eight seuerall Kings) passing over a good portion of his journey was assaulted and set vpon by certaine confederate theefes laying in waight for the spoyle in Cemparcke, a perillous bottom, compassed about wyth woddes to well knowne for the manyfolde murders & mischiefose robberies theyr committed. Into whose handes this passinger chancedd to fall, so that his ill lucke cost him the price of his lyfe. And that Dogge whose syer was Englishe (which Blondus registreth to have bene within the banckes of his remembrance) manifestly perceanynge that his Master was murthered (this chancedd not farre from Paris, by the handes of one which was a suiter to the same woma, whom he was a wooer unto, dyd both bewraye the bloudy butcher, and attempted to teare out the villons throte if he had not sought meanes to auoyde the renenging rage of the Dogge. In fyers also which fortune in the
Englyshe Dogges.

silence and dead time of the night, or in stormy weather of the sayde season, the older dogges barcke, ball, howle, and yell (yea notwithstanding they bee roughly rated) neyther will they stay their tongues till the householde seruauntes awake, ryse, search, and see the burning of the fyre, which beyng perceaued they vse voluntary silence, and cease from yolping This hath bene, and is founde true by tryall, in sundry partes of England. There was no faynting faith in that Dogge, which when his Master by a mischaunce in hunting stumbled and fell toppling downe a deepe dytche beyng vnable to recover of himselfe, the Dogge signifying his masters mishappe, reskue came, and he was hayled up by a rope, whom the Dogge seeying almost drawne up to the edge of the dytche, cheerfully saluted, leaping and skipping ypon his master as though he woulde have imbraced hym, beyng glad of his presence, whose longer absence he was lothe to lacke. Some Dogges there be, which will not suffer fyery coales to lye skattred about the hearthe, but with their pawes wil rake up the burnyng coales, musying and studying fyrst with themselues how it might be conueniently be done. And if so bee that the coales caste to great a heate then will they buyry them in ashes and so remove them forwarde to a fyt place wyth theyr noses. Other Dogges bee there which exequate the office of a Farmer in the nyghte tyme. For when his master goeth to bedde to take his naturall sleepe, And when,

A hundred barres of brasse and yron boltes,
Make all things safe from startes and from reuoltes.
VWhen Janus keepes the gate with Argos eye,
That daungers none approch, ne miscieses nye.

As Virgill vaunteth in his verses, Then if his master byddeth him go abroade, he lingereth not, but raungeth over all his lands lying there about, more diligently, I wys, then any farmer himselfe. And if he finde anything their that is straunge and pertaining to other persons besides
his master, whether it be man, woman, or beast, he driveth them out of the ground, not meddling with any thing which doth belong to the possession and use of his master, But how much faythfulness, so much diversitie there is in their natures,

For there

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Which barcke only with free and open} & \quad \text{throte but will not bite,} \\
\text{be some,} & \quad \text{Which doe both barcke and byte,} \\
\text{Which bite bitterly before they barcke,} & \quad \text{Which bite bitterly before they barcke,}
\end{align*}
\]

The first are not greatly to be feared, because they themselves are fearefull, and fearefull dogges (as the prouerbe importeth) barcke most vehemently.

The second are daungerous, it is wisedome to take heede of them because they sounde, as it were, an Alarum of an afterclappe, and these dogges must not be over much moved or prouoked, for then they take on outrageousely as if they were madde, watching to set the print of their teeth in the fleshe. And these kinde of dogges are fearece and eager by nature.

The thirde are deadly, for they flye upon a man, without vtterance of voyce, snatch at him, and catche him by the throte, and most cruelly byte out colloppes of fleshe. Feare these kind of Curre (if thou bee wise and circumspect about thine owne safetie) for they be stoute and stubborne dogges, and set vpon a man at a sodden vnwares. By these signes and tokens, by these notes and argumentes our men discerne the cowardly curre from the courageous dogge the bolde from the fearefull, the butcherly from the gentle and tractable, Moreover they coniecture that a whelpe of an yll kinde is not worthe the keeping and that no dogge can serve the sundry vses of men so aptly and so convenientely as this sort of whom we haue so largely written already. For if any be disposed to drawe the abowe named services into a table, what mā more clearely, and with more vehementy of voyce giveth warning eyther of a wastefull beaste, or of a spoiling theefe than this? who by his barcking (as good as
Englishe Dogges.


¶ A Diall pertaining to the
fourth Section.

Dogs comprehended in ye fourth section are these

The shepherds dogge The Mas- tiue or Bandogge

which hath sundry names derived from sun dry circumstances as

The keeper or watchman The butchers dogge The messinger or carrier The Mooner The water drawer The Tinkers curr The fencer,

called in Latine Canes Rustici.
Of the Dogge called Turnespete in Latine Veruuersator.

There is comprehended, vnder the curres of the coursest kinde, a certaine dogge in kytchen service excellent. For whë any meate is to bee roasted they go into a wheele which they turning rounde about with the weight of their bodies, so diligently looke to their businesse,
that no drudge nor skullion can doe the feate more cunningly. Whom 
the popular sort herevpon call Turnspets, being the last of all those 
which wee haue first mencioned.

Of the Dogge called the Daunser, in Latine
Saltator or Tympanista.

There be also dogges among vs of a mungrell kind which are 
taught and exercised to dance in measure at the musicall sounde of 
an instrument, as, at the just stroke of the drombe, at the sweete 
accent of the Cyterne, & tuned strings of the harmonious Harpe 
showing many pretty trickes by the gesture of their bodies. As to stand 
bolte upright, to lye flat vpon the grounde, to turne rounde as a ringe 
holding their tailes in their teeth, to begge for theyr meate, and sundry 
such properties, which they learne of theyr vagabundicall masters, whose 
instrumentes they are to gather gaine, withall in Citie, Country, Towne, 
and Village. As some which carry olde apes on their shoulders in 
coloured jackets to moue men to laughter for a litle lucre.

Of other Dogges, a short conclusion, wonderfully in-
gendred within the coastes of this country.

Three sortes 
of them,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{The first bred of a bytch} & \quad \text{In Latine} \\
& \quad \text{and a wolfe,} \\
\text{Lyciscus.} \\
\text{The second of a bytyche} & \quad \text{In Latine} \\
& \quad \text{and a foxe,} \\
\text{Lacena.} \\
\text{The third of a beare and} & \quad \text{In Latine} \\
& \quad \text{a bandogge,} \\
\text{Vrcanus.}
\end{align*}
\]

Of the first we haue none naturally bred within the borders of Eng-
land. The reason is for the want of wolfes, without whom no such 
kinde of dog can bee ingendred. Againe it is delivered unto thee in this 
discourse, how and by what means, by whose benefitte, and within what
A treatise of
circuite of tyme, this country was cleerely discharged of rauenyng wolffes,
and none at all left, no, not to the least number, or the beginnyng of a
number, which is an Vnari.

Of the second sort we are not vtterly voyde of some, because this our
Englishe soyle is not free from foxes (for in deede we are not without a
multitude of them in so much as diuerse keepe, foster, and feede them in
their houses among their houndes and dogges, eyther for some maladie of
mind, or for some sicknesse of body,) which peraduenture the savour of
that subtill beast would eyther mitigate or expell.

The thirde kinde which is bred of a Beare and a Bandogge we want
not heare in England, (A straunge and wonderfull effect, that cruell
enimyes should enter into y:e worke of copulation & bring forth so savage
a curre.) Undoubtedly it is even so as we hane reported, for the fyery
heate of theyr fleshe, or rather the pricking thorne, or most of all,
the tyckling lust of lechery, beareth such swinge and sway in them,
that there is no contrairietie for the time, but of constraint they must
ioyne to ingender. And why should not this bee consonant to truth?
why shoulde not these beastes breede in this lande, as well as in other
forreigne nations? For wee reede that Tigers and dogges in Hircania,
that Lyons and Dogges in Arcadia, and that wolffes and dogges in
Francia, couple and procreate. In men and women also lyghtened with
the lantarne of reason (but vtterly voide of vertue) that foolish, frantique,
and fleshely action, yet naturally sealed in vs) worketh so
effectuously, & many tymes it doth reconcile enimyes, set foes at frend-
ship, vnanimitie, and atonement, as Moria mencioneth. The Vrcane
which is bred of a beare and a dogge,

Is scarce, is fell, is stoute and stronge,
And byteth sore to fleshe and bone,
His furious force indureth longe
In rage he will be rul'de of none.
That I may vse the wordes of the Poet Gratius. This dogge exceedeth all other in cruel conditions, his leering and fleering lookes, his stearne and saunage vissage, maketh him in sight feareful and terrible, he is violent in fighting, & wheresoeuer he setteth his tenterhooke teeth, he taketh such sure & fast holde, that a man may sooner teare and rende him in sunder, then lose him and seperate his chappes. He passeth not for the Wolfe, the Beare, the Lyon, nor the Bulle and may wortherly (as I think,) be companpiō with Alexanders dogge which came out of India. But of these, thus much, and thus farre may seeme sufficient.

A starte to outlandishe Dogges in this conclusion, not impertinent to the Authors purpose.

Ve and custome hath intertaiued other dogges of an outlandishe kinde, but a fewe and the same beyng of a pretty bygnesse, I meane Iseland, dogges curled & rough al over, which by reason of the lenght of their heare make shewe neither of face nor of body. And yet these curre, forsoothe, because they are so straunge are greatly set by, esteemed, taken vp, and made of many times in the roome of the Spaniell gentle or comforter. The natures of men is so moued, nay rather married to nonelties without all reason, wyt, judgement or persueranne. איוועון αὐλοτριαν, παραγων οὐγγυνισ.

Outlandishe toyes we take with delight
Things of our owne nation we haue in despight.

Which fault remaineth not in vs concerning dogges only, but for artificers also. And why? it is to manyfest that wee disdayne and contempne our owne workmen, be they neuer so skilfull, be they neuer so cunning, be they neuer so excellent. A beggerly beast brought out of barbarous borders, fro’ the vtttermost countryes Northward, &c., we stare at, we gase at, we muse, we maruaile at, like an asse of Cumanim, like Thales with the brasen shancks, like the man in the Moone.
The which default Hippocrates marcked when he was alyue as evidently appeareth in the beginnyng of his booke τι ταγμον so intituled and named:

And we in our worcke entituled De Ephemera Britanica, to the people of England hane more plentifully expressed. In this kinde looke which is most blocklishe, and yet most waspishe, the same is most esteemed, and not amonge Citizens onely and iolly gentlemen, but amonge lustie Lordes also, and noble men, and daintie courtier ruffling in their ryotous ragges. Further I am not to wade in the foorde of this discourse, because it was my purpose to satisfie your expectation with a short treatise (most learned Conrade) not wearysome for me to wryte, nor tedious for you to peruse. Among other things which you haue receaued at my handes heretofore, I remember that I wrote a seuerall description of the Getulian Dogge, because there are but a fewe of them and therefore very seldome scene. As touching Dogges of other kyndes you your selfe hane taken earnest paine, in writing of them both lyuely, learnedly and largely. But because wee haue drawne this libell more at length then the former which I sent you (and yet briefer than the nature of the thing myght well beare) regardyng your more earnest and necessary studdies. I will conclude makyng a rehearsall notwithstanding (for memoryes sake) of certaine specialties contayned in the whole body of this my breuiary. And because you participate principall pleasure, in the knowledge in the common and vsuall names of Dogges (as I gather by the course of your letters) I suppose it not amysse to deliuer vnto you a shorte table contayning as well the Latine as the English names, and to render a reason of euery particular appellation, to th'intent that no scruple may remayne in this point, but that euery thing may bee sifted to the bare bottome.
Englishe Dogges.

A Diall pertaining to the

Fifte Section.

Dogges contained in this last Diall or Table are

\[\begin{align*}
\text{The Wapp or Warner,} \\
\text{The Turnespet,} \\
\text{The dauncer,}
\end{align*}\]

\(\text{called in Latine} \quad \text{Canes Rustici}\)

A Supplement or Addition containing a demonstration of Dogges

names how they had their Original.

He names contayned in the generall table, for so much as they signifie nothing to you being a straunger, and ignoraunt of the Englishe tounge, except they be interpreted:

As we have given a reason before of ye latine words so mean we to doe no lesse of the English, that every thing maye be manyfest unto your understanding. Wherein I intende to observe the same order which I have followed before.

The names of such Dogges as be contained in the first section.

Agax, in Englishe Hunde, is derined of our English word hunte.

One letter chaunged in another, namely T, into D, as Hunt, Hunde,
whom (if you conjecture to be so named of your country wordes Hunde which signifieth the generall name Dogge, because of the similitude and likenes of the wordes I will not stand in contradiction (friend Gesner) for so muche as we retaine among vs to this day many Dutche wordes which the Saxons left at such time as they occupied this country of Britaine. Thus much also vnderstand, that as in your language Hunde is the common word, so in our naturall tounge dogge is the vniuersall, but Hunde is particular and a speciall, for it signifieth such a dogge onely as serueth to hunt, and therefore it is called a hunde.

Of the Gasehound.

The Gasehounde called in latine Agasæus, hath his name of the sharpnesse and stedfastnesse of his eyesight. By which vertue he compasseth that which otherwise he cannot by smelling attaine. As we have made former relation for to gase is earnestly to viewe and beholde, from whence floweth the deriuation of this dogges name.

Of the Grehound.

The Grehounde called Leporarius, hath his name of this word, Gre, which word soundeth Gradus in latine, in Englishe degree. Because among all dogges these are the most principall, occupying the chiefest place, and being simply and absolutely the best of the gentle kinde of houndes.

Of the Leuyuer or the Lyemmer.

This dogge is called a Lenyner, for his lightnesse, which in latine soundeth Levitas. Or a Lyemmer which worde is borrowed of Lyemme which the latinists name Lorum; and wherefore we call him a Leuyner of this worde Levitas (as we doe many things besides) why we derive and drawe a thousand of our tarmes out of the Greeke, the Latine, the Italian, the Dutch, the French, and the Spanishe tounge: (Out of which fountaines indeede, they had their originall issue.) How many words are buryed in the grave of forgetfullnes? grown out of vse? wrested
Englishe Dogges.

awrye and peruersly corrupted by diuers defaultes? we wil declare at
large in our booke intituled, Simphonia vocum Britannicarum.

Of the Tumbler.

Among houndes the Tumbler called in latine Vertagus, is the last, which
commeth of this worde Tumbler flowing first of al out of the French
fountaine. For as we say Tumble so they Tumbier, reserving one sense
and signification, which the latinists comprehende vnder this worde
Vertere, So that we see thus much, that Tumbler commeth of Tumbier,
the vowel, I, chaunged into the Liquid L, after ye maner of our speache,
Contrary to the French and the Italian tounge. In which two languages,
A Liquid before a Vowel for the most part is turned into another
Vowel, As, may be perceaued in the example of these two wordes,
Implere & piano, for Impiere & piano, L, before, E chaunged into, I,
and L, before A, turned into I, also. This I thought convenient for
a taste.

The names of such Dogges as be contained in
the second Section.

After such as serve for hunting orderly doe follow such as serve for
hawking and fowling. Among which the principall and chiefest is
the Spaniell, called in Latine Hispaniolus, borrowing his name of
Hispania Spaine, wherein wee Englishe men not pronouncing the Aspira-
tion H, Nor the Vowel I, for quicknesse and redinesse of speach say
roundly A Spaniell.

Of the Setter.

The second sorte of this second division and second section, is called a
Setter, in latine Index, Of the worde Set which signifieth in Englishe that
which the Latinistes meane by this word Locum designare, ye reason is
rehearsed before more largely, it shall not neede to make a new repeti-
tion.
A treatise of

Of the water Spaniell or Finder.

The water Spaniell consequently followeth, called in Latine Aquaticus, in English a water spaniell, which name is compounde of two simple wordes, namely Water, which in Latine soudeth Aqua, wherein he swymmeth. And Spaine Hispania, the country fro whence they came, Not that England wanted such kinde of Dogges, (for they are naturally bred and ingendred in this country.) But because they beare the generall and common name of these Dogges synce the time they were first brought ouer out of Spaine. And wee make a certaine difference in this sort of Dogges, eyther for some thing which in theyr voyce is to be marked, or for something which in their qualities is to be considered, as for an example in this kinde called the Spaniell by the apposition and putting to of this word water, which two coupled together sounde waterspaniell. He is also called a fynder, in Latine Inquisitor, because that by serious and secure seeking, he findeth such things as be lost, which word Finde in Englishe is that which the Latines meane by this Verbe Inuenire

This dogge hath this name of his property because the principall point of his service consisteth in the premisses.

The names of such Dogges as be contained in the thirde Section.

Now leaving the sernie we of hunting and hauking dogs, it remaineth that we runne ouer the residue, whereof some be called, fine dogs, some course, other some mungrols or rascalls. The first is the Spaniell gentle called Canis Meliteus, because it is a kinde of dogge accepted among gentles, Nobles, Lorde, Ladies, &c., who make much of them vouchsafeing to admit them so farre into their company, that they will not onely lull them in theyr lappes, but kysse them with their lippes, and make them theyr prettie playfellowes. Such a one was
Englishe Dogges.

Gorgons little puppy mentioned by Theocritus Siracusis, who taking his journey, straightly charged & commanded his mayde to see to his Dogge as charely and warely as to his childe: To call him in alwayes that he wandred not abroade, as well as to rock the babe a sleepe, crying in the cradle. This puppetly and pleasantly curre, (which some frumpingly tearme ysteing bounds) serue in a maner to no good use except, (As we haue made former relation) to suencour and strengthen qualling and quammning stomaches to bewray bawdery, and filthy abominable loundnesse (whiche a little dogge of this kinde did in Sicilia) as Ælianus in his, 7, book of beastes, and-27, chapter recordeth.

The names of such dogges as be contained in
the fourth Section.

O f dogges vnder the courser kinde, we will deale first with the shepherds dogge, whom we call the Bandogge, the Tydogge, or the Mastyue, the first name is imputed to him for service Quoniam pastori famulatur, because he is at the shepherds his masters commaundement. The seconde a Ligamento of the band or chaine wherewith he is tyed. The thirde a Sagina, of the fatnesse of his body.

For this kinde of dogge which is usuallty tyed, is myghty, grosse, and fat fed. I know this that Augustinus Niphus calleth this Mastinus (which we call Mastiuus.) And that Albertus wrioth how the Lyciscus is ingendred by a beare and a wolfe. Notwithstanding the self same Author taketh it for the most part pro Molosso. A dogge of such a countrey.

The names of such dogges as be contained in
the fifte Section.

O f mungrels and rascalls somewhat is to be spoken. And among these, of ye Wappe or Turnespet which name is made of two
simple words, that is of *Turne* which in Latine soundeth *Vertere*, and of *spete* which is *Veru*, or *spede* for the Englishe word inclineth closer to the Italian imitation: *Vernuersator*, *Turnspet*. He is called also *VVaupe*, of the naturall noise of his voyce *VVau*, which he maketh in barcking. But for the better and the redyer sounde, the vowell, *u*, is chaunged into the cōsonant, *p*, so *y* for *waupe* we say *wappe*. And yet I wot well that *Nonius* boroweth his *Baubari* of the natural voyce *Bau*, as the *Gracians* doe their βωνιν of *wau*.

Now when you vnderstand this that *Saltare* in Latine signifieth *Dansare* in Englishe. And that our dogge therevpon is called a daunser and in the Latine *Saltator*, you are so farre taught as you were desirous to learne, and now suppose I, there remaineth nothing, but that your request is fully accomplished.

The winding vp of this worke, called the Supplement, &c.

Thus (friend *Gesner*) you haue, not only the kindes of our countrey dogges, but their names also, as well in latine as in Englishe, their offices, servuces, diversities, natures properties, that you can demaunde no more of me in this matter. And albeit I haue not satisfied your minde peraduerture (who suspecteth al speede in the performance of your requeste employed, to be meere delays) because I stayde the setting fourth of that vmperfect pamphlet which, five yeares ago, I sent to you as a prinate friende for your own reeding, and not to be printed, and so made common, yet I hope (haning like the beare lickt ouer my younge) I haue waded in this worke to your contentation, which delay hath made somewhat better and διωτικος περιτοικας, after witte more meete to be perused.

The ende of this treatise.

*FINIS.*
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† Faultes escaped
thus to b'amended.

In the last page of the Epistle Dedicatory, Que for Qui.

Page. 3. Grecians for Greecians.

Page. 23. Canis Custos for Canis Custos.

Page. 33. Britannica for Britannica.

Other faultes we referre to the correction of the Reader.

There bee also certaine Accents wanting in the Greeke words which, because we had them not, are pretermitted; so hane wee byn fayne to let the Greeke words run their full length, for lacke of Abbreviations.

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Abrahami

Flemingi.
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Yours truly, (Mrs.) Maria Worthington.

122, High-street, Stourbridge, May 10, 1878.

SIR,—I find your Hyperion Hair Restorer is a first-class and really genuine article, and is well worth the money. After using it thrice, my hair began to turn the natural colour whereas before it was quite grey; it also keeps the hair from falling off, and I shall always recommend it to every one I know. You are at liberty to publish this if you choose.

Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Davis.

Thirsk, Yorks, January 20, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I use your Hyperion Hair Restorer, and find it everything which has been said in its favour. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, T. Coates.

Porchester, near Fareham, Hants, Oct. 16, 1875.

SIR,—Please send me another bottle of your Hyperion Hair Restorer; it is better than any other restorer I have tried. Yours faithfully, (Mrs.) C. Christie.

High-street, Corsham, Wilts, December 2, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose stamps for another bottle of your Hyperion Hair Restorer; its clean qualities are sufficient to recommend it anywhere.

Yours respectfully, E. Maynard.

St. Heliers, Jersey, August 1, 1873.

SIR,—Please send me another bottle of your Hyperion Hair Restorer; I have written testimony to its being very pleasant to use, both as to cleanliness and absence of disagreeable smell.

Yours truly, F. de Lusignan.

2, Fir-street, Sydenham, July 15, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—I am most happy to tell you that I have reason to commend your excellent Hyperion Hair Restorer, as it has already turned the grey hair of a person fifty-seven years old to its natural colour.

Yours respectfully,

T. Whatevor.

63, Dewsbury-road, Leeds, May 23, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—I want half-a-dozen more bottles of your Hyperion Hair Restorer, some for friends and the remainder for myself; it is the best restorer of grey hair to its natural colour.

Yours truly, James Dawson.

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Otago, New Zealand.

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