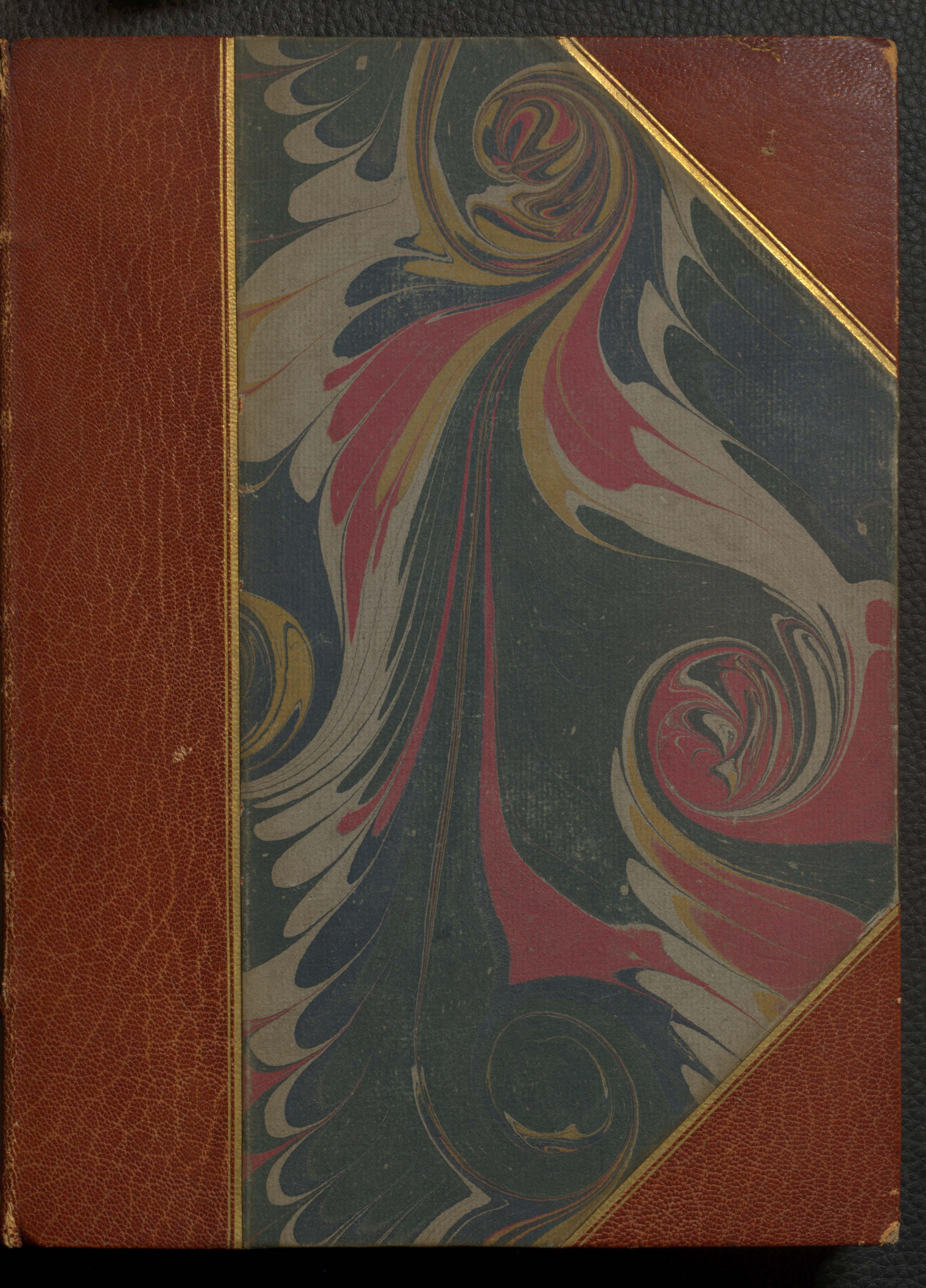
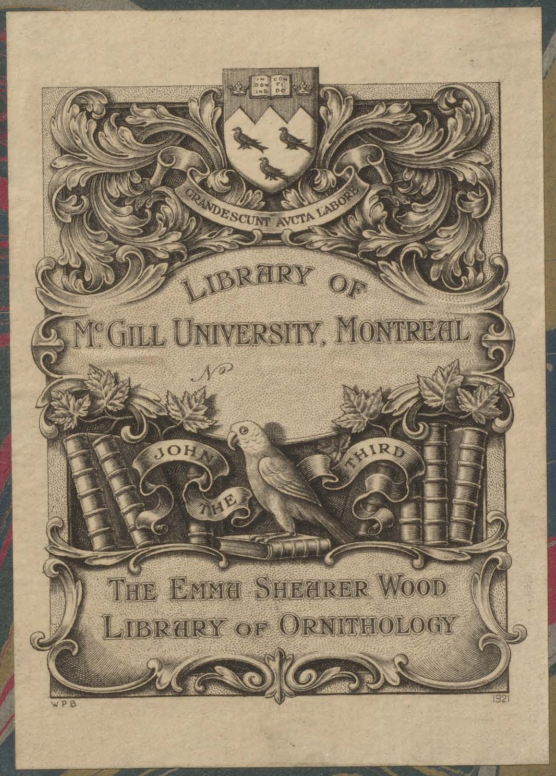




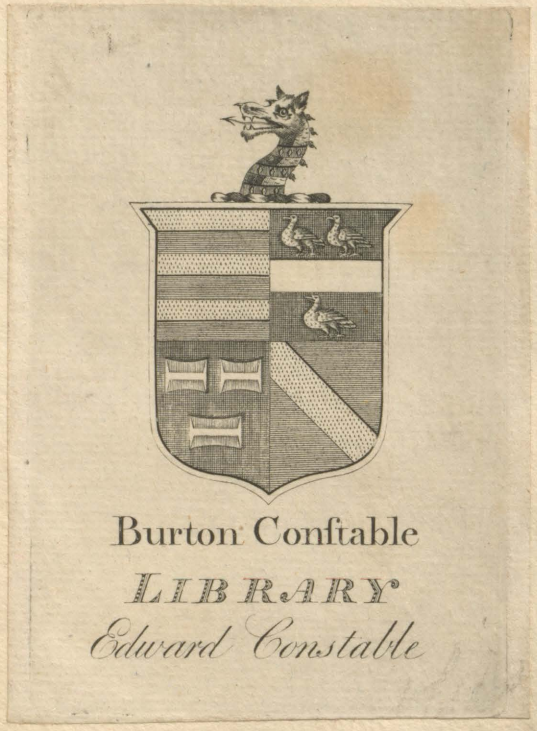
4 vols

The half-erased, pencilled words above are:-

"Tunstall, Marmaduke 1743 - 1790. F.R.S., F.S.A. etc.
Original manuscript notes and additions to the
Zoological Works of Thomas Pennant. With 16
[actually 23 figures] watercolored drawings of Birds.
4 volumes. £25." [May 31. 22. C.A.W.]

Carey A. Wood
London, May 31. 1922.

1.



Edward Constable styled the "Lord of Holderness" - inherited the Constable property - and Library -

Constable: A title of Office, borne by several different families, of whom two, at least, ranked among the most ancient & honorable of Yorkshire. The Constables of Flamborough & their branches derived from the Barons of Halton, Constables of Chester, who in right of this Office, were Princes Barons in Hugh Lupus' Palatine Earldom. "William Constabular" witnesses his Charter to St Werburgh's Abbey; but according to Wootton, the Surname of Constable was first assumed nearly two hundred years afterwards, by the Posterity of Robert de Lacy, the second Son of a Baron of Halton who died in 1190, & from whom he received a Grant of Flamborough. It cannot therefore be this family (now represented in the female line by Lord Herries) that is here designated. They bore Quarterly Gules & Vert over all a head Or. The Constables that gave their name to Burton Constable & were Created Viscounts of Dunbar by James I. have a more hazy genealogy. They claim descent from "Wilbert, son of the Constable who fought on the Conqueror's side at Hastings," & a Saxon heiress named Eruberg; but of this "Constable" no mention is made by Wace in his account of the battle, nor can I find him Entered in Domesday. The Author of The Norman People conjectures them to have been a junior branch of the house of De Gaud or De Alost, deriving their name from an Ancestor who was Constable of De Gaud's great Barony of Folkingham. He shows that the Arms of these Constables were the same as those of the De Gauds (Barry of 6, Or & Azure, a head Gules) minus the head. But this Coat was in reality that of Fulk D'Oyry, a great Lincolnshire Baron, assumed from his Co-heiress late in the XIIIth Century, before which date the Constables bore Or a fesse Compony Argent & Azure, in chief a lion passant Gules. v. Poulson's Holderness.

It is however clear from the same authority that there was a close connection between the families; for Poulson asserts that Ercuburga, the great Saxon heiress who gave her name to Ercuburg-Burton in Holderness, was twice married, first to Gilbert de Alost, & secondly to Hilbert de Constable. Burton passed to the descendants of Hilbert, "the name of Ercuburg-Burton gradually yielding to that of Burton-Constable, & was held for many centuries as well in part of the Seignior of Holderness, as of the Archbishop of York". Yet she must have had children by her first husband, for several de Alosts, holding a share in the property, are mentioned in Yorkshire during the XIIIth Century.

Robert le Constable the eldest son of Hilbert & Ercuburga, lived in the reign of King Stephen & Henry II. & was styled de Halsham. His son perished in Cœur de Lion's Crusade; & his grandson, who married a Kinswoman Julian de Alost, was the father of another Robert, the husband of Adela or Ela de Ryry. She was one of three sisters, of whom Emma de Gousell (no doubt the eldest) became Lady of Gedney; but must herself have been a considerable heiress, for her grandson Sir Simon adopted her arms in lieu of his paternal bearing. Part of her possessions were, it could seem, included in the present part of Burton Constable (once stocked with the indigenous white cattle); for the solitary instance of a charter of free warren in Holderness before the time of Edward I. was granted to Dulce d'Ryry by Hawise, Countess of Albemarle & Lady of the Seignior. The Constables were of high rank in Yorkshire & intermarried with the first houses in the North of England; among their alliances were to be found Co-heiresses of Lascelles, Lechtraville, Eure, & Ireton; & they still "flourished in great splendour, in Camden's time. Sir Henry Constable, "a man of parts & learning", was in favour with James I., & received from him in 1620 a Scottish peerage as viscount of Dunbar. It was successively held by his sons & two of his grandsons; but of these latter there was only a single descendant, Mary, the daughter of the third viscount, who married Simon Scrope of Danby, but left no children. The last of them, William, succeeded to the title in 1714, not long before his death; & with him was extinguished the male line of the great old house of Burton Constable. The Estates devolved

by special entail on the second son of his sister Cecily, Cuthbert Tunstall who duly assumed the name & bearing of the family. But within less than half a dozen generations, they had twice again passed to female heirs; first to the Sheldons, & then to the Cliffords, who now bear the name & fill the place of the Constables. The house — a very fine one — principally dates from the Tudor period; but one part is said to have been built in King Stephen's time, & is called Stephen's Tower.

The Battle Abbey Roll,
by The Duchess of Cleveland.
London - 1889. Vol. I. p.p. 245-6.

for the author, and published by T. Cadell and | W. Davies, Strand. | 1809.

Collation—1 vol. 4to, pp. lxxxviii and vii. plates.

Only two parts of this incomplete work were published. The introduction was not even finished. From the advertisement it would appear to have been published with coloured and uncoloured plates.

1823. List of some rare Land-Birds which have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Ashburton. [In Rev. J. P. Jones's *Guide to the Scenery in the neighbourhood of Ashburton, Devon.*] Exeter: 1823. 8vo. Not seen.

(Contains a list of 43 species.)

TUCKER (ROBERT and CHARLES), *ca.* 1826

These gentlemen were sons of Dr. A. G. C. Tucker (*vide supra*), but we are unaware that they did anything more in natural history than is comprehended in their assistance with the undernoted book.

1826. Lists of Birds and Insects of Dartmoor. [In Carrington's Dartmoor: a Descriptive Poem.] London: 1826.

Collation—1 vol. roy. 8vo, pp. cv + pp. 204 + pp. 4 un. and plates.

TUDOR (JOHN R——), *ca.* 1883

This author, a writer in the *Field* newspaper, under the pseudonym of "Old Wick," has given a *résumé* of the ornithology of the Orkneys and Shetland in some 8 pp. of his book.

1883. The Orkneys and Shetland, their past and present state, with chapters on Geology . . . Floras . . . etc. London (Stanford): 1883.

Collation—1 vol. cr. 8vo, pp. xxxiii + pp. 703, front., maps, and pl.

Birds at pp. 211-18.

TUGWELL (Rev. GEORGE), *ob.* 1904

The Rev. George Tugwell was educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford, and was M.A. of that University (1856). He was Curate of Ilfracombe, and subsequently Rector of Bathwick from 1871 to his death in 1904. He is best

known as author of *A Manual of the Sea Anemones* (1856). He also wrote the *North Devon Scenery Book* (1863), and several works of a theological nature.

[1857.] [Edited by.] The North Devon Hand Book: being a Guide to the Topography and Archæology, and an Introduction to the Natural History of the District. London & Ilfracombe: N.D. [1857.]

Collation—1 vol. 8vo, title + pp. 252, with front., map, and 13 pl.

Contains a list of birds at pp. 235-40.

Idem. 2nd edit. N.D. [1860.] 1 vol. 12mo, pp. xi + pp. 299, with plates. Birds at pp. 271-6.

Idem. 3rd edit. Not seen.

Idem. 4th edit., 1 vol. 8vo. 1877.

TUNSTALL (MARMADUKE), 1743–90

For our somewhat meagre information concerning this eminent ornithologist we are chiefly indebted to the "Memoirs of Marmaduke Tunstall" in George Fox's *Synopsis of the Newcastle Museum* (1827). Tunstall was born in 1743 at Burton Constable in Yorkshire, and was the son of Cuthbert Constable, by his second marriage, with Ely, daughter of George Henneage of Hainton, Lincolnshire. In 1760 he succeeded to the family estates of Scargill, Hutton, Long Villers, and Wycliffe, and then reassumed the family name of Tunstall, which his father had changed for that of Constable on succeeding to the Burton Constable property in 1718. Being of the Catholic religion, he was educated at Douai in France, and on completing his studies resided for several years in Welbeck Street, London, where he formed not only an extensive museum, but also kept a considerable collection of living birds and animals that he might "study their habits, manners, and œconomy." Here Peter Brown the naturalist had the advantage of his patronage and collection, and from specimens in it were drawn twelve of the figures of birds in Brown's *New Illustrations of Zoology* (1776). In 1776, on his marriage with Miss Markham of Hoxly, Lincolnshire, the museum was by degrees removed to Wycliffe, a special room having been erected for its reception; and it was then

reckoned as one of the finest in the kingdom, at least, as regards the birds. His "printed tract" *Ornithologia Britannica*, which was privately published when he was twenty-eight, and his wide circle of correspondents, which included Linnæus, bear witness to his abilities as a naturalist. He became a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries when only twenty-one years of age, and in 1771 was elected F.R.S., but he does not appear to have contributed more than a single paper to the *Philosophical Transactions* (1783). He died on October 11, 1790, at his seat at Wycliffe and was buried in the chancel of the parish church. On his death his estates passed to his half-brother, William Constable, who survived him but six months. It was while Wycliffe was in the possession of Mr. Constable that Bewick accepted an invitation from that gentleman and spent two months at Wycliffe making drawings from the specimens of birds in the collection. To Wm. Constable, Edward Sheldon succeeded in the possession of Wycliffe, and by him the museum was sold to Mr. Allan of Grange, near Darlington, from whose son it was purchased by the Newcastle Society in 1822, thus forming the basis of the Newcastle Museum.

1771. Ornithologia Britannica : | seu | Avium omnium Britannicarum tam Terrestrium, | quam Aquaticarum | Catalogus, | Sermone Latino, Anglico & Gallico redditus : | Cui Subjicitur Appendix, | Aves Alienigenas, | In Angliam Raro Advenientes, Complectens. | In tenui labor : at tenuis non gloria—Virg. | London : | Printed for the Author by J. Dixwell, in St. Martin's Lane. | MDCCLXXI.

Collation—1 vol. folio, pp. 2 un. + pp. 4. Figure of Water Ouzel on p. 1.

A catalogue of birds giving their Latin, English, and French names, with a few short notes.

Idem. Reprinted by the Willoughby Society. Edited by Alfred Newton. 1 vol. 8vo. London : 1880.

TURBERVILLE (GEORGE), 1540 (?)–1610 (?)

Turberville, or Turbervile as it is sometimes spelt, is more widely known as a poet than otherwise, yet his work undernoted is one of the most prized of falconry books. He was a

Dorsetshire man, of "right ancient and genteel family" (Wood), and was born, it is thought, about 1540 at Whitchurch, being the second son of Nicholas Turberville, or Turbervile, of that place, by a daughter of the house of Morgan of Mapperton. James Turberville, Bishop of Exeter, was his great uncle, while an ancestor, Henry de Turberville, was Seneschal of Gascony. He was educated at Winchester College, became Perpetual Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1561, left it next year before he was a graduate, and went to one of the Inns of Court, "where he was much admired for his excellencies in the art of poetry." He afterwards became secretary to Thomas Randolph during his embassy to the Court of Russia, and wrote his first volume of poems on that country. Of his various poetical works and translations, however, we need say nothing here. Little seems to be known of his private life, although, says Wood, "after his return from Muscovy he was esteemed a most accomplished gentleman, and his company was much sought after and desired by all men." The date of his death is unknown, but is thought to have been about 1610, or at any rate before the 1611 edition of his *Faulconrie* appeared. (*Cf. Dict. Nat. Biography.*)

1575. The Booke of Faulconrie or Haw- | king; for the Onely de- | light and pleasure of all Noblemen and Gentlemen. | Collected out of the best aucthors, as well Italians as Frenchmen, | and some English practises withall concernyng Faulconrie | the contents whereof are to be seene in the next page followyng. | By George Turberville, gentleman. | Nocet Empta Dolore Voluptas. | [woodcut] | Imprinted at London for Christopher Barker, at the signe of | the Grasshopper at Paules Churchyarde. Anno 1575.

Collation—1 vol. sm. 4to, pp. xiii un. + 1 p. blank + pp. 371 [370] + pp. v un., with cuts. Copy in Brit. Mus. Library.

Idem. 2nd edit., "Now newly revived, corrected, and augmented with many new additions proper to these present times." London: 1611.

Collation—1 vol. sm. 4to, 3 prelim. ll. + pp. 370 + epilogue 2 ll. Both this and the first edition are usually found bound up with a work ascribed to the same author entitled *The Noble Art of Venerie, or Hunting.* The second edition is further distinguished from the first by the cuts on pp. 81 and 112 having the bust of Queen Elizabeth cut out and the portrait of James I. substituted.

6

(Transcription of
the faintly pencilled title-page opposite. C.A.W.)

MARMADUKE TUNSTALL

of WYCLIFFE

MS. NOTES

TO

PENNANT'S NATURAL HISTORY

VOLUME I.

QUADRUPEDS.

WYCLIFFE HALL

1780 - 1790.

8

Lambert

Mar: Turstall

Born 1743. Died 1790.

(The following Memoir is excerpted from the "Synopsis of the Newcastle Museum, Late the Allan, formerly the Tunstall or Wycliffe Museum etc." by George T. Fox, NEWCASTLE. 1827.) June 2, 1922. C.A.C.

Memoirs

OF

MARMADUKE TUNSTALL, ESQ.

LATE OF WYCLIFFE.

THE subject of these Memoirs was descended from two of the most ancient and honourable families of the counties of York and Lancashire, viz.—the Tunstalls, of Thurland Castle, near Hornby, in Lancashire; and, by the female line, the Wycliffes, of Wycliffe on the Tees, in Richmondshire. He was also connected, by intermarriages, with several other considerable families, and was duly entitled to a coat of arms with 35 quarterings, as he himself, who was an excellent herald, ascertained and had emblazoned at the Herald's Office.

In the paucity of materials for his individual history, I shall give a short account of the genealogy and most remarkable personages of the two principal families, as is found in more copious reports, and then proceed to detail such notices of him as the only printed documents which are extant, furnish, with the exception of some additional connecting matter communicated by a friend.

The Lords of Wycliffe are traced back to the time of Edward I. Their descendant, William Wycliffe, who died in 1584, and whose monument remains in the church of Wycliffe, had two wives, by the former of which, Dorothy, a co-heiress of Hanlaby, in Yorkshire, and of the Surteeses, of Dimsdale, he had a son, Francis, to whom descended his father's large estates. At the

third descent from Francis Wycliffe, his line became nearly extinct by the death of the only son and heir, Ralph Wycliffe, a youth of fourteen. This melancholy event took place in the life-time of his father, who inscribed upon his monument, on a brass plate, with the family arms and a youth kneeling at a desk, within the altar rails of Wycliffe church, the following affecting epitaph :—

"Radulpho Wiclifo, ætatis suæ decimo quarto, anno vero Domini, 1606, die Januarii quinto, inversa fatorum serie defuncto filio suo unico superstes pater Gulielmus Wiclifus hoc quantum est monumenti non sine summo rerum humanarum fastidio posuit.—Pietatis et amoris ergo."*

"To Ralph Wycliffe, who died in the fourteenth year of his age, the 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1606, in the inverse series of the fates, his surviving father, William Wycliffe, erected this monument, such as it is, to his only son, not without great weariness of human affairs, a tribute of his piety and affection."

Two daughters survived the death of their brother, and were joint co-heiresses of the family estates. The eldest, Dorothy, married John Witham, of Cliffe, Esq., in Yorkshire; and the youngest, Catherine, Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq., of Scargill Castle, in the parish of Barmingham, Richmondshire, from whence sprung the connection of the two families.

The history of the Wycliffe family is rendered most interesting by its supposed connection with John Wickliffe,† "The Morning Star of the Reformation,"—"the

* Whitaker's *History of Richmondshire*, i. p. 199.—*Gent. Mag.* 1812, p. 321.

† He was born in 1314, in the reign of Edward II. During the long reign of Edward III., whose liberal principles admitted greater latitude of discussion in matters of religion than those of his immediate predecessors or successors, Wickliffe repeatedly dared to exhibit his freedom of opinion on the abuses of the Papal authority and government. He died a natural death (uncommon in his circumstances), in 1387, and was buried in his own church, at Lutterworth, in Leicestershire, a rectory which had been presented to him by his

last maintainer of religion (before the general decay thereof) and its firm restorer," who has long been considered as sprung from this family.—(*See Fuller's Worthies, i.* 327, *Tanner, p.* 767, &c.) The evidence of this fact is, however, contested by Mr. Whitaker, in his *History of Richmondshire*, who, however, admits, that Wickliffe must have been born in this neighbourhood at least, as it is specially so recorded by Leland.*

The family of Wycliffe existed until lately in the younger branch, descended from William Wycliffe,

royal master, as a reward for his able opposition to the Papal claim of Peter's pence, for the refusal to pay which the Pope had cited Edward to Avignon. Forty years after his bones were taken up and burnt, by order of the Council of Constance.—(*Gilpin's Life of Wickliffe.*) He wrote a tract on the schism of the Popes; and published a translation of the whole Bible in the English language then spoken; but not being sufficiently acquainted with the Hebrew and Greek languages to translate from the originals, he made his translation from the Latin Bibles, which were at that time read in the churches. So offensive was this translation of the Bible to those who were for taking away the key of knowledge and means of better information, that a bill was brought into parliament, in 1390, for the purpose of suppressing it; on which the Duke of Lancaster (the King's uncle) is reported to have said, "we will not be the dregs of all, seeing other nations have the law of God, which is the law of our faith, written in their own language." The bill, through the Duke's influence, was rejected; and this gave encouragement to some of the Wickliffe's followers to publish another more correct translation of the Bible. But, in 1408, at a convocation at Oxford, it was decreed, "That no one should, thereafter, translate any text or holy scripture into English, by way of a book, or little book, or tract; and that no book of this kind should be read, that was composed lately in the time of John Wickliffe, or since his death." This decree led the way, as might be expected, to great persecution; and many persons were punished, some even with death, for reading the scriptures in English.—(*D'Oyley and Mant's Bible, Int.*) A portrait of Wickliffe, understood to be painted by Antonio de More, the painter of Queen Mary and several of the crowned heads of Europe, was presented by Dr. Zouch, the late Rector of Wycliffe, in 1796, as an heir loom to the Rectory House, where it remains. It is probably a copy from some illumination in one of Wickliffe's Bibles, as is conjectured by Mr. Whitaker, who doubts, however, if it was painted by More. It is marked with his name on the back of the picture.

* Fuller says that the Wycliffe family, in his day (1661), "continue a just claim of their kindred unto him."

who died, as stated above, in 1584, by his second wife, who was of the noble blood of Eure. They resided in the town of Richmond, but the family is now extinct by the decease of the last heir.* The estates passed by intermarriage to the Tunstalls.

I next proceed to the family of Tunstall, "who long flourished at Thurland Castle, in wealth and honour, and produced several characters of name in English history." Sir Thomas Tunstall, who was an adherent of the House of Lancaster, had a grant from Henry IV. to inclose the manor of Thurland Tunstall, in Lancashire, and to fortify it. Hence the origin of Thurland Castle. He afterwards attended Henry V. to the battle of Agincourt, and was rewarded with the town of Ponthever, in France. Richard Tunstall, his grandson, was a man of great renown, and created a Knight of the Garter through the liberality of Richard III., though he had been a firm Lancastrian before, as were the whole family from the time of his predecessor, Sir Thomas Tunstall, who received the boon of his Monarch, as above related. That "stainless knight," *Sir* Brian Tunstall, as he is called, nephew of the last-mentioned Richard, was a valiant soldier, and died fighting in the battle of Flodden Field, where he commanded the Lancaster men; and he is understood to have been the only Englishman of rank, who died in that battle.† It is, however,

* Thomas Wycliffe, Esq. of Gayles, who lately died at Richmond.

† Then good Lord Marmion, by my life!
Welcome to danger's hour!
Short greeting serves in time of strife:
Thus have I ranged my power.
Myself will rule the central host,
Stout Stanley fronts their right,
My son commands the vaward post,
With *Brian Tunstall, stainless knight*,
Lord Dacre with his horsemen light
Shall be in rear-ward of the fight,
And succour those that need it most.
Marmion, canto vi. sec. 24.

"Sir B. Tunstall, called in the romantic language of the time 'Tunstall, the undefiled,' was one of the few Englishmen of rank slain at Flodden. He, perhaps, derived his epithet of 'undefiled',

doubted, by Whitaker, if he was ever knighted, or that his body was transported to Tunstall church, as tradition has asserted.* His son, however, was a true knight, and, probably, he who is styled Knight of Rhodes. Next follows the elder brother, as he is considered by the late genealogists, of Sir Brian, viz. the celebrated Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham. The legitimacy of his birth has been called in question by some, on the assertion of Leland, who was his cotemporary. He is considered the son of one of Conyers' daughters, of Hornby Castle. "Such has ever been," says Mr. Whitaker, "the chastity of English women in the higher ranks, that there have been few natural children so well born on the mother's side as Cuthbert Tunstall. At Hackforth, in an adjoining township, he was certainly born, his mother having, probably, been sent away from Hornby for the greater privacy." He was born in 1475, and being educated for the church, first at Baliol College, Oxford, and afterwards, on account of the plague, at King's Hall, Cambridge, he passed through various ecclesiastical preferments, until in 1522, he was consecrated Bishop of London, from whence he was translated to the see of Durham, in 1530. "Tunstall was one of those few and gifted men, who, in head and heart, adorned the mitre. In an age of persecution, and invested with princely power, he was no persecutor. A sincere Catholic, he applied the flames, not to men, but to books."† "Bishop Tunstall," says Mr. Hutchinson,‡ "was an accomplished, learned, and excellent prelate, and author of many valuable works, highly beloved, admired, and praised by all his learned cotemporaries, both at home and abroad; among whom were the great Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, and Dean Collet, and by many other illustrious persons, who have all been lavish of their

from his white armour and banner, the latter bearing a white cock about to crow, as well as from his unstained loyalty and knightly faith."—*Sir Walter Scott's Note on Marmion.*

* Whitaker, *Richm.* ii. p. 271–275. † *Ib.* p. 52, 53.

‡ *Hist. of Durham*, i. p. 440.

encomiums on him." He lived in difficult times, and his history is chequered with many changes of opinion, which, in the progress of the reformation, it became almost necessary to adopt. On the whole, he was rather disposed to bend and conciliate; though, at one time, he went so much in opposition to the court, as to suffer deprivation of his see, and to undergo imprisonment, in the Tower, for two years. He was restored on the accession of Mary, with whom he sided, but being again called on, at the accession of Elizabeth, for another recantation, in subscribing to her supremacy, he declined making it at his late period of life, though by no means a friend to the see of Rome, the abuses of which he was well convinced of, and he was, therefore, finally deprived of his see a second time, which event, he survived about a year, dying in 1559, in his 85th year.*

Bishop Tunstall, though a churchman, was frequently employed, much to his honour, in foreign embassies of great weight and moment. In 1516, he accompanied Sir Thomas More, as ambassador to the Emperor Charles V., then at Brussels, where he became acquainted with the great Erasmus, who speaks of him in the most flattering terms, as a man, "than whom this

* It was during his episcopacy that the first appointment of the Dean and Chapter of Durham took place, in consequence of the surrender into King Henry VIII.'s hands of the priory of Durham, amongst those of the larger monasteries of the kingdom. By the act of parliament, which vested all religious houses, with their possessions, in the crown, the King, on the 12th May, 1541, founded the Cathedral Church at Durham, and appointed a dean and twelve prebendaries therein for ever; dedicating the church to the glory of Christ, and the honour of the blessed Virgin, by the name of the *Cathedral Church of Christ and blessed Mary, the Virgin.* The King appointed the surrendering prior, Whitehead, the first dean, and twelve of his fraternity, prebendaries, and granted them a common seal, with power to the dean, for the time being, to appoint inferior officers and ministers of the church. By letters patent, he, at the same time, endowed the church with all its former possessions; and few, if any, such appropriations as this, at Durham, were made out of the dissolution of religious houses, which took place at that time.—*See Hutchinson's Durham, i. p.* 423, 424.

age possesses none more learned, better, or more humane." When Bishop of London, he was sent by the King to the Diet, held at Worms; and again, in 1525, he went with Sir Richard Wingfield to Spain, as ambassador, a second time, to the Emperor Charles V., on the memorable occasion of mediating for the freedom of Francis I., of France, taken at Pavia, in all which he was selected on account of his superior abilities.*

"His accomplishments were both great and various; he was a scholar, a man of business, a civilian, a statesman, and a divine. His knowledge of the Greek language was critical; he was not unskilled in the Hebrew; he wrote a clear and intelligent work on arithmetic; he perfectly understood the mathematics (such as they were) of the age; and, in addition to all which, was an eloquent and impressive speaker.

"I shall conclude this account of him with the short and elegant character given by Sir Thomas More. 'Tonstallo, ut nemo est bonis literis instructior, nemo in vita moribusque severior, ita nemo est usquam in convictu jucundior.'"†

An intermarriage with the family of Scargill, of Scargill Castle, in the parish of Barningham, Richmondshire,‡ having added that domain to the Thurland Tunstall property, these both continued in the Tunstall family for three or four generations. Francis Tunstall alienated Thurland Castle, with other large possessions, early in the reign of James I.; when it became, or soon after, the property of a branch of the Girlingtons, a

* Mr. Tunstall presented Mr. Hutchinson, for his *History of Durham*, with the portrait of his ancestor, Bishop Tunstall. The original picture is now in the possession of the Rev. James Raine, of Durham, who purchased it at the sale of the furniture of Wycliffe Hall, in 1824, together with the emblazoned coat of arms of Mr. Tunstall in thirty-five quarterings; to whom I am indebted for the loan of the latter for this work, and for several particulars noticed in these Memoirs.

† Whitaker, ii. p. 53.

‡ Viz. of Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, with Mary, daughter and coheiress of Sir Robert Scargill, Knt. He died in 1556.—*Mr. Tunstall's Remarks in Nichols, vol. viii. p.* 323.

family since gone to decay and extinct, who held it for two generations.* His son Marmaduke, probably to repair his father's improvidence, married Katherine, a co-heiress of Wycliffe, as before stated, and as an additional act of prudence, he purchased of Dorothy, the other co-heiress, his wife's elder sister, the moiety which had jointly descended to her. He, however, suffered severely in Cromwell's time by sequestration, and was obliged to compound for his estate.† I now come to our Mr. Tunstall.

Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. late of Wycliffe, was born in 1743. He was the great great grandson of the last named Marmaduke Tunstall, the first owner of Wycliffe of the name, and was himself the son of Cuthbert Constable, of Burton Constable, near Hull, Esq. by a second marriage with Ely, daughter of George Henneage, of Hainton, Esq. a Catholic family, in the county of Lincoln. His father, who was the son of Francis Tunstall, of Wycliffe, Esq. had, in consequence of succeeding, in 1718, to the estate of Burton Constable, in Holderness, left him by his maternal uncle, William Constable, Lord Viscount Dunbar, changed his name for that of Constable.‡ Marmaduke was his second son (his only one by his second marriage), and was born at Burton Constable, then his father's residence.

In his early infancy he lost his father, who died in 1747, when he was only four years old. Fortunately he was not deprived of the maternal cares of his other

* "Thurland Castle was lately in the possession of the Evelyns, of St. Cleer, in Kent, who sold it about 1768."—*Mr. Tunstall in Nichols, ut supra.* "The manor of Thurland was afterwards sold, whether immediately I do not know, to the family of Welsh, who sold it again, with the advowson of the Parish Church, to Miles North, Esq. in the last generation."—*Whit. Rich. ii. p.* 273.

† *Whit. Rich.* in tab. vol. ii. p. 270.—*Nichols, v.* p. 341.

‡ He had previously married Amy, daughter of Hugh, 2d. Lord Clifford, of Chudleigh in Devonshire, to which family (the Cliffords) the estates of Burton Constable and Wycliffe have now descended by an entail made by his son, William Constable, Esq. who died in 1791, and who, after his own relations, inserted in the entail those of his mother.—*Rev. J. Raine.*

parent, who must have early instilled into him those principles of virtue, which marked the conduct of his mature years. Under her direction, as his natural guardian, though probably with the concurrence and aid of his uncle, whose heir he was to be, he was sent for his education to the college of Douay in France, where he was always distinguished for mild manners and retired and studious habits. At what age he went there, or how long he remained, I have not been able to ascertain.* When he was seventeen, he succeeded, in 1760, to the family estates of Scargill, Hutton Long Villers, and Wycliffe, by the decease of his uncle, Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. who died a bachelor in his 89th year, and who had settled those estates on his brother Cuthbert (our Marmaduke's father), and his issue male by his second wife. He then resumed the name of Tunstall, as directed by his uncle's deed of settlement, instead of Constable, by which he was born.† Two years after coming to his fortune, he lost his mother, who died in 1762, and thus totally deprived of parental care, with an ample fortune, he might easily have fallen a victim to the excesses of youth, had not those principles continued to operate, which had been so carefully inculcated in his tender years. An early-formed taste for literature

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* I find, however, from his own writings, that he was in London in the winter of 1754–55--56, when he was 11—13 years old, and therefore he did not probably go to France until after then.—*See* Tunstall, M.S.

† The aforesaid deed of settlement is dated August 21, 1734, and recites, that his brother, Cuthbert Constable, had only one son by his then late wife, who, upon the death of the said Cuthbert, his father, would be entitled to a considerable real estate, by virtue of the will of the Right Hon. William, late Lord Dunbar (viz. the estate of Burton Constable), and, that the said Marmaduke Tunstall, the uncle, was then seized of a considerable real estate which, upon his death, without issue, he had agreed to settle upon his said brother, and his issue male, by any *after-taken* wife, such issue taking upon them the name of Tunstall on coming into possession; and also reciting, that the said Marmaduke, the uncle, was not then disposed to marry, but was desirous that his brother should marry again for the support of the name and family of the Tunstalls, &c. &c.

‡ May 5 1760 Died at Wycliffe, in Yorkshire, Marmaduke Tunstall Esq in an advanced age, deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

and science supplied the vacancy of leisure, and prevented the necessity of having recourse to less worthy pursuits. When he was only twenty-one, we find him elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, in London, of which he became, by his attention to the subject of antiquities, a worthy and esteemed member.

After finishing his education, he resided for several years in London, in Wellbeck-street. Here it was he commenced forming the Museum, where the opportunity was afforded him of procuring subjects in every branch of natural history. These were not confined to preserved specimens, but he kept an extensive collection of living animals, particularly birds, which enabled him, as he himself observed, "to study their habits, manners, and œconomy." It was here that Brown had the advantage of his patronage and collection; and the names of Mr. Moon, Mr. Tennant, and others, as collectors of natural history, are to be found connected with him at this period. It was during this time also, that he considerably improved and enlarged his house at Wycliffe.* In 1776 he removed there, on his marriage with Miss Markham, the daughter and co-heiress of ——— Markham, Esq. of Hoxly, in Lincolnshire, which estate was then sold, and is now the property of Lord Yarborough. The Museum was removed to Wycliffe also, though not immediately, nor until he had completed buildings suitable to receive it, viz "a handsome, large, airy room, in the back of the house, much better than that in London," which was about the year 1780 or 1781. Soon after, we find him congratulating himself on the extent of his collection, which, with the exception of Mr. Green's, of Litchfield, and of Dr. Latham's, he considers the best, out of London, in the kingdom, at least of birds. In a letter to Dr. Latham, written about this time, he says, "I have, unfortunately, no ornithologist in my neighbourhood to help me out, nor are

* These alterations must have been made before or about 1773, as Mr. Pennant, in his Tour to Harrogate in that year, speaks of it as a *new* house.—*Vide infra.*

there naturalists of any kind in this country, though the clergyman of the parish" (Dr. Zouch) "is a very good botanist. The history and œconomy of the horse and dog must be excepted, which are scarce known better in any part of the kingdom, as also of the fox. As I have not a very strong sight, I cannot always make out satisfactorily the birds I see in the neighbourhood. I was, from my earliest years, an ardent pursuer of the natural history of birds; and I am sorry to say, that, notwithstanding I have never desisted prosecuting the same favourite study, I find some of my very juvenile observations superior to many made in riper years."

Mr. Tunstall continued a firm Catholic, as his immediate ancestors had been, notwithstanding the example held out to them in the history of their presumed progenitor, John Wickliffe. But this did not prevent him being on the most intimate terms with Dr. Zouch, the incumbent of Wycliffe, the similarity of whose pursuits, in their fondness for Natural History, was a sufficient bond of attachment. This connection was the more honourable to them both, as Dr. Zouch had succeeded to the living of Wycliffe in opposition to Mr. Tunstall. He had been presented by the University of Cambridge, on the ground of Mr. Tunstall, the patron's personal incapacity as a papist. The family had made several conveyances of the advowson, but it was doubtful whether any of them were *bonâ fide*, or only in trust. A *caveat* was put in against Dr. Zouch's presentation, and he filed a bill in Chancery to compel a disclosure of secret trusts; but Mr. Robinson (the son of the late incumbent), for whom the presentation was supposed to be intended, dying six weeks after his father, the opposition was dropped, and Dr. Zouch's presentation took effect.*

* Michaelmas Term, 1769.—The University of Cambridge and Thomas Zouch filed their bill against Marmaduke Tunstall, charging several deeds to have been made upon private trusts for Papists, and that the said Marmaduke Tunstall was then seized, but being a Papist, was disabled to present, and by law the said University became, and were, the lawful patrons of the church of Wycliffe for

Mr. Tunstall seems to have been a most amiable character, highly respected for his liberality and the taste of his pursuits, the testimony of which is to be found repeatedly in the works of Mr. Pennant, and Dr. Latham, and the letters of Mr. Allan, Mr. Watson, and others. His attachment to Natural History must have been early excited, as his printed tract on British Birds was published at the age of twenty-eight.

The extreme rarity of this treatise of Mr. Tunstall on British Birds* (which was not published for sale) induces me to give in this place an analysis of its contents. The work is written in Latin, and consists of four pages only of letter-press, in imperial folio, preceded by the following title:—" *Ornithologia Britannica, seu Avium omnium Britannicarum tam Terrestrium quam Aquaticarum Catalogus, Sermone Latino, Anglico, et Gallico redditus: cui subjicitur Appendix Aves alienigenas in*

the present term only, and had executed a presentation unto Thomas Zouch,—they, therefore, prayed the said several deeds to be declared fraudulent and void, and the presentation of Thomas Zouch established.

To this bill answer was put in, but the cause never came to issue, being abandoned by the defendants, and, therefore, Mr. Zouch was instituted and inducted. It appears, also, that in Easter Term, 10th Geo. III. John Burdon declared, in a *Quare impedit*, against the Bishop of Chester, the University, and Thomas Zouch, for the last presentation, stating his title to be an assignment from the Executors of William Lodge, the Assignee of a deed of the 25th July, 1763, but Burdon also deserted this action. The several presentations returned by the Bishop of Chester's Secretary are as follows:—

31st May, 1704.—The University of Cambridge, on the death of John Chapman, presented Francis Smales.

In 1731.—The Crown presented Thomas Robinson, by lapse.

15th May, 1769.—On the death of Thomas Robinson, the University of Cambridge, on account of Mr. Tunstall's disability, claimed that term, and presented Thomas Zouch.

The foregoing extracts of deeds, I am enabled to make by the favour of the Rev. John Headlam, the present incumbent of Wycliffe, to whom, as well as for several other points of information, I am indebted for his liberal communication.

* I am enabled to give this account of it from a copy of Mr. Tunstall's work, lately presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, by Mr. Brockett.

Angliam raro advenientes complectens In tenui labor at tenuis non gloria.—VIRG. *London : Printed for the author, by J. Dixwell, in St. Martin's Lane*, 1771.

At the head of the first page is a characteristic print of the Water Ouzel, male and female, as large as life, beautifully engraven by P. Mazell, from a painting by P. Brown, the author of *Illustrations of Zoology*, which Brown must have made from the specimens in our possession, as is shewn by the attitudes. Then follows a list of British Birds, divided into four columns, the first containing the genus, and the others the trivial names in Latin, English, and French, which, as is stated in a note, are taken for the most part, the Latin from Linnæus or Pennant's *British Zoology*, and the French from Brisson's *Ornithology*. Of the species which migrate, a single or double asterisk marks the vernal or autumnal migration.

In his arrangement he has followed nearly that of his friend Pennant in his second edition of *British Zoology*, published shortly before, in 1768 and 1769, in three volumes, 8vo. with a volume of illustrations, in 1770. It is as follows:—

I. Aves Britannicæ terrestres, including 23 Genera, in the following order :—Falco, Strix, Lanius, Corvus, Picus, Jynx, Cuculus, Sitta, Alcedo, *Pyrrhocorax*, Certhia, Tetrao, Otis, Columbus, Turdus, Sturnus, Alauda, Hirundo, Motacilla, Loxia, Fringilla, Emberiza, Parus.

II. Aves aquaticæ. 19 Genera.

Div. I. Fissipedes. Gen. 1—7. viz. Ardea, Scolopax, Tringa, Hæmatopus, Charadrius, Rallus, *Gallinula*.

Div. II. Pedibus pinnatis. Gen. 8—10. viz. *Phalaropus*, Fulica, Colymbus.

Div. III. Pedibus palmatis. Gen. 11—19. viz. Recurvirostra, Alca, Mergus, Larus, Sterna, Procellaria, Merganser, Anas, Pelecanus.

Appendix.—Aves raro in Britanniam advenientes, et quæ vix unquam ibi nidificare cognoscuntur.

1. Terrestres.—Nutcracker, Roller, Hoopoe, Little Bustard, Rose-coloured Ouzel, Chatterer, Hawfinch, Pine Bullfinch, Crossbill, Greater Brambling or Snow Bird.

2. Aquaticæ.—Spoonbill, Crane, Stork, Egrette, Great White Heron, Little Bittern, Red Sandpiper.

On the above composition the following remarks occur:—Though Linnæus's twelfth edition of *Systema Naturæ* had been published four years before Mr. Tunstall's work, he has shewn considerable freedom of opinion in his adoption of genera. Amongst these are found *Pyrrhocorax*, *Gallinula*, and *Phalaropus*, three genera which have been adopted by modern systematists. *Pyrrhocorax* is mentioned by Ray as the trivial name of the Cornish Chough. Gallinula, as a genus he took from Ray also;* and Phalaropus from Brisson. It is worthy of notice, that Mr. Tunstall preceded Latham and Cuvier in the use of these generic terms; though the credit of their adoption is given by Temminck to his more copious followers. He also adopted Mergus from Brisson for the Divers, in which he included the Guillemots, or Uriæ of Brisson; and Merganser for the Goosanders.

Besides this testimony of the learning of Mr. Tunstall, there is sufficient reason in the notices of the learned friends, with whom he corresponded and held communication, amongst whom was Linnæus himself, to justify the opinion of his attainments. He was elected a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of London, in 1764, and of the Royal Society, 1777.† I have been able to find only one paper of his writing in the transactions of the latter Society,‡ which is an account of lunar rainbows, an uncommonly rare phenomenon,§ three of which, in one year, he was an eye witness of. "The first was seen 27th February, 1782, at Greta Bridge, Yorkshire, between seven and eight at night, and appeared in tolerably distinct colours, similar to a solar one, but more faint: the orange colour seemed to predominate. It happened at full moon, at which time alone they are said to have been always seen. Though Aristotle is said

* Raii Av. p. 40, 113.
† Nichols viii. p. 473.
‡ See *Phil. Trans.* 1783.
§ The same was, however, witnessed in this neighbourhood, on Saturday evening, 25th November, 1825, which was seen by many, —*See Newcastle Chronicle.*

to have observed two, and some others have been seen by Snellius, &c. I can only find two described with any accuracy, viz. one by Plot, in his *History of Oxfordshire*, seen by him in 1675, though without colours; the other, seen by a Derbyshire gentleman at Glapwell, near Chesterfield, described by Thoresby, and inserted in No. 331, of the *Philosophical Transactions*. This was about Christmas, 1710, and said to have had all the colours of the Iris solaris. The night was windy, and though there was a drizzling rain and dark cloud, in which the rainbow was reflected, it proved afterwards a light frost."

Two others were afterwards seen by Mr. Tunstall; one on July 30, of the same year, which lasted about a quarter of an hour, without colours. The other, which appeared on Friday, October 18, was "perhaps the most extraordinary one of the kind ever seen. It lasted from nine o'clock until two of the morning, and exhibited all the brilliant colours of a solar rainbow, though somewhat fainter. No lunar Iris that I ever heard or read of lasted near so long as this, either with or without colours. It is a singular circumstance, that three of these phenomena should have been seen in so short a time in one place, as they have been esteemed ever since the time of Aristotle, who is said to have been the first observer of them, and saw only two in fifty years; and since, by Plot and Thoresby, almost the only two English authors, who have spoke of them, to be exceeding rare. They seem evidently to be occasioned by a refraction in a cloud or turbid atmosphere; and, in general, are indications of stormy and rainy weather: so bad a season as the late summer having, I believe, seldom occurred in England."*

This is all the communication made by Mr. Tunstall to the Royal Society, though in one of his unpublished letters he proposes to transmit another paper shortly, which, from the date, he was probably prevented doing by his death. There are some corrections of his for a

* Tunstall in *Phil. Trans. ut supra.*—See also *Gent. Mag.* for 1788, where is an account of another.

future edition of Camden's *Britannia*, inserted in Nichols' *Literary Anecdotes*, vol viii. p. 321.

It was at once honourable to the head and heart of Mr. Tunstall, that, though of very retired habits, he was on intimate terms with men of the most amiable and learned characters. Of these the Rev. Daniel Watson, Rector of Middleton Tyas, was not the least deserving. I extract from Mr. Watson's letters to Mr. Allan the following remarks relating to Mr Tunstall:—

"*May* 11, 1784.—He writes with some glee of the Antiquary Society being in a flourishing state, and of the Earl of Leicester becoming President, and the Duke of Montague and our present Premier (Mr. Pitt), lately becoming members in the illustrious crowd. And then he goes on to ask me if I would choose to be one; and says, he should be happy to be my godfather; and pays me a profusion of compliments I am no way entitled to. I pay as little regard to feathers as most men, and yet I would, on no account, affront so valuable a friend.

"He is commenced politician; and thinks taking silks, wines, and oils from France, on a preference given to our woollen and hardware, would be advantageous. The Spital Fields manufacturers and the Portuguese would be the only sufferers. The former might be better employed, and the latter are an ungrateful people. He does not like the talk of lowering the duties on such pernicious liquors as tea, and increasing the tax on windows."* D. W.

"*June* 3, 1784.—He has again named the Society. I told him, that, except sometimes stumbling upon the true reading of a Roman inscription or coin, I had no knowledge of any thing else that was antique, and was so lazy, that I should only be a disgrace to my godfather. I am, indeed, under great obligations to him. He sent me two massy volumes in French lately, which have been very entertaining. I remarked to him, on Buffon's Supplement, 'that an Englishman would express himself full as much to his purpose in one page, as a Frenchman does in three; and, that what run off and pleased in French, would be fulsome circumlocution and tautology in English!' His answer is, 'your remarks on the French language are extremely just. The expressive conciseness and energy of English is the most preferable; yet there is something very fascinating in the elegant, though diffuse, style of the French. The English is sometimes chargeable with, '*Dum brevis esse volo, obscurus fio.*'" D. W.

* Mr. Tunstall here discovers a scintillation of our present liberal policy; and has the credit of projecting ideas in Political Œeonomy, as well as in Natural History, which have been subsequently adopted.

This amiable man did not long continue to be an ornament to society and a benefactor to his neighbourhood. Probably sedentary habits had induced a temperament, unfavourable to long life. He died suddenly on the 11th Oct. 1790, in his 48th year, and was buried in the chancel of his own church of Wycliffe, on the 18th. No monumental inscription has as yet been placed in the church to his memory, though often talked of. The only local record of respect is to be found in the church register, where, after the entry of his burial, is added,

"*Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit,*
"*Nulli flebilior quam mihi.** T. Z."

—A tribute of affection from his friend Dr. Zouch, by whom he was much esteemed.

A letter of Mr. Watson's to Mr. Allan thus describes the event:

Oct. 17, 1790.—Dear Sir,—You would be shocked at the sudden loss of our good and valuable friend, Mr. Tunstall. On Tuesday I had a letter, by the order of Mrs. Tunstall, informing me of it. It was only on the Friday evening before, that he wrote me a kind and long letter, asking us to dine before his old friend Joe left us. This letter was the last action of his life; and in it he gave an instance of strong friendship for my family, by telling Horace to make use of his name to Captain Gell, if he went on board his ship, saying how intimate he and the Captain were at Sir Harry Hunloke's. I wished to pay a tribute to his memory, but know not whether I am not precluded by some friend of his in some of the Newcastle papers.

D. W.

Though posthumous eulogies are not always penned in the language of truth, the following characters of Mr. Tunstall, which are given by Dr. Whitaker and Mr. Nichols, as drawn by the hand of friendship, bear the internal evidence of correctness. They are, besides, not inelegant pieces of composition, and I insert them, as they will, at least, furnish a better account of his habits aud opinions than I am able to procure elsewhere.

"*Character of Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. of Wycliffe Hall*, supposed to be written by the late Dr. Zouch.

"On the 11th Oct. 1790, died at Wycliffe Hall,

* Horace, lib. i. car. 24, l. 9.

Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. F. R. and A. SS. The death of this truly amiable gentleman cannot be enough regretted. In the privacy of an elegant retirement he was a most munificent patron of learning, being ever ready to encourage and reward merit. His knowledge was uncommonly extensive. In a clear comprehension of every branch of Natural History he particularly excelled. He corresponded with most of the learned men of his country, and with many foreigners of distinguished character in the republic of letters. The celebrated Linnæus honoured him with singular regard. No hour of the day was by him appropriated to frivolous dissipation. His mind was always active, always engaged in the research of useful truth. Great as his literary abilities were, he was possessed of more valuable accomplishments,—a sweet affability of disposition, an engaging urbanity of manners, and enlarged liberality of thought. The words of passion and resentment never dropped from his lips; he was all mildness and benevolence. His deeds of charity were many; he was literally the poor man's friend."*

"*Character of the above M. Tunstall, Esq. by the late Rev. D. Watson,*† *Rector of Middleton Tyas.*

"On Monday, 11th day of October, 1790, died at Wycliffe Hall, in Yorkshire, the ancient seat of the family of Tunstall, Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. after only two hours' illness, which makes the blow more severely felt by his afflicted lady, whose constant and affectionate attention to him, together with a taste like his own for retired life, rendered them perfectly happy in each other. Had it not been for this predilection for retirement, their suavity of manners and cheerful polite conversation would have been a great acquisition to society.

"He was F. R. and A. S. and was honoured with

* Whit. *Rich.* ii. p. 37.

† This composition is attributed by Nichols to Rev. Dr. Pegge, and apparently correctly so, as in a letter of Mr. Watson's he adverts to Dr. P. undertaking it.—*See Lit. An. viii. pp.* 341, 473.

the correspondence of many distinguished literary characters both at home and abroad. He has left a noble library, many of the books of the best editions, and very scarce and curious. His very large collection of fine and valuable prints does equal honour to his good taste; and such was the pleasure he took in the study of Natural History and Antiquities, that few private gentlemen are in possession of a Museum containing so large a collection, especially of the feathered race, or of so rich a cabinet of antiques.

"He was a steady Roman Catholic; but always spoke with great respect of the Church of England. Nor was he an enemy to any society of Christians, whose principles are not inimical to the British constitution, which he loved and revered; but could not help expressing his hopes and wishes for a time, when he thought it might still be improved by holding out its blessings to all, who should from the heart pledge themselves to be faithful to it. He was a friend to establishments in religion, but a warm advocate for a general toleration. He spoke with abhorrence of religion being taken up as the livery of a party. He lamented the progress of infidelity both amongst Protestants and Catholics, and especially amongst the latter of the higher orders in France and Italy, which he attributed to a neglect of the scriptures, and to a preference given to metaphysics and flimsy systems of philosophy.

"His morals were the morals enforced by our common Lord and Saviour, in the Sermon on the Mount. He was a friend to merit in distress, however distant the object. And, it is hard to say, whether his domestics, his tenants, or the poor, will most lament his death. In a word, this excellent man believed what he professed, and acted upon principle; and though his mode of faith was in many articles different from mine, may my soul be with his.

"A CLERGYMAN
"Of the Church of England."*

* Whit. *Rich. ii.* p. 38.—Nichols, viii. 473.—For another short character of Mr. Tunstall, *see Gent. Mag.* for 1790, vol. lx. p. 959.

In addition to these evidences of the merits of Mr. Tunstall, I cannot resist subjoining the short, but striking testimony of Dr. Whitaker; and we have only to regret, that he did not live to fulfil the intention therein expressed of a detailed account of Mr. Tunstall, which his style and acquaintance with the subject would have rendered doubtless highly interesting.

"The descents of this manor," says the author, in his account of Wycliffe, "are regularly traced in the annexed pedigree. But the promiscuous and undistinguishing commemoration of a pedigree is for ordinary men. The late amiable man and excellent naturalist, Mr. Tunstall, is entitled to a particular memorial, which will be given in the appendix to this volume."*

Mr. Tunstall having died without issue left both his estates to his half brother, Wm. Constable, Esq. of Burton Constable, who survived him only six months, and who left all his property to his nephew Edward and Francis Sheldon, Esqrs. in succession. The former

* The work of Dr. Whitaker, to which I am greatly indebted, merits a particular notice in this place. It is entitled, "A History of Richmondshire, in the North Riding of York; together with those parts of the Everwickshire of Domesday, which, form the wapentakes of Lonsdale, Ewecross, and Amunderness, in the counties of York, Lancaster, and Westmoreland. By the late Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL. D., F. R. A., Vicar of Whalley, and of Blackburn, in Lancashire. Printed for Longman & Co., London; and Robinson and Hernaman, Leeds, 1823." In 2 vols. folio, on demy paper, 25l. 4s.; royal paper, with proof impressions of plates, 50l. 8s.

This work is illustrated with 45 plates, engraved in the very best style of the art, by 18 of the first engravers. from beautiful drawings by J. M. W. Turner, Esq. R. A., and Mr. Buckler; and with numerous wood cuts of castles, forts, and antiquities, by Mr. Branston. It includes the History and Antiquities of an interesting district, holden formerly under one common Lord, where, in their magnificent castle, which they built on the Swale, the Earls of Richmond held splendid courts, and maintained a port little inferior to that of royalty, until the title merged into royalty itself in the person of Henry VII., son of Margaret, the celebrated Countess of Richmond. It was revived by James I. in the person of his kinsman, Stuart, Duke of Lennox, but becoming again extinct in 1672, passed once more by investiture 1675, into blood royal in the present family of Lennox, descended from Charles II.

on coming into possession of Wycliffe in 1791, sold the Museum, library, and pictures. Mr. Allan was the purchaser of the Museum, and Mr. Todd, of York, bookseller, of the books.* On their death without issue male, the estates were entailed to the Cliffords of Tixall in Staffordshire, a younger branch of Lord Clifford's family, from which family Mr. Constable himself was descended by his mother's side.† In pursuance of this entail, the estates of Scargill and Wycliffe, together with that of Burton-Constable, passed in 1821, to Sir Thos. Clifford, of Tixal, who took the name of Constable. This Sir Thomas Constable was originally Mr. Clifford, of Tixal, and he was created a baronet in 1814, at the special request of the late King of France, on his leaving England, to whom he had paid great attention during his residence here. On his death, the estates descended to his son, the present owner, Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, who is a minor. It appears, therefore, that the family, now possessing the Wycliffe estate, does not inherit the blood either of the Constables, Tunstalls, or Wycliffes. The Scargill estate has accompanied the Wycliffe ever since Marmaduke Tunstall, of the former place, married the daughter and co-heiress of William Wycliffe, of Wycliffe.

Mr. Tunstall's lady lived with him at Wycliffe till his death in 1790, in a very secluded state. During her widowhood she resided in different religious houses; at one period at Cocken, in the County of Durham, and she died at Sales House, near Shipton Mallet, in

* Mr. Todd sold the books jointly with some other libraries, by a catalogue published in 1792.—*See Nichols' Lit. An. vol.* viii. *p.* 753.

† See the connexion of the families of Constable and Clifford in the annexed table. The present noble family of Clifford is a younger surviving branch of the Cliffords, whose ancestor, Fitz-Ponz, came in with the Conqueror, descended from a common ancestor (Roger, Lord de Clifford, temp. Ric. II.) with the elder branch, the late Earls of Cumberland, who, with their ancestors, were Lords of the manors of Hart and Hartlepool for three centuries. *See* Sir Cuth. Sharp's *Hist. of Hartlepool*, p. 21—45, with a table of pedigree of the elder branch of Clifford. The chief seat of the present Lord Clifford is at Ugbrooke, near Chudleigh, in the county of Devon.

Somersetshire, in October, 1825, having survived her husband 35 years.

The description of the residence of Mr. Tunstall I extract as follows:—

"The beauties of Teesdale are nearly concentrated in the three contiguous parishes of Brignall, Rokeby, and Wycliffe.

"Wycliffe is the "Cliff by the Water" an etymology strikingly adapted to the character of the place. Few situations of a retired character can surpass those of the Manor-House, the parsonage, and the church of Wycliffe, in which all the unmeaning features of a level country are completely excluded, while the eye is limited to the banks of the Tees, which have not yet ceased to be deep and precipitous, and brows hung with native and luxuriant woods, which are only interrupted by masses of rock."*

Mr. Pennant thus writes. "About half a mile from Greta Bridge, on the Tees, is Wycliffe, a new house, belonging to my worthy and respected friend, Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. of the parish of the same name. The celebrated John Wycliffe, the proto-reformer, took his name from this place, being that of his birth. He bravely withstood the incroachments of the mendicant orders, at length attacked the tenets of the church of Rome, and had the good fortune to die in peace in 1384; leaving his bones for his adversaries to wreak their revenge on, 42 years after, by taking them up and burning them to ashes."—*Pennant's Tour from Alston Moor to Harrogate in* 1773, *p.* 44.

Mr. Tunstall's own description is as follows:—

"My house is beautifully situated on the banks of the Tees, a romantic rocky river dividing this county from the Bishoprick of Durham, sometimes nearly destitute of water, and perhaps the very next day, rolling a rapid stream, breaking against the rocks, and rising in billows like a tempestuous sea. I am, you see, consequently on the northern verge of Yorkshire, about nine miles North

* Whit. *Rich.* viii. p. 897.

West from Richmond, and about four South East from Barnard-Castle in Bishoprick of Durham.—*Mr. T.'s Letter to Mr. Latham, M. S.*

I shall close my account of Mr. Tunstall with the following original letters of his, which have not been before published, furnished me by Mr. Bewick; and I take the opportunity of adding also three letters from Mr. Pennant to Mr. Bewick, as not uninteresting to the student of Natural History.

Messrs. Beilby and Bewick.

GENTLEMEN,

I duly received your's of the 31st ult., as also the prints for the Lapland Tour,* which demand my grateful thanks; think them very finely executed, especially the birds, which are not peculiar only to the high northern latitudes; the Kader is undoubtedly the Wood-Groose of Pennant, the Cock of the Wood of most authors, and lately, at least, existing in the highlands of Scotland, and called in the Gaelic or Erst tongue, Capercalley, is still found in several parts of France, Germany, Switzerland, &c.; the Orre is undoubtedly our Black Cock, though the tail is more curled than usually found in ours, probably an accidental variety, most likely the effects of age, as in those wild parts, they frequently arrive to a greater age; have heard observed here by sportsmen, that the tail grows more curled by age; the Inorypa is, I think, undoubtedly the Scotch Ptarmigan; the Hierpe I am not so clear about, but am apt to think it the Ptarmigan in its brown plumage.

I approve of your idea of putting the Chillingham bull and cow into one plate, and that a copper one. I should like to have about sixty impressions taken off and sent me with the plate, when finished, together with your account, which I will immediately discharge the amount of. Am glad you like the box engraving, it was intended for a cut in Ariosto or Tasso, and probably all in that edition were done in the same manner. The sooner you can compleat and send me the plate and impressions, the more you will oblige,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient and very humble servant,

MAR. TUNSTALL.

Wycliffe, Nov. 6, 1788.

* This refers to "Consett's *Tour through Sweden, Swedish Lapland, Finland, and Denmark*, in 1786, made in company with Sir Henry George Liddell, Bart. the account of which is printed in a thin 4to. volume by R. Christopher, Stockton, in 1789, with engravings by Mr. Bewick and his partner, Mr. Beilby. It contains three plates of the birds referred to by Mr. Tunstall, found at Tornao, in Lapland, and one of the rein deer, with views of the midnight setting

GENTLEMEN,

Am much obliged to you for the impressions you sent me, which are very well executed; the lion has a fine effect in his shaggy pride; the bear is very curious, I never saw the figure of it before. Am also obliged to you for the account of the wild cattle, at Mr. Leigh's, of Lyme, have been told they were at Mr. Leigh's of High-Leigh, also in Cheshire, but on enquiry found it a mistake.—The cuts for me beg may be done in the manner you think will have the best effect. Have no objection to what you propose for the plates being made use of in a particular account of them; but as I have collected many anecdotes about them, most of which I have already communicated to you, and hope to be able to procure more, propose making up a small memoir, to send to Sir Joseph Banks, the President of the Royal Society, of which I am a member, which probably may be ready for the next winter, and should be sorry it should be anticipated by the publication you mention; but after that, it is of no importance. Remain

Your obliged humble servant,

MAR. TUNSTALL.

Wycliffe, Feb. 11, 1789.

GENTLEMEN,

I duly received the six impressions of the Chillingham bull, on vellum, they were rather relaxed and a little rumpled in the coming; the figure is well engraved, and has much expression; would have, I think, fifty impressions taken off, half with and half without the border, all on strong good paper; should be glad to have printed under them, *Bull of the ancient Caledonian breed, now at Chillingham Castle, Northumberland.* I understood by your last, that both bull and cow were to be in one plate, which would have made the expense much less; can say nothing about the cow, till I know the price of this engraving, which I desire you will send me, as also of the specimens taken off, both on vellum and paper, which I will then send a note for the payment of. Remain till then

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

MAR. TUNSTALL.

Wycliffe, July 15, 1789.

When will your work on quadrupeds be compleated? On again looking at the engraving, I think the shading of the muzzle rather too faint, and there seems to be a white line straight down from the mouth; but this last may probably have happened in the taking off, though observable in all; can it be meant to shew the foam?

sun at Tornao, the entrance into Upsal, and portraits of *Sighre* and *Ameia*, two Lapland women brought to England by the tourists, and sent back "in comparative opulence," to their native mountains by Sir H. Liddell. It is a work in some demand from its rarity.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF MARMADUKE TUNSTALL OF WYCLIFFE IN THE COUNTY OF YORK ESQ.

THE NAMES OF THE QUARTERINGS.

Quarterly
1 TUNSTALL
2 CONSTABLE
1 3 D'OYRIS assumed by Constable
The fourth as the First
2 SCARGIL
3 WYCLIFF
4 PLAYCE
5 BURTON
6 CUMBERWORTH
7 LASCELLS
8 UMFRAVILLE brings in
9 KYME
10 EURE brings in
11 FITZ NIGEL
12 LIZOURS
13 FITZ WALTER
14 CHEYNEY
15 VESCY brings in
16 ATON brings in
17 VESCY
18 FITZ JOHN
19 TYSON
20 NEVIL brings in
21 WALTHEOF
22 OLD NEVIL
23 BULMER
24 RIBALD
25 GLANVILLE
26 WARD
27 BLENKENSOP
28 SCROOPE of BOLTON brings in
29 DELA POOLE
30 HASTANGE vel HASTINGS
31 WINGFIELD
32 TIPTOFT
33 BADLESMERE
34 SCROOPE of UPSALL and
35 WANTON

39

42

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1899

44

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(Many unpublished);

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A SERIES OF J. E. RIDINGER'S ENGRAVINGS OF WILD ANIMALS;

ETC.

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519 Pennant (Thos.) British Zoology and Quadrupeds, *numerous plates, interleaved with numerous MS. notes and additions by Marmaduke Tunstall, and numerous additional plates inserted, half bound,* in 9 vol. *uncut* 4*to.* 1781, *etc.*

Francis Constable Esq. of Scarsill Castle. North Riding. County of York married the Hon. Cecily Constable, eldest daughter of John Constable, second Viscount Dunbar; two of their children Cuthbert & Marmaduke, were men of singular eminence & merit. Cuthbert, the eldest son, succeeding soon after 1714, to the Estates of his uncle William, 4th Viscount Dunbar, (on whose death without issue the title became extinct), took the name of Constable, & married the Hon. Amy Clifford, 5th daughter of Hugh 2nd Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, sister of Elizabeth, the wife of the 4th Viscount Dunbar.

Mr Gough in his "British Topography", says: "The late Cuthbert Constable Esq. spared no expense to procure whatever would illustrate any branch of the History of Yorkshire; nor is the County less obliged to his brother Marmaduke Constable, or to his son William Constable of Burton Constable Esq, who seems to inherit his father's taste for preserving its antiquities. Mr Constable died March 14th 1747 at Burton Constable, where he was "remarkable for his hospitality & encouragement of learning" — He left one Son William, who succeeded to his father's Estates & two daughters.

William Constable Esq. was elected F.S.A. in 1775; & F.R.S. in the same year. He purchased Dr Burton's large collections relating to Yorkshire, consisting of 16 volumes in folio & 30 in quarto — particulars described by Gough in his British Topography. Mr Constable died in his 70th year in May 1791; & bequeathed his Estate to his nephews, of the name of Sheldon, then resident at Liege.

Edward, the eldest of these nephews, assumed the name of Constable, & was generally styled the "Lord of Holderness" being possessed of the richest part of that fine grazing district situated on the Humber, to the extent of £16000 p. ann. Mr Edward Constable was highly accomplished; had lived in the best society at home & abroad; & annually expended £2000 —

in benevolences of the most disinterested kind. Dying March 23. 1808 - he was succeeded by his next brother Francis Sheldon Esq - who, with this fine Estate, became possessed also of one of the best-furnished libraries in England, as heir looms.
Mr Francis Sheldon married in 1792 - Frances daughter of Edmund Plowden of Plowden in Shropshire Esq - On succeeding to the Estate he assumed the name of Constable - He died at York Feby 12. 1821. aged 68 -
Sir Thomas Hugh Clifford, of Tixall Co. Stafford Bart. succeeded to the property of Burton Constable & Loyclifffe Hall - Sir Thomas was not descended from a Constable, but was great nephew to the two sisters - Elizabeth & Anny Clifford whose alliances with the Constable family are already noticed. He was born Decr 4. 1762 - the eldest son of the Hon. Thomas Clifford - 4th son of Hugh Lord Clifford of Chudleigh & the Honble Barbara Aston - youngest daughter of James 5th Lord Aston of Tixall. Mr Clifford settled in 1787 on his Father's death at Tixall in Staffordshire, the fine old Estate of the Astons - By patent dated May 22. 1815, Mr Clifford was created a Baronet - at the particular request of King Louis XVIII, to whom he had paid great attention - In 1821 on accreding to the Constable Estates, Sir Thomas by Royal Sign manual was allowed to take the name of Constable only - Like his predecessors he had a strong taste for literature & science - Sir Thomas died at Sheet aged 60 on the 25th Feby 1823 - and was succeeded by his eld. son, Sir Thomas - Aston Constable, Bart - who though owner of Burton Constable resided at Tixall - Sir Thomas was born 3rd May 1807 - & married Septr 1827 Marianne youngest daughter of Charles Joseph Chichester of Calverleigh Court - Devon - She died 27 March 1862 - & he 23 Decr 1870 - He was succeeded by his only son Frederick Augustus - Talbot Constable - who has sold the Tixall & Burton Constable libraries -

Nichols's Literary Illustrations - Vol V - p.p. 509-12 -

JC -

These Manuscript-Notes were made by Marmaduke Tunstall in his interleaved Copy of Pennants Natural History extended to 12 Volumes - & which was Lot 519. in the Sale of Sir Clifford Constable's library, Sold at Sotheby's. November 7th 1899. The Pennant, which bore Edward Constable's bookplate, seems to have been specially reserved by him when he Sold the Loyclifffe Museum to Mr Allan & the greater part of the Loyclifffe Hall library to which he succeeded. As also all the Heraldic Manuscripts which were Sold in the Same Sale in 1899.

Tunstall gave Bewick the Commission to make the well known cut of the "Chillingham Bull" - as is shown by the above Extract from Bewick's Life -

"During the time I was busied with the figures of the "History of Quadrupeds" many jobs interfered to cause delay; one of which was the woodcut of the Chillingham wild bull for the late Marmaduke Tunstal Esq of Loyclifffe. This very worthy gentleman & good naturalist honoured me with his approbation of what I had done, & was one of our Correspondents. He, employed me to undertake the job; & on Easter Sunday, 1789, I set off, accompanied by an acquaintance, on foot to Chillingham, on this business" - - - - - p. 149.

Tunstall also largely assisted Bewick in his "British Birds" and he having died in 1790 Edward Constable Tunstalls suc-

cessor invited Bewick to Loycliffe.

"At the beginning of the undertaking of the history of birds and their figures, I made up my mind to copy nothing from the works of others, but to stick to nature as closely as I could; & for this purpose, being invited by Mr Constable, the then owner of Loycliffe, I visited the extensive museum there, collected by the late Marmaduke Tunstal Esq., to make drawings of the birds. I set off from Newcastle on the 16th July 1791, & remained at the above beautiful place nearly two months, drawing from the stuffed specimens. I lodged in the house of John Gowndry, the person who preserved the birds for Mr Tunstale; & boarded at his father's George Gowndry, the old miller there. While I remained at Loycliffe, I frequently dined with the Revd. Thomas Gouch, the rector of the parish. On these occasions he often made the character of his late neighbour, Mr Tunstal, & of George Gowndry, the subject of his conversation, & dwelt with great pleasure on the excellence of both. Mr Tunstal was a Roman Catholic, & had a chapel in his own house; Mr Gouch was a Church of England minister; & George Gowndry was a Dissent; & yet these three uncommonly good men, as neighbours, lived in constant charity & good-will towards each other. One might dwell long with pleasure on such singularly good characters. I wish the world was better stocked with them".

P.P. 154-5.

Memoir of Thomas Bewick written by Himself.

The Volume of Quadrupeds. Contains an impression of the Chillingham Bull sent by Bewick to Tunstale. & the volumes of Birds the drawings in colours of birds. referred to by Allan in his letter to Bewick. (see opposite page).

Lot 88. in the Constable Sale was a probable unique copy of the 1st Edit. of Bewick's Quadrupeds. (the only one not printed) cut which had been given by Bewick to Marmaduke Tunstall.

5. 49

*An original unpublished Letter of Mr. Allan's to Mr. Bewick.**

SIR,

I received your favour, and shall at all times be happy in accommodating you with every assistance in my power for your intended work.

On looking over Mr. Tunstall's books, there are a number of beautiful drawings of birds, in all their proper colours, within circles of 3 inches diameter, which I apprehend may save you much trouble, being ready drawn, and to the same size you mean to give them. On the other side you have their names,** and if you wish to copy them, they shall be sent you, as I can easily take them out of Pennant's *Zoology*, wherein they are slightly stuck with gum, but I must request the utmost care, as they are all to be returned to Mr. Tunstall's nephew. By Christmas I hope to have all, or the greater part of the Museum removed to Darlington, and after that time, I shall be glad of your company to spend a week, or as long as you can make it convenient, to draw whatever you think proper.

in these Vols. 2, 3.

I wish to have a neat emblematical ticket cut in wood, and to be printed on cards, as an admission for people to see the Museum. I doubt not your ingenuity can contrive a proper design, which I shall be glad you would think of against I see you, and to bring with you a pencil sketch thereof.

Mr. Tunstall has stuck into Pennant a print of the Whitley Ox, which I never saw before, and observe it is engraved by Mr. Beilby. When you send me any impressions of other things, please to inclose one of the ox. I suppose you correspond with my worthy friend, Mr. Pennant, to whom I have long been remiss in writing.

* "The ingenious Mr. Thomas Bewick, whom Mr. Allan had very early patronized, and who was then busily employed on the beautiful engravings for his '*Quadrupeds*.'"

** (Only a portion of Mr. Allan's letter is quoted - from Fox's "Synopsis", referred to on page 11. The list of names contains 34 figures instead of the 23 indexed and displayed in these volumes. Where are the others ? June 2nd., 1922. C.A.W.)

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56

BRITISH ZOOLOGY.

By Thomas Pennant Esq.

Si qui ſint, qui in urbe ſua hoſpites, in patria ſua peregrini, et cognitione ſemper pueri eſſe velint, ſibi per me placeant, ſibi dormiant, non ego illis hæc conſcripſi, non illis vigilavi. _____ Camdeni Brit. Præfat.

LONDON.
Printed for Benj. White,
MDCCLXXVI.

60

BRITISH ZOOLOGY.

VOL. I.

CLASS I. QUADRUPEDS.

II. BIRDS.

FOURTH EDITION.

By Thomas Pennant Esq.r
of Downing, Flintshire. —

WARRINGTON:
Printed by WILLIAM EYRES,
FOR
BENJAMIN WHITE, at Horace's Head, Fleet-Street, LONDON.
MDCCLXXVI.

62

Mr. Allan of Range near Darlington who purchased Mr Tunstall's Museum, has made a Transcript of all the MSS parts of these Volumes of Pennant's Works.* —

*and - it may be added here - George T. Fox published them all in his "Synopsis of the Newcastle Museum, etc.", 1827, as a part of the annotated catalogue of birds, descriptive of the Tunstall collections in that institution. (June 2nd., 1922. C.A.W.)

HISTORY
of
QUADRUPEDS

By Thomas Pennant Esq.

Vol. I.

LONDON.
Printed for B. WHITE, Fleet Street,
MDCCLXXXI.

HISTORY
of
QUADRUPEDS

Vol. II.

N° 230

LONDON.
Printed for B. WHITE, Fleet Street
MDCCLXXXI.

Page 285

Anecdotes concerning the Lion & its natural history, See p 255

F: Lobos in his history of Ethiopia or Abyssinia p: 80 English translation, says Lions are found there ~~dim~~ of a large size called Lions royal, one of which killed by a servant of his, measured twelve feet, between head & ~~the~~ tail. —

for a more perfect description of the Tyger-cat of the Cape of Good Cape mentioned page 271 No 162 See Dr. Forster's description in Philosophical transactions for 1781, part 1, page 1. —

In the year 1707, a Lion carried of an ox of a moderate size at the cape of good hope & dragged it over a wall of a considerable height. —

Lions have sometimes been brought to be under discipline & have become very tame, tho' their natural ferociousness is ever to be apprehended to break out; the Capitan Pacha at Constantinople had one that followed him like a dog in 1786, tho' to the great terror of the Divan, when it accompanied him there; See Lady Craven's letters, p: 209. —

A Lioness in the Tower of London has lately brought forth Two young ones, a Circumstance that has not happened for a long series of years. — The Lioness is so tame as not to be disturbed at the sight of Strangers — Newcastle Courrant 7 July 1792. —

A species of Monkeys is now almost naturalised on the Rock of Gibraltar; they have lately much propagated there & greatly increased; they proceeded at first from a few, that had accidentally escaped from the town & taken an asylum on that almost inaccessible Rock. M. S.

In September 1786 a small species of Marmouset-Monkey ~~not bigger than a mouse~~ was brought to Dublin by Capt. Kelly in his ship, from what place not mentioned, seemed almost a lusus naturæ, not being bigger than a mouse & extremely docile, possibly No. 127.

In the beginning of the year 1787, a species of Ape or Baboon was given to Mr Parkinson's museum, late Sr. Ashton Lever's Leicester-fields, supposed entirely a non-descript, is larger than any baboon hitherto ~~seen~~, being 5 feet high; from its head to that part of its body where the elbow reaches, hangs a most beautiful mantlet formed of a fine silver grey hair, that has the variegation of the beautiful plumage of some kinds of the feathered creation: the lower part of its face more resembles the human countenance, than any other individual hitherto known of the monkey, ape or Baboon kind & the smoothness of its face & complexion is matter of astonishment.

A female monkey of the Baboon species in the year 1789 brought forth a young one at Stamford in Lincolnshire, a circumstance said to be unprecedented in England, the mother suckled it at her breast with the most sollicitous care & tenderness, carried it in her arms & nursed it exactly like a woman

The Little Macauco No. 134 p: 217 lived with me some time, was a very quiet good tempered little animal, lay in a Calabash shell, Eat very little, took a fancy at last to eating Cock-roaches, which I believe shortened its life; have great reason to think Mr. Pennant is right in judging it to be the same as the Rat de Madagascar of Buffon; a Gentleman who had been in Madagascar & had seen them frequently, immediately recognised it, on seeing the figure of it. M. P. -

N. B: Buffon's figure seems rather to have a more pointed & extended nose, tho I still think it must be the same animal.

Some Anecdotes of the Tapiir or Anta, See page 148. —

Mr. Falkner in his description of Patagonia page 89, speaks thus of the Anta; — "the Anta is of the Stag kind, but without horns; its body is as big as that of a large Ass; its head very long & tapering, ending in a small mouth; its body very strong & broad at the shoulders & haunches; its legs & shanks are ~~very~~ long & stronger than those of a stag; ~~but some-thing larger~~ its feet cloven like those of a stag but something larger; its tail short, like that of a deer: the strength of this animal is wonderful, it being able to drag a pair of horses after it, when one horse is sufficient to take a cow or a bull; when he is pursued, he opens his way through the thickest woods & coppices, breaking down every thing that opposes him; I do not know whether there have been any attempts to tame this animal, though it is by no means fierce & does no mischief, but to the chacras or plantations, & might be of great service on account of its strength, if it could be brought to labour".

Some Anecdotes relating to the Natural history of the Elephant

see p: 150.

F: Lobos in his history of Ethiopia p 51, English edition, says that the Elephants of Ethiopia are of so stupendous a size, that he could not reach with his hand within two spans of the top of the back, tho mounted on a large mule; they are there ~~they are~~ in great plenty & often go in troops of three hundred together. –

Mons.r Vaillant in the acount of his travels in Africa from the Cape of good hope vol 1, p: 260–1 Engl: translation, relates that a female Elephant he shot & which he supposed had then a young one, had but one teat, which was placed in the middle of her breast, it was full of milk, sweet but of a disagreeable flavor, it flowed from eight small punctures, this was a very singular Phenomenon, none having ever been seen before without having two teats. –

Some Anecdotes &c relating to the Mammouth see p: 158.

Near South-Dyne side about 3 miles above Aldstone in North Co. were found 1765 some surprising large teeth, the largest were broke of just at their insertion into the jaw, shape & dimensions as follow, the largest in length 3-1/4 inches & 4-1/2 round, grooved with deep furrows from the apex to the base, another in length 2-1/4 inches & round 4-3/4 a 3, 2-1/8 in length & 4-1/4 round. they are all axle teeth of the same texture & were joined close to one another, inserted into one side of the Jaw.— allowing these to be all the axle-teeth on one side of the mouth, & to take up four, half inches in extent, the fore-teeth & grinders on the other side must consequently take up twice as much room, which makes the capacity of the mouth at least 13 & 1/2 inches, a prodigious size, the teeth seem fresh & as they were searching for the skeleton, possibly some more probable conjectures may be formed in regard to the animal, of what sort it is, it seems to have been of the graniverous kind, as the hard plates of bone in the teeth are disposed in a perpendicular direction at certain distances, no part of the skeleton was found, except some of the skull & jaw-bones, both so broken as to make it impossible to form any judgment of them.—

In some of the Connecticut papers in 1786, it was said that Genl Parsons had sent to the museums of two of the American colleges, the skeletons of some Quadruped of more enormous size than Elephants, none of the species of which had ever been seen in that country, some of the same kind had been long ago described by the naturalists discovered on the banks of the Ohio buried 4 or 6 feet beneath the surface.

Some of the tusks were near 7 feet long, one foot 9 inches in circumference at the base & 1 foot near the points, the cavity at the root 19 inches deep, the grinding teeth like those of a carnivorous animal, & the Thigh-bone much thicker than usually are those of an Elephant. Mr. Hunter from these & other anatomical variations judged it to be an animal of the carnivorous kind & much larger than the Elephant—

— Some Anecdotes concerning Camels, Dromedaries
&c See page 117 &c.

A greenish coloured Dromedary was mentioned among the presents sent from the grand Seignour to the King of Spain in February 1784. —

Baron de Tott, in his memoirs, English edition by Robinson, vol: 1, p: 41, says he saw several herds of Dromedaries in Moldavia belonging to the Tatars, some of which were white.

In Syria every thing is conveyed on the backs of mules, Asses & camels..... the Camel is more made use of in the plains, because he consumes less & carries more, his usual burthen is about 750 pounds, his food every thing you chuse to give him; straw, brambles, pounded dates, beans, barley &c, with a single pound of food & as much water in a day, he will travel for weeks together: in the whole way from Cairo to Suez, a journey of about 46 hours including the time of re=-=pose, they neither eat nor drink, but these fastings repeated exhaust them, their breath then becomes fœtid, their ordinary pace is very slow not exceeding 34 or 36 hundred yards in an hour; it is needless to prep them, they go no quicker; but by allowing them to rest, they will travel from 15 to 18 hours a day. Volney's travels thro Egypt & Syria vol: 2: p: 419 & 420.

The Bedouin Arabs have no mares, at least those of Janoura or Dor, but instead of them use a sort of Camel called Hedjina of the same shape as the common, but much more slender & moves quicker, the ordinary camel only goes a foot-pace & hardly advances 36 hundred

yards in an hour, the Hagina trots at pleasure & easily goes 2 leagues an hour, his great advantage is, being able to continue this pace 30 or 40 hours succesively almost without rest & without eating or drinking, he is used by couriers & for long journeys, which require expedition; if he has once got the start for four hours, the swiftest Arabian mare never can overtake him, his motion is very jolting & disagreeable to all unac= =quainted with it; all that has been said of the swiftness of the dromedary, may be applied to this animal, has however only one bunch, nor do I recollect among 25 or 30,000 Ca= =mels I have seen in Syria & Egypt, ever to have observed a single one with two. — Ibid vol: 2, p: 350. —

Mrs Piozzi in her Italian travels vol: 1, p: 346, says, that camels are kept like deer in the Park of the grand Duke of Tuscany at Pisa, where they breed well, were then 116, perfectly docile & tame, seemed not so tender of their young as mares, they were not all of them of the usual dun colour, the males were many of them inclining to brown, the females to blue, ~~but~~ & many were become tortoise-shell & red & other different colours, occasioned by long domestication, which commonly occa= =sions such variations. —

Some Anecdotes about the Unicorn. See page 140.

There still is some probability of the real existence of the famous Unicorn, such as described by the Antients & in Scripture; Father Lobos in his history of Abyssinia p:51 of the English translation, thus speaks of it. — "in the province of Agaus, has been seen the Unicorn, that beast so much talked of & so little known; the prodigious swiftness, with which this creature runs from one wood into another, has given me no opportunity of examining it particularly, yet I have had so near a sight of it, as to be able to give some description of it: the shape is the same with that of a beautiful horse, exact & nicely proportioned, of a bay color, with a black tail, which in some provinces is long, in others very short; some have long manes hanging to the ground: they are so timorous, that they never feed, but surrounded with other beasts that defend them." — This account is also confirmed by Ludolphus in his history of Ethiopia, english translation p:59. — for he says, "one of them was seen by John Gabriel, whom we have already named in the province of Agawi in the kingdom of Damota, it was a beast with a fair horn in the forehead, 5 palms long & of a whitish color, about the bigness & shape of a middle-sized horse, of a bay color, with a black main & tail, but short & thin, (tho some have been seen with longer & thicker) a lively creature, haunting the thickest woods & seldom appearing in the fields, & lest there should be any doubt of the truth of the thing, there was a young colt, brought to one of the fathers of the society, who was an eye witness of the reality of the thing, moreover several Portuguese, who were banished by the Emperor Adamas Saghed

into a certain high rock in the province of Nanina, which is a part of Cojam, have attested, that they saw several such Unicorns feeding in the woods, that lay under the same mountains, from whose relations John Bermudes & Lodovic Marmolizes made their reports concerning this beast, (in the 1st relation of the river Nile,) the description of the Portuguese seems most agreeable to truth" &c. — After all, this animal may possibly be only a species of a goat with one horn; I desired a friend to enquire of the late curious traveller into Abyssinia, Mr. Bruce, about it, who declared he had never heard or seen any thing of such a creature, during his stay there. Mr. J.

— In Sparman's journey about the Cape, he mentions having heard from good information, that the Unicorn as described by Lobs &c had been seen figured by some of the Hottentots & that there was great probability such a creature existed. See Sparman, vol. 2, p. 136. —

Some Anecdotes of the Rhinoceros See page 130 &c

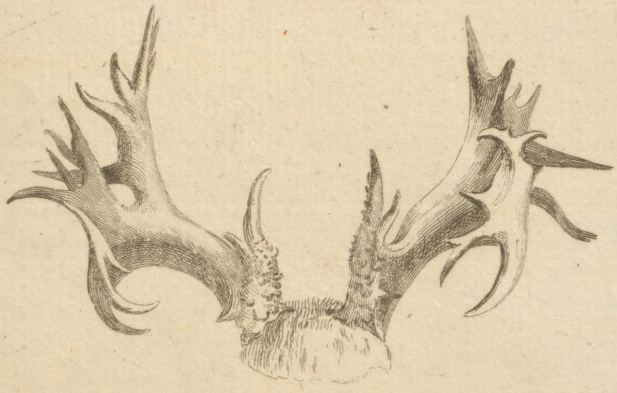
Hamilton in his history of the East Indies, speaking of the coast of Africa on the East side after doubling the cape of good hope between Natal & Delagoa almost opposite to Madagascar, says, "I saw several Rhinoceros's horns brought from thence to Bombay, much longer than ever I saw in India or China, & one ~~was~~ had three horns growing from one root; the longest was about 18 inches, the second about 12, the third about 8, but smaller in proportion, than what is in India, & much sharper about the point". See vol: 1, p: 78 &c.

Of the Hippopotame & its kinds see page 142.

The following account of an animal before undescribed & which seems to be a species of Hippopotame, I have found in Mr Falkner's list of Patagonia page 61 — "I shall here give an account of a strange amphibious animal, which is an inhabitant of the river Paraná; a description of which has never reached Europe, nor is there even any men=tion made of it, by those, who have described this country; what I here relate, is from the concurrent testimony of the Indians & of many Spaniards, who have been in various employments on this river: besides I myself during my residence on the banks of it, which was near 4 years had once a transient view of it: so there can be no doubt about the existence of such an animal; in my first voyage in the year 1742 up the Parana, being near the bank, the Indians shouted yaguaru & looking, I saw a great animal, at the time it plunged into the water from the bank; but the time was too short to exa=mine it with any degree of precision: it is called yaguaru or yaguaruigh, which (in the language of that country) signifies the water tiger: it is described by the Indians to be as big as an ass; of the figure of a large, overgrown river-wolf or otter; with sharp talons, & strong tusks; thick & short legs, long, shaggy hair, with a long tapering tail; the Spaniards describe it somewhat differently; as having a long head, a sharp nose, like that of a wolf & stiff erect ears: this difference of description may arise from its being so seldom seen, & when seen, so suddenly disappearing, or perhaps there may be two

species of this animal, I look upon this last account as to be the most authentic, having received it from persons of credit, who assured me they had seen this water tiger several times, it is always found near the river, lying on a bank, from whence, on hearing the least noise, it immediately plunges into the water: it is very destructive to the cattle which pass the Parana, for great herds of them pass every year, & it generally happens that this beast seizes some of them, when it has once laid hold of its prey, it is seen to move; & the lungs & entrails soon appear floating upon the water; it lives in the greatest depths, especially in the whirlpools made by the concurrence of two streams, & sleeps in the deep cavems that are in the banks. —

III



II

I

I FOSSIL HORNS *P.49*. II VIRGINIAN DEER Nº 46
III MEXICAN Nº 52

Some Anecdotes of the Rein deer see page 99.

Leemius asserts ~~it~~ that it is not universal in the female to have horns, as many are without & that they lose them entirely after parturition. See Leemius 142, as quoted by Mr Daines Barrington in his miscellanies p 154. —

One of the does of the Rein-deer brought over by Sr Henry Liddel from Lapland, in the autumn of 1786, produced a fawn in May 1787; probably was impregnated, before it left Lapland, they were kept at ~~Heslon~~ Eslington in Northumberland one of Sr Henry Liddel's estates. —

five more were added the next year, all of which seemed very promising & had increase, but in the year 1789, they were reduced to a single female with young, the rest died of a distemper like the rot in sheep, supposed to be occasioned by the too great richness & succulency of the grass & to the want of their favourite lichen. —

Newcastle Courrant, 7 July 1792

A Milk-white Stag Fawn was dropt some days since in Thorville Royal park near Burroughbridge, being the first instance we have ever heard of. — In Fallow Deer, white ones are Common, but in the Stag or Red Deer, this is the first Instance.

Mr Swinburne in his history of the two Sicilies vol: 2 p: 139 asserts that in the forest of ~~Persano~~ Persano belonging to the King of Naples was a beautiful sort of (I believe) fallow deer, quite White except the ears which were red, they increased so fast as to do much mischief in the neighbour=hood & many were destroyed by the King's orders. —

A little Barbary Stag, probably No. 57 was brought to Dublin in his Ship by Capt. Kelly in Sept: 1786, which weighed only 9 ounces, was made with the nicety of an Antelope, the horns perfect & branching, was remarkably active & played many curious tricks. —

P.56

SYRIAN GOATS.

The Camelopardalis or Giraffe see page 58.

have been assured the Giraffa has been seen not far from the Cape of Goodhope, it was probably brought to Rome to exhi=
=bit at the Ludi seculares, as all the interior parts & deserts of Affric & Asia were explored for scarce animals, among which the Giraffa & Rhinoceros with double horns were till lately almost entirely unknown to modern naturalists. there seem to be on the Prenestine pavement figures of some other large animals probably still existing in the interior parts of Africa, totally unknown now, but which will probably again come to light. M: T:

have observed Lambs to have teeth incrusted strongly with this pupitical matter, even when very young & before they have left of sucking, which seems to be a proof, it is not formed from any particular quality in the ground or herbs on which they feed. M: T:.

Some Anecdotes concerning the natural history of the Horse
see page 188. —

The horses carried over by the Spaniards into South America have increased amazingly, Mr. Falkener who had been in the Missions in Paraguay & its environs forty years, thus speaks of them in his history of Patagonia p: 39 — "the wild horses have no owners, but wander in great troops, about those vast plains, which are terminated to the eastward by the province of Buenos Ayres & the ocean, as far as the mouth of the red river; to the westward, by the mountains of Chili & the first Desaguadero; to the north, by the mountains of Cordova, Yacanto & Rioja; & to the South by the woods, which are the boundaries of the Tehuelhets & Diuihets; they go from place to place, against the current of the winds, & in an inland expedition, which I made in 1744, being in these plains for the space of 3 weeks, they were in such vast numbers, that during a fortnight, they continually surrounded me: sometimes they passed me in thick troops, on full speed for 2 or 3 hours together; during which time, it was with great difficulty, that I & 4 Indians, who accompanied me on this occasion, preserved ourselves from being run over & trampled to pieces by them, at other times I have passed over this same country, & have not seen any of them" — he likewise adds that there is great plenty of tame horses, which are sold very cheap, the price of a 2 or 3 year old colt half a dollar, or about 2 shillings & 4 pence, of a horse fit for service 2 dollars,

and of a Mare 3 trials & sometimes only two. ——

Anecdotes of the Ox & its kinds, see page 15.

According to Mr Falkner hist: of Patagonia p 38, the European cattle have multiplied excessively in South America, particularly those become wild, who ~~were~~ run in immense droves without any owners in the plains on both sides the river Parana & that of Plata & covered all the plains of Buenos Ayres, Mendoza, Santa Fé & Cordova, immense slaughters were made of them, without more gain than the fat, suet & hides, the flesh being left to rot, several ships sail annually from Buenos Ayres laden chiefly with hides & the annual consumption of cattle slain in this manner in the jurisdiction of Buenos Ayres & Santa Fé alone, do not amount to less than some hundreds of thousands, & tho' they ~~have~~ been much diminished, this practice is not laid aside, in Cordova bullocks are still sold for two dollars or about 9 shillings a piece, but formerly at half that price. — Father Lobos in his history of Abissinia pag: 42 of the English translation, says, there is there a species of cattle twice as large as the European, which they breed to kill & fatten them with the milk of 3 or 4 cows, their horns are so large, the inhabitants use them for pitchers, & each will hold about five gallons, one of these oxen fat & ready for slaughter may be bought for two crowns at most. —

Hamilton in his history of the East Indies vol: 1, p: 260, speaking of the Sundah Rajah's country near Canour & Goa speaks thus of the cattle, I have seen a wild Bull killed there, whose

four quarters weighed above a ton weight, besides the hide, head & entrails. I measured his horns, which were not long in proportion to their thickness, being twenty three inches in circumference about the roots & his marrow-bones so large, that I took the marrow out with an ordinary silver-spoon. the flesh was not so savoury as that of small tame Cattle, nor would it take salt kindly, but grew hard, dry & black when salted." —

— Mr Buffon says, he was informed ~~about~~ by Dr. Forster, that the breed of wild oxen had been entirely destroyed in Poland and Lithuania during the late wars between Russia and Turkey; Yet Coxe in his travels asserts, that in 1778, he saw at Grodno, the Capital of Lithuania, a female of that sort; about the size of an English cow, shaped like the Buffaloe, but without the protuberance over the shoulders, its neck was high & thick & covered with long hair or mane, which fringed down the throat & breast & hung almost to the ground, somewhat resem= =bling that of an old Lion; the forehead was narrow, with two horns turning inwards & the tongue of a bluish colour, the Male, as he was informed, is sometimes 6 feet high & is more fierce & shaggy than the female. Coxe's travels into Poland, Russia &c vol: 1, p: 217. — they are said to be in great plenty in Moldavia, see Buffon's supplement to his natural history, vol: 6, p: 4th. — are not these the Bisontes jubati in their natural state, such as were formerly in Scotland?

Mons.r Buffon in his 3.d vol of Suppl.t to his Natural history page 236, says he had lately discovered, that the Genet Viverra Genetta, see No. 224 of this work p: 349, is also found in France, particularly in Poitou, where they are pretty common, particularly in moist places & on the sides of brooks, they call them there Genettes, they are also found in the province of Rouergue; they make burrows & lay in them in the winter like Rabbets.–

the Guinea pig or Restless Cavy, I have been told is thought by some very delicate food. – remarkably fond of Kidney beans & their leaves, I believe originally a Brasilian vegetable.

Patagonian Cavy N°. 234

Some Anecdotes of the Porcupine p: 290 &c.

The porcupine defends itself with great resolution both against Men & dogs, its quills shielding it from an attack, its common manner of repulsing a dog, is by throwing itself sideways on the foremost, who thus touched returns no more to the charge, as some of the quills are sure to remain in his flesh, which generally discourages even the most ferocious; one of my Hottentots was ill for more than 6 months by a wound he received in the leg from one of these animals. — the Porcupine is excellent eating & frequently served at the politest tables at the Cape. — Mons.r Vaillants travels in Africa from the Cape of good-hope, Engl: translation vol: 1, p: 340-1. —

Jerboa

Those I had, had nothing of the dusky band across the upper part of the thighs here mentioned. M: T:. —
possibly they might have been of the species next following, tho' I think not. M: T:.—

the two Jerboas here mentioned were in my possession, I believe they came from some of the Russian territories, being given me by a person, who had them from Hull. M: T:.

Sibirian Jerboa Nº 292

The Island of Staffa was not known, when this pre=
=face was first published. —

The lead, in which the least silver is found, is judged the most ductile & fittest for use, & is most preferred, the silver in the lead seldom pays the expence of extracting. M: J:

Some black lead or Wadd, tho of an inferior kind to the British has been found in Jamaica & some I think in Bohemia. M: J:

Something of the Petroleum or fossil pitch has been found very deep under ground in some of the mines in Cornwall, have had specimens sent me from the neighbourhood of Redruth & Truro. M: J:

Fuller's earth, is, I believe, scarce ever found out of the British Isles, its exportation is prohibited under considerable penalties, on account of its singular use in the cloth trade M: T:—

Mons.r Buffon somewhere asserts, that Fuller's earth has been frequently found in France & if properly sought for, might probably be procured in tolerable quantities. M: T:—

Buffon & others seem now convinced, that the use of the Magnet in navigation was known to several of the antients & particularly to the Chinese, above two thousand years ago. M: P:—

That very eminent naturalist Mons.r le Comte de Buffon died far advanced in years at Paris April 18, 1788. —

I have 3 vol.s of Frisch's birds. —

this Histoire des Oiseaux by Buffon &c is in 9 volumes, that intended to accompany the Planches enluminées will be in more; is now compleated in ten, 1788.

The breed of our English horses has in the opinion of many been much hurt for necessary use by the too great refinement occasioned by Arabian blood; the Old Hardy English horse being almost extinct. –

Incredible quantities of wild horses are found in the plains of South America, descended from the European ones brought by the Spaniards, as no horses were in America before its conquest by the Spaniards.

Eclipse belonging to Col: Okelly was allowed to be the flee=
=test horse in England after Childers, he now covers (1788) 40
mares at 30 guineas each, besides those of his owner. M:T:—
N:B: see more of him in a Mss note farther on.—

perhaps as extraordinary an incident as ever occurred
at Newmarket, happened in the October meeting of 1780,
when an obscure horse without name or character sold
a little before for 16 guineas & thought at a good price,
beat the famous horse Potoooooooo, or Potatoe, which
was sold lately by L^d. Abingdon to L^d. Grosvenor for
1,500 & several others, ~~worth not~~ esteemed not much inferior &
of the best blood & character. M:T:—

There was brought over in ye the Phoenix East-Indiaman
Capt. Rattray, which arrived at Deptford May 21, 1787, a most
beautiful Arabian Stallion of a grey colour, the price of
which, with the expense of the passage, amounted to the
enormous sum of 1510 pounds!—

a horse belonging to John Lowndes of Longsight near
Manchester died there aged 48, Dec: 31, 1788, it was quite
white & daily for many years back carried milk to Man:
=chester, he was brought there by the Scotch in 1745.

a horse belonging to a gent^n. in Billiter-square London trotted for
a wager of 30 guineas July 4, 1788, 30 miles in an hour & twenty minutes, tho' allowed
by the terms of the bet, an hour & an half to perform it in.—

In 1765, Thos. Scott, a penke-maker in York, rode his own horse, a small galloway, from that city to ~~York~~ London in 32 successive hours & 40 minutes, being 192 miles. —

Northamptonshire, Leicestershire & Huntingdonshire are reckoned famous for their fine breed of large black Horses for draught, as also for mounting the Cavalry; some of these used in the drays in London are of an amazing size & strength & are sold at great prices, they are always ~~kept~~ kept ungelt & with their natural tails: believe the breed was first brought into this kingdom from Holstein or Jutland. M:T: —

A little mare about 27 inches high, tho' between four & five years old, ~~[illegible]~~ brought from the East Indies in the Medway, Capt. Tinker, as a present to the Duke of Gloucester from Capt. Douglas in 1765 & by him presented to the Queen, was a curious little animal remarkably well proportioned of a dun colour, the hair somewhat resembling that of a fawn, had fine ears, a quick eye & a set of exceeding fine teeth, with a handsome long tail, mane & foretop, the legs were quite black, was remarkably good-natured & might be stroked & played with like a lap-dog & run up & down stairs with great familiarity; was brought from Portsmouth to London in a post-chaise, in the voyage for want of her natural food, was fed with water-gruel, biscuit &c, & some time before she arrived in England, would

eat almost any thing the sailors did, however by living thus, she was reduced very low & lean, but by care recovered her natural beauty & sleekness of skin soon after her arrival in England, where her principal food was bread & water-gruel & some grass of the tenderest sort; she was esteemed so great a curiosity in India, that, it was said, one of the Nabobs offered a thousand pounds for her.—

in several parts of Dorsetshire & Hampshire, particularly the New forest, are herds of little horses, which breed prodigiously & are not under any jurisdiction of Man till fit for use, when they are catched with difficulty, formerly sold at very small prices, but now much dearer; most of the foals they can take, particularly in the New forest are marked on the hip or shoulder with a hot iron M: T:.—

According to Hector Boethius, great quantities of wild horses as well as many other wild beasts, inhabited the then boundless woods & wastes about Inverness.—

In 1787, John Market Esqr of Kent, had a horse bred in his own grounds of the immense height of 18 hands & $\frac{1}{2}$, perhaps the largest horse ever known, was then 13 years of age.—

in November 1765, a little black horse only 33 inches high was landed at Newcastle from Shetland.—

Persian horses of the capital breed are sold there often for the value of a thousand pounds sterling.

The noted Cooper Thornhill ~~undertook for a~~ postmaster at Stilton in 1745 undertook for a wager to ride 3 times backwards & forwards from Stilton to London, the distance 75 miles, in 15 hours successively, he started from Stilton April 8 the year abovementioned & arrived in London in 3 hours & 51 minutes, he returned to Stilton in 3 hours & 52 minutes & compleated his last course to London in 3 hours & 42 minutes, in all only eleven hours & 32 minutes, perhaps one of the most extraordinary feats ever accomplished in this way; in his first course he used ~~six~~ eight horses, in his second six, in his 3 seven of the same horses he had before made use of. —

The most extraordinary trotting match was performed July 6, 1788 for a wager of 30 guineas, by a horse the property of a Gent.n of Billiter Square London, he trotted 30 miles in an hour & two minutes, tho allowed by the terms of the bett, an hour & a half. —

A remarkable instance of early fecundity in a mare belonging to Mr. Fisher of Bowscale near Allonby Cumberland, which had lately foaled a filly, when she was under two months of being two years old: was related as well authenticated, in the Lloyd's Evening post, from May 21 to May 24, 1790.

A Horse with care will frequently attain the age of thirty years & upwards & Mares will pro=duce ~~foltons~~ foals till seven or eight & twenty in England; tho' Mr Buffon says that in France they don't produce any after eighteen. – the Horse can engender at two years or two years & half, but gets then weak foals, ~~the~~ Mares will breed at 2 years old, go with foal about eleven months & leave of breeding about five or six & twenty or ~~till~~ thirty.

in 1784 a Horse was shown at Barnard Castle, in Durham, which had one foot cloven like an Ox, probably from some fright the Mare had, when pregnant. – this last surmise very doubtful M.T.

Mons.r Buffon in the 4.th vol: of his Supplement to Natural history, relates an account of a horse, belonging first to the Duc de St Simon & afterwards to his Brother the Bishop of Metz & lastly to his Succesor in that See, which died 1774 aged 30 years & was able to draw a cart till within two days of his death. –

in March 1784 a Scotch Galloway was living at High Royd near colne 23 years of age.

a Chesnut Horse at Middleton-Cheney in Northamptonshire died 39 years old, had ~~well~~ been well known in many hunts for 30 years past; the Gentleman, to whom he last belonged, bought him at 2 years old, took him to the house, broke him & afterwards, constantly rode him, winter & summer for between 20 & 30 years, without ever turning him out again on any account, the latter part of his life he run loose in an open stable, but was never turned out, notwithstanding this, he was perfectly sound & free of blemish till within a month of his ~~[illegible]~~ death, when he got a strain; he got foals in 1784 & covered this year (1785) not long before his death. —

— all the heavy cavalry at least, in this kingdom, have now full tails, 1783. — very few English horses, except the large black breed, have good tails being thin & unsightly, our climate being inimical to the growth of hair; this is the true reason for cutting their tails here. N.T.

A Horse was living in 1784 belonging to a Miller in the neighbourhood of Sr. John Rushout's seat in Worcestershire then aged 40 years & not entirely past work. —

Mr. G. Culley of Fenton in Northumb. in his observations on live cattle Appx p: 194, published in 1786, says, he knew a horse, that died in 1758 said to be then 47 years old, he was in the battle of Preston in the year 1715 ~~& [illegible]~~ supposed then 4 years old, had a ball lodged in his neck in that engagement, which was never extracted till his death.

In one of the magazines, was an account hardly credible of a mare in the parish of Llandilo-Crepeny near Abergavenny, which foaled a horse colt & a mule within 4 days of each other. —

In Jan.y 1753, a drum-horse that had been in General Carpenter's reg.t at the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715, then 7 years old, died at Snow-hall near Gainford Co. Durham, he in that battle received a bullet in his neck, which remained to his death. —

— must have been 45 years old. —

Mares have seldom twins, yet instances ~~the~~ are not wanting of such an event, in the year 1776 a mare brought forth twins at Greystock the seat of the Duke of Norfolk's in Cumberland, & in May 1787 a Mare the property of Messrs. Cuthbertsons of Newarth-Shore Co. Durham foaled a colt & a filly, both with the mare that supposed then likely to do well, the had been covered by the famous Stallion Wildair? —

Instances are not wanting of horses having horns see Jacobei Museum Regium Danicum p. 24, plate 3 ~~fig. 2~~ fig: 2 & 3, are ~~figured~~ shown the horns of a horse, that had belonged to Frederick the 3 King of Denmark, he says the horns were pendulous & moveable & were shed at certain times & succeeded by others. Thos. Bartholin also mentions them, see his Anatomia Hist: Cent: 2. Some horned horses have also been mentioned by Pliny & Elian. —

In November 1786, a huntsman of Sr. Thos. Slingsby's in Yorkshire, took a tooth out of a horse, which weighed 9 ounces, was 5 inches long & 7 inches in circumference. —

7.

A singular species of Mules called Jumars or Jumarts, are spoke of & of which some naturalists assert there are three sorts, viz between a bull & a Mare, an Ass & a cow & a bull & she-Ass; Leger & Shaw admit the existence of all, Buffon reckons them all imaginary; but as related by the ingenious Abbé Spalanzani & the great Bonnet, Mr Bourgelat formerly inspector general of the ecole veterinaire at Lyons expressly asserts, that he had been in possession of several Jumarts & that one was dissected under his inspection in the School at Lyons, of which he communicated the result to the illustrious Bonnet, the authority of this celebrated & ingenuous person merits the utmost deference.

A person in the St James's chronicle in July 1789, asserts that he saw an old Man at Northampton that year, aged 85, drive his Sand-Ass into that town, which Ass he has constantly used 23 years & followed that business 50; the Man of whom he bought the Ass, drove her 18 years, so that the Ass can't be less than 42 or 43 years of age; What makes it more particular, is, that she has brought him eleven foals & notwithstanding her great age was then visibly coming on with the twelfth. —

Mrs. Piozzi in her Italian travels, vol:2. p:20, asserts she saw at Naples, a pye-balled Ass, eminently well proportioned, coated like a racer in an English stud, sixteen hands & a half high, his colour bay & white in patches & his temper singularly docile & gentle. —

I can't join with our author in thinking, they prosper in an English climate, their great heaviness & want of Spirits & the roughness of their coats, so contrary to their nature, plainly indicate this climate is not friendly to them. — the efficacy of their milk in consumptive cases so common in Britain, seems the principal inducement to encourage their breed; as beasts of burden, they are only used in the most menial offices, under which they seem to languish M.T.

— Asini penis est omnium animalium, Talpâ exceptâ, facilè longissimus & in re venereâ, omnium ferè animalium princeps habetur. —

The life of an Ass is at least as long as that of an Horse; the Ass not long since dead (1782), for forty years turned a wheel for drawing water out of a well in Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight, see Worsley's history of that Isle & other authorities. —*

The Ass mostly goes a full year at least with foal. — ~~to likewise does a mare generally than pregnant of a male.~~

have been told, that a Mare pregnant with a male seldom brings forth under a year; one month later than what is usual, when pregnant with her own species. M.J. —

* the Author of a tour thro England, published in 1753, says he saw this Ass in 1751, then living at Carisbrook & it was reported, had then been employed 44 years there, to draw water, probably died sometime before 1782. —

it is said they should be very little used till 5 or 6 years old, after which they will bear the greatest fatigues, last a long time & frequently arrive at a great age. M:T. —

Some mules have been bred in England above fifteen hands in height, in Spain, Portugal &c are sixteen hands or more. —

the exportation of Spanish mules, if not of Apes, is forbid under severe penalties, both in Spain & Portugal. —

N:B: have since heard this called in question M:T.

There are very well confirmed accounts of their having produced young in the warmer climates, & have been assured, similar instances have been, tho very rarely, in ~~England~~ Britain, particularly one sent to W: Constable Esqr of Burton Constable in Holderness & another about the year 1761, in the Parish of Newtyle, in the Shire of Forfar in North Britain, when a she-mule belonging to one Mr Pullo brought ~~forth~~ a foal; see for this last instance Mr Pennants Quadrupeds, quarto edition of 1781, p: 564, in the additions. —

Monsr Buffon relates a very well authenticated account of a Mule having a foal in the Isle of St Domingo, in 1769, vol 3 de hist^e d'histoire naturelle des quadrupedes. he seems to be of opinion there, that they never conceive in cold climates, but the relations above shew he is mistaken, tho such instances are very rare & indeed they are far from frequent in hot climates.

Mr Gleichen in his Decouvertes les plus nouvelles dans le Regne Vegetal, printed 1770, p. 56. relates his being informed by the Comte de F....., that being Imperial Ambassador at Naples, he was himself present, when a Mule in the royal stables at Portici brought forth a foal & was assured it was not unusual there; Mr Gleichen was likewise assured by another eye-witness that the like event happened at Madrid in 1762 & had often happened before. –

On Thursday April 27 1787 an ox fed by Mr. Ric. Osler of Aylesby, was killed at Laceby in Lincolnshire by Mr. Holmes, whose 4 quarters weighed ~~[illegible]~~ 150 Stone, 9 ℔ exclusive of the head, hide & tallow; he had 21 Stone 4 ℔ of loose fat, (without the ears) & was allowed to be one of the nimblest beasts ever seen; this beast after being 3 times fought for by Cocks, was bought by Messrs. Oxley & Hardwick Butchers of Beverley & Mr. Holmes ~~of Laceby~~, Butcher of Laceby near Castor in Lincolnshire.

On Saturday June 23, 1787 an ox was killed at Carlow in Ireland, which weighed when dressed 1506 pounds, he had 18 Stone 9 ounces of tallow & his hide was sold for 4-12-6, he was fed by Mr. Drought near Rathvilly. —

In the first week of October 1787, a calf of the following dimensions was killed at Newcastle upon Tyne by Messrs. Oxley & Gibson; the 4 quarters 21 Stone, head 26 ℔ & ½, pluck 16 ℔ & ½, skin 27 ℔, feet 10 ℔ & ½; was the most remarkable ever shewn there for fatness & fineness. —

In November 1787, one David Reid a tenant of the Laird of Barrochan in the parish of Houston Scotland, had a cow which calved 4 calves 3 whys & one bull. —

In 1788, a calf that had been fed by hand for the butcher at Tellerton near Easingwold in Yorkshire, was killed, seemed a very healthy beast & of the common size & strength for its age, but on opening the larger intestines there was found a snake, which

measured in length 3 feet 1 inch & ½ & thick in proportion, it is conjectured the snake must have found the Calf asleep with its mouth open & so had worked its way into the sto=
=mach. —

In February 1788, an ox bred by George Anson Esq.r at Shugborough in Staffordshire, was killed at Newport in Shropshire by Mr Jn. Tillitoe of the Crown there, the 4 quarters of which weighed 99 Stone, 8 pounds, the cake of tallow 14 Stone 7 pounds, the hide eleven Stone 10 pounds, the head 2 Stone 12 pds., the feet 2 Stone 2 pounds, the heart 12 pds., in all 131 Stone 9 pds., 14 pds. to the Stone, his height to the top of his shoulder was at least 6 feet, & the distance between the horns was 4 feet 8 inches. — another was fed with him, not much inferior in weight & size. —

March 27, 1788, an ox, bred & fed by Sr. John Eden of Windlestone, Co. Durham Bart. was killed at Newcastle, whose 4 quarters weighed 140 Stone, hide 9 Stone 8 ℔ & produced 16 Stone 12 ℔ of tallow, had never been fed with any other food but grass, hay & turnips, its appearance in the market was pleasing to the eye & the flavour superior to any of that size ever exposed there. —

About the middle of April 1788, an Ox was killed at Teregles near Dumfries in N: Britain, which weighed 134 Stone, 12 pounds, at 16 pounds to the stone, it had been stall fed. —

On April 5, 1788, an ox bred by Nath.l Cholmley Esq.r of Howsham & purchased by two butchers of York, was weighed there alive in the Lay-market, weighed 218 Stone, a handsome, well proportioned beast & stood 6 feet, one inch in height. —

a remarkable fat Cow fed by Miss Milbank of Barningham near Richmond in Yorkshire & killed by Mr. John Lonsdale Butcher at Barnard-castle was sold there May 7, 1788, the two fore quarters weighed 49 stone 5 ℔, two hind quarters 48 St. 8 ℔, tallow 10 St. 5 ℔ & the hide 8 St. 4 ℔, in all 116 stone 8 ℔; 14 ℔ to the stone; what makes it more remar=kable, the cow was 19 years old & had been fed only one year. — the last week in April 1788, a long-horned Cow was killed at Keighley, fed by Mr. Thos. ~~Sanders~~ Serjeantson of long Preston, the 4 quarters of which weighed 80 stone, she was sold for 30 guineas.

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in the latter end of Octr. 1788, a calf was sold by Mr. Joseph Wilson butcher at Maryport market weighing 58 ℔ pr quar=ter, it was only 9 weeks old & was fed by Mr. Wm. Thompson of Tallentire.

On the 23d of November 1788 died at the Grange near Lof=tus Cleveland one of the finest bull-calves ever noticed in those parts, he was bred by Thos. Prepick of the Grange & though not above 9 months old, weighed as follows, the two fore-quarters 27 St. 4 ℔, hind quarters 24 St., hide 8 St. 2 ℔, tallow 2 St. 2 ℔, in all 61 St. 8 ℔ 14 ℔ to the Stone, it was thought his death was occasioned by his quick growth & feeding; his liver was nearly consumed.

On the 18th of December 1788 was slaughtered at Sellaby Co. Durham the seat of the Hon.ble Frederic Vane, where he had been fed, an Ox-Kyloe remarkably small, the dimensions as follow, height from the ground to the top of the shoulder 4 feet 1 inch; from the breast downwards 1 ft. 3 inches,

length from the horns to the tail 5 ft. 9, breadth over the shoulders 1 ft. 10, from hip to hip 1 ft. 11, girth before the shoulders 7 ft. 6½, behind do. 8 ft., at the loin 7 ft. 6 — he weighed 60 stone 10 pds. at 14 pds. to the stone, ~~exclusive~~ of which eleven stone of tallow. — This Like was purchased at Brough-hill fair Westmld. Sep: 30, 1786 for 2-12-0 & fattened without any other indulgence whatever, besides grass & turnips. —

A remarkable fine milch-cow was bought in Leeds Market, the 17th of Feb: 1789, by John Beanlands a cow-keeper, he gave for her & her calf the large price of 21 pounds, she was allowed by judges to be one of the best ever exposed to sale in that market for twenty years back. —

A Calf exactly 5 months old at Philadelphia in Pensilvania belonging to ~~Mr.~~ Jacob Heltzheimer Esq.r weighed 624 ℔, its gradual increase was as follows, when calved, 118 ℔, when 31 days old, 223 ℔, when 65 do., 397 do., when 150 days or 5 months 624 ℔ as above, no extraordinary means of forcing the growth were used, & it sucked the milk of the Cow-mother only. —

On the 23 of March 1789 a Cow belonging to one Anthony Webster ~~of~~ Bickerton near Wetherby Co. Yorks calved 3 calves & the same day one belonging to his son calved two, all likely to be reared. —

An ox fed by Edw.d Hall Esq.r of Whitley Co. Northumb.d was sold in New=castle market by Mr. J. Horsley March 21, 1789, whose 4 quarters weighed 149 stone 8 ℔, tallow 19 stone 5 ℔, hide 10 stone 7 ℔, head & tongue 33 stone 10 ℔, heart 1 stone 1 ℔, 4 feet 2 stone 11 ℔; in all 187 stone; his liver, blood lights & entrails weighed 29 stone 8 ℔, which added to the above, makes altogether 216 stone, 8 ℔. 14 ℔ to the stone

N.B. it was rising seven years. — See opposite figure

Monsr Buffon vol: 3 Supp.^t a l'histoire de quadrupedes, p. 37 says that on his estate of Buffon, 1767 there was a Bull that frequently copulated with a mare, but that there never was any produce, he seems to think, that the Jumarts said to be a species between an Ass & a cow in Italy & Africa, have not any existence in reality. N.B. concerning Jumarts see a Mss note page 11.

On May 25th 1784 a cow belonging to Wm. Bellerby of York calved 4 calves as large as usual, 3 of them were killed in taking from her, the other was calved without any assistance & ~~is~~, as well as the cow, seemed likely to live. —

In the latter end of May 1784, Thos. Reed Ward Esqr of Dinsdale sold a 6 years old cow, which at 4 years old had 2 calves, & at 5 years old had 4, being 6 calves at twice within twelve months, & the cow was milked till near Martinmas 1783, she was exceeding fat & tho a very little cow in point of height, was supposed to weigh above 80 stone, & with more time, it is be= =lieved, she might have been so much fed, as not to be able to rise, when laid down. —

In June 1784, a cow rising 4 years old, fed by Mr. Sanderson of Eppleby near Richmond in Yorkshire, was killed by Mr. Ct. Topham at Scaton, which weighed 80 stone, was very small in the rib & the beef of an excellent kind. — Mr. Wight in his account of Scotch husbandry, mentions a cow bred at Edmonston, the estate of Mr. Wauchop's near Edinburgh, which gave 20 pints of milk daily, which being creamed in about 36 hours after milking & then churned, yielded 57½ ounces English of fine rich butter. —

The latter end of March 1785, a remarkable time-bred, long-horned Ox bred by Thos. Prinsep Esqr, was killed at Croxall & sold in Litchfield market; it weighed the extraordinary weight of 22 score & 14 lb^s per quarter, exclusive of 241 lb^s of fat, the heart weighed 12 lb^s & the hide better than 200 weight. —

A White Ox late the property of Mr. Fisher of Kirby Co. Linc: was weighed at Sawtry bridge April 7, 1785, the amount was 224 stone, 14 ~~lbs~~ lb^s to the ~~lb~~ stone length from nose to rump 12 ft. 11 inches, girt before the shoulder 10 ft. 2, behind do 10 ft. girt round the first rib 10 ft. 3, over the loin 9 ft. 9, across the hips 3 ft. 1 inch. —

in March 1781 a little scotch bullock was killed at Allan Hors: field's Esqr at Thorp green in Yorkshire, which had been fed only one year on his grounds with grass & hay & measured in height 4 feet 8 inches, length 5 feet 10 inches girth round 8 feet; his 4 quarters weighed 54 Stone ℔ tallow 10 Stone. —

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in April 1781 an Ox was killed at Sedgefield in Durham by Cooper & Smith butchers there, whose four quarters weighed 127 Stone 9 pounds, the tallow 20 Stone, his hide 12 Stone, 5 pounds in all 160 Stone; he was bred & fed by Mr Stephenson at Thorston near Hartlepool & was only 17 months in feeding. —

In May 1781 a Kyloe was killed by Mr Edwd. Bolton of Alnwick bred & fed by Mr Alex: Purvis of New Etal near Berwick, whose 4 quarters weighed 50 stone 2 ℔ & head 8 stone 3 ℔ of tallow; was a true bred Kyloe & remarkably low & so small boned, that any grown person might have spanned his leg below the knee. —

In June 1782 a calf was killed at Warkworth in Northumberl^d. by Mr Doors Butcher & fed by Mr Kilpatrick of East-field, only 8 weeks & 3 days old, the 4 quarters of which weighed 17 Stone 4 pounds. —
In August 1782, a calf was sold at Stockton market, whose 4 quarters weighed 160 pounds, it was bred & killed by Mr Robinson a Butcher at Billingham near Stockton & was out of a Kyloe Cow.

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in Aug: 1782 a Cow at Killingworth in Northumberland about 3 years old of the small Highland breed, had 5 calves at once & was 9 weeks before her time, she had another some time since, so as to have had 6 in less than 12 months, the calves were all remarkably great. — it is said

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when a Cow brings forth 2 calves, one a bull, the other apparently a Whey, the latter is always a species of Hermaphrodite called a Freemartin & tho' in appearance a Cow, will never take the bull, it has larger horns than a common Cow & its bellow is stronger,

Much resembling an ox; see an accurate anatomical description of this extraordinary phenomenon by that very eminent & skilful anatomist Mr. J: Hunter, in the Phil: transactions vol: 69 pt. 1 for the year 1779; see also Morton's North.re p: 447. this however is not without exceptions, as I had myself two twins calved at Wycliffe Oct: 1, 1782, a bull & a cow, the cow brought forth a calf in 1786, also one of my tenants experienced the same; had also two similar twins calved Nov: 30, 1783, but the cow-calf would never take the bull: a cow not unfrequently has monstrous productions & two, three & even four at a time tho rarely. — the bull is of age to engender under 2 years & a singular instance occurred at Girlington in Wycliffe-parish near Richmond in Yorkshire in may 1777, that two calves engendered before either male or female was a year old, so that bull, cow & calf did not amount to the age of 3 years; tho a cow is rarely with calf till 18 months old & is said in general to leave of breeding about 9 or 10 years old, yet sometimes continues much longer, a cow belonging to Mr. Bacon of Burton-Latimer in Northamptonshire brought forth two calves when 18 years old. see Morton's North.re 346. M: J:

A very extraordinary Heifer was shown at Richmond races in Yorkshire in Sept.r 1783 & several other places, about 3 years old, which had two compleat heads & eat & drank with both

saw once in London also one with two heads, but one hung to the neck, was very unformed & useless, had however an appearance of breathing in it. M: T: — In the Newcastle paper of March 6 1784 was an account of a cow belonging to Mr. Theyer of Berkley, which had a protuberance growing out between the horns, supposed at first a swelling from a blow, but proved a 3d horn & in about a year & half grew to the length of 20 inches. — a cow belonging to T: Tennant Esqr at Yorkenthwaite near Kettlewell in Craven, brought forth 4 calves in Feb: 1784, two dead & two living. —

On June 3 1783, a four year old steer bred & fed by Mr. Mar. Weatherall of Dalton near Darlington was killed at Borough-bridge by Mr. Pinkney, whose 4 quarters weighed 120 stone, tallow 16 do. & hide 9 do. 4 pounds.

March 4, 1784 a Scotch ox fed by Mr. Cleaver of Nunnington near Malton, was killed at York by Mr. Maper, whose 4 quarters weighed 71 stone exclusive of 11 stone of tallow: the same month another scotch ox grazed by Sr. Wm. St. Quintin was killed at Scampston whose 4 quarters weighed 76 stone 10 pds., tallow 14 stone & hide 6 stone 10 pds. — in Sept. 1786 an ox was sold by — Brown Esqr of Cannonsleigh in Devonshire to a butcher in Exeter for 150 ~~pounds~~ guineas, it measured 3 feet 3 inches from pin to pin. — in 1753 Sr. Walter Bagot killed an ox weighing 334 stone 6 pds. or 2686 pds. — see more of this ox farther on. —

in Feb:y, 1786, an Ox bred & fed by Ld. Darlington at Raby, was killed at Newcastle, where it was conveyed on a machine drawn by 7 horses, which weighed alive 220 stone 10 pds; was 6 feet 5 inches high & measured between the ears & rump 11 feet 5 inches, ~~[illegible]~~ the 4 quarters when killed, weighed 147 stone 12 pds. tallow 21 stone, hide 10 stone 10 pds. choice pieces sold for 8. pr pd, meat excellent, was I think seven years old.

In 1754 two oxen belonging to Wm. Constable Esq of Burton-Constable in Holderness, were killed at Beverley & weighed together 542 stone or 4,337 pounds.

In 1755 an ox was killed at Sunderland weighing 277 stone 5 pds or 2221 pounds. — In March 1776 an ox was killed by Mr. Ld of Wolverhampton, 6 feet, four inches high, which measured from his head to the end of tail 18 feet 2 inches, round the brisket eleven feet 6 inches & weighed when dressed 300 pounds pr quarter.

In Novr. 1788, an Ox was killed at Fishernick (Ld. Donegal's) 16 hands 1 inch high, 10 feet long, from the back of the horns to the rump, & 11 in circumference, weighed, when alive, 3017 pounds, when dead & divided, his 4 quarters weighed 2006 pounds; his chine, when severed, was 10 inches & $\frac{3}{4}$ thick of fine solid fat. —

An Ox belonging to Mr. Milbank of Thorpe-perrow & Barringham in the county of York, was killed at Barnard-Castle April 8, 1789, its 4 quarters weighed 150 stone, 4 lb ½, tallow 16 stone 10 lb, hide 9 stone 11 lb, was bred at Barningham & on common food, was about 6 years old & sold for 70 pounds. — his mother who had been very prolific in fine cattle, was killed about 1 year before, then aged 19, she weighed 97 stone — see an account of her from the Newcastle paper several pages before, in which she is said to have weighed 116 stone, believe however the account immediately above is more to be depended upon. M: T. —

An Ox grazing at Lupton in Lincolnshire in July 1789, was supposed to weigh 180 st. at 14 lb to the stone. — a Mr. James Clark at the Reddock, parish of Polmont Scotland, had during 1789 a Cow, which had 8 calves in the space of 3 years & one month viz four times twins. —

An ox was killed at Berwick, by Messrs. W. & J. Pringle about the middle of December 1789, bred by Mr. Walkie of Ercildon, whose weight was 187 stone, it is remarkable 28 stone, 6 lb of tallow, his hide weighed 11 stone 11 lb, tripes & feet 9 stone, head & tongue 4 stone 7 lb, heart 1 stone, liver 1 stone 10 lb, ~~kidney~~ kidneys &c 2 stone 4 lb, lights 1 stone 7 lb. —

— about Christmas 1789, it was proposed to send alive to London on a machine made for the purpose, a great ox from Long-Sutton Lincolnshire, which it was computed, would weigh (beef & tallow only) 200 stone at 14 lb to the stone; height over the chine 6 ft. 4 inc., length from horns to setting in of tail 10 ft., across the hips 4 ft. girt round the middle of belly 11 ft. 3 inc., over the chine & under the breast 10 ft. 6 inc., over both hips & under the flanks 10 ft. 9 inc., round him horizontally above the breast & level with the flank 18 feet

Neat Cattle, particularly Bulls, have sometimes lived to 20 years of age, See Culley's observations on live cattle published 1786, Appx p 194.—

the fairest large cattle, with wide spreading horns, are bred in Lancashire & Somersetshire & in Craven:

incredible quantities of Scotch cattle are annually brought into England, both with horns & without, the larger breed from Galloway & thereabouts, the very small from the Islands & far North.—

The hornless cattle are usually called, in the North of England, humbled cattle.

the Holderness breed, with small horns is much esteemed, especially for Milch cows, supposed to have been imported from Holland or Denmark & there principally from the province of Jutland.—

—A similar sort, was formerly at Burton-Constable, the Seat of William Constable Esqr, near Hull in Yorkshire, from whence some were sent to Studley-Park the Seat of Mr Aislabie's, as also to Worksop Manor the Duke of Norfolk's, where now (1776) some of the breed remains, tho' I believe, not totally unmixed: none at least have remaining (1787) at either of those places. the breed at Burton was totally extinguished by the distemper of the horned cattle; their flesh was reckoned of exquisite flavor, they were extremely wild & were obliged to be shot, the bulls were so savage, as made it necessary to put out their eyes. they were like those at Drumlanrig & Chillingham, of a milk-white colour, except their muzzles & ears, which were black. Lesley B. of Ross says in his time 1578, they were found in a pure natural state in 3 places, viz Stirling, Cummernald & Kintaion.

~~Bulls are mentioned as making part of the dumpling feast made in 1466 at the installation of Archbishop Nevil.~~

N:B the ears of those at Chillingham were red, see more of them, farther on, page 23. –

A Mr John Kenyon butcher in Manchester, slaughtered an Ox April 10 1777, which measured from the Nose to the extremity of the tail 16 feet 2 inches; his fore part in girt 9 feet 10 inches; his height 6 feet 8 inches; & he weighed upwards of thirty hundred weight; supposed to be the largest Ox ever seen in Lancashire.

On the 13th of September 1777, was killed at Appleby in Westmorland, a calf of the white breed, about 3 months old, which weighed 4 stone, 3 pounds per quarter & the skin 32 pounds; it was got by a small bull, belonging to Edward Longwoods, farmer at Hoff near Appleby.

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in September 1777 Dr Taylor of Ashborne in Derbyshire, sold a cow to a Gentleman in Lincolnshire for the sum of 130 guineas, & afterwards had the same sum offered for a full sister of the former, which he refused. See more p: 23.

June 9, 1785, a bull bred in the county of Durham, was shipped for Ireland from Whitehaven, which measured from snout to root of the tail 21 ft 11 inches, girt 14 ft 7 inches, from the pin to rump-point 3 ft 4, height 4 ft 3 only; fore feet 13 inches, hind do. 14 inches & ½.

In July 178[illegible], a Cow was killed at Scarborough, that weighed 113 st. 1 lb. (4 to the stone) viz carcase 87 st. 4 lb, hide 63 st. 7 lb, tallow 21 st. 4 lb. was bred by Mr. W. Ripley of E. Ayton & fed by Mr. Robt. Cass of Sutton-Bushel. —

In May 1776 an ox fed by Henry Lutwidge Esq of Cooper's hill, was killed at Wigan in Lancas:-hire, which measured when living 18 hands in height, & 9 feet 2 inches in girt over the place called the saddle, & weighed 1 ton 68: there were taken out of it 186 lb of tallow: the sirloin weighed 67 pounds & was nine inches deep in fat; the rump weighed 77, both cut as scant as possible. —

A very extraordinary ox, fed by Sr James Penny:-man, was killed in November 1777 at Beverley in Yorkshire by Robert Hardsman: he measured when living, but 5 feet 4 inches in height, & 8 feet 10 inches in length, yet his girth over the loins was 9 feet 2 inches & over the saddle 8 feet 10 inches & weighed 1680 pounds: after he was slaughtered, there were found in him 210 pounds of tallow; the sirloin weighed 97 pounds & the rump 75, the latter was cut remarkably scant. this ox was esteemed a prodigious curiosity, & pronounced by very competent judges, to be singularly remarkable in some of his points & his fat was so wonderfully laid on, that it exceeded 9 inches in 2 different

parts: although so great a weight was contained in the above dimensions, he had a very small bone, a circum-stance greatly in favor of Mr Bakewell's theory. he was bred by Sr James Pennyman, got by a Holderness bull & was only six years old ~~& never~~ tho' so noble an animal & so excellent a thriver, ~~to~~ was never pampered with oil-cake in the modern fashion, but had only the common usual feeding. —

Sr John Fagg of Steyning in the wilds of Sussex, sold in 1697 at Smithfield market 4 oxen of his own breeding for 25 each & had before been offered £26 each, then an amazing price; they are said to have weighed when killed & cutt out, 80 stone a quarter. tour thro' Great Britain in 3 vols, vol: 1 p: 199. —

In January 1768, an Ox was killed at Cork in Ireland, whose carcase weighed 15 cwt, 2 qrs 6 lb & his tallow 18 stone; his height was 7 feet, 2 inches & ½, the distance between the tips of his horns 5 feet 8 inches: he was milk-white. —

In October 1778 a cow was killed at Howden in Yorkshire, which produced 19 stone of tallow, tho' she only weighed 14 stone a quarter.

A cow belonging to Mr Ellerby of Helmsley in Yorkshire, had in January 1779, 4 ~~which~~ why calves, which all lived; these made 8 calves from the same cow in 2 years. —

in Dec.r 1765, an ox bred by Mr. Drury, a wealthy farmer in Lincolnshire, was sold for 100 guineas, it was above 7 feet high. –

The large ox spoke of in a Mss note several pages before & from Sutton in Lincolnshire & said there to have been carried to London on a machine made for the purpose in 1789, was exhibited there at 2d each person, supposed to be one of the fattest ever seen, his beef & tallow being computed to weigh 350 stone or 2,800 lb. –

The following are remarkable instances of fecundity: At Pipe Hall, near Litchfield, a heifer of Mr. Weetman's, which had never calved before, and is only three years old, has brought into the world three cow calves, which are now a week old, and quite healthy; and there is now a cow in the parish of Norton in the Moors, which has had 13 calves in four years; the first year she had two, the next three, and the two last years she had four each year, all alive and healthy.

e beginning of Jan.y 1790 by Mr. n's Street, West Smithfield London, living, 15 hands 3 inches in height, the saddle, weighed 1,568 pounds. –

An ox was killed ~~at Newcastle~~ in Feb: 1790 at Newcastle by Mr. Hasley, which produced 20 stone 3 lb of tallow, the hide weighed 10 stone 2 lb; the 4 quarters weighed 149 stone 11 lb, heart 1 stone, N: B: 14 lb to the stone, meat firm, well coloured & delicious. –

An ox was killed March 4, 1790 by Mr. G: Mann at Shields, bred by Wm. Smith Esq.r of Gopstone, whose 4 quarters weighed 136 stone 8 lb & 25 stone of tallow, had nothing but natural food, his flesh of fine colour & excellent. –

At Pipe-hall near Litchfield in the Spring of 1790, a heifer of Mr. Weetman's 3 years old & which had never calved before, brought forth 3 cow calves healthy & strong. –

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Dublin Castle,
tent have been passed under the Great Seal of this kingdom, granting the Deanry of his Majesty's Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, in the diocess of Ardagh, to the Reverend Charles Morgan, A. M.

Munich, April 22. The Supreme Council of Vicariat was opened on Monday last with great solemnity. The procession was led by the Advocates, Registers, and Secretaries, who were followed by the Assessors, Baron Hovel, Count Thurheim, Baron Braun, Messrs. von Wallow,

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There was a cow in 1790 in the parish of Newton on the Moors, which had produced 13 calves in 4 years, the first year two, the next three & the two years after she had 4 each year which all were healthy & lived. –

Some cows have been known to give the surprising quantity of 30 quarts of milk in one day. –

One Armstrong a butcher of Hexham exposed to sale there July 6, 1790, a Stott Kyloe of his own feeding, which weighed 90 stone. –

A kyloe steer was killed at Long-Witton in North.d, July 21, 1790 whose weight was as follows, fore quarters 43 stone, 12 lb; hind d.o 37 st. 8½ lb; tallow 13 st.; hide 6 st. 4 lb; head & tongue 3 st. 3 lb; blood 4 stone 7 lb; liver, lungs, heart & feet 6 st. 3¼ lb; tripes, kidneys & spleen 4 st. 8 lb. in all 117 st. 4 lb; his shank bone measured no more than 4 inches in circumference.

A Mr. Fowler of Oxfordshire sold an ox of the Bakewell breed for 300 in 1789.

two large oxen bred & fed by Mr Barlow of Acomb in ~~Yorkshire~~ Northumb.d were slaugh:
=tered in Feb: ~~1780~~ 1786, Patrick, one weighed 220, the other weighed when living 440 stone 210 Stone together 430, were sold for 9d.

In March 1779, an ox was killed by Messrs Robinson & Lofthouse at York, fed by Mr Edw.d Cleaver of Nunnington near Malton; his 4 quarters weighed 141 Stones, 6 pounds, 14 pds to the Stone: the greatest part sold at 9d a pound. —

— In 1786, Mr Peter Yeoman jun.r of Knaresbrough had a cow, which in the space of 21 months, had brought him 6 calves, all remarkably strong & healthy. —

In June 1779 a cowed or hornless ox was killed at Alnwick by Mr Grey & fed by Sam: Cooke Esq.r at Walton, that weighed 22 Stone pr quarter, carcase & tallow weighed 102 Stone in all; what made his weight the more surprising, was, that he was bred out of a small hornless Kyloe cow & was only fed one year.

At Christmas 1779, an ox belonging to, & bred by Mr Hill of Blackwell near Darlington, was killed there, by George Coates Butcher weighing ~~[illegible]~~ 151 Stone 3 pounds, 14 pounds to the Stone, the height at the crop 6 feet the length from the horns to the rump 9 f.t 5½ inches, breadth over the shoulders 2 f.t 10¼ inches, girt over the first rib 10 f.t 2 inches, circumference measured by a cord drawn from one ear round by the rump, to the other, 18 f.t 7½ inches, its flesh was coarse & hard, yet sold for 9d pr pound. —

A Calf was fed by Mr W: Annet of North-Seaton, near Morpeth, Numb.d, of which the 4 quarters weighed 24, tho only nine weeks & 4 days old, it sold for 6 pence a pound, was killed Feb: 16. 1780. —

~~[illegible]~~

In March 1780 a Scotch ox bred by Tweedside, was killed by Mr Charles Wilks butcher at Bramham in Yorkshire, which measured in Girth three yards & an half, the length from his knee to his foot only 14 inches, weighed 120 Stone & had 21 Stone 9 pounds of tallow, was fed by Mr John Hartley of Tadcaster & supposed to be the most remarkable Scotch ox ever slaughtered in Yorkshire. —

A Quey or Why calf was killed at Newcastle 1780 by Mr Atkinson Butcher, bred by Mr John Moor of Great Law, near Kirkharle, about a quarter old, whose head & four quarters weighed 16 Stone 9 pounds. — the same year in December was killed a calf at Swettenham, that weighed 601 pounds, the hind quarters 213, the fore do. 253, it was 18 weeks old. —

July 12, 1781 an ox was killed by Messrs Atinsworth & Wood butchers at Hull, whose 4 quarters weighed 64 Stone; 14 Stone 12 pounds of neat tallow were taken from the loins, which together with the rest of the fat, amounted to 21 Stone; it was fed by Will: Garton of Lanthrope-Hall Holderness. —

Nov: 19, 1781, a bull bred by Mr Bakewell of Dishley in Leicestershire was killed at Heanor in Derbyshire, whose hide weighed 250. —

In January 1782 a fat ox was killed at Brimpton in Berkshire, fatted by Mr Cowdery, the inside of which produced 280 of fat, (the kidney fat excepted) the hide weighed 220 & they quarters 1847, measured 16 feet 9 inches from the rose to the top of the dock, was purchased by T: Hix butcher of Thatcham — on the 1st of January 1782, an ox was killed at Fisherwick-park, (Ld Donegall's) 6 years old, he was 18 hands high, 15 feet 4 inches long & 11 feet 2 inches in circumference; his carcase weighed 205 Stone 4 pounds, tho' neither stalled or fatted with oil cake, but fed in the open air on hay, corn & turnips. —

In March 1786, a young Why, at Morrow near Richm. Yorkshire, calved 3 calves, they all died & she was very ill, it was the first time of her calving. —

In May 1786, an ox was killed by Benjamin Ainsworth & Co in Hull, fed by Mr. Richardson of little Humber, in Holderness, which weighed when living 208 stone, when killed, the 4 quarters weighed 138 stone, it stood seven feet, two inches in height. —

—— January 22, 1750 a cow belonging to Mr Steel of Lin-
-How near Carlisle, calved 4 calves in less than 3 hours, the 4th died just as it was calved. —

In March 1756 an ox was killed at Kirkleatham in Cleveland by, Thos. Weatheril, whose 4 quarters weighed 125 stone 7 ℔, his tallow 25 stone 1 pound, was sold for 33 pounds. —

On Whitsun-Monday June 5, 1786, George Coates Butcher, sold at Darlington Market, the carcase of an ox only 3 years old, the month before, whose 4 quarters weighed 95 stone & produced above 12 stone of tallow; he was bred & fed at Blackwell-
-Grange near that place. —

On the 9th of the same month & year as the above, a remar-
=kable large Calf was killed at Stokesley by Daniel Hinson, bred by Mr. Farrer of Dromonby hall, the 4 quarters weighed 19 stone 1 ℔; the head & heart 36 ℔, it was sold for 7-1-2½. —
the best judges acknowledged it to be as fine veal as ever was shewn & it was thought a very great curiosity. —

In the same month & year as the above, a Cow was killed at Kirbymoorside, whose 4 quarters weighed 85 stone, she produced 18 stone & ½ of tallow, was 13 years old & had not been a year in feeding.

— In July 1786, a cow in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, brought forth two calves, one of which had two heads well formed & distinct; it eat milk with both & seemed to be thriving; but by the superstition of some of the people, was killed. —

On the 14th of July 1786, a calf brought up by Edwin Lascelles Esqr of Harewood in Yorkshire, was killed two months old, which weighed 44 ℔ a quarter & sold for 3 guineas. —

in 1763 a cow belonging to Mr. Gibbs of little Henley in oxfordshire brought forth 4 calves, which all lived. —

A Calf was sold in Liverpool market in 1757, the 4 quarters of which, when dressed, weighed 324 ℔ exclusive of the head, pluck & skin, which weighed 89 ℔, it sold for 5d. pr pd. it was only 13 weeks old & had been brought up by hand. ——

in 1767 at Snettisham, a true Norfolk Lonne-bred Steer (but 4 years old) was killed, which weighed 1344 ℔ & had 196 ℔ of loose fat, was bred & fed by Jn. Davy Esqr. of Ingleborp in Norfolk. —

— the ox killed by Sr. Walter Bagot in Staffordshire 1763, mentioned before, was of the following dimensions & weights — fore-quarters 980, hind do 730, Hide 154, tallow 226, Belly & feet 236, blood 150, heart, head & lights 239 — total 2686, it was killed at Blithefield Co. Staff^d. —

there was killed at Fatfield in the county of Durham by Mr. J. Holmes a heifer, whose 4 quarters weighed 97 stone 2 ℔ & her tallow 21 stone 1 ℔, she was bred by Mr. Taylor at Rock in North^d & fed by Mr. Wastel at Burdon Co. Durham. ——

~~A Calf in 1766 was killed at Liverpool, whose 4 quarters when dressed weighed 324 ℔ exclusive of the head, pluck & skin, which weighed 89 ℔, the meat sold for 5d pr ℔ was killed by Wm. Kersal butcher of Lymm in Cheshire, but near Warrington, was only 13 weeks old & had been brought up by hand.~~

an ox was killed at Knaresburgh fed for one year only by Mr. Jas. Collins on hay turnips & grass whose 4 quarters weighed 125 stone 12 ℔, his tallow 20 stone 4 ℔, his head & tongue 4 stone 1 ℔, his heart 2 stone [illegible] ℔, his feet 4 stone, his hide 11 stone 2 ℔, total 167 stone 1 ℔. —

An Ox was killed at Lowther-Hall the seat of Sr. James Lowther's which weighed above 136 Stone the four quarters & had 19 Stone of tallow. —

Tho it is a received opinion, that Welsh Cattle are small, an Ox was slaughtered in 1764 at Cowbridge in the County of Glamorgan, where it had been bred, the 4 quarters of which weighed 1642 ℔, his hide 161, tallow 148, his height was 6 feet 3 inches, length from head to tail 17 feet 7 inches & cost 20 pounds, reckoned there a very large price on the spot, tho a gentleman in that neighbourhood has sold oxen of his own rearing at Bristol for 34 pounds the yoke. —

A Cow belonging to Mr Wm Vaughan of Betters Abergeley Denbighshire a few years since dropt a calf which had two heads, 4 eyes 4 ears, 2 mouths, 2 tongues & two necks, the body & legs as usual, it lived several days seemingly in good health & was observed to suck with each mouth; calved in July 1765.

In the Summer of 1786 a cow belonging to Thos. Ramshay Esqr of Naworth Castle Co. Cumberland calved 3 calves, one male, two females, they were supported by the mother's milk alone & throve well & were remarkably healthy. —

In the latter end of November 1786, an ox, that had been bought for 1s only at Barnsley fair, was slaughtered at Morley near Leeds & 18 Stone 12 pds of tallow found in it.

An Ox was shown alive to the King in Windsor Park in January 1787 which weighed 280 Stone, 14 ℔ to the Stone; the horns about 4 feet long each; his majesty ordered Mr West to make a drawing of it; it was bred in Warwick-Castle Park by Ricd. Rupel of Lillington near Warwick. —

A Steer 5 years old, bred at Phonix Park, in St. Anne's parish, Jamaica, was killed for the market of Spanish-town Dec: 24 1786, by J: Hurst butcher, the 4 quarters of which weighed 1040 pounds, it was the property of John Browning Esq.—

Near the latter end of March 1787, two Oxen were killed, one at Alnwick, by Messrs Belton & Embleton, the other at Newcastle bred & fed by Sr. Henry Grey at Howick, Northumberland; the 4 quarters of the first killed at Alnwick, weighed 152 Stone 8 pounds & had 10 Stone of tallow 24 to the Stone, every part except some of the coarsest, was sold from 10 to 1 pr pound; the other killed by Messrs Pearson & Dunn; the 4 quarters of which weighed 152 Stone, 9 pounds & had 16 Stone, 7 lb of tallow; their flesh was said to be of a fine texture & a proper colour.— Leland asserts some wild Cattle, (wild bulls) were in his time, in the Br. of Durham's park at Auckland.

Heard in April 1787, that all the wild Cattle in the Parks of the Dukes of Hamilton & Queensbury, at Hamilton & Drumlanrig, had been destroyed not long before; so I believe now, that Chillingham in Northumberland, the seat, formerly of the Greys, now of the Earl of Tankerville, is the only place, where this curious breed, once the indigenous & numerous inhabitants of the Caledonian forest, now subsist throughout all great Britain; those at Chillingham have black muzzles & red ears, every other part entirely white, since found they still subsist in other places, as at Wollaton L. Middletons, Gisburn in Craven & at Lyme Mr. Leigh's &c.—

Gesner, as quoted by Mr. Pennant, hist: of Quadrupeds p: 18, asserts a horn in his time, was hung against a pillar in the cathedral of Strasbourg 6 feet long, supposed of an Urus or wild beast Mr. P: conjectures of some ox or castrated beast, whose horns often grow to an enormous size.

Dr. Taylor of Ashborne in Derbyshire who died 1788, sold some time before a cow for 100 guineas & a heifer for 70, was said to have the finest milch-cows in England.—

THE WILD BULL,

OF THE ANCIENT CALEDONIAN BREED, NOW IN THE PARK AT CHILLINGHAM-CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND.

An Ewe belonging to Mr Hill in the parish of Polesworth War=
=wickshire only 4 years old in 1790 had then brought forth
16 lambs, she had 3 at a year old, 4 at two, 4 more at three
& five in the spring of ~~1790~~ 1790. —

In April 1790, a clean cut sheep was sold for 7 guineas
by a Mr Oakley of Offley in Hertfordshire, it was bred
by Mr John Bell of Wallington in the same county;
the length of its face was 13 inches & ½, the sheep itself
measured from head to tail 6 feet & in the opinion of
the best judges weighed above 30 stone (London weight)
much money was collected for seeing it, both at Hart=
=ford & in Smithfield. —

In the spring of 1790, an Ewe in the vicinity of Hexham brought
forth a lamb seemingly full grown, which she suckled for abt.
ten days & then neglected, & 24 ~~or~~ days after her first yeaning
lambed a second, which she suckled & it did well: Q: could
there have been a superfotation?

In July 1790, a lamb was killed at Foulsham in
Norfolk weighing 104 pounds.

Sheep have been known to attain their 20th year. M.D. —

it is thought by many, that the ~~notice~~ word pecunia was assumed from pecus a Latin word for cattle, as they were, then, the most extensive Commodity, when wants were few & luxuries not introduced, no wonder then, the Britains in early times impressed their figures on their coins. —

On the 29th of November 1782 was killed by Mr Moore Butcher in the Cliffe near Lewes in Sussex, a very extraordinary South-Down Weather, it's flesh being as fair as the whitest veal. it was fattened among many others, several of which have been killed and proved all of their natural colour. None of the Butchers there ever knew of a like instance and our Naturalists are unable to account for it. — the sheep was quite healthy, & remarkably fat though the joints (to use the Butcher's phrase) were perfect pictures, so predominant were fancy & prejudice, that they with difficulty, fetched the common market price. —

in February 1784, a sheep was killed near Waltham on the wolds in Leicestershire a leg of which was sent to Mr Thompson tanner in Cockermouth Cumberland, which weighed upwards of twenty pounds, a sample of the wool was sent with it 18 inches long & exceeding fine. —

On the 2 of April 1785, a Scotch wether sheep, the property of Thos Graham Esq of Claregill, was sold at Alstone market for 3-10-0, it had 3 inches solid fat on the shoulders & on the short ribs, the fore quarters weighed 1 cwt & the inside fat more than one of the quarters, the legs remarkably small & not able to support its weight for any length of time. —

A Mr Edmons of Angmering in Sussex killed an Ewe in the Spring of 1785, which had within her 6 lambs, the same Ewe yeaned last year 3 & in 1783, four; by which it appears that in two years she had generated 13 lambs. —

Mr. Culley in his observations on live cattle mentions a Ewe belonging to a Mr Addison of the Tees-water breed that had 20 lambs in 6 years as follows, in 1772-4 lambs, —73-5 do. —74 2 do. —75, 5 do. —76 2 do. —77-2 do. N.B: the first nine were lambed within eleven months.

In Dorsetshire, the breed of sheep usual in that country, have lambs twice a year, they taking the tup soon after they have lambed the first time. See Cully's observations. — in the year 1786 out of the 12 breeding Ewes I had, 3 of them had 3 lambs apiece & brought them all up without any assistance, one of the lambs was an Hermaphrodite, at least had something of the parts of both sexes. M.T.

In 1767, in an article from Newcastle, was the following fact, "Samuel Crisp of Norton near Claxton has a black Ewe, 19 years old last Spring, which has brought him two lambs every year, of which 18 couple were black, she is still likely to live & have more; he has 4 times lost his whole flock, since he had this lucky Ewe, herself excepted". —

In the first week of April 1787 a weather-sheep 4 years old, was killed by Henry Kinder butcher in Leeds, fed by Mr Robt Collins of Barmton near Darlington, which weighed upwards of 240 ℔, the quarters were £2 ½ each & had 50 ℔ of tallow, the meat was covered with fat from 3 to 4 inches deep & sold at 9d pr. ℔, the whole produced £8-0-11. —

A weather 3 shear sheep, of Mr Bakewell's sort, bred by Mr Buckley of Normanton & sold as a cundish by Jn Kimington of long Bennington Lincolnshire, was killed in Febr: 1788, it weighed 3 stone per quarter & was 5 inches & ½ thick on the neck part. —

In May 1781 an Ewe sheep was killed ~~at~~ near Apperley bridge, by W: Storey butcher there, which weighed 47 pounds & 4 each quarter, had 39 pounds of tallow & was remarkably small boned, she had two lambs the year before, was fed by W: Brown of Hutton near Ripon & never had any corn.

Adam Dale a farmer at Wycliffe-grange near Richmond Yorkshire had in April 1787 a lamb with 3 legs only, a sort of foot came out of the knee of the defective one.

— the largest sheep in England are found in Yorkshire on the Tees banks, & are called Tees-water breed a sheep was killed there a few years since, whose fore-quarters weighed 43 pounds each & the hind ones 42 each; some are said to weigh 60 pounds a quarter. — in May 1777 a weather-sheep was killed at Leeds, the length of which, from nose to tail, measured 48 inches & over the breast 46 inches 2½; it cut 8 inches in the quartering place & the four quarters together weighed 208. — about Christmas 1777, was killed by Mr John Coates butcher at Smeaton near Northallerton Yorkshire, a weather sheep rising 5 years old, the quarters of which, weighed ~~with~~ one with another 62 pounds, 4 ounces each; it was bred & grazed by Mr Thomas Hutchinson of Smeaton, is supposed to have been the fattest sheep in England & to be 40 pounds heavier than any yet known in the North.* — in Sept.r 1778 a Wether sheep only 2 years old, was killed by Mr John Walker butcher at Knaresborough, which weighed 170 pounds.

* Mr Culley in his observations on ~~tope~~ live cattle says this sheep weighed 62-16 ounces Avoirdupois pr quarter! a shoulder bought by Miss Allan weighed 25 ℔ — sold at 1s. ℔?

The following uncommon instances of fecundity in Sheep are well ascertained —— an Ewe the property of James Wilkinson of Sigston near Northallerton in Yorkshire, lambed in 1775, ~~the~~ had 16 lambs in five years & brought them all up, in 1776 she had two, in 1777 & 78 she had 3 each, in 1779 & 80 she had each year four. — two of her lambs of 1778 had two in 1779 & one in 1780 had 3 & the other 2, two of her lambs of 1779, had in 1780 two apiece. — at Wycliffe in August 1780 I eat a Lamb's head, the teeth of which were thickly incrusted with the gold colored Pyrites, like that of the Ox. M:T: — have seen many such since, M:T:

A Mr Christopher Harrison Farmer at Exney field near Darlington, clipped from one tup in three years 63½ lb of ~~wool~~ good wool ~~in 3 years~~ viz in 1780 21½ lb, in —81, 19½ lb & in —82 22½ lb.

There is now (in 1783,) an Ewe in the possession of Thos. Worsdale of Spanby, Lincolnshire, which in the last six years has had 25 lambs, viz the first year two, the 2, three, the 3, four, the 4th five, the fifth, six & has now five lambs sucking her. — in 1784 a Ewe belonging to Francis Parker of Copt-Hunt near Nippon had 5 fine lambs, all which lived & were supported by the Dam alone. —

In the beginning of March 1785, an ~~Ewe~~ Ewe 6 years old belonging to J: Nicholson of Sheffield Cutler yeaned 5 live & stout lambs, she has had 19. — the same year & nearly at the same time, another Ewe yeaned also 5, belonging to the servant of Mrs Phillips of Chipping-Norton in Oxfordshire. — another Ewe belonging to Mr Chapman of Lyamdon in Leicestershire had in April 1785 5 lambs, all lived, what is remarkable, she was so small, that if fat, she would not weigh above 15 pr quarter.

in Scotland are sheep with dun-faces without horns, many of them when fed weigh no more than 6, 7, or 8 p.ds pr quater. -

A Ram of Mr. Bakewells mentioned by Mr. Young in his eastern tour, girth 5 feet 10 inches height two feet 5 inches -- breadth over shoulders one feet, 11 inches & ½, over ribs 1 foot 10 inches & ½, over hips 1 foot 9 inches & ½

A Wether sheep fed at Deanton mentioned by Mr. Culley was killed at Alnwick 1787, 4 years old, his girth 5 feet 8 inches & ½, breadth over shoulders 1 foot 9 inches, over his middle 1 foot 7 inches & ¼, across the breast from the inside of one bone to the inside of the other 9 inches. at dividing of the quarters, it measured thro' the ribs 7 inches & ⅛ of solid fat cut strait without a slope & the flesh of the most beautiful bright colour, his bones were remarkably small, the offals unfortunately were not weighed, [the head, pluck & pelt, blood & entrails were not weighed] the sheep of this breed has usually a greater quantity of meat in proportion to their offals, than any other kind known.

In the St. James Chronicle, ~~the latter end~~ from 20th to 22d of May 1790, was an account of an Ewe of the Wiltshire breed then living at Langley Lodge Herts the property of Mr. Newman Harley, then 20 years of age & had been the dam of 61 lambs, she has never failed breeding once & sometimes twice a year until the last year, when she became lame & infirm of her limbs like an old person, her food of late years had been turnips.

Mr. Bakewell lett out a tup for one year only at 600, I think in 1789.

In the latter end of May 1786, an Ewe, the property of Mr. Wilson, butcher, in Leeds, was sold at Wakefield fair for 4 pounds; she was supposed to be the best Ewe in England & weighed 46 ℔ pr quarter, tho' she brought up two lambs the year before. —

In February 1787, a sheep was killed at Coventry, that weighed 40 pounds pr quarter. —

March 31, 1787, a two-sheer weather sheep was sold in Leicester market, which weighed 176 ℔, the whole carcase was sold at 6 pr p.d & with the skin, fat &c produced 5 pounds 8 shillings, imagined, if kept another year, it would have weighed 220 ℔. — another sheep of the above kind bred by the same grazier was sold at Loughborough, which weighed 171 pounds. —

on April 9, Easter-Monday 1787, a Weather sheep was sold at Downton market, which weighed 192 ℔, bred & fed by James Watson of Oxney-field near Downton. —

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for the Rot in Sheep, so fatal in moist seasons, the following receipt has been found nearly infallible, even in the most advanced stages — viz Salt & water, three large spoonfuls to be given every other day for 3 days, the lye to be strong enough to bear an egg. —

for scab & Vermin in Sheep, Goulard's water mixed six to one, has been of great use, as well as for all sorts of wounds & hurts. M. T.

In the neighbourhood of Portillo a town about 16 miles from Valladolid in Spain, is a breed of sheep of exquisite flavor & so small as to be always between 25 & 32 pounds weight, 16 ounces to the pound. a species of course bitter salt called Sal de Compas is found all over the grounds, which is supposed to contribute much to the excellency of the mutton. —

Early in April 1790, a Ewe belonging to Mr Pullard of Itshing=ton yeaned a lamb with 7 perfect legs & a compleat tail on the right flank, it had 3 legs before & 4 behind. —

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both Ram & Ewe are of an age to engender ~~at~~ under one year old, go with lamb five months, have mostly one lamb, tho some breeds have commonly two & sometimes three or four at a time, a particular sort breeds twice a year. — a Mr Jeffery Pearl of Floxne in Suffolk, had an Ewe, that brought forth 4 lambs in 1777, all of which lived, 3 ~~by hand~~ brought up by the dam & one by hand: Mr. Pearle's father who lived on the same farm, had about 40 years ago (1777) 22 lambs from 7 ewes in one season, all which lived to a proper age & were brought up by their dams. — in 1781, an Ewe belonging to Mr Worsdale of Sparby in Lincolnshire, yeaned 5 Lambs, 3 of which lived, in 1780 the same Ewe had 3 & the year before 4, ten out of the twelve were living 1781. — the same year George Gowndry Miller at Wycliffe near Richmond in Yorkshire, had ten lambs out of 3 ewes, viz 3 apiece out of 2 & 4 out of the other. — ~~[illegible]~~

an Ewe belonging to Mr G: Sipson of Casterton near Stamford, had in April 1787, 4 lambs, in the April succeeding she had 3, which made 8 nearly in one year. —

a Wedder or Weather sheep was killed at Leicester Dec: 29, 1787, & sold in the market there, which weighed when cut up more than 4ts ~~stones~~ pounds a quarter & said to be the largest ever sold there.

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a two-shear Wedder or Weather sheep was sold at Leicester market March 22, 1788 fed on grass & cabbage only, of extraordinary size & fatness & remarkably light of bone for its weight; measured 5 3/4 inches thick of solid fat upon the ribs cut straight thro' & 3 1/4 inches upon the rump, the carcass, skin & rough fat were sold for 7-6-7, it was bred by Ld. Visct. Wentworth at Kirkby-Mallory in Leicestershire & got by a Ram of the Dishley breed. —

The great breeder of Cattle, Mr Bakewell of Leicestershire, lost a Ram in August 1788 by a disorder in its liver, ~~a Ram~~ which he had actually hired out to a neighbouring ~~neigh~~ farmer for four hundred guineas, for the ensuing season only!

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on Dec: 27, 1788, a wedder or wether sheep was sold at Lei=cester market, which when cut up, measured 3 inches & up=wards of fat all the way from the rump to the neck; the breast cutt 4 inches & 1/2 solid fat through the middle; the lean flesh uncommonly fine misled with streaks of fat; & the bone remarkably light: it was only 3 years old; no extraordinary means whatever were used in fattening it, grass & a few cab=bages in the winter, were its sole food, it was the property of Mr. Biddle, at the oaks in Leicester-forest, who bred it, it was got by a ram of Mr. Paget's of Ibstock. —

A Wedder or Wether sheep was slaughtered at Hull soon after Christmas 1788, whose weight was 12 stone 18 ℔, which is 44 pounds per quarter, he measured in fat upon the division of the quarters 5½ inches ~~on the~~ & upon the rump 4 & ½, this sheep had no other keeping but grass in summer & turnips in winter. was bred by Mr. Colling near Darlington & was of the Dishley breed. —

Feb: 7, 1789, a weather sheep of the old Leicestershire breed, without a crop, was sold in Leicester market, which weighed, when slaughtered, 195 ℔; the bone small in proportion, his feed, grass, turnips & hay. —

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a particular instance of fecundity occurred in an Ewe belonging to Mr Pratt of Darton, had two healthy lambs at Christmas 1787, two more June 1788 & 3 others equally strong & healthy on the 30th of Jan:y 1789 was of the country breed. —

In Nov. 1788, a sheep was killed at Fisherwick park (Ld Donegal's) which weighed, when killed, 183 pounds. — ~~an ewe belonging to Mr. Attbane of Thorpe-Tewrow Hillmorington, bred at the Cotter place, about 6 years old, was killed at Stranard Castle Ford 10, 1789, its quarters weighed 1 stone 4 lb ½, tallow 10 stone, hydes 1 stone, had not been pampered with oilcake or any unnatural food. his mother was killed about 3 years before aged 9, she weighed off the ewe 18 stone for 20 pounds.~~ — an Ewe-sheep was sold March 27, 1790 at Leicester market, which weighed 163 ℔ fat & firm in flesh.

A lamb with 6 legs was lambed dead at Adam Dale's farm in the parish of Wycliffe N: Riding of Yorkshire in the Spring of 1789.—

in the Spring of 1789, 24 Ewes belonging to Mr Forster at Wiston near Selby produced 66 lambs.—

A Ewe was living at Smite in Worcestershire in the year 1789 then 15 years old, which had yeaned 18 lambs, viz 3 the first time, 4 the second, 4 the third, 3 the fourth & 4 the fifth.—

In July 1789, a remarkable three-shear sheep bred & fed by the Rev. Mr Swann of Brant-Broughton, was killed by Mr. Killingley of Newark, the two fore-quarters of which weighed 84 pounds.

In July 1789 at Mr Andrew's of Walpole Norfolk, a fleece clipped from a shearling Wedder, weighed 31½ the ~~stab~~ staple was upwards of 24 inches long, it was of the breed of Mr. Chaplin of Lincolnshire.

A sheep was killed Sept. 22, 1789, of the small South-down sort, fatted by John Luxford Esq. of Winchelsea, at the shop of Mr. Muggleston of that place, which had about its kidneys 26 pounds of fat & eleven pounds of what is called loose d°., the carcase weighed no more than 6 stone, 4 pounds.—

A black ewe, belonging to Mr. Lowe of Heath-hill, near Newport in Shropshire, died in the end of November 1789, which was yeaned in April 1768 & had brought him 35 lambs.—

At an annual show of sheep at Lincoln Oct: 2, 1789, two fat sheep were there shown & killed, according to agreement, one Yorkshire the property of Mr. ~~Stonecard~~ Ombler of Saltah in Holderness, the other Leicestershire the property of Mr Stone of Lowndon, they weighed as follows The Yorkshire one alive 20 stone, 7 lb, when killed 13-1 st lb, fat 1-12 st lb, skin 1-12 st lb, total when killed 16-11 st lb; the Leicestershire when alive 15-13 st lb, when killed 10-13 st lb, fat, 1-1 st lb, skin 1-7 st lb, total when killed 13-7 st lb — difference between the two 3-4 st lb.

Oct: 10, 1789 a wether sheep remarkably fat, was killed at Leicester, fed on grass & turnips only; was bred & fed by Mr Thos. Barnet at the Stops near Warwick, weighed when alive 26 lb, when dead & dressed 19 lb, so only had 7 lb of offal: at the same time & place was killed another bred by Mr Saml. Knowles of Naillton Co. Leic: it's carcase weighed 14 lb.

— The latter end of Oct. 1789, a Wether sheep of extraordinary fatness, fed with. corn, was killed by Mr. Jos: Boultbee butcher of Castle-Donnington, bred & grazed by Mr. R: Clarke of Lockington of the new Leicestershire breed, his carcase without the head weig. 157 lb.

A sheep fed by Mr. Walter of Market-Deeping, Lincolnshire, was sold at Smithfield-market March 8, 1790 to a butcher at the west end of the town. It weighed 26 lb per quarter, said to be the largest sheep ever brought alive to the London market. —

The goat has frequently been known to breed with sheep & their produce is prolific, from which it seems probable they originally differ little from them, if at all. M: P:—

the He-goat can engender at a year old & the female is with kid sometimes at 7 months, they rarely breed when above 7 years old, perhaps owing to their great salaciousness.—

Goats are of a most ardent nature, one male frequently being sufficient to impregnate 150 females.

A Hart or Stag is called the first year a Hind calf or calf, the 2d a knobber or Brocket, the 3 a Brock, the 4th a Staggard, the 5th a Stag the 6th a Hart, after being hunted by the King a Hart-royal; The Hind or female called first year a calf, 2d a Heave & sometimes a Brocket's sister, the 3, a Hind. —

A ~~fan~~ Doe is said to go with fawn 8 months, the same time as the hinds or females of the Red-deer or Stags, see Bucher Dict: Veterinaire ou des animaux domestiques vol: 2, p: 102. — the Bucks are called the first year fawns, the second prickets, the 3 Sorels, the 4th Soores, the 5th bucks of the first head & so on. — Does are the first year called fawns, the 2d Teggs, the 3d Does. — Bucks when castrated called Hevers, sometimes wrote Havivors. —

Tho' many parks in England have of late years been much reduced & several totally destroyed, yet there are still some of great extent & well stocked, the Duke of Ancaster's at Grimsthorp in Lincolnshire is said by computation, on the best authority, to contain no less than six thousand head & is annually enlarging, there is also there a park of red deer or Stags & hinds of between two & three hundred head. —

The Red & fallow deer scarce ever herd together; Mr. White observes, that tho' Wolmer-forest in Hants formerly stocked with red deer & Alice Holt with fallow, were adjoining together & separated only by a common hedge at most, yet the former were never seen in the Holt nor the latter in the Forest. Nat: hist: of Selborne, p: 25. —

Our King James the first is said to have got from Henry the 4th of France some capital huntsmen to instruct his ~~footmen~~ own in the art of knowing perfectly the foot-marks of the stags & to trace them thereby; Messieurs de Baumont, du Moustier & after-=wards one de St. Ravy are particularly mentioned. See Encyclopedie, edition of Neufchastel vol: 16, p: 927. 2d. column. —

On the 2d of October 1786, the hounds of Col: O'Brien of Enistymon near Ennis in Ireland, found in Mr. Fenderga[illegible]'s woods near Gort, a stag, supposed to have long been the monarch-stag of the Dun=haughty mountains & after running him a chace of above 60 miles, thro the plains of the county of Galway, was at length taken alive at Loughrea, but died in carrying home; he weighed, after being broke up, 303 pounds.

The Rutting time of the old stags begins the latter end of August or beginning of September & ends about the 20th of that month, the next sort begin about the 10th of September & end the beginning of October, the younger stags are from ~~the~~ about the 20th of September till the 15th of October, after which none but the prickets are in rut & the whole season for all, is over by November; the young hinds also come in heat later than the older ones. both stag & hind are supposed to be of age to engender at 18 months, the hind carries her young rather more than 8 months, has mostly one, sometimes two young ones. they seldom live longer than thirty or thirty five years, altho many authors have attributed to them a much greater longevity.— in some parts of the North of England, the Rutting season seems to be later.—

Dr. Johnson asserts, that in the Highlands of Scotland, are stags not larger than the fallow deer & their venison of equal flavor. The stag-venison I have tasted in England, was very coarse & bad. M.T.

Stags are also found in many other parts of England, as New forest, Windsor forest, Epping forest, Enfield Chace &c, some arrive to an amazing size; in 1768 Sept. 29 a Stag was roused at Billingbear in Berkshire & after 3 hours killed, whose two haunches weighed 10½ pounds, one was presented to the Queen, the other to Christian ye 7th King of Denmark, then in England. — One of the finest parks of Red deer or stags at present (1787) in England, is that of Badminton, the Duke of Beaufort's in Gloucestershire. —

The beautiful spotted sort are frequently called Mennil or Meynel Deer, are said to have been brought from China & to have taken that name from having been first introduced into the park of Lord Meynel in Yorkshire; Ld Meynel was an ancestor of the ~~present~~ late Earl of Holderness, who among his other titles, had that of Lord Meynell. — the Does of the fallow Deer have very rarely two fawns.

Parks have been diminishing fast for several years back in England on account of improving ground &c M.T. —

one cause of the diminution of deer, is the great mischief they do to rising plantations by the barking of the trees, especially in frosty weather, have known them to destroy trees by peeling, after being more than 40 years planted, they seem particularly fond of ash. M.T. —

In the North of England, the does of the fallow deer seldom begin to drop their fawns, till the first week in June, near London often fawn early in May. —

The fallow deer begin not to rut till ~~the~~ near 3 weeks after the stags & exactly in the same order, the oldest bucks first & the prickets last, they also drop their horns later in proportion. M. T. –

– if Deer are gelt when without horns, they are supposed never to have any, & if when they have horns, never to cast them; yet Morton in his North.re p. 452 gives three instances to the contrary, ~~both~~ all of them in Farning-woods in that county, whose heads were renewed nearly as large as in the uncastrated; he also ~~then~~ mentions (452) an instance of a doe in the same place, having two fawns, a very rare circumstance. – probably the supposed Hevers were not thoroughly castrated, or had a testicle not come down, a case very frequent in sheep & sometimes in Horses, such are called in Yorkshire Riggels or Ridgels. M. T. – ~~some write them Hevers~~

Mr Swinburne in his history of the two Sicilies vol. 2, p. 139, mentions a curious species of deer in the forest of Persano near Postum belonging to his Sicilian majesty, they are of a beautiful white with red ears, they had increased there so much & committed such ravages in the cultivated land, that the King some years since destroyed a great number of them, above 2,000 head were shot in a few weeks. –

In a Park belonging to Mr Fonnereau at Christchurch close by Ipswich, is or was a species of fallow deer extremely beautiful, said to be the most elegant in the kingdom, they are of a fine white color, spotted with black like Harlequin dogs & have bald faces. – See tour Hard England page 31, of the edition of 1743. –

In Clumber Park in Nottinghamshire belonging to the Duke of Newcastle, is said to be a kind of Deer with bald faces, which are reported to be sometimes affected with a singular disorder, something like madness. —

In my own Deer paddock in June 1784, a young Doe bred tame, which had been given me, supposed to have been bit by a mad dog, went raging mad, run at myself & others & on being confined, foamed at the mouth & showed every indication of a confirmed Mania, bit my husband-man to blood, which luckily had not any bad effects, proper medicines being taken in time; Will more to ascertain this to be true madness, at the next full moon, which had been the period in the former month, a full-headed Buck went raging mad & seemed to bite many of the others, all that he was observed to attack, were destroyed & the rest had proper draughts given them & no farther alarm ensued. M. T. — Some of the largest deer in England were said once to have been in the Earl of Derby's Park, Latham in Lancashire. —

The park of Nanney, anciently the seat of the Nanney family but since of the Vaughans, near the Mountain of Cader-Idrys in Wales, was famous for a very small species of deer affording most excellent Venison. See Pennants Snowdon p: 97. —

I killed a buck at Wycliffe Aug: 31, 1789, six years old compleat that spring, one haunch of which weighed 25 pds & 7/2 full weight. another 27 pds his whole weight when flead &c was 10 stone, 13 pds

Roebucks, according to Dr Moffet, were found in Wales, as late as Queen Elizabeth's reign at least & in great plenty on Cheviot hills in the reign of Henry 8. see Leland's itinerary. Roes are mentioned as making part of the wedding entertainment of Elizabeth daughter of Sr. John Neville of Chete or Chevet married to Roger Rockley 17 of Henry 8th. from an old Roll published by the Revd. Mr. Pegge 1780, at the end of a roll of English old cookery from an original MS in the possession of Gustavus Brander Esqr. F. R. S. —

they engender at ~~one year old~~ two years or eighteen months, the does carry their young five months, have mostly one or two young ones, sometimes three, live about twelve or fifteen years.

Roebucks are now not unfrequent in most parts of France & called there Chevreuils. —

In very severe winters they have sometimes, even of late years been known to come into Cumberland, about Keswick & Skiddaw, as I have been informed from good authority. M. T. —

The young are called the first year Kids, the second year Girls, the 3d year ~~called~~ Hemuses, the 4th called Roebucks of the first head, the 5th & fair Roebucks.

by the deed of King John in the appendix, it is evident that the Roebuck (Capreolus) was then an inhabitant of Devon=
=shire & probably of all England then & long after.—

Messrs. Beilby & Bewick in their history of quadrupeds p. 117 mention, that a roebuck hunted out of Scotland took refuge in the woody recesses on the banks of the Tyne between Prudhoe castle & Wylam, it was frequently hunted, but by its speed ever evaded the pursuits of the dogs & frequent=
=ly crossed the river; at last in a severe winter endea=
=vouring to cross the river on the ice, it was taken alive & being kept for some weeks in the house, it was again let out, when all its activity & conduct seemed to be lost & it appeared to have forgot entirely its old retreats, on being hunted afterwards, it lay down in the midst of a brook, where the dogs soon demolished it.—

A Dog has been known to copulate with a Sow, but never any mixt produce was known. M. T. — I have seen this fact G.A

A very remarkable instance of the early power of engendering in a boar, happened at Wycliffe in the North-riding of Yorkshire in 1780, where a Sow pig about 7 months old was impregnated by a young boar under 2 months old & in proper time brought forth nine pigs, that lived. — In April 1782 a hog was killed at Astbury in Cheshire, which weighed 983 pounds.

A Store-pig only 3 quarters old belonging to Mr. W. Hodgets of Handsworth, Staffordshire, was sold by him in Feb: 1784 for 7 pounds he bought it a short time before for 73. —

in the Parish of Longhenton in North.d a young Sow of a small kind capable of being fed to about 14 Stone, had within the last 16 months (1784) farrowed four times, the 1st time she had 17 pigs, the 2d 20, the 3d 17 & the 4th 21; in all 75. —

About the 20th of March 1785, a Pig seven months old, without being put up to feed, was killed by Mr. J. Thompson, of Ainiskaugh, near Alston in Cumberl., which measured in height only 23 inches & weighed 14 Stone; it cut 11 inches thick in the Chine, a Stone of lard was taken from its entrails, & it only contained 3 pints of blood. —

— on the 30th of Novr. 1785, a pig was killed at Liverpool, when living was 4 feet 2½ inches high, girt 4 feet 8½ inches, weight 628. also at same time & place another, weight 4 Score & 17 p.d, they were both abt. two years old & were fed at the work-house for the use of the poor. —

3 hogs fatted by Mr. Womack near Mautby-Hall, were killed at Yarmouth for the Greenland ships ~~were killed~~ the latter end of Feb: 1786, which weighed together 132 st. 9 the largest weighed 47 st. 9 ℔, the next 43 st. 9 ℔, the last 41 st. 5 ℔.

On the 28th of February 1786, a hog was killed at Broughton near Skipton in Craven the property of Ric.d Gill, little more than 12 months old, the two sides of which weighed 399 ℔, the head, chines &c 121 ℔ in the whole 520 ℔ it measured full 6 inches of white on the back. —

Early in March 1786, a hog was killed by Wm Wise of Killing=ton near Malton, which weighed 51 Stone 11 ℔ the head weighed 4 Stone & the four feet properly cut off 1 Stone, he produced 6 Stone 5 ℔ of grease & his sides weighed 30 Stone 6 ℔, he measured one foot 5 inches in the chine & was 7 inches thick of fat in the flank, he was so active as to have leaped over a gate five feet high, a short time before.

Jan 24, 1774, a pig was killed, fed by Mr Jos: Lawton of Cheshire which weighed when alive 12 Cwt 2 qrs 10 ℔ when killed & dressed 10 Cwt 3 qrs 11 ℔ or 86 Stone 11 ℔ avoirdupoise, it measured from the nose to the end of the tail 3 yards 8 inches & in height 4 feet 5 inches 2½, it was killed by Jas Was=hington butcher at Congleton. See Culley's Observations on live Stock p. 151. —

Dec 19 1743, a hog was killed at Higham near Padiham in Lancashire, weighing 29 score & 2 pounds, all saleable stuff, which at 14 ℔ pr Stone made 41 Stone, 1 pound. —

Feb: 11, 1751, was killed by Mr Peter Sisters of Linnell near Driffield Yorkshire a Hog-pig, that weighed 44 Stone 11 pounds & which had 5 Stone 11 pounds of grease. — in 1767 there was a sow in the possession of Mr Barber of Handley in Worstershire, which had had 345 pigs in 9 years; one year she farrowed 3 times, in the first litter had 17, in the 2, 18, in the 3, 19, total 44. —

Gen.l Howe once turned out some wild boars from Germany into Wolmer-forest Hants & once a buffalo, but the populace rose & destroyed them. White's Selborne p: 26.

In most parts of Europe wild boars are frequent, ~~to~~ were once so in England, but now extirpated, two wild boars were killed at St Lenci & Cardo in the kingdom of Naples in Dec: 1786, two of which of an uncommon size weighed one 387 ℔, the other 337. —

A pig was killed in February 1787, fed by Mr. ~~Pawson~~ Mosp of Preston-field, Yorkshire, which weighed 5 stone 1 pound, measured 8 feet 7 inches from head to tail & 7 feet 4 inches in circumference of the body; when killed & dressed, it weighed 47 ~~pounds~~ stone 8 pounds, its head cutt off close to the roots of the ears, weighed 4 stone & was sold to a gentleman for 1-8-0. —

a Hog two years old & alive in the possession of a gentleman of Dundalk in December 1787 & weighed 6 cwt 10. or 682 ~~little~~ pounds. — a person near Harbo in Leicestershire had in Feb: 1788, a hog for which he refused 23 pounds, it weighed when fat upwards of forty five score. —

about the middle of Nov.r 1788, a hog-pig a year & 3 quarters old was killed at Shrewsbury, which weighed 37 score, 10 ℔, viz the hams 120, the head 52, the fat 84 & the two quarters 494 ℔. —

— the Rev.d Mr. White in his nat: hist: of Selborne p: 213, mentions a sow in that neighbourhood killed in 1775 of the Indian kind, tho not full-bred, very fat & thick, was then 17, had usually two litters in a year, when young often of ten & sometimes 20 pigs afterwards much reduced, her last of 4 only, produced in all about 300, she proved good bacon, juicy & tender, the rind or sward remarkably thin.

About the middle of December 1788, a sow with 29 pigs in her was killed at Mr. Allan's farm near Scarborough, she was 3 years old & had cleared to her owner upwards of £40, seldom had fewer pigs than 18 at a time, tho never brought up more than 14, was originally brought out of Cumberland at a month old & has a daughter that promises to be as prolific as herself. —

On the 9th of March 1789, a fat hog weighing 45 stone 2 lb, (14 lb to the stone) was killed at Waltham in Leicestershire, belonging to Mr. Greenfield, had 78 lb of fat taken out of the inside; what is most extraordinary is, that it was of the black kind, small bones & eat but a small quantity of food in proportion to the weight, the breed was originally from Mr. Bakewell of Dishley.

A fat hog was killed at Leicester in the beginning of April 1789, which weighed 37 score & the leaf 102 pounds. In July 1789 an inn-keeper at Selby in Yorkshire had a sow which in less than 5 years farrowed 207 pigs, she sometimes had 21 & never less than 17 at a litter, very few of them died. —

In Oct. 1760, a Butcher at Bath had a hog ten two years old, which measured from his snout to his tail 9 feet & ½, is 4 feet & an inch high, 6 feet 10 inches in circumference & weighed near 900 pounds.

A Singular Swine was killed July 16, 1790, by a pig-butcher of Downham-Market, which he had purchased of a farmer of Wimbotham in that neigh=bourhood, on opening it, the pluck appeared much larger than common & on further inspection was found to have two hearts, one quite perfect, the other nearly so, they had a pipe to each & grew nearly a foot asunder & what is still as singular, there was not any gall to the liver.-

A breed of hogs, with solid or undivided feet, has been known in England, see letters between Mr. Dugdale & Dr. Thos. Browne p: 15 among Dr. Browne's posthumous works; the Dr. thus speaks of them "Have you taken notice of a breed of Porci Solidi-pedes? I first observed them above 20 years ago & they are still among us. the Dr. lived mostly in Norfolk, tho born in London, he is fre=quently called Sr. Thos. Browne, being a knight. — a similar breed is spoke of by Linneus as not uncommon near Upsal, supposed by him a variety only. —

The Hog is able to engender at about nine months & sometimes under, goes with young about 4 months or 16 weeks, have from ten to twenty young ones or more at a time. & cease to breed about 15: in a book, called la nouvelle maison rustique, mention is made of a sow that had 37 pigs at one litter. — a sow, according to Mons. Buffon, ~~when~~ will take the boar at any time, even when pregnant, contrary to the nature of most other animals; this however is not generally the case in Britain. There have been some remarkable instances of prolificknes in this species; a sow belonging to Eleanor Rutledge of Westfield near Workington in Cumberland farrowed 16 pigs May 24, 1776, Nov: 7 ensuing 18 do. & May 23 1777, 18 more, total 52 in one year & all lived. —

[illegible] on or a litter, except her last, when she had only two, she died 1778. —

In June 1777 a sow belonging to Mr. Tong of Beverley farrowed 23 pigs, 22 of which lived & did well, previous to this litter, she had had 3 others, tho' not 3 years old, the first of 7 pigs, the 2d, 14, the 3d 19, total of four litters 63. — a sow of the chinese breed, near Gloucester, had brought forth 112 pigs before October 1777, tho' then only 4 years & 4 months old. — a sow belonging to Mr. Vowe near Hallaton in Leicestershire farrowed in March 1776, 27 pigs, but both sow & pigs died soon after. —

Some hogs in England have arrived to very great sizes; one was killed in 1776, by Mr. Andrews of Winter=bourn Dantzey near Salisbury, which measured in length 8 feet 6 inches & in circumference 7 feet 8 inches & weighed 36 score. — another bred by Mr. Buck of Weybridge sold by auction in 1768, only two years old, was between 12 & 13 hands high, & 13 feet long. — another sold in 1770 at Hampstead, was 4 feet 3 inches high, 7 feet in girth, ears 19 inches long & 13 broad. — another killed Jan: 13, 1777 at Nesswick in Yorkshire, fed by Ric. Wellburne a cottager, not 2 years & ½ old, measured in length 9 feet & weighed 50 stone 5 pds. at the rate of 14 pounds to the stone, it was when alive 4 feet high. —
A boar was killed in Feb: 1790, at Field-place near Horsham in Sussex, the hide of which weighed 13 stone 4 pounds. —

A Hog was killed in February 1777 by Mr Thomas New=
=man at East Malling in Kent, only one year
old, measuring eight feet, two inches in length,
three feet, eight inches high, & weighed seventy
four stone & a half. —

In April 1777, two hogs were killed by a Mr.
Coney butcher at Herstmonceux in Sussex, that
weighed together 161 stone, 1 & ½; one weighing 71 stone
& ½, the other 89 stone, & ½: the weight of their
heads together made 113 pounds & ½ & the gut fatt
53 pounds, the feet of both the above hogs weighed
only nine pounds. ——

*Some were turned out by one of the Earls of
Exeter in Burleigh woods near Stamford but
are I believe now totally destroyed. see more of this farther on. — the
learned Dr Moffet who died 1604 & was
author of a celebrated work on insects & another
on foods lately republished by Dr Christopher
Bennet, speaking of wild swine, says they
were then very rare in England & to be found
only, as he had heard in Lord Latimer's
woods, who was fond of hunting them. —
a sow belonging to the landlord of the 5 bells at Tangley
Hants of the Norway breed, in 12 years had 310 piggs, sometimes 17,
often sixteen & never less than ten at a litter, except her last,
when she had only two, she died 1778. —

in February 1779 two Swine were slaughtered at Loughborough in Leicestershire, fed by Mr Bakewell of Dishley two year & a half old; they measured four feet, two inches in height, were ten feet long, & upwards of eight feet in the girth, they weighed forty score each, & had fifteen inches fat on the chines. —

the same month & year as the above, a hog was killed at a village near Driffield in Yorkshire, not quite 3 years old, that, when cut up, weighed 60 stone 5 pounds; 14 pounds to the stone, the hams weighed 12 stone, 6 pounds: it was bred by Mr John Botteril & sold by him to Richd. Welburn Esqr. — in November 1779 a Swine was killed by Mr John Henderson of Alnwick, the property of Mr Garrot of Wooden, 2 years & 7 mnths old, which measured in length 3 yards & 4 inches, at the girth 2 yards & 5 inches, weighed 47 stone 11 ℔. & had 4 stone 9 ℔. of Lard.

January 5, 1780 a Swine, 13 months old, was killed by Mr Robt Story of ~~Tofson~~ little Tofson near Rothbury, which weighed 37 stone 9 pounds, exclusive of 53 pounds of lard. —

a Pig was killed in February 1780 ~~near~~ at little Salkeld, near Penrith Cumberland, by Mr John Watson, 2½ yards high, as much in girth & weighed 41 stone. —

in ~~March~~ February 1781 Robt ~~Mall~~ Moore miller of Durweston in Dorsetshire, fattened & killed a hog weighing upwards of 38 score or 95 stone, a common weight of a fat ox. —

on the 2d of May 1786, a pig of the thick-necked kind, was killed at Rochdale in Lancashire ~~a pig of the thick necked kind~~, which measured round the collar 36 inches, from the nose to the end of the tail 48 inches; & round the body 51 inches, its height from the foot to the top of the shoulder 24 do. & weighed when dressed 13 Stone 4 ℔. —

The latter end of June 1786, at the King's head in Salford Yorkshire a sow farrowed 26 pigs, 6 died ~~being~~ occasioned by putting two sows together the remaining 20 lived. — a hog in 1767 fed at Mr. Lea's farmer at Crewe, was killed at Congleton Co. Ches., one side of which weighed 313 ℔, the other 314 do., head, feet, backbone, fat & harslet 236, total 850 ℔. —

* Concerning the wild swine mentioned before at Burleigh, Morton in his Northamptonshire p: 444, published 1712, has the following passage. —

We are to remark, as a thing uncommon in this kingdom, that there is a breed of wild hogs in the purlieus & woods hereabouts, (speaking of Burleigh) belonging to the Earls of Exeter, & that they came from a Badger-coloured Italian Boar & a black Westphalian sow, that had been brought to Burleigh by the late Earl & escaped thence into the woods, became wild & continued to propagate, they are now of a fox color, feed on mast, are fierce & disown the government of Man, one of them was so large, that it weighed 26 Stone 6 ℔ & ½ & was killed some years ago, by the late Earl's huntsman in his Lordship's purlieus. —

The following article was in St. James Chronicle in Feb: 1781.

We hear from Lewes, that a wild Boar was hunted in the

western part of the county of Sussex on Monday the 29th of January (1781) he was roused from Dashurst wood in the parish of Wisbo=
=rough-green, by some dogs belonging to Mr. Edwards of Shipborne & after leading them an excellent chace the whole day, he ran thro' pot street, Pullborough into a dyke in Jewel mead, where he was shot in the presence of near two hundred people between 4 & 5 in the Evening; his carcase was carried to Mr. Edwards's house, where a part of it was dressed & eat, it weighed when flayed 23 stone without the head, which weighed 12 lb, the hide weighed 7 stone & was so thick & invulnerable that it not only resisted several bullets, but turned them as flat as buttons, the balls which killed him, entered at his eyes, his tusks were 3 inches long. —

N: B: Mr. Pennant conjectures, if the above account is authentic, that this Boar must have been some domestic pig escaped into the woods & become by age as above described, no native breed of wild swine being now known in Britain, that about Burleigh even, being, I believe, now demolished. —

A singular instance of growth & fattening of a swine in 8 months was in the York paper of friday Feb: 8, 1788; Mr Robt. Briggs of Swook=
=stone in Derbyshire bought in May 1787 a pig for 9-1-0, was killed on the 4th of Jan: 1788 weighed then 36 score & 7 lb., half of him sold for 6-0-10, was remarkably small boned & of the prick-eared kind, stood only 3 feet 2 inches high when living. —

A pig was killed at Brough near Catterick in Yorkshire (the seat of Sr. John Lawsons) in the beginning of the year 1788, which weighed 33 stones, 2 lb 1½ & might, if longer kept, have been fed to a greater weight.

The sagacity of some dogs is almost incredible, have been well informed, that two hounds sent to London by sea, from a Gentleman in Northumberland (Mr. Riddel of Swinburn) found their way back over land & returned home! M.S. —

Leibnitz somewhere speaks of a dog, that had been taught to pronounce some French & German words: see a note in Buffon's Histoire Naturelle, vol: 2, p: 440, quarto edition. —

The true English Spaniel of a large size grown uncommon here, is still found in Ireland a fine handsome dog with a high stern.

called in the North of Yorkshire frequently a Coley dog, per=
=haps from the color, as they are mostly black, an ugly but a
very **Sagacious** & useful species. M: T:

The true English mastiff with hanging ears & large jowls is now become rare, tho' a fine, handsome, courageous animal, their place seems supplied by bull-dogs of various sizes, a stupid, heavy, ill natured species, frequently turning upon their masters on any affront; their only merit seems to consist in their retaining firm hold of their prey, scarce to be taken off, without dislocating their jaws. M: T. –

A little species of the bull-dog, mostly of a dun colour, with thick heads & black muzzles were common in England some years since, usually called Dutch mastiffs or puggs ~~were common in England~~ are now, I think deservedly, in a manner extinct; also another species of dog very sagacious & fond of the water, with very rough & curled hair mostly white or brown, formerly very common, is now become scarce, it seems to be the grand Barbet of Mons.r Buffon M: T. –

The New-foundland breed of dogs also in many places supply the want of the old Mastiffs; they are a sensible, sagacious ~~dog~~ breed, dive & take the water admirably; when first imported & their immediate descendants, are handsome & large ~~species~~ & very shaggy, but in a few generations dwindle away much in size & generally become smooth-haired, are of great use in Newfoundland to the shipping in their fisheries & have been often known to save the lives of sailors fallen overboard. M: T.

N.B: are excellent swimmers & mostly Webb-footed.

Some Newfoundland puppies were advertised to be sold in the Morn=
=ing Chronicle of Thursday May 17, 1787, at the Castle in Jermyn Street
St. James, said to be out of a bitch, that stood 28 inches high & got by a dog
that stood 32 inches high, supposed the largest real Newfound. Dog ever seen in England.

— Dogs in a state of nature & domestic, breed
about one year old, the bitch goes with whelp
between 9 & 10 ~~months~~ weeks, have in the state of
nature to six & when tame to 10 or 12 young
ones at a time & often more. — in May 1777, a hound-bitch
belonging to Mr John Ellerby of Whitby, had twenty
living whelps at one litter. —

A breed between a dog & a fox has undoubtedly been several times. —

however extraordinary it may seem, that a familiarity between animals, usually so ~~contrary~~ inimical, as a dog & fox, could ever exist; yet that it has been the case frequently, cannot be called in question when brought up together; & more than one instance might be produced, when a tame fox has joined the hounds in hunting one of its own species; have heard from good authority, of such a one accompanying a pack of hounds belonging to the late John Clavering Esq.r of Berrington Co. Northb. for some years, but unfortunately, at last on loosing the scent of the fox they pursued, the hounds by mistake fell on their old companion & devoured him. M. T. —

Mons.r Buffon in the 3. vol of his suppl.t to nat. history pig &c acknowledges to have received an account of a dog having coupled with a she-wolf at the Marquis de Spontin's at Namur, they had 4 whelps, one of the colour of the dog, the others like the wolf. — the ~~young~~ dog & wolf had been brought up together from very young ones. this was in June 1773. — see more of this mixed breed farther on in this volume p: 64. —

no foxes, it is said, on good authority, are to be found on the Isle of Wight nor any Fourmarts or Weasels & so cautious are the natives to prevent any introduction of them, that they have obtained an act of parliament prohibiting any being introduced under pain of banishment. M: T:..

the fox begins to breed at one year old & has commonly young ones about April from about 3 to 6 at a time & continues breeding till 10 or 11 years old.

The wolf does not breed till two years old, the female goes with young about 73 days, brings forth from 3 to 6 Cubs & ceases breeding about 15 years old.

Lesley B.p of Ross, who wrote in 1578, says that in his time, the Wolves in Scotland were frequent & very savage. —

Mons.r Buffon, who asserted in his seventh volume of his quadrupeds, that he had been assured, that Wolves were still found in Scotland see page 50, on being accused as erroneous by some English Zoologists, endeavours to defend his former assertion in the 3 vol: of his supplement to the history of Quadrupeds, by declaring, he was assured of the fact in 1756 by the late Lord Morton, President of the Royal Society, but surely he must have egregiously mistook his Lordship, as it is universally allowed now in Britain, that Wolves even in Scotland, have been extirpated at least ~~above~~ a century ago. —

In an account of travels by a Mons.r Jorevin de Rocheford, who travelled thro' part of England & Scotland about the year 1669, translated in the Antiquary repository ~~vol~~ p: 299, is the following passage, "they say that in Scotland there are so many wolves, that the inhabitants cannot go out of their villages without danger of being devoured, but that is far from being the case

in England, since there is not one ~~now~~ to be found." And in many parts this author seems very inaccurate & mis=taken, yet it seems highly improbable, that he should have so expressed himself in regard to a country he had travelled in, if wolves were then totally extinct in it.

Mr. Pennant, the author of this work, assured me in a letter dated Downing July 6th 1783, that he had been informed by the late Lord Morton himself, that he had never given Mr. de Buffon the account of Wolves still existing in Scotland, which he defends on that authority in his 3 vol: of suppl.t to his natural history, so he must have made an egregious & unaccountable mistake. Mr. T.—

A Wolf-bitch had 4 litters by dogs at Gough's Menagery No. 99 Holborn-Hill, the last in Feb: 1789 got by a very large dog.—

—The Caledonian bears are supposed on good au=thority, to be of the large white species, now confined to Greenland, Lapland & the farthest North, they arrive to an amazing size, are extremely savage & can bear hunger for a long time, as they frequently are found on large floating sheets of ice many miles from Land.— they seem by the length of their necks & difference of shape &c from the common Bear, to be at least a very distinguished variety, if not a distinct species.— were probably not unfrequent in Caledonia, the ancient Scotland from whence their ~~Neighbourhood~~ name, when it was little inhabited & the famous, old Caledonian & other forests & extensive wilds subsisted in that country.

The bear engenders at 2 years old, has from one to 4 young ones at a time & lives to twenty or twenty five years.

It is highly probable, that the wild Cat is not an indige=
=nous animal of the British Isles, but propagated from
the tame dog becoming wild, instances of which are
not unfrequent, it is well known they copulate together
& probably in a very few generations, they return to their
original wild distinctions of color, size &c M: T: —

Messrs. Beilby & Bewick, in their history of quadrupeds, p: 191 asserts,
that a wild cat, they recollect being killed in Cumberland,
measured upwards of five feet from its nose to the end of its
tail. —

The following extraordinary account was ~~said~~ in the papers of November 1787 of an event at Bristol not long before; where a Cat belonging to Mr. Weeks of the Bush tavern in that city, had brought forth several Kittens, two of which only were kept; shortly after an old Rat was discovered sucking the cat together with the kittens & seen by a number of spectators, & notwithstanding it was several times drove away, constantly returned to the cat, who appeared to be extremely fond of it. — it has been strongly asserted by some, notwithstanding the antipathy supposed constant between cats & rats, that there has been more than one instance of their having intermixed together & having produced young, so much may nature be altered & subdued!

called also in some parts of Britain a Boson.

The Badger is perhaps one of the most rare of our indigenous animals, taking the Island throughout, tho' in some particular parts are plenty enough. — One was brought to Wycliffe, caught about ~~Barnforth~~ Winston-Bridge April 29 1786, was very lean. —

Wichel

called also fournart, probably corrupted from faux Marte or false Martin.

have been known to catch eels, see Bewick & Beilby's quadrupeds, p: 212.

J Wickel

begins to breed at one year old, goes about 56 days with young & breeds all its life.

Attestation dat Concept heer Winston de brouwer van Delfshaven
den 7 Januarij 1784

Martes.

Wallis in his history of Northumberl. vol: 1, p: 412, relates an account of one belonging to Edward Charleton Esq.r of Reeds=
=mouth, which he had brought up from young, ~~which~~ was as tame & familiar as other domesticated animals, he had it with him two years, during which ~~he~~ it continued brisk & lively, he afterwards made a present of it to a friend. — another was kept tame & run about the kitchen at the bald-~~faced~~ stag on Epping forest. —

Pine.

also found in the New forest Hampshire, where it is the commonest sort. –

This the preceeding breed under a year old; it goes with ~~the~~ young the same time & has nearly the same number of young, as the Cat or Fitchet, as does also the Weesel & ermine or Stoat. –

A Martin & as it appeared to me one of this Species, was caught near Strington & brought to Wetcliffe in Jan: 1784. M. T.

It seems rather probable, that this species is only a variety, tho perhaps now a constant one, of the common Martin. M. T. –

Think the names of Fitchet & Foumart quoted here from Ray, as Synonyms of the Weesel in the North of England, are now at least totally disused there for that animal, & applied entirely & solely to the Pole-cat. M: T: —

Buffon in his 3. vol: of supplement to his Natural history p: 165 relates an account he had from a Mons: Gidy de Mornas concerning a Weesel, that had been taken when young & brought up tame & given to his Lady, it was extremely good natured & tame, except when particularly irritated, very gay & lively & diverted its Mistress with many amusing tricks &c, it was killed by an accident about 1777. —

Mr. White says, weasels prey on moles & are sometimes caught in mole-traps, nat: hist: of Selborne p: 101.

Mr Buffon in the same vol: of his suppl.t p. 162 as quoted in the article of the Weesel, mentions also a tame Stoat, belonging to the Countess of Noyan in Brittany, that was very diverting & familiar & more playsome than any Squirrel, this was in 1771. –

Stoat.

they are frequently found milk-white in winter in Yorkshire & other northern Counties of England. M:T: —

are extremely destructive to young rabbets, as well as the Fitchet & weesel. M:T: —

Mr. White says, that the common people about Selborne have a notion there is in those parts, a species of the genus Mustelinum, besides the Weasel, Stoat, polecat or any species now known, they describe it to be a little reddish beast, not much bigger than a fieldmouse, but much longer, they call it Canne, as Mr. White never saw this animal himself, this report is little to be depended on. see nat: hist: of Selborne p: 43.

Dr. Johnson in his tour to the Western Isles says the Otters there arrive at a very great size, Mr Macklean of Col ~~told him he~~ a man of middle stature, told him he once shot one, the tail of which reached the ground, when he held up the head to the level of his own: he also says they are very slightly webb-footed. —

A very large Otter was caught by Messrs Vipers of Eton, at their fishery near Datchet in August 1782, it measured upwards of four feet & an half, a hatt was ordered to be made out of the fur & two pair of shoes out of the skin or leather; that fishery had been for some time much molested by this & other Otters. —

The otter has been sometimes tamed & trained to catch fish, a tame one is mentioned by Morton in his Northamp=tonshire p: 444 belonging to the Revd. Mr. Gates of Woodford, which he had brought up from a little one, would follow him like a dog & take ~~in~~ fish at his command.

An Otter totally black was killed by Mr: Walker of Edgecote in Northamptonshire whose skin he presented to the countess of Westmerld. See Morton's Northamptonshire p: 445.

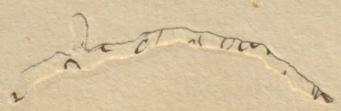
the flesh is said to be much improved, by being some depth buried in the ground, some time before eating.

Mons.r Buffon relates an account given him, by the Marquis of Courtivron of an Otter, that had been taken young & brought up by the Nuns of the Abbey of St. Jean le Grand near Autun in the year 1776, that was as tame as a dog, would come when called & in short was as much under command as any domesticated animal. See Supp.t to histoire naturelle vol: 6 p: 285. — an otter tamed & trained to catch fish by one Mr. Nicholas Seagrave of Leicestershire is spoke of by Old Walton in his compleat angler. —

— possibly this sea-otter may be the species I have mentioned above, as noticed by Dr. Johnson in the Hebrides. —

The Rev.d Mr. Pegge of Whittington Co. Derby relates, that at Eckington in that county, there was a tame Otter as harmless & familiar as a lap-dog & would come when called; he himself saw it two or three times swim in the water, where it caught a good large eel & swam about some time with it in his mouth. —

one James Campbell near Inverness brought up & tamed a young Otter, it would follow him & come immediately to him, when called by its name & came to him for protection & would fly into his arms when in danger from dogs: he employed it in catching fish & it would sometimes take 8 or 10 salmon in a day, when tired, it would refuse to fish any longer & being satisfied with eating, it curled itself round & fell asleep & was generally carried home in that state, it would fish in the sea as well as rivers & took great numbers of codlings & other fish, after fishing, was always rewarded with as much of its prey as it could eat, fresh fish & sometimes milk was its general food. — — another person who kept a tame Otter suffered it to follow him with his dogs, it was very useful to him in fishing & would drive trouts & other fish into the netts: it was remarkable, that the Dogs, tho' accustomed to Otter-hunting were so far from molesting this tame Otter, that they would not even hunt a wild one, while it remained with them, on which account the owner was obliged to dispose of it. — the Otter will not eat fish, its favourite food, unless perfectly sweet, when that can't be procured, it is fed with Milk or pudding made of oat-meal &c.



The beaver breeds about one year old, has from 3 to about 5 young ones & lives about 6 years.

Are still found in some parts of France, in Languedoc, the Islands of the Rhone &c. — the American Beavers, particularly the Canadian, are said to excell much the European in sagacity & in forming their houses, in which they shew a skill almost incredible in brute creatures; perhaps the extreme cold in Canada may be an additional spur to oblige them to form mansions sufficiently protected against the severity of the seasons. M.T. —

According to Leland, Beavers were once found in abundance in the River Hull & he says, that Beverley ~~[illegible]~~ formerly ~~called~~ was called Beverlac or lake of Beavers, taking this name from the number of Beavers ~~found~~ found in the neighbourhood of it. — the mansions of the Beavers in Canada, are much superior to those formed by the real uncivilized ~~and~~ indigenous inhabitants of that extensive country. M.T. —

on the 3. of Sept: 1790, a hare being shot near Storrington, was found in paunching, ~~say~~ to contain 3 young ones & being perceived to move, were wrapped up in a handkerchief & carried home, where being well nursed, they soon gained strength became lively & appeared likely to arrive at maturity. —

In the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1784, p: 412, is a very singular account of 3 ~~young~~ hares kept tame by a gentleman,* one of which lived to 9 years & another was then living ten years old, this last was brought to a surprising degree of familiarity & was as tame as any dog & what was still more surprising, a spaniel & it lived in perfect harmony & would eat out of their master's hand at the same time, tho the Hare ~~was~~ ten years old as mentioned above, it discovered no signs of decay or even of age. — Hares are certainly capable of some education, in 1785 was a surprising performance of a dancing hare at Sadler's wells, it was scarce full grown, yet danced on its hind legs & occasionally beat a drum. — *I believe this Gent.n was a Mr Cooper of [illegible] Buck, [illegible]

on Sept.r 1790, Sam.l Ward gamekeeper to Hon.ble Edw.d Monck=
=ton, killed a hare which had 4 leverets, they were put to a Cat,
whose kittens had been drowned, she took to them & nourished
them as her own. —

The apertures of the ears of Hares & other timid
animals are placed far back in the head &
are opened backwards, contrary to that of other
animals, as may be plainly seen on inspecting
their heads, when skinned; this gives them an
opportunity of hearing the last alarm &
avoiding danger in time.

Several horned hares have been seen, Jacobeus in
his Museum Danicum p:4, tab:3 fig 6,7 & 8 gives the
representations of several, & also p:6, tab:9 fig:5 exhibits
a monstrous hare taken alive in the district of Aalburg
having 7 legs, there were two hind parts complete, each
having 2 legs apiece joining together about the middle,
at which junction the seventh leg was seen standing
upwards, one nearly of an exact similitude was taken
Aug, 16, 1667 I think in Newstead Park in Nottingham=
=shire, the seat of Ld Byron's, I have a painting of it taken
from the life. M:T:. N:B: this last Hare had not the
seventh leg. —

have heard a very remarkable instance of 3 leverets being
found in a Hare, that had been killed, in paunching & being
alive & nearly at their full time, were by a contrivance
taught to suck milk, when they grew & throve well. M:T:. —

nearly the same event as mentioned over leaf, happened at Unerigg in Cumbl.d where a hare, after being killed in Oct: 1788, was brought into the kitchen, something was observed to move within her & on being opened, 3 live leverets were taken out & being fed with milk thro' a quill, seemed likely to live. —

— if Laburnums are planted in Nurseries, they will effectually protect almost every other species of trees; as the hares will scarce touch any other, (apple-trees excepted) as long as they remain. —

— the Hare breeds at a year old & will live to 7, 8 or 9 years & sometimes more; see note opposite page 88.

— The Rev.d Mr. White, in his nat: hist: of Selborne, relates an extra:=ordinary fact, that happened at a friend's, of a Leveret being suckled & brought up by a cat, that had lost her kittens. See p: 24th. —

A remarkable instance of the great increase of Hares, I had from a Leicestershire Gentleman, who said, that from 3 hares, a buck & two does, shut up in a walled paddock, where no others could possibly enter, he had at the end of one year, 36 brace. M: T: —

it has been a doubt with many, whether there are more rabbets or Hares in England, the latter being dispersed all over the kingdom & there being some counties, where there are in a manner no Rabbets at all. M: T: —

in February 1781, at Darrington near Pomfret, a hare was started entirely black & after a fine chase was killed, she weighed near eleven pounds. — in January 1783 a ~~other~~ White Hare was accidentally roused on the Surrey downs near Guildford & soon after killed, its eyes were encircled with a perfect ring of very deep red, its ears & legs of the same colour & what was most extraordinary, one leg both before & behind was shorter than its fellow, yet it seemed to run well & afforded excellent sport; it was afterwards stuffed & is now to be seen at Guildford. — a White Hare was killed at a place called Wood-nook, adjoining to Wentworth Park by Mr. W. Parker Ld Rockingham's Game-keeper, another about the year 1777 near Great Aycliffe in the county of Durham which had escaped in several chaces from the dogs for two years before; the Skin was lately in the possession of Mr Allan of Darlington, this last was rather of a grayish White — It soon after went into decay.

In June 1789 a female hare was accidentally killed by a greyhound in a field of wheat near Brede in Suffolk, in which, on being opened, were found six young, a singular instance of fecundity in this animal. —

a young hare was taken from a dog at Dunnington in York=
=Shire, Jan. 27, 1790 apparently not more than 4 or 5 weeks only, it is very unusual for hares to breed at that season, but the winter was remarkably mild. —

The rabbet will begin to breed at 6 months old, it goes with young about a month & lives to 7 or 8 years. ~~A~~. there have been instances of Rabbets having horns, some of which have been figured in Ridinger's engravings M:T:

believe the tame rabbets only breed so frequent as seven times a year, the wild ones have only young ones in spring & beginning of summer & scarce I believe ever more than 3 litters at the utmost, at least in this kingdom.

The Buck Rabbet, will at any time devour his own offspring, if he can meet with them, which the Doe mostly conceals, this is supposed to be by a desire to make the Doe take Buck sooner, yet not ~~often~~ the Doe ~~its~~ herself will devour the young, this happens most frequently among the tame ones, where nature is restrained & corrupted. this is said often to be occasioned by want of water. — M: T:

The breed of Wild rabbets, has of late been much diminished in England, by the extensive enclosures & destruction of Warrens & there seems reason to think, they will not be a plentiful animal in these Islands some years hence. — the immense quantities of rabbets formerly in the Warrens &c in England may be conjectured from Dr Moffet's assertion, who lived under Queen Elizabeth, that Alborne-Chace alone afforded annually above one hundred thousand couple. —

Mr Culley in his observations on domestic cattle p:172, says that he was told in the year 1784, when in Lincolnshire that many parts, which had formerly been stocked with rabbets & since plowed out for some years, are again converted into rabbet-warrens being convinced, that on these poor light soils, Rabbets made a better return than the plough, most of the Lincolnshire rabbets are silver-grey. —

Tho Buffon roundly denies, that any mixt breed has been ever known between the Rabbet & Hare; Spal=
=lanzani says he has been informed from undoub=
=ted authority, such a mixture has sometimes taken place. M: T:,

In the Dictionnaire Veterinare by Mr. Buchoz under the article Lapin, vol: 3 p: 163, he says a female rabbet at Orleans was impregnated by a Cat & brought forth young, some of which resembled the father & others the mother, they were of the size of ordinary rabbets, but more familiar & playsome, they were very fond of milk, but in other respects eat every thing that rabbets commonly feed on: — in the same place it is mentioned, that one Oliver de Serres in his theatre of agriculture, recommends the castration of rabbets to render their flesh more delicate, it is easily performed by cutting off the testicles with a sharp knife & anointing the wound with some greese or old ointment, then let them depart without any more care into the warren, where they will quickly heal of their wounds, he adds this operation may be done at any season of the year: —

The squirrel begins to engender at a year old, comes into heat in March & brings forth in May, has 3 or 4 young ones & breeds all its life.

A variety is not unfrequent with white tails & as it is more usually seen where there are many firs, it is supposed by several, that it is occasioned by ~~cutting~~ feeding on the cones. M: J:

The Squirrel is said to be very good eating & indeed from its food, it seems very probable. –

The Revd. Mr. Ferryman in his catalogue of British quadrupeds & birds in his collection, mentions a grey Squirrel killed near the village of Wheatenhurst in Gloucestershire Oct: 25, 1788, but ~~[illegible]~~ does not give its size, if not larger than the common ones, it was probably a variety only, if the size of the American grey Squirrel, it probably had escaped from some one M: J: –

The Rat begins to breed under the year; ~~[illegible]~~ goes with young about 6 weeks.

Have known the Viverra Ichneumon, a native of Egypt, frequently called Pharaoh's rat, kept for the des=truction of the British rats, in which it is singularly beneficial; is a pretty animal & will become near as tame & domestic as a cat. M. T. —

+ Were, if not rats?

Norway

breeds at the same time ~~as often~~ as the common rat, has sometimes 19 at a time, has them only 3 times a year.

the hairs of the Water Rat are in high estimation among fishers, for composing artificial flys & dubbing their hooks. M: T. —

The water Rat begins now to be rare in many places, being destroyed & its place supplied like the black Rat's by the Norway kind, much more prolific & more mischievous both by land & water. M: T. . some were taken near the pond at Wycliffe. M: T.

a water Rat was taken in the garden at Wycliffe among the artichoke plants Nov: 6, 1788. M: T. —

Field Mouse

Most of the mice, breed before one year old, go about a month or 6 weeks with young & breed several times in a year.

Some mice, answering to the description of this species, were caught at Wycliffe in traps set for the domestic mice, in some of the upper apartments; a nest also made by them of rushes &c was found in one of the wine-cellars there. M.T. —

One of their nests Mr. White procured, most artificially platted & composed of the blades of Wheat, perfectly round & about the size of a cricket-ball with the aperture so ingeniously closed, that there was no discovering to what part it belonged: it was so compact & well filled, that it would roll across the table without being discomposed, tho' it contained 8 little mice naked & blind: as this nest was perfectly full, how could the dam come at her litter respectively, so as to administer a teat to each? perhaps she opens different places for that purpose, adjusting them again when the business is over: but she could not possibly be contained herself in the ball with her young, which moreover would be daily increasing in bulk: This wonderful procre=ant cradle, an elegant Instance of the efforts of instinct, was found in a Wheat-field suspended in the head of a thistle. Whites Selborne p: ...

the eyes of the White mouse as well as of several White animals appear perfectly red, have heard the first White Mice seen of late years were found in a stable belonging to the famous Empiric Dr. Ward, they have since been propagated in great numbers & sold to the curious, have heard of some pyed & particoloured, perhaps a mixed breed. Mr. T. — Gotlean has one of the latter. —

Mole -

have seen several similar ones of a yellowish White, have one in my museum & another was brought me in Feb: 1789 taken near my house at Wycliffe. M: T: -

Mr. White says Hedgehogs abound near Selborne Hants, the manner of their eating the roots of plantain in his grass-walks is curious, with their upper mandible which is much longer than the lower, they bore under the plant & eat off the root upwards, leaving the leaves untouched..... beetles make a considerable part of their food; when young don't see for some days, their prickles soon harden, are white when young & have hanging ears, not then able to contract into a ball, but can in part at this age draw their skin over their faces. & soon are able to form into a ball; the reason why they are unable to do this at first, is supposed to be, that the curious muscle, that enables ~~it~~ this creature to roll itself up, is not then arrived to it's tone & firmness: they form deep & warm hybernaculums with leaves & moss to conceal themselves in during the severe season, but were not observed to store any winter provisions, by Mr. White, as some quadrupeds certainly do. Nat: hist: of Selborne p: 77.—

The Urchin begins to breed at a year old, goes with young about 40 days & has commonly from 3 to 4 young ones: has been thought not bad food by several. –

The number of Hedgehogs or Urchins in some parts of Lincolnshire seems almost incredible; by a letter from Mr Johnson ~~July~~ Junr. to Dr. Stukeley dated Oct: 14, 1719 quoted in No. 2 part 2 of the Bibliotheca Topo=graphica Britannica, in the Parish of Holbeach alone by the calcula=tion of the Church-wardens, who give a penny a piece for every one destroyed, there were in 2 years destroyed there 8232! an incredible number. – In the Gentl. Magazine for March 1783, is the following account of a domesticated hedge-hog or Urchin, dated Oxford. –

In June last, a full grown hedge-hog was put into a small yard in which was a border of shrubs & annuals: on missing him for a few days, the part most covered with the leaves of annuals &c was searched, in expectation of finding him; but the sagacious animal had sunk a hole sufficient to lie even with the surface of the earth, under a small holly tree, which was much less exposed than many parts of the border being guided by instinct in securing a shelter, that would not be destroyed by the severity of winter: for a few weeks he was seldom seen unless by candle=light: a short time after, there was a small shed built for him in a corner filled with straw, but he would not quit his old habi=tation till it was covered with a stone; then he took to the shed, & every morning in a curious manner carried leaves from the farthest part of the border to stop the mouth of the shed; as he grew more docile

in August, he was weighed three or four times in a week; his weight was usually, after sleeping the whole day, one pound, five ounces & one half. his food was raw meat & mice; of the latter he would eat six at a time, but never more, & tho' thrown to him dead, he cramped them all on the neck before he began to eat any; he would eat snails with their shells, but would leave any thing for milk, which he lapped exceedingly slow; & tho' he it was set at six yards distance from his shed, he would come to it half an hour sooner than his usual time, which at the end of September was at the dusk of the evening & if the person who fed him had neglected him, he would follow him along the yard & sit on his foot, & if the door was open, would go into the house, which he would never leave without being carried out; if meat was put at the mouth of his shed in the day-time, he would pull it in & eat it, but this was not common: as the weather grew colder, he carried more leaves &c to his shed, to stop out the cold & would not come out for two or three days; after he had been kept in thirteen days without any food, he lost half an ounce & was heard to repine at two yards dis:=tance; the latter end of November he died, & it was thought for want of food, of which the cats frequently robbed him. —

Some say called Seals by contraction from Sea-veals or Sea-calves.

one nearly of this size was brought ~~down~~ to Wycliffe ~~on~~ July 16, 1789, it was rather dark & appeared to be a young one, it made a noise like the weak bleating of a calf. M: T:. —

Wallis in his history of Northd. vol: 1 p: 414, says, that seals often frequent & sleep on the rocks at the Farn Islands &c. near Berwick & that when attacked they cast stones with a surprising violence, by help of their hind legs, upon their assailants, he asserts they are much less afraid of Women than Men & that the persons who go in pursuit of them, often attire themselves like Women to come easier at them, but this seems to want confirmation.

Seal

have sometimes 3 young ones, they go with young several months. —

Mr Pennant, in a note p: 157 of his first edition of his Scotch tour in 1771, says, that sometimes a large species of seal near twelve feet long, have been killed on the Scotch coast, & has been informed, that the same kind are found on the Rock Hiskir, one of the Western Isles. —

Of the above species very probably, was the animal mentioned in a letter from Cambridge dated Feb: 1, 1743. "a few days since an am=phibious Monster was brought hither, which has drawn the attention of the most curious in the University, who are unable to assign it a proper name, some call it a Sea-Lioness, it was taken the 6th of last month (January) at Foodyke-Wash in Lincolnshire, asleep on the sands by some fishermen, it was supposed to have fol=lowed a large shoal of herrings & to have overgorged itself; it was taken by the assistance of some bull-dogs & proper weapons, but not till after it had killed one of the best dogs in the country & wounded 4 or 5 more, but it lost one of its eyes in the conflict; 'Tis bearded like a Tyger weighs upwards of 500 ℔, the forefeet like a bear's, the hind like a fan & 2 feet wide when extended, its tail like a neat's tongue, it is 7 feet & ½ long & 9 feet round, it is now alive & presented to the University." — by the above description, it was evidently some species of seal M: T: . —

The following account of a tame Seal was abridged from one of the Morning papers of October 178[illegible], it was dated Aberdour. —

Some time ago a farmer going out to catch lobsters & crabs, found a young seal about two feet & ½ long on some jutting out rocks & brought it home, he gave it some pottage & milk, which it devoured most greedily, he feed it thus for some time, till growing tired of it, he carried it down to the sea side & threw it in several times, but it would always return & follow him back, at last it was resolved, that the tallest in company should wade as far as he was able & having then thrown it from him, they should all hide themselves behind a rock at some distance, notwithstanding this, the creature immediately came & found them out, the farmer at last killed it. the tameness of this seal was remar:-kable, as in general they are extremely sullen & stubborn & by no means to be tamed. —

a smaller kind of Horse-shoe bat has, as it is said, been lately discovered in Gloucestershire; possibly an accidental variety only.

Buffon quotes the authority of Dr. Forster to prove that the Urus is now extinct in Lithuania, but Mr Coxe mentions seeing a calf of that kind there; they are certainly in Moldavia &c. M:T:
formerly were in England M:T:

The Bubalis or Buffalo is not I believe an original native of Italy, tho' now bred there, particularly near the Pontine marshes & other wett grounds; chiefly used for Agriculture, the flesh usually reckoned hard & bad & scarce eat by any but Jews; the hump has been reckoned a delicacy by some Connoisseurs in eating. M:T:

wild boars once common in Britain

wolf were in England as late as Q: Elizabeth's reign, in Scotland till K: Ch: 2d's & in Ireland as late as Q: Anne's, M:T:-

Capercaly
Lynxes are pretty frequent in the German woods & still more in the Lithuanian Swedish & Polish, there are two species or varieties of them, one called in Sweden Warglo, the other Lattlo, see Faun: Suec: p: 5, probably varieties only M:T:-

Bears were once natives of England, M: J: & the great white maritimus one in Old Caledonia. –

Beavers were formerly in England M: J: – the town of Beverley, Beverlacum is deduced by Etymologists from a lake formerly there, frequented by Beavers. M: J: –

probably these 3 species of Bats might be found in England, if carefully enquired after. M: J: – –

It is said, that Bats, when disturbed, carry their young ones at a very early age upon their backs, a singular instance of this is recorded in the Gent.s Mag: for July 1786 p 537, signed Nic.s G. Robinson, these had made a nest in a hole of a tree formed by wood peckers. —

Some Gentlemen, who had visited a place called Okey-hole near Wells in Somersetshire in 1748, say, that as they went into the dark & warm re=
=cesses of the rock, they perceived over their heads, numbers of bats ~~hanging~~ hanging by their claws, so as to swing several times backwards & for=
=wards, before they would drop, on being struck, but at length being shoved & disturbed by sticks, they squeaked & at last let go their hold, these bats were larger than the common ones, & had round mouths like leaches or lampreys & were without tails. — 1791 Sept.r 15. I was in Okey-hole, but did not see one Bat, nor did the Guide inform me of any — G.A.

Three or four other species of Bats have been discovered by, (Be=
=lieve) Mons.r Buffon in France within these few years, it is highly probable the same sorts might be found in Britain, if carefully sought after. M:T:. —

Cart.

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