

Some Notes on the Cokayne family.

BY ANDREAS E. COKAYNE.



AN accurate account of the monuments in the Cokayne Chapel in Ashburne Church appears in the second volume of Mr. J. Charles Cox's "*Derbyshire Churches*," but it may be of interest briefly here to recount the names of those persons to whom these monuments were erected, some of them retaining no inscriptions, and some few alterations and restorations having been made since the close of 1876.

The Cokayne family resided in Ashburne for a period of more than 500 years, certainly from the middle of the 12th century down to late in the 17th, when Sir Aston sold his Ashburne property (in 1671). The eldest representative in seven successive generations, from 1372 to 1592, is monumentally commemorated in an unbroken line, if we include also the pretty little altar tomb now in the Chancel of Youlgreave Church, with effigy of Thomas Cokayne, who died in his father's life-time. He married Agnes, daughter of Robert Barlow, and died in 1488.

To take the Cokayne monuments according to their position :— The large mural one outside the parclose is to Sir Thomas Cokayne, who was knighted at the taking of Edinburgh in 1544. He married Dorothy (ob. 1595), daughter of Sir Humphrey Ferrers, and died 15th Nov., 1592. His "*Treatise of Hunting*," written at the close of 1591, now an almost unique book, I have had accurately transcribed from the original volume in the British Museum, and it is reprinted hereafter, in the belief that it may possibly be—as a curious and rare work—of

some interest to members of this Society. The preface and introduction are more interesting, perhaps, than the text of the book is valuable.

The altar tomb on the left hand on entering the chapel is that of Francis Cokayne (ob. 1538) and his wife, Dorothy, daughter and heir of Thomas Marrowe. That in the corner, records Sir Thomas Cokayne, Knt. (ob. 1537), and his wife Barbara, daughter of John FitzHerbert.

The alabaster tomb, with male and female effigies, is that of Sir John Cokayne, Knt. (ob. 1447), and his wife. His *first* wife was Jane, daughter of Sir John Dabridgecourt, Knt., of Stratfieldsaye: his *second* wife, Isabel, daughter of Sir Hugh Shirley, Knt., is gracefully portrayed in effigy on a fine altar tomb in Polesworth church, co. Warwick, where she was buried. Superincumbent on the next and oldest tomb are the effigies of the last-named Sir John Cokayne's father (Edmond, slain at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1404), and grandfather (Sir John Cokayne, Knt., ob. 1372).

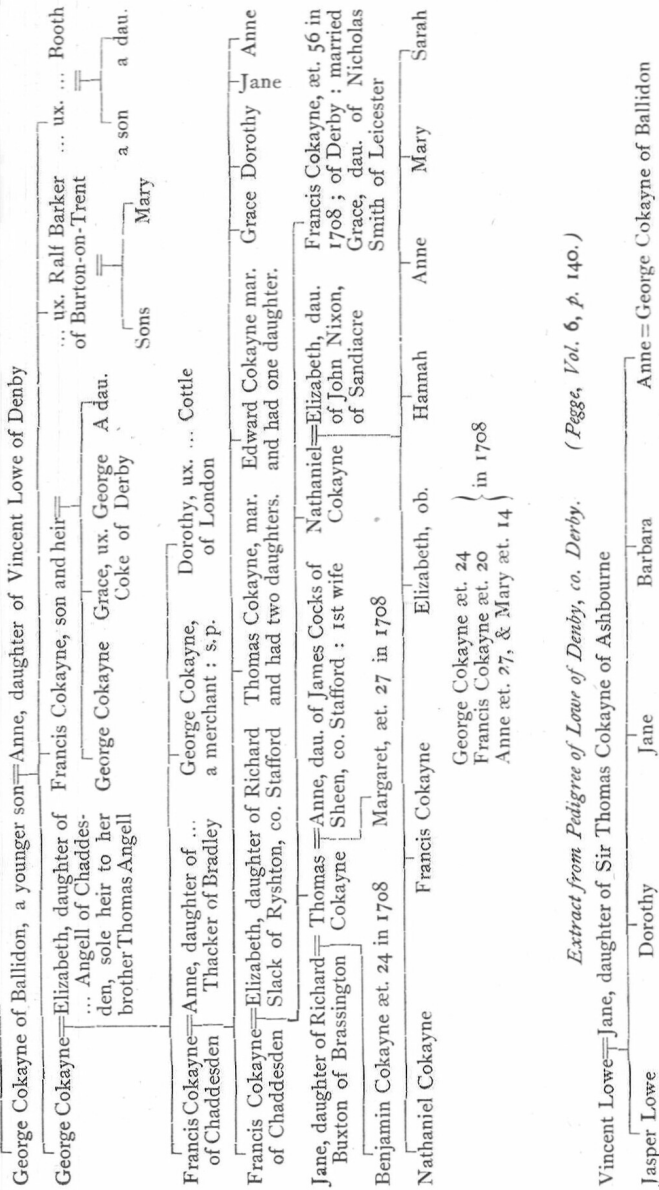
The plain alabaster tomb, with incised slab, adjacent, is that of John Cokayne (ob. 1505), and his wife Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Vernon, of Haddon, Knt.

The "Treatise of Hunting," above referred to, is a small 4to. book with Title (1p.), Dedication (2pp.), Preface (3pp.), and Text (24pp.) without pagination, interspersed with 7 woodcuts of animals—hounds, foxes, otters, stags.

Lowndes refers to the book thus:—"Black letter, inscribed to the Earle of Shrewsburie. Four sheets, with woodcuts, principally borrowed from Turberville's Treatise. A copy is in the British Museum. Inglis 366, £17 10s. Puttick 1855 (one leaf M.S. £10 5s.)

Edward Cokayne of Ashbourne, Esquire

COKAINE : *Pegge, Vol. 6, pp. 136-8*



Extract from Pedigree of Lowe of Denby, co. Derby. (Pegge, Vol. 6, p. 140.)

(PEDIGREE No. II.)

Thomas Palfryman of Chaddesden = Mary, daughter of Robert Carter = Benjamin Cokayne, (son of Francis Cokayne of Chad-
 buried 10 June, 1684 of Breaston, co. Derby : ob. 21 desden) : married 6 January, 1687 : buried 4 May, 1700
 Oct. 1729
 Francis Cokayne, bap. March Elizabeth, born 5 Nov. & bap. 26 Nov. 1688 ;
 26, 1693 ; ob. 1 May, 1760 ob. 24 Feb. 17... : married at Spondon 24
 married = Ellen ... April, 1712, Luke Needham, (of the family of
 Needham, of Wisall, in co. Notts,) born 12
 March, 1682 ; ob. 11 November, 1761 =

Robert Mary Smedley = Francis Cokayne, A dau. mar. Grace mar. Elizabeth ; ob.
 Smedley mar. at Chad- bap. 27 Dec. 1727 ... Ward, of Grace mar. Elizabeth ; ob.
 desden 25 Mar. at Chaddesden ; Repton ... Rolleston 22 Oct. 1753.
 ob. 1780 of Derby

Thomas Samuel A dau. mar. Lees, of Alvaston, near Derby

Francis Cokayne Thomas Cokayne William Cokayne = Sara Lathbury ; married Elizabeth, married
 ob. unmarried John Cokayne bur. at Chad- den 27 June, 1771 23, 1797 : buried at Castle Mary, married, s. p.
 buried at Chad- desden bur. at Chad- desden nington, co. Leic. Ellen, married
 Sara, ob. unmarried
 Christiansa, ob. unmarried

Francis Cokayne ; William Cokayne Thomas Aston Cokayne Sara Anna ; born May 26
 born circa 1798 : born 5 Jan. 1801, married at Buckfastleigh 1804 ; married September
 ob. in infancy. bur. at Lambeth in co. Devon, 9 Oct. 1858, 8, 1842, at Brompton,
 1841 or 1842 ; mar. the Rev. William Marsh, Mary Grace Elizabeth
 Mary Anne Lambert Captain Henry Stewart, Vicar of Ashburton-cum- mar. Benjamin Dean
 at Cheltenham Aug. and widow of Sir John Bickington, and Rector of co. Derby, Feb. 1841
 29, 1820 or 1821 Hunter Littler, G. C. B. Buckland-in-the-moor, S. Deven ; ob. August 14,
 1877, and was buried at Peckham. = 2nd wife
 Richard Cokayne ob. in infancy George Herbert Marsh, born 3 Amy, born 22 July, 1846
 & ob. 23 January, 1854

The first 4 generations herein are from a pedigree lent to me by Miss A. E. Measham of Repton, (and formerly in Mrs. Ward's possession) ; the descendants of Francis Cokayne & Mary Smedley are from information of the late Mrs. Sara Anna Marsh.

A
Short Treatise
of Hunting :

*Compyled for the delight of Noble
men and Gentlemen, by Sir Thomas
Cockaine, Knight.*



*Imprinted at London by Thomas Orwin
for Thomas Woodcocke, dwelling in Paules
Churchyard at the signe of the
black Beare. 1591.*

To the Right Honorable and my singular good Lord the Earle of Shrewsburie: Sir Thomas Cockaine Knight, wisheth increase of all honorable vertues.

HAUING (right Honorable) at the instance of diuers my especiall good friends, penned this short Pamphlet of my owne experience in hunting. And entring into consideration how greatly I am bounden to the Nobilitie of this land; Reason challenged a speciall affection in me to preferre the patronage thereof to your honorable Lordship before any other, as well in respect I had the originall of my said experience under your most noble Grandfather (whose Seruant I was in my yonger yeares, and brought up in his house) as also in regard that I haue receaued many extraordinary favours, both from your said most noble Grandfather, from my honourable good Lord, your father, and lastly, and most especially from your selfe (my good Lord); who knowing me a professed Hunter, and not a scholler, I make no doubt but your Lordshippe wil afford my plainnes herein your fauorable liking. And so (my good Lord) wishing you as honorable successe in all your vertuous actions as your Lordshippe can desire or imagine; I humblie take my leaue of your Lordship. From my house neere Ashborne this last of December, 1590.

Your honorable Lordships many waies so bounden:

THOMAS COCKAINE.

To the Gentlemen Readers.

IT hath bin long receiued for a truth, that Sir *Tristram*, one of King *Arthures* Knights, was the first writer and (as it were) the founder of the exact knowledge of the honorable and delightful sport of hunting; whose tearmes in Hunting, Hawking, and measures of blowing, I hold to be the best and fittest to be used. And these first principles of Sir *Tristram* yet extant, ioyned with my owne long experience in Hunting for these fiftietwo yeares now last past, haue moued me to write more at large, of hunting the

Bucke and other Chases, than Sir *Tristram* did. And for the first commendation of Hunting, I find (Gentlemen) by my owne experience in Hunting, that Hunters by their continuall trauaile, painfull labour, often watching, and enduring of hunger, of heate, and of cold, are much enabled aboue others to the seruice of their Prince and Countrey in the warres, hauing their bodies for the most part by reason of their continuall exercise in much better health, than other men haue; and their minds also by this honest recreation the more fit and the better disposed to all other good exercises. And for prooffe hereof, I cannot giue you a better instance than that most noble Gentleman the Earle of *Cumberland* now liuing; who by reason that hee hath vsed hunting with hounds euen from his youth hetherto, is not onely in skill of hunting equall with any Gentleman in England: but for all abilities of his bodie (which doo awaite vpon many great gifts of the mind) as fit to be a noble Souldier for his countrey, or rather a most notable Generall for any Army whatsoever either by Sea or Land, as any man is in Europe of his calling whatsoever. And here I canot but remeber, that once being on a hunting iourney with that most honorable Gentleman *Ambrose* the late Earle of *Warwicke*, and now deceased; I heard him say before diuers Noble men and Gentlemen of great qualitie then in that companie; that amongst all the sorts of men that he had conuersed withall in his life, he neuer found any better or more honest companions than Hunters and Falconers. I could here say much more in praise of this notable exercise of hunting: by which in many other Countries men haue been and yet are often deliuered from the rauine and spoile of many wild beasts; as namely of Lyons, of Beares, of Woolues, and of other such beasts of pray; and here in England from the hurt of Foxes and of other rauenous vermine. But the disport being of it self sufficiently commendable and able to say for it self, against all the carping speaches of the enemies thereof (if any such may be found amongst Gentlemen) I hope this labour of mine only taken in hand for your delight, shall passe with your most fauourable censure thereof. And so with my praier that both you and I may liue and dye in the Lord, I bid you all hartely farewell; with this caution that this disport of hunting bee vsed by you only as a recreation to enable both your bodies and minds thereby to better exercises, & not as an occupation to spend therein daies, moneths and yeres, to the hinderance of the seruice of God, her Maiestie or your Countrey. From my house neere *Ashborne* this last of December, 1590.

Your louing friend,

T. C.

*A short Treatise of Hunting: compyled for the delight of
Noblemen and Gentlemen, by Sir Thomas Cockaine,
Knight.*

*A very good note for any yong Gentleman, who will breed Hounds
to hunt the Foxe.*



YOU must breed fourtéene or fifteen couple of small Kibble hounds, lowe and swift, and two couple of Terriars, which you may enter in one yeare, by this rule following.

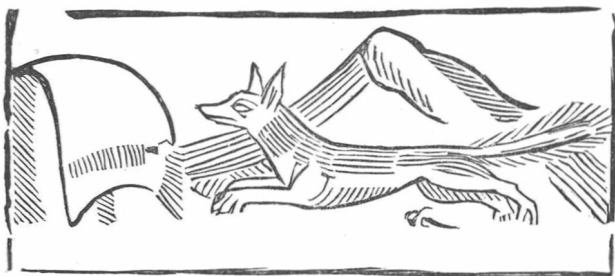
The order to enter yong Hounds at the Foxe.

YOU must borowe one couple of old Foxe hounds of some Gentleman or Yoman, who vseth to hunt the Foxe : and when your Hounds bee full twelve moneth and a quarter olde, and that your Huntsman hath chastized them surely from sheepe, then may you take your seruants with you, and goe to some Couert, where you heare there is a litter of Foxe Cubbes ; where stopping all the holes, sauing two or three, which must be set with Foxe pursenets, to take a yong Cubbe, to make your Terriars withall. Then must you cast off your couple of old Hounds to finde the Cubs, which being found, you must cast off all your whelpes to them foorth of the couples, and foresee that none of them haue hunted either the Hare or Conie before.

By that time you haue killed half a skore Cubbes in this sorte in seuerall Couerts or Woods, and haue taken two or three quicke Cubbes to make your Terriars withall, you will finde your Hounds well and perfect.

This order of entring your whelps should be begun a fortnight or thrée wéeke before Bartholmewday, and continued untill the feast of All Saints.

The order to be obserued in hunting the Foxe.



WHe you haue entred your whelps (as before is said) you must chuse out of your foureene couple two couple to be trailers of an olde Foxe and finders of him. The rest of the Hounds must bee kept in couples by your seruants, and made so obedient that no Hound shall breake the couples, or offer to goe away to the finders, untill the Huntsman doe perfectly understand that the Hounds he cast off before haue found the Foxe: and then may he uncouple all the hounds that he hath to the finders, but two couple of the slowest, which must be kept to followe the Huntsman his héeles, in great obedience to the man, with one couple of the best Terriars. The other couple of your Terriars should bée used to hunt with the rest of the hounds.

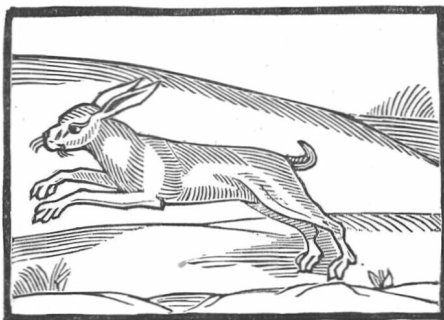
The old Foxe being well breathed is so forcible a chase, as euery Huntsman his part is to hew him, or backe him into the Couert againe, when hee offereth to breake the same, and to hallowe him and helpe the Hounds wheresoeuer he can, and to comfort them both with voyce and horne, that all trauailers passing that way, may knowe that it is a Foxe that is hunted.

And this tast I will give you of the flying of this chase, that the Author hereof hath killed a Foxe distant from the Couert where hee was found, fouretéen miles aloft the ground with Hounds.

By that time either Noble man or Gentleman hath hunted two yeares with one packe of Hounds, the same will hunt neither Hare nor Conie, nor any other chase saue a vermine.

The order how to make your Terriars.

YOU must make a Trench of seven yards long, two foote broad within, and then make a crosse Trench ouer the same of five yards long, and so little crosse Trenches in the same of an ell long so conueyed, that one run into another, couer al your Trenches with Clods or Turffes, and leaue foure holes open at the ends thereof for ayre. Then put in your Foxe Cub, and at the same hole put in one of your Terriars, and when the same hath found the Cubbe, you may helpe him with another, and if you finde those too weake you may put in the other couple also: but you must make sure that your Terriars at the first be well eased and kill the Cubbe. By that time your Terriars have kild halfe a dosen Cubbes in this sort in the earth, they will fight very boldly: and being thus made will prooue excellent good. But you must beware that you fight them not if they bee bitten, till they be whole againe. And you must have speciall care in the seeking out a right kinde of them: for there is great difference in the breede of your Terriars, and great choise to be made of them, both for their hardie fighting and swift running.

The order how to breede your Hounds for the Hare and other chases.

Herein must you bee most carefull in breeding your Hounds both for shape and making, and foresée you harken them foorth of such a kinde as bee durable, well mouthed, cold nosed, round footed, open bulked, and well let downe there, with fine stearnes and small tayles. The Brach and Hound being thus well chosen to breede upon, your man must be very carefull in the time of the Braches pride that no other dogg come to her but one, and he must serue her but three times.

A Brach is nine daies entergellying, nine daies full proude, and nine daies in drying up: all which time she must bee kept with meate and water very care-

fully under locke and key in the kennell, and be walked every day half an houre abroade in a line, and her kennell shifted euery weeke once. And it were very necessarie before you breed your whelps, that you should see your breeding Hounds recouer a chase very farre fled afore, and driue and sticke at the marke, and not fling about: and then may you be bold to breede foureteene or sixteene couple of whelps that will serue you to hunt foure seuerall chases, that is, the fine and cunning Hare, the sweet sented Roe, the hot sented Stag, and the dubling Bucke when he groweth wearie.

How to enter your whelps at the Hare.

When your whelps be full twentie moneths old and a quarter, then must you begin to enter them at Michaelmas in manner and forme following.

You must borrowe two or three couple of fine Hariors, such as will hunt a Hare cunningly to the seate, and when your Hounds haue found the outgate of a Hare from the pasture, and bee of a perfect single gate: then must you haue foure men with foure whelps in lines, which haue been a little entred before at Conies, and surely chastized from sheepe and other cattell. Such as leade the whelps must come in and let the whelps feele the sent in the soile of the old Hounds feete that be before them. And all those that leade the whelps must still come neere the old Hounds till the Hare be start, and not cast off their whelps but use this course a weeke together, and crosse and meete, and let the whelps alwaies feele the sent in the soile of the olde Hounds feete, and in one weeke being well applied, those whelps will be made to spend their mouthes fast in the line, which you may then let loose and take others, and use in the same order with them: so that by All Saints day you shall haue entred all your whelps.

Some doo use to enter their whelps in couples, which manner of entring I doo not so well like of as in the lines for two causes. The one, for that they will range abroad more at libertie, than if they were led in lines. The other, for that being in couples the one will draw forward, the other backward, and neuer prooue so errant or earnest hunters as the other that bee entered in lines: for the Huntsman may helpe the whelp he hath in the line with putting downe his finger or staffe to the ground, where he seeth the old Hounds haue taken the sent.

The order how to hunt the Hare when you haue entred your whelps.

YOU must choose out the plainest ground you can finde neere unto you, and take with you to the field three Huntsmen, which must obserue this order, both to the seate and when the Hare is found. After your whelps are all let loose, and haue found their noses, your chiefe Hunts-

man must followe the hounds straight, and your other two must goe the one sixe skore yards wide of the hounds on one side, and the other as farre wide on the other side: to the end if any yong hound put out of either side, he may bee beaten in againe to the crie. Your Huntsman that followeth straight must keepe himselfe eight skore yards behind the hounds at the least, that they may haue roome to undoe a double, and he to keepe them from countring: and at euery ouer putting off the hounds, or small stop, euery huntsman that hath a horne ought to begin his rechace, and before the same bee ended the hounds will bee in full chase againe: and so all the time fild either with hunting or blowing. But if the fault growe so great that none of the Huntsmen can undoe it with pricking of the high waies, then must they goe on, and cast a small round about the place where the Hounds stopped. And if no Hounds take it at that cast, then must they cast a greater compasse round about, drawing the hounds softly: and if it bee not hit then, the Huntsman should blowe a call, that all that be in the field may repayre to him, and beate for the squat of the Hare.

If she be recouered by any Huntsman or hounds, and afterwards take a flocke of sheepe, or as the manner of the plaine or filden countrey is, take a heard of Swine or of beasts, and the Huntsman cast past the foyle, and the hounds hit of the sent againe either ouerthwart the fallowes, or upon a cold wet moorish ground: then doth it come to cold hunting, so as you shall see the hounds pinch by footes and take it one from anothers nose: and you may not in anie wise comfort your hounds too much when the sent is so very colde, but that one hound may heare another. One Hare kild thus with cold hunting, is better kild than twentie in hot chase. If uppon followes the Hare fortune to double in rainie weather, you may helpe the hounds much by calling them to the staues end: but you must haue regard that it be newe and not old, for so might you doo the hounds great wrong. I was once in the field my selfe where I sawe a Gentleman come in by chaunce with a Beagle, at which time the hounds were at fault by reason of a flock of sheepe which were driuen along the high way where the Hare was gone before: This Beagle took it downe the way and cride it: there being ten or twelue couple of good hounds in the companie, and not any of their noses seruing them, untill the Beagle had brought it from off the foyld ground, and then bid they all fall to hunting, and recouer the Hare which was squat, and killed her.

A good Huntsman ought to blowe the death, and carry with him a peece of bread in his sleeue to wet in the bloud of the Hare for the reliefe of his whelps, and he ought to be carefull that all his hounds be coupled up, and none going loose neither to the field nor home againe: and be sure that meate bee made in the morning to feede them withall at euening when they come home. And this I know by my owne experience, that the purest and finest feeding is with ground Otes put in a tub and scalded with water: which tub being made close with a couer, will keepe the meate hot till night.

I haue my selfe prooued all manner of other feedings, but used this as the purest and best, for this fiftie two yeres : during which time I haue hunted the Bucke in Summer, and the Hare in Winter, two yeares onely excepted. In the one, hauing King Henry the viii. his letters to serue in his warres in Scotland before his maiesties going to Bulleine. And in the other, King Edward the vi. his letters to serue under Francis the Earle of Shrewsburie his Graces Liutenant to rescue the siege at Haddington : which Towne was then kept by that valiant Gentleman Sir James Wilford Knight. God send England many such Captaines when it shall haue neede of them.

How to hunt the Roe.



When you haue hunted the Hare al winter, and made your hounds very perfect, you may at the beginning of March giue over the hunting thereof, and then begin to hunt the Roe in manner and forme following.

You must get a Huntsman who hath a good hound wherewith he usually findeth the Roe, to find you the Roe bucke : then must you cast off nine or ten couple of your hounds, and hunt the Roe bucke three or foure houres, and then relieue them with fiue or sixe couple more of your slowest sort. All Huntsmen are to helpe any hound that is cast out to relay him in againe, and also are to hewe the Roe bucke in both with voyce and horne. And if he haue béen hunted with other Huntsmen before, he will prooue to make a strong chase, and therefore you may not hunt your hounds past twice a weeke at the Roe.

When your hounds haue kild a Roe, the best man in the companie is to take the assay, which he must doo crosse ouer the tewell. Then must the hounds

be taken away out of sight, a small space distant for troubling the Huntsman, who must first slit the legges and cut them off at the first ioynt : then must he slit the throte downe the brisket to the nether end, and take the skinne cleane of : which done, he must slit his little bellie, taking out the panch with all the bloud in the bodie, and lay it uppon the skinne with the foure feete. If any towne be neere hand you must send for bread, for the better reliefe of your hounds to be broken in the bloud, which being come, your Huntsman must let all the hounds foorth of the couples, and hallowe them to the paunch, who must be very careful, that if any of his hounds bee missing, he keepe somewhat to relieue them withall, and also see diligently that euery hound that be there have some reward.

During all the time of this rewarding your hounds, a long note must be blowne by a Huntsman, and then all the rest that have hornes rechace upon it. You must also haue one of your companie with a sheet, that so soone as the fêete of the Roe bee cut off, as aforesaide, he may take the bodie home, which will make delicate meate, if your Cooke season it, lard it, and bake it well. The sent of the Roe is farre sweeter to hounds than any other chase : the reason is, he hath in his forlegge a little hole, whereat when he is hunted issueth out all his moysture ; for he sweateth not outwardly as other Deare doo, but only runneth foorth at that hole. This chase may you well hunt till Whitsontide.

How to hunt the Stagge.



After Whitsontide you may hearken where a Stagge lieth, either in Couert of Wood, or Corne field, and have him harbored for you : whereat bate ten couple of your Hounds, and lay a relay of sixe couple at the water you suppose he will goe to : for naturally when a Stagge is hot he desireth

the water, at which time you are to bate your six couple of fresh hounds to the wearie, that haue him in the water to breake the bay. The nature of the Stagge is to flee up the winde, or side winde, and therefore the hottest and most pleasant chase to hunt that is. When you haue killed the Stagge with your hounds, the best man in the companie must come in and take the assay, which he must begin at the brisket, and drawe his knife straight up betwixt the two foreshoulders : then must the Foster or Kéeper of the Wood come in, and take out the paunch and bloud, and reward the hounds, striking off the Stagges head and giuing it to the Huntsman, which he ought to carrie home and relieue his hounds with bread upon it a weeke after.

I had almost forgotten, that euery Huntsman which hath a horne ought to blowe his rechate when he heareth the hounds ; for it is so hot a chase, that there is no stops made in his hunting, unlesse he chance to get water farre before the hounds, & be gone out againe by some drie colyway : then he perchance may be trailed coldly before he be put from his laire againe. The Huntsman must remember to blowe at the death of euery Stagge sixe long notes that all those which be cast behind may come in. And after the last mote blowne, then all which haue hornes must blowe altogether their double rechates. And so betwixt Whitsontide and Midsomer, which amongst woodmen is called fence time, once a weeke you may occupie your hounds in this sort, if you can finde game.

How to order your hounds before you hunt the Bucke.



YOU must take up at Midsomer ten or eleuen couple of such Hounds as you entend to hunt the Bucke withall, and let so many of them bee led in lines as you haue Huntsmen to leade them, some one day, some another.

They must sometimes let them loose, and if they offer to goe away from their Keeper, or raunge abroad, he must call them in to him, and make them obedient to his voyce, & to come in to him at all times, be he on horsebacke or on foote. Your Huntsman must haue a Combe to combe the hounds he leadeth, from fleas, and a hairecloth to rub them withall after, to make them fine and smooth. You must beware that you offer not to hunt the Bucke before the first day of Grasse time: for Fawnes bee so weake, that if your Hounds should take the killing of them, you should hardly bereaue them of it.

A weeke before you entend to hunt, you must feed your yong hounds with chippings of bread, upon the top of an old Buckes head. And before you hunt the Bucke, you must also breathe your hounds in an euening or morning at the Hare: for whoso hunteth unbreathed hounds at the Bucke first in hot weather, causeth them to unbolt and surbate greatly. When you enter your hounds at the Bucke, keepe them not too hye in flesh till after Bartholmew-tide, and then as hye as you can. The best feeding for Bucke hounds is bread and milke: but you must beware of giuing them newe bread, for then will they not hunt of two daies after.

How to enter your hounds at the Bucke.

YOU must come into the Parke with ten or twelue couple of hounds loose at the stirrop, hauing in your companie halfe a dosen well horsed, with long rodde in their hands, shewe the hounds to the heard, and if any offer to runne thereat, rate them and beate them in againe to the stirrop. Then goe beate the brakes to finde some greater Deare, and if any hound hunt from his fellowes, or runne at raskall, take him up in a line, and beating him, say, awe ware that. Then leade him to the stirrop againe, and there let him loose amongst his fellowes, cherish and giue him bread, in which beating you make your hounds so obedient to the voyce of man, that they will at euery worde come in to the stirrop. This done, you may begin to tuft for a Bucke, and finding him single, especiallie if he rouse forth of a great brake, put your hounds softly upon, for he will fall off at the beginning: which although the Huntsman see, yet must he giue libertie to the yong hounds to imprime him themselves. And being sure it is his owne Déere, he may giue one gibbet at euery imprime, and no more. When your hounds haue forced him that he falls to flying single, and the Huntsman spie him in any thicke copie or great brake, he may say (he thats, he that) once and no more, which is knowledge to the other Huntsmen, that he seeth him, and all Huntsmen as the Déere groweth wearie, must forbear to hallowe, for a hallowe doth breake the crie, and the wearie Déere at any time making his doubles, and the hounds a little stopping, all which haue hornes must begin their rechates, which before they haue ended, the hounds will haue undone the dubble and bee in full chase againe: so that all the time will be fild either with hunting or blowing.

A good Huntsman at the Bucke must ride fast, to see what his hounds doo hunt, he must not hallowe but when the Bucke he hunteth either is in the heard, or that some other Buckes of the same yeare be with him. If your hounds chance to stop or be at default, and then any huntsman hap to meete their hunted Déere single, let him blow a short call that his fellowes next to the hounds may draw them towards him on the seate. So that by the hallowe the Huntsmen may knowe their wearie Déere is in the heard, and by blowing the prime call that he is gone single away. If you hunt a Buck in any Parke, and he fortune to leape the pale, then must the Huntsman next to the hounds blow three shorts and a rechate uppon it: so by that meanes all the companie may knowe that their hunted Déere is gone out of the Parke.

A good Huntsman must likewise at the first casting off his hounds, take a speciall marke of the Bucke he hunteth by his head: for diuers Buckes haue sundrie slots in their palmes: some haue slots on both sides: other some are plaine palmed without any aduancers with long spillers out behinde: the most Buckes haue some hens pecke mark to knowe them by upon their heads.

If you hunt a Buck wearie in the beginning of Grasse-time, and your hounds chauce to checke and loose him, it is then somewhat hard for a young Huntsman to knowe him by his head, before it be full Soomned. Yet note this for your better experience, when your wearie Déere hath rested and laine awhile, if you then fortune to finde him againe, he will keep close up his mouth, as though he had not been imbosted or hunted that day, making a bragge and setting up his single; yet this secret knowledge you must haue to knowe him by, he will swell under the throate bigger than an egge, when he closeth his mouth: his coate also will stare and frise so uppon him, as you may easely knowe him thereby. And if you force him a little with a horse or hound, hee will presently lay downe his single, whereby you may easely perceiue his weariness. Now, if it chauce that your hounds doo breake, and one part hunt one companie of Déere, and the other part another companie, wherein your wearie Déere is, your Huntsman ought so soone as he espieth it to blow halfe a rechate, that the others may stay the hounds that hunt false, and bring them in againe to the wearie Déere, and then the Huntsmans part is to applie the hounds well untill they haue singled the wearie Déere againe; which done, they may fauour their horses and let the hounds hunt, which will make a good crie till the death of that Bucke. You must be carefull to choose small Parks at the first entring of your hounds, and hunt therein morning and euening two Bucks a day: and by that time you haue kild halfe a skore Bucks in this order, you will find that some of your yong hounds understand a wearie Deere: so that then you may hunt in greater and larger Parkes: and towards the latter end of the yeare you may venter ouer Chases and Forrests. Keepe this packe of hounds, and the next yeare following they will prooue singularie cunning. And if it fortune any of them to prooue euil either by crossing thwarring, or

running wide, you may take them foorth and put in other yong hounds which haue hunted the Hare the winter before : for the best Hariers prooue alwaies the best Buck hounds, if they be fléete enough.

When you hunt in Forrest, Chase or Parke, if the Déere chance to get aduantage of your hounds, and become cold fled, then is the best triall of your hounds which will hunt him the coldest without checking or hunting any other Déere. And if you haue a couple of good hounds that you be sure will not change, hunt to those and not to any other: so are you like to recouer your wearie Deere. One Deere so kilde, is better than a dosen in hot chase, and it will also make your hounds to become trailors of a weary Deere.

How to hunt the Stagge after the end of Grassetime.

WHEN Grasse time is ended, and that you giue ouer hunting the Bucke, then may you for a fortnight after hunt the Stagge. But your Huntsmen must be carefull to be in, when he is readie to dye, and houghsnew him with their swords, otherwise he will greatly endaunger your hounds his head is so hard.

I was very well acquainted with the hunting hereof both in Parke, Forrest and Chase, by the means of those honorable Gentlemen Francis Earle of Huntington, and the Marques of Northampton now deceased, who if either of them had heard of a Stagge lying in an out wood farre from the Forrest, Chase or Parke, whereof he was, would presently repair with twentie couple of hounds to the place where he were harbored, and bee sure to send ten couple of the slowest to the relay foure miles off: to which sport for the most part I was sent for to await upon them.

Such Huntsmen as follow this Chase must have especiall regard to the winde in their riding, and make sure the keepe, the side winde, or the full winde, if they can possible get it. So shall they heare most braue cries, and be assured to come in to the death of the Stagge.

Howe to hunt the Otter.



YOUR huntsman early in the morning before he bring foorth your houndes, must goe to the water; and seeke for the new swaging of an Otter, & in the mud or grauell finde out the sealing of his foote, so shall he perceiue

perfectly whether hee goe up the water or downe: which done, you must take your houndes to the place where he lodged the night before; and cast your traylors off upon the trayle you thinke best; keeping your whelps still in the couples: for so must they be entred.

Then must there be on either side of the water two men with Otter speares to strike him, if it bee a great water: But if it be a small water you must forbear to strike him, for the better making of your houndes.

The Otter is chiefly to be hunted with slow houndes great mouthed, which to a young man is a verie earnest sporte, he will vent so oft and put up ouer water at which time the houndes will spend their mouthes verie lustely: Thus may you haue good sport at an Otter two or three houres if you list.

An Otter sometimes will be trayled a mile or two before he come to the holt where he lyeth, and the earnestnes of the sporte beginneth not till he bee found, at which time some must runne up the water, some downe to see where he vents, and so pursue him with great earnestnes till he bee kild. But the best hunting of him is in a great water when the banke is full, for then he cannot haue so great succour in his holes, as when it is at an ebbe: And hee maketh the best sporte in a moon-shine night, for then he will runne much ouer the land, and not keepe the water as he will in the day.

How to hunte the Marterne.

Now wil I make an end with the hunting of the Marterne, which is the sweetest vermine that is hunted: for when you cast off your houndes in a close that is thicke of bushes where a Marterne hath been a birding at night, so soone as they light upon the sent, it is so sweete that you will meruaile what it is your hounds finde of: for they will so double their mouthes, and teare them together, that you would thinke there were more hounds in companie than your owne.

And when you haue found her, the crie is meruailous strong, and great for halfe an houre: for she will bee alwayes neere you, and runne rounde about you in the thickets. When she groweth wearie she will take a tree, from whence you must put her, and that if possiblie you can, so secretly as none of your hounds espie her, and then will she make you fresh sporte againe for a quarter of an houre. You shall haue no such cries at any chase that is hunted: because your hounds stoup lowe for the sent and haue the sweete wype of her.

A speciall note for an olde man or a lame, that loueth hunting, and may not wel follow the hounds.

HE must marke how the winde standeth, and euer keepe downe the same, or at least the side wind of the houndes. If he once loose the winde of the houndes, he is very like to loose the sporte for that daye if it be in the plaine or fielden country.

Thus haue I wearied you with reading this pamphlet of my own experience, praying you to beare with the rudeness of the same ; for the Author thereof is a professed hunter, and not a scholler : and therefore you must not looke to haue it decked either with eloquence or Arte.

Sir Tristrams measures of blowing.

First when you goe into the field, blowe with one winde one short, one long, and a longer.

To blowe to the coupling of the Hounds at the kennell doore, blowe with one, one long and three short.

The second winde one long, one short, and a shorter.

To blow to the field.

Blowe with two windes : with the first one short, one long, and two short.

With the second winde, one short, one long, and a longer.

To blow in the field.

With two windes, the first two short, one long, and two short.
The second, one short, one long and a longer.

To uncouple thy hounds in the field : three long notes and with three windes.

To blow to seeke.

Two windes : The first a long and a short, the second a long.

When the Hounds hunt after a game unknowne, blow thus.

Blow the Veline, one long, and sixe short : The second winde, two short and one long. The third winde, one long, and two short.

To draw from Couert to Couert.

Three windes, two short, one long, and two short. The second, one long and a short. The third, one long.

To blow the earthing of the Foxe when he is couerable.

Foure notes with foure windes. The reliefe, one long, sixe short.

To blow if the Foxe be not couerable.

TWo windes, one long and three short. The second winde long.

To blow the death of the Foxe in Field or Couert.

THree notes, with three windes, the rechate upon the same with three windes. The first winde, one long and sixe short. The second, one short and one long. The third, one long and five short.

The death of the Foxe at thy Lords gate.

TWo notes, and then the reliefe three times.

The death of the Bucke, either with Bowe, or Hounds, or Greyhounds.

ONe long note.

The knowledge upon the same.

TWo short and one long.

The death of the Bucke with Hounds.

TWo long notes and the rechate.

The prize of an Hart royall.

Nine notes with three rests. The Rechate with three winds. The first, one long and five short. The second one long and one short. The third, one long and sixe short.

To blow the call of the Keepers of any Parke or Forrest.

ONe short, one long, and a longer. If the keeper answer you, blowe two short with one winde, and drawe towards him. And after that blowe one short.

When the game breaketh couert.

FOure with three winds, and the rechate upon the same. The scent when the Hounds can hunt no further with three windes, the first one long and sixe short. The second one long and one short : the third one long.

*Where the Foxe is earthed, blowe for the Terriars after
this manner.*

One long and two short : the second winde one long, and two short.
Note this, for it is the chiefest, and principallest poynt to be noted.

Every long containeth in blowing seauen quauers, one minome and one
quatter.

One minome containeth foure quauers.

One short containeth three quauers.

FINIS.

The earliest member of the family we can find residing in Ashburne is John Cokayne, who seems to have been settled here in the 12th century—*circa* 1150, although it is uncertain if he was the first of his family resident in Ashburne; no mention is made of them in Domesday, and it is more than probable that this John was akin to a family of that name in Essex.

There is a John Cokayne mentioned in the following account of the "Manor of Cokayne":—

"The Parish of Alresford was divided into two Manors—Alresford Hall and Cokayne." The Manor of Cokayne took its name from its early possessor, John de Cokayne, who in 1279 had 'two parts of one messuage, one caracute of arable land, 20 acres of wood, 20 acres of pasture, and six marks rent; also appurtenances in 'Elmestede, Bentleye, and Brumley.' From Cokayne (whose ancient wood, now called Cocking's, still flourishes) this Manor passed to Benedict de Cokefield, who conveyed it in 1332 to Sir John de Sutton, of Wyenhoe Hall. His younger son, Sir Richard de Sutton, who died in 1395, held Cokayne of the heirs of Sir Thomas Mandeville, in free socage by the service of 19d. a year, and left Thomas his heir. The last of the Suttons was Margery, daughter of one Sir John, and she married John Walton, of Wyenhoe Hall. Their grandson, Richard, held also the Manor of Stapleford of Sir John Howard, by the service of one Knight's fee, and died in 1408. Joane, his sister, who succeeded him, married Sir John Howard, jun., who took up his residence at Wyenhoe Hall. Cokayne, as well as a reputed Manor called the Lodge, near the Colne, seems to have passed to the Martins, and then in the same way to the present owners."*

Sir Aston Cokayne also mentions an Essex Cokayne who lived at Henningham Castle in that county, in the reign of William the Conqueror, to whom he was said to be allied.

* From "The Tendring Hundred in the olden time," in the "*Essex Telegraph*," 8 May, 1877.

Some account of the family of Cokayne, of Ballidon, Chaddesden, and Derby, descendants of the Ashburne family, is to be found in the valuable collections of Dr. Pegge, in the College of Arms, much of which is given on the authority of Mr. Bassano, the eminent antiquary, whose collections are embodied in those of Dr. Pegge. The pedigree [No. 1] attached hereto, is copied from Pegge.

“The estate which the Cokaynes had at Ballidon, as is brought down by tradition by this family to Francis Cokayne, of Derby, was £500 per annum or thereabouts. Joh. Cokayne ob. 7. H. 7. Thos. fil. Thos. fil. predict. John fuit hœr. Ballidon Manor de Tutbury in soc. Franc. Cokayne 30. H. 8. Thos. fil. et hœr. æt. 17. Ballidon et Herthull Manor 4600 acr. Franc. Cokayne 37 Eliz. Edw. fr: et Hœr. The estate at Ballidon was some time since joyntly purchased by Mr. Nic. Hurt the gr. gr. f. of the now Nic. Hurt, of Alderwashlee. The old writings of which estate were in the custody of Mr. Roger Hurt of Woodhouse, near Marston, in Cubley parish, or in Sr. Paul Jenkinson’s custody. Mr. Plumtree, of Nottingham, married the widow of Mr. John Milward, of Snitterton.”

“Cokayne, of Chaddesden, bear ye same arms with Cokayne of Ashburne, with a sinister bend;—ex copia Lib: Visitationis per Wm. Flower, an. 1569.”—“Mr. Bassano.”—*

“Mrs. Anne Cokayne of Carsington, widow of George Cokayne, of Ballidon, deceased, made her will 1 April, 1608. To be buried at Bradbourne, where her husband was buried: mentions son Francis and his wife, and their son George and two daughters; son George, his wife and children; her daughter Barker, her sons and daughter Mary: John Booth, son-in-law, and his wife and two sons. Ralf. Barker, her son-in-law, lived at Burton-on-Trent. Francis Cokayne and William Booth, grandchildren are executors. She mentions the Arms of Lowe.”—“John Billing, parson of Carsington.” “From Mr. Bassano.”†

* Pegge’s Collections, vol. 6.

† Pegge’s Collections, vol. 6.

A pedigree [No. 2] is also added, showing some other descendants of the Chaddesden Cokaynes. It is compiled from manuscripts, extracts from Parish Registers, and records in my own possession ; from a pedigree lent to me by Miss A. E. Measham (sister to the Rev. Richard Measham, Naval Chaplain, a descendant of the family, and from information of my late friend, Mrs. Sara Anna Marsh, widow of the Rev. W. Marsh, sometime vicar of Ashburton, co. Devon. This lady, who died in 1877, was a writer of some power and ability. Of her numerous works (all her manuscripts at her death passing into my possession) two only were ever published—"Chronicles of Dartmoor," in 3 vols., which was a very successful book, and particularly interesting as a picture of Devonshire life, manners, and customs ; and "Maidenhood," also in 3 vols.