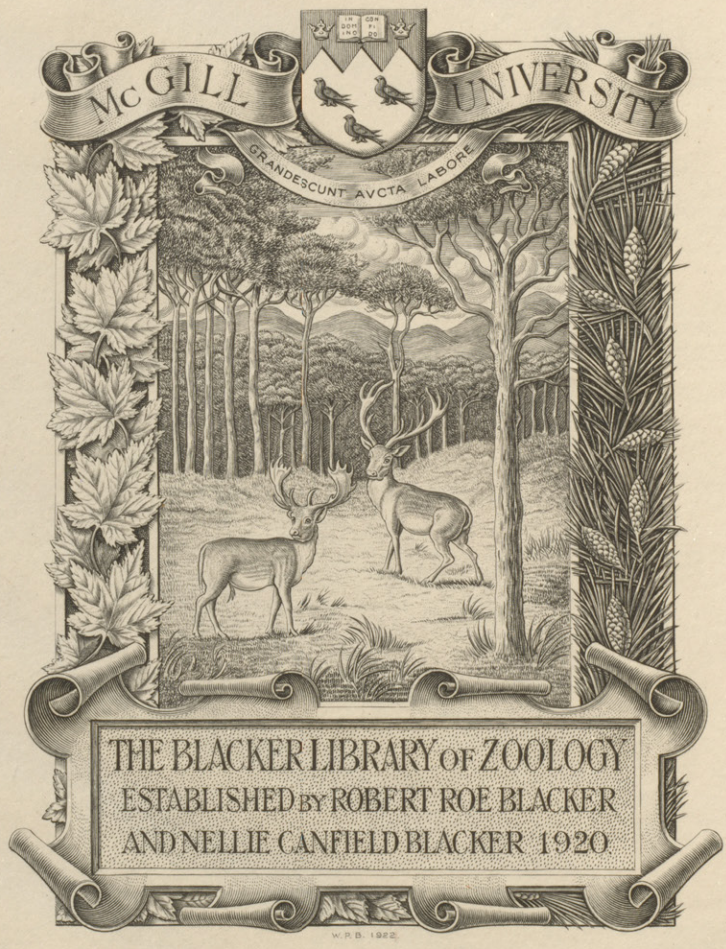
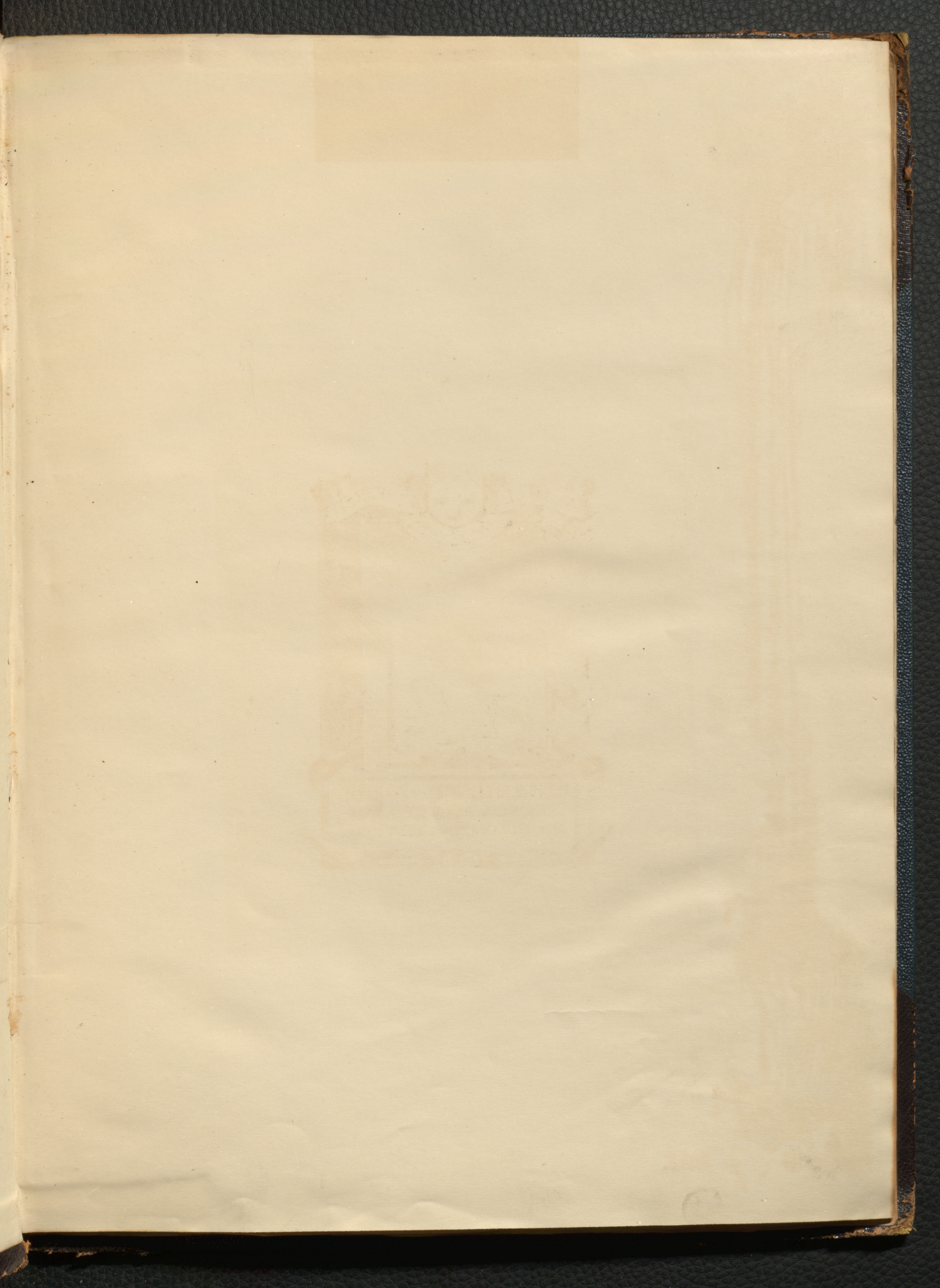


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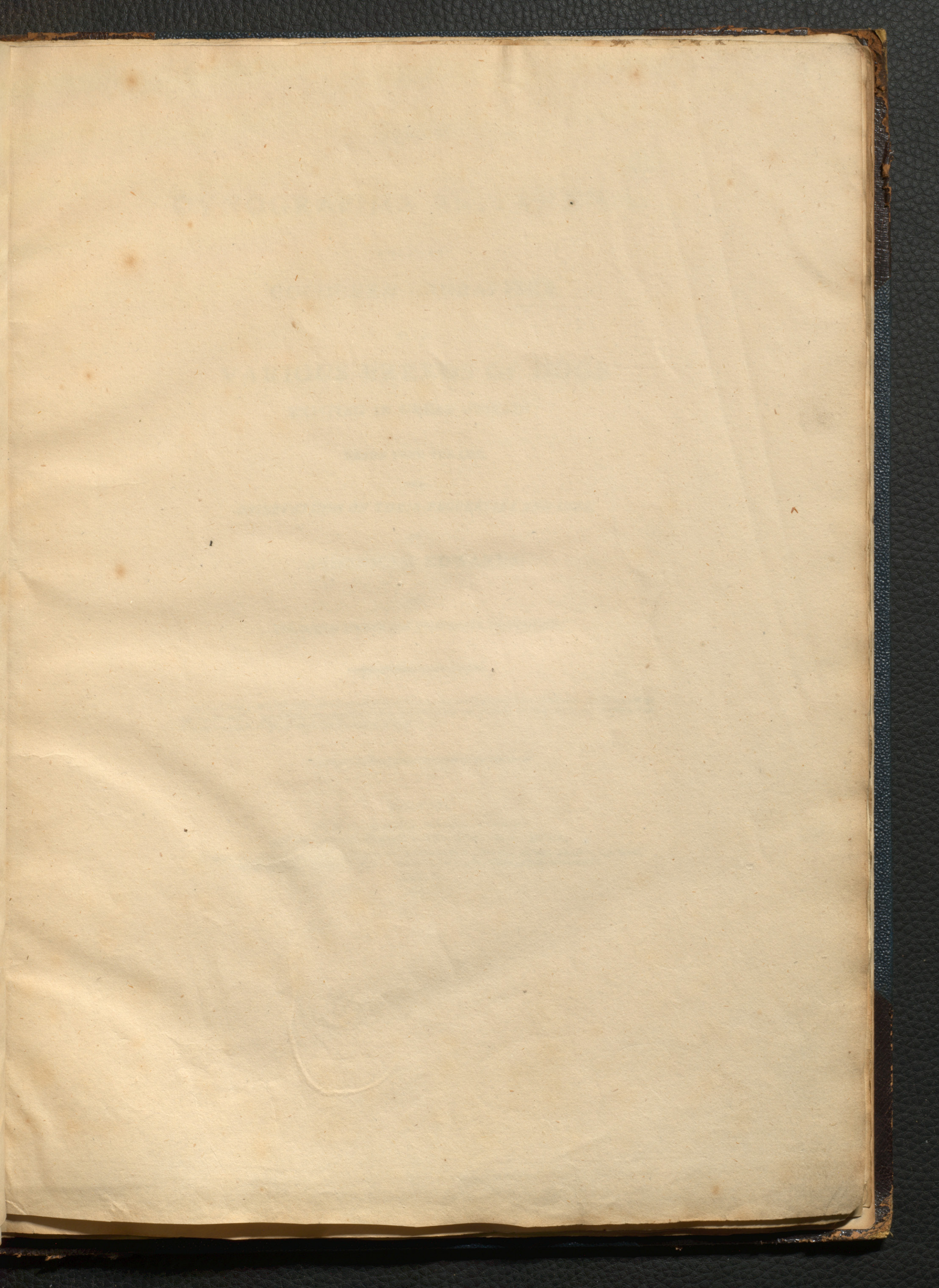




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# CYNOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA:

CONSISTING OF

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OF THE

VARIOUS BREEDS OF DOGS

EXISTING IN GREAT BRITAIN;

DRAWN FROM THE LIFE,

WITH

*OBSERVATIONS ON THEIR PROPERTIES AND USES,*

BY

SYDENHAM EDWARDS;

AND

COLOURED UNDER HIS IMMEDIATE INSPECTION.

---

Dogs have always been the ready and affectionate servants of man, are excellent companions when human society is wanting, and are the faithful and incorruptible guardians of their master's person and property.—“Dogs are honest creatures, they never fawn on those they love not, and I'm a friend to Dogs.”

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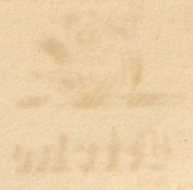
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1800.



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AS DRAWN FROM THE LIFE

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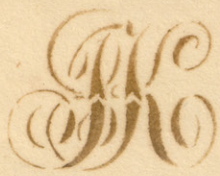
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## INTRODUCTION.

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**I**N the following pages I propose to give a more satisfactory account of the Dogs found in England, with their uses, habits, and appearance, than has hitherto been offered to the public.

The description of each kind is accompanied with a figure delineated from the living animal, which has been attended with great trouble and expence, as it was necessary for the correctness of the work that each portrait should be carefully made from some distinguished individual Dog of each particular breed: and in the execution of the portraits much study and attention has been paid, to represent as strongly as possible the peculiar character and manners of each respective race. Thus far I may venture, perhaps, without incurring the charge of ostentation, to speak of the nature of my labours; the rest is submitted with the greatest deference to the judgment and indulgence of a discerning public.

The descriptive part is occasionally interspersed with some account of the Dogs formerly used in this island, which have

been superseded by others more useful, or better suited to the wants or fashion of the times, as may be exemplified in the Blood-hound, which was commonly in use at a period when, as an emblem of war, our restless ancestors pursued the wild boar, wolf, or red deer, on mountainous wastes or wilds covered with forests and thick underwoods, he was employed to trace the wounded game to its concealment, and the midnight thief or blood-stained robber to his secret cave; when our country was cleared, the larger game was destroyed, or only preserved in the parks of our nobles, and the thief or robber found a surer protection in the crowded city than the solitary glen, the services of this animal being no longer useful or necessary, he is lost to us, or suffered to degenerate and sink into obscurity.

In like manner the mechanical arts have superseded the use of the Turnspit, and the introduction of new kinds, with various modes of protecting property, the Mastiff, and other breeds, once frequent, are for similar reasons lost. It would be a matter of great curiosity could their history be pursued to periods more remote; as we might from the Dogs in use deduce the sports and character of times past; but for this I lament the want of satisfactory materials.

The Dog may be considered as, not only the intelligent, courageous, and humble companion of man, he is often a true type of his mind and disposition; the hunter's dog rejoices with him in all the pleasures and fatigues of the chase; the fero-

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cious and hardy disposition of the Bull-dog may commonly be traced on the determined brow of his master; nor does the Dog of the blind beggar look up to the passing stranger but with suppliant eyes.

Always the ready and affectionate servant, an excellent companion when human society is wanting, the faithful and incorruptible guardian of his master's person and property.—

“Dogs are honest creatures, they never fawn on those they love not, and I'm a friend to Dogs.”

England has been long eminent for the superiority of her Dogs and Horses, now preferred in almost every part of the world. Whether this superiority arises from the climate, or from the pains taken in their breeding, education, and maintenance, I do not undertake to determine; the Fox-hound and the Bull-dog out of this island are said to lose their properties in a few years; if so, then there must be some local cause of their perfection in this country, and their degeneration in others.

The attachment of our countrymen for ages to the sports of the field has given them health and vigour of body, and a gallant contempt of danger, the uniform effect on those nations that have cultivated them.

Romanis solenne viris opus,  
Utile famæ, vitæque, et membris.

HORACE.

The chase was by our sires esteem'd  
Healthful, and honourable deem'd.

FRANCIS.

Without pursuing these remarks any farther, I will now enter into a short historical dissertation on the Dogs cultivated in this country as far back as any certain account of them can be traced, which is not more distant than the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Of the Dogs existing at this period we have an excellent catalogue from the able pen of the illustrious Dr. Cajus, and according to him there were then known in England sixteen species, or rather varieties of Dogs, for all the different breeds, it is imagined, are merely varieties from one original stock, to which Mr. Pennant and Mr. Hunter have added of late years the Wolf, the Fox, the Hyæna, and the Jackall, considering them as offsprings of the same stock. To Dr. Cajus succeed Merret, Ray, Topsell, and Pennant; they have, however, added but little to his invaluable remarks.

The species enumerated by Dr. Cajus are contained in the following table :



## NOMINA.

		LATINA.	ANGLICA.
Canes ergo Britannici aut sunt..	Venatici...	Sagax { Terrarius . . . Leverarius . . . Sanguinarius }	Hunde { Terrare. Harier. Bludhunde.
		Agasæus . . . . .	{ Gasehunde.
		Leporarius . . . . .	{ Grehunde.
		Levinarius seu Lo- rarius . . . . .	{ Leviner or Lyem- mer.
		Vertagus . . . . .	{ Tumbler.
	Generosi	Aucupatorii { Hispaniolus . . . . . Index . . . . . Aquaticus, seu In- quisitor . . . . . }	{ Spainel.
			{ Setter.
			{ Water-Spainel or Fynder.
	Delicati . . .	{ Melitæus, seu Fotor }	{ Spainel-gentle, or Comforter.
	Rustici . . . . .	{ Pastoralis . . . . . Villaticus, seu Ca- tenarius . . . . . }	{ Shepherd's Dog.
{ Mastive, or Bande- Dog.			
Degeneres . . . . .	{ Admonitor . . . . . Versator . . . . . Saltator . . . . . }	{ Wappe.	
		{ Turnspit.	
		{ Dancer.	

Some of these are wholly extinct, or only a few individuals preserved by the curious.

For the same reasons that some breeds have become extinct, new ones have been formed, and a great number of these changes from fashion and caprice take place in a short period of time; the principal, however, still do, and probably ever will remain.

It is not the purpose of this undertaking to give every possible mixture and variety of Dogs, which, by repeated crossing in various breeds, become almost infinite, but to adhere to what

are termed the permanent, as the mixtures or crosses may be referred to the original races.

The artist also may find these figures useful by exhibiting the outline and character of these animals when the originals are not at hand.

It is hoped the whole will form an useful and entertaining work for the public, and the information given will be collected from the most authentic sources, but chiefly from my own investigation of the different subjects.

may be

writing  
originals

writing  
ected  
in in-



*THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG*

*London Pub. by Syd Edwards Jan<sup>r</sup> 1800.*

Col. Kirke

CANIS NATATOR.

*THE NEWFOUNDLAND-DOG.*

BEWICK'S Hist. Quad. 326.

IS now universally admired and bred all over Europe, to nearly the extermination of many others. In this country we ought particularly to lament the rarity, if not the loss of the venerable Mastiff, for which England was once so famous, whose situation he now supplies, as a trusty and important guard to the person and property of his master.

The size, sagacity, and well known fidelity of these, deservedly entitle them to the most distinguished rank of all the canine race, although novelty should with the greatest caution be allowed to supersede long services and worth.

Their name is derived from the country of which they are supposed to be natives, but more probably introduced by the Spaniards, and great numbers have been imported into England, and various parts of the world, by vessels trading to and from Newfoundland, on board of which they are often kept, for the purpose of recovering any thing that has accidentally fallen into the sea, where they are not unfrequently lost, together with the object of their pursuit. It is the northern part of the island from which the true breed is brought; they are procured by the ships stationed there, and sent to the southern side, from whence they are transported to Europe and elsewhere.

“ The settlers on the coasts of Newfoundland find them of the greatest  
“ service in bringing down the sledges loaded with wood, from the inte-

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

“rior parts of the country to the sea-shore; they tie or yoke several of  
“them together, and three or four will draw two or three hundred  
“weight with much ease, for several miles; when once taught, they re-  
“quire no person to guide or drive them, and after having delivered their  
“loading, return back to the place from whence they came, where they  
“are rewarded with fish, of which they are very fond, both dried and  
“fresh, and with which the country abounds from the great cod-fisheries  
“carried on upon the coasts.” But these are not the only kinds now to  
be found in Newfoundland, for there are many others, probably carried  
there by trading vessels, the natural consequence of an intercourse with  
different nations.

The Dutch make use of various Dogs for the purpose of draft, and  
place several a-breast in harness fastened to little barrows or carts loaded  
with fish or merchandize, which they draw from Scheveling to the Hague,  
and often return loaded even with men and boys\*. Tradespeople in Lon-  
don also employ them in a somewhat similar manner; they are fastened  
under their trucks or hand carts, where we often see them tugging like  
little horses, with their tongues hanging out of their mouths almost sweep-  
ing the ground; and were not the horse so common and so favourite  
an animal amongst the English, great advantages might doubtless be  
derived from their use in draft, which is exemplified in the more  
northern nations, where horses are not so commonly met with.

In some parts of England, large Dogs are accustomed to drawing  
water up from deep wells. Two of them usually work together within  
a large wheel, to turn which their exertions are truly wonderful, barking  
and disputing with each other for the greatest share of labour. I was  
much pleased with a scene of this kind in Hampshire, where one of the  
Dogs, at intervals, quitted the wheel, and ran to the mouth of the well,  
looking down to examine if the bucket was near the surface, then,

\* Pratt's Gleanings.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

jumping again into the wheel, redoubled his efforts till it was quite drawn up.

With us, the Newfoundland-dog seems to retain all its original purity, this climate being congenial to its nature and disposition; but when transported to a hot country, they gradually lose their vigour and beauty; one sent to Jamaica experienced a total change, by his waving coat falling off, and a very short smooth one succeeding, but upon his being taken to Canada, the hair resumed its former length and appearance; a similar circumstance is also related in Brown's History of Jamaica, as taking place with the sheep brought there by the Spaniards, the wool becoming short hair, but changing again upon their returning to their native place.

They sometimes grow to a very large size, but the general height is five or six and twenty inches, measuring from the top of the shoulder to the ground: large Dogs are sometimes higher behind than before, that is, from the highest part of the rump to the ground; but in speaking of their height, it ought to be considered as measured from the highest part of the shoulders to the ground. The length from the nose to the end of the tail is more than five feet. The most common colour is black and white, sometimes red and white, and more rarely of one colour, or black and white with tanned spots about the face.

The coat differs in various individuals, being in some short and curly, in others long and waving; the tail is large and bushy, and carried gracefully over the back; the ears, which it is customary to cut off, are short and pendulous; and the head in form strongly resembles that of a bear, from which they are often termed bear-headed.

The vulgar notion, that they are web-footed, will be found to be erroneous, the connecting part of the toes being similar to other large Dogs.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

To the fowler on the sea-coasts their services are particularly necessary for fetching the wild fowl out of the water when shot, and their great strength and hardiness enable them to bear the severity of the weather, and fatigue of the sport, better than most others; nor are they deficient in scent, as many of them hunt tolerably well.

In swimming and diving, few equal, none excel them, and as their docility is so great, they most readily learn to fetch and carry small burdens in their mouths, of which employment they soon become fond; and these qualifications, added to the sincere attachment they shew to their masters, cause them to be highly esteemed.

Among the many instances of their great sagacity, which might be adduced, those related by Mr. Bewick are well deserving our notice:

“ During a severe storm, in the winter of 1789, a ship belonging to  
“ Newcastle was lost near Yarmouth, and a Newfoundland-dog alone  
“ escaped to the shore, bringing in his mouth the Captain's pocket-book;  
“ he landed amidst a number of people who were assembled, several of  
“ whom in vain endeavoured to take it from him. The sagacious animal,  
“ as if sensible of the importance of the charge, which in all probability  
“ was delivered to him by his perishing master, at length leaped fawn-  
“ ingly against the breast of a man who had attracted his notice amongst  
“ the crowd, and delivered the book to him.

“ The Dog immediately returned to the place where he had landed,  
“ and watched with great attention for every thing that came from the  
“ wrecked vessel, which he seized, and endeavoured to bring to land.”

“ A gentleman walking by the side of the river Tyne, and observing,  
“ on the opposite side, a child fall into the water, gave notice to his  
“ Dog, which immediately jumped in, swam over, and catching hold  
“ of the child with its mouth, brought it safe to land.”



NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

To which the following may be added:

“ A Newfoundland-dog, fighting with a Bull-dog at Bank-side near  
“ the Thames, appeared to be very hard put to it, and finding his adver-  
“ sary as obstinate as he was powerful, was observed to unite all his art  
“ and strength to draw the Bull-dog into the water, which he at length  
“ accomplished, and then very speedily drowned him.”

“ At the commencement of the gallant action which took place be-  
“ tween the Nymph and Cleopatra, there was a large Newfoundland Dog  
“ on board the former vessel, which the moment the firing began, ran  
“ from below deck, in spite of the efforts of the men to keep him  
“ down, and exhibited the most violent rage during the whole of the en-  
“ gagement. When the Cleopatra struck, he was among the foremost to  
“ board her, and there walked up and down the decks, seemingly con-  
“ scious of the victory he had gained.”

When crossed with the Bull-dog, Wolf, or Mastiff, the produce be-  
comes very furious and makes a useful Yard-dog, or Bear-dog, but should  
rarely be trusted loose without a muzzle, as they are apt to seize without  
discrimination horses, cattle, &c.

Crossed with the Setter they make an excellent sporting Dog for  
marshy countries.

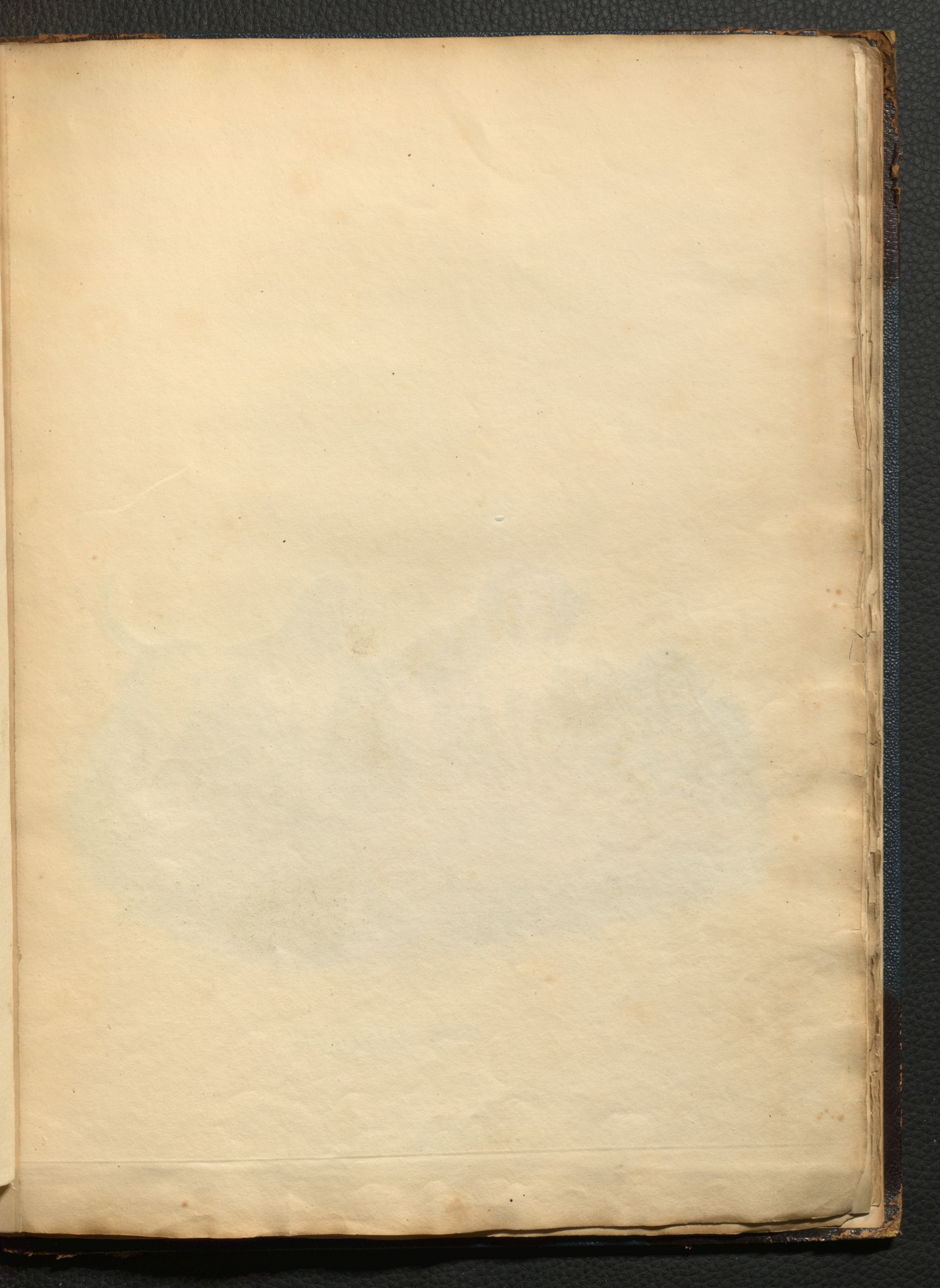
To which the following may be added:

"A Newspaper-dog, fighting with a Bull-dog at Bank-side near  
the Thames, appeared to be very hard put to it, and having his strength  
very much exhausted as he was perceived to sink all his strength  
and attempt to draw the Bull-dog into the water, which he at length  
accomplished, and then very speedily choked him."

"At the commencement of the brilliant action which took place  
between the French and English, there was a large Newspaper-dog  
on board the former vessel, which the moment the firing began ran  
down below deck, in sight of the efforts of the men to keep him  
down, and exhibited the most violent rage during the whole of the  
engagement. When the English struck, he was among the foremost to  
beard her, and there walked up and down the deck, seemingly con-  
scious of the victory he had gained."

When crowded with the Bull-dog, he fell on the ground, and  
seems very brave and makes a noble fight, but he is not  
likely to be of much use without a quantity of the most  
superior quality of food, &c.

Crowd with the Bull-dog, he falls on the ground, and  
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superior quality of food, &c.





*THE BEAGLE*

*London. Pub. by Syd. Edwards Aug. 1. 1800.*

CANIS VENATICUS MINOR.

*THE BEAGLE.*

Canis venaticus minor.—CHARLETON.

Canis minor celer, a Beagle.—MERRET.

Beagle.—BEWICK'S Hist. Quad.

OF all the Hound tribe the Beagle is the least, and is used only for the purpose of hare-hunting. Their method of finding and pursuing their game is very similar to the Harrier, but they are far inferior in point of swiftness; yet to those sportsmen who hunt in a dry and inclosed country, where the coverts are not too large and strong, and who delight in unravelling the intricate mazes of the doubling hare, more than in the death, they afford no inconsiderable degree of amusement.

When the atmosphere is a little hazy, and the scent low, they catch it better than taller Dogs, spending their tongues freely in treble or tenor, and though more soft, yet not less melodious than the Harrier. But, as most sportsmen prefer the faster and stronger Dogs, these are by no means in such repute as formerly, a complete cry or pack of them being very rarely seen. They are now chiefly kept as finders to the Greyhounds in coursing, which purpose they answer extremely well, hence they are frequently called Finders.

The varieties are generally distinguished by the parts where they are bred, as, the Southern Beagle, bearing a strong resemblance to the slow deep-mouthed Southern Hound, but much smaller; the Northern Beagle, which is lighter formed, with shorter ears, and swifter: a cross breed between these two is esteemed preferable to either.

BEAGLE.

The Southern Beagles are smooth-haired, with long ears, and generally so loosely formed, that they cannot for a continuance be hunted in a heavy country without being crippled; besides which they have frequently some very great faults in a Hound, as crooked legs, tailing or lagging behind when they begin to tire, or are too small.

“ The pigmy brood in every furrow swims;  
“ Moil'd in the cloggy clay panting they lag  
“ Behind inglorious, or else shivering creep,  
“ Benumb'd and faint, beneath the shelt'ring thorn.”

SOMERVILLE'S CHASE.

The Northern, which are commonly wire-haired, straiter limbed, and better formed in their shoulders and haunches, endure bad weather and long exercise with less inconvenience than the Southern.

They hunt hedge-rows, thread the brakes\*, and muset† with the hare, with great spirit, but it is evident to the most common observer that neither of them are calculated to bear much fatigue.

Beagles, like other Hounds, are of various colours, and preferred as the fancy of the owner dictates. In height about twelve inches, and are hunted and treated in the same manner as the Harrier.

Mr. Pennant considers this Dog as the Agasæus of Oppian, and as a different variety from the Agasæus of Caius, for which it might be mistaken from the similitude of names, and says, “Oppian‡ describes his as a “small kind of Dog peculiar to Great Britain,” and then goes on, “Γυρον,

\* To thread the brakes, in the language of the sportsman, is when the Dog examines with accuracy along every part of a hollow overgrown with briars, &c.

† The muset of a hare is the hole in a hedge or enclosure, through which she passes, particularly when she relieves or goes to feed, and the dog is said to muset with her, when in the chase he pursues her through this hole instead of leaping over the hedge or going round about, by this means saving himself the trouble of recovering the scent. Generally called the muse, or mews.

‡ Oppian, book i. ver. 419 to 526.

BEAGLE.

“ ασαρκώτατον, λασιотριχον, ομμασι νωθες. Curvum, macilentum, hispidum,  
 “ oculis pigrum. *Crooked, lean, rough, and slow in the eye\**. What he  
 “ adds afterwards still marks the difference more strongly; Πινεσι δ' αυτε  
 “ μαλιστα ωανέξοκος εστιν αγασσευς†. Naribus autem longe præstantissimus  
 “ est Agasseus‡. *But the Agasseus is most excellent in the nose.*

This is a truer description of our Terrier than the Beagle, particularly that of the North, and doubtless his native original, as may be distinctly traced in the rougher sorts: in this state it existed at the time of the primæval Britons, and by them was used for destroying the smaller vermin and foxes, so detrimental to their hare parks§.

The British Blood-hound, or the large Southern-hound, bred with this, would produce the several intermediate varieties of Staghound, Foxhound||, Otterhound, Harrier, and Beagle, and by carefully preserving the smallest offspring, but in make like the largest parent, would in process of time form his exact miniature in the Beagle¶.

The term Beagle has been indiscriminately used by many for the Harrier and the Beagle, but is now wholly confined to the latter. Are seldom crossed with others unless to diminish their size, and are apt to challenge any scent when hot, even that of birds.

\* Whittaker says, *black-eyed*. See Terrier.

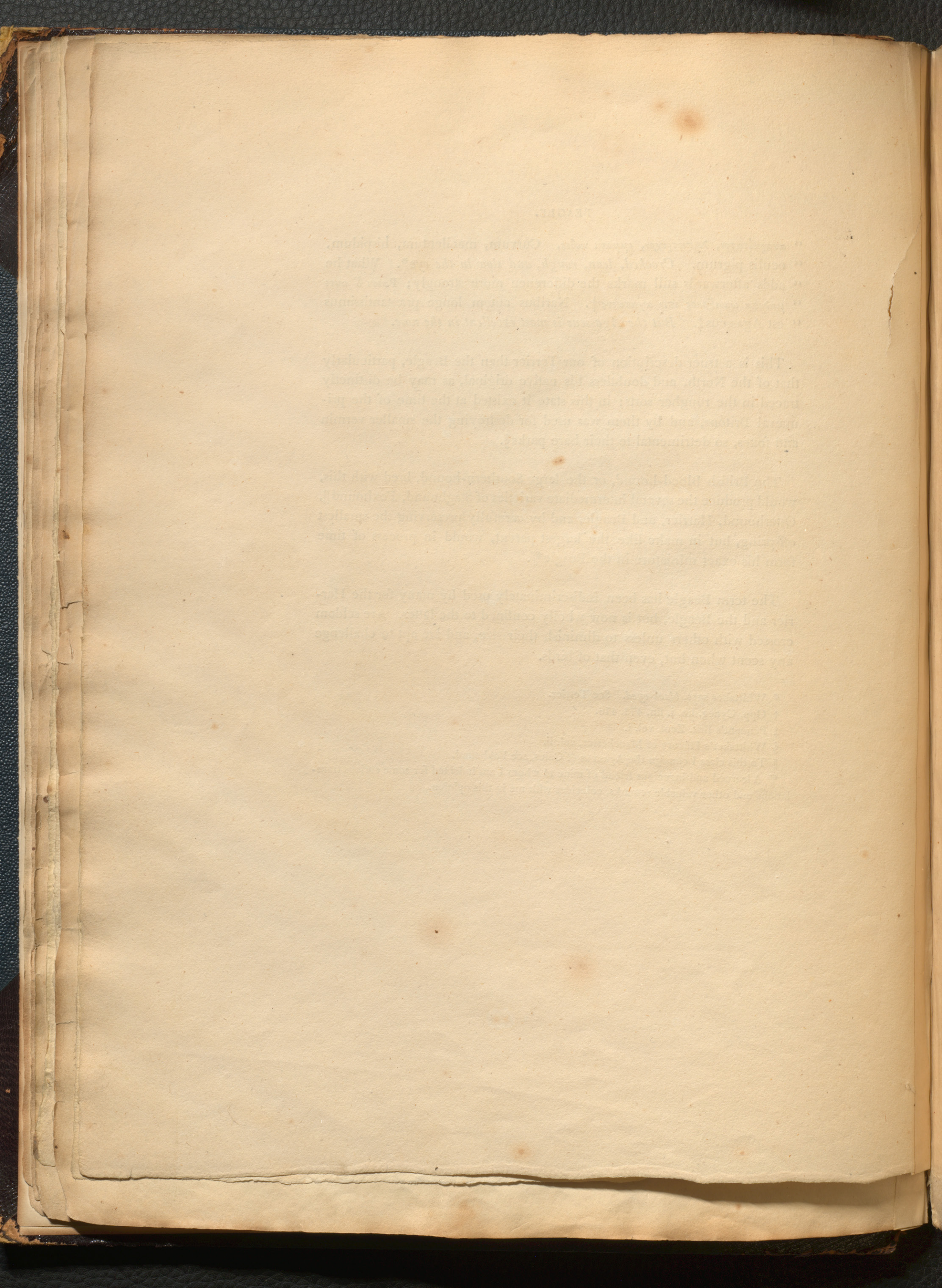
† Opp. Cyneg. lib. i. lin. 473. 476.

‡ Pennant's Brit. Zool. vol. i.

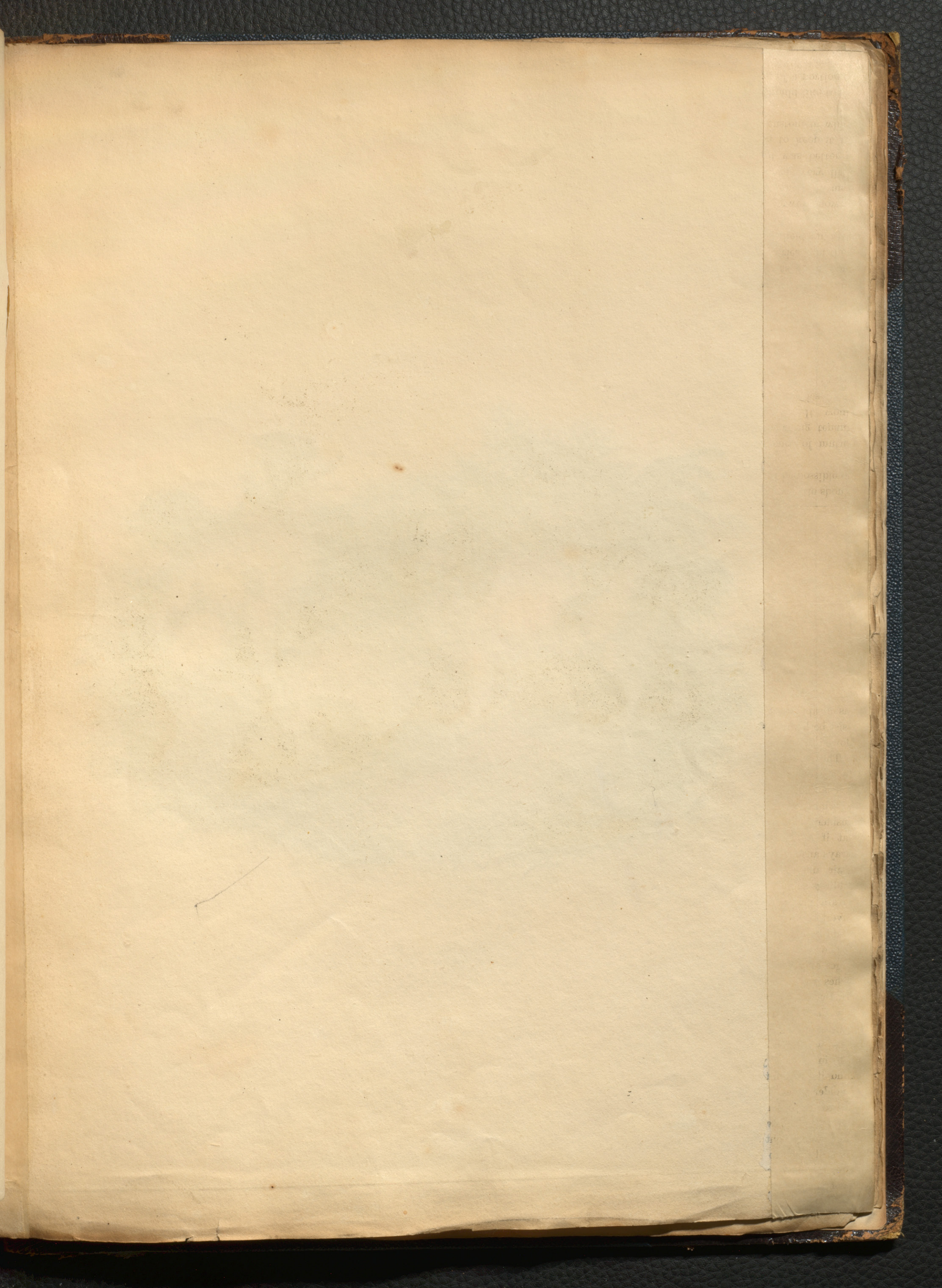
§ Whittaker's History of Manchester, vol. ii.

|| To this class I consign the Agasæus of Caius, see Foxhound.

¶ A learned and ingenious friend of mine to whom I am indebted for some curious translations and other valuable remarks, coincides with me in this opinion.









THE SPANIEL.

London. Pub. by Syd Edwards Jan<sup>r</sup> 1. 1801.

## CANIS HISPANIOLUS.

### *THE SPANIEL.*

Canis Hispaniolus Agrarius, Land Spaniel.—CHARLETON.

Canis Aviarius, seu Hispanicus Campestris.—RAII, 177.

Canis extrarius, Linn. Syst.

Canis Hispanicus, or Spanish Dog with hanging ears.—ALDROV. 561.

Epagneul or Spaniel, Buffon.

Canis Hispaniolus, Spaiuel.—CAIUS.

THE name sufficiently indicates the country, to which this and the other sort of Spaniels owe their origin; and the Roman termination Hispaniolus or Spaniel, is a full demonstration of their Roman introducers\*.

This was usually distinguished by the name of Land Spaniel, in contradistinction to Water Spaniel, and may be divided into two kinds, the Springing, Hawking Spaniel, or Starter, and the Cocker, or Cocking Spaniel; the first was used for springing the game when falconry was amongst the prevalent sports of this Island, and as it made one of the principal pursuits of our British ancestors, the chieftains maintained a considerable number of birds for that purpose. The discovery of the gun superseding the use of the falcon, the powers of the Dog were directed to the new acquisition; but his fleetness, wildness and courage, in quest of game, rendering him difficult to manage, a more useful kind was established, with shorter limbs and less speed; yet some of the true Springers still remain about London, but are rarely found in any other part of the

\* Whittaker's Hist. Manchester.

SPANIEL.

country; these are little different from the larger Spaniel or Setter, except in size; generally of a red, or red and white colour, thinly formed, ears rather short, long limbed, the coat waving and silky, the tail somewhat bushy, and seldom cut.

Differing from this is the Cocker, esteemed for his compact form, having the head round, nose short, ears long and the larger the more admired, limbs short and strong, the coat more inclined to curl than the Springers, and longer, particularly on the tail, which is commonly truncated; colour liver and white, red, red and white, black and white, all liver colour, and sometimes black with tanned legs and muzzle.

From the great similarity of *some Cockers* to the Water Spaniel, both in person and disposition, little doubt can be entertained but *such* are derived from him and the Springer; some of the strongest of this kind are found in Sussex, and called Sussex Spaniels; another variety of Cocker much smaller is the Marlborough breed, kept by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, these are red and white with very round heads, blunt noses, and highly valued by sportsmen.

Our unfortunate Monarch, Charles the First, was much attached to Spaniels, and had always some of his favourites about him; but these do not appear to have been the small black kind known by his name, but *Cockers*, as is evident from the pictures of Vandyke, and the print by Sir Robert Strange, after this master, of three of his children, in which they are introduced.

The term Cocker, is taken from the woodcock, which they are taught to hunt, "but as all sportsmen know, it is singular, that no sporting Dog will flush\* woodcocks, till inured to the scent, and trained to the sport,

\* Sportsmen say, flush a woodcock, spring a snipe, push a pheasant, and raise a partridge, when they are made to fly.

SPANIEL.

“ which they then pursue with vehemence and transport, though they  
 “ hunt partridges and pheasants as it were by instinct, yet will hardly  
 “ touch their bones when offered as food, but turn from them with ab-  
 “ horrence, even when they are hungry, nor would a Mongrel Dog,  
 “ though remarkable for finding that sort of game, but when offered to  
 “ two Chinese Dogs, they devoured them most greedily, and licked the  
 “ platter clean. Now, that dogs should not be fond of the bones of such  
 “ birds as they are not disposed to hunt is no wonder; but why they re-  
 “ ject, and do not care to eat, their natural game is not so easily accounted  
 “ for, since the end of hunting seems to be, that the chase pursued should  
 “ be eaten. Dogs again will not devour the more rancid water fowls,  
 “ nor indeed the bones of any wild fowls; nor will they touch the foetid  
 “ bodies of birds that feed on offal and garbage; and there may be some-  
 “ what of providential instinct in this circumstance of dislike; for vul-  
 “ tures, and kites, and ravens, and crows, &c. were intended to be mess-  
 “ mates with dogs over their carrion, and seem to be appointed by nature  
 “ as fellow scavengers, to remove all cadaverous nuisances from the face  
 “ of the earth\*.” I may say the Spaniel possesses the soul of the chace,  
 madly pursues the object which cannot be reached by his limited powers,  
 triumphs when it tumbles from its aerial height, revels awhile till motion  
 ceases, but leaves it untasted to him who adds to his sport the gratification  
 of appetite.

Spaniels are used as Finders or Starters to the Greyhound, and pursue  
 the hare with the same impetuosity they do birds. Their beautiful coats,  
 their faithful dispositions, humble and insinuating manners, suavity and  
 obedience, even to servility, procure them universal favour, but the gunner  
 loves them for their intrinsic merit, bestows great pains on training them to  
 the gun, and when properly broke or educated, is amply repaid by their  
 services, being indefatigable in their exertions, beating the coverts, brakes,  
 and ditches, in pursuit of game; their tails carried downwards, perpetually  
 moving from side to side, and this motion, called feathering, becomes

\* White's Hist. Selbourne.

SPANIEL.

more rapid when they have caught the scent, eagerly following, with frequent whimpers, till it is disturbed, of which they give notice by repeated quests\*, nor should they open at any other time; some sportsmen disapprove of their questing at all, as it spreads the alarm too far, therefore teach them to beat mute.

————— “ My Spaniels beat,  
“ Puzzling the entangled copse; and from the brake  
“ Push forth the whirring pheasant.”

As it is the nature of these Dogs to put up all the game they find, good sportsmen are careful to keep them within gun shot, even in cover, and if it be extensive, gingles or bells are put on their collars, and the dog-call used if they beat too wide; those that are wild and riotous have one of the fore-legs buckled up, between the collar and the neck, till they are more steady. They pursue, without preference, the hare, pheasant, woodcock, snipe, partridge, quail, all water fowl, and most birds; are in general fond of the water, and easily taught to bring the game to their master. If taken out with Pointers, they should be led in a line while the Pointers are acting, lest by running into the game when the Pointers stand, they hurry them from their point, and make them unsteady; but they are useful to recover such wounded birds as take to running, especially pheasants. They are more subject to certain diseases than other Dogs; as, loss of smell; swelling of the glands in the neck, which sometimes prevents their taking any sustenance till they die; disease on the ears like mange, called formicæ; and, lastly, to the mange itself, which is most destructive of all to their beauty and quiet.

They are sometimes crossed with the Pointer. Some of the puppies take after the Spaniel, and some after the Pointer, but have little to recommend them. For the training of them see Setter.

\* Barking.

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*THE BULL DOG*

*London, Pub. by, Syd. Edwards Aug 1 1800*



## CANIS PUGNAX.

### *THE BULL-DOG.*

Le Dogue.—DE BUFFON, Hist. Nat. V. p. 249, t. 43.

Bull Dog.—PENN. Quad. p. 242.

OF the various breeds of these animals observable in this country, not one possesses a stronger claim to being considered an original native of it than the Bull-dog; foreign nations having only obtained it by importation, and with them it is said to degenerate; which most satisfactorily accounts for the ambiguous character, and imperfect descriptions found in some continental authors, and the total silence of others on this head.

Among the few and earliest who have noticed it, is Buffon, who with admirable eloquence has written at great length on the various properties of many of the canine race, but has given us only a few unsatisfactory lines respecting this extraordinary branch of it.

He supposes, but with little apparent foundation, that the Shepherd's Dog brought into temperate climates, and among a people perfectly civilized, as those of Britain, France, and Germany, would, by mere influence of climate alone, lose his savage aspect, his erect ears, his rude thick long hair, and assume the figure of a Bull-dog.

Yet I am certain with respect to the Shepherds Dogs of this country, no such change ever does take place, even in the smallest degree; they remain unalterably the same, never partaking of the round head, the under-hanging jaw, and smooth coat of the Bull-dog.

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Some climates may have the power of altering the characters and properties of dogs, but in a temperate one like our own, we may observe many distinct races, which, in spite of situation, retain, with very little or no trouble, their peculiar and distinct qualities.

Although Great Britain has always been famous for her fighting Dogs, and long for her Bull-dogs, it does not appear from any accounts of them, that the Bull-dog of the present day was the one intended, as the descriptions accord much better with the Mastiff, which was used for these purposes, and with which, as well as the Hound, it has been confounded by later writers. The exact time this breed came into repute, or how produced, has hitherto eluded my most vigilant researches; that the Mastiff was the Dog in estimation and use till within a short period, the writings of many indubitably prove, even so late as the time of Gay, that accurate observer of nature's varied forms and manners; and emphatically mentioned in his Fables of the Bull and the Mastiff, The Mastiff, &c.: nor is it to be supposed, that had the Bull-dog and the Mastiff been as distinct as at present, his critical judgment would have misplaced the one for the other.

I will venture to offer one conjecture on the subject, well aware that at first sight it will not meet the concurrence of the amateur in Bull-dogs; which is briefly, that about the time the Mastiff was common in England, and after Gay, when bull and bear-baiting, with similar amusements, was rapidly declining, especially among the great, the small Dutch Mastiff, or Pug-dog, was much in fashion, and probably by accident or design, the mixture of these two produced the intermediate variety in question, possessing the invincible courage of the one, with much of the form of the other. Some objections may arise on account of the smallness of the Pug, but it should be remembered, the diminutive size of many of these creatures we are accustomed to see, is owing to their being bred as small as possible for the purpose of lap-dogs, their original size being much larger.

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The Bull-dog is in height about eighteen inches, and weighs about thirty-six pounds; head round and full, muzzle short, ears small, in some the points turning down, in others perfectly erect, and such are called tulip-eared; chest wide, body round, with the limbs very muscular and strong; the tail thin and taper, curling over the back, or hanging down, termed tyger-tailed, rarely erected, except when the passions of the animal are aroused; the hide loose and thick, particularly about the neck; the hair short, the hind feet turned outwards, hocks rather approaching each other, which seems to obstruct their speed in running, but is admirably adapted to progressive motion when combating on their bellies; but the most striking character is the under-jaw almost uniformly projecting beyond the upper; for if the mouth is even they become shark headed, which is considered a bad point.

The colours are black, salmon, fallow, brindled, and white, with these variously pied; the fallow, salmon, and brindled with black muzzles, are deemed the most genuine breeds, and the white to possess most action: there is a strong general resemblance between a brindled Bull-dog and the striped Hyæna.

The diversion of bull-baiting, for which this dog is almost exclusively used, is much less common than formerly, and it is not improbable that it may, together with him, be known to posterity but by name. It is supposed by some to be of Roman origin, by others, “to have taken its rise together with bull-running from some of the tenures of the manor and castle of Tutbury in Staffordshire, as appears by the charter granted to the king of the minstrels, who amused the crowd attendant on the hospitality of the ancient Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, by John of Gaunt.

“ In the reign of Henry the Fourth, the Prior of Tutbury gave the minstrels who came to matin on the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, a bull to be taken on this side the river Dove, otherwise the prior paid them forty pence.

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“ This custom continued with divers alterations after the reformation.  
“ On the 16th of August 1680, the minstrels (as annually) met in a body  
“ at the house of the bailiff, when they were joined by the steward of the  
“ manor (then belonging to the Earl of Devonshire) a sermon was preached  
“ to them by the vicar of the kirk, on the origin and excellence of music,  
“ each minstrel afterwards paying him one penny; they then adjourned  
“ to the banqueting-hall, where a dinner was provided, after which the  
“ bull was demanded of the prior; the victim was turned out to be taken,  
“ with his horns cut off, his ears cropped, and his tail curtailed to the  
“ very stump; his body besmeared over with soap, and his nostrils filled  
“ with pepper, to irritate and increase his rage and fury.

“ Thus savagely equipped, the bull was let loose, a solemn proclama-  
“ tion was announced by the steward, that none were to approach him  
“ nearer than forty feet, nor to hinder the minstrels, but to attend to  
“ their own safety. The minstrels were to take this enraged bull, before  
“ sun-set, on this side the river Dove; which if they could not do, and the  
“ bull escaped them into Derbyshire, he still remained the property of  
“ the lord of the manor.

“ It was seldom possible to take the bull fairly; but if they held him so  
“ long as to cut off some of his hair, he was then brought to the market-  
“ cross, or bull-ring, in the middle of the street and mart, and there  
“ baited, after which the minstrels were entitled to have him.

“ Hence originated the rustic sport called bull-running and bull-bait-  
“ ing, which has continually been gaining ground till of very late years;  
“ the above custom is ultimately abolished by the noble owner of the  
“ castle, and will probably have the desired effect upon those similar  
“ diversions of bull-baiting practised in many country towns at that season  
“ of the year called the wake\*.”

\* Plot's Nat. Hist. Staff. chap. x.

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“ The custom of baiting the bull at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, had its  
“ rise from this occasion. In the time of King John, William, Earl of  
“ Warren, and Lord of the Town of Stamford, standing upon the castle  
“ walls, saw two bulls fighting for a cow, in the adjoining meadow, till  
“ the butcher’s Dogs being roused therewith, pursued one of the bulls  
“ (maddened with noise and multitude) quite through the town. Which  
“ sight so pleased the Earl, that he gave the castle meadows, where first  
“ the bull’s duel began, for a common to the butchers of the town, after  
“ the first grass was mowed or eaten, on condition that they should find a  
“ mad bull the day six weeks before Christmas Day, for the continuance  
“ of the sport every year; which custom is still observed, and occasioned  
“ the proverb (used among the people and others, in that county and  
“ elsewhere) *As mad as the baiting-bull of Stamford*\*.

At Abergavenny, in Monmouthshire, famous for this sport, it was usual to bait one or two bulls on St. Crispin’s Day, the chain was dragged about the streets, to give the shopkeepers, and others, previous notice thereof; the most vicious bulls were selected for that purpose, and their breed of Dogs were justly celebrated.

The idea that the flesh of the bull is rendered more tender from being baited, was perhaps another cause for the frequency of this sport; and I believe there is still an act of parliament unrepealed, forbidding, under pains and penalties, the selling of bull beef unless it had been baited, or a lighted candle be kept burning during the time of sale, to prevent imposition.

The properties of the British Bull-dog are matchless courage and perseverance, even to death; to develop the difficulties to which he is exposed by the amateur, presuming on this courage and perseverance, is not a pleasing task, but is imposed on me by the nature of the subject.

\* Butcher’s Survey of Stamford, p. 40.

#### BULL-DOG.

Bred for the combat, and delighting in it, he evinces against an unequal adversary, invincible courage; roused by injury, or led on by his master, he attacks the most powerful animal, and rushes upon it without the slightest indication of fear; disdainng stratagem, he bravely assails the enemy in front; the bull, the buffalo, or bear; and if successful fixes his powerful jaws on the nose, bringing the head to the ground pins it there, destitute of the power of resistance, till in loud roarings his superiority is confessed. The smaller animals, as rats, mice, &c. he rarely regards.

When the bull is baited, he is secured by a strong rope, or a chain, about twenty feet long, to a ring and stake fixed in the ground, the other end being fastened about his neck; a circle is formed round him by the spectators, and one or two dogs only are allowed to give him battle at once; they are no sooner loosed within the ring, than they run at and endeavour to seize the bull by the nose, if they succeed and pin him, he is unable to retaliate the injury, but, bellowing with revenge and pain, lowers his big forehead to the earth.

On the other hand, the bull with watchful gloomy aspect waits the approach of the dogs, with his head downwards, receiving them on his horns, throws them alternately sprawling into the air, or suddenly lifting it up, lets them pass between his legs, and on their return, tosses or tramples them under his feet.

In matches fought for prizes the Dogs are first prepared, to enable them to bear the fatigue should the battle be lasting; if fat, they are reduced to moderate leanness by purgatives or fasting, regularly taken out for exercise, and suffered sometimes to go into the water, particularly in warm weather. Twelve or fourteen days are considered as sufficient time for this preparation, during which they are fed with raspings, crusts of bread, or biscuits mixed with water or broth, and for the few last days with boiled milk; but little flesh is given them, and that always dressed. On the day

BULL-DOG.

appointed for fighting they receive no food, or only a bit of toasted bread, so they come to battle empty and hard in flesh.

These matches at the bull are of two kinds, one which is termed the *turn-loose match*, when two dogs are turned loose at the same time, and the one that continues the attack longest wins the prize; no person being allowed to interfere with the Dogs till one of them ceases to fight. The other, called the *let-go match*, in which they are let go alternately, each Dog having a person who acts as second, running a part of the way with him towards the bull, and is ready to catch him up as soon as possible after having reached the bull's nose. The Dog that runs the greatest number of times at him is declared victor. There is also a person in this latter match who seconds the bull, and gives him notice of the Dogs being loosed by the word halloo, and both Dogs are run from the same spot.

Bulls which are accustomed to be baited on these occasions are called game bulls; these seldom attempt to injure the populace, are admirably dextrous in defending themselves, and round knobs of wood are fastened on the tips of their horns to prevent their goring the Dogs.

In the *turn-loose match*, when much fatigued with fighting and falls, some lay awhile on the spot they are thrown to, and having recovered their breath a little, renew the combat with fresh vigour: this habit gives them advantage over the opponent, and is deemed one of their valuable properties. After the battle is over, if the weather be cold, they are kept warm till somewhat restored, otherwise they are in danger of perishing. The punishment the Dogs undergo, and their returning to the contest, are considered as the test of their courage; and as the object in this case is not to pin the bull, the tusks are sometimes filed down to prevent their fixing on him, which renders them liable to be broken, and not unfrequently the jaw also.

“ Magnaque taurorum fracturi colla Britanni\*.”

“ And British Dogs subdue the stoutest bulls.”

\* Claudian de Laud. Stilichonis, lib. iii. line 301.

#### BULL-DOG.

In baiting the bear this breed is preferred to all others; and here the love of the combat, impelled by blind rage on the one part, opposed on the other by ill-directed strength, urged by necessity; the headlong attack, the tardy defence, together with the grotesque ferocious character of the combatants, afford a scene truly risible. In this amusement, next to the bull-bait, the amateur delights\*.

A ring is fixed in a wall, and to it a rope a few feet long is appended, and made fast to the collar of the bear; in a contrary direction, fastened to the collar also, another is held by his keeper. The Dog assails with a scream, and is answered by a muttering growl; the bear-keeper giving the halloo, pulls the rope, assisting the bear to rise on his hind-legs, who places his back against the wall, parrying off the Dog, and raising his nose in the air to prevent its being seized. The Dog, in leaping at the nose, is grasped round the neck or body, thrown to the ground, and hugged with violence; breathing is suspended, the tongue swelled and hung out; the eyes reddened, forced from their sockets; the blood vessels of the throat and mouth ruptured. From this terrible embrace he is disengaged by his owner dragging him off by the tail or legs, the bear never persisting in his hold. Notwithstanding this dreadful reception, he immediately returns to the combat undaunted. In the number of these returns his master discovers his bottom, and boasts his game.

Sometimes the bear adopts another mode with his headlong adversary. A young Dog being loosed, rashly precipitates himself against him; this, coolly observing, Bruin dexterously steps aside, and applying a blow with his paw to increase his velocity, dashes his head against the wall with the utmost violence, making him suffer severely for his temerity. A good handler prevents this, by running his Dog sideways to the bear, and parallel to the wall.

If the Dog succeeds in seizing the bear, he becomes furious, and tears him with his teeth and claws. When long exasperated, he has recourse

\* This sport is not of modern date. See Mastiff.



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to stratagem, which for that time, and perhaps for ever, rids him of his enemy. Having thrown the Dog, and made a hole with his teeth, he forces, by means not easily discovered, a quantity of air betwixt the skin and flesh; it immediately swells, spreading wider, and without instant assistance the Dog seldom recovers: several incisions should be made with a sharp pointed knife, the air should be pressed out, and the parts dressed. This is a curious fact, well known to the amateur. To handle a Dog well, is to take him quickly but gently from the bear. The winning Dog is he that runs oftenest, fighting fair, that is at the head, not at the legs, which, if he prefers seizing, he is not permitted to run again.

The ass, I believe, is baited in London only, and seldom even there. This patient object of oppression here exhibits a more spirited character; he becomes alert and formidable; on being attacked, he brays vehemently; defending himself dexterously with his fore-legs, he proves almost as serious an antagonist as the bull, often laying his adversary prostrate, and stunned on the ground, with broken bones.

In fighting with each other the mode of attack is entirely altered. They now lay hold wherever they can, and from the muscular powers of jaw, retain their hold an amazing time; they acquire a knowledge of the tenderest points, and aim chiefly at these, the base of the ear, the shoulder, joint, elbow, brisket, and particularly the legs; these the old and crafty fighter endeavours his utmost to seize, which his antagonist labours to prevent, by keeping them much under his belly, his breast almost touching the ground, presenting his head and neck only: thus continuing the fight lying or standing till one fights no longer, or turns away, which, if but to take breath, he loses the battle and the prize. At other times they are fought by making a scratch on the ground, near which, after the turning away of either, they are placed, and over it are run alternately at each other till one refuses, the other going over wins. They are generally matched by weight.

It has been discovered, that by rubbing over the head, neck, legs, and shoulders of a Dog with nauseous or acrimonious ingredients, another

#### BULL-DOG.

Dog will not seize him, nor will he, if well-bred, run away, but take all the punishment the other gives without ever biting. When this is detected, the person playing the trick forfeits the prize.

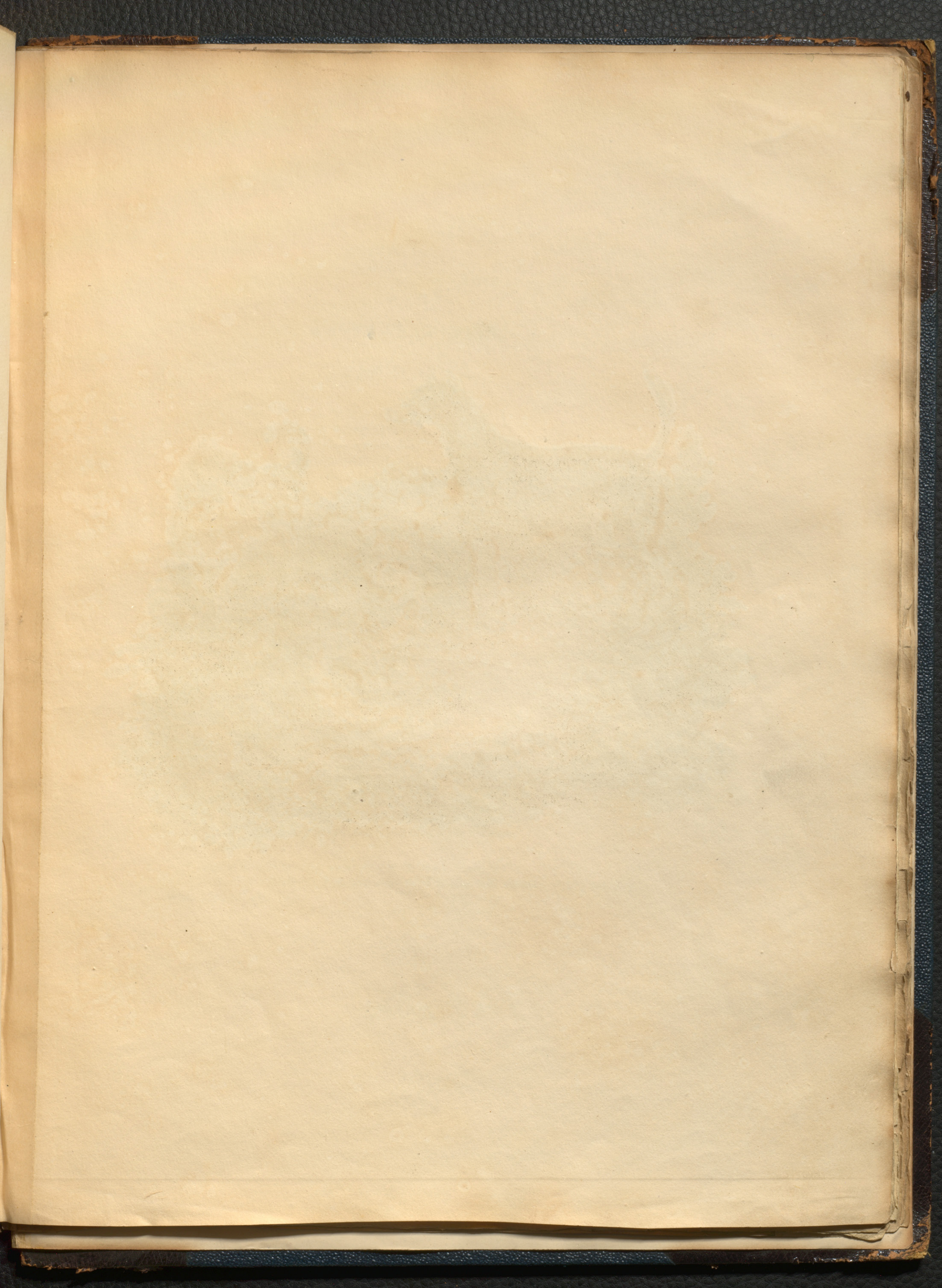
Although the wounds the Bull-dog inflicts are not severe, yet by his unsubdued and obstinate courage he will in general conquer any other of an equal or even superior size. It is probable that the teeth, not acting in immediate opposition from the great projection of the under jaw, may prevent his tearing like other fighting Dogs: but the principal reason is his retaining to his uttermost the same hold, and though successful in overpowering, not proceeding to destroy his enemy: it is probable too, this apparent deformity, the elongation of the under jaw, facilitates his seizing objects above him in combating, as the nose of the bull, bear, &c.

Destitute of scent, incapable of tuition, slow and sluggish in his manner, loose and irregular in his gait, in his pacific moments apparently inoffensive and stupid, sulky in the eye, and averse to action; but roused by noise, and easily wrought to a pitch of madness; seizing whatever presents or opposes him; nor is he deterred from the furious assault by lacerated limbs or broken bones.

Of his admirable courage, the sportsman has of late discovered how he may avail himself. Many have been sent to India, the island of Hispaniola, and the borders of the Black River Jamaica, where they are used in the hunt: the wild cattle or buffalo being brought to bay by fleeter dogs, and fear keeping aloof the pack, the Bull-dog, ever brave and unappalled, rushes to the attack, and, aided by the hunter, closes the scene.

They may be *over bred*; that is to deep game but loss of action; suffering pain without resistance.

They are properly crossed with any other Dog where courage is the requisite.





*Syd. Edwards, ad. vix del. et sculp.*

*THE TERRIER.*

*Published by Syd. Edwards Charles St. Queens Elm Chelsea.*

## CANIS TERRARIUS.

### *THE TERRIER.*

Canis Vertagus, Terrier.—LINNÆUS.

Canis Terrarius, Terrier.—CHARLETON.

Canis Terrarius, Terrare.—CAIUS.

Terrier.—BEWICK'S QUAD.

Le Basset a jambes torses, Le Basset a jambes droites.—BUFFON.

Canis Vertagus.—RAII. SYN. ANIM.

SO called from earthing or entering holes after its game. From the evidence of Oppian's\* Poems, he appears to be an original native of this island.

“ A small bold breed, and steady to the game,  
“ Next claims the tribute of peculiar fame,  
“ Trained by the tribes on Britain's wildest shore,  
“ Thence they their title of Agasses † bore.  
“ Small as the race that, useless to their lord,  
“ Bask on the hearth, and beg about the board;  
“ Crook-limbed, and black-eyed, all their frame appears  
“ Flanked with no flesh, and bristled rough with hairs,  
“ But shod each foot with hardest claws is seen,  
“ Its kind protection on the beaten green;  
“ Fenced is each jaw with closest teeth around,  
“ And death sits instant on th' inflicted wound:  
“ Far o'er the rest he quests the secret prey,  
“ And sees each track wide opening to his ray:  
“ Far o'er the rest he feels each scent that blows  
“ Court the live nerve, and thrill along the nose.”

\* Oppian lived in the days of Severus, A. D. 194.

† A Gast or a Gass (as Kist, the same word is also Kis) signifies merely the Dog  
Whit. Hist. Manch.

#### TERRIER.

Linnæus says, it was introduced upon the Continent, so late as the reign of Frederic the First. It is doubtless the Vertagus or Tumbler of Raii and others\*. Raii says, it used stratagem in taking its prey, some say tumbling and playing till it came near enough to seize. This supposed quality, natural to all the cat race, when applied to the Dog I consider as mere fable; but it has led to a strange error, after-naturalists having from this concluded, a Dog of valuable and extraordinary properties was entirely lost.

The most distinct varieties are, the crooked-legged and straight-legged; their colours generally black with tanned legs and muzzle, a spot of the same colour over each eye: though they are sometimes reddish fallow, or white and pied. The white kind have been in request of late years. The ears are short, some erect, others pendulous, these and part of the tail are usually cut off; some rough and some smooth-haired: many sportsmen prefer the wire-haired, supposing them harder biters; but experience shews this is not always the case. Much of the variety in the Terrier arises from his being a small Dog, and often bred for mere fancy.

The Terrier is querulous, fretful and irascible, high-spirited and alert when brought into action; if he has not unsubdued perseverance like the Bull-dog, he has rapidity of attack, managed with art, and sustained with spirit; it is not what he will bear, but what he will inflict: his action protects himself, and his bite carries death to his opponent: he dashes into the hole of the fox, drives him from its recesses, or tears him to pieces in his strong hold; and he forces the reluctant stubborn badger into light. As his courage is great, so is his genius extensive: he will trace with the Fox-hound, hunt with the Beagle, find for the Greyhound, or beat with the Spaniel. Of wild cats, martens, polecats, weasels, and rats, he is the vigilant and determined enemy: he drives the otter from the rocky clefts on the banks of rivers, nor declines the combat in a new element.

\* The Vertagus of Caius. See Lurcher.

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The straight-legged Terrier is hunted with the Fox-hounds in England, but when the fox goes to earth it is not a desirable quality that he should seize or destroy him, as this would put an end to the pleasure of the chase; the Terrier, when sent in after him, drives him out, or to a corner of the hole; to ensure his chambering the ground should be struck above to oblige him; the yearning of the Dog will direct the digger, who in digging down should place the spade between the Dog and the fox, lest there should be more in the hole than one: if these precautions are not used, he will bolt, or else remain in the widest part of the burrow, where the angles meet, that when dug to, he may retire to which chamber he pleases: this is generally the resource of those foxes or badgers who have once escaped. A small bell or gingles may be fastened to the collar of the Dog, which assist in alarming the fox, and making him chamber sooner; and also in directing those who dig with more certainty. So great is the Terrier's perseverance, that some have been known to remain in the earth for days together, until both the fox and themselves have been nearly starved to death.

The badger hunt is practised in moonlight nights, when they are abroad in search of food, and the ultimatum is to sack the badger. The holes previously found, two persons or more should join: care must be taken to reach the den or burrow without noise, availing themselves of the wind; the Dogs kept close to the sportsmen, and silent to prevent alarm; all the holes being carefully stopped but one, the sack with a running string must be put into this, and one left to watch; then the sport begins.

Those that guide the Terriers go to the extremity of the badger's known range and slip the Dogs, each sportsman should be prepared with a long stick, to the end of which should be affixed a barbed hook. The Terriers soon find, and immediately commence the attack; it is, however, seldom but in the earth that the Terrier will instantly fasten. The badger makes home, and maintains a running fight. Should the sportsmen overtake the chase, which they may easily do if swift of foot, they encourage the Ter-

#### TERRIER.

riers, and try to catch him with their hooks; but let them beware, the bite of the badger enraged is not only severe, but difficult to heal; should the badger reach home, the hole-keeper must exert all his dexterity to secure him, and exclude the Terriers, whose ardour is increased as they approach the hole. If the sack is forced, and the badger earths, the Terriers must be kept back, for on them depends the fortune of the chase. Select your most determined Terrier, and keep him up. If the hole is without many windings, fix a string, not too strong, to the hind legs of your terrier that is to run, joining them together, put a rope through this, and running it double keep the two ends in your hand, and run him; he will meet a rough reception; if he does not fix, but retires and yearns, draw immediately and change him for another; run them alternately; if your Terriers have been fleshed they are sure to assail; if these fail run the favourite, and you will have the pleasure of seeing the badger dragged to light.

When trained to kill rats, acquaint them intimately with the ferret who shares the sport. The ferret put into the rats hole drives them out; the Dog watches, and as they bolt, springs upon them with incredible dexterity and dispatches them at a gripe, never missing his aim or mistaking the ferret for a rat.

In Scotland the use of the Terrier is to kill; and here they breed a fierce race; so great is their courage they will attack and destroy the largest foxes with which that country abounds, following them into the chasms of rocks, where they often perish together.

If the breed is known and sure, the Terrier should not be entered till twelve or fifteen months old. A badger or fox may be muzzled and put into a hole, and an old Dog or two sent in after him; the young ones held near to listen and see them act; the old Dogs may then be taken up, and the young ones encouraged to fight, which if well-bred they will soon do; a cub-fox or badger may be procured for them to kill, for if they



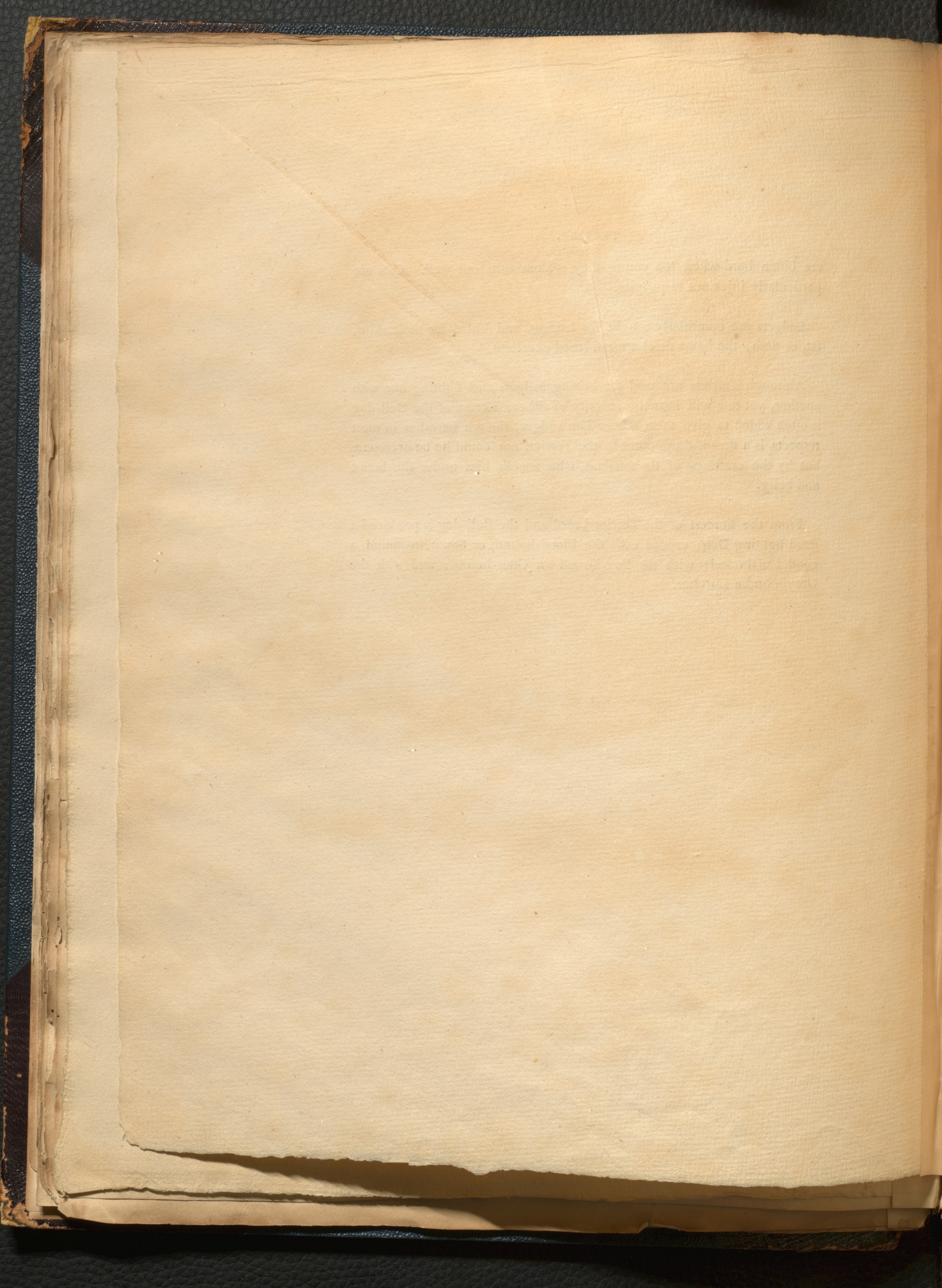
TERRIER.

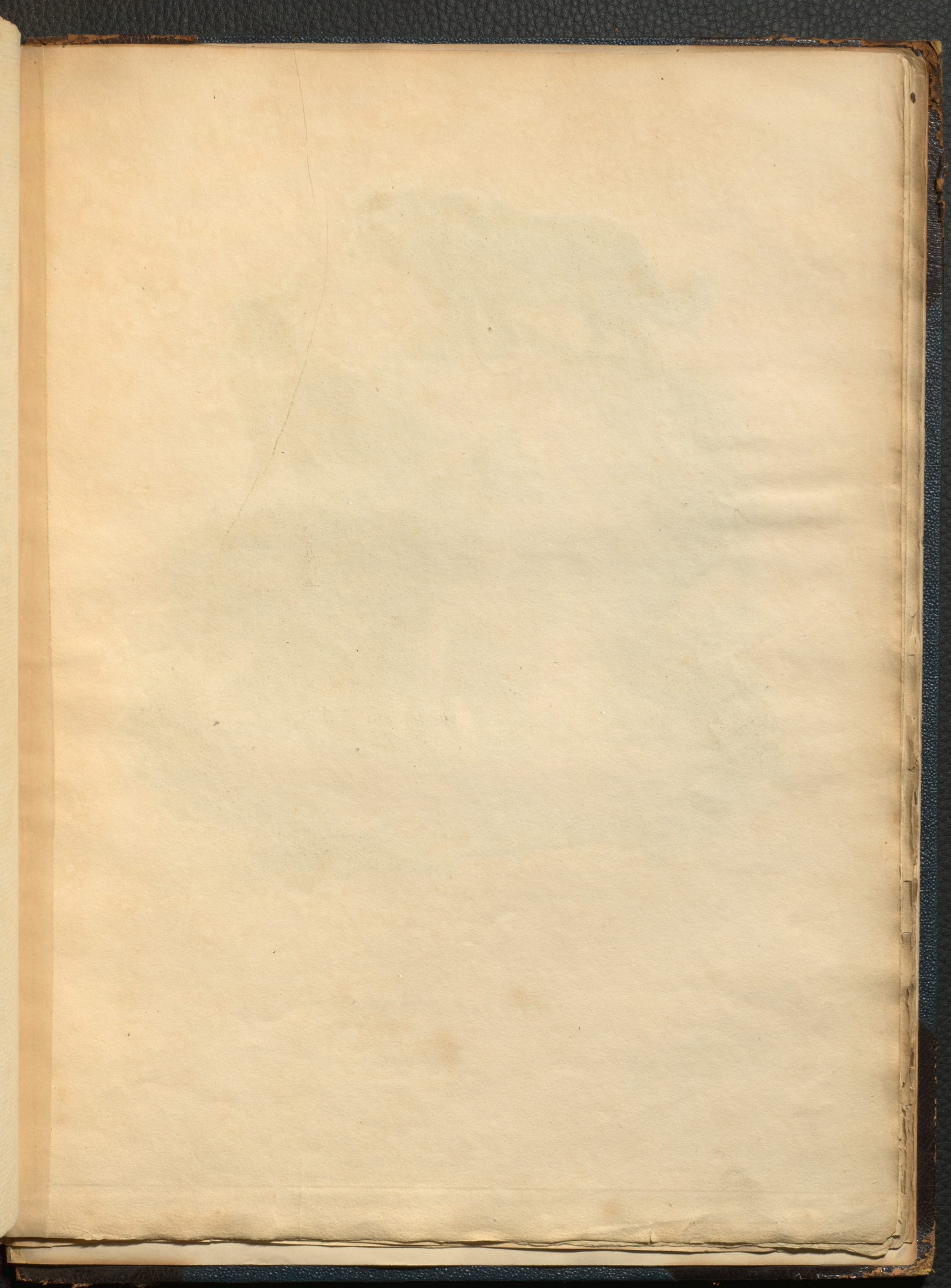
are bitten hard when too young they seldom turn out well. Cats are particularly injurious to puppies.

Badgers are commonly caught for baiting, and killed for their skins, fat, or flesh; the hams dried are esteemed excellent.

Although Terriers are used for baiting badgers and fighting one with another, yet few will bear the severity of either; a cross of the Bull-dog is often added to give them *stay*. The badger, though harmless in most respects, is a dreadful opponent to the Terrier, nor could he be overcome but by the craftiness of the assailant, who attacks him under the breast and belly.

From the fiercest of the Terrier breed and the Bull-dog is produced a good fighting Dog; crossed with the Blood-hound, or Southern-hound, a good Fox-hound; with the Fox-hound an Otter-hound; and with the Greyhound a Lurcher.







*THE SHEPHERD'S DOG*  
and  
*THE CUR.*

*Pub. Feb. 1, 1802, by Syl. Edwards, Charles Street Queens Elm.*

## CANIS PASTORALIS.

### *SHEPHERD'S DOG.*

Shepherd's Dog.—BEWICK.

Le Chien de Bergher.—BUFFON.

Canis Pastoralis.—CAIUS.

THE Shepherd's Dog seems so universally disseminated, that it would not be easy to name the country to which it belongs. The useful obtains a universality, denied to that which is sought for only by the idle for amusement, or by the great for pomp or pleasure. To restrain the flock on the pathless plain, and recal the bold straggler, to obey the commands of an humble and unlettered master, were not likely to procure distinction and a name; yet his properties, peculiar to himself and essential to the wandering shepherd, must have early spread his breed wherever the pastoral life prevailed.

Buffon considers this the parent stock from which the other varieties branch out, and has given a very extraordinary genealogical table, shewing the mode of ramification. This hypothesis makes the Shepherd's Dog a native of northern climes; and sending him to Ireland he becomes a Greyhound of prodigious size, with a long muzzle; but in Britain a Bull-dog of small stature, with a muzzle short to deformity; in Siberia and Lapland he becomes small and savage; he is a Bull-dog in Britain without scent, but then again he is a Blood-hound in Britain with a very fine scent and large pendulous ears, merely because men are civilized.

#### SHEPHERD'S DOG.

To me his ingenious system appears false on the following considerations. A mixture of a pure race can only produce a pure race, for although size and make may be cultivated from particular individuals, yet the difference in make will be slight, and the size and instincts have early limits.

But admitting that two dissimilar individuals would produce the Bulldog and Irish Greyhound, in crossing these together the mongrel should tend towards the parent stock; instead of which, says Buffon, it becomes a mastiff; that is, a Dog of a different make and different instincts, both to his immediate parents and to his original ancestor; and this too in a climate where the Shepherd's Dog is in perfection.

The Dog, carnivorous by nature wherever he is found in a wild state, is generally a hunter, using the nose, associating in packs, and satiating himself with blood; but from the Count's system he should always be a Shepherd's Dog, harmless to the harmless, and careful for the weak.

In islands first noticed by civilized man, Dogs excessively dissimilar have been found in use, and perfect in their powers, as the Blood-hound, Terrier, and Mastiff in Britain.

The Dog is as much attended to now in all his varied properties, and as much crossed as ever; and if one stock has produced the numerous rare varieties, it should follow of course that new kinds possessing new properties would continually arise; yet no such effect takes place, and no mongrels, when perpetuated by long breeding, have any valuable qualities differing from the parent stock.

Variety of climate, subjugation to man, and liability to his caprice, if it has produced such striking varieties in the Dog, might and should have equally affected the Horse, who is as much attended to, and equally the object of caprice and fashion; yet difference of size seems the only alteration that takes place, his general external appearance remains fixed.

#### SHEPHERD'S DOG.

In all countries where the various races are said to have arisen from degeneration or cultivation, the Shepherd's Dog retains, in company of the Bull-dog, Irish Greyhound, Beagle, and Spaniel, his simple appearance, his sharp muzzle, his flowing coat, his pensive melancholy aspect, and his useful yet harmless exertions.

Attending to cattle by the eye without using the scent, and without offering injury; associating together in packs, and by the scent tracing large animals and devouring them for food; attending to the inhabitants of the air, and rejecting for food that which they assist to destroy; pursuing animals under ground, or launching after them in the watery element; imply the possession of such contrary properties as could not be procured from one pure origin by culture merely. Nature seems to have confounded nothing, and I think it is agreeable to her general laws, that an animal destined to act so conspicuous a part, to exert such different powers, to extend the authority or increase the pleasure of man, was originally produced in distinct varieties, if not species. How numerous were the original kinds it would not now be easy to determine; the whim and caprice of man doubtless has produced many mongrel races, that time has given a permanency to; still the higher qualities seem to remain very distinct.

To the position of there being of the Dog different original species, one objection may be made; how, as they freely mix, have they remained distinct? To this I answer, it has been indubitably proved, that the fox, jackal, wolf, and domestic Dog will mix, and the offspring reproduce, yet no confusion has taken place in the desert; general character would present a bar, and instincts, disposition, and habits, confine them to different districts; and finally, man, finding the value of his acquisition, would early direct his attention to keep the various races distinct.

The Count de Buffon was fond of theories and systems, and he has formed some very extraordinary ones to account for the grand phenomena of nature. Of a daring and sublime genius, a varied, acute, and perspicuous

#### SHEPHERD'S DOG.

reasoner, an elegant and animated writer, he has made specious what was doubtful, and emblazoned his opinions with beautiful imagery, and all the charms of language. Had a writer of less favoured powers formed the hypothesis on Dogs, it must have met with immediate opposition, and ever been considered as visionary.

The Shepherd's Dog is about fourteen inches high, nose sharp, ears half pricked, coat moderately long, somewhat waving; thick about the neck and haunches, tail bushy with an inclination upwards towards the point, seldom erected; colour all black, black with tanned muzzle and feet, or black with a white ring round the neck and white feet; most have one and some two dew claws; of all Dogs he seems the most thoughtful, most pensive, and most melancholy.

His properties, peculiar to himself, are retaining in memory a command given, which he will execute at an after period on simply recalling it by a hint; his proceeding at *signal* to any given point, and, though in the heat and hurry of action, conforming himself strictly to command, and obedient to the wave of the hand; a wonderful attachment to the place of his birth and education; retaining his love for the memory of a lost master even to death, and often refusing his services to another.

To the Shepherd who guides his flocks on mountainous regions or extensive plains his services are invaluable; he will proceed to great distances; down one hill he will cross a valley and ascend another; here out of reach of the voice he will obey the wave of the hand; if from distance the hand becomes invisible, he will perform the same figure on a large scale his master describes by moving on his station; he will proceed over a mountain's top, and, surrounding the flock, bring them into view, which when he has done, he stops to observe his master's intentions: in this manner he saves him traversing many a weary mile, and performs services that without his aid could not be achieved. When a few Sheep for any purpose are selected from the flock, he then exerts all his ability, and an arduous task he has to perform. Sheep on mountainous regions are



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swift as Roes. If well taught he never approaches too nigh, but hovering round presents himself wherever his presence is necessary. He surrounds them with rapidity, prompts them to their proper course, restrains their ardour to his master's pace, punishes with a sharp and sudden turn the bold adventurer that would escape, observes his ground in the line of march, and exerts his attention if there is danger of escape. If the whole burst away in a body, he flies before for fear of separating them, makes half circles and meets them in front; sometimes by a rapid attack on the whole, at others on the most forward, whom he carefully marks, still keeping them in a body, he completely overpowers, and reconducts them to his master.

That Dog is in the highest degree perfect, who will in this manner conduct the smallest number of Sheep in a body. There are Dogs who will manage four; selected and put under their care, they will alone and unassisted conduct them to their master's dwelling, although at the distance of some miles.

On the wild, the sole companion of his master, he conceives for him the most lively affection, resenting any injury offered him if but in jest; without prompting he will bite the heels or fly at the neck of the assailant, nor is he deterred by menaced blows. None dare approach when his master sleeps; he is then on the watch, and is often known to awake him when accidents happen or danger appears that he cannot avert. Employed only on real business, he is not playful or frolicsome, but sedate and pensive; in action he is alert according to necessity, vigilant, active, and sincere; he gazes on the flock scattered over the mountains with an attentive eye, and considers them as under his controul; he never offers injury, attacks but to restrain, and pursues but to guide. The best kinds run perfectly silent.

When Sheep are flocked in narrow bounds they may be for hours entrusted to his management; he may be taught those bounds, and will of himself restrain them to its limits.

SHEPHERD'S DOG.

The Count de Buffon has asserted that he is born perfect in his instincts, and requires no training. The evidence of a single Shepherd would have confuted him in this. I will assert that no Dog requires so much. The great object is to make him run wide from the flock, and appear only at the points where he is wanted; when they fly away to teach him to make half circles and meet them suddenly in front; by this means he fatigues the sheep less, whether in driving or gathering them together. No assistance is got from running him with a trained Dog, as this only prompts a heedless attack. A young Dog, when first tried, runs amid the flock, dispersing them without any apparent design, or selecting one and pursuing it; his education proceeds entirely from his master, and, I must observe, few arrive at the first perfection.

As it is unlikely this work should meet the Shepherd's eye,

“ Whose thoughts fond science never taught to stray,”

I forbear to subjoin instruction for training; I besides consider that necessity makes them adepts, and their being indolent to a proverb prompts to this point their exertions. To shew how far this Dog's powers may be cultivated, I copy the following anecdote from Dr. Anderson.

“ Of the sagacity of Dogs many instances might be adduced; but none  
“ that I have ever met with can equal the following instance of the saga-  
“ city of a Shepherd's Dog. The owner himself having been hanged some  
“ years ago for sheep-stealing, the following fact, among others, respect-  
“ ing the Dog, was authenticated by evidence on his trial. When the  
“ man intended to steal any sheep, he did not do it himself, but detached  
“ his Dog to perform the business. With this view, under pretence of  
“ looking at the sheep, with an intention to purchase them, he went  
“ through the flock with his Dog at his feet, to whom he secretly gave a  
“ signal so as to let him know the individuals he wanted, to the number  
“ of perhaps ten or twelve, out of a flock of some hundreds; he then went  
“ away, and from a distance of several miles, sent back the Dog by him-

SHEPHERD'S DOG.

“ self in the night time, who picked out the individual sheep that had been  
“ pointed out to him, separated them from the flock, and drove them be-  
“ fore him by himself, for the distance of ten or twelve miles, till he came  
“ up with his master, to whom he delivered his charge.”

Few instances occur in which the Shepherd's Dog offers to hunt, and those that take to it are easily deterred. They are crossed with some mongrel breeds, and produce a good Dog for driving cattle.

CANIS DEGENER. CHARLTON.

THE DROVER'S DOG, OR CUR\*.

The Cur.—BEWICK'S Quad.

THE Drover's Dog stands higher on his legs, is larger and fiercer than the Shepherd's Dog; colour black, brindled or grizzled, with generally a white neck, and some white on the face and legs; sharp nose, ears half pricked or pendulous; coat mostly long, rough, and matted, particularly about the haunches, giving him a ragged appearance; many are *self tailed* †.

Inferior agents are never used, but when affairs of little importance are to be carried on; it would appear to be even a waste of animal intelligence to employ a Dog of a superior mind simply to urge tame cattle forward in a beaten path, higher properties being unnecessary, chance has produced the Drover's Dog, from probably a commixture of Shepherd's Dog, Lurcher, Mastiff or Dane; his restless manner, shuffling gait, incessant barking, vagabond appearance, and perpetual return and reference to his master, bespeak him incapable of any great design, or regular chain of action, and mark him complete mongrel; being of little value, his place may easily be supplied in other countries by other mongrels, and he appears peculiar to England, being rarely found even in Scotland. He is useful to the farmer or grazier, for watching or driving their cattle, and to the

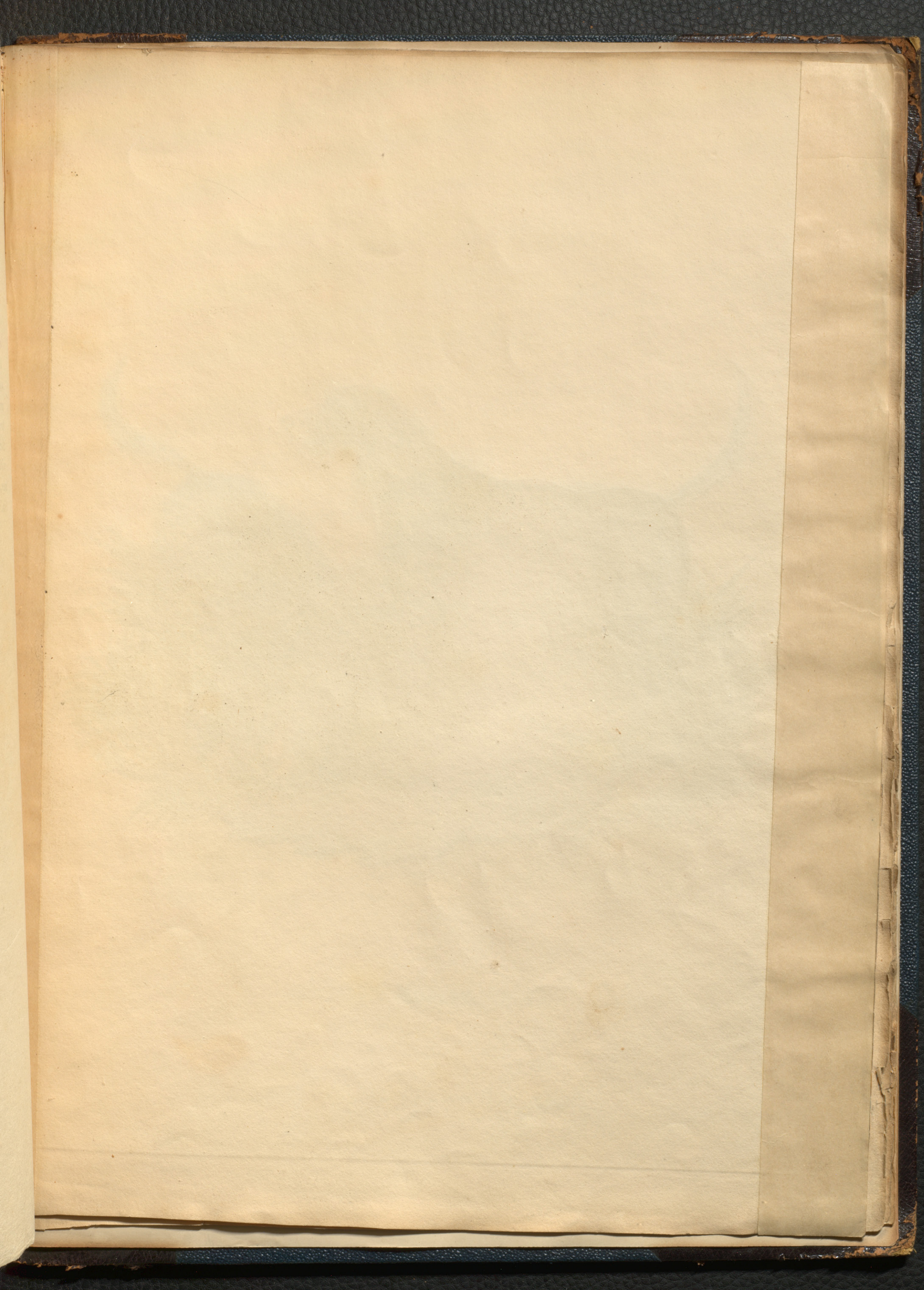
\* Vide lower figure on the plate. † Whelped without a tail.

DROVER'S DOG.

drover and butcher for driving cattle and sheep to slaughter; he is sagacious, fond of employment, and active; if a drove is huddled together so as to retard their progress, he dashes amongst and separates them till they form a line and travel more commodiously; if a sheep is refractory and runs wild, he soon overtakes and seizing him by the foreleg or ear, pulls him to the ground. The bull or ox he forces into obedience by keen bites on the heels or tail, and most dexterously avoids their kicks. He knows his master's grounds, and is a rigid centinel on duty, never suffering them to break their bounds, or strangers to enter. He shakes the intruding hog by the ear, and obliges him to quit the territories. He bears blows and kicks with much philosophy, and notwithstanding the nonchalance of his manner, is very cunning, a great poacher, and destructive to hares and rabbits.

PROVERB'S DOG

drover and butcher for driving cattle and sheep to slaughter; he is a  
clever, fond of employment, and active; as a dog is huddled together as  
to retard their progress, he dashes among and separates them till they  
form a line and travel more commodiously; if a sheep is refractory and  
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the ear, and obliges him to quit the territory. He bears blows and kicks  
with much philosophy, and notwithstanding the roughness of his man-  
ner, is very cunning, a great searcher, and destructive to hares and rab-  
bits.





*THE BLOOD HOUND*

*London Pub. by Syd. Edwards, N<sup>o</sup> 11, Charles Street Queens Elm. Jan. 1. 1803.*



## CANIS SANGUINARIUS.

### BRITISH BLOOD-HOUND.

Blood-hound.—BEWICK'S Quad.

Canis sanguinarius, seu furum deprehensor, a Blood-hound.—RAII.

Canis sanguinarius, Blud-hund.—CAIUS.

Canis Scoticus, Blood-hound.—KERR.

Blood-hound.—SHAW'S Quad.

Canis sanguinarius, Blood-hound, or Sleuth-hound.—PENNANT'S Quad.

THE Bloodhound is about twenty seven inches high, of a strong, compact, and muscular form; the face rather narrow, stern, and intelligent, nostrils wide and large; lips pendulous; ears large, broad at the base and narrowing to the tip; tail strong, but not bushy; voice extremely loud and sonorous. But what most distinguishes this kind, is their uniform colour, a reddish tan, gradually darkening on the upper part, with a mixture of black on the back, becoming lighter on the lower parts and extremities. One of the Dogs I saw, had a little white on the face, but this was not usual with that breed. Mr. Pennant mentions their having a black spot over each eye: this was not the case with either of those I made the drawing from.

When the nobler animals are long bred in pure blood, added to valuable properties, whose uses are intrinsic, and whose application is extensive, all the finer traits come into view; they obtain a bold stamp from nature that none mistake; while the philosopher examines with attention, he perceives a mind, an instinctive intelligence, in these her elder offspring; a pure character and genuine value.

#### BRITISH BLOOD-HOUND.

Such is the impression made on viewing the Blood-hound. His stern forehead, his eyes piercing and firm, his massive and capacious nose, long pendulous ears, his large yet compact figure, made for strength and action, his uniform colour, a voice only inferior to the Lion's roar, and in unison to the deep toned horn, bespeak him the companion to the ancient chieftain, the hunter of old. I am not here to discuss, whether we have gained or not by adoption or crossing, but I must lament the scarcity and probable loss of this grand race; and hope our sovereign, or some of our nobility, will yet form a pack, and give them perpetuity: to a royal assemblage of men and horses, what an accompaniment!

“ To scour the wild,  
“ And sweep the morning dew.”

The antiquary preserves in museums, from all corroding time, the bust that modern art can imitate, the character of the oldest manuscript the pen or graver can trace, and translation perpetuate whatever it contains useful or elegant, but if a race of animals is lost, human power cannot restore them.

The British Blood-hound, though not so swift as the Fox-hound, is superior in fleetness to the Talbot-hound, does not dwell so long on the scent, nor throw himself on his haunches to give mouth; but having discovered his object, goes gaily on, giving tongue as he runs. There is no doubt he was originally the only Dog used to trace the game by the scent in this country. The manner of the ancient hunt was not at all that now practised: the game was found and surrounded in its haunts; when roused it was shot by the arrow, or wounded by the spear; if in this state it escaped, the Blood-hound traced, and the Mastiff or hunter killed it; but there was nothing similar to our chase. When the game run in view, it was pursued by a Dog swift of foot, probably the Irish Wolf-dog, or Shagged Scotch Grey-hound. The chase, as now practised, was doubtless derived to our ancestors from the continent, and packs were formed at no very remote period. The Dog that hunted was then required swift to head the horses. It

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would readily occur to the hunter to give a cross of the Terrier, who has a most delicate scent, to procure speed, and hence our present Fox-hound. The great peculiarity of the Blood-hound is his tracing any thing that has lost blood; from this his name is derived, and to this and tracing the deer-stealers his education is directed. When about a year old, a deer recently killed is dragged to some distance, and he is put upon the trail with a staunch old Hound, and rewarded at the end of each hunt with part to eat: when perfect in this lesson, the shoes of a man are rubbed with deer's blood, and he makes a circuit of a mile or more, renewing the blood occasionally; the circuit is made more wide and intricate, as the Dog becomes more experienced: his last lesson is to hunt a man dry foot, which he will soon achieve with the assistance of an old Dog, and when he succeeds in this singly, his education is complete, as with a little practice he will hunt man or any animal.

The learned and philosophic Boyle, in his *Essays of Effluvia*, c. 4. instances, the high perfection the Blood-hound was made to arrive at, when his powers were attentively cultivated. "A person of quality, to whom  
" I am near allied, related to me, that to make trial whether a young  
" Blood-hound was well instructed (or as the huntsmen call it made) he  
" caused one of his servants, who had not killed, or so much as touched  
" any of his deer, to walk to a country town, four miles off, and then to a  
" market town three miles distant from thence; which done, this noble-  
" man did, a competent while after, put the Blood-hound upon the scent  
" of the man, and caused him to be followed by a servant or two, the mas-  
" ter himself thinking it also fit to go after them to see the event; which  
" was, that the Dog, without ever seeing the man he was to pursue, fol-  
" lowed him by the scent to the above mentioned places, notwithstanding  
" the multitude of travellers that had occasion to cross it, and when the  
" Blood-hound came to the chief market town, he passed through the  
" streets without taking notice of any of the people there, and left not till  
" he had gone to the house, where the man he sought rested himself, to

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“ the wonder of those that followed him. The particulars of this narrative, the nobleman’s wife, a person of great veracity, that happened to be with him when the trial was made, confirmed to me.”

On the borders of England and Scotland, while the countries waged fierce wars, the moral principle was in a manner extinct, and private robberies were sanctioned as military incursions; what in war under their leaders the feudal tenant seized by force of arms, in peace he stole under cover of the night, and drove his prize in darkness far within his own districts, or secured it in fastnesses: here the Blood-hound was of wonderful use, as he would trace either the thief or cattle\*.

And while the barbarous clans of the north, under petty chiefs, were perpetually engaged in civil broils, the vanquished, who fled from the sanguinary conflict, were often hunted from cave to cave by the Hound, and slaughtered in cold blood. In those popular tales and heroic ballads, which recite the chivalrous exploits of the brave Wallace, they are oftentimes men-

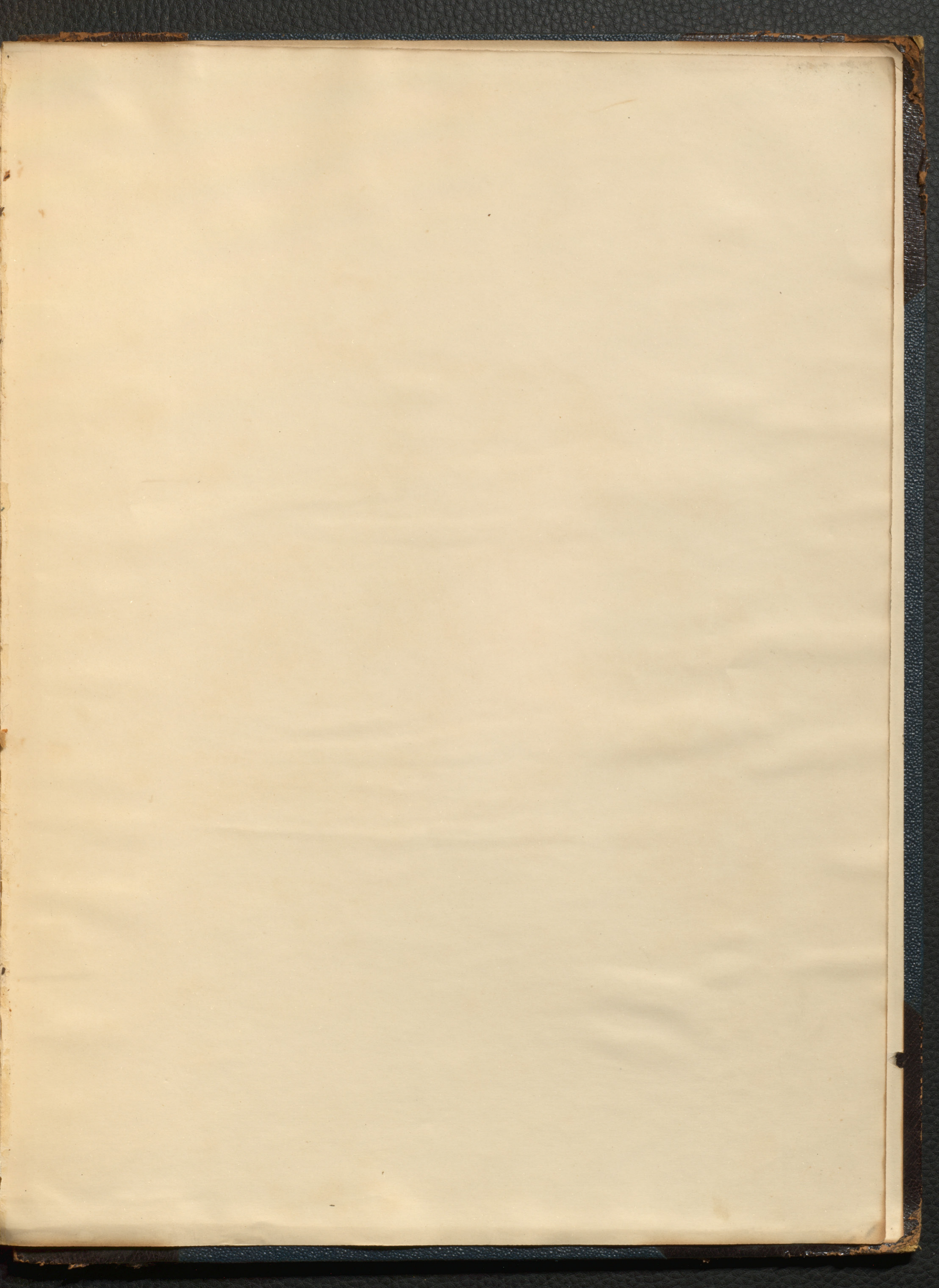
\* “ Soon the sagacious brute, his curling tail  
“ Flourish’d in air, low bending plies around  
“ His busy nose, the steaming vapour snuffs  
“ Inquisitive, nor leaves one turf untry’d,  
“ Till conscious of the recent stains, his heart  
“ Beats quick; his snuffing nose, his active tail,  
“ Attest his joy; then with deep-op’ning mouth,  
“ That makes the welkin tremble, he proclaims  
“ Th’ audacious felon: foot by foot he marks  
“ His winding way, while all the list’ning crowd  
“ Applaud his reas’nings. O’er the wat’ry ford,  
“ Dry sandy heath, and stony barren hills;  
“ O’er beaten paths with men and beasts distain’d  
“ Unerring he pursues, till at the cot  
“ Arriv’d, and seizing by his guilty throat  
“ The caitiff vile, redeems the captive prey,  
“ So exquisitely delicate his sense!”



1 THE DOG of NEW SOUTH WALES  
& the POMERANIAN DOG. 2

London Pub. by Syd. Edwards N<sup>o</sup> 11 Charles St<sup>e</sup> Queens Elm April 1. 1803

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