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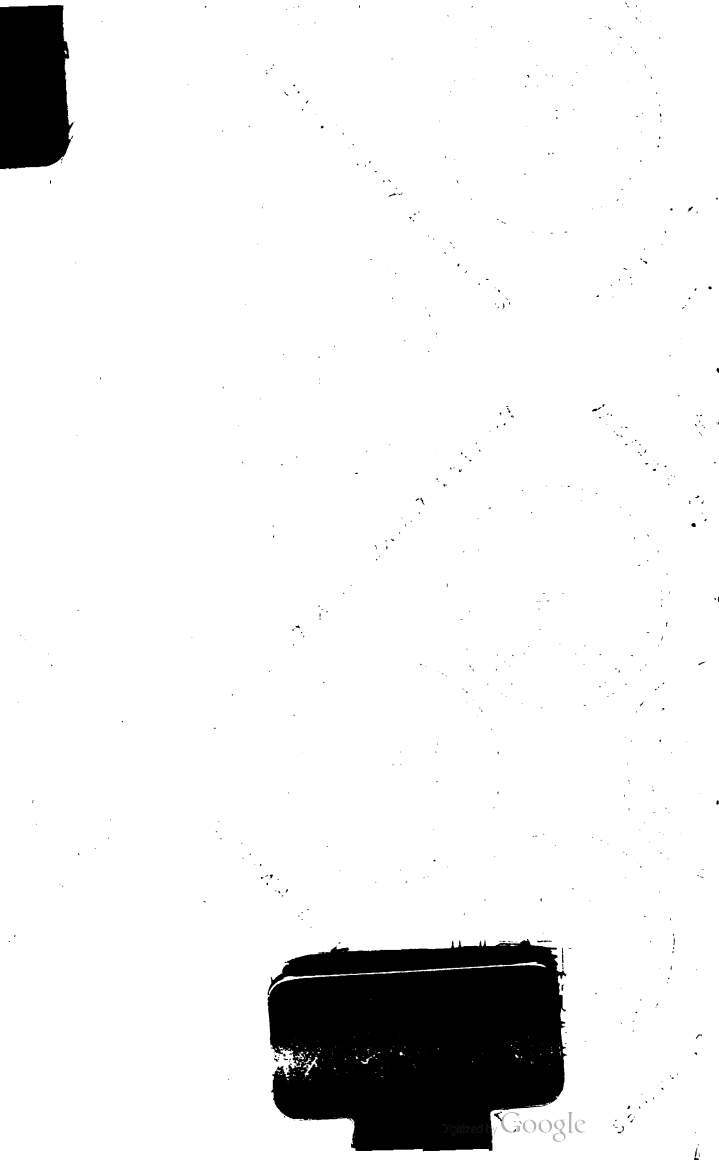
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THE
SATYRS

OF

Decimus Junius Juvenalis:

AND OF

AULUS PERSIUS FLACCUS.

Translated into *English* VERSE

By Mr. *DRYDEN*,

And several other Eminent Hands.

To which is Prefix'd a

DISCOURSE

Concerning the

Original and Progress of SATYR

*Quicquid agunt Homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.*

The Fifth Edition, Adorn'd with SCULPTURES

L O N D O N:

Printed for *J. Tonson*, at *Shakespear's Head* over-
against *Catherine-street* in the *Strand*. 1726.

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CHARLES Earle of Dorset &c
N. J. Vandyke sculp.



To the Right Honourable

C H A R L E S

Earl of Dorset and Middlesex,

Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household,
Knight of the Most Noble ORDER of
the G A R T E R, &c.

My L O R D,

THE Wishes and Desires of all good Men, which have attended your Lordship from your First Appearance in the World, are at length accomplish'd in your obtaining those Honours and Dignities, which you have so long deserv'd. There are no Factions, tho' irreconcilable to one another, that are not united in their Affection to you, and the Respect they pay you. They are equally pleas'd in your Prosperity, and wou'd be equally concern'd in your Affliction. *Titus Vespasian* was not more the Delight of Human-kind. The Universal Empire made him only more known, and

more powerful, but cou'd not make him more belov'd. He had greater Ability of doing Good, but your Inclination to it, is not less : And tho' you cou'd not extend your Beneficence to so many Persons, yet you have lost as few Days as that excellent Emperor ; and never had his Complaint to make when you went to Bed, that the Sun had shone upon you in vain, when you had the Opportunity of relieving some unhappy Man. This, my Lord, has justly acquir'd you as many Friends, as there are Persons who have the Honour to be known to you : Meer Acquaintance you have none ; you have drawn them all into a nearer Line : And they who have convers'd with you, are for ever after inviolably yours. This is a Truth so generally acknowledg'd, that it needs no Proof : 'Tis of the Nature of a first Principle, which is receiv'd as soon as it is propos'd ; and needs not the Reformation which *Descartes* us'd to his : For we doubt not, neither can we properly say, we think we admire and love you, above all other Men : There is a Certainty in the Proposition, and we know it. With the same Assurance can I say, you neither have Enemies, nor can scarce have any ; for they who have never heard of you, can neither Love or Hate you ; and they who have, can have no other Notion of you, than that which they receive from the Publick, that you are the best of Men. After this, my Testimony can be of no farther use, than to declare it to be Day-light at High-noon : And all who have the Benefit of Sight, can look up as well, and see the Sun.

'Tis true, I have one Privilege which is almost particular to my self, that I saw you in the *East* at your first arising above the Hemisphere : I was as soon sensible as any Man of that Light, when it

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it was but just shooting out, and beginning to travel upwards to the Meridian. I made my early Addresses to your Lordship, in my Essay of Dramatick Poetry; and therein bespoke you to the World; wherein I have the Right of a First Discoverer. When I was my self, in the Rudiments of my Poetry, without Name or Reputation in the World, having rather the Ambition of a Writer, than the Skill; when I was drawing the Out-lines of an Art, without any living Master to instruct me in it; an Art which had been better prais'd than study'd here in *England*, wherein *Shakespear*, who created the Stage among us, had rather written happily, then knowingly and justly; and *Johnson*, who by studying *Horace*, had been acquainted with the Rules, yet seem'd to envy to Posterity that Knowledge, and like an Inventer of some useful Art, to make a Monopoly of his Learning: When thus, as I may say, before the Use of the Loadstone, or Knowledge of the Compass, I was sailing in a vast Ocean, without other help than the Pole-Star of the Ancients, and the Rules of the *French* Stage amongst the Moderns, which are extremely different from ours, by reason of their opposite Taste; yet even then, I had the Presumption to Dedicate to your Lordship: A very unfinish'd Piece, I must confess, and which only can be excus'd by the little Experience of the Author, and the Modesty of the Title, *An Essay*. Yet I was stronger in Prophecy than I was in Criticism; I was inspir'd to foretel You to Mankind, as the Restorer of Poetry, the greatest Genius, the truest Judge, and the best Patron.

Good Sense and good Nature are never separated, tho' the ignorant World has thought otherwise. Good Nature, by which I mean Benefi-

cence and Candor, is the Product of right Reason; which of necessity will give allowance to the Failings of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in Mankind; and by distinguishing that which comes nearest to Excellency, tho' not absolutely free from Faults, will certainly produce a Candor in the Judge. 'Tis incident to an elevated Understanding, like your Lordship's, to find out the Errors of other Men: But 'tis your Prerogative to pardon them; to look with Pleasure on those things, which are somewhat congenial, and of a remote Kindred to your own Conceptions: And to forgive the many Failings of those, who with their wretched Art, cannot arrive to those Heights that you possess, from a happy, abundant, and native Genius. Which are as inborn to you, as they were to *Shakespear*; and for ought I know, to *Homer*; in either of whom we find all Arts and Sciences, all Moral and Natural Philosophy, without knowing that they ever study'd them.

There is not an *English* Writer this Day living, who is not perfectly convinc'd, that your Lordship excels all others, in all the several parts of Poetry which you have undertaken to adorn. The most Vain, and the most Ambitious of our Age, have not dar'd to assume so much, as the Competitors of *Themistocles*: They have yielded the first Place without dispute; and have been arrogantly content to be esteem'd as Second to your Lordship; and even that also with a *Longa, sed proximi Intervallo*. If there have been, or are any, who go farther in their Self-conceit, they must be very singular in their Opinion: They must be like the *Officer*, in a Play, who was call'd Captain, Lieutenant and Company. The World will easily conclude, whether such unattended Generals can

ever.

ever be capable of making a Revolution in *Parnassus*.

I will not attempt, in this place, to say any thing particular of your *Lyrick Poems*, tho' they are the Delight and Wonder of this Age, and will be the Envy of the next. The Subject of this Book confines me to Satyr; and in that, an Author of your own Quality, (whose Ashes I will not disturb,) has given you all the Commendation, which his Self-sufficiency cou'd afford to any Man: *The best good Man, with the worst-natur'd Muse*. In that Character, methinks, I am reading *Johnson's* Verses to the Memory of *Shakespear*: An Insolent, Sparing, and Invidious Panegyrick: Where good Nature, the most Godlike Commendation of a Man, it only attributed to your Person, and deny'd to your Writings: For they are every-where so full of Candor, that, like *Horace*, you only expose the Follies of Men, without arraigning their Vices; and in this excel him, that you add that pointedness of Thought, which is visibly wanting in our great *Roman*. There is more of Salt in all your Verses, than I have seen in any of the Moderns, or even of the Ancients: But you have been sparing of the Gall; by which means you have pleas'd all Readers, and offended none. *Donn* alone, of all our Country-men, had your Talent; but was not happy enough to arrive at your Versification. And were he translated into Numbers, and *English*, he wou'd yet be wanting in the Dignity of Expression. That which is the Prime Virtue, and chief Ornament of *Virgil*, which distinguishes him from the rest of Writers, is so conspicuous in your Verses, that it casts Shadow on all your Contemporaries; we cannot be seen, or but obscurely, while you are present.

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You equal *Donn* in the Variety, Multiplicity, and Choice of Thoughts ; you excel him in the Manner, and the Words. I read you both, with the same Admiration, but not with the same Delight. He affects the Metaphysics, not only in his Satyrs, but in his amorous Verses, where Nature only should reign ; and perplexes the Minds of the fair Sex with nice Speculations of Philosophy, when he shou'd engage their Hearts, and entertain them with the Softness of Love. In this (if I may be pardon'd for so bold a Truth) Mr. *Cowley* has copy'd him to a Fault ; so great a one in my Opinion, that it throws his Mistress infinitely below his Pindariques, and his latter Compositions, which are undoubtedly the best of his Poems, and the most correct. For my own part, I must avow it freely to the World, that I never attempted any thing in Satyr, wherein I have not study'd your Writings as the most perfect Model. I have continually laid them before me ; and the greatest Commendation, which my own Partiality can give to my Productions, is, that they are Copies, and no farther to be allow'd, than as they have something more or less of the Original. Some few Touches of your Lordship, some secret Graces which I have endeavour'd to express after your manner, have made whole Poems of mine to pass with Approbation : But take your Verses altogether, and they are inimitable. If therefore I have not written better, 'tis because you have not written more. You have not set me sufficient Copy to transcribe ; and I cannot add one Letter of my own Invention, of which I have not the Example there.

'Tis a general Complaint against your Lordship, and I must have leave to upbraid you with it, that, because you need not write, you will not.

Mankind

Mankind that wishes you so well, in all things that relate to your Prosperity, have their Intervals of wishing for themselves, and are within a little of grudging you the Fulness of your Fortune: They wou'd be more malicious if you us'd it not so well, and with so much Generosity.

Fame is in it self a real Good, if we may believe *Cicero*, who was perhaps too fond of it. But even Fame, as *Virgil* tells us, acquires strength by going forward. Let *Epicurus* give Indolency as an Attribute to his Gods, and place in it the Happiness of the Blest: The Divinity which we worship, has given us not only a Precept against it, but his own Example to the contrary. The World, my Lord, wou'd be content to allow you a Seventh Day for Rest; or if you thought that hard upon you, we wou'd not refuse you half your time: If you came out, like some Great Monarch, to take a Town but once a Year, as it were for your Diversion, tho' you had no need to extend your Territories: In short, if you were a bad, or which is worse, an indifferent Poet, we wou'd thank you for our own Quiet, and not expose you to the want of yours. But when you are so great and so successful, and when we have that necessity of your Writing, that we cannot subsist intirely without it; any more (I may almost say) than the World without the daily Course of ordinary Providence, methinks this Argument might prevail with you, my Lord, to forego a little of your Repose for the publick Benefit. 'Tis not that you are under any force of working daily Miracles, to prove your Being; but now and then somewhat of extraordinary, that is any thing of your Production, is requisite to refresh your Character.

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This, I think, my Lord, is a sufficient Reproach to you; and shou'd I carry it as far as Mankind wou'd authorize me, wou'd be little less than Satyr. And, indeed, a Provocation is almost necessary, in behalf of the World, that you might be induc'd sometimes to write; and in relation to a multitude of Scriblers, who daily pester the World with their insufferable stuff, that they might be discouraged from Writing any more. I complain not of their Lampoons and Libels, tho' I have been the publick Mark for many Years. I am vindictive enough to have repelled Force by Force, if I cou'd imagine that any of them had ever reach'd me; but they either shot at Rovers, and therefore missed, or their Powder was so weak, that I might safely stand them, at the nearest Distance. I answer'd not the *Rehearsal*, because I knew the Author sate to himself when he drew the Picture, and was the very Bays of his own Farce. Because also I knew, that my Betters were more concerned than I was in that Satyr: and, lastly, because Mr. *Smith* and Mr. *Johnson*, the main Pillars of it, were two such languishing Gentlemen in their Conversation, that I cou'd liken them to nothing but to their own Relations, those Noble Characters of Men of Wit and Pleasure about the Town. The like Considerations have hinder'd me from dealing with the lamentable Companions of their Prose and Doggrel, I am so far from defending my Poetry against them, that I will not so much as expose theirs. And for my Morals, if they are not Proof against their Attacks, let me be thought by Posterity, what those Authors wou'd be thought, if any Memory of them, or of their Writings, cou'd endure so long, as to another Age. But these dull Makers of Lampoons, as harmless as they

they have been to me, are yet of dangerous Example to the Publick: Some witty Men may perhaps succeed to their Designs, and mixing Sense with Malice, blast the Reputation of the most Innocent amongst Men, and the most Virtuous amongst Women.

Heaven be prais'd, our common Libellers are as free from the imputation of Wit, as of Morality; and therefore whatever Mischief they have design'd, they have perform'd but little of it. Yet these ill Writers, in all Justice, ought themselves to be expos'd: As *Persius* has given us a fair Example in his First Satyr; which is levell'd particularly at them: And none is so fit to correct their Faults, as he who is not only clear from any in his own Writings, but is also so just, that he will never defame the Good; and is armed with the Power of Verse, to punish and make Examples of the Bad. But of this I shall have occasion to speak further, when I come to give the Definition and Character of true Satyrs.

In the mean time, as a Counsellor bred up in the Knowledge of the Municipal and Statute-Laws, may honestly inform a Just Prince how far his Prerogative extends; so I may be allowed to tell your Lordship, who by an undisputed Title, are the King of Poets, what an extent of Power you have, and how lawfully you may exercise it, over the petulant Scriblers of this Age. As Lord Chamberlain, I know, you are absolute by your Office, in all that belongs to the Decency and Good Manners of the Stage. You can banish from thence Scurrility and Profaneness, and restrain the licentious Insolence of Poets and their Actors in all things that shock the publick Quiet; or the Reputation of Private Persons, under the Notion of

Humour.

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Humour. But I mean not the Authority, which is annex'd to your Office: I speak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your Person. What is produc'd in you by an excellent Wit, a Masterly and Commanding Genius over all Writers: Whereby you are impower'd, when you please, to give the final Decision of Wit; to put your Stamp on all that ought to pass for current; and set a Brand of Reprobation on clipt Poetry, and false Coin. A Shilling dipt in the *Bath* may go for Gold amongst the Ignorant, but the Scepters on the Guineas shew the Difference. That your Lordship is form'd by Nature for this Supremacy, I could easily prove, (were it not already granted by the World) from the distinguishing Character of your Writing. Which is so visible to me, that I never cou'd be impos'd on to receive for yours, what was written by any others; or to mistake your Genuine Poetry, for their Spurious Productions. I can farther add with Truth (tho' not without some Vanity in saying it) that in the same Paper, written by divers Hands, whereof your Lordship's was only part, I cou'd separate your Gold from their Copper: And tho' I could not give back to every Author his own Brass, (for there is not the same Rule for distinguishing betwixt bad and bad, as betwixt ill and excellently good) yet I never fail'd of knowing what was yours, and what was not: And was absolutely certain, that this, or the other Part, was positively yours, and cou'd not possibly be written by any other.

True it is, that some bad Poems, tho' not all, carry their Owners Marks about 'em. There is some peculiar Aukwardness, false Grammar, imperfect Sense, or at the least Obscurity; some Brand or other on this Buttock, or that Ear, that
'tis

His notorious who are the Owners of the Cattle, tho' they shou'd not sign it with their Names. But your Lordship, on the contrary, is distinguish'd, not only by the Excellency of your Thoughts, but by your Style and Manner of expressing them. A Painter judging of some admirable Piece, may affirm with certainty, that it was of *Holben*, or *Vandike*: But Vulgar Designs, and Common Draughts, are easily mistaken, and misapply'd. Thus, by my long Study of your Lordship, I am arriv'd at the Knowledge of your particular Manner. In the Good Poems of other Men, like those Artists, I can only say, this is like the Draught of such a one, or like the Colouring of another. In short, I can only be sure, that 'tis the Hand of a good Master: But in your Performances, 'tis scarcely possible for me to be deceiv'd. If you write in your Strength, you stand reveal'd at the first view; and shou'd you write under it, you cannot avoid some peculiar Graces, which only cost me a second Consideration to discover you: For I may say it, with all the Severity of Truth, that every Line of yours is precious. Your Lordship's only Fault is, that you have not written more; unless I cou'd add another, and that yet greater, but I fear for the Publick, the Accusation wou'd not be true, that you have written, and out of vicious Modesty will not publish.

Virgil has confin'd his Works within the Compass of Eighteen Thousand Lines; and has not treated many Subjects; yet he ever had, and ever will have, the Reputation of the best Poet. *Martial* says of him, that he could have excell'd *Varian* in Tragedy, and *Horace* in Lyrick Poetry, but out of Deference to his Friends, he attempted neither.

The

The same prevalence of Genius is in Your Lordship; but the World cannot pardon your concealing it on the same Consideration; because we have neither a living *Varius*, nor a *Horace*, in whose Excellencies both of *Poems*, *Odes*, and *Satyrs*, you had equall'd them, if our Language had not yielded to the *Roman* Majesty, and length of Time had not added a Reverence to the Works of *Horace*. For good Sense is the same in all or most Ages; and course of Time rather improves Nature, than impairs her. What has been, may be again: Another *Homer*, and another *Virgil*, may possibly arise from those very Causes which produc'd the first: Tho' it wou'd be Impudence to affirm that any such have appear'd.

'Tis manifest, that some particular Ages have been more happy than others in the Production of Great Men, in all sorts of Arts and Sciences: As that of *Euripides*, *Sophocles*, *Aristophanes*, and the rest for Stage-Poetry amongst the *Greeks*: That of *Augustus* for Heroick, Lyrick, Dramatick, Elegiaque, and indeed all sorts of Poetry; in the Persons of *Virgil*, *Horace*, *Varius*, *Ovid*, and many others; especially if we take into that Century the latter end of the Common-wealth; wherein we find *Varro*, *Lucretius*, and *Catullus*: And at the same time liv'd *Cicero*, and *Salust*, and *Caesar*. A famous Age in modern Times, for Learning in every kind, was that of *Lorenzo de Medici*, and his Son *Leo X.* wherein Painting was reviv'd and Poetry flourish'd, and the *Greek* Language was restor'd.

Examples in all these are obvious: But what I wou'd inerr is this; That in such an Age, 'tis possible some Great Genius may arise, to equal any of the Ancients; abating only for the Language.

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guage. For great Contemporaries whet and cultivate each other : And mutual Borrowing, and Commerce, makes the common Riches of Learning, as it does of the Civil Government.

But suppose that *Homer* and *Virgil* were the only of their Species, and that Nature was so much worn out in producing them, that she is never able to bear the like again ; yet the Example only holds in Heroick Poetry : In Tragedy and Satyr I offer my self to maintain against some of our modern Criticks, that this Age and the last, particularly in *England*, have excell'd the Ancients in both those Kinds ; and I wou'd instance in *Shakespear* of the former, of your Lordship in the latter sort.

Thus I might safely confine my self to my Native Country : But if I would only cross the Seas, I might find in *France* a living *Horace* and a *Juvenal*, in the Person of the admirable *Boileau* ; whose Numbers are Excellent, whose Expressions are Noble, whose Thoughts are Just, whose Language is Pure, whose Satyr is Pointed, and whose Sense is Close : What he borrows from the Ancients, he repays with Usury of his own ; in Coin as good, and almost as universally valuable : For setting Prejudice and Partiality apart ; tho' he is our Enemy, the Stamp of a *Louis*, the Patron of all Arts, is not much inferior to the Medal of an *Augustus Cesar*. Let this be said without entring into the Interests of Factions and Parties ; and relating only to the Bounty of that King to Men of Learning and Merit ; A Praise so just, that even we who are his Enemies, cannot refuse it to him.

Now if it may be permitted me to go back again to the Consideration of *Epique* Poetry, I have confess'd, that no Man hitherto has reach'd,

or so much as approach'd to the Excellencies of *Homer* or of *Virgil*; I must farther add, that *Statius*, the best Versificator next *Virgil*, knew not how to Design after him, tho' he had the Model in his Eye; that *Lucan* is wanting both in Design and Subject, and is besides too full of Heat and Affectation; that among the Moderns, *Ariosto* neither design'd Justly, nor observ'd any Unity of Action, or Compass of Time, or Moderation in the Vastness of his Draught: His Style is luxurious, without Majesty, or Decency, and his Adventurers without the Compass of Nature and Possibility: *Tasso*, whose Design was Regular, and who observ'd the Rules of Unity in Time and Place, more closely than *Virgil*, yet was not so happy in his Action; he confesses himself to have been too Lyrical, that is, to have written beneath the Dignity of Heroick Verse, in his *Episodes* of *Sophronia*, *Erminia*, and *Armida*; his Story is not so pleasing as *Ariosto's*; he is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too dry; many times unequal, and almost always forc'd; and besides, is full of Conceptions, Points of Epigram and Witticisms; all which are not only below the Dignity of *Heroick* Verse, but contrary to its Nature: *Virgil* and *Homer* have not one of them. And those who are guilty of so Boyish an Ambition in so grave a Subject, are so far from being consider'd as Heroick Poets, that they ought to be turn'd down from *Homer* to the *Anthologia*, from *Virgil* to *Martial* and *Owen's* Epigrams, and from *Spencer* to *Flecko*; that is, from the top to the bottom of all Poetry. But to return to *Tasso*, he borrows from the Invention of *Boyardo*, and in his Alteration of his Poem, which is infinitely the worse, imitates *Homer* so very servilely, that (for example) he gives the King of
Jerusalem

Jerusalem fifty Sons, only because *Homer* had bestowed the like Number on King *Priam*; he kills the youngest in the same manner, and has provided his Hero with a *Patroclus*, under another Name, only to bring him back to the Wars, when his Friend was kill'd. The *French* have perform'd nothing in this kind, which is not as below those two *Italians*, and subject to a thousand more Reflections, without examining their *St. Lewis*, their *Pucelle*, or their *Alarique*: The *English* have only to boast of *Spencer* and *Milton*, who neither of them wanted either Genius or Learning, to have been perfect Poets; and yet both of them are liable to many Censures. For there is no Uniformity in the Design of *Spencer*: He aims at the Accomplishment of no one Action: He raises up a Hero for every one of his Adventures; and endows each of them with some particular Moral Virtue, which renders them all equal, without Subordination or Preference. Every one is most Valiant in his own Legend; only we must do him that Justice to observe, that Magnanimity, which is the Character of Prince *Arthur*, shines throughout the whole Poem; and succours the rest, when they are in Distress. The Original of every Knight was then living in the Court of Queen *Elizabeth*; and he attributed to each of them that Virtue which he thought most conspicuous in them: An ingenious Piece of Flattery, tho' it turn'd not much to his Account. Had he liv'd to finish his Poem, in the six remaining Legends, it had certainly been more of a Piece; but cou'd not have been perfect, because the Model was not true. But Prince *Arthur*, or his chief Patron Sir *Philip Sidney*, whom he intended to make happy by the Marriage of his *Gloriana*, dying before him, depriv'd the Poet, both
of

of Means and Spirit, to accomplish his Design: For the rest, his obsolete Language, and the ill Choice of his Stanza, are Faults but of the Second Magnitude: For notwithstanding the first he is still intelligible, at least after a little Practice; and for the last, he is the more to be admir'd; that labouring under such a Difficulty, his Verses are so numerous, so various, and so harmonious, that only *Virgil*, whom he professedly imitated, has surpass'd him, among the *Romans*; and only Mr. *Waller* among the *English*.

As for Mr. *Milton*, whom we all admire with so much Justice, his Subject is not that of an Heroick Poem, properly so call'd. His Design is the losing of our Happiness; his Event is not prosperous, like that of all other *Epique* Works: His Heavenly Machines are many, and his Human Persons are but two. But I will not take Mr. *Rhymer's* Work out of his Hands: He has promis'd the World a Critique on that Author; wherein, tho' he will not allow his Poem for Heroick, I hope he will grant us, that his Thoughts are elevated, his Words sounding, and that no Man has so happily copy'd the Manner of *Homer*; or so copiously translated his *Grecisms*, and the *Latin* Elegancies of *Virgil*. 'Tis true, he runs into a flat Thought, sometimes for a hundred Lines together, but 'tis when he is got into a Track of Scripture: His antiquated Words were his Choice, not his Necessity; for therein he imitated *Spencer*, as *Spencer* did *Chaucer*. And tho', perhaps, the love of their Masters, may have transported both too far, in the frequent use of them; yet in my Opinion, obsolete Words may then be laudably reviv'd, when either they are more sounding, or more significant than those in Practice: And when their Obscurity is

is taken away, by joining other Words to them, which clear the Sense; according to the Rule of *Horace*, for the Admission of new Words. But in both Cases, a Moderation is to be observ'd in the use of them. For unnecessary Coinage, as well as unnecessary Revival, runs into Affectation; a Fault to be avoided on either hand. Neither will I justify *Milton* for his blank Verse, tho' I may excuse him, by the Example of *Hanabal Caro*, and other *Italians* who have us'd it: For whatever Causes he alledges for the abolishing of Rhime (which I have not now the Leisure to examine) his own particular Reason is plainly this, that Rhime was not his Talent; he had neither the Ease of doing it, nor the Graces of it; which is manifest in his *Juvenilia*, or Verses written in his Youth; where his Rhime is always constrain'd and forc'd, and comes hardly from him at an Age when the Soul is most pliant; and the Passion of Love makes almost every Man a Rhimer, tho' not a Poet.

By this time, my Lord, I doubt not but that you wonder, why I have run off from my Bias so long together, and made so tedious a Digression from Satyr to Heroick Poetry. But if you will not excuse it, by the tatling Quality of Age, which, as Sir *William Davenant* says, is always Narrative; yet I hope the Usefulness of what I have to say on this Subject, will qualify the Remoteness of it; and this is the last time I will commit the Crime of Prefaces, or trouble the World with my Notions of any thing that relates to Verse. I have then, as you see, observ'd the Failings of many great Wits amongst the Moderns, who have attempted to write an *Epique* Poem: Besides these, or the like Animadversions of them by other Men, there is yet a farther Reason given, why they cannot

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not possibly succeed, so well as the Ancients, even tho' we cou'd allow them not to be inferiour, either in Genius or Learning, or the Tongue in which they write; or all those other wonderful Qualifications which are necessary to the forming of a true accomplish'd Heroick Poet. The Fault is laid on our Religion: They say that Christianity is not capable of those Embellishments which are afforded in the Belief of those Ancient Heathens.

And 'tis true, that in the severe Notions of our Faith, the Fortitude of a Christian consists in Patience and Suffering for the Love of GOD, whatever Hardships can befall in the World; not in any great Attempts, or in performance of those Enterprizes which the Poets call Heroique; and which are commonly the Effects of Interest, Ostentation, Pride, and Worldly Honour. That Humility and Resignation are our prime Virtues; and that these include no Action, but that of the Soul: When as, on the contrary, an Heroique Poem requires, to its necessary Design, and as its last Perfection, some great Action of War, the Accomplishment of some extraordinary Undertaking; which requires the Strength and Vigour of the Body, the Duty of a Soldier, the Capacity and Prudence of a General; and, in short, as much, or more of the Active Virtue, than the Suffering. But to this, the Answer is very obvious. GOD has plac'd us in our several Stations; the Virtues of a private Christian are Patience, Obedience, Submission, and the like; but those of a Magistrate, or General, or a King, are Prudence, Counsel, active Fortitude, coercive Power, awful Command, and the Exercise of Magnanimity, as well as Justice. So that this Objection hinders not, but that an Epique Poem, or the Heroique Action of some Great Commander, enterpriz'd

terpriz'd for the Common Good, and Honour of the Christian Cause, and executed happily, may be as well written now, as it was of old by the *Heathens*; provided the Poet be endu'd with the same Talents; and the Language, tho' not of equal Dignity, yet as near approaching to it, as our Modern Barbarism will allow, which is all that can be expected from our own or any other now extant, tho' more refin'd; and therefore we are to rest contented with that only Inferiority, which is not possibly to be remedy'd.

I wish I cou'd as easily remove that other Difficulty which yet remains. 'Tis objected by a great *French Critique* as well as an admirable Poet, yet living, and whom I have mentioned with that Honour which his Merit exacts from me, I mean *Boileau*, That the Machines of our Christian Religion in Heroique Poetry, are much more feeble to support that Weight than those of *Heathenism*. Their Doctrine, grounded as it was on ridiculous Fables, was yet the Belief of the two Victorious Monarchies, the *Grecian* and *Roman*. Their Gods did not only interest themselves in the Event of Wars (which is the Effect of a Superiour Providence) but also espous'd the several Parties, in a visible Corporeal Descent, manag'd their Intreigues, and fought their Battels sometimes in opposition to each other: Tho' *Virgil* (more discreet than *Hommer* in that last Particular) has contented himself with the Partiality of his Deities, their Favours, their Counsels or Commands, to those whose Cause they had espous'd, without bringing them to the Outragiousness of Blows. Now, our Religion (says he) is depriv'd of the greatest part of those Machines; at least the most shining in *Epique Poetry*. Tho' *St. Michael* in *Ariosto* seeks out
Discord,

Discord, to send her among the *Pagans*, and finds her in a Convent of Friars where Peace should Reign, which indeed is fine Satyr; and Satan in *Tasso*, excites *Solyman* to an Attempt by Night on the Christian Camp, and brings an Host of Devils to his Assistance; yet the Arch-Angel, in the former Example, when *Discord* was restive, and would not be drawn from her belov'd Monastery with fair Words, has the whip-hand of her, drags her out with many Stripes, sets her, on God's name, about her Business; and makes her know the difference of Strength betwixt a Nuncio of Heaven, and a Minister of Hell: The same Angel, in the latter Instance from *Tasso* (as if God had never another Messenger belonging to the Court, but was confin'd like *Jupiter* to *Mercury*, and *Juno* to *Iris*,) when he sees his time, that is, when half of the *Christians* are already kill'd, and all the rest are in a fair way of being routed, stickles betwixt the Remainders of God's Host, and the Race of Fiends; pulls the Devils backwards by the Tails, and drives them from their Quarry; or otherwise the whole Business had miscarry'd, and *Jerusalem* remain'd untaken. This, says *Boileau*, is a very unequal Match for the poor Devils, who are sure to come by the worst of it in the Combat; for nothing is more easy, than for an Almighty Power, to bring his old Rebels to Reason, when he pleases. Consequently, what Pleasure, what Entertainment can be rais'd from so pitiful a Machine, where we see the Success of the Battle from the very beginning of it; unless that, as we are *Christians*, we are glad that we have gotten God on our side, to maul our Enemies, when we cannot do the work ourselves? For if the Poet had given the Faithful more Courage, which had cost him nothing, or at least

least have made him exceed the *Turks* in Number, that he might have gain'd the Victory for us Christians, without interesting Heaven in the Quarrel; and that with as much ease, and as little Credit to the Conqueror, as when a Party of 100 Soldiers defeats another which consists only of 50.

This, my Lord, I confess, is such an Argument against our Modern Poetry, as cannot be answered by those Mediums which have been us'd. We cannot hitherto boast, that our Religion has furnish'd us with any such Machines, as have made the Strength and Beauty of the Ancient Buildings.

But what if I venture to advance an Invention of my own, to supply the manifest Defect of our new Writers: I am sufficiently sensible of my Weakness; and 'tis not very probable that I shou'd succeed in such a Project, whereof I have not had the least hint from any of my Predecessors, the Poets, or any of their Seconds, and Coadjutors, the Critiques. Yet we see the Art of War is improv'd in Sieges, and new Instruments of Death are invented daily: Something new in Philosophy and the Mechanicks is discover'd almost every Year: And the Science of former Ages is improv'd by the succeeding. I will not detain you with a long Preamble to that, which better Judges will, perhaps, conclude to be little worth.

'Tis this, in short, That Christian Poets have not hitherto been acquainted with their own Strength. If they had search'd the Old Testament as they ought, they might there have found the Machines which are proper for their Work; and those more certain in their effect, than it may be the New Testament is, in the Rules sufficient for Salvation. The perusing of one Chapter in the Prophecy of *Daniel*, and accom-

accommodating what there they find, with the Principles of *Platonique* Philosophy, as it is now Christianiz'd, wou'd have the Ministry of Angels as strong an Engine, for the working up Heroique Poetry, in our Religion, as that of the Ancients has been to raise theirs by all the Fables of their Gods, which were only receiv'd for Truths by the most ignorant and weakest of the People.

'Tis a Doctrine almost universally receiv'd by Christians, as well Protestants as Catholicks, That there are Guardian Angels appointed by God Almighty, as his Vicegerents, for the Protection and Government of Cities, Provinces, Kingdoms, and Monarchies; and those as well of Heathens, as of true Believers. All this is so plainly prov'd from those Texts of *Daniel*, that it admits of no farther Controversie. The Prince of the *Persians*, and that other of the *Grecians*, are granted to be the Guardians and Protecting Ministers of those Empires. It cannot be deny'd, that they were opposite, and resisted one another. St. *Michael* is mention'd by his Name, as the Patron of the *Jews*, and is now taken by the Christians, as the Protector General of our Religion. These Tutelar *Genii*, who presided over the several People and Regions committed to their Charge, were watchful over them for good, as far as their Commissions cou'd possibly extend. The general Purpose, and Design of all, was certainly the Service of their Great CREATOR. But 'tis an undoubted Truth, that for Ends best known to the Almighty Majesty of Heaven, his Providential Designs for the Benefit of his Creatures, for the Debasing and Punishing of some Nations, and the Exaltation and Temporal Reward of others, were not wholly known to these his Ministers; else why those factious Quarrels,

rels, Controversies, and Battels, amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same Design, the Service and Honour of their Common Master? But being instructed only in the general, and zealous of the main Design; and as Finite Beings, not admitted into the Secrets of Government, the last Resorts of Providence, or capable of discovering the final Purposes of GOD, who can work Good out of Evil, as he pleases; and irresistably sways all manner of Events on Earth, directing them finally for the best, to his Creation in general, and to the ultimate end of his own Glory in particular: They must of necessity be sometimes ignorant of the Means conducing to those Ends, in which alone they can jar and oppose each other. One Angel, as we may suppose the Prince of *Persia*, as he is call'd, judging, that it would be more for God's Honour and the Benefit of his People, that the *Median* and *Persian* Monarchy, which deliver'd them from the *Babylonish* Captivity, shou'd still be uppermost: And the Patron of the *Grecians*, to whom the Will of God might be more particularly reveal'd, contending on the other side, for the Rise of *Alexander* and his Successors, who were appointed to punish the Backsliding *Jews*, and thereby to put them in mind of their Offences, that they might repent, and become more Virtuous, and more observant of the Law reveal'd. But how far these Controversies and appearing Enmities of those glorious Creatures may be carry'd; how these Oppositions may best be manag'd, and by what Means conducted, is not my Business to shew or determine: These things must be left to the Invention and Judgment of the Poet: If any of so happy a Genius be now living, or any future Age can produce a Man who being conversant in the Philosophy

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of *Plato*, as it is now accommodated to Christian Use; for (as *Virgil* gives us to understand by his Example) he is the only proper Person, of all others for an *Epique* Poem, who to his Natural Endowments, of a large Invention, a ripe Judgment, and a strong Memory, has join'd the Knowledge of the Liberal Arts and Sciences, and particularly Moral Philosophy, the Mathematicks, Geography and History, and with all these Qualifications is born a Poet; knows, and can practise the variety of Numbers, and is Master of the Language in which he writes; If such a Man, I say, be now arisen, or shall arise, I am vain enough to think, that I have propos'd a Model to him, by which he may build a Nobler, a more Beautiful, and more Perfect Poem, than any yet extant since the Ancients.

There is another part of these Machines yet wanting; but by what I have said, it wou'd have been easily supply'd by a Judicious Writer. He cou'd not have fail'd to add the opposition of ill Spirits to the good; they have also their Design, ever opposite to that of Heaven; and this alone has hitherto been the practice of the Moderns: But this imperfect System, if I may call it such, which I have given, will infinitely advance and carry farther that Hypothesis of the Evil Spirits contending with the Good. For being so much weaker since their Fall, than those Blessed Beings, they are yet suppos'd to have a permitted Power of God, of acting ill, as from their own deprav'd Nature they have always the Will of designing it. A great Testimony of which we find in Holy Writ, when God Almighty suffer'd *Satan* to appear in the Holy Synod of the Angels, (a thing not hitherto drawn into Example by any of the Poets,) and also gave him Power over all things belonging to his Servant *Job*, excepting only Life. Now

Now what these Wicked Spirits cannot compass, by the vast disproportion of their Forces, to those of the Superior Beings, they may by their Fraud and Cunning carry farther, in a seeming League, Confederacy, or Subserviency to the Designs of some good Angel, as far as consists with his Purity, to suffer such an Aid, the end of which may possibly be disguis'd, and conceal'd from his finite Knowledge. This is indeed to suppose a great Errour in such a Being: Yet since a Devil can appear like an Angel of Light; since Craft and Malice may sometimes blind for a while a more perfect Understanding; and lastly, since *Milton* has given us an Example of the like Nature, when *Satan* appearing like a Cherub to *Uriel*, the Intelligence of the Sun, circumvented him even in his own Province, and pass'd only for a Curious Traveller through those new-created Regions, that he might observe therein the Workmanship of God, and praise him in his Works.

I know not why, upon the same Supposition, or some other, a Fiend may not deceive a Creature of more Excellency than himself, but yet a Creature; at least by the connivance, or tacit permission of the Omniscient Being.

Thus, my Lord; I have, as briefly as I cou'd, given your Lordship, and by you the World, a rude Draught of what I have been long labouring in my Imagination. And what I had intended to have put in practice, (tho' far unable for the Attempt of such a Poem) and to have left the Stage, to which my Genius never much inclin'd me, for a Work which wou'd have taken up my Life in the performance of it. This too, I had intended chiefly for the Honour of my Native Country, to which a Poet is particularly oblig'd: Of two Subjects,

both relating to it, I was doubtful, whether I should chuse that of King *Arthur* conquering the *Saxons*; which being farther distant in Time, gives the greater Scope to my Invention: Or that of *Edward* the Black Prince in subduing *Spain*, and restoring it to the Lawful Prince, tho' a great Tyrant, *Don Pedro* the Cruel: Which for the compass of Time, including only the Expedition of one Year; for the Greatness of the Action, and its answerable Event; for the Magnanimity of the *English* Hero, oppos'd to the Ingratitude of the Person whom he restor'd; and for the many beautiful Episodes, which I had interwoven with the principal Design, together with the Characters of the chiefest *English* Persons; wherein, after *Virgil* and *Spencer*, I wou'd have taken occasion to represent my living Friends and Patrons of the noblest Families, and also shadow'd the Events of future Ages, in the Succession of our Imperial Line. With these Helps, and those of the Machines, which I have mention'd; I might perhaps have done as well some of my Predecessors; or at least chalk'd out a way, for others to amend my Errors in a like Design. But being encourag'd only with fair Words by King *Charles II.* my little Salary ill paid, and no prospect of a future Subsistence, I was then discourag'd in the beginning of my Attempt; and now Age has overtaken me; and Want, a more insufferable Evil, through the Change of the Times, has wholly disenabl'd me. Tho' I must ever acknowledge, to the Honour of your Lordship, and the eternal Memory of your Charity, that since this Revolution, wherein I have patiently suffer'd the Ruin of my small Fortune, and the loss of that poor Subsistence which I had from Two Kings, whom I had serv'd more faith-

faithfully than profitably to my self; then your Lordship was pleas'd, out of no other Motive but your own Nobleness, without any Desert of mine, or the least Sollicitation from me, to make me a most Bountiful Present, which at that time, when I was most in want of it, came most seasonably and unexpectedly to my Relief. That Favour, my Lord, is of it self sufficient to bind any Grateful Man, to a perpetual Acknowledgment, and to all the future Service, which one of my mean Condition can be ever able to perform. May the Almighty God return it for me, both in Blessing you here, and Rewarding you hereafter. I must not presume to defend the Cause for which I now suffer, because your Lordship is engag'd against it: But the more you are so, the greater is my Obligation to you: For your laying aside all the Considerations of Factions and Parties, to do an Action of pure disinterest'd Charity. This is one amongst many of your shining Qualities, which distinguish you from others of your Rank: But let me add a farther Truth, That without these Ties of Gratitude, and abstracting from them all, I have a most particular Inclination to Honour you; and, if it were not too bold an Expression, to say, I Love you. 'Tis no shame to be a Poet, tho' 'tis to be a bad one. *Augustus Caesar* of old, and Cardinal *Richlieu* of late, wou'd willingly have been such; and *David* and *Solomon* were such. You, who without Flattery, are the best of the present Age in *England*, and wou'd have been so, had you been born in any other Country, will receive more Honour in future Ages, by that one Excellency, than by all those Honours to which your Birth has intitl'd you, or your Merits have acquir'd you.

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*Ne, forte, pudori,
Sit Tibi Musa Lyrae solers, & Cantor Apollo.*

I have formerly said in this Epistle, that I cou'd distinguish your Writings from those of any others: 'Tis now time to clear my self from any imputation of Self-conceit on that Subject. I assume not to my self any particular Lights in this Discovery; they are such only as are obvious to every Man of Sense and Judgment, who loves Poetry, and understands it. Your Thoughts are always so remote from the common way of Thinking, that they are, as I may say, of another Species, than the Conceptions of other Poets; yet you go not out of Nature for any of them: Gold is never bred upon the Surface of the Ground; but lies so hidden, and so deep, that the Mines of it are seldom found; but the force of Waters casts it out from the Bowels of Mountains, and exposes it amongst the Sands of Rivers; giving us of her Bounty, what we cou'd not hope for by our search. This Success attends your Lordship's Thoughts, which wou'd look like Chance, if it were not perpetual, and always of the same tenour. If I grant that there is Care in it, 'tis such a Care as wou'd be ineffectual and fruitless in other Men 'Tis the *Curiosa felicitas* which *Petronius* ascribes to *Horace*, in his *Odes*. We have not wherewithal to imagine so strongly, so justly, and so pleasantly: In short, if we have the same Knowledge, we cannot draw out of it the same Quintessence; we cannot give it such a Term, such a Propriety, and such a Beauty: Something is deficient in the Manner, or the Words, but more in the Nobleness of our Conception. Yet when you have finish'd all, and it appears in its full Lustre, when the Diamond is not only found, but

but the Roughness smooth'd, when it is cut into a Form, and set in Gold, then we cannot but acknowledge, that it is the perfect Work of Art and Nature: And every one will be so vain, to think he himself cou'd have perform'd the like, 'till he attempts it. 'Tis just the Description that *Horace* makes of such a finish'd Piece: It appears so easie, *Ut sibi quisvis speret idem; sudet multum, frustra- que laboret, ausus idem.* And besides all this, 'tis your Lordship's particular Talent to lay your Thoughts so close together, that were they closer they wou'd be crouded, and even a due Connexion wou'd be wanting. We are not kept in expectation of Two good Lines, which are to come after a long Parenthesis of Twenty bad; which is the *April-Poetry* of other Writers, a mixture of Rain and Sun-shine by fits: You are always bright, even almost to a Fault, by reason of the excess. There is continual abundance, a Magazine of Thought, and yet a perpetual Variety of Entertainment; which creates such an Appetite in your Reader, that he is not cloy'd with any thing, but satisfy'd with all. 'Tis that which the *Romans* call *Cæna dubia*; where there is such Plenty, yet withal so much Diversity, and so good Order, that the Choice is difficult betwixt one Excellency and another; and yet the Conclusion, by a due Climax, is evermore the best; that is, as a Conclusion ought to be, ever the most proper for its Place. See, my Lord, whether I have not study'd your Lordship with some Application: And since You are so Modest, that you will not be Judge and Party, I appeal to the whole World, if I have not drawn your Picture to a great degree of Likeness, tho' 'tis but in Miniature: And that some of the best Features are yet wanting. Yet what I

have done, is enough to distinguish You from any other, which is the Proposition that I took upon me to demonstrate.

And now, my Lord, to apply what I have said to my present Business; the Satyrs of *Juvenal* and *Persius*, appearing in this new *English* Dress, cannot so properly be inscrib'd to any Man as to your Lordship, who are the First of the Age in that way of Writing. Your Lordship, amongst many other Favours, has given me your Permission for this Address; and you have particularly encourag'd me by your Perusal and Approbation of the *Sixth* and *Tenth Satyrs* of *Juvenal*, as I have Translated them. My Fellow-Labourers have likewise Commission'd me, to perform in their behalf this Office of a Dedication to you; and will acknowledge with all possible Respect and Gratitude, your Acceptance of their Work. Some of them have the Honour to be known to your Lordship already; and they who have not yet that Happiness, desire it now. Be pleas'd to receive our common Endeavours with your wonted Candour, without Intitling you to the Protection of our common Failings, in so difficult an Undertaking. And allow me your Patience, if it be not already tir'd with this long Epistle, to give you from the best Authors, the Origin, the Antiquity, the Growth, the Change, and the Compleatment of Satyr among the *Romans*. To describe, if not define, the Nature of that Poem, with its several Qualifications and Virtues, together with the several sorts of it. To compare the Excellencies of *Horace*, *Persius* and *Juvenal*, and shew the particular Manners of their Satyrs. And lastly, to give an Account of this new way of Version which is attempted in our Performance. All which, according to the Weakness of my Ability,

Ability, and the best Lights which I can get from others, shall be the Subject of my following Discourse.

The most perfect Work of Poetry, says our Master *Aristotle*, is Tragedy. His Reason is, because 'tis the most united; being more severely confin'd within the Rules of Action, Time, and Place. The Action is entire of a Piece, and One, without Episodes: The Time limited to a Natural Day; and the Place circumscrib'd at least within the compass of one Town, or City. Being exactly proportion'd thus, and uniform in all its Parts, the Mind is more capable of comprehending the whole Beauty of it without Distraction.

But after all these Advantages, an Heroique Poem is certainly the greatest Work of Human Nature. The Beauties and Perfections of the other are but Mechanical; those of the Epique are more Noble. Tho' *Homer* has limited his Place to *Troy*, and the Fields about it; his Actions to Forty Eight Natural Days, whereof Twelve are Holy-days, or Cessation from Business, during the Funerals of *Patroclus*. To proceed, the Action of the Epique is greater: The Extention of Time enlarges the Pleasure of the Reader, and the Episodes give it more Ornament, and more Variety. The Instruction is equal; but the first is only Instructive, the latter forms a Hero, and a Prince.

If it signifies any thing which of them is of the more Ancient Family, the best and most absolute Heroique Poem was written by *Homer* long before Tragedy was invented: But, if we consider the natural Endowments, and acquir'd Parts which are necessary to make an accomplish'd Writer in either kind, Tragedy requires a less and more confin'd Knowledge: Moderate Learning, and Observation

servation of the Rules is sufficient, if a Genius be not wanting. But in an Epique Poet, one who is worthy of that Name, besides an universal Genius, is requir'd universal Learning, together with all those Qualities and Acquisitions which I have nam'd above, and as many more as I have through Haste or Negligence omitted. And after all, he must have exactly study'd *Homer* and *Virgil*, as his Patterns, *Aristotle* and *Horace* as his Guides, and *Vida* and *Bassu*, as their Commentators, with many others both *Italian* and *French* Critiques, which I want Leisure here to recommend.

In a word, What I have to say, in relation to This Subject, which does not particularly concern Satyr, is, That the Greatness of an Heroique Poem, beyond that of a Tragedy, may easily be discover'd by observing how few have attempted that Work, in Comparison of those who have written Drama's; and of those few, how small a Number have succeeded. But leaving the Critiques on either side, to contend about the Preference due to this or that sort of Poetry; I will hasten to my present Business, which is the Antiquity and Origin of Satyr, according to those Informations which I have receiv'd from the learned *Casaubon*, *Heinsius*, *Rigaltius*, *Dacier*, and the *Dauphin's Juvenal*; to which I shall add some Observations of my own.

There has been a long Dispute among the Modern Critiques, whether the *Romans* deriv'd their Satyr from the *Grecians*, or first invented it themselves. *Julius Scaliger* and *Heinsius*, are of the first Opinion; *Casaubon*, *Rigaltius*, *Dacier*, and the Publisher of the *Dauphin's Juvenal*, maintain the latter. If we take Satyr in the general Signification of the Word, as it is us'd in all modern

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Languages for an Inveſtive, 'tis certain that 'tis almost as old as Verſe; and tho' Hymns, which are Praises of God, may be allow'd to have been before it, yet the Defamation of others was not long after it. After God had curs'd *Adam* and *Eve* in Paradise, the Husband and Wife excus'd themselves, by laying the blame on one another; and gave a Beginning to those conjugal Dialogues in Proſe, which the Poets have perfected in Verſe. The Third Chapter of *Job* is one of the first Instances of this Poem in Holy Scripture: Unless we will take it higher, from the latter end of the Second; where his Wife advises him to curse his Maker.

This Original, I confess, is not much to the Honour of Satyr; but here it was Nature, and that deprav'd: When it became an Art, it bore better Fruit. Only we have learnt thus much already, that Scoffs and Revilings are of the Growth of all Nations; and consequently that neither the *Greek* Poets borrow'd from other People their Art of Railings, neither needed the *Romans* to take it from them. But considering Satyr as a Species of Poetry; here the War begins amongst the Critiques. *Scaliger* the Father will have it descend from *Greece* to *Rome*; and derives the Word Satyr, from *Satyrus*, that mixt kind of Animal, or, as the Ancients thought him, Rural God, made up betwixt a Man and a Goat; with a Human Head, hook'd Nose, powting Lips, a Bunch or Struma under the Chin, prick'd Ears, and upright Horns; the Body shagg'd with Hair, especially from the Waste, and ending in a Goat, with the Legs and Feet of that Creature. But *Casaubon*, and his Followers, with Reason, condemn this Derivation; and prove that from *Satyrus*, the word *Satira*, as it signifies a Poem.

Poem, cannot possibly descend. For *Satira* is not properly a Substantive, but an Adjective; to which the word *Lanx*, in *English* a Charger, or large Platter, is understood: So that the *Greek Poem* made according to the Manner of a Satyr, and expressing his Qualities, must properly be call'd Satyrical, and not Satyr. And thus far 'tis allow'd that the *Grecians* had such Poems; but that they were wholly different in Specie, from that to which the *Romans* gave the Name of Satyr

Aristotle divides all Poetry, in relation to the Progress of it, into Nature without Art, Art begun, and Art compleated. Mankind, even the most Barbarous, have the Seeds of Poetry implanted in them. The first Specimen of it was certainly shewn in the Praises of the DEITY, and Prayers to Him: And as they are of Natural Obligation, so they are likewise of Divine Institution. Which *Milton* observing, introduces *Adam* and *Eve* every Morning adoring GOD in Hymns and Prayers. The first Poetry was thus begun, in the wild Notes of Natural Poetry, before the Invention of Feet, and Measures. The *Grecians* and *Romans* had no other Original of their Poetry. Festivals and Holy-days soon succeeded to Private Worship, and we need not doubt but they were enjoin'd by the True GOD to His own People; as they were afterwards imitated by the *Heathens*; who by the Light of Reason knew they were to invoke some Superiour Being in their Necessities, and to thank Him for his Benefits. Thus the *Grecian* Holy-days were celebrated with Offerings to *Bacchus* and *Ceres*, and other Deities, to whose Bounty they suppos'd they were owing for their Corn and Wine, and other Helps of Life. And the ancient *Romans*, *Horace* tells us, paid their
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Thanks

Thanks to Mother Earth, or *Vesta*, to *Silvanus*, and their *Genius*, in the same manner. But as all Festivals have a double Reason of their Institution; the first of Religion, the other of Recreation; for the unbending of our Minds: So both the *Grecians* and *Romans* agreed, after their Sacrifices were perform'd, to spend the remainder of the Day in Sports and Merriments; amongst which, Songs and Dances, and that which they call'd Wit (for want of knowing better) were the chiefest Entertainments. The *Grecians* had a Notion of Satires, whom I have already describ'd; and taking them, and the *Sileni*, that is the young Satires and the old, for the Tutors, Attendants, and humble Companions of their *Bacchus*, habited themselves like those Rural Deities, and imitated them in their Rustick Dances; to which they join'd Songs, with some sort of rude Harmony, but without certain Numbers; and to these they added a kind of *Chorus*.

The *Romans* also (as Nature is the same in all Places) tho' they knew nothing of those *Grecian* Demi-Gods, nor had any Communication with *Greece*, yet had certain Young Men, who at their Festivals danc'd and sung after their uncouth manner, to a certain kind of Verse, which they call'd *Saturnian*; what it was, we have no certain light from Antiquity to discover; but we may conclude; that, like the *Grecian*, it was void of Art, or at least with very feeble beginnings of it. Those ancient *Romans*, at these Holy-days, which were a mixture of Devotion and Debauchery, had a Custom of reproaching each other with their Faults, in a sort of *extempore* Poetry, or rather of tunable Hobling Verse; and they answer'd in the same kind of gross Rallery; their Wit and their Masick being

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being of a piece. The *Grecians*, says *Casaubon*, had formerly done the same, in the Persons of their petulant Satires: But I am afraid he mistakes the matter, and confounds the Singing and Dancing of the Satires, with the Rustical Entertainments of the first *Romans*. The Reason of my Opinion is this; that *Casaubon* finding little light from Antiquity, of these beginnings of Poetry, amongst the *Grecians*, but only these Representations of *Satires*, who carry'd *Canisters* and *Cornucopias* full of several Fruits in their Hands, and danc'd with them at their Publick Feasts: And afterwards reading *Horace*, who makes mention of his homely *Romans*, jesting at one another in the same kind of Solemnities, might suppose those wanton *Satires* did the same. And especially because *Horace* possibly might seem to him, to have shewn the Original of all Poetry in general, including the *Grecians* as well as *Romans*: Tho' 'tis plainly otherwise, that he only describ'd the beginning, and first Rudiments of Poetry in his own Country. The Verses are these, which he cites from the First Epistle of the Second Book, which was written to *Augustus*.

*Agricolæ prisca, fortes, parvoque beati,
Condita post frumenta, levantes tempore festo
Corpus & ipsum animum spe finis dura ferentem,
Cum sociis operum, & pueris, & conjuge fidâ,
Tellurem Porco, Silvanum lacte piabunt;
Floribus & vino Genium memorem brevis ævi:
Fescennia per hunc inventa licentia morem
Versibus alternis, opprobria rustica fudit.*

*Our brawny Clowns of old, who turn'd the Soil,
Content with little, and inn'd to Toil,*

At

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*At Harvest home, with Mirth and Country-Cheer
 Restor'd their Bodies for another Year;
 Refresh'd their Spirits, and renew'd their Hope
 Of such a future Feast, and future Crop.
 Then with their Fellow-Joggers of the Ploughs,
 Their little Children, and their faithful Spouse;
 A Sow they flew to Vesta's Deity;
 And kindly Milk, Silvanus, pour'd to thee.
 With Flow'rs, and Wine, their Genius they ador'd;
 A short Life, and a merry, was the Word.
 From flowing Cups defaming Rhyms ensue,
 And at each other homely Taunts they threw.*

Yet since it is a hard Conjecture, that so Great a Man as *Casaubon* shou'd misapply what *Horace* writ concerning ancient *Rome*, to the Ceremonies and Manners of ancient *Greece*, I will not insist on this Opinion, but rather judge in general, That since all Poetry had its Original from Religion, that of the *Grecians* and *Romans* had the same beginning: Both were invented at Festivals of Thanksgiving: And both were prosecuted with Mirth and Raillery, and Rudiments of Verse: Amongst the *Greeks*, by those who represented *Satires*; and amongst the *Romans*, by real Clowns.

For, indeed, when I am reading *Casaubon* on these two Subjects, methinks I hear the same Story told twice over with very little Alteration. Of which *Dacier* taking notice, in his Interpretation of the Latin Verses which I have translated, says plainly, that the beginning of Poetry was the same, with a small variety, in both Countries: And that the Mother of it in all Nations, was Devotion. But what is yet more wonderful, that most learned Critique takes notice also, in his Illustrations on the First Epistle of the Second Book, that as the

the Poetry of the *Romans*, and that of the *Grecians*, had the same beginning at Feasts of Thanksgiving, as it has been observ'd; and the old Comedy of the *Greeks* which was invective, and the Satyr of the *Romans* which was of the same Nature, were begun on the very same Occasion, so the Fortune of both in process of time was just the same; the old Comedy of the *Grecians* was forbidden, for its too much Licence in exposing of particular Persons, and the rude Satyr of the *Romans* was also punish'd by a Law of the *Decemviri*, as *Horace* tells us, in these Words;

*Libertasque recurrentes accepta per Annos
Lusit amabiliter, donec jam sævus apertam
In rabiem verti capit jocus; & per honestas
Ire domos impune minax: Doluere cruento
Dente lateffiti; fuit intactis quoque cura
Conditione super communi: Quinetiam Lex,
Pœnoque lata, quæ nollit carmine quemquam
Describi, vertere modum formidine fustis;
Ad benedicendum delectandumque redacti.*

The Law of the *Decemviri* was this: *Siquis Occidisset malum Carum, sive Condidisset, quod Infamiam faxit, Flagitiumve alteri, Capital esto.* A strange likeness, and barely possible: But the Critiques being all of the same Opinion, it becomes me to be silent, and to submit to better Judgments than my own.

But to return to the *Grecians*, from whose Satirick Drama's, the elder *Scaliger* and *Heinsius*, will have the *Roman* Satyr to proceed, I am to take a view of them first, and see if there be any such Descent from them as those Authors have pretended.

Thespis, or whosoever he were that invented Tragedy, (for Authors differ) mingl'd with them
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a Chorus and Dances of *Satires*, which had before been us'd, in the Celebration of their Festivals; and there they were ever afterwards retain'd. The Character of them was also kept, which was Mirth and Wantoness: And this was given, I suppose, to the Folly of the common Audience, who soon grow weary of good Sense; and as we daily see, in our own Age and Country, are apt to forsake Poetry, and still ready to return to Buffoonry and Farce. From hence it came, that in the *Olympique Games*, where the Poets contended for four Prizes, the Satirique Tragedy was the last of them; for in the rest, the *Satires* were excluded from the Chorus. Amongst the Plays of *Euripides*, which are yet remaining, there is one of these Satiriques, which is call'd the *Cyclops*; in which we may see the Nature of those Poems; and from thence conclude, what Likeness they have to the *Roman Satyr*.

The Story of this *Cyclops*, whose Name was *Polyphemus*, so famous in the *Grecian Fables*, was, That *Ulysses*, who with his Company was driven on the Coast of *Sicily*, where those *Cyclops* inhabited, coming to ask Relief from *Silenus*, and the *Satires*, who were Herdsmen to that one-ey'd Giant, was kindly receiv'd by them, and entertain'd; 'till being perceiv'd by *Polyphemus*, they were made Prisoners, against the Rites of Hospitality, for which *Ulysses* eloquently pleaded, were afterwards put down in the Den, and some of them devour'd: After which, *Ulysses* having made him drunk, when he was asleep thrust a great Firebrand into his Eye; and so revenging his dead Followers, escap'd with the remaining Party of the living: And *Silenus*, and the *Satires*, were freed from their Servitude under *Polyphemus*, and remitted to their first Liberty, of attending and accompanying their Patron *Bacchus*.

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This was the Subject of the Tragedy, which being one of those that end with a happy Event, is therefore by *Aristotle* judg'd below the other sort, whose Success is unfortunate. Notwithstanding which, the *Satires*, who were part of the *Dramatis Personæ*, as well as the whole *Chorus*, were properly introduc'd into the Nature of the Poem, which is mix'd of Farce and Tragedy. The Adventure of *Ulysses* was to entertain the Judging Part of the Audience, and the uncouth Persons of *Silenus*, and the *Satires*, to divert the Common People with their gross Railleries.

Your Lordship has perceiv'd, by this time, that this Satirique Tragedy, and the *Roman* Satyr, have little resemblances in any other Features. The very Kinds are different: For what has a Pastoral Tragedy to do with a Paper of Verses satyrically written? The Character and Raillery of the *Satires*, is the only thing that cou'd pretend to a likeness: Were *Scaliger* and *Heinsius* alive to maintain their Opinion. And the first Farces of the *Romans*, which were the Rudiments of their Poetry, were written before they had any Communication with the *Greeks*; or, indeed, any Knowledge of that People.

And here it will be proper to give the Definition of the *Greek* Satirique Poem from *Casaubon*, before I leave this Subject. The Satirique, says he, is a *Dramatique* Poem, annex'd to a Tragedy; having a *Chorus*, which consists of *Satires*: The Persons represented in it, are illustrious Men: The Action of it is great; the Style is partly serious, and partly jocular; and the Event of the Action most commonly is happy.

The *Grecians*, besides these Satirique Tragedies, had another kind of Poem, which they call'd *Silli*; which

which were more of kin to the *Roman Satyr*: Those *Silli* were indeed invective Poems, but of a different Species from the *Roman Poems* of *Ennius*, *Pacuvius*, *Lucilius*, *Horace*, and the rest of their Successors. They were so call'd, says *Casaubon* in one Place, from *Silenus*, the Foster-Father of *Bacchus*; but in another Place, bethinking himself better, he derives their Name *ὡς τῷ σιλλάζειν*, from their Scoffing and Petulency. From some Fragments of the *Silli*, written by *Timon*, we may find, that they were Satirique Poems, full of *Parodies*; that is, of Verses patch'd up from great Poets, and turn'd into another Sense than their Author intended them. Such among the *Romans* is the famous *Cento* of *Ausonius*; where the Words are *Virgil's*: But by applying them to another Sense, they are made the Relation of a Wedding-Night; and the Act of Consummation fulsomly describ'd in the very Words of the most Modest amongst all Poets. Of the same manner are our Songs, which are turn'd into Burlesque; and the serious Words of the Author perverted into a ridiculous Meaning. Thus in *Timon's Silli* the Words are generally those of *Homer*, and the Tragique Poets; but he applies them Satirically, to some Customs and Kinds of Philosophy, which he arraigns. But the *Romans* not using any of these *Parodies* in their Satyrs; sometimes, indeed, repeating Verses of other Men, as *Perfius* cites some of *Nero's*; but not turning them into another Meaning, the *Silli* cannot be suppos'd to be the Original of *Roman Satyr*. To these *Silli*, consisting of *Parodies*, we may properly add the Satyrs which were written against particular Persons; such as were the lambiques of *Archilocus* against *Lycambes*, which *Horace* undoubtedly imitated in some of his *Odes* and *Epodes*,
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whose Titles bear a sufficient Witness of it : I might also name the Invective of *Ovid* against *Ibis* ; and many others : But these are the Under-Wood of Satyr, rather than the Timber-Trees : They are not a general Extension, as reaching only to some individual Person. And *Horace* seems to have purg'd himself from those splenetick Reflections in those *Odes* and *Epodes*, before he undertook the Noble Work of Satyrs ; which were properly so call'd.

Thus, my Lord, I have at length disengag'd myself from those Antiquities of *Greece* ; and have prov'd, I hope, from the best Critiques, that the *Roman* Satyr was not borrow'd from thence, but of their own Manufacture : I am now almost gotten into my depth ; at least by the help of *Dacier* I am swimming towards it. Not that I will promise always to follow him, any more than he follows *Casaubon* ; but to keep him in my Eye, as my best and truest Guide ; and where I think he may possibly mislead me, there to have Recourse to my own Lights, as I expect that others should do by me.

Quintilian says, in plain Words, *Satira quidem tota, nostra est* : And *Horace* had said the same thing before him, speaking of his Predecessor in that sort of Poetry, *Et Græcis intacti Carminis Author*. Nothing can be clearer than the Opinion of the Poet, and the Orator, both the best Critiques of the two best Ages of the *Roman* Empire, than that Satyr was wholly of Latin Growth ; and not transplanted from *Athens* to *Rome*. Yet, as I have said, *Scaliger* the Father, according to his Custom, that is, insolently enough, contradicts them both ; and gives no better Reason, than the Derivation of *Satyrus* from *σαδρυ* *Salacitus* ; and so from the
Letchery

Letchery of those Fauns, thinks he has sufficiently prov'd, that Satyr is deriv'd from them. As if Wantonness and Lubricity were essential to that sort of Poem, which ought to be avoided in it. His other Allegation, which I have already mention'd, is as pitiful: That the *Satires* carry'd Platters and Canisters full of Fruit, in their Hands. If they had enter'd empty-handed, had they been ever the less *Satires*? Or were the Fruits and Flowers, which they offer'd, any thing of kin to Satyr? Or any Argument that this Poem was originally *Grecian*? *Casaubon* judg'd better, and his Opinion is grounded on sure Authority; that *Satyr* was deriv'd from *Satura*, a *Roman* Word, which signifies Full, and Abundant, and full also of Variety, in which nothing is wanting in its due Perfection. 'Tis thus, says *Dacier*, that we lay a full Colour, when the Wool has taken the whole Tincture, and drunk in as much of the Dye as it can receive. According to this Derivation, from *Satur* comes *Satura*, or *Satyra*, according to the new Spelling; as *optumus* and *maximus* are now spell'd *optimus* and *maximus*. *Satura*, as I have formerly noted, is an Adjective, and relates to the Word *Lanx*, which is understood. And this *Lanx*, in *English* a Charger, or large Platter, was yearly fill'd with all sorts of Fruits, which were offer'd to the Gods at their Festivals, as the *Premices*, or First-Gatherings. These Offerings of several Sorts thus mingled, 'tis true, were not unknown to the *Grecians*, who call'd them *παραπόσειον* a Sacrifice of all sorts of Fruits; and *παρασπονία*, when they offer'd all kinds of Grain. *Virgil* has mentioned these Sacrifices in his *Georgiques*.
Lanceibus & pandis, fumantia reddimus Extā.
 And in another Place, *Lanceisque & liba feremus:*
 That

That is, we offer the smoaking Entrails in great Platters; and we will offer the Chargers and the Cakes.

This Word *Satura* has been afterwards apply'd to many other sorts of Mixtures; as *Festus* calls it a kind of *Olla*, or hotch-potch, made of several sorts of Meats. Laws were also call'd *Leges Saturnæ*; when they were of several Heads and Titles; like our tack'd Bills of Parliament. And *per Saturnam legem ferre*, in the Roman Senate, was to carry a Law without telling the Senators, or counting Voices when they were in haste. *Salust* uses the Word *per Saturnam Sententias exquirere*; when the Majority was visibly on one side. From hence it might probably be conjectur'd, that the Discourses or Satyrs of *Ennius*, *Lucilius*, and *Horace*, as we now call them, took their Name; because they are full of various Matters, and are also written on various Subjects, as *Porphyrinus* says. But *Dacier* affirms, that it is not immediately from thence that these Satyrs are so call'd: For that Name had been us'd formerly for other things, which bore a nearer resemblance to those Discourses of *Horace*. In explaining of which, (continues *Dacier*) a Method is to be pursu'd, of which *Casaubon* himself has never thought, and which will put all things into so clear a Light, that no farther room will be left for the least Dispute.

During the space of almost four hundred Years, since the Building of their City, the Romans had never known any Entertainments of the State: Chance and Jollity first found out those Verses which they call'd *Saturnian*, and *Fescennine*: Or rather Human Nature, which is inclin'd to Poetry, first produc'd them, rude and barbarous, and unpolish'd, as all other Operations of the Soul are in their

their beginnings, before they are cultivated with Art and Study. However, in Occasions of Merriment they were first practis'd; and this rough-cast unhewn Poetry, was instead of Stage-Plays for the space of one hundred and twenty Years together. They were made *extempore*, and were, as the *French* call them, *Impromptus*: For which the *Tarfians* of old were much renowned; and we see the daily Examples of them in the *Italian* Farces of *Harlequin*, and *Scaramucha*. Such was the Poetry of that salvage People, before it was turn'd into Numbers, and the Harmony of Verse. Little of the *Saturnian* Verses is now remaining; we only know from Authors, that they were nearer Prose than Poetry, without Feet, or Measure. They were $\epsilon\rho\theta\mu\omicron\iota$, but not $\epsilon\mu\mu\epsilon\tau\epsilon\omicron\iota$: Perhaps they might be us'd in the solemn Part of their Ceremonies; and the *Fescennine*, which were invented after them, in their Afternoons Debauchery, because they were scoffing and obscene.

The *Fescennine* and *Saturnian* were the same; for as they were call'd *Saturnian* from their Ancientness, when *Saturn* reign'd in *Italy*; they were also called *Fescennine*, from *Fescennina*, a Town in the same Country, where they were first practis'd. The Actors, with a gross and rustick kind of Raillery, reproach'd each other with their Failings; and at the same time were nothing sparing of it to their Audience. Somewhat of this Custom was afterwards retain'd in their *Saturnalia*, or Feasts of *Saturn*, celebrated in *December*; at least all kind of freedom in Speech was then allow'd to Slaves, even against their Masters; and we are not without some imitation of it in our *Christmas Gambols*. Soldiers also us'd those *Fescennine* Verses, after Measure and Numbers had been added to them, at

the Triumph of their Generals : Of which we have an Example, in the Triumph of *Julius Caesar* over *Gaul*, in these Expressions : *Cæsar Gallias subegit, Nicomedes Cæsarem : Ecce Cæsar nunc triumphat, qui subegit Gallias ; Nicomedes non triumphat, qui subegit Cæsarem.* The Vapours of Wine made the first Satyrical Poets amongst the *Romans* ; which, says *Dacier*, we cannot better represent, than by imagining a Company of Clowns on a Holy-day, dancing Lubberly, and upbraiding one another in *extempore* Doggrel, with their Defects and Vices, and the Stories that were told of them in Bake-houses and Barbers-Shops.

When they began to be somewhat better bred, and were entring, as I may say, into the first Rudiments of Civil Conversation, they left these Hedge-Notes, for another sort of Poem, somewhat polish'd, which was also full of pleasant Raillery, but without any Mixture of Obscenity. This sort of Poetry appear'd under the Name of Satyr, because of its variety : And this Satyr was adorn'd with Compositions of Musick, and with Dances ; but lascivious Postures were banish'd from it. In the *Tuscan* Language, says *Livy*, the word *Hister* signifies a Player : And therefore those Actors, which were first brought from *Etruria* to *Rome*, on occasion of a Pestilence ; when the *Romans* were admonish'd to avert the Anger of the Gods by Plays, in the Year *ab Urbe Condita CCCXC* : Those Actors, I say, were therefore call'd *Histriones* : And that Name has since remain'd, not only to Actors *Roman* born, but to all others of every Nation. They play'd not the former *extempore* Stuff of *Fescennine* Verses, or Clownish Jest ; but what they acted was a kind of

of civil cleanly Farce, with Musick and Dances, and Motions that were proper to the Subject.

In this Condition *Livius Andronicus* found the Stage, when he attempted first, instead of Farces, to supply it with a nobler Entertainment of Tragedies and Comedies. This Man was a *Grecian* born, and being made a Slave by *Livius Salinator*, and brought to *Rome*, had the Education of his Patron's Children committed to him. Which Trust he discharg'd, so much to the Satisfaction of his Master, that he gave him his Liberty.

Andronicus thus become a Freeman of *Rome*, added to his own Name that of *Livius* his Master; and, as I observ'd, was the first Author of a regular Play in that Common-wealth. Being already instructed, in his Native Country, in the Manners and Decencies of the *Atbenian* Theater, and conversant in the *Archæa Comœdia*, or old Comedy of *Aristophanes*, and the rest of the *Grecian* Poets; he took from that Model his own designing of Plays for the *Roman* Stage. The first of which was represented in the Year CCCCXIV. since the Building of *Rome*, as *Tully*, from the Commentaries of *Atticus*, has assur'd us; it was after the end of the first *Punic* War, the Year before *Ennius* was born. *Dacier* has not carry'd the Matter altogether thus far; he only says, that one *Livius Andronicus* was the first Stage-Poet at *Rome*: But I will adventure on this Hint, to advance another Proposition, which I hope the Learned will approve. And tho' we have not any thing of *Andronicus* remaining to justify my Conjecture, yet 'tis exceeding probable, that having read the Works of those *Grecian* Wits, his Country-men, he imitated not only the Ground-work, but also the manner of their Writing. And how grave soever
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his Tragedies might be, yet in his Comedies he express'd the way of *Aristophanes*, *Exopolis*, and the rest, which was to call some Persons by their own Names, and to expose their Defects to the Laughter of the People. The Examples of which we have in the fore-mention'd *Aristophanes*, who turned the wise *Socrates* into Ridicule; and is also very free with the Management of *Cleon*, *Alcibiades*, and other Ministers of the *Athenian* Government. Now if this be granted, we may easily suppose, that the first Hint of Satyrical Plays on the *Roman* Stage, was given by the *Greeks*. Not from the *Satyrica*, for that has been reasonably exploded in the former part of this Discourse: But from their old Comedy, which was imitated first by *Livius Andronicus*. And then *Quintilian* and *Horace* must be cautiously interpreted, where they affirm, that Satyr is wholly *Roman*; and a sort of Verse, which was not touch'd on by the *Grecians*. The Reconcilement of my Opinion to the Standard of their Judgment, is not, however, very difficult, since they spake of Satyr, not as in its first Elements, but as it was form'd into a separate Work; begun by *Ennius*, pursu'd by *Lucilius*, and compleated afterwards by *Horace*. The Proof depends only on this *Postulatum*, that the Comedies of *Andronicus*, which were Imitations of the *Greek*, were also Imitations of their Railleries, and Reflections on particular Persons. For if this be granted me, which is a most probable Supposition, 'tis easy to infer, that the first Light which was given to the *Roman* Theatrical Satyr, was from the Plays of *Livius Andronicus*. Which will be more manifestly discover'd, when I come to speak of *Ennius*. In the mean time I will return to *Dacier*.

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The People, says he, ran in Crowds to these new Entertainments of *Andronicus*, as to Pieces which were more noble in their kind, and more perfect than their former Satyrs, which for some time they neglected and abandon'd. But not long after, they took them up again, and then they join'd them to their Comedies: Playing them at the end of every Drama; as the *French* continue at this Day to act their Farces; in the nature of a separate Entertainment from their Tragedies. But more particularly they were join'd to the *Atellane Fables*, says *Casaubon*; which were Plays invented by the *Osci*. Those Fables, says *Valerius Maximus*, out of *Livy*, were temper'd with the *Italian* Severity, and free from any Note of Infamy or Obsceneness; and as an old Commentator on *Juvenal* affirms, the *Exodiarri*, which were Singers and Dancers, enter'd to entertain the People with light Songs, and mimical Gestures, that they might not go away oppress'd with Melancholy, from those serious Pieces of the Theater. So that the ancient Satyr of the *Romans* was in extemporary Reproaches: The next was Farce, which was brought from *Tuscany*: To that succeeded the Plays of *Andronicus*, from the old Comedy of the *Grecians*. And out of all these, sprung two several Branches of new *Roman* Satyr; like different Cyens from the same Root. Which I shall prove with as much Brevity as the Subject will allow.

A Year after *Andronicus* had open'd the *Roman* Stage with his new Drama's, *Ennius* was born; who, when he was grown to Man's Estate, having seriously considered the Genius of the People, and how eagerly they followed the first Satyrs, thought it wou'd be worth his Pains to refine upon the Project, and to write Satyrs not to be

Acted on the Theatre, but Read. He preserv'd the Ground-work of their Pleasantry, their Venom, and their Raillery on particular Persons, and general Vices: And by this means, avoiding the Danger of any ill Success, in a Publick Representation, he hop'd to be as well receiv'd in the Cabinet, as *Andronicus* had been upon the Stage. The Event was answerable to his Expectation. He made Discourses in several Sorts of Verse, vary'd often in the same Paper; retaining still in the Title, their original Name of Satyr. Both in relation to the Subjects, and the variety of Matters contain'd in them, the Satyrs of *Horace* are entirely like them; only *Ennius*, as I said, confines not himself to one sort of Verse, as *Horace* does; but taking Example from the *Greeks*, and even from *Homer* himself, in his *Margites*, which is a kind of Satyr, as *Scaliger* observes, gives himself the License, when one sort of Numbers comes not easily, to run into another, as his Fancy dictates. For he makes no Difficulty to mingle Hexameters with Iambique Trimeters; or with Trochaïque Tetrameters; as appears by those Fragments which are yet remaining of him: *Horace* has thought him worthy to be Copy'd; inserting many things of his into his own Satyrs, as *Virgil* has done into his *Æneid*.

Here we have *Dacier* making out that *Ennius* was the first Satyrist in that way of Writing, which was of his Invention; that is, Satyr abstracted from the Stage, and new modell'd into Papers of Verses, on several Subjects. But he will have *Ennius* take the Ground-work of Satyr from the first Farces of the *Romans*; rather than from the formed Plays of *Livius Andronicus*, which were copy'd from the *Grecian* Comedies. It may possibly be so;

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so; but *Dacier* knows no more of it than I do. And it seems to me the more probable Opinion, that he rather imitated the fine Railleries of the *Greeks*, which he saw in the Pieces of *Andronicus*, than the Courseness of his old Country-men, in their clownish extemporary way of jeering.

But besides this, 'tis universally granted, that *Ennius*, tho' an *Italian*, was excellently learn'd in the *Greek* Language. His Verses were stuff'd with Fragments of it, even to a Fault: And he himself believ'd, according to the *Pythagorean* Opinion, that the Soul of *Homer* was transfus'd into him: Which *Perfius* observes, in his *Sixth Satyr*: *Postquam destertuit esse Mæonides*. But this being only the private Opinion of so inconsiderable a Man as I am, I leave it to the farther Disquisition of the Criticks, if they think it worth their Notice. Most evident it is, that whether he imitated the *Roman* Farce, or the *Greek* Comedies, he is to be acknowledg'd for the first Author of *Roman Satyr*, as it is properly so called; and distinguished from any sort of Stage-Play.

Of *Pacuvius*, who succeeded him, there is little to be said, because there is so little remaining of him: Only that he is taken to be the Nephew of *Ennius*, his Sister's Son; that in probability he was instructed by his Uncle, in his way of Satyr, which we are told he has copy'd; but what Advances he made we know not.

Lucilius came into the World, when *Pacuvius* flourish'd most; he also made Satyrs after the manner of *Ennius*, but he gave them a more graceful turn; and endeavour'd to imitate more closely the *vetus Comædia* of the *Greeks*: Of the which the old original *Roman* Satyr had no Idea, till the time of *Livius Andronicus*. And tho' *Horace* seems

to have made *Lucilius* the first Author of Satyr in Verse amongst the *Romans*, in these Words, *Quid cum est Lucilius ansus Primus in hunc operis componere carmina morem*: He is only thus to be understood, that *Lucilius* had given a more graceful turn to the Satyr of *Ennius* and *Pacuvius*; not that he invented a new Satyr of his own: And *Quintilian* seems to explain this Passage of *Horace* in these Words: *Satira quidem tota nostra est, in qua primus insignem laudem adeptus est Lucilius.*

Thus, both *Horace* and *Quintilian* give a kind of Primacy of Honour to *Lucilius*, amongst the Latin Satyrists. For as the *Roman* Language grew more refin'd, so much more capable it was of receiving the *Grecian* Beauties in his time: *Horace* and *Quintilian* could mean no more, than that *Lucilius* writ better than *Ennius* and *Pacuvius*: And on the same account we prefer *Horace* to *Lucilius*: Both of them imitated the old *Greek* Comedy; and so did *Ennius* and *Pacuvius* before them. The polishing of the Latin Tongue, in the Succession of Times, made the only Difference. And *Horace* himself, in two of his Satyrs, written purposely on this Subject, thinks the *Romans* of his Age were too partial in their Commendations of *Lucilius*; who writ not only loosely, and muddily, with little Art, and much less Care, but also in a time when the Latin Tongue was not yet sufficiently purg'd from the Dregs of Barbarism; and many significant and sounding Words, which the *Romans* wanted, were not admitted even in the Times of *Lucretius* and *Cicero*; of which both complain.

But to proceed, *Dacier* justly taxes *Casaubon*, saying, that the Satyrs of *Lucilius* were wholly different in *Specie*, from those of *Ennius* and *Pacuvius*.

Ennius. *Casaubon* was led into that Mistake by *Diomedes* the Grammarian, who in effect says this: Satyr among the *Romans*, but not among the *Greeks*, was a biting invective Poem, made after the Model of the ancient Comedy; for the Representation of Vices: Such as were the Poems of *Lucilius*, of *Horace*, and of *Persius*. But in former Times, the Name of Satyr was given to Poems, which were compos'd of several sorts of Verses; such as were made by *Ennius* and *Pacuvius*; more fully expressing the Etymology of the Word Satyr, from *Satura*, which we have observ'd. Here 'tis manifest, that *Diomedes* makes a Specificall Distinction betwixt the Satyrs of *Ennius* and those of *Lucilius*. But this, as we say in *English*, is only a Distinction without a Difference; for the Reason of it is ridiculous, and absolutely false. This was that which cozen'd honest *Casaubon*, who relying on *Diomedes*, had not sufficiently examin'd the Origin and Nature of those two Satyrs; which were entirely the same, both in the Matter and the Form. For all that *Lucilius* perform'd beyond his Predecessors, *Ennius* and *Pacuvius*, was only the adding of more Politeness, and more Salt; without any Change in the Substance of the Poem: And tho' *Lucilius* put not together in the same Satyr several sorts of Verses, as *Ennius* did; yet he compos'd several Satyrs, of several sorts of Verses; and mingl'd them with *Greek* Verses: One Poem consisted only of *Hexameters*; and another was entirely of *Iambiques*; a third of *Trocheiques*; as is visible by the Fragments yet remaining of his Works. In short, if the Satyrs of *Lucilius* are therefore said to be wholly different from those of *Ennius*, because he added much more of Beauty and Polishing to his own Poems, than are to be

found in those before him; it will follow from hence, that the Satyrs of *Horace* are wholly different from those of *Lucilius*, because *Horace* has not less surpass'd *Lucilius* in the Elegancy of his Writing, than *Lucilius* surpass'd *Ennius* in the Turn and Ornament of his. This Passage of *Diomedes* has also drawn *Donsa*, the Son, into the same Error of *Casanbon*, which I say, not to expose the little Failings of those judicious Men, but only to make it appear, with how much Diffidence and Caution we are to read their Works; when they treat a Subject of so much Obscurity, and so very ancient, as is this of Satyr.

Having thus brought down the History of Satyr from its Original to the Times of *Horace*, and shewn the several Changes of it; I should here discover some of those Graces which *Horace* added to it, but that I think it will be more proper to defer that Undertaking, 'till I make the Comparison betwixt him and *Juvenal*. In the mean while, following the Order of Time, it will be necessary to say somewhat of another kind of Satyr, which also was descended from the Ancients: 'Tis that which we call the *Varronian* Satyr, but which *Varro* himself calls the *Menippean*; because *Varro*, the most learned of the *Romans*, was the first Author of it, who imitated, in his Works, the Manners of *Menippus* the *Gadarenian*, who profess'd the Philosophy of the *Cyniques*.

This sort of Satyr was not only compos'd of several sorts of Verse, like those of *Ennius*, but was also mix'd with Prose; and Greek was sprinkled amongst the *Latin*. *Quintilian*, after he had spoken of the Satyr of *Lucilius*, adds what follow; *There is another and former kind of Satyr, compos'd by Terentius Varro, the most Learned of the Romans;*

Romans: *In which he was not satisfy'd alone with mingling in it several sorts of Verse.* The only Difficulty of this Passage is, that *Quintilian* tells us, that this Satyr of *Varro* was of a former Kind. For how can we possibly imagine this to be, since *Varro*, who was contemporary to *Cicero*, must consequently be after *Lucilius*. But *Quintilian* meant not, that the Satyr of *Varro* was in Order of Time before *Lucilius*; he would only give us to understand, that the *Varronian* Satyr, with mixture of several sorts of Verses, was more after the manner of *Ennius* and *Pacuvius*, than that of *Lucilius*, who was more severe, and more correct; and gave himself less Liberty in the Mixture of his Verses, in the same Poem.

We have nothing remaining of those *Varronian* Satyrs, excepting some inconsiderable Fragments, and those for the most part much corrupted. The Titles of many of them are indeed preserv'd, and they are generally double: From whence, at least, we may understand, how many various Subjects were treated by that Author. *Tully*, in his *Academicks*, introduces *Varro* himself giving us some light concerning the Scope and Design of those Works. Wherein, after he had shewn his Reasons why he did not *ex professo* write of Philosophy, he adds what follows. Notwithstanding, *says he*, that those Pieces of mine, wherein I have imitated *Menippus*, though I have not translated him, are sprinkled with a kind of Mirth and Gaiety: Yet many things are there inserted, which are drawn from the very Intrails of Philosophy, and many things severely argu'd: Which I have mingled with Pleasantries on purpose, that they may more easily go down with the common sort of unlearn'd Readers. The rest of the Sentence is so lame, that we can

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only

only make thus much out of it; that in the Composition of his Satyrs, he so temper'd Philology with Philosophy; that his Work was a Mixture of them both. And *Tully* himself confirms us in this Opinion; when a little after he addresses himself to *Varro* in these Words. *And you your self have compos'd a most elegant and compleat Poem; you have begun Philosophy in many Places: Sufficient to incite us, though too little to instruct us.* Thus it appears, that *Varro* was one of those Writers whom they call'd *παιδογέλοισι*, studious of Laughter; and that, as Learned as he was, his Business was more to divert his Reader, than to teach him. And he intitled his own Satyrs *Menippean*: Not that *Menippus* had written any Satyrs (for his were either Dialogues or Epistles) but that *Varro* imitated his Style, his Manner, his Facetiousness. All that we know farther of *Menippus*, and his Writings, which are wholly lost, is, that by some he is esteemed, as, among the rest, by *Varro*: By others he is noted of Cynical Impudence, and Obscenity: That he was much given to those *Parodies*, which I have already mentioned; that is, he often quoted the Verses of *Homer* and the Tragick Poets, and turn'd their serious Meaning into something that was Ridiculous; whereas *Varro's* Satyrs are by *Tully* call'd Absolute, and most Elegant, and Various Poems. *Lucian*, who was emulous of this *Menippus*, seems to have imitated both his Manners and his Style in many of his Dialogues; where *Menippus* himself is often introduced as a Speaker in them, and as a perpetual Buffoon: Particularly his Character is express'd in the Beginning of that Dialogue, which is call'd *Νεκυεμάρτια*. But *Varro*, in imitating him, avoids his
Impudence

Impudence and Filthiness, and only expresses his witty Pleasantry.

This we may believe for certain, That as his Subjects were various, so most of them were Tales or Stories of his own Invention. Which is also manifest from Antiquity, by those Authors who are acknowledg'd to have written *Varronian* Satyrs, in Imitation of his : Of whom the Chief is *Petronius Arbiter*, whose Satyr, they say, is now printed in *Holland*, wholly recovered, and made compleat: When'tis made publick, it will easily be seen by any one Sentence, whether it be supposititious, or genuine. Many of *Lucian's* Dialogues may also properly be call'd *Varronian* Satyrs; particularly his *True History*: And consequently the *Golden Ass* of *Apuleius*, which is taken from him. Of the same Stamp is the Mock Deification of *Claudius*, by *Seneca*: And the *Symposium* or *Casars* of *Julian* the Emperor. Amongst the Moderns we may reckon the *Encomium Morie* of *Erasmus*, *Barclay's Euphormio*, and a Volume of German Authors, which my ingenious Friend Mr. *Charles Killigrew* once lent me. In the *English* I remember none, which are mix'd with Prose, as *Varro's* were : But of the same kind is Mother *Hubbard's* Tale in *Spencer*; and (if it be not too vain to mention any thing of my own) the Poems of *Ab-salom* and *Mac Fleckno*.

This is what I have to say in general of Satyr: Only as *Dacier* has observed before me, we may take notice, That the Word Satyr is of a more general Signification in *Latin*, than in *French*, or *English*. For amongst the *Romans* it was not only us'd for those Discourses which decry'd Vice, or expos'd Folly; but for others also, where Virtue was recommended. But in our modern Languages

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we apply it only to the inveſtive Poems, where the very Name of Satyr is formidable to thoſe Perſons, who wou'd appear to the World, what they are not in themſelves. For in *Engliſh*, to ſay Satyr, is to mean Reflection, as we uſe that Word in the worſt Senſe; or as the *French* call it, more properly, *Mediſance*. In the Criticiſm of Spelling, it ought to be with *i* and not with *y*; to diſtinguiſh its true Derivation from *Satura*, not from *Satyrus*. And if this be ſo, than 'tis falſe ſpell'd throughout this Book; for here 'tis written Satyr. Which having not conſider'd at the firſt, I thought it not worth correcting afterwards. But the *French* are more nice, and never ſpell it any other way than Satire.

I am now arriv'd at the moſt difficult part of my Undertaking, which is, to compare *Horace* with *Juvenal* and *Persius*. 'Tis obſerv'd by *Rigaltius*, in his Preface before *Juvenal*, written to *Thuanus*, that theſe three Poets have all their particular *Partiſans*, and Favourers: Every Commentator, as he has taken Pains with any of them, thinks himſelf oblig'd to prefer his Author to the other two: To find out their Failings, and decry them, that he may make room for his own Darling. Such is the Partiality of Mankind, to ſet up that Intereſt which they have once eſpous'd, tho' it be to the Prejudice of Truth, Morality, and common Juſtice: And eſpecially in the Productions of the Brain. As Authors generally think themſelves the beſt Poets, becauſe they cannot go out of themſelves to judge ſincerely of their Betters; ſo it is with Criticks, who, having firſt taken a liking to one of theſe Poets, proceed to Comment on him, and to Illuſtrate him: After which, they fall in Love with their own Labours, to that degree of blind Fondneſs, that.

that at length they defend and exalt their Author, not so much for his Sake as for their own. 'Tis a Folly of the same Nature with that of the *Romans* themselves, in their Games of the *Circus*; the Spectators were divided in their Factions, betwixt the *Veneti* and the *Prasini*: Some were for the Charioteer in Blue, and some for him in Green. The Colours themselves were but a Fancy; but when once a Man had taken Pains to set out those of his Party, and had been at the trouble of procuring Voices for them, the Case was alter'd: He was concern'd for his own Labour; and that so earnestly, that Disputes and Quarrels, Animosities, Commotions, and Bloodshed, often happen'd: And in the Declension of the *Grecian* Empire, the very Sovereigns themselves engag'd in it, even when the Barbarians were at their Doors; and stick'd for the Preference of Colours, when the Safety of their People was in question. I am now, my self, on the Brink of the same Precipice; I have spent some time on the Translation of *Juvenal* and *Perfius*; and it behoves me to be wary, lest, for that Reason, I shou'd be partial to them, or take a Prejudice against *Horace*. Yet, on the other Side, I wou'd not be like some of our Judges, who wou'd give the Cause for a poor Man, right or wrong: For tho' that be an Error on the better Hand, yet it is still a Partiality: And a Rich Man, unheard, cannot be concluded an Oppressor. I remember a Saying of King *Charles II.* on Sir *Matthew Hales*, (who was doubtless an Uncorrupt and Upright Man) That his Servants were sure to be cast on a Tryal, which was heard before him: Not that he thought the Judge was possible to be brib'd; but that his Integrity might be too scrupulous: And that the Causes of the Crown were
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always suspicious, when the Privileges of Subjects were concern'd.

It had been much fairer, if the modern Criticks, who have embark'd in the Quarrels of their Favorite Authors, had rather given to each his proper Due; without taking from another's Heap, to raise their own. There is Praise enough for each of them in particular, without encroaching on his Fellows, and detracting from them, or enriching themselves with the Spoils of others. But to come to Particulars: *Heinsius* and *Dacier* are the most principal of those, who raise *Horace* above *Juvenal* and *Perfius*. *Scaliger* the Father, *Rigaltius*, and many others, debase *Horace*, that they may set up *Juvenal*: And *Casaubon*, who is almost single, throws Dirt on *Juvenal* and *Horace*, that he may exalt *Perfius*, whom he understood particularly well, and better than any of the former Commentators; even *Stelluti*, who succeeded him. I will begin with him, who, in my Opinion, defends the weakest Cause, which is that of *Perfius*; and labouring, as *Tacitus* professes of his own Writings, to divest my self of Partiality, or Prejudice, consider *Perfius*, not as a Poet whom I have wholly translated, and who has cost me more Labour and Time than *Juvenal*; but according to what I judge to be his own Merit; which I think not equal in the main, to that of *Juvenal* or *Honace*; and yet in some things to be preferred to both of them.

First, then, for the Verse, neither *Casaubon* himself, nor any for him, can defend either his Numbers, or the Purity of his *Latin*. *Casaubon* gives this Point for lost; and pretends not to justify either the Measures, or the Words of *Perfius*: He is evidently beneath *Horace* and *Juvenal*, in both.

Then,

Then, as his Verse is scabrous, and hobling, and his Words not every where well chosen, the Purity of *Latin* being more corrupted, than the time of *Juvenal*, and consequently of *Horace*, who writ when the Language was in the height of its Perfection; so his Diction is hard; his Figures are generally too bold and daring; and his Tropes, particularly his Metaphors, insufferably strain'd.

In the third Place, notwithstanding all the Diligence of *Casaubon*, *Stelluti*, and a *Scotch Gentleman* (whom I have heard extreamly commended for his Illustrations of him;) yet he is still obscure: Whether he affected not to be understood, but with Difficulty; or whether the fear of his Safety under *Nero*, compell'd him to this Darkness in some places; or that it was occasioned by his close way of thinking, and the Brevity of his Style, and crowding of his Figures; or lastly, whether after so long a time, many of his Words have been corrupted, and many Customs, and Stories relating to them, lost to us; whether some of these Reasons, or all, concur'd to render him so cloudy; we may be bold to Affirm, that the best of Commentators can but guess at his Meaning, in many Passages: And none can be certain that he has divin'd rightly.

After all, he was a young Man, like his Friend and Contemporary *Lucan*: Both of them Men of extraordinary Parts, and great acquir'd Knowledge, considering their Youth. But neither of them had arriv'd to that Maturity of Judgment, which is necessary to the accomplishing of a form'd Poet. And this Consideration, as on the one hand it lays some Imperfections to their Charge; so, on the other side, 'tis a candid Excuse for those Failings,

which are incident to Youth and Inexperience; and we have more reason to wonder, how they, who died before the Thirtieth year of their Age, cou'd write so well, and think so strongly; than to accuse them of those Faults, from which Human Nature, and more especially in Youth, can never possibly be exempted.

To consider *Perfius* yet more closely: He rather insulted over Vice and Folly, than expos'd them, like *Juvenal* and *Horace*. And as chaste and modest as he is esteem'd, it cannot be deny'd, but that in some Places he is broad and fulsome, as the latter Verses of the Fourth Satyr, and of the Sixth, sufficiently witness. And 'tis to be believ'd, that he who commits the same Crime often, and without Necessity, cannot but do it with some kind of Pleasure.

To come to a conclusion, he is manifestly below *Horace*; because he borrows most of his greatest Beauties from him: And *Casaubon* is so far from denying this, that he has written a Treatise purposely concerning it; wherein he shews a multitude of his Translations from *Horace*, and his Imitations of him, for the Credit of his Author, which he calls *Imitatio Horatiana*.

To these Defects, which I casually observ'd, while I was Translating this Author, *Scaliger* has added others: He calls him, in plain Terms, a silly Writer, and a Trifler; full of Ostentation of Learning; and after all, unworthy to come into Competition with *Juvenal* and *Horace*.

After such terrible Accusations, 'tis time to hear what his Patron *Casaubon* can alledge in his Defence. Instead of answering, he excuses for the most part; and when he cannot, accuses others of the same Crimes. He deals with *Scaliger*, as a
modest

modest Scholar with a Master. He Compliments him with so much Reverence, that one wou'd swear he fear'd him as much at least as he respected him. *Scaliger* will not allow *Persius* to have any Wit: *Casaubon* interprets this in the mildest Sense; and confesses his Author was not good at turning things into a pleasant Ridicule; or in other words, that he was not a laughable Writer. That he was *ineptus*, indeed, but that was *non aptissimus ad jocandum*. But that he was ostentatious of his Learning, that, by *Scaliger's* good Favour, he denies. *Persius* shew'd his Learning, but was no Boaster of it; he did *ostendere*, but not *ostentare*; and so, he says, did *Scaliger*: Where, methinks, *Casaubon* turns it handsomely upon that supercilious Critick, and silently insinuates, that he himself was sufficiently Vain-glorious; and a Boaster of his own Knowledge. All the Writings of this Venerable Censor, continues *Casaubon*, which are χρυσὸν χρυσότερον, more golden than Gold it self, are every where smelling of that Thyme, which, like a Bee, he has gather'd from ancient Authors: But far be Ostentation and Vain-glory from a Gentleman, so well Born, and so nobly Educated as *Scaliger*. But, says *Scaliger*, he is so obscure, that he has got himself the Name of *Scotinus*, a dark Writer: Now, says *Casaubon*, 'tis a wonder to me that any thing cou'd be obscure to the Divine Wit of *Scaliger*; from which nothing cou'd be hidden. This is indeed a strong Compliment, but no Defence. And *Casaubon*, who cou'd not but be sensible of his Author's blind side, thinks it time to abandon a Post that was untenable. He acknowledges that *Persius* is obscure in some Places: but so is *Plato*, so is *Thucydides*; so are *Pindar*, *Theocritus* and *Aristophanes*, amongst the Greek Poets; and even
Horace

Horace and *Juvenal*, he might have added, amongst the *Romans*. The Truth is, *Perfius* is not sometimes, but generally obscure; and therefore *Casaubon*, at last, is forc'd to excuse him, by alledging that it was *se defendendo*, for fear of *Nero*; and that he was commanded to write so cloudily by *Cornutus*, in vertue of holy Obedience to his Master. I cannot help my own Opinion; I think *Cornutus* needed not to have read many Lectures to him on that Subject. *Perfius* was an apt Scholar; and when he was bidden to be obscure in some Places, where his Life and Safety were in question, took the same Counsel for all his Book; and never afterwards wrote ten Lines together clearly. *Casaubon*, being upon this Chapter, has not fail'd, we may be sure, of making a Compliment to his own dear Comment. If *Perfius*, says he, be in himself, obscure, yet my Interpretation has made him intelligible. There is no question but he deserves that Praise, which he has given to himself: But the nature of the thing, as *Lucretius* says, will not admit of a perfect Explanation. Besides many Examples which I cou'd urge, the very last Verse of this last Satyr, upon which he particularly values himself in his Preface, is not yet sufficiently explicated. 'Tis true, *Holiday* has endeavour'd to justify his Construction; but *Stelluti* is against it: And, for my part, I can have but a very dark Notion of it. As for the Chastity of his Thoughts, *Casaubon* denies not but that one particular Passage, in the Fourth Satyr, *At, si unctus cesses*, &c. is not only the most obscure, but the most obscene of all his Works; I understood it; but for that Reason turn'd it over. In defence of his boisterous Metaphors, he quotes *Longinus*, who accounts them as Instruments of the Sublime; fit to move and stir.

stir up the Affections, particularly in Narration. To which it may be reply'd, That where the Trope is far fetch'd, and hard, 'tis fit for nothing but to puzzle the Understanding; and may be reckon'd amongst those things of *Demosthenes*, which *Aeschines* call'd θαυματα not ῥήματα, that is, Prodigies, not Words. It must granted to *Casaubon*, that the Knowledge of many things is lost in our Modern Ages, which were of familiar notice to the Ancients; and that Satyr is a Poem of a difficult nature in it self, and is not written to vulgar Readers. And through the relation which it has to Comedy, the frequent change of Persons makes the Sense perplex'd; when we can but divine who it is that speaks: Whether *Persius* himself, or his Friend and Monitor; or, in some Places, a third Person. But *Casaubon* comes back always to himself, and concludes, that if *Persius* had not been obscure, there had been no need of him for an Interpreter. Yet when he had once enjoin'd himself so hard a Task, he then consider'd the Greek Proverb, that he must *χαλάνεισιν ἢ μὴ φαγεῖν* either eat the whole Snail, or let it quite alone; and so he went through with his laborious Task, as I have done with my difficult Translation.

Thus far, my Lord, you see it has gone very hard with *Persius*; I think he cannot be allow'd to stand in competition, either with *Juvenal* or *Horace*. Yet, for once, I will venture to be so vain, as to affirm, That none of his hard Metaphors, or forc'd Expressions, are in my Translation: But more of this in its proper Place, where I shall say somewhat in particular, of our general Performance, in making these two Authors *English*. In the mean time, I think my self oblig'd to give *Persius* his undoubted due, and to acquaint the World with

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Casaubon, in what he has equal'd, and in what excell'd his two Competitors.

A Man who is resolv'd to praise an Author, with any appearance of Justice, must be sure to take him on the strongest side, and where he is least liable to Exceptions. He is therefore oblig'd to chuse his Mediums accordingly: *Casaubon*, who saw that *Perfius* cou'd not laugh with a becoming Grace, that he was not made for Jestings, and that a merry Conceit was not his Talent, turn'd his Feather, like an *Indian*, to another Light, that he might give it the better Gloss. Moral Doctrine, says he, and Urbanity, or well-manner'd Wit, are the two things which constitute the *Roman* Satyr. But of the two, that which is most essential to this Poem, and is, as it were, the very Soul which animates it, is the scourging of Vice, and exhortation to Virtue. Thus Wit, for a good Reason, is already almost out of Doors; and allow'd only for an Instrument, a kind of Tool, or a Weapon, as he calls it, of which the Satyrists makes use, in the compassing of his Design. The End and Aim of our Three Rivals, is consequently the same. But by what Methods they have prosecuted their Intention, is farther to be consider'd. Satyr is of the nature of Moral Philosophy, as being instructive: He therefore, who instructs most usefully, will carry the Palm from his two Antagonists. The Philosophy in which *Perfius* was Educated, and which he professes through his whole Book, is the Stoick: The most Noble, most Generous, most Beneficial to human Kind, amongst all the Sects, who have given us the Rules of Ethiques, thereby to form a severe Virtue in the Soul; to raise in us an undaunted Courage, against the Assaults of Fortune; to esteem as nothing the things that

that are without us, because they are not in our Power; not to value Riches, Beauty, Honours, Fame, or Health, any farther than as Conveniencies, and so many Helps to living as we ought, and doing good in our Generation. In short, to be anyways happy, while we possess our Minds, with a good Conscience, are free from the Slavery of Vices, and conform our Actions and Conversation to the Rules of right Reason. See here, my Lord, an Epitome of *Epictetus*; the Doctrine of *Zeno*, and the Education of our *Persius*. And this he express'd, not only in all his Satyrs, but in the manner of his Life. I will not lessen this Commendation of the Stoick Philosophy, by giving you an Account of some Absurdities in their Doctrine, and some perhaps Impieties, if we consider them by the Standard of Christian Faith: *Persius* has fallen into none of them; and therefore is free from those Imputations. What he teaches, might be taught from Pulpits, with more profit to the Audience, than all the nice Speculations of Divinity, and Controversies concerning Faith; which are more for the Profit of the Shepherd, than for the Edification of the Flock. Passion, Interest, Ambition, and all their bloody Consequences of Discord, and of War, are banish'd from this Doctrine. Here is nothing propos'd but the Quiet and Tranquility of the Mind; Virtue lodg'd at home, and afterwards diffus'd in her general Effects, to the Improvement and Good of Human Kind. And therefore I wonder not that the present Bishop of *Salisbury* has recommended this our Author, and the Tenth Satyr of *Juvenal*, in his Pastoral Lettett, to the serious Perusal and Practice of the Divines in his Diocess, as the best Common-Places for their Sermons, as the Store-houses and Magazines of Moral Virtues,

Virtues, from whence they may draw out, as they have occasion, all manner of Assistance for the accomplishment of a virtuous Life, which the Stoicks have assign'd for the great End and Perfection of Mankind. Herein then it is, that *Persius* has excell'd both *Juvenal* and *Horace*. He sticks to his own Philosophy: He shifts not sides, like *Horace*, who is sometimes an *Epicurean*, sometimes a *Stoick*, sometimes an *Eclectic*; as his present Humour leads him: nor declaims like *Juvenal* against Vices, more like an Orator, than a Philosopher. *Persius* is every where the same; true to the Dogma's of his Master: What he has learnt, he teaches vehemently; and what he teaches, that he praises himself. There is a Spirit of Sincerity in all he says: You may easily discern that he is in earnest, and is perswaded of that Truth which he inculcates. In this I am of Opinion, that he excels *Horace*, who is commonly in jest, and laughs while he instructs: And is equal to *Juvenal*, who was as honest and serious as *Persius*, and more he cou'd not be.

Hitherto I have follow'd *Casaubon*, and enlarg'd upon him; because I am satisfy'd that he says no more than Truth; the rest is almost all frivolous. For he says that *Horace* being the Son of a Tax-gatherer, or a Collector, as we call it, smells every where of the Meanness of his Birth and Education: His Conceits are vulgar, like the Subjects of his Satyrs; that he does *Plebeium sapere*; and writes not with that Elevation, which becomes a Satyrist: That *Persius* being Nobly born, and of an opulent Family, had likewise the advantage of a better Master; *Cornutus* being the most Learned of his time, a Man of a most Holy Life, the Chief of the Stoick Sect at Rome; and not only a great Philosopher,

Sophist, but a Poet himself; and in probability a Coadjutor of *Persius*. That, as for *Juvenal*, he was long a Declaimer, came late to Poetry, and had not been much conversant in Philosophy.

'Tis granted that the Father of *Horace* was *Libertinus*, that is, one degree remov'd from his Grandfather, who had been once a Slave: But *Horace*, speaking of him, gives him the best Character of a Father, which I ever read in History; and I wish a witty Friend of mine now living had such another. He bred him in the best School, and with the best Company of young Noblemen. And *Horace*, by his Gratitude to his Memory, gives a certain Testimony that his Education was ingenious. After this, he form'd himself abroad, by the Conversation of Great Men. *Brutus* found him at *Athens*, and was so pleas'd with him, that he took him thence into the Army, and made him *Tribunus Militum*, a Colonel in a Legion, which was the Preferment of an Old Soldier. All this was before his Acquaintance with *Mecenas*, and his Introduction into the Court of *Augustus*, and the Familiarity of that Great Emperor; which, had he not been well-bred before, had been enough to civilize his Conversation, and render him accomplish'd and knowing in all the Arts of Complacency and good Behaviour; and, in short, an agreeable Companion for the retir'd Hours and Privacies of a Favourite, who was First Minister. So that, upon the whole matter, *Persius* may be acknowledg'd to be equal with him, in those Respects, tho' better born, and *Juvenal* inferior to both. If the advantage be any where, 'tis on the side of *Horace*; as much as the Court of *Augustus Caesar*, was superior to that of *Nero*. As for the Subjects which they treated, it will appear hereafter, that *Horace*,
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writ not vulgarly on vulgar Subjects, nor always chose them. His Style is constantly accommodated to this Subject, either high or low: If his Fault be too much Lowness, that of *Perfius* is the Fault of the hardness of his Metaphors, and Obscurity: And so they are equal in the Failings of their Style; where *Juvenal* manifestly triumphs over both of them.

The Comparison betwixt *Horace* and *Juvenal* is more-difficult; because their Forces were more equal: A Dispute has always been, and ever will continue, betwixt the Favourers of the two Poets. *Non nostrum est tantas componere lites.* I shall only venture to give my own Opinion, and leave it for better Judges to determine. If it be only argu'd in general, which of them was the better Poet; the Victory is already gain'd on the side of *Horace*. *Virgil* himself must yield to him in the Delicacy of his Turns, his choice of Words, and perhaps the Purity of his Latin. He who says that *Pindar* is inimitable, is himself inimitable in his *Odes*. But the Contention betwixt these two great Masters, is for the Prize of Satyr: In which Controversy, all the *Odes* and *Epodes* of *Horace* are to stand excluded. I say this, because *Horace* has written many of them Satyrically, against his private Enemies: Yet these, if justly consider'd, are somewhat of the Nature of the *Greek Silli*, which were *Invectives* against particular Sects and Persons. But *Horace* had purg'd himself of this Choler, before he enter'd on those Discourses, which are more properly call'd the *Roman Satyr*: He has not now to do with a *Lyce*, a *Canidia*, a *Cassius Severus*, or a *Menas*; but is to correct the Vices and the Follies of his Time, and to give the Rules of a happy and virtuous Life. In a word,

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word, that former sort of Satyr, which is known in *England* by the Name of Lampoon, is a dangerous sort of Weapon, and for the most part unlawful. We have no moral Right on the Reputation of other Men. 'Tis taking from them what we cannot restore to them. There are only two Reasons, for which we may be permitted to write Lampoons; and I will not promise that they can always justify us: the first is Revenge, when we have been affronted in the same nature; or have been any ways notoriously abus'd, and can make our selves no other Reparation. And yet we know, that, in Christian Charity, all Offences are to be forgiven, as we expect the like Pardon for those which we daily commit against Almighty GOD. And this Consideration has often made me tremble when I was saying our Saviour's Prayer; for the plain Condition of the Forgiveness which we beg, is the pardoning of others the Offences which they have done to us: For which Reason I have many times avoided the Commission of that Fault, even when I have been notoriously provok'd. Let not this, my Lord, pass for Vanity in me; for 'tis Truth. More Libels have been written against me, than almost any Man now living: And I had Reason on my side, to have defended my own Innocence: I speak not of my Poetry, which I have wholly given up to the Critics; let them use it as they please; Posterity, perhaps, may be more favourable to me: For Interest and Passion will lie bury'd in another Age; and Partiality and Prejudice be forgotten. I speak of my Morals, which have been sufficiently aspers'd; that only sort of Reputation ought to be dear to every honest Man, and is to me. But let the World witness for me, that I have been often

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wanting to my self in that particular ; I have seldom answer'd any scurrilous Lampoon ; when it was in my Power to have expos'd my Enemies : And being naturally vindicative, have suffer'd in silence, and possess'd my Soul in quiet.

Any thing, tho' never so little, which a Man speaks of himself, in my Opinion, is still too much ; and therefore I will wave this Subject, and proceed to give the second Reason, which may justify a Poet, when he writes against a particular Person ; and that is, when he is become a Publick Nuisance. And those, whom *Horace* in his Satyrs, and *Persius* and *Juvenal* have mention'd in theirs, with a Brand of Infamy, are wholly such. 'Tis an Action of Virtue to make Examples of vicious Men. They may and ought to be upbraided with their Crimes and Follies : Both for their own Amendment, if they are not yet incorrigible ; and for the Terror of others, to hinder them from falling into those Enormities, which they see are so severely punish'd, in the Persons of others. The first Reason was only an Excuse for Revenge ; but this second is absolutely of a Poet's Office to perform : But how few Lampooners are there now living, who are capable of this Duty ? When they come in my way, 'tis impossible sometimes to avoid reading them. But, good God ! how remote they are in common Justice, from the Choice of such Persons as are the proper Subject of Satyr ! And how little Wit they bring, for the support of their Injustice ! The weaker Sex is their most ordinary Theme ; and the best and fairest are sure to be the most severely handled. Amongst Men, those who are prosperously unjust, are intitled to Panegyrick : But afflicted Virtue is insolently flabb'd with all manner of Reproaches ; no Decency is consider'd, no Folly

lomeness

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ſorrenneſs omitted ; no Venom is wanting, as far
 as Dulneſs can ſupply it : For there is a perpetual
 Dearth of Wit ; a Barrenneſs of good Senſe and
 Entertainment. The neglect of the Readers, will
 ſoon put an end to this ſort of ſcribbling. There
 can be no Pleaſantry where there is no Wit : No
 Impreſſion can be made, where there is no Truth
 for the Foundation. To conclude, they are like
 the Fruits of the Earth in this unnatural Season ;
 The Corn which held up its Head, is ſpoil'd with
 Rankneſs ; but the greater part of the Harveſt is
 laid along, and little of good Income and whole-
 ſome Nouriſhment is receiv'd into the Barns. This
 is almoſt a Digreſſion, I confeſs to your Lordſhip ;
 but a juſt Indignation forc'd it from me. Now I
 have remov'd this Rubbiſh, I will return to the
 Compariſon of *Juvenal* and *Horace*.

I wou'd willingly divide the Palm betwixt them ;
 upon the two Heads of Profit and Delight, which
 are the two Ends of Poetry in general. It muſt be
 granted by the Favourers of *Juvenal*, That *Horace*
 is the more copious and profitable in his Inſtructions
 of Human Life : But in my particular Opinion,
 which I ſet not up for a Standard to better
 Judgments, *Juvenal* is the more delightful Author.
 I am profited by both, I am pleas'd with both ; but
 I owe more to *Horace*, for my Inſtruction ; and
 more to *Juvenal*, for my Pleaſure. This, as I
 ſaid, is my particular Taſte of theſe two Authors :
 They who will have either of them to excel the
 other in both Qualities, can ſcarce give better Rea-
 ſons for their Opinion, than I for mine : But all
 unbiass'd Readers, will conclude, that my Mode-
 ration is not to be condemn'd : To ſuch impar-
 tial Men I muſt appeal : For they who have al-
 ready form'd their Judgment, may juſtly ſtand ſuf-

pected of Prejudice ; and tho' all who are my Readers, will set up to be my Judges, I enter my *Caveat* against them, that they ought not so much as to be of my Jury : Or, if they be admitted, 'tis but Reason that they should first hear what I have to urge in the Defence of my Opinion.

That *Horace* is somewhat the better Instructor of the two, is prov'd from hence, That his Instructions are more general ; *Juvenal's* more limited. So that granting, that the Counsels which they give are equally good for Moral Use ; *Horace*, who gives the most various Advice, and most applicable to all Occasions which can occur to us in the Course of our Lives ; as including in his Discourses, not only all the Rules of Morality, but also of Civil Conversation ; is, undoubtedly, to be preferr'd to him, who is more circumscrib'd in his Instructions, makes them to fewer People, and on fewer Occasions, than the other. I may be pardon'd for using an old Saying, since 'tis true, and to the purpose, *Bonum quo communius, eo melius*. *Juvenal*, excepting only his first Satyr, is in all the rest confin'd, to the exposing of some particular Vice ; that he lashes, and there he sticks. His Sentences are truly shining and instructive : But they are sprinkl'd here and there. *Horace* is teaching us in every Line, and is perpetually Moral ; he had found out the Skill of *Virgil*, to hide his Sentences : To give you the Virtue of them, without shewing them in their full Extent : Which is the Ostentation of a Poet, and not his Art : And this *Petronius* charges on the Authors of his Time, as a Vice of Writing, which was then growing on the Age. *Ne Sententiæ extra Corpus Orationis eminent* : He wou'd have them weav'd into the Body of the Work, and not appear emboss'd upon it, and

and striking directly on the Reader's View. Folly was the proper Quarry of *Horace*, and not Vice: And, as there are but few notoriously wicked Men, in Comparison with a Shoal of Fools and Fops; so 'tis a harder thing to make a Man wise, than to make him honest: For the Will is only to be reclaim'd in the one; but the Understanding is to be inform'd in the other. There are Blind-fidg and Follies, even in the Professors of Moral Philosophy; and there is not any one Sect of them that *Horace* has not expos'd. Which, as it was not the Design of *Juvenal*, who was wholly employ'd in lashing Vices, some of them the most enormous that can be imagin'd; so, perhaps, it was not so much his Talent. *Omne uas er vitiuna ridenti Flaccus amico, tangit, Et admissus circum praeordia ludit.* This was the Commendation which *Persius* gave him: Where by *Vitium*, he means those little Vices, which we call Follies, the Defects of Human Understanding, or at most the Piccadillo's of Life, rather than the Tragical Vices, to which Men are hurry'd by their unruly Passions and exorbitant Desires. But in the Word *Omne*, which is *universal*, he concludes with me, that the Divine Wit of *Horace* left nothing untouch'd; that he enter'd into the inmost Recesses of Nature; found out the Imperfections even of the most Wise and Grave, as well as of the Common People; discovering, even in the great *Trebatius*, to whom he addresses the first Satyr, his hunting after Business, and following the Court, as well as in the Persecutor *Crispinus*, his Impertinence and Importunity. 'Tis true, he exposes *Crispinus* openly, as a common Nuisance: But he rallies the other as a Friend, more finely. The Exhortations of *Persius* are confin'd to Noblemen: And

the Stoick Philosophy is that alone which he recommends to them: *Juvenal* exhorts to particular Virtues, as they are oppos'd to those Vices against which he declaims: But *Horace* laughs to shame all Follies, and insinuates Virtue, rather by familiar Examples, than by the severity of Precepts.

This last Consideration seems to incline the Balance on the side of *Horace*, and to give him the Preference to *Juvenal*, not only in Profit, but in Pleasure. But, after all, I must confess, that the Delight which *Horace* gives me, is but languishing. Be pleas'd still to understand, that I speak of my own Taste only: He may ravish other Men; but I am too stupid and insensible to be tickl'd. Where he barely grins himself, and, as *Scaliger* says, only shews his white Teeth, he cannot provoke me to any Laughter. His Urbanity, that is, his Good Manners, are to be commended, but his Wit is faint; and his Salt, if I may dare to say so, almost insipid. *Juvenal* is of a more Vigorous and Masculine Wit; he gives me as much Pleasure as I can bear: He fully satisfies my Expectation; he treats his Subject home: His Spleen is rais'd, and he raises mine: I have the Pleasure of Concernment in all he says: He drives his Reader along with him; and when he is at the end of his way, I willingly stop with him. If he went another Stage, it wou'd be too far, it wou'd make a Journey of a Progress, and turn Delight into Fatigue. When he gives over, 'tis a sign the Subject is exhausted, and the Wit of Man can carry it no farther. If a Fault can be justly found in him, 'tis that he is sometimes too luxuriant, too redundant; says more than he needs, like my Friend the *Plain-Dealer*, but never more than pleases. Add to this, that his Thoughts are as just as those of *Horace*, and much more elevated.

ted. His Expressions are Sonorous and more Noble; his Verse more numerous, and his Words are suitable to his Thoughts, sublime and lofty. All these contribute to the Pleasure of the Reader; and the greater the Soul of him who reads, his Transports are the greater. *Horace* is always on the amble, *Juvenal* on the gallop; but his way is perpetually on Carpet-ground. He goes with more impetuosity than *Horace*, but as securely; and the Swiftneſs adds a more lively Agitation to the Spirits. The low Style of *Horace* is according to his Subject, that is generally grovelly: I question not but he cou'd have rais'd it: For the First Epistle of the Second Book, which he writes to *Augustus*, (a most instructive Satyr concerning Poetry,) is of so much Dignity in the Words, and of so much Elegancy in the Numbers, that the Author plainly shews, the *Sermo Pedestris*, in his other Satyr, was rather his Choice than his Necessity. He was a Rival to *Lucilius* his Predecessor, and was resolv'd to surpass him in his own manner. *Lucilius*, as we see by his remaining Fragments, minded neither his Style nor his Numbers, nor his Purity of Words, nor his Run of Verse. *Horace* therefore copes with him in that humble way of Satyr; writes under his own Force, and carries a dead Weight, that he may match his Competitor in the Race. This I imagine was the chief Reason, why he minded only the Clearness of his Satyr, and the Cleanness of Expression, without attending to those Heights, to which his own Vigour might have carry'd him. But limiting his Desires only to the Conquest of *Lucilius*, he had the Ends of his Rival, who liv'd before him; but made way for a new Conquest over himself, by *Juvenal* his Successor. He cou'd not give an equal

Pleasure to his Reader, because he us'd not equal Instruments. The Fault was in the Tools, and not in the Workman. But Versification and Numbers, are the greatest Pleasures of Poetry: *Virgil* knew it, and practis'd both so happily, that for ought I know, his greatest Excellency is in his Diction. In all other Parts of Poetry, is faultless; but in this he plac'd his chief Perfection. And give me leave, my Lord, since I have here an apt Occasion, to say, that *Virgil* cou'd have written sharper Satyrs, than either *Horace* or *Juvenal*, if he wou'd have employ'd his Talent that way. I will produce a Verse and half of his, in one of his Eclogues, to justify my Opinion; and with *Comma's* after every Word, to shew, that he has given almost as many Lashes, as he has written Syllables; 'tis against a bad Poet, whose ill Verses he describes: *Non tu, in triviis, indocte, solebas, stridentem, miserum, stipula, disperdere carmen?* But to return to my Purpose, when there is any thing deficient in Numbers, and Sound, the Reader is uneasy, and unsatisfy'd; he wants something of his Complement, desires somewhat which he finds not: And this being the manifest Defect of *Horace*, 'tis no wonder, that finding it supply'd in *Juvenal*, we are more delighted with him. And besides this, the Sauce of *Juvenal* is more poignant, to create in us an Appetite of reading him. The Meat of *Horace* is more nourishing; but the Cookery of *Juvenal* more exquisite; so that granting *Horace* to be the more general Philosopher, we cannot deny that *Juvenal* was the greater Poet, I mean in Satyr. His Thoughts are sharper, his Indignation against Vice is more vehement; his Spirit has more of the Common-wealth Genius; he treats Tyranny, and all the Vices attending it, as they deserve,

with

with the utmost Rigour: and consequently a Noble Soul is better pleas'd with a zealous Vindicator of *Roman* Liberty, than with a temporizing Poet; a Well-manner'd Court-slave, and a Man who is often afraid of laughing in the right Place; who is ever decent, because he is naturally servile. After all, *Horace* had the Disadvantage of the Times in which he liv'd; they were better for the Man, but worse for the Satyrist. 'Tis generally said, that those enormous Vices which were practis'd under the Reign of *Domitian*, were not known in the time of *Augustus Caesar*: That therefore *Juvenal* had a larger Field than *Horace*. Little Follies were out of doors, when Oppression was to be scourg'd instead of Avarice; it was no longer time to turn into Ridicule the false Opinions of Philosophers, when the *Roman* Liberty was to be asserted. There was more need of a *Brutus* in *Domitian's* Days, to redeem or mend, than of a *Horace*, if he had then been living, to laugh at a Fly-Catcher. This Reflection at the same time excuses *Horace*, but exalts *Juvenal*. I have ended, before I was aware, the Comparison of *Horace* and *Juvenal*, upon the Topicks of Pleasure and Delight; and indeed; I may safely here conclude that Common-place: for if we make *Horace* our Minister of State in Satyr, and *Juvenal* of our private Pleasures; I think the latter has no ill Bargain of it. Let Profit have the Preheminence of Honour, in the End of Poetry. Pleasure, tho' but the second in Degree, is the first in Favour. And who wou'd not chuse to be lov'd better, rather than to be more esteem'd? But I am enter'd already upon another Topique; which concerns the particular Merits of these two Satyrist. However, I will pursue my Business where I left it; and carry it far-

ther than that common Observation of the several Ages in which these Authors flourish'd. When *Horace* writ his Satyrs, the Monarchy of his *Cæsar* was in its newness, and the Government but just made easy to the conquer'd People. They cou'd not possibly have forgotten the Usurpation of that Prince upon their Freedom, nor the violent Methods which he had us'd, in the compassing that vast Design: They yet remember'd his Proscriptions, and the Slaughter of so many noble *Romans* their Defenders. Amongst the rest, that horrible Action of his, when he forc'd *Livia* from the Arms of her Husband, who was constrain'd to see her marry'd, as *Dion* relates the Story, and, big with Child as she was, convey'd to the Bed of his insulting Rival. The same *Dion Cassius* gives us another Instance of the Crime before mention'd: That *Cornelius Sisenna*, being reproach'd in full Senate, with the licentious Conduct of his Wife, return'd this Answer; That he had marry'd her by the Counsel of *Augustus*: Intimating, says my Author, that *Augustus* had oblig'd him to that Marriage, that he might, under that Covert, have the more free Access unto her. His Adulteries were still before their Eyes, but they must be patient, where they had not Power. In other things that Emperor was moderate enough: Propriety was generally secur'd; and the People entertain'd with publick Shows, and Donatives, to make them more easily digest their lost Liberty. But *Augustus*, who was conscious to himself, of so many Crimes which he had committed, thought in the first Place to provide for his own Reputation, by making an Edict against Lampoons and Satyrs, and the Authors of those defamatory Writings, which my Author *Tacitus*, from the Law-Term, calls *famosos libellos*.

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In the first Book of his *Annals*, he gives the following Account of it, in these Words: *Primus Augustus cognitionem de famosis libellis specie legis ejus, tractavit; commotus Cassii Severi libidine, quâ viros fœminasque inlustres, procacibus scriptis diffamaverat.* Thus in *English*: ‘Augustus was the first, who under the Colour of that Law took Cognisance of Lampoons; being provok’d to it, by the Petulancy of *Cassius Severus*, who had defam’d many illustrious Persons of both Sexes, in his Writings.’ The Law to which *Tacitus* refers, was *Lex hœsæ Majestatis*; commonly call’d, for the sake of Brevity, *Majestas*; or, as we say, High Treason: He means not that this Law had not been Enacted formerly: For it had been made by the *Decemviri*, and was inscrib’d amongst the rest in the Twelve Tables; to prevent the Aspersions of the Roman Majesty, either of the People themselves, or their Religion, or their Magistrates: and the Infringement of it was Capital; that is, the Offender was whipt to Death, with the *Fasces*, which were born before their chief Officers of *Rome*. But *Augustus* was the first, who restor’d that intermitted Law; By the Words, *Under Colour of that Law*, he insinuates that *Augustus* caus’d it to be executed, on pretence of those Libels, which were written by *Cassius Severus*, against the Nobility: But, in truth, to save himself from such defamatory Verses. *Suetonius* likewise makes mention of it thus: *Sparfos de se in Curiâ famosos libellos, nec expavit, & magna curâ redarguit. Ac ne requisitis quidem Auctoribus, id modo censuit, cognoscendum post hac, de iis qui libellos aut carmina ad infamiam cujuscumque sub alieno nomine edant.* *Augustus* was not afraid of Libels, says that Author: Yet he took all care imaginable to have them answer’d; and then decreed, that

that for the time to come, the Authors of them shou'd be punish'd. But *Aurelius* makes it yet more clear, according to my Sense, that this Emperor for his own sake durst not permit them: *Fecit id Augustus in speciem; & quasi gratificaretur Populo Romano, & Primoribus urbis; sed revera ut sibi consuleret: Nam habuit in animo, comprimere nimiam quorundam procacitatem in loquendo, à quâ nec ipse exemptus fuit. Nam suo nomine compescere erat invidiosum, sub alieno facile & utile. Ergò specie legis tractavit, quasi Populi Romani Majestas infamaretur.* This, I think, is a sufficient Comment on that Passage of *Tacitus*; I will add only by the way, that the whole Family of the *Cæsars*, and all their Relations, were included in the Law; because the Majesty of the *Romans* in the time of the Empire was wholly in that House: *Omnia Cæsar erat:* They were all accounted sacred who belong'd to him. As for *Cassius Severus*, he was contemporary with *Horace*; and was the same Poet against whom he writes in his *Epodes*, under this Title, *In Cassiam Severum Maledicum Poetam*; Perhaps intending to kill two Crows, according to our Proverb, with one Stone; and revenge both himself and his Emperor together.

From hence I may reasonably conclude, That *Augustus*, who was not altogether so good as he was wise, had some By-respect in the enacting of this Law: For to do any thing for nothing, was not his Maxim. *Horace*, as he was a Courtier, comply'd with the Interest of his Master; and avoiding the lashing of greater Crimes, confin'd himself to the ridiculing of petty Vices and common Follies; excepting only some reserv'd Cases, in his *Odes* and *Epodes*, of his own particular Quarrels; which either with Permission of the Magistrate,

State, or without it, every Man will revenge; tho' I say not that he should: for *prior læsit*, is a good Excuse in the Civil Law, if Christianity had not taught us to forgive. However, he was not the proper Man to arraign great Vices, at least if the Stories which we hear of him are true, that he practised some, which I will not here mention, out of Honour to him. It was not for a *Clodius* to accuse Adulterers, especially when *Augustus* was of that Number: So that tho' his Age was not exempted from the worst of Villanies, there was no Freedom left to reprehend them, by reason of the Edict. And our Poet was not fit to represent them in an odious Character, because himself was dipt in the same Actions. Upon this Account; without farther insisting on the different Tempers of *Juvenal* and *Horace*, I conclude, that the Subjects which *Horace* chose for Satyr, are of a lower Nature than those of which *Juvenal* has written.

Thus I have treated, in a new Method, the Comparison betwixt *Horace*, *Juvenal*, and *Persius*; somewhat of their particular Manner belonging to all of them is yet remaining to be considered. *Persius* was Grave, and particularly opposed his Gravity to Lewdness, which was the predominant Vice in *Nero's* Court, at the time when he publish'd his Satyrs, which was before that Emperor fell into the Excess of Cruelty. *Horace* was a mild Admonisher, a Court-Satyrists, fit for the gentle Times of *Augustus*, and more fit, for the Reasons which I have already given. *Juvenal* was as proper for his Times, as they for theirs: His was an Age that deserv'd a more severe Chastisement; Vices were more gross and open, more flagitious, more encourag'd by the Example of a Tyrant,

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rant, and more protected by his Authority. Therefore, wheresoever *Juvenal* mentions *Nero*, he means *Dominian*, whom he dares not attack in his own Person, but scourges him by Proxy. *Heinsius* urges in praise of *Horace*, that according to the ancient Art and Law of Satyr, it shou'd be nearer to Comedy than to Tragedy; not declaiming against Vice, but only laughing at it. Neither *Persius* nor *Juvenal* were ignorant of this, for they had both studied *Horace*. And the thing it self is plainly true. But as they had read *Horace*, they had likewise read *Lucilius*, of whom *Persius* says, *fecit Urbem; & genninum fregit in illis*; meaning *Mutius* and *Lupus*: And *Juvenal* also mentions him in these Words: *Ense velut stricto, quoties Lucilius ardens Infremuit*, &c. So that they thought the Imitation of *Lucilius* was more proper to their purpose than that of *Horace*. They changed Satyr, says *Holiday*; but they chang'd it for the better: For the Business being to reform great Vices, Chastisement goes farther than Admonition; whereas a perpetual Grinn, like that of *Horace*, does rather anger than amend a Man.

Thus far that Learned Critick, *Barten Holiday*, whose Interpretation and Illustrations of *Juvenal* are as excellent, as the Verse of his Translation and his *English* are lame and pitiful. For 'tis not enough to give us the Meaning of a Poet, which I acknowledge him to have performed most faithfully; but he must also imitate his Genius, and his Numbers, as far as the *English* will come up to the Elegance of the Original. In few Words, 'tis only for a Poet to translate a Poet. *Holiday* and *Stapylton* had not enough considered this, when they attempted *Juvenal*: But I forbear Reflections; only I beg leave to take notice of this Sentence, where

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where *Holiday* says, *A perpetual Grin, like that of Horace, rather angers than amends a Man.* I cannot give him up the Manner of *Horace* in low Satyr so easily: Let the Chastisements of *Juvenal* be never so necessary for his new Kind of Satyr; let him declaim as wittily and sharply as he pleases, yet still the nicest and most delicate touches of Satyr consist in fine Raillery. This, my Lord, is your particular Talent, to which even *Juvenal* could not arrive. 'Tis not Reading, 'tis not Imitation of an Author, which can produce this Fineness: It must be inborn, it must proceed from a Genius, and particular way of Thinking, which is not to be taught; and therefore not to be imitated by him who has it not from Nature: How easie it is to call Rogue and Villain, and that wittily! But how hard to make a Man appear a Fool, a Blockhead, or a Knave, without using any of those opprobrious Terms! To spare the grossness of the Names, and to do the thing yet more severely, is to draw a full Face, and to make the Nose and Cheeks stand out, and yet not to employ any Depth of Shadowing. This is the Mystery of that Noble Trade; which yet no Master can teach to his Apprentice: He may give the Rules, but the Scholar is never the nearer in his Practice. Neither is it true, that this Fineness of Raillery is offensive. A witty Man is tickled while he is hurt in this Manner; and a Fool feels it not. The occasion of an Offence may possibly be given, but he cannot take it. If it be granted, that in Effect this way does more Mischief; that a Man is secretly wounded, and tho' he be not sensible himself, yet the malicious World will find it for him: Yet there is still a vast difference betwixt the slovenly Butchering of a Man, and the Fineness of a Stroke that separates the

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the Head from the Body, and leaves it standing in its Place. A Man may be capable, as *Jack Ketch's* Wife said of his Servant, of a plain Piece of Work, a bare Hanging; but to make a Malefactor die sweetly, was only belonging to her Husband. I wish I could apply it to my self; if the Reader would be kind enough to think it belongs to me. The Character of *Zimri* in my *Absalom*, is, in my Opinion, worth the whole Poem: 'Tis not bloody, but 'tis ridiculous enough: And he for whom it was intended, was too witty to resent it as an Injury. If I had rail'd, I might have suffer'd for it justly; but I manag'd mine own Work more happily, perhaps more dextrously. I avoided the mention of great Crimes, and apply'd my self to the representing of Blind-sides, and little Extravagances: To which, the wittier a Man is, he is generally the more obnoxious. It succeeded as I wish'd; the Jest went round, and he was laugh'd at in his Turn who began the Frolick.

And thus, my Lord, you see I have preferr'd the Manner of *Horace*, and of your Lordship, in this kind of Satyr, to that of *Juvenal*; and I think, reasonably. *Holiday* ought not to have arraigned so great an Author, for that which was his Excellency and his Merit: Or if he did, on such a palpable Mistake, he might expect that some one might possibly arise, either in his own time, or after him, to rectify his Error, and restore to *Horace* that Commendation, of which he has so unjustly robb'd him. And let the *Manes* of *Juvenal* forgive me, if I say, that this way of *Horace* was the best for amending Manners, as it is the most difficult. His was, an *Ense rescindendum*; but that of *Horace* was a pleasant Cure, with all the Limbs preserv'd entire; and, as our *Mountebanks* tell us
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in their Bills, without keeping the Patient within Doors for a Day. What they promise only, *Horace* has effectually perform'd: Yet I contradict not the Proposition which I formerly advanc'd: *Juvenal's* Times requir'd a more painful kind of Operation: But if he had lived in the Age of *Horace*, I must needs affirm, that he had it not about him. He took the Method which was prescrib'd him by his own Genius; which was sharp and eager; he could not rally, but he could declaim: And as his Provocations were great, he has reveng'd them tragically. This notwithstanding, I am to say another Word, which, as true as it is, will yet displease the partial Admirers of our *Horace*. I have hinted it before; but 'tis Time for me now to speak more plainly.

This Manner of *Horace* is indeed the best; but *Horace* has not executed it altogether so happily, at least not often. The Manner of *Juvenal* is confessed to be inferior to the former; but *Juvenal* has excelled him in his Performance. *Juvenal* has rail'd more wittily than *Horace* has rally'd. *Horace* means to make his Reader laugh; but he is not sure of his Experiment. *Juvenal* always intends to move your Indignation; and he always brings about his Purpose. *Horace*, for ought I know, might have tickled the People of his Age; but amongst the Moderns he is not so successful. They who say he entertains so pleasantly, may perhaps value themselves on the Quickness of their own Understandings, that they can see a Jest farther off than other Men: They may find occasion of Laughter in the Wit-battle of the two Buffoons, *Sormentus* and *Cicerrus*; and hold their Sides for fear of Bursting, when *Rupilius* and *Persius* are scolding. For my own Part, I can only like the Characters

Characters of all Four, which are judiciously given: But for my Heart I cannot so much as smile at their insipid Raillery. I see not why *Persius* should call upon *Brutus*, to revenge him on his Adversary; and that because he had killed *Julius Caesar* for endeavouring to be a King; therefore he shou'd be desir'd to murder *Rupilius*, only because his Name was Mr. King. A miserable Clench, in my Opinion, for *Horace* to record: I have heard honest Mr. *Swan* make many a better, and yet have had the Grace to hold my Countenance. But it may be Puns were then in Fashion, as they were Wit in the Sermons of the last Age, and in the Court of King *Charles II.* I am sorry to say it, for the sake of *Horace*; but certain it is, he has no fine Palate who can feed so heartily on Garbage.

But I have already wearied my self, and doubt not but I have tir'd your Lordship's Patience, with this long, rambling, and I fear trivial Discourse. Upon the one half of the Merits, that is, Pleafure, I cannot but conclude that *Juvenal* was the better Satyrift: They who will descend into his particular Praises may find them at large in the Dissertation of the Learned *Rigaltius* to *Tibullus*. As for *Persius*, I have given the Reasons why I think him inferior to both of them: Yet I have one thing to add on that Subject.

Barten Holiday, who translated both *Juvenal* and *Persius*, has made this Distinction betwixt them, which is no less true than witty; That, in *Persius*, the Difficulty is to find a Meaning; in *Juvenal* to chuse a Meaning: So Crabbed is *Persius*, and so Copious is *Juvenal*: So much the Understanding is employ'd in one, and so much the Judgment in the other. So difficult it is to find
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any Sense in the former, and the best Sense of the latter.

If, on the other side, any one suppose I have commended *Horace* below his Merit, when I have allow'd him but the Second Place, I desire him to consider, if *Juvenal*, a Man of excellent Natural Endowments, besides the Advantages of Diligence and Study, and coming after him, and building upon his Foundations, might not probably, with all these Helps, surpass him? And whether it be any Dishonour to *Horace* to be thus surpassed; since no Art, or Science, is at once begun and perfected, but that it must pass first through many Hands, and even through several Ages? If *Lucilius* cou'd add to *Ennius*, and *Horace* to *Lucilius*, why, without any Diminution to the Fame of *Horace*, might not *Juvenal* give the last Perfection to that Work? Or rather, what Disreputation is it to *Horace*, that *Juvenal* excels in the Tragical Satyr, as *Horace* does in the Comical? I have read over attentively both *Heinsius* and *Dacier*, in their Commendations of *Horace*; but I can find no more in either of them, for the preference of him to *Juvenal*. than the instructive Part; the Part of Wisdom, and not that of Pleasure; which therefore is here allow'd him, notwithstanding what *Scaliger* and *Rigaltius* have pleaded to the contrary for *Juvenal*. And to shew that I am impartial, I will here Translate what *Dacier* has said on that Subject.

I cannot give a more just Idea of the Two Books of Satyrs made by *Horace*, than by comparing them to the Statues of the *Sileni*, to which *Atcibiaues* compares *Socrates*, in the *Symposium*. They were Figures, which had nothing of Agreeable, nothing of Beauty on their Out-side: But
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when any one took the pains to open them, and search into them, he there found the Figures of all the Deities. So, in the Shape that *Horace* presents himself to us, in his Satyrs, we see nothing at the first View which deserves our Attention. It seems that he is rather an Amusement for Children, than for the serious Consideration of Men: But when we take away his Crust, and that which hides him from our Sight; when we discover him to the Bottom, then we find all the Divinities in a full Assembly: That is to say, all the Virtues which ought to be the continual Exercise of those, who seriously endeavour to correct their Vices.

'Tis easy to observe, that *Dacier*, in this noble Similitude, has confin'd the Praise of his Author wholly to the Instructive Part: The Commendations turns on this, and so does that which follows.

In these two Books of Satyr, 'tis the Business of *Horace* to instruct us how to combat our Vices, to regulate our Passions, to follow Nature, to give Bounds to our Desires, to distinguish betwixt Truth and Falshood, and betwixt our Conceptions of Things, and Things themselves: To come back from our prejudicate Opinions, to understand exactly the Principles and Motives of all our Actions; and to avoid the Ridicule, into which all Men necessarily fall, who are intoxicated with those Notions which they have receiv'd from their Masters; and which they obstinately retain, without examining whether or no they be founded on right Reason.

In a Word, he labours to render us happy in relation to our selves, agreeable and faithful to our Friends, and discreet, serviceable, and well-bred in relation to those with whom we are oblig'd to live,

live, and to converse. To make his Figures intelligible, to conduct his Readers through the Labyrinth of some perplex'd Sentence, or obscure Parenthesis, is no greater Matter: And, as *Epictetus* says, there is nothing of Beauty in all this, or what is worthy of a prudent Man. The principal Business, and which is of most Importance to us, is to shew the Use, the Reason, and the Proof of his Precepts.

They who endeavour not to correct themselves, according to so exact a Model; are just like the Patients, who have open before them a Book of admirable Receipts for their Diseases, and please themselves with reading it, without comprehending the Nature of the Remedies; or how to apply them to their Cure.

Let *Horace* go off with these Encomiums, which he has so well deserv'd.

To conclude the Contention betwixt our three Poets, I will use the Words of *Virgil*, in his *Fifth Æneid*, where *Æneas* proposes the Rewards of the Foot Race, to the three first, who should reach the Goal. *Tres præmia primi, accipient; flavaque Caput nectentur Olivâ*: Let these three Ancients be preferred to all the Moderns; as first arriving at the Goal: Let them all be Crown'd as Victors, with the Wreath that properly belongs to Satyr. But, after that, with this Distinction amongst themselves, *Primus equum phaleris insignem, Victor habeto*. Let *Juvenal* ride first in Triumph. *Alter Amazoniam pharetram; plenamque Sagittis Threiciis, lato quam circumplectitur anro Balteus; & terribi subnectit Fibula gemma*. Let *Horace* who is the Second, and but just the Second, carry off the Quivers and the Arrows, as the Badges of his Satyr; and the Golden Belt and the Diamond But-

ton. *Tertius*; *Angolico* hoc *Clypeo* contentam abito.
And let *Persius*, the last of the first three Worthies, be contented with this *Grecian* Shield; and with Victory not only over all the *Grecians*, who were ignorant of the *Roman* Satyr, but over all the Moderns in succeeding Ages; excepting *Boileau* and your Lordship.

And thus I have given the History of Satyr, and deriv'd it as from *Ennius*, to your Lordship; that is, from its first Rudiments of Barbarity, to its last Polishing and Perfection: Which is, with *Virgil*, in his Address to *Augustus*;

— nomen famâ tot ferre per annos,
Tiboni primâ quot abest ab origine *Cæsar*.

I said only from *Ennius*; but I may safely carry it higher, as far as *Livius Andronicus*; who, as I have said formerly, taught the first Play at *Rome*, in the Year *ab Urbe conditâ* CCCCXIV. I have since desir'd my Learned Friend Mr. *Maidwell*, to compute the Difference of Times, betwixt *Aristophanes* and *Livius Andronicus*; and he assures me from the best Chronologers, that *Plutus*, the last of *Aristophanes's* Plays, was Represented at *Athens*, in the Year of the 97th *Olympiad*; which agrees with the Year *Ubi Condita* CCCLXIV. So that the difference of Years betwixt *Aristophanes* and *Andronicus* is 150; from whence I have probably deduc'd, that *Livius Andronicus*, who was a *Grecian*, had read the Plays of the Old Comedy, which were Satyrical, and also of the New; for *Menander* was fifty Years before him, which must needs be a great light to him, in his own Plays, that were of the Satyrical Nature. That the *Romans* had Farces before this, 'tis true; but then they had no Com-

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munication with *Greece*: So that *Andronicus* was the first who wrote after the manner of the Old Comedy, in his Plays; he was imitated by *Ennius*, about thirty Years afterwards. Tho' the former writ Fables; the latter, speaking properly, began the *Roman Satyr*. According to that Description, which *Juvenal* gives of it in his First; *Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas, Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli*. This is that in which I have made bold to differ from *Casaubon*, *Rigaltius*, *Dacier*, and indeed from all the Modern Criticks; that not *Ennius*, but *Andronicus* was the first; who by the *Arebae Comœdia* of the *Greeks*, added many Beauties to the first Rude and Barbarous *Roman Satyr*: Which sort of Poem, tho' we had not deriv'd from *Rome*, yet Nature teaches it Mankind, in all Ages, and in every Country.

'Tis but necessary, that after so much has been said of Satyr, some Definition of it should be given. *Heinsius*, in his Dissertations on *Horace*, makes it for me, in these Words; Satyr is a kind of Poetry, without a Series of Action, invented for the purging of our Minds; in which Human Vices, Ignorance, and Errors, and all things besides, which are produc'd from them, in every Man, are severely Reprehended; partly Dramatically, partly Simply, and sometimes in both kinds of speaking; but for the most part Figuratively, and Overtly; consisting in a loose familiar way, chiefly in a sharp and pungent manner of Speech; but partly, also, in a Facetious and Civil way of Jesting; by which either Hatred, or Laughter, or Indignation is moved. — Where I cannot but observe, that this obscure and perplex'd Definition, or rather Description of Satyr, is wholly accommodated to the *Horatian* way; and excluding the Works of *Juvenal* and *Persius*, as foreign from that

that kind of Poem: The Clause in the Beginning of it (*without a Series of Action*) distinguishes Satyr properly from Stage-Plays; which are all of one Action, and one continued Series of Action. The End or Scope of Satyr is to purge the Passions; so far it is common to the Satyrs of *Juvenal* and *Persius*: The rest which follows, is also generally belonging to all three; 'till he comes upon us, with the excluding Clause (*consisting in a low familiar way of Speech*) which is the proper Character of *Horace*; and from which, the other two, for their Honour be it spoken, are far distant. But how come Lowness of Style and the Familiarity of Words to be so much the Propriety of Satyr, that without them, a Poet can be no more a Satyrist, than without Risibility he can be a Man? Is the Fault of *Horace* to be made the Virtue and standing Rule of this Poem? Is the *Grande Sophos* of *Persius*, and the Sublimity of *Juvenal* to be Circumscrib'd, with the Meanness of Words and Vulgarity of Expression? If *Horace* refused the pains of Numbers, and the loftiness of Figures, are they bound to follow so ill a Precedent? Let him walk a-foot with his Pad in his hand, for his own Pleasure; but let not them be accounted no Poets, who chuse to mount, and shew their Horsemanship. *Holiday* is not afraid to say, that there never was such a fall, as from his Odes to his Satyrs, and that he, injuriously to himself, unturn'd his Harp. The Majestique way of *Persius* and *Juvenal* was new when they began it; but 'tis old to us; and what Poems have not, with Time, received an Alteration in their Fashion? Which Alteration, says *Holiday*, is to after-times, as good a Warrant as the first. Has not *Virgil* chang'd the Manners of *Homer's* Heroes in his *Æneid*? certainly he has, and
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for the better. For *Virgil's* Age was more Civiliz'd, and better bred; and he writ according to the Politeness of *Rome*, under the Reign of *Augustus Cæsar*; not to the Rudeness of *Agamemnon's* Age, or the Times of *Homer*. Why should we offer to confine free Spirits to one form, when we cannot so much as confine our Bodies to one Fashion of Apparel? Wou'd not *Donn's* Satyrs, which abound with so much Wit, appear more charming, if he had taken care of his Words, and of his Numbers? But he followed *Horace* so very close, that of Necessity he must fall with him: And I may safely say it of this present Age, That if we are not so great Wits as *Donn*, yet, certainly, we are better Poets.

But I have said enough, and it may be too much, on this Subject. Will your Lordship be pleas'd, to Prolong my Audienc'e, only so far, till I tell you my own trivial Thoughts, how a Modern Satyr shou'd be made. I will not deviate in the least from the Precepts and Examples of the Ancients, who were always our best Masters. I will only illustrate them, and discover some of the hidden Beauties in their Designs, that we thereby may form our own in imitation of them. Will you please but to observe, that *Persius*, the least in Dignity of all the Three, has notwithstanding been the first, who has discover'd to us this important Secret, in the designing of a perfect Satyr; that it ought only to treat of one Subject; to be confin'd to one particular Theme; or, at least, to one principally. If other Vices occur in the Management of the Chief, they should only be transiently lash'd, and not be insisted on, so as to make the Design double. As in a Play of the *English* Fashion, which we call a *Tragedy*, there is to be but one main

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Design : And tho' there be an Under-plot, or Second Walk of Comical Characters and Adventures, yet they are subservient to the Chief Fable, carry'd along under it, and helping to it ; so that the *Drama* may not seem a Monster with two Heads. Thus the *Copernican* System of the Planets makes the Moon to be mov'd by the motion of the Earth, and carry'd about her Orb, as a Dependent of hers. *Mascardi* in his Discourse of the *Doppia favola*, or double tale in Plays, gives an Instance of it, in the famous Pastoral of *Guarini*, call'd *Il Pastor Fido* ; where *Corisca* and the Satyr are the Under-parts : Yet we may observe, that *Corisca* is brought into the Body of the Plot, and made subservient to it. 'Tis certain, that the Divine Wit of *Horace* was not ignorant of this Rule, that a Play, though it consists of many Parts, must yet be one in the Action, and must drive on the Accomplishment of one design ; for he gives this very Precept, *Sit quodvis simplex duntaxat & unum* ; yet he seems not much to mind it in his Satyrs, many of them consisting of more Arguments than one ; and the second without dependance on the first. *Casaubon* has observ'd this before me, in his Preference of *Perfius* to *Horace* : and will have his own belov'd Author to be the first, who found out, and introduc'd this Method of confining himself to one Subject. I know it may be urg'd in defence of *Horace*, that this Unity is not necessary ; because the very Word *Satura* signifies a Dish plentifully stor'd with all variety of Fruits and Grains. Yet *Juvenal*, who calls his Poems a *Farrago*, which is a Word of the same signification with *Satura*, has chosen to follow the same Method of *Perfius*, and not of *Horace*. And *Boileau*, whose Example alone is a sufficient Authority, has wholly confin'd

fin'd himself, in all his Satyrs, to this Unity of Design. That variety which is not to be found in any one Satyr, is, at least, in many, written on several Occasions. And if Variety be of absolute necessity in every one of them, according to the Etymology of the Word; yet it may arise naturally from one Subject, as it is diversly treated, in the several Subordinate Branches of it; all relating to the Chief. It may be illustrated accordingly with variety of Examples in the Subdivisions of it; and with as many Precepts as there are Members of it; which all together may compleat that *Olla*, or Hotch-potch, which is properly a Satyr.

Under this Unity of Theme, or Subject, is comprehended another Rule for perfecting the Design of true Satyr. The Poet is bound, and that *ex Officio*, to give his Reader some one Precept of moral Virtue; and to caution him against some one particular Vice or Folly. Other Virtues, subordinate to the first, may be recommended, under that Chief Head; and other Vices or Follies may be scourged, besides that which he principally intends. But he is chiefly to inculcate one Virtue, and insist on that. Thus *Juvenal* in every Satyr, excepting the first, ties himself to one Principal Instructive Point, or to the shunning of Moral Evil. Even in the sixth, which seems only an Arraignment of the whole Sex of Womankind; there is a latent Admonition to avoid Ill Women, by shewing how very few, who are Virtuous and Good, are to be found amongst them. But this, tho' the wittiest of all his Satyrs, has yet the least of Truth or Instruction in it. He has run himself into his old declamatory way, and almost forgotten that he was now setting up for a Moral Poet.

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Persius is never wanting to us in some profitable Doctrine, and in exposing the opposite Vices to it. His kind of Philosophy is one, which is the Stoique; and every Satyr is a Comment on one particular *Dogma* of that Sect; unless we will except the first, which is against bad Writers; and yet even there he forgets not the Precepts of the *Porch*. In general, all Virtues are every where to be praised and recommended to Practice; and all Vices to be reprehended, and made either Odious or Ridiculous; or else there is a Fundamental Error in the whole Design.

I have already declar'd who are the only Persons that are the Adequate Object of private Satyr, and who they are that may properly be exposed by Name for publick Examples of Vices and Follies; and therefore I will trouble your Lordship no farther with them. Of the best and finest manner of Satyr, I have said enough in the Comparison betwixt *Juvenal* and *Horace*: 'Tis that sharp, well-manner'd way, of laughing a Folly out of Countenance, of which your Lordship is the best Master in this Age. I will proceed to the Versification, which is most proper for it, and add somewhat to what I have said already on that Subject. The sort of Verse which is call'd *Burlesque*, consisting of Eight Syllables, or Four Feet, is that which our excellent *Hudibras* has chosen. I ought to have mentioned him before, when I spake of *Donn*; but by a slip of an Old Man's Memory he was forgotten. The Worth of his Poem is too well known to need any Commendation, and he is above my Censure: His Satyr is of the *Varronian* kind, tho' unmix'd with Prose. The Choice of his Numbers is suitable enough to his Design, as he has manag'd it: But in any other Hand, the

Shortness

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Shortness of his Verse, and the quick returns of Rhyme, had debased the Dignity of Style. And besides, the double Rhyme, (a necessary Companion of Burlesque Writing) is not so proper for Manly Satyr, for it turns Earnest too much to Jest, and gives us a Boyish kind of Pleasure. It tickles awkwardly with a kind of Pain; to the best sort of Readers; we are pleased ungratefully, and if I may say so, against our liking. We thank him not for giving us that unseasonable Delight, when we know he could have given us a better, and more solid. He might have left that Task to others, who not being able to put in Thought, can only make us grin with the Excrecence of a Word of two or three Syllables in the Close. 'Tis, indeed, below so great a Master to make use of such a little Instrument. But his good Sense is perpetually shining through all he writes; it affords us not the time of finding Faults. We pass through the Levity of his Rhyme, and are immediately carry'd into some admirable useful Thought. After all, he has chosen this kind of Verse, and has written the best in it; And had he taken another, he would always have excelled. As we say of a Court-Favourite, that whatsoever his Office be, he still makes it uppermost, and most beneficial to himself.

The Quickness of your Imagination, my Lord, has already prevented me; and you know beforehand, that I wou'd prefer the Verse of Ten Syllables, which we call the *English* Heroique, to that of Eight. This is truly my Opinion: For this sort of Number is more roomy: The Thought can turn it self with greater ease in a larger compass. When the Rhyme comes too thick upon us, it straitens the Expression; we are thinking of the Close, when we shou'd be employ'd in adorning

the Thought. It makes a Poet giddy with turning in a Space too narrow for his Imagination; he loses many Beauties, without gaining one Advantage. For a Burlesque Rhyme, I have already concluded to be none; or if it were, 'tis more easily purchas'd in Ten Syllables than in Eight: In both occasions 'tis as in a Tennis-Court, when the Stroaks of greater force are given, when we strike out and play at length. *Tassone* and *Boileau* have left us the best Examples of this way, in the *Secchia Rapita*, and the *Lutrin*. And next them *Merlin Coccajus* in his *Baldus*. I will speak only of the two former, because the last is written in Latin Verse. The *Secchia Rapita* is an *Italian* Poem, a Satyr of the *Varronian* kind. 'Tis written in the Stanza of Eight, which is their Measure for Heroique Verse. The Words are stately, the Numbers smooth, the Turn both of Thoughts and Words is happy. The first six Lines of the Stanza seem Majestical and Severe; but the two last turn them all into a pleasant Ridicule. *Boileau*, if I am not much deceiv'd, has model'd from hence his famous *Lutrin*. He had read the Burlesque Poetry of *Scarron*, with some kind of Indignation, as witty as it was, and found nothing in *France* that was worthy of his Imitation. But he copy'd the *Italian* so well, that his own may pass for an Original. He writes it in the *French* Heroique Verse, and calls it an Heroique Poem: His Subject is Trivial, but his Verse is Noble. I doubt not but he had *Virgil* in his Eye, for we find many admirable Imitations of him, and some *Parodies*; as particularly this Passage in the Fourth of the *Æneids*.

Nec

*Nec tibi Diva Parens; generis nec Dardanus Auctor,
Perfide; sed duris genuit te caustibus horrens
Caucasus; Hyrcanæque admôrunt ubera Tigres.*

Which he thus Translates keeping to the Words,
but altering the Sense:

*Non, ton Pere a Paris, ne fut point Boulanger;
Et tu n'es point du sang de Gervais Horloger:
Ta Mere ne fut point la Maitresse d'un Coche;
Causase dans ses flancs, te forma d'une Roché:
Une Tigresse affreuse, en quelque Antre écarté
Te fit, avec son lait, succer sa Cruauté.*

And, as *Virgil* in his Fourth *Georgique* of the Bees,
perpetually raises the Lowness of his Subject, by the
Loftiness of his Words; and ennobles it by Compa-
risons drawn from Empires, and from Monarchs.

*Admiranda tibi levium spectacula rerum,
Magnanimosque Duces, totinsque ordine gentis
Mores & studia, & populos, & praelia dicam.*

And again:

*Sit Genus immortale manet; multosque per annos
Stat fortuna domus, & avi numerantur avorum.*

We see *Boileau* pursuing him in the same flights;
and scarcely yielding to his Master. This, I think,
my Lord, to be the most Beautiful, and most No-
ble kind of Satyr. Here is the Majesty of the He-
roique, finely mix'd with the Venom of the other;
and raising the Delight which otherwise wou'd be
flat and vulgar, by the Sublimity of the Expression.

I cou'd say somewhat more of the Delicacy of this and some other of his Satyrs; but it might turn to his Prejudice, if 'twere carry'd back to *France*.

I have given your Lordship but this bare hint, in what manner this sort of Satyr may best be manag'd. Had I time, I cou'd enlarge on the beautiful Turns of Words and Thoughts; which are as requisite in this, as in Heroïque Poetry it self; of which the Satyr is undoubtedly a Species. With these Beautiful Turns I confess my self to have been unacquainted, till about twenty Years ago, in a Conversation which I had with that Noble Wit of *Scotland*, Sir *George Mackenzy*: He ask'd me why I did not imitate in my Verses the Turns of Mr. *Waller* and Sir *John Denham*; of which, he repeated many to me: I had often read with pleasure, and with some profit, those two Fathers of our *English* Poetry; but had not seriously enough consider'd those Beauties which give the last Perfection to their Works. Some sprinklings of this kind I had also formerly in my Plays; but they were casual, and not design'd. But this hint, thus seasonably given me, first made me sensible of my own Wants, and brought me afterwards to seek for the supply of them in other *English* Authors. I look'd over the Darling of my Youth, the famous *Cowley*; there I found, instead of them, the Points of Wit, and Quirks of Epigram, even in the *Davideis*, a Heroick Poem, which is of an opposite nature to those *Puerilities*; but no elegant Turns, either on the Word or on the Thought. Then I consulted a greater Genius (without offence to the *Manes* of that Noble Author) I mean *Milton*; but as he endeavours every where to express *Homer*, whose Age had not arriv'd to that fineness, I found in him a true Sublimity, lofty Thoughts, which were clothed

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clothed with admirable *Grecisms*, and ancient Words, which he had been digging from the Mines of *Chaucer* and *Spencer*, and which, with all their Rusticity, had somewhat of Venerable in them. But I found not there neither that for which I look'd. At last I had recourse to his Master, *Spencer*, the Author of that immortal Poem call'd the *Fairy Queen*; and there I met with that which I had been looking for so long in vain. *Spencer* had study'd *Virgil* to as much advantage as *Milton* had done *Homer*; and amongst the rest of his Excellencies had Copy'd that. Looking farther into the *Italian*, I found *Tasso* had done the same; nay more, that all the Sonnets in that Language, are on the turn of the first thought; which Mr. *Walsh*, in his late ingenious Preface to his Poems, has observ'd. In short, *Virgil* and *Ovid* are the two Principal Fountains of them in Latin Poem. And the *French* at this day are so fond of them, that they judge them to be the first Beauties. *Delicate & bien tourné*, are the highest Commendations, which they bestow, on somewhat which they think a Master-Piece.

An Example of the Turn on Words, amongst a thousand others, is that in the last Book of *Ovid's Metamorphoses*:

Hec quantum scelus est, in viscera, viscera cantis!
Congestoque avidum pinguescere corpore corpus;
Alteriusque Animantem, Animantis vivere leto.

An Example on the Turn both of Thoughts and Words, is to be found in *Catullus*; in the Complaint of *Ariadne*, when she was left by *Theseus*:

Turn

*Turn jam nulla viro juranti femina credat;
Nulla viri speret Sermones esse fideles:
Qui dum aliquid cupiens animus prægestit apiscî,
Nil metuant jurare; nihil promittere parcunt.
Sed simul ac cupida mentis satiata libido est,
Dicta nihil metuere p̃nihil perjuria curant.*

An extraordinary Turn upon the Words, is that in Ovid's *Epistola Heroidum*, of Sappho to Phaon:

*Sinisi quæ formâ poterit te digna videri,
Nulla futura tua est, nulla futura tua est.*

Lastly, a Turn which I cannot say is absolutely on Words, for the Thought turns with them, is in the Fourth *Georgique* of Virgil; where Orpheus is to receive his Wife from Hell, on express Condition not to look on her, till she was come on Earth:

*Cum subita incantam dementia cepit Amantem;
Ignoscenda quidem, scirent si ignoscere Manes.*

I will not burthen your Lordship with more of them; for I write to a Master, who understands them better than my self. But I may safely conclude them to be great Beauties; I might descend also to the Mechanick Beauties of Heroick Verse; but we have yet no English *Prosodia*, not so much as a tolerable Dictionary, or a Grammar; so that our Language is in a manner Barbarous; and what Government will encourage any one, or more, who are capable of refining it, I know not: But nothing under a Publick Expence can go through with it. And I rather fear a declination of the Lan-

Language, than hope an advancement of it in the present Age.

I am still speaking to you, my Lord: tho' in all probability, you are already out of hearing. Nothing which my Meanness can produce, is worthy of this long attention. But I am come to the last Petition of *Abraham*; If there be Ten Righteous Lines, in this vast Preface, spare it for their sake; and also spare the next City, because it is but a little one.

I wou'd excuse the Performance of this Translation, if it were all my own; but the better, tho' not the greater part being the Work of some Gentlemen, who have succeeded very happily in their Undertaking; let their Excellencies atone for my Imperfections, and those of my Sons. I have perus'd some of the Satyrs, which are done by other Hands; and they seem to me as perfect in their kind, as any thing I have seen in English Verse. The common way which we have taken, is not a literal Translation, but a kind of Paraphrase; or somewhat which is yet more loose, betwixt a Paraphrase and Imitation. It was not possible for us, or any Men, to have made it pleasant any other way. If rendring the exact Sense of these Authors, almost Line for Line, had been our Business, *Barten Holiday* had done it already to our hands: And, by the help of his Learned Notes and Illustrations, not only *Juvenal* and *Persius*, but what yet is more obscure, his own Verses, might be understood.

But he wrote for Fame, and wrote to Scholars: We write only for the Pleasure and Entertainment of those Gentlemen and Ladies, who tho' they are not Scholars, are not Ignorant: Persons of Understanding and good Sense; who not having been conversant in the Original, or at least not having made

made *Latin* Verse so much their Business, as to be Critiques in it, wou'd be glad to find, if the Wit of our two great Authors be answerable to their Fame and Reputation in the World. We have therefore endeavour'd to give the Publick all the Satisfaction we are able in this kind.

And if we are not altogether so faithful to our Author, as our Predecessors *Holiday* and *Stapylton*; yet we may challenge to our selves this Praise, That we shall be far more pleasing to our Readers. We have follow'd our Authors at greater Distance, tho' not Step by Step, as they have done. For oftentimes they have gone so close, that they have trod on the Heels of *Juvenal* and *Persius*, and hurt them by their too near Approach. A noble Author wou'd not be pursu'd too close by a Translator. We lose his Spirit, when we think to take his Body. The grosser Part remains with us, but the Soul is flown away, in some Noble Expression, or some delicate Turn of Words, or Thought. Thus *Holiday*, who made this way his Choice, seiz'd the Meaning of *Juvenal*; but the Poetry has always 'scap'd him.

They who will not grant me, that Pleasure is one of the Ends of Poetry, but that it is only a Means of compassing the only End, which is Instruction; must yet allow, that without the Means of Pleasure, the Instruction is but a bare and dry Philosophy; a crude Preparation of Morals, which we may have from *Aristotle*, and *Epictetus*, with more Profit than from any Poet. Neither *Holiday* nor *Stapylton* have imitated *Juvenal*, in the Poetical Part of him, his Diction and his Elocution. Nor had they been Poets, as neither of them were; yet in the way they took, it was impossible for them to have succeeded in the Poetique Part.

The

The *Engliſh* Verſe, which we call Heroique, conſiſts of no more than Ten Syllables; the *Latin* Hexameter ſometimes riſes to Seventeen; as for Example, this Verſe in *Virgil*:

Pulverulenta putrem ſonitu quatit ungula Campum.

Here is the difference of no leſs than Seven Syllables in a Line, betwixt the *Engliſh* and the *Latin*. Now the Medium of theſe, is about Fourteen Syllables; becauſe the Dactyle is a more frequent Foot in Hexameters than the Spondee.

But *Holiday*, without conſidering that he writ with the diſadvantage of Four Syllables leſs in every Verſe, endeavours to make one of his Lines to comprehend the Senſe of one of *Juvenal*'s. According to the Falſity of the Proposition, was the Succeſs. He was forc'd to crowd his Verſe with ill-ſounding Monofyllables, of which our barbarous Language affords him a wild Plenty: And by that means he arriv'd at his pedantick End, which was to make a literal Tranſlation: His Verſes have nothing of Verſe in them, but only the worſt part of it the Rhime; and that, into the Bargain, is far from good. But, which is more intolerable, by cramming his ill-choſen, and worſe-ſounding Monofyllables ſo cloſe together; the very Senſe which he endeavours to explain, is become more obſcure than that of his Author. So that *Holiday* himſelf cannot be underſtood, without as large a Commentary, as that which he makes on his two Authors. For my own Part, I can make a ſhift to find the Meaning of *Juvenal* without his Notes: But his Tranſlation is more difficult than his Author. And I find Beauties in the *Latin* to recompence my Pains; but in *Holiday* and *Stapylton*, my
Ears,

Ears, in the first Place, are mortally offended ; and then their Sense is so perplex'd, that I return to the Original, as the more pleasing Task, as well as the more easie.

This must be said for our Translation, that if we give not the whole Sense of *Juvenal*, yet we give the most considerable Part of it: We give it, in General, so clearly, that few Notes are sufficient to make us Intelligible. We make our Author at least appear in a Poetique Dress. We have actually made him more Sounding, and more Elegant, than he was before in *English*: And have endeavour'd to make him speak that kind of *English*, which he wou'd have spoken had he liv'd in *England*, and had written to this Age. If sometimes any of us (and 'tis but seldom) make him express the Customs and Manners of our Native Country, rather than of *Rome*; 'tis, either when there was some kind of Analogy, betwixt their Customs and ours; or when, to make him more easie to Vulgar Understandings, we give him those Manners which are familiar to us. But I defend not this Innovation, 'tis enough if I can excuse it. For to speak sincerely, the Manners of Nations and Ages are not to be confounded: We shou'd either make them *English*, or leave them *Roman*. If this can neither be defended, nor excus'd, let it be pardon'd, at least, because it is acknowledg'd; and so much the more easly, as being a Fault which is never committed without some Pleasure to the Reader.

Thus, my Lord, having troubled you with a tedious Visit, the best Manners will be shewn in the least Ceremony. I will slip away while your Back is turn'd, and while you are otherwise employ'd: With great Confusion, for having entertain'd you so long with this Discourse; and for having no
7
other

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other Recompence to make you, than the Worthy
Labours of my Fellow-Undertakers in this Work,
and the Thankful Acknowledgments, Prayers and
perpetual good Wishes of,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's

Most Obliged, Most Humble,

and Most Obedient Servant,

Aug. 18. 1691.

John Dryden.



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JUVE-



S.1.

p.1.



J U V E N A L.

THE
FIRST SATYR.

 By Mr. D R Y D E N.

The ARGUMENT.

The Poet gives us first a kind of humorous Reason for his Writing : That being provok'd by hearing so many ill Poets rehearse their Works, he does himself Justice on them, by giving them as bad as they bring. But since no Man will rank himself with all Writers, 'tis easy to conclude, that if such Wretches cou'd draw an Audience, he thought it no hard matter to excel them, and gain a greater Esteem with the Publick. Next he informs us more openly, why he rather addict's himself to Satyr, than any other kind of Poetry. And here he discovers that it is not so much his Indignation to ill Poets, as to ill Men, which has prompted him to write. He therefore gives us a summary and general view of the Vices and Follies reigning in his time. So that this first Satyr is the natural

B

Ground-work

Ground-work of all the rest. Herein he confines himself to no one Subject, but strikes indifferently at all Men in his way: In every following Satyr he has chosen some particular Moral which he won'd inculcate; and lashes some particular Vice or Folly, (An Art with which our Lampooners are not much acquainted.) But our Poet being desirous to reform his own Age, but not daring to attempt it by an Overt-act of naming living Persons, inveighs only against those who were infamous in the times immediately preceding his, whereby he not only gives a fair warning to Great Men, that their Memory lies at the mercy of future Poets and Historians, but also with a finer stroke of his Pen, brands even the living, and personates them under dead Mens Names.

I have avoided as much as I could possibly the borrow'd Learning of Marginal Notes and Illustrations, and for that Reason have Translated this Satyr somewhat largely. And freely own (if it be a fault) that I have likewise omitted most of the Proper Names, because I thought they won'd not much edify the Reader. To conclude, if in two or three places I have deserted all the Commentators, 'tis because they first deserted my Author, or at least have left him in so much Obscurity, that too much room is left for guessing.

STILL shall I hear, and never quit the Score,
Stunn'd with hoarse ¹ Codrus' Theſeid, o'er and o'er?
Shall this Man's Elegies and t'other's Play
Unpunish'd murder a long Summer's Day?

¹ Codrus, or it may be Cor- | the Life and Actions of The-
dus, a bad Poet, who wrote | ſews.

Huge

Huge ² *Telephus*, a formidable Page,
 Cries Vengeance; and ³ *Orestes*' bulky Rage
 Unsatisfy'd with Margins closely writ,
 Foams o'er the Covers, and not finish'd yet.
 No Man can take a more familiar Note
 Of his own Home, than I of *Vulcan's* Grott,
 Or ⁴ *Mars his Grove*, or hollow Winds that blow
 From *Ætna's* top, or tortur'd Ghosts below.
 I know by rote the fam'd Exploits of *Greece*;
 The Centaurs fury, and the Golden Fleece;
 Through the thick Shades th' Eternal Scribler bauls,
 And shakes the Statues on their Pedestals.
 The ⁵ best and worst on the same Theme employs
 His Muse, and plagues us with an equal Noise.

Provok'd by these Incurable Fools,
 I left declaiming in Pedantick Schools;
 Where, with Men-Boys, I strove to get Renown,
 Advising ⁶ *Sylla* to a private Gown.
 But, since the World with Writing is possess'd,
 I'll versify in spite; and do my best,
 To make as much Waste-paper as the rest.

}

But why I lift aloft the Satyr's ⁷ Rod,
 And tread the Path which fam'd *Lucilius* trod,

² *Telephus* the Name of a Tragedy.

³ *Orestes*, another Tragedy.

⁴ *Mars his Grove*. Some Commentators take this Grove to be a Place where Poets were us'd to repeat their Works to the People; but more probably, both this and *Vulcan's* Grott, or Cave, and the rest of the Places and Names here mention'd, are only meant for the Common-Places of *Homer*,

in his *Iliad*, and *Odyssæy*.

⁵ The best and worst; that is, the best and the worst Poets.

⁶ Advising *Sylla*, &c. This was one of the Themes given in the Schools of Rhetoricians, in the deliberative kind; Whether *Sylla* should lay down the Supreme Power of Dictatorship, or still keep it.

⁷ *Lucilius*, the first Satyrist of the Romans, who wrote long before *Horace*.

Attend the Causes which my Muse have led:
 When Sable's Eunuchs mount the Marriage-Bed,
 When ⁸ Mannish *Mevia*, that two-handed Whore,
 Astride on Horse-back hunts the *Tuscan* Bear,
 When all our Lords are by his Wealth outvy'd,
 Whose ⁹ Razour on my callow Beard was try'd;
 When I behold the Spawn of conquer'd *Nile*,
Crispinus ¹⁰, both in Birth and Manners vile,
 Pacing in Pomp, with Cloak of *Tyrian* Dye
 Chang'd oft a-day for needful Luxury;
 And finding oft occasion to be fan'd,
 Ambitious to produce his Lady-Hand;
 Charg'd ¹¹ with light Summer-rings his Fingers sweat,
 Unable to support a Gem of weight:
 Such fulsome Objects meeting every where,
 'Tis hard to write, but harder to forbear.
 To view so lewd a Town, and to refrain,
 What hoops of Iron cou'd my Spleen contain!
 When ¹² pleading *Matho*, born abroad for Air,
 With his fat Paunch fills his new-fashion'd Chair,
 And after him the Wretch in Pomp convey'd,
 Whose Evidence his Lord and Friend betray'd,
 And but the wish'd Occasion does attend
 From the poor Nobles the last Spoils to rend,
 Whom ev'n Spies dread as their Superior Fiend,
 And bribe with Presents; or, when Presents fail,
 They send their prostituted Wives for Bail:

}

⁸ *Mevia*, a Name put for any impudent or Mannish Woman.

⁹ *Whose Razour*, &c. *Juvenal's* Barber now grown Wealthy.

¹⁰ *Crispinus*, an Egyptian Slave; now by his Riches transform'd into a Nobleman.

¹¹ *Charg'd with light Sum-*

mer Rings, &c. The Romans were grown so Effeminate in *Juvenal's* time, that they wore light Rings in the Summer, and heavier in the Winter.

¹² *Matho*, a famous Lawyer, mentioned in other Places by *Juvenal* and *Martial*.

When

When Night-performance holds the Place of Merit,
 And Brawn and Back the next of Kin disherit;
 For such good Parts are in Preferment's way,
 The Rich Old Madam never fails to pay
 Her Legacies, by Nature's Standard giv'n,
 One gains an Ounce, another gains Eleven:
 A dear-bought Bargain, all things duly weigh'd,
 For which their thrice concocted Blood is paid.
 With Looks as wan, as he who in the Brake
 At unawares has trod upon a Snake.
 Or play'd ¹³ at *Lyons* a declaiming Prize,
 For which the vanquish'd *Rhetorician* dyes.

What Indignation boils within my Veins,
 When perjur'd Guardians, proud with Impious Gains,
 Choak up the Streets, too narrow for their Trains!
 Whose Wards by Want betray'd, to Crimes are led
 Too foul to name, too fustom to be read!
 When he who pill'd his Province scapes the Laws,
 And keeps his Money, though he lost his Cause:
 His Fine begg'd off, contemns his Infamy,
 Can rise at twelve, and get him Drunk ere three:
 Enjoys his Emile, and, Condemn'd in vain,
 Leaves thee, ¹⁴ prevailing Province, to complain?

Such Villanies rous'd ¹⁵ *Horace* into Wrath:
 And 'tis more noble to pursue his Path,

3

¹³ At *Lyons*; a City in *France*, where annual Sacrifices and Games were made in Honour of *Augustus Caesar*.

¹⁴ *Prevailing Province*, &c. Here the Poet complains, that the Governors of Provinces being accus'd for their unjust Exactions, though they were condemned at their Tryals, yet got off by Bribery.

¹⁵ *Horace*, who wrote Satyrs: 'Tis more Noble, says our Author, to imitate him in that way, than to write the Labours of *Hercules*, the Sufferings of *Diomedes* and his Followers, or the Flight of *Dædalus* who made the Labyrinth, and the Death of his Son *Icarus*.

Than an old Tale of *Diomedé* repeat,
 Or lab'ring after *Hercules* to sweat,
 Or wandering in the winding Maze of *Crete*;
 Or with the winged Smith aloft to fly,
 Or flutt'ring perish with his foolish Boy.

With what Impatience must the Muse behold
 The Wife, by her procuring Husband sold?
 For tho' the Law makes Null th' Adulterer's Deed
 Of Lands to her, the Cuckold may succeed;
 Who his taught Eyes up to the Cieling throws,
 And sleeps all over but his wakeful Nose.
 When he dares hope a Colonel's Command,
 Whose Coursers kept, ran out his Father's Land;
 Who yet a Stripling *Nero's* Chariot drove,
 Whirl'd o'er the Streets, while his vain Master strove
 With boasted Art to please his ¹⁶ Eunuch-Love,

Wou'd it not make a modest Author dare
 To draw his Table-Book within the Square,
 And fill with Notes, when lolling at his Ease,
Mecenas-like ¹⁷, the happy Rogue he sees
 Born by Six weary'd Slaves in open View,
 Who cancell'd an Old Will, and forg'd a New:
 Made wealthy at the small Expence of Signing
 With a wet Seal, and a fresh Interlining?
 The Lady, next, requires a lashing Line,
 Who squeez'd a Toad into her Husband's Wine:
 So well the fashionable Med'cine thrives,
 That now 'tis practis'd ev'n by Country Wives:
 Poys'ning, without regard of Fame or Fear:
 And spotted Corps are frequent on the Bier.

¹⁶ His Eunuch-Love. *Nero*
 marry'd *Sporus* an Eunuch;
 though it may be the Poet
 meant *Nero's* Mistress in Man's
 Apparel:

¹⁷ *Mecenas*-like. *Mecenas* is
 often tax'd by *Seneca* and o-
 thers, for his Effeminacy.

Wou'dst

Wou'dst thou to Honours and Preferments climb?
 Be bold in Mischief, dare some mighty Crime,
 Which Dungeons, Death, or Banishment deserves:
 For Virtue is but dryly Prais'd, and Starves.
 Great Men, to great Crimes, owe their Plate emboss'd,
 Fair Palaces, and Furniture of Cost;
 And high Commands: A Sneaking Sin is lost.
 Who can behold that rank Old Letcher keep
 His Son's corrupted Wife, ¹⁸ and hope to sleep?
 Or that Male-Harlot, or that unfledg'd Boy,
 Eager to Sin, before he can Enjoy?
 If Nature cou'd not, Anger would indite
 Such woful stuff as I or *Sh*——ll write.

3

Count from the time, since old ¹⁹ *Deucalion's* Boat,
 Rais'd by the Flood, did on *Parnassus* float;
 And scarcely mooring on the Cliff, implor'd
 An Oracle how Man might be restor'd;
 When soften'd Stones and Vital Breath ensu'd,
 And Virgins naked were by Lovers view'd;
 What ever since that Golden Age was done,
 What Human Kind desires, and what they shun,
 Rage, Passions, Pleasures, Impotence of Will,
 Shall this Satyrical Collection fill.

What Age so large a Crop of Vices bore,
 Or when was Avarice extended more?
 When were the Dice with more Profusion throwa?
 The well-fill'd Fob not empty'd now alone,
 But Gamesters for whole Patrimonies play;
 The Steward brings the Deeds which must convey

¹⁸ *And hope to sleep?* The meaning is, that the very consideration of such a Crime will hinder a virtuous Man from taking his Repose.

¹⁹ *Deucalion and Pyrrha*, when the World was drown'd,

escap'd to the top of Mount *Parnassus*; and were commanded to restore Mankind by throwing Stones over their Heads: The Stones he threw became Men, and those she threw became Women.

The lost Estate: What more than Madness reigns,
 When one short Sitting many Hundreds drains,
 And not enough is left him to supply
 Board-Wages, or a Footman's Livery?

What Age so many Summer-Seats did see?
 Or which of our Forefathers far'd so well,

As on seven Dishes, at a private Meal?

Clients of old were Feasted; now a poor

Divided Dole is dealt at th' outward Door;

Which by the hungry Rout is soon dispatch'd:

The paltry Largesse, too, severely watch'd,

Ere given; and ev'ry Face observ'd with Care,

That no intruding Guests usurp a Share.

Known, you Receive: The Cryer calls aloud

Our Old Nobility of *Trojan* Blood,

Who gape among the Crowd for their precarious Food.

The Prætors, and the Tribunes Voice is heard;

The Freedman justles, and will be preferr'd;

First come, first serv'd, he cries; and I, in spight

Of your Great Lordships, will maintain my Right.

Tho' born a Slave, tho' ²⁰ my torn Ears are bor'd,

'Tis not the Birth, 'tis Money makes the Lord.

The Rent of Five fair Houses I receive;

What greater Honours can the Purple give?

The ²¹ poor *Patrician* is reduc'd to keep,

In Melancholly Walks, a Grazier's Sheep:

Not ²² *Pallus* nor *Licinius* had my Treasure;

Then let the sacred Tribunes wait my Leisure.

²⁰ Though my torn Ears are bor'd: The Ears of all Slaves were bor'd as a Mark of their Servitude; which Custom is still usual in the *East-Indies*, and in other Parts, even for whole Nations; who bore prodigious Holes in their Ears, and wear vast Weights at them.

²¹ The poor *Patrician*; the poor Nobleman.

²² *Pallus*, or *Licinius*. *Pallus*, a Slave freed by *Claudius Cesar*, and rais'd by his Favour to great Riches. *Licinius* was another wealthy Freedman, belonging to *Augustus*.

Once

Once a poor Rogue, 'tis true, I trod the Street,
 And trudg'd to *Rome* upon my naked Feet:
 Gold is the greatest God; though yet we see
 No Temples rais'd to Money's Majesty,
 No Altars fuming to her Pow'r Divine,
 Such as to Valour, Peace and Virtue shine,
 And Faith, and Concord: ²³ where the Stork on high
 Seems to salute her Infant Progeny:
 Prefaging pious Love with her auspicious Cry.
 But since our Knights and Senators account
 To what their sordid begging Vails amount,
 Judge what a wretched share the Poor attends,
 Whose whole Subsistence on those Alms depends!
 Their Household-Fire, their Rayment, and their Food,
 Prevented ²⁴ by those Harpies; when a Wood
 Of Litters thick besiege the Donor's Gate,
 And begging Lords and teeming Ladies wait
 The promis'd Dole: Nay, some have learn'd the Trick
 To beg for absent Persons; feign them sick,
 Close mew'd in their Sedans, for fear of Air:
 And for their Wives produce an empty Chair.
 This is my Spouse: Dispatch her with her Share.
 'Tis ²⁵ *Galla*: Let her Ladyship but peep:
 No, Sir, 'tis pity to disturb her Sleep.

Such

²³ *Where the Stork on high,*
 &c. Perhaps the Storks were
 us'd to build on the top of the
 Temple dedicated to *Concord*.

²⁴ *Prevented by those Harpies:*
 He calls the *Roman* Knights,
 &c. Harpies, or Devourers:
 In those Days the Rich made
 Doles intended for the poor:
 But the Great were either so
 Covetous, or so Needy, that
 they came in their Litters to

demand their shares of the
 Largess; and thereby prevent-
 ed, and consequently starv'd
 the Poor.

²⁵ 'Tis *Galla*, &c. The
 meaning is, that Noblemen
 would cause empty Litters to
 be carried to the Giver's Door,
 pretending their Wives were
 within them: 'Tis *Galla*, that
 is, my Wife: the next Words,
Let her Ladyship but peep, are

B 5

of

Such fine Employments our whole Days divide :
 The Salutations of the Morning tide
 Call up the Sun; those ended, to the Hall
 We wait the Patron, hear the Lawyers bawl;
 Then ²⁶ to the Statues; where amidst the Race
 Of Conqu'ring *Rome*, some *Arab* shews his Face,
 Inscib'd with Titles, and profanes the Place;
 Fit to be piss'd against, and somewhat more.
 The Great Man, home conducted, shuts his Door;
 Old Clients, weary'd out with fruitless Care,
 Dismiss their hopes of eating, and despair.
 Though much against the Grain, forc'd to retire,
 Buy Roots for Supper, and provide a Fire.

Mean time his Lordship lolls within at Ease,
 Pamp'ring his Paunch with Foreign Rarities ;
 Both Sea and Land are ransack'd for the Feast,
 And his own Gut the sole invited Guest.
 Such Plate, such Tables, Dishes dress'd so well,
 That whole Estates are swallow'd at a Meal.
 Ev'n Parasites are banish'd from his Board :
 (At once a sordid and luxurious Lord :)
 Prodigious Throat, for which whole Boars are dress'd ;
 (A Creature form'd to furnish out a Feast.)
 But present Punishment pursues his Maw,
 When surfeited and swell'd, the Peacock raw

of the Servant who distributes
 the Dole; Let me see her, that
 I may be sure she is within the
 Litter. The Husband answers,
 she is asleep, and to open the
 Litter would disturb her Rest.

²⁶ Then to the Statues, &c.
 The Poet here tells you how
 the Idle pass'd their time; in
 going first to the Levees of the
 Great, then to the Hall, that
 is, to the Temple of *Apollo*,

to hear the Lawyers Plead,
 then to the Market-place of
Augustus, where the Statues of
 the famous *Romans* were set in
 Ranks on Pedestals: Amongst
 which Statues were seen those
 of Foreigners, such as *Arabs*,
 &c. who, for no Desert, but
 only on the account of their
 Wealth, or Favour, were plac-
 ed amongst the Noblest.

He

He bears into the Bath; whence want of Breath,
Repletions, Apoplex, intestate Death.
His Fate makes Table-Talk, divulg'd with Scorn,
And he, a Jest, into his Grave is born.

No Age can go beyond us: Future Times
Can add no farther to the present Crimes.
Our Sons but the same things can wish and do;
Vice is at stand, and at the highest flow.

}
}

Then Satyr spread thy Sails; take all the Winds can blow.
Some may, perhaps, demand what Muse can yield
Sufficient Strength for such a spacious Field?
From whence can be deriv'd so large a Vein,
Bold Truths to speak, and spoken to maintain?
When God-like Freedom is so far bereft
The Noble Mind, that scarce the Name is left?

}
}

Ere *Scandalum Magnatum* was begot,
No matter if the Great forgave or not:
But if that honest Licence now you take,
If into Rogues Omnipotent you rake,
Death is your Doom, impail'd upon a Stake;
Smear'd o'er with Wax, and set on fire, to light
The Streets, and make a dreadful Blaze by Night.

}
}

Shall They who drench'd three Uncles in a draught
Of poy's'nous Juice be then in Triumph brought,
Make Lanes among the People where they go,
And, mounted high on downy Chariots, throw
Disdainful Glances on the Crowd below?

Be silent, and beware, if such you see;
'Tis Defamation but to say, That's He!
Against ²⁷ bold *Turnus* the Great Trojan Arm,
Amidst their strokes the Poet gets no Harm:

Achilles :

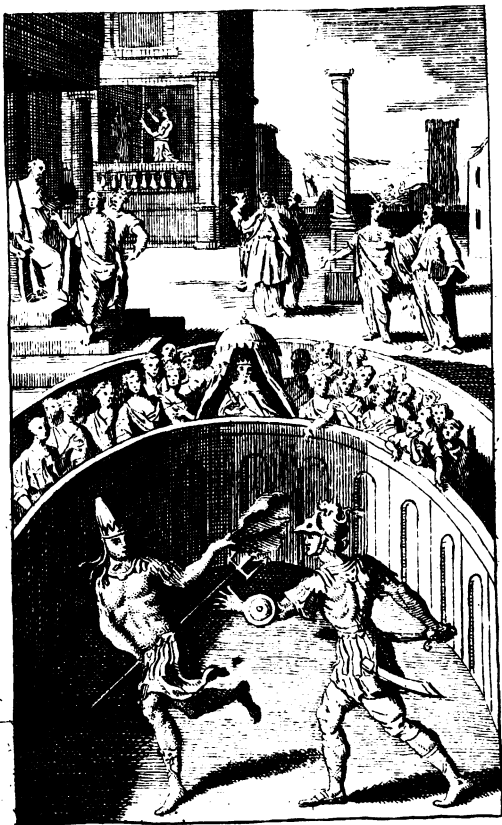
²⁷ Against bold *Turnus*, &c. | Virgil, who describes the Duel
A Poet may safely write an | of *Turnus* and *Aeneas*; or of
Heroick Poem, such as that of | Homer who writes of *Achilles*
and

Achilles may in Epique Verse be slain,
 And none of all his Myrmidons complain :
Hylas may drop his Pitcher, none will cry ;
 Not if he drown himself for Company :
 But when *Lucilius* brandishes his Pen,
 And flashes in the Face of Guilty Men,
 A cold Sweat stands in drops on ev'ry part ;
 And Rage succeeds to Tears, Revenge to Smart :
 Muse, be advis'd ; 'tis past consid'ring time,
 When enter'd once the dang'rous Liits of Rhime :
 Since none the Living-Villains dare implead,
 Arraign them in the Persons of the Dead.

and <i>Hector</i> ; or the Death of <i>Hylas</i> the Catamite of <i>Hercules</i> ; who stooping for Water, dropt his Pitcher, and fell into the	Well after it. But 'tis dange- rous to write Satire like <i>Lu-</i> <i>cilius</i> .
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JUV E-



S.2.

P.13.



JUVENAL.

THE

SECOND SATYR.

By Mr. T A T E.

The ARGUMENT.

The Poet, in this Satyr, inveighs against the Hypocrisy of the Philosophers, and Priests of his Time; the Effeminacy of Military Officers, and Magistrates. Which Corruption of Manners in general, and more particularly of unnatural Vices, he imputes to the Atheistical Principles that then prevail'd.

I'M sick of Rome, and wish my self convey'd
 Where freezing Seas obstruct the Merchants Trade;
 When Hypocrites read Lectures, and a Sot,
 Because into a Gown and Pulpit got,
 Tho' surfeit-gorg'd, and reeking from the Stews,
 Nothing but Abstinence for's Theme will chuse.
 The Rakehells too pretend to Learning ----- Why?
Chrysippus, Statue decks their Library.
 Who makes his Closet finest is most Read;
 The Dolt that with an *Aristotle's* Head,
 Carv'd to the Life, has once adorn'd his Shelf,
 Streight sets up for a *Stagyrite* himself.

Precise

Precise their Look, but to the Brothel come,
 You'll know the Price of Philosophick Bum.
 You'd swear, if you their Bristled Hides survey'd,
 That for a Bear's Caresses they are made;
 Yet of their Obscene Part they take such care,
 That (like Baboons) they still keep *Podex* bare;
 To see't so sleek and trimm'd the Surgeon smiles,
 And scarcely can for laughing launce the Piles.
 Since Silence seems to carry Wisdom's Pow'r,
 Th' affected Rogues, like Clocks, speak once an Hour.
 Those grizzled Locks which Nature did provide,
 In plenteous growth, their Asses Ears to hide,
 The formal Slaves reduce to a degree
 Short of their Eye-brows----- Now I honour Thee,
 Thee *Peribonius*, thou profest He-Whore,
 And all thy Crimes impute to Nature's Score:
 Thou, as in Harlots Drefs thou art attir'd,
 For ought I know, with Harlots Itch art fir'd;
 Thy Form seems for the *Pathick* Trade design'd,
 And generously thou dost own thy Kind.
 But what of those lewd Miscreants must become,
 Who Preach Morality, and Shake the Bum?

Varillus cries, shall I fear *Sextus'* Doom,
 Whose Haunches are the common Sink of *Rome*?
 Let him cry Blackmoor-Devil, whose Skin is white;
 And Bandy-Legs, who treads himself upright;
 Let him reprove that's Innocent ----- In vain
 The *Gracchi* of Sedition must complain,
 'Twou'd make you swear the Planets from their Spheres,
 Should *Verres* peach Thieves, *Milo* Murderers,
Clodius tax Bawds, *Cethegus* *Catiline*,
 Or ¹ *Scylla's* Pupils *Scylla's* Rules decline.

¹ Suppos'd by some, to be | by others (more probably) *Ant-*
Cesar, *Pompey*, and *Crassus*; but | *gustus*, *Anthony*, and *Lepidus*.

Yet

Yet we have seen a Modern Magistrate
Restore those rigid ²Laws that did create
In *Mars* and *Venus* dread; himself the while,
With impious Drugs and Potions, did beguile
The teeming *Julia*'s Womb, and thence did wrest
Crude ³Births, that yet th' Incestuous Sire confess.
How shall such Hypocrites Reform the State,
On whom the Brothels can Recriminate?

Of this we have an Instance great and new
In a Cock-Zealot of this Preaching Crew,
Whose late Harangue the gaping Rabble drew.
His Theme, as Fate wou'd have't, was Fornication,
And as i'th' fury of his Declamation,
He cry'd, Why sleeps the *Julian* Law, that aw'd
This Vice?-----*Laronia*, an industrious Bawd,
(As Bawds will run to Lectures) nettled much
To have her Copy-hold so nearly toucht,
With a disdainful Smile, reply'd, Blest Times,
That made thee Censor of the Age's Crimes!
Rome now must needs Reform, and Vice be stopt,
Since a Third *Cato* from the Clouds is dropt.
But tell me, Sir, what Perfume strikes the Air
From your most Rev'rend Neck o'ergrown with Hair?
For modestly we may presume, I trow,
'Tis not your Nat'ral Grain----- The Price I'd know,
And where 'tis sold; direct me to the Street,
And Shop, for I with no such Essence meet.
Let me entreat you, Sir, for your own sake,
Use Caution, and permit the Laws to take
A harmless Nap, lest the ⁴*Scandinian* wake.

² The *Lex Julia* against Adultery.

³ Viz. Deform'd, and so resembling *Demitian*.

⁴ The Law so called, from *Scantinins*, against whom it was put in Execution.

Our wise Forefathers took their Measures right,
Nor wreak'd on Fornicators all their spight,
But left a *Limbo* for the *Sodomite*.

If you Commission-Courts must needs erect
For Manners, put the Test to your own Sect.
But you by Number think your selves secure,
While our thin Squadron must the Brunt endure.
With Grief I must confess our Muster's few,
And much with Civil Broils impair'd, while you
Are to the Dev'l and to each other true.

Your Penal Laws against Us are enlarg'd,
On whom no Crimes, like what you act, are charg'd.
Flavia may now and then turn up for Bread,
But chastly with *Catulla* lies a-bed.

Your *Hippo* acts both Sexes parts, before
A Fornicator, and behind a Whore:
We ne'er invade your Walks; the Clients Cause
We leave to your confounding, and the Laws.
If now and then an *Amazonian* Dame
Dares fight a publick Prize, 'tis sure less shame,
Than to behold your unnerv'd Sex set in
To Needle-Work, and like a Damsel spin.
How *Hister's* Bondman his sole Heir became,
And his conniving Spouse so rich a Dame,
Is known; that Wife with Wealth must needs be sped,
Who is content to make a Third in Bed.

You Nymphs that would to Coach and Six arrive,
Marry, keep Counsel, and y'are sure to thrive!

Yet these Obnoxious Men, without Remorse,
Against our Tribe will put the Laws in force,
Clip the Dove's Wing, and give the Vulture course.

Thus spoke the Matron----- The convicted Crew
From so direct a Charge like Lightning flew.
It must be so----- Nor, vain *Metellus*, shall
From *Rome's* Tribunal, thy Harangues prevail

'Gainst

'Gainst Harlotry, while thou art clad so thin,
 That through thy Cobweb-Robe we see thy Skin
 As thou Declaim'st-----*Fabulla* is, you say,
 A Whore-----I own it; so's *Carfinia*;
 Rank Prostitutes, therefore without remorse
 Punish the Strumpets, give the Law its course:
 But when y'ave sentenc'd them, *Metellus*, know
 They'd blush t'appear so loosely Drest as you.
 You say the Dog-Star reigns, whose sultry Fire
 Melts you to death ev'n in that light Attire;
 Go naked then, 'twere better to be mad,
 (Which has a priv'ledge) than so lewdly clad!
 How wou'd our Mountain Sires, return'd from Plow
 Or Battel, such a Silken Judge allow?
 Canst thou restore old Manners, or retrench
Rome's Pride, who com'st transparent to the Bench?
 This Mode in which thou singly do'st appear,
 By thy Example shall get footing here,
 Till it has quite deprav'd the *Roman* Stock,
 As one infected Sheep confounds the Flock.

Nor will this Crime, *Metellus*, be thy worst,
 No Man e'er reach'd the heights of Vice at first:
 For Vice like Virtue by Degrees must grow;
 Thus from this wanton Dress, *Metellus*, thou
 With those ⁵ polluted Priests at last shalt join,
 Who female Chaplets round their Temples twine,
 And with ⁶ perverted Rites profane the Goddess' Shrine.
 Where such vile Practices 'twixt Males are past,
 As makes our Matrons lewd Nocturnals chaste.

⁵ Suppos'd to be the College of Priests, appointed by *Domitian* to Celebrate the *Quinquatria* to *Minerva*.

⁶ *Perverted Rites*. Because here Women are excluded from the Mysteries, as Men were elsewhere from *Ceres's* Worship.

Cotyttus' 7 Orgies scarce are more obscene,
 For thus th' Effeminate Priests themselves demean.
 With Jet-black Pencils one his Eye-brows dyes,
 And adds new Fire to his lascivious Eyes:
 Another in a Glass-*Priapus* swills,
 While twisted Gold his platted Tresses fills;
 A Female Robe, and to compleat the Farce,
 His 8 Servant not by *Jove* but *Juno* swears.
 One holds a Mirrour, pathick *Otho*'s Shield,
 In which he view'd before he march'd to Field,
 Nor *Ajax* with more Pride his seven-fold Targe did wield.
 Oh Noble Subject for new Annals fit,
 In musty Fame's Records unmention'd yet!
 A Looking-Glass must load th' Imperial Car,
 The most important Carriage of the War!
Galba to kill he thought a Gen'ral's Part,
 But, as a Courtier, us'd the nicest Art
 To keep his Skin from Tan: before the Fight
 Wou'd paint, and set his soil'd Complexion right.
 A Softness which *Semiramis* ne'er knew,
 When once she had the Field and Foe in view,
 Nor *Egypt*'s Queen, when she from *Actium* flew.
 No chaste Discourse their Festivals afford,
 Obsceneness is the Language of their Board:
 Soft lisp'ing Tones, taught by some bald-pate Priest,
 For skilful Palate, Master of the Feast.
 A Pack of Prostitutes; unnerv'd, and rise
 For th' operation of a 9 *Phrygian* Knife.

7 *Cotyttus*' *Origies*. The God-
 des of Impudence worshipp'd
 at *Athens*. A Strumpet in her
 Life-time, that us'd to Dance
 naked with most Obscene Ge-
 stures.

8 An Instance of Extraordi-

nary Effeminacy, it being the
 Custom for only Women to
 swear by Goddesses; the Men
 by *Jove*, *Hercules*, &c.

9 Alluding to the Priests of
 the *Phrygian* Goddesses, who
 were castrated.

For

For from such Pathicks 'twere but just to take
Those Manly Parts, of which no use they make.

Gracchus, 'tis said, gave to his Trumpeter
Four Hundred *Sesterces*: ---- For what? ---- In Dow'r.
The Motion's lik'd, the Parties are agreed;
And for Performanee seal a formal Deed:
Guests are bespoke, a Wedding-Supper made,
The wonted Joy is wisht, that done-----
The He-Bride in his Bridegroom's Arms is laid
O Peers of *Rome*! need these stupendious Times
A ¹⁰ *Censor* or *Aruspex* for such Crimes?
The Prodigy less Monstrous wou'd appear,
If Women Calves, or Heifers Lambs shou'd bear!
In Bridal Robe and Veil the Pathick's drest,
Who ¹¹ bore the pondrous Shield at *Mars* his Feast.

¹² Father of *Rome*, say what detested Clime
Taught *Latian* Shepherds so abhorr'd a Crime?
Say, thundering *Mars*, from whence the Nettle sprung
Whose Venom first thy Noble Offspring stung?
Behold! a Man by Birth and Fortune great
Weds with a Man; yet from th' *Ethereal* Seat
No rattling of thy Brazen Wheels we hear,
Nor is Earth pierc'd with thy avenging Spear!
Oh! if thy Jurisdiction (*Mars*) falls short
To punish Mischief of so vast import,
Complain to *Jove*, and move the higher Court:
For shame redress this Scandal, or resign
Thy Province to some Pow'r that's more Divine.

¹⁰ *Viz.* The One to punish,
the Other to Expiate such Un-
natural Crimes.

¹¹ He means one of the *Salii*,
or Priests of *Mars*, who carry'd
his Shield and Implements,

and was brawny enough to
Dance under them at his Fe-
stival. *Celestia Martis Arma*
ferunt Salii. Ov. Fast. 3.

¹² *Mars* Father of *Remulus*,
who founded *Rome*.

To.

To-Morrow early in *Quirinus'* Vale
 A must attend----Why?---- Thereby hangs a Tale,
 If Male Friend's to be marry'd to a Male.
 'Tis true, the Wedding's carry'd privately,
 The Parties being at present somewhat shy;
 But that they own the Match, e'er-long you'll hear,
 And see it in the Publick Register.

But one fore Grief does these He-Brides perplex;
 Though they debase, they cannot change their Sex;
 Nor yet, by help of all their wicked Art,
 Bring Offsprings to secure their Husband's Heart.
 Nature too much i'th' dire Embrace is forc'd;
 And ne'er joins Influence with Desires so curs'd:
 Incestuous Births, and Monsters may appear,
 But teeming Males not Earth nor Hell can bear.

Yet *Gracchus*, thou degen'rate Son of Fame,
 Thy Pranks are stigmatiz'd with greater Blame:
 Theirs was a private, thine an open Shame.
 Who like a Fencer on a Publick Stage,
 Hast made thy self the Scandal of the Age.
 Nor can *Rome's* Noblest Blood with thine compare,
 While thou mak'st Pastime for the Theatre.


To what dire Cause can we assign these Crimes,
 But to that reigning Atheism of the Times?
 Ghosts, Stygian Lakes, and Frogs with creaking Notes,
 And *Charon* wafting Souls in leaky Boat,
 Are now thought Fables, to fright Fools conceiv'd,
 Or Children, and by Children scarce believ'd.
 Yet give thou Credit. What can we suppose
 The Temperate *Curius*, and the *Scipio's*,
 What will *Fabricius* or *Camillus* think,
 When they behold, from their *Elisium's* brink,
 An Atheist Soul to last Perdition sink?
 How will they from th' assaulting Banks rebound,
 And wish for Sacred Rites to purge th' unhallow'd Ground.

In

In vain, O *Rome* ! thou dost thy Conquest boast
Beyond the *Orcades* short-nighted Coast,
Since free the conquer'd Provinces remain
From Crimes that thy Imperial City stain:
Yet Rumour speaks, if we may credit Fame,
Of one *Armenian* Youth, who since he came
Has learn'd the impious Trade ; and does exceed
The lewdest Pathicks of our *Roman* Breed.
Blessings of Commerce ! he was sent, 'tis said,
For Breeding hither : And he's fairly bred.
Fly Foreign Youths from our polluted Streets,
And, ere unmann'd, regain your Native Seats,
Left, while for Traffick, here too long you stay,
You learn at last to trade th' *Italian* way ;
And, with curs'd Merchandise returning home,
Stock all your Country with the ¹³ Figs of *Rome*.

¹³ Emrods, call'd in *Latin*, *Ficus*.





JUVENAL.

THE THIRD SATYR.

By Mr. DRYDEN.

THE ARGUMENT.

The Story of this Satyr speaks it self. Umbricius, the suppos'd Friend of Juvenal, and himself a Poet, is leaving Rome, and retiring to Cumæ. Our Author accompanies him out of Town. Before they take leave of each other, Umbricius tells his Friend the Reasons which oblige him to lead a private Life, in an obscure Place. He complains that an honest Man cannot get his Bread at Rome. That none but Flatterers make their Fortunes there: That Grecians and other Foreigners raise themselves by those sordid Arts which he describes, and against which he bitterly inveighs. He reckons up the several Inconveniencies which arise from a City life; and the many Dangers which attend it. Upbraids the Noblemen with Covetousness, for not Rewarding good Poets; and arraigns the Government for starving them. The great Art of this Satyr is particularly shown, in Common Places; and drawing in as many Vices, as could naturally fall into the compass of it.

Griev'd



s.3.

p.22.

G Riev'd tho' I am an ancient Friend to lose,
 I like the solitary Seat he chose;
 In quiet ¹ *Cuma* fixing his Repose:
 Where, far from noisie *Rome* secure he lives,
 And one more Citizen to *Sybil* gives.
 The Road to ² *Baja*, and that soft Recess
 Which all the Gods with all their Bounty bless.
 Tho' I in ³ *Prochyta* with greater Ease
 Cou'd live, than in a Street of Palaces.
 What Scene so Desert, or so full of Fright,
 As tow'ring Houses tumbling in the Night,
 And *Rome* on fire beheld by its own blazing Light?
 But worse than all the clatt'ring Tiles; and worse
 Than thousand Padders, is the Poet's Curse.
 Rogues that ⁴ in Dog days cannot Rhime forbear:
 But without Mercy read, and make you hear.

Now while my Friend, just ready to depart,
 Was packing all his Goods in one poor Cart;
 He stopp'd a little at the Conduit-Gate,
 Where ⁵ *Numa* modell'd once the Roman State,
 In mighty Councils with his ⁶ Nymph retir'd:
 Tho' now the sacred Shades and Founts are hir'd
 By banish'd *Jews*, who their whole Wealth can lay
 In a small Basket, on a Wisp of Hay;

¹ *Cuma*, a small City in *Campania*, near *Puteoli*, or *Puzzolo*, as it is call'd. The Habitation of the *Cumean Sybil*.

² *Baja*; another little Town in *Campania*, near the Sea: A pleasant Place.

³ *Prochyta*: A small Barren Island belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples*.

⁴ In Dog-Days, The Poets

in *Juvenal's* time, us'd to rehearse their Poetry in *August*.

⁵ *Numa*. The second King of *Rome*; who made their Laws, and Instituted their Religion.

⁶ Nymph. *Egeria*, a Nymph, or Goddess, with whom *Numa* feign'd to converse by Night; and to be instructed by her in modelling his Superstitions.

Yet

Yet such our Av'rice is, that ev'ry Tree
 Pays for his Head; not Sleep it self is free:
 Nor Place, nor Persons, now are Sacred held,
 From their own Grove the Muses are expell'd.
 Into this lonely Vale our Steps we bend,
 I and my sullen discontented Friend:
 The marble Caves, and Aqueducts we view;
 But how adult'rate now, and different from the true!
 How much more Beauteous had the Fountain been
 Embellish'd with her first created Green,
 Where Crystal Streams thro' living Turf had run,
 Contented with an Urn of Native Stone!

Then thus *Umbricius* (with an angry Frown,
 And looking back on this degen'rate Town,)
 Since noble Arts in *Rome* have no Support,
 And ragged Virtue not a Friend at Court,
 No Profit rises from th' ungrateful Stage,
 My Poverty encreasing with my Age,
 'Tis time to give my just Disdain a vent,
 And, Cursing, leave so base a Government.
 Where ⁷ *Dedalus* his borrow'd Wings laid by,
 To that obscure Retreat I chuse to fly:
 While yet few Furrows on my Face are seen,
 While I walk upright, and old Age is green,
 And ⁸ *Lachesis* has somewhat left to spin.
 Now, now 'tis time to quit this curs'd Place;
 And hide from Villains my too honest Face:
 Here let ⁹ *Arturius* live, and such as he;
 Such Manners will with such a Town agree.

⁷ Where *Dedalus*, &c. Meaning at *Cuma*.

⁸ *Lachesis*; one of the three Destinies, whose Office was to spin the Life of every Man; as it was of *Clotho* to hold the

Distaff, and *Atropos* to cut the Thread.

⁹ *Arturius*. Any debauch'd wicked Fellow who gains by the times.

Knaves

Knaves who in full Assemblies have the knack
 Of turning Truth to Lies, and White to Black:
 Can hire large Houses, and oppress the Poor
 By farm'd Excise; can cleanse the Common-shoar;
 And rent the Fishery; can bear the Dead;
 And teach their Eyes dissembled Tears to shed.
 All this for Gain; for Gain they sell their very Head.
 These Fellows (see what Fortune's Pow'r can do)
 Were once the Minstrels of a Country Show:
 Follow'd the Prizes thro' each paltry Town,
 By Trumpet-Cheeks and bloated Faces known.
 But now, grown rich, on drunken Holy-days,
 At their own Costs exhibit publick Plays:
 Where influenc'd by the Rabble's bloody Will,
 With ¹⁰ Thumbs bent back, they popularly kill.
 From thence return'd, their sordid Avarice rakes
 In Excrements again, and hires the Jakes.
 Why hire they not the Town, not ev'ry thing,
 Since such as they have Fortune in a String?
 Who, for her Pleasure, can her Fools advance;
 And tofs 'em topmost on the Wheel of Chance.
 What's *Rome* to me, what Bus'ness have I there,
 I who can neither Lie nor falsely Swear?
 Nor praise my Patron's undeserving Rhimes,
 Nor yet comply with him, nor with his Times;
 Unskill'd in Schemes by Planets to foreshow,
 Like Canting Rascals, how the Wars will go:
 I neither will, nor can Prognosticate
 To the young gaping Heir, his Father's Fate:

<p>¹⁰ <i>With Thumbs bent back.</i> In a Prize of Sword-Players, when one of the Fencers had the other at his Mer- cy, the Vanquish'd Party im- plor'd the Clemency of the</p>	<p>Spectators. If they thought he deserv'd it not, they held up their Thumbs and bent them backwards, in sign of Death.</p>
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Nor in the Intrails of a Toad have pry'd,
 Nor carry'd Bawdy Presents to a Bride:
 For want of these Town Virtues, thus, alone,
 I go conducted on my Way by none:
 Like a dead Member from the Body rent;
 Maim'd, and unuseful to the Government.
 Who now is lov'd, but he who loves the Times,
 Conscious of close Intrigues, and dipt in Crimes:
 Lab'ring with Secrets which his Bosom burn,
 Yet never must to publick Light return?
 They get Reward alone who can betray:
 For keeping honest Counsels none will pay.
 He who can ¹¹ *Verres* when he will, accuse,
 The Purse of *Verres* may at pleasure use:
 But let not all the Gold which ¹² *Tagus* hides,
 And pays the Sea in Tributary Tides,
 Be Bribe sufficient to corrupt thy Breast;
 Or violate with Dreams thy peaceful Rest.
 Great Men with jealous Eyes the Friend behold,
 Whose Secresie they purchase with their Gold.

I haste to tell thee, nor shall Shame oppose
 What Confidents our wealthy *Romans* chose:
 And whom I most abhor: To speak my Mind,
 I hate, in *Rome*, a *Grecian* Town to find:
 To see the Scum of *Greece* transplanted here,
 Receiv'd like Gods, is what I cannot bear.
 Nor *Greeks* alone, but *Syrians* here abound,
 Obscene ¹³ *Orontes* diving under ground,

¹¹ *Verres*, Prator in *Sicily*,
 Contemporary with *Cicero*; by
 whom accus'd of oppressing
 the Province, he was con-
 demn'd: His Name is us'd
 here for any Rich vicious
 Men.

¹² *Tagus*, a famous River
 in *Spain*, which discharges it

self into the Ocean near *Lis-
 bon* in *Portugal*. It was held
 of old, to be full of Golden
 Sands.

¹³ *Orontes*, the greatest River
 of *Syria*: The Poet here puts
 the River for the Inhabitants
 of *Syria*.

Conveys

Conveys his Wealth to ¹⁴*Tyber's* hungry Shores,
 And fattens *Italy* with foreign Whores:
 Hither their crooked Harps and Customs come:
 All find receipt in Hospitable *Rome*.
 The barbarous Harlots crowd the publick Place:
 Go, Fools, and purchase an unclean Embrace;
 The painted Mitre court, and the more painted Face.
 Old ¹⁵*Romulus*, and Father *Mars* look down,
 Your Herdsman primitive, your homely Clown
 Is turn'd a *Beau* in a loose tawdry Gown.
 His once unkem'd, and horrid Locks, behold
 Stilling sweet Oil: his Neck inchain'd with Gold:
 Aping the Foreigners in ev'ry Dress;
 Which, bought at greater Cost, becomes him less.
 Mean time they wisely leave their Native Land,
 From *Sycion*, *Samos*, and from *Alaband*,
 And *Amydon*, to *Rome* they swarm in Shoals:
 So sweet and easie is the Gain from Fools.
 Poor Refugees at first, they purchase here:
 And, soon as Denizen'd, they domineer.
 Grow to the Great, a flatt'ring servile Rout:
 Work themselves inward, and their Patrons out.
 Quick-witted, Brazen-fac'd, with fluent Tongues,
 Patient of Labours, and dissembling Wrongs.
 Riddle me this, and guess him if you can,
 Who bears a Nation in a single Man?
 A Cook, a Conjuror, a Rhetorician,
 A Painter, Pedant, a Geometrician,
 A Dancer on the Ropes, and a Physician.
 All things the hungry *Greek* exactly knows:
 And bid him go to Heav'n, to Heav'n he goes.

¹⁴ *Tyber*; the River which runs by *Rome*.

¹⁵ *Romulus*, First King of

Rome; Son of *Mars*, as the Poets feign. The first *Romans* were originally Herdsmen.

In short, no *Scythian*, *Moor*, or *Thracian* born,
 But ¹⁶ in that Town which Arms and Arts adorn,
 Shall he be plac'd above me at the Board,
 In Purple cloath'd, and lolling like a Lord?
 Shall he before me sign, whom t'other Day
 A small-craft Vessel hither did convey;
 Where stow'd with Prunes, and rotten Figs, he lay?
 How little is the Privilege become
 Of being born a Citizen of *Rome*!
 The *Greeks* get all by fulsom Flatteries;
 A most peculiar Stroke they have at Lies.
 They make a Wit of their insipid Friend;
 His Blobber-lips and Beetle-brows commend:
 His long Crane-Neck, and narrow Shoulders praise;
 You'd think they were describing *Hercules*.
 A creaking Voice for a clear Treble goes;
 Tho' harsher than a Cock that Treads and Crows.
 We can as grossly Praise; but, to our Grief,
 No Flatt'ry but from *Grecians* gains Belief.
 Besides these Qualities, we must agree
 They Mimick better on the Stage than we:
 The Wife, the Whore, the Shepherdess they Play,
 In such a Free, and such a Graceful way,
 That we believe a very Woman shown,
 And fancy something underneath the Gown.
 But not ¹⁷ *Antiochus*, nor *Stratocles*,
 Our Ears and ravish'd Eyes can only please:
 The Nation is compos'd of such as these.
 All *Greece* is one Comedian: Laugh, and they
 Return it louder than an Ass can bray:

¹⁶ But in that Town, &c.
 He means *Athens*; of which,
Pallas the Goddess of Arms
 and Arts was Patroness,

¹⁷ *Antiochus* and *Stratocles*,
 two famous *Grecian* Mimicks,
 or Actors, in the Poet's time.

Grieve, and they Grieve; if you Weep silently,
 There seems a silent Eccho in their Eye:
 They cannot *Mourn* like you, but they can Cry.
 Call for a Fire, their Winter Cloaths they take:
 Begin but you to shiver, and they shake:
 In Frost and Snow, if you complain of Heat,
 They rub th' unsweating Brow, and swear they sweat.
 We live not on the Square with such as these.
 Such are our Betters who can better please:
 Who Day and Night are like a Looking-Glass;
 Still ready to reflect their Patron's Face.
 The Panegyrick Hand, and lifted Eye,
 Prepar'd for some new Piece of Flattery.
 Ev'n Nastiness, Occasions will afford;
 They praise a belching, or well-pissing Lord.
 Besides, there's nothing Sacred, nothing free
 From bold Attempts of their rank Letchery.
 Thro' the whole Family their Labours run;
 The Daughter is debauch'd, the Wife is won;
 Nor 'scapes the Bridegroom, or the blooming Son.
 If none they find for their lewd Purpose fit,
 They with the Walls and very Floors commit.
 They search the Secrets of the House, and so
 Are worshipp'd there, and fear'd for what they know.

And, now we talk of *Grecians*, cast a view
 On what, in Schools, their Men of Morals do;
 A rigid ¹⁸ Stoick his own Pupil slew:
 A Friend, against a Friend of his own Cloth,
 Turn'd Evidence, and murther'd on his Oath.
 What Room is left for *Romans* in a Town
 Where *Grecians* Rule, and Cloaks controul the Gown?
 Some ¹⁹ *Diphilus*, or some *Protogenes*,
 Look sharply out, our Senators to seize:

¹⁸ A Rigid Stoick, &c. *Publius Ignatius*, a Stoick, falsely accus'd *Bareas Sorenius*, as *Tacitus* tells us.

¹⁹ *Diphilus*, and *Protogenes*, &c. were *Grecians* living in Rome.

Engross 'em wholly, by their native Art,
 And fear'd no Rivals in their Bubbles Heart:
 One drop of Poison in my Patron's Ear,
 One slight Suggestion of a senseless Fear,
 Infus'd with Cunning, serves to ruin me;
 Disgrac'd, and banish'd from the Family:
 In vain forgotten Services I boast;
 My long Dependance in an Hour is lost:
 Look round the World, what Country will appear,
 Where Friends are left with greater Ease than here?
 At *Rome* (nor think me partial to the Poor)
 All Offices of ours are out of Door:
 In vain we rise, and to the Levees run;
 My Lord himself is up, before, and gone:
 The Prætor bids his Lictors mend their pace,
 Lest his Colleague out-strip him in the Race:
 The Childish Matrons are, long since, awake;
 And, for Affronts, the tardy Visits take.

'Tis frequent, here, to see a free-born Son
 On the left-hand of a rich Hireling run:
 Because the wealthy Rogue can throw away,
 For half a Brace of Bouts, a Tribune's Pay:
 But you, poor Sinner, tho' you love the Vice,
 And like the Whore, demure upon the Price:
 And, frighted with the wicked Sum, forbear
 To lend a Hand, and help her from the Chair.

Produce a Witness of unblemish'd Life,
 Holy as *Numa*, or as *Numa's* Wife,
 Or ²⁰ him who bid th' unhallow'd Flames retire,
 And snatch'd the trembling Goddess from the Fire;
 The Question is not put how far extends
 His Piety, but what he yearly spends:

²⁰ Or him who bid, &c. *Lucius Metellus* the High-Priest; who when the Temple of *Vesta* | was on Fire, sav'd the *Palladium*.

Quick,

Quick, to the Bus'ness; how he lives and eats;
How largely gives; how splendidly he treats:
How many thousand Acres feed his Sheep,
What are his Rents, what Servants does he keep?
Th' Account is soon cast up; the Judges rate
Our Credit in the Court by our Estate.

Swear by our Gods, or those the *Greeks* adore,
Thou art as sure forsworn, as thou art poor:
The Poor must gain their Bread by Perjury;
And e'en the Gods, that other Means deny,
In Conscience must absolve 'em, when they lye.

}

Add, that the Rich have still a Gibe in store;
And will be monstrous witty on the Poor:
For the torn Surtout and the tatter'd Vest,
The Wretch and all his Wardrobe are a Jest:
The greasie Gown, sully'd with often turning,
Gives a good hint, to say, The Man's in Mourning:
Or if the Shoe be ript, or Patches put,
He's wounded! see the Plaister on his Foot.
Want is the Scorn of ev'ry wealthy Fool;
And Wit in Rags is turn'd to Ridicule.
Pack hence, and from the Cover'd Benches rise,
(The Master of the Ceremonies cries)

This is no place for you, whose small Estate
Is not the Value of the settled Rate:
The Sons of happy Punks, the Pandar's Heir,
Are privileg'd to sit in Triumph there,
To clap the first, and rule the Theatre.
Up to the Galleries, for shame retreat;
For, by the *2^d Roscian Law*, the Poor can claim no Seat.
Who ever brought to his rich Daughter's Bed,
The Man that poll'd but Twelve-pence for his Head?

}

21 For by the *Roscian Law*, &c. | Publick Shows, betwixt the
Roscins a Tribune, who order'd | Noble-men of *Rome* and the
the distinction of Places in | *Plebeians*.

Who ever nam'd a poor Man for his Heir,
 Or call'd him to assist the Judging Chair?
 The Poor were wise, who by the Rich oppress'd,
 Withdrew, and sought a sacred Place of Rest.
 Once they did well, to free themselves from Scorn;
 But had done better never to return.
 Rarely they Rise by Virtue's Aid, who lie
 Plung'd in the depth of helpless Poverty.
 At *Rome* 'tis worse; where House-Rent by the Year,
 And Servants Bellies cost so devilish dear;
 And Tavern-Bills run high for hungry Chear.
 To drink or eat in Earthen-ware we scorn,
 Which cheaply Country-Cupboards does adorn:
 And coarse blue Hoods on Holy-days are worn.
 Some distant Parts of *Italy* are known,
 Where ²² none but only dead Men wear a Gown:
 On Theaters of Turf, in homely State,
 Old Plays they act, old Feasts they celebrate:
 The same rude Song returns upon the Crowd,
 And, by Tradition, is for Wit allow'd.
 The Mimick yearly gives the same Delights;
 And in the Mother's Arms the Clownish Infant frights.
 Their Habits (undistinguish'd by Degree)
 Are plain, alike; the same Simplicity,
 Both on the Stage, and in the Pit, you see.
 In his white Cloak the Magistrate appears;
 The Country Bumkin the same Liv'ry wears.
 But here, Attir'd beyond our Purse we go,
 For useless Ornament and flaunting Show:
 We take on trust, in Purple Robes to shine;
 And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine.

²² *Where none but only dead Men, &c.* The meaning is, *Italy* never wore a Gown (the usual Habit of the *Romans*) till they were bury'd in one,

This

This is a common Vice; tho' all things here
 Are sold, and sold unconscionably dear.
 What will you give that ²³*Coffus* may but view
 Your Face, and in the Crowd distinguish you;
 May take your Incense like a Gracious God,
 And answer only with a civil Nod?
 To please our Patrons, in this vicious Age,
 We make our Entrance by the Fav'rite Page:
 Shave his first Down, and when he polls his Hair,
 The consecrated Locks to Temples bear:
 Pay tributary Cracknels, which he sells,
 And, with our Offerings, help to raise his Vails.

Who fears in Country-Towns a House's fall,
 Or to be caught betwixt a riven Wall?
 But we inhabit a weak City, here;
 Which Buttresses and Props but scarcely bear:
 And 'tis the Village-Mason's daily Calling,
 To keep the World's Metropolis from falling,
 To cleanse the Gutters, and the Chinks to close;
 And, for one Night, secure his Lord's Repose.
 At *Cuma* we can sleep quite round the Year,
 Nor Falls, nor Fires, nor Nightly Dangers fear,
 While rolling Flames from *Roman* Turrets fly,
 And the pale Citizens for Buckets cry.
 Thy Neighbour has remov'd his wretched Store
 (Few Hands will rid the Lumber of the Poor):
 Thy own third Story smokes, while thou, supine,
 Art drench'd in Fumes of undigested Wine.
 For if the lowest Floors already burn,
 Cock-lofts and Garrets soon will take the Turn.
 Where ²⁴ thy tame Pidgeons next the Tiles were bred,
 Which, in their Nests unsafe, are timely fled.

²³ *Coffus* is here taken for any great Man. | &c. The *Romans* us'd to breed
 their tame Pidgeons in their

²⁴ Where thy tame Pidgeons, | Garrets,

25 *Codrus* had but one Bed, so short to boot,
 That his short Wife's short Legs hung dangling out;
 His Cupboard's Head fix Earthen Pitchers grac'd,
 Beneath 'em was his trusty Tankard plac'd;
 And, to support this Noble Plate, there lay
 A bending *Chiron* cast from honest Clay;
 His few *Greek* Books a rotten Chest contain'd;
 Whose Covers much of Mouldiness complain'd:
 Where Mice and Rats devour'd Poetick Bread;
 And with Heroick Verse luxuriously were fed.
 'Tis true, poor *Codrus* nothing had to boast,
 And yet poor *Codrus* all that nothing lost.
 Begg'd naked through the Streets of wealthy *Rome*;
 And found not one to feed, or take him home.

But if the Palace of *Arturius* burn,
 The Nobles change their Cloaths, the Matrons mourn;
 The City-Prætor will no Pleadings hear;
 The very Name of Fire we hate and fear:
 And look aghast, as if the *Gauls* were here.
 While yet it burns, th' officious Nation flies,
 Some to condole, and some to bring Supplies:
 One sends him Marble to rebuild, and one
 With naked Statues of the *Parian* Stone,
 The Work of *Polyclete*, that seem to live;
 While others Images for Altars give;
 One Books and Skreens, and *Pallas* to the Breast;
 Another Bags of Gold, and he gives best.
 Childless *Arturius*, vastly rich before,
 Thus by his Losses multiplies his Store:
 Suspected for Accomplice to the Fire,
 That burnt his Palace but to build it higher.

25 *Codrus*, a Learned Man,
 very poor: by his Books sup-
 pos'd to be a Poet. For, in
 all probability, the Heroick

Verses here mention'd which
 Rats and Mice devour'd, were
Homer's Works,

But,

But, cou'd you be content to bid adieu
 To the dear Play-House, and the Players too:
 Sweet Country Seats are purchas'd ev'ry where,
 With Lands and Gardens, at less Price than here
 You hire a darksome Dog-hole by the Year.
 A small Convenience decently prepar'd.
 A shallow Well that rises in your Yard,
 That spreads his easie Chrystal Streams around,
 And waters all the pretty Spot of Ground.
 There, love the Fork, thy Garden cultivate,
 And give thy frugal Friends ²⁶ a *Pythagorean* Treat;
 'Tis somewhat to be Lord of some small Ground
 In which a Lizard may, at least, turn round.

'Tis frequent, here, for want of Sleep to die;
 Which Fumes of undigested Feasts deny;
 And, with imperfect Heat, in languid Stomachs fry.
 What House secure from Noise the Poor can keep,
 When ev'n the Rich can scarce afford to sleep;
 So dear it costs to purchase Rest in *Rome*;
 And hence the Sources of Diseases come.
 The Drover who his Fellow-Drover meets
 In narrow Passages of winding Streets;
 The Waggoners that curse their standing Teams;
 Wou'd wake ev'n drusie *Drusus* from his Dreams.
 And yet the Wealthy will not brook delay,
 But sweep above our Heads, and make their way;
 In lofty Letters born, and read, and write,
 Or sleep at ease: The Shutters make it Night.
 Yet still he reaches, first, the publick Place:
 The Prease before him stops the Client's pace:
 The Crowd that follows crush his panting Sides,
 And trip his Heels; he walks not, but he rides.
 One elbows him, one jostles in the Shole:
 A Rafter breaks his Head, or Chairman's Pole:

²⁶ A *Pythagorean Treat*: He means Herbs, Roots, Fruits, and Sallads.

Stockin'd with loads of fat Town-Dirt he goes;
And some Rogue-Soldier, with his Hob-nail'd Shoes,
Indents his Legs behind in bloody rows.

See with what Smoke our Doles we celebrate:
A hundred Guests, invited, walk in state:
A hundred hungry Slaves, with their *Dutch* Kitchens wait.
Huge Pans the Wretches on their Head must bear,
Which scarce a Gygantic *Corbulo* cou'd rear:
Yet they must walk upright beneath the Load;
Nay, run, and running blow the sparkling Flames abroad.
Their Coats, from botching newly brought, are torn.
Unweildy Timber-trees in Waggon's born,
Stretch'd at their length, beyond their Carriage lie;
That nod, and threaten Ruin from on high.
For, shou'd their Axel break, its overthrow
Would crush, and pound to dust, the Crowd below:
Nor Friends their Friends, nor Sires their Sons could know:
Nor Limbs, nor Bones, nor Carcass would remain:
But a mash'd heap; a Hotchpotch of the Slain.
One vast Destruction; not the Soul alone,
But Bodies, like the Soul, invisibly are flown.
Mean-time, unknowing of their Fellows Fate,
The Servants wash the Platter, scour the Plate,
Then blow the Fire, with puffing Cheeks, and lay
The Rubbers, and the Bathing sheets display;
And oyl them first; and each is handy in his way.
But he, for whom this busie care they take,
Poor Ghost, is wandring by the *Stygian* Lake:

27 *Gygantic Corbulo*. *Corbulo* of his great Services. His
was a famous General in *Nero's* Stature was not only tall, a-
time, who conquer'd *Armenia*, bove the ordinary Size; but
and was afterwards put to he was also proportionably
Death by that Tyrant, when strong,
he was in *Greece*, in reward

Af-

Affrighted with ²⁸ the Ferryman's grim Face;
 New to the Horrors of that uncouth Place;
 His Passage begs with unregarded Pray'r:
 And wants two Farthings to discharge his Fare.

Return we to the Dangers of the Night;
 And, first, behold our Houses dreadful height:
 From whence come broken Potsherds tumbling down;
 And leaky Ware, from Garret Windows thrown:
 Well may they break our Heads, that mark the flinty Stone. }

'Tis want of Sense to sup abroad too late;
 Unless thou first hast settled thy Estate.
 As many Fates attend thy Steps to meet,
 As there are waking Windows in the Street.
 Bless the good Gods, and think thy Chance is rare
 To have a Piss-pot only for thy share.

The scouring Drunkard, if he does not fight
 Before his Bed-time, takes no rest that Night.
 Passing the tedious Hours in greater pain
 Than ²⁹ stern Achilles, when his Friend was slain:
 'Tis so ridic'lous, but so true withal,
 A Bully cannot sleep without a Brawl:
 Yet tho' his youthful Blood be fir'd with Wine,
 He wants not Wit the Danger to decline:
 Is cautious to avoid the Coach and Six,
 And on the Laquies will no Quarrel fix.
 His Train of Flambeaus, and Embroider'd Coat,
 May privilege my Lord to walk secure on Foot.
 But me, who must by Moon-light homeward bend,
 Or lighted only with a Candle's end,
 Poor me he fights, if that be Fighting, where
 He only Cudgels, and I only bear.
 He stands, and bids me stand: I must abide;
 For he's the stronger, and is Drunk beside.

²⁸ The Ferry-man's, &c. Char-
 ren the Ferry-man of Hell,
 whose Fare was a Half-penny
 for every Soul,

²⁹ Stern Achilles. The Friend
 of Achilles, was Patroclus, who
 was slain by Hector,
 Where

Where did you whet your Knife to night, he cries,
 And shred the Leeks that in your Stomach rise?
 Whose windy Beans have stuff'd your Guts, and where
 Have your black Thumbs been dipt in Vinegar?
 With what Companion-Cobler have you fed,
 On old Ox-cheeks, or He-Goats tougher Head?
 What, are you dumb? Quick, with your Answer, quick,
 Before my Foot salutes you with a Kick.
 Say, in what nasty Cellar under Ground,
 Or what Church-Porch, your Rogueship may be found?
 Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same:
 He lays me on, and makes me bear the blame.
 Before the Bar, for beating him, you come;
 This is a poor Man's Liberty in Rome.
 You beg his Pardon; happy to retreat
 With some remaining Teeth, to chew your Meat.

Nor is this all; for, when retir'd, you think
 To sleep securely; when the Candles wink,
 When ev'ry Door with Iron Chains is barr'd,
 And roaring Taverns are no longer heard;
 The Russian Robbers by no Justice aw'd,
 And unpaid Cut-throat Soldiers, are abroad.
 Those venal Souls, who hardned in each Ill,
 To save Complaints and Prosecution, kill.
 Chas'd from their Woods and Bogs, the Padders come
 To this vast City, as their Native Home;
 To live at ease; and safely sculk in Rome.

The Forge in Fetters only is employ'd;
 Our Iron Mines exhaust'd and destroy'd
 In Shades; for these Villains scarce allow
 Goats for the Teams, and Plough-shares for the Plough.
 Oh happy Ages of our ancestors,
 Beneath the Kings and Tribunitial Pow'rs!

30 Beneath the Kings, &c. Lucetia, Tarquin the proud.
 Rome was originally built by | was expell'd. After which it
 Kings; till for the Rape of | was govern'd by two Consuls,
 yearly

One Jail did all their Criminals restrain;
Which now the Walls of *Rome* can scarce contain.

More I cou'd say, more Causes I cou'd show
For my Departure; but the Sun is low:
The Waggoner grows weary of my stay;
And whips his Horses forwards on their way.
Farewel; and when like me o'erwhelm'd with care
You to your own ³¹ *Aquinum* shall repair,
To take a mouthful of sweet Country Air,
Be mindful of your Friend; and send me word,
What Joys your Fountains and cool Shades afford:
Then, to assist your Satyrs, I will come;
And add new Venom when you write of *Rome*.

<p>yearly chosen; but they oppress- ing the People, the Com- moners mutiny'd, and pro- cur'd Tribunes to be created, who defended their Privileges,</p>	<p>and often oppos'd the Con- sular Authority, and the Se- nate. ³¹ <i>Aquinum</i> was the Birth- place of <i>Juvenal</i>.</p>
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J U V E.



JUVENAL.

THE

FOURTH SATYR.

 By the Rev. Mr. RICHARD DUKE.

The ARGUMENT

The Poet in this Satyr first brings in Crispinus, whom he had a Lash at in his first Satyr, and whom he promises here not to be forgetful of for the future. He exposes his monstrous Prodigality and Luxury in giving the Price of an Estate for a Barbel; and from thence takes occasion to introduce the principal Subject, and true Design of this Satyr, which is grounded upon a ridiculous Story of a Turbot presented to Domitian, of so vast a bigness, that all the Emperor's Scullery had not a Dish large enough to hold it: Upon which the Senate in all haste is summon'd, to consult in this Exigency, what is fittest to be done. The Poet gives us a Particular of the Senators Names, their distinct Characters,



S.4.

P.40.

Characters, and Speeches, and Advice ; and after much and wise Consultation, an Expedient being found out and agreed upon, he dismisses the Senate, and concludes the Satyr.

ONCE more *Crispinus*, call'd upon the Stage,
 (Nor shall once more suffice) provokes my Rage:
 A Monster, to whom ev'ry Vice lays claim,
 Without one Virtue to redeem his Fame.
 Feeble and sick, yet strong in Lust alone,
 The rank Adult'rer preys on all the Town,
 All but the Widow's nauseous Charms go down. }
 What matter then how stately is the Arch
 Where his tir'd Mules slow with their Burden march?
 What matter then how thick and long the Shade
 Through which, by sweating Slaves, he is convey'd?
 How many Acres near the City Walls,
 Or new-built Palaces, his own he calls?
 No ill Man's happy; least of all is he
 Whose study 'tis to corrupt Chastity.
 Th' incestuous Brute, who the veil'd Vestal Maid
 But lately to his impious Bed betray'd,
 Who for her Crime, ¹ if Laws their Course might have,
 Ought to descend alive into the Grave.

But now of slighter Faults; and yet the same
 By others done, the Censor's Justice claim.
 For what good Men ignoble count and base,
 Is Virtue here, and does *Crispinus* grace:
 In this he's safe, whate'er we write of him,
 The Person is more odious than the Crime.

¹ If Laws their Course, &c. be buried alive by *Numa's* Law;
 Ought to descend, &c. *Crispinus* as may be seen in *Livy*, l. 1.
 had deflower'd a Vestal Virgin, and is more particularly de-
 but by his Favour with *Domitian*, scrib'd in *Plutarch's* Life of
 she escap'd the Punishment due *Numa*,
 to her Offence, which was to

And

And so all Satyr's lost. The lavish Slave
 Six ² thousand Pieces for a Barbel gave :
 A Sesterce for each Pound it weigh'd, as they
 Give out, that hear great things, but greater say.
 If by this Bribe well plac'd, he would ensnare
 Some sapless Usurer that wants an Heir ;
 Or if this Present the sly Courtier meant,
 Should to some Punk of Quality be sent,
 That in her easy Chair in State does ride,
 The Glasses all drawn up on ev'ry side,
 I'd praise his Cunning ; but expect not this,
 For his own Gut he bought the stately Fish.
 Now ev'n ³ *Apicius* Frugal seems, and Poor,
 Outvy'd in Luxury unknown before.

Gave you, *Crispinus*, you this mighty Sum ?
 You, that, for want of other Rags, did come
 In our own Country Paper wrapp'd, to *Rome* ?
 Do Scales and Fins bear Price to this Excess ?
 You might have bought the Fisherman for less.
 For less some Provinces whole Acres sell,
 Nay, ⁴ in *Apulia*, if you bargain well,
 A Manor wou'd cost less than such a Meal.

What think we then of his ⁵ luxurious Lord ?
 What Banquets loaded that Imperial Board ?

² Six thousand Pieces. Six thousand of the Roman *Sestertii*, which make six *Sestertia*, according to our Account, 46 l. 17 s. 6 d.

³ Now even *Apicius*. A Man for Gluttony and Prodigality famous even to a Proverb, who having spent most of his vast Estate upon his Gut, for fear of Want poyson'd himself. *Senec.*

⁴ Nay in *Apulia*. Part of

Italy, near the *Adriatick* Gulf, where Land it seems was very cheap, either for the barrenness and cragged height of the Mountains, or for the unwholesomeness of the Air, and the Wind *Atabulus*. *Horat. Lib. 2. Sat. 5. Montes Apulia notes quos torret Atabulus & quos nunquam erepsimus, &c.*

⁵ His luxurious Lord. The Emperor *Domitian*.

When

When in one Dish, that taken from the rest
His constant Table wou'd have hardly mist,
So many Sesterces were swallow'd down,
To stuff one Scarlet-coated Court Buffoon,
Whom *Rome* of all her Knights now Chiefest greets,
From crying stinking Fish about the Streets.

Begin, *Calliope*, but not to sing:
Plain, honest Truth we for our Subject bring.
Help then, ye young *Pierian* Maids, to tell
A downright Narrative of what befel.
Afford me willingly your sacred Aids, [Maids.
Me that have call'd you young, me that have styl'd you

When he, with whom ⁶the *Flavian* Race decay'd,
The groaning World with Iron Scepter sway'd,
When ⁷a bald *Nero* reign'd, and servile *Rome* obey'd,
Where *Venus*' Shrine does fair *Ancona* grace,
A Turbut taken of prodigious Space,
Fill'd the extended Net, not less than those
That dull *Maotis* does with Ice enclose,
Till conquer'd by the Sun's prevailing Ray,
It opens to the *Pontick* Sea their way;
And throws them out unweildy with their Growth,
Fat with long ease, and a whole Winter's sloth:
The wise Commander of the Boat and Lines
For ⁸our High-Priest the stately Prey designs;

For

⁶ *The Flavian Race decay'd.* *Domitian* was the last and worst
of the *Flavian* Family, which
tho' at first obscure, yet had
produc'd great and good Men.
Reipublica nequaquam panitenda,
says *Sueton.* 9. For of this Fa-
mily were *Vespasian* and *Titus*.

⁷ A bald *Nero*. *Domitian*,

who could not so much as bear
with Patience the mention of
baldness, tho' in Jest only, and
objected to another, as *Sueton-*
nus in his Life tells us. And
who, for his Cruelty, is here
call'd a second *Nero*.

⁸ Our High-Priest. The Em-
peror *Domitian* call'd so, either
from

For who that Lordly Fish durst sell or buy,
 So many Spies and Court-Informers nigh?
 No Shoar but of this Vermin Swarms does bear,
 Searchers of Mud and Sea-weed! that would swear
 The Fish had long in *Cæsar's* Ponds been fed,
 And from its Lord undutifully fled;
 So, justly ought to be again restor'd.
 Nay, if you credit Sage *9 Palphurius'* Word,
 Or dare rely on *Armillatus'* Skill,
 Whatever Fish the vulgar Fry excel
 Belong to *Cæsar*, wherefoe'er they swim,
 By their own Worth confiscated to him.

The Boat-man then shall a wise Present make,
 And give the Fish, before the Seizers take.

Now sickly Autuma to dry Frosts gave way,
 Cold Winter rag'd, and fresh preserv'd the Prey;
 Yet with such haste the busy Fishes flew,
 As if a hot South-Wind Corruption blew:
 And now he reach'd the Lake,¹⁰ where what remains
 Of *Alba*, still her antient Rites retains,

from his Instituting the College of the *Alban* Priests, of whom he was as it were Chief; or for taking upon him the Office of *Pontifex Maximus*, in the Condemnation of the Vestal Virgin *Cornetia*; or, more generally, because often the Emperors assum'd both the Title and Office of High-Priest.

9 Palphurius and *Armillatus*. Both Men of Consular Degree: Lawyers, and Spies, and Informers, and so Favourites of *Domitian*.

¹⁰ What remains of *Alba*,

&c. Alba Longa built by *Ascanius*, about fifteen Miles from *Rome*, was destroy'd after by *Tullus Hostilius*, the Temples only excepted, (*Liv. l. 1.*) The *Albans* upon this their Misfortune neglecting their Worship, were by sundry Prodigies commanded to restore their ancient Rites, the chief of which was the keeping perpetually burning the Vestal Fire, which was brought thither by *Aeneas* and his *Trojans* as a fatal Pledge of the perpetuity of the Roman Empire,

Still

Still worships *Vesta*,¹¹ tho' an humbler way,
Nor lets the hallow'd *Trojan* Fire decay.

The wondring Croud that to strange Sights resort,
And choak'd a while his Passage to the Court,
At length gives way; ope flies the Palace-Gate,
The Turbut enters in, wirhout the¹² Fathers-wait.
The Boat-man strait does to *Astrides* press,
And thus presents his Fish, and his Address:

Accept, Dread Sir, this Tribute from the Main,
Too great for private Kitchens to contain.
To your glad Genius sacrifice this Day,
Let common Meats respectfully give way.
Haste to unload your Stomachs to receive
This Turbut, that for you did only live.
So long preserv'd to be Imperial Food,
Glad of the Net, and to be taken proud.

How fulsom this! how gross! yet this takes well,
And the vain Prince with empty Pride does swell.
Nothing so monstrous can be said or feign'd,
But with Belief and Joy is entertain'd,
When to his Face the worthless Wretch is prais'd,
Whom vile Court-Flatt'ry to a God has rais'd.

But oh hard Fate! the Palace Stores no Dish
Afford, capacious of the mighty Fish.
To sage Debate are summon'd all the Peers,
His trusty and much-hated Counsellors.
In whose pale Looks that ghastly Terror sat,
That haunts the dangerous Friendship of the Great.

¹³ The loud *Liburnian* that the Senate call'd,
Run, run; he's set, he's set, no sooner baul'd,

¹¹ *The' an humbler way.*
There was a more stately Temple erected to *Vesta* at *Rome* by *Numa*, than this at *Alba*, where the same Ceremonies were us'd.

¹² *The Fathers.* The Senate always so call'd. *Patres Conscripti.*

¹³ *The loud Liburnian.* Some say that of the People of this Country, which is part of *Illyricum*.

But with his Robe snatch'd up in haste, does come
Pegasus, ¹⁴ Bailiff of affrighted *Rome*.

What more were Præfects then? The Best he was,
 And faithfullest Expounder of the Laws.

Yet in ill times thought all things manag'd best,
 When Justice exercis'd her Sword the least.

Old *Crispus* next, Pleasant, tho' Old, appears;
 His Wit nor Humour yielding to his Years:
 His Temper mild, good Nature join'd with Sense,
 And Manners, charming as his Eloquence.
 Who fitter for a useful Friend than he,
 To the great Ruler of the Earth and Sea,
 If as his Thoughts were just, his Tongue were free?
 If it were safe to vent his Gen'rous Mind
 To *Rome's* dire Plague, and Terror of Mankind,
 If cruel Pow'r could softning Counsel bear;
 But what's so tender as a Tyrant's Ear?
 With whom whoever, tho' a Fav'rite, spake,
 At ev'ry Sentence set his Life at stake,
 Tho' the Discourse were of no weightier things,
 Than sultry Summers, or unhealthful Springs.

lyricum, the Romans made their
 Cryers, because of their loud
 Voices. Others take *Liburnus*
 for the proper Name of one
 Man--- *Liburnus* that the Se-
 nate call'd.

¹⁴ *Pegasus*, Bailiff. A Citi-
 zen of *Alba*, a very learned
 Lawyer, and Præfect or Chief
 Magistrate of *Rome*. He calls
 him here Bailiff: As if *Rome*
 by *Domitian's* Cruelty, had so
 far lost its Liberty and Privi-
 leges, that it now was no better
 than a Country Village, and fit
 to be govern'd by no better

than a Bailiff.

¹⁵ Old *Crispus*, (*Vibius Cri-
 pus*.) This was he that mad
 the known Jest upon *Domitian*
 killing Flies. When one Da
Domitian being alone in h
 Closet, and being ask'd, Wh
 ther there was any one le
 within with the Emperor? F
 answer'd, No, not so much
 a Fly. The Names and Ch
 racters of most of these Sen
 tors here mention'd may
 found in *Suetonius's* Life
Domitian, and in *Tacitus*.

This well he knew, and therefore never try'd
With his weak Arms to stem the stronger Tyde.
Nor did all *Rome*, grown Spiritless, supply
A Man that for bold Truth durst bravely die.
So safe by wise complying Silence, he
Ev'n in that Court did fourscore Summers see.

Next him *Acilius*, tho' his Age the same,
With eager haste to the Grand Council came:
With him a Youth, unworthy of the Fate
That did too near his growing Virtues wait,
Urg'd by the Tyrant's Envy, Fear, or Hate.
(But 'tis long since Old Age began to be
In Noble Blood no less than Prodigy,
Whence 'tis I'd rather be of ¹⁶Giants Birth,
A Pigmy-Brother to those Sons of Earth.)
Unhappy Youth! whom from his destin'd End,
No well-dissembled Madness could defend;
When naked in the *Alban* Theater,
In *Libyan* Bears he fixt his hunting Spear.
Who sees not now thro' the Lord's thin Disguise,
That long seem'd Fools do prove at last more wise?
That State-Court Trick is now too open laid:
Who now admires the ¹⁷Part old *Brutus* play'd?
Those honest Times might swallow this Pretence,
When ¹⁸the King's Beard was deeper than his Sense.

3

¹⁶ *Of Giants Birth.* Of an obscure and unknown Family.

¹⁷ *The part old Brutus play'd.* 'Tis a known Story, how *Brutus* finding that his own Brother, and some of the most considerable Men of *Rome* had been put to Death by *Tarquinius Superbus*, counterfeited himself a Madman or Fool, and so avoided the Tyrant's

Cruelty, till he had gain'd a fit time to destroy him, revenge his Brother's and Countrymens Deaths, and free *Rome*.

¹⁸ *When the King's Beard.* In those ancient and more simple times, when it was the Custom never to shave their Beards: For 400 Years there was no such thing as a Barber heard of in *Rome*.

Next

Next *Rubrius* came, ¹⁹ tho' not of Noble Race,
 With equal Marks of Terror in his Face.
 Pale with the gnawing Guilt and inward Shame
 Of an old Crime that is not fit to name.
 Worse, yet in Scandal taking more delight,
 Than ²⁰ the vile *Pathick* that durst Satyr write.

Montanus' Belly next, advancing slow,
 Before the sweating Senator did go.

Crispinus after, but much sweeter, comes,
 Scented with costly Oils and Eastern Gums,
 More than would serve two Fun'rals for Perfumes.

Then *Pompey*, none more skill'd in the Court-Game
 Of cutting Throats with a soft Whisper, came.

Next *Fuscus*, he who many a peaceful Day
 For ²¹ *Dacian* Vultures was reserv'd a Prey,
 Till having study'd War enough at home,
 He led abroad th' unhappy Arms of *Rome*.

Cunning *Vejenso* next, and by his side
 Bloody *Catullus* leaning on his Guide,
 Decrepit, yet a furious Lover he,
 And deeply smit with Charms he could not see.
 A Monster, that even this worst Age out-vies,
 Conspicuous and above the common size.

¹⁹ *Tho' not of Noble Race,*
with equal Marks of Terror.
 For *Domitian's* Cruelty reach'd
 even to the Common People,
 and those of lower Birth, which
 (in the end of this Satyr) the
 Poet tells us, caus'd his De-
 struction.

²⁰ *The vile Pathick.* *Nero*,
 who wrote a Satyr upon *Quin-*
tinius, whom he charges with
 his own profligate Lewdness

and Debauchery. *Tac. Ann. 15.*

²¹ For *Dacian Vultures.* *Cornelius Fuscus*, a Nobleman of
 no manner of Experience, or
 more knowledge in War-Af-
 fairs, than what he had studi-
 ed in his own Country Retire-
 ment, was yet by *Domitian*
 twice sent with an Army against
 the *Dacians*, in the last of
 which his Army was defeated,
 and himself slain.

A blind base flatt'rer, ²² from some Bridge or Gate,
 Rais'd to a murd'ring Minister of State.
 Deserving still to beg upon the Road,
 And bless each passing Waggon and its Load.
 None more admir'd the Fish; he in its Praise
 With Zeal his Voice, with Zeal his Hands did raise.
 But to the left all his fine things did say,
 Whilst on his right the unseen Turbut lay.
 So he the fam'd *Cilician* Fencer prais'd,
 And at each hit with Wonder seem'd amaz'd.
 So did the Scenes and Stage Machines admire,
 And Boys that flew thro' Canvas Clouds in Wyre.

Nor came *Veiento* short; but as inspir'd
 By thee, *Bellona*, by thy Fury fir'd,
 Turns Prophet: See, the mighty Omen, see,
 He cries, of some illustrious Victory!
 Some Captive King, thee his new Lord shall own :
 Or from his *British* Chariot headlong thrown,
 The ²³ proud *Arviragus* come tumbling down !
 The Monster's foreign. ²⁴ Mark the pointed Spears
 That from thy Hand on his pierc'd Back he wears !
 Who Nobler could, or plainer things presage?
 Yet one thing 'scap'd him, the Prophetick Rage
 Shew'd not the Turbut's Country, nor its Age.

}

}

At length by *Cesar* the grand Question's put:
 My Lords, your Judgment; Shall the Fish be cut ?
 Far be it, far from us ! *Montanus* cries;
 Let's not dishonour thus the Noble Prize !

²² From Bridge or Gate. The common Stands for Beggars.

²³ The proud *Arviragus*. One of the ancient *British* Kings.

²⁴ Mark the pointed Spears. He makes the Flatterer call

the sharp Fins rising on the Fish's back, Spears; and to signify and portend that *Domitian* shall stick the like in some Foreign Enemy.

A Pot of finest Earth, thin, deep, and wide,
 Some²⁵ skilful quick *Promethæus* must provide.
 Clay and the forming Wheel prepare with speed.
 But, *Cæsar*, be it from henceforth decreed,
 That Potters on the Royal Progress wait,
 T'assist in these Emergencies of State.

This Council pleas'd ; nor cou'd it fail to take,
 So fit, so worthy of the Man that spake.
 The old Court Riots he remember'd well,
 Could Tales of *Nero's* Midnight Suppers tell,
 When *Falern* Wines the lab'ring Lungs did fire,
 And to new Dainties kindled false Desire.
 In Arts of Eating none more early Train'd,
 None in my time had equal Skill attain'd.
 He whether²⁶ *Circe's* Rock his Oysters bore,
 Or²⁷ *Lucrine* Lake, or²⁸ the *Rutupian* Shoar,
 Knew at first taste; nay, at first sight could tell
 A Crab or Lobster's Country by its Shell.

They rise, and draught all with respectful Awe,
 At the word giv'n, obsequiously withdraw,
 Whom full of eager haste, surprize, and fear,
 Our mighty Prince had summon'd to appear;
 As if some News he'd of the *Catti* tell,
 Or that the fierce *Sicambrians* did rebel:
 As if Expresses from all Parts had come
 With fresh Alarms threatening the Fate of *Rome*.

25 Some skilful quick *Promethæus*. Some skilful Potter. Alluding to the old Fable of *Promethæus*, whose skill in this Art was such that he made a Man of Clay.

26 *Circe's* Rock. The *Circean* Promontory, nam'd from *Circe* that liv'd there, on the Shore of *Campania*.

27 The *Lucrine* Lake. Between *Baja* and *Puteoli*.

28 The *Rutupian* Shore. *Rutupa*, or *Rutupi*, an ancient Town's Name on the *Kentish* Shore, suppos'd to be our *Richborough*. These were all famous in those Times for Oysters.

What

What Folly this! but oh! that all the rest
Of his dire Reign had thus been spent in Jest!
~~And~~ all that Time such Trifles had employ'd
In which so many Nobles he destroy'd!
He safe, they unreveng'd, to the Disgrace
Of the surviving, tame, *Patrician* Race!
But when he dreadful to the Rabble grew,
Him, whom so many Lords had slain, they slew.





JUVENAL.

THE FIFTH SATYR.

By the Reverend Mr. *WILLIAM BOWLES*.

THE ARGUMENT.

The Poet dissuades a Parasite from frequenting the Tables of great Men, where he is certain to be treated with the highest Scorn and Contempt: And, at the same time, Inveighs against the Luxury and Insolence of the Roman Nobility.

IF harden'd by Affronts, and still the same,
 Lost to all Sense of Honour, and of Shame,
 Thou yet canst love to haunt the Great Man's Board,
 And think no Supper good but with a Lord:
 If yet thou canst hold out, and suffer more
 Than lewd *Sarmentus*, or vile *Galba* bore,
 Thy solemn Oath ought to be set aside:
 But sure the Belly's easily supply'd.

Sarmentus. A Buffoon and Parasite of *Augustus Caesar*. The same perhaps with that *Sarmentus* in *Horace*, *Sat.* 3. l. 1.



S.5 .

p.52.

Suppose, what frugal Nature wou'd suffice,
 Suppose that wanting, Hunger is not nice.
 Is no ² Bridge vacant, no convenient Seat,
 Where thou may'st cringe, and gnaw thy broken Meat;
 And with a Matt, and Crutch, and ty'd-up Leg,
 More honestly and honourably Beg?

First, if he please to say, Sit down, and smile,
 Behold the full Reward of all thy Toil!

All thy old Services are largely paid,
 And thou a proud and happy Man art made.
 See! of thy boasted Friendship see the Fruits!
 And these too he upbraids, and these imputes.
 If after two cold Months thy Lord think fit
 His poor, neglected Clients to admit,
 And say, Sup with me, thou hast thy desire,
 Be thankful, Mortal, and no more require.
 Thus Blest, must ³ *Trebius* to his *Levees* run,
 When the Stars languish near the rising Sun;
 Break off sweet Slumbers, drowsie, and undrest,
 To shew his Zeal, and to prevent the rest;
 Run to prevent the fawning humble Train,
 While slow ⁴ *Boöres* drives his frozen Wain.
 Perhaps the gen'rous Entertainment may
 For all the Stare and dear Attendance pay.
 For him is kept a Liquor more Divine,
 You Sponges must be drunk with Lees of Wine,
 Drunk for your Patron's Pleasure and his Jest;
 Then raving like a ⁵ *Corybas* posselt,

² Where common Beggars
 us'd to place themselves.

³ It was the Custom in *Rome*
 for the Clients to attend their
 Patrons, to salute them in the
 Morning. *Virgil, Martial, &c.*

⁴ That Constellation, other-
 wise call'd the *Bear*, which ap-

pearing always above the Ho-
 rizon, is said by the Poets ne-
 ver to descend into the Sea.
 The meaning is that *Trebius*
 was forc'd to run early in the
 Morning, by the Light of
 those Stars.

⁵ Priest of *Cybele*.

D 3

Thou

Thou and the Freed-men first begin to jarr;
 From mutual Jeers, the Prelude to the War,
 Thou and thy Fellow-Parasites engage,
 And Battel with a Troop of Servants wage:
 Then Glasses and *Saguntine* Pitchers fly,
 And broken Pates discolour'd Napkins dye.
 While happy he, stretch'd on his Couch, supine
 Looks on with Scorn, and drinks old gen'rous Wine,
 Press'd from the Grape, when Warlike *Rome* was free,
 But kindly, never sends one Glass to thee.
 Perhaps to-morrow he may change his Wine,
 And drink old sparkling *Alban*, or ⁶ *Setine*,
 Whose Title, and whose Age, with Mould o'ergrown
 The good old Cask for ever keeps unknown:
 Such ⁷ bold *Helvidius* drank, and *Thrasea* crown'd
 With Garlands, when the flowing Bowl went round
 On *Brutus*' Birth-day: And to raise Delight,
 To please at once the Taste, and charm the Sight,
 He in bright Amber drinks, or brighter Gold,
 And Cups with shining Berils set does hold.
 Thou art not suffer'd or to Touch or Taste;
 And if thou dar'st, a Guard on thee is plac'd
 To watch the Gems. This may perhaps surprize,
 But, Sir, you'll pardon, they are Stones of Price.

⁶ From *Setia* a Town of
Campania, renown'd for the
 best Wines.

⁷ *Thrasea* and *Helvidius* his
 Sons-in-Law, Men of great
 Virtue, Constancy, and Zeal
 for the Liberty of their Coun-
 try; they were both oppress'd
 by *Nero*, *Thrasea* put to Death,
 and *Helvidius* banished: *Taci-*
tus has related at large the
 Charge and Accusation of *Thra-*
sea, with what Bravery he re-

ceiv'd the Order by which he
 was commanded to die, and
 being allow'd his Choice,
 open'd his Veins with these
 words: *Libemus Jovi Libera-*
tore, Annal. Lib. 16. They are
 said here to have solemnly ob-
 served the Birth-days of *Brutus*
 and *Cassius*, the Deliverers of
 their Country; which may per-
 haps be true, tho' it be not ob-
 jected among many things of
 this kind in *Tacitus*.

For

For *Virro* does, as many do of late,
 Gems from his Fingers to his Cups translate,
 Which the bold ⁸ Youth to *Dido's* Love preferr'd,
 Wore on the Scabbard of his shining Sword.
 Thou may'st at distance gaze, and sigh in vain,
 A crack'd black Pot's reserv'd for thee to drain.

If his Blood boil, and th' adventitious Fire
 Rais'd by high Meats, and higher Wines, require
 To temper and allay the burning Heat,
 Waters are brought, which by Decoction get
 New coolness, such plain Nature does not know,
 Not Ice so cool, nor *Hyperborean* Snow.
 Did I complain but now, and justly too,
 That the same Wine is not allow'd to you?
 Another Wafer's reach'd you, when you call,
 From Hands of *Moorish* Footmen, lean and tall;
 The grim Attendance he assigns t'affright
 Rather than wait; Rogues who wou'd scare by Night,
 If met among the Tombs; the ghastly Slaves
 Look as if newly started from their Graves.
 Before himself the Flower of *Asia* stands,
 To watch his Looks, and to receive Commands.
 A ⁹ Boy of such a Price as had undone
 Old *Roman* Kings, and drain'd the Treasure of a Crown.
 If thou or any of thy Tribe want Wine,
 Look back, and give thy *Ganymedes* the sign.
 The lovely Boy, and bought at such a rate,
 Is much too handsom, and too proud to wait
 On the despis'd and poor: Will he descend
 To give a Glass to a declining Friend?

⁸ An Allusion to that of *Virgil* describing *Aeneas Stollatus*,
Faspidæ fulvâ Ensis erat.

⁹ The *Romans* mightily af-

fectsed to be serv'd by beautiful Boys, whom they bought at vast rates. *Martial*, &c.

No: his good Mien, his Youth, and blooming Face
 Tempt him to think, that with a better Grace
 Himself might sit, and thou supply his Place.
 Behold there yet remains, which must be born,
 Proud Servants more insufferable Scorn.

}

With what Disdain another gave thee Bread!
 The meanest Wretches are with better fed:
 Th' impenetrable Crust thy Teeth defies,
 And petrify'd with Age securely lies,
 Hard, mouldy, black: If thou presume t'invade,
 With sacrilegious Hands, thy Patron's Bread,
 There stands a Servant ready to chastise
 Your Insolence, and teach you to be wise.
 Will you, a bold Intruder, never learn
 To know your Basket, and your Bread discern?
 'Tis just, ye Gods! and what I well deserve;
 Why did not I more honourably starve?
 Did I for this abandon Wife and Bed?
 For this, alas! by vain Ambition led,
 Thro' cold ¹⁰ *Esquilia* run so oft, and bear
 The Storms and Fury of the Vernal Air,
 And then with Cloak wet thro' attend, and dropping Hair?

}

See! by the tallest Servant born on high,
 A ¹¹ Sturgeon fills the largest Dish and Eye!
 With how much Pomp he's plac'd upon the Board!
 With what a Tail and Breast salutes his Lord!
 With what Expence and Art, how richly drest!
 Garnish'd with 'Sparagus, himself a Feast!
 Thou art to one small dismal Dish confin'd,
 A Crab ill drest, and of the vilest kind.

¹⁰ One of the seven Hills on
 which *Rome* was built.

¹¹ The Authors whom I
 have the Opportunity to con-
 sult, are not agreed what Fish

is meant by *Squilla*; I have
 translated it Sturgeon, I con-
 fess at random, but it may
 serve as well.

He

He on his own Fish pours the noblest Oil,
 The product of ¹² *Venatrum's* happy Soil.
 That to your marcid dying Herbs assign'd,
 By the rank Smell and Taste betrays its Kind,
 By *Moors* imported, and for Lamps alone design'd.
 Well rubb'd with this, when ¹³ *Boccar* comes to Town,
 He makes the Theatres and Baths his own,
 All ~~from~~ from him, as from th' infected, run;
 The pois'nous Stink even their own Serpents shun.

2
3

fly

Behold a Mullet ev'n from *Corfu* brought!
 Or near the Rocks of ¹⁴ *Taurominium* caught.
 Since our own Seas no longer can supply,
 Exhausted by our boundless Luxury:
 The secret Deep can no Protection give,
 No *Tyrrhene* Fish is suffer'd now to live
 To his just growth. The Provinces from far
 Furnish our Kitchens, and revenge our War.
 Baits for the Rich and Childless they supply;
Aurelia thence must sell, and ¹⁵ *Lenas* buy.

The largest Lamprey which their Seas afford,
 Is made a Sacrifice to *Virro's* Board.
 When *Auster* to th' *Æolian* Caves retires
 With dropping Wings, and murm'ring there respire,
 Rash daring Nets, in hope of such a Prize,
Caribdis, and the treacherous Deep despise.
 An Eel for you remains, in ¹⁶ *Tyber* bred,
 With foulest Mud, and the rank Ordure fed,

¹² A Town in *Campania*, famous for the best Oil.

¹³ The Name of a King of *Mauritania*; but here must be understood as the Name of any noble *Moor*.

¹⁴ A Town of *Sicily*.

¹⁵ One of those whom the

Romans call'd *Heredipeta*, who courted and presented the Rich and Childless, in hope to become their Heirs.

¹⁶ The Fish of *Tyber* were for his Reason thought the worst in *Italy*.

Discharg'd by Common-Shoars from all the Town;
 No secret Passage was to him unknown;
 In every noisom Sink the Serpent slept,
 And thro' dark Vaults oft to *Suburra* crept.

One word to *Virro* now, if he can bear,
 And 'tis a Truth, which he's not us'd to hear;
 No Man expects. (for who so much a Sot,
 Who has the Times he lives in so forgot?)
 What *Seneca*, what *Piso* us'd to send,
 To raise, or to support a sinking Friend.
 Those Godlike Men, to wanting Virtue kind,
 Bounty well plac'd preferr'd, and well design'd,
 To all their Titles, all that height of Pow'r,
 Which turns the Brains of Fools, and Fools alone adore.
 When your poor Client is condemn'd t'attend,
 'Tis all we ask, receive him like a Friend,
 At least, let him be easie if you can,
 Let him be treated like a Free-born Man.
 Descend to this, and then we ask no more,
 Rich to your self, to all beside be poor.

Near him is plac'd the Liver of a Goose,
 That part alone which Luxury wou'd chuse,
 A Boor entire, and worthy of the Sword
 Of ¹⁷ *Meleager*, smoaks upon the Board.
 Next Mushrooms, larger when the Clouds descend
 In fruitful Show'rs, and desir'd ¹⁸ Thunders rend
 The Vernal Air. No more plough up the Ground
 Of ¹⁹ *Lybia*, where such Mushrooms can be found,
Aledius ²⁰ cries, but furnish us with store
 Of Mushrooms, and import thy Corn no more!

¹⁷ The Story of the *Caledonian* Boar, slain by *Meleager*, is to be found, *Metamor. Lib. 8.*

¹⁸ Rainy and thundring Springs produce abundance of Mushrooms, and were therefore desired. *Pliny, Lib. 19.*

¹⁹ *Rome* was supply'd with great Quantities of Corn from *Africa*, and of Mushrooms too it seems.

²⁰ The Name of a Glutton or Parasite.

Mean

Mean while thy Indignation yet to raise,
 The Carver dancing round each Dish, surveys
 With flying Knife; and as his Art directs,
 With proper Gestures ev'ry Fowl dissects.
 A thing of so great moment to their Taste,
 That one false slip had surely marr'd the Feast:
 If thou dare murmur, if thou dare complain
 With Freedom, like a *Roman* Gentleman,
 Thou'rt seiz'd immediately by his Commands,
 And dragg'd like ²¹ *Cacus* by *Herculean* Hands
 Out from his Presence. When does haughty he
 Descend to take a Glass once touch'd by thee?
 That Wretch were lost, who shou'd presume to think
 He might be free, who durst say, Come, Sir, drink :
 Will any Freedom here from you be born
 Whose Cloaths are threadbare, and whose Cloaks are torn?

Wou'd any God, or Godlike Man below,
 Four hundred thousand ²² *Sesterces* bestow!
 How mightily wou'd *Trebius* be improv'd,
 How much a Friend to *Virro*, how belov'd!
 Will *Trebius* eat of this? What Sot attends
 My Brother? Who carves to my best of Friends?
 O *Sesterces*, this Honour's done to you!
 You are his Friends, and you his Brethren too.
 Wouldst thou become his Patron and his Lord;
 Wouldst thou be in thy turn by him ador'd?
 No young ²³ *Aeneas* in thy Hall must play,
 Nor sweeter Daughter lead thy Heart astray.

²¹ The Name of a famous Thief, who stole the Oxen of *Hercules* and drew them into his Den backwards; but was slain by *Hercules*, and dragg'd out by the Heels. *Aeneid.* 8.

²² The *Genus Equestre*, about 3125 *l.* English. *Roscius Otho* made a Law. that where-

²² before *Roman* Gentlemen and Commons sat promiscuously in the Theatres, there shou'd be fourteen Seats or Benches apart, for those who were worth that Sum.

²³ An Allusion to that of *Dido*, *Si quis mihi parvulus aula ludans* *Aeneid.* The meaning is,

O how a barren Wife does recommend!
 How dear, how pleasant is a Childless Friend!
 But if thy *Mycale*, thy Teeming Wife
 Pour out three Boys, the Comfort of thy Life;
 He ²⁴ too will in the prating Nest rejoice,
 Farthings and Nuts provide, and various Toys,
 For the young smiling Parasites, the wanton Boys.

He siler Friends with doubtful Mushrooms treats,
 Secure for you, himself Champignons eats;
 Such *Claudius* lov'd, of the same sort and taste,
 Till ²⁵ *Agrippina* kindly gave the last.
 To him are order'd, and those happy few
 Whom Fate has rais'd above contempt and you,
 Most fragrant Fruits, such in ²⁶ *Pheacian* Gardens grew;
 Where a perpetual Autumn ever smil'd,
 And Golden Apples loaded Branches fill'd.
 By such swift *Atalanta* was betray'd,
 The vegetable Gold soon stopt the flying Maid.
 To you such scabb'd harsh Fruit is giv'n, as raw
 Young Soldiers at their Exercisings gnaw,
 Who trembling learn to throw the fatal Dart,
 And under Rods of rough Centurions smart.

Thou tak'st all this as done to save Expende;
 No! 'tis on purpose done to give Offence:
 What Comedy, what Farce can more delight,
 Than grinning Hunger, and the pleasing sight
 Of your bilk'd Hopes? No! He's resolv'd t'extort
 Tears from your Eyes: 'Tis barb'rous jest and sport.
 Thou think'st thy self Companion of the Great,
 Art free and happy in thy own Conceit.

is, thou must have no Child
 to defeat his hopes of becom-
 ing thy Heir.

²⁴ Ironically.

²⁵ His Wife *Agrippina* gave
 him a poison'd one, of which
 he died. See that ingenious

Satyr of *Seneca, Claudii Apoco-
 locyntosis*

²⁶ The Gardens of *Aleis*,
 King of the *Phaicians*, are re-
 nown'd in *Homer* and all An-
 tiquity.

He

He thinks thou'rt tempted by th' attractive Smell
 Of his warm Kitchen, and he judges well.
 For ²⁷ who so naked, in whose empty Veins
 One single Drop of Noble Blood remains;
 What Freeborn Man, who, tho' of Mungrel strain,
 Wou'd twice support the Scorn and proud Disdain,
 With which those Idols you adore, the Great,
 Their wretched Vassals and Dependants treat?
 O Slaves most abject! you still gaping sit,
 Devouring with your Eyes each pleasing Bit;
 Now sure we Parasites at last shall share
 That Boar, and now that Wild-fowl, or that Hare;
 Thus you expecting gaze, with your Teeth set;
 With your Bread ready, and your Knives well whet;
 Demure and silent; but, alas! in vain;
 He mocks your Hunger, and derides your Pain.
 If you can bear all this, and think him kind,
 You well deserve the Treatment which you find.
 At last thou wilt beneath the ²⁸ Burthen bow;
 And, glad, receive the ²⁹ manumitting Blow
 On thy shav'd slavish Head; mean while attend,
 Worthy of such a Treat, and such a Friend.

²⁷ In the following Lines, there is in the Original Reference to the Custom of Roman Children, wearing for distinction of their Quality, the *Bulla aurea*, or *Corfacca*. I have translated them according to the intent and sense of the Poet, without allusion to those Customs; which being unknown to meer English Readers, wou'd have only made the Translation as obscure as the Original.

²⁸ Of so many Indignities.

²⁹ I know the Commentators give another Sense of these last Lines; but I take them to allude to the manner of the Manumission of Slaves, which was done by giving them a touch or blow on the Head, by their Lord, or the Prætor, with the Wand call'd *Vindicta*; and thus the meaning will be, that *Trebians*, weary'd at last, will be glad to be discharg'd from the Slavery of attending, where he finds such usage.

J U V E.



JUVENAL.

THE SIXTH SATYR.

By Mr. D R Y D E N.

The ARGUMENT.

This Satyr, of almost double length to any of the rest, is a bitter Invective against the fair Sex. 'Tis, indeed, a Common-place, from whence all the Moderns have notoriously stoln their sharpest Raileries. In his other Satyrs, the Poet has only glanc'd on some particular Women, and generally scourg'd the Men. But this he reserv'd wholly for the Ladies. How they had offended him I know not: But upon the whole matter he is not to be excus'd for imputing to all, the Vices of some few amongst them. Neither was it generously done of him, to attack the weakest as well as the fairest part of the Creation: Neither do I know what Moral he could reasonably draw from it. It could not be to avoid the whole Sex, if all had been true which he alledges against them: for that had been to put an end to human Kind. And to bid us beware of their Artifices, is a kind of silent acknowledgment, that they have more Wit than



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than Men: which turns the Satyr upon us, and particularly upon the Poet; who thereby makes a Compliment, where he meant a Libel. If he intended only to exercise his Wit, he has forfeited his Judgment, by making the one half of his Readers his mortal Enemies: And amongst the Men, all the happy Lovers, by their own Experience, will disprove his Accusations. The whole World must allow this to be the Wittiest of his Satyrs; and truly he had need of all his parts, to maintain with so much Violence, so unjust a Charge. I am satisfied he will bring but few over to his Opinion: And on that Consideration chiefly I ventur'd to translate him. Tho' there wanted not another Reason, which was, that no one else would undertake it: At least, Sir C. S. who could have done more Right to the Author, after a long delay, at length absolutely refus'd so ungrateful an Employment: And every one will grant, that the Work must have been imperfect and lame, if it had appear'd without one of the Principal Members belonging to it. Let the Poet therefore bear the blame of his own Invention; and let me satisfy the World, that I am not of his Opinion. Whatever his Roman Ladies were, the English are free from all his Imputations. They will read with Wonder and Abhorrence, the Vices of an Age, which was the most Infamous of any on Record. They will bless themselves when they behold those Examples related of Domitian's time: They will give back to Antiquity those Monsters it produc'd: And believe with reason, that the Species of those Women is extinguish'd; or at least, that they were never here propagated. I may safely therefore proceed to the Argument of a Satyr, which is no way relating to them: And first observe, that my Author makes
their

their Lust the most Heroick of their Vices : The rest are in a manner but Digression. He skims them over ; but he dwells on this : when he seems to have taken his last leave of it, on the sudden he returns to it : 'Tis one Branch of it in Hippia, another in Messalina, but Lust is the main Body of the Tree. He begins with this Text in the first Line, and takes it up with Intermissions to the end of the Chapter. Every Vice is a Loader, but that's a Ten. The Fillers, or intermediate Parts, are their Revenge ; their Contrivances of secret Crimes ; their Arts to hide them ; their Wit to excuse them ; and their Impudence to own them, when they can no longer be kept secret. Then the Persons to whom they are most addicted, and on whom they commonly bestow the last Favours : As Stage-Players, Fiddlers, Singing Boys, and Fencers. Those who pass for Chast amongst them, are not really so ; but only for their vast Dowries, are rather suffer'd, than lov'd by their own Husbands. That they are Imperious, Domineering, Scolding Wives : Set up for Learning and Criticism in Poetry ; but are false Judges. Love to speak Greek (which was then the Fashionable Tongue, as French is now with us.) That they plead Causes at the Bar, and play Prizes at the Bear-Garden. That they are Gossips and News-Mongers : Wrangle with their Neighbours abroad, and beat their Servants at home. That they Lie-in for new Faces once a Month, are slut-tish with their Husbands in private ; and Paint and Dress in Publick for their Lovers. That they deal with Jews, Diviners, and Fortune-tellers : Learn the Arts of Miscarrying, and Barrenness. Buy Children, and produce them for their own. Murder their Husbands Sons, if they stand

stand in their way to his Estate; and make their Adulterers his Heirs. From hence the Poet proceeds to shew the Occasions of all these Vices, their Original, and how they were introduc'd in Rome, by Peace, Wealth, and Luxury. In conclusion, if we will take the Word of our malicious Author; Bad Women are the general standing Rule; and the Good, but some few Exceptions to it.

IN ¹ Saturn's Reign, at Nature's early Birth,
 There was that thing call'd Chastity on Earth;
 When in a narrow Cave, their common Shade,
 The Sheep, the Shepherds, and their Gods were laid;
 When Reeds and Leaves, and Hides of Beasts were spread }
 By Mountain-Huswives, for their homely Bed, }
 And mossy Pillows rais'd, for the rude Husband's Head. }
 Unlike the Niceness of our Modern Dames,
 (Affected Nymphs with new-affected Names :)
 The *Cynthia's* and the *Lesbia's* of our Years,
 Who for a Sparrow's Death dissolve in Tears.
 Those first unpolish'd Matrons, big and bold,
 Gave suck to Infants of Gygantick Mold;
 Rough as their savage Lords who rang'd the Wood,
 And ² fat with Acorns belch'd their windy Food.
 For when the World was bucksom, fresh and young,
 Her Sons were undebauch'd. and therefore strong;
 And whether Born in kindly Beds of Earth,
 Or struggling from the teeming Oaks to Birth,
 Or from what other Atoms they begun,
 No Sires they had, or if a Sire the Sun.
 Some thin Remains of Chastity appear'd
 Ev'n ³ under *Jove*, but *Jove* without a Beard;

Before

¹ In the Golden Age; when | Mankind, before Corn was
Saturn reign'd. | found.

² Acorns were the Bread of | ³ When *Jove* had driven his
 Father

Before the servile *Greeks* had learnt to swear
 By Heads of Kings; while yet the bounteous Year
 Her common Fruits in open Plains expos'd,
 Ere Thieves were fear'd, or Gardens were enclos'd.
 At length & uneasy Justice upwards flew,
 And both the Sisters to the Stars withdrew;
 From that old *Æra* Whoring did begin,
 So venerably Ancient is the Sin.
 Adult'ers next invade the Nuptial State,
 And Marriage-Beds creak'd with a Foreign Weight;
 All other Ills did Iron Times adorn;
 But Whores and Silver in one Age were born.
 Yet thou, they say, for Marriage dost provide:
 Is this an Age to Buckle with a Bride?
 They say thy Hair the Curling Art is taught,
 The Wedding-Ring perhaps already bought:
 A sober Man like thee to change his Life!
 What Fury wou'd possess thee with a Wife?
 Art thou of every other Death bereft,
 No Knife, no Ratsbane, no kind Halter left?
 (For ev'ry Noose compar'd to hers is cheap)
 Is there no City Bridge from whence to leap?
 Would'st thou become her Drudge, who dost enjoy
 A better sort of Bedfellow, thy Boy?
 He keeps thee not awake with nightly Brawls,
 Nor with a begg'd Reward thy pleasure palls;
 Nor with insatiate Heavings calls for more,
 When all thy Spirits were drain'd out before.
 But still *Ursidius* courts the Marriage-Bait,
 Longs for a Son to settle his Estate,
 And takes no Gifts, tho' ev'ry raving Heir
 Would gladly grease the rich old Batchelor.

Farther into Banishment, the Silver Age began, according to the Poets. and Chastity Sisters; and says, that they fled to Heaven together, and left Earth for ever.

◆ The Poet makes Justice

What

What Revolution can appear so strange,
 As such a Leacher, such a Life to change?
 A rank, notorious Whoremaster, to choose
 To thrust his Neck into the Marriage Noose?
 He who so often in a dreadful fright
 Had in a Coffer 'scap'd the jealous Cuckold's sight,
 That he to Wedlock dotingly betray'd,
 Should hope, in this lewd Town, to find a Maid!
 The Man's grown mad: To ease his frantick Pain,
 Run for the Surgeon; breath the middle Vein:
 But let a Heifer with gilt Horns be led
 To *Juno*, Regent of the Marriage-Bed,
 And let him ev'ry Deity adore,
 If his new Bride prove not an arrant Whore
 In Head and Tail, and ev'ry other Pore.
 On *Ceres*' Feast, restrain'd from their Delight,
 Few Matrons there, but curse the tedious Night:
 Few whom their Fathers dare salute, such Lust
 Their Kisses have, and come with such a Gust.
 With Ivy now adorn thy Doors, and Wed;
 Such is thy Bride, and such thy genial Bed.
 Think'st thou one Man is for one Woman meant?
 She, sooner with one Eye wou'd be content.

And yet, 'tis nois'd, a Maid did once appear
 In some small Village, tho' Fame says not where:
 'Tis possible; but sure no Man she found;
 'Twas desert, all, about her Father's Ground:
 And yet some lustful God might there make bold;
 Are *Jove* and *Mars* grown impotent and old?
 Many a fair Nymph has in a Cave been spread,
 And much good Love, without a Feather Bed.

5 Ceres' Feast. When the more fornicating Stories are
 Roman Women were forbidden told than any of the other
 to bed with their Husbands. Gods.

6 Jove and Mars. Of whom

Whither

Whither woud'st thou to chuse a Wife resort,
The Park, the Mall, the Play-house, or the Court?
Which way soever thy Adventures fall,
Secure alike of Chastity in all.

One sees a Dancing-Master cap'ring high,
And Raves, and Pisses, with pure Ecstasie:
Another does, with all his Motions, move,
And gapes, and grins, as in the Feat of Love:
A third is charm'd with the new Opera Notes,
Admires the Song, but on the Singer dotes:
The Country Lady in the Box appears,
Softly she warbles over all she hears;
And sucks in Passion, both at Eyes and Ears.

The rest, (when now the long Vacation's come,
The noisy Hall and Theatres grown dumb)
Their Mem'ries to refresh, and chear their Hearts,
In borrow'd Breeches act the Players Parts.
The poor, that scarce have wherewithal to eat,
Will pinch, to make the Singing-Boy a Treat.
The Rich, to buy him, will refuse no Price;
And stretch his Quail-pipe till they crack his Voice.
Tragedians, acting Love, for Lust are sought:
(Tho' but the Parrors of a Poet's Thought.)
The Pleading Lawyer, tho' for Counsel us'd,
In Chamber Practice often is refus'd.
Still thou wilt have a Wife, and father Heirs;
(The product of concurring Theatres.)
Perhaps a Fencer did thy Brows adorn,
And a young Sword-man to thy Lands is born.

Thus *Hippia* loath'd her old Patrician Lord,
And left him for a Brother of the Sword:
To wondring ⁷ *Pharos* with her Love she fled,
To shew one Monster more than *Africk* bred:

⁷ She fled to *Egypt*; which wonder'd at the Enormity of her Crime.

Forgetting

Forgetting House and Husband, left behind,
 Ev'n Children too; she sails before the Wind;
 False to 'em all, but constant to her Kind.
 But, stranger yet, and harder to conceive,
 She cou'd the Play house and the Players leave.
 Born of rich Parentage, and nicely bred,
 She lodg'd on Down, and in a Damask Bed;
 Yet daring now the Dangers of the Deep,
 On a hard Mattress is content to sleep.
 Ere this, 'tis true, she did her Fame expose:
 But that, great Ladies with great Ease can lose.
 The tender Nymph cou'd the rude Ocean bear:
 So much her Lust was stronger than her Fear.
 But had some honest Cause her Passage prest,
 The smallest Hardship had disturb'd her Breast:
 Each Inconvenience makes their Virtue cold:
 But Womankind, in Ills, is ever bold.
 Were she to follow her own Lord to Sea,
 What Doubts and Scruples wou'd she raise to stay?
 Her Stomach sick, and her Head giddy grows;
 The Tar and Pitch are nauseous to her Nose.
 But in Love's Voyage nothing can offend;
 Women are never Sea-sick with a Friend.
 Amidst the Crew, she walks upon the Board;
 She eats, she drinks, she handles every Cord:
 And, if she spews, 'tis thinking of her Lord.
 Now ask, for whom her Friends and Fame she lost?
 What Youth, what Beauty cou'd th' Adult'rer boast?
 What was the Face, for which she cou'd sustain
 To be call'd Mistress to so base a Man?
 The Gallant, of his Days had known the best:
 Deep Scars were seen indented on his Breast;
 And all his batter'd Limbs requir'd their needful Rest.
 A Promontory Wen, with griesly Grace,
 Stood high, upon the Handle of his Face:

His

His blear Eyes ran in Gutters to his Chin:
 His Beard was Stubble, and his Cheeks were thin.
 But 'twas his Fencing did her Fancy move:
 'Tis Arms and Blood and Cruelty they love.
 But shou'd he quit his Trade, and sheath his Sword,
 Her Lover wou'd begin to be her Lord.

This was a private Crime; but you shall hear
 What Fruits the Sacred Brows of Monarchs bear:
 The ⁸ good old Sluggard but began to snore,
 When from his-side up rose th' Imperial Whore:
 She who prefer'd the Pleasures of the Night
 To Poms, that are but impotent Delight:
 Strode from the Palace, with an eager pace,
 To cope with a more masculine Embrace:
 Muffled she march'd, like *Juno* in a Cloud,
 Of all her Train but one poor Wench allow'd,
 One whom in secret Service she cou'd trust;
 The Rival and Companion of her Lust.
 To the known Brothel-House she takes her way;
 And for a nasty Room, gives double Pay;
 That Room in which the rankest Harlot lay.
 Prepar'd for Fight, expectingly she lies,
 With heaving Breasts and with desiring Eyes:
 Still as one drops, another takes his place,
 And baffled still succeeds to like disgrace.
 At length when friendly Darkness is expir'd,
 And ev'ry Strumpet from her Cell retir'd,
 She lags behind, and lingering at the Gate,
 With a repining Sigh submits to Fate:
 All Filth without, and all a Fire within,
 Tir'd with the Toil, unfated with the Sin.
 Old *Cesar's* Bed the modest Matron seeks;
 The steam of Lamps still hanging on her Cheeks

⁸ He tells the famous Story of *Messalina*, Wife to the Emperor *Claudius*.

In rropy Smut: thus foul, and thus bedight,
She brings him back the Product of the Night.

Now should I sing what Poisons they provide;
With all their Trumpery of Charms beside;
And all their Arts of Death: it would be known
Lust is the smallest Sin the Sex can own.
Casina still, they say, is guiltless found
Of ev'ry Vice, by her own Lord Renown'd:
And well she may, she brought ten thousand Pound.
She brought him wherewithal to be call'd chaste;
His Tongue is ty'd in golden Fetters fast:
He sighs, adores, and courts her ev'ry Hour;
Who wou'd not do as much for such a Dower?
She writes Love Letters to the Youth in Grace;
Nay, tips the wink before the Cuckold's Face;
And might do more: Her Portion makes it good;
Wealth ⁹ has the Privilege of Widowhood.

These Truths with his Example you disprove,
Who with his Wife is monstrously in Love:
But know him better; for I heard him swear,
'Tis not that she's his Wife, but that she's fair.
Let her but have three Wrinkles in her Face,
Let her Eyes lessen, and her Skin unbrace,
Soon you will hear the saucy Steward say,
Pack up with all your Trinkets, and away;
You grow offensive both at Bed and Board:
Your Betters must be had to please my Lord.

Mean time she's absolute upon the Throne:
And knowing time is precious, loses none:
She must have Flocks of Sheep, with Wool more fine
Than Silk, and Vineyards of the noblest Wine:

⁹ *Wealth has the Privilege,* | ry. may do what she pleases,
&c. His meaning is, that a | and has all the Privileges of a
Wife who brings a large Dow- | Widow.

Whole

Whole Drovers of Pages for her Train she craves:
 And sweeps the Prisons for attending Slaves.
 In short, whatever in her Eyes can come,
 Or others have abroad, she wants at home.
 When Winter shuts the Seas, and fleecy Snows
 Make Houses white, she to the Merchant goes;
 Rich Chrystals of the Rock she takes up there,
 Huge *Agat* Vases, and old *China* Ware:
 Then ¹⁰ *Berenice's* Ring her Finger proves,
 More precious made by her incestuous Loves:
 And infamously dear: A Brother's Bribe,
 Ev'n God's Anointed, and of *Judah's* Tribe:
 Where barefoot they approach the sacred Shrine,
 And think it only Sin to feed on Swine.

But is none worthy to be made a Wife
 In all this Town? Suppose her free from Strife,
 Rich, Fair, and Fruitful, of unblemish'd Life;
 Chaste as the *Sabines*, whose prevailing Charms
 Dismiss'd their Husbands, and their Brothers Arms:
 Grant her, besides, of Noble Blood that ran
 In ancient Veins, ere Heraldry began:
 Suppose all these, and take a Poet's Word,
 A black Swan is not half so rare a Bird.
 A Wife, so hung with Virtues, such a Freight,
 What mortal Shoulders cou'd support the Weight!
 Some Country-Girl, scarce to a Curt'sey bred,
 Wou'd I much rather than ¹¹ *Cornelia* wed:
 If Supercilious, Haughty, Proud, and Vain,
 She brought her Father's Triumphs, in her Train.

¹⁰ A Ring of great Price, *Gracchi*, of the Family of the
 which *Herod Agrippa* gave to *Cornelia*; from whence *Scipio*
 his Sister *Berenice*. He was the *African* was descended,
 the King of the *Jews*, but who triumph'd over *Hanni-*
 Tributary to the *Romans*. *bal*.

¹¹ *Cornelia*, Mother to the

Away

Away with all your *Carthaginian* State,
 Let vanquish'd *Hannibal* without-doors wait,
 Too burly and too big to pass my narrow Gate.

O¹² *Paan*, cries *Amphion*, bend thy Bow
 Against my Wife, and let my Children go:
 But sullen *Paan* shoots at Sons and Mothers too.
 His *Niobe* and all his Boys he lost;
 Ev'n her, who did her num'rous Offspring boast,
 As fair and fruitful as the Sow that carry'd
 The¹³ thirty Pigs at one large Litter farrow'd.

What Beauty or what Chastity can bear
 So great a Price, if stately and severe
 She still insults, and you must still adore;
 Grant that the Honey's much, the Gall is more.
 Upbraided with the Virtues she displays,
 Seven Hours in twelve, you loath the Wife you praise:
 Some Faults, tho' small, intolerable grow;
 For what so nauseous and affected too,
 As those that think they due Perfection want,
 Who have not learnt to Lisp the¹⁴ *Grecian* Cant?
 In *Greece*, their whole Accomplishments they seek:
 Their Fashion, Breeding, Language, must be *Greek*:
 But raw, in'all that does to *Rome* belong,
 They scorn to cultivate their Mother-Tongue.
 In *Greek* they flatter, all their Fears they speak,
 Tell all their Secrets; nay, they scold in *Greek*:
 Ev'n in the Feat of Love, they use that Tongue.
 Such Affectations may become the Young;
 But thou, old Hag, of Threescore Years and Three,
 Is shewing of thy Parts in *Greek* for thee?

12 He alludes to the known Fable of *Niobe* in *Ovid*. *Amphion* was her Husband: *Paan* is *Apollo*, who with his Arrows kill'd her Children, because she boasted that she was more fruitful than *Latona*, *A-*

pollo's Mother.

13 He alludes to the white Sow in *Virgil*, who farrow'd thirty Pigs.

14 Women then learnt *Greek*, as ours speak *French*.

Zaḥ x̄ ḥuxh! All those tender Words
 The momentary trembling Bliss affords,
 The kind soft Murmurs of the private Sheets
 Are Bawdy, while thou speak'st in publick Streets,
 Those Words have Fingers; and their Force is such,
 They raise the Dead, and mount him with a touch.
 But all Provocatives from thee are vain :

No Blandishment the slacken'd Nerve can strain.

If then thy Lawful Spouse thou canst not Love,
 What reason shou'd thy Mind to Marriage move?

Why all the Charges of the Nuptial Feast,

Wine and Deserts, and Sweet-meats to digest?

Th' endowing Gold that buys the dear Delight,

Giv'n for their first and only happy Night?

If thou art thus uxoriously inclin'd,

To bear thy Bondage with a willing Mind,

Prepare thy Neck, and put it in the Yoke:

But for no Mercy from thy Woman look.

For tho', perhaps, she loves with equal Fires,

To absolute Dominion she aspires;

Joys in the Spoils, and triumphs o'er thy Purse;

The better Husband makes the Wife the worse.

Nothing is thine to give, or sell, or buy,

All Offices of ancient Friendship die;

Nor hast thou leave to make a Legacy.

By ¹⁵ thy imperious Wife thou art bereft

A Privilege, to Pimps and Pandars left;

Thy Testament's her Will; where she prefers

Her Ruffians, Drudges, and Adulterers,

Adopting all thy Rivals for thy Heirs:

Go ¹⁶ drag that Slave to Death: ¹⁷ Your Reason, why
 Shou'd the poor Innocent be doom'd to die ?

¹⁵ All the Romans, even the
 most inferior, and most infamous
 sort of them, had the
 Power of making Wills.

¹⁶ Go drag that Slave, &c.

These are the Words of the
 Wife.

¹⁷ Your Reason why, &c.
 The Answer of the Husband.

When

What Proofs? For, when Man's Life is in debate,
The Judge can ne'er too long deliberate.

Call'st¹⁸ thou that Slave a Man? the Wife replies:
Prov'd, or unprov'd, the Crime, the Villain dies.
I have the Sovereign Pow'r to save or kill;
And give no other Reason but my Will.

Thus the She Tyrant Reigns, till pleas'd with Change,
Her wild Affections to new Empires range:
Another Subject-Husband she desires;
Divorc'd from him, she to the first retires,
While the last Wedding Feast is scarcely o'er,
And Garlands hang yet green upon the Door.
So still the Reck'ning rises; and appears
In total Sum, Eight Husbands in Five Years.
The Title for a Tomb-stone might be fit;
But that it wou'd too commonly be writ.

Her Mother living, hope no quiet Day;
She sharpens her, instructs her how to Flea
Her Husband bare, and then divides the Prey.
She takes Love-Letters, with a crafty Smile,
And, in her Daughter's Answer, mends the Style.
In vain the Husband sets his watchful Spies;
She cheats their Cunning, or she bribes their Eyes.
The Doctor's call'd; the Daughter, taught the trick,
Pretends to faint; and in full Health is sick.
The panting Stallion, at the Closet-door,
Hears the Consult, and wishes it were o'er.
Can'st thou, in Reason, hope, a Bawd so known,
Shou'd teach her other Manners than her own?
Her Int'rest is in all th' Advice she gives:
'Tis on the Daughter's Rents the Mother lives.

No Cause is try'd at the litigious Bar,
But Women Plaintiffs or Defendants are.

¹⁸ Call'st thou that Slave a Man? The Wife again.

They form the Process, all the Briefs they write;
 The Topicks furnish, and the Pleas indite;
 And teach the toothless Lawyer how to bite.

}

They turn Virago's too; the Wrestler's toil
 They try, and smear their naked Limbs with Oil:
 Against the Post their wicker Shields they crush,
 Flourish the Sword, and at the Plastron push.

Of ev'ry Exercise the Mannish Crew
 Fulfils the Parts, and oft excels us too;
 Prepar'd not only in feign'd Fights t'engage,
 But rout the Gladiators on the Stage.

What sense of shame in such a Breast can lie,
 Inur'd to Arms, and her own Sex to fly?

Yet to be wholly Man she wou'd disclaim;
 To quit her tenfold Pleasure at the Game,
 For frothy Praises and an empty Name.

}

Oh what a decent Sight 'tis to behold
 All thy Wife's Magazine by Auction sold!
 The Belt, the crested Plume, the several Suits
 Of Armour, and the *Spanish* Leather Boots!
 Yet these are they, that cannot bear the Heat
 Of figur'd Silks, and under Sarcenet sweat.

Behold the strutting *Amazonian* Whore,
 She stands in Guard with her right Foot before:
 Her Coats tuck'd up; and all her Motions just,
 She stamps, and then cries Hah! at ev'ry thrust:
 But laugh to see her tir'd with many a Bout,
 Call for the Pot, and like a Man Piss out.

The Ghosts of ancient *Romans*, should they rise,
 Wou'd grin to see their Daughters play a Prize.
 Besides, what endless Brawls by Wives are bred:
 The Curtain-Lecture makes a mournful Bed.

Then, when she has thee sure within the Sheets,
 Her Cry begins, and the whole Day repeats.
 Conscious of Crimes her self, she teizes first;
 Thy Servants are accus'd; thy Whore is curs'd;

She

She acts the Jealous, and at Will she cries :
 For Womens Tears are but the Sweat of Eyes.
 Poor Cuckold-Fool, thou think'st that Love sincere,
 And suck'st between her Lips the falling Tear:
 But search her Cabinet, and thou shalt find
 Each Tiller there with Love-Epistles lin'd,
 Suppose her taken in a close Embrace,
 This you wou'd think so manifest a Case,
 No Rhetorick cou'd defend, no Impudence out-face :
 And yet ev'n then she cries, the Marriage-Vow
 A mental Reservation must allow;
 And there's a silent Bargain still imply'd,
 The Parties shou'd be pleas'd on either side :
 And both may for their private Needs provide.
 Tho' Men your selves, and Women us you call,
 Yet *Homo* is a common Name for all.
 There's nothing bolder than a Woman caught;
 Guilt gives 'em Courage to maintain their Fault.

}

}

You ask from whence proceed these monstrous Crimes ?
 Once poor, and therefore chaste, in former times,
 Our Matrons were: No Luxury found room
 In low-rooft Houses, and bare Walls of Lome;
 Their Hands with Labour harden'd while'twas Light,
 And frugal Sleep supply'd the quiet Night,
 While pinch'd with Want, their Hunger held 'em straight;
 When ¹⁹ *Hannibal* was hov'ring at the Gate:
 But wanton now, and lolling at our Ease,
 We suffer all th' invet'rate Ills of Peace,
 And wasteful Riot; whose destructive Charms
 Revenge the vanquish'd World, of our victorious Arms.
 No Crime, no lustful Postures are unknown;
 Since Poverty, our Guardian-God, is gone:

¹⁹ A famous *Carthaginian* Captain, who was upon the point of conquering the *Romans*.

Pride, Laziness, and all luxurious Arts,
 Pour like a Deluge in, from foreign Parts:
 Since Gold obscene, and Silver found the way,
 Strange Fashions with strange Bullion to convey,
 And our plain simple Manners to betray.

What care our drunken Dames to whom they spread?
 Wine no distinction makes of Tail or Head.
 Who lewdly dancing at a Midnight-Ball,
 For hot Eringoes and fat Oysters call:
 Full Brimmers to their fuddled Noses thrust;
 Brimmers, the last Provocatives of Lust.
 When Vapours to their swimming Brains advance,
 And double Tapers on the Tables dance.

Now think what bawdy Dialogues they have,
 What *Tullia* talks to her confiding Slave,
 At Modesty's old Statue; when by Night
 They make a stand, and from their Litters light;
 The good Man early to the Levee goes,
 And treads the nasty Paddle of his Spouse.

The Secrets of the ²⁰ Goddess nam'd the Good,
 Are ev'n by Boys and Barbers understood:
 Where the rank Matrons, dancing to the Pipe,
 Gig with their Bums, and are for Action ripe;
 With Musick rais'd. they spread abroad their Hairs,
 And toss their Heads like an enamour'd Mare:
Laufellus says her Garland by, and proves
 The mimick Lechery of Manly Loves.
 Rank'd with the Lady the cheap Sinner lies;
 For here not Blood, but Virtue, gives the Prize:
 Nothing is feign'd in this venereal Strife;
 'Tis downright Lust, and acted to the Life.
 So full, so fierce, so vig'rous, and so strong,
 That, looking on, wou'd make old ²¹ *Nestor* young.

²⁰ The good Goddess. At whose Feasts no Men were to be present.

²¹ Nestor. Who lived three hundred Years.

Impatient of delay, a gen'ral Sound,
An universal Groan of Lust goes round;
For then, and only then, the Sex sincere is found.
Now is the time of Action; Now begin,
They cry, and let the lusty Lovers in.
The Whoresons are asleep; then bring the Slaves,
And Watermen, a Race of strong-back'd Knaves.

I wish, at least, our sacred Rites were free
From those Pollutions of Obscenity:
But 'tis well known²² what Singer, how disguis'd,
A lewd audacious Action enterpriz'd;
Into the Fair, with Women mixt, he went,
Arm'd with a huge two-handed Instrument;
A grateful Present to those holy Choirs,
Where the Mouse, guilty of his Sex, retires;
And ev'n Male-Pictures modestly are veil'd;
Yet no Profaneness on that Age prevail'd;
No Scoffers at Religious Rites are found;
Tho' now, at ev'ry Altar they abound.

I hear your cautious Counsel, you wou'd say,
Keep close your Women under Lock and Key:
But, who shall keep those Keepers? Women, burst
In Craft: begin with those, and bribe them first.
The Sex is turn'd all Whore; they love the Game:
And Mistresses, and Maids, are both the same,

The poor *Ogulinia*, on the Poet's Day,
Will borrow Clothes, and Chair, to see the Play:
She, who before had mortgag'd her Estate;
And pawn'd the last remaining piece of Plate.
Some are reduc'd their utmost shifts to try:
But Women have no shame of Poverty.

²² He alludes to the Story of *Cæsar*, where the Feast of the
of *P. Clodius*, who, disguis'd good Goddess was celebrated,
in the Habit of a Singing Wo- to find an Opportunity with
man, went into the House of *Cæsar's Wife Pompeia*.

They live beyond their stint ; as if their store
 The more exhausted, wou'd encrease the more:
 Some Men, instructed by the Lab'ring Ant,
 Provide against th' Extremities of Want;
 But Womankind, that never knows a mean,
 Down to the Dregs their sinking Fortune drain:
 Hourly they give, and spend, and waste, and wear;
 And think no Pleasure can be bought too dear.

There are who in soft Eunuchs place their Bliss;
 To shun the scrubbing of a bearded Kiss;
 And 'scape Abortion; but their solid Joy
 Is²³ when the Page, already past a Boy,
 Is Capon'd late; and to the Guelder shown,
 With his two Pounders to Perfection grown.
 When all the Navel-string cou'd give, appears;
 All but the Beard, and that's the Barber's loss, not theirs.
 Seen from afar, and famous for his Ware,
 He struts into the Bath, among the Fair.
 Th' admiring Crew to their Devotions fall:
 And, kneeling, on their New²⁴ Priapus call.
 Kerv'd for his Lady's use, and with her lies;
 And let him drudge for her, if thou art wise,
 Rather than trust him with thy Fav'rite Boy;
 He proffers Death, in proffering to enjoy.

If Songs they love, the Singer's Voice they force
 Beyond his Compass, 'till his Quail-Pipe's hoarse;
 His Lute and Lyre, with their Embrace is worn;
 With Knots they trim it, and with Gems adorn:
 Run over all the Strings, and Kiss the Case;
 And make Love to it, in the Master's place.

A certain Lady once of high Degree,
 To *Janus* Vow'd, and *Vesta's* Deity,

²³ He taxes Women with their loving Eunuchs, who can get no Children; but adds, that they only love such Eunuchs as are gueldered when they are already at the Age of Manhood.

²⁴ The God of Lust.

That

That²⁵ *Pollio* might, in Singing, win the Prize ;
Pollio the Dear, the Darling of her Eyes :
 She pray'd, and brib'd ; what cou'd she more have done
 For a sick Husband, or an only Son ?
 With her Face veil'd, and heaving up her Hands,
 The shameless Suppliant at the Altar stands ;
 The Forms of Pray'r she solemnly pursues ;
 And, pale with Fear, the offer'd Intrails views.
 Answer, ye Pow'rs : For, if you heard her Vow,
 Your Godships, sure, had little else to do.

This is not all ; for²⁶ Actors, they implore :
 An Impudence not known to Heav'n before.
 Th'²⁷ *Aruspex*, tir'd with this Religious Rout,
 Is forc'd to stand so long, he gets the Gout.
 But suffer not thy Wife abroad to roam,
 If she loves Singing, let her sing at home ;
 Not strut in Streets, with *Amazonian* Pace ;
 For that's to Cuckold thee before thy Face.

Their endless Itch of News comes next in play ;
 They vent their own ; and hear what others say.
 Know what in *Thrace*, or what in *France* is done ;
 Th' Intrigues betwixt the Stepdam, and the Son.
 Tell who loves who, what Favours some partake :
 And who is Jilted for another's sake.
 What pregnant Widow in what Month was made ;
 How oft she did, and doing, what she said.

She, first, beholds the raging Comet rise :
 Knows whom it threatens, and what Lands destroys.
 Still for the newest News she lies in wait ;
 And takes Reports, just ent'ring at the Gate.
 Wrecks, Floods, and Fires ; whatever she can meet,
 She spreads ; and is the *Fame* of ev'ry Street.

25 A famous Singing Boy.

26 That such an Actor whom
 they love might win the Prize.

27 He who inspects the In-
 trails of the Sacrifice, and from
 thence foretells the Success.

This is a Grievance; but the next is worse;
 A very Judgment, and her Neighbours Curse:
 For, if their Barking Dog disturb her Ease,
 No Pray'r can bind her, no Excuse appease.
 Th' unmanner'd Malefactor is arraign'd;
 But first the Master, who the Curr maintain'd,
 Must feel the Scourge: By Night she leaves her Bed,
 By Night her Bathing Equipage is led,
 That marching Armies a less Noise create;
 She moves in Tumult, and she sweats in State.
 Mean-while, her Guests their Appetites must keep;
 Some gape for Hunger, and some gasp for Sleep.
 At length she comes, all flush'd; but ere she sup,
 Swallows a swinging Preparation. Cup;
 And then to clear her Stomach, spews it up.
 The Deluge-Vomit all the Floor o'erflows,
 And the four Saviour nauseates ev'ry Nose.
 She drinks again; again she spews a Lake;
 Her wretched Husband sees, and dares not speak:
 But mutters many a Curse against his Wife;
 And damns himself for chusing such a Life.

But of all Plagues, the greatest is untold;
 The Book-learn'd Wife in *Greek* and *Latin* bold.
 The Critick-Dame, who at her Table sits:
Homer and *Virgil* quotes, and weighs their Wits;
 And pities *Dido's* Agonizing Fits.
 She has so far th' Ascendant of the Board,
 The prating Pedant puts not in one Word:
 The Man of Law is Non-plust, in his Sute;
 Nay, ev'ry other Female Tongue is mute.
 Hammers, and beating Anvils, you wou'd swear,
 And ¹⁸ *Vulcan* with his whole Militia there.

23 The God of Smiths.

Tabors²⁹ and Trumpets cease; for she alone
 Is able to redeem the lab'ring Moon.
 Ev'n Wit's a Burthen, when it talks too long;
 But she who has no Contenance of Tongue,
 Should walk in Breeches, and should wear a Beard;
 And mix among the Philosophick Herd.
 O what a midnight Curse has he, whose Side
 Is pester'd with a³⁰ Mood and Figure-Bride!
 Let mine, ye Gods! (if such must be my Fate)
 No Logick Learn, nor History translate;
 But rather be a quiet, humble Fool:
 I hate a Wife to whom I go to School,
 Who climbs the Grammar-Tree, distinctly knows
 Where Noun, and Verb, and Participle grows;
 Corrects her Country-Neighbour; and, a-bed,
 For breaking³¹ *Priscian's*, breaks her Husband's Head.

The gawdy Gossip, when she's set agog,
 In Jewels drest, and at each Ear a Bob,
 Goes flaunting out, and in her trim of Pride,
 Thinks all she says or does, is justify'd.
 When poor, she's scarce a tolerable Evil;
 But rich, and fine, a Wife's a very Devil.

She duely, once a Month, renews her Face;
 Mean time, it lies in Dawb, and hid in Grease;
 Those are the Husband's Nights; she craves her due,
 He takes fat Kisses, and is stuck in Glue.
 But to the Lov'd Adult'rer when she steers,
 Fresh from the Bath, in Brightness she appears:

²⁹ The Ancients thought
 that with such Sounds they
 could bring the Moon out of
 her Eclipse.

³⁰ A Woman who has learn'd
 Logick.

³¹ A Woman Grammarian,
 who corrects her Husband for
 speaking false *Latin*, which
 is call'd breaking *Priscian's*
 Head.

For him the rich *Arabia* sweats her Gum;
 And precious Oils from distant *Indies* come:
 How Haggardly soe'er she looks at home.
 Th' Eclipse then vanishes; and all her Face
 Is open'd, and restor'd to ev'ry Grace,
 The Crust remov'd, her Cheeks as smooth as Silk,
 Are polish'd with a Wash of Asses Milk;
 And shou'd she to the farthest *North* be sent,
 A Train ³² of these attend her Banishment.
 But hadst thou seen her plaister'd up before,
 'Twas so unlike a Face, it seem'd a Sore.

}

'Tis worth our while, to know what all the Day
 They do, and how they pass their time away.
 For, if o'er-night the Husband has been slack,
 Or counterfeited Sleep, and turn'd his Back,
 Next day, be sure, the Servants go to wrack.
 The Chamber-maid and Dresser, are call'd Whores;
 The Page is stript, and beaten out of doors.
 The whole House suffers for the Master's Crime:
 And he himself is warn'd, to wake another time.

}

She hires Tormentors by the Year; she treats
 Her Visitors, and talks; but still she beats.
 Beats while she paints her Face, surveys her Gown,
 Casts up the Day's Account, and still beats on:
 Tir'd out, at length, with an outrageous Tone,
 She bids 'em, in the Devil's Name, be gone.
 Compar'd with such a proud, insulting Dame,
Sicilian ³³ Tyrants may renounce their Name.
 For, if she hastes abroad, to take the Air,
 Or goes to *Iffs'* Church (the Bawdy-house of Pray'r)
 She hurries all her Handmaids to the Task;
 Her Head, alone, will twenty Dressers ask.

³² A Train of these. That | to a Proverb in Latin for their
 is, of She-Asses. Cruelty,

³³ *Sicilian Tyrants*, are grown

Pfecas, the Chief, with Breast and Shoulders bare,
 Trembling, considers ev'ry sacred Hair;
 If any Stragler from his Rank be found,
 A Pinch must, for the Mortal Sin, compound.
Pfecas is not in fault: But in the Glass,
 The Dame's offended at her own ill Face.
 The Maid is banish'd; and another Girl
 More dext'rous, manages the Comb and Curl;
 The rest are summon'd on a point so nice;
 And first, the grave old Woman gives Advice.
 The next is call'd, and so the turn goes round,
 As each for Age, or Wisdom, is renown'd:
 Such Counsel, such delib'rate Care they take,
 As if her Life and Honour lay at stake:
 With 34 Curles on Curles, they build her Head before,
 And mount it, with a formidable Tow'r.
 A Gyantess she seems; but look behind,
 And then she dwindles to the Pigmy kind.
 Duck-legg'd, short-waisted, such a Dwarf she is,
 That she must rise on Tip-toes for a Kiss.
 Mean-while, her Husband's whole Estate is spent!
 He may go bare, while she receives his Rent.
 She minds him not; she lives not as a Wife,
 But like a Bawling Neighbour, full of Strife:
 Near him, in this alone, that she extends
 Her Hate to all his Servants and his Friends.

Bellona's Priests, an Eunuch at their Head,
 About the Streets a mad Procession lead;
 The 35 Venerable Guelding, large, and high,
 O'erlooks the Herd of his inferior Fry.
 His aukward Clergy-men about him prance;
 And beat the Timbrels to their Mystick Dance,

34 This dressing up the Head
 so high, which we call a Tow'r,
 was an ancient way amongst
 the *Romans*,

35 *Bellona's* Priests were a
 sort of Fortune-tellers, and the
 High-Priest an Eunuch.

Guiltless of Testicles, they tear their Throats,
 And squeak, in Treble, their unmanly Notes.
 Mean-while, his Cheeks the Mix'd Prophet swells,
 And dire Presages of the Year foretels.
 Unless with Eggs (his Priestly Hire) they haste
 To expiate, and avert th' Autumnal Blast.
 And ³⁶ add beside a murrey-colour'd Vest,
 Which, in their places, may receive the Pest;
 And, thrown into the Flood, their Crimes may bear,
 To purge th' unlucky Omens of the Year.
 Th' astonish'd Matrons pay, before the rest;
 That Sex is still obnoxious to the Priest.

Thro' ye they beat, and plunge into the Stream,
 If so the God has warn'd 'em in a Dream.
 Weak in their Limbs, but in Devotion strong,
 On their bare Hands and Feet they crawl along
 A whole Field's length, the laughter of the Throng.
 Shou'd *Io* (*Io's* Priest I mean) command
 A Pilgrimage to *Merœ's* burning Sand,
 Thro' Desarts they wou'd seek the secret Spring;
 A Holy Water for Lustration bring.
 How can they pay their Priests too much Respect,
 Who trade with Heav'n, and Earthly Gains neglect?
 With him, Domestick Gods discourse by Night:
 By Day, attended by his Choir in white,
 The Bald-pate Tribe runs madding thro' the Street,
 And smile to see with how much ease they Cheat.
 The Ghostly Sire forgives the Wife's Delights,
 Who sins, thro' Fraiky, on forbidden Nights;
 And tempts her Husband in the Holy time,
 When Carnal Pleasure is a Mortal Crime,

36 *And add beside, &c.* A River; and that, they thought,
 Garment was given to the | bore all the Sins of the People,
 Priest, which he threw into the | which were drown'd with it.

The

The Sweating Image shakes his Head, but he
 With mumbled Pray'rs attones the Deity.
 The Pious Priesthood the fat Goose receive,
 And they once brib'd, the Godhead must forgive.

No sooner these remove, but full of Fear,
 A Gypsie *Jewess* whispers in your Ear,
 And begs an Alms: An High-Priest's Daughter she,
 Vers'd in their *Talmud*, and Divinity,
 And Prophecies beneath a shady Tree.
 Her Goods a Basket, and old Hay her Bed,
 She strouls, and Telling Fortunes gains her Bread:
 Farthings, and some small Monies, are her Fees;
 Yet she Interprets all your Dreams for these.
 Foretels th' Estate, when the Rich Uncle dies,
 And sees a Sweet-heart in the Sacrifice.
 Such Toys, a Pidgeon's Intralls can disclose:
 Which yet th' *Armenian Augur* far out-goes:
 In Dogs, a Victim more obscene, he rakes;
 And murder'd Infants for Inspection takes:
 For Gain, his Impious Practice he pursues;
 For Gain will his Accomplices accuse.

More Credit, yet, is to ³⁷ *Chaldeans* giv'n;
 What they foretel, is deem'd the Voice of Heav'n,
 Their Answers, as from *Hammon's* Altar, come;
 Since now the *Delphian* Oracles are dumb,
 And Mankind, ignorant of future Fate,
 Believes what fond Astrologers relate.

Of these, the most in vogue is he, who sent
 Beyond Seas, ~~has~~ return'd from Banishment,
 His Art who to ³⁸ aspiring *Otho* sold;
 And sure Succession to the Crown foretold.
 For his Esteem is in his Exile plac'd;
 The more Believ'd, the more he was Disgrac'd.

³⁷ *Chaldeans* are thought to be the first Astrologers; which was fore-
 told him by an Astrologer.

³⁸ *Otho* succeeded *Galla* in

No

No Astrologick Wizard Honour gains,
 Who has not oft been banish'd, or in Chains.
 He gets Renown, who, to the Halter near,
 But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear.

From him your Wife enquires the Planets Will,
 When the Black *Faundise* shall her Mother kill:
 Her Sister's and her Unkle's End, wou'd know:
 But, first, consults his Art, when you shall go.
 And, what's the greatest Gift that Heav'n can give,
 If, after her, th' Adulterer shall live.
 She neither knows nor cares to know the rest;
 If ³⁹ *Mars* and *Saturn* shall the World infest;
 Or *Jove* and *Venus* with their Friendly Rays,
 Will interpose, and bring us better Days.

Beware the Woman too, and shun her sight,
 Who in these Studies does her self delight,
 By whom a greasie Almanack is born,
 With often handling, like chaste Amber worn:
 Not now consulting, but consulted, she
 Of the Twelve Houses, and their Lords, is free.
 She, if the Scheme a fatal Journey show,
 Stays safe at home, but lets her Husband go.
 If but a Mile she travel out of Town,
 The Planetary Hour must first be known,
 And lucky moment; if her Eye but akes
 Or itches, its Decumbiture she takes,
 No Nourishment receives in her Disease,
 But what the Stars and ⁴⁰ *Ptolomy* shall please.
 The middle sort, who have not much to spare,
 To Chiromancers cheaper Art repair,
 Who clap the pretty Palm, to make the Lines more fair.

³⁹ *Mars* and *Saturn* are the | tunate.
 two Unfortunate Planets; *Ju-* | ⁴⁰ *Ptolomy* a Famous Astro-
 piter and *Venus*, the two For- | loger, an Egyptian,

But

But the Rich Matron, who has more to give,
Her Answers from the ⁴¹ *Brachman* will rective :
Skill'd in the Globe and Sphere, he gravely stands,
And, with his Compass, measures Seas and Lands.

The poorest of the Sex, have still an Itch
To know their Fortunes, equal to the Rich.
The Dairy-Maid enquires, if she shall take
The trusty Taylor, and the Cook forsake.

Yet these, tho' Poor, the Pain of Child-bed bear ;
And, without Nurses, their own Infants rear :
You seldom hear of the rich Mantle, spread
For the Babe, born in the great Lady's Bed.
Such is the Pow'r of Herbs; such Arts they use
To make them barren, or their Fruit to lose.
But thou, whatever Slops she will have bought,
Be thankful, and supply the deadly Draught:
Help her to make Man-slaughter; let her bleed,
And never want for Savin at her need.
For, if she holds 'till her Nine Months be run,
Thou may'st be Father to ⁴² an *Æthiop's* Son:
A Boy, who ready gotten to thy hands,
By Law is to inherit all thy Lands:
One of that hue, that shou'd he cross the way,
His ⁴³ Omen wou'd discolour all the Day.

I pass the Foundling by, a Race unknown,
At doors expos'd, whom Matrons make their own :

⁴¹ The *Brachmans* are *Indian* Philosophers, who remain to this day; and hold, after *Pythagoras*, the Translation of Souls from one Body to another.

⁴² His meaning is, help her to any kind of Slops, which may cause her to miscarry; for

fear she may be brought to Bed of a Blackmoor, which thou, being her Husband, art bound to Father; and that Bastard may by Law Inherit thy Estate.

⁴³ The *Romans* thought it ominous to see a Blackmoor in the Morning, if he were the first Man they met.

And

And into Noble Families advance
 A Nameless Issue, the blind work of Chance.
 Indulgent Fortune does her Care employ,
 And, smiling, broods upon the Naked Boy:
 Her Garment spreads, and laps him in the Fold,
 And covers with her Wings, from nightly Cold:
 Gives him her Blessings; puts him in a way;
 Sets up the Faroe, and laughs at her own Play.
 Him she promotes; she favours him alone,
 And makes Provision for him, as her own.

The craving Wife, the force of Magick tries,
 And Philters for th' unable Husband buys:
 The Potion works not on the part design'd;
 But turns his Brains, and stupifies his Mind.
 The fotted Moon-Calf gapes, and staring on,
 Sees his own Business by another done:
 A long Oblivion, a benumbing Frost,
 Constrains his Head; and Yesterday is lost:
 Some nimbler Juice wou'd make him foam and rave,
 Like that ⁴⁴ *Calpurnia* to her *Caius* gave:
 Who, plucking from the Forehead of the Fole
 His Mother's Love, infus'd it in the Bowl:
 The boiling Blood ran hissing in his Veins,
 Till the mad Vapour mounted to his Brains.
 The ⁴⁵ Thund'rer was not half so much on Fire,
 When *Juno's* Girdle kindled his Desire.
 What Woman will not use the Pois'ning Trade,
 When *Cesar's* Wife the Precedent has made?

⁴⁴ *Calpurnia*, Wife to *Caius Caligula*, the great Tyrant: 'Tis said she gave him a Love-Potion, which flying up into his Head, distracted him; and was the occasion of his committing so many Acts of Cruelty.

⁴⁵ The Story is in *Homer*; where *Juno* borrow'd the Girdle of *Venus*, call'd *Cestus*; to make *Jupiter* in love with her, while the *Grecians* and *Trojans* were fighting, that he might not help the latter.

Let

Let ⁴⁶ *Agrippina's* Mushroom be forgot,
Giv'n to a slav'ring, old, unuseful Set;
That only clos'd the driv'ling Dotard's Eyes,
And sent his Godhead downward to the Skies.
But this fierce Potion calls for Fire and Sword;
Nor spares the Commons, when it strikes the Lord
So many Mischiefs ~~were in one~~ combin'd;
So much one single Pois'ner cost Mankind.

If Stepdames seek their Sons-in-Law to kill,
'Tis venial Trespas; let them have their Will:
But let the Child, entrusted to the Care
Of his own Mother, of her Bread beware:
Beware the Food she reaches with her Hands;
The Morfel is intended for thy Land.
Thy Tongue be thy Taster, ere thou eat;
There's Poison in thy Drink, and in thy Meat.

You think this feign'd; the Satyr in a Rage
Struts in the Buskins of the Tragick Stage.
Forgets his Bus'ness is to Laugh and Bite;
And will of Deaths and dire Revenges write.
Would it were all a Fable, that you read;
But ⁴⁷ *Drymon's* Wife pleads guilty to the Deed.
I (she confesses) in the Fact was caught,
Two Sons dispatching at one deadly Draught.
What, Two! Two Sons, thou Viper, in one Day!
Yes, Sev'n, she cries, if Sev'n were in my way.
Medea's ⁴⁸ Legend is no more a Lye;
One Age adds Credit to Antiquity.

⁴⁶ *Agrippina* was the Mother of the Tyrant *Nero*, who poyson'd her Husband *Claudius*, that *Nero* might Succeed, who was her Son, and not *Britannicus*, who was the Son of *Claudius*, by a former Wife.

⁴⁷ The Widow of *Drymon* poy-

son'd her Sons, that she might succeed to their Estate: This was done either in the Poet's time, or just before it.

⁴⁸ *Medea*, out of Revenge to *Jason* who had forsaken her, kill'd the Children which she had by him.

Grea

Great Ills, we grant, in former Times did Reign,
 And Murthers then were done; but not for Gain.
 Less Admiration to great Crimes is due,
 Which they thro' Wrath, or thro' Revenge, pursue.
 For, weak of Reason, impotent of Will,
 The Sex is hurry'd headlong into Ill:
 And, like a Cliff from its Foundation torn,
 By raging Earthquakes, into Seas is born.
 But those are Fiends, who Crimes from Thought begin:
 And, cool in Mischief, meditate the Sin.
 They read th' Example of a pious Wife,
 Redeeming, with her own, her Husband's Life;
 Yet, if the Laws did that Exchange afford,
 Would save their Lap-Dog sooner than their Lord.
 Where-e'er you walk, the ⁴⁹ *Belides* you meet;
 And ⁵⁰ *Clytemnestra's* grow in ev'ry Street:
 But here's the difference; *Agamemnon's* Wife
 Was a gross Butcher, with a bloody Knife;
 But Murther, now, is to perfection grown:
 And subtle Poisons are employ'd alone:
 Unless some Antidote prevents their Arts,
 And lines with Balsom all the Noble Parts:
 In such a case, reserv'd for such a need,
 Rather than fail, the Dagger does the Deed.

⁴⁹ The *Belides*, were fifty
 Sisters, marry'd to fifty young
 Men, their Cousin-Germans;
 and kill'd them all on their
 Wedding-Night, excepting *Hy-*
permnestra, who sav'd her Hus-

band *Linus*.

⁵⁰ *Clytemnestra* the Wife of
Agamemnon, who, in favour
 to her Adulterer *Egythus*, was
 consenting to his Murther.

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p. 93.



JUVENAL.

THE

SEVENTH SATYR.

By Mr. CHARLES DRYDEN.

THE ARGUMENT.

The Hope and Encouragement of all the Learned is only repos'd in Cæsar; whether in Domitian, Nerva, or Trajan, is left doubtful by the Poet. The Nobility, which in Reason ought to Patronize Poetry, and Reward it, are now grown sordidly Covetous, and think it enough for them barely to praise Writers, or to write ill Verses themselves. This gives Occasion to our Author, to lament likewise the hard Fortune and Necessities of other Arts, and their Professors; particularly Historians, Lawyers, Rhetoricians, and Grammarians.

ON Cæsar all our Studies must depend:
 For Cæsar is alone the Muses Friend:
 When now the celebrated Wits, for Need,
 Hire Bagnio's, to the Cryer's Trade succeed,
 Or get their own by Baking others Bread;

}
 }
 Or

Or by the Porter's Lodge, with Beggars, wait
 For greasie Fragments at the great Man's Gate.
 'Tis better, so; if thy Poetick Fob
 Refuse to pay an Ordinary's Club;
 And much more Honest, to be hir'd, and stand
 With Auctionary Hammer in thy Hand,
 Provoking to give more, and knocking thrice
 For the sold Household Stuff, or Picture's Price;
 Exposing Play-Books, full of Fustian Lines,
 Or the dull Libraries of dead Divines.

Ev'n this is better, tho' 'tis hardly got,
 Than be a perjur'd Witness of a Plot;
 To swear he saw three Inches thro' a Door,
 As *Afatick* Evidences swore;
 Who hithers coming, out at Heels and Knees,
 For this had Pensions, Titles, and Degrees.

Henceforward, let no Poet fear to starve;
Cesar will give, if we can but deserve.
 Tune all your Lyres, the Monarch's Praise invites
 The lab'ring Muse, and vast Rewards excites:
 But if from other Hands than his, you think
 To find Supply, 'tis Loss of Pen and Ink:
 Let Flames on your unlucky Papers prey,
 Or Moths thro' written Pages eat their way;
 Your Wars, your Loves, your Praises be forgot,
 And make of all an universal Blot,
 The Muses Ground is barren Desert all,
 If no Support from *Cesar's* Bounty fall;
 The rest is empty Praise, an Ivy Crown,
 Or the lean Statue of a starv'd Renown.

For now the cunning Patron never pays,
 But thinks he gives enough in giving Praise;
 Extols the Poem, and the Poet's Vein,
 As Boys admire the Peacock's gaudy Train:

1 A Statue erected in Honour of a Poet.

Mean



Mean-while thy Manhood, fit for Toils and Wars,
Patient of Seas, and Storms, and Household Cares,
Ebbs out apace, and all thy Strength impairs.
Old Age, with silent pace, comes creeping on,
Nauseates the Praise, which in her Youth she won,
And hates the Muse, by which she was undone.

The Tricks of thy base Patron now behold,
To spare his Purse, and save his darling Gold;
In his own Coin the starving Wit he treats;
Himself makes Verses, which himself repeats;
And yields to *Homer* on no other Score,
Than that he liv'd a thousand Years before.
But if to Fame alone thou dost pretend,
The Miser will his empty Palace lend;
Set wide his Doors, adorn'd with plated Brass,
Where Doves, as at a City Gate, may pass;
A spacious Hall afford thee, to rehearse,
And send his Clients to applaud thy Verse;
But not one Farthing to defray the Costs
Of Carpenters, the ² *Pulpit*, and the Posts.

House-room that costs him nothing, he bestows:
Yet still we scribble on, tho' still we lose;
We drudge, and cultivate with Care, a Ground
Where no Return of Gain was ever found:
The Charms of Poetry our Souls bewitch;
The Curse of Writing is an endless Itch.

But he whose noble Genius is allow'd,
Who with stretch'd Pinions soars above the Croud,
Who mighty Thought can cloath with manly Dress,
He, whom I fancy, but can ne'er express:
Such, such a Wit, tho' rarely to be found,
Must be secure from Want, if not abound.
Nice is his Make, impatient of the War,
Avoiding Business, and abhorring Care;

² *Pulpit*. In which the Poets rehears'd.

Me

He must have Groves, and lonely Fountains chuse,
 And easie Solitudes to bait his Muse;
 Unvex'd with Thought of Wants, which may betide,
 Or for to-morrow's Dinner to provide.

Horace 3 ne'er wrote but with a rosie Cheek,
 His Belly pamper'd, and his Sides were sleek.
 A Wit should have no Care, or this alone,
 To make his rising Numbers justly run.
Phæbus and *Bacchus*, those two jolly Gods,
 Bear no starv'd Poets to their blest Abodes.
 'Tis not for hungry Wit, with Wants controll'd,
 The Face of *Jove* in Council to behold:
 Or Fierce 4 *Alecto*, when her Brand she toss'd,
 Betwixt the *Trojan* and *Rutilian* Host:
 If *Virgil's* Suit 5 *Mecenas* had not sped,
 And sent 6 *Alexis* to the Poet's Bed;
 The crested Snakes had dropt upon the Ground,
 And the loud Trumpet languish'd in the Sound.

Yet we expect that 7 *Lappa's* Muse should please,
 As much as did immortal 8 *Sophocles*;
 When he his Dishes and his Cloaths has sent
 To pawn, for Payment of a Quarter's Rent;
 His Patron 9 *Numitor* will nothing lend,
 Pleads Want of Money to his wretched Friend,
 Yet can large Presents to his Harlot send;
 Can purchase a tame Lion, and can treat
 The kingly Slave with sever'al Sorts of Meat:
 It seems he thinks th'Expense is more, to feast
 The famish'd Poet, than the hungry Beast.

3 A famous Poet, who was
 in great Favour with the Em-
 peror *Augustus Caesar*, by the
 means of his Patron *Mecenas*.

4 One of the three Furies.

5 A Favourite to *Augustus*,
 and a great Patron of Poets.

6 *Mecenas* his Boy; with

whom *Virgil* was in Love.

7 *Rubranus Lappa*, a poor
 Tragick Poet.

8 An excellent Poet of *A-*
thens, who wrote *Greek* *Tra-*
gedies.

9 A rich Nobleman of
Rome, *Lucan*

Lucan ¹⁰, content with Praise, may lie at ease
 In costly Grotts, and Marble Palaces:
 But to poor ¹¹ *Bassus* what avails a Name;
 To starve on Compliments, and empty Fame?
 All *Rome* is pleas'd, when ¹² *Statius* will rehearse,
 And longing Crowds expect the promis'd Verse:
 His lofty Numbers with so great a Gust
 They hear, and swallow with such eager Lust:
 But, while the common Suffrage crown'd his Cause,
 And broke the Benches with their loud Applause;
 His Muse had starv'd, had not a Piece unread,
 And by a ¹³ Player bought, supply'd her Bread.
 He could dispose of Honours, and Commands,
 The Power of *Rome* was in an Actor's Hands,
 The peaceful Gown, and military Sword:
 The bounteous Play'r out-gave the pinching Lord,
 And wouldst thou, Poet, rise before the Sun,
 And to his Honour's Lazy *Levee* run?
 Stick to the Stage, and leave thy sordid Peer;
 And yet, Heav'n knows, 'tis earn'd with Hardship there,
 The former Age did one *Mecenas* see,
 One giving Lord of happy Memory.
 Then, then, 'twas worth a Writer's Pains, to pine,
 Look pale, and all ¹⁴ *December* taste no Wine.

Such is the Poet's Lot: What luckier Fate
 Does on the Works of grave Historians wait?

¹⁰ A great Poet, who was
 put to Death by *Nero*, partly
 out of Envy to his Poetry,
 partly, for being in a Plot
 with his Uncle *Seneca* and
Piso.

¹¹ *Sallustius Bassus*, a poor
 Poet.

¹² *Statius*, surnam'd *Papin-*
us, a famous Poet in the

Time of *Cesar Domitian*.

¹³ *Paris*, a famous Actor;
 and Favourite to *Domitian*;
 the Patron of *Statius*.

¹⁴ The Romans celebrated
 their great Holydays, called
Saturnalia, in *December*; when
 every one drank freely; and
 the Slaves were, in a manner,
 Masters,

F

More

More Time they spend, in greater Toils engage;
 Their Volumes swell beyond the thousandth Page:
 For thus the Laws of History command;
 And much good Paper suffers in their Hand.
 What Harvest rises from this labour'd Ground?
 Where they get Pence, a ¹⁵ Clerk can get a Pound.
 A lazy Tribe, just of the Poet's pitch,
 Who think themselves above the growing rich.

Next, shew me the well-lung'd ¹⁶ *Civilian's* Gain,
 Who bears in Triumph an Artill'ry Train
 Of Chancery Libels; opens the first Cause,
 Then with a Pick-lock Tongue prevents the Laws:
 Talks loud enough in Conscience for his Fee,
 Takes Care his Client all his Zeal may see;
 Twitch'd by the Sleeve, he mouths it more and more,
 Till with white Froth his Gown is slaver'd o'er.
 Ask what he gains by all this lying Prate,
 A Captain's Plunder trebles his Estate.
 The Magistrate assumes his awful Seat;
 Stand forth ¹⁷ pale *Ajax*, and thy Speech repeat:
 Assert thy Client's Freedom; bawl, and tear
 So loud, thy Country-Judge at least may hear,
 If not discern; and when thy Lungs are sore,
 Hang up the ¹⁸ Victor's Garland at thy Door:
 Ask for what Price thy venial Tongue was sold:
 A rusty Gammon of some sev'n Years old:
 Tough, wither'd ¹⁹ *Treuffles*; ropy Wine, a Dish
 Of shotten Herring, or stale stinking Fish.
 For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
 That must be cantled, and the Judge go snack.

¹⁵ Or rather a publick Notary.

¹⁶ In those Times the Lawyers got little.

¹⁷ Alluding to that of *Ovid*; *Confedere Ducer*, &c.

¹⁸ When an Orator had

won a Cause, a Garland was hung up before his Door.

¹⁹ *Treuffles*, in *English*, called Ground-Chest-nuts, or Pignuts: But, perhaps, the Author means Onions, or Scallions. 'Tis

'Tis true, ²⁰ *Emilius* takes a five-fold Fee,
 Tho' some plead better, with more Law than he:
 But then he keeps his Coach; six *Flanders* Mares
 Draw him in State, whenever he appears:
 He shews his Statue too, where plac'd on high,
 The Ginner underneath him seems to fly;
 While with a lifted Spear, in Armour bright,
 His aiming Figure meditates a Fight.
 With Arts like these, rich *Mattho*, when he speaks,
 Attacks all Fees, and little Lawyers breaks.

Tongillus, very poor, has yet an Itch
 Of gaining Wealth, by feigning to be rich;
 Bathes often, and in State, and proudly vain,
 Sweeps thro' the Streets with a long dirty Train:
 From thence, with Lackeys running by his Side,
 High on the Backs of brawny Slaves will ride,
 In a long Litter, thro' the Market-place;
 And with a Nod the distant Rabble grace:
 Clad in a Gown, that glows with *Tyrian* Dye,
 Surveys rich Moveables with curious Eye,
 Beats down the Price, and threatens still to buy.
 Nor can I wonder at such Tricks as these:
 The purple Garments raise the Lawyer's Fees,
 And sell him dearer to the Tool that buys;
 High Pomp and State are useful Properties.
 The Luxury of *Rome* will know no End;
 For still the less we have, the more we spend.

Trust Eloquence to shew our Parts and Breeding!
 Not ²¹ *Tully* now cou'd get ten Greats by pleading;
 Unless the Diamond glitter'd on his Hand:
 Wealth's all the Rhet'rick Clients understand:
 Without large Equipage, and loud Expence,
 The Prince of Orators would scarce speak Sense.

²⁰ *Emilius*. A rich Lawyer. | the greatest Orator that ever

²¹ *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, | *Rome* bred.

Paulus ²², who with Magnificence did plead,
Grew rich, while tatter'd *Gallus* begg'd his Bread.
Who to poor *Basilus* his Cause would trust,
Tho' ne'er so full of Pity, ne'er so just?
His Clients, unregarded, claim their due;
For Eloquence in Rags was never true.
Go, Wretch, thy Pleadings into ²³ *Africk* send;
Or *France*, where Merit never needs a Friend.

But oh, what Stock of Patience wants the Fool,
Who wastes his Time and Breath in teaching School!
To hear the Speeches of declaiming Boys,
Deposing Tyrants with eternal Noise!
Sitting or standing, still confin'd to roar
In the same Verse, the same Rules o'er and o'er:
What Kind the Speech, what Colours, how to purge
Objections, state the Case, and Reasons urge.
All would learn these; but at the Quarter-day,
Few Parents will the Pedant's Labour pay.
Say, Sir! For what? The Scholar knows no more
At six Months End, than what he knew before:
Taught, or untaught, the Dunce is still the same,
Yet still the wretched Master bears the blame,
Once ev'ry Week poor *Hannibal* is maul'd;
The Theme is giv'n, and strait the Council's call'd,
Whether he should to *Rome* directly go,
To reap the Fruit of the dire ²⁴ Overthrow;
Or into Quarters put his barras'd Men
'Till Spring returns, and take the Field agen.
The murder'd Master cries, Would Parents hear
But half that Stuff which I am bound to bear,
For that Revenge I'll quit the whole Arrear.

²² *Paulus* was a rich Lawyer, *Basilus* and *Gallus* were very poor.

²³ *France* and *Africa* were then famous for great Lawyers, and great Fees.

²⁴ The Victory obtained by *Hannibal* at *Canna*; after which, if he had immediately attempted *Rome*, in all Probability he had carried it.

The

The same Complaints most other Pedants make;
Plead real Causes, and the feign'd forsake:
²⁵ Medea's Poison, Jason's Perjury,
And ²⁶ Philomela's Rape, are all laid by;
Th' accusing ²⁷ Stepdame and the Son accus'd:
But if my friendly Counsel might be us'd,
Let not the Learn'd this Course, or t'other, try,
But, leaving both, profess plain Poverty;
And shew his ²⁸ Tally for the Dole of Bread,
With which the Parish Poor are daily fed:
Ev'n that exceeds the Price of all thy Pains.

Now look into the Musick-Master's Gains,
Where noble Youth at vast Expence is taught;
But Eloquence not valu'd at a Groat.
On sumptuous Baths the Rich their Wealth bestow,
Or some expensive airy Portico;
Where safe from Showers they may be born in State,
And free from Tempests, for fair Weather wait:
Or rather not expect the clearing Sun,
Thro' Thick and Thin their Equipage must run:
Or staying, 'tis not for the Servants sake,
But that their Mules no Prejudice may take.
At the Walk's End, behold, how rais'd on high,
A Banquet-house salutes the southern Sky;

²⁵ A notable Sorceress, Daughter of *Aetes* King of *Colchos*, and Wife to *Jason*, who left her afterwards, and married another.

²⁶ Daughter of *Pandion* King of *Athens*, was ravish'd by *Tereus* King of *Thrace*, who cut out her Tongue that she might not disclose the Secret.

²⁷ *Phadra* Wife of *Theseus*, who fell in Love with her

Son-in-Law *Hippolitus*, and because she could not obtain her Ends of him, accus'd him to his Father that he would have forc'd her.

²⁸ In any Dole, made by the Emperor, or one of the City Magistrates, the poor Citizens had each a Tally given them; which they shewed first, and then received their Proportion,

Where, from afar, the Winter-Sun displays
The milder Influence of his weaken'd Rays.

The Cook, and Sewer, each his Talent tries;
In various Figures Scenes of Dishes rise:
Besides, a Master-Cook, with greasie Fist,
Dives in luxurious Sauces to the Wrist.

Amidst this wasteful Riot, there accrues
But poor ten Shillings for ²⁹ *Quintilian's* Dues:
For, to breed up the Son to common Sense,
Is evermore the Parents least Expende.
From whence then comes *Quintilian's* vast Estate?
Because he was the darling Son of Fate;
And Luck, in scorn of Merit, made him great.
Urge not th'Example of one single Man,
As rare as a white Crow, or fable Swan.

Quintilian's Fate was to be counted Wise,
Rich, Noble, Fair, and in the State to rise:
Good Fortune grac'd his Action, and his Tongues
His Colds became him, and when hoarse he sung.
O, there's strange difference, what Planets shed
Their Influence on the new-born Infant's Head!
'Tis Fate that flings the Dice; and as she flings,
Of Kings makes Pedants, and of Pedants Kings.
What made ³⁰ *Ventidius* rise, and ³¹ *Tullus* great,
But their kind Stars, and hidden Pow'r of Fate?

Few Pedagogues but curse the barren Chair;
Like ³² *Him* who hang'd himself for meer Despair

²⁹ *Quintilian*, a Famous Man both in Rhetorick and Oratory, who taught School in the Times of *Galba*, *Domitian*, and *Trajan*, and receiv'd his Salary out of the Emperor's Treasury.

³⁰ *Ventidius Bassus* was a Lieutenant to *Marc Antony*;

and the first who beat the *Parthians* in three Battels.

³¹ Here is meant *Tullus Servilius*, one of the Roman Kings.

³² *Thrasymachus*, a Rhetorician of *Carthage*, who hang'd himself by reason of his Poverty.

And

And Poverty; 33 or Him, whom *Caius* sent
 For liberty of Speech to Banishment.
 Ev'n *Socrates* in Rags at *Athens* taught,
 And wanted to 34 defray the deadly Draught.
 In Peace, ye Shades of our Great Grandfires rest,
 No heavy Earth your sacred Bones molest:
 Eternal Spring, and rising Flow'rs adorn
 The Relicks of each venerable Urn,
 Who pious Rev'rence to their Tutors paid,
 As Parents honour'd, and as Gods obey'd.
Achilles 35, grown in Stature, fear'd the Rod,
 And stood corrected at the *Centaur's* Nod;
 His tender Years in Learning did employ,
 And promis'd all the Hero in the Boy.
 The Scene's much alter'd in the Modern School,
 The Boys of *Rufus* call their Master Fool;
 A just 36 Revenge on him, who durst defame
 The Merit of immortal *Tully's* Name.

But ask, what Fruit 37 *Palemon's* Pains have earn'd,
 Or who has paid the Price of what he Learn'd;
 Tho' Grammar Profits less than Rhetorick are,
 Yet ev'n in those his Usher claims a Share;
 Besides, the Servants Wages must be paid:
 Thus of a little, still a less is made:

33 *Secundus Carinus*; who was banish'd from Rome, by the Emperor *Caligula*, for de-claiming against Tyrants.

34 When *Socrates* was condemn'd to die by Poison, he wanted Money to pay for the Juice of Hemlock which he was to drink; and desir'd one of his Friends to lay it down for him, and satisfy the Fees

of the Executioner.

35 The Son of *Peleus* and *Thetis*, who had *Chiron* the *Centaur* for his Tutor.

36 *Rufus* call'd *Tully* an *Allobroge*; as if his Latine were barbarous and not truly Roman.

37 A poor Grammarian, but of great Esteem.

As Merchants Gains come short of half the Mart,
 For he who drives their Bargains, dribs a Part.
 The covetous Father now includes the Night,
 And Cov'nants, thou shalt teach by Candle-light;
 When puffing Smiths, and ev'ry painful Trade
 Of Handycrafts, in peaceful Beds are laid:
 Then thou art bound to smell on either Hand
 As many stinking Lamps, as School-Boys stand;
 Where *Horace* could not read in his own fully'd Book:
 And ³⁸ *Virgil's* sacred Page is all besmear'd with Smoke.

But when thou dun'st their Parents, seldom they
 Without a Suit before the ³⁹ *Tribune*, pay,
 And yet hard Laws upon the Master lay,
 Be sure he knows exactly Grammar-Rules,
 And all the best Historians read in Schools;
 All Authors, ev'ry Poet to an hair;
 That, ask'd the Question, he may scarce despair,
 To tell who nurst ⁴⁰ *Anchises*; or to name
Anchemolus's ⁴¹ *Stepmother*, and whence she came:
 How long ⁴² *Acefus* liv'd, what Stores of Wine
 He gave to the departing *Trojan* Line,
 Bid him besides his daily Pains employ,
 To form the tender Manners of the Boy;
 And work him, like a waxen Babe, with Art,
 To perfect Symmetry in ev'ry Part:

³⁸ *Virgil*, Surnam'd *Mary*; the Favourite Poet of *Augustus Caesar*.

³⁹ *Tribune*, Here is meant *Tribunus Aerarius*, who took Cognizance only of Causes of less Moment, not the *Tribunus Plebis*, as *Britannicus* imagin'd.

⁴⁰ *Anchises* was Father of

Aeneas, the *Trojan*, who was the Founder of *Rome*.

⁴¹ *Anchemolus*, the Son of *Rhaesus*, a King in *Italy*, ravish'd his Stepmother *Catharina*.

⁴² A King of *Sicily*, who kindly entertain'd *Aeneas* in his Voyage.

To

To be his better Parent, to beware
 No young Obscenities his Strength impair,
 No mutual Filth; to mark his Hands and Eyes,
 Distorted with unnatural Ecstasies:
 This be thy Task; and yet for all thy Pains,
 At the Year's End expect no greater Gains,
 Than what 43 a Fencer, at a Prize, obtains.

3

43 The People were us'd at their Sword-plays, to gather
 Money for the Conqueror,



F S JUVENAL.



JUVENAL.

THE

EIGHTH SATYR.

By Mr. G. STEPNT of Trinity-College
in Cambridge.

The ARGUMENT

In this Satyr, the Poet proves that Nobility does not consist in Statues and Pedigrees, but in Honourable and Good Actions: He lashes Rubellius Plancus, for being Insolent, by reason of his High Birth; and lays down an Instance that we ought to make the like Judgment of Men, as we do of Horses, who are valu'd rather according to their Personal Qualities, than by the Race of whence they come. He advises his Noble Friend Ponticus (to whom he Dedicates the Satyr) to lead a virtuous Life, dissuading him from Debauchery, Luxury, Oppression, Cruelty, and other Vices, by his severe Censures on Lateranus, Damasippus, Gracchus, Ne-

ED.



S. 8.

p. 106.

ro, Catiline; and in opposition to these, displays the Worth of Persons meanly Born, such as Cicero, Marius, Servius Tullius and the Decii.

The Translator of this Satyr industriously avoided imposing upon the Reader, and perplexing the Printer with tedious Common-place Notes; but finding towards the latter End many Examples of Noblemen who disgrac'd their Ancestors by vicious Practices, and of Men meanly born, who enabled their Families by virtuous and brave Actions, he thought some Historical Relations were necessary towards rendering those Instances more Intelligible; which is all he pretends to by his Remarks. He won'd gladly have left out the heavy Passage of the Mirmillo and Retiarius, which he honestly confesses he either does not rightly understand, or cannot sufficiently explain. If he has not confin'd himself to the strict Rules of Translation, but has frequently taken the Liberty of Imitating, Paraphrasing, or Reconciling the Roman Customs to our Modern Usage; he hopes this Freedom is pardonable, since he has not us'd it, but when he found the Original flat, obscure, or defective; and where the Humour and Connexion of the Author might naturally allow of such a Change.

WHat's the Advantage, or the real Good,
In tracing from the Source our ancient Blood?

To have our Ancestors in Paint or Stone,
Preserv'd as Relicks, or, like Monster's, shewn?
The Brave *Æmili*, as in Triumph plac'd,
The Virtuous *Corn*, half by time defac'd;
Corvinus, with a mould'ring Nose, that bears
Injurious Scars, the sad Effects of Years;
And *Gallus*, grinning without Nose or Ears?

Vain

Vain are their Hopes, who fancy to inherit
 By Trees of Pedigrees, or Fame, or Merit;
 Tho' plodding Heralds thro' each Branch may trace
 Old Captains and Dictators of their Race,
 While their Ill Lives that Family bely,
 And grieve the Brafs which stands dishonour'd by.

'Tis rarer Burlesque, that to our Generals Praise,
 Their Progeny immortal Statues raise;
 Yet (far from that old Gallantry) delight
 To gaze before their Images all Night,
 And steal to Bed at the approach of Day,
 The Hour when these their Ensigns did display.

Why shou'd soft *Fabius* impudently bear
 Names gain'd by Conquests in the *Galic War*?
 Why lays he claim to *Hercules*' his Straths,
 Yet dares be Base, Effeminate and Vain?
 The glorious Altar to that Hero built,
 Adds but a greater Lustre to his Guilt,
 Whole tender Limbs, and polish'd Skin, disgrace
 The grisly Beauty of his Manly Race;
 And who by purgifying the dismal Skill
 Of pois'ning, and such treach'rous ways to kill,
 Make his unhappy Kindred Marble sweat,
 When his degenerate Head by theirs is set.

Long Galleries of Ancestors, and all
 The Follies which ill-grace a Country-Hall,

I The Family of the *Fabii* France (formerly known by the
 were descended of *Hercules* (in Name of *Allabroges*) was Sur-
 Honour of whom the *Romans* nam'd *Allabrogicus*; which Ti-
 built a Temple in the *Boario*.) *Fabius Maximus*, in re- m'd, whom our Authors here
 membrance of his Services in, Censures, as a Man of an Ef-
 the Wars, against the People, feminate Person, a profligate
 of *Provence*, *Langüedoc*, *Dau- Life*, and of Dangerous Pla-
 phay, and other Provinces of ces.

Challenge

Challenge no Wonder or Esteem from me ;
 " Virtue alone is true Nobility.
 Live therefore well : To Men and Gods appear,
 Such as good ² *Paulus, Cossus, Drusus*, were ;
 And in thy Consular triumphal Show,
 Let *These* before thy Father's Statues go ;
 Place 'em before the ³ *Ensigns of the State*,
 As chusing rather to be Good than Great.
 Convince the World that you're devout and true ;
 Be just in all you say, and all you do ;
 Whatever be your Birth, you're sure to be
 A Peer of the First Magnitude to me :
Rome for your sake shall push her Conquests on,
 And bring ⁴ New Titles home from Nations won,
 To Dignify so Eminent a Son.
 With your blest Name shall ev'ry Region sound,
 Loud as mad *Egypt*, when her Priests have found
 A new ⁵ *Osyris*, for the Ox they drown'd.

But who will call those *Noble*, who deface,
 By meaner Acts, the Glories of their Race ;
 Whose only Title to our Father's Fame
 Is couch'd in the dead Letters of their Name ?
 A Dwarf as well may for a Giant pass ;
 A *Negro* for a *Swan* ; a *Crook-back'd* Lass

3
3
3

² Brave and virtuous *Romans*.

³ The Rods and Ax, which were carried in Processions, as Badges of the Consular Dignity.

⁴ Such as *Getulicus, Africanus, Numantinus, Creticus*.

⁵ *Osyris*, for teaching the *Egyptians* Husbandry, had a Temple built at *Memphis* ; where he was worship'd in the

Shape of an Ox, which the Priests used to drown at a certain Age ; and gave out, their God was withdrawn, and absented himself for a few Days ; during which time 'twas their Custom to go Mourning and searching up and down till they found another Ox to supply his place, and then they broke out with these Exclamations, *We have found him, let's rejoice.*

Be

Be call'd *Europa*; and a Cur may bear
The Name of Tyger, Lion, or whate'er
Denotes the Noblest or the Fiercest Beast:
Be therefore careful, lest the World in jest
Shou'd thee just so with the Mock-titles greet,
Of *Camerinus*, or of Conquer'd *Crete*.

To whom is this Advice and Censure due?
Rubellius Plancus, 'tis apply'd to you;
Who think your Person second to Divine,
Because descended from the *Drusian* Line;
Tho' yet you no Illustrious Act have done,
To make the World distinguish *Julia's* Son
From the vile Offspring of a Trull who sits
By the Town-Wall, and from her Living knits.
You are poor Rogues (you cry) the baser Scum
And inconsiderable Dregs of Rome;
Who know not from what Corner of the Earth
The obscure Wretch, who got you, stole his Birth:
Mine, I derive from *Cecrops* ⁶ — May your Grace
Live, and enjoy the Splendor of your Race —
Yet of these base *Plebeians* we have known
Some, who, by charming Eloquence, have grown
Great Senators, and Honours to that Gown:
Some at the Bar with Subtily defend
The Cause of an unlearned Noble Friend;
Or on the Bench the knotty Laws untie:
Others their stronger Youth to Arms apply,
Go to *Euphrates*, or those Forces join
Which Garrison the Conquests near the *Rhine*.
While you, *Rubellius*, on your Birth rely;
Tho' you resemble your Great Family
No more, than those rough Statues on the Road
(Which we call *Mercuries*) are like that God:

⁶ The first King of *Athena*.

Your

Your *Blockhead* tho' excels in this alone,
You are a *Living Statue*, that of *Stone*.

Great Son of *Troy*, who ever prais'd a Beast;
For being of a Race above the rest,
But rather meant his Courage, and his Force?
To give an Instance — We commend a Horse
(Without regard of Pasture or of Breed)
For his undaunted Mettle and his Speed;
Who 7 wins most Plates with greatest ease, and first
Prints with his Hoofs his Conquest on the Dust.
But if fleet *Dragon's* Progeny at last
Proves jaded, and in frequent Matches cast,
No favour for the *Stallion* we retain,
And no respect for the degen'rate Strain;
The worthless Brute is from *New-Market* brought,
And at an under-rate in *Smithfield* bought,
To turn a Mill, or drag a Loaded Life
Beneath two Panniers, and a Baker's Wife.

That we may therefore you, not yours, admire;
First, Sir, some Honour of your own acquire;
Add to that Stock which justly we bestow
On those ⁸ *Bless'd Shades* to whom you all things owe.

This may suffice the *Haughty Youth* to shame,
Whose swelling Veins (if we may credit Fame)
Burst almost with the Vanity and Pride,
That their Rich Blood to *Nero's* is ally'd:
The Ramour's likely; for "We seldom find
" Much Sense with an Exalted Fortune join'd."

But, *Ponticus*, I wou'd not you shou'd raise
Your Credit by Hereditary Praise;
Let your ~~own~~ Acts immortalize your Name;

'Tis Poor relying on another's Fame;

7. I have taken the Liberty of our Author
to give this Simile a Modern
Air, because it happens to agree exactly with the Humour
of our Author's (Meaning your Ancestors)
Rabellius Riancus.

Hor.

For, take the Pillars but away, and all
The Superstructure must in Ruins fall;
As a Vine droops, when by Divorce remov'd
From the Embraces of the Elm she lov'd.

Be a good Soldier, or upright Trustee,
An Arbitrator from Corruption free,
And if a Witness in a doubtful Cause,
Where a brib'd Judge means to elude the Laws;
Tho' 9 *Phalaris his Brazen Bull* were there,
And he wou'd dictate what he'd have you swear,
Be not so Profligate, but rather chuse
To guard your Honour, and your Life to lose,
Rather than let your Virtue be betray'd;
Virtue, the Noblest Cause for which you're made.

" † Improperly we measure Life by Breath;
" Such do not truly Live who merit Death;
Tho' they their wanton Senses nicely please
With all the Charms of Luxury and Ease;
Tho' mingled Flow'rs adorn their careless Brow,
And round 'em costly Sweets neglected flow,
As if they in their Funeral State were laid,
And to the World, as they're to Virtue, Dead.

When¹⁰ You the Province you expect, obtain,
From Passion and from *Avarice* refrain;
Let our Associates Poverty provoke
Thy generous Heart not to encrease their Yoke,

9 *Phalaris* was a Tyrant of *Agri-
gentum* in *Sicily*; to flatter
whose Cruelty; *Perillus* in-
vented a Brazen Bull, where-
in People might be Roasted
alive, and their Cries were
not unlike the bellowsings of
an Ox: But the Tyrant had
the Justice to reward the Ar-
tizan as he deserv'd, by ma-

king him first try the Ex-
periment,

† This and the seven fol-
lowing Verses are a sort of
Paraphrase upon two Lines of
the Original, which I was for-
ced to enlarge, because the
sense of the Author is too
close and obscure.

10 (Speaking to *Pompeius*)
Since

Since Riches cannot rescue from the Grave,
Which claims alike the Monarch and the Slave.

To what the Laws enjoin, Submission pay ;
And what the Senate shall Command, Obey ;
Think what Rewards upon the Good attend,
And how those fall unpitied who offend :
Tutor and *Capito* may Warnings be,
Who felt the Thunder of the States Decree,
For robbing the *Cilicians*, tho' they
(Like lesser Pikes) only subsist on Prey.
But what avails the Rigour of their Doom ?
Which cannot future Violence o'ercome,
Nor give the Miserable Province Ease,
Since what one Plund'rer left, the next will seize,

Cherippus ¹¹ then, in time your self bethink,
And what your Rags will yield by Auction, sink ;
Ne'er put your self to Charges to complain
Of Wrongs which heretofore you did sustain,
Make not a Voyage to detect the Theft :
'Tis mad to Lavish what their Rapine left.

When *Rome* at first our rich Allies subdu'd,
From gentle Taxes Noble Spoils accru'd ;
Each wealthy Province, but in part Opprest,
Thought the Loss trivial, and enjoy'd the rest.
All Treasuries did then with Heaps abound ;
In ev'ry Wardrobe costly Silks were found ;
The least Apartment of the meanest House
Cou'd all the wealthy Pride of Art produce ;
Pictures which from ¹² *Parrhasius* did receive
Motion and Warmth ; and Statues taught to live ;
Some ¹² *Polyclete's*, some *Myron's* Work declar'd,
In others ¹² *Phidia's* Masterpiece appear'd ;
And crowding Plate did on the Cupboard stand,
Emboss'd by curious ¹² *Mentor's* artful hand.

¹¹ Any peer Man who is | ¹² Famous Painters, Statua-
oppressed, | ries, and other Artisans.

Prizes

Prizes like these Oppressors might invite,
 These ¹³ *Dolabella's* Rapine did excite,
 These ¹³ *Anthony* for his own Theft thought fit,
¹³ *Verres* for these did Sacrilege commit;
 And when their Reigns were ended; Ships full fraught
 The hidden Fruits of their Exaction brought,
 Which made in Peace a Treasure richer far,
 Than what is Plunder'd in the Rage of War.

This was of Old; but our Confed'rates now
 Have nothing left but Oxen for the Plough,
 Or some few Mares reserv'd alone for Breed;
 Yet last this provident Design succeed,
 They drive the Father of the Herd away,
 Making both *Stallion*, and his Pasture; Prey.
 Their Rapine is so abject and prophane,
 They nor from Trifles, nor from Gods refrain;
 But the poor *Lares* from the Niches seize,
 If they be little Images that please.

Such are the Spoils which now provoke their Theft,
 And are the greatest, Nay they're all that's left.

Thus may ¹⁴ you ¹⁵ *Corinth*, or weak *Rhodes* oppress,
 Who dare not bravely what they feel redress:
 (For how can Fops thy Tyranny controul,
 " Smooth Limbs are Symptoms of a servile Soul)
 But Trespas not too far on sturdy *Spain*,
Sclavonia, *France*; thy Gripes from these restrain,
 Who with their ¹⁶ Sweat *Rome's* Luxury maintain,
 And send us Plenty, while our wanton Day
 Is lavish'd at the *Circus*, or the Play:
 For, shou'd you to Extortion be inclin'd;
 Your Cruel Guilt will little Booty find;

¹³ Proconsuls of *Asia* and *Places* were Effeminate, and
Sicily. easy to be enslav'd.

¹⁴ Returning to *Ponticus*.

¹⁵ The People of *Africk*
¹⁶ The Inhabitants of these who supply'd *Rome* with Corn.

Since

Since gleanings ¹⁷ *Marius* has already seiz'd
All that from Sun-burnt *Africk* can be squeez'd.

But above all, " Be careful to with-hold
" Your Tallons from the Wretched and the Bold;
" Tempt not the Brave and Needy to Despair;
" For, tho' your Violence shou'd leave 'em bare
" Of Gold and Silver, Swords and Darts remain,
" And will revenge the Wrongs which they sustain :
" The Plundred still have Arms.——

Think not the Precept I have here laid down
A fond, uncertain Notion of my own ;
No, 'tis a Sibyl's Leaf what I relate,
As fixt and sure, as the Decrees of Fate:

Let none but Men of Honour you attend ;
Chuse him that has most Virtue for your Friend,
And give no way to any Darling Youth
To sell your Favour, and pervert the Truth.
Reclaim your Wife from stroling up and down,
To all Assizes, and through ev'ry Town,
With Claws like Harpies, eager for the Prey ;
(For which your Justice, and your Fame will pay.)
Keep your self free from Scandals such as these ;
Then trace your Birth from ¹⁸ *Picus*, if you please:
If he's too Modern, and your Pride aspire
To seek the Author of your Being higher,
Chuse any *Titan* who the Gods withstood,
To be the Founder of your antient Blood,
Prometheus, and that Race before the Flood,
Or any other Story you can find
From Heralds, or in Poets, to your Mind.

But shou'd you prove Ambitious, Lustful, Vain ;
Or cou'd you see with Pleasure and Disdain,
Rods broke on our Associates bleeding Backs,
And Heads-men lab'ring till they blunt their Ax :

¹⁷ *Marius* *Prisons*.

¹⁸ The first King of the *Latins*.

Yours.

Your Father's Glory will your Sin proclaim,
 And to a clearer Light expose your Shame;
 " For, still more publick Scandal Vice extends,
 " As he is Great and Noble who offends.

How dare ¹⁹you then your high Extraction plead?
 Yet blush not when you go to forge a Deed,
 In the same Temple which your Grandfire built,
 Making his Statue privy to the Guilt.
 Or in a Bawdy Masquerade are led
 Muffled by Night to some polluted Bed.

Eat *Lateranus* does his Revels keep
 Where his Fore-fathers peaceful Ashes sleep;
 Driving himself a Chariot down the Hill,
 And (tho' a Consul) links himself the Wheel:
 To do him Justice, 'tis indeed by Night,
 Yet the Moon sees, and ev'ry smaller Light
 Pries as a Witness of the shameful sight:
 Nay when his Year of Honour's ended, soon
 He'll leave that Nicety, and mount at Noon;
 Nor blush shou'd he some Grave Acquaintance meet,
 But, (proud of being known) will Jerk, and Greet:
 And when his Fellow-Beasts are weary grown,
 He'll play the Groom; give Oats, and rub 'em down;
 If after ²⁰*Numa's* Ceremonial way
 He at *Jove's* Altar wou'd a Victim slay,
 To no clean Goddess he directs his Pray'rs,
 But by ²¹*Hippona* most devoutly Swears,

¹⁹ The Poet in this place speaks neither to *Rubellius* nor *Ponticus*, but in general to any perjur'd or debauch'd Nobleman.

²⁰ *Numa Pompilius* (the second King of *Rome*) the better to civilize the Savage Humour

of the People, first introduced among them the Fear and Worship of the Gods, and instituted the Rites and Ceremonies of Priests, Oaths, and Sacrifices.

²¹ *Hippona* was the Goddess of Jockies and Horses.

Or

Or some rank Deity, whose filthy Face
We suitably o'er stinking Stables place.

When he has run his length, and does begin
To steer his course directly for the Inn,
(Where they have watch'd, expecting him all Night)
A greasie Syrian, ere he can alight,
Presents him Essence, while his courteous Host
(Well knowing nothing by good Breeding's lost)
Tags ev'ry Sentence with some fawning Word,
Such as *My King, My Prince, at least My Lord;*
And a tight Maid, ere he for Wine can ask,
Guessees his Meaning, and uncoils the Flask.

Some (Friends to Vice) industriously defend
These innocent Diversions, and pretend
That I the Tricks of Youth too roughly blame,
Alledging that, when young, we did the same.
I grant we did; yet when that Age was past,
The frolick Humour did no longer last;
We did not cherish and indulge the Crime:
What's foul in acting, shou'd be left in time.
'Tis true, some faults, of course, with Childhood end,
We therefore wink at Wags when they offend,
And spare the Boy, in hopes the Man may mend.

But *Lateanus* (now his vig'rous Age
Shou'd prompt him for his Country to engage,
The Circuit of our Empire to extend,
And all our Lives, in *Cesar's*, to defend)
Mature in Riots, places his Delight
All day in plying Bumpers, and at night
Reels to the Bawds, over whose Doors are set
Pictures and Bills, with *Here are Whores to let.*
Shou'd any desperate unexpected Fate,
Summon all Heads and Hands to guard the State,
Cesar, send quickly to secure the ²² Port;
But where's the General? Where does he resort?

22 *Ostia*, the Mouth of the River *Tyber*,

Send

Send to the Sutler's; there you are sure to find
 The Bully match'd with Rascals of his kind,
 Quacks, Coffin-makers; Fugitives and Sailors;
 Rooks, Common-Soldiers, Hangmen, Thieves and Tailors;
 With *Cbyse*'s Priests, who, weary'd with Processions,
 Drink there, and sleep with Knaves of all Professions,
 A Friendly Gang! each equal to the best;
 And all, who can, have liberty to jest:
 One Flaggon walks the round, (that none shou'd think
 They either change, or stint him of his Drink)
 And lest Exceptions may for Place be found,
 Their Stools are all alike, their Table round.

What think you, *Ponticus*, your self might do,
 Shou'd any Slave, so lewd, belong to you?
 No doubt, you'd send the Rogue in Fetters bound
 To work in *Bridewell*, or to Plough your Ground:
 But, *Nobles*, you who trace your Birth from *Troy*,
 Think, you the great Prerogative enjoy
 Of doing Ill, by vertue of that Race;
 As if what we esteem in Coblers base,
 Wou'd the high Family of *Brutus* grace.

Shameful are these Examples, yet we find
 (To *Rome*'s Disgrace) far worse than these behind:
 Poor *Damaspippus*, whom we once have known
 Flutt'ring with Coach and six about the Town,
 Is forc'd to make the Stage his last Retreat,
 And Pawns his Voice, the All he has, for Meat:
 For now he must (since his Estate is lost)
 Or represent, or be himself, a Ghost:
 And *Lentulus* Acts Hanging with such Art,
 Were I a Judge, he shou'd not *Feign* the Part.
 Nor wou'd I their vile Insolence acquit,
 Who can with Patience, say Diversion, sit,
 Applauding my Lord's Buffoonry for Wit.
 And clapping Farces acted by the Court,
 While the Peers Cuff, to make the Rabble sport:

Or

Or Hirelings, at a Prize, their Fortunes try;
 Certain to fall unpity'd if they Dye;
 Since none can have the favourable Thought
 That to Obey a Tyrant's Will they Fought,
 But that their Lives they willingly expose,
 Bought by the Prætors to adorn their Shows,

Yet say the Stage and Lifts were both in fight,
 And you must either chuse to Act, or Fight;
 Death never sure bears such a ghastly Shape,
 That a rank Coward basely wou'd escape
 By playing a foul Harlot's jealous Tool,
 Or a feign'd *Andrew* to a real Fool.
 Yet a Peer Actor is no Monstrous thing,
 Since *Rome* has own'd a ²³ Fidler for a King:
 After such Pranks, the World it self at best
 May be Imagin'd nothing but a Jest.

Go ²⁴ to the Lifts where Feats of Arms are Thown,
 There you'll find *Gracchus*, (from Patrician,) grown
 A Fencer and the Scandal of the Town.

²³ Meaning *Nero*, whom he censures severely in the Pages following, Fig. 33.

²⁴ This Period is perplex, and I fear will not be understood in our Language, being only a Description of the Roman Gladiators, who were of two sorts, and had different Names according to the Arms and Habit they appear'd with; one fought with a Cymiter in his right Hand, a Target on his left Arm, and an Helmet on his Head; he was call'd *Mirmillo*, or *Secutor*. The other wore a short Coat without Sleeves, call'd *Tunica*; a Hat on his Head; he carried in his

right Hand a Javelin fork'd like a *Trident*, call'd *Fuscina*; and on his left Arm a *Ner*, in which he endeavour'd to catch his Adversary, and from thence was call'd *Retiarius*. The meaning of the Poet is, to reprehend *Gracchus* (whom he had before rebuked in the second Satyr) for three Vices at once: For his Baseness, forasmuch as being a Nobleman he will condescend to fight upon the publick Theatre: For his Impudence, in not chusing an Habit which might have kept him disguis'd, and hindred him from being known: And for his Cowardise in running away.

6 Nor

Nor will he the *Mirmillo's* Weapons bear,
 The *Modest Helmet* he Disdains to wear;
 As *Retiarius* he Attacks his Foe:
 First waves his *Trident* ready for the throw,
 Next casts his *Net*, but neither levell'd right,
 He stares about expos'd to publick fight,
 Then places all his Safety in his Flight.
 Room for the Noble Gladiator! See
 His Coat and Hatband shew his Quality;
 Thus when at last the brave *Mirmillo* knew
 'Twas *Gracchus* was the Wretch he did pursue,
 To Conquer such a Coward griev'd him more,
 Than if he many Glorious Wounds had bore.

Had ²⁵ we the freedom to express our Mind,
 There's not a Wretch so much to Vice inclin'd,
 But will own ²⁶ *Seneca* did far excell
 His *Pupil*, by whose Tyranny he fell:

To

²⁵ For the clearer understanding of what follows, it may be necessary to give a short Abridgment of *Nero's* Cruelties, Follies and End: Which may be found at large in his Life, written by *Suetonius* and *Tacitus*, and in the Continuation which Mr. *Saville* has added to his Translation of the last of these Authors, by way of Supplement to what is wanting betwixt the Annals and the History. But I shall only relate what I find mention'd in this Satyr, and shall begin with his Parricides.

²⁶ Upon Suspicion that *Seneca* his Tutor had some

Knowledge of the Conspiracy which *Piso* was carrying on against his Person, *Nero* laid hold on this Opportunity to rid himself of the uneasy Censurer of his Vices, yet allow'd him the Liberty of chusing the Manner of his Death. *Seneca* was apprehensive of Pain, and therefore desir'd to have his Veins open'd, which he judg'd might be the most easy and pleasant Method of Dying; but finding it too tedious, he prevail'd with his Friend and Physician, *Annianus Silius*, to give him a Draught of Poyson, which too operating very slowly, by reason his Veins were

To expiate whose Complicated Guilt,
 With some Proportion to the Blood he spilt,
Rome 27 shou'd more Serpents, Apes, and Sacks provide
 Than one, for the Compendious Parricide.
 'Tis true 28 *Orestes* a like Crime did act;
 Yet weigh the Cause, there's difference in the Fact:

were exhausted, and his Limbs chill'd, the Standers-by, to make quicker Dispatch, smother'd him with the Steem of an hot Bath. *Juvénal* not unjustly places this Murder of *Seneca* among *Nero's* Parricides, since a Tutor ought so to be esteem'd as a Civil Parent.

27 This bold Thought and Expression of *Juvénal* is grounded on the Roman Laws, whereby Parricides were condemn'd to be sow'd up in a Bag (call'd *culum*) with a Cock, a Monkey, a Serpent and a Dog, and thrown together into the Sea, or any Neighbouring River. This Punishment of drowning in a sack is still us'd in several Parts of Germany, but without the Company of those Creatures above mention'd.

28 The Story of *Orestes* (be-
 twixt whom and *Nero*, *Juvénal*
 wou'd draw a Parallel) is this;
 his Mother *Clytemnestra* finding
 her Husband *Agamemnon* was
 retain'd alive from the Siege
 of *Troy*, and fearing he might
 Revenge her Ambassadors with
Egyptus, with whom she had
 lived in Adultery during her
 Husband's Absence, she thought
 the safest way might be so to
 assassinate *Agamemnon*, by the

help of *Egyptus*, at his first
 Reception, and before he could
 suspect such an Attempt. The
 manner how they dispatch'd
 him, is reported differently.
 Some Authors relate, that as
 he was changing his Linnen,
 he was strid in a Shirt sow'd
 together at the Neck. But *Ho-*
mer in the 4th and 11th Books
 of his *Odyssey*, where he de-
 scribes this Murder, is of *Ju-*
venal's Opinion, that he was
 kill'd at a Banquet, when he
 little expected such Treatment.
Egyptus after this Murder
 married *Clytemnestra*, and U-
 surp'd the Kingdom of *Mycenæ*,
 7 Years: During which time
Orestes grew up to Man's Estate,
 and by the instigation of his
 Sister *Electra*, and the Assis-
 tance of some Neighbouring
 Princes, march'd from *Athens*,
 Destroy'd and Murder'd the
 Usurper; and at last, under
 pretence of being Mad, slabb'd
 his Mother. *Homer* (as well
 as our Author) justifies this
 Revenge, as being undertaken
 by the Advice of the Gods:
 And *Poet* in infer, they
 must needs have approved the
 Action, since *Orestes* (after it)
 liv'd long, and rejoyc'd hap-
 pily. G Hc

He ²⁹ slew his *Mother* at the Gods' Command,
 They bid him strike, and did direct his Hand;
 To punish Falsehood, and appease the Ghost
 Of his poor *Father* treacherously lost,
 Just in the Minute when the flowing Bowl
 With a full Tide enlarg'd his Cheerful Soul.
 Yet kill'd he not his ³⁰ *Sister*, or his ³¹ *Wife*,
 Nor ³² aim'd at any near Relation's Life:
Orestes, in the Heat of all his Rage,
 Ne'er ³³ Play'd or Sung upon a Publick Stage;

Never

²⁹ *Nero* con'd not suffer his
 Mother *Agrippina*, because of
 her encroaching on his Go-
 vernment; for which Reason
 he made frequent Attempts up-
 on her Life, but without Suc-
 cess, till at last *Anicetus* his
 Bondman undertook to stab
 her, which she perceiving, and
 guessing by whose Orders he
 came, clapt her Hand upon her
 Belly, and bid him (with great
 Presence of Mind, strike these,
 supposing it desired that Pu-
 nishment, for bearing such a
 Monster.

³⁰ He ordered his first Wife
Octavia to be publicly execu-
 ted, upon a false Accusation
 of Adultery, and kill'd his se-
 cond Wife *Poppaea*, when she
 was big with Child, by a kick
 on the Belly.

³¹ *Britannicus* (his Brother
 by Adoption) was poison'd by
 his Orders, out of jealousy
 lest he shou'd supplant him.
 And *Antonia* (*Gladius's* Daugh-

ter) was executed under pre-
 tence of a Conspiracy; but in
 truth because she refused to
 marry *Nero* after the Death of
Poppaea.

³² He caus'd *Rafinus Cris-
 pinus*, Son to *Poppaea*, to be
 drown'd as he was Fishing;
 and *Aulus Plautus*, a Rela-
 tion of his Mother's, to be
 kill'd, because she was found
 of him.

I need mention no more of
 these unnatural Murders; but
 go on to his other Extrava-
 gancies.

³³ He was Industrious to be
 esteem'd the best Musician of
 his Age; and at his Death
 regretted nothing more sen-
 sibly, than that the World
 shou'd lose so great a Master.
 To maintain this Reputation,
 he frequently condescended to
 Act and Sing upon the Theater
 among the ordinary Com-
 edians; and took a Journey to
Græce to improve his Skill

Never ³⁴ on Verse did his wild Thoughts employ,
To paint the horrid Scene of burning *Troy*,
Like *Nero*, who to raise his Fancy higher,
And finish the great Work, set *Rome* on Fire.
Such ³⁵ Crimes make Treason just, and might compel
Virginus, *Vindex*, *Galba*, to Rebel:

Skill against the most Famous
Artists of that Country; from
whom he bore away the Gar-
land (which was the usual Re-
compence of the best Perform-
er) return'd to *Rome* in Tri-
umph, as if he had conquer'd
a Province; and order'd both
the Garland and Instrument to
be hung up among the Banners
and Honours of his Family.

³⁴ He had likewise a great
Vanity towards being thought
a good Poet, and made Ver-
ses on the Destruction of *Troy*,
call'd *Troica*; and 'tis repor-
ted he burnt *Rome*, to be more
lively and natural in his De-
scription: Tho' 'tis more pro-
bable he destroy'd the Old-
Fashion'd Buildings, out of
dislike to the narrowness and
crookedness of the Streets,
and to have the Honour of
rebuilding the City better,
and calling it by his own Name.

³⁵ These monstrous Frolicks
and Cruelties cou'd not but
make his People weary of his
Government. *Virginus Rufus*,
who was his Lieutenant-Ge-
neral in *Gaul*, by the Assistance
of *Junius Vindex* (a Nobleman

of that Country) soon perswa-
ded the Armies under his Com-
mand to fall from their Al-
legiance; and solicited *Ser-
gius Galba*, who was Lieute-
nant-General in *Spain*, to do
the like, by offering him the
Empire in Favour of Mankind;
which he at last accepted,
upon intimation that *Nero* had
issu'd out secret Orders to dis-
patch him; and march'd with
all the Forces he cou'd gather,
towards *Rome*. *Nero* not being
in a Condition to oppose such
Troops, fell into Despair,
which turn'd to an Uncertainty
what Measures to take, whether
to Poyson himself, or beg Par-
don of the People, or endea-
vour to make his Escape. The
last of these Methods seem'd
most Adviseable; he therefore
put himself into Disguise, and
crept with four Attendants only
into a poor Cottage; where
perceiving he was pursued, as
a Sacrifice to the Publick Ven-
geance, and apprehending the
Rabble wou'd Treat him Bar-
barously, if he fell into their
Hands; with much ado he
resolv'd to Stab himself.

For what cou'd Nero's self have acted worse,
To aggravate the wretched Nation's Curse?

These are the blest Endowments, Studies, Arts,
Which exercise our mighty Emperor's Parts:
Such Frolicks with his Roving Genius suit,
On 33 Foreign Theatres to prostitute
His Voice and Honour, for the poor Renown
Of putting all the *Grecian* Actors down,
And winning at a Wake their Parsley-Crown.
Let 33 this Triumphal Chaplet find some Place
Among the other Trophies of thy Race;
By thee *Dionisi*'s Statues shall be laid,
The Habit and the Mask in which you play'd
Antigone's, or bold *Thyestes*' Part,
(While your wild Nature little wanted Art)
And on the Marble Pillar shall be hung
The Lute to which the *Royal Madman* Sung.

Who, 36 *Calpurnia*, can boast a nobler Line,
Than thy lewd Friend *Cicero*'s his, and thine?
Yet you took Arms, and did by Night conspire
To set our Houses and our Gods on Fire:
(An Enterprize which might indeed become
Our Enemies, the *Gauls*, not Sons of *Rome*,

36 *Calpurnia*'s Conspiracy is a story too well known to be insisted on: He was of a Noble Family, but by his Extravagancies had reduced himself to great Want, which engaged him in bad Practices. The *Roman* Armies were then pursuing Conquests in remote Provinces, which *Calpurnia* judg'd the most seasonable Opportunity for un-

dertaking some desperate Design: He therefore entred into a Conspiracy with *Cicero*, *Leontius*, and other Senators, and Persons considerable by their Births and Employments, to make themselves absolute Masters of their Country, by seizing the Senate, plundering the Treasury, and burning the City,

TO

To recompence whose Barbarous Intent
Pisch'd 37 *Shirts* wou'd be too mild a Punishment)
 But 38 *Tully*, our wise Consul, watch'd the Blow,
 With Care discover'd, and disarm'd the Foe:
Tully, the humble Mushroom, scarcely known:
 The lowly Native of a Country Town,
 (Who till of late cou'd never reach the height
 Of being honour'd as a *Roman Knight*)
 Throughout the trembling City plac'd a Guard,
 Dealing an equal share to every Ward,

37 Incepdariis by the *Roman* Law were wrapt in a *Pisch'd* Coat (which they call'd *Tunica Molesta*) and Burnt alive: As we see by *Tacitus Ann. Sed. 44*. Where *Nero* after having set *Rome* on Fire, lays the Blame and Punishment on the Christians, by ordering them, with a Cruel Jest, to be Light up, and serve as Torches, when it was dark.

38 One *Fulvia* (whom *Livy* calls a Common Whore, tho' *Plutarch* makes her pass for a Lady of Quality) came to have some knowledge of this Enterprize, and discover'd it to *Cicero*, (a Person whom *Paterculus*, elegantly calls *Vixum Novitatis Nobilissima*; since he was a Man of mean Parentage born at *Arpinum*, an inconsiderable Town among the *Volscians*, but by his Eloquence rais'd himself to the chief Dignities of State, and happened to be Consul at that

time) who assembled the Senate, and by a severe Oration accused and convicted *Catiline*: However he, with a few of his Party, found means to make his Escape towards *Tuscany*, and put himself at the Head of some Troops which *Mamilius* had got together in those Parts, threatening publicly that he wou'd put out the Fire of the City by the Ruins of it. In the mean time *Cethegus*, *Lentulus*, and several other Complices, were seized and strangled in Prison by order of the Senate, at *Cato's* Persuasion: And *Caius Antonius Nepos*, who was joint Consul with *Tully*, marched with what Forces he could raise against *Catiline*, who in a sharp Battle was kill'd upon the Spot, with most of his Followers, and (as *Paterculus* observes) *Quem spiritum supplicio debuerat, praelio reddidit.*

And by the peaceful Robe got more Renown
 Within our Walls, than Young *Octavius* won
 By 39 Victories at *Actium*, or the Plain
 Of *Thessaly* 40 discolour'd by the Slain:
 Him therefore *Rome* in gratitude decreed
 The Father of his Country, which he freed.

Marius 41 (another Consul we admire)
 In the same Village born, first Plow'd for Hire;
 His next Advance was to the Soldiers Trade,
 Where, if he did not nimbly ply the Spade,
 His Surly Officer ne'er fail'd to crack
 His Knotty Cudgel on his tougher Back.
 Yet he alone secur'd the tottering State,
 Withstood the *Cimbrians*, and redeem'd our Fate:
 So when the Eagles to their Quarry flew
 (Who never such a Goodly Banquet knew)
 Only a second Laurel did adorn
 His Colleague *Catulus*, tho' Nobly Born;
 He shar'd the Pride of the Triumphal Bay,
 But *Marius* won the Glory of the Day.

39 A Promontory of *Epirus*, near the Island *Lencas*, where *Antony* and *Cleopatra* were ruin'd by a Famous Sea Fight.

40 The Fields near *Philippi* in *Thessaly*, were *Brutus* and *Cassius* were defeated.

41 *Caius Marius*, was likewise born at *Arpinum*, and of such poor Parents, that he was first a Plowman, then a Common Soldier, yet at last by his Merit arrived to the highest Employments. Once while he was Consul (for that Honour was seven times conferr'd

on him) the *Cimbrians* attempted to make an Excursion into *Italy*: But he kill'd 140000 of them, and made 60000 Prisoners: For which Victory a Triumph was ordain'd him by the Senate; but to decline the Envy which might be rais'd by his good Fortune, he solicited that *Q. Lutatius Catulus*, his Colleague, who was of a Noble Family, might be permitted to Triumph with him, tho' he had no share in the Action.

From

From ⁴² a mean Stock the Pious *Decii* came;
 Small their Estates, and Vulgar was their Name;
 Yet such their Virtues, that their Loss alone
 For *Rome* and all our Legions did Atone;
 Their Country's Doom, they by their own retriev'd,
 Themselves more worth than all the Host they sav'd.
 The ⁴³ last good King whom willing *Rome* obey'd,
 Was the poor Offspring of a Captive Maid;
 Yet he those Robes of Empire justly bore
 Which *Romulus*, our sacred Founder, wore;

Nicely

⁴² Among the *Romans* there was a Superstition, that if their General would consent to be Devoted, or Sacrificed to *Jupiter*, *Mars*, the Earth, and the Infernal Gods, all the Misfortunes which otherwise might have happened to his Party, would by his Death be transferred on their Enemies. This Opinion was confirmed by several successful Instances, particularly two, in the Persons of the *Decii*, the Father and Son here mentioned. The first being Consul with *Manlius* in the Wars against the *Latins*, and perceiving the Left Wing, which he Commanded, give back, he called out to *Valerius* the High Priest to perform on him the Ceremony of Consecration, (which we find describ'd by *Livy* in his 8th Book) and immediately spurr'd his Horse into the thickest of his Enemies Forces; Where he was

killed, and the *Roman Army* gain'd the Battel. His Son Died in the same manner in the Wars against the *Gauls*, and the *Romans* likewise obtain'd the Victory.

⁴³ *Servius Tullius* was Son to *Oriculus*, whom *Juvenal* calls a Serving-Maid, but *Livy* supposes her to have been Wife to a Prince of *Corniculum*, who was kill'd at the taking of the Town, and his Wife was carried away Captive by *Tarquinius Priscus*, and presented as a Slave to his Wife *Tanaquil*, in whose Service he was deliver'd of this *Tullius*. The Family had a great Respect for the Child, because of a Lament Fire they observed to play about his Head while he slept, which was interpreted as an Omen of his future Greatness; therefore Care was taken of his Education; and at last he was

G 4

Con-

Nicely he gain'd, and well possess the Throne,
Not for his Father's Merit, but his own,
And reign'd, himself a Family alone.

When ⁴⁴ Tarquin, his proud Successor, was quell'd,
And with him Lust and Tyranny expell'd;
The Consul's ⁴⁵ Sons (who for their Country's Good,
And to inhance the Honour of their Blood,
Shou'd have assert'd what their ⁴⁶ Father won;
And, to confirm that Liberty, have done
Actions which ⁴⁷ Coates might have wish'd his own;
What might to ⁴⁸ Mutius wonderful appear;
And what bold ⁴⁹ Clovis might with Envy hear)
Open'd the Gates, undertaking to restore
Their banish'd King, and arbitrary Power.
Whilst a poor ⁵⁰ Slave, with scarce a Name, betray'd
The horrid Ills these well-born Rogues had laid;
Who therefore for their Treason justly bore
The Rods and Ax, ne'er us'd in Rome before.

If you have Strength Achilles' Arms to bear,
And Courage to sustain a Ten Years War;
Thou' sold ⁵¹ Thyestes got thee, thou shalt be
More lov'd by all, and more esteem'd by me,
Than if by Chance you from some Hero came,
In nothing like your Father but his Name.

Boast then your Blood, and your long Lineage stretch
As high as Rome, and its great Founders reach;
You'll find, in these Hereditary Tales,
Your Ancestors the ⁵² Scum of broken Jayles:
And ⁵³ Romulus, your Honour's ancient Source,
But a poor Shepherd's Boy, or something worse.

Contracted to the King's	fearing his Marriage might
Daughter: Whereupon Ancus	hinder their Succession, hired
Martius his two Sons (who were	two Shepherds to assassinate
the true Heirs of the Crown)	Tarquinius, which they under-
	took,

took, but could not execute so dexterously as was expected; for the King lived some Days after the Blow was given, during which Time *Tanaquil* caus'd the Gates of the Palace to be kept shut, and amus'd the People (who were eager on a new Election) with Assurances that the Wound was not Mortal; That the King was in a fair way of Recovery, and till he could appear abroad, required them to pay Obedience to *Servius Tullius*; who by this Means first got Possession of the Government in the King's name, and after his Death usurped it 44 Years in his own. At last he was forced out of the Senate by *Lucius Tarquinius*, thrown down stairs, and murdered by his Orders. *Livy* adds this Commendation, That with him *Iusta ac legitime regno perierunt*; which agrees with *Juvener's* calling him *The last good King*. For (40) *Tarquin*, who reigned 45 Years after him, was hated for his Pride and Cruelty, and for the barbarous Rape which his Son *Sextus* committed on *Lavinia*, Wife to *Colatinius*; who by the Help of (41) *L. Junius Brutus* reveng'd this Injury, by driving *Tarquin* and his whole Race out of Rome, which from that Time began to be govern'd

by Consuls: and the better to secure their Liberty, *Brutus* administered an Oath by which the Romans oblig'd themselves never to suffer any more Kings, and made a Decree (which proved fatal to his Family) whereby it was declared a Capital Crime in any Person who should endeavour by any means to bring back the *Tarquins*. However, they gave not over their Pretensions, but sent Ambassadors under Pretence of soliciting that their Estates at least might be restor'd to them, but understand to insinuate themselves among the loose young Noblemen (who grew weary of a Commonwealth, because the Rigour of their new Laws did not tolerate that licentious way of Living, which they enjoy'd under the Government of their Kings) and to concert with them the best Methods towards their Restoration. This Design was first propos'd to the *Aquili* and *Vulstii*: The last of these were Brothers to *Brutus's* Wife, and by that Alliance easily engag'd (42) *Titus* and *Tiberius* (two Sons he had by her) in the Conspiracy, the Sum of which was, That the Gates of the City should be left open for the *Tarquins* to enter in the Night-time; and that the Ambassadors might be assur'd

G. 1 of

of their Sincerity, each Member of the Cabal delivered them, the Night before they were to return, Letters under their own Hands for the *Tarquins*, with Promises to this Effect.

50 *Vindicius*, a Slave who waited at Table, by Chance over-heard Part of their Discourse; and comparing these Circumstances with some others he had observ'd in their former Conferences, he went straight to the Consuls, and told what he had discovered. Orders were immediately issued out for searching the Ambassadors, the Letters above mentioned were intercepted, the Criminals seiz'd, and the Proof being evident against them, they suffered the Punishment (which was newly introduced) of being tied Naked to a Stake, where they were first Whipt by the Lictors, then Beheaded: And *Brutus*, by Vertue of his Office, was unhappily obliged to see this rigorous Sentence on his own Children.

To pursue the Story; the *Tarquins* finding their Plot had miscarried, and fearing nothing could be done by Treachery, struck up an Alliance with *Porfenna*, King of *Tuscany*, who pretending to restore them by open Force, march'd with a numerous Ar-

my, and besieged *Rome*: But was soon surpriz'd with three such Instances of the *Roman* Bravery, in the Persons of *Cocles*, *Mutius*, and *Clelia*, that he withdrew his Army, and courted their Friendship.

47 *Horatius Cocles* being posted to guard a Bridge, which he perceived the Enemy would soon be Master of, he stood resolutely and opposed Part of their Army, while the Party he commanded repass'd the Bridge, and broke it down after them; and then threw himself, arm'd as he was, into the *Tyber*, and escaped to the City.

48 *Mutius Scaevola* went into the Enemies Camp with a Resolution to kill their King *Porfenna*, but instead of striking him, stabb'd one of his Guards; and being brought before the King, and finding his Error, in indignation he burned off his Right Hand as a Penalty for his Mistake.

49 *Clelia*, a *Roman* Virgin, who was given to *Porfenna* as an Hostage, made her Escape from the Guards, and swam over the *Tyber*.

51 The ugly Buffoon of the *Grecian* Army.

52 *Romulus* finding the City, call'd by his Name, not sufficiently Peopled, established an *Asylum*, or Sanctuary, where all Out-Laws, Vagabonds,

gabonds, and Criminals of what Nature soever, who could make their Escape thither, might live in all Freedom and Security.

53 The Author either means the Bastard of Mars, and Rhea

Silvia a Vestal Virgin, of whose Rape we have a Relation in the Beginning of *Ovid's Third Book de Fastis*, or a Parricide, for Killing his Brother Remus.



J U V E N



JUVENAL

THE

NINTH SATYR.

By STEPHEN HARVEY, Esq;

THE ARGUMENT.

Juvenal here (in Dialogue with Nevolus) exposes the detestable Vice then practis'd in Rome, and the Covetousness of a Rich old Citizen, which so prevail'd over his Pleasure, that he would not gratifie the Drudge who had so often Oblig'd him in the lewd Enjoyment of his Desire.

JUVENAL.

TELL me, why, saunter'ing thus from Place to Place,
 I meet thee (Nevolus) with a Clouded Face?
 What Human Ills can urge to this degree?
 Not Vanquish'd ¹ Morsyas had a Brow like thee;
 Nor Ravels so sneak'd and hung his Head,
 Catch'd with that lewd Bawd Rhodops in Bed:

¹ A Phrygian, who challeng- | vercome, and dead alive for
 ing Apollo at Misch, was o- | his Presumption,

Our



S. 9.

p. 132 .

Our Grand Beau *Pollio* seem'd not half so sad
When not a Drachma cou'd in *Rome* be had.
When treble Use he proffer'd for a Friend,
And tempting Bribes did to the Scriv'ners send,
Yet none he found so much a Fool to lend.
Hard Fate! untroll'd is now the Charming Dye,
The Play-House and the Parks unvisited must lie;
The Beauteous Nymph in vain he does adore,
And his gilt Chariot Wheels must Rowl no more.

3

But why these frightful Wrinkles in thy Prime?
That shew old Age so long before the time;
At lowest Ebb of Fortune when you lay
(Contented then) how Merry was the Day.
But oh the Curse of wishing to be Great:
Dazzled with Hope we cannot see the Cheat;
Where wild Ambition in the Heart we find,
Farewel Content and Quiet of the Mind.
For Glittering Clouds we leave the solid Shoar,
And wanted Happiness returns no more.
Till such aspiring Thoughts had fill'd thy Breast,
No Man so pleasant, such a cheerful Guest;
So Brisk, so Gay, of that engaging Air,
No Mirth was Crown'd till *Novus* was there:
The Scene's now chang'd, that frolick Genius fled,
And Gloomy Thought seems enter'd in its stead;
Thy Cloaths worn out, not Hands nor Linnen clean,
And thy bare Skin through the large Rents is seen;
Thy Looks uncomb'd like a rough Wood appear,
And every Part seems suited to thy Care.
Where's now that labour'd Niceness in thy Dress,
And all those Arts that did the Spark express?
A Look so pale no *Quarians* ever gave,
Thy dwindled Legs seem crawling to a Grave:

2 A Beg in Rome, that had an ominous Estate.

When

When we are touch'd with some important Ill,
 How vainly Silence would our Grief conceal!
 Sorrow nor Joy can be disguis'd by Art,
 Our Foreheads blab the Secrets of our Heart:
 By which (alas) 'tis evident and plain
 Thy Hopes are dash'd, and thy Endeavours vain;
 And yet 'tis strange! But lately thou wert known
 For the most envied *Stallion* of the Town.
 What conscious Shrine, what Cell by thee unsought,
 Where Love's dark Pleasures might be sold and bought?
 From human View you hid these Deeds of Lust,
 But Gods in Brass and Marble you cou'd trust:
Ceres 4 her self not scap'd, for where can be
 From Bawds and Prostitutes an Altar free?
 Nor didst thou only for the Females burn,
 The Husband and the Wife succeeded in their Turn.
 New. This Life I own to some has Prosp'rous been;
 But I have no such Golden Minutes seen:
 Right have you hit the Cause of my Distress,
 None has Earn'd more, and been Rewarded less;
 All I can gain is but a Threadbare Coat,
 And that with utmost Pains and Drudging got:
 Some Single Money too, but that (alas)
 Broken and Counterfeit will hardly pass.
 Whilst others, pamper'd in their shameless Pride,
 Are scurr'd in Plate, and in their Chariots ride:
 Tell me what Mortal can his Grief contain,
 That has, like me, such Reason to complain?
 On Fate alone Man's Happiness depends,
 To Parts conceal'd Fate's prying Pow'r extends:
 And if our Stars of their kind Influence fail,
 The Gifts of Nature, what will they avail?

3 The Temples, and Images
 of their Gods, were (by Night)
 the Common Places of Affig-
 nation.

4 To the Temple of *Ceres*,
 only the Chast and strictest
 Matrons were admitted, &c.

The

The Gifts of Nature! Curse upon the Thought,
 By that alone I am to Ruin brought.
 Old *Virro* did the Fatal Secret hear
 (But Curse on Fate that bore it to his Ear.)
 What soft Address his wooing did begin?
 What Oaths, what Promises to draw me in?
 Scarce could they fail to make a Virgin Sin.
 Who wou'd not then swear *Nevolus* had sped;
 And Golden Show'rs were dropping on his Head?
 But oh this Wretch, this Prodigy behold!
 A Slave at once to Letchery and Gold!
 For in the Act of his lewd Brutal Joy,
 Sirrah! My Rogue (he cries) mine own dear Boy!
 My Lad, My Life! already ask for more?
 I paid last Bout, and you must quit the Score:
 " Poor five *Sestertia* have been all my Gains,
 " And what is that for such detested Pains?
 What is an Ease and Pleasure, cou'dst thou say
 (Where Nature's Law forbids) to force my way
 To the digested Meals of yesterday?
 The Slave more toil'd and harrass'd will be found,
 Who digs his Master's Buttocks, than his Ground:
 But sure old *Virro* thinks himself a Boy,
 Whom *Jove* once more might languish to enjoy:
 Sees not his wither'd Face and grizly Hair,
 But would be thought Smooth, Charming, Soft, and Fair:
 With Female Pride wou'd have his Love be sought,
 And every Smile with a Rich Present bought.
 Say, Goat, for whom this Mass of Wealth you heap?
 For whom thy hoarded Bags in silence sleep?
Apulian Farms, for the Rich Soil admir'd?
 And thy large Fields where Falcons may be tir'd?
 Thy Fruitful Vineyards on *Campanian* Hills?
 (Tho' none drinks less, yet none more Vessels fills)

5 A small Coin among the *Romans*.

From

From such a Store 'tis barbarous to grudge
 A small Relief to your Exhausted Drudge:
 Weigh well the Matter, war't not fitter much
 The Poor Inhabitants of yonder Thatch
 Call'd me their Lord (who to Extremes was driven),
 Than to some worthless Sycophant be given?
 (Yet what smooth Sycophant by thee can gain?
 When Lust it self strikes thy Flint-Heart in vain?)
 A Beggar! Fie! 'tis Impudence, (he cry'd)
 And such mean shifing Answers still reply'd:
 But Rent unpaid, says Begg, till Virro Grant;
 (How ill does Modesty consist with Want?)
 My single Boy (like 'Polyphemus' Eye)
 Mourns his harsh Fate, and weeps for a Supply.
 One will not do, hard Labour'd and hard Fed,
 How then shall Hungry two expect their Bread?
 What shall I say, when rough December storms?
 When Frosts, and Snow, have cramp't their Naked Arms?
 What Comforts without Money can I bring?
 Will they be satisfy'd to think on Spring?

These Motives urg'd to his Obdurate Mind,
 Is casting Water to the adverse Wind;
 But one thing yet, base Wretch, I must impart,
 Thy self shak' even, ungrateful as thou art:
 At your Intreaties, had not I obey'd;
 Still your deluded Wife had been a Maid:
 Down on the Bridal-bed a Maid she lay,
 A Maid she rose, at the approaching Day:
 Another Night, thy lumpish Love she try'd,
 But still she rose, a Virgin, and a Bride:
 What could have touch'd her more! away she flung,
 And every Sweet of thy lost Manhood rung.

• A Giant of Sicily, and one of the Cyclops who had but one Eye, and that in his forehead, which Ulysses by Craft put out, and escap'd from him, &c.

Her

Her speaking Eyes were full of thy Disgrace;
 And her next Thoughts abhor'd the cold Embrace.
 Such Wrongs, what Wishing Woman could have born?
 In Rage, the Marriage Articles were torn:
 Yet when she vow'd to see thy Face no more,
 And Heartless thou stood'st whining at the Door,
 I met the Angry Fair, all over Charms,
 And catch'd her flying from thy Frozen Arms:
 Much Pains it cost to Right the injur'd Dame;
 A whole Night's Vigour, to repair thy shame:
 Witness your self, who heard the lab'ring Bed,
 And Shrieks at the departing Maiden-Head:
 " Thus many a Spouse, who wou'd her Choice recast,
 " Is kept Obedient by a Kind Gallant:
 Now cou'd you shift all this, and pass it o'er,
 Yet (Monster) I have left one Instance more.
 Think, if so well her Business I have done,
 As that Night's Service may produce a Son,
 Our Roman Laws great Privilege afford
 To him that stands a Father on Record:
 Thy self, 'tis true, a Cuckold thou must own,
 But that Reproach is in my Breast alone;
 To me the Pleasure be, to thee the Shame,
 My Brat shall thy Abilities proclaim;
 And free thee ever from inglorious Shame.
 Let circling Wreaths adorn thy crowded Door,
 Matrons, and Girls, shall hoot at thee no more,
 But Stories to thy lasting Credit raise,
 While fumbling Fribsicks grudge thy borrow'd Praise.
Juv. True, *Menelaus*, most aptly you complain;
 But tho' your Grievs are just, they are in vain;
 Your Service past, he does with Scorn forget,
 And seeks some other Fool, like thee, to cheat.
Nev. Beware, my Friend, and what I now reveal,
 As the great Secret of thy Life conceal;

A lustful Pathick, when he turns a Foe ;
 He gives like Destiny a wardless Blow :
 His Crimes are such, they will not bear a Jest,
 And Fire and Sword pursue the conscious Breast.
 For sweet Revenge no Drugs will be too dear,
 In Lust, a Miser, but a Spendthrift here.
 Then slight him not, nor with his Scandal sport,
 But be as Mute as was 7th Athenian Court:

Juv. Dull ⁸ *Corydon*! Art thou so stupid grown,
 To think a Rich Man's Faults can be unknown?
 Has he not Slaves about him? Would not they
 Rejoyce, and Laugh, such Secrets to betray?
 What more effectual to revenge their Wrongs,
 Than the unbounded Freedom of their Tongues?
 Or grant it possible to silence those,
 Dumb Beasts and Statues wou'd his Crimes expose;
 Try to Imprison the resistless Wind,
 So swift is Guilt, so hard to be confin'd;
 Tho' crafty Tears shou'd cast a Vail between,
 Yet in the Dark, his Vices wou'd be seen:
 And there's a Lust in Man no Charm can tame,
 Of loudly publishing our Neighbour's Shame;
 On Eagle Wings immortal Scandals fly,
 While Virtuous Actions are but Born, and Dye.

Let us live well, were it alone for This,
 The baneful Tongues of Servants to despise.
 Slander (the worst of Poysons) ever finds
 An easie Entrance, to ignoble Minds:
 And they whose Vicious Lives, such abject Foes must fear,
 More mean and wretched far than their own Slaves appear.

Neu. Your Counsel's Good and Useful, tis confess'd ;
 But (oh) to me it is in vain address'd:

7 The *Areopagus*, or Court of Justice at *Atheni*, where they gave Sentence by Characters and Signs, &c.

8 The Common Name of a Shepherd, which he applies to *Nevalus*, for his Ignorance and Simplicity, in thinking the Vices of Great Men can be conceal'd.

Let the Great Man, whom gaping Crowds attend,
 Fear a scourg'd Slave, or a dissembling Friend;
 No matter what I do, or what I say,
 I have no Spies about me to betray:
 And you advise me now my time is lost,
 And all my Hopes of prosp'rous Hours are Cross;
 My full-blown Youth already fades apace,
 (Of our short Being, 'tis the shortest space!)
 While melting Pleasures in our Arms are found,
 While Lovers smile, and while the Bowl goes round;
 While in surprizing Joys intranc'd we lie,
 Old Age creeps on us, ere we think it nigh.

Juv. Fear not, thy Trade will never find an End,
 While yon⁹ Hills stand thou can'st not want a Friend;
 By Land, and Sea, from every Point they come,
 Then dread no Dearth of Prostitutes at *Rome*.

Nov. Tell this to Happier Men, for I am sped,
 If all my Drudging can procure me Bread.

Ye Deities! The Substitutes of Heav'n!
 To whom the Guide of Human Life is giv'n;
 At whose lov'd Altars, with an ample Zeal,
 (Tho' slender Sacrifice) I daily kneel,
 His Ebbing Hours let your Poor Suppliant see,
 From the mean Crutch, and a thatcht Cottage free;
 No shameful Want, nor troublesom Disease,
 But easie Death approaching by degrees;
 Necessity supply'd, wou'd Comfort bring:
 Yet constant Store wou'd be a Glorious thing:
 To treat a Friend, methinks, I wou'd afford,
 While Silver Bowls stand smiling on my Board:
 And when the Cares of *Rome* to Pleasure yield;
 Two¹⁰ *Masian* Slaves shou'd bear me to the Field:

⁹ The seven Hills on which *Rome* was built. | *can*; famous for the great
¹⁰ *Masia*, a place near *Tus-* | size and strength of the Inha-
 bitants.

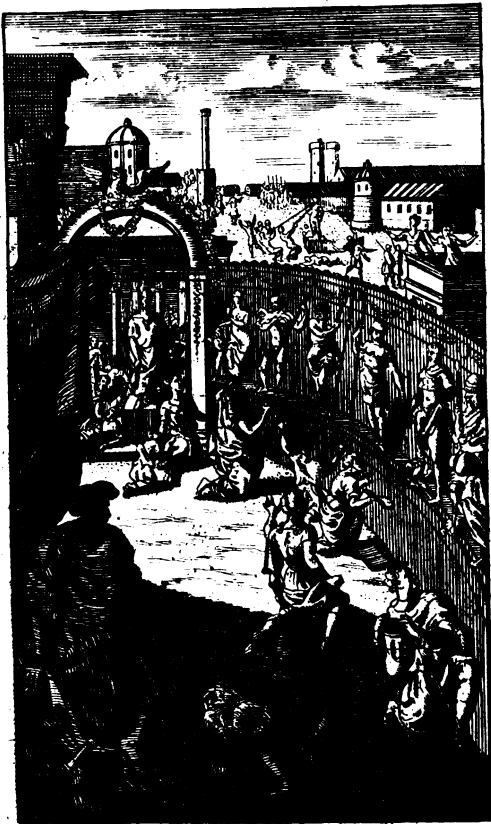
Where,

Where, on their Brawny Shoulders mounted high,
 While the Brave Youth their Various Manhood try,
 I wou'd the Thrones of Emperors desc.
 Superfluous Wealth, and Pomp, I not desire,
 But what Content, and Decency require.
 Then might I live by my own Surly Rules,
 Not forc'd to worship Knaves, and flatter Fools.
 And thus secur'd of Ease, by shunning Strife,
 With Pleasure would I Sail down the swift Stream of Life.
 But oh ridiculous vain Wish, for One
 Already lost, and doom'd to be undone.
 Alas! what Hope remains! For to my Pray'rs
 Regardless Fortune stops her wounded Ears:
 As to the ¹¹ *Syrens* Charms, *Ulysses'* Mariners.

¹¹ Mermaids on the Coast | securely; at which Disappoint-
 of *Sicily*, whose Charms *Ulysses* | ment they throw themselves
 (being forewarn'd) avoided by. | into the Sea, and were turn'd
 stopping his Mariners Ears | into Rocks, &c. *Hom. Odys.*
 with Wax, and so sail'd by them | l. 12.



J U P E N A L.



S.10.

p.141.



J U V E N A L

THE

T E N T H S A T Y R.

By MR. D R Y D E N.

The ARGUMENT.

The Poet's Design, in this Divine Satyr, is to represent the various Wishes and Desires of Mankind; and to set out the Folly of 'em. He runs through all the several Heads of Riches, Honours, Eloquence, Fame for Martial Achievements, Long Life, and Beauty; and gives Instances in each, how frequently they have prov'd the Ruin of those that own'd them. He concludes therefore, that since we generally chuse so ill for ourselves, we shou'd do better to leave it to the Gods, to make the Choice for us. All we can safely ask of Heaven, lies within a very small Compass. 'Tis but Health of Body and Mind ——— And if we have these, 'tis not much matter what we want besides; for we have already enough to make us happy.

LOOK

LOOK round the Habitable World, how few
Know their own God; or knowing it, pursue.

How void of Reason are our Hopes and Fears!

What in the Conduct of our Life appears

So well design'd, so luckily begun,

But, when we have our Wish, we wish undone?

Whole Houses, of their whole Desires possess'd,

Are often ruin'd, at their own Request.

In Wars, and Peace, Things hurtful we require,

When made obnoxious to our own Desire.

With Lawrels some have fatally been crown'd;

Some, who the Depths of Eloquence have found,

In that unnavigable Stream were Drown'd.

The Brawny Fool, who did his Vigour boast;

In that Presuming Confidence was lost:

But more have been by Avarice oppress'd.

And Heaps of Money crowded in the Chest:

Unwieldy Sums of Wealth, which higher mount

Than Files of marshall'd Figures can account.

To which the Stores of *Craesus*, in the Scale,

Wou'd look like little Dolphins, when they sail

In the vast Shadow of the *British* Whale.

For this, in *Nero's* Arbitrary Time,

When Virtue was a Guilt, and Wealth a Crime,

A Troop of Cut-throat Guards were sent, to seize

The rich Mens Goods; and gut their Palaces:

The Mob, Commission'd by the Government,

Are seldom to an Empty Garret sent.

The fearful Passenger, who travels late,

Charg'd with the Carriage of a Paltry Plate,

Shakes at the Moonshine Shadow of a Rush;

And sees a Red-Coat rise from ev'ry Bush;

A *Mile* of *Craesus*, who for were caught in the Trunk of

A Tryal of his Strength, going it; and he was devour'd by

to rend an Oak, perished in wild Beasts.

the Attempt: For his Arms

The Beggar sings, ev'n when he sees the Place
Beset with Thieves, and never mends his Pace.

Of all the Vows, the first and chief Request
Of each, is to be richer than the rest;
And yet no Doubts the poor Man's Draught control;
He dreads no Poison in his homely Bowl.
Then fear the deadly Drug, when Gems Divine
Enchase the Cup, and sparkle in the Wine.

Will you not now the Pair of Sages praise,
Who the same End pursu'd, by several Ways?
One pity'd, one condemn'd the Woful Times:
One laugh'd at Follies, one lamented Crimes:
Laughter is easie; but the Wonder lies,
What Store of Brine supply'd the Weeper's Eyes.
Democritus cou'd feed his Spleen, and shake
His Sides and Shoulders till he felt 'em ake;
Tho' in his Country Town: no Lictors were,
Nor Rods, nor Air, nor Tribunes did appear:
Nor all the Ropish Gravity of Show,
Which cunning Magistrates on Courts below:

What had he done, had he beheld, on high
Our *Prætor* seated, in mock Majesty;
His Chariot howling o'er the dusty Place,
While, with dumb Pride, and a set formal Face,
He moves, in the dull ceremonial Track,
With *Jove's* Embroider'd Coat upon his Back;
A Suite of Hangings had his shoulders oppos'd
His Shoulders, than that lodge laborious Vest;
A heavy *Oleath* (the Crown) to that spread
About his Temples, drown'd his narrow Head:
And wou'd have crush'd it with the massy Freight,
But that a sweating Slave sustain'd the Weight:
A Slave in the same Chariot seen to ride,
To mortifie the mighty Madman's Pride.
Add now the Imperial Eagle, rais'd on high,
With golden Beak (the Mark of Majesty)

such A

Trumpets

Trumpets before, and on the Left and Right,
A Cavalcade of Nobles, all in White:
In their own Natures false and flatter'ing Tribes,
But made his Friends, by Places and by Bribes.

In his own Age, *Democritus* could find
Sufficient Cause to laugh at Humane Kind:
Learn from so great a Wit, a Land of Bogs
With Ditches fenc'd, a Heav'n Fat with Fogs,
May form a Spirit fit to sway the State;
And make the neighb'ring Monarchs fear their Fate.

He laughs at all the Vulgar Cares and Fears;
At their vain Triumphs, and their vainer Tears:
An equal Temper in his Mind he found,
When Fortune flatter'd him, and when she frown'd.
'Tis plain, from hence, that what our Vows request,
Are hurtful Things, or useless at the best,

Some ask for envy'd Pow'r; which publick Hate
Pursues, and hurries headlong to their Fate:
Down go the Titles, and the *Stans* Crown'd;
Is by base Hands in the next River drown'd.
The Guiltless Horses, and the Chariot Wheel
The same Effects of Vulgar Fury feel:
The Smith prepares his Hammer for the Stroke,
While the Lung'd Bellows hissing Fire provoke;
*Sejanus*² almost first of *Roman* Names,
The great *Sejanus* crackles in the Flames:
Form'd in the Forge, the Plant *Bois* is hid
On Anvils; and of Head and Limbs are made,
Pans, Cans, and Pisspots, a whole Kitchen Trade.

² *Sejanus* was *Tiberius's* first Favorite; and while he continued so, had the highest Marks of Honour bestowed on him; Statues and Triumphal Chariots were every where erected to him: But as soon as he fell into Disgrace with the Emperor, these were all immediately dismounted; and the Senate and common People insulted over him as meanly, as they had flatter'd on him before.

Adorn

Adorn your Doors with Laurels; and a Bull,
 Milk white, and large, lead to the Capitol;
Sejanus with a Rope, is dragg'd along;
 The Sport and Laughter of the giddy Throng!
 Good Lord, they cry, what *Ethiop* Lips he has,
 How foul a Snout, and what a hanging Face?
 By Heav'n, I never cou'd endure his Sight;
 But say, how came his monstrous Crimes to Light?
 What is the Charge, and who the Evidence
 (The Saviour of the Nation and the Prince?)
 Nothing of this; but our old *Cæsar* sent
 A noisie Letter to His Parliament:
 Nay Sirs, if *Cæsar* writ, I ask no more,
 He's guilty; and the Question's out of Door.
 How goes the Mob? (for that's a mighty Thing,)
 When the King's Trump, the Mob are for the King;
 They follow Fortune, and the common Cry
 Is still against the Rogue condemn'd to die.

But the same very Mob, that Rascal Crowd,
 Had cry'd *Sejanus*, with a Shout as loud;
 Had his Designs (by Fortune's Favour blest)
 Succeeded, and the Prince's Age oppress'd.
 But long, long since, the Times have chang'd their Face,
 The People grown degenerate and base:
 Not suffer'd now the Freedom of their Choice,
 To make their Magistrates, and sell their Voice,

Our wise Fore-Fathers, great by Sea and Land,
 Had once the Pow'r and absolute Command;
 All Offices of Trust, themselves dispos'd;
 Rais'd whom they pleas'd, and whom they pleas'd Depos'd.
 But we who give our native Rights away,
 And our enslav'd Posterity betray,
 Are now reduc'd to beg an Alms, and go
 On Holidays to see a Puppet Show.

There was a damn'd Design, cries one, no doubt;
 For Warrants are already issued out:

H

I met

I met *Brutidius* in a mortal Fright;
 He's dipt for certain, and plays least in fight:
 I fear the Rage of our offended Prince,
 Who thinks the Senate slack in his Defence!
 Come let us haste, our Loyal Zeal to show,
 And spurn the wretched Corps of *Cæsar's* Foe:
 But let our Slaves be present there, lest they
 Accuse their Masters, and for Gain betray.
 Such were the Whispers of those jealous Times,
 About *Sejanus'* Punishment, and Crimes.

Now tell me truly, wou'dst thou change thy Fate
 To be, like him, first Minister of State?
 To have thy Levees crouded with Resort,
 Of a depending, gaping, servile Court:
 Dispose all Honours of the Sword and Gown,
 Grace with a Nod, and ruin with a Frown;
 To hold thy Prince in pupil Age, and sway
 That Monarch, whom the master'd World obey?
 While he, intent on secret Lusts alone,
 Lives to himself, abandoning the Throne;
 Coop'd in a narrow Isle, observing Dreams
 With flattering Wizards, and erecting Schemes!

I well believe, thou wou'dst be Great as he;
 For ev'ry Man's a Fool to that degree;
 All with the dire Prerogative to kill;
 Ev'n they wou'd have the Pow'r, who want the Will:
 But wou'dst thou have thy Wishes understood,
 To take the Bad together with the Good?
 Wou'dst thou not rather chase a small Renown,
 To be the May'r of some poor paltry Town,

3 The Island of *Caprea*, which
 lies about a League out at
 Sea from the *Campanian* Shore,
 was the Scene of *Tiberius's*
 Pleasures in the latter Part
 of his Reign. There he liv'd

for some Years with Diviners
 Soothsayers, and worse Com-
 pany — And from thence
 dispatch'd all his Orders to
 the Senate.

Bigly

Bigly to look, and barbl'rously to speak;
To pound false Weights, and scanty Measures break?
Then, grant we that *Sejanus* went astray
In ev'ry Wish, and knew not how to pray:
For he who grasp'd the World's exhausted Store
Yet never had enough, but wish'd for more,
Rais'd a top-heavy Tow'r, of monstrous height,
Which mould'ring, crush'd him underneath the Weight.

What did the mighty *Pompey's* Fall beget?
It Ruin'd ⁴ him, who Greater than the Great,
The Stubborn Pride of *Roman* Nobles broke;
And bent their haughty Necks beneath his Yoke:
What else, but his immoderate Lust of Pow'r,
Pray'rs made and granted in a Luckless Hour?
For few Usurpers to the Shades descend
By a dry Death, or with a quiet End.

The Boy, who scarce has paid his Entrance down
To his proud Pedant, or declin'd a Noun,
(So small an Elf, that when the Days are foul,
He and his Satchel must be born to School,)
Yet prays, and hopes, and aims at nothing less,
To ⁵ prove a *Tully*, or *Demosthenes*:
But both those Orators, so much renown'd,
In their own Depths of Eloquence were drown'd:
The Hand and Head were never lost, of those
Who dealt in Dogrel, or who pun'd in Prose.

Fortune ⁶ foretun'd the Dying Notes of Rome:
Till I, thy Consul sole, consol'd thy Doom.

His

⁴ *Julius Caesar*, who got the
better of *Pompey*, that was
kill'd The Great.

⁵ *Demosthenes* and *Tully*,
both died for their Oratory.
Demosthenes gave himself Poy-
son, to avoid being carried to
Antipater, one of *Alexander's*

Captains, who had then made
himself Master of *Athens*.
Tully was murdered by *M. An-
thony's* Order, in return for
those Invektives he had made
against him.

⁶ The Latin of this Couplet
is a Famous Verse of *Tully's*,

H 2

in

His Fate had crept below the lifted Swords,
 Had all his Malice been to murder Words:
 I rather wou'd be *Mevius*; thrash for Rimes
 Like his, the Scorn and Scandal of the Times,
 Than 7 that *Philippique* fatally Divine,
 Which is inscrib'd the Second, should be mine.
 Nor he, the Wonder of the *Grecian* Throng,
 Who drove them with the Torrent of his Tongue,
 Who shook the Theaters, and sway'd the State
 Of *Athens*, found a more propitious Fate.
 Whom, born beneath a boding Horoscope,
 His Sire, the bleat-ey'd *Vulcan* of a Shop,
 From *Mars* his Forge, sent to *Minerva's* Schools,
 To learn th'unlucky Art of wheedling Fools.

With Itch of Honour, and Opinion, vain,
 All things beyond their native Worth we strain:
 The ⁸ Spoils of War, brought to *Feretrian* Fove,
 An empty Coat of Armour hung above
 The Conqueror's Chariot; and in Triumph born,
 A Streamer from a boarded Galley torn,
 A Chap-faln Beaver loosely hanging by
 The Cloven Helm, an Arch of Victory,
 On whose high Convex sits a Captive Foe,
 And sighing casts a mournful Look below;
 Of ev'ry Nation, each Illustrious Name,
 Such Toys as these have cheated into Fame:
 Exchanging solid Quiet, to obtain
 The windy Satisfaction of the Brain.

in which he sets out the Happiness of his own Consulship; Famous for the Vanity, and the ill Poetry of it. For *Tully* as he had a great deal of the one, so he had no great Share of the other.

The Orations of *Tully*,

against *M. Anthony*, were stil'd by him *Philippics*, in imitation of *Demosthenes*; who had given that Name before to those he made against *Philip* of *Macedon*.

⁸ This is a Mock-Account of a Roman Triumph.

So

So much the Thirst of Honour fires the Blood;
 So many wou'd be Great, so few be Good.
 For who wou'd Virtue for her self regard,
 Or Wed, without the Portion of Reward?
 Yet this mad Chace of Fame, by few pursu'd,
 Has drawn Destruction on the Multitude:
 This Avarice of Praise in Times to come,
 Those long Inscriptions, crowded on the Tomb,
 Shou'd some wild Fig-Tree take her native beat,
 And heave below the gaudy Monument,
 Wou'd crack the Marble Titles, and disperse
 The Characters of all the lying Verse.
 For Sepulchres themselves must crumbling fall.
 In Time's Abyss, the common Grave of all.

Great *Hannibal* within the Balance lay;
 And tell how many Pounds his Ashes weigh;
 Whom *Africk* was not able to contain,
 Whose Length runs level with th'*Atlantick* Main,
 And wearies fruitful *Nilus*, to convey
 His Sun-beat Waters by so long a Way;
 Which *Ethiopia's* double Clime divides,
 And Elephants in other Mountains hides.
Spain first he won, the *Pyreneans* past,
 And steepy *Alps*, the Mounds that Nature cast:
 And with corroding Juices, as he went,
 A Passage through the living Rocks he rent.
 Then, like a Torrent, rowling from on high,
 He pours his head-long Rage on *Italy*;
 In three Victorious Battels over-run;
 Yet still uneasy, cries There's nothing done,
 Till, level with the Ground, their Gates are laid;
 And *Punick* Flags on *Roman* Tow'rs display'd.
 Ask what a Face belong'd to his high Fame:
 His Picture scarcely wou'd deserve a Frame:
 A Sign-Post Dawber wou'd disdain to paint
 The one-ey'd Hero on his Elephant.

Now what's his End, O charming Glory! say
 What rare Fifth Act to Crown his huffing Play?
 In one deciding Battle overcome,
 He flies, is banish'd from his native Home:
 Begs Refuge in a foreign Court, and there
 Attends, his mean Petition to prefer;
 Repuls'd by surly Grooms, who wait before
 The sleeping Tyrant's interdicted Door.

What wond'rous sort of Death has Heav'n design'd,
 Distinguish'd from the Herd of Human Kind,
 For so untam'd, so turbulent a Mind!
 Nor Swords at hand, nor hissing Darts afar,
 Are doom'd t'avenge the tedious bloody War,
 But Poison, drawn through a Ring's hollow Plate,
 Must finish him; a sucking Infant's Fate.
 Go, climb the Rugged Alps, ambitious Fool,
 To please the Boys, and be a Theme at School.

One World suffic'd not *Alexander's* Mind;
 Coop'd up, he seem'd in Earth and Seas confin'd:
 And, struggling, stretch'd his restless Limbs about
 The narrow Globe, to find a Passage out.
 Yet enter'd in the 9 Brick-built Town, he try'd
 The Tomb, and found the strait Dimensions wide:
 " Death only this mysterious Truth unfolds,
 " The mighty Soul, how small a Body holds.

Old 10 *Greece* a Tale of *Athos* wou'd make out,
 Cut from the Continent, and sail'd about;

Seas

9 *Babylon*, where *Alexander* dy'd.

10 *Xerxes* is represented in History, after a very Roman-tick Manner, affecting Fame beyond Measure, and doing the most extravagant Things to compass it. Mount *Athos* made a prodigious Promon-

tory in the *Ægean* Sea: He is said to have cut a Channel through it, and to have sail'd round it. He made a Bridge of Boats over the *Hellespont*, where it was three Miles broad: And ordered a whipping for the Winds and Seas, because they had once crossed his Designs,

Seas hid with Nayies, Chariots passing o'er
 The Channel, on a Bridge from Shore to Shore:
 Rivers, whose depth no sharp Beholder sees,
 Drunk at an Army's Dinner, to the Lees;
 With a long Legend of Romantick things,
 Which in his Cups the Bowsy Poet sings.
 But how did he return, this haughty Brave,
 Who whipt the Winds, and made the Sea his Slave?
 (Tho' Neptune took unkindly to be bound;
 And Eurus never such hard Usage found
 In his *Æolian* Prison under Ground;) }
 What God so mean, ev'n " he who points the Way,
 So Merciless a Tyrant to obey?
 But how return'd he, let us ask again? }
 In a poor Skiff he pass'd the bloody Main,
 Choak'd with the slaughter'd Bodies of his Train.
 For Fame he pray'd, but let th'Event declare
 He had no mighty Penn'worth of his Pray'r.

Jove grant me length of Life, and Years good Store
 Heap on my bended Back, I ask no more.
 Both Sick and Healthful, Old and Young conspire
 In this one silly Mischievous Desire.
 Mistaken Blessing which old Age they call,
 'Tis a long, nasty, darksom Hospital,
 A ropy Chain of Rheums; a Visage rough,
 Deform'd, Unfeatur'd, and a Skin of Buff.

signs, as we have a very solemn
 Account of it in *Herodotus*.
 But, after all these vain Boasts,
 he was shamefully beaten by
Themistocles at *Salamis*; and
 return'd home, leaving most
 of his Fleet behind him.

" *Mercury*, who was a God
 of the lowest Size, and em-

ploy'd always in Errands be-
 tween Heaven and Hell. And
 Mortals us'd him accordingly:
 For his Statues were anciently
 plac'd, where Roads met;
 with Directions on the Fin-
 gers of 'em, Pointing out the
 several Ways to Travellers.

H. 4

A stitch

A stitch-faln Cheek, that hangs below the Jaw;
Such Wrinkles, as a skilful Hand wou'd draw
For an old Grandam Ape, when, with a Grace,
She sits at squat, and scrubs her leathern Face.

In Youth, Distinctions infinite abound;
No Shape, or Feature, just alike are found;
The Fair, the Black, the Feeble, and the Strong;
But the same Foulness does to Age belong,
The self-same Palsie, both in Limbs and Tongue.
The Skull and Forehead one bald barren Plain;
And Gums unarm'd to mumble Meat in vain.
Besides th'eternal Drivel, that supplies
The dropping Beard, from Nostrils, Mouth and Eyes.
His Wife and Children loath him, and, what's worse,
Himself does his offensive Carrion curse!
Flatt'ers forsake him too; for who would kill
Himself, to be remember'd in a Will?
His Taste not only pall'd to Wine and Meat,
But to the Relish of a Nobler Treat.
The limber Nerve, in vain provok'd to rise,
Inglorious from the Field of Battel flies:
Poor Feeble Dotard, how could he advance
With his blue Head-piece, and his broken Lance?
Add, that endeavouring still without effect,
A Lust more sordid justly we suspect.

Those Senses lost, behold a new Defeat,
The Soul dislodging from another Seat.
What Musick, or enchanting Voice, can chear
A Stupid, Old, Impenetrable Ear?
No matter in what Place, or what Degree
Of the full Theater he sits to see;
Cornets and Trumpets cannot reach his Ear:
Under an Actor's Nose, he's never near.

His Boy must bawl, to make him understand
The Hour o'th'Day, or such a Lord's at hand:

The

The little Blood that creeps within his Veins,
Is but just warm'd in a hot Fever's Pains.
In fine, he wears no Limb about him found:
With Sores and Sickneses beleaguer'd round:
Ask me their Names, I sooner could relate
How many Drudges on Salt *Hippia* wait;
What Crouds of Patients the Town Doctor kills,
Or how, last Fall, he rais'd the Weekly Bills.
What Provinces by *Basilus* were spoil'd,
What Herds of Heirs by Guardians are beguill'd:
How many Bouts a-day that Bitch has try'd;
How many Boys that Pedagogue can ride!
What Lands and Lordships for their Owner know
My *Quondam* Barber, but his Worship now.

This Dotard of his Broken Back complains,
One his Legs fail, and one his Shoulders pains:
Another is of both his Eyes bereft;
And envies who has one for Aiming left.
A Fifth, with trembling Lips expecting stands,
As in his Childhood, cramm'd by others Hands;
One, who at sight of Supper open'd wide
His Jaws before, and whetted Grinders try'd;
Now only yawns, and waits to be supply'd:
Like a young Swallow, when with weary Wings
Expected Food her fasting Mother brings.

His loss of Members is a heavy Curse,
But all his Faculties decay'd, a worse!
His Servants Names he has forgotten quite;
Knows not his Friend who sup'd with him last Night.
Not ev'n the Children, he Begot and Bread;
Or his Will knows 'em not: For, in their stead,
In form of Law, a common Hackney Jade,
Sole Heir, for secret Services, is made:
So lewd and such a batter'd Brothel Whore,
That she defies all Comers, at her Door.

H 5

Well,

Well, yet suppose his Senses are his own,
 He lives to be chief Mourner for his Son:
 Before his Face his Wife and Brother burns;
 He numbers all his Kindred in their Urns.
 These are the Fines he pays for living long;
 And dragging tedious Age in his own wrong:
 Griefs always Green, a Household still in Tears,
 Sad Pumps: A Threshold throng'd with daily Biers;
 And Liveries of Black for length of Years.

}

Next to the Raven's Age, the *Pylian* ¹² King
 Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd Thing;
 Blest, to defraud the Grave so long, to mount
 His ¹³ number'd Years, and on his right-hand count;
 Three hundred Seasons, guzzling Must of Wine:
 But, hold a while, and hear himself repine
 At Fate's Unequal Laws; and at the Clue
 Which, ¹⁴ merciless in length, the midmost Sister drew.
 When his Brave Son upon the Fun'ral Pye
 He saw extended, and his Beard on Fire;
 He turn'd, and weeping, ask'd his Friends, what Crime
 Had curs'd his Age to this unhappy Time?

Thus mourn'd Old *Peleus* for *Achilles* slain,
 And thus *Ulysses'* Father did complain.
 How fortunate an End had *Prism* made,
 Among his Ancestors a mighty Shade.

¹² *Nestor* King of *Boeotia*; who was 300 Years old, according to *Homer's* Account, at least, as he is understood by his Expositors.

¹³ The Ancients counted by their Fingers. Their *Left* Hands serv'd 'em 'till they came up to an Hundred; After that they us'd the *Right*,

to express all greater Numbers.

¹⁴ The *Fates* were three Sisters, who had all some peculiar Business assign'd them by the Poets, in relation to the Lives of Men. The First held the Distaff; the Second spun the Thread; and the Third cut it.

While

While *Troy* yet stood: When *Heitor* with the Race
 Of Royal Bastards might his Fun'ral grace:
 Amidst the Tears of *Trojan* Dames inurn'd,
 And by his Loyal Daughters truly mourn'd!
 Had Heav'n so blest him, he had dy'd before
 The fatal Fleet to *Sparta* *Paris* bore.
 But mark what Age produc'd; he liv'd to see
 His Town in Flames, his falling Monarchy:
 In fine, the feeble Sire, reduc'd by Fate,
 To change his Scepter for a Sword, too late,
 His ¹⁵ last Effort before *Jove's* Altar tries;
 A Soldier half, and half a Sacrifice:
 Falls like an Ox, that waits the coming Blow;
 Old and unprofitable to the Plough.

At ¹⁶ least, he dy'd a Man, his Queen surviv'd;
 To howl, and in a Barking Body liv'd.

I hasten to our own; nor will relate
 Great ¹⁷ *Mithridates*, and Rich. ¹⁸ *Craesus's* Fate;
 Whom *Solon* wisely Counsell'd to attend
 The Name of Happy, till he knew his End.

¹⁵ Whilst *Troy* was Sacking
 by the *Greeks*, Old King *Priam*
 is said to have Buckled on
 his Armour, to oppose 'em.
 Which he had no sooner done,
 but he was met by *Pyrrhus*,
 and slain before the Temple
 of *Jupiter*, in his own Palace,
 as we have the Story finely
 told, in *Virgil's* 2d *Aeneid*.

¹⁶ *Hecuba*, his Queen, es-
 caped the Swords of the *Gre-*
cians, and out-liv'd him. It
 seems, she behaved herself so
 fiercely and uneasily to her
 Husband's Murderers while
 she lived, that the Poets
 thought fit to turn her into a
Bitch, when she dy'd.

¹⁷ *Mithridates*, after he had
 disparted the Empire of the
 World for 40 Years together
 with the *Romans*, was at last
 depriv'd of Life and Empire
 by *Pompey* the Great.

¹⁸ *Craesus*, in the midst of
 his Prosperity, making his
 Boast to *Solon*, how happy
 he was, receiv'd this Answer
 from the Wise Man, That
 no One could pronounce
 himself Happy, 'till he saw
 what his End should be. The
 Truth of this *Craesus* found,
 when he was put in Chains
 by *Cyrus*, and condemned to die.

That

That *Marius* was an Exile, that he fled,
 Was ta'en, in Ruin'd *Carthage* begg'd his Bread,
 All these were owing to a Life too long:
 For whom had *Rome* beheld so Happy, young?
 High in His Chariot, and with Lawrel Crown'd,
 When he had led the *Cimbrian* Captives round
 The *Roman* Streets; descending from his State,
 In that blest Hour he should have begg'd his Fate;
 Then, then, he might have dy'd of all admir'd,
 And his triumphant Soul with Shouts expir'd.

Campania, ¹⁹ Fortune's Malice to prevent,
 To *Pompey* an indulgent Favour sent:
 But publick Pray'rs impos'd on Heav'n, to give
 Their much-lov'd Leader an unkind Reprieve.
 The City's Fate and his conspir'd to save
 The Head, reserv'd for an *Egyptian* Slave.

Cethegus, ²⁰ though a Traytor to the State,
 And tortur'd, 'scap'd this Ignominious Fate:
 And *Sergius*, ²¹ who a bad Cause bravely try'd,
 All of a Piece, and undiminish'd, dy'd.

To *Venus*, the fond Mother makes a Pray'r,
 That all her Sons and Daughters may be Fair:
 True, for the Boys a mumbling Vow she sends;
 But for the Girls, the vaulted Temple rends:
 They must be finish'd Pieces: 'Tis allow'd
Diana's Beauty made *Latona* Proud:

¹⁹ *Pompey*, in the midst of his Glory, fell into a dangerous Fit of Sickness, at *Naples*. A great many Cities then made publick Supplications for him. He recovered, was beaten at *Pharsalia*, fled to *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt*; and instead of receiving Protection

at his Court, had his Head struck off by his Order, to please *Cesar*.

²³ *Cethegus* was one that conspir'd with *Catiline*, and was put to Death by the Senate.

²¹ *Catiline* dy'd Fighting.

And

And pleas'd, to see the wondring People pray
To the New-rising Sister of the Day.

And yet *Lucretia's* Fate wou'd bar that Vow:
And Fair ²² *Virginia* wou'd her Fate bestow
On *Rusila*; and change her Faultless Make
For the foul Rump of her Camel-back.

But, for his Mother's Boy, the Beau, what Frights
His Parents have by Day, what anxious Nights!
Form join'd with Virtue is a Sight too rare:
Chaste is no Epithet to suit with Fair.

Suppose the same Traditionary Strain
Of Rigid Manners, in the House remain;
Inveterate Truth, an old plain *Sabine's* Heart;
Suppose that Nature, too, has done her part;
Infus'd into his Soul a sober Grace,
And blusht a modest Blood into his Face
(For Nature is a better Guardian far,
Than sawcy Pedants, or dull Tutors are:)
Yet still the Youth must ne'er arrive at Man;
(So much Almighty Bribes, and Presents, can:)
Ev'n with a Parent, where Perswasions fail,
Money is impudent, and will prevail.

We never read of such a Tyrant King
Who gelt a Boy deform'd, to hear him Sing.
Nor *Nero*, in his more luxurious Rage,
E'er made a Mistress of an ugly Page:
Sporus, his Spouse, nor crooked was, nor lame,
With mountain Back, and Belly, from the Game
Cross-barr'd: But both his Sexes well became.

3

²² *Virginia* was kill'd by her own Father, to prevent her being expos'd to the Lust of *Appius Claudius*, who had ill Designs upon her. The Story at large is in *Livy's* Third

Book; and 'tis a remarkable one, as it gave occasion to the putting down the Power of the *Decemviri*; of whom *Appius* was one,

Go

Go, boast your *Springal*, by his Beauty curst
 To Ills; nor think I have declar'd the worst;
 His Form procures him Journey-work; a Strife
 Betwixt Town Madams, and the Merchant's Wife:
 Guests, when he undertakes this publick War,
 What furious Beasts offended Cuckolds are.

Adult'ers are with Dangers round beset;
 Born under *Mars*, they cannot 'scape the Net;
 And from revengeful Husbands oft have try'd
 Worse handling, than severest Laws provide:
 One stabs; one slashes; one, with cruel Art,
 Makes *Colon* suffer for the peccant Part.

But your *Eudymion*, your smooth, smock-fac'd Boy,
 Unrivall'd, shall a beauteous Dame enjoy:
 Not so: One more Salacious, Rich, and Old,
 Out-bids, and buys her Pleasure for her Gold:
 Now he must moil, and drudge, for one he loaths:
 She keeps him high, in Equipage and Clothes;
 She pawns her Jewels, and her rich Attire,
 And thinks the Workman worthy of his Hire:
 In all things else immoral, stingy, mean;
 But, in her Lusts, a conscionable Quean.

She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say:
 Good Observator, not so fast away:
 Did it not cost the ²³ modest Youth his Life,
 Who shunn'd th'Embraces of his Father's Wife?
 And was not t'other ²⁴ Scrippling forc'd to fly,
 Who, coldly, did his Patron's Queen deny;
 And pleaded Laws of Hospitality?

²³ *Hippolitus*, the Son of
Theseus, was lov'd by his Mo-
 ther-in-Law *Phadra*. But he
 not complying with her, she
 procured his Death.

²⁴ *Bellerophon*, the Son of
 King *Glancus*, residing some

time at the Court of *Patru-*
 King of the *Argives*, the
 Queen, *Sthenobaa*, fell in Love
 with him. But he refusing her,
 she turned the Accusation up-
 on him; and he narrowly
 escap'd *Patru's* Vengeance.

The

The Ladies charg'd 'em home, and turn'd the Tale:
With Shame they reddn'd, and with Spight grew pale.
'Tis dang'rous to deny the longing Dame;
She loses Pity, who has lost her Shame.

Now ²⁵ *Silius* wants thy Counsel, give Advice,
Wed *Caesar's* Wife, or die; the Choice is nice,
Her Comet-Eyes she darts on ev'ry Grace;
And takes a fatal Liking to his Face.
Adorn'd with Bridal Pomp she sits in State;
The Publick Notaries and ~~drummers~~ wait:
The Genial Bed is in the Garden dress'd:
The Portion paid, and ev'ry Rite express'd,
Which in a Roman Marriage is perfect.
'Tis no stol'n Wedding, this, rejecting Aure,
She scorns to marry, but in Form of Law:
In this Moot-case, your Judgment: To refuse
Is present Death, besides the Night you lose:
If you consent, 'tis hardly worth your pain;
A Day or two of anxious Life you gain:
Till loud Reports through all the Town have past,
And reach the Prince: For Guckolds hear the last.
Indulge thy Pleasure, Youth, and take thy swing:
For not to take, is but the self-same thing:
Inevitable Death before thee lies;
But looks more kindly through a Lady's Eyes.

What then remains? Are we depriv'd of Will
Must we not wish, for fear of wishing Ill?
Receive my Counsel, and securely move;
Intrust thy Fortune to the Pow'rs above.

²⁵ *Messalina*, Wife to the Emperor *Claudius*, Infamous for her Lewdness. She set her Eyes upon *C. Silius*, a fine Youth; forc'd him to quit his own Wife, and Marry her with all the Formalities of a Wedding, whilst *Claudius Caesar* was Sacrificing at *Hestia*. Upon his return, he put both *Silius* and her to Death.

Leave

Leave them to manage for thee, and to grant
 What their unerring Wisdom sees thee want:
 In Goodness as in Greatness they excel;
 Ah that we lov'd our selves but half so well!
 We, blindly by our headstrong Passions led,
 Are hot for Action, and desire to Wed;
 Then wish for Heirs: But to the Gods alone
 Our fut^{ur} Off-spring, and our Wives, are known;
 Th'audacious Strumpet, and ungracious Son.

Yet, not to rob the Priests of pious Gain,
 That Altars be not wholly built in vain;
 Forgive the Gods the rest, and stand confin'd
 To Health of Body, and Content of Mind:
 A Soul, that can securely Death desie,
 And count it Nature's Privilege to die;
 Serene and manly, hardned to sustain
 The Load of Life, and exercis'd in Pain:
 Guiltless of Hate, and Proof against Desire;
 That all things weighs, and nothing can admire:
 That dares prefer the Toils of *Hercules*
 To Dalliance, Banquets, and ignoble Ease.

The Path to Peace is Virtue: what I show,
 Thy self may freely on thy self bestow:
 Fortune was never worshipp'd by the Wise;
 But, set aloft by Fools, usurps the Skies.



JUVENAL.



S.11.

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JUVENAL.

THE

ELEVENTH SATYR.

By Mr. WILLIAM CONGREVE.

The ARGUMENT.

The Design of this Satyr is to expose and reprehend all manner of Intemperance and Debauchery; but more particularly touches that exorbitant Luxury used by the Romans, in their Feasting. The Poet draws the Occasion from an Invitation, which he here makes to his Friend, to Dine with him; very artfully preparing him, with what he was to expect from his Treat, by beginning the Satyr with a particular Invective against the Vanity and Folly of some Persons, who having but mean Fortunes in the World, attempted to live up to the height of Men of great Estates and Quality. He shews us, the miserable End of such Spend-thrifts and Gluttons; with the Manner and Courses, which they took to bring themselves to it; advising Men to live within Bounds, and to proportion their Inclinations to the Extent of their Fortune. He gives

gives his Friend a Bill of Fare, of the Entertainment he has provided for him; and from thence takes occasion to reflect upon the Temperance and Frugality of the Greatest Men, in former Ages: To which he opposes the Riot and Intemperance of the present; attributing to the latter a visible Remissness, in the Care of Heaven over the Roman State. He instances some lewd Practices at their Feasts, and by the by, touches the Nobility, with making Vice and Debauchery the chiefest of their Pleasures. He concludes with a repeated Invitation to his Friend; advising him (in one particular somewhat freely) to a neglect of all Cares and Disquiets, for the present; and a moderate use of Pleasures, for the future.

IF Noble *Atticus* make plenteous Feasts,
And with luxurious Food indulge his Guests;
His Wealth and Quality support the Treat;
In him nor is it *Luxury*, but *State*.
But when poor *Rutilus* spends all his Worth,
In hopes of setting one good Dinner forth;
'Tis down-right Madness; for what greater Feasts,
Than *Begging Gluttons*, or than *Beggars Feasts*?

But *Rutilus* is so notorious grown,
That he's the Common Theme of all the Town.

A Man, in his full Tide of Youthful Blood,
Able for Arms, and for his Country's good;

1. The Name of a very eminent Person in *Rome*: But here it is meant to signify any one of great Wealth and Quality.

2. One who by his own extravagant Gluttony, was at length reduc'd to the most

shameful Degree of Poverty. This likewise is here made use of, as a Common Name to all Beggarly Gluttons, such whose unreasonable Appetites remain after their Estates are consumed.

Urg'd

Urg'd ; by no Pow'r, restrain'd by no Advice,
 But following his own inglorious Choice,
 'Mongst common *Fencers*, Practis'd the Trade:
 That End debasing, for which *Arms* were made;
Arms, which to Man ne'er-dying Fame afford!
 But his *Disgrace* is owing to his *Sword*.
 Many there are of the same & wretched Kind,
 Whom their despairing Creditors may find
 Lurking in Shambles; where with borrow'd Coin
 They buy choice Meats, and in cheap Plenty dine:
 Such, whose sole Bliss is Eating; who can give
 But that one Brutal Reason why they live.
 And yet what's more ridiculous: Of these
 The poorest Wretch, is still most hard to please;
 And he, whose thin transparent Rags declare
 How much his tatter'd Fortune wants Repair,
 Wou'd ransack ev'ry *Element*, for Choice
 Of ev'ry Fish and Fowl, at any Price ;
 If brought from far, if very dear has cost,
 It has a Flavour then, which pleases most,
 And he devours it with a greater Gust.

In Riot thus, while Money lasts, he lives,
 And that exhausted, still new Pledges gives ;

3 Sometimes Persons were
 compell'd, by the Tyranny of
Mors, to practise the Trade of
 Fencing, and to Fight upon
 the Stage, for his inhuman
 Diversion; otherwise, seldom
 any but common Slaves or
 condemn'd Malefactors were
 so employ'd : Which made it
 the greater Reflection on any
 Person, who either voluntarily,
 or forced by his own Extrava-
 gance, for a Livelihood (like

Antilus) apply'd himself to
 that wretched State.

--- *Refrain'd by no Advice*.
 Hinting, that though he was
 not compell'd to such a Pra-
 ctice of Fencing ; yet it was a
 Shame that he was suffer'd to
 undertake it, and not advised,
 or commanded by the Ma-
 gistracy, to the contrary.

4 *Viz.* Reduced to Poverty
 by Riotous living.

Till

Till forc'd of meer Necessity, to eat,
 He comes to pawn his Dish to buy his Meat;
 Nothing of Silver or of Gold he spares,
 Not what his Mother's sacred Image bears;
 The broken ⁵ Relick he with speed devours,
 As he wou'd all the rest of's Ancestors,
 If wrought in Gold, or if expos'd to Sale,
 They'd pay the Price of one *Luxurious Meal*.
 Thus certain Ruin treads upon his Heels,
 The Stings of Hunger, soon, and Want he feels;
 And thus is he reduc'd at length, to serve
 Fencers, for miserable Scraps, or starve.

Imagine now, you see a splendid Feast:
 The Question is, at whose Expence 'tis drest.
 In great ⁶ *Ventidius*, we the *Bounty* prize;
 In *Rutilus*, the *Vanity* despise.
 Strange Ignorance! That the same Man, who knows
 How far yond' Mount above this Mole-hill shows,
 Shou'd not perceive a difference as great,
 Between small Incomes and a vast Estate!
 From Heav'n, to Mankind, sure, that Rule was sent,
 Of *Know thy Self*, and by some God was meant
 No be our never-erring *Pilot* here,
 Through all the various Courses, which we steer.
Thersites ⁷, tho' the most presumptuous *Greek*,
 Yet durst not for *Achilles'* Armour speak;

When

⁵ Broken, or defaced; that it might not be discover'd to be his Mother's Picture, when expos'd to Sale.

⁶ A noble *Roman*, who liv'd hospitably.

⁷ An Impudent, Deform'd Ill-Tongu'd Fellow (as *Homer* describes him, *Iliad* 2.) who

accompany'd the *Grecian Army* to the Siege of *Troy*; where he took a Privilege often to rail and snarl at the Commanders. Some relate, that at last *Achilles*, for his Sawciness, kill'd him with a Blow of his Fist. Therefore we are not to understand *Juvenal*, here,

When scarce ⁸ *Ulysses* had a good pretence,
 With all th' advantage of his *Eloquence*.
 Who e'er attempts weak Causes to support,
 Ought to be very sure, he's able for't;
 And not mistake strong Lungs and Impudence,
 For Harmony of Words, and Force of Sense:
Fools only make Attempts beyond their Skill;
A Wise Man's Pow'r's the Limit of his Will.

If Fortune has a Niggard been to thee,
 Devote thy self to Thrift, not *Luxury*:
 And wisely make that kind of Food thy Choice,
 To which Necessity confines thy Price.
 Well may they fear some miserable End,
 Whom Gluttony and Want, at once, attend;
 Whose large voracious Throats have swallow'd *All*,
 Both Land and Stock, Int'rest and Principal:
 Well may they fear, at length, vile ⁹ *Pollio's* Fate,
 Who sold his very Ring, 'to purchase Meat;
 And tho' a *Knight*, 'mongst common Slaves now stands
 Begging an Alms, with undistinguish'd Hands.
 Sure sudden Death to such shou'd welcome be,
 On whom, each added Year heaps Misery,
 Scorn, Poverty, Reproach, and Infamy.

here, as relating a matter of
 Fact; but *Thersites* is us'd here,
 to signify any body of the same
 kind; As before, *Atticus* and
Rutilius. The Meaning is, that
 such as he ought not (neither
 would he, had he been pre-
 sent) have presumed to oppose
Ajax and *Ulysses* in contend-
 ing for *Achilles* his Armour.
 See his Character admirably
 improv'd by Mr. Dryden, in
 his Tragedy of *Truth found too*
late.

⁸ The most Eloquent of all
 the *Grecian* Princes. After
Achilles's Death, *Ajax* a fam'd
Grecian Warrior pretended to
 his Armour; *Ulysses* opposed
 him, before a Council of War,
 and by his admirable Elo-
 quence obtain'd the Prize. *Ov.*
Met. 13.

⁹ Brought to that pass, by
 his Gluttony; that he was for-
 ced to sell his Ring, the Mark
 of Honour and Distinction
 worn by *Roman* Knights.

But

But there are steps in Villany, which these
 Observe to tread and follow, by degrees.
 Money they borrow, and from all that lend,
 Which, never meaning to restore, they spend;
 But that and their small Stock of Credit gone,
 Left *Rome* shou'd grow too warm, from thence they run:
 For of late Years 'tis no more Scandal grown,
 For Debt and Roguery to quit the Town,
 Than in the midst of Summer's scorching Heat,
 From Crouds and Noise and Business to retreat.
 One only Grief such Fugitives can find;
 Reflecting on the Pleasures left behind;
 The Plays and loose Diversions of the Place:
 But not one Blush appears for the Disgrace.
 Ne'er was of Modesty so great a Dearth,
 That out of Count'nance *Virtue's* fled from Earth;
 Baffled, expos'd to Ridicule and Scorn,
 She's with ¹⁰ *Astrea* gone, ne'er to return.

This Day, my ¹¹ *Persicus*, thou shalt perceive
 Whether my self I keep those Rules I give,
 Or else an unsuspected *Glutton* live;
 If mod'rate Fare and Abstinence I prize
 In publick, yet in private *Gormandize*.
Evander's ¹² Feast reviv'd, to-day thou'lt see;
 The poor *Evander*, I, and thou shalt be
Alcides ¹³ and *Aeneas* both to me.

¹⁰ The Goddess of Justice, whom the Poets feign to have fled to Heav'n after the Golden Age.

Ultima Caelum Terras Astrea reliquit. Ovid.

¹¹ *Juvenal's* Friends, to whom he makes an Invitation, and addresses this Satyr.

¹² A Prince of *Arvadia*, who

unluckily killing his Father, forsook his own Country and came into *Italy*; settling in that place, where afterwards *Rome* was built. *Virgil, En.* 8. tells us that he entertain'd both *Hercules* and *Aeneas*, when he was in a low Condition.

¹³ *Hercules*, so called from his Grandfather *Alcans*.

Mean-

Mean-time, I send you now your Bill of Fare;
 Be not surpriz'd, that 'tis all homely cheer:
 For nothing from the Shambles I provide.
 But from my own small Farm, the tender'st Kid,
 And Fatteſt of my Flock, a *Suckling* yet,
 That ne'er had Nouriſhment, but from the Teat;
 No bitter Willow-tops have been its Food,
 Scarce Graſs; its Veins have more of Milk than Blood.
 Next that, ſhall Mountain *'Sparagus* be laid,
 Pull'd by ſome plain, but cleanly Country-Maid.
 The largeſt Eggs, yet warm within the Neſt,
 Together with the Hens which laid 'em, dreſt;
 Cluſters of Grapes, preſerv'd for half a Year,
 Which, plump and freſh as on the Vines appear;
 Apples, of a ripe Flavour, freſh and fair,
 Mixt with the *Syrian* and the *Signian* Pear,
 Mellow'd by Winter from their cruder Juice,
 Light of Diſteſtion now, and fit for uſe.

Such Food as this, wou'd have been heretofore
 Accounted Riot, in a *Senator*:

When the good ¹⁴*Curius* thought it no Diſgrace,
 With his own Hands, a few ſmall Herbs to dreſs;
 And from his little Garden cult'd a Feaſt,
 Which fetter'd Slaves wou'd now diſdain to taſte;
 For ſcarce a Slave, but has to Dinner, now,
 The well-dreſs'd ¹⁵Paps of a fat pregnant Sow.

But heretofore 'twas thought a ſumptuous Treat,
 On Birth-Days, Fetiivals, or Days of State,
 A ſilt dry Flich of Bacon to prepare;
 If they had freſh Mear, 'twas delicious Fare!

¹⁴ *Curius Dentatus*, a great
 Man who had been three times
 Conſul of Rome, and had tri-
 umph'd over many Kings; yet
 as great an Example of Tem-

perance as Courage.

¹⁵ A Diſh in great Eſteem
 among the Romans.

----Nil *Vulva pulcris am-*
pla. Horat.

Which

Which rarely happen'd, and 'twas highly priz'd
 If ¹⁶ ought was left of what they Sacrific'd.
 To Entertainments of this kind, wou'd come
 The Worthiest and the Greatest Men in Rome;
 Nay, seldom any at such Treats were seen,
 But those who had at least thrice ¹⁷ *Consuls* been;
 Or the ¹⁸ *Dictator's* Office had discharg'd,
 And now from Honourable Toil enlarg'd,
 Retir'd to Husband and Manure their Land,
 Humbling themselves to those they might Command.
 Then might y' have seen the good old Gen'ral haste,
 Before th' appointed ¹⁹ Hour, to such a Feast;
 His Spade aloft, as 'twere in Triumph held,
 Proud of the Conquest of some stubborn Field.
 'Twas then, when pious *Consuls* bore the Sway,
 When Vice discourag'd, pale and trembling lay.

¹⁶ If they kill'd a Sacrifice, and any Flesh remain'd to spare, it was priz'd as an accidental Rarity.

¹⁷ By the Tyranny of *Tarquinius Superbus*, (the last Roman King) the Name of King became hateful to the People. After his Expulsion, they assembled, and resolv'd to commit the Government, for the future, into the Hands of two Persons, who were to be chosen every Year anew, and whom they call'd *Consuls*.

¹⁸ *Dictator* was a General chosen upon some emergent Occasion; his Office was limited for six Months; which

time expired (if occasion were) they chose another; or continued the same, by a new Election. The *Dictator* differed in nothing from a King, but in his Name, and the Duration of his Authority: His Power being full as great, but his Name not so hateful to the *Romans*.

¹⁹ It was accounted Greediness, and shameful, to eat before the usual Hour, which was their Ninth Hour; and our three a Clock, Afternoon. But upon Festival Days, it was permitted them to prevent the ordinary Hour; and always excusable in old People.

Our

Our ²⁰ *Censors* then were subject to the Law,
 Ev'n Pow'r it self, of Justice stood in awe.
 It was not, then, a *Roman's* anxious Thought,
 Where largest Tortoise-Shells were to be bought,
 Where Pearls might of the greatest Price be had,
 And shining Jewels to adorn his ²¹ Bed,
 That he at vast Expence might loll his Head.
 Plain was his Couch, and only rich his Mind;
 Contentedly he slept, as cheaply, as he din'd.
 The Soldier then, in ²² *Gracian* Arts unskill'd,
 Returning rich with Plunder, from the Field:
 If Cups of Silver, or of Gold he brought,
 With Jewels set, and exquisitely wrought,
 To glorious Trappings streight the Plate he turn'd,
 And with the glitt'ring Spoil his Horse adorn'd;
 Or else a Helmet for himself he made,
 Where various warlike Figures were inlaid:
 The *Roman Wolf* suckling the ²³ Twins was there,
 And *Mars* himself, arm'd with his Shield and Spear,

3

²⁰ *Censors* were two great Officers, part of whose Business was to inspect the Lives and Manners of Men; they had Power even to degrade Knights and exclude Senators, when guilty of great Misdemeanors: And in former Days they were so strict, that they stood in awe one of another.

²¹ The manner of the *Romans* Eating, was to lye upon Beds or Couches about the Table, which formerly were made of plain Wood, but afterwards at great Expence, adorn'd with Tortoise-Shells,

Pearls, and Ivory.

²² The *Romans* copied their Luxury from the *Greeks*; the imitation of whom, was among them as fashionable, as of the *French* among us. Which occasions this Saying, with so much Indignation in our Poet, *Sat. 3.*

--- Non possum ferre, *Quirites*,
Gracam Urbem ———

²³ *Remulus* and *Remus*, Twins, and Founders of the *Roman* Empire; whom the Poets feign were nurs'd by a Wolf: The Woman's Name being *Lupa*.

How'ring above his Crest, did dreadful show,
 As threatning Death to each resisting Foe,
 No use of Silver, but in Arms, was known;
 Splendid they were in War, and there alone.
 No Side-boards, then, with gilded Plate were dress'd,
 No sweating Slaves, with massive Dishes press'd;
 Expensive Riot was not understood,
 But Earthen Platters held their homely Food.
 Who wou'd not envy them, that Age of Bliss,
 That sees with shame the *Luxury* of This?
Heav'n unwearied then, did Blessings pour,
And pitying Jove foretold each dang'rous Hour;
Mankind were then familiar with the God,
He snuff'd their Incense with a gracious Nod:
And wou'd have still been bounteous, as of Old,
Had we not left him for that Idol, Gold.
His Golden²⁴ Statues, hence the God have driv'n:
For well he knows, where our Devotion's giv'n,
'Tis Gold we Worship, though we pray to Heav'n.
 Woods of our own afforded Tables then,
 Tho' none can please us now but from *Japan*.
 Invite my Lord to Dine, and let him have
 The nicest Dish his Appetite can crave;
 But let it on an Oaken Board be set,
 His Lordship will grow sick, and cannot eat:
 Something's amiss, he knows not what to think.
 Either your *Venison's* rank, or *Ointments*²⁵ stink.
 Order some other Table to be brought.
 Something, at great Expence in *India* bought,

²⁴ Formerly, the Statues of
 the Gods were made of Clay:
 But now of Gold. Which Ex-
 travagance was displeasing, e-
 ven to the Gods themselves.

²⁵ The Romans used to a-
 noint themselves with sweet
 Ointments, at their Feasts,
 immediately after bathing.

Beneath

Beneath whose Orb, large yawning *Panthers* lie,
 Carv'd on rich Pedestals of ²⁶ *Ivory*:
 He finds no more of that offensive Smell,
 The Meat recovers; and my Lord grows well.
 An Iv'ry Table is a certain Whet;
 You would not think how heartily he'll eat,
 As if new Vigour to his Teeth were sent,
 By *Sympathy* from those o' th' *Elephant*.

But such fine Feeders are no Guests for me:
 Riot agrees not with Frugality;
 Then, that unfashionable Man am I,
 With me they'd starve, for want of *Ivory*:
 For not one Inch does my whole House afford,
 Not in my very *Tables*, or *Chefs-board*;
 Of Bone, the Handles of my Knives are made,
 Yet no ill Taste from thence affects the Blade,
 Or what I carve; nor is there ever left
 Any unsav'ry *Haut-goust* from the Haft.

A hearty Welcome, to plain wholesome Meat,
 You'll find, but serv'd up in no formal state;
 No *Sew'rs*, nor dextrous *Carvers* have I got,
 Such as by skilful ²⁷ *Trypherus* are taught:
 In whose fam'd Schools the various Forms appear
 Of Fishes, Beasts, and all the Fowls o' th' Air;
 And where, with blunted Knives, his *Scholars* learn
 How to dissect; and the nice Joints discern;
 While all the Neighb'rhood are with Noise oppress'd,
 From the harsh Carving of his *wooden Feast*:
 On me attends a raw unskilful Lad,
 On Fragments fed, in homely Garments clad,
 At once my *Carver*, and my ²⁸ *Ganymede*;

²⁶ Ivory was in great esteem among them, and prefer'd to Silver.

²⁷ There were in Rome, Professors of the Art of Car-

ving; who taught publicly in Schools. Of this kind, *Trypherus* was the most Famous,

²⁸ Cup-bearer,

I 2

With

With diligence he'll serve us while we dine,
 And in plain Beechen Vessels fill our Wine.
 No Beauteous Boys I keep, from ²⁹*Phrygia* brought,
 No *Catamites*, by shameful *Pandars* taught:
 Only to me two home-bred Youths belong,
 Unskill'd in any but their Mother-Tongue;
 Alike in Feature both, and Garb appear,
 With honest Faces, tho' with uncurl'd Hair.
 This Day thou shalt my Rural Pages see,
 For I have dress'd 'em both to wait on thee.
 Of Country Swains they both were born, and one
 My *Ploughman's* is, t'other my *Shepherd's* Son;
 A chearful Sweetness in his Looks he has,
 And Innocence unartful in his Face:
 Tho' sometimes Sadness will o'er-cast the Joy,
 And gentle Sighs break from the tender Boy;
 His absence from his Mother, oft he'll mourn,
 And with his Eyes look Wishes to return;
 Longing to see his tender Kids, again,
 And feed his Lambs upon the flowry Plain.
 A modest Blush he wears, not form'd by Art,
 Free from Deceit his Face, and full as free his Heart.
 Such Looks, such Bashfulness, might well adorn
 The Cheeks of Youths that are more Nobly born;
 But Noblemen those humble Graces scorn.
 This Youth to-day shall my small Treat attend,
 And only he with Wine shall serve my Friend,
 With Wine from his own Country brought, and made
 From the same Vines; beneath whose fruitful Shade
 He and his wanton Kids have often play'd.

But you, perhaps, expect a modish Feast,
 With am'rous Songs and ³⁰wanton Dances grac'd;

²⁹ *Phrygia*: Whence pretty Boys were brought to *Rome*, and sold publicly in the Markets, to vile uses.

³⁰ An usual part of the En-

tertainment, when great Men Feasted, was to have wanton Women dance after a lascivious manner,

Where

Where sprightly Females, to the Middle bare,
 Trip lightly o'er the Ground, and frisk in Air;
 Whose pliant Limbs in various Postures move,
 And twine and bound, as in the Rage of Love.
 Such Sights, the languid Nerves to Action stir,
 And jaded Lust springs forward with this Spur.
 Virtue³¹ would shrink to hear this Lewdness told,
 Which Husbands, now, do with their Wives behold;
 A needful Help, to make 'em both approve
 The dry Embraces of long-wedded Love.
 In Nuptial Cinders, this revives the Fire,
 And turns their mutual Loathing to Desire.
 But she, who by her Sex's Charter, must
 Have double Pleasure paid, feels double Lust;
 Apace she warms with an immod'rate Heat,
 Strongly her Bosom heaves, and Pulses beat;

31 *Virtue won'd shrink to hear this Lewdness told
 Which Husbands, now, do with their Wives behold.*

These Lines in Juvenal.

*Speſtant hos nupta, juxta recubante marito,
 Quod pudeat narraſſe aliquem præſentibus ipſis.*

in some late Editions, are plac- of this Translation, wou'd fo-
 ced nearer the latter end of | have follow'd, after Line 5,6.
 this Saryr: And in the order | in Page 176, viz.

*Such Shows as theſe were not for us deſign'd,
 But vig'rous Youth to active Sports inclin'd.*

But I have continued them in | like Exercises; I cannot con-
 this Place after *Lubin*. Besides | ceive where the extraordinary
 the Example of the learned | cause of Shame lay in Female
Holyday for the same Position; | Spectators: But it was a ma-
 agreeing better here, in my | nifest Immodesty for 'em to
 Mind, with the Sense both be- | lye by their Husbands, and see
 fore and after. For the *Me-* | the lewd Actions of their own
galensian Games consisting | Sex in the manner describ'd.
 chiefly of Races, and such

With glowing Cheeks, and trembling Lips she lies,
 With Arms expanded, and with naked Thighs,
 Sucking in Passion both at Ears and Eyes.
 But this becomes not me, nor my Estate;
 These are the vicious Follies of the Great.
 Let him who does on Iv'ry Tables dine,
 Whose Marble Floors with drunken Spawlings shine;
 Let him lascivious Songs and Dances have:
 Which, or to see, or hear, the lewdest Slave,
 The vilest Prostitute in all the Stews,
 With Bashful Indignation wou'd refuse.
 But Fortune, there, extenuates the Crime;
 What's Vice in me, is only Mirth in him:
 The Fruits which Murder, Cards, or Dice afford,
 A *Vestal* ravish'd, or a *Matron* whor'd,
 Are laudable Diversions in a Lord.

But my poor Entertainment is design'd
 T' afford you Pleasures of another kind:
 Yet with your Taste your Hearing shall be fed,
 And *Homer's* Sacred Lines, and *Virgil's* read;
 Either of whom does all Mankind excel,
 Tho' which exceeds the other, none can tell.
 It matters not with what ill Tone they're Sung;
 Verse so sublimely good, no Voice can wrong.

Now then be all thy weighty Cares away,
 Thy Jealousies and Fears, and, while you may,
 To Peace and soft Repose give all the Day.
 From Thoughts of Debt, or any worldly Ill,
 Be free; be all uneasy Passions still.
 What tho' thy Wife do with the Morning Light,
 (When thou in vain hast toil'd and drudg'd all Night)
 Steal from thy Bed and House, abroad to roam,
 And having quench'd her Flame, comes breathless home,
 Fleck'd in her Face, and with disorder'd Hair,
 Her Garments ruffled, and her Bosom bare;

with

With Ears still tingling, and her Eyes on fire,
 Half drown'd in Sin, still burning in Desire :
 Whilst you are forc'd to wink, and seem content,
 Swelling with Passion, which you dare not vent ;
 Nay, if you wou'd be free from Night-alarms,
 You must seem fond, and doating on her Charms,
 Take her (the last of Twenty) to your Arms.

Let this, and ev'ry other anxious Thought,
 At th' entrance of my Threshold be forgot ;
 All thy domestick Griefs at home be left,
 The Wife's Adult'ry, with the Servants Theft ;
 And (the most racking Thought, which can intrude)
 Forget false Friends and their Ingratitude.

Let us our peaceful Mirth at home begin,
 While ³² *Megalensian* Shows are in the ³³ *Circus* seen :
 There (to the Bane of Horses) in high State
 The ³⁴ *Prator* sits, on a triumphal Seat :
 Vainly with Ensigns, and with Robes adorn'd,
 As if with Conquest, from the Wars return'd.
 This Day all *Rome*, (if I may be allow'd,
 Without Offence to such a num'rous Crowd,
 To say all *Rome*) will in the *Circus* sweat ;
Erebo's already do their Shouts repeat :
 Methinks I hear the Cry — *Away, away,*
 The ³⁵ *Green lads* won the Honour of the Day.

Oh,

³² Games in Honour of *Cybele*, the Mother of the Gods. She was call'd *μειγδαλὴ μήτηρ*, *Magna Mater*, and from thence these Games *Megalesia*, or *Ladi Megalenses*; they began upon the 4th of *April*, and continued six Days.

³³ The Place where those Games were celebrated.

³⁴ An Officer not unlike our

Mayor or Sheriff. He was to oversee these Sports, and sat in great State, while they were acting; to the Destruction of many Horses, which were spoiled in running the Races.

³⁵ In running the Races in the *Circus*, with Horses in Chariots, there were four distinct Factions, known by their Liveries: Which were Green, a

kind

Oh, should these Sports be but one Year forborn,
Rome wou'd in Tears her lov'd Diversion mourn;
 For that would now a Cause of ³⁶ Sorrow yield,
 Great as the loss of ³⁷ *Canna's* fatal Field.
 Such Shows as these were not for us design'd,
 But vig'rous Youth to active Sports inclin'd,
 On Beds of *Roses* laid, let us repose,
 While round our Heads refreshing Ointment flows;
 Our aged Limbs we'll bask in *Phæbus'* Rays,
 And live this Day devoted to our Ease.
 Early to-day we'll to the *Bath* repair.
 Nor need we now the common ³⁸ Censure fear:
 On *Festivals*, it is allow'd no Crime
 To Bathe, and Eat; before the usual time:
 But that continu'd, wou'd a loathing give,
 Nor could you thus a Week together live:
 For, frequent Use would the Delight exclude;
Pleasure's a Toil, when constantly pursu'd.

kind of Ruffet Red, White, and Blue. One of these Factions was always favour'd by the Court, and at this time probably the Green. Which makes our Poet fancy he hears the Shouts, for Joy of their Party. Afterward *Domitian* added two more, the Golden and Purple Factions.

³⁶ Reflecting on the immoderate Fondness the *Roman*,

had for such Shows.

³⁷ A small Town, near which *Hannibal* obtained a great Victory over the *Romans*: In that Battle were slain 40000 Men, and so many Gentlemen that he sent three Bushels full of Rings to *Carthage*, as a Token of his Victory.

³⁸ See the Notes at Fig. 19.

JUVENAL.



S.12 .

p.177 .



JUVENAL.

THE

TWELFTH SATYR.

By Mr. THOMAS POWER, Fellow of
Trinity-College in Cambridge.

The ARGUMENT

The Poet invites Corvinus to assist at the performance of a Sacrifice he had Vow'd to the Gods, and was now thankfully Offering up for the Safety of his Friend Catullus the Merchant, who with the Loss of his Goods, had escap'd the double Danger of Fire and Water. He professes the reality of his Friendship, and the sincerity of his Intentions; that what he did in this nature, was without any Design upon Catullus, or prospect of Advantage from him, who had three Children to leave his Estate to. And here taking the hint, he exercises his Satyrical Vein upon the Hæredipetæ, or Legacy-Hunters, who made their Court to, and

I 5

largely

largely presented, and in their Sickness Sacrificed for the Health of Rich Childless Men, in hopes to be consider'd in their Will: Among the rest, he singles out one Pacuvius, a Fellow very dextrous at, and notorious for, this Practice: And concludes all with a Wish for Pacuvius; which some covetous Persons would think pleasant enough, but really is a Curse.

THIS Day's, this joyful Day's Solemnity
Do's with my Birth-days more than equal vie:
Of Grassie Turves the rural Altar's rear'd,
Expect the Firstlings of the Flock and Herd;
To Royal *Juno*, and the Warlike Maid,
Shall in a Lamb to each my Vows be paid;
A Steer, of the first Head in the whole Drove
Reserve we sacred to *Tarpeian Jove*:
Forward he bounds his Rope's extended length,
With pushing Front; proud since he try'd his Strengths.
And budding Horns, against an adverse Oak;
Fit for the Altar, and the fatal Stroke.

1 The Queen of the Gods; so call'd by the Poets, as being Wife to *Jupiter*, who was the Supream Deity of the Greeks and Romans. By the *Warlike Maid*; is meant *Pallas* or *Minerva*, the Goddess of Learning and War. They had their peculiar Sacrifices appointed them in the Rituals or Books of Ceremonies of the Ancients: White Bulls were offer'd to *Jupiter*; white Cows to *Juno* and *Minerva*. The Poet, tho' not able to undergo the Charge

of so great a Sacrifice, yet willing to shew his Devotion, and pay his Vow for his Friend's safe Arrival, proportionable to his Estate, offers to *Juno* an Ewe Lamb, another to *Minerva*, and to *Jupiter* a young Bullock.

2 On Mount *Capitol*, otherwise called the *Tarpeian Hill*, from the *Vestal Virgin Tarpeia*, that betray'd it to the *Sabines*, *Jupiter* had a Temple, whence he was Named *Tarpeian* and *Capitoline*.

My

Were but my Fortunes equal to my Mind,
 My bounteous Love more nobly had design'd;
 A Bull high fed should fall the Sacrifice;
 One of 3 *Hispulla's* huge prodigious Size:
 Not one of those our Neighbouring Pastures feed,
 But of 4 *Clitumnus'* whitest Sacred Breed;
 The lively Tincture of whose gushing Blood,
 Shou'd clearly prove the Richness of his Food:
 A Neck so strong, so large as wou'd demand
 The speeding Blow of some uncommon Hand.

This for my Friend, or more, I wou'd perform;
 Who, Danger free, still trembles at the Storm,
 Presenting Forms so hideous to his Sight,
 As Safety scarce allays the wild Afright.

First from a Cloud that Heav'n all o'er-cast,
 With Glance so swift the subtle Lightning past,
 As split the Sail-Yards; trembling, and half dead,
 Each thought the Blow was levell'd at his Head:
 The flaming Shrouds so dreadful did appear,
 All judg'd a Wreck cou'd no Proportion bear.
 So Fancy paints, so does the Poet write,
 When he wou'd work a Tempest to the height:
 This Danger past, a second does succeed;
 Again with Pity, and Attention, heed:

3 A fat sensual Lady, noted
 as infamous for keeping a
 Player, *Sat. 6.*

4 A River that divides *Tus-*
cany and *Umbria*, whose Wa-
 ter, as *Pliny* relates, makes
 the Cows that drink of it
 calve their Young white:
 Whence the *Romans*, as *Virgil*
 and *Claudian* observe, were
 plentifully furnished with Sa-
 crifices for *Jupiter Capitoline*.

5 The *Grandis Minister* of

Juvenal, some interpret in a
 Sense referring to the Quality
 of the Person, as if the Chief
 Pontiff, and not one of the
Papa's, or ordinary Officers,
 was to give the Blow: But as
 it is unseemly to make the
 Chief Pontiff descend to so
 mean Office; so it is more
 probable the Poet meant not
 the Dignity, but the Size and
 Strength of the Person.

No

No less this second, tho' of different kind;
 Such as, in ⁶ *Iſis*' Temple, you may find
 On votive Tablets, to the Life pourtray'd;
 Where Painters are employ'd, and earn their Bread.
 What Painters in their liveliſt Draughts expreſs,
 May be a Copy of my Friend's Diſtreſs.
 For now a Sea into the Hold was got;
 Wave upon Wave another Sea had wrought,
 And nigh o'erſet the Stern on either Side:
 The Hoary Pilot his beſt Skill apply'd;
 But uſeleſs all when he deſpairing found,
Catullus then did with the Winds compound.
 Juſt as the ⁷ Beaver, that wiſe thinking Brute,
 Who, when hard hunted on a cloſe Purſuit,
 Bites off his Stones, the cauſe of all the Strife,
 And pays 'em down a Ranſom for his Life.
 Over with all, he cries, with all that's mine;
 Without Reſerve I freely all reſign.
 Rich Garments, Purple dy'd in Grain, go o'er;
 No ſoft ⁸ *Mecænas* ever choicer wore: And

⁶ The *Egyptian* Goddeſs, look'd upon by Merchants and Seamen as their Patronneſs; to whom they made their Vows in their Extremitie. The Cuſtom was for thoſe that eſcaped to hang upon the Walls of her Temple the Picture of a Wreck or Storm, which was call'd a Votive Table; and her Votaries, it ſeems, were ſo numerous, that ſhe was forc'd to employ a whole Company of Painters in her Service.

⁷ A proper Similitude, and good Moral Alluſion; but the

Ground is wholly fabulous; and has experimentally been proved ſo by *Seſſius* a Phyſician, as it ſtands related by *Pliny*. *Dr. Brown*, in his Book of Vulgar Errors, ſays, That the Teſticles, properly ſo called, are ſeated inwardly upon the Loins; and therefore it were not only a fruitleſs Attempt, but an impoſſible Act, to caſtrate it ſelf: And might be an hazardous Practice of Art, if at all attempted by others.

⁸ *Augustus* his great Favourite; and Patron to *Virgil* and

And others of that Fleece, that never dy'd,
Or stain'd by Art, is rich in Nature's Pride;
Such as its Tincture from the Soil does bear,
By noble Springs improv'd and 9 *Bartick* Air.
Nor stopt he so, but over went his Plate
Made by 10 *Parshenius*, follow'd by a great
And massie Goblet, a two Gallon Draught,
Might set a thirsty *Centaur* when he quaff,
Or drench the Wife of 11 *Fuscus*: Add to these
Baskets of 12 *Britain*, Rarities of *Greece*.
A set of Plate most artfully imboft,
No less a Bribe than what 13 *Olynthus* cost.

Shew

and *Horace*. *Juvenal* here taxes him of being over-soft and delicate; which *Horace* has done too, tho' covertly, and under another Name.

9 In *Bartick Spain* (now *Andaluzia*, and the best part of *Granada*) the Sheeps Fleeces are naturally of a Colour bewixt Red and Black, resembling the Purple Dye, which the Ancients imputed to the goodness of the Air and the Soil: And they put a great Value on it, as we do now on the *Spanish* Wooll for its fineness.

10 A great Master in the Art of Graving.

11 *Fuscus* was a Judge, mention'd in the last Satyr, noted by *Martial* for a Drunkard; as his Wife is here put by *Juvenal* in the good Company of *Phelus the Centaur*.

12 *Bascauda*, the *British* Word for a Basket, was by the *Romans* made *Latin*. They so much fancied the Baskets of our Island, that they would claim the Invention to themselves. *Mart. Lib. 14.*

*Barbara de Pictis veni Bascauda
Britannis,
Sed me jam mausult dicere Ro-
ma suam.*

*From British Picts the barb'rous
Basket came;
But now Rome gladly won'd
th' Invention claim.*

13 A strong fortified City of *Thrace*, not to be taken by a Storm or Siege. *Philip* of *Macedon* made a considerable Present of Plate to *Lasthenes*, who was intrusted with the Government of it by the *Athenians*; and he, being corrupted

Shew me the Man, that other he, wou'd dare
 His very Life and Soul to Gold prefer:
*Now Money serves us Life's most Noble Ends,
 But slavish Life impetuous Wealth attends.*
 Thus most of the Ship's Freight went over-board,
 Yet all this Waste cou'd small Relief afford;
 So fierce the Storm, Necessity at last
 Does loudly call to ease her of her Mast:
 Hard is the Case, and dang'rous the Distress,
 When what we wou'd preserve, we must make less.
 Go now, go trust the Wind's uncertain Breath,
 Remov'd four Fingers from approaching Death;
 Or seven at most, when thickest is the Board:
 Go with Provision, Bisket, Brandy stor'd;
 But if you reasonably hope to speed,
 You must produce your Ax in time of need.
 Now when the Sea grew calm, the Winds were laid,
 And the pleas'd ¹⁴ *Parca* spun a whiter Thread;
 When Fate propitious sent a gentle Gale;
 The shatter'd Vessel, with one wretched Sail,
 Beside what Gowns and Coats her Crew cou'd lend
 To help her on her Course, did homeward bend:
 The South-Wind less'ning still, the Sun appears,
 And into lively Hope converts their Fears:
 And now, in Prospect sweet, his cheerful Light
 The ¹⁵ *Liban* Cliffs confesses to their Sight;

Where

rupted with so great a Bribe,
 treacherously surrender'd it to
Philip.

¹⁴ The *Destinies*; they were
 three Sisters, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*,
 and *Atropos*, perpetually em-
 ploy'd in Spinning: If the
 Thread they spun was White,
 it was a sign of Life and Pro-

sperty; if Black, of Death
 and Adversity.

¹⁵ Near them was built *Ad-
 ba* Longoby *Ascanius*, who left
 his Step-mother *Lavinia* in
 the City of *Lavinium*, built
 by his Father *Æneas*, and
 called by her Name. *Ascan-
 ius* call'd his own City *Lon-*

ga,

Where *Alba's* Pile *Iulus* founding rear'd,
 When to *Lavinium* he that Seat preferr'd;
 And call'd it *Alba*, from the white Sow nam'd,
 That for her thirty sucking Pigs was fam'd.
 At last within the mighty Mole she gets,
 Our ¹⁶ *Tuscan Pharos*, that the mid Sea meets
 With its Embrace; and leaves the Land behind:
 A Work so wond'rous Nature ne'er design'd.
 Through it the joyful Steers-Mán clears his way,
 And comes to Anchor in its inmost Bay;
 Where smallest Vessels ride, and are secur'd;
 And the ¹⁷ Shorn Sailors boast what they endur'd.
 Go then, my Boys, the sacred Rites prepare:
 With awful Silence and Attention hear:
 With Bran the Knives, with Flow'rs the Altars dress;
 And in your Diligence your Zeal express.

ga, from the long form of it; and *Alba* from the White Sow with Thirty Pigs sucking her, that was seen by the *Trojans* a little after their Landing; and where the City was built, according to the Command of the Oracle. *Virg.*

¹⁶ *Pharos* was a Port in *Egypt*, famous for its Watch-Tower, wherein were plac'd Lights for the Benefit and Direction of Sailors by Night: *Juvenal* calls the Port of *Ostia*, where *Tyber* disburthens itself into the Sea, the *Tuscan Pharos*: It was design'd by *Augustus* after the Model of that in *Egypt*: *Claudius Casare* as *Suetonius* says, carried on, and finished the Mole, with vast Labour and Charges; having

for eleven Years together kept 30000 Men at work upon it. It was afterwards repaired by *Trajan*.

¹⁷ It was a Custom among the Ancients, when in Distress at Sea, to invoke the aid of some God or other, with a solemn Vow of cutting off their Hair, and offering it to him, as an Acknowledgment to whose Assistance they ow'd their Safety. To this, *St. Paul* probably alludes, *Acts xxvii. 34.* There shalt not an Hair of your Head perish. As if he had said, They should not need to vow their Hairs, for without such a Vow, and the Performance of it, they shou'd all escape.

I'll

I'll follow straight, and, having paid my Vows,
 Thence home again, where Chaplets wreath the Brow;
 Of all my little Waxed Deities :
 And Incense shall Domestick *Jove* appease;
 My shining Household-Gods shall revel there,
 And all the Colours of the Violet wear.
 All's right; my Portal shines with verdant Bays,
 And consecrated Tapers early blaze.

Suspect me not, *Corvinus*, of Design;
 Far be such Guilt from any Thought of mine;
 My Altars smook not for so base an End;
Catullus, tho' a Father, is my Friend,
 And his three Children bar a foreign Claim.
 Who on a Friend so hopeless, such a Name
 As Father, wou'd a sickly Hen bestow?
 Or on such slender Grounds a Quail forgo?
 If ¹⁸ *Paccius* or *Gallia* breathe a Vein,
 The Temples straight are crowded with a Train
 Of fawning Rascals, uttering each his Pray'rs,
 Nothing's too precious for a Life so dear:
 A Hecatomb is scarce enough to bleed:
 And, but an Elephant's no common Bleed,
 Nor seen, nor known in *Italy*, before
 There were transported from the *Africk* Shore:
 Since which, in the *Rutilian* Forest rear'd,
 They range at large, great *Caesar's* Royal Herd:
 As once they learnt King *Pyrrhus* to obey,
 And with Submission to our Consuls sway;
 Or *Tyrian Hannibal's* part of the War
 In Turrets on their Backs they us'd. to bear:

¹⁸ Two rich Men, both of them Childless; which made the *Heredipeta* or Legacy-Hunters present them; and ply them with Gift upon Gift, in hopes to be consider'd in their Will. *Tacitus* makes mention of them both: The first he calls *African*; the other *Cruspilina*.

Con'd

Cou'd ¹⁹ *Novius* or *Pacuvius* but procure
 These Iv'ry ²⁰ Portents, Death should seal 'em sure
 A Victim for *Gallita*; nothing less
 The Greatness of their Friendship can express,
Pacuvius, were he not by Law withstood,
 Wou'd manifest his own in human Blood;
 The best, the loveliest Slave of either Sex,
 To serve his Compliment, shou'd yield their Necks:
 Nay to that height the wicked Rogue proceeds,
 His ²¹ *Iphigenia*, his Daughter, bleeds
 If need require; tho' he was sure to find
 No dext'rous Slight to change her for a Hind.
 My Fellow-Citizen I must commend,
 For what's a Fleet to a bequeathing Friend?
 For, if he chance to 'scape this dismal Bout,
 The former Legatees are blotted out;
 Upon *Pacuvius* all must be conferr'd;
 So great a Merit claims no less Reward:
Pacuvius struts it, and triumphant goes
 In the dejected Crowd of Rival Foes:
 You see the Fruit of his projecting Brain,
 In offering up his Daughter to his Gain.

¹⁹ Two crafty designing
 Knaves, Visitors of the sick
Gallita or *Paccius*.

²⁰ Elephants, so call'd from
 their stupendious Bigness and
 Ivory Teeth.

²¹ The Story in short is
 this: The *Gracian* Fleet ly-
 ing Wind-bound at *Aulis*,
 the Oracle was consulted, and
 Answer return'd, No Wind
 could be had for their Pur-
 pose, unless *Agamemnon*, Com-
 mander in Chief in the Expe-

dition, would offer up his
 Daughter *Iphigenia* to appease
Diana's Anger, who was of-
 fended with the *Greeks* for
 killing an Hind consecrated to
 her. *Agamemnon*, for the Pub-
 lick Good, brings his Daugh-
 ter to the Altar; but the God-
 dess relenting, convey'd her
 away to the *Taurick Chersonese*,
 and substituted an Hind in her
 Place. The Application of
 this to *Pacuvius* is obvious
 enough.

As

As great as ²² Nero's Plunder be his Store;
 High, Mountain high, be pil'd the shining Ore;
 Then may he Life to ²³ Nestor's Age extend,
 Nor ever be, nor ever find, a Friend.

²² The prodigious Sums be
 extorted from the Provinces
 by unreasonable Taxes, Con-
 fiscations, &c. are almost in-
 credible. He gave no Office
 without this Charge: *Thou
 knowest what I want, let us
 make it our Business, that no
 Body may have any thing.*

²³ Grown now to a Pro-

verb; who liv'd, as *Homer*
 says, to compleat the third
 Age of Man: The Word *Age*
 is an equivocal Term, and di-
 versly taken by many; but if
 we take it in its full extent,
 as it comprehends an hun-
 dred Years, it will serve very
 well *Juvenal's* Purpose.

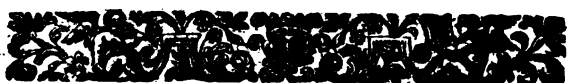


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J U V E N A L.

T H E

THIRTEENTH SATYR.

By Mr. THOMAS CREECH, Fellow
of All-Souls-College in Oxford.

The A R G U M E N T.

Corvinus had trusted one of his old Friends and Acquaintance with a Bag of Money; this Friend denies the Trust, and forswears it too: Corvinus is very much disturb'd at this Cheat, storms and rages, accuses Providence, and is ready to conclude that God takes no Care of Things below, because some sudden and remarkable Vengeance did not fall upon this perjur'd false Wretch. Juvenal bearing of Corvinus's Loss, and unmanly Behaviour, writes this Satyr to him, both to comfort him after his Loss, and instruct him how to bear it; and thence takes occasion to speak of the Vileness and Villany of his Times. He begins with the Condition of the wicked Man; and tells him, i. That the Sinner must needs hate himself; and, ii. That he will.

will be hated by all Mankind. iii. He puts Corvinus in mind that he hath a good Estate, and that this Loss will not break him, iv. and v. That a great many have suffer'd the like Misfortunes; That Cheats were common, his Loss but little, and therefore not to be resented with so violent a Passion. Hence, vi. He expatiates on the Vileness of the Times; and, vii. compares his Age with the Golden one, which he tediously describes. viii. He continues his Reflections on the general Wickedness of the Times. ix. Makes some Observations on the Confidence of some Sinners: And, x. endeavours to give some account of this: He observes that some are Atheists; xi. Others believe a God, but fancy the Money they get by their Perjury, will do them more good than the Punishment he inflicts will do, them harm: At least, xii. that God is Merciful, they may be Pardon'd, or 'scape in the Crowd of Sinners; since some are forgiven, and all do not meet with Punishments equal to their Deserts. xiii. He corrects his Friend for his Atheistical Passion, and rude Accusations of Providence; And, xiv. advises him to be more cool; and consider, That, xv. such Cheats are common, and he hath suffer'd no more than other Men; And, xvi. that every day he may meet with greater Crimes, which require his Concernment. That, xvii. his Passion is idle and fruitless; because Revenge, which is the only end of Passion, will do him no good, it will not retrieve his Loss; and besides is an Argument of a base Mind and mean Temper. Then coming closer to his Point, he tells him, xviii. The Wicked are severely punish'd by their own Consciences; xix. Vengeance waits upon them: And, xx. describes the miserable Life and terrible Death of the wicked.

ed Man. And, xxi. closes all with observing, that few Men stop at their first Sin, but go on till their Crimes provoke Providence: And therefore, xxii. Corvinus need not fear but this perjur'd Friend of his would do so too, and then he should see some remarkable Judgment fall upon him.

I.

HE that commits a Sin, shall quickly find
The pressing Guilt lie heavy on his Mind;
Tho' Bribes or Favour shall assert his Cause,
Pronounce him *Guiltless*, and elude the Laws:
None quits *himself*; his own impartial Thought
Will damn, and *Conscience* will record the Fault.

II.

This first the Wicked feels: Then publick Hate
Pursues the *Cheat*, and proves the Villain's Fate.

III.

But more, *Corvinus*; thy Estate can bear
A greater Loss, and not implore thy Care;
Thy Stock's sufficient, and thy Wealth too great
To feel the Damage of a *Petty Cheat*.

IV.

Nor are such Losses to the World unknown,
A rare Example, and thy *Chance* alone;
Most feel them, and in Fortune's *Lottery* lies
A heap of *Blanks*, like this, for one small Prize.

V.

Abate thy Passion, nor too much complain;
Grief shou'd be forc'd, and it becomes a Man
To let it rise no higher than his Pain:
But you, too weak the slightest Loss to bear,
Too delicate the common Fate to share,
Are on the Fret of Passion, Boil and Rage,
Because, in so debauch'd and vile an Age,

i Some read, *Exemple quodcumque malum, &c.*

Thy Friend and Old Acquaintance dares disown
The Gold you lent him, and forswear the Loan.

What, start at this! When sixty Years have spread
Their gray Experience o'er thy hoary Head!
Is this the *All* observing Age cou'd gain,
Or hast thou known the World so long in vain?

Let *Stoicks* Ethicks haughty Rules advance,
To combat Fortune, and to conquer Chance;
Yet *Happy* those, tho' not so *Learn'd*, are thought,
Whom *Life* instructs, who by *Experience* taught,
For new to come, from *past* Misfortunes look;
Nor shake the *Yoke*, which galls the more 'tis shook.

VI.

What Day's so *Sacred*, but its Rest's profan'd
By violent Robbers, or by Murders stain'd?
Here *hir'd* Assassins for their Gain invade,
And treacherous *Poys'ners* urge their Fatal Trade.

Good Men are scarce, the *Just* are thinly sown,
They thrive but ill, nor can they last when grown;
And thou'd we count them, and our Store compile,
Yet ² *Thebes* more Gates wou'd shew, more Mouths the *Nile*.

Worse than the *Iron Age*, and wretched Times
Roul on; and *Use* hath so improv'd our Crimes,
That baffled Nature knows not how to frame
A Metal base enough to give the *Age* a Name:
Yet you exclaim, as loud as those that Praise,
For Scraps and Coach-hire, a Young Noble's Plays;
You thunder, and, as Passion roul along,
Calk Heav'n and Earth to witness to your Wrong.

Gray-headed Infant! and in vain grown Old!
Art thou to learn that in *Another's* Gold
Lie Charms resistless? That all laugh to find
Unthinking Plainness so o'er-spread thy Mind,

² *Thebes* had but seven Gates, and the River *Nile* but seven Mouths,

That

That thou could'st *seriously* persuade the Crowd
To keep their Oaths, and to believe a God?

VII.

This They cou'd do whilst *Saturn* fill'd the Throne,
Ere *Juno* burnish'd, or Young *Jove* was grown;
Ere private He left *Ida's* close Retreat,
Or made Rebellion by Example great:
And whilst his Hoary Sire to *Latium* fled,
Usurp'd his Empire, and defil'd his Bed.
Whilst Gods din'd singly, and few Feasts above,
No beauteous *Hebe* mixt the Wine with Love;
No *Phrygian* Boy: But *Vulcan* stain'd the Pole
With sooty Hands, and fill'd the sparing Bowl.
Ere Gods grew num'rous, and the Heav'nly Crowd
Prest wretched *Atlas* with a lighter Load:
Ere Chance unenvy'd *Neptune's* Lot confin'd
To rule the Ocean, and oppose the Wind:
Ere *Proserpine* with *Pluto* shar'd the Throne,
Ere Furies last, or Ghosts had learn'd to groan:
But free from Punishment as free from Sin,
The *Shades* liv'd jolly, and without a King,
Then *Vice* was rare; e'en *Rudeness* kept in awe
Felt all the rigour of avenging Law;
And had not *Men* the Hoary Heads rever'd,
Or *Boys* paid Reverence when a *Man* appear'd,
Both must have dy'd, tho' 3 Richer Skins they wore,
And saw more heaps of *Acorns* in their store:
Four years Advance did such Respect engage,
And Youth was Reverenc'd then like sacred Age.

VIII.

Now if one *Honest* Man I chance to view,
Contemning *Int'rests*, and to *Virtue* true;

That is, were of better primitive Cloaths and Food,
Quality, and had more Wealth: according to the Poets:
Skins and Acorns being the

I rank

I rank him with the Prodigies of Fame,
 With *Plough'd-up* Fishes, and with *Icy* Flame;
 With Things which start from *Nature's* common Rules,
 With *Bearded* Infants, and with *Teeming* Mules:
 As much amaz'd at the prodigious Sign,
 As if I saw 4 *Bees* cluster'd on a Shrine;
 A Show'r of Stones, or Rivers chang'd to Blood
 Rowl wond'rous Waves, or urge a Milky Flood,

IX.

A little Sum you Mourn, while *Most* have met
 With twice the Loss, and by as *Vile* a Cheat:
 By treacherous Friends, and secret Trust betray'd,
 Some are undone; nor are the *Gods* our Aid.
 Those *Conscious Powers* we can with Ease contemn,
 If hid from *Men*, we trust our Crimes with them.

Observe the Wretch who hath his Faith forsook,
 How *clear* his Voice, and how *assur'd* his Look!
 Like Innocence, and as serenely bold
 As Truth, how loudly He forswears thy Gold!
 By *Neptune's* Trident, by the Bolts of *Jove*,
 And all the Magazine of Wrath above.
 Nay, more, in Curses he goes *boldly* on,
 He damns himself, and thus *devotes* his Son:
 If I'm forsworn, you injur'd Gods renew
Thyestes' Feast, and prove the Fable true.

X.

Some think that *Chance* rules all, that *Nature* steers
 The moving Seasons, and turns round the Years.
 These run to ev'ry Shrine, these boldly swear,
 And keep no *Faith*, because they know no *Fear*.

XI.

Another doubts, but as his Doubts decline,
 He dreads just Vengeance, and he starts at Sin;

4 If a swarm of Bees pitch'd upon a Temple, it was look'd upon as an Omen of some very		great Mischief. 5 <i>Thyestes</i> was treated with a Hash made of his own Son.
--	--	--

He

He owns a *God*: And yet the Wretch forswears;
 And thus he Reasons, to relieve his Fears:
 Let ⁶ *Isis* rage, so I securely hold
 The Coin forsworn, and keep the ravish'd Gold;
 Let Blindness, Lameness come; are Legs and Eyes
 Of equal Value to so great a Prize?
 Wou'd starving ⁷ *Ladas*, had he leave to chuse,
 And were not frantick, the Rich Gout refuse?
 For can the Glory of the swiftest pace
 Procure him Food? Or can he feast on Praise?

XII.

The Gods take Aim before they strike their Blow,
 Tho' sure their Vengeance, yet the Stroke is *slow*;
 And shou'd at ev'ry Sin their Thunder fly,
 I'm yet secure, nor is my Danger nigh:
 But they are *Gracious*, but their Hands are free,
 And who can tell but they may reach to Me?
 Some they forgive, and ev'ry Age relates
 That equal Crimes have met unequal Fates;
 That Sins alike, unlike Rewards have found,
 And whilst This Villain's Crucify'd, The other's Crown'd.

The Man that shiver'd on the brink of Sin,
 Thus steel'd and hard'ned, ventures boldly in;
 Dare him to Swear, he with a chearful Face
 Flies to the Shrine, and bids Thee mend thy Pace;
 He urges, goes before Thee, shews the way,
 Nay, pulls Thee on, and chides Thy dull delay;
 For Confidence in Sin, when mixt with Zeal,
 Seems Innocence, and looks to most as well.

XIII.

Thus like the waggish Slave in --- Play,
 He spreads the Net, and takes the easie Prey.

⁶ *Isis*. An Egyptian Goddess, suppos'd to be much concern'd in inflicting Diseases and Maladies on Mankind,

⁷ *Ladas*. An excellent Foot-man, who won the Prize in the Olympian Games,

You rage and storm, and *blasphemously* loud,
 As ⁸ *Stentor* bellowing to the *Grecian* Crowd,
 Or *Homer's* ⁹ *Mars*, with too much warmth exclaim;
Jove, dost Thou hear, and is thy Thunder tame?
 Wert Thou *all* Brass, thy Brazen Arm should rage,
 And fix the Wretch a Sign to future Age:
 Else why shou'd Mortals to thy Feasts repair,
 Spend *useless* Incense, and more *useless* Prayer?
Bathyllus' ¹⁰ Statue at this rate may prove
 Thy equal Rival, or a greater *Jove*

XIV.

Be cool, my *Friend*. and hear my Muse dispence
 Some sovereign Comforts, drawn from common Sense;
 Not fetch'd from *Stoicks* rigid Schools, nor wrought
 By *Epicurus'* more indulgent Thought;
 Who led by Nature, did with Ease pursue
 The Rules of Life; guess'd best, tho' miss'd the true.
 A desperate Wound must skilful Hands employ,
 But thine is curable by ¹¹ *Philip's* Boy.

XV.

Look o'er the present and the former time:
 If no *Example* of so Vile a Crime
 Appears, then Mourn; admit no kind Relief,
 But beat thy Breast, and I *applaud* thy Grief;
 Let Sorrow then appear in all her State,
 Keep mournful Silence, and shut fast thy Gate.
 Let solemn Grief on *Money* lost attend,
 Greater than waits upon a dying Friend;

⁸ *Stentor*. A famous Crier
 in the *Grecian* Army, whose
 single voice was as loud as
 that of fifty Men together.

⁹ *Homer* says that *Mars* being
 wounded by *Diomedes*, made
 as great an Out-cry, as Ten

Thousand Men shouting to the
 Battel.

¹⁰ A Fidler and a Player:
 But put here for an idle Scound-
 rel or insignificant Fellow.

¹¹ A Surgeon of no great
 Credit and Reputation.

None

None feigns, none acted Mourning's forc'd to show,
Or squeeze his Eyes to make that Torrent flow;
For *Money* lost demands a heartier due;
Then Tears are real, and the Grief is true.

But if at each Assize, and Term, we try
A thousand Rascals of as deep a Dye;
If *Men forswear* the Deeds and Bonds they draw,
Tho' Sign'd with all Formality of Law,
And tho' the Writing and the *Seal* proclaim
The *barefac'd* Perjury, and fix the Shame;
Go, Fortune's *Darling*, nor expect to bear
The common Lot, but to avoid thy share!
Heav'n's *Favourite* Thou, for better Fates design'd,
Than we the *Dregs* and *Rubbish* of Mankind!

XVI.

This petty Sinner scarce deserves thy Rage,
Compar'd with the great *Villains* of the Age.
Here hir'd Assassins kill; there, *Sulphur* thrown,
By treacherous Hands, destroys the frighted Town.
Bold *Sacrilege*, invading Things Divine,
Breaks through a *Temple*, or destroys a Shrine,
The Reverend Goblets, and the ancient Plate,
Those grateful Presents of a Conqu'ring State,
Or pious King; or if the Shrine be poor,
The Image spoils: Nor is the *God* secure.
One seizes *Neptune's* Beard, one *Castor's* Crown,
Or *Jove* himself, and melts the *Thunderer* down.

Here *Pois'ners* murder, there the impious Son,
With whom a guiltless ¹² Ape is doom'd to drown;
Prevents old Age, and with a *hasty* Blow
Cuts down his *Sire*, and quickens Fates too slow.

Yet what are these to those vast heaps of Crimes,
Which make the greatest *Business* of our Times,

¹² The Villain that kill'd Serpent, and an Ape, and
his Father, was to be put into | thrown into the Sea,
a Bag with a Dog, a Cock, &c.

Which *Terms* prolong, and which from Morn to Night
Amaze the *Furies*, and the *Judges* fright?

Attend the *Court*, and thou shalt briefly find
In that one place the Manners of Mankind;
Hear the Indictments, then return again,
Call thy self Wretch, and if thou dar'st, complain.

Whom midst the *Alps* do hanging Throats surprize?
Who stares in *Germany* at watchet Eyes?
Or who in *Meroë*, when the Breast reclin'd,
Hangs o'er the Shoulder to the Child behind,
And bigger than the Boy? For Wonder's lost
When Things grow common, and are found in most.

When *Cranes* invade, his little Sword and Shield
The *Pigmy* takes, and streight attends the Field:
The Fight's soon o'er; the *Cranes* descend, and bear
The sprawling Warriors through the liquid Air:
Now here shou'd such a Fight appear to view,
All Men wou'd split, the Sight wou'd please whilst new;
There none's concern'd, where every day they fight,
And not one Warrior is a Foot in height.

XVII.

But shall the *Villain* 'scape? Shall Perjury
Grow Rich and Safe, and shall the Cheat be free?
Hadst thou full power (*Rage* asks no more) to kill,
Or measure out his Torments by thy Will;
Yet what couldst thou, *Tormentor*, hope to gain?
Thy Loss continues, unrepaid by Pain;
Inglorious Comfort thou shalt poorly meet,
From his mean Blood. *But, oh! Revenge is sweet.*

Thus think the *Crowd*, who, eager to engage,
Take quickly fire, and kindle into Rage;
Who ne'er consider, but without a pause,
Make up in Passion what they want in Cause.
Not so mild ¹³ *Thales* nor *Chrysippus* thought,
Nor that *Good Man*, who drank the *Poisonous Draught*

¹³ Philosophers of great Credit and Worth,

With

With Mind serene; and cou'd not wish to see
 His *Vile* Accuser drink as deep as He:
 Exalted *Socrates*! Divinely brave!
 Injur'd He fell, and dying he Forgave,
 Too Noble for *Revenge*; which still we find
 The weakest Frailty of a feeble Mind;
 Degenerous Passion, and for *Man* too base,
 It seats its Empire in the *Female* Race,
 There rages; and, to make its Blow secure,
 Puts Flatt'ry on, until the Aim be sure.

XVIII.

But why must those be thought to 'scape, that feel
 Those Rods of Scorpions, and those Whips of Steel
 Which *Conscience* shakes, when she with Rage controuls,
 And spreads amazing Terrors through their Souls?

Not sharp Revenge, not *Hell* it self can find,
 A fiercer Torment than a *Guilty* Mind,
 Which Day and Night doth dreadfully accuse,
 Condemns the Wretch, and still the *Charge* renews,

XIX.

A trusted *Spartan* was inclin'd to Cheat,
 (The Coin look'd lovely, and the Bag was great,
 Secret the Trust) and with an *Oath* defend
 The Prize, and baffle his deluded Friend:
 But weak in Sin, and of the *Gods* afraid,
 And not well vers'd in the forswearing Trade,
 He goes to *Delphos*; humbly begs Advice,
 And thus the Priestess by Command replies:
 Expect sure Vengeance by the *Gods* decreed,
 To punish Thoughts, not yet improv'd to Deed.
 At this he started; and forbore to swear,
 Not out of *Conscience* of the Sin, but Fear.
 Yet Plagues ensu'd, and the contagious Sin
 Destroy'd himself, and ruin'd all his Kin.

Thus suffer'd He for the imperfect Will
 To sin, and bare Design of doing Ill:

For he that but conceives a Crime in Thought,
 Contracts the Danger of an *Actual* Fault:
 Then what must he expect that still proceeds
 To *finish* Sin, and work up Thoughts to Deeds?
 XX.

Perpetual *Anguish* fills his anxious Breast,
 Not stopt by Business, nor compos'd by Rest:
 No Musick cheers him, and no Feast can please,
 He sits like discontented ¹⁴ *Damocles*,
 When by the sportive Tyrant wisely shown
 The dangerous Pleasures of a *flatter'd* Throne.

Sleep flies the Wretch; or when his *Care's* oppress,
 And his toss'd Limbs are weary'd into Rest,
 Then Dreams invade, the injur'd *Gods* appear,
 All arm'd with Thunder, and awake his Fear.
 What frights him most, in a Gigantick size,
 Thy *sacred Image* flashes in his Eyes:
 These shake his Soul, and, as they boldly press,
 Bring out his Crimes; and force him to confess.
 This Wretch will start at *ev'ry* Flash that flies,
 Grow pale at the first murmur of the Skies,
 Ere Clouds are form'd, and Thunder roars, afraid;
 And *Epicurus* can afford no Aid,
 His Notions fail: And the destructive Flame
Commission'd falls, not thrown by *Chance*, but *Aim*:
 One Clap is past, and now the Skies are clear,
 A short Reprieve, but to increase his Fear:
 Whilst Arms *Divine*, revenging Crimes below,
 Are gathering up to give the greater Blow.

¹⁴ *Damocles* having very much extoll'd the Happiness of Kings, in the presence of *Dionysius* King of *Syracuse*; *Dionysius* invited him to Dinner, plac'd him in a rich Throne, and gave him a very splendid

Entertainment; but just over his Head hung a Sword by a Hair, with the Point downward.

¹⁴ A Philosopher who thought all things were by Chance.

But

But if a Fever fires his *Sulphurous* Blood,
 In ev'ry Fit he feels the Hand of God,
 And *Heav'n-born* Flame: Then drown'd in deep Despair,
 He dares not offer one *repenting* Prayer;
 Nor vow one Victim to preserve his Breath;
 Amaz'd he lies, and sadly looks for Death:
 For how can Hope with desperate Guilt agree?
 And the worst Beast is worthier Life than he.

XXI.

He that *once* Sins, like him that slides on Ice,
 Goes swiftly down the slippery ways of Vice;
 Tho' *Conscience* checks him, yet, those Rubs gone o'er,
 He slides on smoothly, and looks back no more.
 What Sinners finish where they first begin?
 And with one Crime content their *Lust* to Sin?
 Nature, that rude, and in her *first* Essay,
 Stood boggling at the roughness of the way;
 Us'd to the Road, unknowing to return,
 Goes boldly on, and loves the *Path* when worn.

XXII.

Fear not, but pleas'd with this *successful* Bait,
 Thy *Perjur'd* Friend will quickly tempt his Fate;
 He will go on, until his Crimes provoke
 The Arm *Divine* to strike the fatal Stroke;
 Then thou shalt see him plung'd, when least he fears,
 At *once* accounting for his deep Arrears;
 Sent to those narrow *Isles*, which throng'd we see
 With mighty *Exiles*, once secure as He;
 Drawn to the Gallows, or condemn'd to Chains:
 Then thou shalt *triumph* in the Villain's Pains,
 Enjoy his Groans; and with a grateful Mind
 Confess, that *Heav'n* is neither Deaf nor Blind.



JUVENAL.

THE FOURTEENTH SATYR.

By Mr. JOHN DRYDEN, Jun.

The ARGUMENT.

Since domestick Examples easily corrupt our Youth, the Poet prudently exhorts all Parents, that they themselves should abstain from evil Practices : Amongst which, he chiefly points at Dice and Gaming, Taverns, Drunkenness, and Cruelty, which they exercis'd upon their Slaves : Lest after their pernicious Example, their Sons should copy them in their Vices, and become Gamesters, Drunkards, and Tyrants, Listrigons, and Cannibals to their Servants. For, if the Father, says Juvenal, love the Box and Dice, the Boy will be given to an itching Elbow : Neither is it to be expected, that the Daughter of Larga the Adulteress, shou'd be more continent than her Mother : Since we are all by Nature more apt to receive ill Impressions than good ; and are besides more pliant in our Infancy



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fancy and Youth, than when we grow up to riper Years. Thus we are more apt to imitate a Catiline, than a Brutus, or the Uncle of Brutus, Cato Uticensis. For these Reasons he is instant with all Parents, that they permit not their Children to hear lascivious Words, and that they banish Pimps, Whores, and Parasites from their Houses. If they are careful, says the Poet, when they make any Invitation to their Friends, that all things shall be clean, and set in order; much more is it their Duty to their Children, that nothing appear corrupt or undecent in their Family. Storks and Vultures, because they are fed by the Old Ones with Snakes and Carrion, naturally, and without Instruction, feed on the same uncleanny Diet. But the generous Eaglet, who is taught by her Parent to fly at Hares, and sowsse on Kids, disdains afterwards to pursue a more ignoble Game. Thus the Son of Centronius was prone to the Vice of raising stately Structures, beyond his Fortune; because his Father had ruin'd himself by Building. He whose Father is a Jew, is naturally prone to Superstition, and the Observation of his Country-Laws. From hence the Poet descends to a Satyr against Avarice, which he esteems to be of worse Example than any of the former. The remaining part of the Poem is wholly employ'd on this Subject, to shew the Misery of this Vice. He concludes with limiting our Desire of Riches to a certain Measure; which he confines within the Compass of what Hunger, and Thirst, and Cold, require for our Preservation and Subsistence: With which Necessaries if we are not contented, then the Treasures of Croesus, of the Persian King, or of the Eunuch Narcissus,

who commanded both the Will and the Fortunes
of Claudius the Emperor, wou'd not be sufficient
to satisfy the Greediness of our Desires.

To his Friend FUSCINUS.

Fuscinus, those Ill Deeds that sully Fame,
And lay such Blots upon an honest Name,
In Blood once tainted, like a Current run
From the lewd Father, to the lewder Son.
If Gaming does an aged Sire entice,
Then my young Master swiftly learns the Vice,
And shakes, in Hanging-Sleeves, the little Box and Dice.
Thus the voluptuous Youth, bred up to dress,
For his fat Grandfire, some delicious Mese;
In Feeding high, his Tutor will surpass,
As Heir Apparent of the *Gourmand* Race:
And, shou'd a thousand grave Philosophers
Be always hollowing Virtue in his Ears,
They wou'd at last their loss of Time lament,
And give him o'er for Glutton in Descent:
Can cruel ¹ *Rutilus*, who loves the Noise
Of Whips far better than a *Syren's* Voice,
Can ² *Polyphemus*, or ³ *Antiphates*,
Who gorge themselves with Man, can such as these
Set up to teach Humanity, and give
By their Example, Rules for Us to live?
Can they preach up Equality of Birth,
And tell Us how we all began from Earth?

¹ *Rutilus*, some Person in
the Poet's time, noted for his
Cruelty.

² *Polyphemus*, a famous Gi-
ant with one Eye, and a *Cannibal*.

³ *Antiphates*, a King of the
Laprygons, who were all Man-

Eaters. I doubt not but the
Laprygons, who were a People
of *Italy*, learnt this Diet of
King *Saturn*, when he hid him-
self among 'em, and gave this
Example, by making a Meals-
meat of his own Children.

Th' ill

Th' inhuman ⁴ Lord, who with a cruel Gust
 Can a Red Fork in his Slave's Forehead thrust:
 Because th' unlucky Criminal was caught
 With little Theft of two course ⁵ Towels fraught?
 Can He a Son to soft Remorse incite,
 Whom ⁶ Goals, and Blood, and Butchery delight?
 Who wou'd expect the Daughter shou'd be other
 Than common Punk, if ⁷ *Larga* be the Mother?
 Whose Lovers Names in order to run o'er,
 The Girl took Breath full thirty times, and more:
 She, when but yet a tender Minx, began
 To hold the Door, but now sets up for Man;
 And to her Gallants, in her own Hand-writing,
 Sends Billets-doux of the Old Bawd's inditing.
 So Nature prompts; so soon we go astray,
 When Old Experience puts us in the Way:
 Our Green Youth copies what Grey Sinners act;
 When venerable Age commends the Fact.

Some Sons, indeed, some very few, we see
 Who keep themselves from this Infection free,
 Whom Gracious Heav'n for Nobler Ends design'd,
 Their Looks erected, and their Clay refin'd.
 The rest are all by bad Example led,
 And in their Father's slimy Track they tread.
 Is't not enough we should our selves undo,
 But that our Children we must ruin too?
 Children, like tender Officers, take the Bow,
 And as they first are fashion'd, always grow.
 By Nature, headlong to all Ills we run,
 And Virtue, like some dreadful Monster, shun.

⁴ By this Lord, is still meant kept their working Slaves in
 the same cruel *Rutilus*. great Numbers.

⁵ Suppos'd Bath-Rubbers: The ⁷ *Larga*, a fictitious Name
Romans were great Bathers. for some very common But-

⁶ Country-Goals, where they tock,

Survey

Survey the World, and where one ⁸ *Cato* shines,
Count a degenerate Herd of ⁹ *Catilines*.

Suffer no Lewdness, or indecent Speech,
Th' Apartment of the tender Youth to reach ;
Far be from thence the Glutton ¹⁰ *Parasite*,
Singing his Drunken Katches all the Night :
But farther still be Woman ; Woman first
Was Evil's Cause, her self of Ills the worst.
Boys ev'n from Parents may this Rev'rence claim ;
For when thou dost at some vile Action aim,
Say, shou'd the harmless Child with-hold thy Hand,
Wou'd it not put thy Fury to a stand ?
Then may we not conclude the Sire unjust,
Who (when his Son o'ercome with Drink and Lust,
Is by the ¹¹ Censor of good Manners caught,
And suffers publick Penance for his Fault)
Rails, and Reviles, and turns him out of Door,
For what himself so oft has done before ?
A Son so copy'd from his Vice, so much
The very same in ev'ry little touch ;
That shou'd he not resemble too his Life,
The Father justly might suspect his Wife.

This very Rev'rend Letcher, quite worn out
With Rheumatisms, and Crippled with his Gout,
Forgets what he in youthful Times has done,
And swinges his own Vices in his Son.

⁸ *Cato* of *Utica*, a *Roman* Patriot, who slew himself, rather than he wou'd submit to *Julius Caesar*.

⁹ *Catiline*, a Plotter against the Commonwealth of *Rome*.

¹⁰ *Parasite*, a Greek Word, among the *Romans* used for a Flatterer and Feast-Hunter. This sort of Creature they

slighted in those Days, and us'd very scurvily, terming such a one an *Umbra*, that is, a Shadow, an Apparition, &c.

¹¹ This Censor of Good Manners, was an Officer of considerable Power in *Rome* ; in some respects not unlike our Midnight Magistrate, but not altogether so Saucy,

To entertain a Guest, with what a care
 Wou'd he his Household Ornaments prepare;
 Harass his Servants, and O'erseer stand,
 To keep 'em Working with a threat'ning Wand:
 Clean all my Plate, he cries, let not one Stain
 Sully the Figur'd Silver, or the Plain;
 Rub all the Floors, make all the Pillars bright,
 No hanging Cobwebs leave to shock the Sight.

O wretched Man! is all this Hurry made
 On this account, because thou art afraid
 A dirty Hall or Entry shou'd offend
 The curious Eyes of thy invited Friend?
 Reform thy Family; one Son at home
 Concerns thee more than many Guests to come.
 If to some ¹² useful Art he be not bred,
 He grows meer Lumber, and is worse than dead.
 For what we learn in Youth, to that alone
 In Age we are by second Nature prone.
 The callow Storks with Lizard and with Snake
 Are fed, and soon as e'er to Wing they take,
 At sight those Animals for Food pursue,
 The first delicious Bit they ever knew.
 Ev'n so 'tis Nature in the Vulture's Breed,
 On Dogs and Human Carcasses to feed.
 Jove's ¹³ Bird will sowse upon the tim'rous Hare,
 And tender Kids with his sharp Talons tear;
 Because such Food was laid before him first,
 When from his Shell the lab'ring Eglet burst.

¹² The Old Romans were careful to breed up their Sons so, that afterwards they might be useful to their Country in Peace or War, or Ploughing the Ground: *Utilis agris*, (as Juvenal has it.) An Exercise

that wou'd break the Hearts of our Modern Beaux.

¹³ Jove's Bird: The Eagle, so call'd for the great Service he did Jupiter, in bringing Ganymede, a lovely Boy, on his Back to him.

Centronius

*Centronius*¹⁴ does high costly *Villa*'s raise
 With *Grecian* Marble, which the Sight amaze:
 Some stand upon *Cajeta*'s winding Shore,
 At *Tybur*'s Tow'r, and at *Præneste* more.
 The Dome of *Hercules* and Fortune show
 To his tall Fabricks, like small Cots below:
 So much his Palaces o'er-look 'em all,
 As gelt¹⁵ *Posides* does our Capitol.
 His Son builds on, and never is content,
 'Till the last Farthing is in Structure spent.

The *Jews*, like their bigotted Sires before,
 By gazing on the Clouds, their¹⁶ God adore:
 So Superstitious, that they'll sooner Dine
 Upon the Flesh of Men than that of Swine.
 Our *Roman* Customs they contemn and jeer,
 But learn and keep their Country-Rites with Fear.
 That Worship only they in Rev'rence have,
 Which in Dark Volumes their Great *Moses* gave.
 Ask 'em the Road, and they shall point you wrong,
 Because you do not to their Tribe belong.
 They'll not betray a Spring to quench your Thirst,
 Unless you shew 'em Circumcision first.
 So they are taught, and do it to obey
 Their Fathers, who observe the Sabbath-Day.

Young Men to imitate all Ills are prone,
 But are compell'd to Avarice alone:
 For then in Virtue's Shape they follow Vice;
 Because a true Distinction is so nice,

¹⁴ *Centronius*, a famous extravagant Architect, who with his Son (who took after him) built away all his Estate, and had so many Palaces at last, that he was too poor to live in any of them.

¹⁵ As *Gelt* *Posides*, viz. The Palace of the Eunuch *Posides*,

As in *Virg.* *Jano proximus ardet*
 ---*Ucalegon*.

¹⁶ *Juvenal*, tho' he was wise enough to laugh at his own Country Gods, yet had not, or wou'd not have, a right Notion of the True Deity, which makes him ridicule the *Jews* Manner of Worship.

That

That the base Wretch who hoards up all he can,
Is prais'd, and call'd a careful, thrifty Man :
The fabled ¹⁷ Dragon never guarded more
The Golden Fleece, than he his ill-got Store :
What a profound Respect where-e'er he goes
The Multitude to such a Monster shows ?
Each Father cries, " My Son, Example take ;
" And, led by this Wise Youth, thy Fortunes make ;
" Who Day and Night ne'er ceas'd to toil and sweat,
" Drudg'd like a Smith, and on the Anvil beat, }
" 'Till he had hammer'd out a vast Estate.
" Side with that Sect, who learnedly deny,
" That e'er Content was join'd with Poverty ;
" Who measure Happiness by Wealth encreas'd,
" And think the Mony'd Man alone is Blest.
Parents the little Arts of Saving teach,
Ere Sons the Top of Avarice can reach ;
When with false Weights their Servants Guts they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the Deceit :
Keep a stale Crust, 'till it looks Blue, and think
Their Flesh ne'er fit for Eating 'till it stink ;
The least Remains of which they mince, and dress
It o'er again, to make another Mefs :
Adding a Leek, whose ev'ry String is told,
For fear some pilf'ring Hand shou'd make too bold :
And with a Mark distinct, seal up a Dish
Of thrice-boil'd Beans, and putrid Summer-Fish :
A Beggar on the ¹⁸ Bridge wou'd loath such Food,
And send it to be wash'd in Tiber's Flood.

17 This Dragon was Guardian of the Golden Fleece, which hung in the Temple of Mars at Colchos ; and hereby hangs a Tale, or a long Story of Jason and Medea, with which I will not trouble you.

18 Beggars took their Stations then, as they do now, in the greatest Thorow-fares, which were their Bridges, of which there were many over the River Tiber in Rome.

But,

But, to what End these ways of sordid Gain?
 It shews a manifest unsettled Brain,
 Living, to suffer a low starving Fate,
 In hopes of dying in a wealthy State.
 For, as thy strutting Bags with Money rise,
 The love of Gain is of an equal size :
 Kind Fortune does the poor Man better bless,
 Who though he has it not, desires it less.
 One *Villa* therefore is too little thought ;
 A larger Farm at a vast Price is bought :
 Uneasy still within these narrow Bounds,
 Thy next Design is on thy Neighbour's Grounds :
 His Crop invites, to full Perfection grown,
 Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own :
 The Purchase therefore is demanded straight,
 And if he will not sell, or makes thee wait,
 A Teem of Oxen in the Night are sent
 (Starv'd for the purpose, and with Labour spent)
 To take Free Quarter, which in one half Hour
 The Pains and Product of a Year devour :
 Then, some are basely Brib'd to vow it looks
 Most plainly done by Thieves with Reaping-hooks.
 Such mean Revenge, committed underhand,
 Has ruin'd many an Acre of good Land.
 What if Men talk, and Whispers go about,
 Pointing the Malice and its Author out?
 He values not what they can say, or do ;
 For who will dare a Money'd Man to sue ?
 Thus he wou'd rather curs'd and envy'd be,
 Than lov'd and prais'd in honest Poverty.

But to possess a long and happy Life,
 Freed from Diseases, and secure from Strife ;
 Give me, ye Gods, the Product of one ¹⁹ Field,
 As large as that which the first Romans Till'd ;

¹⁹ Field, *viz.* The Field of Mars, or *Campus Martius*, which was the greatest part of the Roman Empire, when in its Infancy.

That so I neither may be Rich nor Poor,
And having just enough, not covet more.

'Twas then, Old Soldiers cover'd o'er with Scars,
(The Marks of ²⁰Pyrrhus, or the ²¹Punick Wars,)
Thought all past Services rewarded well,
If to their share at last two Acres fell:
(Their Country's frugal Bounty;) so of old
Was Blood, and Life, at a low Market sold.

Yet, then, this little Spot of Earth well Till'd,
A num'rous Family with Plenty fill'd;
The good old Man and thrifty Housewife spent
Their Days in Peace, and fatten'd with Content;
Enjoy'd the Dregs of Life, and liv'd to see
A long-descending healthful Progeny.
The Men were fashion'd in a larger Mould;
The Women fit for Labour, Big and Bold.
Gygantick Hinds, as soon as Work was done,
To their huge Pots of boiling Pulse wou'd run:
Fell too, with eager Joy, on homely Food;
And their large Veins beat strong with wholesome Blood;
Of old, two Acres were a bounteous Lot,
Now, scarce they serve to make a Garden-Plott.
From hence the greatest part of Ills descend,
When Lust of getting more will have no end:
That, still, our weaker Passions does command,
And puts the Sword and Poison in our Hand.
Who covets Riches, cannot brook delay,
But spurs, and bears down all that stops his way:

fancy under *Romulus* and *Tatius* the *Sabine*, his Copartner, admitted for the Sake of the Fair Ladies he brought along with him.

²⁰ *Pyrrhus* King of the *Epiriots*, a formidable Enemy to the *Romans*, though at last o-

vercome by 'em. He dyed a very little Death (as 'tis the Fate of some Heroes) being Martyr'd by the Fall of a Tile from a House.

²¹ Wars against the *Carthaginians*.

Not

Nor Law, nor checks of Conscience will he hear,
When in hot scent of Gain, and full Career.

But hark, how ancient²² *Marsus* did advise;
My Sons, let these small Cots and Hills suffice:
Let us the Harvest of our Labour eat;
'Tis Labour makes the coarsest Diet sweet:
Thus much to the kind Rural Gods we owe,
Who pity'd suffering Mortals long ago;
When on harsh²³ Acorns hungrily they fed,
And gave 'em nicer Palates, better Bread.
The Country Peasant meditates no harm,
When clad with Skins of Beasts to keep him warm;
In Winter-Weather, unconcern'd he goes
Almost Knee-deep through Mire, in clumsy Shoes:
Vice dwells in Palaces, is richly dress'd,
There glows in Scarlet, and the *Tyrian* Vest.
The wiser Ancients these Instructions gave:
But now a Covetous old Crafty Knave,
At dead of Night shall rowze his Son, and cry,
Turn out, you Rogue, how like a Beast you lie:
Go, buckle to the Law; is this an Hour
To stretch your Limbs? You'll ne'er be Chancellor;
Or else your self to *Lalius* recommend,
To such broad Shoulders²⁴ *Lalius* is a Friend:
Fight under him, there's Plunder to be had;
A Captain is a very gainful Trade:
And when in Service your best Days are spent,
In time you may Command a Regiment.
But if the Trumpet's Clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an Alderman of War;

²² *Marsus*, a thrifty Husbandman, from whom the *Marsi* were so call'd, a laborious People, some 15 Miles distant from *Rome*,

²³ Mankind fed on Acorns, 'till *Ceres* the Goddess of Corn instructed them to sow Grain.

²⁴ Some General Officer in the *Roman* Army.

Take

Take to a Shop, behind a Counter lie,
 Cheat half in half; none thrive by Honesty :
 Never reflect upon the fordid Ware
 Which you expose; be Gain your only Care.
 He that grows Rich by scowring of a Sink,
 Gets wherewithal to justify the Stink.
 This Sentence, worthy *Jove* himself, Record
 As true, and take it on a Poet's Word:
 " 'T have Money, is a necessary Task,
 " From whence 'tis got the World will never ask.
 Taught by their Nurfs, little Children get
 This Saying, sooner than their Alphabet.
 What Care a Father takes to teach his Son,
 With ill-tim'd Industry, to be undone !
 Leave him to Nature, and you'll quickly find
 The tender Cock'ril takes just after Kind :
 The forward Youth will without driving go,
 And learn t'out-shoot you in your proper Bow,
 As much as *Ajax* his own Sire excell'd,
 And was the Brawnier Blockhead in the Field.
 Let Nature in the Boy but stronger grow,
 And all the Father soon it self will show :
 When first the Down appears upon his Chin,
 For a small Sum he swears through thick and thin ;
 At *Ceres'* Altar vents his Perjury,
 And blasts her Holy Image with a Lye :
 If a Rich Wife he Marries, in her Bed
 She's found, by Dagger, or by Poison, Dead :
 While Merchants make long Voyages by Sea,
 To get Estates he cuts a shorter way.
 In mighty Mischiefs little Labour lies :
 I never Counsell'd this, the Father cries.
 But still, base Man, he Copy'd this from thee ;
 Thine was the prime, original Villany.
 For he who covets Gain to such Excess,
 Does by dumb Signs himself as much express,

As

As if in Words at length he show'd his Mind :
 Thy bad Example made him Sin by Kind.
 But who can Youth, let loose to Vice, restrain?
 When once the hard-mouth'd Horse has got the Rein,
 He's past thy Pow'r to stop; Young *Phaeton*,
 By the wild Courses of his Fancy drawn,
 From East to North, irregularly hurl'd,
 First set on fire himself, and then the World.

Astrologers assure long Life, you say?
 Your Son can tell you better much than they,
 Your Son and Heir, whose Hopes your Life delay.
 Poison will work against the Stars : beware ;
 For ev'ry Meal an Antidote prepare :
 And let *Archigenes* some Cordial bring
 Fit for a wealthy Father, or a King.

What Sight more pleasant, in his Publick Shows,
 Did ever Prætor on the Stage expose,
 Than are such *Men* as ev'ry Day we see,
 Whose chief Mishap, and only Misery
 Is to be over-stock'd with ready Coin,
 Which now they bring to watchful *Castor's* Shrine;
 Since *Mars*, whom we the great Revenger call,
 Lost his own Helmet, and was stript of all.
 'Tis time dull Theatres we shou'd forsake,
 When busy Men much more Diversion make.
 The Tumblers Gambols some Delight afford,
 No less the nimble Cap'rer on the Cord ;
 But these are still insipid Stuff to thee,
 Coop'd in a Ship, and toss'd upon the Sea.

25 Not that the Shrine was secur'd by the care of the God *Castor*, for *Juvenal* knew their Gods cou'd have no such thing as Care; but it was lin'd with a strong Guard of Soldiers, who

had an Eye to their God as well as their Monies, lest he should be stoln, or unrigged, as *Mars* was. Our Poet calls him watchful *Castor* jeeringly.

Base

Base Wretch, expos'd by thy own covetous Mind
 To the deaf Mercy of the Waves and Wind.
 The Dancer on the Rope, with doubtful tread,
 Gets wherewithal to cloath and buy him Bread,
 Nor covets more than Hunger to prevent ;
 But nothing less than Millions thee content :
 What Shipwrecks and dead Bodies choak the Sea ;
 The num'rous Fools that were betray'd by thee !
 For at the charming Call of pow'rful Gain,
 Whole Fleets equipt appear upon the Main,
 And spight of ²⁶ *Libyan* and ²⁶ *Carpathian* Gale,
 Beyond the limits of known Earth they sail.
 A Labour worth the while, at last to brag
 (When safe return'd, and with a strutting Bag)
 What Finny Sea-Gods thou hast had in view,
 More than our lying Poets ever knew.
 What several Madnesses in Men appear !
Orestes ²⁷ runs from fancy'd Furies here ;
Ajax ²⁸ belabours there an harmless Ox,
 And thinks that *Agamemnon* feels the Knocks.
 Nor is indeed that Man less Mad than these,
 Who Freights a Ship to venture on the Seas ;
 With one frail interposing Plank to save
 From certain Death, roll'd on by ev'ry Wave:

²⁶ *Libyan and Carpathian Gale*. The first a South-West, the latter, as we term it at Sea, a strong *Levant*.

²⁷ *Orestes*, said to be haunted by Furies, for killing his Mother *Clytemnestra*, the Wife of *Agamemnon*.

²⁸ *Ajax*, the Son of *Telamon*, who ran Mad, because *Agamemnon* gave the *Atromis* of

Achilles from him to *Ulysses*. But the mistaking *Agamemnon*, or his Brother *Menelaus*, for Oxen, or Oxen for them, was not so gross ; for they were both famously horn'd : And if Report says true, *Ajax* need not have spar'd *Ulysses*, since *Penelope* knew which of her Suitors cou'd shoot best in her Husband's Bow,

Yet

Yet Silver makes him all this Toil embrace,
 Silver with *Titles* stamp'd, and a dull *Monarch's* Face.
 When gath'ring Clouds o'er-shadow all the Skies,
 And shoot quick Lightnings, Weigh, my Boys, he cries:
 A Summer's Thunder, soon it will be past!
 Yet, hardy Fool, this Night may prove thy last;
 When thou (thy Ship o'er-whelm'd with Waves) shalt be
 Forc'd to plunge naked in the raging Sea;
 Thy Teeth hard press'd, a Purse full of dear Gold,
 The last Remains of all thy Treasure hold.

Thus he —

Whose sacred Hunger, all the Stores that lie
 In Yellow ²⁹ *Tagus* cou'd not satisfy;
 Does now in tatter'd Cloaths at some Lane's end
 A painted Storm for Charity extend.

With Care and Trouble great Estates we gain;
 When got, we keep 'em with more Care and Pain.
 Rich ³⁰ *Licinus* his Servants ready stand,
 Each with a Water-Bucket in his Hand,
 Keeping a Guard, for fear of Fire, all Night;
 Yet *Licinus* is always in a Fright.
 His curious Statues, Amber-Works, and Plate,
 Still fresh encreasing Pangs of Mind create.
 The ³¹ naked *Cynick's* Jar ne'er flames; if broken
 'Tis quickly fodder'd, or a new bespoken.

When *Alexander* first beheld the Face
 Of the great *Cynick*, in that narrow space;

²⁹ *Tagus*, a River in Spain, said to be full of Gold Sand. This *Tagus* has lost its good Qualities time out of Mind, or the Spaniard has Coin'd it dry; for now they fetch their Gold from the *Indies*, and then other Nations fetch it from

them.

³⁰ Some noted rich Man in Rome.

³¹ Naked *Cynick*: *Diogenes*, a snarling Dog-Philosopher (for there have been Dog-Philosophers, as well as Poets in Doggrel.)

Hia

His own Condition thus he did lament :
 How much more happy thou, that art content
 To live within this little Hole, than I
 Who after Empire, that vain Quarry, fly ;
 Grapling with Dangers wherefoe'er I roam,
 While thou hast all the Conquer'd World at home.

Fortune a Goddess is to Fools alone,
 The Wise are always Masters of their own.
 If any ask me what wou'd satisfy
 To make Life easy, thus I wou'd reply :
 As much as keeps out Hunger, Thirst, and Cold,
 Or what contented ³² *Socrates* of old :
 As much as made wise *Epicurus* blest,
 Who in small Gardens spacious Realms possesse ;
 This is what Nature's Wants may well suffice :
 He that wou'd more, is covetous, not wise.
 But since among Mankind so few there are
 Who will conform to Philosophick Fare ;
 Thus much I will indulge thee for thy Ease,
 And mingle something of our Times to please :
 Therefore enjoy a plentiful Estate,
 As much as will a Knight of *Rome* create
 By ³³ *Roscian* Law : And if that will not do,
 Double, and take as much as will make Two :
 Nay, Three, to satisfy the last Desire :
 But if to more than this thou dost aspire ;

³² *Socrates* and *Epicurus*, two
 wise Philosophers, contented
 with the bare Necessaries of
 Life : The first of these was
 esteem'd the best Moral Phi-
 losopher, the latter the best
 Natural.

³³ *Roscian* Law ; so call'd
 from *Roscius* *Otho* Tribune of

the People, who made a Law,
 That none shou'd sit in the
 14 first Seats of the Theatre,
 unless they were worth 400
Sestertiums, per Annum, that
 is, above 3000 l. of our Mo-
 nies, and these were esteem'd
 Noblemen, *ipse facto*.

Believe

Believe me, all the Riches of the East,
 The Wealth of *Cræsus* cannot make thee blest;
 The Treasure ³⁴*Claudius* to *Narcissus* gave,
 Wou'd make thee, *Claudius* like, an errant Slave;
 Who to obey his mighty Minion's Will,
 Did his lov'd Empress *Messalina* kill.

³⁴ *Claudius* the fifth *Cæsar*, | *Julius* and *Augustus*, and most
 who had no better Luck in | of the Great Men in Histo-
 a Wife than his Predecessors, | ry,



JUVENAL.



6.76.

P. 217.



JUVENAL.

THE

FIFTEENTH SATYR.

 By Mr. T A T E.

The ARGUMENT.

In this Satyr, against the Superstition and Cruelty of the Egyptians, 'tis probable our Author had his Old Friend Crispinus (who was of that Country) in his Eye; and to whom he had paid his Respects more than once before. The Scene is now remov'd from Rome, which shews our Author a profest Enemy of Vice wheresoever he meets with it. But if by the Change of Place, his Subject and Performance in this Satyr, be (as some think) more Barren than in his others (the People being obscure and mean Rabble, whose Barbarous Fact he relates) we find in it however, Sprinklings of the same Moral Sentiments and Reflections that Adorn the rest.

L

How

HOW *Egypt*, mad with Superstition grown,
 Makes Gods of Monsters, but too well is known:
 One Sect Devotion to Nile's ¹ *Serpent* pays;
 Others to ² *Ibis*, that on Serpents preys.
 Where, ³ *Thebes*, thy Hundred Gates lye unrepair'd,
 And where maim'd ⁴ *Memnon's* Magick Harp is heard,
 Where these are Mouldring, let the Sots combine
 With pious Care a *Monkey* to enshrine!
 Fish-Gods you'll meet with Fins and Scales o'ergrown;
Diana's Dogs ador'd in ev'ry Town,
 Her Dogs have Temples, but the Goddess none!
 'Tis Mortal Sin an Onion to devour,
 Each Clove of Garlick is a sacred Pow'r.
 Religious Nations sure, and blest Abodes,
 Where ev'ry Orchard is o'er-run with Gods!
 To Kill, is Murder, Sacrilege to Eat
 A Kid or Lamb-----Man's Flesh is lawful Meat!
 Of such a Practice when ⁵ *Ulysses* told,
 What think you? Cou'd *Alcinous's* Guests with-hold

¹ The Crocodile.

² A sort of Bird in those Parts, that is a great Destroyer of Serpents.

³ *Thebes* in *Bœotia* had seven Gates, this in *Egypt* an hundred, and therefore call'd *Hecatompylus*.

⁴ This *Colossus*, or Marble Statue of *Memnon*, held a Harp in its Hand, which utter'd Musical Sounds, when struck by the Beams of the rising Sun; which *Strabo* tells us, that he both saw and heard, but confesses he is not able to

assign the Cause. He adds, that one half of this Statue was fall'n in an Earthquake; from which Mutilation and Continuance of the strange Sounds (suppos'd to proceed from Magick) our Author says, *Dimidio magica resonant ubi Memnone chorda.*

⁵ *Homer* introduces *Ulysses* Shipwreck'd at the Island *Cer-cyra*, and Treated by *Alcinous*, who there Reign'd King of the *Phæacis*; at whose Table he recited the following Passages.

From

From Scorn or Rage? *Shall we* (cries one) *permit*
This Lewd Romancer, and his Bantring Wit?
Nor on Charibdis' Rock beat out his Brains,
Or send him to the Cyclops whom he feigns.
Of Scylla's Dogs, and stranger Flams than these,
Cyane's 6 Rocks that jussle in the Seas,
Of Winds in Bags (for Mirth sake) let him tell,
And of his Mates turn'd Swine by Crice's Spell,
But Men to eat Men, Human Faith surpasses:
This Trav'ler takes us Islanders for Asses.
 Thus the incred'lous *Pheac* (having yet
 Drank but one Round) reply'd in sober Fret.
 Nor without Reason truly, since the Board
 (For Proof o'th' Fact) had but *Ulysses'* Word.
 What I relate's more strange, and ev'n exceeds
 All Registers of Purple Tyrants Deeds:
 Portentous Mischiefs they but singly Act,
 A Multitude conspir'd to this more horrid Fact.
 Prepare, I say, to hear of such a Crime
 As Tragick Poets, since the Birth of Time,
 Ne'er feign'd, a thronging Audience to amaze;
 But true, and perpetrated in our Days.

Ombus and *Tentyr*, Neighb'ring Towns, of late
 Broke into Outrage of deep-fester'd Hate.
 A Grutch in both, time out of mind, begun,
 And mutually bequeath'd from Sire to Son.
 Religious Spight and pious Spleen bred first
 This Quarrel, which so long the *Bigots* nurs'd.
 Each calls the other's God a senseless Stock,
 His own, Divine; tho' from the self-same Block
 One Carver fram'd then, differing but in Shape,
 A Serpent this resembling, that an Ape.

⁶ The *Symplegades*, two Rocks | from each other, seem to strike
 in the Mouth of the *Bosphorus*, | upon one another, as the Sai-
 which being at like distance | lors pass by them.

The *Tentyrites* to execute their Crime
 Think none so proper, as a sacred Time:
 Which call'd the *Ombites* forth to publick Rites,
 Sev'n Days they spent in Feasts, sev'n sleepless Nights.
 (For Scoundrel as these wretched *Ombites* be,
Canopus 7 they exceed in Luxury)
 Them rev'ling thus the *Tentyrites* invade,
 By giddy Heads and staggr'ing Legs betray'd:
 Strange odds! where Crop-sick Drunkards must engage
 A hungry Foe, and arm'd with sober Rage.

At first both Parties in Reproaches jar,
 And make their Tongues the Trumpets of the War.
 Words break no Bones, and in a railing Fray,
 Women and Priests can be as stout as they.
 Words serve but to enflame our warlike Lifts:
 Who wanting Weapons clutch their horny Fists:
 Yet thus make shift t' exchange such furious Blows,
 Scarce one escapes with more than half a Nose.
 Some stand their ground with half their Visage gone,
 But with the Remnant of a Face fight on.
 Such transform'd *Spectacles* of *Horror* grow,
 That not a *Mother* her own *Son* wou'd know.
 One Eye, remaining, for the other spies,
 Which now on Earth a trampled Gelly lies.
 Yet hitherto both Parties think the Fray
 But Mockery of War, meer Children's Play:
 Tho' traversing, with Streams of Blood they meet,
 They tread no Carcase yet beneath their Feet:
 And Scandal think't to have none slain out-right
 Between two Hosts that for Religion fight.

This whets their Rage to search for Stones, as large
 As they cou'd lift, or with both Hands discharge:
 Not (altogether) of a size, if match'd
 With those which *Ajax* once, or *Turnus* snatch'd

7 A City in Egypt, infamous for Riots and Debauchery.

5

For

For their Defence, or by *Tydidēs* thrown,
 That brusht *Æneas'* Crest, and struck him down,
 Of weight wou'd make two Men strein hard to raise,
 Such Men as liv'd in honest ⁸ *Homer's* Days:
 Whom Giants yet to us we must allow,
 Dwindled into a Race of *Pigmies* now;
 The Mirth and Scorn of Gods that see us fight,
 Such little Wasps, and yet so full of Spight:
 For Bulk meer Insects, yet in Mischief strong,
 And, spent so ill, our short Life's much too long!

Fresh Forces now of *Tentyrites*, from Town,
 With Swords and Darts, to aid their Friends, come down.
 Who with fleet Arrows levell'd from afar,
 Ere they themselves approach'd, secure the War.
 Hard set before, what cou'd the *Ombites* do?
 They fly; their pressing Foes as fast pursue.
 An *Ombite* Wretch (by headlong haste betray'd,
 And falling down i'th' Rout) is Pris'ner made:
 Whose Flesh torn off by Lumps, the rav'nous Foe
 In Morfels cut, to make it farther go;
 His Bones clean pick'd, his very Bones they gnaw;
 No Stomach's baulkt, because the Corps is raw.
 'T had been lost time to dress him---keen Desire
 Supplies the want of Kettle, Spit, and Fire.
 (*Promethēus'* Ghost is sure o'er-joy'd to see
 His Heav'n-stol'n Fire from such Disaster free:
 Nor seems the sparkling Element less pleas'd than he.
 The Guests are found too num'rous for the Treat,
 But all, it seems, who had the luck to eat,
 Swear they ne'er tasted more delicious Meat.
 They swear, and such good Palates you shou'd trust;
 Who doubts the Relish of the first free Gust?

2
3
3
3

⁸ Alluding to that of *Homer* in the *Iliad*. Ὅς δὲ δὴν ἀνδρῶν
 ὁμοίον, ὅτε νῦν βροτὶ ἐσσι.

Since one who had i'th' Rear excluded been,
 And cou'd not for a Taste o'th' Flesh come in,
 Licks the soil'd Earth, which he thinks full as good;
 While reeking with a mangled *Ombis's* Blood.

The 9 *Vascons* once with Man's Flesh (as 'tis said)
 Kept Life and Soul together ----- grant they did,
 Their Case was diff'rent; with long Siege distress'd,
 And all Extremities of War oppress'd.
 (For Miserable to the last Degree,
 Th' Excuse of such a Practice ought to be.)
 With Creatures, Vermin, Herbs or Weeds sustain'd,
 While Creatures, Vermin, Herbs, or Weeds remain'd
 'Till to such meagre Spectacles reduc'd;
 As ev'n Compassion in the Foe produc'd:
 Acquitted by the *Muses* of the Dead,
 And Ghosts of Carcasses on which they fed.
 By 10 *Zeno's* Doctrine we are taught, 'tis true,
 For Life's support no harmless thing to do.
 But *Zeno* never to the *Vascons* read;
 ('Tis since their Days that Civil Arts have spread:
 'Twas lately *British* Lawyers, from the *Gaul*,
 Learnt to *Harangue*, and Eloquently Bawl.
Thulè hopes next t'improve her Northern Style,
 And Plant (where yet no Spring did ever smile)
 With Flow'rs of Rhetorick her frozen Isle.)
 That brave the *Vascons* were, we must confess,
 Who Fortitude preserv'd in such distress,
 Yet not the Brightest their Example shines,
 Eclips'd by the more Noble 11 *Saguntines*;

9 In the Town *Caligolis*, be-
 sieg'd by *Metellus*.

10 The Principal of the
Stoicks.

11 The Confederates of *Rome*,
 who being besieg'd by *Hanni-
 bal* for eight Months, and ha-

ving suffer'd all Extremities,
 at last erected one great Pile,
 in which they burnt themselves
 with their Dead, as also all
 their Goods, to leave the Ene-
 my no Plunder.

Who

Who both the Foe, and Famine to beguile,
For Dead and Living rais'd one common Pile.

Meotis first did Impious Rites devise,
Of treating Gods with Human Sacrifice:
But *salvage Egypt's* Cruelty exceeds
The ¹² *Scythian* Shrine, where, tho' the Captive bleeds,
Secure of Burial when his Life is fled,
The murd'ring Knife's thrown by, when once the Victim's
dead.

Did Famine to this monstrous Fact compel,
Or did the Miscreants try this Conj'ring Spell,
In time of Drought to make the Nile to swell?
Amongst the rugged *Cimbrians*, or the Race
Of *Gauls* or fiercer *Tartars*, can you trace
An Outrage of Revenge like this, pursu'd
By an effeminate Scoundrel Multitude?
Whose utmost Daring is to cross the Nile
In painted Boats, to fright the Crocodile.
Can Men, or more resenting Gods, invent,
Or Hell inflict proportion'd Punishment
On Varlets, who cou'd treat Revenge and Spight
With such a Feast, as Famine's self wou'd fright?

}

Compassion proper to Mankind appears,
Which Nature witness'd when she lent us Tears:
Of tender Sentiments we only give
Those Proofs: To weep is our Prerogative;
To shew, by pitying Looks, and melting Eyes,
How with a suffer'ing Friend we sympathize!
Nay, Tears will ev'n from a wrong'd Orphan slide,
When his false Guardian at the Bar is try'd:
So tender, so unwilling to accuse,
So oft the Roses on his Cheek bedews,

¹² The Temple of *Diana Taurica*, where they sacrific'd Strangers.

So soft his Tresses, fill'd with trickling Pearl,
 You'd doubt his Sex, and take him for a Girl.
 B'Impulse of Nature (though to us unknown
 The Party be) we make the Loss our own;
 And Tears steal from our Eyes, when in the Street
 With some betrothed Virgin's Hearse we meet;
 Or Infant's Fun'ral, from the cheated Womb
 Convey'd to Earth, and cradled in a Tomb.
 Who can all sense of others Ills escape,
 Is but a Brute at best in human Shape.
 This nat'ral Piety did first refine
 Our Wit, and rais'd our Thoughts to things Divine:
 This proves our Spirit of the Gods Descent,
 While that of Beasts is prone and downward bent.
 To them but Earth-born Life they did dispence;
 To us, for mutual Aid, Coelestial Sense.
 From stragling Mountaineers, for publick Good
 To Rank in Tribes, and quit the salvage Wood.
 Houses to build, and them contiguous make,
 For cheerful Neighbourhood and Safety's sake.
 In War, a Common Standard to erect,
 A wounded Friend in Battel to protect;
 The Summons take of the same Trumpet's Call
 To sally from one Port, or Man one publick Wall.
 But Serpents now more Amity maintain!
 From Spotted Skins the Leopard does refrain:
 No weaker Lion's by a stronger slain:
 Nor, from his Larger Tusks, the Forest Boar
 Commission takes his Brother-Swine to gore:
 Tyger with Tyger, Bear with Bear you'll find
 In Leagues Offensive and Defensive join'd.
 But lawless Man the Anvil dares profane,
 And forg'd that Steel by which a Man is slain!
 Which Earth, at first, for Plow-shares did afford,
 Nor yet the Smith had learnt to form a Sword.

An

An impious Crew we have beheld, whose Rage
 Their En'mies very Life cou'd not assuage,
 Unless they Banquet on the Wretch they slew,
 Devour the Corps, and like the Blood they drew!
 What think you wou'd *Pythagoras* have said
 Of such a Feast, or to what Desert fled?
 Who Flesh of Animals refus'd to eat,
 Nor held all sorts of Pulse for lawful Meat.



L 5

JUVE-



J U V E N A L.

THE

SIXTEENTH SATYR.

By Mr. D R Y D E N.

The ARGUMENT.

The Poet in this Satyr, proves, that the Condition of a Soldier is much better than that of a Country Man: First, because a Country Man, however affronted, provoked, and struck himself, dares not strike a Soldier; who is only to be judged by a Court-Martial: And by the Law of Camillus, which obliges him not to quarrel without the Trenches, he is also assur'd to have a speedy hearing, and quick dispatch: Whereas, the Townsman, or Peasant, is delay'd in his Suit by frivolous Pretences, and not sure of Justice when he is heard in the Court. The Soldier is also privileg'd to make a Will, and to give away his Estate, which he got in War, to whom he pleases, without consideration of Parentage, or Relations; which is deny'd to all other Romans. This Satyr was written by Juvenal, when he was a Commander in Ægypt: 'Tis certainly his, tho'
I think



S.16.

P.226.

*I think it not finish'd. And if it be well observ'd,
you will find he intended an Invektive against a
Standing Army.*

WHAT vast Prerogatives, my *Gallas*, are
Accruing to the mighty Man of War?
For, if into a lucky Camp I light,
Tho' raw in Arms, and yet afraid to Fight,
Besfriend me, my good Stars, and all goes right.
One happy Hour is to a Soldier better,
Than Mother ¹ *Juno's* Recommending Letter,
Or *Venus*, when to *Mars* she wou'd prefer
My Suit, and own the Kindness done to Her.

See what our common Privileges are:
As, first, no sawcy Citizen shall dare
To strike a Soldier, nor when struck, resent
The Wrong, for fear of farther Punishment:
Not tho' his Teeth are beaten out, his Eyes
Hang by a string, in Bumps his Forehead rise,
Shall he presume to mention his Disgrace,
Or beg amends for his demolish'd Face.
A Booted Judge shall sit to try his Cause,
Not by the Statute, but by Martial Laws;
Which old ² *Camillus* order'd, to confine
The Brawls of Soldiers to the Trench and Line:
A wise Provision; and from thence 'tis clear,
That Officers a Soldier's Cause shou'd hear:
And taking Cognizance of Wrongs receiv'd,
An honest Man may hope to be reliev'd.

¹ *Juno* was Mother to *Mars*
the God of War: *Venus* was
His Mistress.

² *Camillus* (who being first
banish'd, by his ungrateful
Country-men the *Romans*, af-
terwards return'd, and freed

them from the *Gauls*.) made
a Law, which prohibited the
Soldiers from Quarrelling
without the Camp, lest upon
that Presence they might hap-
pen to be absent, when they
ought to be on Duty.

So

So far 'tis well: But with a gen'ral Cry,
 The Regiment will rise in Mutiny,
 The Freedom of their Fellow-Rogue demand,
 And, if refus'd, will threaten to Disband.
 Withdraw thy Action, and depart in Peace;
 The Remedy is worse than the Disease:
 This Cause is worthy 3 him, who in the Hall
 Wou'd for his Fee, and for his Client, bawl;
 But wou'dst thou, Friend, who hast two Legs alone,
 (Which, Heav'n be prais'd, thou yet may'st call thy own,)
 Wou'dst thou to run the Gantlet these expose
 To a whole Company of 4 Hob-nail'd Shoes?
 Sure the Good-breeding of wise Citizens
 Shou'd teach 'em more Good-nature to their Shins.

Besides, whom canst thou think so much thy Friend,
 Who dares appear thy Business to defend?
 Dry up thy Tears, and pocket up th'Abuse,
 Nor put thy Friend to make a bad Excuse:
 The Judge cries out, Your Evidence produce.
 Will he, who saw the Soldier's Mutton-Fist,
 And saw thee maul'd, appear within the List,
 To witness Truth? When I see one so brave,
 The Dead, think I, are risen from the Grave;
 And with their long Spade Beards, and matted Hair,
 Our honest Ancestors are come to take the Air.
 Against a Clown, with more Security,
 A Witness may be brought to swear a Lye,
 Than, tho' his Evidence be full and fair,
 To vouch a Truth against a Man of War.

3 This Cause is worthy him,
 &c. the Poet names a *Mod-
 est* Lawyer whom he calls
Vagellius: who was so impu-
 dent that he would plead any
 Cause, right or wrong, with-

out Shame or Fear.

4 Hob-nail'd Shoes. The Ro-
 man Soldiers wore Plates of
 Iron under their Shoes, or
 stuck them with Nails; as
 Country Men do now.

More

More Benefits remain, and claim'd as Rights,
Which are a standing Army's Perquisites.
If any Rogue vexatious Suits advance
Against me for my known Inheritance,
Enter by Violence my Fruitful Grounds,
Or take the sacred Land-Mark from my Bounds,
Those Bounds, which with Possession and with Pray'r,
And offer'd Cakes, have been my annual Care :
Or if my Debtors do not keep their Day,
Deny their Hands, and then refuse to pay;
I must with Patience all the Terms attend,
Among the common Causes that depend,
'Till mine is call'd; and that long look'd-for Day
Is still encumber'd with some new Delay :
Perhaps ⁶ the Cloth of State is only spread,
Some of the *Quorum* may be sick a-bed ;
That Judge is hot, and doffs his Gown, while this
O'er Night was bowfie, and goes out to piss :
So many Rubs appear, the time is gone
For hearing, and the tedious Suit goes on:
But Buff and Belt-Men never know these Cares,
No Time, nor Trick of Law, their Action Bars:
Their Cause they to an easier Issue put;
They will be heard, or they lug out, and cut.
Another Branch of their Revenue still
Remains, beyond their boundless Right to kill,
Their ⁷ Father yet alive, impow'r'd to make a Will.

For,

⁵ Land-Marks were used by the *Romans*, almost in the same manner as now: And as we go once a Year in Procession, about the Bounds of Parishes, and renew them, so they offer'd Cakes upon the Stone, or Land-Mark.

⁶ The Courts of Judicature

were hung, and spread, as with us; but spread only before the Hundred Judges were to sit, and judge Publick Causes, which were called by *Lot*.

⁷ The *Roman* Soldiers had the Privilege of making a Will, in their Father's Lifetime,

For, what their Prowess gain'd, the Law declares
 Is to themselves alone, and to their Heirs:
 No Share of that goes back to the Begotter,
 But if the Son fights well, and plunders better,
 Like stout *Coranus*, his old shaking Sire
 Does a Remembrance in his Will desire:
 Inquisitive of Fights, and longs in vain
 To find him in the Number of the Slain:
 But still he lives, and rising by the War,
 Enjoys his Gains, and has enough to spare:
 For 'tis a Noble General's prudent Part
 To cherish Valour, and reward Desert:
 Let him be dawl'd with Lace, live high, and Whore;
 Sometimes be Lowlie, but be never Poor.

time, of what they had purchas'd in the Wars, as being no part of their Patrimony: By this Will they had Power of excluding their own Parents, and giving the Estate, so gotten, to whom they pleas'd: Therefore, says the Poet, *Coranus*, (a Soldier Contemporary with *Juvenal*, who had rais'd his Fortune by the Wars) was courted by his own Father to make him his Heir.



THE



PERSIUS.

P. 231.

247. 10. 9. 11. 12.

THE
SATYRS

OF

Aulus Persius Flaccus.

Made *English*

By Mr. D R Y D E N.

*Sapius in Libro memoratur Persius uno,
Quam levis in tota Marsus Amazonide.*

Mart.

L O N D O N :

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T O
Mr. D R Y D E N,
 O N H I S
 Translation of *P E R S I U S*.

As when of Old Heroick Story tells
 Of Knights imprison'd long by Magick Spells,
 Till future Time the destin'd Hero send,
 By whom the dire Enchantment is to end:
 Such seems this Work, and so reserv'd for Thee,
 Thou great Revealer of dark Poesie.

Those sullen Clouds, which have for Ages past,
 O'er Persius's too-long-suff'ring Muse been cast,
 Disperse, and fly before thy sacred Pen,
 And, in their room, bright Tracks of Light are seen.
 Sure Phœbus' self thy swelling Breast inspires,
 The God of Musick, and Poetick Fires:
 Else, whence proceeds this great Surprise of Light!
 How dawns this Day, forth from the Womb of Night!

Our Wonder, now, does our past Folly show,
 Vainly Contemning what we did not know:
 So, Unbelievers impiously despise
 The Sacred Oracles, in Mysteries.

Persius

TO MR. DRYDEN.

Perſius, before, in ſmall Eſteem was had,
Unleſs, what to Antiquity is paid;
But like Apocrypha, with Scruple read,
(So far, our Ignorance, our Faith miſ-led).
'Till you, Apollo's darling Prieſt, thought fit
To place it in the Poet's Sacred Writ.

As Coin, which bears ſome awful Monarch's Face,
For more than its inſtrinfick Worth will paſs:
So your bright Image, which we here behold,
Adds Worth to Worth, and dignifies the Gold.
To you, we, all this following Treafure owe,
This Hippocrene, which from a Rock did flow.

Old Stoick Virtue, clad in rugged Lines,
Polish'd by you, in Modern Brilliant ſhines:
And as before, for Perſius, our Eſteem
To his Antiquity was paid, not him:
So now, whatever Praise from us is due,
Belongs not to Old Perſius, but the New.
For ſtill Obſcure, to us no Light he gives;
Dead in himſelf, in You alone he lives.

So, ſtubborn Flints their inward Heat conceal,
'Till Art and Force th'unwilling Sparks reveal;
But thro' your Skill, from theſe ſmall Seeds of Fire,
Bright Flames ariſe, which never can Expire.

Will. Congreve.



P E R S I U S.

T H E

F I R S T S A T Y R.

By Mr. D R Y D E N.

Argument of the *Prologue* to the First Satyr.

The Design of the Author was to conceal his Name and Quality. He lived in the dangerous Times of the Tyrant Nero; and aims particularly at Him, in most of his Satyrs. For which Reason, though he was a Roman Knight, and of a plentiful Fortune, he won'd appear in this Prologue but a Beggardly Poet, who writes for Bread. After this, he breaks into the Business of the First Satyr; which is, chiefly to decry the Poetry then in Fashion; and the Impudence of those, who were endeavouring to pass their Stuff upon the World.

P R O.

P R O L O G U E

To the First SATYR.

I Never did on cleft ¹ *Parnassus* dream,
 Nor taste the sacred *Heliconian* Stream;
 Nor can remember when my Brain inspir'd,
 Was, by the Muses, into Madness fir'd.
 My share in pale ² *Pyrene* I resign;
 And claim no part in all the mighty Nine.
 Statues ³, with winding Ivy crown'd, belong
 To nobler Poets, for a nobler Song:
 Heedless of Verse, and hopeless of the Crown,
 Scarce half a Wit, and more than half a Clown,
 Before the ⁴ Shrine I lay my rugged Numbers down.
 Who taught the Parrot Human Notes to try,
 Or with a Voice endu'd the chatt'ring Pyc?
 'Twas witty Want, fierce Hunger to appease:
 Want taught their Masters, and their Masters these.
 Let Gain, that gilded Bait, be hung on high,
 The hungry Witlings have it in their Eye:
 Pyes, Crows, and Daws, Poetick Presents bring:
 You say they squeak; but they will swear they sing.

¹ *Parnassus* and *Helicon* were Hills consecrated to the Muses; and the suppos'd Place of their Abode. *Parnassus* was forked on the top; and from *Helicon* ran a Stream, the Spring of which was call'd the Muses Well.

² *Pyrene*, a Fountain in Co-

rinth; Consecrated also to the Muses.

³ The Statues of the Poets were Crown'd with Ivy about their Brows.

⁴ Before the Shrine; that is, before the Shrine of *Apollo*, in his Temple at *Rome*, call'd the *Palatine*.

Argu



P. S. I.

P. 237.

Argument of the First Satyr.

I need not repeat, that the chief Aim of the Author is against bad Poets, in this Satyr. But I must add, that he includes also bad Orators, who began at that Time, (as Petronius in the beginning of his Book tells us,) to enervate Manly Eloquence, by Tropes and Figures, ill plac'd and worse apply'd. Amongst the Poets, Persius covertly strikes at Nero; some of whose Verses he recites with Scorn and Indignation. He also takes notice of the Noblemen and their abominable Poetry, who in the Luxury of their Fortune, set up for Wits and Judges. The Satyr is in Dialogue, betwixt the Author and his Friend or Monitor; who dissuades him from this dangerous Attempt of exposing Great Men. But Persius, who is of a free Spirit, and has not forgotten that Rome was once a Commonwealth, breaks through all those Difficulties, and boldly arraigns the false Judgment of the Age in which he lives. The Reader may observe that our Poet was a Stoick Philosopher; and that all his Moral Sentences, both here, and in all the rest of his Satyrs, are drawn from the Dogma's of that Sect.

The First SATYR. In Dialogue betwixt the Poet and his Friend or Monitor.

P E R S I U S.

HOW anxious are our Cares; and yet how vain
The bent of our Desires!

Friend. Thy Sp'cen contain:
For none will read thy Satyrs.

Persius.

Persius. This to me?

Friend. None; or what's next to none, but two or three.
'Tis hard, I grant.

Persius. 'Tis nothing; I can bear
That paltry Scriblers have the Publick Ear:
That this vast universal Fool, the Town,
Shou'd cry up *Labeo's* Stuff, and cry me down.
They damn themselves; nor will my Muse descend
To clap with such, who Fools and Knaves commend:
Their Smiles and Censures are to me the same:
I care not what they praise, or what they blame,
In full Assemblies let the Crowd prevail:
I weigh no Merit by the common Scale.
The Conscience is the Test of ev'ry Mind;
Seek not thy self, without thy self, to find.
But where's that *Roman*? ---- Somewhat I wou'd say,
But fear; --- Let Fear, for once, to Truth give way.
Truth lends the Stoick Courage: When I look
On Human Acts, and read in Nature's Book,
From the first Pastimes of our Infant Age,
To elder Cares, and Man's severer Page;
When stern as Tutors, and as Uncles hard,
We lash the Pupil, and defraud the Ward:
Then, then I say, ---- or wou'd say, if I durst ----
But thus provok'd, I must speak out, or burst.
Friend. Once more forbear.

Persius. I cannot rule my Spleen;
My Scorn rebels, and tickles me within.

First, to begin at home; our Authors write
In lonely Rooms, secur'd from publick sight;

x Nothing is remaining of *Atticus Labeo*, (so he is call'd by the Learned *Casaubon*.) Nor is he mention'd by any other Poet besides *Persius*: *Casaubon*, from an old Commentator on *Persius*, says, that he made a very foolish Translation of *Homer's Iliad*.

Whether in Prose, or Verse, 'tis all the same:
 The Prose is Fustian, and the Numbers lame.
 All Noise, and empty Pomp, a Storm of Words,
 Lab'ring with Sound, that little Sense affords.
 They ² Comb, and then they order ev'ry Hair:
 A Gown, or white, or scour'd to whiteness, wear:
 A Birth-day Jewel bobbing at their Ear.
 Next, gargle well their Throats, and thus prepar'd,
 They mount, a God's Name, to be seen and heard.
 From their high Scaffold; with a Trumpet Cheek:
 And ogling all their Audience ere they speak.
 The nauseous Nobles, ev'n the Chief of Rome,
 With gaping Mouths to these Rehearsals come,
 And pant with Pleasure, when some lusty Line
 The Marrow pierces, and invades the Chine.
 At open fulsom Bawdry they rejoice,
 And slimy Jest's applaud with broken Voice.
 Base Prostitute, thus dost thou gain thy Bread?
 Thus dost thou feed their Ears, and thus art fed?
 At his own filthy Stuff he grins and brays:
 And gives the Sign where he expects their Praise.
 Why have I Learn'd, say'st thou, if thus confin'd,
 I choke the Noble Vigour of my Mind;
 Know, my wild ³ Fig-Tree, which in Rocks is bred,
 Will split the Quarry, and shoot out the Head.
 Fine Fruits of Learning! Old ambitious Fool,
 Dar'st thou apply that Adage of the School;

² He describes a Poet preparing himself to Rehearse his Works in publick; which was commonly perform'd in *Angl.* A Room was hir'd or lent by some Friend; a Scaffold was rais'd, and a Pulpit plac'd for him, who was to hold forth; who borrow'd a

new Gown, or scour'd his old one; and adorn'd his Ears with Jewels, &c.

³ Trees of that kind grow wild in many parts of *Italy*, and make their way through Rocks: Sometimes splitting the Tomb-stones.

As

As if 'tis nothing worth that lies conceal'd:
 And *Science is not Science 'till Reveal'd?*
 Oh, but 'tis brave to be admir'd, to see
 The Crowd, with pointing Fingers, cry, That's he:
 That's he whose wondrous Poem is become
 A Lecture for the Noble Youth of *Rome!*
 Who, by their Fathers, is at Feasts Renown'd;
 And often quoted when the Bowls go round.
 Full gorg'd and flush'd, they wantonly rehearse;
 And add to Wine the Luxury of Verse.
 One, clad in Purple, not to lose his Time,
 Eats and recites some lamentable Rhime:
 Some senseless *Phillis*, in a broken Note,
 Snuffing at Nose, or croaking in his Throat:
 Then, graciously, the mellow Audience Nod:
 Is not th' Immortal Author made a God?
 Are not his *Manes* blest, such Praise to have?
 Lies not the Turf more lightly on his Grave?
 And Roses (while his loud Applause they sing,)
 Stand ready from his Sepulcher to spring?

All these, you cry, but light Objections are;
 Meer Malice, and you drive the Jest too far.
 For does there breathe a Man, who can reject
 A gen'ral Fame, and his own Lines neglect?
 In 4 Cedar Tablets worthy to appear,
 That need not Fish, or Frankincense to fear?

Thou, whom I make the adverse part to bear,
 Be answer'd thus: If I, by chance, succeed
 In what I write (and that's a chance indeed;)
 Know, I am not so stupid, or so hard,
 Not to feel Praise, or Fame's deserv'd Reward:

4 The *Romans* wrote on Cedar and Cypress Tables, in regard of the duration of the Wood: Ill Verses might justly be afraid of Frankincense; for the Papers in which they were Written, were fit for nothing but to wrap it up.

But

- But this I cannot grant, that thy Applause
Is my Work's ultimate, or only Cause.
Prudence can ne'er propose so mean a Prize;
For mark what Vanity within it lies.
Like *Labeo's* Iliads; in whose Verse is found
Nothing but trifling Care, and empty Sound:
Such little Elegies as Nobles write,
Who wou'd be Poets, in *Apollo's* spight.
Them and their woful Works the Muse defies:
Products of Citron Beds, and Golden Canopies.
To give thee all thy due, thou hast the Heart
To make a Supper, with a fine Dessert;
And to thy thread-bare Friend, a cast old Sute impart.

Thus brib'd, thou thus bespeak'st him, Tell me Friend,
(For I love Truth, nor can plain Speech offend,)
What says the World of me and of my Muse?

The Poor dare nothing tell but flatt'ring News:
But shall I speak? Thy Verse is wretched Rhime;
And all thy Labours are but loss of Time.
Thy strutting Belly swells, thy Paunch is high;
Thou Writ'st not, but thou Pissest Poetry.

All Authors, to their own Defects, are blind;
Hadst thou but, ⁶*Janus* like, a Face behind,
To see the People, what splay-Mouths they make;
To mark their Fingers, pointed at thy Back:
Their Tongues loll'd out, a foot beyond the pitch,
When most a-thirst, of an *Apulian* Bitch:

; Writings of Noblemen,
whose Bedsteads were of the
Wood of *Citron*.

⁶ *Janus* was the first King of
Italy; who refug'd *Saturn*,
when he was expell'd by his
Son *Jupiter* from *Crite*; (or as
we now call it *Candia*.) From

his Name, the first Month of
the Year is call'd *January*. He
was Pictur'd with two Faces,
one before, and one behind;
as regarding the time past, and
the future. Some of the My-
thologists think he was *Noah*,
for the Reason given above.

M

But

But Noble Scriblers are with Flatt'ry fed;
 For none dare find their Faults, who eat their Bread.
 To pass the Poets of Patrician Blood,
 What is't the common Reader takes for good?
 The Verse in fashion is, when Numbers flow,
 Soft without Sense, and without Spirit slow:
 So smooth and equal, that no sight can find
 The River, where the polish'd Piece was join'd.
 So even all, with such a steady View,
 As if he shut one Eye to level true.
 Whether the Vulgar Vice his Satyr stings,
 The People's Riots, or the Rage of Kings;
 The gentle Poet is alike in all;
 His Reader hopes no Rise, and fears no Fall.

Friend. Hourly we see, some raw pin-feather'd thing.
 Attempt to mount, and Fights and Heroes sing;
 Who for false quantities was whipt at School
 But t'other day, and breaking Grammar-Rule.
 Whose trivial Art was never try'd, above
 The bare description of a Native Grove:
 Who knows not how to praise the Country Store,
 The Feasts, the Baskets, nor the fatted Bear;
 Nor paint the flow'ry Fields, that paint themselves before.
 Where ⁷ *Romulus* was Bred, and *Quintius* Born,
 Whose shining Plough-share was in Furrows worn,
 Met by his trembling Wife, returning home,
 And Rustically joy'd, as Chief of *Rome*:

⁷ *Where Romulus, &c.* He speaks of the Country in the foregoing Verses; the Praises of which, are the most easy Theme for Poets; but which a bad Poet cannot naturally describe: Then he makes a

digression to *Romulus* the first King of *Rome*, who had a Rustical Education; and enlarges upon *Quintius Cincinnatus*, a Roman Senator, who was call'd from the Plough to be Dictator of *Rome*.

She

She wip'd the Sweat from the Dictator's Brow;
And o'er his Back his Robe did rudely throw;
The Lictors bore, in State, their Lord's triumphant Plough. }

Some love to hear the Fustian Poet roar;
And some on Antiquated Authors pore:
Rummage for Sense; and think those only good
Who labour most, and least are understood.
When thou shalt see the blear-ey'd Fathers teach:
Their Sons, this harsh and mouldy sort of Speech;
Or others new affected ways to try,
Of wanton Smoothness, Female Poetry;
One wou'd enquire from whence this monley Style
Did first our *Roman* Purity defile:
For our old Dorards cannot keep their Seat;
But leap and catch at all that's obsolete.

Others, by foolish Ostentation led,
When call'd before the Bar, to save their Head,
Bring trifling Tropes, instead of solid Sense:
And mind their Figures more than their Defence.
Are pleas'd to hear their thick-scall'd Judges cry
Well mov'd, oh finely said, and decently!
Theft (says th' Accuser) to thy Charge I lay,
O *Pedius*: What does gentle *Pedius* say?
Studious to please the Genius of the Times,
With 8 Periods, Points, and Tropes he flurs his Crimes:
" He Robb'd not, but he Borrow'd from the Poor;
" And took but with Intention to restore.
He lards with Flourishes his long Harangue;
'Tis fine, say'st thou; what, to be prais'd, and hang?
Effeminate *Roman*, shall such Stuff prevail
To tickle thee, and make thee wag thy Tail?

8 *With Periods, &c. Persius here* | place are meant for Rhetorical
names Antitheses, or seeming | Flourishes, as I think, with
Contradictions, which in this | *Cassianus*.

Say, shou'd a Shipwreck'd Sailor sing his Woe,
 'Wou'dst thou be mov'd to Pity, or bestow
 An Alms? What's more preposterous than to see
 A merry Beggar? Mirth in Misery?

Persius. He seems a Trap, for Charity, to lay:
 And cons by Night, his Lesson for the Day.

Friend. But to raw Numbers, and unfinish'd Verse,
 Sweet Sound is added now, to make it Terse:

" 'Tis tagg'd with Rhime, like *9 Bercynthian Atys*,
 " The mid part chimes with Art, which never flat is;
 " The Dolphin brave, that cut the liquid Wave,
 " Or he who in his Line, can chine the long-ribb'd *Appennine*.
Persius. All this is Dogrel stuff.

Friend. What if I bring
 A Nobler Verse? ¹⁰ *Arms and the Man* I sing.

Persius. Why Name you *Virgil* with such Fops as these?
 He's truly great; and must for ever please;
 Not fierce, but awful, is his Manly Page;
 Bold is his Strength, but sober is his Rage.

Friend. What Poems think you soft? and to be read
 With languishing Regards, and bending Head?

Persius. " ¹¹ Their crooked Horns the *Mimallonian* Crew
 " With Blasts inspir'd; and *Bassar* who slew
 " The scornful Calf, with Sword advanc'd on high,
 " Made from his Neck his haughty Head to fly.
 " And *Mamas*, when with Ivy-bridles bound,
 " She led the spotted *Lynx*, then *Evion* rung around;
 " *Evion* from Woods and Floods repairing Echo's Sound. }

⁹ *Bercynthian Atys*, or *At-*
ein, &c. Foolish Verses of *Nero*,
 which the Poet repeats; and
 which cannot be translated
 properly into *English*.

¹⁰ *Arms and the Man*, &c.
 The first Line of *Virgil's Æneid*,

¹¹ Their crooked Horns, &c.
 Other Verses of *Nero*, that
 were meer Bombast. I only
 note, That the Repetition of
 these and the former Verses of
Nero, might justly give the Poet
 a caution to conceal his Name.

Cou'd such rude Lines a *Roman* Mouth become,
Were any Manly Greatness left in *Rome*?

Menas ¹² and *Atys* in the Mouth were bred;
And never hatch'd within the lab'ring Head:
No Blood from bitten Nails, those Poems drew;
But churn'd, like Spittle, from the Lips they flew.

Friend. 'Tis Fustian all; 'tis execrably bad:
But if they will be Fools, must you be mad?
Your Satyrs, let me tell you, are too fierce;
The Great will never bear so blunt a Verse.
Their Doors are barr'd against a bitter flout:
Snarl, if you please, but you shall snarl without.
Expect such Pay as railing Rhimes deserve,
Y' are in a very hopeful way to starve.

Persius. Rather than so, uncensur'd let 'em be.
All; all is admirably well, for me.
My harmless Rhime shall 'scape the dire Disgrace
Of Common-shoars, and ev'ry Pissing-place,
Two ¹³ painted Serpents shall, on high, appear;
'Tis Holy Ground; you must not Urine here.
This shall be writ to fright the Fry away,
Who draw their little Bawbles, when they play.

¹⁴ Yet old *Lucilius* never fear'd the Times,
But lash'd the City, and dissected Crimes.
Mutius and *Lupus* both by Name he brought;
He mouth'd 'em, and betwixt his Grinders caught.

¹² *Menas* and *Atys*, Poems on the *Menades*, who were Priestesses of *Bacchus*; and of *Atys*, who made himself an Eunuch to attend on the Sacrifices of *Cybele*, call'd *Berecynthia* by the Poets; she was Mother of the Gods.

¹³ Two painted Serpents, &c.

Two Snakes twin'd with each other, were painted on the Walls, by the Ancients, to shew the Place was Holy.

¹⁴ Yet old *Lucilius*, &c. *Lucilius* wrote long before *Horace*; who imitates his manner of Satyr, but far excels him in the Design.

Unlike in Method, with conceal'd Design,
 Did crafty *Horace* his low Numbers join:
 And, with a sly insinuating Grace,
 Laugh'd at his Friend, and look'd him in the Face:
 Wou'd raise a Blush, where secret Vice he found;
 And tickle, while he gently prob'd the Wound.
 With seeming Innocence the Crowd beguill'd;
 But made the desperate Passes, when he smil'd.

Cou'd he do this, and is my Muse controll'd
 By servile Awe? Born free, and not be bold?
 At least, I'll dig a Hole within the Ground;
 And to the trusty Earth commit the Sound:
 The Reeds shall tell you what the Poet fears,
King 's Midas has a Snout, and Asses Ears.
 This mean Conceit, this darling Mystery,
 Which thou think'st nothing, Friend, thou shalt not buy,
 Nor will I change for all the flashy Wit,
 That flatt'ring *Labeo* in his *Iliads* writ,

¹⁶ Thou, if there be a Thou in this base Town,
 Who dares, with angry *Eupolis*, to frown;
 He, who, with bold *Cratinus*, is inspir'd
 With Zeal, and equal Indignation fir'd:
 Who, at enormous Villany, turns pale,
 And steers against it with a full-blown Sail,

¹⁵ *King Midas, &c.* The Story is vulgar, that *Midas* King of *Phrygia* was made Judge betwixt *Apollo* and *Pan*, who was the best Musician: He gave the Prize to *Pan*; and *Apollo* in revenge gave him Asses Ears. He wore his Hair long to hide them; but his Barber discovering them, and not daring to divulge the Secret, dug a hole in the Ground, and whisper'd into it: The place

was Marshy; and when the Reeds grew up, they repeated the Words which were spoken by the Barber. By *Midas* the Poet meant *Nero*.

¹⁶ *Eupolis* and *Cratinus*, as also *Aristophanes* mention'd afterwards, were all *Athenian* Poets; who wrote that sort of Comedy, which was call'd the old Comedy, where the People were Nam'd, who were Satiriz'd by those Authors.

Like

Like *Aristophanes*; let him but smile
 On this my honest Work, tho' writ in homely Style:
 And if two Lines or three in all the Vein
 Appear less drossie, read those Lines again.
 May they perform their Author's just Intent,
 Glow in thy Ears, and in thy Breast ferment.
 But, from the reading of my Book and me,
 Be far, ye Poes of Virtuous Poverty:
 Who ¹⁷ Fortune's Fault upon the Poor can throw;
 Point at the tatter'd Coat, and ragged Shoe:
 Lay Nature's Failings to their Charge, and jeer
 The dim weak Eye-sight, when the Mind is clear.
 When thou thy self, thus insolent in State,
 Art but, perhaps, some Country Magistrate;
 Whose Pow'r extends no farther than to speak
 Big on the Bench, and scanty Weights to break.

Him, also, for my Censor I disdain,
 Who thinks all Science, as all Virtue, vain;
 Who counts Geometry, and Numbers, Toys;
 And, ¹⁸ with his Foot, the sacred Dust destroys:
 Whose Pleasure is to see a Strumpet rear
 A Cynick's Beard, and hug him by the Hair.
 Such, all the Morning, to the Pleadings run;
 But when the Business of the Day is done,
 On Dice, and Drink, and Drabs, they spend their Afternoon. }

¹⁷ *Who Fortune's Faults, &c.*
 The People of Rome in the
 time of *Persius*, were apt to
 scorn the *Graecian* Philosophers,
 particularly the Cynicks and
 Stoicks, who were the poorest
 of them.

¹⁸ *And with his Foot, &c.*

Arithmetick and Geometry
 were Taught on Floors, which
 were strew'd with Dust or Sand;
 in which the Number and Dia-
 grams were made and drawn,
 which they might strike out
 again.



P E R S I U S

THE SECOND SATYR.

By Mr. D R Y D E N.

THE ARGUMENT.

This Satyr contains a most Grave and Philosophical Argument, concerning Prayers and Wishes. Undoubtedly it gave occasion to Juvenal's Tenth Satyr; and both of them had their Original from one of Plato's Dialogues, call'd the Second Alcibiades. Our Author has induc'd it with great Mastery of Art, by taking his Rise from the Birth-day of his Friend; on which occasions, Prayers were made, and Sacrifices offered by the Native. Persius commending the Purity of his Friend's Vows, descends to the Impious and Immoral Requests of others. The Satyr is divided into three Parts: The first is the Exordium to Macrinus, which the Poet confines within the compass of four Verses. The Second relates to the matter of the Prayers and Vows, and an enumeration



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ration of those things, wherein Men commonly sinn'd against right Reason, and offended in their Requests. The third Part consists in shewing the Repugnancies of those Prayers and Wishes, to those of other Men, and Inconsistencies with themselves. He shews the Original of these Vows, and sharply inveighs against them: And lastly, not only corrects the false Opinion of Mankind concerning them, but gives the true Doctrine of all Addresses made to Heaven; and how they may be made acceptable to the Powers above, in excellent Precepts; and more worthy of a Christian than a Heathen.

The SECOND SATYR.

Dedicated to his Friend Plotius Macrinus, on his Birth-Day.

LET this auspicious Morning be express
 With a white ¹ Stone, distinguish'd from the rest:
 White as thy Fame, and as thy Honour clear;
 And let new Joys attend, on thy new-added Year.
 Indulge thy Genius, and o'erflow thy Soul;
 'Till thy Wit sparkle, like the cheerful Bowl.
 Pray; for thy Pray'rs the Test of Heav'n will bear;
 Nor need'st thou take the Gods aside, to hear:

¹ *White Stone.* The Romans Stone which they had from the
 were us'd to mark their Fortu- Island *Creta*; and their Unfor-
 nate Days, or any thing that tunate with a Coal.
 luckily beset 'em, with a white

M 5

While

While others, ev'n the mighty Men of *Rome*,
 Big swell'd with Mischief, to the Temples come;
 And in low Murmurs, and with costly Smoke,
 Heav'n's Help, to prosper their black Vows, invoke.
 So boldly to the Gods Mankind reveal,
 What from each other they, for shame, conceal.
 Give me good Fame, ye Pow'rs, and make me just:
 Thus much the Rogue to publick Ears will trust:
 In private then:---- When wilt thou, mighty *Jove*,
 My wealthy Uncle from this World remove?
 Or----O thou Thund'rer's Son, great ² *Hercules*,
 That once thy bounteous Deity wou'd please
 To guide my Rake, upon the chinking sound
 Of some vast Treasure, hidden under Ground!

O were my Pupil fairly knock'd o' th' Head:
 I shou'd possess th' Estate: if he were dead!
 He's so far gone with Rickets, and with th' Evil,
 That one small Dose will send him to the Devil.

This is my Neighbour *Nerius* his third Spouse,
 Of whom in happy time he rid his House.
 But my Eternal Wife!---- Grant Heav'n I may
 Survive to see the Fellow of this Day!
 Thus, that thou may'st the better bring about
 Thy Wishes, thou art wickedly devout:
 In *Tiber* ducking thrice, by break of day,
 To wash th' Obscenities of ³ Night away.
 But pr'ythee tell me, ('tis a small Request)
 With what ill Thoughts of *Jove* art thou possess?
 Wou'dst thou prefer him to some Man? Suppose
 I dipp'd among the worst, and *Stains* chose?

² *Hercules* was thought to, as bad Dreams in the Night,
 have the Key and Power of, and therefore purified them-
 bestowing all hidden Treasure, selves by washing their Heads
³ The Ancients thought and Hands every Morning;
 themselves tainted and pollud which Custom the *Turks* ob-
 sed by Night is self, as well serve to this Day.

Which

Which of the two-wou'd thy wife Head declare
 The trustier Tutor to an Orphan Heir?
 Or, put it thus:----- Unfold to *Stains*, freight,
 What to *Jove's* Ear thou didst impart of late:
 He'll stare, and, O Good *Jupiter*! will cry;
 Can'st thou indulge him in this Villany!
 And think'st thou, *Jove* himself, with Patience then
 Can hear a Pray'r condemn'd by wicked Men?
 That, void of Care, he lolls supine in State,
 And leaves his Business to be done by Fate?
 Because his Thunder splits some burley Tree,
 And is not darted at thy House and thee?
 Or that his Vengeance falls not at the time,
 Just at the Perpetration of thy Crime;
 And makes thee a sad Object of our Eyes,
 Fit for 4. *Ergenna's* Pray'r and Sacrifice?
 What well-fed Off'ring to appease the God,
 What pow'rful Present to procure a Nod,
 Hast thou in store? What Bribe hast thou prepar'd,
 To pull him, thus *Exponish'd*, by the Beard?
 Our Superstitions with our Life begin:
 Th' obscene old Grandam, or the next of Kin,
 The new-born Infant from the Cradle takes,
 And first of Spittle a Lustration makes:
 Then in the Spawl her middle-finger dips,
 Anoints the Temples, Forehead and the Lips;
 Pretending Force of Magick to prevent,
 By Virtue of her nasty Excrement.

4 When any one was Thunderstruck, the Soothsayer (who is here call'd *Ergenna*) immediately repair'd to the Place, to expiate the Displeasure of the Gods, by sacrificing two Sheep.

4 The Poet laughs at the su-

perstitious Ceremonies which the Old Women made use of in their Lustration or Purification Days, when they nam'd their Children, which was done on the Eighth Day to Females, and on the Ninth to Males,

Then

Then dandles him with many a mutter'd Pray'r,
 That Heav'n wou'd make him some rich Miser's Heir,
 Lucky to Ladies, and, in time, a King;
 Which to ensure, she adds a Length of Navel-string.
 But no fond Nurse is fit to make a Pray'r:
 And *Jove*, if *Jove* be wise, will never hear;
 Not though she prays in white, with lifted Hands:
 A Body made of Brass the Crone demands
 For her lov'd Nursling, strung with Nerves of Wire,
 Tough to the last, and with no toil to tire:
 Unconscionable Vows, which when we use,
 We teach the Gods, in Reason, to refuse.
 Suppose they were indulgent to thy Wish:
 Yet the Fat Intrails in the spacious Dish,
 Wou'd stop the Grant: the very over-care,
 And nauseous Pomp, wou'd hinder half the Pray'r.
 Thou hop'st with Sacrifice of Oxen slain
 To compass Wealth, and bribe the God of Gain,
 To give thee Flocks and Herds, with large increase;
 Fool! to expect them from a Bullock's Grease!
 And think'st that when the fatten'd Flames aspire,
 Thou see'st th' accomplishment of thy Desire!
 Now, now, my bearded Harvest gilds the Plain,
 The scanty Folds can scarce my Sheep contain,
 And Showers of Gold come pouring in amain!
 Thus dreams the Wretch, and vainly thus dreams on,
 Till his lank Purse declares his Money gone.

Shou'd I present thee with rare figur'd Plate,
 Or Gold as rich in Workmanship as Weight;
 O how thy rising Heart wou'd throb and beat,
 And thy left side, with trembling Pleasure, sweat!
 Thou measur'st by thy self the Pow'rs Divine;
 Thy Gods are burnish'd, Gold and Silver is their Shrine.
 Thy puny Godlings of inferior Race,
 Whose humble Statues are content with Brass,

Shou'd

Show'd some of these, in ⁶ Visions purg'd from Phlegm,
 Foretelt Events, or in a Morning Dream;
 Ev'n those thou wou'dst in Veneration hold;
 And, if not Faces, give 'em Beards of Gold.
 The Priests in Temples, now no longer care
 For ⁷ Saturn's Bras, or ⁸ Numa's Earthen Ware;
 Or Vestal Urns, in each Religious Rite:
 This wicked Gold has put 'em all to Flight.
 O Souls, in whom no heav'nly Fire is found,
 Fat Minds, and ever grov'ling on the Ground!

⁵ In Visions purg'd from Phlegm, &c. It was the Opinion both of *Grecians* and *Romans*, that the Gods, in Visions or Dreams, often reveal'd to their Favourites a Cure for their Diseases, and sometimes those of others. Thus *Alexander* dream'd of an Herb which cur'd *Ptolemy*. These Gods were principally *Apollo* and *Esculapius*; but, in after-times, the same Virtue and Good-will was attributed to *Isis* and *Osiris*. Which brings to my Remembrance an odd Passage in *Sir Thomas Brown's Religio Medici*, or in his *Vulgar Errors*; the Sense whereof is, That we are beholden, for many of our Discoveries in *Physick*, to the *curious Revelation of Spirits*. By the Expression of *Visions purg'd from Phlegm*, our Author means such Dreams or Visions, as proceed, not from natural Causes,

or Humours of the Body; but such as are sent from Heaven; and are, therefore, certain Remedies.

⁷ For Saturn's Bras, &c. Brazen Vessels, in which the publick Treasures of the *Romans* were kept: It may be the Poet meant only old Vessels, which were called *Kēvra*, from the Greek Name of *Saturn*.

⁸ Numa's Earthen Ware. Under *Numa* the second King of *Rome*, and for a long time after him, the Holy Vessels for Sacrifice were of Earthen Ware, according to the Superstitious Rites, which were introduced by the same *Numa*: Tho' afterwards, when *Memmius* had taken *Corinth*, and *Paulus Emilius* had conquered *Macedonia*, Luxury began amongst the *Romans*; and then their Utensils of Devotion were of Gold and Silver, &c.

We

We bring our Manners to the blest Abodes,
 And think what pleases us, must please the Gods.
 Of Oil and *Cassia* one th' Ingredients takes,
 And, of the Mixture, a rich Ointment makes :
 Another finds the way to dye in grain;
 And makes ⁹ *Calabrian* Wool receive the *Tyrian* Stain;
 Or from the Shells their Orient Treasure takes,
 Or, for their Golden Ore, in Rivers takes;
 Then melts the Mass: All these are Vanities!
 Yet still some Profit from their Pains may rise:
 But tell me, Priest, if I may be so bold,
 What are the Gods the better for this Gold?
 The Wretch that offers from his wealthy Store
 These Presents, bribes the Pow'rs to give him more:
 As ¹⁰ Maids to *Venus* offer Baby-Toys,
 To bless the Marriage-Bed with Girls and Boys.
 But let us for the Gods a Gift prepare,
 Which the Great Man's great Charges cannot bear:
 A Soul, where Laws both Human and Divine,
 In Practice more than Speculation shine:
 A genuine Virtue, of a vigorous kind,
 Pure in the last Recesses of the Mind:
 When with such Off'rings to the Gods I come;
 A "Cake, thus giv'n, is worth a Hecatomb.

⁹ And makes *Calabrian* Wool, &c. The Wool of *Calabria* was of the finest sort in Italy, as *Juvénal* also tells us. The *Tyrian* Stain is the Purple Colour dy'd at *Tyrrus*; and I suppose, but dare not positively affirm, that the richest of that Dye was nearest our Crimson, and not scarlet, or that other Colour more approaching to the Blue. I have not room to justify my Conjecture,

¹⁰ As Maids to *Venus*, &c. Those Baby-Toys were little Babies, or Poppets, as we call them; in *Latin* *Pupa*; which the Girls, when they came to the Age of Puberty, or Child-bearing, offer'd to *Venus*; as the Boys at Fourteen or Fifteen Years of Age offer'd their *Ballæ*, or *Bolles*.

Or A Cake thus giv'n, &c. A Cake of Barley, or course Wheat-meal, with the Bran in it;

it : The meaning is, that God is pleas'd with the pure and spotless Heart of the Offerer ; and not with the Riches of the Offering. *Laberius* in the Fragments of his *Mimes*, has a Verse like this: *Puras, De-*
us, non plenas aspexit manus,---

What I had forgotten before, in its due place, I must here tell the Reader, That the first half of this *Satyre* was translated by one of my Sons, now in *Italy* ; but I thought so well of it, that I let it pass without any Alteration.



P. E. R.



P E R S I U S

THE

T H I R D S A T Y R.

By Mr. D R Y D E N.

The A R G U M E N T.

Our Author has made two Satyrs concerning Study; the First and the Third; The First related to Men; This to Young Students, whom he desir'd to be Educated in the Stoick Philosophy: He himself sustains the Person of the Master, or Præceptor, in this admirable Satyr. Where he upbraids the Youth of Sloth, and Negligence in Learning. Yet he begins with one Scholar reproaching his Fellow Students with late rising to their Books. After which he takes upon him the other part of the Teacher. And addressing himself particularly to Young Noblemen, tells them, That, by reason of their High Birth, and the Great Possessions of their Fathers, they are careless of adorning their Minds



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Minds with Precepts of Moral Philosophy: And withal, inculcates to them the Miseries which will attend them in the whole course of their Life, if they do not apply themselves betimes to the Knowledge of Virtue, and the End of their Creation, which he pathetically insinuates to them. The Title of this Satyr, in some ancient Manuscripts, was The Reproach of Idleness; tho' in others of the Scholiasts, 'tis inscrib'd, Against the Luxury and Vices of the Rich. In both of which the Intention of the Poet is pursu'd; but principally in the former.

I remember I Translated this Satyr, when I was a King's-Scholar at Westminster-School, for a Thursday-Night's Exercise; and believe that it, and many other of my Exercises of this Nature, in English Verse, are still in the Hands of my Learned-Master, the Reverend Doctor Busby.

IS this thy daily Course? The glaring Sun
Breaks in at ev'ry Chink: The Cattle run
To Shades, and Noon-tide Rays of Summer shun,
Yet plung'd in Sloth we lie; and snore supine,
As fill'd with Fumes of undigested Wine.

This grave Advice some sober Student bears;
And loudly rings it in his Fellow's Ears,
The yawning Youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy Limbs and dozy Head to raise:
Then rubs his gummy Eyes, and scrubs his Pate;
And cries, I thought it had not been so late:
My Cloaths, make haste: Why when! If none be near,
He mutters first, and then begins to swear:
And brays aloud, with a more clam'rous Note,
Than an *Areadian* Ass can stretch his Throat.

With

With much ado, his Book before him laid,
 And ' Parchment with the smother side display'd;
 He takes the Papers; lays 'em down again;
 And, with unwilling Fingers, tries the Pen :
 Some peevish Quarrel freight he strives to pick;
 His Quill writes double, or his Ink's too thick;
 Insele more Water ; now 'tis grown so thin
 It sinks, nor can the Characters be seen.

O Wretch, and still more wretched ev'ry Day !
 Are Mortals born to steep their Lives away !
 Go back to what thy Infancy began,
 Thou who wert never meant to be a Man:
 Eat Pap and Spoon-meat; for thy Gugaws cry ;
 Be fullen, and refuse the Lullaby.
 No more accuse thy Pen ; but change the Crime
 On Native Sloth, and Negligence of Time.
 Think'st thou thy Master, or thy Friends, to cheat ?
 Fool, 'tis thy self, and that's a worse Deceit.
 Beware the publick Laughter of the Town ;
 Thou spring'st a Leak already in thy Crown.
 A flaw is in thy ill-bak'd Vessel found ;
 'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound.

Yet, thy moist Clay is pliant to Commands;
 Unwrought, and easy to the Potter's Hand :
 Now take the Mold: now bend thy Mind to feel
 The first sharp Motions of the Forming Wheel.

But thou hast Land ; a Country-Seat, secure
 By a just Title ; costly Furniture ;

1 *Parchment*, &c. The Students us'd to write their Notes on Parchments ; the inside, on which they wrote, was white ; the other side was hairy, and commonly yellow. *Quintilian* reproves this Custom, and advises rather Table-Books, lin'd with Wax, and a Style, like that we use in our Vellum Table-Books, as more easy.

A 2 Fuming-Pan thy *Lares* to appease :
 What need of Learning when a Man's at ease?
 If this be not enough to swell thy Soul,
 Then please thy Pride, and search the Herald's Roll,
 Where thou shalt find thy famous Pedigree
 Drawn 3 from the Root of some old *Tuscan* Tree;
 And thou, a Thousand off, a Fool of long Degree.
 Who, clad in 4 Purple, can'st thy Censor greet ;
 And, loudly, call him Cousin, in the Street:

Such Pageantry be to the People shown:
 There boast thy Horse's Trappings, and thy own:
 I know thee to thy Bottom ; from within
 Thy shallow Centre, to the utmost Skin :
 Dost thou not blush to live so like a Beast,
 So trim, so dissolute, so loosely drest?

But, 'tis in vain : The Wretch is drench'd too deep;
 His Soul is stupid, and his Heart asleep :
 Fatten'd in Vice ; so callous, and so gross,
 He sins, and sees not ; senseless of his Loss.
 Down goes the Wretch at once, unskill'd to swim,
 Hopeless to bubble up, and reach the Water's brim.

Great Father of the Gods, when, for our Crimes,
 Thou send'st some heavy Judgment on the Times ;

2 A Fuming-Pan, &c. Before Eating, it was customary to cut off some part of the Meat ; which was first put into a Pan, or little Dish ; then into the Fire, as an Offering to the Household-Gods: This they call'd a *Libation*.

3 Drawn from the Root, &c. The *Tuscans* were accounted of most ancient Nobility. *Horace* observes this, in most of his Compliments to *Mecenas*,

who was deriv'd from the Old Kings of *Tuscany*, now the Dominion of the Great Duke.

4 Who clad in Purple, &c. The Roman Knights, arriv'd in the Robe call'd *Trabea*, were summon'd by the Censor to appear before him ; and to salute him in passing by, as their Names were call'd over. They led their Horses in their Hand. See more of this in *Pompey's* Life, written by *Plutarch*.

Some

Some Tyrant-King, the Terror of his Age,
 The Type, and true Vicegerent of thy Rage ;
 Thus punish him : Set Virtue in his Sight,
 With all her Charms adorn'd, with all her Graces bright :
 But set her distant, make him pale to see
 His Gains out-weigh'd by lost Felicity !

Sicilian 's Tortures, and the Brazen Bull,
 Are Emblems, rather than express the Full
 Of what he feels : Yet what he fears, is more :
 The ⁶ Wretch, who sitting at his plenteous Board,
 Look'd up, and view'd on high the pointed Sword
 Hang o'er his Head, and hanging by a Twine,
 Did with less dread, and more securely Dine.
 Ev'n in his Sleep he starts, and fears the Knife,
 And, trembling, in his Arms, takes his Accomplish'd Wife :
 Down, down, he goes ; and from his Darling-Friend
 Conceals the Woes his guilty Dreams portend.

When I was young, I, like a lazy Fool,
 Wou'd bear my Eyes with Oil to stay from School :

s Sicilian Tortures, &c. Some of the *Sicilian* Kings were so great Tyrants, that the Name is become Proverbial. The Brazen Bull is a known Story of *Phalaris*, one of those Tyrants ; who when *Perillus*, a famous Artist, had presented him with a Bull of that Metal hollow'd within, which when the condemn'd Person was inclos'd in it, wou'd render the Sound of a Bull's roaring, caus'd the Workman to make the first Experiment. *Docuitque suum mugire Juvenem.*

6 The Wretch who sitting, &c.

He alludes to the Story of *Damocles*, a Flatterer of one of those *Sicilian* Tyrants, namely *Dionysius*. *Damocles* had infinitely extoll'd the Happiness of Kings. *Dionysius*, to convince him of the contrary, invited him to a Feast, and clothed him in Purple ; but caus'd a Sword, with the Point downward, to be hung over his Head by a silken Twine ; which when he perceiv'd, he cou'd eat nothing of the Delicates that were set before him.

Averse

Averse from Pains, and loth to learn the Part
Of *Caso*, dying with a dauntless Heart:
Tho' much, my Master, that stern Virtue prais'd,
Which, o'er the Vanquisher the Vanquish'd rais'd:
And my pleas'd Father came with Pride to see
His Boy defend the *Roman* Liberty.

But then my Study was to Cog the Dice,
And dext'rously to throw the lucky Sice:
To shun Ames-Ace, that swept my Stakes away;
And watch the Box, for fear they shou'd convey
False Bones, and put upon me in the Play.
Careful, besides, the whirling Top to whip,
And drive her giddy, till she fell asleep.

Thy Years are ripe, nor art thou yet to learn
What's Good or Ill, and both their Ends discern:
Thou, ⁷ in the Stoick-Porch, severely bred,
Hast heard the *Dogma's* of great *Zeno* read:
Where on the Walls, by ⁸ *Polygnotus*' Hand,
The Conquer'd *Medians* in Trunk-Breeches stand.
Where the shorn Youth to midnight Lectures rise,
Rous'd from their Slumbers to be early wise:
Where the coarse Cake, and homely Husks of Beans,
From pamp'ring Riot the young Stomach weans:
And ⁹ where the *Samian* Y directs thy Steps to run
To *Virtue's* narrow Steep, and *Broad-way Vice* to shun.

And

⁷ *Thou in the Stoick Porch,* &c. The Stoicks taught their Philosophy under a *Porticus*, to secure their Scholars from the Weather. *Zeno* was the Chief of that Sect.

cles, and other *Athenian* Captains, on the Walls of the *Portico*, in their Natural Habits.

⁸ *Polygnotus*, a famous Painter, who drew the Pictures of the *Medes* and *Persians*, conquer'd by *Miltiades*, *Themistocles*, and other *Athenian* Captains, on the Walls of the *Portico*, in their Natural Habits.

⁹ *And where the Samian Y,* &c. *Pythagoras* of *Samos*, made the Allusion of the Y, or Greek Upsilon, to Vice and Virtue. One side of the Letter being broad, Characters Vice, to which

And yet thou saor'st; thou draw'st thy drunken Breath,
 Sour with Debauch; and sleep'st the Sleep of Death:
 Thy Chaps are fallen, and thy Frame disjoint'd;
 Thy Body as dissolv'd as is thy Mind.

Hast thou not, yet, propos'd some certain End,
 To which thy Life, thy ev'ry Act may tend?
 Hast thou no Mark, at which to bend thy Bow?
 Or like a Boy pursu'st the Carrion-Crow
 With Pellets, and with Stones, from Tree to Tree:
 A fruitless Toil, and liv'st *Extempore*?
 Watch the Disease in time: For, when within
 The Dropsy rages and extends the Skin,
 In vain for *Hellebore* the Patient cries,
 And foes the Doctor; but too late is wise:
 Too late, for Cure, he proffers half his Wealth;
Conquest and *Guibbons* cannot give him Health.
 Learn, Wretches, learn the Motions of the Mind,
 Why you were made, for what you were design'd;
 And the great Moral End of Human Kind.
 Study thy self: What Rank, or what Degree
 The wise Creator has ordain'd for thee:
 And all the Offices of that Estate
 Perform; and with thy Prudence guide thy Fate.

Pray justly, to be heard: Nor more desire
 Than what the Decencies of Life require.
 Learn what thou ow'st thy Country, and thy Friend;
 What's requisite to spare, and what to spend:
 Learn this; and after, envy not the Store
 Of the greaz'd Advocate, that grinds the Poor:

which the Ascent is wide and easy: The other side repre- sents Virtue; to which the Passage is straight and diffi- cult: and perhaps our Saviour	might also allude to this, in those noted Words of the E- vangelist, <i>The way to Heaven,</i> <i>&c.</i>
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Fat

Fat ¹⁰ Fees from the defended *Umbrian* draws;
 And only gains the wealthy Client's Cause.
 To whom the ¹¹ *Marsians* more Provision send,
 Than he and all his Family can spend,
 Gammons, that give a Relish to the Taste,
 And potted Fowl, and Fish come in so fast,
 That ere the first is out, the second stinks:
 And mouldy Mother gathers on the brinks.
 But, here, some Captain of the Land or Fleet,
 Stout of his Hands, but of a Soldier's Wit;
 Cries, I have Sense to serve my Turn, in store;
 And he's a Rascal who pretends to more.
 Damme, what-e'er those Book-learn'd Blockheads say,
Solon's the veriest Fool in all the Play:
 Top-heavy Drones, and always looking down,
 (As over-burthen'd within the Crown!)
 Mutt'ring betwixt their Lips some mystick thing,
 Which, well examin'd, is flat Conjuring.
 Meer Mad-men's Dreams: For, what the Schools have
 Is only this, that Nothing can be brought [taught,
 From nothing; and, What is, can ne'er be turn'd to nought. }
 Is it for this they study? to grow pale,
 And miss the Pleasures of a glorious Meal;
 For this, in Rags accout'ed, they are seen,
 And made the May-game of the publick Spleen?
 Proceed, my Friend, and rail; But hear me tell
 A Story, which is just thy Parallel.
 A Spark, like thee, of the Man-killing Trade,
 Fell sick; and thus to his Physician said:
 Methinks I am not right in ev'ry Part;
 I feel a kind of trembling at my Heart:

<p>To Fat Fees, &c. <i>Casanbon</i> here notes, that among all the <i>Romans</i>, who were brought up to Learning, few besides the</p>	<p>Orators, or Lawyers, grew rich. ¹¹ The <i>Marsians</i> or <i>Umbri-</i> <i>ans</i>, were the most plentiful of all the Provinces of <i>Italy</i>.</p>
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My Pulse unequal, and my Breath is strong;
 Besides a filthy Furr upon my Tongue.
 The Doctor heard him, exercis'd his Skill:
 And, after, bid him for Four Days be still.
 Three Days he took good Counsel, and began
 To mend, and look like a recov'ring Man:
 The Fourth, he cou'd not hold from drink; but sends
 His Boy to one of his old trusty Friends:
 Adjuring him, by all the Pow'rs Divine,
 To pity his Distress, who cou'd not Dine
 Without a Flaggon of his healing Wine.
 He drinks a swilling Draught; and, lin'd within,
 Will supple, in the Bath, his outward Skin:
 Whom shou'd he find but his Physician there,
 Who, wisely, bade him once again beware.
 Sir you look wan, you hardly draw your Breath;
 Drinking is dang'rous, and the Bath is Death.
 'Tis Nothing, says the Fool: But, says the Friend,
 This Nothing, Sir, will bring you to your End.
 Do I not see your Dropsy Belly swell?
 Your yellow Skin? --- No more of that; I'm well.
 I have already bury'd two or three
 That stood betwixt a fair Estate and me,
 And, Doctor, I may live to bury thee.
 Thou tell'st me, I look ill; and thou look'st worse.
 I've done, says the Physician; take your course.
 The laughing Sot, like all unthinking Men,
 Bathes and gets drunk; then bathes and drinks again:
 His Throat half throated with corrupted Phlegm,
 And breathing through his Jaws a belching Steam:
 Amidst his Cups with fainting shiv'ring seiz'd,
 His Limbs disjointed, and all o'er diseas'd,
 His Hand refuses to sustain the Bowl:
 And his Teeth chatter, and his Eye-balls rowl:
 Till, with his Meat, he vomits out his Soul:

Then

Then Trumpets, Torches, and a tedious Crew
Of Hireling Mourners, for his Funeral due.
Our dear departed Brother lies in State;
His ¹² Heels stretch'd out, and pointing to the Gate:
And Slaves, now manumiz'd, on their dead Master
wait.

They hoist him on the Bier, and deal the Dole;
And there's an end of a luxurious Fool.
But what's thy fulsome Parable to me?
My Body is from all Diseases free:
My temp'rate Pulse does regularly beat;
Feel, and be satisfy'd, my Hands and Feet:
These are not cold, nor those oppress'd with Heat.
Or lay thy Hand upon my naked Heart,
And thou shalt find me hale in ev'ry part.

I grant this true: But, still, the deadly Wound
Is in thy Soul; 'tis there thou art not sound:
Say, when thou seest a heap of tempting Gold,
Or a more tempting Harlot do'st behold;
Then, when she casts on thee a side-long Glance,
Then try thy Heart, and tell me if it dance.

Some coarse cold Salad is before thee set;
Bread with the Bran perhaps, and broken Meat;
Fall on, and try thy Appetite to eat.

These are not Dishes for thy dainty Tooth:
What, hast thou got an Ulcer in thy Mouth?
Why stand'st thou picking? Is thy Pallat sore?
That Bete and Radishes will make thee roar?
Such is th' unequal Temper of thy Mind;
Thy Passions, in extreams, and unconfin'd:
Thy Hair so bristles with unmanly Fears,
As Fields of Corn, that in rise bearded Ears.

¹² His Heels stretch'd out, Reason the Poet says, that the
Sec. The Romans were buried dead Man's Heels were stretch'd
without the City; for which out towards the Gate,

N

And

And, when thy Cheeks with flushing Fury glow,
 The rage of boiling Caldrons is more slow;
 When fed with Fuel and with Flames below.
 With Foam upon thy Lips and sparkling Eyes,
 Thou say'st, and do'st, in such outrageous wise;
 That mad ¹³ Orestes, if he saw the Show,
 Wou'd swear thou wert the madder of the two.

¹³ That mad Orestes. Orestes was Son to Agamemnon and Clitemnestra. Agamemnon, at his return from the Trojan Wars, was slain by *Egythus*, the Adulterer of Clitemnestra.

Orestes to revenge his Father's Death, slew both *Egythus* and his Mother: For which he was punish'd with Madness, by the *Eumenides*, or Furies, who continually haunted him.





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P E R S I U S.

T H E

F O U R T H S A T Y R.

 By Mr. D R Y D E N.

The A R G U M E N T .

Our Author, living in the time of Nero, was Contemporary and Friend to the Noble Poet Lucan; both of them were sufficiently sensible, with all good Men, how unskilfully he manag'd the Commonwealth: and perhaps might guess at his future Tyranny, by some Passages, during the latter part of his first five Years; tho' he broke not out into his great Excesses, while he was restrain'd by the Counsels and Authority of Seneca. Lucan has not spar'd him in the Poem of his Pharsalia; for his very Complement look'd askint as well as Nero. Persius has been bolder, but with Caution likewise. For here, in the Person of young Alcibiades, he arraigns his Ambition of meddling with State Affairs, without Judgment or Experience. 'Tis probable that he makes Seneca, in this Satyr, sustain the Part of Socrates,

N 2

tes, under a borrow'd Name. And, withal, discovers some secret Vices of Nero, concerning his Lust, his Drunkenness, and his Effeminacy, which had not yet arrived to publick Notice. He also reprehends the Flattery of his Courtiers, who endeavour'd to make all his Vices pass for Virtues. Covetousness was undoubtedly none of his Faults; but it is here described as a Veil cast over the true Meaning of the Poet, which was to Satyrize his Prodigality and Voluptuousness; to which he makes a Transition. I find no Instance in History, of that Emperor's being a Pathique, tho' Persius seems to brand him with it. From the two Dialogues of Plato, both called Alcibiades, the Poet took the Arguments of the Second and Third Satyr, but he inverted the Order of them: For the Third Satyr is taken from the First of those Dialogues.

The Commentators before Casaubon, were ignorant of our Author's secret Meaning; and thought he had only written against young Noblemen in general, who were too forward in aspiring to Publick Magistracy: But this excellent Scholiast has unravell'd the whole Mystery; and made it apparent, that the Sting of this Satyr was particularly aim'd at Nero.

WHoe'er thou art, whose forward Years are bent
On Sate Affairs, to guide the Government;
Hear, first, what ¹ Socrates of old has said
To the lov'd Youth, whom he at Athens bred.

Tell

¹ Socrates, whom the Oracle of Delphos praised, as the wisest Man of his Age, liv'd in the time of the Peloponnesian War. He, finding the uncertainty of Natural Philosophy, apply'd himself

Tell me, thou Pupil to great ² *Pericles*,
 Our second Hope, my *Alcibiades*,
 What are the Grounds, from whence thou dost prepare
 To undertake, so young, so vast a Care?
 Perhaps thy Wit: (A Chance not often heard,
 That Parts and Prudence shou'd prevent the Beard:)
 'Tis seldom seen, that Senators so young,
 Know when to speak, and when to hold their Tongue.
 Sure thou art born to some peculiar Fate;
 When the mad People rise against the State,
 To look them into Duty: and command
 An awful Silence with thy lifted Hand.
 Then to bespeak 'em thus: *Athenians*, know
 Against right Reason all your Counsels go;
 This is not fair; nor profitable that;
 Nor t'other Question proper for Debate.
 But thou, no doubt, can'st set the Bus'ness right,
 And give each Argument its proper weight:
 Know'st, with an equal hand, to hold the Scale:
 Seest where the Reasons pinch, and where they fail,
 And where Exceptions o'er the general Rule prevail.
 And, taught by Inspiration, in a trice,
 Can'st ³ punish Crimes, and brand offending Vice.

Leave,

himself wholly to the Moral.
 He was Master to *Xenophon*
 and *Plato*; and to many of
 the *Athenian* young Noble-
 men; among the rest, to *Al-*
cibiades, the most lovely Youth
 then living; afterwards a fa-
 mous Captain, whose Life is
 written by *Plutarch*.

² *Pericles* was Tutor, or ra-
 ther Overseer of the Will of
Clinias, Father to *Alcibiades*.

While *Pericles* liv'd, who was
 a wise Man, and an excellent
 Orator, as well as a great Ge-
 neral, the *Athenians* had the
 better of the War.

³ Can'st punish Crimes, &c.
 That is, by Death. When the
 Judge would condemn a Ma-
 lefactor, they cast their Votes
 into an Urn, as according to
 the Modern Custom, a Bal-
 loting-Box. If the Suffrages

N 3.

were

Leave, leave to fathom such high Points as these,
 Nor be ambitious, ere thy time, to please:
 Unseasonably Wise, 'till Age, and Cares,
 Have form'd thy Soul, to manage great Affairs.
 Thy Face, thy Shape, thy Outside, are but vain;
 Thou hast not Strength such Labours to sustain:
 Drink 4 *Hellebore*, my Boy, drink deep and purge thy
 Brain.

What aim'st thou at, and whither tends thy Care,
 In what thy utmost Good? Delicious Fare;
 And, then, to Sun thy self in open Air.

Hold, hold; are all thy empty Wishes such?
 A good old Woman wou'd have said as much.
 But thou art Nobly born; 'tis true; go boast
 Thy Pedigree, the thing thou valu'st most:
 Besides thou art a Beau: What's that, my Child?
 A Fop well dress'd, extravagant, and wild:
 She, that cries Herbs, has less Impertinence;
 And, in her Calling, more of common Sense.

None, none descends into himself, to find
 The secret Imperfections of his Mind:
 But ev'ry one is *Eagle-ey'd*, to see
 Another's Faults, and his Deformity:
 Say, dost thou know 5 *Vectidius*? Who, the Wretch
 Whose Lands beyond the *Sabins* largely stretch;

Cover

were mark'd with Θ, they
 signify'd the Sentence of
 Death to the Offender; as
 being the first Letter of Θάνα-
 ς, which in *English* is
 Death.

4 *Drink Hellebore*, &c. The
 Poet wou'd say, that such an
 ignorant Young Man, as he
 here describes, is fitter to be

govern'd himself, than to go-
 vern others: He therefore ad-
 vises him to drink *Hellebore*,
 which purges the Brain.

5 Say, dost thou know *Vecti-
 dius*, &c. The Name of *Vecti-
 dius* is here us'd appellatively
 to signify any rich covetous
 Man; tho' perhaps there
 might be a Man of that
 Name

Cover the Country, that a sailing Kite
 Can scarce o'erfly 'em, in a Day and Night;
 Him, dost thou mean, who spight of all his Store,
 Is ever craving, and will still be poor?
 Who cheats for Half-pence, and who doffs his Coat,
 To save a Farthing in a Ferry-boat?
 Ever a Glutton, at another's Cost,
 But in whose Kirchin dwells perpetual Frost?
 Who eats and drinks with his Domestick Slaves;
 A verier Hind than any of his Knaves?
 Born with the Curse and Anger of the Gods,
 And that indulgent Genius he defrauds?
 At Harvest-home, and on the Sheering-Day,
 When he shou'd ⁶ Thanks to *Pan* and *Pales* pay.
 And better *Ceres*; trembling to approach
 The little Barrel, which he fears to broach:
 He 'saves the Wimble, often draws it back,
 And deals to thirsty Servants but a smack.
 To a short Meal he makes a tedious Grace;
 Before the Barley Pudding comes in place:
 Then, bids fall on; himself, for saving Charges,
 A peel'd sic'd Onion eats, and tipples Verjuice.
 Thus fares the Drudge: But thou, whose Life's a Dream
 Of lazy Pleasures, tak'st a worse Extream.
 'Tis all thy bus'ness, bus'ness how to shun;
 To bask thy naked Body in the Sun;

Name then living. I have translated this Passage paraphrastically, and loosely; and leave it for those to look on, who are not unlike the Picture.

⁶ When he shou'd Thanks, &c. *Pan* the God of Shepherds, and *Pales* the Goddess presiding over rural Affairs, whom

Virgil invocates in the beginning of his Second *Georgique*. I give the Epithet of *Better* to *Ceres*, because she first taught the Use of Corn for Bread, as the Poets tell us. Men, in the first rude Ages, feeding only on Acorns, or Mast, instead of Bread.

Suppling thy stiffed Joints with fragrant Oil:
 Then, in thy spacious Garden, walk a while,
 To suck the Moisture up, and soak it in:
 And this, thou think'st, but vainly think'st, unseen.
 But, know, thou art observ'd: and there are those
 Who, if they durst, wou'd all thy secret Sins expose.
 The 7 Depilation of thy modest Part:
 Thy *Catamite*, the Darling of thy Heart,
 His Engine-hand, and ev'ry lewder Art.
 When, prone to bear, and patient to receive,
 Thou tak'st the Pleasure, which thou can'st not give.
 With odorous Oil thy Head and Hair are sleek;
 And then thou kemb'st the Tuzzes on thy Cheek:
 Of these thy Barbers take a costly Care,
 While thy salt Tail is over-grown with Hair.
 Not all thy Pincers, nor unmanly Arts,
 Can smoothe the roughness of thy shameful Parts:
 Not ⁸ five, the strongest that the *Circus* breeds,
 From the rank Soil can root those wicked Weeds:

Tho'

7 *The Depilation of thy modest Part, &c.* Our Author here tasks *Nero*, covertly, with that Effeminate Custom now us'd in *Italy*, and especially by *Harlots*, of smoothing their Bellies, and taking off the Hairs which grow about their Secrets. In *Nero's* time they were pull'd off with Pincers; but now they use a Paste, which apply'd to those Parts, when it is remov'd, carries away with it those Excrescencies.

8 *Not five the strongest, &c.*
 The Learned *Holiday*, (who

has made us amends for his bad Poetry in this and the rest of these Satyrs, with his excellent Illustrations,) here tells us, from good Authority, that the Number Five does not allude to the *Five Fingers* of one Man, who us'd them all, in taking off the Hairs before mentioned; but to *Five strong Men*, such as were skilful in the five robust Exercises, then in practice at *Rome*, and were performed in the *Circus*, or Publick Place, ordained for them. These Five he reckons up in this manner:

Tho' suppled first with Soap, to ease thy pain,
The stubborn Fern springs up, and sprouts again.

Thus others we with Defamations wound,
While they stab us; and so the Jest goes round.
Vain are thy Hopes, to 'scape censorious Eyes;
Truth will appear through all the thin Disguise:
Thou hast an Ulcer which no Leach can heal,
Tho' thy broad Shoulder-belt the Wound conceal.
Say thou art sound and hale in ev'ry Part,
We know, we know thee rotten at thy Heart.
We know thee sullen, impotent and proud:
Nor can'st thou cheat thy Nerve, who cheat'st the Croud.

But when they praise me, in the Neighbourhood,
When the pleas'd Poople take me for a God,
Shall I refuse their Incense? Not receive
The loud Applauses which the Vulgar give?
If thou do'st Wealth, with longing Eyes, behold;
And, greedily, art gaping after Gold;
If some alluring Girl, in gliding by,
Shall tip the Wink, with a lascivious Eye,
And thou, with a consenting Glance, reply;
If thou, thy own Solicitor become,
And bid'st arise the lumpish *Pendulum*:
If thy lewd Lust provokes an empty Storm,
And prompts to more than Nature can perform;

3

manner: 1. The *Castus*, or Whirlbats, describ'd by *Virgil*, in his fifth *Æneid*; and this was the most dangerous of all the rest. The Second was the *Foot-race*. The Third the *Discus*, like the throwing a weighty Ball; a Sport now us'd in *Cornwall*, and other Parts of *England*; we may see it daily practis'd in *Red-Lion-Fields*. The Fourth was the *Saltus*, or

Leaping: And the Fifth *Wrestling naked*, and besmear'd with Oil. They who were practis'd in these Five Manly Exercises, were call'd *Πύρραδοι*.

9 *Thy Nerve*, &c. That is, thou canst not deceive thy obscene Part, which is weak, or impotent, tho' thou mak'st Ostentation of thy Performances with Women.

N 5

It.

If, with thy ¹⁰ Guards, thou scour'st the Streets by Night,
 And do'st in Murthers, Rapes, and Spoils delight;
 Please not thy self, the flatt'ring Crowd to hear;
 'Tis fulsome stuff, to feed thy itching Ear.
 Reject the Nauseous Praises of the Times:
 Give thy base Poets back their cobbled Rhimes:
 Survey thy ¹¹ Soul, not what thou do'st appear,
 But what thou art; and find the Beggar there.

10 *If with thy Guards. &c.*
Persius durst not have been so
 bold with *Nero*, as I dare
 now; and therefore there is
 only an intimation of that in
 him, which I publicly speak:
 I mean of *Nero's* walking in
 the Streets by Night, in dis-
 guise, and committing all
 sorts of Outrages; for which
 he was sometimes well beaten.

11 *Survey thy Soul, &c.*
 That is, look into thy self,
 and examine thy own Con-
 science; there thou shalt find,
 that how wealthy soever thou
 appearest to the World, yet
 thou art but a Beggar; be-
 cause thou art destitute of all
 Virtues, which are the Riches
 of the Soul. This also was a
 Paradox of the Stoick School.





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P E R S I U S.

T H E

F I F T H S A T Y R.

By MR. D R I D E N.

The A R G U M E N T.

The Judicious Casaubon, in his Proem to this Satyr, tells us, That Aristophanes the Grammarian being ask'd, what Poem of Archilochus his Iambicks he presented before the rest; answer'd, The longest. His Answer may justly be apply'd to this Fifth Satyr; which, being of a greater length than any of the rest, is also, by far, the most instructive: For this reason I have selected it from all the others, and inscrib'd it to my Learned Master Dr. Busby; to whom I am not only obliged my self for the best part of my own Education, and that of my two Sons; but have also receiv'd from him the first and truest Taste of Persius. May he be pleas'd to find in this Translation, the Gratitude, or at least some small Acknowledgements of his unworthy Scholar, at the Distance of 24

3

Years,

Tears, from the time when I departed from under his Tuition.

This Satyr consists of two distinct Parts: The first contains the Praises of the Stoick Philosopher Cornutus, Master and Tutor to our Persius. It also declares the Love and Piety of Persius, to his well-deserving Master; and the mutual Friendship which continued betwixt them, after Persius was now grown a Man. As also his Exhortation to Young Noblemen, that they wou'd enter themselves into his Institution. From hence he makes an artful Transition into the second Part of his Subject: wherein he first complains of the Sloth of Scholars, and afterwards perswades them to the pursuit of their true Liberty: Here our Author excellently treats that Paradox of the Stoicks, which affirms, that the Wise or Virtuous Man is only free; and that all Vicious Men are naturally Slaves. And, in the Illustration of this Dogma, he takes up the remaining Part of this inimitable Satyr.

THE FIFTH SATYR.

Inscrib'd to the Reverend Dr. R U S B Y.

The Speakers Persius and Cornutus.

P E R S I U S.

OF ancient Use to Poets it belongs,
To wish themselves an hundred Mouths and Tongues ::
Whether to the well-lung'd Tragedians Rage
They recommend their Labours of the Stage,

Q

Or sing the *Parthian*, when transfix'd he lies,
Wrenching the *Roman* Jav'lin from his Thighs.

Corn. And why wou'dst thou these mighty Morfels chuse,
Of Words unchew'd, and fit to choak the Muse?
Let *Fustian* Poets with their Stuff be gone,
And suck the Mists that hang o'er *Helicon*;
When ¹ *Progne's* or ² *Thyestes'* Feast they write;
And, for the mouthing Actor, Verse indite.
Thou neither, like a Bellows, swell'st thy Face,
As if thou wert to blow the burning Mass
Of melting Ore; nor canst thou strain thy Throat,
Or murmur in an undistinguish'd Note,
Like rowling Thunder till it breaks the Cloud,
And rattling Nonsense is discharg'd aloud.
Soft Elocution does thy Style renown,
And the sweet Accents of the peaceful Gown:
Gentle or sharp, according to thy choice,
To laugh at Follies, or to lash at Vice.
Hence draw thy Theme; and to the Stage permit:
Raw-head and Bloody-bones, and Hands and Feet,
Ragoufts for *Terens* or *Thyestes* dress;
'Tis Task enough for thee t'expose a *Roman* Feast.

Pers. 'Tis not, indeed, my Talent to engage
In lofty Trifles, or to swell my Page
With Wind and Noise; but freely to impart,
As to a Friend, the Secrets of my Heart;
And, in familiar Speech, to let thee know
How much I love thee, and how much I owe;

¹ *Progne* was Wife to *Terens*,
King of *Thracia*: *Terens* fell in
Love with *Philomela*; Sister to
Progne, ravish'd her, and cut
out her Tongue: In Revenge
of which, *Progne* kill'd *Itys*,
her own Son by *Terens*; and
serv'd him up at a Feast, to be

eaten by his Father.

² *Thyestes* and *Atreus* were
Brothers, both Kings: *Atreus*,
to Revenge himself of his un-
natural Brother, kill'd the
Sons of *Thyestes*, and invited
him to eat them.

Knock

Knock on my Heart: for thou hast skill to find
 If it sound solid, or be fill'd with Wind;
 And, tho' the veil of Words, thou view'st the naked Mind. }

For this a hundred Voices I desire,
 To tell thee what an hundred Tongues would tire;
 Yet never could be worthily exprest,
 How deeply thou art seated in my Breast.
 When first my ³ childish Robe resign'd the Charge,
 And left me, unconfin'd, to live at large;
 When now my golden *Bulla* (hung on high
 To Household Gods) declar'd me past a Boy;
 And my ⁴ white Shield proclaim'd my Liberty:
 When, with my wild Companions, I cou'd rowl
 From Street to Street, and sin without controul;
 Just at that Age, when Manhood set me free;
 I then depos'd my self, and left the Reins to thee.
 On thy wise Bosom I repos'd my Head,
 And, by my better ⁵ *Socrates*, was bred.
 Then thy straight Rule set Virtue in my sight,
 The crooked Line reforming by the right.
 My Reason took the heat of thy Command,
 Was form'd and polish'd by thy skilful Hand:
 Long Summer-days thy Precepts I rehearse;
 And Winter-nights were short in our converse:

² By the Childish Robe, is meant the *Prætèxa*, or first Gowns which the Roman Children of Quality wore: these were welted with Purple; and on those Welts were fasten'd the *Bulle*, or little Bells; which when they came to the Age of Puberty, were hung up, and Consecrated to the *Lares*, or Household Gods.

⁴ The first Shield which the

Roman Youths wore, were white, and without any Impress, or Device on them; to shew they had yet Atchiev'd nothing in the Wars.

⁵ *Socrates*, by the Oracle, was declar'd to be the Wisest of Mankind: He instructed many of the Athenian Young Noblemen in Morality, and amongst the rest *Alcibiades*.

One

One was our Labour, one was our Repose,
One frugal Supper did our Studies close.

Sure on our Birth some friendly Planet shone;
And, as our ⁶ Souls, our Horoscope was one:
Whether the ⁷ mounting Twins did Heav'n adorn,
Or, with the rising ⁸ Balance, we were born;
Both have the same Impressions from above;
And both have ⁹ Saturn's Rage, repell'd by Jove.
What Star I know not, but some Star I find,
Has giv'n Thee an Ascendant o'er my Mind.

Cory. Nature is ever various in her Frame:
Each has a different Will; and few the same:
The greedy Merchants, led by Lucre, run
To the parch'd *Judias*, and the rising Sun:
From thence hot Pepper, and rich Drugs they bear,
Bart'ring for Spices, their *Italian* Ware.
The lazy Glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his Sloth, and batten with his Sleep:
One bribes for high Preferments in the State,
A second shakes the Box, and sits up late:
Another shakes the Bed, dissolving there,
Till Knots upon his Gouty Joints appear,
And Chalk is in his Crippled Fingers found;
Rots like a Doddard Oak, and piecemeal falls to ground.
Then, his lewd Follies he would late repeat;
And his past Years, that in a Mist were spent.

⁶ Astrologers divide the Heaven into Twelve Parts, according to the Number of the Twelve Signs of the Zodiac: The Sign or Constellation which rises in the East, at the Birth of any Man, is call'd the Ascendant: *Persius* therefore judges, that *Cornutus* and he had the same, or a like Nativity.

⁷ The Sign of *Gemini*.
⁸ The Sign of *Libra*.
⁹ Astrologers have an Axiom, that whatsoever *Saturn* ties, is loos'd by *Jupiter*: They account *Saturn* to be a Planet of a Malevolent Nature, and *Jupiter* of a Propitious Influence.

Pers.

Perf. But thou art pale, in nightly Studies grown,
To make the ¹⁰ Stoick Institutes thy own:
Thou long with studious Care hast till'd our Youth,
And sown our well-purg'd Ears with wholesome Truth.
From thee both old and young, with profit, learn
The Bounds of Good and Evil to discern.

Corn. Unhappy he who does this Work adjourn,
And to To-morrow wou'd the search delay:
His lazy morrow will be like to-day.

Perf. But is one Day of Ease too much to borrow?

Corn. Yes, sure: For Yesterday was once To-morrow:
That Yesterday is gone, and nothing gain'd:
And all thy fruitless Days will thus be drain'd:
For thou hast more To-morrows yet to Ask,
And wilt be ever to begin thy Task;
Who, like the hindmost Chariot-Wheels are curst,
Still to be near, but ne'er to reach the first.

O Freedom! first Delight of Human Kind!
Not that which Bondmen from their Masters find,
The ¹¹ Privilege of Doles; nor yet t' inscribe
Their Names in ¹² this or t' other Roman Tribe:
That false Enfranchisement with ease is found:
Slaves are ¹³ made Citizens by turning round.

¹⁰ *Zeno* was the Great Master of the Stoick Philosophy; and *Cleanthes* was second to him in Reputation: *Cornutus*, who was Master or Tutor to *Persius* was of the same School.

¹¹ When a Slave was made free, he had the Privilege of a Roman Born; which was to have a Share in the Donatives or Doles of Bread, &c. which were distributed by the Magistrates amongst the People.

¹² The Roman People was distributed into several Tribes: He who was made free was inrolled into some one of them, and thereupon enjoy'd the common Privileges of a Roman Citizen.

¹³ The Master, who intended to enfranchise a Slave, carried him before the City Praetor, and turn'd him round, using these Words; *I will that this Man be free,*

How,

How, replies one, can any be more free?
 Here's *Dama*, once a Groom of low Degree,
 Not worth a Farthing, and a Sot beside;
 So true a Rogue, for Lying's sake he ly'd:
 But, with a turn, a Freeman he became;
 Now ¹⁴ *Marcus Dama* is his Worship's Name.
 Good Gods! who wou'd refuse to lend a Sum,
 If wealthy *Marcus* Surety will become!
Marcus is made a Judge, and for a Proof
 Of certain Truth, *He said it*, is enough.
 A Will is to be prov'd; put in your Claim;
 'Tis clear, if ¹⁵ *Marcus* has subscrib'd his Name.
 This is ¹⁶ true Liberty, as I believe;
 What can we farther from our Caps receive,
 Than as we please without controul to live?
 Not more to ¹⁷ Noble *Brutus* cou'd belong.
 Hold, says the Stoick, your Assumption's wrong:
 I grant true Freedom you have well defin'd:
 But, living as you list, and to your Mind,
 And loosely tack'd, all must be left behind:
 What, since the Prætor did my Fetters loose,
 And left me freely at my own dispose,
 May I not live without Controul and Awe,
 Excepting still the ¹⁸ Letter of the Law?

¹⁴ Slaves had only one Name before their Freedom: After it, they were admitted to a *Prænomen*, like our Christian Names: So *Dama*, is now call'd *Marcus Dama*.

¹⁵ At the Proof of a Testament, the Magistrates were to subscribe their Names, as allowing the Legality of the Will.

¹⁶ Slaves, when they were set free, had a Cap given them

in Sign of their Liberty.

¹⁷ *Brutus* freed the Roman People from the Tyranny of the *Tarquins*, and chang'd the Form of the Government into a glorious Common-wealth.

¹⁸ The Text of the Roman Laws, was written in Red Letters, which was called the Rubrick; translated here, in more General Words, *The Letter of the Law*.

Hear.

Hear me with Patience, while thy Mind I free
 From those fond Notions of false Liberty :
 'Tis not the Prætor's Province to bestow
 True Freedom ; nor to teach Mankind to know
 What to our selves, or to our Friends, we owe.
 He could not set thee free from Cares and Strife,
 Nor give the Reins to a lewd vicious Life:
 As well he for an Ass a Harp might string,
 Which is against the Reason of the thing;
 For Reason still is whispering in your Ear,
 Where you are sure to fail, th' Attempt forbear.
 No need of Publick Sanctions, this to bind,
 Which Nature has implanted in the Mind:
 Not to pursue the work, to which we're not design'd.

Unskill'd in *Hellebore*, if thou shou'dst try
 To mix it, and mistake the Quantity,
 The Rules of Physick wou'd against thee cry.
 The high-shoo'd Ploughman, shou'd he quit the Land,
 To take the Pilot's Rudder in his hand,
 Artless of Stars, and of the moving Sand,
 The Gods wou'd leave him to the Waves and Wind,
 And think all Shame was lost in Human Kind.

Tell me, my Friend, from whence hadst thou the skill,
 So nicely to distinguish Good from Ill?
 Or by the sound to judge of Gold and Brass,
 What Piece is Tinkers Metal, what will pass?
 And what thou art to follow, what to fly,
 This to condemn, and that to ratify?
 When to be bountiful, and when to spare,
 But never Craving, or oppress'd with Care?
 The Bairs of Gifts, and Money to despise,
 And look on Wealth with undesiring Eyes?
 When thou canst truly call these Virtues thine,
 Be wise and free, by Heaven's Consent, and mine.

But thou, who lately of the common strain,
 Wast one of us, if still thou dost remain

The

The same ill Habits, the same Follies too,
Gloſ'd over only with a Saint-like Show,
Then I reſume the Freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to Vice, and ſtill a Slave.
Thou can'ſt not wag thy Finger, or begin
The leaſt light Motion, but it tends to Sin.

How's this? Not wag my Finger, he replies?
No, Friend; nor fuming Gums, nor Sacrifice,
Can ever make a Madman free, or wiſe.
" Virtue and ¹⁹ Vice are never in one Soul:
" A Man is wholly Wiſe, or wholly is a Fool.
A heavy Bumkin, taught with daily Care,
Can never dance theſe Steps with a becoming Air.

Perſ. In ſpite of this, my Freedom ſtill remains.

Corn. Free, what, and fetter'd with ſo many Chains?
Can'ſt thou no other Maſter underſtand
Than ²⁰ him that free'd thee by the Prætor's Wand?
Shou'd he, who was thy Lord, command thee now,
With a haſh Voice, and ſuſpicious Brow,
To ſervile Duties, thou wou'dſt fear no more;
The Gallows and the Whip are out of door.
But if thy Paſſions lord it in thy Breaſt,
Art thou not ſtill a Slave, and ſtill oppreſt?
Whether alone, or in thy Harlot's Lap,
When thou wou'dſt take a lazy Morning's Nap;
Up, up, ſays Avarice; thou ſnor'ſt again,
Stretch'ſt thy Limbs, and yawn'ſt, but all in vain;

<p>¹⁹ The Stoicks held this Paradox, That any one Vice, or notorious Folly, which they call'd Madneſs, hindred a Man from being Virtuous: That a Man was of a Piece, without a Mixture; either wholly Vi- cious, or Good; one Virtue</p>	<p>or Vice, according to them, including all the reſt.</p> <p>²⁰ The Prætor held a Wand in his Hand, with which he ſoftly ſtruck the Slave on the Head, when he declared him free.</p>
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The

The Tytant Lucre no Denial takes;
 At his Command th' unwilling Sluggard wakes:
 What must I do? he cries: What? says his Lord;
 Why rise, make ready, and go streight aboard:
 With Fish, from *Euxine* Seas, thy Vessel freight;
 Flax, Castor, *Coan* Wines, the precious Weight
 Of Pepper, and *Sabeen* Incense, take
 With thy own Hands, from the tir'd Camel's Back:
 And with Post-haste thy running Markets make.
 Be sure to turn the Penny; lye and swear;
 'Tis wholesom Sin: But *Jove*, thou say'st, will bear:
 Swear, Fool, or starve; for the Dilemma's even:
 A Tradesman thou! and hope to go to Heav'n?

Resolv'd for Sea, the Slaves thy Baggage pack,
 Each saddled with his Burden on his Back:
 Nothing retards thy Voyage, now, unless
 Thy other Lord forbids, Voluptuousness:
 And he may ask this civil Question: Friend,
 What dost thou make a Shipboard? to what end?
 Art thou of *Be. hlem's* Noble College free?
 Stark, staring mad, that thou wou'dst tempt the Sea?
 Cubb'd in a Cabbin, on a Mattress laid,
 On a brown *George*, with lowlie Swobbers fed,
 Dead Wine that stinks of the *Borrachio*, sup
 From a foul Jack, or greasie Maple-Cup?
 Say wou'dst thou bear all this, to raise thy Store:
 From Six i'th' Hundred, to Six Hundred more?
 Indulge, and to thy Genius freely give;
 For, not to live at ease, is not to live;
 Death stalks behind thee, and each flying Hour
 Does some loose Remnant of thy Life devour.
 Live, while thou liv'st; for Death will make us all
 A Name, a Nothing but an Old Wife's Tale.

Speak; wilt thou Avarice, or Pleasure, chuse
 To be thy Lord? Take one, and one refuse.

But

But both, by turns, the Rule of thee will have;
And thou, betwixt 'em both, wilt be a Slave.

Nor think when once thou hast resisted one,
That all thy Marks of Servitude are gone:
The struggling Greyhound gnaws his Leash in vain;
If, when 'tis broken, still he drags the Chain.

Says ²² Phadra to his Man, Believe me, Friend,
To this uneasy Love I'll put an end:
Shall I run out of all? My Friends disgrace,
And be the first lewd Unthrif of my Race?
Shall I the Neighbours nightly Rest invade
At her deaf Doors, with some vile Serenade?
Well hast thou freed thy self, his Man replies,
Go, thank the Gods, and offer Sacrifice.

Ah, says the Youth, if we unkindly part,
Will not the poor fond Creature break her Heart?
Weak Soul! and blindly to Destruction led!
She break her Heart! she'll sooner break your Head.
She knows her Man, and when you rant and swear
Can draw you to her, *with a single Hair*.

But shall I not return? Now, when she sues?
Shall I my own, and her Desires refuse?
Sir, take your Course: But my Advice is plain:
Once freed, 'tis Madness to resume your Chain.

Ay; there's the Man, who loos'd from Lust and Pelf,
Less to the Prætor owes, than to himself.

But write him down a Slave, who, humbly proud,
With Presents begs Preferments from the Crowd;

²¹ This alludes to the Play of Terence, call'd the *Eunuch*; which was excellently imitated of late in *English*, by Sir Charles Sidley: In the first Scene of that Comedy, Phædra was introduc'd with his Man Pamphilus, discoursing, whether he shou'd leave his Mistress *Thais*, or return to her, now that she had invited him.

That

That early ²² Suppliant who salutes the Tribes,
 And sets the Mob to scramble for his Bribes:
 That some old Dotard, sitting in the Sun,
 On Holy-days may tell, that such a Feat was done:
 In future times this will be counted rare.

Thy Superstition too may claim a Share:
 When Flow'rs are strew'd, and Lamps in order plac'd,
 And Windows with Illuminations grac'd,
 On ²³ Herod's Day; when sparkling Bowls go round,
 And Tunny's Tails in savoury Sauce are drown'd,
 Thou mutter'st Pray'rs obscene; nor do'st refuse
 The Fasts and Sabbaths of the curtail'd *Jews*.
 Then a crack'd ²⁴ Egg-shell thy sick Fancy frights,
 Besides the Childish Fear of walking Sprights.

²² He who sued for any Office amongst the *Romans*, was call'd a Candidate, because he wore a white Gown; and sometimes chalk'd it, to make it appear whiter. He rose early, and went to the *Levee* of those who headed the People: Saluted also the Tribes severally, when they were gather'd together, to chuse their Magistrates; and distributed a Large's amongst them, to engage them for their Voices: Much resembling our Elections of Parliament-Men.

²³ The Commentators are divided, what *Herod* this was whom our Author mentions; whether *Herod the Great*, whose Birth-day might be Celebrated, after his Death, by the *Herodians*, a Sect among the *Jews*, who thought him their Messiah; or *Herod Agrippa*,

living in the Author's time, and after it. The latter seems the more probable Opinion.

²⁴ The Ancients had a Superstition, contrary to ours, concerning Egg-shells: They thought that if an Egg-shell were crack'd, or a hole bor'd in the Bottom of it, they were subject to the Power of Sorcery: We as vainly break the Bottom of an Egg-shell, and cross it, when we have eaten the Egg, lest some Hagg should make use of it, in bewitching us, or sailing over the Sea in it, if it were whole.

The rest of the Priests of *Isis*, and her one-ey'd, or squinting Priestesses, is more largely treated in the sixth Satyr of *Juvenal*, where the Superstitions of Women are related.

Of

Of o'er-grown Guelding Priests thou art afraid ;
The Timbrel and the Squintifego Maid
Of *Isis*, awe thee : lest the Gods, for Sin,
Shou'd, with a swelling Dropsy, stuff thy Skin :
Unless three Garlick Heads the Curse avert,
Eaten each Morn, devoutly, next thy Heart.

Preach this among the brawny Guards, say'st thou,
And see if they thy Doctrine will allow :
The dull fat Captain, with a Hound's deep Throat,
Wou'd bellow out a Laugh, in a Base-Note ;
And prize a hundred *Zeno's* just as much
As a clipt Sixpence, or a Schilling *Dutch*.



P E R-



P E R S I U S.

THE

S I X T H S A T Y R.

 By Mr. D R Y D E N.

The ARGUMENT.

This Sixth Satyr treats an admirable Common-place of Moral Philosophy; Of the true Use of Riches: They are certainly intended by the Power who bestows them, as Instruments and Helps of living commodiously our selves; and of administring to the Wants of others, who are oppress'd by Fortune. There are two Extreame in the Opinions of Men concerning them. One Error, tho' on the right hand, yet a great one, is, That they are no Helps to a Virtuous Life; the other places all our Happiness in the acquisition and possession of them; and this is, undoubtedly, the worse Extreame. The Mean betwixt these, is the Opinion of the Stoicks; which is, That Riches may be useful to the leading a virtuous Life; in case we rightly understand how to Give according to right Reason; and how to Receive what is given us by others. The Virtue of Giving Well,



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Well, is call'd Liberality: And 'tis of this Virtue that Persius writes in this Satyr; wherein he not only shews the lawful Use of Riches, but also sharply inveighs against the Vices which are oppos'd to it; and especially of those, which consist in the Defects of Giving or Spending; or in the Abuse of Riches. He writes to Cæsius Bassus his Friend, and a Poet also. Enquires first of his Health and Studies; and afterwards informs him of his own, and where he is now resident. He gives an account of himself, that he is endeavouring by little and little to wear off his Vices; and particularly, that he is combating Ambition, and the Desire of Wealth. He dwells upon the latter Vice: And being sensible that few Men either desire or use Riches as they ought, he endeavours to convince them of their Folly; which is the main Design of the whole Satyr.

The S I X T H S A T Y R.

To Cæsius Bassus, a Lyrick Poet.

HAS Winter caus'd thee, Friend, to change thy Seat,
 And seek in ' Sabine Air a warm Retreat?
 Say, do'st thou yet the Roman Harp Command?
 Do the Strings Answer to thy Noble Hand?
 Great Master of the Muse, inspir'd to Sing,
 The Beauties of the first-created Spring;
 The Pedigree of Nature to rehearse,
 And sound the Maker's Work, in equal Verse.

1 And seek, in Sabine Air, &c.
 All the Studious, and particularly the Poets, about the end of August, began to set themselves on Work: Refraining from Writing, during the Heats of the Summer. They wrote by Night, and sat up the greatest part of it: For which Reason the Product

of their Studies, was call'd their *Elucubrations*, or Nightly Labours. They who had Country-Seats, retir'd to them while they Studied: As *Persius* did to his, which was near the Port of the Moon in *Etruria*; and *Bassus* to his which was in the Country of the *Sabines*, nearer *Rome*.

O

Now

Now ² sporting on thy Lyre the Loves of Youth,
 Now Virtuous Age, and Venerable Truth;
 Expressing justly *Sappho's* wanton Art
 Of Odes, and *Pindar's* more Majestick Part.

For me, my warmer Constitution wants
 More Cold, than our *Ligurian* Winter grants;
 And therefore to my Native Shoars retir'd,
 I view the Coast old *Ennius* once admir'd;
 Where Cliffs on either side their Points display;
 And, after, opening in an ampler way,
 Afford the pleasing Prospect of the Bay.

'Tis worth your while, O *Romans*, to regard
 The Port of *Luna*, says our Learned Bard;
 Who in ³ a drunken Dream beheld his Soul
 The Fifth within the Transmigrating Roll;
 Which first a Peacock, then *Euphorbus*, was,
 Then *Homer* next, and next *Pythagoras*;
 And last of all the Line did into *Ennius* pass.

Secure and free from Business of the State;
 And more secure of what the Vulgar prate,
 Here I enjoy my private Thoughts; nor care
 What Rots for Sheep the *Southern* Winds prepare:
 Survey the Neighb'ring Fields, and not repine,
 When I behold a larger Crop than mine:

² Now sporting on thy Lyre, &c.
 This proves *Cassius Bassus* to have
 been a Lyrick Poet; 'Tis said
 of him, that by an Eruption of
 the Flaming Mountain *Vesuvius*,
 near which the greatest Part of
 his Fortune lay, he was burnt
 himself, together with all his
 Writings.

³ Who in a drunken Dream, &c.
 I call it a Drunken Dream of
Ennius; not that my Author in
 this place gives me any encour-
 agement for the Epithet; but
 because *Horace*, and all who men-
 tion *Ennius*, say he was an excel-

five Drinker of Wine. In a Dream,
 or Vision, call you it which you
 please, be thought it was reveal'd
 to him, that the Soul of *Pytha-
 goras* was transmigrated into him:
 As *Pythagoras*, before him believ-
 ed, that himself had been *Eu-
 phorbus* in the Wars of *Troy*. Com-
 mentators differ in placing the
 Order of this Soul, and who had
 it first I have here given it to
 the Peacock, because it looks
 more according to the Order
 of Nature, that it shoud lodge
 in a Creature of an inferior
 Species; and so by Gradation
 rise

To see a Beggar's Brat in Riches flow,
 Adds not a Wrinkle to my even Brow;
 Nor, envious at the sight, will I forbear
 My plenteous Bowl, nor bate my bounteous Cheer.
 Nor yet unseal the Dregs of Wine that stink
 Of Cask; nor in a nasty Flaggon drink;
 Let others stuff their Guts with homely Fare;
 For Men of different Inclinations are;
 Tho' born perhaps beneath one common Star.
 In Minds and Manners Twins oppos'd we see
 In the same Sign, almost the same Degree:
 One, frugal, on his Birth-Day fears to Dine;
 Does at a Penny's cost in Herbs repine,
 And hardly dares to dip his Fingers in the Brine.
 Prepar'd as Priest of his own Rites to stand;
 He sprinkles Pepper with a sparing hand.
 His Jolly Brother, opposite in Sense,
 Laughs at his Thrift; and lavish of Expence,
 Quaffs, Crams, and Guttles, in his own defence.

For me, I'll use my own; and take my share;
 Yet will not Turbots for my Slaves prepare:
 Nor be so nice in Taste my self, to know
 If what I swallow be a Thrush, or no.
 Live on thy Annual Income; Spend thy Store;
 And freely grind, from thy full threshing-Floor;
 Next Harvest promises as much, or more.
 Thus I wou'd live: But Friendship's holy Band,
 And Offices of Kindness hold my hand:
 My 4 Friend is Shipwreck'd on the Brutian Strand,
 His Riches in th' Ionian Main are lost;
 And he himself stands shiv'ring on the Coast;

Where,

rise to the informing of a Man.
 And *Persius* favours me, by say-
 ing, that *Funius* was the Fifth
 from the *Pythagorean* Peacock.

4 My Friend is Shipwreck'd,
 &c. Perhaps this is only a fine
 Transition of the Poet, to intro-
 duce the Business of the Satyr;

and not; that any such Acci-
 dent had happen'd to one of the
 Friends of *Persius*. But, howe-
 ver, this is the most Poetical
 Description of any in our Au-
 thor: And since he and *Lucan*
 were so great Friends, I know
 not but *Lucan* might help him,

Where, destitute of Help, forlorn and bare,
 He wearies the Deaf Gods with Fruitless Pray'r.
 Their Images, the Relicks of the Wrack,
 Torn from the naked Poop, are tid'd back
 By the wild Waves, and rudely thrown ashore,
 Lie impotent; nor can themselves restore.
 The Vessel sticks, and shews her open'd Side,
 And on her shatter'd Mast the Mews in Triumph ride.
 From thy new Hope, and from thy growing Store,
 Now lend Assistance, and relieve the Poor.
 Come; do a Noble Act of Charity:
 A Pittance of thy Land will set him free.
 Let him not bear the Badges of a Wreck,
 Nor beg with a blue Table on his Back:
 Nor tell me that thy frowning Heir will say,
 'Tis mine that Wealth thou squander'st thus away;
 What is't to thee, if he neglect thy Urn,
 Or, without Spices lets thy Body burn?

If

in two or three of these Verses, which seem to be written in his Style; certain it is, that besides this Description of a Shipwreck, and two Lines more, which are at the end of the Second Satyr, our Poet has written nothing Elegantly. I will therefore Transcribe both the Passages to justify my Opinion. The following are the last Verses saying one of the Second Satyr.

Compositum jus, fasque animi; sanctusque rectissus.

Mentis, & incoltum generoso pectus honesto:

The others are those in his present Satyr, which are supyn'd:

*Trabe rupta, Bruttia Saxa
 Prædit Amicus inops: Remque omnem,
 Sædæque vota.*

*Condidit Ionio! Jacet ipse in Littore;
 & una*

Ingentes de puppe Dei: Jamque obvia Mergis

Costa raris lacera

5 From thy new Hope, &c. The Latin is, *Nunc & de Cespite vivo, frange aliquid.* Casanbon only opposes the *Cespes vivus*, which, Word for Word, is the living Turf, to the Harvest or Annual Income: I suppose the Poet rather means, Sell a piece of Land already sown, and give the Money of it to my Friend who has lost all by Shipwreck: That is, do not stay 'till thou hast Reap'd; but help him immediately as his Wants require.

6 Nor beg with a blue Table, &c. Holiday Translates it a Green Table: The Sense is the same; for the Table was painted of the Sea Colour; which the Shipwreck'd Person carried on his back, expressing his Losses thereby, to excite the Charity of the Spectators.

7 Or without Spices, &c. The Bodies of the Rich before they were

If Odours to thy Ashes be refuse,
 Or buys corrupted *Cassia* from the *Jews* ?
 All these, the wiser *Bestius* will reply,
 Are empty Pomp, and Deadmen's Luxury :
 We never knew this vain Expence, before
 Th' effeminated *Grecians* brought it o'er :
 Now Toys and Trifles from their *Ashens* come ;
 And Dates and Pepper have unfinew'd *Rome*.
 Our sweating Hinds their Sallads, now, defile,
 Infecting homely Herbs with fragrant Oil.
 But, to thy Fortune be not thou a Slave ;
 For what hast thou to fear beyond the Grave ?
 And thou who gap'st for my Estate, draw near ;
 For I wou'd whisper somewhat in thy Ear.
 Hear'st thou the News, my Friend ? th' Express is come
 With laurell'd Letters from the Camp to *Rome* :
Caesar ⁸ salutes the Queen and Senate thus :
 My Arms are on the *Rhine* Victorious,
 From Mourning Altars sweep the Dust away :
 Cease Fasting, and proclaim a fat Thanksgiving Day.

were burnt, were embalm'd with Spices ; or rather Spices were put into the Urn, with the Relicks of the Ashes. Our Author here names *Cinnamon* and *Cassia*, which *Cassia* was sophisticated with *Cherry-Gum* : And probably enough by the *Jews*, who adulterate all things which they sell. But whether the Ancients were acquainted with the Spices of the *Molucca* Islands, *Ceylon* and other parts of the *Indies* ; or whether their *Pepper* and *Cinnamon* &c. were the same with ours, is another Question. As for *Nutmegs* and *Mace*, 'tis plain, that the *Latin* Names of them are Modern.

⁸ *Caesar* salutes, &c. The *Caesar* here mention'd is *Caius Caligula*, who affect'd to Triumph over the

Germans, whom he never Conquer'd, as he did over the *Britains*, and accordingly sent Letters wrapt about with Laurels, to the Senate, and the Empress *Caenonia*, whom I here call Queen ; though I know that Name was not us'd amongst the *Romans* : But the Word Empress wou'd not stand in that Verse ; for which reason I adjourn'd it to another. The Dust which was to be swept away from the Altars, was either the Ashes which were left there, after the last Sacrifice for Victory ; or might perhaps mean the Dust of Ashes, which were left on the Altars, since some former Deceit of the *Romans*, by the *Germans* : After which Overthrow, the Altars had been neglected !
 The

The 9 goodly Empress, Jollily inclin'd,
Is, to the welcome Bearer, wondrous kind :
And, setting her good Housewifery aside,
Prepares for all the Pageantry of Pride.
The ¹⁰ Captive *Germans*, of Gygantic Size,
Are rank'd in Order, and are clad in Frize:
The Spoils of Kings, and conquer'd Camps we boast;
Their Arms in Trophies hang on the triumphal Post.

Now, for so many Glorious Actions done
In Foreign Parts, and mighty Battels won;
For Peace at Home, and for the Publick Wealth,
I mean to Crown a Bowl to *Cesar's* Health:
Besides, in Gratitude for such high Matters.
Know ¹¹ I have vow'd two hundred Gladiators.
Say, wou'dst thou hinder me from this Expence?
I disinheret thee, if thou dar'st take Offence.
Yet more, a publick Largeſs I deſign
Of Oil and Pies, to make the People dine:
Controul me not, for fear I change my Will.

And yet methinks I hear thee grumbling ſtill,
You give as if you were the *Persian* King:
Your Land does no ſo large Revenues bring.
Well; on my Terms thou wilt not be my Heir?
If thou can'ſt little, leſs ſhall be my Care:
Were none of all my Father's Siſters left;
Nay, were I of my Mother's Kin bereft,
None by an Uncle's or a Grandame's ſide,
Yet I cou'd ſome adopted Heir provide.

⁹ *Cæſonia*, Wife to *Caius Caligula*, who afterwards, in the Reign of *Claudius*, was propoſed, but ineffectually, to be marry'd to him, after he had executed *Meſſalina* for Adultery.

¹⁰ *The Captive Germans*, &c. He means only ſuch as were to paſs for *Germans* in the Triumph: Large Body'd Men, as they are ſtill; whom the Em-

press Cloath'd new, with coarſe Garments, for the greater Oſtentation of the Victory.

¹¹ *Knew*, I have vow'd Two hundred Gladiators. A hundred pair of Gladiators, were beyond the Purſe of any private Man to give: Therefore this is only a threatening to his Heir, that he could do what he pleas'd with his Eſtate,

I need



I need but take my Journey half a Day
 From haughty *Rome*, and at *Aricon* stay,
 Where Fortune throws poor *Manius* in my way.
 Him will I chuse: What him, of humble Birth,
 Obscure, a Foundling, and a Son of Earth?
 Obscure! Why pr'ythee what am I? I know
 My Father, Grandfire, and great Grandfire too:
 If farther I derive my Pedigree,
 I can but guess beyond the fourth Degree.
 The rest of my forgotten Ancestors,
 Were Sons of Earth, like him, or Sons of Whorea.
 Yet why wou'dst thou, old covetous Wretch, aspire
 To be my Heir, who might'st have been my Sire?
 In Nature's Race, shou'dst thou demand of me
 My¹² Torch, when I in course run after thee?
 Think I approach thee, like the God of Gain,
 With Wings on Head and Heels, as Poets feign:
 Thy mod'rate Fortune from my Gift receive;
 Now fairly take it, or as fairly leave.
 But take it as it is, and ask no more.
 What, when thou hast embezzell'd all thy Store?
 Where's all thy Father left? 'Tis true, I grant,
 Some I have mortgag'd, to supply my Want:
 The Legacies of *Tadius* too are flown;
 All spent, and on the self-same Errand gone.
 How little then to my poor Share will fall?
 Little indeed; but yet that little's all.
 Nor tell me, in a dying Father's Tone,
 Be careful still of the main Chance, my Son;
 Put out the Principal, in trusty Hands:
 Live on the Use; and never dip thy Lands:
 But yet what's left for me? What's left, my Friend!
 Ask that again, and all the rest I spend.

12. Shou'dst thou demand of me, who am much Younger! He who
 my Torch, &c. Why shou'dst thou, who art an old Fellow, hope to
 deliver'd the Torch, which he
 live me, and be my Heir, carry it, to him who was Second.

Is not my Fortune at my own Command?
 Pour Oil; and pour it with a plenteous Hand
 Upon my Sallads, Boy: Shall I be fed
 With sodden Nettles, and a sing'd Sow's Head?
 'Tis Holy-day; provide me better Cheer;
 'Tis Holy-day, and shall be around the Year.
 Shall I my Household Gods and Genius cheat,
 To make him rich, who grudges me my Meat?
 That he may loll at ease; and pamper'd high,
 When I am laid, may feed on Gible Pie?
 And when his throbbing Lust extends the Vein,
 Have wherewithal his Whores to entertain?
 Shall I in homespun Cloth be clad, that he
 His Paunch in Triumph may before him see.

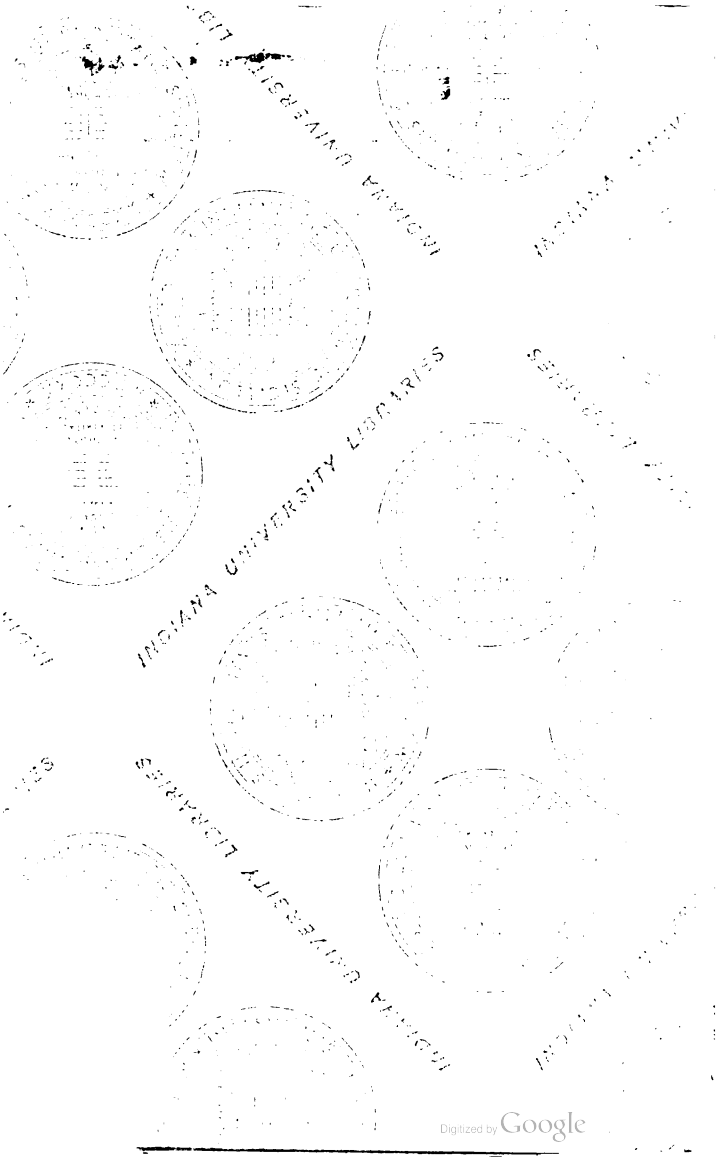
Go Miser, go; for Lucre sell thy Soul;
 Truck Wares for Wares, and trudge from Pole to Pole:
 That Men may say, when thou art dead and gone,
 See what a vast Estate he left his Son!
 How large a Family of Brawny Knaves,
 Well fed, and fat as ¹³ Cappadocian Slaves!
 Encrease thy Wealth, and double all thy Store;
 'Tis done: Now double that, and swell the Score;
 To ev'ry Thousand, add Ten Thousand more.
 Then say, ¹⁴ Chrysippus, thou who wou'dst confine
 Thy Heap, where I shall put an end to mine.

¹³ Well fed, and fat as Cappadocian Slaves: Who were famous for their Lustiness; and being, as we call it, in good Liking. They were set on a Stall when they were expos'd to Sale, to shew the good Habit of their Body, and made to play Tricks before the Buyers, to shew their Activity and Strength.


¹⁴ Then say, Chrysippus, &c.

Chrysippus the Stoick invented a kind of Argument, consisting of more than three Propositions; which is call'd *do Sorites*, or a Heap. But as Chrysippus could never bring his Propositions to a certain stint; so neither can a covetous Man bring his craving Desires to any certain Measure of Riches, beyond which, he could not wish for any more.

F I N I S.

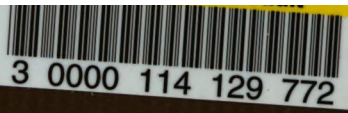


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