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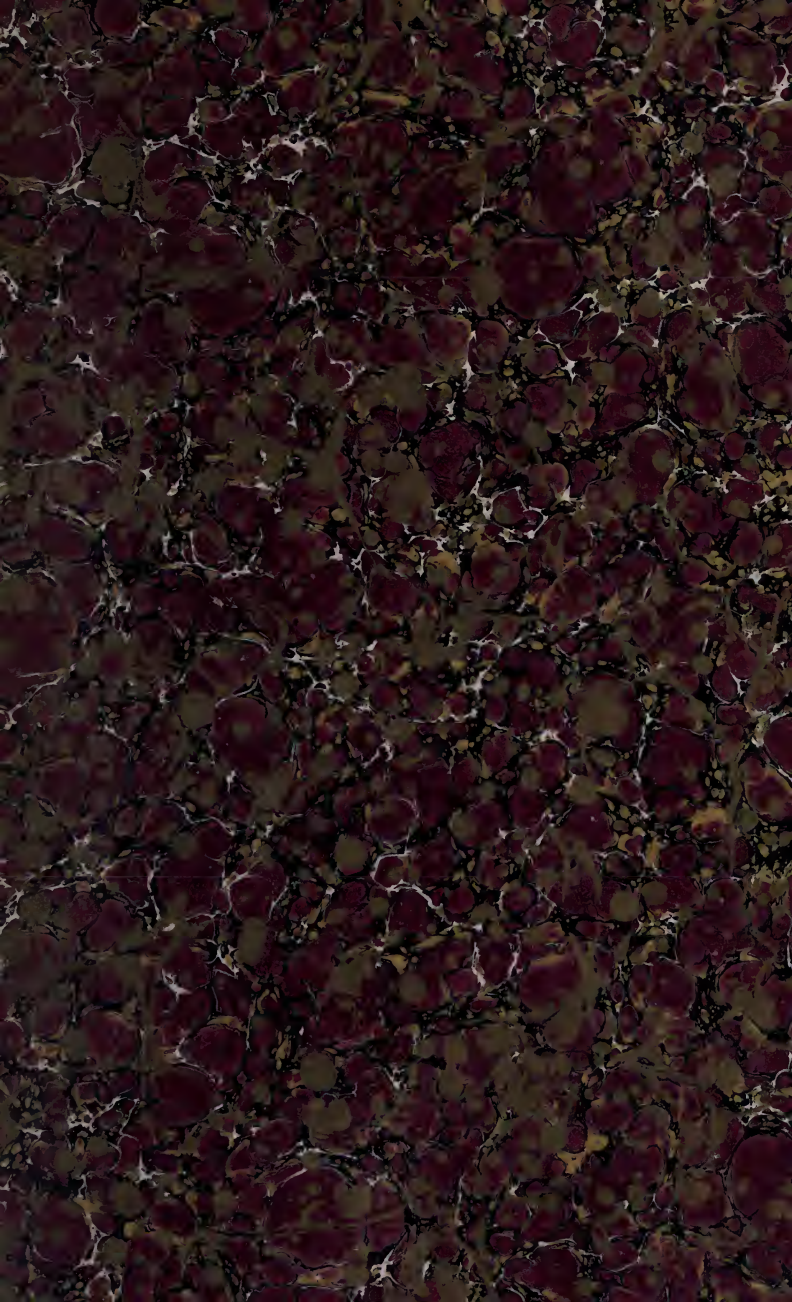
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# SPECIMENS

OF

## Macaronic Poetry.



LONDON: RICHARD BECKLEY, 42, PICCADILLY.  
1831.

[By  
William Sandys]

73428

LONDON:  
PRINTED BY SAMUEL BENTLEY,  
Dorset Street, Fleet Street.

## INTRODUCTION.

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THE following collection comprises the best specimens of Macaronic poetry, containing a few that are but little known; and although in some instances the difficult nature of the composition may be the principal recommendation to notice, yet in others will be found genuine wit and humour. The substance of this introduction has already appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine in the course of last year.

Previously to mentioning the Macaronic authors, it may not be out of character to refer shortly to some other peculiar and affected styles of writing, having some affinity to their labours. Many of the examples will probably be familiar to the reader, and others will readily suggest themselves.

The classic writers contain specimens of accidental alliteration, as

*Ἐν πεδίῳ πετόλιστο, πόλις μερόπων ἀνθρώπων.*  
*Homer.*

*Ἔσωσά σ', ὡς ἴσασιν Ἑλλήνων ὄσοι.*  
*Medea, Euripid.*

*Infans namque pudor prohibebat plura profari.*  
*Horace.*

*Libera lingua loquuntur ludis liberalibus.*  
*Nævius.*

Nor must we overlook Cicero's unlucky line,

*O fortunatam natam me consule Romam,*

which, with the satirist's remark upon it, is well known to the readers of Juvenal, though probably only to a small

portion of those who are so fond of using the “*si sic omnia.*”

But affected alliteration alone is akin to the present purpose, as the line of Ennius—

O Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta, Tyranne, tulisti :

to which may be added,

Machina multa minax minitatur maxima muris ;

and

At Tuba terribili tonitru taratantara trusit.

The following are attributed to Porson :—

Cane decane cane, ne tu cane cane decane,  
De cane sed canis cane decane cane.

The lines on Cardinal Wolsey are old acquaintance.—

Begot by butchers, but by bishops bred,  
How high his Highness holds his haughty head !

The lipogrammatists were writers who excluded some particular letter of the alphabet from their compositions, like skilful chess-players giving up a piece to an inferior antagonist. Of these, Tryphiodorus, a Greek poet and grammarian of Egypt, in the sixth century, was the most laborious. Anxious to outdo Homer, he wrote a poem on the destruction of Troy, in twenty-four books, from the first of which the  $\alpha$  was carefully excluded; from the second book the  $\beta$ , and so on through the alphabet. D’Israeli, in his “*Curiosities of Literature,*” mentions a prose work by Fulgentius, in twenty-three chapters, wherein a similar system of exclusion is adopted for the Latin alphabet: also an ode of Pindar, where the letter  $\epsilon$  is purposely omitted; and five novels by Lopes de Vega, the first of which is without the letter  $a$ , the second without  $e$ , &c. Gregorio Leti presented a discourse to the Academy of the Humorists at Rome, wherein the letter  $r$  was excluded; and a friend having requested a copy as a literary curiosity, he replied by a copious answer of seven pages, written in the same manner. An anecdote given by D’Israeli, after stating that the Orientalists have this literary folly, may illustrate these lipogrammatists.

“A Persian poet read to the celebrated Jami a gazel of his own composition, which Jami did not like: but the writer replied, it was, notwithstanding, a curious sonnet, for the letter *Aliff* was not to be found in any one of the words! Jami sarcastically replied, ‘You can do a better thing yet—take away *all the letters* from every word you have written.’”

In the *Anthologia Græca*, edit. H. Steph. i. 58, are poems in praise of Bacchus, and of Apollo, on a different plan. They consist of twenty-four lines, each word in the first line beginning with *a*, in the second line with *β*, and so on, *e. gr.* (from poem to Bacchus.)

*Εἰς Βάκχον.*

Μίλωμεν βασιλῆα φιλέμιον, εἰραφιώτην,  
 Αβροκόμην, ἀγροῖκον, αἰοῖμιον, ἀγλαόμορφον,  
 Βαιωτὸν, βρόμιον, βακχεύττρα, βοτρυοχαίτην,  
 Γηθόσυνον, γονόεντα, γιγαντολίτην, γελδώντα,  
 Διογενῆ, δίγονον, διθυραμβογενῆ, δόνουσον, &c.

There are some English lines in the same style, ridiculing the siege of Belgrade, beginning—

An Austrian army awfully array'd,  
 Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade.

Lord North, a polished courtier in the time of James the First, wrote a set of sonnets, each beginning with a successive letter of the alphabet. A pedantic specimen appears in the *Bannatyne Ancient Scottish Poems*, being one of the stanzas from “Ane New Yere Gift, To the Quene, quhen scho come first hame, 1562,” by Alexander Scott.

Fresch, fulgent, flurist, fragrant flour, formois,  
 Lantern to lufe, of ladeis lamp and lot,  
 Cherie maist chaist, cheif charbucle and chois;  
 Smaill sweet smaragde, smelling but smit of smot;  
 Noblest natour, nurice to nurtour not,  
 This dull indyte, dulce, dowble dasy deir,  
 Sent be thy sempill servand *Sanderis Scott*,  
 Greiting grit God to grant thy Grace guid year.

This sort of absurdity is humorously exposed by Kennedy in his invective addressed to Dunbar. St. 37.

*Deilbeir*, thy speir of weir, but feir thow yeild,  
 Hangit, mangit, eddir-stangit, stryndie *stultorum*;

To me, maist hé, Kennedie, and fie the field,  
 Pickit, wickit, strickit, convickit, lamp *lullardorum*,  
 Diffamit, schamit, blamit *primus Paganorum*;  
 Out, out, I schout, upon that snout that snevellis,  
 Tail-teller, rebellar, indwellar with the divellis,  
 Spink, sink, with stink *ad Tartara Termagorum*.

After this jargon it may be allowable, as a relief, to introduce a song founded on the peculiarity of the *Newcastle burr*, published in a provincial collection in December 1791. It purports to be an address from one of the rooks, which then built their nests on the vane of the Exchange, to the good people of *Burcastle*.

Rough roll'd the roaring river's stream,  
 And rapid ran the rain,  
 When Robert Rutter dreamt a dream,  
 Which rack'd his heart with pain :  
 He dreamt there was a raging bear  
 Rush'd from the rugged rocks ;  
 And strutting round with horrid stare,  
 Breath'd terror to the brocks.\*  
 But Robert Rutter drew his sword,  
 And rushing forward right,  
 The horrid creature's thrapple gor'd,  
 And barr'd his rueful spite.  
 Then, stretching forth his brawny arm  
 To drag him to the stream,  
 He grappled grizzle, rough and warm,  
 Which rouz'd him from his dream.

Even the learned Aldhelm indulges in some curious fancies. In the Preface to his poem *De Laude Virginum*, consisting of thirty-eight lines, the first and last lines contain the same words, but in the last they are retrograde. The respective lines begin with the successive letters of the first line, and finish with those of the last line : thus, the first and last lines, and the collected initial and final letters of the lines, consist of the same words ; but in the last line they occur backwards, and the final letters must be read upwards. There is a curiously complicated acrostick cross by Rabanus, containing thirty-five lines, and each of them thirty-five letters ; but to explain this properly,

\* Badgers.



would require a plan or copy. This cross will remind the reader of the fantastically shaped poems mentioned in the *Spectator*, as axes, altars, eggs, &c. of which a Greek poet called Theodoric, is said to have been the inventor. Nash, in his invective against Gabriel Harvey, says, "he had writ verses in all kinds; in form of a pair of gloves, a pair of spectacles, and a pair of pothooks," &c. Mr. Warren, of No. 30, Strand, should take a hint from this and treat the public with a set of verses in honour of his "shining river" of blacking in the shape of a boot-jack. Anagrams are sometimes ingenious, but generally in prose, and therefore foreign to the present purpose. They will remind us of the numerous beings now to be met with, especially east of Charing Cross, with their hands in their coat-pockets, and arms a-kimbo: all the limbs are there, but not in the right places. We may consider them as peripatetic anagrams—of gentlemen I was about to add; but gentlemen do not walk in this way. There is a well-known story in *The Spectator*, of a lover of Lady Mary Boon, who, after six months' hard study, contrived to anagrammatize her as Moll Boon; and upon being told by his mistress, indignant at such a metamorphosis, that her name was Mary Bohun, he went mad.

Rhopalic verses (from ῥόπαλον, the club of Hercules) begin with a monosyllable, and gradually increase, as,

Rem tibi confeci, doctissime, dulcisonoram.  
Spes Deus æternæ stationis conciliator.

And,

Ex quibus insignis pulcherrima Deiopeia.

*Virg.*

Also,

Ἦ μάκαρ Ἀτρείδη μοιρηγανὶς, ὀλεῖδάμεινον.

*Il. γ. 182.*

The following line is the reverse.

Vectigalibus armamenta referre jubet Rex.

Another class consists of Palindromes, (from πάλιν and δρομίω) sometimes called Sotadic verses, from Sotades, who is said to have invented them: though a higher authority is sometimes given, as the first specimen, according to one account, was the extemporary effusion of an unfortunate demon, when carrying most unwillingly, a certain portly

canon of Combremer, from Bayeux to Rome. It reads the same, whether backwards or forwards,

Signa te, signa, temerè me tangis et angis,  
Roma tibi subitò motibus ibit amor.

Other examples are,

Si bene te tua laus taxat, sua lautè tenebis.  
Sole medere pede, ede, perede melos.

Also,

Et necat eger amor non Roma rege tacente,  
Roma reges una non anus eger amor,

where the word *non* serves as a pivot.

In the following line, every word is a palindrome :

Odo tenet mulum, mappam madidam tenet Anna.

There is a well-known Greek inscription, occurring on the font at Sandbach in Cheshire, and other places, among which, it is said, is the Church of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

Νίψον ἀνομήματα, μὴ μόναν ὄψιν.

A lawyer once chose for his motto "Si nummi immunis." And in the time of Queen Elizabeth, a noble lady who had been forbidden to appear at Court in consequence of some suspicions against her, took for the device on her seal, the Moon, partly obscured by a Cloud, and the motto, "Ablata at alba." Taylor, the water poet, writes,

Lewd did I live and evil I did dwell.

There is an enigma occasionally to be found in Ladies' Albums, in which the initials of five palindromic words are to be sought for to form the required answer : they may be discovered with little attention :

First find out a word that doth silence proclaim,  
And that backwards and forwards is always the same,  
Then next you must find out a feminine name,  
That backwards and forwards is always the same ;  
An act, or a writing on parchment, whose name  
Both backwards and forwards is always the same ;  
A fruit that is rare, whose botanical name  
Read backwards and forwards is always the same ;

A note used in music, which time doth proclaim,  
 And backwards and forwards is always the same ;  
 Their initials connected, a title will frame,  
 That is justly the due of the fair married dame,  
 Which backwards and forwards is all the same.

Another invention is, that of verses, which may be read either forwards or backwards, and in the latter case generally containing a meaning quite the reverse of the former, and possessing sarcasm or satire. This is sometimes called Verse Lyon, said to have been invented, or frequently made use of, by Sidonius. The following have been frequently cited, as specimens of the style ; written in *praise* of Pope Clement VI. or Pius II. but of which, learned authorities do not agree. It seems that the poet was afraid he might not obtain such a reward, as according to his own estimate he deserved, and therefore retained the power of converting his flattery into abuse, by simply giving his friends their cue, to commence from the last word and read backwards.

Pauperibus tua das gratis, nec munera curas  
 Curia Papalis, quod modo percipimus.  
 Laus tua, non tua fraus, virtus non copia rerum,  
 Scandere te faciunt, hoc decus eximium.  
 Conditio tua sit stabilis, nec tempore parvo  
 Vivere te faciat hic Deus omnipotens.

Of a similar description are these three distichs by Du Bellay, a French poet.

*Ad Julium III. Pontificem Maximum.*  
 Pontifici sua sint Divino Numine tuta  
 Culmina, nec montes hos petat Omnipotens.

*Ad Carolum V. Cæsarem.*  
 Cæsareum tibi sit felici sidere nomen,  
 Carole, nec fatum sit tibi Cæsareum.

*Ad Ferdinandum Romanorum Regem.*  
 Romulidum bone Rex, magno sis Cæsare major,  
 Nomine, nec fatis, aut minor imperio.

A complete specimen appears in a line applicable either to Cain or Abel, being also hexameter one way, and pentameter the other. Abel says,

Sacrum pingue dabo, nec macrum sacrificabo.

To which Cain replies,

Sacrificabo macrum, nec dabo pingue sacrum.

The following line is of similar efficacy, applied by two persons disputing on religion. One says,

Patrum dicta probo, nec sacris belligerabo.

The other answers,

Belligerabo sacris, nec probo dicta Patrum.

Other examples may be found in French and English: in the latter language there is one, I think, on the Vicar of Bray. These remind us of the prints where, by a little management, the representation of a face is preserved either way; looking very amiable, perhaps, when viewed direct, but quite the reverse if turned topsy-turvy, or topside t'other way, according to the most approved etymology.\*

Haydn, amongst other playful ebullitions of fancy, has introduced into one of his Symphonies a minuet and trio, which are first to be played in the regular way, and then repeated backwards.

Some writers have constructed or selected Virgilian and Homeric centos, wherein portions of the Old or New Testament are related in lines taken entirely from Virgil or Homer. Another ambitious genius signalized himself by inserting a pentameter verse after every line of Homer. Echo verses, and various other poetical fantasies might be described if necessary, but it is time to refer to Macaronic Poetry, from which this Introduction hitherto has been a complete digression.

This species of writing is thus described by Folengi, one of the best authors of the class: "Ars ista poetica nuncupatur ars Macaronica, à *Macaronibus* derivata: qui *Maca-*

\* This same etymology, like some of Izaak Walton's fish, requires delicate handling. As a specimen, it will prove most satisfactorily that the word perriwig, notwithstanding the old story of *pilus*, *pelutus*, &c. is derived from the Cornish words, *Pyr ha voag*, literally signifying round and hollow. The thing containing, being put, I suppose, by figure, for the thing contained.

*rones* sunt quoddam pulmentum, farina, caseo, butyro compaginatum; grossum, rude, et rusticum. Ideo Macaronica nil nisi grossedinem, ruditatem, et Vocabulezzos, debet in se continere." The Italian word *Maccherone* signifies a *pudding-pated fellow*. Dr. Geddes says, "It is the characteristic of a Macaronic poem to be written in Latin hexameters; but so as to admit occasionally vernacular words, either in their native form, or with a Latin inflexion. Other licences, too, are allowed, in the measure of the lines, contrary to the strict rules of prosody." It is curious that Dr. Geddes should have broken through his own rule as to the metre of the Macaronic muse in the ode hereafter printed. There is a treatise "De Latinitate Macaronicâ," by Bidermann; but not having met with it, I am unacquainted with its style or intention.

The subject is of too light a nature to demand any bibliographical account of the different writers and their productions; how many eighths of an inch of margin one edition has more than another; which are *presq' introuvable*; *libri rarissimi*; uncut copies; printed on vellum; privately printed; on pink, blue, or coquelicôt coloured paper; if any have the rare good fortune to possess a word or two printed upside down; or contain any other invaluable defect in the eyes of book collectors. Those persons who wish to study the subject critically and bibliographically, and can read German, will find ample information in "Geschichte der Macaronischen Poesie," by Dr. F. W. Genthe. Leipsic, 1829. 8vo. The present sketch, with its examples, only professes to offer a little amusement in one of those leisure half-hours (what the Cornish call "touch-pipe") that will occur in the life of the most laborious student. In this intellectual age, when things are conducted on principles somewhat similar to the kingdom of Laputa, and boys are taught the philosophy of their hoops and marbles before allowed to use them, this compilation must be content to take rank with the lucubrations of Mr. Joseph Miller.

Macaronic poetry was much in vogue in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There are indeed some poems in Baudius, with a mixture of the Greek and Latin languages; and as early as the twelfth century quaint mixtures of English, Latin, and French, may be found in the monk-



ish writers; but these cannot be considered Macaronic. Ducange mentions *Epistolæ Farcitæ*, composed in mixed Latin and Gallic idiom. Walter Mapes, the facetious Archdeacon of Oxford in the time of Henry the Second, and Goliath, whoever he was, were great manufacturers of burlesque Latin, but cannot be classed with Macaronic writers; still, a short specimen of Mapes may be allowed to show his *facete* style.—

Sum cuique proprium dat natura munus,  
Ego nunquam potui scribere jejunos :  
Me jejunos vincere posset puer unus.  
Sitim et jejunos, odi tanquam funus.

Unicuique proprium dat natura donum,  
Ego versus faciens, vinum bibo bonum,  
Et quod habent melius dolia cauponum,  
Tale vinum generat copiam sermonum.

Tales versus facio, quale vinum bibo,  
Nihil possum scribere, nisi sumpto cibo,  
Nihil valet penitus, quod jejunos scribo,  
Nasonem post calices carmine præibo.\*

These lines have nothing Macaronic about them, but are rhyming Latin, on which subject an interesting little work has recently been published by Sir A. Croke. They will however bring to recollection an amusing burlesque of the old monkish Latin legends introduced into Whistlecraft's (Hon. J. H. Frere's) *National Work*, and its merit will excuse this further digression.

Erant rumores et timores varii ;  
Dies horroris et confusionis  
Evenit in calendis Januarii,  
Gigantes, semen maledictionis,  
Nostris potentes impii adversarii,  
Irascebantur campanarum sonis,  
Horâ secundâ centum tres gigantes  
Venerunt ante januam ululantes.  
At fratres pleni desolationis,  
Stabant ad necessarium præsidium,  
Perterriti pro vitis et pro bonis,  
Et perduravit hoc crudele obsidium,

\* Camden's Remains, 4to. 1614. pp. 337-8.



## INTRODUCTION.

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Nostri claustralis pauperis Sionis,  
Ad primum diem proximorum Iduum ;  
Tunc in triumpho fracto tintinnabulo,  
Gigantes ibant alibi pro pabulo.

Sed frater Isodorus decumbebat  
In lecto per tres mensas brachio fracto,  
Nam lapides Mangonellus jaciebat,  
Et fregit tintinnabulum lapide jacto ;  
Et omne vicinagium destruebat,  
Et nihil relinquebat de intacto,  
Ardens molinos, casas, messuagia,  
Et alia multa damna atque outragia.

The first writer in the Macaronic style of whom we have any account was Typhis Odaxius, or rather Tifi degli Odasj, who composed about the end of the fifteenth century "Carmen Macaronicum de Patavinis quibusdam arte magicâ delusis." 4to. without place or date, catchwords, or signatures. "*Libellus longe rarissimus.*" There were several editions, of which all are equally rare.

About the same time appeared, "Macharronea varia, diversis linguis conscripta, præsertim Latinè, et caractere Gothico impressa;" small 8vo. without place or date. This rare volume, whose author, according to Brunet, was Georgio Aglione d'Asti, contains fourteen small pieces, of which the first is "Macharonea contra Macharoneam Bassani ad spectabilem D. Baltasarem Lupum asten. studentem Papiæ." The remainder are principally farces in Lombard and Piedmontese verse.

In the year 1516 were first published at Paris, "Fructuosissimi atque amenissimi Sermones," by Gabriel Barlette, a Dominican friar. They are written in the lowest Macaronic style, one sentence often consisting of two or three languages, and mixing ludicrous with serious subjects; notwithstanding which, they passed through several editions.

The first edition of the well-known work of Merlin Coccaie, or Merlinus Cocaius, was at Venice in 1517. The real name of this author was Teofilo Folengi, (descended from a noble family in Mantua,) afterwards a Benedictine monk. He was born in 1491, and died at his Priory, near Bassano, in 1544. The complete title of his book, as in the edition of 1521, is—

"Opus Merlini Cocaii, Poætæ Mantuani Macaronicorum.

Totum in pristinam formam per me Magistrum Aquarium Lodolam optime redactum, in his infra notatis titulis divisum.

“Zanitonella, quæ de amore Tonelli erga Zaninam tractat. Quæ constat ex tredecim Sonolegiis, septem Eclogis, et una Strambottologia.

“Phantasiæ Macaronicon, divisum in viginti quinque Macaronicis, tractans de gestis magnanimi et prudentissimi Baldi.

“Moschea facetus liber in tribus partibus divisus, et tractans de cruento certamine muscarum et formicarum.

“Libellus Epistolarum et Epigrammatum ad varias personas directarum.”

These poems, which are embellished with several curious plates, are written in a medley of Latin and Italian. They contain some sober maxims expressed in facetious terms: the high-sounding titles of grandees are turned into ridicule with much address; and the vices of mankind are depicted in such a jocose manner, that the work may be considered a satire without venom. The adventures of Baldus constitute a mock-heroic romance, founded on the exploits of an imaginary grandson of Charlemagne, accompanied by a trusty knave, a giant, a centaur, &c. There have been several editions; the best is that of 1768, 2 vols. in one, Mantua, 4to., with notes and engravings. In the edition of 1561 many alterations are made, and passages objectionable to particular families are omitted. There is also a French translation, of which the best edition is that of 1606. Of the French edition of 1734 a few copies were printed on vellum. Folengi is supposed to have written other Macaronic pieces, as the following titles appear in a list of his works at the end of his Life, annexed to the edition of the “Opus” of 1692. “Opusculum aliud versibus Macaronicis, cui Titulus: Il Libro della Gatta.” Also, in MS. “Satiræ carmine Macaronico: quarum Titulus Le Gratticie.” He also composed a curious allegorical poem, called “Chaos del Triperuno,” and several other pieces not Macaronic. His “Orlandino,” in ottava rima, was published in 1526, under the feigned name of Limerno Pitocco. A copious extract from Merlin will be found among the specimens.

In 1526 a small and rare book was printed, with the

title "Guarini Capella, Macharonea in Cabrinum Gogamagogæ Regem composita, multum delectabilis ad legendum, ex sex libris distincta. Arimini, per Hieronymum Soncinum anno D'ni 1526. 8vo."

Antonius de Arena, a lawyer at Avignon, who died in 1544, was a celebrated macaronic writer. The best of his works in this style is considered to be "Meygra Entrepriza Catoliqui Imperatoris, quando de Anno D. 1536 veniebat per Provensam bene carrozatus, in postam prendere Fransam cum villis de Provensa, propter grossas et minutas gentes rejouire, per Antonium de Arena Bastifausatam. Gallus regnat, Gallus regnavit, Gallus regnabit." Avenione, 1537. 12mo.—Bruxellæ, 1748. 8vo.—Lyon, 1760. 8vo. It is sometimes found with the following title: "Poema Macaronicum : id est, Historia bravissima Caroli Quinti Imperatoris à Provincialibus Paysanis triumphanter desbifati, Macaronico carmine recitans, per Joannem Germanum. 1536."

The book concludes thus: "Scribatum estando cum gailhardis Paysanis per Boscas, Montagnos, Forestas de Provensa, de anno mille ccccxxxvi. quando Imperairus d'Espagna, et tota sua Gendarmeria pro fauta de panibus per Vignas roygabant Rasinos, et post veniebant fort beuè Acambram sine Cresteris, et Candeletis d'Apoticaris in Villa de Aquis." It is a pleasant satire on the wars of Charles the Fifth, and was suppressed by the ministry of those times; but whether it was the subject of an *ex officio* information, does not appear. Another work of his, of which there have been several editions, is, "Antonius de Arena de Bragardissimâ villâ de Soleriis. Ad suos Compagnones studiantes qui sunt de personâ friantes, bassas dansas in galanti stylo bisognatas; cum Guerrâ Romanâ et Neopolitanâ, Revoltâ Genuensi, Guerrâ Avenionensi, et Epistolâ ad fallotissimam suam garsam Roseam, pro passando lo tempus allegramente, &c. Stamp. in Stampaturâ Stampatorum, anno 1670."—The following is given as the description of Dance. "Quid sit Dansa?" "Est una grossissima consolatio, quam prendunt bragardi homines cum bellis garsis sive mulieribus, dansando, chorisando, fringando, balando de corpore gayo et frisco, quando meneztrius, carlamuairus, floutairus, juglairus, tamborinairus bassas et hautas dansas, tordiones, branlos, martingalas et

alias sautarellas tocat, sibrat, carlamuat, fífrat, tamborinat, harpat, rebecat, floutat, laudat, organat, cantat de gorgia, de carlamusa clara, de carlamusa surda," &c. There was evidently no galopade, or mazurka in those days, or they would doubtless have obtained special notice; the last, however, appears of too serious a nature to be trifled with, when we see grown-up gentlemen perform their parts as gravely and steadily as the *ci-devant* figures at St. Dunstan's clock.

The following poem is found annexed to one edition of those of A. de Arena:—"Nova Novorum Novissima, sive poemata stylo macaronico conscripta: quæ faciunt crepare lectores et saltare capras ob nimium risum, res nunquam antea visa; composita et jam de novo magna diligentia revisata et augmentata per Bartholomæum Bollam, Bergamascum, Poetarum Apollinem, et nostro sæculo alterum Cocaium. Accesserunt ejusdem auctoris Poemata Italica, sed ex valle Bergamascorum. Stampatus in Stampaturâ Stampatorum." 1670. 12mo.

The remaining Continental macaronic works of any note are "Macaronica de syndicatu et condemnatione D. Samsonis Lethi. Dialogus facetus et singularis, non minus eruditionis quam Macaronices complectens ex obscurorum virorum salibus cribratus." 8vo.

"Fabula Macharonea, cui titulus est; Carnevale. Bracciani apud Andr. Phacum." 1620. 8vo. by Andrea Bajano.

"Harenga Macaronica habita in Monasterio Cluniacensi die quinta mensis Aprilis anni 1566 ad rev. et illust. Cardinalem de Lotharingia, ejusdem Monasterii Abbatem Commendatarium, per doctum Fratrem Vincentium Justinianum, Genovensem, Generalem Ord. Frat. Prædicatorum, deputatum per Capitulum generale, una cum certis aliis ejusdem ordinis Fratribus Ambassatorem versus eundem Reverendissimum; pro repetendâ Coronâ aureâ, quam abstulit à Jacobitis urbis Metensis Rhenis, in Campania." 1566. 8vo.

"Magistri Stoppini, Poetæ Ponzanensis Capriccia Macaronica, Illustrissimo ac Excellentissimo Domino Jacobo superantio Paduæ præfecto. D. Padua apud Gasparum Ganassum." 1638. 8vo. Of this there have been several editions: the author, according to Barbier, was Cesare Orsini.



“Cittadinus macaronicus metricatus, overum de piacevoli conversantis costumantia, Somnia trènte quinze.” 1647. 8vo. by Parth. Zanclaiò.

“Dictamen metricum de bello Huguenotico et Reistorum Pigliamine ad Sodales,” by Remy Belleau. This piece, containing about two hundred and fifty lines, represents, in a grotesque manner, the ravages committed by the soldiery in time of war. It is printed with the burlesque poem, “L’Eschole de Salerne, à Paris,” 1650. The publisher says, with respect to it, “Au reste, on en doit faire d’autant plus d’estime, que c’est le seul Poème de cette nature que nous avons en nostre langue; car ceux d’Antoine de Arena approchent plus du Provençal que du François, et ceux de Merlin Coccaye sont Italiens.”

“Cacasagno Reystro-Suysso-lansquenetorum, per Magistrum Joannem Baptistam Lichardum Recatholicatum spaliposcinum Poetam. Cum Responso, per Joan. Cransfeltum, Germanum.” Paris. 1558. 8vo. by Etienne Taburot.

“Recitus veritabilis super Esmeuta terribili Paysanorum de Ruellio à Jano Cæcilio Fray.” s. a.

“Epistola macaronica Arthusii ad D. de Parisiis super attestazione suâ, justificante et nitidante Patres Jesuitas.” s. a.

“Epitaphia honorandi Magistri nostri Petri à Cornibus.” Paris, 1542. 8vo.

“Carmen arenaicum de quorundam nugigerolorum piaffa insupportabili.”

In the *Nugæ Venales* (ed. 1720, 12mo.) there are four short Macaronic pieces, which it is not necessary to describe. Many of the pieces in this collection contain gross ideas, a defect unfortunately too common in the generality of Macaronic poetry, the wit being obscured by coarseness of expression.

Before quitting this division of macaronicism, we must not forget the amusing specimen given by Molière in the *troisième intermede* of *Le Malade Imaginaire*, where Argan the invalid is to be admitted a doctor.

“QUATRIÈME DOCTEUR.

“ — si non ennuyo dominum Præsidem,  
Doctissimam Facultatem,

Et totam honorabilem  
 Companiam ecoutantem,  
 Faciam illi unam quæstionem.  
 Dès hiero maladus unus  
 Tombavit in meas manus ;  
 Habet grandam fievram cum redoublamentis,  
 Grandam dolorem capitis,  
 Et grandum malum au côté,  
 Cum grandâ difficultate  
 Et penâ à respirare,  
 Veillas mihi dire,  
 Docte Bacheliere,  
 Quid illi facere.

ARGAN.

Clysterium donare,  
 Posteà seignare,  
 Ensuita purgare.

CINQUIÈME DOCTEUR.

Mais si maladia  
 Opiniatria  
 Non vult se garire,  
 Quid illi facere ?

ARGAN.

Clysterium donare,  
 Posteà seignare,  
 Ensuita purgare ;  
 Reseignare, repurgare, et reclysterisare.

CHEUR.

Benè, benè, benè, benè respondere ;  
 Dignus, dignus est intrare  
 In nostro docto corpore," &c.

This scene was imagined at a supper in the house of Madame de la Sablière, where the celebrated Ninon, La Fontaine, and Despreaux were present, with Molière and other distinguished persons. Each furnished a portion towards the completion of the *intermede*, in imitation of the style of Folengi.

Another description of poetry usually classed with Macaronic, though not strictly coming under the denomination, is that wherein every word of a poem begins with the same letter. Of this class, the best known is *Pugna Porcorum*, containing about three hundred lines, every word of



which begins with the letter P. There have been several editions; the original and best, according to De Bure, being that of 1530. It is a satire on the clergy; and, as is the case with most pieces in this style, is more to be sought for as a literary curiosity, than for any intrinsic merit. The edition printed with the *Nugæ Venales* has a portrait of the supposed author with a pig's head and a pilgrim hat, and also an engraving of the battle. In the same collection is an amusing poem of nearly one hundred lines, entitled "*Canum cum Catis Certamen carmine compositum currente calamo C. Catulli Caninii. Auctor est Henricus Harderus.*" Here every word begins with the letter C, and there is also a burlesque engraving of the battle.

The letter C is a favourite for this species of composition, probably because one of the easiest for the purpose. Hugbald, a monk, about the year 876, wrote a poem of nearly one hundred and forty lines in honour of Charles the Bold, every word beginning with C. It has passed through several editions, but is a rare work. It will be found among the specimens, together with the two last-mentioned poems. Of still rarer occurrence is the composition of Christianus Pierius, a German, called *Christus Crucifixus*, consisting of nearly one thousand two hundred lines. The following may serve as an example:—

*Currite Castalides Christo comitāte Camœnæ,  
Concelebraturæ cunctorum carmine certum  
Confugium collapsorum; concurrite, cantus  
Concinnaturæ celebres celebresque cothurnos."*

There is a poem by Hamconius, of about the same length, called "*Certamen Catholicorum cum Calvinistis, continuo caractere C, conscriptum per Martinum Hamconium, Frisium.*" Lovanii, 1612. 4to.

By way of variety, a Jew, called Anbonet Abraham, who lived in the 13th century, composed an oration, wherein every word began with an M.

Some lines on Charles IX. combine the acrostic with alliteration: the F in the last line is superabundant.

*Carole, cui clarius cui cultæ cunctæ camœnæ  
Aspirant, altis altior æthereis,  
Relligio regni recta ratione regatur,  
Omnibus obſſicias obsequiosus opem.*

Laurea lex laudes lucentes lata loquatur,  
 Vexillum vafrum vis violenta vehat.  
 Suspice Sicelidum solemnna sacro superstes,  
 Florescat fœlix Francia fac faveas.

These on *Violo*, Bishop of Bourgogne, afford an example of the initial *V*.

Vim vernæ violæ visu veneramur vtroque,  
 Virtutes varias vulgus vti Violi.  
 Ventorum violat violas violentia, verùm  
 Virtutem Violi ventus vbique vehet.

In the *Nugæ Venales* are the following lines, where the *F* is the selected letter; one that it would appear difficult to accommodate.

Fœmellas furtim facies formosa fefellit,  
 Fortuito faciens ferventi furta furore.  
 Fur foritas fertur fatuens flagroque feritur.

Our quaint and persecuted countryman, *Lythgoe*, the traveller, tries his skill by pressing the letter *G* into the service, though it must be confessed there is little to be said in favour of the euphony,

Glance, glorious *Geneve*, gospel-guiding gem;  
 Great God, govern good *Geneve's* ghostly game!

It is now necessary to give some account of the British macaronic writers, of whom *Drummond of Hawthornden*, and *Dr. Geddes*, are the best known. The alliteration, which appears to have been essential to the complicated construction of the Celtic poetry,\* with its terminal, internal, and cyrclic rhymes; and to the Saxon poetry, with pieces similar to *Pierce Plowman's Vision*, do not of course come within the scope of this Introduction.

*Skelton*, who was Poet Laureat about the end of the 15th century, the humour of whose works is well known, has examples of this sort of writing, as in his *Boke of Colin Clout*.

\* *Conybeare*, in his *Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry*, gives a Celtic distich of twelve words only, that contains seven rhymes.

Of such *vagabundus*  
 Speaketh *totus mundus*,  
 How some syng let *abundus*, &c.  
*Cum ipsis et illis*  
*Qui manent in villis*  
*Est uxor vel ancilla*,  
 Welcome Jacke and Gilla,  
 My pretty Petronilla,  
 An you will be stilla  
 You shall have your willa," &c.

In Harsenet's Detection are some humorous lines, being "Sir John of Grantam's curse for the miller's eeles that were stolne."

All you that stolen the miller's eeles,  
*Laudate dominum de cælis*,  
 And all they that have consented thereto,  
*Benedicamus domino*.

These will remind the reader of Dominie Sampson with Meg Merrilies, "*Sceleratissima!*—which means, Mrs. Margaret;" "*Conjuro te!*—that is, I thank you heartily;" "*Exorciso te!*—that is, I have dined."

Dunbar, a Scotch poet in the 15th century, occasionally wrote in this style. "The testament of Mr. Andro Kennedy," by him, which represents the character of a drunken scholar, will be found among the specimens; but it may be wished that some parts were of a more sober description.

In "An Answer to a Romish Rime," &c. imprinted by Simon Stafford, 1602, is the following song, said to be probably of the time of Henry VIII. (Cens. Liter. vol. viii. p. 368,)

*A merry song, and a very song.*

Sospitati pickt our purse with Popish illusio,  
 Purgatory, scala cœli, pardons cum júbilio,  
 Pilgrimage-gate, where idoles sate with all abominatio,  
 Channon, fryers, common lyers, that filthy generatio,  
 Nunnes puling, pretty puling, as cat in milke-pannio;  
 See what knaverie was in monkerie, and what superstitio;  
 Becking, belling, ducking, yelling, was their whole religio,  
 And when women came unto them, fewe went sine filio.  
 But Abbeyes all are now downe fall, Dei beneficio,  
 And we doe pray, day by day, that all abominatio  
 May come to desolatio.—Amen.

Stanyhurst, a translator of part of Virgil in the 16th century, uses an extraordinary method of versification, which seems peculiarly his own; for who would wish to appropriate such lines as these?—

Then did he make heaven's vault to rebound  
 With rounce robble bobble,  
 Of ruffe raffe roaring,  
 With thicke thwacke thurly bouncing.

There are a few macaronicisms in a poem at the end of Leland's Itinerary, vol. vi. being an account of a fight between the scholars and townsmen at Oxford, 10th February, 1354, and two following days, begun at Swyndolnestock or Swindlestock tavern: many of the former were killed, for which the town was afterwards severely punished. There are also some in Coryat's Odcombian Banquet, and in his Crambe, or Colwarts, &c : likewise, I believe, (for in this instance I am obliged to speak from report) in the "Poems Lyrique, Macaronique, Heroique," &c. of Henry Bold, of New College, Oxford, afterwards of the Examiner's office in Chancery, (where the system of Socratic instruction carried on must have puzzled his poetry a little,) published in London, 1664. 8vo.

An amusing specimen is given in Percy's Reliques, (vol. iii. p. 374,) addressed to a friend of Mr. John Grubb, of Christ Church, Oxford, urging him to print Mr. Grubb's poem called "The British Heroes," or the second part of St. George for England. It is short enough to be inserted here.

"*Expostulatiuncula, sive Querimoniuncula ad Antonium (Atherton), ob Poema Johannis Grubb, Viri του πανυ ingeniossissimi in lucem nondum editi.*

"Toni! Tune sines divina poemata Grubbi  
 Intomb'd in secret thus still to remain any longer,  
 Το τουμα σου shall last, Ω Γρουββε διαμπερις αι.  
 Grubbe, tuum nomen vivet dum nobilis ale-a  
 Efficit heroas, dignamque heroe puellam.  
 Est genus heroum, quos nobilis efficit ale-a,  
 Qui pro niperkin clamant, quaternque liquoris,  
 Quem vocitent Homines Brandy, Superi Cherry Brandy.  
 Sape illi long-cut, vel small-cut flare tobacco  
 Sunt soliti pipos. Ast si generosior herba  
 (Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum)

Mundungus desit, tum non funcare recusant  
 Brown-paper tostâ, vel quod fit arundine bed-mat.  
 Hic labor, hoc opus est heroum ascendere sedes !  
 Ast ego quo rapiar ? quo me feret entheus ardor,  
 Grubbe, tui memorem ? Divinum expande poema.  
 Quæ mora ? quæ ratio est, quin Grubbi protinus anser  
 Virgilio Flaccique simul canat inter olores ?”

Dr. Wm. King, in the beginning of last century, published a satirical work on the scientific proceedings of the age, called “Useful Transactions in Philosophy, and other sorts of learning.” In No. 5, professing to be an account of Meursius his book of the plays of the Grecian boys, he gives the following burlesque translation of “Boys, boys, come out to play,” &c. as a quotation from his Greek author.

Κυμμιτε Μειβοις, Μειβοις, κυμμιτε πλασιν  
 Μωνη ισασεριτας Ξηθερι ποπα γουνα διαϊ  
 Κυμμιτε συν ουπω, συν λουδα κυμμιτε καυλω,  
 Λιυσιτε συππειραν, Μειβοις, λιυσιτε βεδδον,  
 Συν τοις κομραιδοισιν ενι ερητισσι πλαοντις.

Drummond's *Polemo-middinia*, is a well-known work, and its celebrity has no doubt been increased from the circumstance of Bishop Gibson having in his earlier days published an edition with Latin notes, Oxford, 1691, 4to. William Drummond, the poet, and also an historian, was the son of Sir John Drummond, of Hawthornden; he was born in 1585, and died in 1649. This, the earliest regular British macaronic poem, was probably written when Drummond was on a visit to his brother-in-law at Scotstarvet, and contains a ludicrous account of a battle between Lady Scotstarvet under the title of *Vitarva*, and Lady Newbarns as *Neberna*, with their respective dependants. There is an edition by Messrs. Foulis of Glasgow, 1768; and it is also to be found in the collection hereafter mentioned, called “*Carminum rariorum Macaronicorum delectus*.” It opens thus, but great part of it is better adapted to the age in which the poet lived, than to the present.

Nymphæ, quæ colitis highissima monta *Fifwa*,  
 Seu vos Pittenwema tenent, seu *Crelia*, crofta,  
 Sive *Anstræa* domus, ubi nat *haddocus* in undis,  
*Codlineusque* ingens, et *fleucca* et *sketta* pererrant,



Per costam et scopulis *Lobster* manifoetus in udis  
 Creepat, et in mediis ludit *Whitenius* undis :  
 Et vos *Skipperii*, soliti qui per mare breddum  
 Valde procul lanchare foras, iterumque redire,  
 Linquite Skellatas botas, Shippasque picatas,  
 Whistlantesque simul fechtam memorate bloodæam,  
 Fechtam terribilem, quam marvellaverat omnis  
 Banda Deûm, quoque Nympharum Cockelshelearum,  
*Maia* ubi Sheepifeda, et solgosifera *Bassa*  
 Swellant in pelago, cum Sol bootatus *Edenum*  
 Postabit radiis madidis et shouribus atris.

We must not omit to notice Ruggles, the facetious author of *Ignoramus*, as he has introduced some laughable macaronicisms in that amusing play. Prefixed to it are these lines by Dulman "In laudem Ignorami."

Non inter plaios gallantos et bene gaios,  
 Est alter bookus deservat qui modo lookos,  
 O Lector friendleie, tuos : hunc buye libellum,  
 Atque tibi wittum, tibi jestaque plurima sellam.  
 Hic est lawyerus, simul hic est undique clerus,  
 Et *Dulman* merus (quod vis non credere verus) ;  
 Hic multum *Frenchum*, quo possis vincere wenchum ;  
 Hic est *Latinum*, quo possis sumere vinum.  
 Hunc bookum amamus, simul hunc et jure probamus ;  
 Qui non buyamus, cuncti sumus *Ignoramus*.

*Ignoramus* himself thus recites how he will endow his mistress *Rosabella* ; what we may consider his instructions for a marriage settlement.

*Versus Legales de Rosabella.*

Si possem, vellem pro te, Rosa, ponere pellem :  
 Quicquid tu vis, crava, et habebis singula brava :  
 Et dabo *fee-simple*, si monstras *Love's pretty dimple*,  
 Gownos, silkcoatos, kirtellos, et petticoatos,  
*Farthingales* biggos, stomacheros, et periwiggos,  
 Pantofflos, cuffos, garteros, *Spanica* ruffos,  
 Buskos et soccos, tiffanas, et *Cambrica* smockos,  
 Pimpillos, pursos ; ad ludos ibis et ursos.

Among the specimens will be found a short scene from this play, containing a humorous burlesque of Law-Latin, though that venerable dialect scarcely requires a caricature to display its powers : what will the uninitiated say to a Writ *de pipâ vini carilandâ*, i. e. for negligently carrying a pipe of wine ?



But our most regular macaronic writer is Dr. Geddes, who was born in Banff in the year 1737, and died in 1802. The following are his productions in this style:—

1790. *Epistola Macaronica ad Fratrem de iis quæ gesta sunt in nupero Dissidentium Conventu, Londini habito, prid. id. Feb. 1790.* 4to. pp. 21.

— *Epistola Macaronica, &c.* with an English version for the use of the ladies and country gentlemen. 4to. pp. 30.

1795. *Ode Pindarico-Sapphico-Macaronica, in Guglielmi Pitti, &c. Laudem.* Morning Chronicle, Jan. 13.

— Translation of the same. Ditto Jan. 30.

1800. *Bardomachia, Poema Macaronico-Latinum.* 4to. pp. 14.

— *Bardomachia, or the Battle of the Bards; translated from the original Latin.* 4to. pp. 16.

This was written on the subject of a battle (celebrated at the time) between two rival authors in a bookseller's shop.

In the year 1801, a collection was printed (I believe not published) under the superintendance of Dr. A. Duncan, as appears from a MS. observation in the *copy penès me.*\* It is entitled, “*Carminum rariorum Macaronicorum delectus, in usum ludorum Apollinarium.* Edinburgh, 1801. 8vo.” and includes several clever classical jeux d'esprit, but scarcely any thing strictly macaronic, except the “*Polemo-midinia,*” and a burlesque diploma for Dr. Wm. Sutherland, which is printed in the latter part of the present volume.

It is now high time to close this introduction, and I beg to remind any readers, that this work is only intended for light reading, and to request that if inclined to exercise their critical powers, they will seek some book of more pretence, and not break an insect on the wheel.

\* That is, I fancy, fashionable literary parlance for *my copy*, and has the benefit of being rather less intelligible to ladies, and boys—I beg their pardon—young gentlemen (there are no boys in these intellectual times) of the under forms. There is nothing like observing these technicalities occasionally; they cause a sort of sacred mist, a kind of *εκασ εσσι βεβηλοι* shade, which scares unauthorized intruders. What an undefinable air of mystery do they throw about a lawyer's or a carpenter's bill, or a physician's prescription!



PUGNA  
PORCORUM

PER

P. PORCIUM

POËTAM.

*Paraclesis pro Potore.*

Perlege porcorum pulcherrima prælia, Potor,  
Potando poteris placidam proferre poësin.

NIVERSTADII:

APUD CASPARUM MYRRHEUM,  
MELCHIOREM THUREUM,  
&  
BALTHASARUM AUREUM.

1720.

AD LECTOREM

JODOCUS HELMONTANUS.

Porciulus Porcos, cecinisti parva croacum,  
Sic condigna refert præmia, Homere tibi.

AD EUNDEM.

Mæonides ranas cecinit, sed Porcius ille  
Posterior Porcos, plaudite utrique precor.

AD EUNDEM.

Potando pugnæ Porcorum perlege poter,  
Petendis posuit præmia porciulus.  
Porcorumque procul propellant prælia planctus,  
Persuadent propter poemata percinere.  
Perdocuit paucis Porcorum pulchra Poëta  
Prælia, perlecto plaudite Porciolo.

POTENTISSIMO  
PATRONO  
PORCIANORUM

P. PORCIUS

POËTA

PROSPERITATEM PRECATUR PLURIMAM.

Postquam publice Porci putamur; præstantissime patrone, placuit Porcorum pugnam poëmate pangere, potissime proponendo pericula pinguium prælatorum: pugnant pigriter pusillanimes prælati propter pinguedinis pondus, porro potentius Porcelli pauca proceritate perpoliti: propterea placeat precor puerile poëma perlegere Porcorum Porcellorumque pugnam propositionibus pictam paribus, peripræpostere.

Proditur patronus Porcianorum,  
Primordialibus punctis.

Res Inamœna Caret Affectu. Læta Decorem  
Omnimodè Aspirat Bellula Habe Ergo Rata:

Proditur Poëta.

Plura Latent Animo Cœlata, Et non Temeranda  
Indiciis Ullis, Scilicet hoc Volui.



Præcelsis proavis pulchre, prognate patrone,  
 Pectore prudenti pietateque prædite prisca,  
 Præter progeniem, præter præclara parentum  
 Prælia pro patriâ, pro præsulibusque peracta,  
 Pleraque pro populo proprio perfecta potenter  
 Pellucens probitate, potentique prosperitate,  
 Proposito præsentè petens plerumque peritos,  
 Proptereaque probas philomusos, persequerisque  
 Parnasso potos, precio precibusque poëtas :  
 Postquam percepi puerile placere poëma  
 Præcipue propter præscripta proœmia pugnae  
 Porcorum, placuit parvam præfigere pugnae  
 Pagellam, porci prodentem proprietates  
 Plausibiles, pinguem patronum promeruisse  
 Pectore pinguiculo, pol promeruisse poëtam  
 Pingui Porcorum pingendo poëmata pugnam.

#### Propositiones Pugnae.

Porcus pistorum pergunt prosternere pugna  
 Porcelli, pasti planti per pervia prata.

PUGNA  
PORCORUM

PER

P. PORCIUM

POËTAM.

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<sup>1</sup> PLAUDITE Porcelli Porcorum pigra propago.  
Progreditur, plures Porci pinguedine pleni.  
Pugnantes pergunt, pecudum pars prodigiosa,  
Perturbat pede petrosas plerumque plateas,  
Pars portentosè populorum prata profanat,  
Pars pungit populando potens, pars plurima plagis  
Prætendit punire pares, prosternere parvos.  
Primo Porcorum præfecti pectore plano,  
Pistorum Porci prostant pinguedine pulchri.  
Pugnantes prohibent Porcellos, ponere pœnas  
Præsument pravis: porro plebs pessima pergit  
Protervire prius, post profligare potentes.

<sup>2</sup> Proconsul pastus pomorum pulte perorat  
Prælia pro pecude parva prodesse, proinde  
Protervire parum patres persæpe probasse  
Porcorum populo pacem pridem placuisse  
Perpetuam, pacis promptæ præconia passim  
Pro præcone piæ pacis per pondera plura  
Proponente preces, prudens pro plebe patronus  
Porcus prægrandis profert placidissima pacta.

<sup>3</sup> Pacisci placeat Porcis, per prælia prorsum  
Plurima priscorum perierunt pascua patrum.

<sup>1</sup> Processus Porcorum ponitur.

<sup>2</sup> Propositio proconsulis.

<sup>3</sup> Placidatorum pacta proponuntur.

Præstat Porcellis potiori pace potiri,  
 Præstat prælatis primam præbere palæstram.  
 Porro proclivis pugnæ plebeia potestas  
<sup>1</sup> Prælia portendit, per privilegia prisca  
 Proponens pugnæ Porcos potuisse patienti  
 Prostravisse pares, per plebiscita probari.  
 Porcum pugnacem pecudem, præclara potestas  
 Pendet per Porcos pugnaces, pergite passim  
 Perdere præfectos, Porci properare pusilli  
<sup>2</sup> Perdere pinguculos, præfectos præcipitare,  
 Pigritia pollent prælati perpetuati,  
 Postquam plebs pertæsa potentatus penetravit  
 Præcipiti pede, Porcelli petiêre pusilli.  
 Pugnando properare prius, pessundare patres.  
 Præstituunt personatos præcurrere porcos  
 Propugiles, porro plenum pinguedine putri  
 Præclarum Porcum pistrino pinsere panem  
 Præcipiunt, per posticam, per pervia portant.  
<sup>3</sup> Propterea properans proconsul poplite prono,  
 Præcipitem plebem pro patrum pace poposcit.  
 Persta paulisper, pubes preciosa, precamur.  
 Pensa profectum parvum pugnæ peragendæ  
 Plures plorabunt postquam præcelsa premetur  
 Prælatura patrum, Porcelli percutientur  
 Passim, posteaquam pingues Porci periere.  
 Propterea petimus, præsentem ponite pugnam  
 Per pia Porcorum perimus penetrabilia, posthac  
 Prælati poterint patrata piacula parce  
 Perpetrare, procul postponite prælia parva,  
 Præ prælatorum pœnis patientia præstat.  
<sup>4</sup> Plebs Porcellorum parte præcone parato  
 Porcis prælatis proponit particulares  
 Pacis particulas : pateant præsentia pacta  
 Porcorum populo, Porcorum posteritati.

<sup>1</sup> Prælia portendit.

<sup>2</sup> Propterea porcellorum penetratio.

<sup>3</sup> Preces proconsulis pro prælatis.

<sup>4</sup> Propositiones Porcellorum particulares.

Principio petimus praelatos perpetuos  
 Postponi, propter pia privilegia patrum,  
 Porcellos patuit pariformi pondere pastos  
 Porcis persimiles, Porcos praestare pusillos  
 Propter pulmonem, propter penetrale palati,  
 Pars parvi Porci prunis plerumque perusta  
 Principibus primis portatur, porro putrescens  
 Porcorum pectus putri pinguedine plenum  
 Projicitur passim, partim pro peste putatur,  
 Propterea Porcis praelatio praeripiatur.  
 Pergite Porcelli praefectos praecipitare.  
<sup>1</sup> Pro praelatura Porci pugnare parati  
 Prosiliunt, pars prata petit, pars prona paludes,  
 Prodit praecipuo proterva potentia plausu,  
 Porro Porcelli pulchrè per prata perurgent  
 Pinguiculos properare procul, penetrare parati  
 Per portas patulas, Porcos perfodere pergunt  
 Prosternunt, pinguedo potens prohibet properare.  
<sup>2</sup> Propterea pacem proponunt; parcite Porcis,  
 Porcelli posthac potimur pace perenni:  
 Propterea pulcher Porcellus praeco politus  
 Prospiciens patres pronos peccata profari  
 Prospiciens positos praedâ, positosque periclo,  
 Propositum pandit; pacem perferre potestis?  
 Parcite prelati, procerum pondus puerile,  
 Perdurare parum propter plerosque putatur,  
 Perfringunt pacem penitus post pacta peracta.  
<sup>3</sup> Ponite pro pacto pignus, proferre potentes.  
 Pro pacis praxi, potiora pericula pensant  
 Porcelli, portent pignus, pax pacta placebit.  
 Princeps Porcorum propria pro plebe pedestris  
 Procumbens, pene perplexus praelia propter  
<sup>4</sup> Pestiferi populi, promittit praemia pulchra.  
 Pultem pomorum, propinam pulvere pisti  
 Pastilli, partem placentæ posterioris,

Posteriorum pugna.

<sup>3</sup> Praeonis propositio.

<sup>2</sup> Porci pacisci petunt.

<sup>4</sup> Profertur pignus pro pastione.

Pocula profundæ perquam preciosa paludes.  
 Porcum prægrandem placido pro pignore præbet  
 Promulgans planâ Porcellos proprietate.  
 Præfecturarum posthac pertingere palmam,  
 Porro Porcelli pinxere procœmia pacis  
 Particulis paribus, pateat pax posteritati.  
<sup>1</sup> Porci prælati placido pacto pepigerunt  
 Perpetuam pacem, posthac præcedere parvos  
 Porcellos Porcos, putri pinguedine plenos,  
 Phas posthac Porcis passim pugnare pusillis  
 Pro pomis putridis, pro parte posterioris  
 Proventus pingui, poterint purgare plateas.  
 Prolixè poterint pomaria, participare,  
 Partiri prædas, patulas peragrare paludes  
 Proclamaturi Porcelli pectore pleno,  
 Postquam præripitur Porcellis per peregrinos,  
 Postquam percipiunt pede prendi posteriori.  
<sup>2</sup> Plaudite Porcelli, plebs preciosa perenni,  
 Parta pace parate procul præludia pulchra ;  
 Pompas præcipuas, proscœnia publica palmæ,  
 Purpureos pannos, picturas pendite pulchras  
 Progeniem priscam Porcellorum perhibentes,  
 Priventur platani, priventur pondere pinus,  
 Porcellis passim pomaria prostituantur,  
 Palmarum prorsus plantatio præripiatur  
 Pendula, pro pactâ portentur pace parati  
 Palmarum pilei, procedat pulchra propago  
 Pacificatorum Porcellorum, penetrando  
 Planiciem, patriæ passim peragrando plateas,  
 Plantæ pro pedibus plateatim projiciatur.  
 Portetur per præcipuos præco peramœnus,  
 Pacis perfector promat præconia pacis  
 Publicitus, prono procumbant poplite Porci,  
 Porcellos patriæ patronos profiteantur.

<sup>1</sup> Particula pactæ pacis.

<sup>2</sup> Pompæ Porcellorum post pacem peractam.



<sup>1</sup> Porro præcedat potu pincerna, paludis  
 Pocula propinans plenissima : pabula præbens  
 Pulmenti putris pro proprietate palati,  
 Pro præcone potens paleæ pistura paretur,  
 Proluvies pepli polluti, portio pinguis  
 Pleni potoris promentis particulatim  
 Pocula præsumpta, prægustatos patinarum  
 Pullos, perdices, pavos, Porcos piperatos.  
 Præterea patriæ per prima palatia perget  
 Persuadens populo Porcellorum pietatem,  
 Plaudant Porcelli, portent per plaustra peronem  
 Per patriam patulo progressu perspiciantur :  
 Pistorum Porci prope pistrinum patiantur  
 Perpetuas pœnas, præservati prope postes :  
<sup>2</sup> Perturbent pueri Porcos prope percutiundo,  
 Propellant Porcos pulchræ per pensa puellæ,  
 Pertractent parvos Porcellos poplite prono  
 Procumbent, pilos patientur pectine pecti.  
 Plaudite Porcelli, pistorum plangite Porci.  
 Pistores pascant Porcos pastu palearuin,  
 Percussos partim pedibus ; per plurima probra  
 Partim projectos petris pugnisque pedeque,  
<sup>3</sup> Pastores pascant Porcellos prosperitate  
 Præcipua, peragrantes prata patentia passim.  
 Postridie postquam Porcelli pace potiti,  
 Præsumpsere patres protervè pungere passim  
 Prælia prædictæ pugnæ populis perhibentes ;  
 Plurima Porcorum pensans præsaga potestas.  
 Proposuit primo palmæ præscribere pondus  
 Pestiferæ plebi Porcellorum pedetentim  
 Proposuit pedites precio pro posse parare,  
 Porcos prædones per pagos perque paludes.  
<sup>4</sup> Pungentes pecudes promuscide, phamaque passim

<sup>1</sup> Pincerna præcedit præconem poculo plenissimo.

<sup>2</sup> Porcelli puellarum pollice perfricti procumbant.

<sup>3</sup> Porcorum præsaga pensiculatio pro profecto paranda

<sup>4</sup> Phama prælii.

Perfertur, properatque pecus proclive, proinde  
 Perficitur pennæ procurator peracutus :  
 Ponens pugnaces Porcos pecudesque papyro.  
 Promittunt posito pede præfectis properare  
 Præscripto pugilum pugnam properare parati  
<sup>1</sup> Præcipuum, prout præcipient princeps pugilesque.  
 Porro proventus precii plerisque parantur,  
 Præcurrent proceres precii plus percipientes  
 Placant pollicitis, proh ! propellos peregrinos  
 Perfidiam patrant proprioque penu potiores  
 Præstituunt prædas, proponunt postea plebi  
 Persolvendarum propinarum paraclesin  
 Pugnaque protrahitur, porro Porcus philomusus  
 Pædotriba pusillorum per parisienses  
 Promotus, pagi pastor, parochusque paludis  
 Paulum perdoctus pariter producere petrum  
 Pertrectabatur, proh ! perdita pectora plena  
 Perfidia : pudeat perceptæ præmia prædæ  
 Plebi præripere peccato pernicioso  
 Peccatis, prodet profusa pecunia, prodet,  
 Prodet prædones ; postquam pensent peregrini  
 Præmia pro pugnâ patratâ, proque periclis.  
<sup>2</sup> Personuit parochus, pergens proponere plures  
 Perfidiaë partes : porro princeps pugilesque  
 Pestiferum parochum proclamabant perimendum  
 Pseudo-euangelicumque probabant præcipitandum  
 Ponto, præterea plus provenisse pericli  
 Persuasu parochi, plus ponderibus pavimenti  
 Portæ præcelsæ, plus pulveribus platearum.  
 Protestabantur pœnis plectendum poste patente,  
 Ponendum prope prunas, particulisque perustis  
 Profundo puteo profundè præcipitandum,  
<sup>3</sup> Publicitus pugiles prædicta piacula patrant,

<sup>1</sup> Perfidia præfectorum precium præripientium pugnantibus.

<sup>2</sup> Propatulatio perfidia per Philomusum.

<sup>3</sup> Pœna philomusi.

Plebsque putat pulchrum philomusum perdere  
Porcum,

Proinde preces princeps proponit plebsque parata  
Promittit parere piis precibus, pugilesque.

<sup>1</sup> Partiri pergunt propinam : perficiuntque  
Perfidiam, pauci prohibent peccata patrari  
Pro placito pugilum, plecti plerique putantur  
Propter perfidiam propalatam peregrine.

Postquam Porcelli præceperunt peregrinos  
Privari precio, prolixè pensiculando

<sup>2</sup> Publicitus propere procurant præmia pugnæ,  
Proponi Porcis paganis persoluturus,  
Prostat præco potens plures præcurrere Porci  
Prætendunt, prohibetque pedo plus percipientes.

Postquam plecti precio Porci peregrini,  
<sup>3</sup> Præsidium pugna præbebant, præcipitare  
Pugnam pergebant Porci, porro properabant  
Partim pinguiculi, partim putredine pleni  
Provecti plaustris, partim peditis properabant.  
Porro Porcelli præceperunt peregrinis  
Plaustra penetrando Porcos prosternere pingues  
Producique palam pendendos poste patente.

<sup>4</sup> Propterea peditis prudenter progredientes,  
Perturbaverunt, projeceruntque potenter  
Plaustrum Porcorum, prædaque potente potiti,  
Præcipuos Porcos protraxerunt plateatim.  
Porro, Porcorum prospecto principe primo :  
Præco potens populo propinavit perimendum,  
Plectendum pœnis pendendum poste patente.  
Porro pauca petit princeps proferre, priusquam  
Perficiat placitum præconis plebs pileata,  
Permittuntque parum proponere proinde profatur ;

<sup>1</sup> Porcellorum percipientium persolutionis perfidiam.

<sup>2</sup> Ponitur persolutio præsentissima.

<sup>3</sup> Pingues Porci provehantur plaustris.

<sup>4</sup> Prædatio Porcellorum.

<sup>1</sup> Parcite Porcelli, proavorum prisca putamur  
 Progenies, prisci potuerunt plura parentes  
 Prælia pro patriâ patrare, pericula plura  
 Pro populo perferre pio, pro plebe parati  
 Pœnas pauperiemque pati, possunt pietatem  
 Publica phana parentum pyramidesque probare,  
 Promeriti pulchrè per præmia picta probantur.  
 Propterea pensate, precor, pensate periculum,  
 Parcite perdendo, pietatem perficientes.  
 Postquam perfecit princeps prædicta, parumper  
 Plorans, percutiensque palam pectus peramœnum,  
 Profert parcendum ploranti præco politus  
 Propter progeniem, propter præciosa potentum  
 Patrum privilegia, prognatamque profatur  
<sup>2</sup> Progenie propria princeps præcoque proinde  
 Pergunt pacifici populo prope prospiciente,  
 Prælatos pariter, prælatis participari,  
 Partiri prædas : porro promiscua plebes  
 Propterea præfert, pateat prælatio prava.  
<sup>3</sup> Postquam parturiunt præclara penaria prædas  
 Perficiunt pacem patitur populusque  
 Posteaquam patuit prærepta pecunia plebi,  
 Plangunt privatim procerum præcordia pacem.  
 Plectunt perjuro perjuria plura patrantes.  
 Propterea Porci, Porcelli plebs populusque,  
 Posthac principibus prohibent producere pugnam.  
 Personavit Placentius post pocula.

<sup>1</sup> Precatio principis Porcorum.

<sup>2</sup> Pacificuntur principes.

<sup>3</sup> Populi propositio potissima.

POTENTISSIMO, PIENTISSIMO PRUDENTISSIMOQUE

PRINCIPI,

PATRI PURPURATO,

PRÆSENTI PONTIFICI,

PLACENTIUS

PLURIMUM PRECATUR PROSPERITATIS.

PERGE, pater patriæ, patriarum perforce pacem.  
 Promereare palam palmam placidissime princeps.  
 Possessæ pacis primam perhibe pietatem  
 Priscorum patrum per prudentissima pacta.  
 Posteritas perget præconia promere passim  
 Pontifici preciosa pio, plebecula, pubes,  
 Primores patriæ proclamabunt peramceno  
 Plausu pastorem pacis, pia pectora plaudent.  
 Phama peragrabit, peragrabit phama polorum  
 Per penetralia : præterea populosa propago,  
 Progenies patriæ, patres, puerique pusilli  
 Protestabuntur priscis patribus potioem.  
 Pontificem pileo pretioso prædominantem,  
 Phama penetrabit penetrabit phama paludes  
 Persarum, poterit phœnix proferre perennes  
 Pacis particulas, per pontificale paratas  
 Præsidium, posthac penetrabit pax paradisum  
 Plebs peregrinorum prospectâ pace perenni  
 Pacati populi pactum pariforme probabit.  
 Publica patronum pacis, privata patenter  
 Pectora perpetuo plausu pariter perhibebunt.  
 Prudens pontificis pectus, per plura probetur  
 Plectra poëtarum, plerique poëmata promant  
 Præcipuam plerique parentelæ probitatem  
 Pertractent prosa, præstante poëmate prorsus :  
 Præcellat princeps pacis, princeps pietatis.

Postremo pronunciavit

Pensa pauperiem, princeps præclare, poëtæ.

FINIS.



## PRÆCATIONUNCULA.

## P. PORCII

## POËTÆ.

PARCE, precor, pingui pagellæ, parce prudente  
     Pugnantium parcemiæ  
 Parce parum pulchræ picturatæque poësi,  
     Præsente pictæ poculo.  
 Phœbo postposito placuit profundere plura,  
     Præceps poëmaque promere.  
 Postquam potaram, perlegi paucula puncta  
     Pingens, proindeque potinans.  
 Perplacuit potio plusquam puerile poëma,  
     Plerisque persuadentibus.  
 Produxi que palam perscrutandum paradigma  
     Pleno probandum poculo.  
 Percusso pluteo puduit puduitque papyri  
     Partique pudet poëmatis.  
 Porro potores partim prodire perurgent,  
     Partim precantur protinus :  
 Præsertimque potest patronus præcipiendo  
     Parvâ precatus paginâ,  
 Porcorum populus, Porcellorumque precatur  
     Promiscuè plebecula,  
 Perfectam pugnam perfecto ponere prælo  
     Propediam placentium.

Charus Centurio curavit comere chartas  
 Censorem, curæ commisit Chalcogrophorum.

## CANUM CUM CATIS

## CERTAMEN

CARMINE COMPOSITUM

CURRENTE CALAMO

## C. CATULLI CANINII.

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 AUCTOR EST HENRICUS HARDERUS.
 

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CATTORUM canimus certamina clara canumque,  
 Calliope concede chelyn ; clariæque Camœnæ  
 Condite cum cytharis celso condigna cothurno  
 Carmina : certantes canibus committite catts,  
 Commemorate canum casus casusque catorum,  
 Cumprimis causas certamina cuncta creantes.  
 Currentem cupide cruda cum carne catellum  
 Conspexere cati captique cupidine cœnæ  
 Comprendunt catulum, capiunt coguntque carere  
 Carne, canis clamor complebat compita, cuncti  
 Confluxere canes ; conamina cruda catorum  
 Conqueritur catulus, captas carnesque cibosque  
 Commemorat ; cunctis cum cognita causa catellis,  
 Concilium cogunt, canus calvusque culinæ  
 Custos Castrutio cathedram conscendere celsam  
 Cæpit, cumque canum consedit concio, causa  
 Communis, *clamat*, comites, commune ciebat  
 Consilium : coeunt crudelia corpora catti  
 Contrectantque ; canum carnes complentque culinam.  
 Contemnunt catulos ; contemnunt ? cedere cogunt,

Corpora corripunt, contestaturque cicatrix  
 Cæciliæ catuli conamina cruda catorum  
 Conniveat causaque cadat careatque culina  
 Clara caterva canum ? citius contendere cursu  
 Cum cervo cancer cupiet citiusque canorus  
 Cogetur creperis Cygnus cessisse cicadis.  
 Cur catuli cur cessamus ? conjungite castra,  
 Conveniant campo catti, certamine claro  
 Contendant cui conveniat censura culinæ.  
 Collaudare canes cani cœpere cerebri  
 Consilium, Ceneus cum Castilione creatur  
 Centurio. Cernunt catti crudele cieri  
 Certamen, coeunt catti conflantque cohortes.  
 Callimedonta caput campi columenque catorum  
 Consilium commune creat, curamque capessit.  
 Cumque coëgissent catuli cattique catervas,  
 Certamen campestre catis campestre catellis  
 Complacuit, currere citi cursuque citato  
 Convenere canes, cum conspexere catellos  
 Cattorum cuneata cohors, concurrere cœpit  
 Candida canenti cum Castilione Camauce,  
 Conculcata cadit clarumque cruore colorem  
 Corruptit. coeunt certamine Casca Colaxque  
 Casca colorato, candenti corpore Colax,  
 Casca Colaxque cadunt. carus Condoq; Coquoq;  
 Captaneus claram cupiens convellere Callam  
 Conficitur. Catalina cadit, capiturque Cerastus  
 Cumque Capo Canaus celebris commilito claudi  
 Cromvelli, cum cœpisset contingere castra  
 Crantor corruerat cunctoque cruore carebat  
 Confectus cursu. conflagit Claudia cæco  
 Cum Cephalo. curvam Clebuli Caronia caudam  
 Convellit. Cum cattorum coeunte caterva  
 Colligeret cunctas Canape Chionæa cohortes,  
 (Clara canis Canape campo Custosque cubilis  
 Callimachi,) cœpitque canum convertere cursus  
 Corbulo consuetis contritus colla catenis;

Certatur, cæsis colles camposque cruentant  
 Corporibus. colluctantur caudis cubitisque  
 Cattorumq; canumq; cohors, celeberrima Cauce  
 Cum cedens campo claudio cum crure cucurrit  
 Cœpissentque canes cattorum cingere cornu ;  
 Currite, clamabat Caronia, currite catti,  
 Conficimur capimurque, canes cœpere cruenti  
 Clauso certantes cuneo circumdare catts,  
 Cernite constrato cumulata cadavera campo,  
 Cernite calcantes cattorum colla catellos:  
 Cedamus campum canibus, causâque cadamus.  
 Continuo catti cedunt cursuque citato  
 Condita conantur celeres contingere castra,  
 Cum consternari catts, cum corde carere  
 Conspexere canes, conclamavere citoque  
 Conglomerata cohors certat contendere cursu  
 Cum catts, capiunt cattorum castra catosque  
 Complures, captos cœnoso carcere claudunt,  
 Connexis cruciant caudis cumulantque catenis,  
 Centeni cecidere cati, cessere cruenti  
 Centeni, claudit centum custodia captos :  
 Concinno comitum celebrantes carmine cladem  
 Complaudunt catulisque canes, canibusq; catelli ;  
 Constituunt certas captivis conditiones :  
 Cum canibus coeat catts concordia : cœnis  
 Captivi careant catti, cedantque culina  
 Cum coquitur, cineres captent, caleantq; camino  
 Cernere contenti completos carne catellos.  
 Captivi canibus cito consensere, canesque  
 Carcere confracto cum catts conciliantur.  
 Colle cavo comitum congesta cadavera condunt  
 Cattorumq; canumq; cohors curantq; cruentos  
 Complexi catulos catti cattsque catelli  
 Civili certant cauda, cubitisque cohærent :  
 Cantatur, crudam claudunt convivia cædem,  
 Cunctaque composito cessat certamine clades.

FROM THE  
 PHANTASIE MACARONICÆ  
 OF  
 THEOPH. FOLENGI (MERLIN COCAIUS).

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MACARONICA PRIMA.

OCEANUM patrem Sol descendendo petebat,  
 Ponitur in puncto Regalis cœna debottum,  
 Grande pignatarum murmur sonat intra coquinam,  
 Et faciunt sguatari quidquid cocus annuit illis,  
 Alter figatos coctos tirat extra padellam,  
 Alter odorifero zeladium gingere spargit,  
 Alter Anedrottos pingui brottamine guazzat,  
 Alter de spedo mira trahit arte fasanos,  
 Hic polastrorum caldarum spiccat ab igne,  
 Quos alter gustat, digitos leccando, sub alâ.  
 Ipse molam saxi circa menare frequentat,  
 Læva ministerio, dextra et intenta labori,  
 Manduleusque sapor lapidis collatur ab ictu.  
 Ille trahit furno grassa de carne guazettum,  
 Quem pevero spargit Venetum striccando sachettum.  
 Interea mensas crudis, coctisque salatis  
 En caricant centum famuli, centumque Ragazzi.  
 Corpora medesimo gestant vestita colore,  
 Scilicet ex panno cuncti dobbantur azzuero,  
 Perque coloratas albescunt lilia vestes,  
 Talibus his armis quoniam Rex Francifer usat.  
 Circum stringantur scuderi more Todesco :  
 Inchinos faciunt reverenti fronte galantos.



Semper habendo caput nudum, curvosque zenochios,  
Sed quia Francorum fuerat tunc Regis usanza,  
Quod solus comedit, tamen ob Guidonis amorem  
Non usum facit, at mensæ loca prima petivit,  
Inque caput tabulæ fulvo radiabat in auro.  
Ad dextram Regina manum veneranda sedebat  
Contra quam Guido sic Rege jubente recumbit.  
Baldovina suum quæ condere nescit amorem,  
Injussa ex templo Guidoni vadit apressum,  
Et sic ligna foco junxit meschina puella.  
Maxima tum sequitur longo ordine turba Baronum.  
Quisque menare cupit nimia pro fame ganassas,  
Namque labor giostræ fecit padire budellas.  
Cuncta super mensas portant hinc inde Ragazzi,  
Ante Siniscalchi valdunt, diversa comandant,  
Et scorozzati canibus dant calcibus urtos.  
Trenta tajatores non cessant rumpere carnes,  
Dismembrare ocas, pernices, atque capones.  
Ex intraverso pupiones mille tajantur,  
Sed disquartantur per longum mille fasani,  
Furcinulas ficcant in cervellatibus, atque  
Smenuzzant illos gladio taliante frequenter;  
Sæpe bonos robbant tamen hi tajando bocones,  
Atque caponorum pro se culamina servant.  
Post mangiamentum Alessi, succedit Arostus,  
Cervatti, Lepores, et quicquid Caccia mittit.  
Copia louzarum, Porcorum grassa capretti,  
Quajotti, vel quos trapolarunt Retia turdos.  
His mandularum niveos junxere sapos,es,  
Nec dapibus varidi mancavit Salsa colore,  
Nec succus citri, nec acerbi musta Naranci.  
Hæc ego dum memoro fluitat saliva per ora.  
Præterea ex amito Tortæ venere bianco,  
Tortæ de pomis, de faro deque bisellis,  
Mox tortellorum variâ de sorte piatti,  
Candidus occultat quos zuccarus, atque saporat,  
Post epulas grassas confectio plurima fertur.

Morselada, Anices pignoles, marzaque panis,  
 Et pistacchia nihil (scis causam) congrua Gallis.  
 Cuncta Siniscalchis mensas funduntur in amplas.  
 Apponunt phialas, cuncti cui gloria vini,  
 Malvasia datur, patrum non absque sapero :  
 Qui dixere ignem, sic sic smorzarier igne.  
 Non ibi mancarunt, quos striccat Somma racemi :  
 Somma decus Napolis, sed magnæ crapula Romæ.  
 Orphana montagna hæc, quæ vinum nomine Gregum  
 Parturit, ut faciat per tressum andare brigatam.  
 Quatuor accedunt cantores Rege jubente,  
 Qui velut usantur Francesi, gutture pleno  
 Cantavere duos sub gorghizando motettes.  
 Inde sonatores pifarorum quinque valenti,  
 Trombonesque duo pariter frifolare comenzant.  
 Quos omnes cernis rubeas gonfiare ganassas,  
 Discurrunt digitis huc illuc pectore saldo,  
 Qui nunquam docti stoppando foramina fallant  
 Subseguitant, Arpæ, Citharæ, dulcesque Leutti,  
 Arpicorda, Liræ, Violæ, buxæ quoque flauti  
 Hoc Baldovinæ pro fomite pectus abrusat,  
 Scitque minus Guido cordis reperire quietem.  
 Non contentus amor quod visu junxerat ambos,  
 Sed facit illorum danzando tangere palmas ;  
 Namque comenzarunt Franceso more Baletti,  
 Cum Baldovina Guido danzavit unhoram.  
 Non ibi mancarunt manuum stricatio, nutus,  
 Frigiditas cordis ; suspiria dupla, calores.  
 Victor amor centum pharetras exhaustit in illos,  
 Denique supra venit grossis Nox plena tenebris.

HUGBALDI MONACHI  
ECLOGA DE LAUDIBUS CALVITII.

INCIPIT ECLOGA DOMINI HUGBALDI  
MONACHI ELVONENSIS ORD. S. BENEDICTI  
AD CAROLUM CALVUM IMPERATOREM.

Carmina convitii cerritus carpere calvos  
Conatus cecinit : celebrentur carmine calvi.  
Conspicuo clari : carmen cognoscite cuncti.

PROÆMIUM.

Quo Camœnæ invitantur ad laudem calvorum.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ.  
Comere condigno conabor carmine calvos,  
Contra cirrosi crines confundere colli.  
Cantica concelebrent callentes clara Camœnæ  
Collaudent calvos, collatrent crimine claros  
Carpere conantes calvos, crispante cachinno,  
Conscendat cœli calvorum caussa cacumen.  
Conticeant cuncti concreto crine comati.  
Cerrito calvos calventes carmine cunctos.  
Cosona conjunctim cantentur carmina calvis.

CAP. I.

Quod calvities in præsgio futurorum quibusque provenire  
videatur.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ.  
Cum crescit capitis cervici calva corona,  
Consortem cleri consignat confore calvum.  
Capturum claram, Christo cedente, Coronam.  
Ceu crines capitis convellens crimina cordis

Corde creatorem conspectat, corpore Cœlum  
 Cœlicolas cives cupiens contingere cultu.  
 Crimina cum curis contemnat cuncta caducis  
 Cœli conscensum, concentum cœlicolarum,  
 Concupiens cupide collaudat cuncta creantem.

## CAP. II.

Calvos Cantores, Abbates, Doctores etiam et Episcopos  
 esse atque Sacerdotes.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ.  
 Conjubilant calvi claro clamore canori.  
 Continuantque choros, castas cantare choreas  
 Conformes capiti concordi, corpore cuncti.  
 Complacitas cleri contendunt condere caulas.  
 Correpto cornu cœlestia classica clangent,  
 Conficiunt clarum Christi cognomine chrisma,  
 Consociant cuneo conspersos chrismate cœtus.  
 Concordes cautæ celebrent convivia cœnæ,  
 Consaturant Christi convivas carne, cruore.

## CAP. III.

Quod calvi Reges sint et Imperatores, Consules quoque  
 Legislatores et Judices.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ.  
 Conregnant calvi; conscendunt culmina clari,  
 Conspicui, comiti, chrysea cervice corona.  
 Clementes censu cedent consulta clientum.  
 Cinnose cave condemnant crimina calvi.  
 Censorem calvum censuram condere constat.  
 Condacem calvum, cordatum crede cavendum.  
 Calventum cæcus cæcari corpore credit.  
 Calvicium calvi cæcatus carpere cessa.  
 Cessa cavalstrum cessa corrodere cessa.

## CAP. IV.

Quod calvi sint Duces exercitus ipsi etiam bellatores docti  
atque robusti.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camoænæ.  
Conducunt calvi cuneos certamine claros.  
Compugnant calvi cristati casside conii.  
Contorquent, crispant celeres cum cæde catervas.  
Comprendunt cirros, contundunt calce comatos.  
Cuspide confodiunt : capulo concissa corusco  
Colla cadunt, celebrant calvi clamore celeusma.  
Commotus certare catus certamine calvus.  
Conculcat, cædit. Crinitos cedere cogit.  
Captivos captat, captos cervice coartat.

## CAP. V.

Laus Calvorum in Experientia artis Medicinæ tam Pharmaciae  
quam Chirurgiæ.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camoænæ.  
Comperies calvos columnen conferre cerebro,  
Comperies calvos capitis curare catharros.  
Comperies calvas cæcas curare cavernas.  
Chronica cum cancro ceditque cacexia calvo.  
Cardia cor carpens cassatur, colica cessat.  
Contrectans chalybem conscissa carne coercescit.  
Corruptum capitis coctâ cervice cruorem.  
Cur complura cano, clandestina cuncta caduci  
Corpore confutat, collapsaque corpora curat.

## CAP. VI.

Invectio increpantis adversus cavillatorem calvos  
convitiantem.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camoænæ.  
Cum calvis cirrose cave certare creanti.  
Conviciumque creaturæ condicere cessa.  
Condita cunctipotens caussarum cuncta creator

Constituit, curamque cavens conferre creatis  
 Cœtum curavit clarum consurgere calvi.  
 Concedit Culmen cui cedere cuncta coegit.  
 Cerritus cur collatrat clamore canino?  
 Condiderat calvum collapsa cucurbita cæno.  
 Conticeat citius cænosa calumnia cujus.

## CAP. VII.

Item adversus eundem et Laus calvorum de humilitate,  
 caritate, et castitate.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ.  
 Complex carnificum corium convellere calvo  
 Cur censes? cordis convellit crimina calvus.  
 Cur censes capiti cineres conspergere calvos?  
 Cognoscit calvus cineri concreescere corpus.  
 Cur censes calido carnes carbone cremari?  
 Corda cremant calvi Christi concocta calore.  
 Cur censes castum castrari corpore calvum?  
 Cordetenus cunctis castratur concio culpīs.  
 Carmine carnificans calvum, compesce cavillum.

## CAP. VIII.

Exprobratio carminis ejus et paradigma de Heliseo propheta  
 et pueris illi insultantibus.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ.  
 Carminibus caveo claris conjungere cœca.  
 Calcentur cæno calcando culmina calce.  
 Cænosus cænosa canens concludito cannam.  
 Censetur certe censorum codice cautum  
 Clarisonum calvum cui conscia consecutura,  
 Commotum catulum circumlatrante cachinno.  
 Clamantes, conscende citus, conscendito calve.  
 Condemnasse cacos confestim crimine clarent.  
 Convicii corrosa cadunt cum corpora carptim.



## CAP. IX.

De egregio calvo Paulo Apostolo quod à Christo vocatus cæcatus  
sit raptus in tertium cœlum.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ.  
Carmina calvorum, cumulentur carmine Calvi,  
Conspicui, cujus crudelis cautio cædis  
Constiterat, Christi cultores carnificare.  
Conjubilent circumfulgente Charismata calvo,  
Cæcato cuncti. Christi clamore citatus,  
Corruerat cito. ceu confossus cuspidè, conto,  
Confestimque capit concensum culmine cœli  
Clarivido cernens conspectu cunctipotentem.  
Confore cor cujus claret cœleste catinum.

## CAP. X.

Quod factus sit ex persecutore prædicator, et quod comam nutrire,  
et turpem vetarit proferre sermonem.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ.  
Conglomerate choros, calvos cantate choreis.  
Censuram celebrem calvum comisisse colendum  
Comperimus, cœli consul consulta canendi  
Crimina confutat, cœnosi cuncta coercet  
Colloquii, cunctis communia commoda censet.  
Confindit cirros, collegia civica condit  
Conciliando consponsorum Christicolarum  
Corda ciet capiti corpus conjungere certans.  
Cesset cerritus celebres contemnere calvos.

## CAP. XI.

Alloquitur Camœnas Poeta de Cavillatore insinuans eum calvi  
Regis judicio cæcatum.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ.  
Crudelem calvos casso conamine cunctos

Carpere conantem compescite crimine captum,  
 Convicii commentantim commota caduci.  
 Concito convictum claustris concludite cæcis.  
 Calvaster censor cæcari crimine captum  
 Censet, cæce canis cessa contemnere calvum.  
 Conquinisce canis confingens crimina calvis,  
 Conquinisce canis collatrans crimina calvos,  
 Conquinisce canis cessans corradere calvos.

## CAP. XII.

Epitoma laudis Calvorum à Corporis situ et pulcritudine, et quod  
 calvus microcosmus sit.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ.  
 Concilium clarum calvorum cogere cœtum.  
 Cum cernis calvum cœli comprehendito cinctum,  
 Calvicii culmen cœli cognoscite centrum.  
 Circuitum Cosmi commendant cætera calvi.  
 Calvos consocia. candentes congere calvos.  
 Cynthia cessabit Chryseos conferre colores,  
 Cornua contemprans cedit concrecere calvis.  
 Collucent calvi, calvorum cassida candet.  
 Conrutilans cœli ceu copia clara coruscat.

Clausula carminis.

Carmina clarisonæ calvis cantate Camœnæ,  
 Conveniet claras claustris componere cannas,  
 Completur claris carmen cantabile calvis.

Explicit Carmen Hugbaldi Monachi ad Carolum  
 de Laude Calvorum.

The following are additional verses by the same Poet.

Carmina clara cave calvos calvare Camœnæ,  
 Crispa cadat contra à Columnia cirro.  
 Calvorum Charites cantatæ carmine claro  
 Conticeant cum clangenti concita canore  
 Conciderint cœli cum Christi culmina cultu.  
 Cæsareæ capides, cauti cata cista Catonis  
 Concludant cleri captantia carmina culpas.  
 Carmina calvorum comtrix conclude Camœna.  
 Carole cum calvis, Cæsar clarissime canta,  
 Crucifere Christo clara conamina Cleri.  
 Clausa Camœna capit cum Cæsare congrua curam,  
 Comta corona cave; cum Cæsare condita Calvo  
 Caroleos comant celebrantia carmina calvos.  
 Christe caput calvum cum comtō contueare,  
 Crux cujus cunctis condonant crimina calvis.

THE TESTAMENT  
OF  
MR. ANDRO KENNEDY.

From Ancient Scottish Poems from Bannatyne MS.  
Edinburgh, 1770.

## I.

I Master Andro Kennedy,  
A (matre) quando sum vocatus,  
Begotten with sum incuby,  
Or with sum freir infatuatus ;  
In faith I can nocht tell redely,  
Unde aut ubi fui natus,  
Bot in truth I trow trewly,  
Quod sum diabolus incarnatus.

## II.

Cum nihil sit certius morte,  
We man all de' quhen we haif done ;  
Nescimus quando, vel qua sorte,  
Nor blynd allane wait of the mone.  
Ego patior in pectore,  
Throw nicht I mycht nocht sleip a wink ;  
Licet æger in corpore,  
Yet wald my mouth be watt with drink.

## III.

Nunc condo testamentum meum,  
I leif my saule for evirmair,  
Per omnipotentem Deum,  
Into my lordis wyne-cellar ;

Semper ibi ad remanendum  
 Till domesday cum without dissiver,  
 Bonum vinum ad bibendum  
 With sweit Cuthbert that lufit me nevir.

## IV.

Ipsè est dulcis ad amandum,  
 He wuld oft ban me in his breth,  
 Det mihi modo ad potandum,  
 And I forgaif him laith and wreth.  
 Quia in cellar cum cervisiâ,  
 I had lever ly baith air and lait,  
 Nudus solus in camisiâ,  
 Than in my lordis bed of stait.

## V.

Ane barrel being ay at my bosum,  
 Of warldly gude I bad na mair ;  
 Et corpus meum ebriosum,  
 I leif unto the town of Air,  
 In ane draff midding for evir and ay,  
 Ut ibi sepeliri queam,  
 Quhair drink and draff may ilka day  
 Be castin super faciem meam.

## VI.

I leif my hairt that nevir wes sicker,  
 Sed semper variabile,  
 That evermair wald flow and flicker,  
 Consorti meo Jacobo Wylie :  
 Thoch I wald bind it with a wicker,  
 Verùm Deum renui ;  
 Bot and I hecht to turne a bicker,  
 Hoc pactum semper tenui.

## VII.

Syne leif I the best aucht I bocht,  
 Quod est Latinum propter cape,  
 To the heid of my kin ; but waite I nocht,  
 Quis est ille, than schro my skape.

I tald my Lord my heid, but hiddill,  
 Sed nulli alii hoc sciverunt,  
 We wer als sib as seif and riddill,  
 In unâ silvâ quæ creverunt.

## VIII.

Quia mea solatia  
 They were bot lésingis all and ane,  
 Cum omni fraude et fallaciâ.  
 I leive the maister of Sanct Anthane,  
 William Gray, sine gratiâ,  
 My ain deir cusine, as I wene ;  
 Qui nunquam fabricat mendacia,  
 But quhen the Holene tree growis grene.

## IX.

My fenyeing, and my fals winning,  
 Relinquo falsis fratribus ;  
 For that is God's awin bidding,  
 Disparsit, dedit pauperibus.  
 For men's saulis they say and sing,  
 Mentientes pro muneribus ;  
 Now God give thaimè ane evill ending,  
 Pro suis pravis operibus.

## X.

To Jok the fule, my foly fré  
 Lego post corpus sepultum ;  
 In faith I am mair fule than he,  
 Licet ostendo bonum vultum.  
 Of corne and cattell, gold and fie,  
 Ipse habet valdè multum,  
 And yit he bleiris my lordis ee,  
 Fingendo eum fore stultum.

## XI.

To Maister Johney Clerk syne,  
 Do et lego intimè  
 God's braid malesone, and myne ;  
 Nam ipse est causa mortis meæ.



Wer I a doig and he a swyne,  
 Multi mirantur super me,  
 Bot I sould gar that lurdoun quhryne,  
 Scribendo dentes sine D.

## XII.

Residuum omnium bonorum  
 For to dispone my Lord sal haif,  
 Cum tutela puerorum,  
 Baith Adie, Kittie, and all the laif.  
 In faith I will na langer raif,  
 Pro sepulturâ ordino  
 On the new gyse, sa God me saif  
 Non sicut more solito.

## XIII.

In die meæ sepulturæ,  
 I will have nane but our awin gang,  
 Et duos rusticos de rure  
 Berand ane barrell on a stang,  
 Drinkand and playand cap-out; even  
 Sicut egomet solebam.  
 Singand and greitand with the stevin,  
 Potum meum cum fletu miscebam.

## XIV.

I will no preistis for me sing,  
 Dies ille, dies iræ;  
 Nor yet na bellis for me ring,  
 Sicut semper solet fieri;  
 But a bag-pyp to play a spring,  
 Et unum ale-wisp ante me;  
 Insteid of torchis, for to bring  
 Quatuor lagenas cervisiæ,  
 Within the graif to sett, fit thing,  
 In modum crucis, juxta me,  
 To flé the feyndis, than hardly sing  
 De terrâ plasmasti me.

WILLIAM DUNBAR.

## IGNORAMUS.

## ACTUS I.—SCENA III.

## ARGUMENTUM.

IGNORAMUS, clericis suis vocatis DULMAN & PECUS, amorem suum erga ROSABELLAM narrat, irridetque MUSÆUM quasi hominem academicum.

Intrant IGNORAMUS, DULMAN, PECUS, MUSÆUS.

IGNO. Phi, phi: tanta pressa, tantum croudum, ut fui pene trusus ad mortem. Habebo actionem de intrusione contra omnes et singulos. Aha Mounsiieurs, voulez voz intruder par joint tenant? il est playne case, il est point droite de le bien seance. O valde caleor: O chaud, chaud, chaud: precor Deum non meltavi meum pingue. Phi, phi. In nomine Dei, ubi sunt clerici mei jam? Dulman, Dulman.

DUL. Hic, Magister Ignoramus, vous avez Dulman.

IGNO. Meltor, Dulman, meltor. Rubba me cum towallio, rubba. Ubi est Pecus?

PEC. Hic, Sir.

IGNO. Fac ventum, Pecus. Ita, sic, sic. Ubi est Fledwit?

DUL. Non est inventus.

IGNO. Ponite nunc chlamydes vestras super me, ne capiam frigus. Sic, sic. Ainsi, bien fait. Inter omnes pœnas meas, valde lætor, et gaudeo nunc, quod feci bonum aggreamentum inter Anglos nos-

tros : aggreamentum, quasi aggregatio mentium. Super inde cras hoysabimus vela, et retornabimus iterum erga Londinum: tempus est, nam huc venimus Octabis Hillarii, et nunc fere est Quindena Pasche.

DUL. Juro, magister, titillasti punctum legis hodie.

IGNO. Ha, ha, he! Puto titillabam, Si le nom del granteur, ou granté soit rased, ou interlined en faict pol, le faict est grandement suspicious.

DUL. Et nient obstant, si faict pol, &c. &c. Oh illud etiam in Covin.

IGNO. Ha, ha, he!

PEC. At id, de un faict pendu en le smoak, nunquam audivi titillatum melius.

IGNO. Ha, ha, he! Quid tu dicis, Musæe?

MUS. Equidem ego parum intellexi.

IGNO. Tu es gallicrista, vocatus a coxcomb; nunquam faciam te Legistam.

DUL. Nunquam, nunquam; nam ille fuit Universitans.

IGNO. Sunt magni idiotæ, et clerici nihilorum, isti Universitantes: miror quomodo spendisti tuum tempus inter eos.

MUS. Ut plurimum versatus sum in Logicâ.

IGNO. Logica? Quæ villa, quod burgum est Logica?

MUS. Est una artium liberalium.

IGNO. Liberalium? Sic putabam. In nomine Dei, stude artes parcas et lucrosas: non est mundus pro artibus liberalibus jam.

MUS. Deditus etiam fui amori Philosophiæ.

IGNO. Amori? Quid! Es pro bagaschiis et strumpetis? Si custodis malam regulam, non es pro me, sursum reddam te in manus parentum iterum.

MUS. Dii faxint.

IGNO. Quota est clocka nunc?

DUL. Est inter octo et nina.

IGNO. Inter octo et nina? Ite igitur ad mansorium nostrum cum baggis et rotulis.—Quid id est? videam hoc instrumentum; mane petit, dum calceo spectacula super nasum. O ho, ho, scio jam. Hæc indentura, facta, &c. inter Rogerum Ratledoke de Caxton in comitatu Brecknocke, &c. O ho, Richard Fen, John Den. O ho, Proud Buz-zard plaintiff, adversus Peakegoose, defendant. O ho, vide hic est defalta literæ; emenda, emenda; nam in nostra lege una comma evertit totum Placitum. Ite jam, copiato tu hoc, tu hoc ingrossa, tu Universitans trussato sumptoriam pro jorneâ.

[Exeunt Clerici.

IGNORAMUS solus.

Hi, ho! Rosabella, hi, ho! Ego nunc eo ad Veneris curiam letam, tentam hic apud Torcol: Vicecomes ejus Cupido nunquam cessavit, donec invenit me in balivâ suâ: Primum cum amabam Rosabella mnisi parvum, misit parvum Cape, tum magnum Cape, et post, alias Capias et pluries Capias, & Capias infinitas; & sic misit tot Capias, ut tandem capavit me utlegatum ex omni sensu et ratione meâ. Ita sum sicut musca sine caput; buzzo & turno circumcirca, et nescio quid facio. Cum scribo instrumentum, si femina nominatur, scribo Rosabellam: pro Corpus cum causâ, corpus cum caudâ; pro Noverint universi, Amaverint universi; pro habere ad rectum, habere ad lectum; et sic vasto totum instrumentum. Hei, ho! ho, hei, ho!

VIRI HUMANI, SALSI ET FACETI,  
 GULIELMI SUTHERLANDI,  
 MULTARUM ARTIUM ET SCIENTIARUM DOCTORIS  
 DOCTISSIMI,  
 DIPLOMA.<sup>1</sup>

UBIQUE gentium et terrarum,  
 From Sutherland to Padanarum,  
 From those who have six months of day,  
 Ad Caput usque Bonæ Spei,  
 And farther yet, si forte tendat,  
 Ne ignorantiam quis prætendat,—  
 We Doctors of the Merry Meeting,  
 To all and sundry do send greeting,  
 Ut omnes habeant compertum,  
 Per hanc præsentem nostram chartam,  
 Gulielmum Sutherlandum Scotum,  
 At home per nomen Bogsie notum,  
 Who studied stoutly at our College,  
 And gave good specimens of knowledge,  
 In multis artibus versatum,  
 Nunc factum esse doctoratum.  
 Quoth Preses, Strictum post examen,  
 Nunc esto Doctor; we said, Amen.  
 So to you all hunc commendamus,  
 Ut juvenem quem nos amamus,

<sup>1</sup> This Diploma was written by William Meston, A.M. who was Professor of Philosophy in the Marischal College, Aberdeen, about the beginning of the last century. It has been published in different editions of his poetical works, which are now, however, very rarely to be met with in the shops of the booksellers, and, to use their language, are at present out of print.

Qui multas habet qualitates,  
 To please all humours and ætates.  
 He vies, if sober, with Duns Scotus,  
 Sed multo magis si sit potus.  
 In disputando just as keen as  
 Calvin, John Knox, or Tom Aquinas.  
 In every question of theology,  
 Versatus multum in trickology ;  
 Et in catalogis librorum  
 Frazer could never stand before him ;  
 For he, by page and leaf, can quote  
 More books than Solomon ere wrote.  
 A lover of the Mathematicks  
 He is, but hates the hydrostatics,  
 Because he thinks it a cold study,  
 To deal in water clear or muddy.  
 Doctissimus est medicinæ,  
 Almost as Boerhaave or Bellini.  
 He thinks the diet of Cornaro,  
 In meat and drink too scrim and narrow,  
 And that the rules of Leonard Lessius,  
 Are good for nothing but to stress us.  
 By solid arguments and keen  
 He has confuted Doctor Cheyne,  
 And clearly prov'd by demonstration,  
 That claret is a good collation,  
 Sanis et ægris, always better  
 Than coffee, tea, or milk and water ;  
 That cheerful company, cum risu,  
 Cum vino forti, suavi visu,  
 Gustatu dulci, still has been  
 A cure for hyppo and the spleen ;  
 That hen and capon, vervecina,  
 Beef, duck and pasties, cum ferinâ,  
 Are good stomachics, and the best  
 Of cordials, probatum est.  
 He knows the symptoms of the phthisis,  
 Et per salivam sees diseases,



And can discover in urinâ,  
 Quando sit opus medicina.  
 A good French nightcap still has been,  
 He says, a proper anodyne,  
 Better than laudanum or poppy,  
 Ut dormiamus like a toppy.  
 Affirmat lusum alearum,  
 Medicamentum esse clarum,  
 Or else a touch at three-hand ombre  
 When toil or care our spirits cumber,  
 Which graft wings on our hours of leisure,  
 And make them fly with ease and pleasure.  
 Aucupium et venationem.  
 Post longam nimis potationem,  
 He has discover'd to be good  
 Both for the stomach and the blood,  
 As frequent exercise and travel  
 Are good against the gout and gravel.  
 He clearly proves the cause of death  
 Is nothing but the want of breath,  
 And that indeed is a disaster,  
 When 'tis occasioned by a plaster  
 Of hemp and pitch, laid closely on  
 Somewhat above the collar bone.  
 Well does he know the proper doses  
 Which will prevent the fall of noses,  
 E'en keep them qui privantur illis,  
 Ægrè utuntur conspicillis.  
 To this, and ten times more, his skill  
 Extends when he could cure or kill.  
 Immensam cognitionem legum  
 Ne prorsus hic silentio tegam,  
 Cum sociis artis, grease his fist  
 Torquebat illas as you list.  
 If laws for bribes are made, 'tis plain,  
 They may be bought and sold again;  
 Spectando aurum, now we find  
 That Madam Justice is stone blind,

So deaf and dull in both her ears,  
 The clink of gold she only hears ;  
 Nought else but a loud party shout  
 Will make her start or look about.  
 His other talents to rehearse,  
 Brevissimè in prose or verse,  
 To tell how gracefully he dances,  
 And artfully contrives romances ;  
 How well he arches, and shoots flying,  
 (Let no man think that we mean lying),  
 How well he fences, rides and sings,  
 And does ten thousand other things ;  
 Allow a line, nay, but a comma,  
 To each, turgeret hoc diploma ;  
 Quare ; ut tandem concludamus,  
 Qui brevitatem approbamus,  
 (For brevity is always good,  
 Providing we be understood).  
 In rerum omnium naturis,  
 Non minus quam scientia juris  
 Et medicinæ, Doctoratum  
 Bogsæum novimus versatum ;  
 Nor shall we here say more about him,  
 But you may dacker if you doubt him.  
 Addamus tamen hoc tantillum,  
 Duntaxat nostrum hoc sigillum,  
 Huic testimonio appensum,  
 Ad confirmandum ejus sensum,  
 Junctis chirographis cunctorum,  
 Blyth, honest, hearty sociorum.  
 Dabamus at a large punch-bowl,  
 Within our proper common school,  
 The twenty-sixth day of November,  
 Ten years, the date we may remember,  
 After the race of Sheriffmuir,  
 (Scotsmen will count from a black hour).  
 Ab omni probo nunc signetur,  
 Qui denegabit extrudetur.

## FORMULA GRADUS DANDI.

EADEM nos auctoritate,  
 Reges memoriæ beatæ,  
 Pontifices et papæ læti,  
 Nam alii sunt à nobis sprete,  
 Quam quondam nobis indulserunt,  
 Quæ privilegia semper erunt,  
 Collegio nostro safe and sound,  
 As long 's the earth and cups go round.  
 Te Bogsæum hic creamus,  
 Statuimus et proclamamus,  
 Artium Magistrum et Doctorem,  
 Si libet etiam Professore ;  
 Tibique damus potestatem  
 Potandi ad hilaritatem,  
 Ludendi porro et jocandi,  
 Et mœstos vino medicandi,  
 Ad risum etiam fabulandi ;  
 In promissionis tuæ signum  
 Caput, honore tanto dignum  
 Hoc cyatho condecoramus,<sup>1</sup>  
 Ut tibi felix sit oramus ;  
 Præterea in manum damus  
 Hunc calicem, ex quo potamus,  
 Spumantem generoso vino,  
 Ut bibas more Palatino.  
 Sir, pull it off and on your thumb  
 Cernamus supernaculum,  
 Ut specimen ingenii  
 Post studia decennii.

<sup>1</sup> Here he was crowned with the punch-bowl.

(While he is drinking, the chorus sings)

En calicem spumantem,

Falerni epotantem ;

En calicem spumantem,

Io, io, io.

(After he has drunk, and turned the glass on his thumb, they embrace him, and sing again.)

Laudamus hunc Doctorem,

Et fidum compotorem ;

Laudamus hunc Doctorem,

Io, io, io.

## ODE PINDARICO-SAPPHICO-MACARONICA,

IN CELEBERRIMI ET IMMACULATI VIRI

GULIELMI PITTII,

CÆTERORUMQUE GEORGII TERTII MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ

FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ, NEC NON CORSICÆ REGIS,

DIGNISSIMORUM MINISTRORUM

LAUDEM.

AUCTORE JODOCO COCAIO,

MERLINI COCAII PRONEPOTE.

EMMA ! fer chartam, calamos, et inkum ;  
 Musa Merlini Cocaii, befriend me :  
 Per Deos volo lepidum ac sonorum  
 Condere carmen.

Volo Thebarum eximii Poetæ  
 Grande, divinum, simulare songum ;  
 Lesbicæ volo numeros puellæ  
 Jungere suaves.

Quem virum sumes, citharâ Judæâ  
 Fistulâ aut Scotâ celebrare diva  
 Sportica ! ac qualem capiti coronam  
 Nectere vis tu ?

Aqua, without doubt very gooda thinga est,  
 Aurum et, inter divitias superbas  
 Glistersans, fulget velut ignis ardens  
 Nocte serenâ.

Sed, my dear heart, (si libeat ministros  
Dicere,) ut nullum magis est coruscum  
Sole sydus, cum vacuum per æther  
Solutus he shines forth :

Sic, cave credas alium micare  
Regios inter celebres alumnos,  
Billio nostro celebratiorem,  
Orbe globoso.

Quid prius dicam ? Pueri pudici  
Castitatem num ? nive puriorem ?  
Vah, Venus ! non tam glacialis Hecla  
Friget ut ille.

Quodque plus rarum—abstinuisse nunquam  
Pabulis lautis poculisve plenis  
Fertur ; et Baccho Cererique vota  
Daily resolvit.

An canam miram memoremque mentem  
Nulla quæ forgets, meminisse quorum  
Interest ; quorum juvat oblivisci  
Nulla remembrat !

Larga verborum potiùs canenda  
Flumina ; istudque eloquium bewitchans,  
Quo sacrosancti patulas senatùs  
Fascinat aures !

Cerne tercentos homines hiantes  
Hujus ad nutum subito moveri  
Huc et illuc, just veluti puparum  
Agmina muta !

Ille with ease can facere alba nigra ;  
Rendere et lucem piceas tenebras  
Ille can ; rursum piceas tenebras  
Rendere lucem !



Quî queam magnam Juvenis sagacis  
 Bella plannandi celebrare skillem ?  
 Totius terræ tremuere gentes  
 Nomine Pitti !

Ille Russorum intrepidam tyrannam  
 Unico blasto tremefecit oris !  
 Unico gestu timidos Iberos  
 Terruit omnes !

Ille Gallorum impavidas catervas  
 Certiùs certo Zabulo dedisset,  
 Si bonas plannas bonus Imperator  
 Executâsset.

Interim tremplate, homines scelesti !  
 Bella qui sacris geritis monarchis !  
 Quis potest Pitti simul et Deorum  
 Ferre furorem ?

Billius, quàm sit homo bellicosus  
 Vidimus ; jam nunc videamus, also,  
 Quomodo fiscum managet Britannum,  
 Tempore pacis ?

Ille—sed præstat, puto, temperare  
 Laudibus :—novit populus Britannus  
 Quàm leves taxas, tenue et tributum  
 Pendimus—heigh, hoh !

Jurium nec est magis imperitus :  
 Criminum obscuras, minimas et umbras  
 Ritè discernit :—melius vel ipse  
 Non potuit Coke.

Ille sævorum insidias retexit  
 Civium Regi exitium minantûm !  
 Ille traytores draguit latentes  
 Auram in apertam !

Ille, too, puff-plot, oculis acutis,  
 Primus et unus valuit videre :  
 Ah ! Geörgi ! quàm vigilem ministrum  
       Sors tibi donat !

Non, tamen, laudes aliis negandæ  
 Optimi Regis meritæ ministris :  
 Stella plus stellâ rutilat, sed omnis  
       Stella refulget.

Billio next is Boreale Sydus ;  
 Scotiæ lumen, bonus Henericus ;  
 Roseus, post hunc, Βραδυπους Boötes,  
       Scotus et ipse.

Proximus illi sapiens et audax  
 Dux ducum, Regis moderans tonitru :  
 Impio à Gallo nihil est timendum,  
       Sospite Richmond.

Subeunt, Regis moderans carinas  
 Pervigil Chatham, moderansque mentem  
 Regiam, Scotus, senior Sophistes,  
       Nomine notus.

Hicce, 'tis true, was inimicus ardens  
 Pittio et Pittî sociis, at one time ;  
 Forsitan ardens iterum futurus  
       Pittî inimicus.

Transeat :—magnam video cohortem  
 Bravium heroûm Jacobina castra  
 Linquere, et nostris ducibus libenter  
       Dedere dextras.

Ecce ! Portlandus, furiosus olim  
 Whiggus, Whiggorum caput ac verendum,  
 Billii blandis precibus Toræus  
       Flammeus est nunc !

Ecce ! Mansfeldus, patiens laboris,  
 Syllabas longas phraseasque grandes  
 Viribus magnis, validâque dextrâ  
 Torquet in hostem !

Ecce ! Windhamus, λογωπωλεοντων  
 Primus—haud pridem populi patronus,  
 Sponte conversus, populi querelas  
 Cares not a fig for !

Cæteram turbam loyalem, atq; amantem  
 Regis, et Regis Pueri ministri,  
 Non opus multis celebrare verbis ;  
 Nam—numeri sunt.

Musa Merlini, satis est : sileto !  
 Emma, chartam, inkum, calamos repone ;  
 Fer, puer, vinum cyathumque magnum :—  
 Volo potare.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

## EPISTOLA MACARONICA AD FRATREM :

DE IIS QUÆ GESTA SUNT

IN NUPERO DISSENTIENTIUM CONVENTU,  
LONDINI HABITO, PRID. ID. FEBR. 1790.

REM magnam poscis, Frater carissime, cum vis  
Me tibi quod said was, quod done was, quodque  
resolved was

Nostro in conventu generali, cunque referre.  
Attamen I try will ; modo Macaronica Musa  
Faverit, et smoothos donârit condere versus.

Est locus in London (Londini dicta Taberna)  
Insignis celebris ; cives quo sæpe solemus  
Eatere, et drinkare—et disceptare aliquando !  
Hic, unâ in Hallâ magnâque altâque, treceni  
Meetavere viri, ex diversis nomine sectis :  
Hi quibus et cordi est audacis dogma Socini,  
Hi quibus arrident potius dictamina Arii ;  
Hi, qui Calvinii mysteria sacra tuentur ;  
Hi quibus affixum est a bibaptismate nomen :  
All in a word qui se oppressos most heavily credunt  
Legibus injustis, test-oathibus atque profanis !  
While high-church homines in pomp et luxury  
vivunt,

Et placeas, postas, mercedes, munia, gras pant.

Hi cuncti keen were ; fari aut pugnare parati  
Priscâ pro causâ. Bravus Beaufoius heros  
Aduit, et Sawbridge austerus, et ater Adairi  
Vultus, Bourgoigni et frons pallida. Proximus illi  
Watson grandiloquus ; post hunc argutus Iëffries  
Perdignus Chairman — et post hunc Foxius ipse ;  
Foxius, eloquii nostro Demosthenis ævo  
Unicus adsertor ; et libertatis amator

Unicus ; et nondum venalis !—Plaudite, Cives !  
 Plaudite magnanimum concivem ; plaudite verum  
 Humani juris ultorem ; et ducite plausus  
 Ter ternos, donec reboabunt voce columnæ.

Nec taceam Milford, Hayward ; Brandhollis et  
 illum

Cui Saxum est nomen,<sup>1</sup> sed cui non saxeus est  
 heart,

Aut placidum Thornton, aut asperitate carentem  
 Shore, aut solertem populum suspendere naso  
 Toulmin, aut prædictum in sacro codice Payneum !<sup>2</sup>

Quid referam Cleri clarissima nomina ? Reesum,  
 Lindsæum, Kippis, conspicillisque Toërum  
 Insignem, et (woe 's me !) violentâ sorte coactum  
 Belshamum ;<sup>3</sup> niveo candentem pectore Disney ;  
 Et Price, humani generis totius amicum.

Non aderas, Priestley !—potior te cura tenebat  
 Rure, ubi, magna inter centum miracula rerum,  
 Horslæi caput in rutilantia fulmina forgis ;  
 Sulphuris et satagis subtilia grana parare,  
 Church quibus, et church-men in cælum upblowere  
 possis ;<sup>4</sup>

Sedimus ad ternas tabulas longo ordine postas,  
 Et mappis mundi coveratas, et china-plattis,  
 Spoonibus, et knivis sharpis, furcisque trisulcis  
 Stratas ; cum largis glassis, vinoque repletis  
 Bottellis, saltis, vinegarique cruetsis.

Tandem Caupo ipso, magna comitante caterva  
 Servorum, intravit lætus, recteque catinos  
 Deposuit lautos et magni ponderis.—Inde  
 Surrexit Mystes, palmisque oculisque levatis

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Stone of London Field.

<sup>2</sup> This alludes to a gentleman's having, by way of joke, found in the name of John Augustus Payne, the Apocalyptic number of Antichrist, 666.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Belsham is a strong necessarian.

<sup>4</sup> See his Letter to Mr. Pitt.

Ad cœlos, numen votis precibusque rogavit  
Ut nobis nostrisque epulis benedicere vellet.

Extemplo coveris sublatis, atque reiectis  
Viandis calidis, omnes apprendimus arma ;  
Impetu et unanimi prostrata in fercula fertur.

Quam vehemens onset, strages quamque exitiales,  
O Musa, edidimus ! tu dicere sola valebis.

Dic, first, quas acies e contra instruxerit hostis.

Bos ingens, pinguis, torvus ; qui fronte minaci  
Cocknæos olim timidos frightaverat omnes :  
Nunc butcherorum manibus, flammaque subactus,  
Nulli est terribilis ; facilem præbetque triumphum  
Imbelli cuivis sartori, shoemakerove !

Hunc simul aggressi sex fortes Cheapsideani  
(Talibus adsueti pugnis) in frustula slashant.

Huic bini vituli subijuncti ; nulla dedere  
Valoris signa aut mugitus *σφοδρά* tremendos ;  
Hos igitur subigunt prentice-boys atque scholares.

Tres tum lanigeri, lana at jam tum spoliati,  
Apparent ; adeo sed tame, ancillula ut illos,  
(Illorum " BA, BA," non territa) cædere posset ;  
Et cædi a quovis sese sunt sillily passi !

Hos porci totidem (hammati plerumque) sequuntur ;

Cum sex porcellis, heu nuper ab ubere matrum  
Cruelly subtractis, et sæva in prælia missis.  
Illorum visu, subito et simul, impetus ingens  
Factus ; et in parvo momento temporis, omnes  
Porci et porcelli lacerati *πανν* jacebant.

Sex pavidi lepores ; pavidi sex postea coney  
Segniter accedunt, humiles et pignora pacis  
Poscere suppliciter vultu gestuque videntur.  
In vain ! nam nullam veniam dabit angrius hostis,  
Sic coney leporesque unam subiere ruinam.

Hactenus agminibus solis cum quadrupedatis  
Certatum — nunc jam memora quibus aspera pugna  
Birdis cum aëriis orta est, fishisque marinis.



Amnicola imprimis grandævus prodiit anser  
 (Anser centenum qui jam reachaverat annum)  
 Ut Nestor sapiens; yet still animosus ut Ajax!  
 Hunc tamen aggreditur certus great, great city-  
 grocer

Solus, et in quatuor (multo sudore fluente)  
 Desecuit partes! populorum non sine plausu.

Anseri in auxilium duckorum pair veniunt sex  
 Plumporum fattorum, in primâ flore juventæ;  
 Sed quibus æquè animi defecit corporis et vis.  
 Twelve illos manly juvenes straightway jugularunt.

Tres turcæ, quondam thrasones atque tyranni  
 Cortis, et ora etiam gestantes plena minamur,  
 Procedunt (magicis guardatis breastibus herbis)  
 Et, shame! shame! nostris audent defy dare  
 trooppis.

Cujusvis nostrûm subita tumuit jecur ira;  
 Utpote qui infidam teneamur perdere gentem.  
 Arreptas, igitur, lævis jam sanguine tinctas  
 Plungimus illorum scelerata in pectora furcas;  
 Dum simul invictis dextris fulgentia ferra  
 Stringimus, et tremulos magnâ vi cædimus hostes.  
 Non ipse Austriacas acies qui nuper ad arcem  
 Instruxit Belgrade, Laudhonijs, eximiozem  
 Obtinuit palmam, vel plus memoranda trophæa;  
 Quam nos in clade hâc memorandâ turciniana!

Gallini generis struttantis maxima venit  
 Turma; ast Gallini generis quid turma valeret  
 Maxima pugnantis cum bold, bravisque Britannis?  
 Non citius quondam De-Grassi maxima flotta,  
 Gallorum boasta, Anglorum virtute subacta est;  
 Quam nos Gallinam hanc gentem subjecimus  
 omnem!

Perdices, merulas, turdos, larkosque canoros  
 Quid memorem, Cleri manibus plerumque subactos?

Tum cum pinniferis pugnandum erat ordine fishis:  
 Sed hæc non fuit aut perlonga aut aspera pugna.  
 Nam licet, one coddus fauces monstraret hiantes  
 Et qui cœruleis valde metuendus in undis  
 Haud dubium fuerat; sed nunc ex æquore tractus  
 Nolens, et sicco jussus configere campo,  
 Tam fessus, fragilis, fractus seemabat et excors,  
 Illum ut non infans vel lactens jam timuisset.  
 Nullo adeo nisu bankerii clerkius illum,  
 Ferro non duro sed silverspoone subegit!

Turbam aliam ignaviam fishorum et fishiculorum;  
 Squatinas, rhombos, haddocos et mackarellas;  
 Whitingos, carpos, et parvo corpore smeltos,  
 Et sprattos minimos—opus haud est commemorare,  
 Parva illi laus est, tales qui fuderit hostes.

Lobsterus tantum, loricæ tegmine fretus,  
 Obstitit, et renuit nullo certamine vinci.  
 Tunc ego belligero Mavorti hoc voveo votum:

Ἄρες, Ἄρες! Βροτολοιγε, μαιφονε, τειχεσιπλητα!

Si mihi lobsteri thoracem findere dones  
 Et duras braccas—fragmenta, ut spolia opima,  
 Hisce tuis aris manibus suspensa videbis!

Hoc voto emisso, et præsentis numine factus  
 Couragior, fistum clinchatum et napkine tectum  
 Erexī; et, quatuor repetitis ictibus, hostem  
 Smashavi!—nihil huic durissima tegmina prosunt.  
 Sic pugna est finita, et sic victoria parta est.

Sed qui quod sequitur, nefandum, dicere possim?  
 Nam non contenti lautis, quas præda relata  
 Exhibuit plenty in, dapibus; pane atque potatis,  
 Caulibus, et raphanis, lactucis brocolisique,  
 Cum pomis, piris, orangibus atque racemis:  
 Ipsos, indignum! victos voravimus hostes!  
 Esuries tantum potuit suadere malorum!

Placatis stomachis latrantibus, atque feroci  
 Ingluvie expleta; properamus ad *ἱερα* Bacchi  
 Rite absolvenda, et burnantem extinguere thirstum.

Tam justâ moti causâ, simul et reputantes  
 Quæ madness fuerit perituris parcere caskis ;  
 Arripimus glassas, largos et ducimus haustus  
 Lenæi laticis—Primumque ex vite Madeiræ  
 Fœcundâ, forti, generosâ, pocula bina  
 Regis et in regis Sponsæ sorbemus honorem.  
 Tertia Cambrorum summâ cum laude, litatur  
 Principis eximii genio festivo et amico :  
 Principis, Anglorum decoris ; quo sospite, nunquam  
 Res nostras lostas, eversaue jura putabo.

Tum, tum, sherræum genuinum poscimus ; atque  
 Grandibus ad brimum bumperis usque repletis,  
 Surgimus ; et magno præcone sonante boatu  
 ‘ Foxius !’ extemplo pateras haurimus ad imum,  
 Et novies ‘ Hurra !’ simul omnes vociferamus.

Beafoio, et reliquis conscriptis patribus, anno  
 Elapso nostram qui jam tuiti fuerant rem,  
 Glassâ epotatâ largâ, omnia fausta precamur.

‘ Fœcundi calices quem non fecere disertum ?’  
 Vere olim dixit, quisquis fuit ille, poëta.  
 Jam cupimus cuncti sua quæ sit copia fandi  
 Monstrare, et quæ vis ardentia cudere dicta.

Thick-shortus sed homo (cui nomen, credo, Be-  
 vellus)

Upstartans medio, super et subsellia scandens,  
 Omnis conventûs oculos atque ora trahebat.  
 Breech-pocket one hand fills ; tortam tenet altera  
 chartam ;

Chartam morosis plenam sharpisque resolvit.  
 Tum pandit big-mouthum—atque, O ! quæ grandia  
 verba

Protulit hic noster Cicero !—Mea Musa negaret  
 Vel decimam illorum, quæ dixit, dicere partem.

Sed tamen, ut crebro vel facundissima verba,  
 Si fuerint nimia atque ad rem paulum adsimulata,  
 Dislikam generant—sic tunc genuere.—Repente

Auditur strepitus discors ; dum, voce sonorâ,  
 Pars una ‘Hear, hear him!’ ‘Move! move!’ pars  
 altera clamat :

‘Move! move!’ prævaluit tamen, et, though  
 greatly reluctans,

Orator vehemens fit lector frigidus—atque  
 Udenas promit tarde torveque RESOLVAS.

Protinus, ut mos est, motum vox una secundat,  
 Laudibus et tollit miris. Iratus Adairus

Surgit ; et, aptato periwig, grandi ore profatur :

‘Quis furor, o Cives! quæ vos dementia cepit ;

Ut tam pacificas epulas turbare velitis ?

Non, vanis verbis pretiosum spendere tempus

Adsumus—Eja ergo, ventosum wagere bellum

Cessemus ; sedem et propriam jam quisque re-  
 sumat :

Et, curis vacui, media de nocte bibamus!—

Impransi, melius res magnas discutiemus.’

Subsequitur plausus magnus—sed non generalis :

Nam quidam expressly venere, ut speechificarent.

Hos inter juvenis fervens Mancastrius unus,

Nomine Cooperus, tales dedit ore loquelas.

‘Shall homines, Chairman! hiberno tempore longum

Carpere iter, longam atque insomnes ducere noctem ;

Et nil say, nil do?—Proh! Jupiter; haud ita; no,  
 no!

Ergo egomet, mecum et plus centum millia more,  
 Sir!

Dicimus omnimodo passandas esse RESOLVAS.

Non adeo multum, Chairman, potavimus usque

Ut non possimus de magnis thinkere rebus.

Ergo iterum dico, passandas esse RESOLVAS!

Dico passandas, passandas esse RESOLVAS!’

His olli verbis, ridens, respondet Adairus :

‘Pitya magna quidem est, insomnem tot parasangas

Mensurâsse viæ; rixis implere molestis

Aulam hanc; turbare et tam convivalia festa!

Profecto satius multo remanere fuisset  
 At home cum friendis, uxoribus, atque puellis ;  
 Quam tales medio in conventu emittere voces.  
 Concordes quoniam convenimus, rupta querelis  
 Nullis sit quæso concordia. Cumque parati  
 Non simus, decet ut, tot dicussare RESOLVAS :  
 Vah, curas vanas !—ad pocula, friends, redeamus ?

Pluribus hæc placuit sententia ; jamque sinistris  
 Emptæas glassas manibus graspamus, ut illas  
 Fragranti ex testâ implemus Burdigalensi ;  
 Cum Doctor, perverso agitatus dæmone, Fellus  
 Omnia spoilavit—nam bencha stans super alta,  
 Verba quidem sour sour, satis at facunda profatur.  
 ‘ Sergeanti docto nolo concedere, Chairman !  
 Nos non prepared are omnes discussere pointas  
 Propositas—Quare nam ! Anne illas primum ho-  
 diedum

Versamus mente in ? Quartus jam volvitur annus,  
 Ex quo iterum atque iterum, plerique revolvimus  
 omnes

Illarum nexus et nodos. Nec mihi quisquam  
 Hoc neget.—At, forsan, dicat quis ! Esto, quid  
 inde ?

Idcircone juvat lites motare feroces  
 Festa inter, sævasque animis concordibus iras  
 Fundere ? Responsum hoc habeat. Discordia si  
 quæ

Exoriatur parva ; hinc non, mihi crede, timendum  
 Evillum minimum ; sed erit certamen amicum  
 Friends inter tantum—Num non, num non, sumus  
 omnes

Dissenters ? Num non, num non causa omnibus  
 una est ?

Ergo meum votum est, passandas esse RESOLVAS.

‘ Brave ! ’ turba exclamat vecors — Prudentior  
 autem  
 Pars shakare caput visa est, et wryere mouthum.



Interea Watson sese (Saulus velut alter  
 In medio populi) raisans, ora et rubicunda  
 Ostendens ; hæc est festivâ voce locutus :  
 ‘ Quid refert omnes Dissenters esse, et eandem  
 Causam agere, inter vos si tantum dissidium sit ?  
 Hic: Move! move! Ille : Hear ! hear ! Vote ! vote !  
     intonat alter,  
 Dum vere moderati homines know not what to  
     think on ’t ;  
 Much less what to say to ’t. For shame ! cessemus,  
     amici,  
 Deprecor, altisonis consumere tempora verbis.  
 Dico Committo referendas esse RESOLVAS  
 In toto—Mihi sit permissum hoc edere votum ?  
     ‘ Cunctorum est votum : ’ we cry as loud as we  
     can cry ;  
 Loud sed as our cry was, non terruit ille Toërum :  
 Qui, indignum ratus confectum perdere speechum,  
 Upstitit, et tabulam mountans super, haud sine  
     nisu,  
 Strokavit ventrem, verba et ructare paravit,  
 Et quamquam quater interruptus vocibus altis  
 Clamantum ; ‘ Move ! move ? ’ tandem patulas  
     tamen aures  
 Obtinuit ; satis et provectam fecit harangam :  
 Sed qualem ignoro. Nam sum surdusculus ; atque  
 Musa then exierat cœlestem sippere thæam,  
 And do res alias parvas ; tandemque reversa est,  
 Rhetoris ut labiis exhibant ultima verba.  
 Sed tamen, if sit fas externis conjecturam  
 Ducere de signis ; certo supponere fas est,  
 Speechum hoc bitterum, potius quam suave, fuisse.  
 Pauci adeo plausus.—Multo pejora sed illi,  
 Fari qui post hunc tentavit, fata fuere ;  
 Nomine (pshaw ! pshaw ! pshaw !) Hubb, Hubb—et  
     syllaba longa.\*

\* Forte Hubb-house.



Ter conatus erat facunda aperire labella,  
 Ter labra occludit loud vociferatio : ‘ Down, down !  
 Tum surgit Chairman ; et : ‘ Num placet, O !  
 generosi

Watsonis votum ?’ Plerique upliftimus handas !

Sic cessant rixæ.—Sed non jam yet bonus humor

Redditus : multi nam torvos ostendere vultus,  
 Bitare et lippas, longum et deducere murmur  
 Continuant ; tantæ et nebulæ jam nunc oriuntur  
 Ut nova seemaret subito ventura procella,  
 Cum (Deus ut volucer cœlo delapsus ab alto)  
 Foxius apparet ; nimbos et dissipat omnes  
 Flexanimis verbis, blandæ et dulcedine vocis.

Non, mihi tercentum linguas si fata dedissent,  
 Et calamum puro manantem nectare—non tum  
 Dicere sperarem vel scribere *ῥήματα* posse,  
 Illius ex lippis quæ mellea cunque fluebant.  
 Sit satis effari, non *ῥήματα* vana fuisse.

Nam velut Aprili medio si quando serenum  
 Turbarit cœlum Boreas, densisque nigrarit  
 Nubibus ; attonita et metuit Natura ruinam  
 Grandineo ex nimbo—subito Sol imperat Euro  
 Alipedes ut jungat equos, seseque sequatur !  
 Ipse sedens curru, radiorum spicula spargit  
 Purpurea : actutum et toto densissima cœlo  
 Nubila depellit—Sic tunc diffusa per aulam  
 Aurea vox Foxi sævas compescuit iras,  
 Et lætos hilaresque ad pocula cara remisit.

Pocula surripimus.—Sed væ! væ! nulla manebant  
 Ticketa ;\* nam Disney (Deuce take him!) omnia  
 lost had !

Clubandum sic est rursus, si vina velimus.  
 Omnibus at notum est, qua paupertate Poëta

\* It is usual to give tickets to the guests, on entering, which tickets entitle them to call, after dinner, for their value in wine.

Sit pressus : cum, ergo, scirem me vix dare posse  
Unum obolum ; tacitus surgo, furtimque galero  
Et baculo arreptis (nonam strikantibus horam  
Jam clockis, ferme et shutatis undique shoppis)  
Dilectos repeto contenta mente penates,  
Hæc tibi scripturus, carissime—Vive valeque !

THE END.

LONDON :

PRINTED BY SAMUEL BENTLEY,  
Dorset Street, Fleet Street.















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