THE

ART of COOKERY

In Imitation of

Horace's Art of Poetry.
THE
Art of Cookery,
In Imitation of
Horace's Art of Poetry.
WITH SOME
LETTERS TO
Dr. LISTER, and Others:
Occasion'd principally by the Title of
a Book publish'd by the Doctor, being the
Works of Apicius Cælius,
Concerning the Soups and Sauces of the
Antients.
With an Extract of the greatest Curiosities contain'd
in that Book.
To which is added,
Horace's Art of Poetry, in Latin.

By the Author of the Journey to London.
Humbly inscrib'd to the Honourable BEEF
STEAK CLUB.

LONDON:
Printed for BERNARD LINTOTT at the Cross-
Keys between the two Temple Gates in Fleet-
street.
THE PUBLISHER TO THE READER.

It is now a Days the hard Fate of such as pretend to be Authors, that they are not permitted to be Masters of their own Works; for if such Papers (however imperfect) as may be called a Copy of them, either by a Servant or any other Means come to the Hands of a Bookseller, he ne'er considers whether it be for the Person's Reputation
The Publisher to the Reader.

Reputation to come into the World, whether 'tis agreeable to his Sentiments, whether to his Stile or Correctness, or whether he has for some time look'd over it; nor doth he care what Name or Character he puts to it, so he imagines he may get by it.

It was the Fate of the following Poem to be so us'd, and Printed with as much Imperfection, and as many Mistakes as a Bookseller that has common Sense cou'd imagine shou'd pass upon the Town, especially in an Age so polite and critical as the present.

These following Letters and Poem were at the Press some time before the other Paper pretenting to the same Title was crept out: And they had else, as the Learned say, groan'd under the Press till such time as the Sheets had one by one been perus'd and corrected, not only by the Author, but his Friends, whose Judgment as he is sensible he wants, so he is proud to own that they sometimes condescend to afford him.

For
The Publisher to the Reader.

For many Faults that at first seem small, yet create unpardonable Errors, and the Number of the Verse turns upon the Harshness of a Syllable, and the laying Stress upon improper Words, will make the most correct Piece ridiculous: False Concord, Tenses and Grammar, Nonsense, Impropriety and Confusion, may go down with some Persons, but it should not be in the Power of a Bookseller to lampoon an Author, and tell him you did write all this, I have got it, and you shall stand to the Scandal, and I will have the Benefit: Yet this is the present Case, notwithstanding there are above threescore Faults of this nature, Verses transposed, some added, others alter'd, or rather that should have been alter'd, and near forty omitted. The Author does not value himself upon the whole, but if he shews his Esteem for Horace, and can by any means provoke Persons to read so useful a Treatise; if he shews his Aversion to the Introduction of Luxury, which may tend to the Corruption of Manners, and declare his Love to the old British Hospitality, Charity and Valour, when the Arms of the Family, the
the old Pikes, Muskets and Halberds hung up in the Hall over the long Table; and the Marrow Bones lay on the Floor, and Chivey Chafe and the Old Courtier of the Queen's were plac'd over the Carv'd Mantle Piece, and the Beef and Brown Bread were carried every Day to the Poor, he desires little farther than that the Reader would for the future give all such Book-sellers as are before spoke of no manner of Encouragement.
To Dr. Lister, and Others.

To Mr. ———

DEAR SIR,

THE Happiness of hearing now and then from you extremely delights me; for, I must confess, most of my other Friends are so much taken up with Politicks, or Speculations, that either their Hopes, or Fears, give them little Leisure to peruse such parts of Learning as lye remote,
remote, and are fit only for the Closets of the Curious. How blest are you at London, where you have new Books of all sorts! whilst we at a greater distance, being destitute of such Improvements, must content our selves with the old Store, and thumb the Classicks, as if we were never to get higher than our Tully or our Virgil.

You tantalize me only, when you tell me of the Edition of a Book by the ingenious Dr. Lister, which you say is a Treatife De Condimentis & Opsoniis Veterum, Of the Sauces and Soups of the Antients, as I take it. Give me leave to use an Expression, which, tho' vulgar, yet upon this occasion is just, and proper, you have made my Mouth Water, but have not sent me wherewithal to satisfie my Appetite.

I have rais'd a thousand Notions to myself only from the Title: Where could such a Treasure lye hid? What Manuscripts have been collated? Under what Emperor was it wrote? Might it not have been in the Reign of
of Heliogabalus, who, tho' vicious, and in some things fantastical, yet was not incurious in the grand Affair of Eating?

Consider, dear Sir, in what Uncertainties we must remain at present; you know my Neighbour Mr. Creatorix is a learned Antiquary; I shew'd him your Letter, which threw him into such a Dubiousness, and indeed Perplexity of Mind, that the next Day he durst not put any Catchup in his Fish Sauce, nor have his beloved Pepper, Oyl and Limon with his Partridge, left before he had seen Dr. Lifter's Book he might transgress in using something not common to the Antients.

Dispatch it therefore to us with all Speed, for I expect Wonders from it. Let me tell you; I hope, in the first place, it will, in some measure, remove the Barbarity of our present Education: For what hopes can there be of any Progress in Learning, whilst our Gentlemen suffer their Sons at Westminster, Eaton, and Winchester to eat nothing but Salt with their Mutton, and Vinegar with their
their Roast Beef upon Holidays? What Extensiveness can there be in their Souls? Especially when upon their going thence to the University, their Knowledge in Culinary Matters is seldom enlarg'd, and their Diet continues very much the same; and as to Sauces they are in profound Ignorance.

It were to be wish'd therefore, that every Family had a French Tutor; for besides his being Groom, Gardiner, Butler, and Valet, you would see that he is endued with a greater Accomplishment; for according to an antient Author, Quot Galli, totidem Coqui, As many Frenchmen as you have, so many Cooks you may depend upon; which is very useful where there is a numerous Issue: And I doubt not, but with such Tutors; and good Housekeepers, to provide Cake and Sweet-meats; together with the tender Care of an indulgent Mother, to see that the Children eat and drink every thing that they call for; I doubt not, I say, but we may have a Warlike and Frugal Gentry, a Temperate and Austere Clergy; and such Persons of Quality, in all Stations,
tions, as may best undergo the Fatigues of our Fleet and Armies.

Pardon me, Sir, if I break off abruptly, for I am going to Monsieur d'Aviaux, a Person famous for easing the Tooth-ach by Avulsion; he has promis'd to shew me how to strike a Lancet into the Jugular of a Carp, so as the Blood may issue thence with the greatest Effusion, and then will instantly perform the Operation of stewing it in its own Blood, in the presence of my self, and several more Virtuosi: But let him use what Claret he will in the Performance, I will secure enough to drink your Health, and the rest of your Friends.

I remain, Sir, &c.
To Mr.——

SIR,

I shall make bold to claim your promise, in your last obliging letter, to obtain the happiness of my correspondence with Dr. Lister; and to that end have sent you the enclos'd, to be communicated to him, if you think convenient.

To Dr. Lister, present.

SIR,

I am a plain man, and therefore never use compliments; but I must tell you, that I have a great ambition to hold a correspondence with you, especially that I may beg you to communicate your remarks from the antients, concerning dentiscalps, vulgarly call'd tooth-picks. I take the use of them to
to have been of great Antiquity, and the Original to come from the Instinct of Nature, which is the best Mistress upon all occasions. The Egyptians were a People excellent for their Philosophical and Mathematical Observations, they search'd into all the Springs of Action; and tho' I must condemn their Superstition, I cannot but applaud their Inventions. This People had a vast District that worship'd the Crocodile, which is an Animal, whose Jaws being very oblong, give him the Opportunity of having a great many Teeth; and his Habitation and Business lying most in the Water, he, like our modern Dutch-witsters in Southwark, had a very good Stomach, and was extremely voracious. It is certain that he had the Water of Nile always ready, and consequently the Opportunity of washing his Mouth after Meals; yet he had farther occasion for other Instruments to cleanse his Teeth, which are ferrate, or like a Saw. To this end Nature has provided an Animal call'd the Ichneumon, which performs this Office, and is so main\^tained by the Product of its own Labour.

The
The Egyptians seeing such an useful Sagacity in the Crocodile which they so much reverence'd, soon began to imitate it: Great Examples easily drawing the Multitude, so that it became their constant Custom, to pick their Teeth, and wash their Mouths after eating. I cannot find in Marsham's Dynasties, nor in the Fragments of Manethon, what Year of the Moon, (for I hold the Egyptian Years to have been Lunar, that is, but of a Month's continuance) so venerable an Usage first began: For it is the fault of great Philologers to omit such things as are most material. Whether Sesostris in his large Conquests might extend the use of them, is as uncertain; for the glorious Actions of those Ages lie very much in the dark: It is very probable that the publick use of them came in about the same time that the Egyptians made use of Juries. I find, in the Preface to the Third Part of Modern Reports, "That the Chaldees had a great Esteem for the number Twelve, because there were so many Signs of the Zodiac; from them this Number came to the Egyptians, and so to Greece, where Mars
“Mars himself was try'd for a Murther, and was acquitted. Now it does not appear upon Record, nor any Stone, that I have seen, whether the Jury club'd, or whether Mars treated them at Dinner, tho' it is most likely that he did; for he was but a quarrelsome sort of Person, and probably, tho' acquitted, might be as guilty as Count Coningsmark. Now the Custom of Juries dining at an Eating-house, and having Glasses of Water brought them with Tooth-picks, ting'd with Vermillion swimming at the top, being still continued; why may we not imagine, That the Tooth-picks were as antient as the Dinner, the Dinner as the Juries, and the Juries at least as the Grandchildren of Mitzraim? Homer makes his Heroes feed so grosly, that they seem to have had more occasion for Scen'ers than Goosequills. He is very tedious in describing a Smith's Forge, and an Anvil; whereas he might have been more polite in setting out the Tooth-pick-case or painted Smuff-Box of Achilles, if that Age had not been so barbarous as to want them. And here I cannot but consider, that Athens in the time of Pericles,
Pericles, when it flourish'd most in sumptuous Buildings, and Rome in its Height of Empire from Augustus down to Adrian, had nothing that equall'd the Royal or New Exchange, or Pope's-head Alley for Curiosities and Toy-shops; neither had their Senate any thing to alleviate their Debates concerning the Affairs of the Universe like Raffling sometimes at Gollonel Parsons's. Although the Egyptians often extended their Conquests into Africa and Ethiopia, and tho' the Cafre Blacks have very fine Teeth; yet I cannot find that they make use of any such Instrument; nor does Ludolfus, tho' very exact as to the Abyssine Empire, give any account of a matter so important; for which he is to blame, as I shall shew in my Treatise of Forks and Napkins, of which I shall send you an Essay with all Expedition. I shall in that Treatise fully illustrate, or confute this Passage of Dr. Heylin, in the third Book of his Cosmography, where he says of the Chinese, That they eat their Meat with two Sticks of Ivory, Ebony, or the like; not touching it with their Hands at all, and therefore no great Foulers of Linnen.
The use of Silver Forks with us, by some of our spruce Gallants taken up of late, came from hence into Italy, and from thence into England. I cannot agree with this Learned Doctor in many of these Particulars. For first the use of these Sticks is not so much to save Linen, as out of pure Necessity, which arises from the length of their Nails, which Persons of great Quality in those Countries wear at a prodigious length, to prevent all possibility of working, or being serviceable to themselves or others; and therefore if they would, they could not easily feed themselves with those Claws; and I have very good Authority that in the East, and especially in Japan, the Princes have the Meat put into their Mouths by their Attendants. Besides, these Sticks are of no use but for their sort of Meat, which being Pilau, is all boil'd to Rags. But what would those Sticks signify to carve a Turkey-cock, or a Chine of Beef? Therefore our Forks are of quite different Shape, the Steel ones are Bidental, and the Silver generally resembling Tridents; which makes me think them to be as ancient as the Saturnian
Saturnian Race, where the former is appropriated to Pluto, and the latter to Neptune. It is certain that Pedro Della Valle, that famous Italian Traveller, carried his Knife and Fork into the East Indies, and he gives a large Account how at the Court of an Indian Prince he was admired for his Neatness in that particular, and his Care in wiping that, and his Knife, before he return'd them to their respective Repositories. I could wish Dr. Wotton, in the next Edition of his Modern Learning, would shew us how much we are improv'd since Dr. Heylin's time, and tell us the Original of Ivory Knives, with which young Heirs are suffer'd to mangle their own Pudding; as likewise of Silver and Gold Knives, brought in with the Desert for Carving Jellies and Orange-Butter; and the indispensible Necessity of a Silver Knife, at the Side-Board to mingle Sallads with, as is with great Learning made out in a Treatise call'd Acetaria, concerning Dressing of Sallads. A noble Work! But I transgress ———

And
And yet pardon me, good Doctor, I had almost forgot a thing that I would not have done for the World, it is so remarkable. I think I may be positive from this Verse of Juvenal, where he speaks of the Egyptians,

Porrum & cape nefas violare, & frangere morsu,

That it was Sacrilege to chop a Leek, or bite an Onion: Nay, I believe that it amounts to a Demonstration, That Pharaoh-Necho could have no true Lenten Porridge, nor any Carrier's Sauce to his Mutton; the true Receipt of making which Sauce I have from an ancient MS. remaining at the Bull Inn in Bishopsgate-street, which Runs thus: "Take seven Spoonfuls of Spring Water, slice two Onions of moderate Size into a large Saucer, and put in as much Salt as you can hold at thrice betwixt your Fore-finger and Thumb, if large, and serve it up. Probatum est, Hobson Carrier to the University of Cambridge.
The Effigies of that worthy Person remains still at that Inn; and I dare say, that not only Hobson, but old Birch, and many others of that musical and delightful Profession, would rather have been Labourers at the Pyramids with that Regale, than to have reign'd at Memphis, and have been debarr'd of it. I break off abruptly. Believe me an Admirer of your Worth, and a Follower of your Methods towards the encrease of Learning; and more especially

Your, &c.

To Mr.

Sir,

I am now very seriously employ'd in a Work that, I hope, may be useful to the Publick, which is a Poem of the Art of Cookery, in Imitation of Horace's Art of Poetry, inscrib'd to Dr. Lister, as hoping it may be in time read.
read as a preliminary to his Works: but I have not Vanity enough to think it will live so long. I have in the mean time sent you an Imitation of Horace his Invitation of Torquatus to Supper, which is the 5th Epistle of his first Book. Perhaps you will find so many Faults in this, that you may save me the Trouble of my other Proposal, but however take it as it is.

If Bellvill can his gen’rous Soul confine
To a small Room, few Dishes, and some Wine,
I shall expect my Happiness at Nine.

Two Bottles of smooth Palm, or Anjou white,
Shall give a Welcome, and prepare Delight.

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask,
But the Champaigne is to each Man his Flask.
I tell you with what Force I keep the Field,
And if you can exceed it, speak, I’ll yield.

The Snow-white Damask Ensigns are display’d,
And glitt’ring Salvers on the Side-board laid.

Thus
Thus we'll disperse all busie Thoughts and Cares, The General's Counsels, and the Statesman's Fears: Nor shall Sleep reign in that precedent Night, Whose joyful Hours lead on the glorious Light, Sacred to British Worth in Blenheim's Fight.

The Blessings of Good Fortune seem refus'd, Unless sometimes with generous Freedom us'd. 'Tis Madness, not Frugality, prepares A vast Excess of Wealth for squandering Heirs. Must I of neither Wine, nor Mirth partake, Left the censorious World should call me Rake? Who unacquainted with the gen'rous Wine, E'er spoke bold Truths, or fram'd a great Design? That makes us fancy ev'ry Face has Charms; That gives us Courage, and then finds us Arms: Sees Care disburthen'd, and each Tongue employ'd, The Poor grown Rich, and ev'ry Wish enjoy'd.
This I'll perform, and promise you shall see,
A Cleanliness, from Affectation free:
No Noise, no Hurry, when the Meat's set on,
Or when the Dish is chang'd, the Servants gone.
For all things ready, nothing more to fetch,
What e'er you want is in the Master's Reach.
Then for the Company I'll see it chose,
Their Emblematic Signal is the Rose.
If you of Freeman's Rallery approve,
Of Cotton's Laugh, and Winner's Tales of Love,
And Bellair's charming Voice may be allow'd,
What can you hope for better from a Crowd?
But I shall not prescribe, consult your Ease;
Write back your Men, and number as you please:
Try your Back-stairs, and let the Lobby wait,
A Stratagem in War is no Deceit.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

To
To Mr. ———

Here send you what I promis'd, a Discourse of Cookery, after the Method which Horace has taken in his Art of Poetry, which I have all along kept in my View; for Horace certainly is an Author to be imitated in the Delivery of Precepts, for any Art or Science: He is indeed severe upon our sort of Learning in some of his Satyrs; but even there he instructs, as in the fourth Satyr of the second Book;

Longa quibus facies evis erit, illa memento,
Ut suci melioris, & ut magis alba rotundis,
Ponere; namque Maren cohibent callosa vitellum.

" Choose Eggs oblong, remember they'll " be found
" Of sweeter taft, and whiter than the " Round;
" The Firmness of that Shell includes the Male.

I am
I am much of his Opinion, and could only wish that the World was thoroughly inform'd of two other Truths concerning Eggs: One is, how incomparably better Roasted Eggs are than boil'd; the other, never to eat any Butter with Eggs in the Shell: You cannot imagine how much more you will have of their Flavour, and how much easier they will fit upon your Stomach. The worthy Person who recommended it to me made many Proselytes; and I have the Vanity to think that I have not been altogether unsuccessful.

I have in this Poem us'd a plain, easie, familiar Stile, as most fit for Precept; neither have I been too exact an Imitator of Horace, as he himself directs. I have not consulted any of his Translators, neither Mr. Oldham, whose Copiousness runs into Paraphrase; nor Ben Johnson, who is admirable for his close following of the Original; nor yet the Lord Roscommon, so excellent for the Beauty of his Language, and his Penetration into the very Design, and Soul of that Author. I consider'd that I went upon a new Undertaking.
king, and tho' I don't value my self upon it as much as Lucretius did, yet I dare say it is more innocent and inoffensive.

Sometimes when Horace's Rules come too thick, and sententious, I have so far taken liberty as to pass over some of them; for I consider the Nature and Temper of Cooks, who are not of the most patient Disposition, as their under Servants too often experience. I wish I might prevail with them to moderate their Passions, which will be the greater Conquest, seeing a continual Heat is added to their native Fire.

Amidst the variety of Directions which Horace gives us in his Art of Poetry, that is one of the most accurate Pieces that he or any other Author has wrote, there is a secret Connection in reality, though he does not express it too plainly, and therefore this Imitation of it has many Breaks in it. If such as shall condescend to read this Poem, would at the same time consult Horace's original Latin, which is here affix'd, or some of the foremen-
foremention'd Translators, they would find at least this Benefit, that they would recollect those excellent Instructions which he delivers to us in such elegant Language.

I could wish the Master and Wardens of the Cooks Company would order this Poem to be read with due Consideration; for it is not lightly to be run over, seeing it contains many useful Instructions for Humane Life. It is true, that some of these Rules may seem more principally to respect the Steward, Clerk of the Kitchen, Caterer, or perhaps the Butler. But the Cook being the principal Person, without whom all the rest will be little regarded, they are directed to him, and the Work being design'd for the universal Good, it will accomplish some part of its intent, if those sort of People will improve by it.

It may happen in this as in all Works of Art, that there may be some Terms not obvious to common Readers, but they are not many. The Reader may not have a just Idea of a swol'd Mutton, which is a Sheep
roasted in its Wool, to save the Labour of fleaining. *Bacon* and *Filbert Tarts* are something unusual, but since *Sprout Tarts* and *Pistachio Tarts* are much the same thing, and to be seen in Dr. Salmon’s *Family Dictionary*, those Persons who have a desire for them, may easily find the way to make them. As for *Grout* it is an old *Danish Dish*, and it is claim’d as an Honour to the ancient Family of to carry a Dish of it up at the Coronation. A *Dwarf Pye* was prepar’d for King *James the First*, when *Jeffrey* his Dwarf rose out of one arm’d with a Sword and Buckler, and is so recorded in History, that there are few but know it. Tho’ *Marinated Fish*, *Hippocras* and *Ambigues* are known to all that deal in Cookery, yet *Terrenes* are not so usual, being a Silver Vessel fill’d with the most costly Dainties after the manner of an Oglio. A *Surprise* is likewise a Dish not so very common, which promising little from its first Appearance, when open abounds with all sorts of Variety; which I cannot better resemble than to the Fifth Act of one of our Modern Comedies. *Last Monteth, Vinegar, Thaliessen,
Thaliesien, and Bossu should be taken for Dishes of Rarities, it may be known that Monteth was a Gentleman with a scallop'd Coat, that Vinegar keeps the Ring at Lincoln's Inn Fields, Thaliesien was one of the most antient Bards amongst the Britains, and Bossu one of the most certain Instructors of Criticism that this latter Age has produc'd.

I hope it will not be taken ill by the Wits that I call my Cooks by the Title of Ingenious; for I cannot imagine why Cooks may not be as well read as any other Persons; I am sure their Apprentices, of late Years, have had very great Opportunities of Improvement; and Men of the first Pretences to Literature have been very liberal, and sent in their Contributions very largely: They have been very serviceable both to Spit and Oven, and for these twelve Months past, whilst Dr. Wotton with his modern Learning was defending Pye-crust from scorching, his dear Friend Dr. Bently, with his Phalaris, has been singeing of Capons. Not that this was occasion'd by any
any Superfluity, or Tediumness of their Writings, or mutual Commendations; but it was found out by some worthy Patriots, to make the Labours of the two Doctors, as far as possible, to become useful to the Publick.

Indeed Cookery has an Influence upon Mens Actions even in the highest Stations of human Life. The great Philosopher Pythagoras, in his Golden Verses, shews himself to be extremely nice in Eating, when he makes it one of his chief Principles of Morality to abstain from Beans. The noblest Foundations of Honour, Justice and Integrity were found to lye hid in Turnips, as appears in that great Dictator, Cincinnatus, who went from the Plough to the Command of the Roman Army; and having brought home Victory, retir'd to his Cottage: For when the Samnite Ambassadors came thither to him, with a large Bribe, and found him dressing Turnips for his Repast, they immediately return'd with this Sentence, "That it was impossible to prevail upon him that could be contented with such a Supper. In short, there are no honorary Appe.
Appellations but what may be made use of to Cooks; for I find throughout the whole Race of Charlemain, that the Great Cook of the Palace was one of the prime Ministers of State, and Conductor of Armies: So true is that Maxim of Paulus Æmilius after his glorious Expedition into Greece, when he was to entertain the Roman People: "That there was equal Skill required to bring an Army into the Field, and to set forth a magnificent Entertainment; since the one was as far as possibly to annoy your Enemy, and the other to pleasure your Friend. In short, as for all Persons that have not a due Regard for the learned, industrious, moral, upright, and warlike Profession of Cookery, may they live as the antient Inhabitants of Puerte Ventura, one of the Canary Islands, where they being so barbarous as to make the most contemptible Person to be their Butcher, they had likewise their Meat serv’d up raw, because they had no Fire to dress it; and I take this to be a condition bad enough of all Conscience.
As this small Essay finds Acceptance, I shall be encourag'd to pursue a great Design I have in hand of publishing a *Bibliotheca Culinaria*, or the *Cook's Compleat Library*, which shall begin with a *Translation*, or at least an *Epitome* of *Athenæus*, who Treats of all things belonging to a *Grecian Feast*: He shall be publish'd with all his *Comments*, *useful Glosses*, and *Indexes* of a vast *Copiousness*, with *Cuts* of the *Basting Ladles*, *Dripping Pans*, and *Drudging Boxes*, &c. lately dug up at Rome out of an *old Subterranean Skillyery*. I design to have all Authors in all Languages upon that Subject; therefore pray consult what *Oriental Manuscripts* you have: I remember *Erpenius*, in his Notes upon *Locman's Fables* (whom I take to be the same Person with *Æsop*) gives us an admirable Receipt for making the *sowre Milk*, that is, the *Bonny-Clabber* of the *Arabians*. I should be glad to know how *Mahomet* us'd to have his *Shoulder of Mutton* dress'd; I have heard he was a great Lover of that Joint, and that a *Maid of an Inn* poyson'd him with one, saying, *If*
he is a Prophet he will discover it, if he is an Impostor, no matter what becomes of him. I shall have occasion for the Assistance of all my Friends in this great Work. I some Posts ago desired a Friend to enquire what Manuscripts Sol. Harding, a famous Cook, may have left behind him at Oxford. He says, he finds among his Executors several admirable Bills of Fare for Aristotle-Suppers, and Entertainments of Country Strangers, with certain Prizes according to their several Seasons; he says some Pages have large black Crosses drawn over them, but for the greater part the Books are fair and legible.

Sir, I would beg you to search Cooks Hall, what Manuscripts they may have in their Archives: See what in Guild-Hall: What Account of Custard in the Sword-bearers Office, How many Tun He, a Common Cryer, or a Common Hunt may eat, in their Life-time. But I transgress the Bounds of a Letter, and have stray’d from my Subject, which should have been to beg you to read the following Lines, when you are inclin’d to be most favourable
favourable to your Friend, for else they will never be able to endure your just Censure; I rely upon your good Nature, and I am

Your most oblig'd, &c.

To Mr.

Dear Sir,

I have reflected upon the Discourse I had with you the other Day, and upon serious Consideration find, that the true understanding of the whole Art of Cookery, will be useful to all Persons that pretend to the Belles-Lettres, and especially to Poets.

I do not find it proceeds from any Enmity of the Cooks, but it is rather the fault of their Masters, that Poets are not so well acquainted with good Eating, as otherwise they might be, if oftener invited: However, even in Mr. D'Urfey's Presence, this I would be bound
bound to say, That a good Dinner is Brother to a good Poem; only it is something more substantial; and between two and three a Clock more agreeable.

I have known a Supper make the most diverting part of a Comedy: Mr. Betterton in the Libertine has fat very gravely with the Leg of a Chicken, but I have seen Jacomo very merry, and eat very heartily of Pease, and butter’d Eggs under the Table. The Host in the Villain, who carries Tables, Stools, Furniture and Provisions all about him, gives great Content to the Spectators, when from the Crown of his Hat he produces his cold Capon; so Armarillis (or rather Parthenope, as I take it) in the Rehearsal, with her Wine in her Spear, and her Pye in her Helmet; and the Cook that flobbers his Beard with Sack Posset, in the Man’s the Master, have, in my Opinion, made the most diverting part of the Action. These Embellishments we have receiv’d from our Imitation of the antient Poets: Horace, in his Satyrs, makes Mecanias very merry with the Recollection of
the unusual Entertainment and Dishes given him by Nasidienus; and with his Raillery upon Garlick in his third Epode. The Supper of Petronius with all its Machines and Contrivances, gives us the most lively Description of Nero's Luxury. Juvenal spends a whole Satyr about the Price and Dressing of a single Fish, with the Judgment of the Roman Senate concerning it. Thus, whether serious or jocose, good Eating is made the Subject and Ingredient of Poetical Entertainments.

I think all Poets agree that Episodes are to be interwove in their Poems with the greatest Nicety of Art; and so it is the same thing at a good Table, and yet I have seen a very good Episode (give me leave to call it so) made by sending out the Leg of a Goose, or the Gizzard of a Turkey to be broil'd: Tho' I know that Criticks, with a good Stomach, have been offended that the Unity of Action shou'd be so far broken. And yet, as in our Plays, so at our common Tables, many Episodes are allow'd, as slicing of Cucumbers,
cumbers, dressing of Sallads, seasoning the inside of a Sirloyn of Beef, breaking Lobsters Claws, stewing Wild Ducks, toasting of Cheese, Legs of Larks, and several others.

A Poet, who by proper Expressions, and pleasing Images is to lead us into the Knowledge of necessary Truth, may delude his Audience extremely, and indeed barbarously, unless he has some Knowledge of this Art of Cookery, and the Progress of it. Would it not found ridiculous to hear Alexander the Great to command his Cannon to be mounted, and to throw red hot Bullets out of his Mortar-pieces? Or to have Statira talk of Tapestry Hangings, which all the Learned know, were many Years after her Death, first hung up in the Hall of King Attalus? Should Sir John Falstaffe complain of having durty'd his Silk Stockings, or Anne of Bolen call for her Coach, would an Audience endure it? When all the World knows that Queen Elizabeth was the first that had her Coach, or wore Silk Stockings: Neither can a Poet put Hops in an
Englishman’s Drink before Heresy came in: Nor can he serve him with a Dish of Carps before that time: He might as well give King James the First a Dish of Asparagus upon his first coming to London, which were not brought into England till many Years after: Or make Owen Tudor present Queen Catherine with a Sugar-Loaf, whereas he might as easily have given her a Diamond as large: Seeing the Icing of Cakes at Woodstreet Corner, and the Refining of Sugar, was but an Invention of Two hundred Years standing, and before that time our Ancestors sweetened and garnish’d all with Honey, of which there are some Remains: In Windsor Bowls, Baron Bracks and large Simnels sent for Presents from Litchfield.

But now on the contrary it would shew his Reading, if the Poet put a Hen-Turkey upon the Table in a Tragedy; and therefore I would advise it in Hamlet, instead of their painted Trifles; and I believe it would give more Satisfaction to the Actors. For Diodorus Siculus reports, how the Sifters of Meleager, or Diomedes
medes mourning for their Brother, were turn'd into Hen-Turkeys; from whence proceeds their Stateliness of Gate, Reservedness in Conversation, and melancholy in the Tone of their Voice, and all their Actions. But this would be the most improper Meat in the World for a Comedy; for Melancholy, and Distress require a different sort of Diet, as well as Language: and I have heard of a fair Lady, that was pleas'd to say, that if she was upon a strange Road, and driven to great Necessity, she believ'd she might for once, be able to sup upon a Sack Posset and a fat Capon.

I am sure Poets, as well as Cooks, are for having all Words nicely chosen, and properly adapted; and therefore I believe they would shew the same Regret that I do, to hear Persons of some Rank, and Quality, say, Pray cut up that Goose: Help me to some of that Chicken, Hen, or Capon, or half that Plower, not considering how indiscreetly they talk, before Men of Art, whose proper Terms are, Break that Goose; frust that Chicken; D spoil
spoil that Hen: sauce that Capon: mince that Plover: If they are so much out in common things, how much more will they be with Bitterns, Herons, Cranes, and Peacocks? But it is vain for us to complain of the Faults and Errors of the World, unless we lend our helping Hand to retrieve them.

To conclude, our greatest Author of Dramatick Poetry, Mr. Dryden, has made use of the Mysteries of this Art in the Prologues to two of his Plays, one a Tragedy, the other a Comedy, in which he has shew'd his greatest Art, and prov'd most successful. I had not seen the Play for some Years, before I hit upon almost the same Words that he has in the following Prologue to All for Love.

Fops may have leave to level all they can,
As Figmies wou'd be glad to top a Man.
Half-Wits are Fleas, so little and so light,
We scarce cou'd know they live, but that they bite.
But, as the Rich, when tir'd with daily Feasts,
For change become their next poor Tenant's Guests:
*Drink hearty Draughts of Ale from plain brown Bowls,*
*And snatch the homely Rasher from the Coals:*
So you retiring from much better Cheer,
For once may venture to do Penance here.
And since that plenteous Autumn now is past,
Whose Grapes and Peaches have indulg'd your Taft,
Take in good part from our poor Poet's Board,
Such shrivel'd Fruit as Winter can afford.

How Fops and Fleas shou'd come together
I cannot easily account for; but I doubt not
but his Ale, Rasher, Grapes, Peaches, and
shrivel'd Apples might Pit----Box----and Gal-
lery--it well enough. His Prologue to Sir Mar-
tin Mar-all is such an exquisite Poem, taken
from the same Art, that I could wish it tran-
slated into Latin, to be prefixt to Dr. Lister's
Work: The whole is as follows.
LETTERS to
PROLOGUE.

Fools which each Man meets in his Dish each Day,
Are yet the great Regalia’s of a Play:
In which to Poets you but just appear,
To prize that highest which cost them so dear.
Fops in the Town more easily will pass,
One Story makes a statutable As:.
But such in Plays must be much thicker sown,
Like Yolks of Eggs, a dozen beat to one.
Observing Poets all their Walks invade,
As Men watch Woodcocks gliding through a Glade.
And when they have enough for Comedy,
They ’trow their several Bodies in a Pye.
The Poet’s but the Cook to fashion it,
For, Gallants, you your selves have found the Wit.
To bid you welcome would your Bounty wrong.
None welcome those who bring their * Cheer along.

* Some Criticks read it Chair.
†
The Image (which is the great Perfection of a Poet) is so extreme lively, and well painted, that methinks I see the whole Audience with a Dish of Butter'd Eggs in one hand, and a Woodcock Pye in the other. I hope I may be excus'd after so great an Example, for I declare I have no Design but to encourage Learning, and am very far from any Designs against it. And therefore I hope the worthy Gentleman who said that the Journey to London ought to be burnt by the common Hangman, as a Book, that if receiv'd, would discourage Ingenuity, would be pleas'd not to make his Burnfire at the upper end of Ludgate-street, for fear of endangering the Booksellers Shops and the Cathedral.

I have abundance more to say upon these Subjects, but I am afraid my first Course is so tedious, that you will excuse me both the second Course and the Desert, and call for Pipes, and a Candle; but consider the Papers came from an old Friend, and spare them out of Compassion to,

Sir, &c.

To
SIR,

I am no great Lover of Writing more than I am forc'd to, and therefore have not troubl'd you with my Letters to congratulate your good Fortune in London, or to bemoan our Unhappiness in the loss of you here. The occasion of this is to desire your Assistance in a matter that I am fallen into by the Advice of some Friends; but unless they help me, it will be impossible for me to get out of it. I have had the Misfortune to----write; but what is worse, I have never consider'd whether any one would read: Nay, I have been so very bad as to design to print, but then a wicked Thought came across me with Who will buy? For if I tell you the Title, you will be of my Mind, that the very Name will destroy it: The Art of Cookery, in Imitation of Horace's Art of Poetry, with some familiar Letters to Dr. Lister and others, occasion'd principally by the Title of a Book publish'd
publish'd by the Doctor, concerning the Soups and Sauces of the Antients. To this a Beau will cry, Phough! what have I to do with Kitchin-stuff? To which I answer, Buy it and then give it to your Servants: For I hope to live to see the Day when every Mistress of a Family, and every Steward shall call up their Children and Servants with, Come Miss Betty, how much have you got of your Art of Cookery? Where did you leave off, Miss Isbel? Miss Katty, are you no farther than King Henry and the Miller? Yes, Madam, I am come to

----- His Name shall be enroll'd
In Estcourt's Book, whose Gridiron's Frame of Gold.

Pray Mother, is that our Master Estcourt? Well, Child, if you mind this you shan't be put to your Assemblies Catechism next Saturday: What a glorious sight it will be, and how becoming a great Family, to see the Butler out-learning the Steward, and the painful Skullery Maid exerting her Memory...
far beyond the mumping House-keeper. I am told that if a Book is any thing useful, the Printers have a way of pirating one another, and printing other Persons Copies, which is very barbarous: And then shall I be forc'd to come out with The True Art of Cookery is only to be had at Mr. Pindar's a Pattern-Maker's under St. Dunstan's Church, with the Author's Seal at the Title Page, being Three Sauce Pans in a Bend Proper on a Cooks Apron Argent: Beware of Counterfeits. And be forc'd to put out Advertisements with Strops for Razors. And the best Spectacles are to be had only at the Archimedes, &c.

I design Proposals which I must get deliver'd to the Cooks Company, for the making an Order that every Prentice shall have the Art of Cookery when he is bound, which he shall say by Heart before he is made free; and then he shall have Dr. Lister's Book of Soups and Sauces deliver'd to him for his future Practice. But you know better what I am to do than I. For the Kindness you may shew
I cannot but recommend to your Perusal a late exquisite Comedy call'd *The Lawyer's Fortune*, or, *Love in a Hollow Tree*; which Piece has its peculiar Embelishments, and is a Poem carefully fram'd according to the nicest Rules of the Art of Cookery: For the Play opens with a Scene of good Huf-wifry, where *Favourite* the House-keeper makes this Complaint to the Lady Bonona.

*Fav.* The last Mutton kill'd was lean, Madam, should not some fat Sheep be bought in?

*Bon.* What
Bon. What say you, Let-Acre to it?

Let. This is the worst time of the Year for Sheep, the fresh Grass makes 'em fall away, and they begin to taste of the Wool; they must be spar'd a while, and Favourite must cast to spend some salt Meat, and Fish; I hope we shall have some fat Calves shortly.

What can be more agreeable than this to the Art of Cookery, where the Author says,

But tho' my Edge be not too nicely set,
Yet I another's Appetite may whet;
May teach him when to buy, when Season past,
What's stale, what's choice, what's plentiful, what waft,
And lead him through the various maze of Taste.

In the second Act Valentine, Mrs. Bonona's Son, the consummate Character of the Play, having in the First Act lost his Hawk, and consequently his Way, benighted and lost, and
and seeing a Light in a distant House, comes to the thrifty Widow Furiosa's, [which is exactly according to the Rule, A Prince who in a Forest rides astray] Where he finds the old Gentlewoman carding, the fair Florida, her Daughter, working on a Parchment, whilst the Maid is spinning. Peg reaches a Chair, Sack is call'd for, and in the mean time the good old Gentlewoman complains so of Rogues, that she can scarce keep a Goose or a Turkey in safety for them. Then Florida enters with a little white Bottle about a Pint, and an old Fashion'd Glass, fills and gives her Mother, she drinks to Valentine, he to Florida, she to him again, he to Furiosa, who sets it down on the Table. After a small time the old Lady cries, Well 'tis my Bed-time, but my Daughter will shew you the way to yours, for I know you would willingly be in it. This was extremely kind! Now upon her Retirement, see the great Judgment of the Poets, she being an old Gentlewoman that went to bed, he suits the following Regale according to the Age of the Person; had Boys been put to bed it had been proper to have laid the Goose to
to the Fire, but here 'tis otherwise: For after some intermediate Discourse he is invited to a Repast, when he modestly excuses himself with, Truly, Madam, I have no Stomach to any Meat, but to comply with you. You have, Madam, entertain'd me with all that's desirable already. The Lady tells him a cold Supper is better than none, so he sits at the Table, offers to eat but can't. I am sure Horace himself could not have prepar'd himself more exactly, for [according to the Rule, A Widow has cold Pye,] tho' Valentine being Love-sick could not eat, yet it was his Fault and not the Poets. But when Valentine is to return the Civility, and to invite Madam Furiosa and Madam Florida, with other good Company, to his Mother the hospitable Lady Bonona's, [who by the by had call'd for two Bottles of Wine for Latitat her Attorney,] then Affluence and Dainties are to appear [according to this Verse, Mangoes, Potargo, Champignons, Caveare,] And Mrs. Favourite the House-keeper makes these most important Enquiries.
Fav. Mistress, shall I put any Mushrooms, Mangoes, or Bamboons into the Sallad?

Bon. Yes, I prithee, the best thou hast.

Fav. Shall I use Ketchup or Anchovies in the Gravy?

Bon. What you will.

But however magnificent the Dinner might be, yet Mrs. Bonona, as the manner of some Persons is, makes her Excuse for it with, Well, Gentlemen, can ye spare a little time to take a short Dinner? I promise you it shan't be long. It is very probable, tho' the Author does not make any of the Guests give a relation of it, that Valentine being a great Sportsman, might furnish the Table with Game and Wildfowl. There was at least one Pheasant in the House, which Valentine told his Mother of the Morning before. "Madam, I had a good Flight of a Pheasant Cock, that after my Hawk seiz'd made Head as if he would have fought, but my Hawk plum'd her presently. Now it is not reasonable to suppose that Vally lying abroad that Night, the old Gentle-
Gentlewoman under that Concern would have any Stomach to it for her own Supper. However, to see the Fate of things there is nothing permanent, for one Mrs. Candida making (tho' innocently) a Present of an Hawk to Valentine, Florida his Mistress grows jealous, and resolves to leave him, and run away with an odd sort of Fellow, one Major Sly: Valentine to appease her sends a Message to her by a Boy, who tells her, *His Master to shew the Trouble he took by her misapprehension,* had sent her some visible Tokens, the Hawk torn to pieces with his own Hands; and then pulls out of the Basket the Wings and Legs of a Fowl. So we see the poor Bird demolish'd, and all Hopes of Wildfowl destroy'd for the future: And happy were it if Misfortunes would stop here. But the cruel Beauty refusing to be appeas'd, Valentine takes a sudden Resolution, which he communicates to Let-Acre the Steward, to brush off, and quit his Habitation. However it was, whether Let-Acre did not think his young Master real, and Val. having threaten'd the House-keeper to kick her immediately before, for being too fond of him,
and his Boy being raw and unexperienced in Travelling, it seems they made but slender Provision for their Expedition; for there is but one Scene interposed before we find distress'd Valentine in the most miserable condition that the joint Arts of Poetry and Cookery are able to represent him. There is a Scene of the greatest Horror, and most moving to Compassion of any thing I have seen amongst the Moderns; *Talks of no Pyramids of Fowl, or Bisks of Fish* is nothing to it, for here we see an innocent Person, unless punish'd for his Mother's and House-keeper's Extravagancy, as was said before, in their Mushrooms, Mangoes, Bamboons, Ketchup, and Anchovies, reduc'd to the Extremity of Eating his Cheese without Bread, and having no other Drink but Water. For he and his Boy, with two Saddles on his Back and Wallet, come into a Walk of confus'd Trees, where an Owl hollows, a Bear and Leopard walk across the Desert, at a distance, and yet they venture in, where Valentine accosts his Boy with these Lines, which would draw Tears from any thing that is not Marble.

Hang
Hang up thy Wallet on that Tree,
And creep thou in this hollow place with me,
Let's here repose our wearied Limbs till they
more wearied be.

Boy. There's nothing left in the Wallet
but one Piece of Cheese, what shall we do
for Bread?

Val. When we have slept we will seek out
some Roots that shall supply that Doubt.

Boy. But no Drink, Master?

Val. Under that Rock a Spring I see
Which shall refresh my Thirst and thee.

So the Act closes, and it is dismal for the
Audience to consider how Valentine and the
poor Boy, who it seems had a coming Stom-
ach, should continue there all the time the
Musick was playing and longer. But to ease
them of their Pain by an Invention which the
Poets call Catastrophe, Valentine, tho' with a
long Beard, and very weak with fasting, is re-
concil'd to Florida, who embracing him, says,
I doubt
I doubt I have offended him too much; but I'll attend him home, cherish him with Cordials, make him Broths [Poor good natur'd Creature, I wish she had Dr. Lister's Book to help her] anoint his Limbs, and be a Nurse, a tender Nurse to him. Nor do Blessings come alone, for the good Mother having refresh'd him with warm Baths, and kept him tenderly in the House, orders Favourite with repeated Injunctions, To get the best Entertainment she ever yet provided, to consider what she has, and what she wants, and to get all ready in few Hours: And so this most regular Work is concluded with a Dance and a Wedding Dinner. I cannot believe there was any thing ever more of a Piece than this Comedy; some Persons may admire your meagre Tragedies, but give me a Play where there is a Prospect of good Meat or good Wine stirring in every Act of it.

Tho' I am confident the Author had wrote this Play, and printed it long before the Art of Cookery was thought of, and I had never read it till the other Poem was very near perfected,
perfection, yet it is admirable to see how a true Rule will be adapted to a good Work, or a good Work to a true Rule. I should be heartily glad, for the sake of the Publick, if our Poets, for the future, would make use of so good an Example. I doubt not but whenever you or I write Comedy, we shall observe it. I have just now met with a surprising Happiness, a Friend that has seen two of Dr. Lister's Works, one De Buccinis Fluviatilibus & Marinis Exercitatio, An Exercitation of Sea and River Shell-fish. In which he says some of the chiefest Rarities are the Pifle and Spermatick Vessels of a Snail, delineated by a Microscope, the Omentum or Caul of its Throat, its Fallopian Tube, and its Subcrocean Testicle; which are things Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, Fernelius and Harvey were never Masters of. The other Curiosity is the admirable Piece of Cælius Apicinus, De Opsoniis, sive Condimentis, sive Arte Coquinaria, Libri decem, being Ten Books of Soups and Sauces, and the Art of Cookery, as it is excellently printed for the Doctor; who in this so important Affair is not sufficiently commu-
Dr. Lister, and others.  

communicative. My Friend says he has a Promise of Leave to read it. What Remarks he makes I shall not be envious of, but impart to him I love as well as his

Most Humble Servant, &c.
QUINTI
HORATII FLACCI
De ARTE POETICA
LIBER.
Ad Pisones.

Umano capiti cervicem pictor equinam
Jungere si velit, & varias inducere
plumas,
Undique collatis membris, ut turpiter atrum
Definat in piscem mulier formosa superne;
Spectatum admissi rifum teneatis amici?

Credite,
The Art of Cookery,

In Imitation of

HORACE's Art of Poetry.

To Dr. Lister.

Ngenious L—were a Picture drawn
With Cynthia’s Face, but with a Neck
like Brawn;
With Wings of Turkey, and with Feet of Calf,
Tho' drawn by Kneller, it would make you laugh!
Such is (good Sir) the Figure of a Feast,
By some rich Farmer’s Wife and Sister drest.

Which
Credite, Pifones, isti tabulæ fore librum
Perfimilem, cujus, velit ægri somnia, vanæ
Fingentur species: ut nec pes, nec caput uni
Reddatur formæ. Pictoribus atque poetis
Quidlibet audendi femper fuit æqua potestas.
Scimus, & hanc veniam petimusque damusque vi-
cissim:
Sed non ut placidis coeant immitia; non ut
Serpentes avibus geminientur, tigribus agni.

Incoëptis gravibus plerumque & magna professis,
Purpureus, latè qui splendeat, unus & alter
Affruitur pannus; cùm lucus, & ara Dianae,
Et properantis aquæ per amœnos ambitus agros,
Aut flumen Rhenum, aut pluvius descriptur arcus.
Sed nunc non erat his locus: & fortasse cupressum
Scis simulare: quid hoc, si fractis enatat exspes
Navibus, ære dato qui pingitur? amphora coëpit
The Art of Cookery.

Which, were it not for Plenty and for Steam, Might be resembled to a sick Man's Dream, Where all Ideas hudling run so fast, That Syllibubs come first, and Soups the last. Not but that Cooks and Poets still were free, To use their Pow'r in nice Variety; Hence Mac'rel seem delightful to the Eyes, Tho' dress'd with incoherent Gooseberries. Crabs, Salmon, Lobsters are with Fennel spread, Who never touch'd that Herb till they were dead; Yet no Man lards salt Pork with Orange Peel, Or garnishes his Lamb with Spitchcockt Eel.

A Cook perhaps has mighty things profefst, Then sent up but two Dishes nicely dress'd, What signifie Scotcht-Collops to a Feast? Or you can make whip'd Cream! Pray what Relief Will that be to a Saylor who wants Beef?
Institui: currente rotâ cur urceus exit?
Denique fit quod vis simplex duntaxat & unum.

Maxima pars vatum (pater, & juvenes pate digni)

Decipimur specie recti. Brevis esse laboro,
Obscurus fio: sectantem laevia, nervi
Deficiunt animique: professus grandia, turget:
Serpit humi, tutus nimiùm, timidusque procellae:
Qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam,
Delphinum silvis appingit, fluctibus aprum.
In vitium ducit culpae fuga, si caret arte.

Æmilium circa ludum faber imus & ungues
Exprimet, & molles imitabitur ære capillos;
Infelix operis summâ, quia ponere totum
Nesciet. Hunc ego me, si quid componere curem,

Non
Who, lately, ship-wreckt, never can have Ease,
Till re-establish’d in his Pork and Pease.
When once begun let Industry ne’er cease
Till it has render’d all things of one Piece:
At your Desert bright Pewter comes too late,
When your first Course was all serv’d up in Plate.

Most knowing Sir! the greatest part of Cooks
Searching for Truth, are couzen’d by its Looks.
One would have all things little, hence has try’d
Turkey Poults fresh, from th’ Egg in Batter fry’d:
Others, to shew the largeness of their Soul,
Prepare you Muttons swol’d, and Oxen whole.
To vary the same things some think is Art.
By larding of Hogs-feet and Bacon Tart,
The Taste is now to that Perfection brought,
That Care, when wanting Skill, creates the Fault.
De Arte Poetica.

Non magis esse velim, quàm pravo vivere nasci,
Spectandum nigris oculis, nigroque capillo.

Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, æquam
Viribus; & versate diu, quid ferre recusan,
Quid valeant humeri. Cui lecita potenter erit res,
Nec facundia deseret hunc, nec lucidus ordo.

Ordinis hæc viribus erit, & venus, aut ego fallor,
Ut jam nunc dicit, jam nunc debentia dici
Pluraque differat, & præsens in tempus omissat;
Hoc amat, hoc spernat, promissi carminis auctor.

In verbis etiam tenuis cautusque serendi,
Dixeris egregiæ, notum si callida verbum
Reddiderit juncta novum. Si forte necessè est
Indiciis monstrare recentibus abdita rerum;
Fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis

Continget,
In Covent-Garden did a Taylor dwell,
Who might deserve a place in his own Hell:
Give him a single Coat to make, he'd do't;
A Vest, or Breeches singly, but the Brute
Cou'd ne'er contrive all three to make a Suit:
Rather than frame a Supper like such Cloaths,
I'd have fine Eyes and Teeth without my Nose.

You that from pliant Paste wou'd Fabricks raise,
Expecting thence to gain immortal Praise,
Your Knuckles try, and let your Sinews know
Their Power to knead, and give the Form to Dough,
Chuse your Materials right, your seas'ning mix,
And with your Fruit resplendent Sugar mix:
From thence of course the Figure will arise,
And Elegance adorn the Surface of your Pies.

Beauty
De Arte Poetica.

Continget, dabiturque licentia surnta pudenter:
Et nova sultaque nuper habebunt verba fidem, si
Græco fonte cadent, parce detorta. Quid autem
Cæcilio Plautoque dabit Romanus, adem tum
Virgilio Varioque? ego cur, acquirere pauc a
Si possum, invideor; cum lingua Catonis & Enni
Sermonem patrium ditaverit, & nova rerum
Nomina protulerit? licuit, semperque licebit
Signatum præcente notâ producere nomen.
Ut silvæ foliis pronos mutantur in annos;
Prima cadunt: ita verborum vetus interit ætas,
Et juvenum ritu florent modò nata, vigentque.
Debemur morti nos nostraque: five receptus
Terra Neptunus classes Aquilonibus arcet,
Regis opus; steralisque diu palus, aptaque remis
Vicinas urbes alit, & grave sentit aratrum:
Seu cursum mutavit iniq uum frugibus amnis,
Doctus iter melius, mortalia facta peribunt:

Nedum
Beauty from Order springs, the judging Eye
Will tell you if one single Plate's awry,
The Cook must still regard the present time,
T'omit what's just in Season is a Crime.
Your infant Pease to Sparrrowgrafs prefer,
Which to the Supper you may best defer.

Be cautious how you change old Bills of Fare,
Such Alterations shou'd at least be rare;
Yet Credit to the Artist will accrue,
Who in known things still makes th' appearance new.
Fresh Dainties are by Britain's Traffick known,
And now by constant Use familiar grown;
What Lord of old wou'd bid his Cook prepare,
Mangoes, Potargo, Champignons, Cavare?
Or wou'd our thrum-cap'd Ancestors find fault
For want of Sugar-Tongs, or Spoons for Salt.
De Arte Poetica.

Nedum sermonum stet honos, & gratia vivax.
Multa renaſcentur, quae jam cecidere; cadentque,
Quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus;
Quem penes arbitrium est, & jus, & norma lo-
quendi.

Res gestae regumque ducumque, & tristia bella,
Quo scribi possent numero monstravit Homerus.

Versibus impariter junctis querimonia primum,
Poste etiam inclusa est voti sententia compos.
Quis tamen exiguos elegos emiserit auctor,
Grammatici certant, & adhuc sub judice lis est.

Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo.
Hunc focci cepere pedem grandesque cothurni,
Alternis aptum sermonibus, & populares
Vincentem strepitus, & natum rebus agendis.
New things produce new words, and thus Monteth
Has by one Vessel fav'd his Name from Death.
The Seasons change us all, by Autumn's Frost
The shady Leaves of Trees and Fruit are lost.
But then the Spring breaks forth with fresh Supplies,
And from the teeming Earth new Buds arise.
So stubble Geese at Michaelmas are seen
Upon the Spit, next May produces green.
The Fate of things lies always in the dark,
What Cavalier would know St. James's Park?
For Locket's stands where Garden's once did spring,
And Wild-Ducks quack where Grass-hoppers did sing.
A Princely Palace on that Space does rise,
Where Sidley's noble Muse found Mulberries.
Since Places alter thus, what constant Thought
Of filling various Dishes can be taught?
For he pretends too much, or is a Fool,
Who'd fix those things where Fashion is the Rule.

King
Musa dedit fidibus Divos, puerosque Deorum,
Et pugilem victorem, & equum certamine primum,
Et juvenum curas, & libera vina referre.

Descriptos fervare vices operumque colores,
Cur ego, si nequeo ignoroque, poeta salutor?
Cur nescire, pudens pravè, quâm discere malo?

Versibus exponi tragicis res comica non vult:
Indignatnr item privatis ac prope focco
Dignis carminibus narrari cena Thyestae.
Singula quaeque locum teneant fortita decenter.
Interdum tamen & vocem comœdia tollit,
Iratufque Chremes tumido delitigat ore:
Et tragicus plerumque dolet fermone pedestri.
Telephus & Peleus, cum pauper & exul uterque,
Projicit ampullas & sesquipedalia verba;
King Hardicnut midst Danes and Saxons stout,
Carous'd in nut-brown Ale, and din'd on Grout:
Which Dish its pristine Honour still retains,
And when each Prince is crown'd, in Splendor reigns.

By Northern Custom, Duty was express'd
To Friends departed by their Fun'ral Feast.
Tho' I've consult'd Hollingshead and Stow,
I find it very difficult to know
Who to refresh th' Attendants to a Grave,
Burnt-Claret first, or Naples-Bisket gave.

Trotter from Quince, and Apples first did frame
A Pye which still retains his proper Name,
Tho' common grown, yet with white Sugar strow'd,
And butter'd right, its Goodness is allow'd.
As Wealth flow'd in, and Plenty sprang from Peace,
Good Humour reign'd, and Pleasures found encrease,
'Twas usual then the Banquet to prolong,
By Musick's Charm, and some delightful Song:
Where ev'ry Youth in pleasing Accents strove,
To tell the Stratagems and Cares of Love.
How some successful were, how others crost:
Then to the sparkling Glass wou'd give his Toast;
Whose Bloom did most in his Opinion shine,
To relish both the Musick and the Wine.

Why am I still'd a Cook, if I'm so loth
To marinate my Fish, or season Broth,
Or send up what I rost with pleasing Froth:
If I my Master's Gusto won't discern,
But thro' my bashful Folly scorn to learn?
When among Friends good Humour takes its Birth,
'Tis not a tedious Feast prolongs the Mirth;
But 'tis not reason therefore you shou'd spare,
When as their future Burghers you prepare,
For a fat Corporation and their Mayor.
All things shou'd find their room in proper place,
And what adorns this Treat, wou'd that disgrace.
Sometimes the Vulgar will of Mirth partake,
And have excessive Doings at their Wake:
Ev'n Taylors at their yearly Feasts look great,
And all their Cucumbers are turn'd to Meat.
A Prince who in a Forest rides a'ftray,
And weary to some Cottage finds the way,
Talks of no Pyramids of Fowl or Biskes of Fish,
But hungry sups his Cream serv'd up in Earthen Dish:
Quenches his Thirst with Ale in nut-brown Bowls,
And takes the hafty Rasher from the Coals:

Pleas'd
Si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querelâ.

Non satis est pulchra esse poemata; dulcia funto,
Et quocunque volent, animum auditoris agunto.
Ut ridentibus arrident, ita flentibus adsunt
Humani vultus. Si vis me flere, dolendum est
Primùm ipsi tibi; tunc tua me infortunia lædent,
Telephe, vel Peleu: malè si mandata loqueris,
Aut dormitabo, aut ridebo, tristia mæstum
Vultum verba decent; iratum, plena minarum;
Ludentem, lasciva; severum, seria dicitu.
Format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem
Fortunarum habitum; juvat, aut impellit ad iram,
Aut ad humum morore gravi deducit, & angit:
Post effert animi motus interprete linguâ.
Si dicentis erunt fortunis absōna dictâ.
Pleased as King Henry with the Miller free,
Who thought himself as good a Man as He.

Unless some Sweetness at the Bottom lye,
Who cares for all the crinkling of the Pye?

If you would have me merry with your Cheer,
Be so your self, or so at least appear.

The things we eat by various Juice controul,
The Narrowness or Largeness of our Soul.
Onions will make ev'n Heirs or Widows weep,
The tender Lettice brings on softer Sleep.
Eat Beef or Pye-crust if you'd serious be:
Your Shell-fish raises Venus from the Sea:
For Nature that inclines to Ill or Good,
Still nourishes our Passions by our Food.
De Arte Poetica.

Romani tollent equites pedetesque cachinnun:

Intererit multùm, Davusne loquatur, an heros;
Maturusne senex, an adhuc florente juventâ
Fervidus; an matrona potens, an sedula nutrix;
Mercatorne vagus, cultorne virentis agelli;
Colchus, an Assyrius; Thebis nutritus, an Argis.
Happy the Man that has each Fortune try'd,
To whom she much has giv'n, and much deny'd:
With Abstinence all Delicates he sees,
And can regale himself with Toast and Cheese.

Your Betters will despise you if they see,
Things that are far surpassing your degree;
Therefore beyond your Substance never treat,
'Tis Plenty in small Fortune to be neat.
'Tis certain that a Steward can't afford
An Entertainment equal with his Lord.
Old Age is frugal, gay Youth will abound
With Heat, and see the flowing Cup go round.
A Widow has cold Pye, Nurse gives you Cake,
From gen'rous Merchants Ham or Sturgeon take.
The Farmer has brown Bread as fresh as Day,
And Butter fragrant as the Dew of May.

Cornwal.
Aut famam sequere, aut sibi convenientia finge
Scriptor. Honoratum si forte reponis Achillem;
Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,
Jura neget sibi nata, nihil non arroget armis.
Sit Medea ferox invictaque, flebilis Ino,
Perfidus Ixion, Io vaga, tristis Orestes.

Si quid inexpertum scenae committis, & audes
Personam formare novam; servetur ad imum

Qualis
Cornwal Squab-Pye, and Devon White-Pot brings,  
And Leister Beans and Bacon, Food of Kings!

At Christmas time be careful of your Fame,  
See the old Tenant's Table be the same;  
Then if you would send up the Brawner's Head,  
Sweet Rosemary and Bays around it spread:  
His foaming Tusks let some large Pippin grace,  
Or midst those thund'ring Spears an Orange place:  
Sauce like himself, offensive to its Foes,  
The Roguish Mustard, dang'rous to the Nose.  
Sack and the well-spic'd Hippocras the Wine  
Wassail the Bowl with antient Ribbands fine,  
Porridge with Plumbs, and Turkeys with the Chine.

If you perhaps would try some Dish unknown,  
Which more peculiarly you'd make your own,

Like
Qualis ab incoëpto processerit, & fibi constet. Difficile est propriè communia dicere: tuque Rectius Iliacum carmen deducis in actus, Quam si proferres ignota indictaque primus. Publica materies, privati juris erit, si Non circa vilem patulumque moraberis orbem; Nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus Interpres; nec desilies imitator in arctum, Unde pedem proferre pudor vetet, aut operis lex.

Nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim: Fortunam Priami cantabo, & nobile bellum. Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? Parturient Montes: nasceretur ridiculus mus. Quanto rectius hic, qui nil molitur ineptè:

Dic
Like antient Sailors still regard the Coast,
By ven'tring out too far you may be loft.
By rofting that which our Forefathers boil'd,
And boiling what they rofted much is fpoil'd.
That Cook to Britifh Palates is complete
Whose fav'ry Hand gives Turns to common Meat.

Tho' Cooks are often Men of pregnant Wit,
Through Niceness of their Subject, few have writ.
In what an awkard Sound that antient Ballad ran,
Which with this bluff'ring Paragraph began?

There was a Prince of Lubberland,
A Potentate of high Command,
Ten thousand Bakers did attend him,
Ten thousand Brewers did betriend him,
These brought him kiling Crusts, and those
Brought him small Beer, before he rose.
Dic mibi, Musa, virum, captæ post tempora Trojæ,
Qui mores hominum multorum vidit, & urbes.
Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem
Cogitat, ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat,
Antiphaten, Scyllamque, & cum Cyclope Charybdim.
Nec reeditum Diomedis ab interitu Meleagri,
The Author raises Mountains seeming full,
But all the Cry produces little Wool:
So if you sue a Beggar for a House,
And have a Verdict, what d'ye gain? a Louse.
_Homer_ more modest, if we search his Books,
Will shew us that his Heroes all were Cooks:
How lov'd _Patroclus_ with _Achilles_ joins,
To quarter out the Ox, and spit the Loins,
Oh cou'd that Poet live! cou'd he rehearse
Thy Journey, _L_— in immortal Verse!

_Muse, sing the Man that did to Paris go,
That he might taste their Soups, and Mushrooms know._

Oh how would _Homer_ praise their Dancing Dogs,
Their stinking Cheefe, and Fricasy of Frogs!
De Arte Poetica.

Nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo:
Semper ad eventum festinat; & in medias res,
Non secus ac notas, auditorem rapit: & quae
Desperat tractata nitescere possit, relinquit:
Atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet,
Primo ne medium, medio ne discrepet imum.

Tu, quid ego & populus mecum desideret, audi.
Si plauforis eges aula manentis, & usque
Cesfuri, donec cantor, Vos plaudite, dicat;
Ætatis cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores,
Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus, & annis.
Reddere qui voces jam scit puer, & pede certo
Signat humum; gestit paribus colludere, & iram
Colligit ac ponit temere, & mutatur in horas.

Imberbis
The Art of Cookery.

He'd raise no Fables, sing no flagrant Lye,
Of Boys with Custard choak'd at Newberry;
But their whole Courses you'd entirely see,
How all their Parts from first to last agree.

If you all sorts of Persons wou'd engage,
Suit well your Eatables to ev'ry Age.

The Fav'rite Child that just begins to prattle,
And throws away his Silver Bells and Rattle,
Is very humorous, and makes great clutter,
Till he has Windows on his Bread and Butter:
He for repeated Supper-Meat will cry,
But won't tell Mammy what he'd have, or why.

G. The
Imberbis juvenis, tandem custode remoto,
Gaudet equis, canibusque, & aprici gramine campi;
Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper,
Utilium tardus provisor, prodigus æris,
Sublimis, cupidusque, & amata relinquere pernix.

Conversis studiis, ætās animusque virilis
Quærit opes & amicitias, inservit honori;
Commisisse cave quod mox mutare laboret.

Multa fenem circumveniunt incommoda vel quod
Quærit, & inventis miser abstinet, ac timet uti;
The smooth fac'd Youth that has new Guardians chose,

From Play-House steps to Supper at the Rose,

Where he a Main or two at Random throws:
Squan'dring of Wealth, impatient of Advice,

His eating must be Little, Costly, Nice.

Maturer Age to this Delight grown strange,
Each Night frequents his Club behind the Change,
Expecting there Frugality and Health,
And Honour rising from a Sheriff's Wealth:
Unless he some Insurance Dinner lacks,
'Tis very rarely he frequents Pontacks.

But then old Age, by still intruding Years,
Torments the feeble Heart with anxious Fears:

Morose,
De Arte Poetica.

Vel quod res omnes timidè gelideque ministrat,
Dilator, spe longus, iners, avidusque futuri,
Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti
Se puero, castigator censorque minorum.
Multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum,
Multa recedentes adimunt. Ne fortè seniles
Mandentur juveni partes, pueroque viriles;
Semper in adjunctis, ævoque morabimur aptis.

Aut agitur res in scenis, aut acta referitur.
Segniùs irritant animos demissà per aurem,
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, & quæ
Ipse fìbi tradit spectator. Non tamen intus
Digna geri, promes in scenam: multaque tolles
Ex oculis, quæ mox narrat facundia praefens.
Nec pueros coram populo Medea trucidet.

Aut
Morose, perverse in Humor, diffident,
The more he still abounds, the less content,
His Larder and his Kitchin too observes,
And now, lest he shou'd want hereafter, starves:
Thinks Scorn of all the present Age can give,
And none these three score Years knew how to live.
But now the Cook must pass thro' all degrees,
And by his Art discordant Tempers please,
And minister to Health and to Disease.

Far from the Parlor have your Kitchin plac'd,
Dainties may in their working be disgrac'd.
In private draw your Poultry, clean your Tripe,
And from your Eels their slimy Substance wipe.
Let cruel Offices be done by Night,
For they who like the Thing abhor the Sight.
Aut humana palam coquat exta nefarius Atreus;
Aut in avem Progne vertatur, Cadmus in anguem.
Quodcunque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi.

Neve minor, neu sit quinto produktior actu
Fabula, qua posci vult, & spectata reponi.
Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit: nec quarta loqui persona laboret.
Next let Discretion moderate your Cost,
And when you treat, three Courses be the most.
Let never fresh Machines your Pastry try,
Unless Grandees or Magistrates are by,
Then you may put a Dwarf into a Pye.
Or if you'd fright an Alderman and Mayor,
Within a Pastry lodge a living Hare;
Then midst their gravest Furs shall Mirth arise,
And all the Guild pursue with joyful Cries.

Crowd not your Table, let your Number be
Not more than sev'n, and never less than three.
Actoris partes chorus, officiumque virile
Defendat: ne quid medios intercinat actus,
Quod non proposito conducat, & hæreat aptè.
Ille bonis faveatque & consilietur amice, Et regat iratos, & amet peccare timentes ;
Ille dapes laudet mensæ brevis, ille falubrem
Justitiam, legesque, & apertis otia portis;
Ille tegat commissa, Deosque precetur, & oret,
Ut redeat miserris, abeat fortuna superbis.
'Tis the Desert that graces all the Feast,
For an ill end disparages the rest;
A thousand things well done, and one forgot,
Defaces Obligation by that Blot.
Make your transparent Sweet-meats truly nice,
With Indian Sugar and Arabian Spice:
And let your various Creams incircl'd be
With swelling Fruit just ravish'd from the Tree.
Let Plates and Dishes be from China brought,
With lively Paint and Earth transparent wrought.
The Feast now done Discourses are renew'd,
And witty Arguments with Mirth pursu'd:
The cheerful Master midst his jovial Friends,
His Glass to their best Wishes recommends.
The Grace Cup follows to his Sovereign's Health,
And to his Country Plenty, Peace and Wealth.
Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vindæ, tubæque, Æmula; sed tenuis, simplexque foramine paucò.
Aspirare, & adesse choris erat utilis, atque
Nondum spissa nimis completere sedilia flatu:
Quò lanè populus numerabilis, utpote parvus,
Et frugi, castusque, verecundusque coibat.
Postquam coepit agros extendere victor, & urbem
Latior amplecti murus, vinoque diurno
Placari Genius festis impune diebus;
Accessit numerisque modisque licentia major.
Indoctus quid enim saperet liberque laborum
Rusticus urbano confusus, turpis honesto?
Sic priscæ motumque & luxuriam addidit arti

Tibicen,
Performing then the Piety of Grace,
Each Man that pleases reassumes his place:
While at his Gate from such abundant Store,
He show'rs his God-like Blessings on the Poor.

In Days of old our Fathers went to War,
Expecting sturdy Blows, and hardy Fare:
Their Beef they often in their Murrians stew'd,
And in their Basket-Hilts their Bev'rage brew'd.
Some Officer perhaps might give Consent,
To a large cover'd Pipkin in his Tent,
Where ev'ry thing that ev'ry Soldier got,
Fowl, Bacon, Cabbage, Mutton, and what not,
Was all thrown into Bank, and went to Pot.
But when our Conquests were extensive grown,
And thro' the World our British Worth was known,
Wealth on Commanders then flow'd in apace,
Their Champaign sparkl'd equal with their Lace:

Quails,
Tibicen, traxitque vagus per pulpita vestem:
Sic etiam fidibus voces crevere severis,
Et tulit eloquium insolitum facundia præceps:
Utiliumque sagax rerum, & divina futuri,
Sortilegis non discrepuit sententia Delphis.

Carmine qui tragico vilem certavit ob hircum,
Mox etiam agrestes Satyros nudavit, & asper
Incolumi gravitate jocum tentavit: eò quòd
Illecebris erat & gratâ novitate morandus
Spectator, functusque facris, & potus, & exlex,
Verùm ita risores, ita commendare dicaces
Conveniet Satyros, ita vertere serìa ludo,
Ne, quicunque Deus, quicunque adhibebitur heros,
Regali conspectus in auro nuper & obtro,
Migret in obscuras humili sèrnone tabernas;
Aut, dum vitat humum, nubes & inania captet,
Effutire leves indigna tragœdia versus:
Ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus,
Intererit
Quails, Beccoficos, Ortelans were sent
To grace the Levee of a Gen'ral's Tent.
In their gilt Plate all Delicates were seen,
And what was Earth before became a rich Terrene.

When the young Players get to Islington,
They fondly think that all the World's their own:
Prentices, Parish-Clerks, and Hectors meet,
He that is drunk, or bullied, pays the Treat.
Their Talk is loose, and o'er their bouncing Ale,
At Constables and Justices they rail;
Not thinking Custard such a serious thing,
That Common Council Men 'twill thither bring,
Where many a Man at variance with his Wife,
With soft'ning Mead and Cheese-Cake ends the Strife.
Intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda protervis.
Non ego inornata, & dominantia nomina solum,
Verbaque, Pisones, Satyrorum scriptor amabo:
Nec sic enitar tragicō differre colōri,
Ut nihil intersit, Davusne loquatur, & audax
Pythias, emuncto lucrata Simone talentum;
An cuftos famulusque Dei Silenus alumni.
Ex noto fictum carmen sequar: ut sibi quīvis
Speret idem; fudet multum, frustraque laboret
Aeus idem. Tantum series jungturque pollet:
Tantum de medio sumtis accedit honoris.
Silvis deduci caveant, me judice, Fauni,
Ne velut innati triviis, ac penē forenses,
Aut nimium teneris juvenentur versibus unquam,
Aut immunda crepent, ignominiosaque dicta.
Offenduntur enim, quibus est equus, & pater, & res:
Nec si quid fricti ciceris probat & nucis emtor,
Æquis accipiunt animis, donantve coronâ.
Ev'n Squires come there, and with their mean
Discourse,
Render the Kitchin, which they sit in, worse.
Midwives demure, and Chamber-Maids most gay,
Foremen that pick the Box and come to play,
Here find their Entertainment at the Height,
In Cream and Codlings rev'ling with Delight.
What these approve the great Men will dislike,
But here's the Art, if you the Palate strike
By Management of common things so well,
That what was thought the meanest, shall excel;
While others strive in vain, all Persons own
Such Dishes could be drest by you alone.
Syllaba longa brevi subjecta, vocatur jambus. 

Pestibus: unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit. 

Nomen iambeis, cum fenos redderet ictus. 

Primus ad extremum similis sibi. Non ita pridem, 

Tardior ut paulo graviorque veniret ad aures, 

Spondeos stabiles in jura paterna recepit. 

Commodus & patiens; non ut de fede secundâ 

Cederet aut quartâ socialiter. Hic & in Acci 

Nobilibus trimetris apparat rarus; & Ennî: 

In scenam missos magno cum pondere versus, 

Aut operâ celeris nimiûm, curâque carentis, 

Aut ignorantæ premit artis crimine turpi. 

Non quivis videt immodulata poemata judex: 

Et data Romanis venia est indigna poetis. 

Idcircone vager, scribamque licenter? an omnes 

Vifuros peccata putem mea, tutus, & intra 

Spem veniæ cautus? vitavi denique culpam, 

Non
When traiten'd in your time, and Servants few,
You'll rightly then compose an *Ambigue*:
Where first and second Course, and your Desert
All in our single Table have their part;
From such a vast Confusion 'tis Delight,
To find the jarring Elements unite,
And raise a Structure grateful to the Sight.

Be not too far by old Example led,
With Caution now we in their Footsteps tread:
The *French* our Relish help, and well supply
The want of things too gross by Decency.
De Arte Poetica.

Non laudem merui. Vos exemplaria Graeca
Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurna.
At nostri proavi Plautinos & numeros &
Laudavere tales; nimiūm patienter utrumque,
Ne dicam stulte, mirati; si modo ego & vos
Scimus inurbanum lepido feponere dicto,
Legitimumque sonum digitis callemus, & aure.

Ignotum tragicae genus invenisse camenae
Dicitur, & plaustris vexisse poemata Thespis,
Quae canerent agerentque perunditi faecibus ora.
Post hunc personae Pallaeque repertor honestae
Æschylus, & modicis instravit pulpita tignis,
Et docuit magnumque loqui, nitique cothurno.
Successit vetus his Comedia, non fine multa
Laude: sed in vitium libertas excidit, & vim
Dignam lege regi: lex est accepta, chorusque
Turpiter obticuit, sublato jure nocendi.

Nil
Our Fathers most admir'd their Sauces sweet,
And often ask'd for Sugar with their Meat;
They butter'd Currants on fat Veal bestow'd,
And Rumps of Beef with Virgin Honey strew'd.

Infipid Taft, old Friend, to them who Paris know,
Where Rocombole, Shallot, and the rank Garlick grow.

*Tom Bold* did first begin the Strolling Mart,
And drove about his Turnips in a Cart:
Sometimes his Wife the Citizens wou'd please,
And from the same Machine fell Pecks of Pease.
Then Pippins did in Wheel-barrows abound,
And Oranges in Whimsey-boards went round.
*Bess Hoy* first found it troublesome to bawl,
And therefore plac'd her Cherries on a Stall;
Her Currants there and Gooseberries were spread,
With the enticing Gold of Ginger-bread:
Nil intentatum nostrum liquere poetae,

Nec minimum meruere decus, vestigia Graeca
Ausi deserere, & celebrare domestica facta,
Vel qui praetextas, vel qui docuere rogatas.

Nec virtute foret clarissime potentius armis.

Quam linguam, Latium, si non offenderet unum-

Quemque poetarum limae labor, & mora, vos, o
Pompilius sanguis, carmen reprehendite, quod non

Multa dies & multa litera coercuit, atque

Perfectum decies non castigavit ad unguem.

Ingenium
But Flounders, Sprats, and Cucumbers were cry'd,
And ev'ry Sound, and ev'ry Voice was try'd.
At last the Law this hideous Din supprest,
And order'd that the Sunday should have rest,
And that no Nymph her noisy Food should fell,
Except it were new Milk or Maccarel.

There is no Dish but what our Cooks have made,
And merited a Charter by their Trade.
Not French Kick-shaws, or Oglio's brought from Spain,
Alone have found Improvement from their Brain;
But Pudding, Brawn, and White-pots own'd to be
Th' Effects of Native Ingenuity.

Our British Fleet which now commands the Main
Might glorious Wreaths of Victory obtain
Ingenium miserâ quia fortunatius arte
Credit, & excludit sanos Helicone poetas
Democritus; bona pars non ungues ponere curat,
Non barbam: secreta petit loca, balnea vitat.
Nanciscetur enim precium nomenque poetæ,
Si tribus Antyciris caput infanabile, nunquam
Tonfori Licino commiserit. O ego laevus,
Qui purgo bilem sub verni temporis horam!
Non alius faceret meliora poemata: verùm
Nil tanti est. Ergo fungar vice cotis, acutum
Reddere quæ ferrum valet, exors ipfa secandi:
Wou'd they take time: Wou'd they with Leisure work,

With Care wou'd salt their Beef, and cure their Pork;
Wou'd boil their Liquor well whene'er they brew,
Their Conquest half is to the Victualler due.

Because that Thrift and Abstinence are good,
As many things if rightly understood,
Old Crofs condemns all Persons to be Fops
That can't regale themselves with Mutton-Chops.

He often for stout Beef to Bedlam runs,
And the clean Rummer, as the Pest House, shuns.

Sometimes poor Jack and Onions are his Dish,
And then he faints those Fryars who stink of Fish.

As for my self I take him to abstain,
Who has good Meat, with Decency, tho' plain:
But tho' my Edge be not too nicely set,
Yet I another's Appetite may whet;

H 4 May
Munus & Officium, nil scribens ipse, docebo; 
Unde parentur opes; quid alat formetque poetam; 
Quid deceat, quid non; quò virtus, quò ferat error.

Scribendi rectè, sapere est & principium & fons. 
Rem tibi Socraticæ poterunt ostendere chartæ: 
Verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur. 
Qui didicit patriæ quid debeat, & quid amicis, 
Quo sit amore pærens, quo frater amandus, & hospes, 
Quod sit conscripti, quod judicis officium, quæ 
Partes in bellum missi ducis; ille profectò 
Reddere personæ scit convenientia cuique. 
Respicere exemplar vitæ morumque jubebo 
Doctum imitatorem, & veras hinc ducere voces. 
Interdum speciosa locis, morataque rectè 
Fabula, nullius veneris, sine pondere & arte,

Valdius
May teach him when to buy, when Season's past,
What's stale, what's choice, what plentiful, what waist,
And lead him thro' the various Maze of Taste.

The fundamental Principle of all
Is what ingenious Cooks the Relish call;
For when the Market sends in Loads of Food,
They all are tasteless till that makes them good.
Besides 'tis no ignoble piece of Care,
To know for whom it is you would prepare:
You'd please a Friend, or reconcile a Brother,
A tefty Father, or a haughty Mother:
Wou'd mollifie a Judge, wou'd cram a Squire,
Or else some Smiles from Court you may desire:
Or wou'd perhaps some hafty Supper give,
To shew the splendid State in which you live.
De Arte Poetica.

Valdius oblectat populum, meliusque moratur,
Quam versus inopes rerum nugaeque canora.

Graiiis ingenium, Graiiis dedit ore rotundo
Musa loqui, prae ter laudem nullius avaris.
Romani pueri longis rationibus assem
Discent in partes centum diducere. Dicat
Filius Albini, si de quincunce remota est
Uncia, quid superat? poteras dixisse—Triens. Ec!
Rem poteris fervare tuam. Redit uncia: quid fit?
Semis. Ad hae animos aerugo & cura peculi

Cum
Pursuant to that Int'rest you propose,
Must all your Wines, and all your Meat be chose.
Let Men and Manners ev'ry Dish adapt,
Who'd force his Pepper where his Guests are clapt?
A Caldron of fat Beef and Stoop of Ale,
On the huzzaing Mob shall more prevail,
Than if you give them with the nicest Art
Ragoufts of Peacocks Brains, or Filbert Tart.

The French by Soups and Haut-goufts Glory raise,
And their Desires all terminate in Praise.
The thrifty Maxim of the wary Dutch,
Is to save all the Money they can touch:
Hans, cries the Father, see a Pin lies there,
A Pin a Day will fetch a Groat a Year.
To your five Farthings join three Farthings more,
And they, if added, make your half Pence four.

Thus
De Arte Poetica.

Cum femel imbuerit, speramus carmina fingi
Possit linenda cedro, & levi servanda cupresso?

Aut prodeesse volunt, aut delectare poetae;
Aut simul & jucunda & idonea dicere vitae.
Quidquid praecipies, esto brevis: ut citò dicta
Percipiant animi dociles, teneantque fideles.
Omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat.
Ficta voluptatis causâ, sint proxima veris:
Nec quodcumque volet, poscat fibi fabula credi:
Neu præsae Lamiae vivum puerum extrahat alvo.
Centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis:
Celsi prætereunt australa poemata Rhamnes.
Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci,
Lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo.
Hic meret æra liber Sofis; hic & mare transit,

Et
Thus may your Stock by Management encreafe,
Your Wars shall gain you more than Britain's Peace.
Where Love of Wealth and rusty Coin prevail,
What hopes of sugar'd Cakes or butter'd Ale?

Cooks garnish out some Tables, some they fill,
Or in a prudent Mixture shew their Skill:
Clog not your constant Meals, for Dishes few
Encreafe the Appetite, when choice and new.
Ev'n they who will Extravagance profess,
Have still an inward Hatred for Excess.
Meat forc'd too much, untouch'd at Table lies,
Few care for carving Trifles in Disguise,
Or that fantastick Dish, some call Surprise.
When Pleasures to the Eye and Palate meet,
That Cook has rendred his great Work complete:
His glory far, like Sir-Loins, Knighthood flies,
Immortal made as Kit-cat by his Pies.
De Arte Poetica.

Et longum noto scriptori prorogat ævum.

Sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus:
Nam neque corda sonum reddit quem vult manus & mens,
Postcentique gravem persæpe remittit acutum;
Nec semper feriet quodcunque minabitur arcus.
Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incura fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura. Quid ergo?
Ut scriptor si peccat idem librarius usque,
Quamvis est monitus, veniâ caret; & citharœdus
Ridetur, cordâ qui semper oberrat eâdem:
Sic mihi qui multùm cessat, fit Chœrilus ille,
Quem bis terque bonum, cum rifu miror; & idem
Indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.
Verum opere in longo fas est obrepere somnum.
Good Nature must some Failings overlook,
Not Wilfulness, but Errors of the Cook.
A String won't always give the Sound design'd
By the Musitian's Touch, and Heav'nly Mind:
Nor will an Arrow from the Parthian Bow
Still to the destin'd Point directly go.
Perhaps no Salt is thrown about the Dish,
Or no fry'd Parsley scatter'd on the Fish;
Shall I in Passion from my Dinner fly,
And hopes of Pardon to my Cook deny,
For things which Carelessness might oversee,
And all Mankind commit as well as he?
I with Compassion once may overlook
A Scewer sent to Table by my Cook:

But
Ut pictura, poesis: erit, quæ, si propius stes,
Te capiat magis; & quædam, si longius abstes:
Hæc amat obscurum; volet hæc sub luce videri,
Judicis argutum quæ non formidat acuëna:

Hæc
The Art of Cookery.

But think not therefore tamely I'll permit
That he shou'd daily the same Fault commit,
For fear the Rascal send me up the Spit.

Poor Roger Fowler had a gen'rous Mind
Nor would submit to have his Hand confin'd,
But aim'd at all, yet never cou'd excel
In any thing but stuffing of his Veal:
But when that Dish was in Perfection seen,
And that alone, wou'd it not move your Spleen?
'Tis true, in a long Work soft Slumbers creep,
And gently sink the Artist into Sleep.
Even Lamb himself, at the most solemn Feast
Might have some Chargers not exactly drest.

Tables shou'd be like Pictures to the Sight,
Some Dishes cast in Shade, some spread in Light,
Some at a distance brighten, some near hand,
Where Eafe may all their Delicace command:

I

Some
Hæc placuit seniel; hæc decies repetita placebit.

O major juvenum, quamvis & voce paternâ
Fingeris ad rectum, & per te sapis; hoc tibi dictum
Tolle memor: certis medium & tolerabile rebus
Rectè concedi: consultus juris, & actor
Caesarum mediocris, abest virtute diserti
Messalæ, nec scit quantum Cassellius Aulus;
Sed tamen in precio est: mediocribus esse poetis,
Non homines, non Di, non concedere columnæ.
Ut gratas inter mensas symphonia discord,
Et crassum unguentum, & Sardo cum melle papaver
Offendunt; poterat duci quia cena fine istis:
Sic animis natum inventumque poema juvandis,
Si paulum summo decessit, vergit ad imum.
Some shou’d be mov’d when broken, others last
Thro’ the whole Treat, incentive to the Tafte.

_Locket_ by many Labours feeble grown,
Up from the Kitchin call’d his eldest Son:
“Th’ wife thy self (says he) th’ taught by me,
Yet fix this Sentence in thy Memory,
There are some certain things that don’t excel,
And yet we say are tolerably well:
There’s many worthy Men a Lawyer prize,
Whom they distinguish as of middle size,
For pleading well at Bar, or turning Books,
But this is not (my Son) the Fate of Cooks,
From whose mysterions Art true Pleasure springs,
To Stall of Garter, and to Throne of Kings,
A simple Scene, a disobligeing Song,
Which no way to the main Design belong.
Ludere qui nescit, campestribus abstinet armis:
Indoctusque pilae, discive, trochive, quiescit;
Ne spissae rurum tollant impune corona:
Qui nescit, versus tamen audet fingere. Quid ni?
Liber & ingenuus, præsertim census equestrem
Summam numorum, virtuoque remotus ab omni.
Tu nihil invitat dices faciesve Minervâ:
Id tibi judicium est, ea mens. Si quid tamen olim
Scripseris, in Meti descendat judicis aures,
Et patris, & nostras, nonumque prematur in annum.
Membranis intus positis, delere licebit
Quod non edideris: nescit vos misera reverti.
"Or were they absent never wou'd be mis'd,
"Have made a well-wrought Comedy be his'd:
"So in a Feast, no intermediate Fault
"Will be allow'd, but if not best 'tis naught.

He that of feeble Nerves and Joints complains
From Nine-pins, Coits, and from Trap-ball abstains;
Cudgels avoids, and shuns the wrestling place,
Left Vinegar refounds his loud Disgrace.
But ev'ry one to Cookery pretends,
Nor Maid, or Mistress e'er consult their Friends.
But, Sir, if you wou'd roast a Pig, be free:
Why not with Brawn, with Locket, or with me?
We'll see when 'tis enough, when both Eyes out,
Or if it wants the nice concluding bout.
But if it lies too long the Crackling's pall'd,
Not by the drudging Box to be recall'd.
Sylvestres homines facer interpresque Deorum Cædibus & victu fædo deterruit Orpheus;
Dictus ob hoc lenire tigres rabidosque leones:
Dictus & Amphion, Thebanæ conditor arcis,
Saxa movere sono testudinis, & prece blandâ
Ducere quò vellet. Fuit hæc sapientia quondam,
Publica, privatìs fecernere, sacra profanis;
Concubitu prohibere vago; dare jura maritis;
Oppida moliri; legès incidere ligno.
Sic honor & nomen divinis vatibus atque
Carminibus venit. Post hos insignis Homerus,
Tyrtæusque Mares animos in Martia bella
Versibus exacuit. Dictæ per Carmina fortæ,
Et vitæ monstrata via est, & gratia regum
Pieriis tentata modis, ludusque repertus,
Et longorum operum finis: ne fortè pudori,
Sit tibi musa lyrae solers, & cantor Apollo.
Our Cambrian Fathers sparing in their Food,
First broil'd their hunted Goats on Bars of Wood.
Sharp Hunger was their Seas'ning, or they took
Such Salt as issu'd from the native Rock.
Their fallading was never far to seek,
The poynant Water-grass or fav'ry Leek;
Until the British Bards adorn'd this Isle,
And taught them how to rost, and how to boil:
Then Thalieffen rose and sweetly strung
His British Harp, instructing whilst he fung:
Taught them that Honesty they still possess,
Their Truth, their open Heart, their modest Dress,
Duty to Kindred, Constancy to Friends,
And inward Worth, which always recommends.
Contempt of Wealth and Pleasure to appear
To all Mankind with hospitable Cheer.
In after Ages Arthur taught his Knights
At his round Table to record their Fights,
Cities craz'd, Encampments forc'd in Field,
Monsters subdu'd, and hideous Tyrants quell'd,
Inspir'd that Cambrian Soul which ne'er can yield.
Then Guy, the Pride of Warwick, truly great,
To future Heroes due Example set,
By his capacious Cauldron made appear,
From whence the Spirits rise, and Strength of War.
The present Age to Gallantry enclin'd,
Is pleas'd with vast Improvements of the Mind.
He that of Honour, Wit and Mirth partakes,
May be a fit Companion o'er Beef-steaks;
His Name may be to future Times enroll'd
In Estcourt's Book, whose Gridir'n's fram'd of Gold.
Scorn not these Lines design'd to let you know
Profits that from a well-plac'd Table flow.
Naturâ fieret laudabile carmen, an arte,
Quæsitum est. Ego nec studium fine divite venâ,
Nec rude quid profit video ingenium: alterius sic
Altera poscit opem res, & conjurat amicè.
Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam,
Multa tulit fecitque puer; fudavit & alsit,
Abstinuit venere & vino: qui Pythia cantat,
Tibicen, didicit priùs, extimuitque Magistrum,
Nunc fatis est dixisse, Ego mira poemata pango:
Occupet extremum scabies: mihi turpe relinqui est,
Et, quod non didici, fane nescire fateri.
'Tis a sage Question, if the Art of Cooks
Is lodg'd by Nature, or attain'd by Books;
That Man will never frame a noble Treat
Whose whole Dependance lies on some Receipt.
Then by pure Nature ev'ry thing is spoil'd,
She knows no more than stew'd, bak'd, rost and boyl'd.

When Art and Nature join th' Effect will be
Some nice Ragouf, or charming Fricasy.

The Lad that wou'd his Genius so advance,
That on the Rope he might securely dance,
From tender Years inures himself to Pains,
To Summer's parching Heat, and Winter Rains,
And from the Fire of Wine and Love abstains.

No Artist can his Haut-boys Stops command,
Unless some skilful Master form his Hand;
Ut præco, ad merces turbam qui cogit emendas;
Assentatores jubet ad lucrum ire poëta
Divës agris, divës positis in fenore nummis.
Si verò est unctum qui recte ponere possit,
Et sponde re levi pro paupère, & eripere atri
Litibus implicitum; mirabor, si sciet inter-
noce re mendacem verumque beatus amicum.
Tu seu donâris, seu quid donare volest cui?
Nolito ad versus tibi factos ducere plenum
Laëtitiae: clamabit enim, Pulchre, bene; recte;
Pallef cet super his; etiam stillabit amicos
Ex oculis rorem; saliet; tundet pede terram.
Ut qui conducti plorant in funere, dicunt

Et
The Art of Cookery.

But Gent'ry take their Cooks, tho' never try'd,
It seems no more to them than up and ride.
Preferences granted thus shew him a Fool
That dreads a Parent's Check, or Rods at School.

Ox Cheek when hot; and Wardens bak'd some cry,
But 'tis with an Intention Men shou'd buy.
Others abound with such a plenteous Store,
That if you'll let them treat they'll ask no more:
And 'tis the vast Ambition of their Soul,
To see their Port admir'd, and Table full.
But then amidst that cringing fawning Crowd,
Who talk so very much, and laugh so loud,
Who with such Grace his Honour's Actions praise,
How well he fences, dances, sings and plays;
Tell him his Liv'ry's rich, his Chariot's fine,
How choice his Meat, and delicate his Wine,
Et faciunt prope plura dolentibus ex animo: sic Derisor vero plus laudatore movetur.

Roges dicuntur multis urgere culullis,

Et torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborent,

An sit amicitia dignus. Si carmina condes,

Nunquam te fallant animi sub vulpe latentes.
Surrounded thus, how shou'd the Youth descry
The Happiness of Friendship from a Lye.
Friends act with cautious Temper when sincere,
But flatter'ring Impudence is void of Care:
So at an Irish Funeral appears
A Train of Drabs with mercenary Tears;
Who wringing of their Hands with hideous Moan,
Know not his Name for whom they seem to groan,
While real Grief with silent Steps proceeds,
And Love unfeign'd with inward Passion bleeds.
Hard Fate of Wealth! were Lords, as Butchers wife,
They from their Meat wou'd banish all the Flies!
The Persian Kings with Wine and maffy Bowl
Search'd to the dark Recesses of the Soul:
That so laid Open no one might pretend,
Unless a Man of Worth, to be their Friend.
But now the Guests their Patrons undermine,
And slander them for giving them their Wine.
Quintilio si quid recitares, Corrige, sodes,
Hoc, aiebat, & hoc: melius te posce negares,
Bis terque expertum frustra; delere jubebat,
Et male tornatos incudi reddere versus:
Si defendere delictum, quam vertere, malles;
Nullum ultra verbum, aut operam insumebat
inanem,
Quin fine rivali teque & tua solus amares.
Vir bonus & prudens versus reprehendet inertes,
Culpabit duros, incomtis allinet atrum
Transverso calamo signum; ambitiosa recidet
Ornamenta; parum claris lucem dare coget;
Great Men have dearly thus Companions bought,
Unless by these Instructions they'll be taught,
They spread the Net, and will themselves be caught.

Were Horace, that great Master, now alive,
A Feast with Wit and Judgment he'd contrive.
As thus — supposing that you wou'd rehearse
A labour'd Work, and every Dish a Verse.
He'd say, mend this, and t'other Line, and this;
If after Tryal it were still amiss,
He'd bid you give it a new Turn of Face,
Or set some Dish more curious in its place.
If you persist he wou'd not strive to move
A Passion so delightful as Self-love.

We shou'd submit our Treats to Criticks View,
And ev'ry prudent Cook shou'd read Booffu.
Arguet ambigue dictum; mutanda notabit;
Fiet Aristarchus: nec dicet, Cur ego amicum
Offendam in nugis? hae nugae feria ducent
In mala derisum semel, exceptumque sinistre.
Judgment provides the Meat in Season fit,
Which by the Genius drest, its Sauce is Wit.
Good Beef for Men, Pudding for Youth and Age,
Come up to the Decorum of the Stage.
The Critick strikes out all that is not just,
And 'tis ev'n so the Butler chips his Crust.
Poets and Pastry Cooks will be the same,
Since both of them their Images must frame.
Chimera's from the Poet's Fancy flow,
The Cook contrives his Shapes in real Dough.

When Truth commands there's no Man can offend.
That with a modest Love corrects his Friend.
Tho' 'tis in toasting Bread, or butt'ring Pease,
So the Reproof has Temper, Kindness, Ease.
But why shou'd we reprove when Faults are small?
Because 'tis better to have none at all.

K 2  There's
Ut mala quem scabies aut morbus regius urget,
Aut fanaticus error, & iracunda Diana;
Vesanum tetigisse timent fugiuntque poetam,
Qui saptunt : agitant pueri, incautique sequuntur.
Hic, dum sublimes versus rufigatur, & errat,
Si veluti merulis intentus decidunt auceps
In puteum, foveamve ; licet, Succurrite, longum
Clamat, io cives ; non fit qui tollere curet.
Si qui curet opem ferre, & demittere funem ;
Qui scis, an prudens huc se dejecerit, atque
Servari nolit ? dicam, Siculique poetae
Narrabo interitum. Deus immortalis haberu
Dum cupit Empedocles, ardentem frigidus Ætnam
Infinit. Sit jus, liceatque perire poetis.
Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti.
Nec femel hoc fecit ; nec si retractor erit, jam
There's often Weight in Things that seem the least,
And our most trifling Follies raise the Jest.

'Tis by his Cleanliness a Cook must please,
A Kitchin will admit of no Disease.
The Fowler and the Huntsman both may run,
Amidst that Dirt which he must nicely shun.

Empedocles a Sage of old would raise,
A Name immortal by unusual ways;
At last his Fancies grew so very odd,
He thought by roasting to be made a God.

Tho' fat he leapt with his unwieldy Stuff
In Ætna's Flames, so to have Fire enough.
Were my Cook fat and I a stander by,
I'd rather than himself his Fish shou'd fry.

There are some Persons so excessive rude,
That to your private Table they'll intrude.
Fiet homo, & ponet famosae mortis amorem.
Nec satis apparat, cur versus factitet; utrum
Minxerit in patrios cineres, an triste bidental
Moverit incestus: certè furit, ac velit ursus,
Objectos caveæ valuit si frangere clathros,
Indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus.
Quem vero arripuit, tenet, occiditque legendo,
Non misura cutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo.

FINIS.
The Art of Cookery.

In vain you fly, in vain pretend to fast,
Turn like a Fox they'll catch you at the last.
You must, since Bars and Doors are no Defence,
Ev'n quit your House as in a Pestilence.
Be quick, nay very quick, or he'll approach.
And as you're scamp'ring stop you in your Coach.
Then think of all your, Sins and you will see
How right your Guilt and Punishment agree:
Perhaps no tender Pity cou'd prevail,
But you would throw some Debtor into Jail.
Now mark th' Effect of his prevailing Curse,
You are detain'd by something that is worse.
Were it in my Election I shou'd choose,
To meet a rav'nous Wolf or Bear got loose:
He'll eat and talk, and talking still will eat,
No Quarter from the Parasite you'll get;
But like a Leech well fix'd he'll suck what's good,
And never part till satisfy'd with Blood.

FINIS.
To Mr.

Dear Sir,

I must communicate my Happiness to you, because you are so much my Friend as to rejoice at it. I some Days ago met with an old Acquaintance, a curious Person, of whom I enquir'd if he had seen the Book concerning Soups and Sauces; he told me he had, but that he had but a very flight View of it, the Person who was Master of it not being willing to part with so valuable a Rarity out of his Closet. I desir'd him to give me what account he could of it. He says, That it is a very handsome Octavo; for ever since the Days of Ogilby, good Paper, and good Print, and
and fine Cuts make a Book become ingenious, and brighten up an Author strangely. That there is a copious Index, and at the end a Catalogue of all the Doctor's Works concerning Cockles, English Beetles, Snails, Spiders that get up into the Air and throw us down Cobwebs, a Monster vomited up by a Baker, and such like; which, if carefully perus'd, would wonderfully improve us. There is, it seems, no Manuscript of it in England, nor any other Country that can be heard of; so that this Impression is from one of Humelbergius, who, as my Friend says, he does not believe contriv'd it himself, because the things are so very much out of the way, that it is not probable any learned Man would set himself seriously to work to invent 'em. He tells me of this ingenious Remark made by the Editor, That whatever Manuscripts there might have been, they must have been extremely vitious and corrupt, as being writ out by the Cooks themselves, or some of their Friends or Servants, who are not always the most accurate. And then, as my Friend observ'd, if the Cook had us'd it much, it might be fullied; the Cook
Cook perhaps not always licking his Fingers when he had occasion for it. I should think it no improvident matter for the State to order a select Scrivener to transcribe Receipts, lest ignorant Women and House-keepers should impose upon future Ages by ill-spelt and uncorrect Receipts for Potting of Lobsters, or Pickling of Turkeys. Calius Apicius, it seems, passes for the Author of this Treatise, whose Science, Learning and Discipline were extremely contemn'd, and almost abhorr'd by Seneca and the Stoicks, as introducing Luxury, and infecting the Manners of the Romans; and so lay neglected till the inferior Ages, but then were introduc'd as being a help to Physick, to which a learned Author, call'd Donatus, says, that the Kitchen is a Handmaid. I remember in our Days, tho' we cannot in every respect come up to the Antients, that by a very good Author an old Gentleman is introduc'd as making use of three Doctors, Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merriman. They are reported to be excellent Physicians, and if kept at a constant Pension, their Fees will not be very costly.
It seems, as my Friend has learnt, there were two Persons that bore the Name of Apicius, one under the Republick, the other in the time of Tiberius, who is recorded by Pliny, To have had a great deal of Wit and Judgment in all Affairs that related to Eating, and consequently has his Name affix'd to many sorts of Amulets and Pancakes. Nor were Emperors less Contributors to so great an Undertaking, as Vitellius, Commodus, Didius Julianus, and Varius Heliogabalus, whose Imperial Names are prefix'd to manifold Receipts. The last of which Emperors had the peculiar Glory of first making Sausages of Shrimps, Crabs, Oysters, Sprawns, and Lobsters. And these Sausages being mention'd by the Author which the Editor publishes, from that and many other Arguments the Learned Doctor irrefragably maintains, that the Book, as now printed, could not be transcrib'd till after the time of Heliogabalus, who gloried in the Titles of Apicius and Vitellius, more than Antoninus, who had gain'd his Reputation by a temperate, austere, and solid Virtue. And, it seems, under his Admi-
ministration a Person that found out a new Soup might have as great a Reward as Drake or Dampier might expect for finding a new Continent. My Friend says the Editor tells us of unheard of Dainties; how Aesopus had a Supper of the Tongues of Birds that could speak; and that his Daughter regal'd on Pearls, tho' he does not tell us how she drest 'em; how Hortensius left ten thousand Pipes of Wine in his Cellar for his Heirs drinking; how Vedius Pollio fed his Fish-ponds with Man's Flesh, and how Cæsar bought six thousand Weight of Lampreys for his Triumphal Supper. He says the Editor proves equally to a Demonstration, by the Proportions and Quantities set down, and the Nauseousness of the Ingredients, that the Dinners of the Emperors were order'd by their Physicians, and that the Recipe was taken by the Cook as the Collegiate Doctors would do their Bills to a Modern Apothecary, and that this Custom was taken from the Egyptians, and that this Method continued till the Goths and Vandals over-ran the Western Empire, and that they by Use, Exercise, and Necessity of Abstinence, introduc'd
the eating of Cheese and Venison without
those additional Sauces, which the Physiitians
of old found out to restore the deprev'd Ap-
petites of such great Men as had lost their
Stomachs by an Excess of Luxury. Out of
the Ruins of Erasistratus his Book of Endive,
Glaucus Lorrensis of Cow-heel, Mithacmus of
Hot-pots, Dionysius of Sugar Sops, Agis of
Pickled Broom-buds, Epinetus of Sack-poffet,
Enthedemus of Apple-dumplings, Hegesippus of
Black-pudding, Crito of Sox'd Maccarel, Ste-
phanus of Limon Cream, Archites of Hogs
Harslet, Acestius of Quince Marmalade, Hice-
sius of Potted Pidgeons, Diocles of Sweet-breads,
and Philistion of Oat Cakes, and several other
such Authors, the great Humelbergius com-
pos'd his Annotations upon Apicins, whose Re-
cipts when part of Tully, Livy, and Tacitus
have been neglected and lost, were preserv'd
in the utmost Parts of Transilvania, for the
peculiar Palate of the ingenious Editor. Latin-
us Latinius finds fault with several Dishes of
Apicins, and is pleas'd to say they are nau-
feous, but our Editor defends that great Per-
son by shewing the difference of our Customs,
how Plutarch says the Antients us’d no Pepper, whereas all, or at least five or six hundred of Apicius’s Delicates were season’d with it. For we may as well admire that some West Indians should abstain from Salt, as that we should be able to bear the Bitterness of Hops in our common Drink; and therefore we shou’d not be averse to Rue, Cummin, Parsley Seed, Marsh-mallows, or Nettles with our common Meat, or to have Pepper, Honey, Salt, Vinegar, Raisons, Mustard, and Oyl, Rue, Mastic, and Cardamums strown promiscuously over our Dinner when it comes to Table. My Friend tells me of some short Observations he made out of the Annotations, which he owes to his Memory, and therefore begs Pardon if in some things he may mistake, because it is not wilfully, as that Papirius Petus was the great Patron of Custard: That the Tetrapharmacon, a Dish much admired by the Emperors Adrian and Alexander Severus was made of Pheasant, Peacock, a wild Sow’s Hock, and Udder, with a Bread Pudding over it, and that the Name and Reason of so odd a Dish are to be sought for amongst the Physitians.

The
The Work is divided into Ten Books, of which the first treats of Soups and Pickles, and amongst other things shews that Sauce Pans were tinn'd before the time of Pliny. That Gordian used a Glass of Bitter in a Morning. That the Ancients scalded their Wine; and that burnt Claret, as now practis'd with Spice and Sugar, is pernicious. That the Adulteration of Wine was as antient as Cato. That Brawn was a Roman Dish, which Apicius commends as Wonderful; its Sauce then was Mustard and Honey, before the frequent use of Sugar. Nor were lowc'd Hogs Feet, Cheeks and Ears unknown to those Ages. 'Tis very probable they were not so superstitious as to have so great a Delicate only at Christmas. It were worth a Dissertation between two Learned Persons, so it were manag'd with Temper and Candour, to know whether the Britains taught it to the Romans, or whether Cæsar introduc'd it into Britain, and 'tis strange he should take no notice of it; whereas he has recorded that they did not eat Hare's Flesh, that the Antients us'd to Marinate their Fish by frying them in Oyl, and the Moment they were
were taken out pouring boiling Vinegar upon them. The Learned Annotator observes, that the best way of keeping the Liquor in Oysters is by laying the deep Shell downwards, and that by this means Apicius convey'd Oysters to Tiberius when in Parthia. A noble Invention since made use of at Colchester with most admirable Success. What Estates might Brawn or Locket have got in those Days, when Apicius only for boiling of Sprouts after a new Fashion, deservedly came into the good Graces of Drusus who then commanded the Roman Armies.

The first Book having treated of Sauces or standing Pickles for Relish, which are us'd in most of the succeeding Receipts. The second has a glorious Subject of Sausages, both with Skins and without, which contains Matters no less remarkable than the former. The Antients that were delicate in their eating prepar'd their own Mushrooms with an Amber or at least a Silver Knife; where the Annotator shews elegantly against Hardoinus, that the whole Knife, and not only the Handle, was of Amber or Silver, left the Rustiness of an ordinary Knife might
might prove infectious. This is a Nicety which I hope we may in time arrive to; for the Britains, tho' not very forward in Inventions, yet are out-done by no Nations in Imitation or Improvements.

The third Book is of such Edibles as are produc'd in Gardens. The Romans us'd Nitre to make their Herbs look green; the Annotator shews our Salt-Peter at present to differ from the antient Nitre. Apicius had a way of mincing them first with Oil and Salt, and so boiling 'em, which Pliny commends. But the present Receipt is to let the Water boil well, throw in Salt, and a bit of Butter, and so not only Sprouts but Spinage will be green. There is a most extraordinary Observation of the Editors, to which I cannot but agree, That it is a vulgar Error that Walnut Trees, like Russian Wives, thrive the better for being beaten, and that long Poles and Stones are us'd by Boys and others to get the Fruit down, the Walnut-Tree being so very high they cou'd not otherwise reach it, rather out of Kindness to themselves, than any Regard to the Tree that bears it. As for Asparagus there is an excellent
excellent Remark, that according to Pliny they were the great Care of the antient Gardeners, and that at Ravenna three weigh'd a Pound; but that in England it was thought a Rarity when 100 of them weigh'd thirty. That Cucumbers are apt to rise in the Stomach, unless par'd or boil'd with Oyl, Vinegar and Honey. That the Egyptians wou'd drink hard without any Disturbance, because it was a Rule for them to have always boil'd Cabbage for their first Dish at Supper. That the best way to rost Onions is in Colewort Leaves, for fear of burning 'em. That Beets are good for Smiths, because they working at the Fire are generally costive. That Petronius has recorded a little old Woman who sold the Agrestie Olus of the Antients, which Honour I take to be as much due to those who in our Days cry Nettle-tops, Elder-buds, and Cliver, in Spring time very wholesome.

The fourth Book contains the universal Art of Cookery. As Mathæus Sylvaticus compos'd the Pandects of Physick, and Justinian those of Law, so Apicins has done the Pandects of his Art in this Book which bears that Inscription. The
first Chapter contains the admirable Receipt of a *Salacacaby of Apicins*. Bruife in a Mortar Parsley Seed, dry’d Peneryal, dry’d Mint, Ginger, green Coriander, Raisons fton’d, Honey, Vinegar, Oyl and Wine, put ’em into a *Cacabulum*, three Crusts of Pycentine Bread, the Flesh of a Pullet, Goat Stones, Vestine Cheese, Pine Kernels, Cucumbers, dry’d Onions minc’d small; pour a Soup over it, garnish it with Snow, and send it up in the *Cacabulum*. This *Cacabulum* being an unusual Vessel, my Friend went to his Dictionary, where finding an odd Interpretation of it, he was easily persuaded from the Whimsicalness of the Composition, and the Fantasticalness of Snow for its Garniture, that the properest Vessel for a Physician to prescribe to send to Table upon that occasion might be a Bed Pan. There are some admirable Remarks in the Annotations to the second Chapter concerning the Dialogue of *Asellius Sabinus*, who introduces a Combat between Mushrooms, *Chats* or *Beccofico’s*, Oysters, and Redwings, a Work that ought to be publish’d. For the same Annotator observes, that this Island is not deftitute of Redwings, tho’ coming
coming to us only in the hardest Weather, and therefore seldom brought fat to our Tables. That the Chats come to us in April and breed, and about Autumn return to Afric. That Experience shews us they may be kept in Cages fed with Beef or Weather Mutton, Figs, Grapes and minc'd Filberds, being Dainties not unworthy the Care of such as wou'd preserve our British Hospitality. There is a curious Observation concerning the diversity of Roman and British Dishes, the first delighting in Hodge-podge, Gallimaufreys, Forc'd Meats, Jussels, and Salmagundies; the latter in Spear-ribs, Surloins, Chines, and Barons; and thence our Terms of Art, both as to Dressing and Carving become very different; for they lying upon a sort of Couch cou'd not have carv'd those Dishes which our Ancestors, when they set upon Formes us'd to do. But since the use of Cushions and Elbow Chairs, and the Editions of good Books and Authors, it may be hop'd in time we may come up to them. For indeed hitherto we have been something to blame, and I believe few of us have seen a Dish of Capon Stones at Table:
(Lamb Stones is acknowledged by the Learned Annotator that we have) For the Art of making Capons has long been buried in Oblivion. Varro the great Roman Antiquary tells us how to do it by burning of their Spurs, which occasioning their Sterility, makes them Capons in effect, tho' those Parts thereby became more large and tender.

The fifth Book is of Pease Porridge, under which are included Frumentary, Watergruel, Milk Porridge, Rice Milk, Flumary, Stir about, and the like. The Latin, or rather Greek Name is Ausprios, but my Friend was pleas'd to entitle it Pantagruel, a Name us'd by Rahlais an eminent Physician. There are some very remarkable things in it as the Emperor Julianus had seldom any thing but Spoon-Meat at Supper. That the Herb Fenugreek, with Pickles, Oyl, and Wine was a Roman Dainty; upon which the Annotator observes, that it is not us'd in our Kitchens, for a certain ungrateful Bitterness that it has, and that it is plainly a Physical Dyer that will give a Stool, and that mix'd with Oats, it's the best Purge for Horses. An excellent Invention
vention for Frugality, that nothing might be lost, for what the Lord did not eat he might send to his Stable.

The sixth Book treats of Wild-fowl, how to dress Ostridges; the biggest, grossest and most difficult of Digestion of any Bird, Phe-nicoptrices, Parrots, &c.

The seventh Book treats of things sumptuous and costly, and therefore chiefly concerning Hog-meat, in which the Romans came to that Excess, that the Laws forbad the Usage of Hogs Harflet, Sweetbreads, Cheeks, &c. at their publick Suppers. And Cato, when Censor sought to restrain the extravagant Use of Brawn by several of his Orations; so much Regard was had then to the Art of Cookery, that we see it took place in the Thoughts of the wisest Men, and bore a part in their most important Councils. But alas! the Degeneracy of our present Age is such, that I believe few besides the Annotator know the Excellency of a Virgin Sow, especially of the black Kind brought from China; and how to make the most of her Liver, Lights, Brains, and Pettioes; and to vary her into those fifty Dishes which
which Pliny says were usually made of that delicious Creature. Besides, Galen tells us more of its Excellencies, That Fellow that eats Bacon for two or three Days before he is to box or wrestle, shall be much stronger than if he shou’d eat the best Roast Beef or Bag Pudding in the Parish.

The eighth Book treats of such Dainties as Four-footed Beasts afford us; as, 1st, the Wild Boar, which they us’d to boil with all its Bristles on. 2dly, The Deer, dress’d with Broth made with Pepper, Wine, Honey, Oyl, and stew’d Damsons, &c. 3dly, The Wild Sheep, of which there are innumerable in the Mountains of Yorkshire and Westmorland that will let no body handle ’em; but if they are caught they are to be sent up with an elegant Sauce prescrib’d after a Physical manner, in form of an Elecˈtuary, made of Pepper, Rue, Parsley Seed, Juniper, Time dried, Mint, Peneryal, Honey, &c. with which any Apothecary in that Country can furnish you. 4thly, Beef, with Onion Sauce, and commended by Celˈsus, but not much approv’d by Hippocrates, because the Greeks scarce knew how to make

L 4 Oxen,
Oxen, and Powdering Tubs were in very few Families; for Physicians have been very peculiar in their Diet in all Ages; otherwise Galen would scarce have found out that young Foxes were in Season in Autumn. 5thly, The Sucking Pig, boil'd in Paper. 6thly, The Hare, the chief of the Roman Dainties, its Blood being the sweetest of any Animal, its Natural Fear contributing to that Excellency. Tho' the Emperors and Nobility had Parks to fat them in, yet in the time of Didius Julianus, if any one had sent him one, or a Pig, he would make it last him three Days, whereas Alexander Severus had one every Meal, which must have been a great Expence, and is very remarkable. But the most exquisite Animal was reserv'd for the last Chapter; and that was the Dormouse, a harmless Creature, whose Innocence might at least have defended it both from Cooks and Physicians. But Apicius found out an odd sort of Fate for those poor Creatures, some to be boned, and others to be put whole, with odd Ingredients, into Hogs Guts, and so boil'd for Sausages. In antient Times People made it their Business to fatten
fatten them: Aristotle rightly observes that Sleep fatten'd them, and Martial from thence too poetically tells us that Sleep was their only Nourishment: But the Annotator has clear'd that Point; he, good Man, has tenderly observ'd one of 'em for many Years, and finds that it does not sleep all the Winter, as fallly reported, but wakes at Meals, and after its Repast then rolls it self up in a Ball to Sleep. This Dormouse, according to the Author, did not drink in three Years time, but whether other Dormise do so I cannot tell, because Bambuselbergius his Treatise of Fatning Dormise is lost. Tho' very costly they became a common Dish at great Entertainments; Petronius delivers us an odd Receipt for dressing 'em, and serving 'em up with Poppies and Honey, which must be a very soporiferous Dainty, and as good as Owl Pye to such as want a Nap after Dinner. The Fondness of the Romans came to be so excessive towards 'em, that, as Pliny says, the Censorian Laws and Marcus Scaurus in his Consulship got them prohibited from Publick Entertainments. But Nero, Commodus, and Heliogabalus would not
not deny the Liberty, and indeed Property of their Subjects in so reasonable an Enjoyment, and therefore we find them long after brought to Table in the Times of Ammianus Marcellinus, who tells us likewise, that Scales were brought to Table in those Ages to weigh curious Fishes, Birds and Dormise, to see whether they were at the Standard of Excellence and Perfection, and sometimes, I suppose, to vie with other Pretenders to Magnificence. The Annotator takes hold of this occasion to shew of how great Use Scales would be at the Tables of our Nobility, especially upon the bringing up of a Dish of Wild-fowl: For if twelve Larks (says he) should weigh below twelve Ounces they would be very lean, and scarce tolerable; if twelve and down Weight they would be very well; but if thirteen they would be fat to Perfection. We see upon how nice and exact a Balance the Happiness of Eating depends!

I could scarce forbear smiling, not to say worse of such Exactness and such Dainties, and told my Friend that those Scales would be of extraordinary Use at Dunstable, and that if the
the Annotator had not prescrib'd his Dormouse, I should upon the first occasion be glad to visit it, if I knew its visiting Days and Hours, so as not to disturb it.

My Friend said there remain'd but two Books more, one of Sea, and the other of River Fish, in the account of which he would not be long, seeing his Memory began to fail him almost as much as my Patience.

'Tis true in a long Work soft Slumbers creep,  
And gently sink the Artist into Sleep;  
Especially when treating of Dormice.

The ninth Book is concerning Sea Fish, where, amongst other Learned Annotations, is recorded that famous Voyage of Apicus, who having spent many Millions, and being retir'd into Campania, heard that there were Lobsters of a vast and unusual Bigness in Africa, and thereupon impatiently got on Shipboard the same Day, and having suffer'd much at Sea, came at last to the Coast. But the Fame of so great a Man's coming had landed before him, and all the Fishermen sail'd out to meet him, and presented him with their fairest Lobsters. He
He ask'd if they had no larger, they answer'd, their Sea produc'd nothing more excellent than what they brought. This honest Freedom of theirs, with his Disappointment, so disgusted him, that he took pet; and bad the Master return Home again immediately: And so, it seems, Africa lost the Breed of one Monster more than it had before. There are many Receipts in the Book to dress Cramp-fish that numb the Hands of those that touch 'em; the Cuttle-fish, whose Blood is like Ink; the Pourcontrol or Many-feet; the Sea Urchin or Hedge-hog; with several others whose Sauces are agreeable to their Natures. But to the Comfort of us Moderns, the Antients often eat their Oysters alive, and spread hard Eggs minc'd over their Sprats, as we do now over our Salt-fish. There is one thing very curious concerning Herrings: It seems the Antients were very fantastical in making one thing pass for another; so at Petronius's Supper the Cook sent up a fat Goose, Fish, and Wild-fowl of all sorts to appearance, but still all were made out of the several Parts of one single Porker. The great Nicomechus, King of Bythinia, had a very
a very delightful Deception of this nature put upon him by his Cook; the King was extremely affected with fresh Herrings (as indeed who is not!) but being far up in Asia from the Sea Coast, his whole Wealth could not have purchas'd one, but his Cook contriv'd some sort of Meat, which put into a Frame so resembled a Herring that it was extremely satisfactory both to his Prince's Eyes and Gusto. My Friend told me that to the Honour of the City of London he had seen a thing of this nature there; that is, a Herring, or rather a Salmogundy, with the Head and Tail so neatly laid that it surpriz'd him. He says many of the Species may be found at the Sugar Loaf in Bell Yard, as giving an excellent Relish to Burton-Ale, and not costing above Sixpence; an inconsiderable Price for so Imperial a Dainty.

The tenth Book, as my Friend tells me, is concerning Fish Sauces, which consist of variety of Ingredients, amongst which is generally a kind of Frumenty. But it is not to be forgot by any Person who would boil Fish exactly, that they threw them alive into the Water, which at present is said to be a Dutch Receipt, but
but was derived from the Romans. It seems Seneca the Philosopher (a Man from whose morose Temper little good in the Art of Cookery could be expected) in his third Book of Natural Questions, correcting the Luxury of the Times, says, the Romans were come to that Daintiness, that they would not eat a Fish unless upon the same Day it was taken, that it might taste of the Sea, as they express it; and therefore had 'em brought by Persons who rode Post, and made a great Out-cry, whereupon all other People were oblig'd to give them the Road. It was an usual Expression for a Roman to say, In other matters I may confide in you, but in a thing of this Weight it is not consistent with my Gravity and Prudence, I will trust nothing but my own Eyes, bring the Fish hither, let me see him breath his last. And when the poor Fish was brought to Table swimming and gasping, would cry out, Nothing is more beautiful than a dying Mullet! My Friend says, the Annotator looks upon these as Fests made by the Stoicks, and spoken absurdly and beyond Nature; tho' the Annotator at the same time tells us that it was a Law at Athens that the Fishermen
men should not wash their Fish, but bring them as they came out of the Sea. Happy were the Athenians in good Laws, and the Romans in great Examples; but I believe our Britains need with their Friends no longer Life than till they see London serv’d with live Herring and gasping Maccarel. 'Tis true we are not quite so barbarous but that we throw our Crabs alive into scalding Water, and tye our Lobsters to the Spit to hear them squeek when they are rosted; our Eels use the same peristaltick Motion upon the Gridiron, when their Skin is off, and their Guts are out as they did before; and our Gudgeons taking opportunity of jumping after they are flower’d, give occasion to the admirable Remark of some Persons Folly, when to avoid the Danger of the Frying-pan they leap into the Fire. My Friend said that the mention of Eels put him in mind of the concluding Remark of the Annotator, That they who amongst the Sybarites would fish for Eels, or fell them, should be free from all Taxes. I was glad to hear of the word Conclude, and told him nothing could be more acceptable to me than the mention of the Sybarites, of whom I shortly inten-
ded a History, shewing how they deservedly banish'd Cocks for waking them in a Morning, and Smiths for being useful; how one cry'd out because one of the Rose Leaves he lay on was rumpled; how they taught their Horses to dance, and so their Enemies coming against 'em with Guitars and Harpsichords, set them so up-on their round O's and Minuets; that the Form of their Battel was broken, and three hundred thousand of them slain, as Goldman, Littleton, and several other good Authors affirm. I told my Friend I had much overstaid my Hour, but if at any time he would find Dick Humelbergius, Caspar Barthius, and another Friend, with himself, I would invite him to Dinner of a few, but choice Dishes to cover the Table at once, which except they would think of any thing better, should be a Salacacaby, a Dish of Fenugreek, a wild Sheeps Head, and Appurtenance, with a suitable Electuary, a Ragouft of Capons Stones, and some Dormouse Sausages.

If, as Friends do with one another at a Venison Pasty, you shou'd send for a Plate, you know you may command it, for what is mine is yours, as being entirely your, &c.

FINIS.