



**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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The Arabian Horse for service



The bay horse running foale



CAVALARICE,
 OR
 That part of Horse-manship discover-
 ing the subtile trade of Hor-
 courfers, together with an explanation
 of the excellency of a Horses vnder-
 standing, and how to make him
 doe Tricks like Bankes his
 Curtall, and of drawing
 dry-foot, and other Acts
 both naturall and
 vnnaturall.
The Eight Booke.
 Newly corrected, and augmented.
 By Geruase Markham.

The Engashe running foale



LONDON

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



The Engashe running foale





To the Honorable and most wor-
thy Knight Sir WALTER
ASTON.

SIR,
How dearely I loue you, and with what zeale I wish
I could doe you seruice, I would this poore trybute
of my labours could giue a true testimony, that
then you might knowe what power you haue in a
poore Creature, but since neither it, nor any tyments can bound
things infinite, conceine of mee according to the square of your
owne Noble thoughts, which I perswade my selfe euen to appa-
rant errors, would lend most Charitable constructions. I haue
in this volume dar'd a bolde enterprize, the rather sith there was
neuer before this day moe Champions either in perfect skill, or in
strong imagination of their skill, that may easily bee inflamed to
rise vp against me, but I haue chose you for one of my honorable
defenders, not that you shall stand betwixt me and my hazard,
but be a meanes to bring me to an equall combate, for I know my
selfe to be so safely armed with Art, experience, and the grounds
of reason, that I feare no malignitie, but an vnlawfull counsell,
which to preuent, those Noble Princes and your selfe whome I
haue chosen, I hope will bee my protectors, to whose mercy and
gracious opinions, I prostrate me and my labours.

GERVASE MARKHAM.




To all the busie Horse-coursers, both of
the Citty and Countrey where-
soever.



Magin not because I haue discovered vn-
to the world those secret deceits wherewith the
world is hourly beguiled, that I with a more
spleeny spirit doe condemne you, then all other
trades whatsoever: For if the Marchant will haue
a darke shop to make bright soyled ware: If the Shoe-maker will
cut Leather but halfe tann'd; the Carpenter worke his Timber
halfe season'd; if the Baker will not giue his true waight, the But-
cher will not forgoe his imbostrure of prickes, nor any Trade
whatsoever but will preferue to himselfe some disception; be-
leeue it I conclude you as good, and loue you asmuch as any, and
thinke it agreeable with the law of reason, that you haue as much
priuiledge as any whatsoever in this worldly Charter. But for-
asmuch as some (because they deceiue themselves) make no con-
science in deceiuing others, and thinke the gaine most honest,
how euer gathered by the hand of corruption, I thought it not
amisse to make my selte a warrant without authority, and to lay
open what with long experience, and diligent obseruation I
haue noted and sometimes purchased at too deere a reckoning,
both to fortifie the honest against vnconscionable practise, and
to make them loath those grosse deceits, of which euen Boyes
and Babes may detect them, which if it reape thanks from them
that reape profite, I haue my wish, if it offend the contrary I re-
spect not, because they may amend their losse if they will buy
with care, and sell with a good conscience.

Farewell.

G. M.




CAVALARICE.

The Eight Booke.

CHAP. I.

Of Horse-courfers in generall.



Here is not any ground, Art, Science, or Handicraft, whatsoever, which hath beene so exactly found out either by Nature or the power of the greatest Wisdome, but Time and Mens corruptions hath poysoned them with some one or other disception; as euen the very foode of our soules, how it is prophaned with a world of scyimes; in Philosophy at this day how many Hereticks; in Physicke what numbers of Mounte-banckes; in Astrologie what false Star-gazers; in Musicke what Minstrelcie: and to conclude, in all what can Man doe that is vertuous, which one will not imitate in a like vizard. Hence and from
this

this auncient knowledge of sufferance, being founded by an idle ignorant couetousnesse hath sprung this deceit or impostume vpon the face of Horse-manship which wee call Horse-coursing. Now that you may know what a horse-courser is, least by mistaking mine application, I may be helde to condemne those which are both honest and vertuous, you shall vnderstand the Horse-courser, whose subtile trade I discouer, is hee who passes from Faire to Faire, and from Market to Market, to buy lame, tyred, diseased, and tainted Horses, and then with one deceitfull tricke or other, recovering their imperfections, selles them againe into the hands of simple men, who not perceiuing the hooke, swallow the bayte, and are choakt with most vnchristic penni-worths. Now for the honest marchant of Horses, who with all carefull industrie and a watchfull eye buyes none but such as his knowledge and iudgment approues to be sound, beautifull, well bredde, and fitt for best imployments, or for him that sells but either the superfluitie of his Breede, or the surcharge of his Stable, and with that naked plainenesse that there is neither found falsehood in his oathes or boastings; these I say are as vnworthie the name of Hors-courser, as truth vnfit for the name of falshood. Now therefore since I haue giuen you the true Character of the partie whome I meane, and that you may not applie any of these vices to men of contrary disposition, I will descend vnto his customes and qualities, touching his Trade onely.

CHAP. 2.

*The observations which Horse-courfers hold in the choise
of their Horses, the deceits they use in covering
their faults, and their practises in
selling Tades.*

THE Horse-courfer who onely buyes for present
gaine, and selles without either respect to mens
occasions, his owne conscience, or his wordes re-
putation, dooth only in chusing his horses obserue these
fewe principles: First, if hee can he will haue him exceed-
ding fast, and of a faire and beautifull colour, of all which
the best in the Horse-courfers eye is the faire Daple-
gray, or the Gray with white maine and taylor; the unstai-
ned White, the Bright-bay with white starre, white
fatche, or white heele, or the Cole-blacke with those
white markes also, for these colours, either to Courti-
ers, Ladies, Lawyers, Schollers, or Cittizens, couer and
keepe many mischiefes vnruealed: Next to his colour,
the Horse-courfer lookes euer for a dainty pacc, as in
the ambler great ease, and in the Trotter much pzine and
busse treading; next colour and pace, hee lookes to out-
ward grosse infirmitie, such as lie so apparant that euery
one may beholde them without groaping, as are ouer-
growne splents, Spauens either bone or bogge, Ring-
bones, Curbes or other excessions, but if they bee
young and but newly appearing, hee may speake what
he will in their dispraise, but hee loues the Horse not
one haire the worse for his purpose; as for any inward
griefe, as Glaunders, Consumptions, Coughes, Broken-
windes,

The Horse-
courfers choise
of Horses.

windes, Dulnesse of spirit, Restifnes, or any mischiefes else which hath either skinne or haire to cover it, hee regardes them not : for his returne being suddaine, he hath for to blinde ignorant eyes, cloakes enow to conceale them, during the time hee is in feeling. The last thing he lookes vnto is price, for belecue it, they euer buy flesh, colour, shape, and countenance, but they will hardly giue any penny for goodnesse, both because the wise seller will holde it at a good rate (as it is worthy) and the Horse-courser shall haue no benefite, being able to make a lade seeme equall with the best spirited : and although I will not say but a Horse-courser may haue a good horse, aswell as a Woman that sells Musells may haue a rich Pearle amongst them, yet it is great oddes to the contrary, both because hee is solde at a great value, (and so not to him so commodious) and also he is neuer the obiect at which the Horse-courser aymes at, for 'tis beauty, shape, pace and cheapnesse hee desires, and then if goodnesse chance to come vnlookt for, the horse is so much the dearer, although the cause of such dearenesse stand the seller in neuer a penny, in which methinks Horse-coursters resemble these miserable ingrossers of Corne that albeit they buy graine at neuer so cheape a reckoning, yet in the dearenesse of the yeare, they will not abate one single halpennie, although it were euen to the sauegard of the life of a Christian. And truly I doe with more cōfidence write this, because I haue my selfe oft solde vnto horse-coursters horses, which I knew to be faultie, and when I haue out of a simple minde revealed the worst of my knowledge they haue, euen scoft at my too much curiositie, and made no reckoning of the mischiefes, and after when they haue solde them againe,
they

they haue giuen me many thanks for their good penni-worths, and wisht for many such like commodities, when I dare very well presume that I knew much better then they, or then any Horse-courser whatsoever; that such Horses were vterly past all vse or seruice. Now therefore briefly you may see the chiefe ayme of the Horse-courser in buying Horses, is at his beauty, or fullnesse of flesh, his faire colour, his shape free from grosse infirmitie, his cleane pace, and his cheape price; to which should goodnesse haue bene coupled, doubtlesse the Marchandize would returne little profite, for in all mine experience I neuer knew good horses solde at such a cheape reckoning, that a man might keepe a Familie with the gaines, except they came from one of these three mens handes; either a Foole that would giue a Diamond for a Barly-corne, an vnthrif that would loose profit for his instant pleasure, or a Theefe that to bee eased of an vnlawful prize, would euer be content to loose three partes of the true valew.

But to returne to my purpose, when the Horse-courser hath bought his horse according to his fancy, and learnt asmuch as hee can of his Chapman, touching his inward disposition; and also out of his own tryals, findes the faults to which he is most adicted, (as they are questionlesse with great ease discerned) then presently hee begins to plot stratagemes in his head, how hee may cloake and couer those faults, and make the horse seeme in euery mans iudgement mearely contrary to that to which hee is naturally adicted, as thus; If he finde the horse that hee hath bought to bee a dull, heavy, sad jade, and that a man can with no reasonable compulsion make him goe faster then an Ass; then the horse-courser will not misse,
but

The Horse-courser deceives.

but duely euery morning, noone, and night, with bigge long ripling staues bestow at least an houre and more in beating his Horse, both vpon the body, sides, and buttocks, till he make his flesh so extreame tender and sore, that euen the very shake and lifting vp of a stick, is enough to make the Horse mad and desperate: Hee will doe nothing about the Horse, as either combing, dressing, turning his cloathes vp and downe, or any thing else, but it shall be done with furie, and with stroakes, he will not at any time passe by the horse but hee shall haue a stroke, nor will he speake to any man if the Horse stand neare him, but euen midst that conference, hee will strike and torment the horse, till hee haue made the horse so fearefull and desperate, that the very bitterness of a Mans voyce shall be able to make him leape against the walles. This beating of horses thus amongst Horse-courfers, is called gining them Lambe-pye, from a knauish iest of a horse courfers Boy, that being askt of his Maister what meate hee had giuen the Horses, made answer Lambe-pye enough maister.

And truely could it feede them as well as it puts them in affright, a Horse-courfer might very well spare other foode: for howsoeuer they get meate, it is most assured they neuer want blowes. Nowe when they haue thus beaten their horses soundly in the house, that they will start, flie, and leape against the walls, then bringing them into the common roade where the Horse-courfer vses to ride his Horse for the sale, which is not aboute fortie or threesore yardes in length, you shall see him no sooner set his Boy or Seruant vpon his horses backe, but presently ere the boy bee well seled, you shall see the Horse-courfer giue the horse two or three good blowes vpon

upon the sides with his Cudgell, and the Boy also to augment his Maisters torment, will no sooner haue his legge ouer the Horses backe, but both his Spurres shall bee fast in his sides, and if the poore Iade through these torments chance to whiske his tayle (which is a plaine signe, hee doth nothing out of his free spirit) you shall see the Horse courser giue the Horse such a stroake vpon the verie sterne of his tayle, that as if hee would euen breake it in peeces, he will make the Horse holde it so close to his buttockes, that to the death hee will not mooue it, which will deceiue a verie good iudgement touching his mettle. Thus and by these torments you shall see him bring his horse to such a sencible fearefulness, that for the ordinary rode of a Faire or a Market, hee will make him goe with such spirit and madnes of passion, that as if hee had no feete but winges, you will rather feare his furie, then his dulnesse; whereas when either hee shall come to temperate keeping, or ordinary trauell, you shall soone finde by his tyring, how those false fiers were created. Another tricke Horse-courser haue to make their horses being dull, to shew braue spirits, and that (when all other meanes failes them) will quicken them vppe for the length of a roade, as long as there is any life in their bodies, and this it is; They will take a verie fine sharpe Nalle, and raising with their finger and thumbe the skinne from the flesh vpon each side of the spurre veyne, euen iust in the common spurring place, pricke the skinne through twice or thrice, and then they will rake the powder of Glasse, beaten as small as is possible to be gotten, and with it rub the places that were prickt, so that the powder of the Glasse may enter into the holes, and then lay the haire smooth

and plaine againe : this will bring the horse to such a forenesse, and tendernes of his sides, that it is worse then death to him to haue any thing to touch them ; so that whether a man haue spurres or no spurs, yet the horse will goe and shew spirit beyond all expectation ; onely this you must obserue, that whensoever you dresse your horse thus in the morning, that then at night you annoynt his sides with Turpentine, and the powder of Ieat mixed together, and his sides will bee as well within twelue houres, as if they had neuer beene poysoned : And for mine owne part I haue tryed this trick vpon a Iade which hath bene tyred by the hie-way, and I haue found him that where before, the more a man spurred, the sooner hee would stand still ; Now if a man did but make offer to touch his sides, he would shew quicknesse, and strue to goe with more willingnesse, then when hee was first taken forth in the morning. Many other deceits they haue to quicken a dull Iade, but these are the most vsuall, and doe soonest deceiue a plaine meaning.

Nowe if his Horse haue beene formerly foundred, or frettized vpon his feete, then bee sure, before hee brings him to any great shew for the sale, he will chafe and ride him vp and downe at least halfe a quarter of an houre before, that hauing gotten heate and warmeth into the horses limbs, he may then bring him to the view of any man, and as long as the horse is hott, or treads vpon soft ground, a very good eye shall hardly perceiue imperfection in his feete ; and if a Horse-courser haue such a Horse, you shall see if at any time hee chance to set him vp hee will not yet let him stand still, but he will euer be beating or stirring him ; and if his hooves be rugged or wrinckled (as frettized hooves for the most part are

are) so that if a Horse-man shall see them hee will easily discern his fault, or if the horse haue ring-bone, paines, scratches, splents, or any eie sore about the neather ioynt then the first thing the Horse-courser doth; is to ride his horse into the dirt, and by dawbing his legs to hide his faultes: If the horse be subiect to swelling in his legges, then the first thing the Horse-courser dooth, is to ride his horse into some water, or to bathe the horses legges with colde water, for that will keepe downe the swelling till his legs be drie againe: If the horse haue had any secret straine in the fore-shoulder, the Horse-courser will ride him very seldome, and when he rides him you shall neuer see him turne him narrow, but both vse him gently, and take large compasse; If the horse haue a little halt it is the trick of the horse-courser, that looke vpon which foot he halteth, from that foot commonly he will take off his shooe or with his knife cut off a little of the skin from his heele, and then not forbear to protest that his halt is the want of a shooe, or else by reason of that small over-reach, which in any mans eie wil be of no great moment, and yet make a good iudgement, thinke it is the cause of his halting; If the horse haue the Glanders, and haue run at the nose for many yeares before, so that it is become in comon experientie incurable, and that the horse is neare his last date, in this case the horse-courser will not faile but in the morning before his horse goes to the sale, he will first blowe into his nostrils a good quantity of Neezing-powder, then take two long feathers of a Goose-wing, and dipping them either in the iuyce of Garlicke or in a little Oyle-de-bay, thrust them vp into the horses nostrils, euen to the top of his heade, and rub them vp and downe: then after he hath cast the filth out

of his Nostrels a good space, the Horse courser will take of Garlicke a good quantitie beeing well bruised in a Morter, and a good quantitie of strong Mustard, and mixing them well with new Ale, hee will with a horne put some thereof into each of the Horses nostrels, and so holde it in with his hand by keeping his nostells close together; and then after his Horse hath neez'd and snear'd a space, the filthinesse will stop, and then the Horse-courser will ride him forth (for 'tis most certaine that for twelue houres after there will not come any filthinesse that will either trouble or disgrace the horse.) And thus euen almost for euerie grosse infirmitie, the subtle Horse-courser hath one deuise or other to defensible and cloake it, some being so artificiall, that euen verie wise men may be mistaken, and some so grosse, that a halfe wit will discern it: yet neither the one nor the other, but at some time serues the Horse-courser for some purpose. But if the horse ouer and aboue all these outward and inward infirmities, bee also so exceeding olde and aged, that he is almost past both vse and seruice, then the Horse-courser wil take a small round yron made very hot, and with it burne two little round black holes in the top of the two outmost teeth of each side, the outside of the horses mouth vpon the neather teeth, and likewise the teeth of the vpper chap, which answere iust opposite to the neather, by which meanes if you looke into the mouth of the horse to knowe his age, you shall see the marke so ful and plaine (the nature of which marke hath bin so formerly shew'd you) that you can not possibly gesse the horse to be aboue the age of 7. years; but if the horse through his age hath lost any of those teeth which declare the age of the horse, so that f deceit will not hold, the

Horse-courser doth not faile euery minute of an houre to be handling his horse about the lips, and euer as hee touches them, either to thrust a sharpe alle, or a sharpe pinne into them, till hee haue brought the horse to such a tendernes and knowledge of the torment which hee sustaines, that in the end hee will not suffer any man to touch him about the lips, but that hee will either bite, strike, or commit some other outragious part; so that no man beeing able to looke into his mouth, no man that hath not other skill shall know his age by his mouth, for the countenance of the horse, or the hollownesse of his eyes, or gray haire about the temples of the head are no true signes, but may diuersly faile, as either being begotten by an old horse; or by opposition in colour between the Mare and the Horse, or else by being bredde in lowe and rotten soyles, all which will make a Horse in his best youth and lustinesse haue an olde countenance.

These deceites and a multitude of others, as the selling of Horses which are Moone-eyed, making false taylor, false Whites in the face, or in diuers other places, as by burning the horse in the foreheade with an hard Egge taken burning hotte out of the fire, and clapped to the horses face, or by clapping to it the stalke of a Cole-wort roasted in the fire as you would roast a Warden; or rubbing the hayre and skinne off with a smooth Bricke-batt leasurely, and such like toyes, all which will make whites either in a horses face, or in any other part of his body, or the feeding of a horse with false flesh, as by giuing him to eate, either sodden Barley, or sodden Beanes, or Bucke, or Colewortes, or such like, all which wil stuffe vp a horse in flesh sodenly, but one daies labour will euer take away a whole monthes feeding.

These and a world of such like vnhoneſt fallaces are the verie occupations and toyles of Horſe-courſers, by which they deceiue whole multitudes of true meaning people: but forasmuch as from the diſcouery of these which I haue already shewed, doth issue the diſcouery of all other whatſoever they can inuent, I will not clogge your memory with more obseruations then such, as (if you haue daily cōmerce with Horſe-courſers) you shall hourelly haue occasion to employ.

Now to speake ſomthing of their subtiltie in practise, you shall knowe, that amongst them, it is euen as it is amongst Conny-catchers, and Cut-purses (pardon my comparison) for as they haue false Brothers, so hath euer the vnconſcionable horſe-courſer: so that a plaine dealing man shall no ſooner offer him money for a horſe (albeit hee offer more then his woorth) but presently you shall haue a fellow made for the purpose, who will come and ouer-bid the true dealer: another wil step foorth and giue such false prayſes, and a third report of so many false offers, which the Horſe-courſer hath refused, that hee which meanes simplie, first taking a fancy to the horſe, and that fancy making him too willing to beleue any goodnesse of the horſe, will be so carryed away with their falshoodes, that in the end hee shall finde he hath bought naughtinesse at a much too deare a reckoning: If this were the worst of euill mens practise, time and a little losse would make men more carefull and trust lesse: but there are so many deceites, and such new generations of deceites, that it is impossible to discern them, because they are hourelly in creating; wherefore what I haue already written, I holde sufficient to fortifie any mans opinion against giuing too great trust

to dissimulation, or suffering his fancy to ouer-rule his iudgement. And thus much touching the choice of Horse-courfers and their Horses, their deceites and practises.

CHAP. 3.

Of the discouery and prevention of Horse-courfers deceites.

Since I haue shewed you the ordinarie and customarie deceites of both publicke and private vnconscionable Horse-courfers, it shall befit that I shew you likewise by what meanes and industrie you shall prevent and discern the euill into which craft would intrangle you, or else bee reputed a verie insufficient Tutor that onely tell you of euill, but shew you no way to auoyd it: You shall therefore knowe that when you goe to buy a horse of a Horse-courfer, you must by no meanes giue credite to any thing he speakes touching his horse, more then what you apparantly see and knowe to bee iust, which is, but onely whether hee be faire shaped, fatt, leane, or such like outward characters in which hee cannot deceiue you, but for concealed quallities, beleue it as a knowne veritie that the more the horse-courfer boasts or brags, the more deceit by much is in the horse hee boasts of, and the more willing he is to sell, the more willing hee is to deceiue: wherefore to come to particularities, if when the horse-courfer brings his horse to be ridden before you, if you see him start, leape, rush forward, and be so impatient that he will hardly bee kept to

any moderate pace, as if his spirit were infinite, you shall then with good consideration marke the countenance of the horse in his going, whether hee haue a sad, heauie, or vnmouing eye, or whether he carrie his eares, still, and moueth seldome, or whether he reyne slouely, not raising vp his necke, or shewing naturall chearefulness, or whether in his going you perceiue him to leane vpon his Riders hand, as if his heade were too great a burden for his nocke to carry: And lastly, whether hee goe with patience when he is from company, and onely is most mad when company is about him, any of these constant and vnsprity carriages are signes of dulnesse: wherefore when you discern any of them in a horse, you shall presently make the Rider to alight from his backe, and (as if you would view the horse) you shall lay your hand vpon his Buttocks, thighes, and sides, and as if you would trie the loosenesse of his skin you shall plucke it from the flesh, and if you finde hee starts or is displeas'd thereat, be then assured that horse hath bene soundly beaten. You shall also with your hand pull vp the skin in the spurring place, and if you finde he either choppes downe his head, as if he would bite, or that hee shrinks his body, whiskes his tayle, or shakes his heade, it is an euident token hee hath had his sides rubbed with Glasse or something else to make them tender: Or if these obseruations cannot satisfie you, then the best course is to ride the horse your selfe: and if vpon the very first mounting him, you finde he is all spirit and mettle, you shall then ride him foorth of company, and when you are alone giue him leaue to goe at his owne pleasure without forcing him, and if then you finde, that of his owne accord he is willing to be temperate, and that hee

is euer most made when hee is in most company, then you may bee assured that Horses mettle is not his owne, but hath absolutely beene forc't into him, either by beating or some worse practise: Besides, if it bee his owne mettle, yet it is a true rule, that the more extreme furious a horse is, the lesse will bee his indurance in Trauell, neither is hee woorthie of any confidence: wherefore euer your best spirit is that which is most temperate, that will neither giue any signe of sloath, nor easily bee moued to any violence, Now after you are resolu'd touching his mettle and inward spirit, if then you would knowe whether hee haue beene foundred, fretized, or bee vnfound of any of his limbes, you shall attend till the Horse-courser set him vp in the stable, and after hee hath stood a while you shall marke the manner of his standing when no body troubles him, and if you perceiue him, first to ease one foote then another, and that hee cannot stand a minute of an hour together without hitching from one foote to another, as if he would dance, then you shall be resolu'd, that questionles that horse hath either bin fretized or foundred, and hath still remaining in his feet a most vnnatural heat; for the sound Horse you shall see stand constantly and euen vpon all his feete without any signe or shew of wearines in his feete, which a horse that is thus tainted is not able to endure; But if you perceiue that hee dooth not hitch and moue thus from foot to foot, onely he thrusts one of his fore-feete more from him then the other, or treads not so surely vpon one of his hind-feet as vpon the other, if this you doe behold, then be assured that horse hath had some ill & dangerous straine, the anguish whereof remaines stil amongst the bones and sinewes, yet that
griefe.

griefe is euer in the neather and not in the vpper ioynts: as for young Splents, Spauens, Ring bones, Curbes, Paines, Scratches, or any such sorance, as dirt or myre may couer, bee sure to see the horse when his legges are cleane, and if your eye cannot pierce deepe enough into the imperfections, bee not ashamed to let your fingers make a seareh, and they will discouer whatsoeuer haire or skin keepes hidden, if either you knowe what the diseases are, or can iudge of them when you feele them; If you feare him for hauing gowtie and sweld legges, you shal then watch to see him when his legs are dry, or after he hath stood an houre or two vnstirred, or earely in the morning before his legs be wet, and he will easily discouer such a sorance; but if you cannot come to the sight of the horse at such conuenient times, you shall then as you handle the horse about the neather ioynt, euen close by his fetlocke with your finger and your thumbe, presse the flesh very hard where you finde it thickest, and if after you haue prest it you feele any dintes or hollownesse where your thumbe or finger lay, then you may very well bee assured, that that horse with the least Trauaile, will haue gowtie and swell'd legges, for though colde water and labour doe disperse the humor, yet in the neather part of the ioynt will euer remaine some naughtie substance: If you feare the horse for secret straines, as those which are in the Shoulder, in the Hip, and in those vpper partes of the Limbes, you shall then take him by the Brydle, and setting your backe to his shoulder, turne him once about in as strait and narrow a compasse as is possible; first of one side, then of the other, and as hee turnes you shall marke how hee handles his secte, and if you finde hee bringes not his outmost Legge ouer his inmost

inmost, but that his inmost legge failes him, so that hee dare not firme it vpon the ground, but mooues it both out of due time, and in an vncomely order, it is then a manifest token that he hath had some straine in the vpper part of that legge, which hee dare not trust vpon the ground in a strait turne, because such narrow turnings doe euer writhe and approoue the vpper ioyntes onely. As for halting, and couering it with vaine excuses, the best discouery thereof is neuer to trust a Horse-courser's protestations, but the more he vowes, the lesse doe you credit him, and so by mistrusting the worst that may happen, you shall preuent a mischief that would happen. Nowe if you feare any Glanders, Broken winde, Consumption, or other inward infirmity, you shall with your hand gripe him very hard about the Wessen-pipe, close by the roote of the tongue, and so holde him a good space, till you compell him to cough twice or thrice, and then if as soone as hee hath cought, you see him begin to champe or chew with his teeth, as if hee did eat something, (which indeede is nothing but filthinesse which his coughing brings vp) then it is an apparant signe, that either hee hath the Glanders, or some inward growne colde; if his cough bee hoarse, it is a signe of corruption, and putrifaction in his lungs, but if it be dry, clayne, and hollow, it is a great signe that his winde is tainted, which by the beating of his flanke after a little labour, or by the swift motion too and fro of his tayle, you may more plainly discern, for if his winde be sound then his flanke will rise very slowly, and his tayle will not be seene to moue but at great leasure; And from these obseruations you shall discover a world of such deceits, which doe depend and are coherent to his former mischieses.

mischiefs. As for Moon-eyed Horfes, which some call the Lunatick ey'd, as it is a disease by which a man may the soonest bee coofened, so it is a forance, that a skilfull eye will soonest discern, for though the eye keep the most part of an ordinarie complexion, yet it is a little redder then the perfect eye, and much more Cloudie: besides, about the outmost Verge or circle of the eye, you shall see a little white filme like a line goe about the eye, which is the plainest character that may be for that disease; Now for false tayles, or false Markes, your hand may easily finde out the one, and your eyes may soone discern the other, for the artificiall white will neither carry so bright a colour, nor be of so good proportion as that of nature, but like a patch in a new garment, it will not rightly agree with the other features. Now lastly, for the age of the horse, if the Horse-courser haue burnt him with holes in his teeth, to make him appeare young, you shall then know that those holes will bee both rounder and blacker, by a good deale, then those which came by Nature, and they will carrie more commonly one shape or fashion, which those that come by nature will not doe, for they will sometimes bee lesse one then the other, and one of them bee worne out sooner then another, but also if the horse will not suffer you to looke in his mouth at all, then you shall by gentle meanes put your finger into his mouth, and feeling the inside of his vpper tush, by the hoale which is within, you shall iudge his age, without any contradiction. Many other rules I haue formerly taught for the knowing of a Horses age, and by the vse of them though in one or two, yet in the most you shall not be deceiued.

Thus therefore when you are able to discern and discover

discouer those ordinarie and common deceites which Horse-courfers practise, you shall then in buying any Horses of them, take great leasure and time, neuer making your bargaine sodainly, but after you haue chosen which you would haue, see him goe, then stand still, and then goe againe, beeing (if your leasure will serue) at least a day before you make your bargaine, that what you ouerslip in the first sight you may perceiue in the second or the third: and what helps your memory cannot sodainly call together, by the deliberation of time, you may the better bring to your remembrance, and so seldome or neuer buy with a bad bargaine fond repentance. And thus much for the discouery of those common deceites which our Horse-courfers haue hourelly in their practise.

CHAP. 4.

Of the excellency of a Horses vnderstanding, and other quallities.

THat a Horse is a Beast of a most excellent vnderstanding and of more rare and pure sence then any other Beast whatsoever, we haue many auncient and rare recordes left vnto vs, by the grauest and worthiest Writers that haue writ either in the historie of the World, or of Nature: for we finde it written, that in the army of *Sibaritanes*, Horses would daunce to Musicke, and in their morions keepe due time with musicke, they haue giuen to their maisters apparant signes, that they haue had the foreknowledge of battel, & haue prepared themselves.

themselues thereunto, with extraordinary diligence.

They haue beene seene when their Maisters haue bin slaine from their backes to mourne and sorrow after strange fashions, as the horse of *Nicomedes*, which would neuer eate any meate after his master was slaine but dyed with hunger, or that of *Centaretus*, who when hee saw his maister slaine by *Antiochus*, and that *Antiochus* after hee had kild the Man, would in the pride of his tryumph mount vpon the Beast, it is said that the horse instantlie ran with him to the tops of the Rockes, and both slew himselfe and his maisters conqueror.

One of the Kings of *Scythia* beeing slaine in a combate, his enemy comming to disarme him, the slaine Kings horse with great furie ran vpon his maisters foe, and neuer left byting and striking till hee had slaine him likewise: It is reported that *Dionisius* the Tirant, forsaking his horse in a bogge or quagmire, the horse after with much labor getting soorth of the durt, did immediately vpon his own accord follow his Master whilst a swarme of Bees did knit in his mayn, which *Dionisius* perceiuing, hee mounted the horses backe againe, and tooke that signe for a token that hee should be King of *Scicill*.

Horses as some Authors doe report haue been seene to haue such excellent perseuerances and vnderstandings of their daungers, that they haue gathered vp the Darts which haue bin spent in Battell, and haue deliuered them vnto their Maisters; others report that in the *Circensian* games which were founded by *Claudius Cesar*, the Horses which wore the white liuerie, casting the Charriot-dryuer from his seate, did notwithstanding of their owne accords runne to the end of the course, and there made there stoppe, and wan the prize with great glory,

glory, and it is said that other horses in the same games, but at other times, hauing cast their Riders, haue notwithstanding both won the Wagers, and after according to the manner of those sportes, they haue without any conductors or rulers gone to the Capitol, and made three turnes about the temple of *Iupiter*.

A world of other examples are recorded touching the inward worthines of their knowledges, which because wee do not daily see or daily take note of, therefore we hardly credit. Nowe for the puissaunce and stoutnesse of their courages, we finde how there be diuers probable Authors, who write that neither *Bucephalus* which was *Alexanders* horse, nor the horse of *Iulius Caesar* would suffer any man to ride them, but their Masters onely, as if they did scorne meaner Burthens, it is saide that *Augustus Caesar*, had a horse of such exquisite goodnesse and perfection, that *Germanicus Caesar* made a most famous Poem in praise of him, and both at *Agri- gentum*, and in diuers other partes there bee most famous Piramides builded ouer Horses, all which shewe that they haue beene most famous Beastes, and they haue bin regarded according to their worths, how euer now they be despised or neglected: and if we looke but into latter times wee may see the great estimation of Horses, by the buriall of that famous Horse, vpon which *Charles the Eight* did himselfe serue against the *Italians*, which Horse was after wardes solemnly buried by the Lady of *Burbon*, the Kings sister; And for mine owne part, I haue seene an Irish Hobby which being shot cleane thorow the body, did bring his Maister safe from the field, and as soone as he was dismounted, the Horse dyed presently; And truely it is a thing vnsearchable to enter into
the.

the Knowledge, Stourneffe, Aptneffe, and indurance of an excellent Horfe; for prooffe whereof doe but heare the reportes of Souldiers or Hunts men, and they will giue you full satisfaction; Now for those onely which a horfe will doe, as beeing vnnaturall, strange, and past reason, wee haue had a full testimony in our time, by the Curtall which one *Banks* carryed vp and dowue, and shewed both to Princes, and to the common people, which were so farre beyond conceit, that it was a generall opinion, and euen some of good wisdom have maintained the assertion, that it was not possible to bee done by a Horfe, that which that Curtall did, but by the assistance of the Deuill; but for mine owne part, I knowe that all which so thought, were infinitely deceiued, and these two reasons leade me thereunto, that first I perswade my selfe the Man was exceeding honest, and secondly that I knowe by most assured tryals, that there was no one tricke which that Curtall did, which I will not almost make any horfe doe in lesse then a monthes practise, and that forasmuch as euer I saw him doe (which I perswade my selfe was as much as other men) I euer found a direct rule and method, by which the Horfe was gouerned and directed.

And thus much I thought good to write touching the excellency of a horses aptneffe and vnderstanding.

CHAP. 5.

*How a Horse may be taught to doe any tricke,
done by Bankes his Curtall.*

ALthough *La Broue* doe much discommend and dispraise the teaching of a Horse to doe these vnnecessary and vnnaturall actions which more properly doe belong to Dogges, Apes, Munkies, and Baboones, yet because Mens natures are so apt to delight in nouelties, and in asmuch as I desire to giue satisfaction to all humors whatsoeuer, vpon profite and reason; and because these vnprofitable toyes shew in a Horse an extraordinary capacity, an obseruant feare, and an obedient loue, all which are to be esteemed worthy quallities; I will shew you in this brieferelation, by the example of two or three trickes, how you shall make your Horse to doe any other action aswell as any Dog or Ape whatsoeuer, except it be leaping vpon your shoulders, climbing vp houses, or vntying knots, all which are contrary to the shape and strength of his great body; but for fetching or carrying, (as commonly Dogs doe) for counting numbers with his feet, or for chusing out any particular person amongst a multitude, or any other such like motion, those you shal perceiue are to bee taught with great ease and assurance, if a man will imploy his labor thereunto, and not neglect the principal obseruations which necessarily depend vpon such instructions. You shal therefore knowe, that if you will haue your Horse fetch and carry,

you shall first bring your Horse to an especiall loue, feare, and knowledge of your person, by this meanes; You shall not suffer any Man whatsoever to rub, dresse, or so much as to speake to the horse, but your selfe only, neither shall you let him haue any food, drinke, or other nourishment, but what he receiues from your hand, and to that end you shall continually keepe him in the muzzell, you shall seldome bee from him, but either picking or trimming him, you shall when you walke abroad, take him in a string abroad with you, and make him so conuersant and familiar with you, (suffering no other man to giue him either faire worde or faire looke) that in the end the Horse finding that hee receiues neither foode nor comfort from any Creature but your selfe, he may so wedde his inclination vnto yours, that as if it were a Dogge which would follow his Maister, so you shall make your Horse to attend and follow you vp and downe, which is an easie thing to bring to passe, as you may perceiue by many foot-cloath Horses in the Cittie, which onely through a little custome will followe their Keepers whethersoever they goe: now you must obserue, that whilest you make your Horse thus to loue and delight in your company, you must also make him stand in awe and feare of your displeasure, correcting him euer with a sharpe rod, when he doth any thing contrary to your will, and both cherishing him, and giuing him something to eate, whensoever hee doeth any thing to your liking; and in correcting him you must euer obserue to acquaint him but with one torment, as if it bee with the Rodde, then you shall by no meanes vse Whippe, Cudgell, or to strike him with your Fists, and to this actuall torment you shall euer adde but one worde

worde of terrour or threatning: So likewise in cherishing, besides foode, you shall vse but one manner of clapping or clawing him, nor but one certaine worde of encouragement, for as the vse of many wordes, many corrections, and many cherishings makes him hee can neither vnderstand any worde, any correction, or any cherishing perfectly, so the vse of one single worde certainly, to one purpose, makes the Horse as perfectly by custome knowe the meaning thereof as your selfe that speakes it, as thus for example: If your Horse out of ignorance bee about to doe contrary to your will, then to vse this worde: *Bewise*, at which if hee doe not stay and take better deliberation, but wilfully pursue his error, the to correct him & vse this word *Villayn* or *Traytor*, or such like, so you vse but one word; and when he doth as you would haue him, to cherish him, & vse this word *So boy*, in a short space you shall bring him to that knowledge that hee will wholly bee directed by those wordes and your commaundment; you shall neuer at any time giue him any foode, but when hee doth something to deserue it, that knowing alwayes the cause why hee hath foode, he may with more diligence regard and obserue you in whatsoever you doe: Now when you haue thus made your horse acquainted with obedience and louing vnto you, and ready to obserue euery thing which shall proceed from you, when he knowes perfectly the diuersity of your wordes, and the cause of your great tormenting and punishing him, when you haue brought him to an emptie body and a hungry appetite, so that euen for his belly sake hee will double his diligence, for it is a generall rule that neither flying Hawke, nor setting Spaniell must bee kept more empty then a Horse in this case,

then you may begin to teach him to fetch your gloue, first by making him take your gloue into his mouth and holding it, then by letting the gloue fall to the ground, and making him take it vp, and lastly by throwing the gloue a prettie way from you, and making him fetch it and deliuer it vnto you, and euery time hee dooth to your contentment, you shall giue him two or three bitts of Breade, and when hee offends you two or three strokes; or if you finde him very wilfull or vnapt to conceiue, then assoone as you haue corrected him, you shall put on his muzzell, and let him stand for at least sixe houres after without meate, and then prooue him again, yet you must haue great patience in teaching him at the first, and not leaue him by any meanes till hee doth something fashon himselfe to your liking, and after once you perceiue he doth vnderstand you, then if hee doe amisse, you must by no meanes ouerslip punishment; for the greatest difficultie is in the first entrance to learne, and whether hee doth well or ill, or whatsoeuer he doth you shall by no meanes change your words or vse more speech then what he perfectly vnderstands. Till he will very readily receiue your gloue, you shall by no meanes make him take it from the ground, and till he will take it from the ground as quickly as you can let it fall, you shall not by any meanes make him fetch it, for to haue two lessons imperfect at once, would make a confusion in the horses memory, and before you make him perfect in any of these three, you shall by continuall vse and calling vpon him make him know his own name, so that whensoeuer you pronounce it, he may (whatsoeuer he is doing) lift vp his head, & looke you in the face, which is a signe hee attends your pleasure: and to bring
all

all these things to passe, there is no other Art to be v-
fed then labour and industry ioyned to the obseruations
already prescribed : and there be some horses which af-
ter they are acquainted with the Man and his meanings
will performe all this in lesse then a weeke, other Horses
I haue seene which haue bin a month about one of them,
wherefore when you will trie these conclusions, you
must not thinke much with any labour. When your
Horse will receiue your Gloue, take vp your gloue, and
fetch your gloue, you shall then make him carrie a gloue
whether you will in this sort : First you shall make him
receiue it in his mouth, and then pointing out a place
with your rodde you shall say vnto him *Deliuier*, and not
leauerepeating that worde sometimes more sharpely,
sometimes gently, till hee lay or at least bowe his heade
downe with it to that place where your rodde pointed,
and then you shall cherish him, and giue him bread, thus
you shall labour and apply him euery houre when hee is
hungry, till you haue made him that hee will carry to a-
ny place against which you point your rodde, and when
you say *Deliuier*, then to let it part from his mouth.

Nowe you must obserue that whilest you teach him
thus, looke to what place you point your rodde, so that
place also you must most constantly place your eye, not
remouing it to any obiect, till your will bee perform'd,
for it is your eye and countenance, aswell as your
wordes, by which the Horse is guided, and whosoeuer
did note *Bankes* Curtall, might see that his eye did neuer
part from the eye of his Maister ; when your Horse will
thus by the direction of your rod and your eye, carry any
thing you will to the place you shall appoint him vnto,
then you shall so honrely practise him therein, that in the

end if you doe make neuer so slight a signe with your rodde, so your eye bee constantly fixt, yet the horse will beare it towards that place, which as oft as hee dooth, you shall cherish him and giue him foode, then you shall cause two or three by-standers to stand a prettie distance one from another, and then giuing the Horse the Gloue, you shall with your rod point at him to whome you would haue him carrie it, and assoone as he comes neare, or but towards the partie you point at, hee shall put out his hand and receiue the Gloue from him, and you shall then cherish the horse, and giue him bread, and thus you shal doe to euery seuerall by-stander diuers and sundry times, till the Horse be so perfite, that he will goe to which or whome you will point at, and when he doth erre neuer so little, you shall not faile first to bid him *Be wise*, and then if he amend not instantly, to correct him; this done, you shall make two by-standers to stand close together, and then pointing at one of them, if the horse mistake and looke more towards the other, you shall bid him *Be wise*, and then if he turne his head towards the other, hee shall presently receiue the Gloue, and you shall cherish the horse, this by labour and practise hee will growe so cunning in, that if there bee neuer so great a company, looke but vpon what you fixe your eye, or to what object you beare the point of your rodde, to that onely the horse will carry what is deliuered him, wherein you are but onely to helpe him thus farre, that when hee is neare the partie, you giue him comfort, and cause the party to take what the horse brings: Then after to giue a greater grace to the action, or to make fond people wonder, you may blindfolde the horse, and taking any mans Gloue in secret, after vnblindfolde him, and bid

the horse beare the gloue to him from whom you tooke it, which by the direction of your eye and rod, hee will presently doe.

Now if you will teach your Horse to reckon any number, by lifting vp and pawing with his feete, you shall first with your rodde, by rapping him vpon the shin, make him take his foote from the ground, and by adding to your rod one certaine worde as *Vp*: or such like, nowe when he will take vp his foote once, you shall cherrish him, and giue him breade, and when hee sets it vpon the ground, the first time you shall euer say one, then giue him more breade, and after a little pause, labour him againe at euery motion, giuing him a bit of bread till hee be so perfit, that as you lift vp your rod, so he will lift vp his foote, and as you moue your rod downeward, so he will moue his foote to the ground, and you shall carefully obserue to make him in any wise to keepe true time with your rodde, and not to moue his foote when you leaue to moue your rod, which correcting him when hee offends, both with strokes and hunger, he will soone bee carefull to obserue, after you haue brought him to this perfectnesse, then you shall make him encrease his numbers at your pleasure, as from one to two, from two to three, and so forth, till in the end hee will not leaue pawing with his foote, so long as euery you moue your rodde vp and downe, and in this by long custome, you shall make him so perfect, that if you make the motion of your rod neuer so little, or hard to bee perceiued, yet hee will take notice from it, and in this lesson as in the other, you must also direct him by your eye, fixing your eyes vpon the rodde, and vpon the horses feete all the while that you moue it: for it is a rule in the Nature of

Of counsing
numbers.

horses, that they haue an especiall regard to the eye, face, and countenance of their keepers, so that once after you haue brought him to knowe the helpe of your eye, you may presume hee will hardly erre except your eye misguide him: and therefore euer before you make your Horse doe any thing, you must first make him looke you in the face. Now after you haue made him persite in these obseruations, and that he knowes his seuerall rewardes, both for good and euill doings, then you may aduenture to bring him into any company or assembly, and making any man thinke a number, and tell it you in your eare, you may bid the Horse tell you what number the man did thinke, and at the end of your speech bee sure to say last *pp*: for that is as it were a watch-woorde to make him knowe what hee must doe, and whilest you are talking, you shall make him looke in your face, and so your eye directing him vnto your rodde, you may with the motions thereof, make him with his foote declare the number before thought by the by-stander. From this you may create a World of other toyes, as how many Maydes, how many Fooles, how many Knaues, or how many Rich men are amongst a multitude of gazing persons, making the World wonder at that which is neither wonderfull, nor scarce artificiall.

Now for the making of a Horse to lye downe when you will, that euery ordinary Horse-courser, or Horse-ambler, can make his Horse by beating him, first vpon both his fore-shinnes, and making him kneele downe, and so by degrees to make him lye all along, after what fashion or manner you will, as if either hee were deade, asleepe, or else couching and watching to see some-

thing;

Of making
a Horse lye
downe.

thing; wherein is onely to bee obserued, the constancie of the certaine worde you vse for that purpose, and your reward for well dooing, and your correction when hee offendes, and all such helpes which you vse when you teach either Hound or Spaniell to couch, which is for the most part at the first onely an awfull threatening, or commaundment till hee vnderstand your minde, and after as it were but a milde and cheerefull intreaty.

Now for to make him rise vp sodainely againe, and either to strike, leape, or vse any desperate motion, you shall but onely acquaint him with some other worde contrary to that by which you forst him to lye downe, and as soone as you vse it, you shall not onely helpe to raise him vp with your hand, but by pricking, tickling, or toying with him, make him yerke vp his hinder parts, and offer to runne and bite at you, your selfe seeming as it were to bee affraid of him, and as it were in a pleasant manner to shrinke and runne away from his furie; and that you may doe this with more certaintie, you shall before you teach him to lie downe, teach him to yerke behinde by pricking him in the buttocke with a sharpe Nalle, Goade, or such like instrument, but in any case not by vsing your rodde, for that being your instrument of correction, must neuer be vsed but when hee offendes, least hee mistaking the vse, doe likewise mistake when hee doth offend, and when hee doth please you.

Also you shall teach him before he come to fall down, to runne, and bite, and snappe at you as hee plaies, and is familiar with you, by twitching at his lips, and shrinking your hand againe, or sometimes by pricking him in the lippes with a Pinne, or such like; or by making him runne vp and downe after you, for in such wantonnesse a

Horse

Horse is naturally adicted to knavery; Nowe when hee hath learnt these toyes, you may then imploy them, and mixe them with any tricke whatsoeuer, and from these toyes you may create twenty others as much or more fantastickall, which would aske a great toyle to declare in writing, and yet in their teaching they haue but one Method or manner of instruction.

Of making
a Horse pisse,
or forbear, &
other toyes.

Now to conclude, that you may make a horse to pisse when you would haue him (or at least to straine and moue himselfe thereunto) or to leaue pissing when you please, you shall for two dayes at the least, watch him, and keepe such distance of times, that hee may neuer pisse, but when you vrge him, and to that end you shall once in two or three houres leade your horse vp and downe vpon straw, so softly, that hee may as it were but put one foote and stand still, then another and stand still, your selfe continually saying vnto him *Pisse, Pisse*, and thus you shall doe if it bee a whole day together, till hee doe pisse or straine himselfe to pisse, and then you shall reward him with breade; and till hee doe pisse or straine himselfe to pisse, you shall neither mooue him in any other lesson, nor let him taste foode though it were for a weeke together, and by this meanes after hee vnderstands your meaning, you shall no oftner say *Pisse*, but he either will pisse, or straine himselfe to pisse, and then at your pleasure acquainting him with a contrary worde as *No more* or such like, which beeing spoken in threatenng sort, and accompanied with correction, you shall make him stay his pissing, when, and as oft as you please. As this motion of pissing, so you may vse him in his eating, drinking, or any other Naturall action, and though these appeare very vnnaturall, yea euen to Horse-men themselves,

selues, yet they are as easie to bee effected, as any toy whatsoeuer.

Now for Trotting, Ambling or Dauncing when you please, or seuerally to vse which you please, you are but first to make him seuerally to knowe the motions, and to vse to euery motion a seuerall helpe, as when you would haue him Daunce, to jerke him ouerthwart the mid-backe, when you would haue him Trot, to jerke him vpon the shoulder, and when you would haue him Amble to jerke him vnder the belly, and to knit to euery helpe a certain worde, and you shall finde it more certaine then any other tricke whatsoeuer. And thus hauing giuen you these slight tastes of the entrance into these superficiall toyes, which are more to stirre admiration then profit, sith from these may bee deriued all others which haue bene put in practise, I thinke it not good to trouble you further with any large relation.

CHAP. 6.

*Of drawing dry-foote, and the aptnesse of
Horses thereunto.*

IT is not long agoe since a worthy Gentleman mine especiall friend (talking with mee touching the Natures and dispositions of Horses) began amongst other conferences to lay me downe strong arguments and very good and probable reasons, that it might bee possible to make a Horse to draw dry-foot after any Man, and to distinguish Scents with his nose aswell as any Blood-hound, or slut-hound whatsoeuer, both because a Horse
of

of all other Beastes is most dainty and curious of smell, and also is more apt to vndertake, and more able to performe any thing then any other beast, by asmuch as hee is of greater vnderstanding and better capacity, and for an instance of his purenesse of smelling, wee know that let a Horse bee blind-folded neuer so close, and but brought where a proude Mare is, hee will instantly smell her, and growe as couragious as if his eyes had neuer so great liberty; Horses also haue beene knowne to start, and to vndertake the scent of a Beare long before they haue either seene or come neare the Beare; so that a horse beeing able both to vent and winde a farre off the scents, which both please and displease him, it must consequently follow that Nature hath giuen them benefite enough in smelling, and there onely wantes but an industrious minde to venter vpon the employment; out of such like arguments as these, it pleased him to vrge mee to make tryall of his imagination, and so to report what I found in the practise: but at that time being ouer-maistred with the worlds businesse (I mean crosses and Law suites) I could not so presently pursue it, but since being deliuer'd of those fetters, I bestowed a monthes practise to see what I could bring to passe, and it is most assured I found it very possible, for thus farre I proceeded; First after I had kept my horse in the muzzell a Weeke and more, and brought him to such a sharpnesse and eagernesse of stomacke, that hee was even almost mad for foode, and when I had brought him to a perfect familiarity and acquaintance with mee, making him euer eate that little which hee had giuen vpon the ground, after I had trod on it with my foote, I then went into a bare close, and there laide downe a peece of Breade, and set

my foote vpon it, and then another within a foot of it, and trod vpon it also, and so laide piece by piece one within a foote or two of another, till I had gonetwenty or thirty yardes, and then stood close vnder a hedge or a wall, so as the horse might not see me, then I caused one to bring foorth the horse, and to bring him to the first peece of bread, and so to the second, and so from peece to peece, till hee came to the place where I stood, where presently I gaue him as many Oates as hee would eate, and then put on his muzzell: for you must vnderstand that Bread is onely good to make the Traine with, but to feede the horse continually with it, the saour is so strong, that it would somewhat hinder his scent, whereas Oates hauing no such rancknesse, workes no such imperfection: in this sort I continued him twice a day for a weeke together, euery time making my traine a feuerall way, till the horse grewe so cunning, that assoone as he had tasted the first peece hee would euen trot from peece to peece, and make no stay till hee came where I stood. After this I laide my first peeces of bread more then a yarde a sunder, and towards the latter end of the traine I laid them a dozen yardes a sunder, so that then hee began to trust more to his nose then he did before, and thus I vsed him for more then another weeke, till he came to that perfection that hee would make him runne which ledde him, in all which time I euer obserued, that if hee either grew negligent or carelesse of his businesse, or fell to gnaw vpon the earth, presently hee which led him, after some rating and beating him, put on his muzzell, and hee stood at least a dozen houres after without foode, but this neither did, nor will happen but very seldome,

dome, especially if you keepe him in right temper, which is, that hee may bee extreame hungry; but not faint or sicke with hunger, and also I did neuer faile but when he had found me out; I gaue him water as well as Oates; the third weeke, I made his Traine at least a quarter of a myle, and not aboue fixe peeces of Breade in all the traine, yet so plac't, and the traine made so plaine, that if at any time there hapened a slight errour, yet hee which ledde him by knowing my passage was able to helpe and putt him into the true pathe againe, and thus I practised the Horse, and increased his knowledge by such leasurable degrees, that before a month was past, I haue not laide aboue two peeces of breade in more then a quarter of a myle, and haue with my best diligence endeauoured to deceiue both the Horse and hee which ledde him, but I founde that with no faire play I was able to doe it, but goe whether I would in any orderly fashion, and the Horse would finde men out; Now thus farre onely I did proceede in this experiment partly to satisfie my freind, and partly to better mine owne iudgement, when compelled (as poore meu are) to follow other occasions, I was faine to desist and to leaue my desire but halfe satisfied; so that how a Horses nose is able to direct him when hee comes to diuersitie of Earths, to hye-ways, to the foylings of other Cattle, and to wette and moyst places, I am not able as yet to iudge, onely for what I haue hitherto scene, or what in the Nature or composition of a Horse I vnderstand I finde nothing to abate or discourage my hope, and for mine owne part I haue such a confident opinion therein, that I make no doubt but whosoever shall

shall take in hand the practise, shall finde it easie and full
of probabilitie, till when I referre all whatsoeuer I haue
written in this whole Arte of Horse manship
to the iudgement of such who reade
without mallice

or
detractiō.



FINIS.

