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SPECIAL THANKS

Special thanks to Ken Pfrenger for making this document available to me for republication. Thank you!
DEDICATION:

Special dedication to my lovely wife Mylinda, to my enthusiastic son Christopher, and my to beautiful daughter Allison.

You make everything I do worthwhile.

-Kirk Lawson
THE
HAND-BOOK TO BOXING;
BEING A
COMPLETE INSTRUCTOR
IN THE
ART OF SELF-DEFENCE.

AND COMPRISING—
A DEFENSE OF THE ART OF PUGILISM.
HISTORY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN BOXING
MODE OF TRAINING AND SECONDING INCLUDING THE DUTIES OF SECONDS, UMPIRES, TIME-KEEPERS REFEREES, &c.

PHILOSOPHY OF GOING TO A MILLINETS TO NOVICES—THE JOYS OF DAYS THAT ARE GONE—FAST TROTTERS resu RAILWAYS AND STEAM-BOATS.

OLD AND NEW RULES OF BOXING—ARTICLES OF FIGHTING.

WITH A
COMPLETE CHRONOLOGY OF THE RING,
FROM THE DAYS OF FIG AND BROUGHTON TO NOVEMBER, 1840.
ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED IN STEEL AND WOOD.

BY

OWEN SWIFT,
PROFESSOR OF PUGILISM.
"TO TEACH THE YOUNG IDEA HOW TO SHOOT."

LONDON:
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1840
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TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE MARQUIS OF MORMANBY,
&c. &c. &c.
HER MAJESTY’S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

MY LORD MARQUIS,

At a period of British History, when the use of deadly weapons every day becoming more prevalent—when midnight assassinations are materially on the increase and murder, cold-blooded and deliberate, is so frequent in occurrence, that it almost ceases to create either its wonted horror of surprise, it has occurred to me that a brief instructor upon the manly and scientific art of Boxing might not be without its salutary influence upon society, in forming a beacon—a pure, brightly-burning beacon—to light the genius of our-time to the emulation of better and more manly deeds, and induce an adoption of systems less ferocious, indeed honourable, instead of degrading, to our national character. I am, my Lord, proud of the laurels I have gained in that arena of contest known as the Prize-ring; and, although I am not likely again to contend within its limits, I feel the affection of a child for its welfare and interests; and It cannot but view with extreme concern and dismay the stringent measures adopted by the police authorities, in order to suppress all exhibitions of Pugilism, and
DEDICATION

to exterminate the brave old English custom of Boxing from the land of its birth and paternity. In the words of a modern writer—

“Scorning all treach’rous feud and deadly strife,
The Dark stiletto and the murderous knife,
We boast a science sprung from manly pride,
Linked with true courage, and health allied;
A noble pastime, void of vain pretence,
‘ The good old English art of self-defense’ ”

It is upon this principle that Pugilism has ever been identified and associated with an acute sense of honour, courage, and fair play; and this circumstance, my Lord, emboldens me, an humble, though not inglorious member of the Pugilistic Corps, to offer, with the most profound respect, to your Lordship’s notice, a work void of pretence to literary excellence, but containing a few remarks and instructions calculated to stimulate the national character to displays of heroism, apart from the use of deadly weapons and feelings of vindictiveness and revenge.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Marquis,
Your Lordship’s very humble and obedient Servant,

OWEN SWIFT.
HAND-BOOK TO BOXING

CHAPTER I.

A DEFENSE OF PUGILISM.

It would indeed be vain and perhaps fruitless in me to attempt to enter into an elaborate defence of the “Prize Ring.” The question has been so ably argued, and every objections so fairly suggested and answered, in a letter addressed by Barber Beaumont, Esq., a Magistrate for the County of Middlesex, to the Editor of the Morning Post, and published in that pager September 18th, 1829, that I make no apology for inserting it verbatim, in preference to any effort of my own which, in comparison with the eloquence of Mr. Beaumont, would indeed be feeble and inadequate to do that justice to the subject which that gentleman has so triumphantly achieved.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR,

The effusions of humanity, which have, from time to time, effervesced in tirades against the practice of Boxing, have lately overflowed with a vengeance. Two men are sentenced to the severest punishment of the law, short of death, for being seconds to another man, who had the misfortune to burst a blood vessel by his own exertions in a boxing match. This is done, it is said, to put down the brutal practice of boxing. If, by the sacrifice of two men, the brutal practice of quarrelling, fighting, and destroying could be extinguished, the good so produced would be an apology for the dreadfully severe sentence passed upon the poor men selected for an example. But no such absurd expectation is entertained: while human nature is constituted as it is, and ever has been, there will be fighting. The principle of contention cannot be eradicated from our nature; but it may be modified, and to do this is the triumph of civilisation. Military discipline divests the conflicts of armed bodies of men of many of their horrors; and boxing divests their individual encounters of the ferocity and murderous terminations to which they naturally tend. Look at the effects of private brawls among people where Boxing and the laws of the Ring are not recognized. The knife supplies the place of the fist, and the enraged combatants cut and mangle each other until the life-blood of one or both is poured out in the fray. In a neighbouring country, one man who conceives himself aggrieved by another does not scruple to way-lay him. And murder him with a bludgeon or pitchfork, or to set fire to his cabin, and burn him and his family in their sleep. In our northern counties, where boxing is imperfectly understood, the laws of the ring unknown, the fight up
and down: that is when one gets the other down, the one who is uppermost throttles, kicks, or jumps on the one down, till he has killed or disabled him. This, too, is pretty much the case in Ireland, and, indeed, all over the world, except in those parts of England where regular boxing is in use. Gouging, which consists in a man getting his thumb into the socket of his opponent's eye and scooping it out, is another of the brutal modes of conflict used in some parts of the United States, and of our northern counties. I boldly contend then, that boxing, so far from being a brutal practice, is the best corrective we know of, of the brutal practices which flow out of private quarrels among the commonalty. It is not in the nature of man, nor ought he, to sit down tamely under injuries. To say that labouring men, like their betters, should always appeal to the laws when they quarrel, is rank hypocrisy, and an insult to common sense. They have neither time nor money to offer in sacrifices for the protection of our Courts of Law and Equity, such as they are; they must settle the quarrels amongst themselves as well as they can; and out of this necessity have sprung up boxing and the laws of the ring. I wish all laws had an equal portion of humanity and good sense in them. The discipline of the ring first regards the relative powers of the combatants. In stature, strength, activity, and age there must be no great disparity. They are forbidden to use any other weapons than those which nature has given them; no unfair advantage is allowed. Nay, when a man strikes down his antagonist his assault ceases; he does not follow up an advantage so decided, but leaves his fallen foe to the care of his friends, to raise him up and replace both combatants on equal terms, for a fresh trial of prowess. This is being more than just; there is a generosity in this proceedings, of which I know of no parallel in the customs of any other country, ancient or modern. It inculcates a feeling of forbearance, of humanity, and of self-government, even while under the highest excitement to violence, which must elevate the character of all who share in it and who regard it. But the interval allowed for raising a combatant from the earth and replacing him before his antagonist is more than sufficient for those purposes; it is not extended to a degree which would rest and renovate him, because that would enable the combatants to continue fighting for a long period, and to punish each other more severely. All waylayings, all attacks by surprise, all cutting and stabbing, knocking out of brains, scooping out of eyes, jumping on fallen antagonist, or burning him in his sleep—all secret assaults and unmanly advantages whatever, are abhorrent to fair boxing. To talk, therefore, about the brutal practice of boxing, is to talk ignorantly and nonsensically. The discipline of the ring restrains these practices. It divests combatants of their most savage means of vengeance, and saves many lives, which would otherwise be sacrificed under the assaults of unbridled rage.

“But,” say some of the grave authorities of the law, “I do not object to men fighting upon a sudden quarrel, while their blood is up; it is the pitched battle, and the fighting for money which I abominate.” Dicta of this kind from persons high in office, and duly seasoned with professions of humanity, float favourably on the air, but they will not bear examination. First, as to the pitched battle:—I contend that men ought not to be encouraged to fight while their blood is up; because when their blood is up their reason is down, and that state of irritation mostly happens when they are in drink. Fighting in that state very frequently produces the rupture of a blood-vessel, and death. It is, therefore, the office of true humanity to dissuade men from fighting when their blood is up, and to persuade them to wait until the next day, or some after period, when it has become cool. By deferring an intended combat until after the head of passion has subsided, nineteen times in twenty it is got rid of altogether. I think another word need not be said to show the egregious folly, as well as the cruelty of the pretended humanity, which would encourage men to fight while their irritation is at the highest, and would intimidate a friend from dissuading them from fighting until after they had become cool, lest he should fall under the penalties of the law for seconding a fight between parties who are no longer influenced by passion. There is another view of the subject, which, in a national point of view, deserves serious consideration. I cannot conceive of any better preparation for making effective combatants in our Army and Navy than the national practice of boxing. It teaches a
man to look his adversary in the face while fighting; to bear the threatening looks and fierce assaults of an antagonist without flinching; to watch and parry his intended blows; to return it with quickness, and to follow it up with resolution and effect. It habituates him to sustain his courage under bodily suffering, and when the conflict has ceased, to treat his adversary with humanity. The feeling of superiority which the practice of boxing gives an Englishman over a foreigner in private quarrels is carried into the field of battle, for the boxer cannot think of turning his back on a foe whom he has always deemed his inferior in combat. To this feeling, and the habit of fighting from boyhood, hand to hand, and face to face, more than to superior bodily strength and courage, I think, may reasonably be attributed the superiority of English soldiers at the charge, and of English sailors in the act of boarding.

“If I am right in believing, as I sincerely do, that boxing and the laws of the ring, properly understood, are conducive to the ends of humanity, and also to the effectiveness of our soldiers and sailors, it is right that the practice and its regulations should be upheld. This is most effectually done by occasional matches for prizes, because many persons are then interested in seeing that the regulations of the ring are properly observed, and because, by the moderate encouragement of skilful pugilists, the art of boxing is preserved from degenerating into brutish belabouring. People are apt to suppose the bodily sufferings of these pugilists to be much greater than they really are. They are led into this belief from the high coloured descriptions of their combats which are wrought into the newspapers; but, in fact, pugilists seldom receive half such severity of punishment in their matches as labouring men frequently do in their casual rencontres. They defend themselves so well from sever blows, and their training prepares them so well for receiving as well as giving, that their bruises disappear in much less time that bruises received in common fights; frequently the successful pugilist quits the ring without receiving a scratch or discolouration of the skin. But this part of the subject may be fairly left to be settled by those who are most interested in it, viz. By the pugilists themselves; the are free agents and able-bodied men, and unless the prefer a drubbing for half an hour, or an hour, for a recompense that enables them to live free from labour during a month or so, to working all the month through, they will not fight but work. The very tender hearted, therefore, who cannot bear to hear of a bruizer being bruised, but hunt him like a wild beast, and punish him almost to his death, in evidence of their consistency and humanity, would do well to display their tenderness in some other way, and to leave the black eyes and bruised noses to the care of their owners.

“It is further objected that a boxing match draws together a vast number of thieves and blackguards. This is very true; and so does a Lord Mayor’s show, a Court-day at St. James’s, and every other interesting sight which is open to the public at large.

“It cannot be denied, however—that boxing matches, being proscribed meetings and unattended by any peace officers, are particularly favourable to the congregation of thieves and other ruffians. This defect of police keeps many respectable persons from such meetings, who would otherwise gladly witness the exercises of the day. But lawless as these meetings are declared to be, and open as they are to the unrestrained operations of ruffians of every kind, it is remarkable that we seldom, if ever, hear of any riot taking place at any of them, or any theft being committed beyond picking pockets. It is also remarkable, that after hundreds of fighting-men and their followers have travelled some score miles, and are assembled on the place of actions, and the ring is formed, and their excitement is at the highest, they suffer themselves to be driven from the scene of their much-loved amusement like a flock of sheep, at the bidding of some clerical or meddling magistrate. This shows an obedience to persons in authority, which might hardly be expected under the circumstances, but it is creditable to the parties yielding it. It seems to show that the lessons of patience under sufferings, and command of temper and submission to authority, taught by the laws of the ring, extend beyond it, and influence the habits and manners of the people connected with it in their general demeanour. It proves also that the cry against such meetings, as being preaches of the peace, is
unfounded. It is evident, therefore, that boxing and the laws of the ring impose a most valuable restraint upon the ebullitions of rage, and the thirst for revenge amongst the lower orders, teaching them to preserve their temper and self-possession under suffering, to scorn unfair advantages, to defend themselves with firmness, and to exercise the virtues of forbearance and humanity towards a fallen foe; and that they are also excellent preparatory for making good sailors and soldiers. It is further evident, that the anathemas and proscriptions which of late years have been levelled against the practice of boxing, have tended to reduce it to disrespect and disgrace; and the same unjust and hypocritical means, if persevered in, and unopposed, are likely to cast it into disuse.

“BARBER BEAUMONT”

As a successful defence of the whole system of British boxing, this letter stands unmatched in modern times; it is neither laboured nor extravagant; prejudice is boldly combated, and the fiction of false information triumphantly scattered to the idle wind.

CHAPTER II.

ANTIQUITY OF BOXING

PRIOR to acquainting my reader with those precepts and instructions which it is the main feature of this work to convey, I deem it essential to present a brief notice of the origin and progressive rise of boxing. I am enabled to do so by reference to a work of immense research and merit just published,* a book, by the way, of so much worth, that no sportsman’s library can be considered complete without it. So perfect are all the observations it contains upon “modern boxing” that I should say the pen of the great sporting chronicler, Mr. Dowling, the editor of “Bell’s Life in London,” could alone have supplied them.

With regard to the antiquity of boxing, it requires no strength of imagination to come to the conclusion that it is coeval with the existence of man himself; and that as the fist is the first weapon with which man was provided, either for offence or defence, it takes precedence of all others. There can be no doubt that our forefathers, even from the days of Adam, settled their differences, or displayed their powers, in jest or earnest, with this weapon, and it is equally clear that with this, as with other weapons of a more deadly character, it was not till civilization had made extensive advances that its use and cultivation as a source of honour and renown became an object of public encouragement.

THE CLASSIC AUTHORS afford abundant proofs of the high estimation in which the use of the fist was held; and if we are to take these as our data, we find that Pollux, the twin brother of Castor, was the first who, in Pagan times, obtained distinction by the use of his fists, conquering all who were opposed to him, and with Hercules, obtaining a place among the gods for his sparring qualities. It would seem, however, that Pollux and his compeers were not content with the use of the simple weapon of nature, but “following the march of improvement,” increased its power and formidable character with the additions of the cæstus, an artificial covering to the hand composed of several thicknesses of raw hide, bound by thongs to the wrist and arm, which gave fearful and fatal effect to the blows that might be dealt.

Of the cæstus there were various sorts, of which a few are here selected. The first is a representation of the most tremendous kind of CÆSTUS. The original in bronze, was found at Herculaneum. It is of a proportion above the natural

size, and appears to have belonged to the statue of some gladiator, armed for the fight.

This cæstus was composed of several thicknesses of raw hides, strongly fastened together in a circular form, and tied to the hand and part of the forearm; and yet, to prevent its hurting the metacarpus, a glove of thick worsted was used for the occasion, ending in a sort of fringe, called vellus. (Voyage Pittoresque de Naples et de Sicile, par l’Abbe St. Non, vol. ii., p. 49)

The second, however terrific in its operations, was not so destructive and injurious as the preceding one, and is copied from plate 20 of Lenn’s Costume des Peuples de l’Antiquité Leige.

The third represents a cæstus of nearly the same kind, and capable of administering the most death-like punishment. It will be seen in the first volume of Bronzi de Museo Kirkeriano, where Amycus is discovered fighting with this armour in his conflict with Pollux.

The fourth, materially different from the three preceding ones, though generally destructive in its operation, is copied from a bas-relief, found also at Herculanum. It is also engraved as a tail-piece in the second volume of St. Non Voyage Pittoresque de Naples et de Sicile, p. 51.

And here we have two of the members of the ancient prize-ring” in actual combat, provided with these terrific aids to Nature.
The use of these ponderous gauntlets many of them being armed with knobs of brass, blunt points of iron, plummets of lead, &c., led to the adoption of a species of armour for the head called "amphitides," and the object of which was to protect the temporal bones and arteries. They encompassed the ears with their thongs and ligatures, and were buckled under the chin, or behind the head. They were not unlike helmets, and were composed of hides of bulls, studded with knobs of iron, or strongly quilted, in order to blunt the impetus of the blows.

To pursue the ancient history of these games, is, however, foreign to the purpose in view; it must suffice to say, therefore, that both among the Greeks and Romans the practice of pugilism, although differing in its main features from our modern and less dangerous combats, was considered essential in the education of their youth, from its manifest utility in “strengthening the body, dissipating all fear, and infusing a manly courage into the system.” The power of punishment, rather than the Art of Self Defense, however, seems to have been the main object of the ancients; and he who dealt the heaviest blow, without regard to protecting his own person, stood foremost in the list of heroes. Not so in modern times; for while the quantum of punishment, in the end, must decide the question of victory or defeat, yet the true British Boxer gains most applause by the degree of science which he displays in defending his own person, while with quickness and precision he returns the intended compliments of his antagonist, and, like a skilful chess-player, takes advantage of every opening which chance presents; thereby illustrating the value of coolness and self-possession at the moment when danger is most imminent. This short reference to the boxing propensities of the ancients, as contrasted with the practice of Englishmen in modern times, leads at once to the Modern History of Boxing.

CHAPTER III.

MODERN HISTORY OF PUGILISM

Having said thus much of the antiquity of the art, I shall proceed, in the next place, to speak of it as peculiar to the English nation. It must be obvious that it would be an impossibility to trace its history through the stormy annals of England, and I shall, therefore, content myself with considering it when it first dawned into a science under the immortal Fig. This hero was not celebrated alone for his own pugilistic powers, but was likewise notorious as a kind of boxing manager; for he was accustomed to engage a certain number of the most noted pugilists of the day, with whom he would attend all the chief fairs of the period. As a specimen of the mode in which this gymnastic manager was accustomed to conduct the affairs of his company, I subjoin the following copy of one of his bills of entertainment:

“AT FIG’S GREAT TIL’D BOOTH,
In the Bowling Green, Southwardk,
During the time of the Fair,
Which begins on Saturday, the 18th of September,
The Town will be entertained with the
manly Arts of
FOIL PLAY, BACK-SWORD CUDGELLING, AND BOXING,
In which
The noted PARKS, from Coventry, and the celebrated Gentleman Prize-fighter,
Mr. MILLAR, will display their skill in a TILTING BOUT, showing the
Advantages of Time and Measure;
Also,
Mr. JOHNSON, the Great Swordsman, Superior to any Man in the World for his Unrivaled Display of the HANGING GUARD, in a Grand Attack of Self-Defense against the all-powerful arm of the renowned SUTTON DELFORCE. This Finished Cudgeller will likewise exhibit his uncommon Feats with the SINGLE STICK, and he challenges any Man in the Kingdom to enter the Lists with him for a Broken Head or a Bellyfull.

BUCKHORSE, and several other Pugilists, will shown the Art of BOXING. To conclude with
A GRAND PARADE, by the Valiant FIG, who will exhibit his knowledge in various Combats with the Foil, Back Sword, Cudgel, and Fist.

To begin each day at Twelve o’Clock, and close at Ten.—Vivat Rex.

N.B.—The Booth is fitted up in a most commodious manner, for the better reception of gentlemen, &c. &c. &c.

It must, however, be recollected that Fig’s was not the only place for exhibition of pugilistic encounters; for Smithfield and Moorfields had their exhibitions, as well as Southwark Fair, and various other localities had their boots and rings for the display of boxing and other athletic exercises. But, at this period, it must be understood that pugilism was not perfectly a science; strength and bottom were the principal qualifications necessary; and he who could hit the hardest, or receive the most punishment, was looked upon in the highest light.

About the year 1734 Fig died, and George Taylor, who had previously made himself well known in the pugilistic world, and succeeded Fig as champion, erected a great booth in the Tottenham-court-road, which was, at the time, the chief and almost the only place for such exhibitions in the metropolis. The performances in this place consisted entirely of pugilistic encounters, characterised by the greatest ferocity. A certain portion of the entrance-money paid by visitors, amounting generally to one hundred or a hundred and fifty pounds, was set apart, to be divided amongst the champions, in proportion of two-thirds to the conqueror and one-third to the vanquished. In 1740, Jack Broughton, a waterman, beat George Taylor in this booth, and wrestled from his brow the laurels of the championship; subsequently to which he beat all Taylor’s favorite men in succession, and thus established himself in a degree of popularity which he succeeded in maintaining for eighteen years, beating everybody who came before him, and rising to such a pinnacle of fame as to obtain the countenance of the Duke of Cumberland. So great, indeed, was the patronage he obtained, that he subsequently, in compliance with the request of several noblemen and gentlemen of fortune, erected a large amphitheatre in Oxford-street, the site of which is now occupied by the Pantheon, and which he opened with a battle royal on the 10th of March, 1743. On this occasion the gloves were first introduced.

We subjoin a copy of Broughton’s first Bill:—"At Broughton’s new Academy, Oxford street, back of the late Mr. Fig’s, on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., will be exhibited the true Art of Boxing, by the following famed men:—viz. Evans, Sweep, Belas, Glover, Rogers, Allen, Spikes, and Gray, the clog-maker. The above men will be brought on the stage, and to be matched according to the approbation of the gentlemen who shall be pleased to honour them with their company. —N.B. There will be a battle royal between the noted Buchhorse, and seven or eight more; after which, there will be several bye battles by others. Gentlemen are therefore desired to come betimes. The doors will be opened at nine. Champions mount at eleven, and no person is to pay more than One Shilling.”

The constant quarrels and disputes which now continually arose amongst the supports of the art, caused Broughton to frame a certain number of rules, by which all pugilistic encounters were to be regulated; and these rules, which were known under the title of “Broughton’s Rules,” were not altered until after the time of the contest between myself and Brighton Bill in 1838.

These rules were as follow:—
1. That a square of a yard be chalked in the middle of the stage; and every fresh set-to after a fall, or being parted from the rails, each second is to bring his man to the side of the square, and place him opposite to the other, and till they are fairly set to at the lines, it shall not be lawful for one to strike the other.

2. That in order to prevent any disputes about the time a man lies after a fall, if the second does not bring his man to the side of the square within the space of half a minute, he shall be deemed a beaten man.

3. That, in every main battle, no person whatever shall be upon the stage, except the principals and their seconds; the same rule to be observed in bye-battles, except that in the latter Mr. Broughton is allowed to be upon the stage to keep decorum, and to assist gentlemen in getting to their places, provided always he does not interfere in the battle; and whoever presumes to infringe these rules, to be turned immediately out of the house. Every body is to quit the stage as soon as the champions are stripped, before they set to.

4. That no champion be deemed beaten unless he fails coming up to the line in the limited time, or that his own second declare him beaten. No second is to be allowed to ask his man’s adversary any questions, or advise him to give out.

5. That in bye-battles, the winning man to have two-thirds of the money given, which shall be publicly divided upon the stage, notwithstanding any private agreement made to the contrary.

6. That to prevent disputes, in every main battle, the principals shall, on coming on the stage, choose from among the gentlemen present two umpires, who shall absolutely decide all disputes that may arise about the battle; and if the two umpires cannot agree the said umpires to choose a third, who is to determine it.

7. That no person is to his his adversary when he is down, or seize him by the ham, the breeches, or any part below the waist. A man on his knees to be reckoned down.

From the days of Broughton, we advance to the next ere of the science of pugilism, and introduce to our readers Mendoza, who, as a teacher of the science, may be said to have trodden in the footsteps of his great predecessor, and to have far exceeded him in the refinements of the art. In poetry, in painting, and in music, we have our natural geniuses, who soar above all competitors in the brilliancy of their works; and so it would seem that it is in the rougher paths of manly exercises—Mendoza was a natural genius in the elegant and effective use of his fists. When yet a boy, the ring and its adjuncts superseded all other considerations in his mind; he studied the art of self-defence with the perseverance of an enthusiast, and at length reached a degree of perfection which placed him above all his rivals, and as a professor he was known in almost every town in the kingdom.

The great contemporary of Mendoza was Humphries, denominated the “gentleman boxer.” He was graceful in his actions, quick and effective in his deliveries, and an excellent stopper. Mendoza was his pupil, but soon proved himself his superior, and hence took the lead.

The pride of Mendoza, like that of Broughton, was destined to have a fall, and the third or modern era of pugilism commenced. A new star arose in the miniling hemisphere:— this was Mr. John Jackson, who may with truth be pronounced the father of the modern school of boxing—Gully, Gregson, Cribb, Oliver, Painter, Jem and Tom Belcher, Burke, Spring, Peter Crawley, Shelton, Molineux, Richmond, Maddox, Turner, Randall, Martin, and all the other pugilists “famed in story” studied under Jackson. At this season, too, a pugilistic club was formed, of which men of the highest rank became members. These gentlemen felt that a great national good was to be attained by the encouragement of those sports, by which the moral energies of the people were to be developed and promoted. The formation of this club may be said to have commenced a new era in which there was a combination of order and regularity in the proceedings of the Fancy, as the followers of the Ring were called, which was productive of great advantage; and, although all matches did not originate with the club, their countenance and sanction were sought,
and their ropes and stakes, under the guidance of the “Commissary” were invariably brought into use—

But now alas! Those days are past,
And all such customs fled.

We have no Pugilistic Club, no Fair Play Club—an association, by the way, which was reared upon the ruins of the first-named society. Our Fives Court is levelled to the earth; the Tennis Court, in Windmill-street, where Boxers were want to display in mimic of fight, is now the exhibition of moving wax-work figures—strange metamorphosis of purpose! Of late, however, a successful endeavour has been made to illustrate the science of Boxing at the Bath Rooms, Westminster-bridge Road which, I trust; will continue prosperous.

CHAPTER IV.

A CHAPTER OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The Philosophy of going to a Fight.—Instructions to Novices.—The Office.—The Joys of the Days that are gone.—Fast Prads v. Railways and Steam boats.—Brief notice of the late Bill Gibbons.—Duties of the Commissary General, &c. &c.

A certain degree of philosophy is essentially necessary in preparing to go to a fight; to combat the difficulties which frequently attend a “mill” one should anticipate them. An old adage says, take an umbrella with you when it don’t rain—the precaution is unnecessary when it does. Upon this principle, I say, although the weather be fine and promising, put a great coat on when you go to a fight, a pair of very strong boots, and do not omit to tie a thick bandanna round your squeeze. If the distance is great, and cannot be neared by railway, say forty or fifty miles, send a prad on half-way the night before, or post down,—the
latter plan is best if you are blunted: and not, need I hint at the propriety of nобbing it beside a friend in a gig, or making one of a party in a “go-cart.” That you may not be on the wrong scent, it is important that you should call at my house, or some other sporting crib, two days before the fight is to “come off;” and if you are known not to be a beak, a trap, or a nose, you may make sure of being informed of the place of rendezvous. The poetry of “going to a mill.” has of late received a hit—a terrific right-handed hit, which has knocked it out of time; in other words, steam has so far superseded tax-carts, go-carts, buggys, dennets, stanhope, tilitures, post-chaises, teams, and other flash drags, which were want to enliven the scene, and relieve the monotony of a trip “down the road,” that the imagery of the thing has vanished, not “into thin air,” as that Champion of the British Classics, Bill Shakspeare has it, but into “dense smoke”—a volume of which is thicker than “Boxiana,” and all the numbers of “Bell’s Life in London” bound together. To my thinking, the journey in the post-chaise, or behind a fast trotter, to witness a mill, is the very charm of the event; besides, should the beaks interfere, you have animals ready for an adjournment, a supply of which you can rarely get when dropped in company with some hundreds of “the Fancy” at a railway station.” The only way to do the thing pleasantly by steam, is to hire a steam-boat for the day, and even that is fraught with danger and inconvenience in landing, to which the old-fashioned way of journeying is not subjected. For my part, despite the additional time occupied, I love the poetry of travelling, and would rather go a hundred miles to a mill in “a slap-up-drag,” than fifty to one by a railway or steam-boat. The late Mr. Charles Matthews wrote a comic song, entitled “The Mill,” and sung it in one of his entertainments, called “Matthews at Home,” which I well recollect witnessing when a very little boy,—it commenced somewhat approaching the following strain:—

Lords! How bright a day,  
Up before light to-day,  
Where is the fight to-day,  
Down at the Hurst;  
Prads from Westminster,  
Bucks in their best mixture,  
All are now drest in their  
Best or their worst.

This proves the truth of my position,—the poetry of going to “a mill” has departed; Mr. Matthews could not have entertained his audience with such a recital and song, had the “mill” of his time, like a water-mill, been approachable by steam. Going to “a mill” is altogether a most exhilarating scene. Passing along the road with an occasional “pull up,” and and “how are you, Bill; here comes Tom Spring; have you seen Peter Crawley; Jepa Burn has gone on; Dick Curtis with Harry Holt, have taken their man on an hour ago; here comes Mr. Dowling, and there stands the drag of the Honorable Mr. G———, with the Captain of the box; the Marquis is sure to be down; Jack’s fresh; still I’ll bet six to four on Ned,” and all that sort of thing forms the very spirit of going to a fight. The difficulties which are sometimes encountered in the shape of magisterial interference, removals, &c. &c., very much enhance the relish and value of the sport; in fact, enjoyments of every kind are valued and appreciated by the antagonist difficulty of access.

To prevent the possibility of being misled upon the question of the “whereabout,” the best plan is to reach as soon as possible the head-quarters of one of the belligerents, which is generally at a public-house in the village or town nearest to the scene of action. If the fight takes place a long distance from the “tiny village;” you will, of course, near the scene of action over night, and obtain all the information requisite from a hundred mouths. Where the extreme mysterious is done, or the information as to the “field” varies, the novice will belie his character by sticking close to the Commissary-General and his deputy, who are the busiest of characters in the Play; they, at most times reconnoitre the ground for a mile or two round
the country visited, in a light cart and having the custody of “the ropes and stakes.”

The Commissary-General and his “Man Friday” are persons so completely identified with the prize ring, so perfectly a part and parcel of that same, that I make no apology for introducing a brief notice of a gentleman who, in times gone by, made himself eminent, conspicuous, and serviceable, in the important commission: I allude to a scion of the old school, the once celebrated Bill Gibbons. “Bill was,” says his biographer, “by trade a coach wheelwright, but by profession a loose fish.” In fact, while yet in his teens, he was a fly to every flash, ‘up and down to sprees of all sorts,’ and took his degrees in the Fancy, with as much assiduity as if he aspired to the office of Lord Chancellor, although his pursuits never led him beyond a ‘nob in chancery.’ From his cradle he was much attached to animals, and the earliest expenditure from his treasury was devoted to the purchase of a bull-dog. This dog, which was his constant companion, was by himself called his partner; and it would seem, that while the copartnership existed, each had his fair portion of troubles of this life, for each, in turn, as he was the assailler or the assaillee, found his pal at hand to give him a lift. In the course of his career, Bill fought many hard battles, and defeated several good men. He never entered the ring as a prize-fighter, but was always considered a good second. As a judge of a dog, Bill at one time had not his equal, and as a second at a match with the rum donnok few excelled him. From being a practical patron of “Field Sports,” where the bull, the badger, the bear, or the duck, was concerned, he became a ‘dealer in fancies,’ and was patronised by several of the most distinguished sportsmen in the kingdom, who often made selections from his ‘cabinet of rarities’ of some of the most celebrated tykes and prads on record. His rumti tum was out on all days and holidays, and to such a pitch of science did this animal at last arrive, that it became a bye-word, ‘as knowing as Bill Gibbon’s bull!’ Amidst the motly associations in which Bill’s pursuits occasionally threw him, it may be inferred that he was ‘up to a thing or two;’ and there is no doubt that he was frequently the confidant of ‘out and outers’ of note, and, perhaps, occasionally had his ‘reglars;’ but he always steered his own bark clear of the shoals and quicksands of justice. Like Caleb Baldwin, he has taken his part in the political discussions of his country, and in front of the hustings, in Covent Garden, has frequently chopped logic on the cannister of a troublesome elector. He figured, to, on the stage, and in the pantomime of ‘Harlequin and Asmodeus,’ at Covent Garden, appeared to great advantage, with his dogs, in the scene of the Spanish Bull Fight; and again, at the Lyceum, in company with his pal, old Caleb, he took a conspicuous part in ‘The Manager’s Last Kick,’ his whole household of neddies and dogs being included in the engagement. To his superiors, Bill was at all times civil and obliging, his managers were unassuming and it was a credible trait in his character, that he was never known to swear, beyond the profane exclamation of ‘Burn my old breeches,’ which was an oath exclusively his own. More, in “The Memorial to Congress,” thus remarks:—

“Bill Gibbons, rising, wished to know, whether ’t was meant his bull should go; As should their Majesties be dull, Says bill, ‘There’s nothing like a Bull;’ And, blow me light,—(Bill Gibbons ne’er In all his days, was known to swear— Except light oaths to grace his speeches Like, Dash my wig; or Burn my breaches”)—

The Biographer thus proceeds:—“To his equal and inferiors, Bill was a welcome companion, and could chant a flash ditty, or tell a rum story with any of them. Of late years, Bill confined himself to the office of Commissary-General of the ring, and was entrusted by the Pugilistic Club with the ropes and stakes, which were furnished at their expense. The stakes, “of colour blue,” bore the same initials that Members of the Club themselves wore on their buttons, P.C. These he invariably took to all fights, races, or other meetings, where fights might
be anticipated for a purse or stake, and for such attendance he was allowed two guineas a day out of the funds of the Club. Mr. Jackson, who was denominated the Commander-in-Chief, was the dispenser of those funds; but, in modern times, they have fallen to nothing, while large arrears remain unpaid.”

Since the retirement of Mr. Jackson from the Fancy, the formation of the Ring has been paid for by the parties interested.

Bill Gibbons died at Lambeth, December 7th, 1827, after a short illness. His last appearance in public was at Warfield, Berks, the scene of the conflict between Ned Neale and Jem Burn. Game to the last, he determined to make the ring for these men; and, shoving himself, his nephew, and the P.C. Stakes into a go-cart, he toddled off to the scene of action. He was too late for business: his more active contemporary, Joe Fishwick, having already “done the thing” in prime style. Bill, however, went through the form of pitching his stakes, and then contented himself with being a spectator instead of an actor in the busy scene. To this journey his death is ascribed—he caught a cold from sitting in a vehicle only partially enclosed, which placed him in a constant draught of air; and on his return to town, he took to his bed, from whence he never rose alive. The evening of his days was quite and happy. He appeared perfectly resigned to his fate, and, trusting to Providence for a favorable consideration of the past, “gave up the ghost,” with as much Christian piety, and perhaps with more fortitude, than if he had been a Methodist preacher half his life—and, by the bye, he lived to a good old age, for he had reached his seventieth year, having been born in Lloyd’s-court, St. Giles’s, on the 28th of September, 1757. After Bill’s death, Tom Oliver, the celebrated Pugilist, and Joe Fishwick, a lad of merit, well known in the sporting circles, executed the duties of Commission between them, and the office of Commissary-General is still retained by Oliver, who is assisted in the arduous duties by Jack Clarke, the Trainer.

CHAPTER V.

THE ART OF BOXING

I scarcely need remind the reader that the art of fighting is not to be taught theoretically; it must be practically demonstrated. Nevertheless, theory will go far to give a radical notion of its principles, and, as the poet says, “teach the young idea how to shoot.” The rudiments of boxing may be given with the pen, but the practice must be shown with “the gloves.” Nevertheless, I feel confident that the “Preceptor” can explain his instructions and views much better on paper than by word of mouth, and with treble the effect, because the pupil can refresh his memory by reference to a book when his preceptor is not at hand. My object is to instruct, and not to deceive; therefore, I candidly inform the young aspirant for pugilistic honours, as well as the learner of every class, that he cannot be perfected in the “art of self-defence” without some half-dozen practical illustrations from myself, or some other professor of the science; and, while upon this immediate question, I may as well observe that the best schools of boxing in the metropolis are held at the following taverns:

At Tom Spring’s, the Castle Taver, Holborn. The gallant champion instructs in the art himself, aided by a-meritorious little pugilist, hight Johnny Walker.

At Jem Burn’s, the Queen’s Head, Queen’s Head-court, Windmill-street, Coventry street, every Monday night, under the superintendence of Jack Hannan, certainly of of the most accomplished light-weights of the present day,—wholikewise gives private lessons at any hour suitable to the convenience of his pupils, and attends them at their own residence if required.

At the Coach and Horses, Frith-street, Soho-square, the game and scientific Alic Reid, well known in the P. R. as “the Chelsen Snob,” demonstrates the art from twelve to three o’clock every day.
At Peter Crawley’s, the Queen’s Head and French Horn, Duke-Street, West Smithfield, every Tuesday evening. The brave Tom Maley, who recently made such a gallant fight with Ned Adams, is the instructor.

At my house, the Horse-shoe, Tichborne-street, Regent-street, I officiate myself publicly every Tuesday evening, supported by the talent and exertions of Alec Reid. Lessons are given privately every day, and gentlemen are instructed at their own apartments, either by myself or Alec Reid. I advise every person desirous of becoming speedily an adept in the art to “set to” frequently with the gloves, with a master. Nothing so materially tends to the advancement in the science as unrestrained sparring. At first it is very little use sparring with one who knows nothing of the art. When two novices get together they generally deal each other clumsy thumps, productive of black eyes and bloody noses; and the result is frequently a quarrel, without being, in a scientific point of view, of the slightest advantage to either. In sparring with a professor, these unpleasant contingencies cannot occur, and the learner, of necessity must improve himself by the “set to.” The professor of pugilism takes care not to mark or hurt his pupil, and, at the same time, by the aid of science, contrives to prevent his pupil “stealing a march” upon him. Nothing disfigures a respectable man so much as a black eye. To avoid it, then, I say to novices—never spar amongst yourselves. Of course, this caution is not applicable to those who, having taken lessons and studied the art, know how to take care of themselves.

For the purpose of the better illustrating the difference between the tactics of the oldschool of boxing and the new school, I present my readers with the respective positions in conflict of two of the old masters—viz. Mendoza and Humphreys, and two men practising the art according to the rudiments of the new school. It will be seen by a comparison of these drawings, that a strong contrast exists between the attitudes of the old school and the present school. Mendoza, known for many years as “the father of the ring,” and who, chronicles tell us, first rendered boxing a science, introduced the “half-arm hit,”—that is to say, returned the blow with the same arm with which he stopped it. By way of chopping a hit,—instead of a shooting one straight out from the shoulder. This system, it is obvious, would have been very little use to him, had he practised it with the present school of fighters, whose right and left-handed hits are directed and delivered as straight as a dart, and who have the knack of escaping occasionally the longest reached adversary. A man attempting to give his opponent the “half-arm hit” would not only deprive the intended blow of half its length, but of more than half its force. The mere throwing of the head back would elude the delivery of the “half-arm hit,” or a man practising this novel method
of fighting might be easily feinted, and drawn out to make his favorite hit, which
the more accomplished modern boxer would prevent getting to its destination
by a straight delivery in his adversary’s mug; which, if it did not floor him,
would render him so much abroad that he would be very easily defeated. Mendoza
is represented supporting himself on tip-toe of his right foot. In the pre-
send day, a man would stand as firmly as possible on his right foot, and it must
be apparent to any one that the limb on which the man depends for a fixed footing
should be firmly set upon the ground, otherwise the combatant would be very easily
knocked off his legs. The head and arms of Humphreys, as he is depicted, are alto-
gether—all of a heap,—and I never in my life saw a man whose attitude and position
were more calculated to excite ridicule, and render him, though ever so powerful, an
easy matter of conquest.

OF PREPARING TO TAKE SPARRING EXERCISE.

In the first place, prior to giving my pupil a lesson, I would recommend him to
use the dumb bells, hitting out right and left with them, as often as his strength will
allow; this exercise will bring out the muscles of the arms, and have the effect of
improving the delivery of the hits, as well as aiding the wind.

INSTRUCTION No. I.

ATTITUDE.

he pupil, under the instructions set forth, must place himself in, proper
position and attitude.—(See the illustration of the Modern School.)—Place
the left foot forward, and incline the weight; of the body on the right foot,
which it is essential should be set firmly upon the ground; keep the head
and body well buck; this is very important, because an adversary’s blow
may be escaped, even by the hundredth part of an inch. Let the left arm be ex-
ended from twelve to fifteen inches from the body, and kept in constant play, or
moving; this will give ease to the arm, and prevent. your antagonist bring prepared
for your blow. Of the right hand, let it be laid across the breast, for the purpose
of stopping and giving protection to the entire frame above the waistband; the right
hand should only be used in exchange of blows, or in rally. Of course, there are
some left-handed people to whom these instructions would appear very inconvenient.
I cannot, however, be it understood, legislate for the infirmities of mankind. I shall
hereafter prescribe to the learner the method of defeating a man whose tactics are
left handed

II. OF LEADING OFF.

Be it remembered, that the left hand must always be a “leading off” hand;
on no account attempt to strike with the right hand first. In parting with your
right hand from its position, you throw away your natural protector. In “making
play,” that is to say, aiming a blow at your adversary, be sure to be awake for his
return, stopping it with the right arm, or by keeping your head back, thereby letting
four antagonist’s blow fall short.

III. OF COUNTER-HITTING.

By counter-hitting is meant both men hitting at the same time, and here I take
the opportunity of observing, that more advantage may be taken and made in
fighting a man accustomed to counter-hitting than is generally known or under-
stood. In contending with a counter-hitting, feint him with the left hand, and it is
almost a certainty that you draw him out to aim a blow at you; the moment he
lets fly step on to him, directing your blow as straight as an arrow, and it is a
hundred to one that you nail him. Having done so, retreat a step or two, and
wait for his rush, which naturally follows; keep jobbing him with the left hand as
he advances, and continue to step buck.

IV. OF THE DEFENSE OF THE HEAD.

If your adversary fights, as many do, at the side of the head, with the round
l lunging hit of the right hand, you must not get away, or attempt to parry it; but
step on him with your left hand, straight in the middle of his head, keeping your eye upon his motions. You can always detect his intention, which can be satisfactorily foiled by the determination and precision of your left hand delivery. The round hitter can always be baulked by the plan I have suggested; and, be it observed, he invariably offices you when he is going to hit, by gathering himself up, which he is compelled to do to give his blow due force.

V. THE STOMACH.

When your adversary strikes at your stomach, recollect that he always gives his head to you, and therefore, instead—as the old school have taught, and continue to teach—of troubling yourself to drop your guard to the part attacked, let fly bang in the mug of your antagonist, and thus gain the advantage of stopping his hit and punishing the Attempt. If your adversary, in making play at the stomach, ducks his head, and this system is very often adopted, take one step back, and favour him with the “upper cut,” which will be found to stop him at his work as well as at straight hit.

VI. OF CLOSE FIGHTING.

If you get into close quarters, and your adversary holds you round the neck with his left hand, and hits you with his right hand, the practice has always been to seize him in the same way, and hit with the loose hand. Surely never was anything so absurd as this; for is it not better to have two hands at liberty than one? Let your antagonist hold you, he throws away a hand, while you can punch him right and left with both hands, he can only punish you with cue.

VII. THE NOB IN CHANCERY.

If by any accident your adversary gets your head under his arm, which is commonly called in Chancery, you have only to raise your hand over his shoulder, and lay it open across his face, holding his head back. By this means you not only render him harmless, but have the opportunity of severely punishing him with your other hand.

VIII. OF THROWING—THE CROSS-BUTTOCK.

By the cross-buttock is meant getting your adversary on your buttock, or across your hip. The opportunity of cross-buttocking a man seldom or never occurs, except in concluding a round of in-fighting. In struggling for the fall, endeavour to get your left arm round your adversary’s neck; this done, lift him across your hip, and jerk him on to the ground, falling with your whole weight upon him. If your adversary has sufficient strength and tact, when you have got hold of him round the neck, he will endeavour to pull you back, as soon as this attempt is made, lock your left leg inside his left leg—this will throw him back, and you will fall backwards heavily upon him.

IX. OF FIGHTING A LEFT-HANDED MAN.

If your man is left-handed, you will discomfit him and put him as much abroad as to your tactics as you are to his, if you place your left foot outside his right foot. This alters your position and gives you an advantage.

X. FOUL PLAY.

It is foul to lay hold of the waistband of your antagonist, or to strike him or to take hold of him any where below the waistband, or to strike him when down on both knees, or one knee and both hands, or when sitting on his second’s knee; or, as a matter of course, when lying on the ground, even though both be down.

XI. CLENCHING THE FIST.

When engaged in contest never clench your fist until read to strike the blow; keeping your fist closely clenched impoverishes your strength, renders the delivery unsteady, and is very tiring to the hand and arm.
Be it clearly observed and understood that nothing so much conduces to success in contest as temperate living and constant exercise. I have witnessed the most scientific men easily defeated, merely from the circumstance of being out of condition.

These are my instructions in the art of boxing. Treatises and preceptors have been written and published of greater length and more laboured. My object, however, is not to mystify, but to put my pupils in the straight road with as little circumlocution as possible. My principle in action has always been to meet my antagonists advance by a well-directed left-handed hit, instead of displaying those parrying 'antics which all the works on boxing are so anxious to inculcate. I say to those who wish to excel in the pugilistic art, practice straight hitting; let your fist dart from the shoulder like an arrow from a bow—keep it constantly directed to your adversary's nob—rattle it again and again against his canister—keep on shooting out your left hand whenever opportunity offers. To this system I attribute the success which has attended my efforts in sixteen successful battles in the prize ring; where, be it observed, I have, in every almost instance, been opposed to superior weight and strength.

OF TRAINING.

By Training is understood that preparation which is necessary to enable the system to undergo the fatigue and exertions which are attendant on every pugilistic encounter. A knowledge of the best means to effect so desirable a consummation is of vital importance to all who wish to attain celebrity in the "noble art:"—many a man, from neglect of such preparations, having been compelled to yield up all his hard-earned laurels, when, by proper precaution, he would have been enabled to add another wreath to his brow. Such being the case, I shall make no apology for explaining my opinion on this important point of consideration, and of laying before the reader those methods which my experience has taught me are the most available and successful.

When a man is to go into training it is necessary he should at once quit London; and this for two important reasons:—he exchanges the thick and impure atmosphere of a large metropolis for a healthy and unimpregnated air, and, at the same time, he is absent from all those temptations to conviviality with which the metropolis abounds, and to which sporting men, of all others, are most exposed. On the morning subsequent to his arrival at the place fixed upon for his probation, he should take a pretty stiff dose of opening medicine, such as a calomel pill and black draught, and nurse himself during the whole day, abstaining from meat, &c., and dieting on broth, beef tea, or something of the kind. This acts as a sort of clearance to the foul humours which may be lurking about the system, throwing them completely off. He should retire to rest at an early hour—say, for example, ten o'clock; and rising the next morning at six or seven o'clock, he will then commence his business in real earnest.

Let it be remembered that six o'clock should be the time for rising in the summer, and seven in the winter. When dressed, the training-man should issue forth and take a gentle walk of three, or four miles, when he should return to breakfast. This meal should consist of a couple of mutton chops or a good rumpsteak—a glass of old ale, and little dry toast with tea, if desired. Breakfast over, should have recourse to a thorough washing in cold water, and cause his body to be rubbed vigorously, and for some length of time, with a good coarse towel or a flesh-brush. Immediately after this, he should proceed to take another walk of about eight or ten miles, from which he must return to dinner, which should consist of mutton, beef, fowl, or game. A pint of ale or a pint of good wine may be taken with it; but as it is scarcely possible to obtain really good wine at the houses generally resorted to for training, I should always recommend that good old ale be made use of in preference. After
It is necessary to remark, that there are many kinds of food which should be particularly avoided. These are pork, veal, puddlings, pies, vegetables, all unctious or fatty substances, porter, new ale, spirits, &c. But it must also be remembered that if the person going into training has previously to his doing so been leading an irregular life—has been in the habit of indulging in the use of spirits, or living otherwise freely, it would prove highly injurious to deprive him at once of the stimulus to which he has been accustomed, and indeed would be very likely to have a tendency to lower the powers of the system, in lieu of sustaining and increasing them. I should therefore recommend in such cases, that a moderate proportion of stimulus to which he has been accustomed should still be allowed him; taking care, of course, that he does not have more than is really requisite: and it may he further remarked, that this quantity may be daily gradually diminished. I offer these suggestions with more confidence since I have been enabled to learn from many gentlemen in the medical profession that this opinion is in perfect accordance with their own ideas on the same question.

In the above remarks, I have spoken of the distance the individual training should walk on his first day,. The second day, the same rule should be observed, with these exceptions, that the walk should be gradually increased; and also that he should occasionally break into a run, commencing by running 100 or 150 yards, and so gradually increasing the distance.

As accessories to these, the most important rules, there are other exercises which should be used. Thus, for example, the dumb bells should be frequently resorted to; as by this means strength and vigour is imparted to the muscles of the arms, the chest is expanded, and, indeed, the whole frame is prepared for the violent shocks to which it is to be afterwards subjected. In using them it. is advisable to raise, and throw the arms out in every direction, beginning by doing so for about 50 times, and so gradually increasing the number, till he can do so comfortably 300 or 400 times.

It is necessary to remark that some modes of exercise are injurious: such, for example, as riding in vehicles, or on horseback, and should, therefore, be most sedulously avoided. The training man, too, should likewise remember that as he is preparing for feats of prowess, and aspiring to distinguish himself in the service of Mars, that he must for a time refrain from exhibiting his capabilities in the softer field of Venus.

I have thus fur spoken of the common rules of training. If, however, it. is required that the man should lose weight, a different system must be pursued. Thus he will commence by loading himself with flannels, taken long walk, with an occasional run; and upon his return, get between a couple of blankets, just as he is; (that is to say, without removing any of his clothing); partaking pretty freely of warm sherry and water, or warm brandy and water; and this system must be continued until the requisite loss of weight is attained. If, on the other hand, it is required that he should gain weight, he must take his exercise much more moderately, and his diet should be as generous as possible.

Some men are very much better trainers than others; that is to say, that they endeavour to do justice to their backers, by adhering strictly to the necessary rules. Among those who are so, I may mention as examples which occur to me more immediately, Tom Spring, Dick Curtis, Young Dutch Sam, Jack Hannan. Others, on the contrary, are very negligent of these rules; preferring their own comforts to their honour and after advantage. Were it not invidious, I could point out amongst the pugilists of the present day, many who prove the justice of my observations. This has rendered the profession of in trainer requisite, who is generally sent by the pugilist’s backers, to accompany and to enforce the necessary regulations. Amongst the most distinguished of these trainers, I may mention Fuller, whose attentions to his men are very excellent. Clarke, now the deputy commissary-general of the prize-ring, was an excellent trainer, although an unfortunate one; Dick Curtis is likewise an unmatched trainer. I shall conclude. my remarks on
training, by observing, that the time taken for training by different men varies much; some only taking six weeks; others eight; others ten. For my own part, I should recommend nine or ten weeks.

**OF SECONGING.**

**CHAFF.**

In offering a remarks upon the question of seconding, I take an early opportunity to express me unmitigated disgust at the system of *chaff*, in which so many pugilists indulge while fulfilling the responsible office of second. Such a practice, although it may in some few instances tend to confuse and harass the opposed party is fraught with great danger and uncertainty, and to my thinking goes far to bring disgrace and obloquy upon the prize-ring. A second is the guardian of his man’s life, a serious and responsible trust. Is it meet then, I ask, to degrade so important a commission by the “fantastic tricks of a merry andrew,” or the disgusting ribaldry of “a Bartlemy Fair clown.” If a second makes up his mind to do justice to his man, he generally has enough to do to attend to his wants and opportunities, without making or responding to coarse jokes or flash patter. I offer this opinion for the guidance of embryo-seconds, and the benefit of many who are considered proficient the art at the present day.

**OF THE ALTERATION IN THE RULES.**

The duty of the second has been materially altered by the introduction of the new rules, which, as I have observed in another place, were framed in consequence of the occurrence of so many fatal fights, but particularly that one between myself and the gallant Brighton Bill, which it will be remembered terminated in the death of my antagonist. According to the old rules, the seconds, who cross hands while the belligerents are shaking hands immediately prior to the commencement of the fight, were allowed to let go or loose hands before the belligerents. This gave the opportunity to one man or the other to strike his antagonist with the left hand while in the act of grasping in friendship the right hand; an unmanly advantage which I have frequently seen taken, and which could not be too severely repudiated. This and other abuses of a similar character, which I shall hereafter set forth, have been obviated by the introduction of the new rules.

**FIRST DUTY OF SECONDS.**

The first duty of the seconds in to choose and agree upon the appointment of two umpires and the referee; then no tie the colours of both men to the centre stake; then to toss for shade of the sun, if at the time be is shining an approval of the proceedings. These matters arranged, the seconds, that is to say, the active second and “the bottle-holder,” take their men to “the scratch,” and then retire into their respective corners.

**PROGRESS OF THE DUTY OF THE SECOND.**

After the fight begins, the duty of the second becomes more responsible and onerous; the “second” then is competent to instruct his man as to his mode of fighting; to point out to him “opportunities” and “openings,” when he should and when he should not “make play;” when it is necessary that he should be on his guard, and awake to the manoeuvres and intentions of his adversary; when he should stop and when he should hit, when he should struggle for the fall, or when he should slip down to avoid punishment, which act, by the way, is perfectly fair, and in consouance with the rules of prise-fighting. Formerly, the proper place for the seconds was behind their man, but it was competent for them to “wheel about,” and get in front of their man and office him in reference to his plants and general tactics. The new rules, however, as it may be seen on reference to them, prohibits the whole of this Pantomime, and very properly enacts
that the seconds shall confine themselves to their respective corners, each corner of the ring; by the way, being the appointed post of the second, or bottle holder, to which he is compelled to confine himself during each round, and he is forbidden to interfere otherwise than *viva voce*, until his man requires his assistance, by going down, being floored, or falling in the struggle with his antagonist.

**Picking Up the Man.**

When the man falls, it is the duty of the seconds to advance from their *corners*, and pick him up, carry him to their corner; place him on the *bottle holder’s* knee, and to comfort and relieve him to the best of their judgment. A vast deal towards winning fight depends upon this particular branch of the seconds’ duty being well and faithfully executed. On time being culled, the man must be put on his legs, and allowed to walk from his corner to the scratch, unaccompanied by either of his seconds; if he is not at the scratch within eight seconds after time is called he loses the fight; according to the old rules, if a “second” found his man distressed, he would, being it good general, carry him round the ring, or about the ring, *gaming* that he did not know the exact spot appointed for “the scratch,” and by this manœuvre, gain time; by these means, fights were prolonged, and frequently death was the result. The salutary effect of the new rules is evidenced by the fact, that no death from fighting in the prize ring has occurred since they were established and enforced. Tom Belcher, Harry Holt, and Dick Curtis, have elevated seconding to a science but they won fights under the old rules by tactics and generalship, which, under the new regulations, would have been inevitably lost.

**Clenching the Fist.**

The seconds of the present day—and it is not prohibited by the new rules—frequently have recourse to resin to aid the man in closing his fist in contest. I by no means approve of the plan; and I think that a rule should be made “law” to prevent it. In the first place, as has been observed by the experienced and talented Editor of *Bell’s Life in London*, the principle is open to great abuse: snuff, or some deleterious compound, might be mixed with the resin, and used by the man as a means to blind his antagonist. A piece of paper placed in the clenched fist will be found to be quite sufficient for the purpose of closing it firmly.

**The Wind.**

The wind of the man can alone be recovered by the second parleying or manoeuvring to gain time. Under the new rules, fortunately for the cause of suffering humanity, this advantage, if it may be so called, can seldom be attained.

**Sickness.**

If the man feels sick, the second, if he understands his business, will invariably give him a little drop of brandy, or brandy and water; on no account should water be drank *alone*. It may, however be used freely to rinse the mouth of the man engaged in contest.

**Lancing the Eyes.**

A great deal of mischief sometimes occurs, from inexperienced seconds being prone to lance the eyes of their men. This expedient should never be had recourse to, unless the man is quite incapable of distinguishing the object before him. In the recent game fight between Adams and Maley, although Adams was purblind, or even nearer approaching darkness, I deemed it inexpedient to lance his eyes: he won the fight, and I was more than ever convinced of the service and advantage of exercising a forbearing discretion in reference to “pricking the ogles.”

**The Discretion Vested in Seconds.**

The discretion as to giving or prolonging a fight, which is wisely given the seconds, is perhaps one of the most salutary of all regulations of the prize ring, because, when a second sees that his man is fairly beaten, or that he does not stand
a chance of winning, he can very properly take him away, and “give in” for him. This rule is a kind of protection in the second; for his own discretion, wisely exercised, often saves the life of his man, and prevents the possibility of himself being tried for manslaughter.

CLAIMING THE FIGHT.
A fight is only ended by one party “giving in” himself, or by his seconds giving in for him; by his being knocked out of time, or by a foul blow being struck. One of these events must take place, and be decided upon, before a battle is legally lost or won. It is the duty of the man seconding the victor, on seeing the hat thrown up in token of defeat, or any other intimation that his man has won, to send his man “up to the scratch,” the defeated on not coming within eight seconds after “time has been called,” settles the question of victory, and goes far to prevent dissatisfaction and disputes. This part of the play being duly performed, the second of the winner toddles up to the centre stake, and collars the colours, placing them both around the neck of “the man wot won the fight,” and thus closes the scene of a well-regulated prize battle.

THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN SECOND AND BOTTLE-HOLDER.
Is almost a distinction without a difference, for both are seconds in every sense of the word. The most responsible part of the duty, however, is entrusted to the active second, who is not the bottle-holder. Much is done and accomplished by a man being well nursed during a fight; the bottle-holder should never fail to provide himself with plenty of water.

FEET UNDER THE ROPES.
A custom prevails of allowing persons, “for a consideration,” to sit on the ground so near to the ring, that their toes (some encased in heavy boots) stick up under the ropes. This should not be: the practice is pregnant with danger to the men fighting. If a man fell with his head against the point of a boot, the most serious consequences might ensue. The seated audience should be kept at least five yards from the ring.

GETTING THE MAN ACROSS THE ROPES.
I candidly confess myself at a loss to suggest any method for obviating or getting rid of this most obnoxious system. I have consulted the most experienced authorities, Mr. Dowling amongst others, and all agree upon the difficulty of rendering it “foul,” in consequence of the numerous wrangles it would give rise to. If a man gets his antagonist across the ropes, he may almost strangle him before he can get down. This is manifestly unmanly and unfair; but if a rule is made to render it foul, a losing man would only have to dodge himself on to the ropes, and claim the fight by alleging that he had been treated fouly. I would, for one, lend my support to any suggestion that could be made to do away with the practice; but, as I said before, I apprehend that rendering it foul would lead to endless disputes, and shuffling and cowardly behaviour.

CHAPTER VI.
NEW RULES OF PRIZE-FIGHTING

The new rules of Prize Fighting—those under which the present contents are carried on—were framed after the fatal fight between myself and Phelps, commonly called Brighton Bill. They are as follow:—

1. That the ring shall be made on turf, and shall be four-and-twenty foot square
formed of eight stakes and ropes, the latter extending in double lines, the uppermost line being four feet from the ground, the lower two feet from the ground. That in the centre of the ring a mark be formed, to be termed "a scratch;" and that at two opposite corners, as may be selected, spaces be enclosed by other marks sufficiently large for the reception of the seconds and bottle-holders', to be entitled "the corners."

2. That each man shall be attended to the ring by a second and a bottle-holder, the former provided with a sponge, and the latter within bottle of water. That, the combatants, on shaking hands, shall retire until the seconds of each have tossed for choice of position; which adjusted, the winner shall choose his corner according to the state of wind or sun, and conduct his man thereto, the loser taking the opposite corner.

3. That each man shall be provided with a handkerchief, of a colour suitable to this own fancy, and that the seconds proceed to entwine these handkerchiefs at the upper end of one of the centre stakes. That these handkerchiefs shall be called the colours, and that the winner of the battle at its conclusion shall be entitled to their possession, as the trophy of victory.

4. That two umpires shall then be chosen by the seconds, to watch the progress of the battle, and take exception to any breach of the rules hereafter stated. That referee shall be chosen by the umpires, to whom all disputes shall be referred; and that the decision of this referee, whatever it may be, shall be "final," and strictly binding on all parties, whether as to the matter in dispute or the issue of the battle. That the umpires shall be provided with a watch for the purpose of calling "time," and that they mutually agree upon which of this duty shall devolve, the call of that umpire only to be attended to, and no other person whatever to interfere in calling time. That the referee shall withhold all opinion until appealed to by the umpires, and that the umpires strictly abide by his decision, without dispute.

5. That on the men being stripped, it shall be the duty of the seconds to examine their shoes and drawers; and if any objection arises, either as to insertion of improper spikes in the former, or substances in the latter, they shall appeal to their umpires, who, with the concurrence of the referee, shall direct if any and what alteration shall be made.

6. That both men being ready, each man shall be conducted to that side of the scratch next his corner previously chosen; and the seconds on the one side, and the men on the other, having shaken hands, the former shall immediately return their corners, and there remain within the prescribed marks till the round be finished, on no pretence whatever approaching their principals during the round, on penalty of losing the battle.

7. That at the conclusion of the round, when one or both of the men are down, the seconds and bottle-holders shall step forward, and carry or conduct their principal to his corner, there affording him the necessary assistance, and that no person whatever be permitted to interfere in this duty.

8. That at the expiration of "thirty seconds;" (unless otherwise agreed upon), the umpire appointed shall cry "time," upon which each man shall rise from the knee of his bottle-holder, and walk to his own side of the scratch unaided, the seconds and bottle-holder remaining at their corners; and that either man failing so to be at the scratch within "eight seconds;" shall be deemed to have lost the battle.

9. That, on no consideration whatever, shall any person be permitted to enter the ring during the battle, or till it shall have been concluded; and that, in the event of such unfair practice, or the ropes and stakes being disturbed, or removed, it shall be in the power of the umpires or referee award the victory to that man who, in their honest opinion, shall have the best of the contest.

10. That the seconds and bottle-holders shall not interfere with, advise, or direct, the adversary of their principal, and shall refrain from all offensive or irritating expressions, in all respects conducting themselves with order and decorum, and confine themselves to the diligent and careful discharge of their duties to their principals.

11. That in picking up their men, should the seconds or bottle-holder wilfully
injure the antagonist of their principal, he shall be deemed to have forfeited the battle, on the decision of the umpires or referee.

12. That it shall be a fair stand-up fight; and if either man shall willfully throw himself down without receiving a blow, he shall be deemed to have lost the battle; but that this rule shall not apply to the man who, in a close, slips down from the grasp of his opponent to avoid punishment.

13. That butting with the head shall be deemed foul; and the party resorting to this practice shall be deemed to have lost the battle.

14. That a blow struck when a man is throw, or “down” shall be deemed “foul.” That a man with one knee and one hand on the ground, or with both knees on the ground, shall be deemed down: and a blow given in either of those positions, shall be considered “foul;” provided always, that when in such position the man so down shall not himself strike, or attempt to strike.

15. That a blow struck below the waistbands, shall be deemed “foul;” and that, in a close, seizing an antagonist below the waist, by the thigh, or otherwise, shall be deemed “foul.”

16. That all attempts to inflict injury, by “gouging,” or “tearing the flesh” with the fingers or nails, and “biting,” be deemed “foul.”

17. That kicking, or deliberately falling on an antagonist with the knees or otherwise, when down, shall be deemed “foul.”

18. That all bets shall be paid as the battle-money, after a fight is awarded.

19. That no person, on any pretence whatever, shall be permitted to approach nearer the ring than ten feet, with the exception of umpires and referee, and the persons appointed to take charge of the water, or other refreshments, for the combatants, who shall take their seats close to the corners selected by the seconds.

20. That due notice shall be given by the stake-holder, of the day and place where the battle-money is to be given up, and that he be exonerated from all responsibility, upon obeying the direction of the umpires and referee; and that all parties be strictly bound by these rules; and that, in future, all articles of agreement for a contest be entered into with a strict and willing adherence to the letter and spirit of these rules, and without reserve or equivocation.

21. That in the event of magisterial interference, it shall be the duty of the umpires and referee to name the time and place for the next meeting, if possible, on the same day.

22. That should the event not be decided on the day named, all bets shall be deemed void, unless again declare I on by mutual agreement; but that the battle-money shall remain in the hands of the stake-holder till fairly won or lost by a fight, unless each party shall agree to withdraw his stake.

23. That all stage fights be as near as possible in conformity with the foregoing rules.

FORMS OF ARTICLES FOR A PRIZE BATTLE.

In making matches the following is the form usually adopted, which, of course is altered according to circumstances:

ARTICLES:

Articles of agreement entered into this first day of January, 1840, between A. B. and C. D. The said A. B. agrees to fight the said C. D. a fair stand up fight, in a four-and-twenty-feet roped ring, half minute time, according to the New Rules by which said A. B. and C. D. hereby mutually agree to be bound. The said fight shall be for the sum of One Hundred pounds a-side (or such other sum as may be agreed upon), and shall take place on (stating the day), within thirty miles of (the place and distance). In pursuance of this agreement, ten pounds (or any other sum) a-side are now deposited in the hand of Mr. E. F., who shall be the stake-holder (or in the hands of Mr. G, H., who shall transmit the same to Mr. E. F., who shall
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Chronology of Boxing,

From the Times of Fig and Broughton

To November 1840.

1740 — Dr. Johnson, Lexiphanes, beat Tom Osborn, the Bibliopoli; 1 second, 1 round. (I presume this was a knock-down blow, which settled the business.) Same beat the Big Drayman; 6 rounds. Fleet-street.—Jack Broughton (a waterman) beat George Taylor; 20 min. Tottenham-court-road Booth.—J. B. subsequently defeated Jack James, Field, Sailor, and all George Taylor's men. Tottenham-court-road Booth.


May — Dimmocks beat Tom Smallwood; 50 min. Tottenham-court-road Booth.


1742 April 28. Smallwood beat Will Willis (the Fighting Quaker); £100. Tottenham-court-road Booth.


1754 — Slack beat Pettit, a Frenchman, 25 min.; 10 guineas. Hurleston.

1755 Mar. 13. Same beat Cornelius Harris, 20 min.; 100 guineas. Bristol.


1758 May 17. Dick Mills (the Onion Boy) beat Hung. 60 min. Islington.

Aug. 5. Frulkener beat Taylor (One Eye), 75 min.; 200 Guineas. St. Alban’s.

1759 April 8. Same beat Joe James, 10 min.; £100. Putney.


June 17. Same (Jem) beat Slack; £100. Tennis-court, James-street, Haymarket.
CHRONOLOGY


1762 July — George Millsom beat Meggs, 40 min; £100. Calne, Wilts.
Aug. 10. The same, the same result. Landsdown.

1763 — Millsom beat Parfit Meggs, brother of George. Near Beckhampton.


Aug. 27 Tom Juchau beat Millsom, 70 min. Colney-bridge, near st. Albans’s

1766 May — Darts beat T. Juchau, 40 minutes; 500 guineas. Guildford.

1767 July — Darts beat Doggett, West Countryman, 60 min.; £100. Near Melksham, Wilts.

Aug. 3. Jack Lamb and Jemmy, the fighting post-boy, 48 min. (drawn battle). Moorfields.

1769 — Jack Lamb beat Simpson (J.) at Bethnal-green; and Da Costa (J.) in Moorfields.
June 27. Lyons, the waterman, beat Darts, 45 min. Kingston.
— Corcoran beat two customers, Davis and the Dalton, Bloomsbury-fields.
— Corcoran and Smiler, a bricklayer (parted). Moorfield.

1770 Mar. 25. Darts beat Stephen Oliver, or Death. Putney.

April 15. Same beat Lamb, 41 min.; £50 to £30. Islington.
May 10. Corcoran beat Darts, 1 round; £100; crosa. Epsom races.

1772 May 11. Pearce and White (two Crispins); £10; interrupted. Same place.

1773 — Corcoran beat Peaters, 13 min. Waltham Abbey.—Big Ben beat Clayton and Spaniard Harris. Near Bristol.


Aug. 20. Peter Bath, or Jemmy the Fighting Post-boy, beat Allen. Barnet.

July 2. Same two men, with same result. Near Ipswich.

1778 Summer. Sellers beat Stevens, the Nailer; £25.
Sept. 8. Bath, the Bristol Boy, beat Hood; 20 min.; £50.

Sept. 25. Duggan Fearns beat Sellers; 1½ min.; Crown Inn, Slough.

Aug. 2. George Ring beat Edwards, 80 min. Kilburn.


1784
—
Tom Brumage and Hood, 35 min. (drawn.) Islington Fields.

Oct. —
Dick Humphries beat Bentley, 40 min. Enfield.

Nov. 22.
Bill Towers beat Day, 35 min.; 100 guineas. Barnet.—Johnson beat the Croydon Drover. Kennington.—Same beat Oliver; or Death. Blackheath.

1785
Mar. 1.
Jones (Tom) beat Ned Holmes, the Barber, for half-crown (off hand.) Paddington

May —
Same beat Dick Norton, 40 min.; 20 guineas, Hyde Park.

June 7.
Harvey beat Sellers, 20 min.; £4 to £9. Holywell Mount.

—

1786
Jan. 13.

Feb. —
Perdue beat bath, the Post-boy, 35 min. Holloway.—Johnson, beat Jack Towers. Barnet—Tom Jones, beat the Sailor; (one eye,) three hard battles, 10, 5, and 7 guineas each. Ring in Hyde Park.

May 3.

June —

Oct. 31.
Bryan (Big Ben) beat the Fighting Grenadier. Bloomsbury.

Dec. 19.

1787
—
In this year Dan Mendoza and Tom Tyne had one turn up and one fight.

1787
Jan. 18.
John and Bill Warr, 80 min.; 200 guineas (drawn). Oakingham, Bears.—Tom Tring beat Tom Pratt, 5 min.; 1 to 5 guineas. Bayswater.

April 17.

Aug. 19.
Tom Tring beat Doyle. Kennington.

Sept. 9.
Humphries and Mendoza (turn-up fight). Cock at Epping, Essex.

Nove. 22.
Savage beat Mick Ryan, 21 min. Wradisbury, Bucks.—Jones (T.) beat Aldridge, the Life Guard, 6 rounds; 2 guineas to watch. Stones, Marybone.

1788
—
Bill Dean beat Doyle. Harley Fields.

Jan. 9.
Humphreys beat Mendoza, 29 min.; 150 Guineas. Odiham, Hants.

Ketcher beat Love, 45 min.; 10 guineas. Bloomsbury Fields Bill Jones beat Dunn, ditto.

Jan. 22.
Love beat George Ring, the Bath Baker, 37 min.; 5 guineas. Bloomsbury Fields.

Feb. 13.
Blung beat Godfrey; 200 Guineas. Derby.

Mar. 6.
Dunn Beat Savage, 60 min.; 50 guineas. Wimbledon.

Mar. 10.
Golder beat Newton, 55 min., 23 rounds. Hounslow.

April 17.
Elisha Crabbe beat Old Oliver, 35 min. Blackheat.—The Sawyer beat Doyle, 20 min. Deptford.

May 31.
Golder beat Fry, 50 guineas. Richmond.

June 9.
Jackson beat Fewterel; 67. Smitham Bottom, Croydon.—Bob Watson beat Crabbe; 45 min. ditto.

July 1.
Tom Tyne beat Bill Jones; 50 guineas. Ditto.

Aug. 6.

— 13.
Joe Ward beat two hawbucks, Allister & Jolly Rags; 2gs. Lewes.

Dec. 13.

1789
Feb. 11.
Soley Sodicky beat Pardo Wilson; 25 guineas. Near Rick
CHRONOLOGY

mansworth, Herts.—Johnson beat Ryan, 33 min.; 300 guineas. Ditto.


May 5. Bill Ward beat Swaine (turn up) Bell, enfield.


Dec. 3. Hooper beat Wright, 20 minutes. Wargrave, Berks.

1790 — Big Ben beat Tring (big porter at Carlton House,) 19 min.; 10 guineas. Dartford.

Jan. 1. Dick Goodison beat Sam Chiffney, 60 min.; £20. Newmarket (two jockeys.).
— 4. Anderson beat Tom Tight, 6 min. Wargrave.


— 24. Tom Tyne beat Brabbe, 35 min., 39 rounds, Horton Moor.


1791 Jan. 10. Davis beat Watson, 45 min. Coal Harbour, Gloucester.
— 17. Big Ben beat Johnson, 21 min., 18 rounds; 500 guineas. Wrotham, Kent.—Bill Jackling (Ginger) beat Symonds, the old ruffian, £20. Wrotham, Kent.

Mar. 1. A Father beat his Son, 46 min.; a subscription. Stockbridge, Hants.
— 21. Falkener beat Thornhill. 50 min. £54. Studley Park, Yorkshire.


— 22. Symonds, the ruffian, and Gowllett, the Yokel brute; 10 guineas (drawn.) Uxbridge.


Sept. 25. George, the brewer, beat Pickard. Shipston-upon-Stour, Staffordshire.

1792 Firby beat Jack Towers (a turn-up of 3 rounds.) St. George’s-fields, Surrey.


— 7. Tom Jones beat Challis, 15 min; 30 guineas. Do. do.
— 15. Spaniard Harris beat Cox, 55 min.; 40 guineas. Lanadown Fair.
Oct. 27. W. Warr beat Stanyard or Silverlocks, 13 min.; 10 rounds; 100 guineas. Colnbrook.

Dec. 4. Maddox and symonds, the ruffian; 2 hours, Datchet.

1793 Feb. 3. Alcock beat Thorny, two crispins, 4 hours. Bromsgrove, Worcester.

Mar. 23. Fewtrell beat the Highlander, 35 min: 50 guineas to 30. Leith, Scotland.
Aug. — Two females, 45 min. (with their husbands for seconds). Chelmsford, Essex.

Nov. 18. Hall beat the Brewer, 65 min.; 1 guinea. Harley-fields
— Jack Firby, (the Young Ruffian), beat Symonds. Wimbledon.

— 18. Jack Holmes and Beef-a-la-Mode, 5 rounds. 1 guinea (dran); Harley Fields.


June 5. Mrs. Fielding beat a Jewess, 80 min.; 2 guineas. New Road, East. 70 floorers; Jackson and Mendoza seconds.

Spaniard Harris beat Tom Jones, 20 min.; for a purse. Lansdown.
Nov. 8. Jas. Harmer, the fighting carpenter, beat Ben Pile, 46 min.—Near Hold, Norfolk.

Sept. 22. Chapman (no arms) beat Knight, a smith (ribs broke with head). Erith, Kent.

Nov. 14. Tom Owen beat Hooper, 64 min. 50 rounds; 100 guineas. Harrow, Middlesex.

Jan. 27. Paddy beat Copper Harry, 5 guineas. Bloomsbury-fields.
— 30. Wood beat Bartholomew, 16 min., 100 gs. Ealing, Middlesex.
Feb. — Owen beat Bully Hooper, 100 guineas. Near Harrow.
Apr. 6. Tom Jones beat the Chaffcutter, 38 min., 22 rounds; 4 gs. Twowaters, Herts.


Sept. 3. Houssa (J.) beat Tom Owen, 42 min., 10 gs. Enfield.
1800 — Owen beat Fighting Tar, 50 min., 10 gs. Portsmouth.
Feb. 26. Miller a tailor, beat Stevens, the old nailer. Islington Bottom.
July 1. Gamble beat Noah James, 25 rounds; 100 guineas. Wimbledon.
Dec. 22. Belcher beat Gamble, 9 min.; 5 rounds; 100 guineas. Ditto.—
Caleb Baldwin beat Kelly, 15 min., 12 rounds; 20 guineas. Wimbledon.
1801 July 13. Isane Bitton beat T. Jones, 22 min. Wimbledon.—Belcher beat Bourke, 19 min. Same place.
Aug. 11. Sancho Panza beat Don Quixote (both barbers). Near Bath.
Nov. 25. Belcher beat Bourke, 25 min., 16 rounds, 100 guineas. Hurley Bottom.—Baldwin beat Lee, (the Butcher), 23 min. 21 rounds. Same place.
Nov. 15. Same beat Smith, (a crispin), 80 min., 48 rounds; 20 guineas. Wormwood Scrubs.
Aug. 11. Henry Pearce (Game Chicken) beat Bourke, 20 min.; 15 rounds.
—Beckley and Clarke (or Bung) 50 min.; 40 rounds (parted). Wimbledon Common.
HAND-BOOK TO BOXING

1804


June — Maddox beat Seabrook, 3 rounds; £4. Four-mile Slab, Edge-

ware-road.—Same beat Bill Richmond, 3 rounds; £7. Same

place.—Tom Jones beat Simpson, 10 min.; 10 guineas. Same

place.


— 30. Tom Tough, i. e., Blake, beat Jack Holmes, 60 rounds; 20 guineas.

Wilsden-green.


Shooter’s-hill, Kent.


— 30. Bill Ryan beat Tom Belcher, 38 rounds; 25 guineas. Wilsden-

green.—Scroggins beat Bill Lee (the Gypsy). Kilburn.

1805


Highgate.

Feb. 15. Same beat Tom Tough, 69 min.; 40 guineas. Blackheath.


— 27. Pearce beat Carte, 35 min., 25 rounds; 50 guineas. Shapperton,

Surrey.—T. Belcher beat O’Donnell, 25 rounds; 20 guineas;

cross. Shepperton, Surrey.—Dutch Sam beat Brit on, 30 rounds;

£10. Shepperton, Surrey.

May 21. Cribb beat Ikey Peg, 11 rounds; 40 guineas. Blackheath.—Rich-

mond beat Youssop, 6 rounds; 10 guineas. Same Place.

June 4. Tom Belcher beat Ryan, June., 50 min. 29 rounds; 25 guineas.

Near Chertsey.—J. Brown (a butcher) beat Dutch Sam. Wim-

bledon.—C. Brannam beat Jack-o’-the-Green, 65 min.; 11

guineas. Wilsden-green.

July 8. Richmond beat Jack Holmes, 50 min.; 28 rounds. Near Kilburn,

Four mile slab.


Aug. 6. Ryan beat Baldwin, 30 min.; 26 rounds (row-dispersed). Black-

heath.—T. Jones beat Lyons, 15 min.; 10 gs. Same place.

Oct. 8. Cribb beat Richmond, 90 min.; 25 guineas. Hailsham, Sussex.—

Pearce beat J. Gully, 77 min., 64 rounds; £600 to £160.

Hailsham, Sussex.—Black Jemmy beat Gosling; 28 min.; 10

guineas. Hounslow.


— 6. Pearce beat J Belcher, 35 min. 19 rounds; and 500 guineas. Blythe

Notts.

1806

— Brennam beat Thompson (the tinman), 20 min.; 11 guineas.

Harley-fields.

Jan. 13. Dick Diplige beat Bourke, 45 min., 21 rounds; 50 guineas. In

Yorkshire.

Feb. 8. Dutch Sam beat Tom Belcher, 57 rounds; 100 guineas. Moulsy-

hurst.—Dixon beat O’Shaughnessy, 65 min. Same place.


Toney beat Smith. Grinstead Green, near Bromley, Kent.


— 5. Quick beat Jack Warr, 18 min.; 13 rounds; 100 guineas. Padnal-

corner. Epping Forest.—Maddock beat Coady, 75 min.; 40

guineas. Ditto.—O’Donnel beat Smith, 40 guineas. Ditto.—

Ned Belcher beat Jones the Coachy Ditto.
1806

June 17. Doherty beat Wall. Wilsden-green.—Bill Ryan beat Clarke. Do
Dec. 2. Butcher’s Man beat jack Warr, 20 min; turn up, in Oxendon-street.

1807

Jan. 6. Dick Hall beat Tony, a travelled Prig, 40 min.; 5 guineas. Worm-
wood-scrubbs.

Bill Cropley beat Jemmy from Town. Same place.
June — Dixon beat Jem Lennox, the Colonel. Ditto.
Doherty beat Dick Hall, 10 guineas. Ditto.—Same with Jack Warr, (sickly) turn-up on the road home from same place.

1808

April 14. T. Belcher beat Doherty, 45 min., 32 rounds; 10 guineas. Ep-
som-downs.—Richmond beat Carte, 29 min.; 15 guineas. Do.
May 3. Bill Nosworth beat Pentikin, 85 min.; 1 guinea. Pancras-
fields.
May 10. T. Cribb beat Horton, 25 rounds; 100 guineas. Near Market-street,
Herts. Gully beat Gregson, 75 min., 28 rounds; 200 guineas.
June 11. Richmond beat Atkinson, 20 min. Golder’s-green, near Hendon,
Middlesex. Doherty beat Pentikin, 45 min.; 40 guineas to 20.
T. Belcher beat Cropley, 56 min., 34 rounds; 50 guineas. Ditto.
Doherty beat Jack Power, 75 min.; £25. Ditto.
Nov. — Dixon beat Harris, the Soldier, 120 min.; 10 guineas. Wimbledon.

1809

— George Head wapped Gregson, 9 rounds, 15 min. Turn up in the
Fleet Prison.
Feb. 1. Cribb beat J. Belcher, 40 min., 31 rounds; 200 guineas. Epsom
Downs. Doherty beat jock King, turnpike-man, 14 rounds;
Mar. 2. Brannam beat Eldridge, 16 min.; 10 guineas. Wilsden Green.—
Jack Randall, a boy, beat Leonard, 45 min.; Bloomsbury Fields.
April 11. Richmond beat Isaac Wood, 23 rounds. Combe Wood.—Power
beat Freer, 25 min. Same place.
Aug. 9. Richmond beat Maddox, 52 min., 52 rounds, 100 guineas.—
Reculvers near Margate.—Crossley beat George Cribb, 16 min.
Same place.

1810

Ballard beat Brannam 45 min. Same place.
Mar. 27. Burn beat Flannigan 35 min.; 100 guineas. Old Oak Common.
April 19. Hall beat Ballard 30 min. £20 near Acten, Middlesex.
May 1. Richmond beat Power, 15 min., 7 rounds (room fight) £20. Cas-
tle Tavern Holborn. Doherty beat G. Cribb, 56 min., (room
fight) £20. Same place.
1810
      Nov. 15. Tom Hall (Isle of Wight) beat G. Cribb, 69 min. Old Oak Common.—Ballard beat Dixon. Same place.
1811
      June 6. T Belcher beat Silverthorne; 7 rounds; 19 min.; 100 guineas and 50 (purse.) Crawley Heath.
      July 2. Cowlaine beat G Kent, 39 min., 25 rounds, room fight (no duel.) Martin’s Street.
      — 16. Power beat Jem King, 57 min. 46 rounds; 50 guineas and £20 (purse) Moulsey Hurst.
1812
      — Silverthorne beat Burn. Combe-wood.
      Apr. 27. Colbourne beat Willoughby, 120 min. Same place.
      June 2. Same beat Harry Lancaster, 18 min.; 20 guineas. Same place.—Holloway beat Lancaster, 98. Same place.
      — 18. Carter beat Boone (the Soldier); 17 min.; 12 rounds. Ealing.
1813
      — Joe Parish beat Dav. Davis, 65 min. (fierce won fight.) Pitt’s-head, Bermondsey.
      Apr. 2. <p;omeix beat Carter, 25 rounds; 100 gs. Near Banbury.
1813
April. 6. Fuller beat ja, 42 min. Combe-wood.
— 23. Belcher beat Doherty, 35 min., 26 rounds; 100 gs. Curragh of Kildare.
Harmer beat Ford, 35 min., 23 rounds; 25 gs. Same place.
Davis, a navigator, beat Coyne, 50 min., 9 gs. Same Place.
Nov. 20. Painter beat J. Alexander, 40 min., 21 rounds; 20 guineas. Moulsey-hurst. Davis and another navigator; 8 guineas.—Same place.

1814
— Turner beat M’Neal, 30 min.; 5 guineas. Glasgow.
Oliver beat Painter, 26 min., 8 rounds; £50. Same place.
— 27. Molineux and Fuller, 8 min., 4 rounds; 100 gs. (drawn). Peesley, Ayrshire.
Tom Spring (Winter) beat Henley, 11 rounds; £3. Mordeford, Herefordshire.
Scroggins beat Jack Boots (Wilford), one hour; 1 guinea and £4 (purse). Wilsden-green.

1815
Jan. 11. Scroggins beat Dolly Smith, 45 min.; 20 gs. Combe-warren.—Jack Crockey beat a Young Jew, 45 min.; £6 Same place.
Jack Randall beat Walton, 10 min.; 5 gs. Combe-wood.

1816
— Turner beat Blacket, 45 min. Newcastle, Northumberland.
1816
Feb. 6. Carter beat Stephenson, 44 min., 28 rounds; 25 gs. And £24 (purse.)
Combe-warren.—Ballard and Lazarus, 36 min. (drawn). Same place.
March 5. Curtis beat West-country Dick (West), 58 min., 33 rounds; 10 gs.
Hayes, Middlesex.
14. Sam Ribinson beat Butcher, 47 min., 44 rounds; 10 guineas.—
Combe-warren.
Twickenham.
Moulsey-Hurst.—D. Alexander beat H. Lancaster, 33 min., 20 rounds;
20 guineas. Same place.—Crockey beat a Navigator, 20 min., 14 rounds; £5.
Same place. Randall beat G. Dott, 25 min.; 5 guineas. Same place. Curtis beat Tom Roe, 70 min.;
10 guineas. Same place.
— 28. Robinson beat Stephenson, 72 min., 68 rounds; £20. Combe-
Wood.—Harry Sutton beat Crokeley’s Black, 4 rounds. Same place.—Randall beat Ugly Baruk, 13 min.;
10 guineas. Same place.—Bristow and Caleb Baldwin (turn up), 13 rounds; 4
guineas. Same place.
June 26. Carter beat Robinson, 28½ min.; 13 rounds (match against time,
viz., 30 min.) Combe-warren.—Curtis beat Lazarus, 67 min.,
66 rounds. Same place.—West Country Dick beat Jack Payne
(the Butcher), 4 rounds. Same place.
July 8. Oliver beat a Butcher, 5 rounds (easily). New-cross, Kent.
Ilford, Essex.—Ford beat Harry Lancaster, 52 min., 46 rounds;
20 guineas. Same place.
— 20. Scroggins beat J. Church, 58 min., 50 rounds; 100 gs. Moulsey.
— 22. West Country Dick beat Charley Martin, 50 min., 47 rounds; 20
guineas. Moulsey.
Sept. 25. Sutton beat Robinson, 36 min., 25 rounds; £5 9s. Doncaster-
races.
Oct. 4. Carter beat Oliver, 46 min., 32 rounds; 100 guineas and £50
(purse). Gretna-green.
— 16. Baylis beat Griffiths, 240 min., 213 rounds; £40. Sutton, Cold-
field, Warwickshire.
— 22. Turner beat Curtis, 85 min, 68 rounds; 100 guineas. Moulsey-
hurst.—Deaf Davis beat Moulder, 80 min., 57 rounds; 15 guineas,
Same place.—Josh. Hudson beat Jack Payne (butchers), 35 min;
10 guineas. Dartford-brim.
Dec. 5. Jem Bunn (pink of Bow) beat a Sailor, 42 min., 25 rounds; 5
guineas. Near Ilford, Essex.—Bill Bone beat Crockey, 35 min,
25 rounds; 40 guineas. Same place.—Robinson beat Taylor,
his pupil, 19 min; £10. Ferry-bridge, Yorkshire.
1817
— Aby Belasco beat Josh. Hudson, 90 min.; 10 guineas. Opposite
Woolrich.
Warren. West-country-Dick beat Charley martin, 35 min., 34
rounds; 20 guineas. Ditto.
— 24. Cooper beat Robinson, 7 rounds; 50 guineas. Colinton, near
Edinburgh.
Mar. 26. Turner and Scroggins, £50 to £100, 4 rounds and 2 hours’ row,
(drawn). Hayes, Middlesex. Hold beat jack O’Donnell, 34
min., 17 rounds; 5 guineas and £9 purse, Ditto.
1817


— 27. Robinson beat Fangill, 73 min.; 40 rounds; 57s. Shellock, Ayrshire.


Sept. 9. Tom Spring (Winter), beat Stringer, 39 min., 29 rounds; 40 guineas, and £10 purse. Moulsey Hurst.—Purcell beat H. Lancaster, 56 min., 44 rounds; 20 guineas. Ditto.—Reynolds beat Church, 30 min., 26 rounds, nix; (turn-up). White Cross-street.


— 17. Scroggins beat a Navigator, 5 rounds, (turn up). Same place.

Nov. 11. Reynolds beat one Johnson, the broom-dasher, 35 min.; £15 Near Canterbury.


— 23. Burke beat Jack Payne, 15 rounds; 40 guineas. The Hayes, Middlesex.—West-country Dick beat Street, 31 min., 34 rounds; 10 guineas. Same place.—Head beat Reynolds. 3 rounds, (turn-up). No. 9, Fleet-market.

1818

Jan. 27. Purcell beat M’Carthy, 133 min., 125 rounds; 20 guineas.—Combe Warren.—Duggan beat Himan Gideon, 125 min.; 20 guineas. Same place.


Mar. 15. Tisdale beat Jerry Sullivan, 95 min. Highbury.

April 1. Spring beat Painter, 89 min., 31 rounds; 100 guineas. Mickelham Downs.


May 7. Hares beat Knees, 10 min., 5 rounds; 20 gs. Old Oak-common.
Black Frank beat Bury, 132 minutes, 142 rounds; £8. Same place.—Ab. Newton beat Crabbe, 100 guineas. Near Bristol.

—bill Abbot beat Hares, 30 min.; 10 guineas. Same place.

July 10. Bill Neat beat Oliver, 91 min., 28 rounds; 100 guineas. Rickmansworth.—David Hudson beat West-country Dick, 14 min., Davies beat A. Belasco, 10 min., 9 rounds; 20 gs. Same place.

Aug. 7. Painter beat Spring, 64 min., 42 rounds; 100 guineas. Near Kingson.—P. Crawley beat Ben Sutcliffe, 9½ min., 7 rounds; £20. Same place.—A. Belasco beat the Whitchcomb Man, 12 min.; 20 guineas. Cheltenham.

Sept. 11. West-country Dick beat Davis the navigator, 13 rounds; 20 guineas. Chatham.
— 29. Jack Cabbage, i. e., Strong, beat Newton; 100 guineas. Near Bristol.


Nov. 12. Richmond beat Carter, 3 rounds; for nix. Room, Chancery-lane

Dec. 5. Randal beat Turner, 139 min., 34 rounds; £100. Crawley Hurst.
— 8. Martin beat Scroggins, 122 min., 65 rounds; £100. Moulsey Hurst,


Mar. 2. Horton beat Brown, 36 min.; purse. (Room fight), Peter-street Westminster.—West-country Dick beat Abbot, 70 min.; 10 guineas. Same place.

— 16. Gas (Tom Hickman) beat P. Crawley, 14½ min., 13 rounds; £50 Moulsey Hurst.—Shelton beat Bob Burn, 16 min., 12 rounds; 20 gs. Same place.
— 25. Bowen (the Caulker) beat J. Hudson, 17 min; 5 guineas. Chatham.

Apr. 1. Purcell beat Warkley, 126 min; 45 rounds; £50. Rembrurg-green, Norfolk.
— 27. J. Hudson beat Williams (the Waterman), 35 min; 10 guineas. Opposite Wollwich.

May 4. Spring beat Carter, 115 min.; 71 rounds; £50 and £50 (purse); Crawley-downs.—Randall beat Martin, 49 min; 19 rounds; £75 to £50. Same place.

28. Oliver beat Kendrick, 70 min.; 30 rounds; turn-up, for £50. Epsom races.

June 1. Shelton beat Bob Burn. 35 min.; 37 rounds; 100 guineas. Houns-
1819


July 21. Donnelly beat Oliver, 70 min., 34 rounds; 100 guineas. Crawley.

—Lashbrook beat Dowdey, 36 min., 34 rounds; 20 guineas, Same place.


Sep. 15. T. Belasco beat Kit Barlee (groom), 48 min., 41 rounds; £50. Tarburg-common, Norfolk.


1820


— 11. J. Hudson beat Jack Rasher, 29 min., 15 rounds; 10 guineas to 8, Plaistow, Essex.


— 29. Same men, with gloves, 9 rounds. Martin’s-street.


— 28. Martin beat Cabbage, 72 min., 75 rounds; 100 guineas. Farnham Royal, Bucks.—Hickman beat Cooper, 14½ min., 16 rounds; £50. Same place.


June 2. Purcell beat Davis (Bob the Wheeler,) 40 min., 12 rounds; 15 guineas. Ascot Races.


July 4. Owen beat Mendoza, 15 min., 12 rounds; 50 guineas. Banstead,
1820
July 17. Painter bent Oliver, 51 min., 12 rounds; £100. N. Walsham, Norfolk.—Martin bent Simpson, 29 rounds; £25 and £50 purse. Ditto.—West-country Dick bent Redgrave, the Corker. 15 min., 11 rounds; 11 guineas. Ditto.
Aug. 11. Martin bent a Gypsy, 17 min., 10 rounds; £25. Lewes Races.
Dec. 4. Sampson beat Tom Dye, 8 min., 6 rounds; £5, (room joke.) Castle, Holborn.
— 5. J. Hudson bent Swell Williams, 9 min., 6 rounds; £50. Moulsey.
— 7. Smith (waterman) bent Joe Spencer (butcher,) 40 min., 28 rounds; £10. Moulsey.
1821.
Jan. 11. D. Hudson beat Green, 45 min., 17 rounds; £10. In a Barn Chelmsford.
Mar. 3. J. Hudson beat Sampson, 32 min., 28 rounds; 50 guineas. Bankstead Downs.—Scroggins beat Parish, 75 min., 69 rounds; £50. Same place.—Jemmy Johnson beat Smith (the waterman), 3 rounds; £10 and £10 purse. Same place.
— 17 Jack Manchester (Dust o’) bent Bob Brooks (Kill-bull) 40 min.; £5. Greenwich.
June 5. Martin beat Turner, 88 min., 60 ro.; £100. Crawley.—Rasher beat Spencer; 75 min., 70 rounds; £30. Ditto.
1821


— 15. Pudding (a jobber) beat Bill Oliver (My uncle,) 88 min., 45 rounds; 20 guineas. Portsmouth.


Bill Fox beat Tom Stow, 29 rounds; 4 guineas. Islington Fields.


— 17. Gybletts beat Sampson, 47 min., 32 rounds; £50. Moulsey.—

Garrol beat Johnson, 105 min., 86 rounds; 12 guineas. Ditto.


—Bill Valentine (Pie-crust) beat T. Cooper (Gypsey), £10. Same place.


Uxbridge Road.


— 5. B. Hall beat Bullock, 11 min., 14 guineas. Warwick Races.


— 11. Randal beat martin, 8½ min., 1 round; 300 gs. Crawley-downs, Sussex.—Rasher beat Spencer, 108 min.; £50. Same place.—

Parish beat Lashbrook, 63 min., 43 rounds; £40. Same Place.

— 17. mason beat Horsham, 48 min., 34 rounds; 10 guineas. Caen wood, Hampstead.

— 18. Mac—— beat Baronet Broadbrim, 45 min., 18 rounds; 10 gs. (lushy turn-up.) St. Jame’s.


— 6. Abbot beat Oliver, 54 min., 33 rounds; 10 guineas. Ditto.—

Latham beat Harry Jones, (Sailor boy) 33 min., 26 rounds; 9 guineas. Ditto.
1821


1822
— Pat Halton and Langan, 76 rounds; £25. Curragh, Kildare.

— 29. Ned Stockman (the Kid) beat H. Jones, 39 min., 38 rounds; £5 Rutledge-common.
— 30. Evans and Coulthorpe, 40 rounds; £20 and a woman (drawn). Harrow-road.

Feb. 5. J. Hudson beat Bowen (the Caulker), 4 min., 3 rounds; £100. Wimbledon.

— 12. Collins (Ball-o’-Wax) beat G. Lenny, 42 min., 27 rounds; for love. Radish-field, Kent-road.
— 13. Belton beat Bill Weaver, 35 min.; 10 guineas. Stanmore-road.—Brian beat Harvey, 16 rounds; 7 guineas. Same place.—Gatsey beat a yokel, 9 rounds; lots of pewter. Same place.

April 4. Flowers (Coachey) beat Peters (Tinman), 10 rounds; 40 sovs., and £5 (purse). Near Windsor.

May 1. Jack Harris beat Gilbert (bargeman), 11 min., 7 rounds; £40. Thorn, Dorset.
— 24. Harris (waterman) beat Young Da Costa, 32 min; 9 guineas. Epsom races.—Stockman beat Johnny Raw, 3 rounds, and Bill Valentine, 7 rounds;—7 guineas for both. Epsom-races.
1822


— 17. Somerstown Johnson and Bill Boone; 20 guinea. Epping-forest.


— 15. Sam Tibbutts beat Somerstown Johnson, 47 min., 44 rounds; 20 guineas. Epping.


Nov. 5.  W. Barlow beat Tootle, 15 min., 9 rounds; £40. Near Bewtry, Yorkshire.

— 12. Spring forfeited to Neat, £150; and Randal to Martin, £140.

— 19. Neale (with an O‘) beat Bill Hall, 32 min., 26 rounds; £25. Wimbledon.—Collins (Ball o‘ Wax) beat Turner, butcher, 31 min., 28 rounds; 6 guineas. Ditto.

Dec. 10.  Shelton beat J. Hudson, 15 min., 14 rounds; £100. Arpendon Common.

— J. Hudson and Wells, 35 min., 12 rounds; (room fight). Cross-Lane, Long-ace.

1823

— Coulthard beat Mathews, 26 min. 7 rounds; 20 sov. Ashton, Surrey.


Feb. 4.  Bill Hall beat Jem Wynnes, 76 min., 58 rounds; 25 sovs, Wim-
Feb. 18. Cy Davis beat Turner, 35 min., 18 rounds; £100. Arpendon.— Inglis beat Bill Davis, 12 min., 8 rounds; 10 gs. Ditto.


— 20. Spring beat Neale, 37 min., 8 rounds; 200 gs. near Andover.— Morris Pope beat Santy Parsons, 18 min., 7 rounds; £15. Same place.


— 15. Cabbage beat Tom Banks, bush cove, 59 min., 26 rounds; £10. Yate-common, Gloucestershire.


— 12. Inglis beat George Curtis, 55 min., 15 rounds; £50. Moulsey Hurst.—Reid beat Harris, waterman, 15 min., 14 rounds; £10. Moulsey Hurst.


Nov. 11. J. Hudson beat Ward, 36 min.; 15 rounds; 100 guineas. Moulsey Hurst.—Aaron beat Lenny, 55 min.; 15 rounds; £50. Ditto.

— 15. G. Carte beat Foster, 40 min.; 5 rounds; £100. Near Dunstable.

— 18. Sharp beat J. Cooper (4th match); 91 rounds; 100 sovereigns. Blackheath.


Dec. 4. Neale (of Staffordshire) beat Flowers, 6 rounds; 100 sovereigns. Thaxted, Oxon.


— Charles Ralls beat Red Fig Duffy, 12 min.; 11 rounds. Ditto.
1824 Jan. 7. Spring beat Langan, 149 min., 77 rounds; £300. Worcester.
— 22. Stockman beat Cavanagh, £10; palpable cross. Moulsy.
— 20. Inglis beat Turner, 78 min., 47 rounds; £100 a-side. Colnebrook.
— 28. George Cooper beat the Guildford Butcher. Epsom-downs.—
Reid beat Gypsy Cooper, 28 min., 20 rounds; 20 sovs. Same place.—Johnson the Black beat Jewin, 27 min., 27 rounds; purse of £40. Warnham.
July 8. Harris beat Want, £50 a-side; 6 rounds; Hive-common.—Carney beat Spiller, 2 sovs. Same place.—Moss the Tinman beat Arnold, 50 sovs. a-side. Gas-hill.
— 21. Stockman beat Jones (a sailor); £25 a-side. Epping-forest.
— 27. O. Burns beat Grimshaw, 13 rounds; £10 a-side. Old Oak Common.
1824

Dec. 16.  Sharpe and Reid, £50 a-side; cross-stakes drawn.  Moulsey-hurst.

1825

Jan. 3.  Mick Fuller beat Harry Green, Chelsea-common.
May 10.  Sharpe beat Ben Warwick, 25 rounds; purse £25.  Chatham.—Reidie and Sprig of Myrtle; wagered that Reidie would beat the latter in 20 min., which he did not.
— 18.  Young Dutch Sam beat Sailor-boy, 18 rounds; £25 a-side.  Shear Mere.—Jem Kirkman beat Savage, 1 hour 10 minutes, 58 rounds; purse.  Same place.—Jackson beat Ashe, 27 rounds; £100 aside.  Kildare.—Young Gas beat Pope, 14 rounds; purse.  Andover

1826

1826

— 15. Trewthitt beat Bill Lee; £5 a-side. Near Brompton.
Jones beat Newman; purse. Same place.
— 21. Barney Aaron beat Dick Ayres; £25 aside. Same place.—Sai-
lor Boy beat Mike Curtain; £5 a-side. Near St. Albans. Hayes
beat Driscoll; purse (fatal.) Twickenham.
April 24. January beat the Pieman; purse. Near Richmond.—Bullin
beat Thomas; purse. Isle of Dogs.
— 8. Young Dutch Sam beat Carrol; purse. Ascot Heath.—Harris beat
an Irishman; £5 aside. Isle of Dogs.
— 28. Reuben beat January; (promised cross—no go.) Blindlow Heath.
— 25. Jem Burns beat McGee; £100 a-side. Litchfield.—Aaron and
Packs; purse (divided.) Same place.
— 26. Lenny beat Jones; Talley Wall, Rotherhithe.
Sept. 5. Sharpe beat Alic Reid; £50 aside. No-man’s Land.—Young beat
Whopshott, £5 aside. Do.—Harry Jones beat Pick; purse. Do.
Oct. 17. Young beat Pallet; £10 a-side. Half-way House, Bravesend.—A
Cab-driver beat Dodd; purse. Ditto.
— 27. Larkins beat Abbot; £25 a-side. Newmarket.—H. Jones beat
Reuben Howe; purse. Ditto.
Dec. 5. Sharpe beat Gaynor; £50 a-side. Sheere-mer.
— 7. Evans beat Collins; £5 a-side. Old Oak-common.
1827
— 2. Peter Crawley beat Jem Ward, 26 min.; 11 rounds; £200 a-side.
Royston-heath.—Gybletts beat Jones; purse. Same ring.—
Butler beat Burton, 1 hour 35 min; 53 rounds; £25 aside.
Camvell-gate.
— 23. Young Gas beat Robinson, 35 min.; 25 rounds; £100 a-side.
Monmouth.—Row beat Cook; £5 aside. Prestwick.
— 30. Perkins b eat Wakelin; purse. Radley-common.—Dixon beat
Greaseley; purse. Melton Mowbray.
— 27. Dick Curtis beat Aaron 9 rounds; 50 min.; £100 a-side. Andoer.
Dutch Sam beat Bypey Cooper, 1 hour 28 min, 9 rounds; £50
Mar. 6. Savage beat Wallace, 127 rounds, 2 hours and 27 min.; £25
a-side. Whetstone.—Dobell beat Tailey, 38 rounds, 37 min.;
£50 a-side. Same ring.
1827  
Mar. 12.  Bishop beat Triggs, 57 rounds, 1 hour and 3 quarters, Chichester.—  
Martin beat Harry Thorpe, 45 rounds; £5 a-side. Battersen.  
— 17.  M’Carthy beat Murphy, 4 hours; £5 a-side. Hornsey.—Davis  
beat hall, 18 rounds; £25 a-side. Near Manchester.  
— 24.  Jem Burn beat White-headed Bob, 33 min., 20 rounds; £100  
a-side.—Manley beat Wear, 1 hour; £10 to £5. New River,  
No-man’s Land.  
May 3.  Simon Byrne beat Mackay, 47 min., 5 rounds; £50 aside. Near  
Glasgow.  
— 7.  Savage beat Griffiths, 45 min., 23 rounds; no stakes. Penitentiary.  
— 8.  Larkins beat Hudson, 21 rounds; £25 a-side. Bulphenn.—  
Hill beat Joe Clayton; 37 rounds; £5 a-side. Bag thorpe-common.  
—Jack Green and Stump, £5 a-side; drawn battle. Edgware.  
— 15.  Frankhorn beat Seeley, 43 rounds; £4 a-side. Lansdown. (fatal.)  
— 21.  Yate beat Clough, 80 rounds; purse. Eccles (fatal.)  
— 29.  Wallace beat Savage, 61 rounds; £50 a-side. Banstead-downs.—  
M’Carthy beat Crick, 18 rounds; £25 a-side. Same ring.  
June 1.  Dodd beat Hurley, 18 rounds; £10 a-side. Ditto.  
July 3.  Ned Baldwin beat Jem Burn, (2nd fight,) 85 rounds; £100 a-side  
Twyford.  
Hudson’s Black beat Abbeneet, 11 rounds; purse. Same ring.  
— 31.  Jennings beat Clegg, 22 rounds; £25 a-side. Bulphenn.—  
Donovan beat Cheatham, 10 rounds; £50 a-side. Graston.  
Aug. 13.  Murphy beat Pratt, 47 rounds; £4 a-side. Old Oak-common.—  
Ramsay beat Goodyall; £2 a-side. Epping Forest.  
— 21.  Barney Aaron and Redmond; £50 a-side (forfeited to Aaron).  
— 27.  Brookes beat Driscoll, 21 rounds; purse. Old Oak-common.  
— 28.  Savage and Kirkman; wrangle, stakes drawn. Colney.— Bill  
Savage beat jack of Finchley; purse. Same place.  
Oct. 1.  Beard beat Crowe, ½ hour; £20 a-side. Old Oak-common (fatal.)  
Staines.—H. Jones beat Dodd, 18 rounds; purse and £10 a-side.  
Same place.  
— 23.  Dutch Same and Sharpe. No fight; Same taken by beaks.—Aaron  
beat Redmond, 42 rounds; £50 a-side. No-man’s Land.  
Nov. 13.  Neal beat Jem Burn, 43 rounds; 100 a-side. Warfield.—M’Ginnis  
beat Heseltine, 68 rounds; £5. Same place.  
— 27.  Sampson beat Spencer, 23 min.; £50 a-side. Woore.—Martinby  
beat Page, 25 rounds; £5 a-side. Lower Kaversham.  
Dec. 3.  Flynn beat Jem Banks, 40 min.; £5 a-side. Old Oak-common.—  
Varnham beat Charlton, 68 rounds; purse. Warcop-park.—  
1828  
1828

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 5.</td>
<td>Morgan beat M’Bean (both dwarfs), 37 min. Whetstone.—Donovan beat Towell; 16 ryounds; £5 a-side. White Moss.</td>
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<td>July 4.</td>
<td>Barney Aaron and Bateman, £50 a-side. Ring broken in and stakes to Barney.</td>
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<td>Aug. 7.</td>
<td>Stockman forfeited £10 to Sweeney.</td>
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<td>Oct. 7.</td>
<td>Preston beat Fowkes, 54 rounds; £25 a-side. All-souls, near Birmingham.</td>
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<td>Nov. 3.</td>
<td>Salisbury and Party. Wrangle; stakes divided.</td>
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1828 Nov. 11. H. Jones beat Barney Aaron, 18 rounds; £50 a-side. Bargge-house.
—Young beat Curtain, 47 rounds; £25 a-side. Same ring.
—17. Pixton beat M’Mahon, 16 rounds; £20 a-side. Holcome.
—18. Toey beat Allen, 5 hours; £8. Wimbledon-common.
—9. N. Savage forfeited to Sweeney.
1829 Jan. 1. Faden beat Burgess, 11 rounds; £2 a-side. Near Manchester.—Fairclough beat Old Ram; Same place.—Milward beat Morgan, 43 rounds, £5 a-side. Near Usk.
Mar. 3. Sweeney beat N. Savage 94 rounds; Redmere.—Kenyon beat Grimshaw, 21 rounds; £5 a-side. Manchester.
—31. H. Jones beat Redmond, 10 rounds; £100 a-side. No-man’s Land.
April 4. Owen Swift beat Tom M’Keevor.
—Bristol Baker beat Mason; purse. Ditto.
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1829</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Barney Aaron beat Raines, 13 rounds; £50 aside.</td>
<td>Knavestock-green</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cosens beat Sweeney, 9 rounds; £5 a-side.</td>
<td>Banstead-downs</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Ned Savage forfeited to Black Davies. Deaf Burke beat Fitzmaurice, 160 rounds; £25 a-side.</td>
<td>Harpenden-common</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Stockton and Atkinson; wrangle, money drawn.</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Murphy beat Richardson, 47 rounds; £10 a-side.</td>
<td>Whetstone</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Cosens beat Cheshire Hero, 29 rounds; £5 a-side.</td>
<td>Copenhagen-fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>S. Byrne beat Sampson; 15 rounds; £200 a-side.</td>
<td>Albrighton</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Hill beat Moulds, 41 rounds; £50 a-side.</td>
<td>Breton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Davies beat Winkworth, 48 rounds; £5 a-side.</td>
<td>Hampstead. (Fatal.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Faden beat Pedruzzi, 57 rounds; £20 a-side.</td>
<td>Near Manchester</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wootton beat Ikey Johnson, 20 rounds; £10 aside.</td>
<td>Breton</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Owen Swift beat Gypsy Cooper.</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Pea beat Coates, 29 rounds; £50 a-side.</td>
<td>Ludlow</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Trueman beat Merryman, £10 a-side.</td>
<td>Langleymill</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Cosens beat Deaf Burke, £5 a-side.</td>
<td>Whetstone</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sept.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cox beat Wootton, 55 rounds; £25 a-side.</td>
<td>Chain Wood</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Wellesley beat Porter, 14 rounds; £5 to £2, 10.</td>
<td>Copenhagen Fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cosens beat Sweeney; £25 a-side; 52 rounds.</td>
<td>No-man’s Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Granby and Boniface; drawn battle.</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Rogers beat Bailey, 34 rounds; purse.</td>
<td>Gloucester. — Gas beat a Bristol man; £1. Same place.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nov.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>East-end Sailor beat Reubens, 35 rounds; £10 a-side.</td>
<td>Whetstone</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Hill beat Mapping, 10 rounds; £50 a-side.</td>
<td>Ollerton</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Brown beat Dobell, 4 rounds; £200 a-side.</td>
<td>Crowborough</td>
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<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Gow beat Ned Savage, 223 rounds; £12 to £10.</td>
<td>No-man’s Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Jan.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Eckersley and Pixton; £10 a-side.</td>
<td>Wrangling and stakes drawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Charlton and Day; £2 a-side.</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Rice beat Ayres; £2 a-side.</td>
<td>Copenhagen-fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>A Groom beat Spence, 18 rounds; £1 a-side.</td>
<td>Near Balls-pond, Mar. 18</td>
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<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Perkins beat Coates, 28 min., 25 rounds; £50.</td>
<td>Near Chipping Norton</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>April</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Atkinson beat Wootton, 1 hour and-a-half; £50 to £45.</td>
<td>Great-Dalby</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Mould beat Broadhead, 87 rounds (purse).</td>
<td>Mapperby-hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Merriman beat Burton, 45 min.; £5 a-side.</td>
<td>Bulwell-forest</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Brown and Sampson. Never came off. Turner beat Meredith, 25 rounds; purse.</td>
<td>Ludlow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Simon Byrne beat M’Kay, 47 rounds; £200 a-side.</td>
<td>Hartwell. (Fatal.)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Hampson beat Harret, 4 rounds; £1 a-side.</td>
<td>Near Manchester</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>East End Sailor beat Swift, 29 rounds; £10 a-side.</td>
<td>Barge-house</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>M’Carthy beat Proctor, 20 min.; £7 a-side.</td>
<td>Manchester</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Preston beat Hill, 66 rounds; £100 a-side.</td>
<td>Near Appleby-house</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Clipsham beat Hurst. 58 rounds; £10 a-side.</td>
<td>Near Grantham</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Oct.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Burke beat Gow, 21 rounds; £5 a-side.</td>
<td>Hackney-marsh</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Gadsley and Oldershem; £5 a-side.</td>
<td>Wrangle stakes divided.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Eastwood beat Fowler, 174 rounds; £10 a-side.</td>
<td>Hull</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Adrian beat Randall, 33 rounds; £100 a-side.</td>
<td>Near Kennilworth</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Burke beat Hampson, 44 min.; £25 a-side.</td>
<td>Harpenden-common. — Hurton beat Davis, 31 rounds; £10 a-side. Same ring. — Swift beat Isaacs, 14 rounds; purse. Same ring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1830


Same ring.—Adams beat Pick, 12 rounds; £5 a-side. Same ring.

— 29. Berry beat Stothard, 16 rounds; £5 a-side. Near Coventry.


1831


Feb. 7. Appleford beat Keats, 1 hour; £10 a-side. Near Bristol.

— 15. Hampson beat Fitzpatrick; 81 rounds; £5 a-side. Near Liverpool.

— 22. Deaf Burke beat Davis 12 rounds; £50 a-side. Shepperton-range.

Mar. 15. Gaynor beat Neal; 45 rounds; £200 to £300. Warfield, Berks.


Apr. 5. Bettridge beat Adrian 84 rounds; £100 a-side. Near Coventry.


May 24. Deaf Burke beat Blissett; 44 min; 19 rounds; £25 a-side. Colney-heath.—Adams beat Young Richmond; 13 rounds; purse. Same ring.—Paxton beat Murphy; 104 rounds; £50 a-side. Near Metford.

June 7. H. Johes beat Hill; 69 rounds; £100 a-side. Begthorpe-common.

—Moulds beat Waler; purse. Same ring.


—Magg beat Rowbottom; 36 rounds; purse. Same ring.


Oct. 4. Stokes beat Richmond; 74 rounds; £5 a-side. Whetstone.


Dec. 15. Betteridge beat Berry; 46 rounds; £50 a-side. Coventry.


1832


— 31. Hutch beat Tom Jones, 1½ hour; £10 a-side. Milton-field.—Hampson beat Harrett, 15 rounds; purse. Same ring.—Marriott beat Larkins, 54 min. near Newark.


April 8. Smith beat Adams; £25 a-side. Same place.—M’Keevor beat Pick; £5 and a purse. Same place.


1832


June 5. Adams beat Mayfield, 21 min.; £20 a-side. Epsom Downs.—
Charles beat Trainer, 9 rounds; £50 a-side. Monmouth-cap.
—Bolter beat Cooke, 1 hour; purse. Same place.—Matthews beat Woodward, 36 rounds. Iverley.


—30. Owen Swift and Lenney; stakes forfeited to Swift.


—20. Owen Swift beat Collins; £10 a-side. Same place.—Berry beat Evans; purse. Same place.


1833


—26. Barber beat Startin, 44 rounds. Walsall. (Fatal.)


April 2. Jones beat Gypsey Cooper, 26 rounds; £25 a-side Chertsey.—


May 13. Jones and Young Brag.—Beak interfered; stakes drawn.

—30. Deaf Burke beat Simon Byrne, 99 rds.; £100 aside. No-man’s Land. (Fatal.)

June 11. Dutch Sam and Preston, £150 a-side; Sam grabbed; stakes drawn.

July 10. Mike Murphy beat Thompson, £10 a-side. Whetstone. (Fatal).


—24. Kean beat Larkin, 32 rounds; £10 a-side. Wimbledon.


—30. Hackeny beat Brown, £10 a-side. Near Hull. (Fatal.)
1833

Nov. 4. Bently beat the Liverpool Lily; £20 a-side. Marshfield.
— 12. Davis beat Preston. Wrangle. All grabbed.
— 18. Lane beat Ball, 21 rounds; £10 a-side. Leominster.
— 19. Swift beat Eyles, 16 rounds; £20 a-side. Wimbledon.—Court-
nay beat Berry; purse. Same ring.
— 25. Lane beat Hewson; £10 a-side. Smithwick.
Sealy beat Price, 45 min., 24 rounds. Longhenge.

O’Rourke beat Fanning, 18 min., 7 rounds. Athlone.
— 25. Lane beat Hewson; £10 a-side. Smithwick.

1834

Jan. 28. Tom Oliver beat Ben Burns, 24 min., 6 rounds; £25 a-side.
Hampton.—Tierney and Bergen, £5 a-side. Wrangle—stakes
divided.
Feb. 10. Mason and Harry Preston, 37 rounds; £21 a-side. Near Wol-
verhampton.
—Lazarus beat a Leicester man; purse. Same ring.
April 1. Smith beat Barney Aaron, 20 rounds; £50 a-side. Green-street-
green.—Mahoney and Devine; purse. Same ring—divided.
June 3. Green beat Hughes, £10 a-side. Near Birmingham.—Pratt and
Rogers; purse. Same ring.
— 24. Smith beat Jones, 5 rounds; £50 a-side. Shrub’s-hill.—Musson
beat Smith (of Stamford), 20 minutes, 7 rounds. Near Stamford.
July 1. Dutch Sam beat Gaynor, 17 rounds; £300 to £200. Near
Andover.—Owen Swift beat Anthony Noon, 73 rounds; £50
a-side. Same place (fatal).—Tench beat Probert; £20 a-side.
Alvec Chruch.
Young Molynex beat Evans; £5 a-side. Same ring.
Nov. 11. Atkinson beat Ned Murphy, 28 rounds; £25 a-side. Iver-heath.
—Willsden beat Edmonds; £5 a-side. Same ring.
1835

Molynex beat Hammersmith Cowboy; £10 a-side. Same
ring.
Mar. 17. Lane beat Green, 29 rounds; £25 a-side. Slurley.
April 7. Stevens beat Brown, 38 rounds; £10 a-side. Moulsey-Hurst.


Sept. 15. Hammer Lane beat Parker; £50; wrangle. Ketsall-corner.—Shane and Tench. Long-drawn fight.; Same place.


May 10. H. Lane beat Swift, 104 rounds; £50 a-side. Fourshire Stone.

June 7. Luney beat Hampson, 40 rounds; £20. Near Liverpool.


November 1. Chelsea Doctor and Brown-no go.


— 20. Preston beat Sambo Sutton, 1 hour and a half; £50 a-side. Near Woodstock.


Mar. 7. John Lane beat Parker, 96 rounds; £50 a-side. Woodstock.—Lazarus beat Surrender Lane, 31 rounds; £25 a-side. Same ring.
— 14. Spencer and Pike, £10 a-side; 120 rounds fought, and stakes drawn.
1837

Apr. 18. Molyneux beat Harry Preston, 16 rounds; £100 a-side. Woore.
— 12. Deaf Burke and O’Rourke fought in America. Ring broken in; the “Deaf Un” obliged to cut his stick for safety.

Russell beat Carron, £20 a-side. Manchester.
June 1. Owen Swift beat Lazarus, 113 rounds; £100 a-side. Near Royston.
— 5. Tom Smith beat Jack Deakin; £5 a-side. Near Sheffield.
— Bullock beat Willits, 21 rounds; £10 a-side. Same ring.
— 5. Marchall beat Lees, 8 rounds; £5 a-side. Litchfield-road.

1838


— 27. Rodway (Southwark Hatter) beat Coxley, 80 min.; £5 a-side. Kingsland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1838</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr. 3.</td>
<td>Caunt beat Bendigo, 1 hour 20 min., 75 rounds; £100 a-side. Skipworth Common.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 1.</td>
<td>Taylor and Burchall (no go) £25 a-side. Glossop, Derby. Dunn beat Gallows Dick, 2 hours, 120 rounds; purse (drawn) Hayfield.</td>
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<tr>
<td>— 8.</td>
<td>Tass Parker beat Harry Preston, 13 rounds; £100 a-side. Near Castle Donnington.</td>
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<td>Oct. 22.</td>
<td>Davis the Collier beat Harry Kane, 19 rounds; £10 a-side. Gospel Oak End.</td>
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<td>1839</td>
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<td>— 12.</td>
<td>Curtis beat Cullen; purse. Same place.—Jem Shaw beat Young Sambo; purse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb. 12.</td>
<td>Bendigo beat Deaf Burke, 10 rounds; £100 to £120. Heather, near Birmingham.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

— 18 G. Jones beat H. Johnson, 9 rounds. £5 aside. Natural's-green.


Aug. 2. Bailley beat Naughton, 8 rounds; £10 a-side. Eye, Suffolk.


Nov. 5. Charley Jones beat Sam Pickstone, 30 rounds; £50 a-side. Near Bury, Lancashire.


Cullen beat Adams, 36 rounds; £5 a-side. Plumstead.


— 18. Mosely beat Hudson: £10 a-side; near Findon.


— 7. Green beat Turner (foul blow); £10 a-side. Selston-common.—Cain and Crickwell; (undecided); beaks interfered.


Feb. 4. Tinsley beat Picken; 24 rounds; £20 a-side. Edgeford.


— 25. Cooksley beat Hawtrey; 36 rounds; Eton Brocar.

Parker and Suckham; wrangle. Sheffield-park.

Mar. 3. M'Donald beat Collins; 54 rounds; £20 a-side. Woodhead.


Brown and Lennie. Stakes forfeited by latter.


1840

— Tass Parker beat Britton, 77 rounds; £100 a-side. Same ring.
Birch Beat Booty; 16 rounds; £5 a-side. Near Gravesend.
Shaw beat O'Brien, 23 min.; £10 a-side. Same ring.
— 15. Hammond beat Silverthorn, 1 hour; purse. Near Macclesfield.—
Jones beat Powell, £5 a-side. 113 rounds; Banner Down.
Sept. 1. Norley and Scholes, £10 a-side (stakes drawn; wrangle). Near
Whitecross.
— 22. Nick Ward beat Burke, 17 rounds; £50 a-side. Near Stoney
Stratford.—Corbett beat Heald, 40 rounds; £25 a-side. Same
ring.
Gallente beat Allen, 42 rounds; £5 a-side. Clayton Hall.
Oct. 6. Ned Adams beat Maley, 64 rounds; £50 a-side. Near Little-
bury.—Tom the Greek beat Naylor Murray; £10 a-side.—
Same ring.
Broome beat Bostock, 37 rounds; £50 a-side. Earley.

THE END.

Price Two Shillings.