

needs no other flies than the following, for fishing successfully any Trout or Grayling river in the Kingdom.

To his following friends the Editor returns his sincere thanks ; viz., to Edward Porter, Esq., of Whiteley Wood, near Sheffield, for kind help generally, and for feathers and other materials ; also to Lord Arthur W. Hill for the same ; and to George Davenport, Esq., of Leek, for silks so perfect in quality and colour, and generously and gratuitously supplied by him. To Messrs. W. Bartleet & Sons, Redditch, thanks are due, and now accorded for hooks, especially for the Limerick bends with skewed out points expressly forged for the Floating Drakes. An intended chapter on hooks does not appear, as full experiments are as yet uncompleted.

Illnesses, death, and other causes, have delayed the earlier production of this work, but

of Artificial Fly fishing and Fly tyeing, *but also* to perseverance and patience whenever Trout and Grayling are *rising*, and to induce them never to give up on the surmise that the fish are *only playing* and not *feeding*!

ARDINGLY, 1875.



include
this

Derbyshire—perhaps two of the most accomplished provincial Fly tyers in the Kingdom—the Editor returns thanks for very valuable assistance. To Messrs. Judson & Son's incomparable dyes the Editor is extremely indebted; for, by a judicious use of them (only to be acquired by practice), the tyer of Trout and Grayling flies becomes independent of the somewhat scarce and delicate feathers of the Sea Swallow and Tern family, also of those almost unprocurable Hen's hackles, viz., the different shades of blue dun and the invaluable "*Honey Duns*." These dyes are also of the utmost importance to Salmon Fly tyers. In conclusion; the old MS. speaks for itself, and it must be perfectly understood that the Editorial notes are not intended for the edification and enlightenment of the accomplished Fly fisher, but for the assistance of tyros, to allure them *not only* into the pursuit of that most elegant art

LIST OF FLIES

PATTERNS OF WHICH ARE GIVEN BY THE EDITOR.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| OVAL No. | 1.—Local March Brown—the Upper Fly. |
| " " | Local March Brown second time—the Lower Fly. |
| " " | 2.—Spring or Dottrill Dun. |
| " " | 3.—Little Chap. |
| " " | 4.—Iron Blue or Watchett. |
| " " | 5.—Oringe Brown. |
| " " | 6.—Green Tail or Granum. |
| " " | 7.—Black Gnat. |
| " " | 8.—Tailey Tail. |
| " " | 9.—Oringe Dun or Buff Dun. |
| " " | 10.—Light Dun. |
| " " | 11.—Bigg Dun. |
| " " | 12.—Crossing Brown. |
| " " | 13.—Sand Gnat or Spider Flee. |
| " " | 14.—Small Common Ant. |
| " " | 15.—Small Catterpillar—the Upper Fly. |
| " " | Little Sky Blue—the Lower Fly. |
| " " | 16.—Willow Flee. |

Willow Flee
Don't forget

APPENDIX.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| OVAL No. | 17.—Indian Yellow. |
| " " | 18.—The Eden Fly. |
| " " | 19.—Summer Dun. |
| " " | 20.—March Brown of Great Britain—the Upper Fly |
| " " | Jenny Spinner—the Lower Fly. |
- OVAL No. 21.—Green Drake. OVAL No. 22.—Grey Drake.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS Quaint Treatise, written about seventy years ago (to quote the Old Man's words and orthography) "giving a short account of all thoes flees witch are the most use to the Angler There times of comming and there dewration and weather the are land or water bred there shape and make and Coulor How to make and were to gett the meaterales and of their different names," is published at the request of many friends, and of the present Members of the Derwent Fly Fishing Club; also in affectionate remembrance of many esteemed Members, long gone to their rest, who aided the Editor in the formation of this Club in the year 1838. The Editor wishes to add that he is indebted to the old MS. for many a weighty pannier, and has no hesitation in stating that a Fly fisher knowing anything of the art,

of Artificial Fly fishing and Fly tyeing, *but also* to perseverance and patience whenever Trout and Grayling are *rising*, and to induce them never to give up on the surmise that the fish are *only playing* and not *feeding*!

ARDINGLY, 1875.



of Artificial Fly fishing and Fly tyeing, *but also* to perseverance and patience whenever Trout and Grayling are *rising*, and to induce them never to give up on the surmise that the fish are *only playing* and not *feeding*!


ARDINGLY, 1875.



Derbyshire—perhaps two of the most accomplished provincial Fly tyers in the Kingdom—the Editor returns thanks for very valuable assistance. To Messrs. Judson & Son's incomparable dyes the Editor is extremely indebted; for, by a judicious use of them (only to be acquired by practice), the tyer of Trout and Grayling flies becomes independent of the somewhat scarce and delicate feathers of the Sea Swallow and Tern family, also of those almost unprocurable Hen's hackles, viz., the different shades of blue dun and the invaluable "*Honey Duns*." These dyes are also of the utmost importance to Salmon Fly tyers. In conclusion; the old MS. speaks for itself, and it must be perfectly understood that the Editorial notes are not intended for the edification and enlightenment of the accomplished Fly fisher, but for the assistance of tyros, to allure them *not only* into the pursuit of that most elegant art

yes

INTRODUCTION.

HIS Quaint Treatise, written about seventy years ago (to quote the Old Man's words and orthography) "giving a short account of all thoes flees witch are the most use to the Angler There times of comming and there dewration and weather the are land or water bred there shape and make and Coulor How to make and were to gett the meaterales and of their different names," is published at the request of many friends, and of the present Members of the Derwent Fly Fishing Club; also in affectionate remembrance of many esteemed Members, long gone to their rest, who aided the Editor in the formation of this Club in the year 1838. The Editor wishes to add that he is indebted to the old MS. for many a weighty pannier, and has no hesitation in stating that a Fly fisher knowing anything of the art,

LIST OF FLIES

MENTIONED IN THE OLD MS.

Patterns of those marked with an asterisk are not given.

| | Page |
|--|------|
| 1.—March Brown | 1 |
| 2.—Spring or Dottril Dun | 5 |
| 3.—Little Chap | 8 |
| 4.—Iorn Blue or Watchett | 11 |
| 5.—Oringe Brown | 13 |
| 6.—Green Tail or Granum | 17 |
| 7.—Black Gnat | 19 |
| 8.—Tailey Tail | 21 |
| 9.—Green Drake | 25 |
| * 10.—Darke Blue or Oringe-Headed Dun | 31 |
| 11.—Oringe Dun or Buff Dun | 33 |
| 12.—Light Dun | 35 |
| 13.—Bigg Dun | 37 |
| 14.—Crossing Brown | 38 |
| 15.—Sand Gnat, or Spider Flee | 40 |
| * 16.—Black Ant | 43 |
| * 17.—Large Red Ant | 45 |
| 18.—Small Common Ant | 47 |
| 19.—Small Catterpillar | 50 |
| * 20.—Large Black Catterpillar | 53 |
| * 21.—Bank Flee | 55 |
| 22.—Little Sky Blue | 58 |
| * 23.—Stream Flee | 60 |
| 24.—Willow Flee | 62 |
| * 25.—White Mout or Busterd | 65 |
| * 26.—Brown Mout | 67 |

See next page for list of Flies of which patterns are given.

the value has been much enhanced by the delay. In lieu of a Frontispiece executed in Photo-lithography, two Chromo-lithographs from water colour drawings by James Poole, Esq., kindly presented by him to the Editor, embellish the volume; one is a view of Offerton Stepping Stones, near Hathersage, Derbyshire, the other a scene on the river Llugwy, North Wales. All the flies illustrating this book were intended to have been tyed by the Editor, but eyesight failed during the work, and fearing imperfections might appear, and absolute rest being deemed essential, advice was taken and assistance called in. This was cordially rendered by Messrs. Bowness & Bowness, of No. 230, Strand, to whom the Editor acknowledges his obligation for choice flies, most carefully and correctly tyed to pattern. To Mrs. Mary Ogden Smith, of 22, All Saints Terrace, Cheltenham, and to Mr. David Foster, Ashbourne,

under wing Dun—the wings lies flat upon the Back—and are considerably longer than the Bodey The Bodey short—of a mayogany coulor with six leggs a little lighter coulor then the Bodey No Horns or Farks at the tail This flee undergoes no compleate change—Altho' it goes considerable higher in coulor Boath in wing and Bodey from the brightness of the Sun Dewring the Summer months I think this flee the best made if you hackle it from the^b Parteridge

^b Better made, if winged, with wings from an outside feather of a Partridge's tail, legs with a feather from a Jenny wren's tail, body with a medium shade of orange tyeing silk, and the red brown fur from the back of a fox's ear. If made hackle, use a rich red brown creeled feather from a Partridge's rump, with the above body. The top fly in oval No. 1 is winged according to this note. The lower fly in the same oval is when the fly has changed colour later in the season after floods; made hackle with a grey mottled feather from the butt of a Woodcock's wing. These feathers are difficult to obtain, are never found on the

feather—one found upon the back betwixt the root of the wings the smallest you find—there are few birds that as a good one on them If you wing it take the largest feathers from under the Woodcock wing the brownest and finest creeled—and a dark furness Cock hackle for Leggs Silk dark mayogany coulor—Hook No. 2 Dubbing the white part of a Hare or Rabbit belley part dyed The coulor of mayogany—for want of furr gett a small patch of fine cloarth of the coulor and lint it Sometimes made with orange silk and the points of brown Squirll furr—for the greetstone waters make it of the

smaller brown red birds, but only on *some* of the larger birds, and then not more than ten feathers in each wing. The body is made of lightish brown floss silk, which turns to a rich brown in the water. I have known this latter fly kill a heavy basket in peat coloured water, when the fish would not look at the former. Hook No. 2, Tyeing Silk same as the top fly in No. 1 oval.—ED.

brown Moor^c game feathers—one from the bow of the wing or back If you wing it take from the Quill parts of the Woodcock for wings and a furness Cock hackle for legg—this flee is boath browner and larger on the greetstone waters than thoes on the limestone To be fished top or middle Anger.



^c The author, usually so accurate, has made a mistake in mentioning the brown Moorgame feather for this fly, as that feather makes a completely different one.—ED.

No. 2.

SPRING OR DOTTRILL DUN.^d

COMES the later end of March and continues untill the later end of May Plase to rember that all the Dun flees with single prick up wings are bred the same and of the same shape and make and undergoe all the same changes as the Green drake—and for those Per-ticklers apply to the Green drake The wings

^d This is a most killing fly even when fish are feeding on the Green drake. I illustrate it merely to show what was probably not obtainable when the Author was alive, *viz.*, the exact shade of floss silk for body. The dubbing recommended in the MS. *without a pattern* from the Author, would not be mixed by any two men alike. The colour of this floss silk is called "buienna," the Irish for Gosling or yellow green, and it must not show, when wet, the slightest perceptible shade of blue, (as some silks do, although to the eye when dry apparently of one colour only), but the true

are a brown dun—the bodey and leggs are a dark primrose coulor I think this flee is best made from a brown dun hen or chicken feather if you can gett one to the coulor—the are much toffer and finer on the stem and make a nater flee One flee made from the Hen will fish longer than three from the dottrill Thoes you find on the ruff or back of Hen or chicken the coulor of dottrill—for want of Hen feathers make it of the dottrill—thoes you find on the bow of the wing or

yellow hue alone. When the fish are taking the dotterel well, it is advisable to use three of different sizes on the lash, say on hooks Nos. 1, 2, 3. The illustration is on No. 3, and I may here mention that the Author throughout the work refers to Kendal Sneckbend Hooks, which number from 00, the smallest, up to No. 6, the largest size he seems to have used. In all cases where a choice of hooks is given, I have adopted the larger size for the pattern fly. For the feather, the Author gives preference to Hen's hackles of the *exact* shade. If procurable, I admit that a fly made from a Hen's hackle will last longer than one made from the

rump If you wing it take the Quill feather of the dottrill for wings Silke dark primrose—Hook No. 2 with a little yellow carrited Stuff and blue rabbit furr well mixt to the coulor for dubbing—and a small hackle from Hen or Cock of a dark straw coulor for leggs to be fished at the point.



dotterel, but where are these feathers to be got? In an experience of nearly 40 years, I have but seen one Hen with feathers of the proper shade, and that Hen I bred. The dotterel feathers are by no means common or easy to procure, and if the Reader can get a store of them, let him be content. Tyeing silk, the same colour as the floss, or if a red cherry coloured head be desired, tye with the orange silk used for the head of the "Indian Yellow," hereafter mentioned.—ED.

No. 3.

LITTLE CHAP.^e

THIS is a land bred flee one of the beetle race—there are hundred different sorts of them But this is sposed to be the Best It is bred from a Grub found in the Old Cowdung In October and November—and when well scoured In Moss—the will goe white with a red

^e The above is an excellent killer, especially on wet and windy days, as well as bright hot days. It is one of the almost innumerable beetle family which may be imitated by almost every shade of Peacock and Ostrich harl, tyed with every variety of hackle, black, dark furnace, red, and all shades of duns. Out of the above combinations, substituting floss silk of divers colours ribbed with peacock harls for bodies, may be produced a some-

head—and his a Excellent Bate for all kinds of fish The Grub creeps into the Hearth and remains all Winter—and early the next year comes into a small Beetle The Top wing is of a Husky nature and of a fine shoining Black The underwing of a fine Darke Blue Dun—the Bodey of a shoining Copper Coulor The are of long Dewration But most to be seen in the Spring—to be made from a Darke Dun Hen or Chicken feather from the Ruff Some Angler


what fashionable series of flies used in Derbyshire, called the “bumbles,” a name I very much object to. This bumble tribe was first introduced by a very worthy and clever Yorkshire Fly Fisherman, but pirated by an unprincipled fellow in Derbyshire. The hackles for these flies are tyed on spirally from head to tail, or vice versa. Commend me however to a Little Chap with hackle at the shoulder, or a well-tyed Cock-y-bondhu, or a brilliant red Cock’s hackle with bright *green* Peacock.—ED.

think it Better made from the Longwing feather
Silk Lead coulor—Hook No. 0 or 1 with a few
laps of Coppor coulored paycock Harl for
Bodey If you wing it take the Quill feather
from the Starling and a small Hackle from the
Ruff for leggs—to be fished at the point.



No. 4.

IORN BLUE OR WATCHETT.^f

OMES about 20 of April and continues until the later end of June and undergoes all the changes as the Green drake and of the same shape and make It is a very hard flee Allways the most to be seen on the ruff could stormey days—the Coulder the Day the more to be seen I think it is best made from a Jack

^f This fly, so well described by Ronalds, and so ably written upon by Francis, I will pass by, only giving a Pattern. Wings, two feathers from the rump of the Tom Tit, the greater Tom Tit, or Ox eye, instead of the Tail feather. Tying Silk for body and legs according to the Author. This fly varies in colour of body very much. I have seen it as above described, and also with a body of subdued purple colour, a lead colour, and of a yellowish straw colour. These variations occur according to the age of the fly, and the temperature of weather. See, however, Mr. Francis's clever description of the appearance of these flies and the sport to be had with them, pp. 197, 198 and 199 of the

find out Wee are informed—by thoes woe pretendes to know the nature of Naturle Incets—that the are bred from a small Grub found in the inside of the Oak Apple—But this wee find Eronouis—this flee is Always most to be found about standing meddow Grass—and on Darke Cloudey rainey Days the are down in the bottom

an inch from the top of the shank. Tye with Ash coloured silk when using the Downlooker, and cherry red or deep orange for the Wood fly. Two flies should be used, the first with the head drawn close up to the shot, the hook coming out at the tail; the second should have the hook inserted in the tail, and the tail and body drawn up to the tail of the first fly, the point of the hook being just covered by the head of the second fly, *not through it*. When this lure is sunk and drawn properly, the fish will rush madly at it. Give three seconds, strike and spring your fish out as quickly as possible, for two or three trout may be caught in the same hole if not too much disturbed. The Angler must keep well out of sight. A light, springy, two-spliced rod, about fourteen feet in length is the best, a line including gut about four or five feet and no reel. If you get a good fish, say more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., it will be "pull devil, pull baker," and probably where the banks are hollow, the top of the rod with such a fish

of it When the Day is fine and the Dew is of the Grass the come out upon the Butts of Trees or Stone Walls and stand with there Head downwards The are a single winged flee—the wing of a Brown or a Mottle with a Moon in it—The lie flat upon the back—the bodey is black and oringe—the belley part of a darke primrose—the Shoulders of a lead Coulor—the Leggs of a


will be three feet or more under water several times before you kill him. I have as a youngster killed heavy baskets by this mode of fishing, and very enjoyable sport it is in places where the fly cannot be thrown. The Downlookers should be carried in a box as they don't try to escape. The Wood flies should be carried in a horn with a glass bottom. The horn should be pierced with small holes for ventilation, and a groove so cut in the cork as to allow of its being half drawn from the neck of the horn, one fly to pass through at a time, which should be seized by thumb and finger, and there and then *impaled*. The Downlookers are easily caught on the boles of Ash Trees. The wood flies in sunny places in woods by means of horse or coddung, placed in a box with a sliding lid. The box should be about twelve inches long, eight inches wide, and four inches deep. The lid made to slide

Darke browne To be made from the Woodcock feather—thoes found upon the bow of the wing Silk Oringe Coulor—Dubbing the brown parts of Squirl furr Hook No. 2 or 3 If you wing it take from the Quill feather of the Woodcock for Wings and a small darke furness Cocks Hackle for leggs—to be fished Top Anger.

easily in a groove, and when the box is baited and placed, the lid should be drawn out to within two inches of its length. A string about four yards long must then be passed through a hole and fastened at this end of the lid, so that the Person, standing in such a position as not to scare the flies, by pulling the string can quickly close the box when the dung has a sufficient number on it. There should be a hole at the side or end of the box on a level with, but clear of the dung, of a size to fit the neck of the Horn. This hole should be tightly fitted with a cork, and when the flies are caught, the cork may be removed, and the neck of the horn inserted, into which all the flies will rush seeing the light thro' the glass bottom. A soda water bottle will do if a horn be not handy. This is the cleanest mode of capturing these flies, but on a good day the angler can soon fill his horn by catching with the hand if he happens to know how.—ED.

No. 6.

GREEN TAIL OR GRANUM.^h

OMES about the 20 April and of a short dewration—about 14 days It is a water Bred flee and in the still sides of the water dewring there dewration you will see thousands of there skins or Husks In witch the are Bred floting on the Top of the water—the are a Dubble winged flee the Top wing brown with a

^h On the 6th of May, 1870, I saw this fly on the Thames between Hampton and Sunbury, literally in thousands, scores settled on the punt. I had not noticed the fly for years and I have only seen it about four seasons in an experience elsewhere of more than thirty years. What about the "Seven years theory" respecting the appearance of some of our fishing flies, as is said to be the case with certain butterflies? I venture to propound this subject although I cannot explain it.—ED.


The Author has omitted to notice the green bag or bunch of eggs at the tail of this fly. Whether purposely or inadvert-

Moon in it—the underwing Dun—the Bodey short of a bluish black with tow sides of brown The undergoe now chaings—the are a tender flee neaver seen but on fine warm days To be made from a feather found under the Woodcock wing—silk lead coulour with a little furr from the Leveretts back well mixt Hook No. 2 If you wing it take from the same feather the wings and the point of the Partridge rump feather for legg to be fished Top Anger and one point.

ently it appears to me to be a fatal omission, as this appendage is so marked a feature. There should certainly be a few turns of green silk at the tail added to the Author's materials in making the artificial imitation which is good, but the following is better : Tyeing silk, lead colour, three or four turns or a loop of green floss silk at the tail—see pattern—a bit of green peacock harl is a nice addition, body from the brown mottled part of Hare's ear or face, and hackled with a mottled brown grey feather from a Woodcock's neck. If made winged, take the wings from one of the secondary quill feathers of a Partridge wing, and dirty ginger hackle or grey mottled Woodcock's feather for leggs.—ED.

No. 7.

BLACK GNAT.


OMES about 25 May and continues untill the beginning of August It is a Water bred flee—Bred in small Pipes—you will see hundreds of them all fast together at the points of Sticks that are under water and offen a little Moss Intermixed with them—the Black Gnat and Tailey Tail are Mail and feamel—when you find them together the Black is the Topmost and his the Mail flee—there wings lie flat upon there back of a Dark Dun—the Bodey is of a Lead or Ash coulour—the Leggs black—the undergoe no chaings To be made from a Hen Starling thoes feathers found upon the Brest or sides—with Lead coulored silk—with Tow Laps of fine black ostridge nately twisted

with the silk for Bodey If you wing it take the
Quill feathers of the same Bird and a small hackle
from the ruff for leggs To be fished at the
point.



No. 8.

TAILEY TAIL.ⁱ

OMES about 25 May and continues untill the Begining of August It is the Shee flee to the Black Gnat and of the same nature—But of a different coulor The wings of

ⁱ The above is the very first fly I tyed from the old MS., and it was done out of sheer curiosity to see what sort of body the flesh coloured silk and harl from the brown Turkey tail would look like. I tyed three of these flies, and fortunate it was I happened to do so as the sequel will show. A short time afterwards I went to the Derbyshire Derwent accompanied by a friend to whom I had promised a lesson in fly fishing. On our arrival we found three of the best fishermen in the Club, and they took the lower length of water and we the upper three miles. The river was a beautiful brown colour from the Peat, and Trout rising every square yard. After putting my friend into the first stream, I rigg'd up a usual cast of Flies and went to the next stream above, waded in, and threw scores of times over rising fish but without success. There were thousands of black gnats hover-

a light sootey Black—the Bodey of a darke fawne
or flishey coulor—the Leggs Black To be made
of a sootey Black Hen feather the coulor of the
Long wing Hen feathers thoes from the

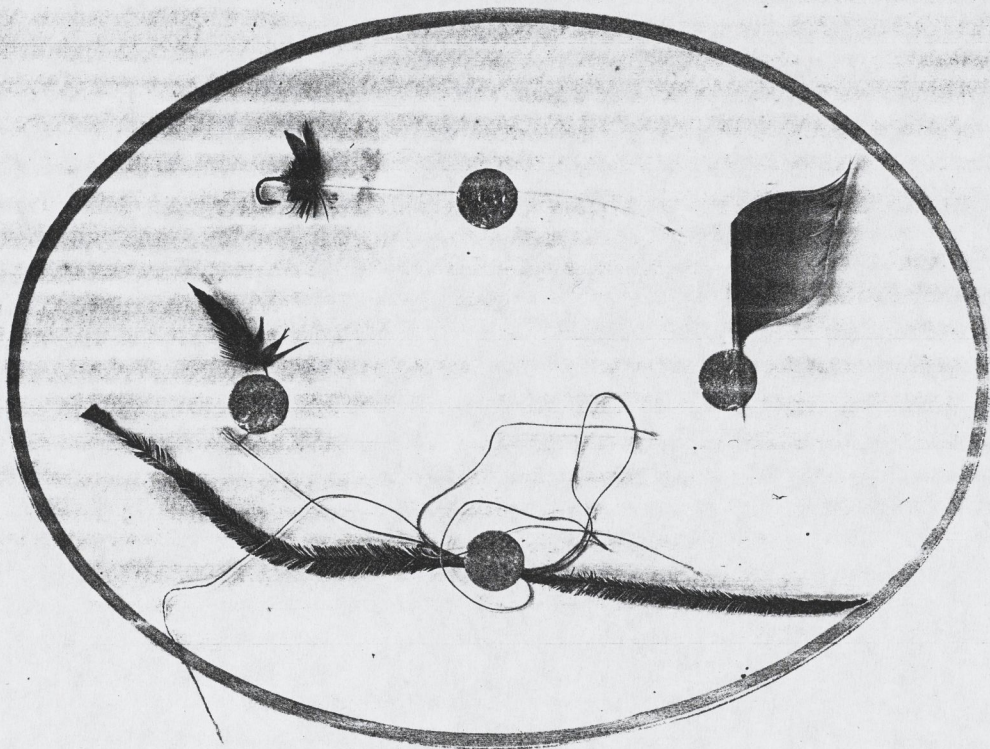
ing about but no fish rising at *them*, and I could not distinguish what the fish were after. At last by persevering half an hour I caught a Trout, and at once disgorged him, and out of the stomach came a lump as big as a large filbert, of insects all massed together, the colour being unmistakeable. I had no occasion to have done so but I did put the lump into a little water and there were scores and scores of Tail to tails, not one male black gnat, and no other sort of fly, save one beetle! I at once put on the three flies, previously made, went into the same stream again, and killed thirteen Trout in about as many throws. One of the keepers came up from the other three Members to see whether I was killing, as the fish were rising equally well in the lower water, and not one could these three men touch. I sent the keeper for my young friend who was in the stream below, got out, and made half a dozen more flies. My friend came, and I mounted two of them on his lash, and to make a long story short, he, a new beginner, killed eleven brace and I twenty-six and a half brace, all, with the exception of the first fish, with Tail to tail. We left off early, having to walk ten miles.

Ruff make this Flee much sharper and nater
and more Indewrable than the Long wing Silk
darke fawne or flishey drab with a harl from a
Brown Turkey Tail twisted with the Silk for

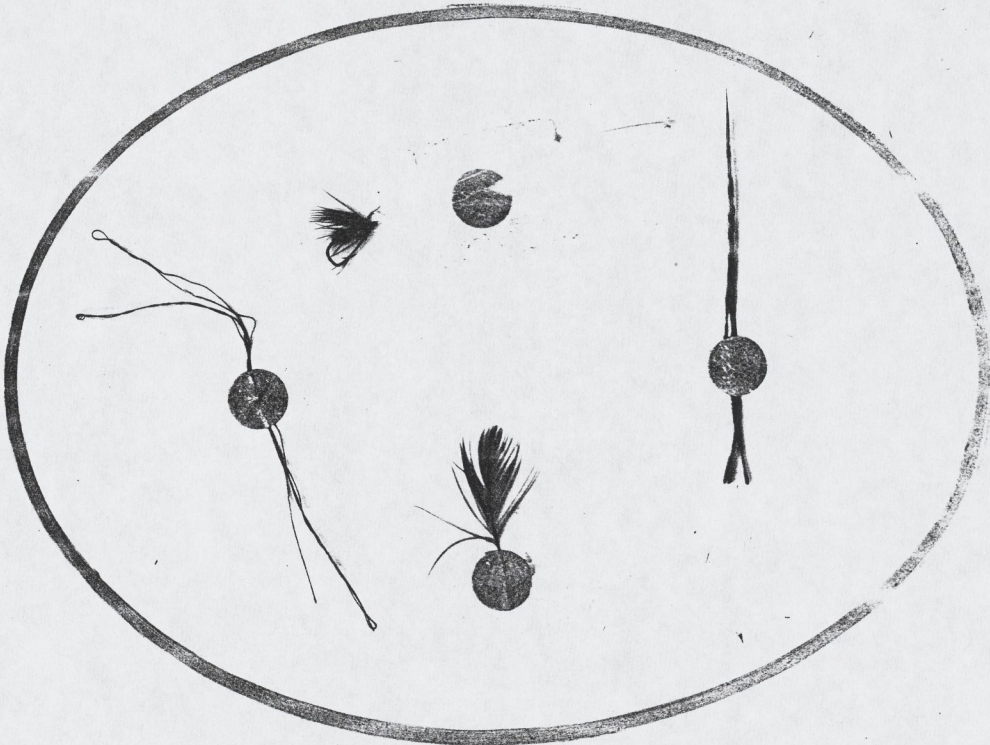
Calling at the Inn, we found the other three men had given up in disgust, having killed only five fish between them during the day. To the old MS. I was indebted for this good day's sport, at all events good for Derbyshire, as a brace killed there are more than equal to a dozen, or perhaps two dozen, in the North. Of course I made the Fly known and we have all stuck to my Lady Tail to tail ever since and she has killed thousands. It appears that after attaining maturity, her otherwise thin black body becomes fat, and changes to the fleshy coloured mottled body, and I suppose as a provision of nature, she is then disinclined to fly, and floats down undiscerned by the Fly fisher, to be out of the way of the bothering attention of the males, but not so of the Trout, as they must have devoured on that day millions!

It may be considered all bosh—pardon the word fair reader—drawing such nice distinctions between a male fly and a matured female, but nevertheless such is the fact, and I admit my obligation to the old MS. for the accidental fluke I made by means of it and for subsequent years of sport.

7



8



No. 9.

GREEN DRAKE.^j

COMES about 4 June according to the
 ceson of the Year and continues until the
 24 If the weather is vorey Hott the goe through
 there operations more Quickley and sooner over
 It is a water Bred flee—Bred from a small Egg
 Dropped into the water when this Flee is in the
 Habbitt of Titting On fine warm Evenings
 toward the Later end of there ceson you will see
 thousands Dropping there Eggs into the water
 for the next year Genration There Eggs may
 be seen to Lave them by a good eye and stand-
 ing in a proper angle The flee when in this
 state is called Titting—Shee keeps Fleeing up

^j For patterns of these Flies see inside of the cover at the
 end of the Book.—Ed.

and down and eavery time Shee Drops Shee Leaves a small Egg and the Egg falls to the bottom of the Water How soon the Egg Becomes to be a Grub this I have not been able to find out I should think in the couse of a month as the Grub is Gott a foine one in October It verry soon creeps into the Sandey soil in the bottom of the water and there remains all winter—and thousands some Years gett Destroyed by being bureed tow deep by the large floods washing down the Banks and chaingen the form of the watercoase Towards the later end of May the year following the Grub begins to grow hard and his as much the coulor of a small Loach about three quarters of an Inch long as anything I know When the flee is ripe the Sheet or Skin in which the are bred cleaves from the Crown of the Head Down to the Shoulders and the Flee springs to the top of the water and laves the Sheet behind It is a true

prooffe early in the Drake ceson—If you want
 to know if the Drake has sprung—when you see
 there sheets floating on the top of the water
 When this beautyfull Incets as chainged itself
 from the Waterey Elliments to the Hearthly
 one shee is vorey dellagate and tender—the
 wings stand upright of a fine dellagate yallow
 and greenly yew—the Bodey of a light Buff finley
 tuched with a darke blackish brown with tow or
 three farkes at the Tail of the same coulor—and
 six leggs—the tow foremost of light brown—
 the other foure the coulor of the flee bodey—
 the head of a brownly Drab—the Belley part a
 Darke primrose coulor The Shee flee is the
 smallest and carries three farkes at the tail
 When first shee attempts to flee she appears
 tow heavy—tow wake for her Wate But if the
 day is bright without wind—she then with a
 little difficulty takes wing and flees up into the
 Aire and Offen falls a pray to the Birds

Where eaver shee lights there she remains untill
 shee as cast If the Weather is Bright and
 warm In the coase of a few days This flee will
 complately chainge itself from a Green Drake
 to a Grey or Black Drake This beautyfull
 Opperation may be seen by ainy Gentleman
 woe is fond of seeing the Queris and wonderful
 works of Nature—by putting a few Green
 Drakes in is Room window—If the Window
 lies fare for the Sun the will sooner cast and
 pertickerley if the weather is hott The sheet
 or skin witch the strip complately off eaverey
 part claves at the top of the Head down to the
 Shoulders—and the flee keeps on the moove
 untill shee as dissengented herself from the sheet
 and laves the Coat wen the Act is done Shee
 then apperes to be quite a different flee com-
 plately chainged from that extra wight can flee
 with Ease Shee then returns to the River
 where the meet there Mate—there the sport and


play there short time the have there to stay
 The Shee Flee keeps droping her Eggs upon
 the water as long as shee as life,—eavery time
 shee drops shee springs back by the farkes in her
 tail untill shee is so wake she falls on the top of
 the water and cannot rise no more At this time
 her bodey is as hollow as the blown Egg—The
 neaver eate annything—the have no bowels to
 recave or digest foode—the inside of wat forms
 the Bodey is quite clare of eavery thing
 Nothing more than a thin glassey shell Wot
 sopportes them there short stay there on Hearth
 the bring with them from the waterey Elliment
 This Flee when newly sprung as tow light brown
 leggs the foremost—and when one day old—
 the all six goe of a blackish brown and there
 farkes at there tail is the same Coulor If you put
 farkes at the tail the should be from a Black Cock
 the long feather from the Shoulder To be made
 from a fine creeled Drake feather dyed yallow

the same feather will both hackle and wing this
flee Silk—light primrose coulor—Dubbing
yallow carrited stuff and blue rabbit furr well
mixt to the coulor of Primrose Hook No. 6
long shanked with a small Cock Hackle of a
Blackish brown for leggs—to be fished either
Anger or Point.



No. 10.

DARKE BLUE OR ORINGE HEADED DUN.^k

OMES about 25 of April and continues untill the Later end of May It is a Water bred flee and of the same shape and make and undergoes all the same chainges as the Green Drake This flee wings are of a Darke blue not Quite as Darke as the Iorn blue—the Bodey of a Lead Coulor—the Leggs are of a darke durty Primrose Coulor—the Head Darke Oringe To be made from a Darke blue Hen or Chicken feather from the Ruff or back—Silk lead Coulor with a little blue Rabbitt for dubbing

^k A pattern of the above is not given as the Fly is unknown to me, and my impression being that the "Indian Yellow," described in the Appendix would prove a better killer!—ED.


Hook No. 2 If you wing it—take from the Blue or Merlin Hawk feather the wings and a small hackle of a darke straw Coulor for Leggs with or without Oringe head as you plase To be fished the middle Anger.



*gives the an option
of hachling and
winging*

No. II.

ORINGE DUN OR BUFF DUN.¹

OMES the beginning of June and continues through the year. This is a Exilent flee and of a long dewration. It is bred and of the same shape and make and undergoes all the chainges as the Green Drake. The wings are of a middle Dun—the Bodey of a feaded Oringe—

¹ The above fly is most deadly in Summer after floods, when the water is of a dark coffee colour. It may be made with *bright* orange floss silk for body, with or without a little mohair of a slightly deeper shade at the shoulder, and it may be dressed on different sizes of hooks from No. 1 to No. 4, according to the fullness of the water. This fly is best dressed as a hackle, and the un-

the Leggs darke straw coulor—to be made from a middle dun Hen or Chicken feather—Silk feaded Oringe—Dubbing the fine parts of brown Squirll furr—Hook No. 1 If you wing it take from the Quill feather of the Starling for wings and a red Cock Hackle for Legg To be fished Top Anger.



derwing feather, or under covert feather from a young Grouse's wing beats all others. Made on a No. 1 or 2 hook with *bright* orange floss silk for body; it is an excellent fly for Greyling in September, even in the clearest and lowest water. The pattern given is made hackle with Moorpoult underwing feather and *bright* floss orange silk on No. 2 Hook.—ED.

No. 12.

LIGHT DUN.^m

COMES the beginning and continues untill the later end of July It is bred the same and of the same shape and make and undergoes all the chainges as the Green Drake This is a verrey delleagate beautyfull little flee—the wings are a verrey fine light Dun—the Bodey of a darke primrose—the Leggs the same

^m Instead of yellow carritted stuff and blue rabbitt furr, (a mixture not to be arrived at without a pattern), a beautiful shade of ash-coloured floss silk is substituted for the body in the illustration.—ED.

Coulor To be made from a Light Dun Hen
 or Chicken feather—or Sea Swallow or Gull
 Silk Light Primrose Coulor—Dubbing yellow
 carritted Stuff and light blue Rabbitt furr well
 mixt to the Coulor of Primrose Hook No. 1
 If you wing it take from the Sea Gull the wings
 and a small hackle from Hen or Cock of a straw
 Coulor for Leggs To be fished at the point.



No. 13.


BIGG DUN.ⁿ

COMES the beginning of May and continues untill the later end of June It is of the same nature as the Drake—there breed shape and make and chainges The wings of a light Dun—the Bodey and Leggs of a Darke Primrose To be made from a Light Dun Hen or Chicken feather and offen made from the Sea Swallow or Gull Silk Light Primrose Coulor—Dubbing the same as the Green Drake Hook No. 6 long shanked If you wing it take from the Sea Gull feather for wings and a small hackle the Coulor of darke straw for Leggs This is the largest Dun that comes on the Darbyshire Waters A Exilent flee for a rainey or Cloudy Day To be fished Top Anger.

ⁿ The Pattern is tyed on No. 2 Hook, long shanked, quite large enough.—ED.

No. 15.

SAND GNAT OR SPIDER FLEE.^p

OMES about 20 April and continues untill the later end of May It is a single wing flee of a sandey coulor—the wings lie flat upon the back—the Bodey verrey fine of a Lead Coulor—The Leggs black and is a verrey slender dellagate flee at the first of there Comming—but toward the later end of May the growe large and strong—as Bigg as a small

^p The Author is mainly right in his description of the natural fly. The pattern given is such as I have killed best with. When these flies appear (I first made acquaintance with them accidentally sitting on a sand bank where they were coming into existence in myriads), they are pale and delicate, and their only

Harry Long Leggs made exactly in the same way. The never come but on thoes Rivers where there is sand Beds or Sand and Gravel intermixt in witch I am informed the are Bred—and verrey probably we may belive—as the are not to be found But on thoes Rivers where there is sand Beds—and the Sand Beds are the places the allways fraquent Towards the middle of June there comes another Atch—the same in shape but considrably larger—the

impulse seems to be, at all events with the males, who outnumber the females by fifty to one, to seek a mate, and it is most curious to see how they dodge, run about, and fight until their aim is accomplished. In their young state I think they are unknown to the fish, unless a high wind or flood should dash them into the river; but when they become older and richer in colour like the

wings lighter coulored and the Bodey darker
 It is a Exilent flee on thoes rivers where the
 come To be made from a Sandey dun Hen
 feather with black edges If you wing it—take
 from the Quill feather of the Throssoll the
 wings and a large black Hen or Cock Hackle
 for leggs Silk lead Coulor with a little blue
 Rabbit furr for Bodey To be fished one at
 point and one Top Anger.



pattern, they are deadly killers for Trout and Greyling. The latter, however, ought never to be killed during the existence of these flies which seldom live later than the first week in July. The body and legs, according to the Author, the wings from a covert feather outside the Woodcock's wing, next to the Quill feather, same as the Downlooker.—ED.

No. 16.

BLACK ANT.

BEGINS to swarm in July August and September Bred in the Woods—there the collect small straws and sticks and plase them on a hape verrey nateley I have seen as large a hape as a small Cock of Hay In the Woodlands there you may see hundreds of these Nesstes—round these Nesstes the have made themselves roades branching of to smaller ones—there the are going empty and returning with there load for there winter store Within the last fiveteen years the have been verrey much destroyde—The Angler robes them of there Eggs—the are a Exilent Bate for all kinds of fish Those Ants witch are Bred this Year will take wing the next—the are something of the nature of the Bee in respects to there swarming—the all lave at one time—I have seen

Millons in a swarm This inverably happens on a warm sultry day and the fraquently flee to the River to coule themselves I have seen the River neerly covered over and eavery fish in the water taking them The fish will take thoes Ants without wings I have seen them full up to the Gills and taken them of the points of the Willows that dipped into the water At this time the Willows are neerly been covered with Ants There wings are a light Dun—the Bodey and Leggs of a shoining Black To be made from a light Dun hen or Chicken feather—with black silk and black Ostridge Harl made thick at the Heel If you wing it—take the Quill feather of a Fieldfare for wings and a Black Cock Hackle for Leggs—Hook No. 2 or 3 To be fished as a Anger.



No. 17.

LARGE RED ANT.


SWARMS July August and September
 Bred in loose Sandey soil—there the
 throw up small hills of hearth there the breed—
 the are of a light ginger red—Verrey small ones
 thoes without wings compared with the black
 ones—But when the have got wings the are
 fully as large as the Black Ants Any Person
 wo was not Aquainted with knowing the
 nature of those Incets would believe thoes
 without wings was of a different race—the are
 so verrey much smaller then thoes with wings—
 but when you allways find them in the same
 nesst alltogather I think there can be no dout
 We allways find thoes Black Ants that as gott
 wings consadrably larger than thoes without—
 but no as much in proportion as the red ones

The wings are a light Dun—the Bodey and Leggs the Coulor of a Chusnut horshare To be made from a light Dun or Chicken feather—Silk feaded oringe or the Coulor of a Chusnut Horshare made thick at the Heel with the same silk If you wing it—take the light part from the Quill feather of a Fieldfare wing and a small Ginger Cock Hackle for Legg—to be fished as a Anger.



No. 18.

SMALL COMMON ANT.^q

WARMS in July August and September Bred in verrey small hills and often in moss beds—there the throw up hearth fine and losse amongst the Moss and make themselves nesses and under loose and in loose sandey soile where it sutes them—the breed all over it The Common Ant his to be found more or less all

^q This Fly and the two preceding are of the same make *in shape*. I never had sport with the black Ant, occasionally fair with the large Red, but excellent with the small Common Ant, especially for Grayling in September, when a better fly cannot be

over this Iland I have seen toward the later end of September of a fine sultrey day Millions all over the Hearth upon the Stones walls and woods—upon loose sand that as never been disturbed with the Plough or spade The Rookes are verrey fond of them—the destroye Millions I know a house where a swarm of Ants goes down the same Chimney nearley eavery year When the have gott wings the differ verrey little in Cise from thoes without—The wings are a middle blue dun—the Bodey and Leggs of a Glassey Copper Coulor—to be


thrown. The Author's way of making this fly is very good, but the bright silk pattern is by some preferred. The single turn of copper coloured Peacock harl at the tail end and front of the body may be given or omitted according to the Fly-tyer's fancy.—ED.

made from a Dun Hen or Chicken feather—
Silk of a blood red with Copper Coulor pay-
cock harl made thick at his Heel If you wing
it—take the wings from a Starling Quill feather
and a small red Cock Hackle for Legg—Hook
No. 1 To be fished at the point.



No. 22.

LITTLE SKY BLUE.^u

OMES the beginning of May and continues untill August This is a small water bred flee always found about Stones—thoes Stones witch the top stand out of the water—were the strame or weaves are constantly working—and by the frickshon laves a gluetoness


^u The above is a most important fly, equally so with the black gnat, tail to tail, and small black caterpillar. The Author is admirably correct in his description. If made winged the crooked legs are best from one of the smaller feathers of the Pewit's crest or one of the largest from the ear of a carrion crow. The pattern is made hacklewise from a starling feather, with fine floss silk for body.—ED.

on the Stone of witch the feed Towards the later end of May—the Black Gnat and Tailey Tail comes out and fraquently lights with this flee—and if a Gentleman was not acquainted with there nature—hee would take them all to be the same flee—The are a single wing flee—wings lies flat upon the back—of a middle blue dun—the Bodey of a Sky blue—the Leggs nearly black and long—and stand crooked To be made from a Hen starling feather from the brest or side—Silk sky blue—the Bodey to be made without dubbing with the same silk—Hook No. o—If you wing it—take from a Starling wing Quill feather the bluest part—and a fine Black Hen feather for Legge To be fished as a Anger.



No. 23.

STREAM FLEE.^v

OMES about the middle of June and continues untill the later end of August Towards the Evening after a Hott day—you will see hundreds fleeing in buncheses over the Streams It is a Dubble winged water bred flee —The Top wing brown with a Moon or Clowd in it—the under Wing dun—the Bodey of a dark blue—the Leggs of a brownley drab—to

^v I never had sport with this fly. It appears by hundreds as above described, but it is a very strong flyer and seldom touches the water. In a high wind it might kill, but I cannot speak from experience. If made hackle, there is a feather on the Wry neck would make it capitally.—ED.

be made from a Jack Hawk or brown Cuckoo feather from the bow of the wing—and Lead Coulored Silk with a little Blue Rabbitts furr for Bodey—If you wing it—take the Quill feather from the Woodcock wing and a brown Hackle from Hen or Cock for Leggs This is a killing flee when made and fished well To be fished Top Anger—Hook No. 2.



No. 24.

WILLOW FLEE.^w

OMES the later end of May and continues untill the beginning of July It is a foure winged water bred flee and offen-called the four wing yallow—On foine warm still days

^w The Author has here strangely misnamed the fly he intended to describe. His description evidently points to the yellow Sally, No. 24 in Ronalds. The willow fly No. 44 in Ronalds, and No. 13 in Francis, is quite a different fly in colour although somewhat of the same shape. The yellow Sally may be found on the willows, but chiefly frequents long grass near the

this flee will be seen dropping her Eggs in a verrey perquiler manner to any other flee—Whatever Eight shee may be from the water shee drops stright down with open wings and naver sturrs them The Top wing is considerably yallower then the under—and boath are longer then the Bodey and lies flat upon the Back—The Bodey and Leggs are of a durty yallow—

river side. It is usually recommended to be made from a white Hen's feather dyed yellow, but out and out, the best feather is a very light dun with yellow edges from a Hen Golden Plover of the lightest plumage (for these birds vary much), that can be got. Body, the same fine floss gosling green silk, as is used for the dotterel or Spring dun. Thus made hackle, it is a sure killer.
—ED.

No. 3.

SUMMER DUN.

ANOTHER grand Ephemeral! I see nothing similar in either Ronalds or Francis. It is as good a killer when well tyed as it is beautiful in the natural state. Years ago I first saw it in Bakewell Meadows, dressed one, and hooked a Trout supposed to be nearly six pounds. I played him nearly half an hour and had him below my feet under a steep bank lying broadside, looking the size of a big Dublin Bay Haddock. My friend, James Smith (before alluded to in describing the Indian Yellow), who insisted on landing this prize, managed to hitch the middle dropper in the net, the fish being then on the dead pull. No language—and I fear it was not gentle—or entreaty of mine could prevail upon him to cut

off the dropper, but he persisted in trying to disentangle and save the fly ! I was powerless from excitement ; the result being that the hook lost its hold and partly straightened, the fish gradually sinking out of sight, going down broadside. To be made on No. 2 or 3 Kendal sneck bend, or No. 1 Long shank. Wings the lightest part of a young Starling's wing quill feather. Body, gold coloured silk with buff Berlin wool dubbing or fur from the buff spot on the throat of a foreign Marten, or as it is called, Sable's gill. Legs, rich buff Cochin China hackle ; tails from the Bittern, or buff Cochin China cock or hen.



No. 4.

MARCH BROWN OF GREAT BRITAIN,

CALLED IN SOME PARTS OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBY-
SHIRE THE DUNDRAKE.

THIS fly, strangely omitted by the Old Man, must be made winged. Wings from the large under covert feather of the Woodcock's wing, or of a secondary quill feather from a pure English Cock Pheasant; not a Japanese or any other foreign cross bred one. Legs of a feather from the tail or one of the three secondary quill feathers nearest the body of a Jenny Wren, or a bright coloured feather from the back of a Partridge, or a rich, almost red, honey dun from domestic hen or cock. Body yellow silk, and the red brown fur at the back of a fox's ear, below the black tip, or the exact shade can be obtained from a Tasmanian Opossum—scarce—ribbed with gold thread or

No. 4.

MARCH BROWN OF GREAT BRITAIN,

CALLED IN SOME PARTS OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBY-
SHIRE THE DUNDRAKE.

THIS fly, strangely omitted by the Old Man, must be made winged. Wings from the large under covert feather of the Woodcock's wing, or of a secondary quill feather from a pure English Cock Pheasant; not a Japanese or any other foreign cross bred one. Legs of a feather from the tail or one of the three secondary quill feathers nearest the body of a Jenny Wren, or a bright coloured feather from the back of a Partridge, or a rich, almost red, honey dun from domestic hen or cock. Body yellow silk, and the red brown fur at the back of a fox's ear, below the black tip, or the exact shade can be obtained from a Tasmanian Opossum—scarce—ribbed with gold thread or

wire, or bright yellow silk. The former is better if newly made and the gold thread or wire not tarnished. Tail, three fibres of the two centre brown mottled feathers of the tail, or from the upper tail coverts of a Partridge. Hook No. 4, 5, or 6, Kendal sneck bend, or in fine water and where fish are shy on a No. 3 *long shanked* Kendal sneck bend. This fly is most abundant on the river Onny, near Ludlow, and appears when flying in the light of the sun to be of a rich and very bright chesnut colour.

I prefer gold thread or wire if perfectly bright, for the reason that I one day was fishing the Onny, and had three of these flies on, one ribbed with gold thread and the other two with yellow silk. I killed a good basket of Trout, but three fish to one were taken with the gold ribbed fly! The pattern fly is ribbed with yellow *silk*, as gold thread or wire so soon becomes tarnished.

No. 5.

JENNY SPINNER

(PATTERN, THE LOWER FLY IN THE LAST OVAL),

BEFORE alluded to in the note to the Iron Blue Dun, is sometimes a very killing fly. Being on the Chatsworth water on the 18th October, 1852, weather nice, with occasional showers, a few Iron Blue Duns came out in the afternoon. I had been using Indian Yellow and Little Chap, and had killed twenty Grayling and four Trout, the latter barren beauties, others about to spawn and out of condition, were returned to the water. Dining with my old friend the late William Condell (the medical man to His Grace the late Duke of Devonshire) it was arranged that I should lunch with him the following day, and that he should find me at

the Garden Stream. This he did, and I was then throwing over some rising fish not to be tempted either by Indian Yellow or Little Chap; he urged me to come out, declaring the fish were playing only, not feeding. At that moment I saw two Jenny Spinners on my jacket and immediately changed flies, and in about as many throws the Jenny Spinner had killed six Grayling weighing 6 lbs. 2 oz. and two clean Trout. This occupied about half an hour as I was fishing with single horse hair, and I need scarcely say that my friend became a convert to the merits of Jenny Spinner. On the following morning Jenny Spinner and Indian Yellow, each doing their share, killed in about two hours fourteen fine Grayling and two bright Trout. After the above the Jenny Spinner became a favourite with many. It is, however, a rather neglected fly, as it is so difficult to see on a streamy length of water. On the occasion

alluded to I was wading very deep and within eight yards of the rising fish but could discern no fly, and had it not been for accidentally seeing the two flies on my jacket, I should have gone to luncheon minus, instead of with, a handsome dish of Grayling. Another fact may also be deduced, viz., that the Iron Blue Duns do come out in cold, gentle, showery weather, nearly all the season through, consequently their transformations, the Jenny Spinner must likewise appear. To be made hackle; tying silk mulberry colour; tails, three fibres of a white Cockerell's hackle, or from the very palest grey feather of the Sea Swallow; tag, two or three turns of fine mulberry floss, middle part of body, fine white floss silk or a horsehair of transparent watery whiteness (I have killed well with a hair from my beard); shoulder, a few turns of mulberry floss like the tag; wings and legs tied hacklewise with a pale grey feather from the

butt of wing or back of a Sea Swallow, or the small Roseate Tern, or a fine fibred white Bantam Hen's hackle, *very slightly* stained with Judson's slate colour; all the patterns however of this fly, are from the Sea Swallow, or the Roseate Tern. Hook No. 1 or 0 Kendal neck bend.



SINCE the foregoing was sent to press, it has been suggested that the feathers stained by Judson & Son's dyes should be specified.

The first is the medium blue Honey Dun hackle for the legs of No. 4 the Iron Blue, which is produced by the use of the slate coloured dye on a White Hen's hackle that is naturally edged with buff or straw colour. The tint for the tails of the Light Dun, No. 12, from the Canary dye. The "fiery brown" legs of the small Red Ant, No. 18, are obtained by staining a red Game Cock's or Jungle Cock's hackle, red *through on the under as well as upper side*, with the light brown dye. Game Cock's hackles are sometimes, but rarely, red through on the *under* side, Jungle Cock's never, as *they* are usually a pale drab underneath, but this is altered to a thorough red by the light brown dye. *If* red Cock's hackles can be pro-

cured *thoroughly red through*, dye is not required. In mentioning Jungle Cock, the bird alluded to is the origin of our domestic fowls, not the Sonnerat bird, the hackles of which are so much prized for Salmon flies.

The pale Golden Plover's feather for the Willow Fly, No. 24, is *slightly* stained with Canary. The legs of the Eden Fly, No. 2 in appendix—*pale* Honey Dun—are from Hen's hackles the same as those used for the legs of the Iron Blue, but dyed a paler hue, and the hackles for the Jenny Spinner, No. 5 in the appendix,—pure white hen's *slightly* dyed with slate colour—are preferable on account of the fineness of fibre to those of the Sea swallow feathers. The straw coloured legs of the Bigg Dun, No. 13, are produced by dyeing buff coloured Cochin China Hens' hackles in a hot decoction of Saffron water to which a small bit of alum must be added. The wings of the Green and Grey

Drakes, Nos. 6 and 7 are from the Mallard, the former stained with green, the latter with slate coloured dye. As mentioned in the Introduction, the successful use of these dyes is only to be acquired by practice; no mordant is necessary, but prior to dyeing, it is of advantage to dip the feathers, for 2 or 3 minutes, in a tea-cup or saucer of hot water to which 10 or 15 drops of solution of Potash have been added, just sufficient to make the water greasy to the touch. This extracts all oily matter, and sometimes the required shades of pale colours may be obtained in a few seconds.

FINIS.

Syl Nemes
PO Box 3782
Bozeman, MT 59772
406 587 8301

Dear Judith:

Enclosed is a new chapter for two centuries, THE FLYFISHER AND THE TROUT'S POINT OF VIEW by Col B W Harding. I keep asking my self how we ever missed knowing a lot more about soft hackled flies and using them in our fly fishing than we did, whenever I finish another chapter for the book.

I will keep sending you chapters based on my letter of November 13, 2000, a copy of which I have included here.

I had a nice feeling about meeting you again in Salt Lake and have resumed working on the book. Are my feelings justified?

And what about Mt. Canisy?

Sincerely,

Syl

are made of a feather from a woodcock's wing, the body of lead-coloured silk, with a black cock's hackle wrapt under the wing; the hook No. 9 or 10. It may be fished with at any time of the day.

Black Gnat. 8.

✓ About the same time as the Spider, appears the Black Gnat, and continues till the end of May. The wings are made of a dark blue or dusky cock's hackle, and the body of a black ostrich's herl; the hook No. 10. This fly is to be used in cold stormy days; it is but seldom seen in warm weather.

Black Caterpillar. 9.

This insect appears early in May, and remains about a fortnight. The wings are made of a feather from a jay's wing, the body of a black ostrich's herl, with a black cock's hackle wound over the body; the hook No. 8. It is to be used in the evening after a warm day, and is very killing in small rivers.

Little Iron Blue. 10.

In cold stormy days, about the tenth of May, this fly appears, and lasts till the middle of June. Its wings stand upright, and are made of a dusky feather from under the wing of a blue

hen, or cormorant, the body of water-rat's fur, ribbed with yellow silk, and a blue cock's hackle wrapt over the body; the tail is forked, and of the same colour as the wings; the hook No. 10. This is a very neat small fly, and is to be fished with in cold weather, from eleven o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon.

Yellow Sally. 11.

✓ About the twentieth of May the Yellow Sally Fly may be seen, and it continues till the middle of June. The wings are made of a yellow cock's hackle, and the body with yellow dubbing; the hook No. 8 or 9.

Canon, or Down-hill Fly. 12.

This is the fly which is so frequently seen on the trunks of oak, ash, and willow trees; it is invariably found with its head pointing downwards, from which circumstance it derives the appropriate name of the Down-hill fly. It appears about the twentieth of May and continues about a week in June. The wings are made of a feather from the wing of a partridge, the body of a bittern's feather, and the head of the brown fur of a hare; the hook No. 8 or 9. This fly is bred in the oak-apple, and, like the Cowdung, is seldom seen on the water. Two of these flies, when alive, are an excellent bait to use in bobbing or dapping for Trout.

on the dubbing first, and rib the body afterwards with the twist.

No directions can well be given for making a fly, the way in which it is done varying according to the fancy of the artist; yet these instructions, with a little practice, will assist an ingenious angler. To see a fly made by a skilful hand is the best way of learning. It is well for the young angler, in the first instance, to purchase his artificial flies; and when he has gained experience, then to make them for himself.

A List of Artificial Flies used throughout the Season, and the way to make them.

*Red Fly. No. 1.**

This Fly, which is the first for the season, appears about the middle of February, and continues on the water till April. It has four wings and generally flutters on the surface of the water, which tempts the fish and makes them take it eagerly. It is thus made artificially; the wings of a dark drake's feather, the body of the red fur of a squirrel, and a red cock's hackle wrapt twice or thrice under the butt of the wings.

*These numbers refer to the flies in the Frontispiece.

The hook No. 7 or 8. This fly is to be fished with from ten o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon.

Blue Dun. 2.

This Fly is found on most rivers; it appears in the beginning of March and continues till the end of April. Its wings stand upright on its back, and are made of a feather out of a starling's wing, or the blue feathers that are found under the wing of a duck widgeon; the body is of the blue fur of a fox, or the blue part of a squirrel's fur, mixed with a little yellow mohair, and a fine blue cock's hackle wrapt over the body in imitation of legs; its tail is forked and of the same colour as the wings; the hook No. 9. This fly may be fished with from ten in the morning till three in the afternoon, but the principal time is from twelve till two. It is most plentiful, and the fish take them best, in dark, cold weather.

March Brown. 3.

About the middle of March this fly makes its appearance, and continues on the water till the end of April. Its wings stand upright and are made of the feather from a pheasant's wing; the tail is forked and of a similar colour; the body of light hare's and squirrel's fur mixed, ribbed with

yellow silk, and a partridge's hackle wrapt twice or thrice under the butt of the wings; the hook No. 7. This fly may be used with great success in warm gloomy days, from eleven till two o'clock; and when the Brown is on the water the fish will refuse every other kind. There cannot be too much said in commendation of this fly, both for its duration, and the extraordinary sport it affords the angler.

Cowdung Fly. 4.

This fly appears about the same time as the Brown, and continues on the water all the summer months, but the principal time to angle with it is from its first appearance till the end of April. Its wings, which stand upright, are made of a feather from the wings of a landrail, the body of dirty lemon-coloured mohair, and a hackle of the same colour wrapt under the butt of the wings; the hook No. 8. This fly is chiefly to be used in cold stormy days; it is seldom seen upon the water unless driven there by high winds.

Stone Fly. 5.

In the beginning of April the Stone Fly escapes from the husk, or case, before its wings are sufficiently grown to enable it to fly, and creeps to crevices in stones, from which circum-

stance its name is derived. It is seldom in perfection before the beginning of May. The wings are made of a fine dusky blue cock's hackle, the body of dark brown and yellow mohair mixed; the hook No. 4 or 5. This fly may be used any time of the day, and will be found very destructive in the most rapid parts of rivers and small brooks.

Granam, or Green-tail. 6.

If the weather be warm, this fly makes its appearance in the beginning of April, and continues on the water about a week; it is a very tender fly and cannot endure cold. The wings are made of a feather from the wing of a partridge, or pheasant; the body of the fur of a hare's face, and a grizzle cock's hackle wrapt under the wings; the hook No. 9. This fly is to be fished with from seven o'clock in the morning till eleven, at which time the March Brown comes on, and as long as it continues, the fish will not take the Granam; from five in the evening till dark the Granam may again be used with success.

Spider Fly. 7.

This fly appears about the middle of April, if the weather be warm, and is an excellent fly the remaining part of the month. The wings

Shorn Fly. 13.

The Shorn Fly, or Marlow Buzz, appears on the water about the same time as the Canon, and continues till the end of July; it is a small caterpillar with reddish-brown wings, and is frequently seen in grass-fields. There are three kinds, but the one most useful is thus made; the wings of a red cock's hackle, and the body of a peacock's herl; the hook No. 6 or 7. The Shorn fly is in its greatest perfection in June, and will kill fish at any time in the day; it is much used in Wales, but is better known there by the name of the *Coch-a-bonddu*, that is, red with a black body.

Yellow May Fly, or Cadow. 14.

This is the most important fly for Trout fishing of any, because at this period the Trout is in its greatest perfection; it is bred from the cad-worm, and is found in considerable numbers at the sides of most small gravelly rivers, on bushes which overhang the water; to which places they resort when they change from their chrysalis state. Its wings, which are single, stand upright like the wings of the butterfly; the body is yellow (some are darker than others) ribbed with green; the tail consists of three dark whisks, and is turned up towards the back; from the green stripes on its body, it is

sometimes called the Green Drake. The naturalist may be highly gratified during a fine warm day, in the end of May, by observing the manner in which this singular insect breaks through and flies from the case in which it has been enveloped while in the state of a maggot. The wings are formed artificially of the light feather of a grey drake, or wild mallard, dyed yellow; the body of yellow ram's wool, seal's fur, or amber-coloured mohair mixed with a little fox-down, or hog's wool, ribbed with pale yellow and green silk, or the feather of a heron, to imitate the joints of the fly's body; the head of peacock's herl, and the tail of three long hairs from a sable muff, or the whiskers of a black cat; the hook No. 6. This fly appears in the end of May, but the principal time for using it is from the first to the twelfth of June, from ten in the morning till seven in the evening.

Grey Drake. 15.

This fly appears at the same time as the last mentioned, and very much resembles it in shape; the wings are made of a dark-grey feather of a mallard; the body of light goat's hair, or white ostrich's herl, striped with dark silk; the legs of a grizzle cock's hackle; the head of peacock's herl, and the tail of three hairs from a sable muff or fitchew's tail; the hook No. 6.

Some anglers vary the body of this fly by warping with ash-coloured silk and silver twist. It is chiefly to be fished with in the evening, after the Yellow May Fly has disappeared, that is, from six o'clock till dark.

General Observations on Ephemeral Flies, applied particularly to the two preceding.

"This species of insect is named ephemeral, because of its very short existence in the fly state. It is one of the most beautiful species of flies, and undergoes five changes. At first the egg contains its vital principle; it comes forth a small caterpillar, which is transformed into a chrysalis, then into a nymph, and lastly into a fly, which deposits its eggs upon the surface of the water, where the sun's rays bring them to life. Each egg produces a little red worm, which moves in a serpentine manner; as soon as the cold weather sets in, this little worm makes for itself a shell, or lodging, where it passes the winter; at the end of which it ceases to be a worm, and enters into its third state, that of a chrysalis. It then sleeps till spring, and gradually becomes a beautiful nymph, or a sort of mummy, something in the form of a fish. At the time of its metamorphosis, the nymph at first seems inactive and lifeless; in six days the head appears, raising itself

gradually above the surface of the water; the body next disengages itself slowly and by degrees, till at length the whole animal comes out of its shell. The new-born fly remains for some minutes motionless upon the water; then gradually revives, and feebly shakes its wings; then moves them quicker, and attempts first to walk, then to fly. As these insects are all hatched nearly at the same time, they are seen in swarms for a few hours flitting and playing upon the surface of the water. The male and female then unite and couple together for two more hours, when they again return to their sports, lay their eggs, and soon after die. Thus they terminate their short life in the space of a few hours, and the same day that saw them born witnesses their death."

Orl Fly. 16.

During the whole of June this fly may be seen playing upon the top of the water, and is a good killing fly from ten o'clock till four, especially after the May Fly is gone. It has four wings lying close to the back, which should be made of a dark grizzle cock's hackle; the body of peacock's herl worked with dark red silk; the hook No. 7. This fly is principally used in very warm weather.

Sky Blue. 17.

This fly also appears early in June, and continues till the middle of July; the wings stand upright, and are made of the light blue feather of a hen, the body of pale yellow mohair mixed with light blue fur and ribbed with a yellow cock's hackle; the hook No. 9. This fly is only to be used when the water is very low and fine.

Cadis Fly. 18.

About the twelfth of June this fly appears, and continues till the beginning of July; it is bred from the cadis or cod-bait. The wings are made of a feather from a buff-coloured hen; the body of buff mohair, warped with a pale yellow hackle; the hook No. 7. The Cadis is a fly worth the least notice of any, as there are many others on at the same time which are far preferable; it is chiefly used at the clearing of the river after it has been disturbed

Fern Fly. 19.

This fly appears about the middle of June, and continues good till the middle of July. Its wings are made of a woodcock's feather, and the body of orange-coloured silk; the hook No. 6 or 7. It is a very killing fly, and may be used at any time of the day.

Red Spinner. 20.

The Red Spinner appears about the middle of June, and disappears in the end of August. The wings are made of a brownish grey feather of a drake; the body of the red fur of a squirrel, ribbed with gold twist, and warped with a red cock's hackle; the tail is forked, and of the herl of a red hackle. It may be varied thus:— the wings of a feather from the wing of a starling, the body of dull red mohair, &c. as above. The hook No. 8 or 9. This is an excellent fly, but most killing when the water is dark, and late in the evening, after a hot day.

Blue Gnat. 21.

This fly appears at the same time as the Red Spinner, and continues about a fortnight. The wings are made of a small blue cock's hackle; the body of light blue fur, mixed with a little yellow mohair; the hook No. 10. It is only useful when the water is low and fine.

Large Red Ant. 22.

If the weather be hot, this fly will be found on the water in the middle of June, and will remain till the middle of July. The wings are made of a starling's feather; the body of peacock's herl, and a ginger-coloured cock's hackle wrapt under the wings; the hook No. 9. To

be fished with from eleven o'clock in the forenoon, till six in the evening.

Large Black Ant. 23.

About the same time as the Red appears the Large Black Ant Fly. The wings are made of a very light sky-blue hackle; the body of black ostrich's herl, and a black cock's hackle wrapt under the wings; the hook No. 9. This fly resembles the Red Ant in shape, and is to be used at the same period.

Welshman's Button. 24.

The Welshman's Button, or Hazel Fly, appears in the end of July, and remains about ten days. The wings are made of a red feather from the rump of a partridge, or pheasant; the body with peacock's and black ostrich's herl mixed, and warped with a black cock's hackle; the hook No. 8. This insect is a small caterpillar, in form similar to a button, from whence it derives its name; it is equally valuable for bobbing or dapping with, as for fly-fishing.

Little Red Ant. 25.

This fly appears about the twelfth of August, and remains on the water till the end of September; the wings are made of a starling's feather; the body of peacock's herl, with a ginger-col-

oured cock's hackle wrapt under the wings; the hook No. 10. It is a good killer from twelve o'clock till five, particularly in warm gloomy days.

Little Black Ant. 25.

The Little Black Ant appears at the same time, and resembles in shape the Little Red Ant; the wings are made of a very light sky-blue cock's hackle; the body of black ostrich's herl, and a black cock's hackle wrapt under the wings; the hook No. 10. This fly is to be used with the Little Red Ant.

Whirling Blue. 26.

This fly appears about the twelfth of August, and remains three weeks; its wings stand upright, and are made of a feather from the wing of a starling; the body of squirrel's fur mixed with yellow mohair, and warped with a red cock's hackle; the tail the same colour as the wings; the hook No. 9. To be fished with during the middle of the day.

Little Pale Blue. 27.

This fly may be met with about the same time as the Whirling Blue, and it continues till the end of September. The wings are made of a feather from the wing of a sea-swallow; the

body of very pale blue fur mixed with yellow mohair, and warped with a pale blue hackle; the hook No. 9. This fly is excellent for Greyling fishing, and may be used from eleven in the morning till three in the afternoon.

Willow Fly. 28.

In the beginning of September this fly appears, and is a very killing fly the remainder of the season. The wings are made of a grizzle cock's hackle; the body of blue squirrel's fur mixed with yellow mohair; the hook No. 8. It is a very destructive fly in cold stormy weather.

During the hot summer months so great a variety of flies appear every day upon the water, that the fish are more difficult to be taken than in the spring or autumn; but it should be observed as a general rule, to angle with the first fly mentioned in each month, in the morning, and afterwards with such flies as appear in succession in the course of the day. These flies for the most part disappear about the middle of August, after which time sport is more to be depended upon with the three autumn flies, viz. the Whirling Blue, the Pale Blue, and the Willow, which are as good for Greyling fishing, as the three spring flies, viz. the Red, the Blue Dun, and the Brown, are for the early Trout fishing.

Dragon Fly, Libella, or Libellula.

This Fly is used only in Salmon fishing; it frequents most rivers during the months of July and August. The head of this insect is a beautiful object for the microscope; it wears a mask as perfectly formed as those worn in a masquerade; and this mask, fastened to its neck, and which it moves at will, serves to hold its prey while devouring it. This insect flies very swiftly, and feeds while on the wing, clearing the air of innumerable small flies. The wings are made of a reddish-brown feather from the wing of a cock turkey; the body of auburn-coloured mohair warped with yellow silk; and a ginger cock's hackle wrapt under the wings; the hook No. 2 or 3. Or it may be varied thus; the wings of a rich brown feather from a heron's wing; the body drab, or olive-coloured mohair; a bittern's hackle under the wings, and a forked tail. This fly is about two inches in length.

King's Fisher or Peacock Fly.

This is also a Salmon fly, and is seen at the same time as the Dragon fly. The wings are made of a feather from the neck or tail of a peacock; the body of deep green mohair, warped with light green silk; and a jay's feather, striped blue and white, wrapt under the wings; the hook No. 2 or 3. It may be thus varied;