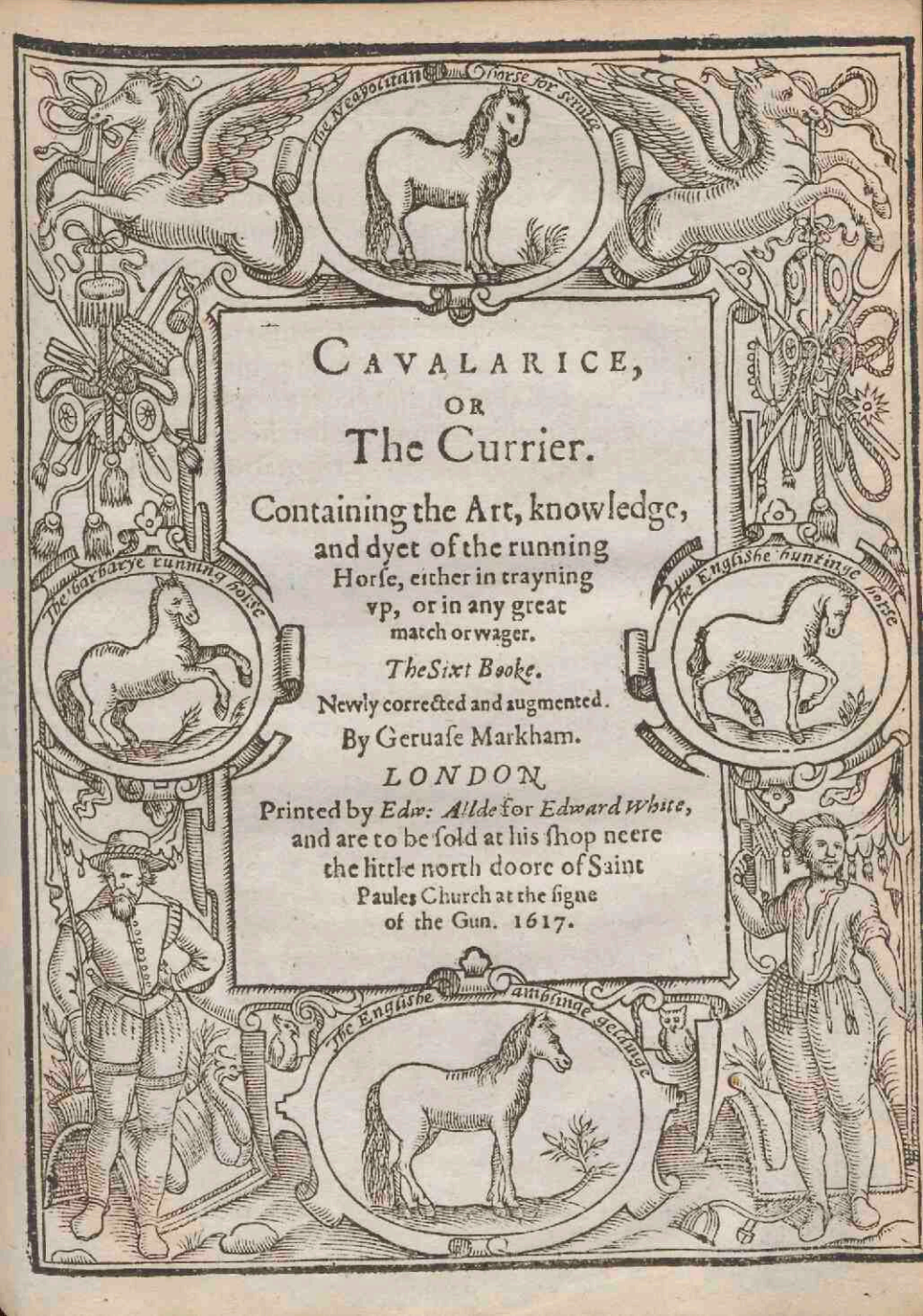




Cavalarice, or the English horseman : contayning all the art of horse-manship, as much as is necessary for any man to understand ... together, with the discovery of the subtil trade or mystery of hors-coursers ...

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CAVALARICE,
OR
The Currier.

Containing the Art, knowledge,
and dyet of the running
Horse, either in trayning
vp, or in any great
match or wager.

The Sixt Booke.

Newly corrected and augmented.

By Geruase Markham.

LONDON,

Printed by Edw. Allde for Edward White,
and are to be sold at his shop neere
the little north doore of Saint
Pauls Church at the signe
of the Gun. 1617.



To the Right Honorable the most
Noble and mightie Lord PHYLIP HERBERT,
Earle of Mountgomerie and Baron of
Shirland.

As oft as I beholde that poore house from whome I
am descended, so oft I beholde vndying monu-
ments of the noble and gracious fauours which by
your famous Grand-father and most renowned
Father, were plentifully powred vpon our fami-
lie, so that whilest the glew of Lime and Simant shall knit stones
together, so long in our house will be held their memories.
From these motives (most excellent Lord) and from the loue I
see you beare to this Art which I professe, I am imboldned to of-
fer to your noble handes, the view of these my labours, in which,
howsoeuer my Art may bee controled, yet it shall vnder the de-
fence of your countenance iustifie it selfe both by the groundes of
experience and reason, and though my obscuritie liue vnaccom-
pained with popular opinion, yet when I shall be try'd, I hope I
shall proue vsophisticat, and the rather sith my nature hath ener
loathed to bee adorned with false fiers; yet that I am the meanest
of many I know, and my selfe am vnto my selfe a testimonie, and
that I desire no greater height mine Inambition hath proued,
onely your Honours good opinion shall be the ayne of
my longings, and that gained, I shall
dye your honours humbly
deuoted,

GERVASE MARK




To all the louers of running
Horses.



Haue not found any particular sport or
masterie whatsoever, of more antiquitie or hono-
rable estimation, then the vse of running Horses ;
so that if in our actions wee are to take imitation
from the *Asuncients*, then without question there is
no man able to stand vp against this pleasure, beeing both most
olde, and most royallie defended by the authoritie of many Em-
perours. But least my supposition, should drawe on a question
vncreated, I will forbear to defend what none will impugne,
and onely say, if I haue to the Art giuen as good rules as all men
will giue allowance to the sport, there is no doubt but I shall
reape thanks in great measure. Well what I haue done, let ex-
perience iudge, and where I haue made any escape after a due
tryall, let mee receiue the rigor of a humane charitie ;
so though I smart, yet I shall not bee confoun-
ded, but liue either to recant or make
satisfaction :

Farewell.

G. M.



CAVALARICE.

The sixth Booke.

CHAP. I.

*Of the running Horse in generall, and
of their choise.*

IF the auncientest vertue
be most honorable, (as it is a princi-
pall *maxime* amongst our Heralds)
then without all question there is
nothing more famous in this re-
nowned Arte of Horse-manship,
then the practise and vse of running
Horses, beeing as auncient as the
Olimpian games in the dayes of *Hercules*, and so succes-
sively deriued downe to the dayes of our latest Empe-
rours in all which wee may reade of the great glories of
the Horses and the infinite rewardes and hie places
of

of preferment bestowed vpon their Riders, in which we may behold both the fame of the exercise by the Princely foundation, and the necessitie and vertue by the delight of such Emperiall Maiesties.

And truly in these our latter dayes wherein wee study to controll the monuments of our fore-Fathers, this almost obscured Arte hath found out such Princely and vertuous mainteyners, that being but only cherrish'd in the coldest clymate of this Region, it is now famously nourished ouer al the Kingdome, to the eternall honour of their famous names, and to the exalt of the most seruiceable Beast that euer was created: Wherefore (to speake generally of running Horses) albe amongst old writers (whose readings were much better then their rydings) they haue given the greatest preheminence to the *Portugals* or *Spanish Ienets*, and chiefly to those which are bredde by the Riuer *Tagus*, or neare vnto *Lisbone*, comparing them to the windes, and such like impossible motions; yet we by our experience in these latter times, and out of our industrious labours, finde, that the *Turkes* are much swifter horses, and the *Barbaries* much swifter then the *Turkes*, and some *English* Horses and Geldings swifter then either *Ienet*, *Turke*, or *Barbary*, witnesse gray *Dallanell*, being the Horse vpon which the Earle of *Northumberland* roade in the last rebellion of the North: witnesse gray *Valentine*, which dyed a Horse neuer conquered; the Hobbie of Maister *Thomas Carlsons*, and at this houre most famous *Puppey* against whom men may talke, but they cannot conquer.

Now therefore if your delight sway you to the exercise of this sport, you shall be very carefull in chusing a Horse fit for your purpose, wherein the chiefest thing

to bee regarded is his spirit and shape: for his spirit it would be free and aduie, inclined to chearefulness, lightnes, and forwardnes to labour, scope or gallop; for a Horse of dull, idle, and heauie nature, can neuer either be swift or nimble: the lumpishnesse of his minde taking away the action and agilitie of his members.

Now for his shape it would bee of the finest, for seldome (in horses) doe naturall deformed shapes harbour any extraordinarie vertue, yet for more particularitie, I would haue him to holde most of the shapes of your hunting Horse, onely some sleight errors, you may beare withall in a running horse, as thus: If your running Horse be somewhat long and loofely made, that is to say somewhat long filleted between the huckle bones, and the short ribbes; if hee haue slender limbes, long ioyntes, a thinne necke and a little bellie; being in all his generall partes, not so strong and closely knit together, as the hunting Horse should be, (though I would wish such vices away) yet I haue seene Horses which haue had some part of them which haue beene of great speede in short courses.

Now you shall know, that forasmuch as the hunting Horse, and the running Horse are for two seuerall ends, that is to say, the first for long & wearie toyle by strength and continuance of labour, strugling and working out his perfection: the other by suddaine violence, and present furie, acting the vttermost that is expected from them: therefore there must necessarilie bee some difference in the ordering and dyeting of these two creatures: the Hunting horse by strength, making his winde indure a whole dayes labour; the Running horse by winde and nimble footemanship, dooing as much in a moment

moment as his strength and power is able to second. Now as *Order* and *Dyet* in this case is of most especiall consequence, so if trayning and teaching be not ioyned to dyet and keeping, all your labour will be vaine, and to no purpose employed: wherefore hauing a Horse of right shape, beauty, spirit, and other lineaments agreeable to your minde for this exercise, and that he is of full age and growth, which should be five yeares olde at the least; then you shall trayne him to the pleasure of running, in such sort as shall be declared in this Chapter following.

C H A P. 2.

*How running Horses shall be first trayned vp,
and of their dyet.*

After you haue either taken your Horse (which you intend for running) fat from grasse, or bought him fat and faire in the market, you shall dresse, order, and dyet him in such sort as is formerly prescribed in the Booke of the Keepers Office for the three first dayes till his grasse be scowred foorth, then after you shall dresse and dyet him in such sort as is prescribed in the first fortnights dyeting of hunting horses, only your exercise shall differ thus much, that for a fortnight together after his watering; morning and euening you shall gallop him gently vpon the hand for a quarter of an houre together vpon some plaine leuell meddowe or such like greene swarth ground, till you haue made him cunning in his gallop, and that he knowes how to take
vp

vp his feete, how to set them downe nimble and skilfully, and withall, how and when to fauour him selfe, by making his stroake round and short, and how and when to increase his speed by striking foorth his limbes, and laying his body neare to the earth, onely you must obserue that in all this exercise you doe not make him sweate, or put him to any force, as well for feare of his winde as for other inconueniences, but that out of ease, wantonnes and pleasure, he may both attaine to delight and knowledge, and that also by the moderation of such temperate exercise, hee may haue his glut and pursuenes clesed away, his fat and good flesh better hardned, his wind made more pure, and all his inward faculties better disposed.

After you haue spent this fortnight in this sort, you shal then put him into the same dyet, and both order and keepe him in such sort as you did keepe your hunting horse in the third fortnight, both with the same bread, the same scowrings, and the same obseruations of times and houres, only your exercise shal thus farre differ, that you shall for a fortnight together at least, foure times a weeke ride him foorth on hunting, but by no meanes, howsoeuer the Chases run, you shall not thrust him vpon any deepe or ouerthwart earth, but when the sents come vpon smooth and plaine ground; then you shall thrust him foorth into a good ordinarie speed, and follow the Houndes chearfully yet not with that violence, that either you straine him beyond his owne pleasure, or compell him to doe any thing vpon compulsion, but that whatsoeuer hee doth may be done out of his owne desire, you rather restraining and keeping him within his strength, then couetting to trie the vtmost of his power,
by

by which meanes you shall adde such life to his doings, that when necessity shall compell, he will perform more then you can expect or hope for: after you have brought him home at night, you shall feede and scowre as in case of ordinary huntings, and in this maner of straying, and with this gentle exercise you shall bring him to a good state of body, and to be able to endure some reasonable extremity, which you may knowe by the cleannes of his neather chappes, the thinnes of his ribbe, and the emptines of his flanke, yet for as much as many horses when they are very cleane will notwithstanding haue a full flanke, I wish you rather to trust to his Chaule and ribbe then to the signe of his flanke; Now when your horse is thus brought to some cleannes, if then you would know the height of his ordinary speede, you shal then feed him with the best hunting bread; and hauing found out some plaine smoothe course of about three or foure mile in length, and euery other day you shall course him thereupon for the space of a fortnight, yet by no meanes straying him aboue a three quarters speede, onely to make him acquainted with the race, and that hee may come to the knowledge of his labour, and so may prepare himselfe thereunto by emptying his bellie, and pissing often, as you shall see in a short space hee will quickly learne, and the rather if as you leade him ouer the race you suffer him to stand still when hee pleaseth, to lie downe and tumble; to dung, pisse, or vse any other gesture, whatsoeuer the Horse pleases, not compelling him to leade, but according to his owne liking: And if you finde that hee will not emptie his bellie, you shall leade him where other Horses haue dunged, and stand still, and let him smell thereunto,

the

the sent whereof will presently entice him to dung also, and if he pisse seldome, you shal stand still the oftner, and make him stretch out his legges, you shall whistle him as hee standes, or throwe a little strawe vnder his belly, all which if it preuaile not, you shall your selfe pisse vnder his belly, and it will intice him to pisse. you shal vse as he goes, to spitt Vinegar into his nostralls, for it will both strengthen his stomach, & prouoke him to pisse. When you come to the race end where you must start, you shal vnloose his sursingle, and putting back his cloathes, set on his Saddle, and then mounting vpon his backe; cause the Groome to stroake off his cloathes and to ride away with them, that you may haue them to put on againe when you haue runne the race ouer. Then you shall start your horse into a reasonable speed, and according to his winde and strength, so you shall make him runne the course, either swifter, or slower; once in the course at least making him runne for twelue-score or there about, at the best of his speed, but immediately you shall take vp your bridle againe and fauour him, that preferuing him within his strength, you may make both his winde and strength the better. After that by this manner of trayning you finde that he will run his course with a good ordinary speed, & that for the twelue-score which is all the space you straine him in, you feele hee runnes both swiftly and strongly, you shall then each day you course him, by little and little seeke to augment his violence by drawing twelue-score, to twenty-score, and twenty to forty, till in the end you finde hee will runne a myle with his best speed; then you shall bring that myle to two myle, and two myle to three, till in the end he wil run the whole course, at the height of one entire speed:

After

After that, you shal once in a fortnight make vse of your spurres, and make him runne the whole course thorow vpon the spurres, drawing blood soundly vpon both his sides, and then if you feele that in his course hee doth not faint, but maintaines his speed with a good courage, then you may presume hee is a horse of great vertue and worthie estimation.

Now you shal obserue, that at the end of euery course after you haue with gentle gallopping vp and downe a little coold him, you shall light from his backe, and stop both his Nostrils with your hand for a little space, making him holde his winde: then you shall throw his cloathes vpon him, and making them handsomely fast about him, you shall ride him vp and downe till all his sweate be dryed vp, then ride him home, and set him vpon good store of litter in the stable, dyeting, scowring, feeding, and dressing him as you are taught in the last fortnight for Hunting horses, for all the while you traine a Running horse, you shall not exceed an ordinary hunting dyet, your vttermost ayme being but to make him inwardly cleane, and to bring him to a perfect stroake, and a quicke deliuerance of his feete, and that whatsoever he doth, hee may doe with great courage and liuelyhood. And thus much for the Running horses first order of trayning.

CHAP. 3.

Of the making of a Match, and the obseruations therein.

When you haue after a month or two train'd your Horse, and brought him to some good perfection in running, if then you please either

to put him to any Bell-course, or to match him against some other Horse for any great wager, you shall carefully obserue many aduantages and circumstances which are needfull in that businesse, as first the nature and propertie of your horse, as whether he be of a sicre and couragious spirit doing all things out of violence of his nature, or whether hee bee of cooler temper yet exceeding durable, for vnto the first the plainer & shorter course is the best, and to the latter the longer and the deeper is most aduantage, yet if the sicre Horse haue in his skelping course, either *vpwibes*, *inwibes*, or *downwibes*, which is, that he may either runne within the side of hilles, vp hils, or downe hils, it is much auailing to his winde, and makes him recover his breath and strength much better; for this wee many times finde by prooffe, that a sicre horse running vpon a plaine leuell, if his Rider start him sodainly, or hold his hankes too strait, the Horse out of his furie will choake himselfe in his owne winde; others I haue knowne, that hauing libertie of hand, haue run themselues blinde, both which the climbing or discending of hils doth preuent, for nature and the toyle makes him ease himselfe vp the hill: and downe the hill, his owne danger makes him take leasure; but if your horse be of coole temper, & starts slowly, yet in his whole course throughout, rather augments and increaseth his speede then either abates or diminisheth, such a horse is meete for a long and deepe course where not nimble footmanship, but truth of winde and bloodines of sides only must winne the wager, for where speed and spirit failes, there truth and toughnes are the onely conquerors: you shall also in his training note what kinde of earth he takes most delight to runne vpon, as if he loue

O o

a hard

a hard smooth greene swarth, a beaten hie-way, a rotten ground full of latches, or an ouerthwart broken swarth full of foule treading, and according to his best running so to frame your wager.

You shall also note in what state of bodie your Horse runnes best, as some horses will runne best when they are fatt and full of flesh, and pride, some when they are exceeding poore and most vnlikely; some when they are of an indifferent state of bodie, neither too hie nor too lowe, but of a competent fulnesse, and according as you finde him nearest to his best perfection so you may be the bolder to hazard your wager; for if your Horse that runnes hie, bee lowe; you must then feede hard, and exercise little, till hauing gotten him into his true temper, and then you may aduenture him vpon labour; or if your Horse that runnes lowe be fat and hie, then you must neither spare exercise nor ayring, till you haue brought him to that state of bodie which best fits him.

Lastly, you shall obserue to make no match, but you shall reserue at least sixe weekes for the dyeting of your Horse, because it is a generall rule amongst all Horses, that the first fortnight they are brought to strict dyeting, they will fall away and growe a little sickish, so that necessarilie you had neede to haue a month after to bring him to lust, life and delight, in this manner of dyeting.

And thus much for present obseruations in
Match making.

CHAP. 4.

*Of the severall kinds of Aydings, and Foodes,
belonging to a running
Horse.*

OF all the particles or best members belonging to this dyeting or ordering of running Horses, there is none of more force or efficacie then this, which wee call Ayding, for it hath a diuerse kinde of working, as one while it abateth flesh, weakneth and bringes lowe, another while it feedes, strengthens, and procures appetite; sometimes it cleares the blood, and sometimes it appeales the spirit, working according as it is ordered, yet at all times and how euer it is vsed, it putrifies breath, and is the best fortifier of the winde; wherefore you shal vnderstand, that if your Horse bee too fat, and either for feare of olde straines, or the short time you haue to dyet him you cannot by exercise make abatement of his flesh, then you shal not faile but euening and morning (at least two houres before day) to ayre him after this manner. As soone as you come into the stable, and haue put away his dung, and made all thinges sweete and cleane, you shall then take a haire-cloath and rub his head, face, and necke all ouer, then you shall turne vp all his cloathes and rubbe downe his bodie, bellie, flankes, buttocks, and legges, then take his brydle and wett the snaffe either in Beare or Ale, & put it on his head, then trusse his clothes warme and close about him, and so leade him foorth in your hand vp to the toppe or height of some hill where the winde blowes sharpest, and the ayre is purest; and both as you go to the hill & when you are vpon the hill,

let the Horse goe at his owne pleasure, standing still and gazing when hee list, stretching himselfe foorth, gaping, yawning, tumbling, and vsing what other gesture hee pleases; your selfe euer helping and cherishing him in whatsoeuer he doth; obseruing principally to giue him the libertie of his brydle, and to intice him to smell to the ground, and to the dung of other Horses as you goe vp and downe, and you shall purposely seeke out where other Horses haue dung'd, and leade him vnto it, that hee may smell thereon, for it will mightilie prouoke him to emptie his belly: you shall if there bee any tussockes of long grasse, rushes, or dead fogge, leade him thereunto, both that hee may bathe his legges in the dewe (which is verie wholsome for his limbes) and also prouoke him to pisse. After you haue thus ledde him vp and downe for the space of two houres and more, euen till you see the day begin to breake, then you shall leade him home to the stable in the selfe same sort as you led him foorth: but by the way, if whilest you thus ayre your horse, you doe now and then spirt a little Vinegar into his nostrils, or sometime stop his nostrils with your hands, it is passing good, for it will both make him sneare and neese, and also it will procure him a stomacke, and make him hungry: if as you walke vp and downe you doe now and then with your hand gripe him gently about the wind-pipe, between his chaules and compell him to cough, it will be exceeding good, and you shall thereby finde if there bee any grosenesse about the rootes of his tongue, which stops or hinders his winde, as thus: If hee cough roughly, it is a signe of grosenesse: If hee cough roughly, and after his coughing chawe with his chaps, it is then both a signe of grosenesse, and that he hath some

disolued.

dissolued and loose matter which hee breakes with coughing, which if you finde, you shall then vse to gripe him the oftner, but if hee cough cleare, and without hoarfnes, then he is cleane and you shall gripe him the more seldome.

After you haue brought your Horse into the stable, and haue chafte and rub'd his legges well, you shall then feede and order him, as shall bee hereafter declared; Now looke how you ayred your Horse in the morning before day; in the selfe same manner you shall also ayre him at night after the day is departed, onely in stead of leading him vnto the height of some hill, you shall leade him downe to some valley, or meddowe neare to some riuer or running water, that the coldnesse which comes from thence, may enter and pierce him; if at any time whilst you ayre your horse, you finde him wantonly disposed, you shall runne with him vp and downe, and make him scope and play about you. This ayring before and after day, doth abate a Horses flesh, dries vp pursiuenes and grosse humors, cleares the blood, and makes his vitall spirits more actiue.

Now if your Horse be exceeding leane, weake, and in pouertie, then you shall ayre him in the morning an houre or more after Sun-rise in the same sort as you did before, and also at night an houre or two before Sun-set, the pleasantnes of which two seasons will prouoke such delight in the horse, that hee will rake pride in himselfe; it will get him such a stomacke, that you shall hardly ouer-feede him; and store of foode brings euer store of flesh and strength, it will make him that he shall not take loath vnto his foode, which is the onely impediments that attends a running Horse, but the sorer you feede,

the better shall be ever his digestion; and nature being pleased with what she receiues, will soone againe become strong and powerfull. But if your horse bee of a right state of body, that is, neither too fat nor too leane, but of a full strength and perfection, such as you knowe is fittest for the exercise, whereunto you intend him, then you shall ayre him euery morning after day, and before Sunne-rise, and euery euening after Sun-sett, and before the closing in of the night, for these indifferent and temperate times, doe neither take so sore of nature, that they bring it to any weaknesse, neither adde so much to strength or appetite, that they bring the flesh to any greater lust or increasement, but holding one certaine stay, keepes the body strong, the winde pure, and the inward spirits full of life and chearefulnesse; Therefore euerie Keeper of running Horses must knowe that by no meanes whilst his horse is in strict dyet, hee may not faile to ayre his horse morning and euening, after one of these three seuerall wayes, according to the state and constitution of the Horses body, excepting onely those dayes wherein his horse takes his breathing courses, being assured that hee were better to forget a meale of the hordes foode, then an houre of his ayringes: and since I haue thus shewed you, the diuersitie of ayringes, I will now proceed and shew you the diuersitie and natures of euery seuerall foode, meete for a Horses bodie.

First therefore you shal vnderstand that the principall foode, whereupon a Running horse is to be fedde most; as the very strength and chiefe substance of his life must be *Bread*, for it of all other foodes is most strong, cleane, healthfull, of best digestion, and breede the best blood, wherefore for *Bread*, you shall make it after this manner.

Take

Take of fine Oatemeall well dried, foure peckes; of ^{Dyetsbread.} cleane dry'd Beanes two peckes, of the best Wheate two peckes, and of Rye two peckes, let all these graines be well mingled together, and ground (if possible) vpon a paire of blacke stones, then boult the meale through a fine boulding-cloath, and knead it with new Ale, and the Barne well beaten together, and with the whites of at least an hundred Egges. Now if your horse, as for the most part Running horses are, be subiect to drynesse and costiuenes in his bodie, then to these former quantities, you shall adde at least three pound of sweet Butter, but not otherwise: these you shall kneade and worke together exceedingly, first with handes, after with fecte by treading, and lastly with the brake; then couering it close with warme clothes, you shall let it lie two or three houres in the trough to swell, then take it foorth and molde it vp in great loaves at least halfe a peck in a loafe, and so bake it like vnto ordinary Household-bread: some Hors-men there bee, which of my knowledge to this breade will mixe the powder of *Licoras* or *Annyseedes* in great quantitie, but as once I saide, so say I still, it is the most vnwholsome that can be, and most vnnaturall, nor haue I seene any horse winne, but I haue seene many horses loose, which haue beene kept with such dyet. The nature of this breade is onely to breed strength, lust, and good blood, without pursiuenes, grosenes or corrupting of the winde: it is light and easie of digestion, and so not lying long either in the Horses stomacke or belly is no impediment to the violence and furie of his labour.

Next vnto Bread is dried washt meate, as thus, take two peckes of the best Oates, and spreading them vpon a cloath, in the Sunne turne them vp and downe till they

*Of washt
meate dried.*

bee as drie as if they had beene dried vpon a Kilne, then put them in a cleane bagg, and either beate them with a sleale, or vpon a hard floore as hus-wiues beate Wheate, till the vpper hulles be almost beaten off, then winnowe them cleane, and putting them into some cleane vessell, breake vnto them the whites of twentie or fortie Egges, and wash the Oates, and stirre them well vp and downe therein, then let them stand and soke all that night. The next morning take foorth the Oates, and spread them in the Sunne vpon a cleane cloath till they be drie againe.

This foode of all other is most fine, light, and easie of digestion, 'tis most soueraigne for the winde, dissoluing and cleansing away whatsoever is grosse, or stoppes the entrance of those pipes. The meetest time to giue this foode in, is either immediately before, or immediately after his labour, and the horse most meete for this food is the grosse feeder, the kettie or thicke winded.

Next to this foode is the Oates drid in the Sunne, and beaten as aforesaid, and then to be steeped for a day and a night in strong Ale, and then dry'd in the Sunne. This foode is exceeding comfortable, and mooues life, spirit, and chearefulnesse in a horse, it helps the winde something, but not much, and is most meete to bee giuen a Horse that is leane, or of a dainty and tender stomacke.

Now your last dry'd washt-meate is to take a couple of fine manchets well chipt, and to cut them crosse wise into foure round toasts, and so toast them before the fire, then steepe them for halfe an houre in Muscadine, then taking them foorth, lay them in warme cloathes before the fire, and smother them till they be drie againe, and so giue them to your horse. This foode is a lustie and strong foode clearing the blood and the vitall spirits of
a horse

a horse; it quickens the braine, makes the minde wanton and actiue, and so fills all the powers of a horse with alacritie of spirit, that if he be neuer so emptie, yet he takes no dislike in his fasting: it kills also the wormes in a horses bodie, and makes that they do not torment and gnaw him, when he is much fasting, yet this foode is not to be giuen often, for feare of intoxicating the braine through the fume thereof; but carely in the morning before your horse goe to course, if hee haue beene sicke, or is poore in flesh, or much subiect to take dislike or loath at his prouender.

Next to these dry'd washt meates, are your moyst washt meates, which are no other but these before named, as Oates, and whites of Egges, Oates and Ale, or Toastes and Muscadine, so that they be giuen to a horse presently after they haue been steept, & are as wet as wet maybe. This foode is verie hartie, coole and much loosening the body, hauing onely this particular fault, that it a little breedeth purfuenes, and grosenes: wherefore it is to be giuen to a horse that is either weake, sickly, or subiect to drie much in his bodie, it must be vsed for the most part medicinally, for, to make it a continuall foode, the very fume thereof would bring putrifaction to the braine, and the moystnesse cause an vnaturall scowring in his bodie. Besides these foodes, there is the eares of Pollard wheat to be giuen by two or three handfull together out of your hand, for it prepareth and comforteth the stomacke, and is to be giuen to a horse as the first thing he eateth after he hath beene coursed or warmed with any extraordinarie labour.

Now astouching Rie, Mashes and such like, because they are in the nature of scowrings, I wil not couple them amongst

Of moyst
washt meate.

amongst the Horses foodes, hauing spoken sufficiently of them and their natures in the booke of hunting horses, to which I referre you. And thus much for the diuersitie of aydings, and the alterations of foodes.

CHAP. 5.

Of the severall kindes of Sweates, and of their uses.

Sweates are to be given to a Horse two severall wayes, that is to say, either naked or cloathed, naked, as either by exercise or labour; or cloathed, as by phisicall helps without much torment. And because the labour of the running Horse is violent and sodaine, without any indurance or deliberation in his exercise, insomuch that a Horse being in any good state of body, cannot sweate much, or dissolue any part of his inward grosse humours by so short an exercise: it is therefore agreed vpon by all good Horsemen, that as well for preserving the running horse from wearinesse in labour, as also for bringing him to the best estate of a cleane bodie, that he shal have his sweates giuen him for the most part in his cloathes, especially when hee is so cleane that hee will not sweat suddainly.

Now you shall vnderstand, that sweates in cloathes are to be given two severall waies, that is to say, eyther abroad in the field, or else standing still in the close Stable. If you giue your Horse his sweate abroad in the felde, you shall doe it after this sorte: earely in the morning

ning after you haue rubbed him downe with your haire-cloath, and girded his cloathes close round about him, you shall put on his brydle, and leade him foorth into some faire large Close or field, and there mounting vpon his backe with his cloathes about him, you shall gallop him at a reasonable speede vp and downe without ceasing, till you finde all his head, necke and face, to bee of an intire sweate: then you shall ride him to the Stable doore, and there lighting from his backe, set him vp in Litter euen to the middle side; then tie him vp to the Racke, and cast a cloath or two more ouer him, couering his head and necke all ouer also, and so let him stand and sweate for an-houre or more, if you knowe him to bee verie fat, and foule. After he hath sweat sufficiently, you shall then take off his cloathes one after another, and another, till by little and little abating his heate, you make him leaue sweating; then you shall rub him, and feede him as shall be hereafter declared.

Now if your Horse haue either former straynes, or be aged, or in any such state of bodie, that you may not well aduenture to put him to any violent labour, or if the weather bee so vnseasonable that you cannot conueniently giue his sweates without in the field; you shall then giue him his sweate in the Stable after this manner: First you shall strip your Horse naked, then take a large Blanket, and warme it against the fire, and then folde it in many foldes, heating every folde hotter then other, and then being at the hottest, you shall wrappe it round about your Horses bodie next vnto his heart, pinning it verie close and strait; then lay ouer it two or three other Blankets at their vtermost largeness, and two or three Couerlets also, girde them hard about his bodie
with

with a Surfingle, and binde euery one of them close and fast before his breast, then stoppe the surfingle round about with great wispes of strawe, and let him stand in lither vp to the middle side, then keeping your Stable as close and warme from all ayre as is possible, let him stand for a quarter of an houre, and you shall see the sweate begin to rise about his eare rootes, and trickle downe his face, which if it doe, you shall then let him stand still, and sweate so long as in your owne discretion you shall thinke meete (so it exceed not about two houres at the most) but if hee be of so hard a constitution, that this course will not make him sweate at all, then you shall lay more cloathes vpon him; and if they preuaile not, then (being cladde in the manner aforesaide) you shall take him soorth of the stable into some adioyning backeside, and there trot him, and chafe him gently vp and downe till you see his sweate begin to rise, then set him vp in the Stable againe, and laying more cloathes vpon him, let him sweate during your pleasure, and all the while hee sweateth, you shall make a Groome to stand by him, and to wipe the sweate from his face with a drie cloath, which will please the horse exceedingly.

When he hath sweate to your contentment, you shall then by the abatement of his cloathes one after one, keeping a prettie distance of time betweene each seuerall cloathes taking away (least cooling him too suddainly might doe him more hurt then his sweating doth him good) bring him to that drynesse and temper of body, wherein you found him before you gaue him his sweat, which when you haue brought to passe, you shall then vncloath and dresse him in such sort as becommeth the office of a good Keeper.

These sweats are the most wholsomeft and best scow-
rings that can be giuen to a fat horse, for they doe dis-
solue and expell all grosse and infectious humors, how
euer bred in the body either by surfeit or rawnesse of
foode, by violence of trauell, by suddaine coldes, exces-
siue heates, or by any other vnnaturall course whatsoe-
uer: it purifies the blood, cleares the winde, and brings
spirit and lightnesse to the bodie, onely they doe much
abate the flesh, and therefore a little weaken the horse,
by which meanes they are held principally good for fat
and grosse Horses, and seldome to bee vsed vpon leane
Horses; yet for mine owne part, it both hath bene, and
shall euer bee my practise to vse them both to fat and
lean Horses, where I finde either by outward or inward
signe, that the bodie hath bene vnwholsomly fed, and is
possessd with grosse and corrupt humors: yet you must
knowe that one of these sweates doth take as much of a
Horse as three courses, wherefore you must haue this
consideration, that if your horse bee not in great pride
and full state of body, after one of these sweates, you must
not course or straine your horse for at least fiue dayes.

And thus much for sweates and their seuerall vses.

CHAP. 6.

Of the ordering and dycting a Running Horse for

Match or Wager.

WHen you haue made any great match or wager
vpon your horse, so that you are to put him to
the vttermost, that either art or nature cā bring
him

him vnto; it is to be presupposed that your Horse being of some especiall note (at least in your owne estimation) must necessarilie be kept in good ordinarie Hunting dyet, for fewe or none will make any great wagers either of ordinarie Hackneyes, or grasse Nags, wherefore your match being made, and you now intending to put him into this strict dyet, onely appertaining to a course, you shall first looke vpon him; and as neare as you can, either by his dung, the thicknesse of his flesh vpon his shortest ribbe, the cleannesse of his Chaule and other externall partes (all which are formerly set downe at large) you shall iudge in what state of bodie your Horse standeth, and how neare, or how farre off hee is from being in fit temper to runne a course, and if you then finde that he is in full strength, good lust, and in an indifferent ordinarie cleannesse, you shall then thus begin first to fashion him vnto this dyet, First next his skinne you shall lay a faire linnen sheete, as well because horses naturally delight to be sweete and neatly kept, priding themselues with the daintinesse of their keeping, as also because when nature beeing at any time distempered in the Horse, either through the straitnesse of his dyet, or the strangenesse of his foode, (which ordinarily is found with running horses) hee will breake forth into great sweates, insomuch that when you come to him in the morning, you shall oft finde him all wett, as if hee were troubled with the night-mare, then the linnen being next his skin, euen as the force of nature or his sicknesse shall leave their working, so will the linnen sheete coole and growe drie againe; neither forcing him to sweat (as wollen cloathes will doe) nor retaining any moysture extraordinarilie, as your cloathes of course Canuase will doe; the first
being

beeing vnwholsome for the Horses health, the other a great annoyance vnto his body; ouer this sheete you shall lay as many cloathes of wollen and Canuase, as shall double in weight and warmth those cloathes which hee vsually wore daily, as thus, if ordinarily he did weare a Canuase cloath and a Blanket, then now you shall lay on a blanket, a thicke couerlet and a cloath of canuase, all which you shall binde close and warme before his breast, and then with a fursingle gird them about his bodie, and stop him round with soft wispes; the reasons for these many cloathes being these two, first that they may helpe nature to expell all grosse, foggie and vnwholsome humors which are gathered together in a horses bodie by inforcing him to sweate in the houres of his rest, which a Horse naturally (with small helpe) will doe, if hee be ouerburdened with grosenes or faintnes, and these sweates are most kindly and least painfull: the second reason is, that a Horse being ouerladen, and as it were fettered and bound vp in his cloathes, when hee shall come to be disburdened and stript naked of such incumberances, he will be so light, nimble, and deliuer in all his actions that like a prisoner discharged of heauie boltes, his feete will bee euen winges to beare away his bodie; also when a Horse that is so warme and tenderly kept, shall come to haue his skinne opposed against sharpe ayre, the very piercing colde thereof will be vnto him as good as a paire of spurres to enforce him to make hast in his labour, neither will the naturall heate which accompaineth and comforteth the heart, so easily be banish into the outward parts, or bring to the horse any sence of faintnes. Next you shall obserue, that your Stable be close, warme, and darke as may bee, and that

ouer and besides the darkenesse of your Stable, you shall nayle some thicke Canuase cloathes about your Horse also, both for closenes and warmnes; both because no colde or subtil ayre shall suddainly strike into the horse and distemper his body, and also because the horse shall not distinguish the night from the day, but take his rest equally in them both, without either the trouble of light or noyses. This done, you shall euer bee carefull that your horse may stand orderly night and day vpon great store of litter, at least a foote deepe from the planchers after your horse hath prest it downe with his lying, both because it shall defend him from the colde dampishnes of the earth, which is verie vnhealthfull; and also because he shall not holde his vrine in his body longer then the first prouocation of Nature, which if hee haue litter vnder him hee will not doe, but if he want, hee will not pisse as long as he is able to containe it to the contrarie; besides, there is nothing wherein a Horse takes more delight, then in the softnesse of his bed, which as soone as hee findes, you shall see by his much lying the delight hee takes in his lodging: and truely whosoever will expect much toyle from a horse in the field, must not abridge him of any ease in the stable, and chieflie if he be a horse of free and pure mettall.

Next vnto these obseruations, you shall looke hourly to the keeping of your maunger cleane, both from dust, filth, or any vncleannes whatsoeuer; and if there be any walles of earth, mudde, or loame, or any thatch or such like filthines neare him, you shall nayle Canuase cloathes before them, so that by no meanes your horse may come to licke or gnawe vpon them. Lastly you shall haue regard to his racke, and see that it bee hourly sweept

swept and kept cleane, both from dust, cob-webs and such like filthines; and as touching the ordinarie meate which you shall put into his racke, during al the time of his dyet, it shall be nothing but sweet Wheat-straw well thrasht given by a sheafe at once, morning and euening.

Now when you haue performed all these generall obseruations, you shall then thus proceed to his more particular dyet: First in the morning assoone as you come into the Stable, which would be to a fat Horse long before day, to a Horse of good temper before Sun-rise, and to a leane Horse long after the Sunne is risen. Assoone as you haue put away his dung, and such foule litter as he hath that night fyled, and after you haue swept & made your stable cleane, you shall then thrust your hand vnder his cloathes, and feele his flankes whether hee haue sweat that night I or no, if you finde he haue sweat, and is not fully drie, you shall then turne vp his cloathes, and with cleane cloathes, rubbe him as dry as may bee; then if hee be a Horse of grosse and foule feeding, you shall take a newelaide egge and breake it in his mouth, make him swallowe it shells and all, then washing his Snaffle in a little Beere, or Beere and Salt, put it in his mouth, and so leade him foorth and ayre him, as hath beene set downe in a former Chapter. After you haue brought in your Horse from ayring, and set him vp in the Stable, you shall first cause all his legges to bee rub'd exceeding much, and his fecte to bee pickt cleane from durt, grauell and other filthinesse; then you shall take off his brydle, put on his coller, and giue him the value of halfe a pecke of Oates washt in the whites of Egges and dry'd, if he be a Horse of good stomacke and appetite; but if he be a horse tender and dainty, then you shall

shall not giue him so much at once; but giue him lesse and often, wherefore as touching the quantities of meat which you shall giue, your own discretion agreeing with the appetite and stomacke of the horse, must make them more or lesse at your pleasure. After your horse hath eaten his meale, which you shall stand by and see him doe, you shall then after you have made your stable cleane againe, shut vp your doore and windowes, and so let your horse rest till twelue a clock in the afternoone; at which time comming into the stable, and hauing put away his dung, and made all thinges sweete and cleane about the horse you shall then put on his brydle, and tye him vp to the racke, and then dresse, currie, and trim him, in such sort as is before described in the office of the Keeper; after you haue drest your horse, and cloathed him vp warme, hauing an especiall care that your horse by no means stand still naked, but that the groom be euer doing something about him (for so long he will neuer take colde) you shall then lead him forth to the water, either to some faire fountain, or some running spring, or some such water as you shall thinke to be most agreeable with your horses body: Of all which waters, I haue in the former booke of the office of the keeper, written sufficiently, and therefore in this place thinke it needlesse againe to repeat them. After your horse hath drunke his fill, you shall then leade him into the stable againe, and hauing chafed and rub'd his legs well, you shall then giue him the value of halfe a peck of your best dyet bread cut in small peeces, which as soone as you shall see him eat, you shall then shut vp your stable door, & let him rest till five of the clocke in the euening. Now you are from the first rules to gather these generall principles, that first your horse shall

shal drink during his time of diet, but once in 24 houres, which is euer betwixt twelue, & one a clocke at noone, whē the Sun is at the hiest: next that he is to be drest but once in 24 houres, which is at twelue a clocke at noon also; then you shall euer see him eat his meat, & whē you giue him any bread, you shall chip your loaves well, and keep your rules formerly prescribed for hunting horses, that is to say, if your horse either be a grosse feeding horse & holde his meat long in his belly, or if at any time either vpon the occasion of his course, the gining of medicine, or any other necessity, you would haue his meate soone digested, you shall then giue him no crust at all, but all crum, for that soonest passeth thorow him: but if your horse be of daintie or tender nature, subiect to quicke digestion; or if by reason of rest, or to comfort former toyle taken, you would haue him to retaine and holde his meate long, then you shall giue him more crust then crum, or els crust and crum equally mixt together, your loaves being onely sleightly chipt and but the vpper part taken away only. Lastly, you shall euer obserue when you dresse your horse, to annoint all his foure legges from the knees and cambrels downward with Linseed-oyle, and euer when he comes from his course, or from any exercise to bathe them with pisse and Salt-peeter boyl'd together.

At five of the clocke in the euening, you shall come vnto him, and first making your stable cleane, and putting away his dung, you shall turne vp his cloath, and with a haire-cloath rub his face, head, necke, buttockes, flanks, and belly, then with hard wispes chafe his legges; which done, you shall giue him the like quantitie of bread as you did at noone, and so let him rest till the houre of his

euening ayring; for you must vnderstand, that as duely as a horse must bee fedde or drest, so hee must be ayred at his fit houres, morning and euening. After you haue brought your horse from ayring, and haue chafte and rub'd his legges well, you may giue him a handfull of bread or thereabouts, and no more, and so let him rest till nine a clocke at night, at what time you shall come vnto him, and hauing rubb'd his bodie ouer with your haire cloath, and his legges with hard wispes, you shall then giue him the ordinarie quantity of bread, rosse vp his litter, make his bed soft, and so let him rest till the next morning; and as you spent this day, so you shall spend all other dayes of your horses rest, onely with this caution, that if as you feede your Horse, you finde him at any time grow coy or refuse the foode you giue him, then you shall alter his foode, and in steade of Breade giue Oates; and in stead of drie oates, wet Oates, and when hee is weary of wet oates to giue him drie Oates againe; yet to make your maine food indeed to be onely Bread, and to vse the other foodes but onely to make his appetite better to his bread. If any man shall either thinke, or in his experience finde, that these quantities which I prescribe are too great, he may at his discretion abridge them: for in my iudgement when I consider the want of Hay, the sharpnes of his aydings; and compare his houres of fasting with his houres of feeding, I doe not finde any quantitie that can bee a better president.

The first cour-
sing,

After you haue thus kept your horse, as is before shew-
ed, for the space of two dayes, you shall the third day in
stead of ayring him, lead him in his cloathes to the place
appointed for his course, for it is to bee intended, that
you must euer either through right, loue, or money, haue

your

your Stable as neare to the staffe where your race must end as conueniently you can get it, as in the next neighbouring village, or such like place of conueniencie, that your Horse comming to knowe that hee euer runneth homeward, he will with more willingnes and spirit, bestirre himselfe in his labour.

As soone as you haue brought your horse to the staffe, you shall let him smell thereto, and if he will, you shall let him rub himselfe thereon, or vse any other motion what hee pleaseth; then you shall leade him forward, with all leasure and gentlenes, standing many times still, both to prouoke him to dung, and pisse, and if he will lie downe and tumble, which Hors-men call *Freaning*, you shall not onely giue him leaue, but also with the brydle reynes helpe him to wallow ouer and ouer: but if as you leade him hee refuse either to dung or pisse, then being come to the place of start, you shall vnloose his fursingle, and breake the wispes open vnder his belly, for many horses will refuse to pisse for feare of sprinckling vpon his legs, which fewe dainty horse will indure; so that when hee perceiues the wisps to be vnder him, he wil pisse instantly, and to that end if he doe not offer at the first, you shall leade him ouer them twice or thrice. When hee hath pist, you shall take some of the dryest wispes and chafe all his legges; then you shall vnbinde his cloathes from before his brest, and putting them back, set on your saddle, which donne, you shall your selfe pisse in your Horses mouth, which will be an occasion that he wil worke and run with pleasure, then you shall take away all his clothes and deliuer them to the groom, who may ryde towards the staffe with them: then after you shall start your horse and at more then three quarters speede, runne him ouer

the course : and as soone as you are past the staffe, you shall take him vp and stay him : then trot him gently backe to the staffe, and let him smell vpon it againe, that by custome hee may come to take an especiall notice of the place ; and know that there is the end of his labour : Then you shall gallop and scope him gently vp and downe to keepe him warme, vntill his cloathes come ; then lighting from his backe, and cloathing him ; you shall ride him vp and downe till he bee sufficiently cooled, and then ride him home, and set him vp in the stable close and warme, casting another cloath ouer him ; then hauing rubb'd his legges sufficiently let him stand, benignly tyed by his brydle vp to the racke, for at least two or three houres or more, and then come to him, and if you finde that his sweate is all dried vp, you shall take off the spare cloath, and hauing stopped his fursingle about with soft wispes, you shall giue him forth of your hands a handfull or two of the eares of Pollard wheate, and so let him stand till one of the clocke at noone, at what time you shall bring vnto him a very sweete Mash, and giue it him to drinke. After he hath drunke his mash, you shall giue him two or three handfulls of Oates washt in Muscadine, and dry'd; and mingled with them a handfull or two of cleane drest Hempseede. After hee hath eaten them, you shall then vnclouth him, and currie and dresse him, as hath bene formerly described, then cloathing him vp warme againe, let him stand till fiue of the clocke at euening, at what time you shall giue him a good quantitie of bread, which as soone as hee hath eaten, you shall brydle him vp and leade him forth to ayre him, of what state of bodie soeuer hee be, both because hauing in the morning indured great toyle in his course,

it

it is requisite hee should haue comfort in his ayring, and also that you may haue great respect to his dung, obseruing both the temper, the colour and the sliminesse, and whether there come from him any greafe or no, which if hee doe auoyde, it is an apparant signe of his foulesse; if he doe not, it is a good token of his cleannesse.

After his ayring, you shall set him vp, chafe his legges, and giue him a handfull of bread, letting him stand till nine of the clocke at night, at what time (as you did in former nights) so you shall now giue him a good quantity of bread, rubbe his head, face, necke, bodie and buttocks with a haire-cloath, stirre vp his litter and so let him rest till the next morning, obseruing according to the expence of these three daies, so to spend the first fortnight, coursing your horse euery third day, both that you may bring him to an acquaintance with his race, and also that you may come to the better iudgment of the state of his body, for if in this first fortnight you finde your Horse to drie inwardly, and grow costiue, which is the naturall fault of running horses, then you shall vse moyst washt meate the oftner, put more Butter into your bread, and in time of necessity, giue him a handfull or two of Rie sodden, but if you finde him naturally giuen to loosenes, which is seldome found in this dyeting, then you shal put no butter at all into your bread, you shall feed him with washt meate well dry'd, and giue him wheate cares both before and after his aydings, you shall chip his bread little or nothing at all, and let it be baked somewhat the softer. Now after this first fortnights keeping, if you finde your horse a little cleaner then he was, and that hee is strong and in good lust, then both for your aydings, dressings, dyetings, warrings, and other obseruations, you shall

shall in all thinges doe as you did in the first fortnight, onely with this difference, that in your courings, you shall not bee so violent, or draw him vp to so hie a speed as formerly you did, but play with him, and as it were no more but gallop him ouer the race, that thereby hee may take pride and delight in his labour, onely once in each weeke, that is, in the middle of each weeke, being at least fise dayes betwixt one and the other, if your Horse bee young, strong, and lusty, you shall giue him a sweate in his cloathes, either vpon the race which you must runne, or else vpon some other ground fit for the purpose; but if your Horse bee olde, stiffe, or rainted, then you shall giue him the sweates in his cloathes within the Stable, the manner of each sweate is in a former Chapter discribed, and these sweates you shall giue verie earely in the morning, as an houre before Sunne-rise; that hee may be coolde, haue his mash giuen him, and be curried and drest soone after eleuen a clocke in the fore-noone, the day following the latter of these two sweates, you shall earely in the morning before you goe soorth to ayre him, giue him the scowring of *Muskadine*, *Sallet-oyle* and *Sugar-Candie*, as is mentioned in the booke of Hunting, and then leade him soorth and ayre him, but in any case keepe him not soorth aboue halfe an houre at the most, but bring him home, set him vpp warme, tye him so that hee may lye downe, lay an handfull or two of Oates before him, and so let him rest till twelue or one a clocke in the after-noone, at what time you shall water him, dresse him, and feede him as you did in the former dayes of his resting.

After this sweate thus giuen, you shall euery third day for exercise sake, gallop your Horse as gently ouer the
race

race as may be, onely to keepe his legges nimble, and his breath pure, till the fourth day before the day of your wager, vpon which day you shall giue your Horse a sound and (as my country-men of the North tearme it) a bloody course ouer the race; then after he is colde and brought home, as soone as you haue chast his legges well, you shall take a Muzzle made of canuase or leather, but canuase is the better, of which Muzzle I haue spoken more particularly in the booke of hunting. This muzzell you shall put vpon your horses head, and fasten it betwene his eares; yet before you put it on, you shall throw into it the powder of Annyseedes well beaten in a mortar, which is all the spice you shall vse about your horse, and euery time you take off or put on the muzzell, you shall put more powder in. This powder of Annyseedes is for the horse to smell vpon, because it openeth the winde-pipe, and sometimes to licke vpon, because it comforteth the stomacke, and strengthneth a horse in his fasting, you shall also haue diuers muzzels, that when your horse with his breath and such like moyst vapours hath wet one, and made it noysome, you may then put on another which is drie, and so keepe him sweete and cleanly, washing his foule muzzell, and drying it before the fire, that it may serue at another season.

After you haue muzzeld vp your horse that hee can eate nothing but what you giue him, you shall let him rest for an houre or two, and take away the wheat strawe from his racke, not suffering him to haue any more racke meate till the wager bee past. After hee hath stood two houres, you shal come to him and giue him two or three handfull of wheat-eares, and after them a sweete mash, then muzzell him vp againe, and let him stand till it bee
betwixt

betwixt twelue and one a clocke in the after noone, at what time you shall first take off his cloath and currie and dresse him very sufficiently, then hauing cloathed him vp warme againe, you shall take off his Muzzle, and giue him out of your hand bitte by bitte to the value of a pennie white loafe of your dyet bread, then you shall giue him in a cleane dish the value of a quart of water, then you shall giue him as much more bread, then offer him as much more water, and thus giuing him one while bread, another while water, giue him a good meale, according to the constitution of his body, and the strength of his appetite, then put on his Muzzle, and so let him stand till betwixt fise and sixe a clocke in the euening, at what time you shall take your horse foorth to ayre him, and after he is ayred you shall bring him home, and hauing chafst his legges you shall take a cleane boule or tray of wood (for you must vnderstand after your horse is put into the Muzzle you shall suffer him no more to eate in the maunger) and into that boule or tray you shall put a good handfull of Oates wash'd in the whites of egges and dryde, which if you perceiue he eates very greedily, shall then giue him another handfull, and so a third, then in a dish you shall offer him a quart of water, then another handfull of Oates, and another quart of water, and thus you shall giue one after another till you haue giuen him a good meale likewise, then put on his Muzzle, and let him stand till betwixt nine and tenne a clocke at night, at what time you shall come to him, and as you sedde him at noone with bread and water, so you shall now feede him with bread and water likewise, then putting on his Muzzle, rubbing him, and raising vp his litter, let him stand till the next morning. The next day

is a day of rest, so that after you haue ayred him in the morning you shall then onely feede him as you did the day before, onely you must vnderstand that these three dayes before your race day you shall in your aydings bee longer abroad then vsually you were wont to be, both that you may keepe him in perfect breath, and suffer no grosenesse to increase, and also to procure him a good stomacke, and a longing appetite. After two of your foure dayes are thus spent in ayding and feeding, the third day you shall spend in the same manner also, both touching his aydings and feedings, but the time betwixt his meales you shall spend in colling his eares, maine, chappes, eye-browes, and other partes of his body that are charged with superfluous haire; you shall wash and scowre both his maine and taile with sope and water, and then if at the race day you meane to haue it frizeld and brodered out brauely to the showe, you shall plat them both in as many seuerall small plats or strings as you can conueniently, and knit enery seuerall plat and string in as many knottes as you can deuise, for the lesse your plats are, and the more knots you knit the brauelier will your horses maine or taile curle, and the gallanter it will appeare to the beholders.

This day also you shall see that the Smith shooe your horse both easily and sufficiently, according to the nature of the course; that is to say, if the course bee vpon soft greene swarth, rotten moore, or durtie earth, then you shall shooe him with halfe shooes, both because they preuent ouer-reaching (which often chaunces in such grounds) and also giues foot-holde inough, which is all the necessitie in such a course: But if the race bee vpon hard heathes, hie-wayes, or flintie, or chaukie grounds, then

then you shal shooe him with whole shoes, neither halfe so broad, nor halfe so thicke as the hunting shooe, After your horse is thus prepared, the next day following, which is the day before your race day, you shall ayre, order and feed your horse, as you did in the former dayes, onely you shall giue him no water at all. After you haue finished warring and feeding him at twelue of the clocke in the afternoone, till your wager bee past, onely you shall feede him with what meate hee hath most stomack vnto, both in the euening, and at nine a clocke also, giuing him as much quietnesse and rest as you can deuise: Vpon the race day in the morning before the spring of the day, you shall take foorth your horse and ayre him; then when you haue brought him home, you shall giue him (after his legges haue beene well rubbed and annoynted with Linseed-oyle, or Traine oyle) as many toastes steept in Muskadine, and dried as he will eate, or if out of the daintinesse of his stomacke, hee take dislike vnto them, you shall onely giue him halfe a pecke of fine cleane Oate-meale well dried, then put on his muzzell, and so let him take his rest, till you haue warning to prepare him for his course, which assoone as you haue, you shall the first thing you doe, take halfe a pinte of Sacke, and hauing brewed it well with the powder of Anny-seedes and Sugar candie, giue it your horse: then lay his cloathes hansomely and in good order about him, stopping the fursingle round about with soft wispes, then if you haue any couering of silke, or other finer cloath for the showe, (as for the most part Noble-men and great persons haue) then you shall lay it the vppermost, and hide both the other cloathes and the wispes also; then you shall vnplatte both his mayne and
 taylor

tayle, seuering euerie haire one from another, then you shall wash his Snaffle in a little Beere, and put it in his mouth, then with some fine riband or lace, you shall tye vp his fore-toppe, so that it may not dangle or hinder his sight, and whilest you are dooing these thinges, you shall make other Groomes doe nothing but rubbe his legges, thus when you haue fitted euerie thing conueniently, you shall take Vinegar into your mouth and spirt it into your Horses nostrels, and so leade him towardes the race, in such manner and forme as was shewed you in the Horses first course, and after you come at the race end, when you haue rubd his legges, and asmuch as you can, prouok't him to pisse and dung, then you shall vngird his cloathes, set on your saddle, spirt Vinegar into his nostrels, and then mount his backe, and when the watch-word is giuen, start him and runne him according to your Art and courage.

CHAP. 7.

*Observations to bee vsed, and inconueniencies
which happen during the dyeting of
Running Horses.*

NOW forasmuch as there bee diuers generall observations, which you shall obserue, during the time of dyeting your Horse, I will as neere as I can set them downe in such sort, as may bee best fitting for your memory, wherfore first you shall obserue that once or twice in a week when you giue your horse any oates, to giue him a little Mustard-seede mingled therewith, which

which will make your horse neefe, and purge his head of all grosse matter. You shal also obserue, that when your Horses dung lookes of a paalish yellowe colour, and is of an indifferent hardnesse both in substance and sinell, like to the ordure of a man, that then it is best, and the Horse in strongest temper. You shall obserue, that after your horse comes to the strength of feeding, and that his dung smells strongly, that then euery time you come into the stable you burne either Iuniper, Frankensence, Storaxe, or some other perfume, both to take away the euill smell, and to comfort the horse. Also you shall obserue, that if your Horse be an exceeding grosse feeder, and that he will eate vp his litter in great aboundance, that then you may put him into his Muzzle for a fortnight or three weekes before the race day, but if he be a horse of a tender and dainty stomacke, so that you shall with great difficultie make him eate any thing at all, in this case you shall not put him into the muzzle at all, a boue one night before the race day, for the vse of the muzzle is onely but to keepe him from foule and vnwholsome feeding, and to prepare and get him a stomacke; also you shall obserue, that when you giue your horse a playing course, that is to say, when you doe no more but gallop him ouer the race so leasurely as you can deuise, that if then you doe it in his cloathes it shall be very good, and more wholsome for the horse then if you did giue him such a course naked, for if hee bee in good and perfect temper, then that gentle exercise will no more but make him warme in his cloathes.

Lastly you shall obserue, that after your horse is perfectly cleane, and in perfect state of body, if then he take a generall loathe vnto his dyeting food, and will not by
any

any meanestouch any part of it, then you shall not spare if for the recouery of his stomackey you giue him any food whatsoeuer for a meale or two, as either hay, grasse, forrage, hunting bread, pease and branne, or euen common horse-bread; for the common Prouerbe being, that a little doth but a little hurt. In this case to preuent a greater mischiefe, you must be content to runne into a greater inconuenience. Many other obseruations there be which your experience will produce vnto your memory, and which acquaintance and familiarity amongst men skilfull in this Art will bring to your knowledge, of which now my remembrance is barren of, wherefore not doubting but these being carefully looked vnto, will giue you all reasonable satisfaction, for the rest I will referre them to your owne practise, and the disputations of others reasons.

Now for the inconueniences which are most apt to fall out during this time of dyeting running horses, they are three in number, namely, lamenesse of members, sicknesse of body, or dislike of food. To preuent lamenesse of limbes, you must let your exercise be moderate, and vse dayly those supple oyntments which are soueraigne for the limbs; as linseed oyle, traine oyle, sheeps-foot oyle, neats-foot oyle, and such like: all which are to be vsed before trauell; and pisse and salt-peter, nerue-oyle, oyle de bay, and oyle *Perolinum*, all which are to be vsed after labour: but if notwithstanding all these helps yet lamenesse doe chance to happen, then you must re-paire to the next Booke following, which conteineth the office of the Farrier, wherein you shall finde remedy for euery sorance: as for sicknesse of body to preuent it, you must keepe the body cleane by scowrings, the bloud
pure

pure by good dyet, and the spirits actiue, and in strength by healthfull exercise; but if likewise crosse to your inducours this chaunce of sicknes and infirmitie happen vnto your Horse, then you shall repaire likewise to the next booke, where you shall finde receipts for euery imperfection in Nature, as wholesome purgations, comfortable drinckes, and the best glister, of which you shall stand most in neede in this case of strait dyeting; for if your Horse in the time of this especiall keeping, doe by any accident drie inwardly, so that he cannot dung but with great paine and difficultie, you shall then not loose him by any purgation or scowring, for that through his passage amongst the inward vessels, and mixing with the blood and spirits, doth weaken a Horse too much, but onely you shall administer a glister vnto him which is most kindly, both cooling and comfortable. Now lastly for his dislike of foode, to preuent it, you must vse oft change of food, and certaine times in your feeding; but if notwithstanding it happen, then you must repaire it by much ayring, and longer time of fasting: And thus much both for obseruations and inconueniences.

 CHAP. 8.

*Certaine helpes and rules for the Rider, and how
hee shall runne his Horse at the best
aduantage.*

Of waight.

OF all the aduantages which are either to bee gained or lost, there is none greater or more carefully to be respected, then either the giuing, or the loosing

loosing of waight, for it is most certain and I haue seene many experiments thereof, that a pound waight aduantage hath both wonne and lost the wager, as thus, he that hath beene a pound waight heauier hath lost, and that pound waight being abated hee hath wonne, for in long or sore courses, where waight is to be felt, there lesse then a pound is verie troublesome; and though these chances happen not in euerie course, at least are not so feuerally lookt into, yet for mine owne part, I giue this caution to all those which intend to make any match vpon running Horses, by no meanes to giue his aduersarie any aduantage in waight, for though it be neuer so little in a mans sence or apprehension, yet it is a great matter in the end of the wearie labour.

The waight, which for the most part is agree'd vpon in matches in these daies, and the certaine waight which is allowed in all Bell courses through this Land, where men are the ryders is ten stone waight, each stone containing 14. pound; and (being in a match for a Bell) if he which comes first vnto the staffe, want any thing of his due waight, (which is presently to be tryed by the scales) hee shall loose his aduantage, and the second horse shall haue the Bell, but if the second horse want waight also, then the third horse shall haue it, and so frō horse to horse til it come to the last horse, and for mine own part, I haue seene courses where for want of waight the hindmost horse hath beene adiudged the Bell, and indeed it is his due if he bring his true waight to the staffe, and be seene to gallop the course thorow; but if in the course hee be seene to leave galloping as disparting in the match, then he shall challenge no aduantage, because his owne yeelding was a resignatiō of all his right in that daies victory.

Now if no horse bring his waight to the staffe, then the Bell shall be giuen to that horse which ranne with the greatest waight. These Lawes being well considered, it is the part of euerie good Rider to make himselfe a full compleate waight, and if he be of himselfe so light, that hee must carry dead waight, then to carry it in a thicke plate of leade, folded and sowed vp in cloath or canuase, and going like a girdle about his brest vnder his arme-pits, and to be borne vp with two crosse Baurtricks ouerthwart their shoulders, for so shall it bee least troublesome both to the Horse, and to the Rider, whereas to carrie dead waight, as I haue seene many Riders doe, either about their waistes, or in the pockets of their breeches, it must needs bee verie vilde, and cannot chuse but beate a man mightily, both vpon the thighes and bodie. To ride with a plate coate, (as I haue seene a principall Rider doe) cannot but be most troublesome, or to beare sods of earth about a man is the worst of all, for the earth drying, looseth the waight, and so puts in danger the wager. I would not haue a Rider by any meanes to ride fasting, for though some suppose they are then lightest, yet daily proofes shewes vs, that they are heauier, then when their bodies haue taken moderate sustenance.

Of aduantage
against aduan-
tage.

Now since I am entred thus farre into these aduantages, I will shew you one most necessary which hitherto I haue omitted, which is aduantage against aduantage, as thus for example: If you being the maister of a horse of principall good speed, shall be either braued or challenged by him that hath a horse but of a meane speed, saying hee wil runne with you such a course if you will but giue him one quarter of a mile aduantage, you that by certain prooffe and triall knowes your horse is able to ouer-run

him

him in that course about three quarters of a mile, will presently make the match : In this case, you shall by no meanes agree to giue him oddes, or aduantage of the quarter of a mile at the beginning of the race, for that may soone bring you to bee a looser; and the reason is this : your aduersarie at the start stands a iust quarter of a mile before you, and the signe being giuen, you both start, you haue then a quarter of a mile to runne before you come to his starting place, which if you doe not runne at the height of your horses speede, then your aduersary will be got another quarter of a mile before you, and then your wager is in great hazzard, but say you doe runne at your best speede, so that when you come to the end of the first quarter, your aduersarie running but at a three quarters speed (as if he be wise he will not ruane faster) is but halfe a quarter before you, then haue you that halfe quarter to runne vpon the spurres also : when that is done, say he be but twentie score before you, that must bee runne vpon the spurres also : then say hee be but twelue score before, you must runne that at the same speede also : then say you come in that twelue score to buttocke him, you shall then finde hee hauing runne all the while before at his owne ease, and within his speede, will now bee able to giue a fresh loose from you and almost to double the speede hee before held, whilest your horse hauing before neither had ease, nor breath giuen him, will euen through despaire and faintnesse, yeeld in his labour, except hee be a Horse of such an inuincible spirit as hath fewe or no equalls : whereas on the contrarie part, giue the aduantage at the last end of the race, so that you may start cheeke by cheeke together, and you shall in the first quarter of the mile burst him,

and inforcing him to runne beyond his strength, he will not be able to indure his gallop, but wil tyre most shamefully. For as a horse beeing kept in his strength growes proude in his labour; so beeing stretched beyond his strength, hee growes weake and faint harted.

*The Horfe. runners appa-
rell.* But leauing these aduantages, and to returne to my purpose; after the Ryder hath made his waight, and all other his accouterments, in such fit sorte as becomes a good Horfe-man; that is to say, his garments light, close, and easie, his Cappe fast vpon his head, his bootes without wrinkles, and his spurres easie for his heeles, hauing verie good Steele rowels; then beeing mounted vpon his Horse, and being ready for the start, hee shall take a couple of rodde finely rush growne, of good tough Birch, not beeing aboue an elle long, and one of them he shall put vnder his girdle, and the other hee shall carrie in the midst crosse wise between his teeth: then shall hee take vp his Brydle reynes, and hauing made them euen, he shall holde them fast betweene his fore-finger and his thumbe, and then hanke them about his hand twice, drawing them vnto such a firme straitnesse, that albe hee let the first hanke loose, yet the second shall holde his Horse at a sufficient commaundment. And beeing thus readily prepared, carrying his legges close by his Horses sides, with his toes turned inward towards the pointes of the horses fore-shoulders, so that the horse may neither feele the spurre, nor yet his legges be borne so farre off, but that vpon the least occasion he may instantly giue him the spurres.

As soone as the watch word for the start is giuen, hee shall by bowing his body a little forward towards his horses neck, with all coolnes and gentlenes that may be,

start

start his horse into little more then an ordinarie gallop; for there is not a more vilde or vn-Horsman-like motion, then to start a horse suddainly, or in furie, both because if the Horse be of a furious and great spirit, such an intemperate hastinesse will drive him into a violent madnesse, in which hee will either choake himselfe at first in his owne winde, or else runne away so fast that he will abate his strength before he haue occasion to vse it, as I haue seen many times happen between a mad horse, and a mad Hors-man.

Now it is certaine that there be some Horses (as I haue both scene and ridden such) which though the Hors-man bee neuer so temperate and milde, yet out of the hardnesse of their mowthes, and the violence of their spirits, if they be either started amongst other horses, or heare horses come thundring after them, will (whether the Rider will or no) runne at the height of their vttermost powers, whilst they haue either strength or winde.

Such a horse if you chance to ride vpon who hath neither patience in starting, nor temper in running, then I would haue you to suffer such horser as runne against you to start before you, and you with all gentlenes to follow them euen in the verie path, that one of them runs, so that if he offer to runne faster then he should, hee shall be inforced to runne ouer the horse which runnes before him, which seldome you shall finde any horse without compulsion will doe, by meanes whereof you shall reape these two benefits: First that you shall keepe your horse in that temper of speede which you desire, and se-
preferue your horse both in strength and winde: and secondly, what with the noise of your rüning, and the feare that you will treade vpon his heeles, you shall drine your

aduersarie so fast before you, that through feare and furie you shall beate him out of winde, and make him faint much sooner then if hee ranne at his owne pleasure, infomuch that when you haue ridden a myle or more, at what time your Horse will come to coolenesse, and temperate ryding, you shall finde him in that strength of winde and bodie, that you may take what way you will and rule your horse by the directions of your owne thoughts. But if your Horse bee so extreame madde, that hee will not suffer any horse to start before him, nor yet stand still with any quietnesse till the time of starting, you shall not then take his backe till your aduersaries bee all ready mounted, and then as soone as you get vp, you shall stand a horse length or two at least behinde your aduersaries, and cause your Groome to holde him quietly by the head, hauing his face turnd the contrarie way, to that which he should runne till the other Horses be started, then vpon their starting, the groome shall turne him gently about, and you shall start with all quietnes; and though you will thinke the losse of so much ground is a great dis-advantage, which cannot be at the most aboue fortie or threescore yardes, yet it is not so, for beleue it to loose tweluescore yardes, so you may bring your horse to runne temperately, will be double gained in a course of foure myle, for nothing brings a Horse sooner to faintnesse then intemperance and indiscretion at the first starting.

These Horses of which I haue hitherto spoken, being of great courage and mettall, are intended to be of great speede and swiftnesse, for it is impossible to finde roughnes and furie ioyn'd together, because the one doth euer confound the other: Wherefore if the Horse you ride
vpon

upon bee swift and spritie, you shall let your aduersarie leade you, till you finde your horse begin to ride at some commandment, then you shall thrust vp to the side of your aduersarie, and see in what sort he rideth, whether he haue made any vse of his spurres, whether he ride with a loose hand, or whether he vse any other close correction, as either to giue him a chock in the mouth with his brydle, to dash his feete forward vpon his stirrop-leathers, or to strike him with his spurre vpon the contrary side which is from you, which you shall know by the whisking of the horses tayle; any of these if you doe perceiue, and feele your owne horse to run at his ease, you shall then neither increase nor diminish your speede, but hold him vp to that speede till you come within the last myle of the race, and then you shal loose a hanke and put your horse forth faster, which if your aduersarie second and follow you close, then you may bestow a good stroke with your spurres, or a good iert or two with your rod, and then letting goe your last hanke, and being neare the end of your race, shoot away as fast as you can make your horse goe; but if vpon the first letting go of your hanke, you finde that your aduersarie doth not second you, but looseth ground, then you shall make good your hanke againe, and onely loose it when hee shall come neare you, till you haue wonne the wager: for euerie good Horseman ought to bring his horse to the last part of the race, with as great strength as may be, and not as I haue seene many doe, to spur away so fast vpon the first aduantage, that when they come to the end of the race where is both the greatest concourse of people, and where the Horse should show his best spirit, they many times with great difficultie gallop, although their aduersarie bee

at least a quarter of a myle behinde them, wherefore a iudicial Horf-man knowing his aduantages should hold then: and so though he runne not farre before his aduerfary, yet by his gallantnes in running, and the pride of his Horses countenance, hee shall declare to the world that he could do more, if it were his pleasure, and this is the best manner of ryding, & most like a good Horfman.

Of running
againgt many
Horses.

But if you runne againt many Horses, so that if you should ride at any one particularly, you should loose aduantage of the rest; In this case you haue but onely this course of riding, first to start with as great temperance as you can, and whilest all the horses run in a cluster together, to followe them close at the heeles, and when you see any one or two of them to breake from the rest, onely to amend your speed but a little more, and to come vp to the hinmost horse, whom if you see to ride at his owne ease, and with good strength, you shall drawe him on a little faster, and looke to the formost horses which brake away first, and if you perceiue that either of them whiske their tailes about, or that you see their ryder lye close and begin to labour, you shall then let them goe, and hold you your certaine speed still amongst the rest, for they being at strife one with another, will soone burst themselues, and when their winde begins to grow weake and their Riders would a little ease them, then you shall thrust vp hard vnto them and by no meanes giue them leaue to take any breathing: yet you shall not couet to runne past them, but vpon them, till being within three quatters of a mile of the staffe, you shall then put him to the vttermost of his power, and either win or loose instantly, so that to speake in a word, if you runne amongst numbers, neuer strue, nor (if you can hinder it) be striuen withall,

withall, but keeping a certaintie in your speed, take your aduantage when you see others are weakned.

Hitherto I haue onely spoken of swift horses, because in them is most Art to be vsed, but if your horse be not full so swift, yet verie tough, and of great indurance, then you shall vpon your first start run away at the least at a three quarters speed, for the first mile, yet not runne before him, but check by cheeke or hard vpon his heele, that you may compell him to runne as violently as you can, and when you haue got him to any great speed, you shall then hold your bridle somewhat strait, yet bestowe the euen stroke of your spurres twice or thrice together: then when you come within a mile and a halfe of the end of the course, you shall spare neither rodde, nor spurre, but runne away with all the speed you can till the wager be wonne or lost.

Of running a
flowe tough
Horse.

Now for generall rules in your riding, you shall know that he which will run a race, must haue a sure, a strong, and a close seate without moouing in his saddle or pressing too hard vpon his stirrop leathers, he must carrie both his armes close to his body, and when he vseth his rodde, he must not mooue his arme any more then from the elbowe downward: when he spurres he must not fetch his legs with a long blowe, but gripe his horse vpon each side sharply & suddainly. if when he is in the very height of his running, when he spurres hir horse, hee perceiue him to whiske his taile, and clappe his eares close to his neck, he shall then forbear to spur him, and rather seek to giue him breath, because he is then at the vttermost of his power, and to torment further were to make him faint and desperate; he shall neuer ride his horse with a loose hand, but holding his reines at an indifferent straitness,

Helps in riding.

nesse keepe his horse in winde and courage.

Now for the rules of foule play, as the crossing of waies, the striking your aduersaries horse thwart the face as you passe by him, the shouldring him vp into vneuen pathes or rough waie, whereby you may indanger to ouerthrowe him; or as you ride close by him with your foote to dash his foote out of his stirrop, or riding knee to knee to put your knee vnder the thigh of your aduersary and so seeke to hoist him out of the saddle, or laying your hand vpon his shoulder, to pull him backward; or in riding by him to twitch his rod either from his hand, mouth, or girdle, or a world of other such like knaueries, as they are both contrarie to faire play, & the grounds, of many great quarrells and greeuances amongst great persons, so I wish euery good ryder, not onelie to shunne them but with his vttermost power to detest him that will put them in practise, because it is both the signe of a dishonest nature, and is the onely meanes to bring confusion to that sport which is most praise-worthie. And thus much for the rules both good and euill which accompanie the running rider.

CHAP. 2

The office of the Sadler, and the best side of his commodities.

The great
horse saddle,

NOT that I am ambitious of the name of generall knowledge, nor that I would haue the world to repute me such an officious Constable that I will make priuie searches into occupations beyond my commission, doe I intend to handle this matter of the Sadlers office. But since I haue thus farre waded into this generall reuelation of all things belonging to the skilful
horseman

horseman, and that euery Gentleman, horsman, or other traualer, may know how to apparrell his horse, which is most beautifull, which most easie, and which most hurtfull, I meane according to mine experience, to deliuer the true shapes and benefites of Saddles, and other implements belonging to a horse, and to shew which is the meetest for the mans seate, or the horses wearing, presuming that in it I knowe mor then a common Sadler, because they onely fashion, and the horseman findes the ease, or disease of their proportions.

To begin therefore with Saddles; the saddle for the great horse or horse of seruice, is the most worthie, the true shape and proportion whereof I haue shewed before in my booke of riding. And albe it haue not the hie fore-pillowes or bolsters, to which you may so conueniently fasten your steeles or plats, as the flat pillowes vsed in times past haue, yet a skilfull Sadler may make the outside of those pillowes as flat as he please, and with some small buckles make the plates as fast aboue and belowe, as any vice pinns whatsoeuer, then whereas some will finde fault at the roundnesse of the pomell, as supposing it doth not couer the mans bellie sufficiently, to that I say they are verie much deuiued, for if the seat of the saddle haue his true descent and compasse, the pomell cannot chuse but come to the riders nauell, which is a height in the stricktnesse of Art somewhat of the highest, only this obseruation the sadler must keep, that the fore-pillowes must stand so directly downward, that they may defend the Ryders knees from the neather point of the bare tree, and not by setting them somewhat too forward, leaue nothing betweene his knees and the tree, but the thicknes of a single leather. At the setting on of
the

the pommell of the saddle shall be plac'd a ring of iron, wherto to fasten your pistols, and by the right side of the pommell shall be a loope whereon to hang your battell-axe, there must be betwixt each mid side of the pannell before on the tree, a strong buckle wherto to fasten the breast-plate, and directly in the mid part of the saddle behinde ouer the horses chine, an other strong buckle whereto to fasten the crooper.

The Morocco
Saddle.

Next vnto this saddle is the *Morocco* saddle, which in euery shape should resemble the proportion of this former saddle, onely in the bignesse of the pillowes, the height of the hinder crooper, the depth of the seate, and squarenes of the tree, it should not containe halfe so much as the other, the length thereof not being aboue seauenteene or eighteene inches, the depth ten inches, and the height of the hinder croope or pillowes not aboue fiue inches; to this saddle doth also belong both breast-plate and crooper, and it is principally to be vsed in the warres, as either for the light horse or the *Carbint*, and these two Saddles for seruice in the warres, are altogether sufficient.

The French
Pad.

Now to procoede to such saddles as are meetest for the vse of travelling, you shall vnderstand that for princes, men of estate, men diseased or corpulent, all which howsoeuer they iourney, yet they iourney with greate moderation and temperance, being as loath to ouerheat their horses, as to ouer toyle themselues; for such I say, the most easiest, grauest and comelyest seate is the french pad, if it be made of a right shape tree, and the seate stoppt with downe, and artificially quilted, neither so soft and loose that the weight of the man presse it flat downe; nor so hard that the seate will not yeelde though the man sit
neuer

neuer so heauie, there is a meane betwixt both these, and that meane is to be obserued. Now the generall and greatest fault which our Sadlers heere in England doe commit in making these French Pads is, that they make the seates thereof too broad, so that when a man comes to bestride them, they doe make him open his thighes so wide, that he can neither sit fast nor at his ease, but after a little trauell put him to such paine, as if they would splyt or deuide him; wherefore it is the office of the good sadler when he makes the seate of the French pad, to raise the vpper garthweb a little higher, and to draw the seat before as narrow as he can, and as thicke and soft as he can; I meane that part onely which is iust betweene the mans legges: as for the hinder part of the seate which is vnder the buttocks he shall make it broad, round, flat and soft, that the man may sit thereupon, as if he sat vpon a cushion; to this saddle also doth belong both brest-plate and crooper, so that it (as the former) must haue buckles for that purpose.

The next saddle to this for ease is the large Scotch saddle, being at least eigheteene inches in length, & made with the French padde seate, together with pillowes and bolsters of like fashion, of which sort of Saddles a man may behold some almost in euery Sadlers shop, and it is a very excellent Saddle for his seruice, who hauing great occasions of continuall trauell, is now and then compeld to trauaile with more then ordinary haste: so that should he make vse of the French padde, or any of the former Saddles, the burthen and trouble sometimes would too soone heate his horses back, and with the scalding thereof breed both the felter worm, warble, & such like diseases, and also draw a horse sooner to faintnes & wearines

in his iourney, for the truth is, those heauie Saddles are but for moderate trauaile.

The next Saddle to this for the vse of trauel, is the plain Scottish saddle, I do not mean that Scottish saddle which was in vse many yeares agoe, and are yet remaining in Sadlers shops, being in fashion iust foure square, that is to say, as deep as they are long: for of all the proportions of saddles they be the worst: but I meane that saddle which being eighteene inches in seate, is not aboue ten inches in depth to the neather points, or being fourteene inches in length, is not aboue eight in depth, and these sizes are sufficient for any man of what shape soeuer he be, if he exceed not a horses ordinarie burthen.

The plaine
Scottish saddle.

Now it is the office of the Sadler which maketh the seate of this plaine Scottish saddle, to set it somewhat strait vpon the garth-web, and not according to our late found fashion in the South parts of this kingdome, to set the garth-web so loose, that before the saddle come to be ridden in, the seate is fallen as lowe, and beareth as great a compasse as if it had bin ridden in many daies before, which I must confesse is more comely to the eie of the beholder, but nothing neare so profitable for the vse of the rider; and the reason is this, when the garth-web is so let downe, and the seate proportioned before the saddle be ridden in, then when it comes to beare the waight of the man, and to be stretcht out by burthen, the garth-web which euer at first will retch, falls downe so lowe vnder the tree of the saddle, that after a monthes riding in it the man is forc'd to sit vpon the edges of the ribbes of the Tree, and which is worse then that, the seate will be so hollow, that when either the horse shall stumble, be put to any great leape,
or

or vpon any great affright, shall sodainely stand still; the vpper part of the saddle will giue the man such a iumpe against the bottome of his bellye, that it will make his hart ake for many houres after, whereas when the seate standes straite vpon the garth webbe, then the waight of the man doth no more but settle the webbe to such a competent lowenes, that the man being borne vp aboute the saddle tree, sits both more sure, more easie and more free from danger; and these saddles are vsed most of young Gentlemen, and such other youthfull spirits, who scorning to be older then their yeares, or giue the world notice of any inabilitie, will neither bee beholden to the pad or any other quilted seate, for the benefit of ease in their trauell.

Next vnto this saddle, is the hunting or running Saddle, which is also but a plaine scotch saddle of the same generall proportion that the former scotch saddle is, onely it must be the lightest and nimblest you can possible haue framed, as being made of the oldest and dryest Sallowe which can be gotten and hew'd to as slender a substance as can possible be, for the strengthening whereof the sadler shall first couer the wood ouer with dride sinewes, of an Oxe well tasted and mixt with well tempered glewe, and not as many of our Sadlers vse to doe, to lay on the sinewes, with nothing but paste onely. After the tree is sinewd, you shall then glewe strong canuase all ouer the wood also, then plate the tree, both before and behinde and it will be strong enough for any burthen. These hunting or running Saddles would be twelue inches in length of seate and not aboute siue inches in depth downward, it must also haue the seate made straite vpon the garth-webbe, and the pillowes thereof.

The Hunting
or running
saddle.

thereof round, and but a little bigger then a mans great finger.

Of chusing
Saddle trees.

Now because the greatest goodnesse in saddles consisteth in the saddle tree, the sadler when he chuseth his trees shal obserue these principles, first that their shapes be right in his eye, next that the wood whereof they be made, be exceeding old, drie, and well seasoned, for if it be otherwise, the very heate of the horses back will warpe the saddle tree, and if it warpe but the breadth of a strawe awrye, it wil neuer stand vpon any horses backe after, but it will hurt him; Next he shall turne vp the saddle tree, & with a threed measure it from point to point, crossewise, and if it be not iust and euen, but longer or wider one way then another, which of Sadlers is called a skel- lowd tree, then it cannot possibly be ridden vpon, but it will hurt a horse: but if it be square and euen, then you may presume it is very perfect; then he shall not suffer any holes to be cut through the tree for to passe the stirrop-leathers thorowe, but to haue strong *Sinells* of yron well reuited thorowe the tree wherein to put your stirrop-leathers, he shall naile vpon each side of the Saddle, three strong tabbes of neates leather, onely they vpon the left side, shall bee longer then those vpon the right side, because the horse is euer girded vpon the left side: the pannells of his Saddle shall be made of strong linnen cloath, which is longest ere it heate, and soonest dride when it is wette, and not of cotten as it is vled in some places. The best stopping for pannells is Deares hayre, for it is softest, lyeth most euen and soonest dryeth when it is wette, but where it cannot be gotte, there must other hayre be vled, but the Sadler must be very carefull that the lime be well walht out of it, and that it be

be well beaten, or else it will both poyson and hurt a horses backe: the pannell also would be stopt no further then to cover the wood of the tree, for more is superfluous, and doth but adde to the Horses backe a heate extraordinary.

As the Sadler shall thus be furnished with all manner of saddles, so he shall likewise haue all sorts of bits, which belong to the great horse saddle, the *Morocco* or the French Padde: the proportions of which mouthes and cheekes are figured in the booke of riding, He shall also haue head-stalles fitte for such bits made of blacke Neates leather, both plaine or studded, with brest-plates and trappings sutable to the head-stalles and trimmings of the saddles; then he shall haue to ioyne with the Scotch Saddle, which hath the French Padde seate, or with the plaine traouelling Scotch saddle, fine light Northerne Bridles, made of good Neates leather soundly oylde, and either of white, blacke, redde, or yellow colour. To these bridles, he shall haue Snaffles of all shapes, some smooth, some rough, with small rings in the midst, and sundry sort of small players fastned to those rings, which to a traouelling horse breedes pleasure, and makes him haue a white mouth.

Now to the Hunting or running Saddle, hee shall haue likewise light, narrowe Northerne bribles, but his Snaffles for those purposes shall be longer then the traouelling Snaffles by at least two inches: they shall haue no ringes nor players in the midst, but be plighted one within another, and the whole Snaffle shall bee as small and as slender as may bee, and the plights made so easie that you may make the out-most ends at your pleasure, meete one with the other: the

reasons of which shapes are, first it shall haue no players least the horse in his race catch them betweene his teeth, & so hold them, that though the rider pull neuer so hard, yet the horse will runne away without controlement, neither shall the players make him foame at the mouth, least that fluxe of grosse moisture in his swiftnesse choak or stop his winde, then the two outmost ends shall meet together, that if the horse shall runne faster then you would haue him, the pulling in of your bridle reyne shall drawe the outmost endes of the snaffle so close together and so nip the horse vpon each side of the chap, that he shall be glad to haue his head commaunded.

Next these the sadler shall haue stirrops of all fashions, to the great Saddle, the *Morocco* & the Pad, and such stirrops as are figured in the book of riding, but to the other Scotch Saddles, fine, slender, round webd, stirrops; that part which is vnder the riders foot, being razed & made rough like a rape file, that his feete may not slippe vp and downe therein. He shall haue garthes of all sortes, those for traueilling being made of broad linnen webbe with large strong buckles, those for hunting or running, of woollen webbe, strongly quilled and ioyned to the lightest and finest buckles. He must haue stirrop-leathers made of well liquored leather, and by no means so burnt in the dressing, as most black stirrop-leathers are, which are hardly for a weeks seruice. As for maine-combs, currie-combes of all fashions & sizes, sponges, postpillions, Sui singles, Collers, pasterns, Coach-harnesses, hoodes and housing cloathes for horses, and such like apparelings meete either for vse in the house, in the field, or vpon the high way, it is the office of euery good Sadler to haue both the best and the best choice, as being the
only

Onely Marchant for these necessarie commodities. And thus much for a slender taste of the Sadlers office.

CHAP. 2

The office of the Smith, touching the shoeing of horses.

BEcause the Smith is a most principall and necessarie member in a well ordered stable; and that the want of him bringeth many most grosse inconueniences to the good estate of Horses, I will before I proceede any further, speake something concerning his office, not as to speake of his office in euery generall vnderstanding, but onely of that parte of his office which concerneth the paring and shoeing of Horses feete. It is therefore the dutie of euery good Smith, to knowe that Horses haue two sortes of hoofes, that is to say, either perfite or imperfite; the perfite hoofe is deuided into two kindes, that is, the perfite round hoofe, and the perfite long hoofe: and the imperfite hoofe is deuided into eight kindes, that is, the flat hoofe, as those of Flemish horses, the brittle or rugged hoofe as those which growe after frettizing or foundring; the crooked hoofe, either inward or outward (the inward making a horse enterfaire, the outward making a horse grauel) the overhollow or drie hoofe, as those of Barbaries & Turkes. The hoofe which is all soale (of some called a broad frush) which makes a horse haue weak heeles: the narrow heeld hoofe, the hoofe with the false quarter, & the hoofe that is bound, either by any straine, or some one of these former imperfections: To all these hoofes both perfect and

*i*mpⁱperfect, there belongeth great skil, & the Smith must know how to handle & pare each one of them seuerally.

Wherefore first to speak of the perfit hooves: the round perfit hoofe is good in the traueiling horse, and is both a signe of strength and long life: the long perfit hoofe (which by some of our English writers is accounted a fault in horses) is excellent both in the running and hunting horse, and is not only a great signe of swiftnes, but also makes a horse runne with lesse paine and labour o^uerthwart deepe fieldes, or myrie wayes. Touching the paring of either of them, the Smith must knowe that there is but one skill to be there vsed, and that is, he shall (as soone as he hath taken his Buttris or paring knife in his hand) not take his stroke from the toppe of the heele downe to the toe (as our bungling common Smithes doe) cutting away the horses heeles at the first stroake, which onely should be preserued & cut little or nothing at all, but striking at least an inch or more short of the heele, he shall first pare the toe, both smooth, plain, thin, and euen: then turning himselfe about, and looking v^upon the horses heeles, if in his eie they appeare (for want of ordering) to be a little ouer-growne, then he shall as sleightly and thinly as may bee pare away onely, the superfluous growth of the heele: for the Smith must knowe, that the onely thing which is to be preserued in a horses hoofe is his heeles. This done, he shal with his face turned opposite to the horses hoofe, and with the edge of his Buttris vpward, open the heele of the Horse betweene the frush and the hoofe as wide and as hollow as conueniently may be, for that onely giueth ease and libertie to the foote within the hoofe: this done, hee shall lay his shooe vpon the hoofe, and see that it lie

lie close and euen, not bearing more vpon one part of the heele then on the other, but resting alike in all parts, which he shall discern, if by looking betwixt the hoofe & the shooe he see not any glimpse of light shining thorrow more in one place then in another; when the shooe fits to your contentment vpon the foote, then you shall see that the vtmost verge or ring of the shooe extend almost halfe a strawe breadth broder forth then the hoofe, especially at the heeles, and on each side; but at the toe, the hoofe and the shooe shall be all one.

Now to speake more particularly of the shooe, it is the office of the Smith to knowe that he must fashion, proportion and turne it according to the shape of the hoofe and not like our Smiths, make one shooe serue all manner of feet. He shall also know how to giue his Iron the toughest and not the hardest temper: he shall make his naile hoales more towards the toe then the heele, because there the hoofe is weakest and narrowest, and the veine lyeth most outmost. Now for the heeles of the shooes, he shall make them with great thick sponges, at least halfe an inch thick, if the horse be either for seruice in the wars, or for trauelling: but if he be for the Coach, Wagon, or other draught; chiefly in paued streets; then instead of thick sponges, deep caukens are more comodious. For the web of the trauelling shooe it shall bee broad, chiefly at the toe, drawing a little narrower down towards the heele, yet in such sort that it may almost couer the hoofe, and leaue onely the soale or frush vncouered: the Iron wherof the shooe shall be made, may either be good Spanish Iron, or good English Iron, & for mine own part I haue euer found the English Iron the better.

Now for the naile, it must both hold the same temper

which the shooe hath, and be of the same Iron, the head must be long and square, beaten, a little sloape wise at the neather end, that it may fill the hoale, and not (as some of our ouer curious Smithes doe) be made in a mould, by which meanes it cannot enter in as it should, but holding onely by the weakest part of the naile, which is the very point of the clenche, with the least straine vpon any stone or otherwise, it is loosened and wrested out of the shooe: these foolishly made nailes, you shall knowe, for they haue most commonly the foure outmost corners of the head driuen downe, and the figure of a Diamond square vpon the top. Your nayle head therefore must so enter into the shooe, that not about the one halfe may stand about the shooe, the shankes of the nayles must be flat, and iust so broad as the nayle hoale, and towards the setting on of the head so thicke, that they may fill the hole as they are driuen in: the point of the naile shall be sharpe, and beaten vpon one side sloape wise, that as it is driuen, the point may carry the shanke outward from the hoofe, not inward, towards the veane for feare of pricking. The first naile you shall drive in shall bee into the middle hoale vpon the outside of the hoofe, then set the shooe straight, which is, that it may stand and couer equally both the heeles alike, then drive in another naile into the middle hoale on the inside the hoofe. Now you must vnderstand, that when you drive in any nailes, you shall either dippe the point into soft grease or sope, or else wet them in your mouth.

The hammer which driues them must be very light, and the first strokes very gentle till the nailes be entred, and then harder and harder, till they can goe no further.

As soone as any naile is driuen in, you shall turne the
point

pointe backe againe, downe to the shoeward, both for feare the horse by twitching his foot away, should hurt him which holds vp his foot, & also that by the bending the shankes, the clenches may be the stronger. When all the nailes are driuen in, and the pointes brought out as it were all in one line, then with a paire of pincers the nailes points shall be all wrung off close by the hoofe, then driuing all the nailes ouer againe, somwhat harder then before, the Smith shall then clench the nailes vpon the hoofe by holding his pincers against each naile head and with his hammer beating downe euery clench, till they lye as smooth, and as plaine as may be, then with a rape file where the hoofe is larger then the shooe (which should be no where but at the toe) he shall file it in such sort that the shooe may be discerned round about.

Now for the imperfitt hoofes, if your horses hoofe be flat and weake, you shal pare the toe a little, but the heele nothing at all, neither shal you open them about a straw breadth deepe between the frush & the hoofe: his shooe shall be so broad that it may couer all the hoofe hollowly that it may not touch the soale, and largely that it may beare him both easily and from the ground. But if your horses hoofes be rugged or brittle, then in paring them you shall open his heeles both as deepe and as wide as is possible, and take a little from the vpper part. The ruggednes you shall file smooth with a rape file, and the toe you shall pare as thinne as may be. For his shooe, it shall neither be heavy nor extraordinarily light, but of a mean size, only it shall be naild round about the toe; the whole shoe containing ten nailes at the least. But if his hoofe be crooked inward or outward, look what side of his hoofe he weareth least, and of that side pare the most away,

Rr 4 leaving

leaving the other side whole and vntouched, more then to make the shooe stand euen; as for the shooe, it shall be a very broad web, and looke of what side the horse treadeth most, that side of the shooe shall be a great deale the higher, and driuing the most nailes into the strong side of the hoofe & the fewest into the weake. If the horses hoofes be ouer hollow, you shall pare away no part of the ball of the foote, but round about the outside of the hoofe, euen from the top of the heele to the toe, you shall take away as much as you can with conueniencie, and make the hoofe more flat & leuel, as for the shooe, it shall be in all points like the shooe for the perfit hoofe, only a little flatter, & somewhat lighter: but if the horses hoofes be all soale, hauing a broad frush, you shall then pare no part of it at al, but only to make the shoe stand euen, for it stands in need of al strength possible. As for the shoe, the heeles shall be made with extraordinary long spunges, & those spunges more broad and flat then commonly is vsed, both to beare vp his heeles, & defend the weaknes. If the horse haue strait and narrow heeles then the heeles must be opened wel between the hoofe & the frush, that they may stretch & spread: & for the shoe it shall be very light before, but the spüges vpon the hinder parts shall almost meet & ioyne together; the nailes should stand forward, & the shoe must wāt nothing of his due lēgth, but if your horse either by pricking, stubbing or other mischiefes, put out a false quarter, you shall then in paring his hoofe plain, hollow the false quarter a litle thought more then the rest of the hoofe, & when you set on the shooe also, you shall make it by a litle hollowing to bear so from the false quarter, that the horse in his treading may not press vpon any patt of it. I haue seen some that haue made their

shoes.

shoes want a quarter, so that the halfe quarter hath beene vncouered, but it is not good, especially if the Horse trauaile in rough wayes, for the least touch vpon the fore place, will make the horse halt exceedingly.

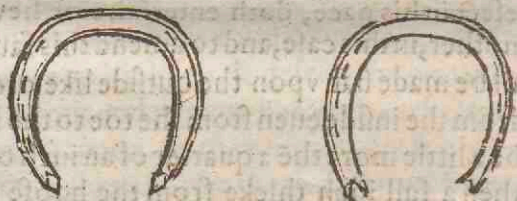
Now if your Horse bee hoofe-bound, you shall in pairing open his heeles, so that you may almost discern the quicke, then with a sharpe drawing yron, you shall drawe the outside of his hoofe, directly before his toe, and on each side of his hoofe, almost cleane thorow, and annoynt it euery day with Hogs-grease and Tarre mixt together, as for his shooe, it would be like the persite shooe, onely a thought wider and larger: but for halfe shooes like halfe moones, they are naught for they leane the heeles vndefended, which onely should bee supported and stretcht forth to the utmost.

Now if your Horse haue a good perfect hoofe, yet through defect in his pace, doth enterfaire or hew one leg vpon another, in this case, and to amend this fault, his shooes shall be made flat vpon the outside like ordinary shoes, but from the inside euen from the toe to the heele, they must be a little more the a quarter of an inch broad, and more then a full inch thicke from the hoofe to the ground downward, the nayles standing all round about the toe and the outside of the hoofe: the narrownes of the shooe must stand a quarter of an inch within the hoofe, and it will cast the horses legges outward. Some Smithes wil make these shoes of a full thicke from the hoofe downward, but so thin as the back of a knife ouerthwart, but they doe no good, because the waight of the horse making those edges cut into the ground, he treads as if were on a leuell, and so cuts notwithstanding.

Of enterfayring.

Now for those shooes which doe belong vnto the Hunting shoes.

Hunting horse, euery Smith must knowe that they differ from other shooes, because the Horses exercise is little vpon hie-wayes, or stonie places, but altogether vpon the deepes, therefore his shooes must be as light and slender as may bee made, but onely as it were to compassse the outmost ring of the hoofe, being in bredth not full halfe an inch, and almost as thicke as broade, and hauing a small gutter round about, into which the Smith shall let in some part of naile head. The heeles of the shooes shall be a litle turnd vp against the heeles of the Horse, being beaten thinne, and hauing as it were a litle burton vnderneath like a caulken made in the fashion of those sharpe catches, which clappe into lockes and holde fast. The proportion of the shooes are in these figures.



As for the Running shooes, I haue spoken of them somewhat already in the booke of Running Horses, where I haue shewed of two kindes, one for hard courses, the other for soft, whereunto I referre such as either desire satisfaction, or would knowe the vses or reasons for them; many other shooes there are, as namely shooes with ringes in the heeles, to make a Horse lift his legges, the *Panceles* to helpe the weake heele, shooes with turning

turning vices and ioyntes, and the patten shooe, all which being now out of vse, because there beeing better meanes found out for the preuention of the faultes they amend, I will here let them passe without descriptions, because I will neither trouble you with friuolous matter, nor intice you to practise that which is vnprofitable.

And thus much for the Smithes office
in paring and shooin
onely.

* * *

The end of the sixth Booke.

