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WITH THE
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L O N D O N:

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THE
DUNCIAD,
VARIORUM.
WITH THE
PROLEGOMENA
OF
SCRIBLERUS.



LONDON:

Printed and Reprinted, for the Booksellers in
Dublin. MDCXXIX.

PIECES contained in this BOOK.

THE PUBLISHER'S ADVERTISEMENT.

A LETTER to the Publisher, occasioned by the present Edition of the DUNCIAD.

The Prolegomena of MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS.

TESTIMONIES of AUTHORS concerning our Poet and his Works.

A DISSERTATION of the POEM.

DUNCIADOS PERIOCHA: Or, Arguments to the Books.

The DUNCIAD, in three Books.

NOTES VARIORUM: Being the *Scholia* of the learned M. SCRIBLERUS and others with the *Adversaria* of JOHN DENNIS, LEWIS THEOBALD, EDMUND CURL, the JOURNALISTS, &c.

INDEX of PERSONS celebrated in this Poem.

INDEX of THINGS (including Authors) to be found in the Notes.

APPENDIX.



A

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT will be sufficient to say of this Edition, that the reader has here a much more correct and compleat copy of the Dunciad, than has hitherto appeared: I cannot answer but some Mistakes may have slipt into it, but a vast number of others will be prevented, by the Names being now not only set at length, but justified by the authorities and reasons given. I make no doubt, the Author's own motive to use real rather than feign'd Names, was his care to preserve the Innocent from any false Applications; whereas in the former Editions which had no more than the Initial letters, he was made, by Keys printed here, to hurt the inoffensive; and (what was worse) to abuse his Friends, by an impression at Dublin.

The Commentary which attends the Poem, was sent me from several hands, and consequently must be unequally written; yet will it have one advantage over most Commentaries, that it is not made upon Conjectures, or a remote distance of time: and the Reader cannot but derive one pleasure from the very Obscurity of the persons it treats of, that it partakes of the nature of a Secret, which most People love

to be let into, though the Men or the Things be ever so inconsiderable or trivial.

Of the Persons it was judg'd proper to give some account: for since it is only in this monument that they must expect to survive, (and here survive they will, as long as the English tongue shall remain such as it was in the reigns of Queen ANNE and King GEORGE) it seem'd but humanity to bestow a word or two upon each, just to tell what he was, what he writ, when he liv'd, or when he dy'd.

If a word or two more are added upon the chief Offenders; 'tis only as a paper pinn'd up on the breast, to mark the Enormities for which they suffer'd; lest the Correction only should be remember'd, and the Crime forgotten.

In some Articles, it was thought sufficient barely to transcribe from Jacob, Curl, and other writers of their own rank, who were much better acquainted with them than any of the Authors of this Comment can pretend to be. Most of them had drawn each other's Characters on certain occasions; but the few here inserted, are all that could be saved from the general destruction of such Works.

Of the part of Scriblerus I need say nothing: his Manner is well enough known, and approv'd by all but those who are too much concern'd to be judges.

The Imitations of the Antients are added, to gratify those who either never read, or may have forgotten them; together with some of the Parodies, and Allusions to the most excellent of

the

ADVERTISEMENT. 5

the Moderns. If any man from the frequency of the former, may think the Poem too much a Cento; our Poet will but appear to have done the same thing in jest, which Boileau did in earnest; and upon which Vida, Fracastorius, and ~~many~~ of the most eminent Latin Poets professedly valued themselves.



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LETTER

TO THE

PUBLISHER,

Occasioned by the present

EDITION

OF THE

DUNCIA D.

IT is with Pleasure I hear that you have procured a correct Edition of the **DUNCIA D**, which the many surreptitious ones have rendered so necessary; and it is yet with more, that I am informed **it will be attended with a COMMENTARY**: a work so necessary, that I cannot think the Author himself would have omitted it, had he approv'd of the first appearance of this Poem.

Such

to the PUBLISHER.

7

Such Notes as have occur'd to me I here-with send you; you will oblige me by inserting them amongst those which are, or will be, transmitted to you by others: since not only the Author's Friends, but even strangers, appear ingag'd by humanity, to some care of an orphan of so much genius and spirit, which its parent seems to have abandoned from the very beginning, and suffered to step into the World naked, unguarded, and unattended.

It was upon reading some of the abusive papers lately publish'd, that my great regard to a person whose friendship I shall ever esteem as one of the chief honours of my life, and a much greater respect to Truth than to him or any man living, ingag'd me in Enquiries, of which the inclos'd Notes are the fruit.

I perceiv'd, that most of these authors had been (doubtless very wisely) the first Aggressors: they had try'd till they were weary, what was to be got by railing at each other; no body was either concern'd, or surpriz'd, if this or that Scribler was prov'd a Dunce: but every one was curious to read what could be said to prove Mr. POPE one, and was ready to pay something for such a discovery: A stratagem which would they fairly own, might not only reconcile them to me, but screen them from the resentment of their lawful superiors, whom they daily abuse, only (as I charitably hope) to get

A 4

that

that by them, which they cannot get from them.

I found this was not all: ill success in that had transported them to personal abuse, either of himself, or (what I think he could less forgive) of his Friends. They had called men of virtue and honour Bad Men, long before he had either leisure or inclination to call them Bad Writers: and some had been such old offenders, that he had quite forgotten their persons as well as their flanders, till they were pleas'd to revive them.

Now what had Mr. Pope done before to incense them? He had publish'd those works which are in the hands of every body, in which not the least mention is made of any of them: And what has he done since? He has laugh'd and written the DUNCIAD. What has that said of them? a very serious truth which the publick had said before, that they were dull: and what it had no sooner said, but they themselves were at great pains to procure or even purchase room in the prints, to testify under their hands to the truth of it.

I should still have been silent, if either I had seen any Inclination in my friend to be serious with such accusers, or if they had only attack'd his writings: since whoever publishes, puts himself on his tryal by his country. But when his moral character was attack'd, and in a manner from which neither

ther Truth nor Virtue can secure the most Innocent, in a manner which though it annihilates the credit of the accusation with the just and impartial, yet aggravates very much the guilt of the accuser, (I mean by authors without Names:) Then I thought, since the danger is common to all, the concern ought to be so; and that it was an act of justice to detect the Authors, not only on this account, but as many of them are the same, who for several years past, have made free with the greatest Names in Church and State, expos'd to the world the private misfortunes of Families, abus'd all even to Women, and whose prostituted papers (for one or other Party, in the unhappy Divisions of their Country) have insulted the Fallen, the Friendless, the Exiled, and the Dead.

Besides this, which I take to be a publick concern, I have already confess'd I had a private one. I am one of that number who have long lov'd and esteem'd Mr. POPE, and had often declared it was not his Capacity or Writings (which we ever thought the least valuable part of his character) but the honest, open, and beneficent Man, that we most esteem'd and lov'd in him. Now if what these people say were believ'd, I must appear to all my friends either a fool or a knave, either impos'd on my self, or imposing on them: So that I am as much interested

interested in the Confutation of these calumnies, as he is himself.

I am no Author, and consequently not to be suspected either of jealousy or resentment against any of the men, of whom scarce one is known to me by sight; and as for their writings, I have sought them (on this one occasion) in vain, in the closets and libraries of all my acquaintance. I had still been in the dark, if a Gentleman had not procur'd me (I suppose from some of themselves, for they are generally much more dangerous friends than enemies) the passages I send you. I solemnly protest I have added nothing to the malice or absurdity of them, which it behoves me to declare, since the vouchers themselves will be so soon and so irrecoverably lost. You may in some measure prevent it, by preserving at least their
* Titles, and discovering (as far as you can depend on the truth of your information) the names of the conceal'd authors.

The first objection I have heard made to the Poem is, that the Persons are too obscure for Satyre. The Persons themselves, rather than allow the objection, would forgive the Satyre; and if one could be tempted to afford it a serious answer, were not all assassinations, popular insurrections, the insolence of the rabble without doors and of do-

* Which we have done in a List in the *Appendix*. No 2.
mesticks

mefsticks within, most wrongfully chastized, if the Meanness of Offenders indemnified them from punishment? On the contrary, obscurity renders them more dangerous, as less thought of: Law can pronounce judgment only on open Facts, Morality alone can pass censure on Intentions of mischief; so that for secret calumny or the arrow flying in the dark, there is no publick punishment left, but what a good writer inflicts.

The next objection is, that these sort of authors are Poor. That might be pleaded as an excuse at the Old Baily for lesser crimes than defamation, for 'tis the case of almost all who are try'd there; but sure it can here be none, since no man will pretend that the robbing another of his reputation supplies the want of it in himself. I question not but such authors are poor, and heartily wish the objection were removed by any honest livelihood. But Poverty here is the accident, not the subject: he who describes malice and villany to be pale and meagre, expresses not the least anger against paleness or leanness, but against malice and villany. The apothecary in ROMEO and JULIET is poor, but is he therefore justified in vending poison? Not but poverty itself becomes a just subject of Satyre, when it is the consequence of vice, prodigality, or neglect of one's lawful calling; for then it increases the publick burden, fills the streets and high-ways

high-ways with Robbers, and the garrets with Clippers, Coiners, and Weekly Journalists.

But admitting that two or three of these, offend less in their morals, than in their writings; must poverty make nonsense sacred? If so, the fame of bad authors would be much better taken care of, than that of all the good ones in the world; and not one of a hundred had ever been call'd by his right name.

They mistake the whole matter: It is not charity to encourage them in the way they follow, but to get 'em out of it: For men are not bunglers because they are poor, but they are poor because they are bunglers.

Is it not pleasant enough to hear our authors crying out on the one hand, as if their persons and characters were too sacred for Satyre; and the publick objecting on the other, that they are too mean even for Ridicule? But whether bread or fame be their end, it must be allow'd, our author by and in this poem, has mercifully given 'em a little of both.

There are two or three, who by their rank and fortune have no benefit from the former objections (supposing them good) and these I was sorry to see in such company. But if without any provocation, two or three gentlemen will fall upon one, in an affair wherein his interest and reputation are equally embark'd; they cannot certainly, after

after they had been content to print themselves his enemies, complain of being put into the number of them.

Others, I'm told, pretend to have been once his Friends; surely they are their enemies who say so, since nothing can be more odious than to treat a friend as they have done: but of this I can't persuade my self, when I consider the constant and eternal aversion of all bad writers to a good one.

Such as claim a merit from being his Admirers, I wou'd gladly ask, if it lays him under any personal obligation? at that rate he would be the most oblig'd humble servant in the world. I dare swear, for these in particular, he never desir'd them to be his Admirers, nor promis'd in return to be theirs; that had truly been a sign he was of their acquaintance; but wou'd not the malicious world have suspected such an approbation of some motive worse than ignorance, in the Author of the ESSAY ON CRITICISM? Be it as it will, the reasons of their Admiration and of his Contempt are equally subsisting; for His Works and Theirs are the very same that they were.

One therefore of their accusations I believe may be just, "That he has a contempt for their writings." And there is another which would probably be sooner allow'd by himself, than by any good judge beside, "That his own have found too much success with the publick." But as it

it cannot consist with his modesty to claim this as a justice, it lies not on him, but entirely on the publick, to defend its own judgment.

There remains what in my opinion might seem a better plea for these people, than any they have made use of. If Obscurity or Poverty were to exempt a man from Satyre, much more should Folly or Dulness, which are still more involuntary, nay as much so as personal deformity. But even this will not help them: Deformity becomes the object of ridicule when a man sets up for being handsome: and so must Dulness when he sets up for a Wit. They are not ridicul'd because Ridicule in itself is or ought to be a pleasure; but because it is just, to undceive or vindicate the honest and unpretending part of mankind from imposition, because particular interest ought to yield to general, and a great number who are not naturally Fools ought never to be made so in complaisance to a few who are. Accordingly we find that in all ages, all vain pretenders, were they ever so poor or ever so dull, have been constantly the topicks of the most candid Satyrists, from the Codrus of JUVENAL to the Damon of BOILEAU.

Having mention'd BOILEAU, the greatest Poet and most judicious Critic of his age and country, admirable for his talents, and yet perhaps more admirable for his judgment in the proper application of them; I cannot

cannot help remarking the resemblance betwixt Him and our Author in Qualities, Fame, and Fortune; in the distinctions shewn to them by their Superiors, in the general esteem of their Equals, and in their extended reputation amongst Foreigners; in the latter of which ours has met with the better fortune, as he has had for his Translators persons of the most eminent rank and abilities in their respective Nations.* But the resemblance holds in nothing more, than in their being equally abus'd by the ignorant pretenders to Poetry of their times; of which not the least memory will remain but in their own writings, and in the notes made upon them. What Boileau has done in almost all his Poems, our Author has only in this: I dare answer for him he will do it in no more; and on his principle of attacking few but who had slander'd him, he could not have done it at all had he been confin'd from censuring obscure and worthless persons, for scarce any other were his

* *Essay on Criticism in French Verse* by General Hamilton. The same in Verse also by Monsieur Roboteau, Counsellor and Privy Secretary to King George I.

Rape of the Lock, in French, Paris, 1728.

— In Italian Verse, by the Abbe Conti, a Noble Venetian; and by the Marquis Rangoni, Envoy Extraordinary from Modena to King George II.

Others of his Works by Salvini of Florence, &c.

His Essays and Dissertations on Homer, in French, Paris 1728.

enemies.

enemies. However, as the parity is so remarkable, I hope it will continue till the last; and if ever he shall give us an edition of this Poem himself, I may see some of 'em treated as gently (on their repentance or better merit) as Perault and Quinault were at last by BOILEAU.

In one point I must be allow'd to think the character of our English Poet the more amiable. He has not been a follower of fortune or success: He has liv'd with the great without Flattery, been a friend to Men in Power without Pensions, from whom as he ask'd, so he receiv'd no favour but what was done him in his Friends. As his Satyrs were the more just for being delay'd, so were his Panegyricks; bestow'd only on such persons as he had familiarly known, only for such virtues as he had long observ'd in them, and only at such times as others cease to praise if not begin to calumniate them, I mean when out of Power or out of Fashion.* A Satyre therefore on writers so notorious for the contrary, became no man so well as himself; as none (it is plain) was

* As Mr. *Wycherley*, at the time the Town claim'd against his Book of Poems: Mr. *Walb*, after his death: Sir *William Trumbull*, when he resign'd the Office of Secretary of State: Lord *Bolingbroke* at his leaving *England* after the Queen's death: Lord *Oxford* in his last decline of Life: Mr. Secretary *Craggs* at the end of the South-Sea Year, and after his death: Others, only in *Epitaphs*.
fo

so little in Their friendships, or so much in that of those whom they had most abus'd, namely the Greatest and Best of All Parties. Let me add a further reason, that tho' engag'd in their friendships, he never espous'd their animosities; and can almost singly challenge this honour, not to have written a line of any man, which thro' Guilt, thro' Shame, or thro' Fear, thro' variety of Fortune, or change of Interests, he was ever unwilling to own.

I shall conclude with remarking what a pleasure it must be to every reader of humanity, to see all along, that our Author in his very laughter, is not indulging his own Ill nature, but only punishing that of others. To his Poem those alone are capable to do Justice, who to use the words of a great writer, know how hard it is (with regard both to his Subject and his Manner) **VETUSTIS DARE NOVITATEM, OBSOLETIS NITOREM, OBSCURIS LUCEM, FASTIDITIS GRATIAM.** I am,

Your most humble Servant,

St. James's
Dec 22,
1728,

WILLIAM CLELAND.

B

DENNIS, Rem. on Pr. Arth.

I Cannot but think it the most *reasonable* thing in the world, to distinguish good writers, by discouraging the Bad. Nor is it an *ill-natur'd* thing, in relation even to the very persons upon whom the reflections are made: It is true, it may deprive them, a little the sooner, of a *short Profit* and a *transitory Reputation*: But then it may have a good effect, and oblige them (before it be too late) to decline that for which they are so very *unfit*, and to have recourse to *something* in which they may be more successful.

The Persons whom Boileau has attack'd in his writings, have been for the most part *Authors*, and most of those Authors, *Poets*: And the censures he hath pass'd upon them have been *confirm'd* by all Europe. [Character of Mr. P. 1716.

GILDON, Pref. to his New Rehears.

It is the common cry of the *Poetafters* of the Town, and their *Fautors*, that it is an *ill-natur'd* thing to expose the *Pretenders* to Wit and Poetry. The Judges and Magistrates may with full as good reason be reproach'd with *ill-nature*, for putting the Laws in Execution against a Thief or Impostor — The same will hold in the Republick of Letters, if the Criticks and Judges will

will let every *Ignorant Pretender* to Scribbling, pass on the World.

THEOBALD, Lett. to *Mist*, Jun. 22, 1728.

Attacks may be levelled, either against Failures in Genius, or against the Pretensions of writing without one.

CONGANEN, Ded. to the *Auth.* of the *Dunc.*

A *Satyre upon Dulness*, is a thing, that has been used and allowed in All Ages.

*Out of thine own Mouth will I judge thee,
wicked Scribler!*



MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS
HIS
PROLEGOMENA
TO THE
DUNCIA D.

TESTIMONIES OF *AUTHORS,* Concerning our POET and his WORKS.

MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS, Lectori S.

BEFORE we present thee with our Exercitations on the most delectable Poem of the Dunciad (drawn from the many volumes of our *Adversaria* on modern Authors) we shall here, according to the laudable usage of Editors, collect the various judgments of the Learned concerning our Poet: Various indeed, not only of different authors, but of the same author at different seasons. Nor shall we gather only the Testimonials of such eminent Wits as would of course descend to posterity, and consequently be read without our collection;

collection ; but we shall likewise with incredible labour seek out for divers others, which but for this our diligence, could never at the distance of a few months, appear to the eye of the most curious. Hereby thou may'st not only receive the delectation of Variety, but also arrive at a more certain judgment, by a grave and circumspect comparison of the witnesses with each other, or of each with himself. Hence also thou wilt be enabled to draw reflections, not only of a critical but of a moral nature, by being let into many particulars of the person as well as genius, and of the fortune as well as merit, of our Author: In which, if I relate some things of little concern peradventure to thee, and some of as little even to him; I entreat thee to consider how minutely all true criticks and commentators are wont to insist upon such, and how material they seem to themselves if to none other. Forgive me therefore gentle reader, if (following learned example) I ever and anon become tedious ; allow me to take the same pain to find whether my author were good or bad, well or ill-natured, modest or arrogant ; as another, whether his were fair or brown, short or tall, or whether he wore a coat or a casock?

We purposed to begin with his Life, Parentage and Education : but as to these, even his Cotemporaries do exceedingly differ. One
faith,

faith, he was educated at home (*a*) ; another that he was bred abroad at St. Omer's by Jesuits. (*b*) ; a third, not at St. Omer's, but at Oxford (*c*) ; a fourth, that he had no University education at all (*d*). Those who allow him to be bred at home, differ as much concerning his Tutor : One saith, he was kept by his father on purpose (*e*) ; a second, that he was an itinerant priest (*f*) ; a third, that he was a parson (*g*) ; one calleth him a secular clergyman of the church of *Rome* (*h*) ; another, a Monk (*i*). As little agree they about his Father ; whom one supposeth, like the father of *Hesiod*, a tradesman or merchant (*k*) ; another a husbandman, &c. (*l*) Nor hath an author been wanting to give our Poet such a Father, as *Apuleius* hath to *Plato*, *Iamblicus* to *Pythagoras*, and divers to *Homer* ; namely, a *Demon* : For thus Mr. *Gildon* (*m*). “ Certain it is, that his Original is not from *Adam* but the devil, and that he wanteth nothing but horns and

(*a*) *Giles Jacob's Lives of Poets*, vol. 2. in his life.

(*b*) *Dennis's reflect.* in the *Essay on Crit.* (*c*) *Dunciad dissected*, p. 4. (*d*) *Guardian*, No. 40. (*e*) *Jacob, ib.*

(*f*) *Dunc. diff. ibid.* (*g*) *Farmer P. and his son, ibid.* verse 32. (*b*) *Dunc. diff.* (*i*) *Characters of the Times*, p. 45. (*k*) *Female Dunciad*, pag. ult. (*l*) *Dunc. dissect.*

(*m*) Whom Mr. *Curl* (Key to the *Dunc. 1st edit.*) declares to be author of the *Character of Mr. Pope* and his Writings, in a letter to a friend, printed for *S. Popping*, 1716, where this passage is to be found, pag. 10.

" tail to be the exact resemblance of his infernal father." Finding therefore such contrariety of opinions, and (whatever be ours of this sort of generation) not being fond to enter into controversy, we shall defer writing the life of our Poet, till authors can determine among themselves what parents or education he had, or whether he had any education or parents at all?

Proceed we to what is more certain, his Works, tho' not less uncertain the judgments concerning them: beginning with his ESSAY ON CRITICISM, of which hear first the most Ancient of criticks,

MR. JOHN DENNIS.

" His precepts are false, or trivial, or both: his thoughts are crude, and abortive, his expressions absurd, his numbers harsh, and unmusical, without cadence, or variety, his rhymes trivial, and common— instead of majesty, we have something that is very mean; instead of gravity, something that is very boyish: and instead of perspicuity, and lucid order, we have but too often obscurity and confusion."

And in another place.— " What rare Numbers are here? would not one swear this youngster had espoused some antiquated muse, who had sued out a divorce from some superannuated sinner upon account of impotence, and who being poxt by her former spouse, has got the gout in her

" her decrepit age, which make her *bobble*
 " so damably." (a). No less peremptory is
 the censure of our hypercritical historian

Mr. OLDMIXON:

" I dare not say any thing of the Essay
 " on Criticism in verse; but if any more
 " curious reader has discover'd in it some-
 " thing new, which is not in Dryden's pre-
 " faces, dedications, and his essay on drama-
 " tick poetry, not to mention the French cri-
 " ticks; I should be very glad to have the
 " benefit of the discovery." (b).

He is followed (as in fame, so in judg-
 ment) by the modest and simple-minded

Mr. LEONARD WELSTED;

Who, out of great respect to our poet
 not naming him, doth yet glance at his essay
 (together with the Duke of Buckingham's,
 and the criticisms of Dryden and of Horace,
 which he more openly taxeth.) (c) " As to
 " the numerous treatises, essays, arts, &c.
 " both in verse and prose, that have been
 " written by the moderns on this ground
 " work, they do but *bacockey the sume thoughts*
 " over again; making them still more trite.

(a) Reflections critical and satirical on a rhapsody call'd,
 an Essay on Criticism. Printed for B. Lintot. (b) Essay
 on Criticism in Prose, 8vo. 1728. (c) Preface to his
 poems, p. 18, 33.

" Most of their pieces are nothing but a
 " pert, insipid heap of *common place*. *Ho-*
 " *race* has even in his Art of poetry thrown
 " out several things which plainly shew, he
 " thought an art of poetry was of no use,
 " even while he was writing one." To all
 which great authorities we can only oppose
 that of

MR. ADDISON.

" (a) *The Art of Criticism* (saith he)
 " which was published some months since, is a
 " master-piece in its kind. The observa-
 " tions follow one another, like those in *Ho-*
 " *race's* art of poetry, without that metho-
 " dical regularity, which would have been
 " requisite in a prose writer. They are
 " some of them *uncommon*, but such as the
 " reader must assent to, when he sees them
 " explain'd with that ease and perspicuity
 " in which they are delivered. As for those
 " which are the *most known* and the most *re-*
 " *ceiv'd*, they are placed in so beautiful a
 " light, and illustrated with such apt allu-
 " sions, that they have in them *all the graces*
 " of *novelty*: and make the reader, who was
 " before acquainted with them, still more
 " convinc'd of their truth, and solidity. And
 " here give me leave to mention what Mon-
 " sieur *Boileau* has so well enlarged upon,

“ in the preface to his works: That wit, and
“ fine writing, doth not consist so much in
“ advancing things that are *new*, as in giving
“ things that are *known* an agreeable turn.
“ It is impossible for us who live in the lat-
“ ter ages of the world, to make observa-
“ tions in criticism, morality, or any art or
“ science, which have not been touch'd up-
“ on by others: we have little else left us,
“ but to represent the *common sense* of man-
“ kind in more strong, more beautiful, or
“ more uncommon lights. If a reader ex-
“ amines *Horace's* art of poetry, he will
“ find but few precepts in it, which he may
“ not meet with in *Aristotle*; and which were
“ not commonly known by all the poets of tho
“ *Augustan* age. His way of expressing, and
“ applying them, not his *invention* of them,
“ is what we are chiefly to admire.

“ *Longinus* in his reflections has given us
“ the same kind of Sublime, which he ob-
“ serves in the several passages that occasion-
“ ed them. I cannot but take notice that
“ our *English Author*, has, after the same
“ manner, exemplify'd several of his Pre-
“ cepts, in the very precepts themselves.”
He then produces some instances of a parti-
cular kind of beauty in the *Numbers*, and
concludes with saying, that “ there are three
“ poems in our tongue of the same nature,
“ and each a master-piece in its kind; The
“ *Essay on translated verse*, The *Essay on*

“ the Art of Poetry ; and the Essay on
“ Criticism.”

‘ Of WINDSOR FOREST, positive is the
judgment of the affirmative

Mr. JOHN DENNIS,

“ That it is a wretched rhapsody, impu-
“ dently writ in emulation of the Cooper's Hill
“ of Sir John Denham. The Author of it,
“ is obscure, is ambiguous, is affected, is te-
“ merarious, is barbarous.” (a). But the
author of the Dispensary

Dr. GARTH,

In the preface to his poem of *Clarendon*,
differs from this opinion : “ Those who
“ have seen those two excellent poems of
“ Cooper's Hill, and Windsor-Forest, the one
“ by Sir John Denham, and the other by
“ Mr. Pope, will shew a great deal of can-
“ dour, if they approve of this.”

Of his EPISTLE of ELOISE, we are
told, by the obscure Author of a “ poem
called *Sawney*, (b). “ That because Pri-
or's Henry and Emma charm'd the finest
“ tastes, our author writ his Eloise, in oppo-
“ sition to it; but forgot innocence and vir-
“ tue. If you take away her tender thoughts,

(a) Letters to B. B. at the end of the remarks on Pope's
Homer, 1717. (b) Printed 1728. pag 12.

“ and

"and her fierce desires, all the rest is of no value :" In which, methinks, his judgment resembled that of a French taylor on a Villa and gardens by the Thames : " All this is very fine, but take away the river, and it is good for nothing." But very contrary hereunto, was the judgment of

M. PRIOR

himself, saying in his *Alma*, (a)-

O Abelard ! ill fated youth,
Thy tale will justify this truth.
But well I weet, thy cruel wrong
Adorns a nobler Poet's song :
Dan Pope, for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and skill has weav'd
A silken web ; and ne'er shall fade
Its colours : gently has he laid
The mantle o'er thy sad distress,
And Venus shall the texture bless, &c.

Come we now to his Translation of the *ILIAD*, celebrated by numerous pens, yet shall it suffice to mention the indefatigable

Sir RICHARD BLACKMORE, Kt.

Who (tho' otherwise a severe censurer of our author) yet stileth this a *laudable translation*. (b) That ready writer

(a) Alma Cant. 2..

(b) In his Essays, vol. 1. print-

ed for E. Curi.

Mr. OLDMIXON,

In his forementioned Essay, frequently commends the same. And the painful.

Mr. LEWIS THEOBALD.

thus extolls it. (b) "The spirit of *Homer*
" breathes all through this translation.—
" I am in doubt, whether I should most ad-
" mire the *justness to the original*, or the
" force, and beauty of the *language*, or the
" sounding variety of the *numbers*. But when
" I find all these meet, it puts me in mind
" of what the Poet says of one of his He-
" roes: That he alone rais'd and flung with
" ease, a mighty stone, that two common
" men could not lift from the ground; just
" so, one single person has performed in this
" translation, what I once despaired to have
" seen done by the force of several masterly
" hands." Indeed the same gentleman ap-
pears to have chang'd his sentiment, in his
Essay on the Art of sinking in reputation,
where he says thus: "In order to sink in
" reputation, let him take it into his head
" to descend into *Homer* (let the world won-
" der, as it will, how the devil he got
" there) and pretend to do him into *Eng-*
" *lib*, so his version denote his neglect of

(b) Censor, vol. 2. No. 33.

" the

"the manner how." Strange Variation!
We are told in

MIST'S JOURNAL, June 8.

" That this Translation of the *Iliad*, was
" not in all respects conformable to the fine
" taste of his friend, Mr. Addison. Insomuch,
" that he employed a younger muse, in an
" undertaking of this kind, which he super-
" vis'd himself." Whether Mr. Addison did
find it conformable to his taste, or not, best
appears from his own testimony the year
following its publication, in these words..

MR. ADDISON, Freeholder.

(a) " When I consider my self as a British freeholder, I am in a particular manner pleased with the labours of those who have improv'd our language, with the translation of old Greek and Latin authors: — We have already most of their Historians in our own tongue, and what is more for the honour of our language, it has been taught to express with elegance the greatest of their Poets in each nation. the illiterate among our countrymen may learn to judge from Dryden's *Virgil*, of the most perfect Epic performance. And those parts of *Homer* which have been published already by Mr. Pope, give us reason

(a) No. 40. May 7.

" to

" to think that the *Iliad* will appear in English with as little disadvantage to that immortal poem."

As to the rest, there is a slight mistake, for this younger *Muse* was elder: Nor was the gentleman (who is a friend of our author) employ'd by Mr. Addison to translate it after him, since he saith himself that he did it before: (a) Contrariwise, that Mr. Addison ingag'd our author in this work, appeareth by declaration thereof in the preface to the *Iliad*, printed some years before his death, and by his own Letters of Oct. 26. and Nov. 2. 1713. where he declares it his opinion that no other person was equal to it.

Next comes his SHAKSPEAR on the stage. " Let him (quoth one, whom I take to be

Mr. THEOBALD) Mist, March 30, 1728-

" publish such an author as he has least studied, and forgot to discharge even the dull duty of an editor. In this project let him lend the bookseller his name, (for a competent sum of money tho') to promote the credit of an exorbitant subscription." Gentle reader, be pleas'd but to cast thine eye on the PROPOSAL below quoted, and on what

(a) Vid. Pref. to Mr. Tickell's Translation of the first Book of the *Iliad*, 4^o.

follows

follows (some months after the former assertion) in the same Journalist of June 8.
“ The bookseller propos’d the book by subscription, and rais’d some thousands of pounds for the same: I believe the gentleman did not share in the profits of this extravagant Subscription.

“ After the *Iliad*, he undertook (saith

MISF'S JOURNAL, June 8.)

“ the sequel of that work, the *Odyssey*: and having secur’d the success by a numerous subscription, he employed some Underlings to perform what, according to his Proposals, should come from his own bands.” To which heavy charge we can in truth oppose nothing but the words of

MR. POPE'S PROPOSALS FOR THE *ODYSSEY*,

(printed by J. Watts, Jan. 10. 1724) “ I take this occasion to declare that the SUBSCRIPTION for SHAKESPEARE belongs wholly to MR. TANSON: And that the future Benefit of THIS PROPOSAL is not solely for my own use, but for that of Two of my Friends, who have assisted me in this work.” But these very gentlemen are extolled above our Poet himself, by another of Misf's Journals, March 30, 1728, saying, that he would not advise Mr. Pope to try the experiment again, of getting a great part of a book done by *Afflants*, least those extraneous parts should unhappily ascend “ to

" to the *sublime*; and retard the declension
" of the whole." Behold! these Underlings
are become good writers!

If any say, that before the said Propofals
were printed, the Subscription was begun
without declaration of such Assistance; veri-
ly those who set it on foot, or (as their
term is) secur'd it, to wit the Right Ho-
nourable the LORD VISCOUNT HAR-
COURT, were he living would testify, and
the Right Honourable the LORD BA-
THURST now living doth testify, that the
same is a Falshood.

Sorry I am, that persons professing to be
learned, or of whatever rank of Authors,
should either falsely tax, or be falsely taxed.
Yet let us, who are only reporters, be im-
partial in our citations and proceed.

MIST'S JOURNAL, June 8.

" Mr. Addison rais'd this Author from
" obscurity, obtain'd him the acquaintance
" and friendship of the *whole body* of our
" nobility, and transferr'd his powerful In-
" terests with these great men to this rising
" Bard, who frequently levied by that means
" unusual contributions on the publick.—
" No sooner was his body lifeless, but this
" author, reviving his resentment, libell'd
" the memory of his departed friend, and
" what was still more heinous, made the
" scandal publick." Grievous the accusati-
on! Unknown the accuser! the person ac-
cused

eused no witness in his own cause, the person in whose regard accus'd, dead! But if there be living any one nobleman whose friendship, yea, any one gentleman whose subscription Mr. Addison procur'd to our author; let him stand forth, that truth may appear! *Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas.* But in verity the whole story of the libel is a *Lye*; Witness those persons of integrity, who several years before Mr. Addison's decease, did see and approve of the said verses, in no wise a libel but a friendly rebuke, sent privately in our author's own hand to Mr. Addison himself, and never made publick till by *Curl* their own bookseller in his miscellanies, 12mo. 1727. One name alone which I am authorized here to declare, will sufficiently evince this truth, that of the Right Honourable the EARL of BURLINGTON.

Next is he taxed of a crime, (with *some authors* I doubt, more hienous than any in morality) to wit plagiarism, from the inventive and quaint-conceited

JAMES MOORE SMITH, Gent.

(a) "Upon reading the third volume of
"Pope's Miscellanies, I found five lines
"which I thought excellent, and happening
"to praise them, a gentleman produced a
"modern comedy (*the Rival Modes*) pub-

(a) Daily Journal, March 18. 1728.

" lished

" lished last year, where were the same ver-
" ses to a tittle, (speaking of women.)

See how the world its pretty slaves rewards!

A youth of frolics, an old age of cards:

Fair to no purpose, artful to no end;

Young without lovers; old without a friend;

A fop their passion, but their prize a sot;

Alive, ridiculous; and dead, forgot.

" These gentlemen are undoubtedly the first
" plagiaries that pretended to make a repu-
" tation by stealing from a man's works in
" his own life-time and out of a publick
" print." Let us join to this what is writ-
ten by the author of the *Rival modes*, the
said Mr. James Moore Smith, in a Letter to
our author himself, (who had informed him,
a month before that play was acted, Jan.
27, 1726-7. that these verses which he had
before given him leave to insert in it, would
be known for his, some copies being got
abroad) " He desires nevertheless, that since
" the Lines had been read in his Comedy
" to several, Mr. P. would not deprive it
" of them, &c." Surely if we add the testi-
monies of the Lord BOLINGBROKE, of the
Lady to whom the said verses were origi-
nally address'd, of Hugh Betbel, Esq; and
others who knew them as our author's long
before the said gentleman composed his play;
It is hoped, the ingenuous that affect not er-
ror, will rectify their opinion by the suffrage
of so honourable personages.

And

And yet followeth another charge, insinuating no less than his enmity both to church and state, which could come from no other Informer than the said

MR. JAMES MOORE SMITH.

(a) "The *Memoirs of a Parish clark* was a very dull and unjust abuse of an excellent person who wrote in defence of our Religion and Constitution; and who has been dead many years." Verily this also seemeth most untrue; it being known to divers that these memoirs were written at the seat of the Lord Harcourt in Oxfordshire before that excellent person (Bish. Burnet's) death, and many years before the appearance of that History of which they are pretended to be an abuse. Most true it is, that Mr. Moore had such a design, and was himself the man who prest Dr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Pope to assist him therein: and that he borrow'd those memoirs of our author when that history came forth, with intention to turn them to such abuse. But being able to obtain from our author but one single Hint, and either changing his mind or having more mind than ability, he contented himself to keep the said memoirs and read them as his own to all his acquaintance. A noble person there is, into whose company Mr. Pope

(a) Daily Journal, April 3, 1728;

once

once chanced to introduce him, who well remembreth the conversation of Mr. Moore to have turned upon the “contempt he had “for the work of that reverend prelate, and “how full he was of a design he declared “himself to have, of exposing it.” This noble person is the EARL of PETERBOROUGH.

Here in truth should we crave pardon of all the foresaid right honourable and worthy personages, for having mention'd them in the same page with such weekly riff-raff railers and rhymers; but that we had their own ever-honour'd commands for the same, and that they are introduc'd not as witnesses in the controversy, but as witnesses that cannot be controverted; not to dispute, but to decide.

Certain it is, that dividing our writers into two classes, of such who were acquaintance, and of such who were strangers to our author; the former are those who speak well, and the other those who speak evil of him. Of the first class, the most noble

JOHN Duke of BUCKINGHAM
sums up his personal character in these lines,

(a) And yet so wond'rous, so sublime a thing
As the great Iliad, scarce should make me sing,
Unless I justly could at once commend.
A good companion, and as firm a freind;
One moral, or a meer well natur'd deed,
Can all desert in sciences exceed.

(a) Verses to Mr. P. on his translation of Homer.

of AUTHORS:

41

So also is he decypher'd by the honourable:

SIMON HARCOURT.

(a) Say, wond'rous youth, what column wilt thou chuse?
What laurel'd arch, for thy triumphant Muse?
Tho' each great ancient court thee to his shrine,
Tho' ev'ry laurel thro' the dome be thine,
Go to the *good and just*, an awful train! —
Thy soul's delight —

Recorded in like manner for his virtuous disposition, and gentle bearing, by the ingenuous.

Mr. WALTER HART,
in this Apostrophe.

(b) O! ever worthy, ever crown'd with praise;
Blest in thy *life*, and blest in all thy *lays*.
Add, that the Sisters ev'ry thought refine,
And ev'n thy *life* be *faultless* as thy line.
Yet envy still with fiercer rage pursues,
Obscures the *virtue*, and defames the *Muse*: —
A soul like thine, in pain, in grief resign'd,
Views with vain scorn the malice of mankind.

The witty and moral Satyrift

Dr. EDWARD YOUNG,

wishing some check to the corruptions and evil manners of the times, calls out upon our

(a) Poem prefixt to his works. (b) In his poems
printed for B. Lintott.

D

post,

poet, to undertake a task so worthy of his virtue.

(a) Why slumbers *Pope*, who leads the Muses' train,
Nor hears that *Virtue*, which he loves, complain?

To the same tune also singeth that learned Clerk of *Suffolk*

MR. WILLIAM BROOME,

(b) Thus, nobly rising in fair *virtue's cause*,
From thy own *life* transcribe th' unerring *laws*.

And divers more, with which we will not tire the reader.

Let us rather recreate thee by turning to the other side, and shewing his character drawn by those with whom he never convers'd, and whose countenances he could not know, tho' turned against him: First again commencing with the high-voiced, and never-enough-quoted

JOHN DENNIS;

Who in his reflections on the Essay on Criticism thus describeth him.

“ A little affected hypocrite, who has nothing in his mouth but candour, truth, friendship, good nature, humanity, and magnanimity. He is so great a lover of

(a) Universal Passion Satyr. I. (b) In his poems, and at the end of the Odyssey.

“ falsehood,

“ falsehood; that whenever he has a mind to
 “ calumniate his cotemporaries, he upbraids
 “ them with some defect which is just con-
 “ trary to some good quality, for which all their
 “ friends and their acquaintance commend
 “ them. He seems to have a particular
 “ pique to *People of Quality*, and authors of
 “ that rank — He must derive his religion
 “ from St. Omer’s.” — But in the character
 of Mr. P. and his writings, (printed by S.
Popping 1716,) he saith, “ tho’ he is a Pro-
 “ fessor of the worst religion, yet he *laughs*
 “ at it; but that, “ nevertheless, he is a vi-
 “ rulent Papist; and yet a *Pillar* for the
 “ Church of England.” Of both which opi-
 nions.

Mr. THEOBALD

feems also to be; declaring in *Mift’s Journal*
 of June 22, 1728: “ That if he is not
 “ shrewdly abus’d, he hath made it his prac-
 “ tice to cackle to both parties in their own
 “ sentiments.” But, as to his *Pique* against
 people of quality, the same Journalist doth not
 agree, but saith (May 8, 1728.) “ he had
 “ by some means or other the acquaintance
 “ and friendship of the whole body of our no-
 “ bility.”

However contradictory this may appear,
 Mr. Dennis and Gildon in the character last
 cited, make it all plain, by assuring us:
 “ That he is a creature that reconciles all
 “ contradictions: he is a beast, and a man:

TESTIMONIES

" a Whig, and a Tory, a writer (at one and
 " the same time) of Guardians and Exam-
 " ners; an assertor of liberty, and of the
 " dispensing power of kings; a jesuitical pro-
 " fessor of truth, a base and a foul preten-
 " der to candour." So that, upon the whole
 account, we must conclude him either to have
 been a great hypocrite, or a very honest man;
 a terrible imposter upon both parties, or very
 moderate to either.

Be it, as to the judicious reader shall seem
 good. Sure it is, he is little favour'd of cer-
 tain authors; whose wrath is perillous: For
 one declares he ought to have a *price set*
on his head, and to be hunted down as
a wild beast: Another expresly, that it will
 be well if he *escape with his life*: (a) One de-
 sires he wou'd *cut his own throat* or *hang*
himself: (b) *Pasquin* seem'd rather inclined
 it shou'd be done by the government, repre-
 senting him ingag'd in grievous designs with
 a Lord of Parliament, then under prosecu-
 tion: (c) Mr. *Dennis* himself hath written to
 a Minister, that he is one of the most *dange-*
rous persons in this kingdom: (d) A third
 gives information of *Treason* discover'd in his

(a) *Theobald*; Letter in Mist's Journal, June 22, 1728.
 Smedley, Pref. to Gulliveriana, p. 16. (b) Gullive-
 riana, p. 332. (c) Anno 1723. (d) This present
 year.

poem: (a) Mr. *Carl* boldly supplies an imperfect verse with *Kings* and *Princesses*; (b) and another yet bolder, publishes at length the Two most SACRED NAMES in this Nation as members of the Dunciad. (c)

This is prodigious! yet is it no less strange, that in the midst of these invectives his enemies have (I know not how) born testimony to some merit in him:—

Mr. THEOBALD,

in censuring his *Shakespear* declares, “ he has “ so great an esteem for Mr. *Pope*, and so “ high an opinion of his genius, and excellen-“ cies; That notwithstanding he professes “ a veneration almost rising to Idolatry for the “ writings of this inimitable poet, he would “ be very loth even to do him justice, at the “ expence of that other gentleman’s charac-“ ter (d).

Mr. CHARLES GILDON,

After having violently attack’d him in many pieces, at last came to wish from his

(a) pag. 6, 7. of the Preface to a Book intitled, a Collection of all the Letters, Essays, Verses, and Advertisements, occasion’d by *Pope* and *Swift*’s Miscellanies, printed for *A. Moore*, 8vo. 1728. (b) Key to the Dunc. 3d edit. p. 18. (c) A List of persons, &c. at the end of the foremention’d Collection of all the Letters, Essays, &c. (d) Introduction to his *Shakespear record*, in quarto, p. 3.

heart,

heart, " That Mr. *Pope* wou'd be prevailed upon to give us *Ovid's Epistles* by his hand : for it is certain we see the original of *Sapko to Phaon* with much more life and likeness in his version, than in that of Sir *Car Scrope*. And this (he adds) is the more to be wish'd, because in the *English* tongue we have scarce any thing truly and naturally written upon Love (a)." He also, in taxing Sir *Richard Blackmore* for his Heterodox opinions of *Homer*, challengeth him to answer what Mr. *Pope* hath said in his preface to that Poet. One who takes the name of

H. STANHOPE,

the maker of certain verses to *Duncan Campbell* (b), in that poem which is wholly a satyr on Mr. *Pope*, confesseth,

"Tis true, if finest notes alone could show
(Tun'd justly high, or regularly low)
That we should fame to these meer vocals give;
Pope, more than we can offer, should receive:
For when some gliding river is his theme,
His lines run smoother than the smoothest stream, &c.

(a) Commentary on the Duke of *Buckingham's* Essay, 8vo. 1721, p. 97, 98. (b) Printed under the Title of the Progress of Dulness, 12^o. 1728.

Mr.-

Mr. THOMAS COOKE,

After much blemishing our author's *Homer*,
crieth out,

But in his other works what beauties shine?
While sweetest Music dwells in ev'ry line.
These he admir'd, on these he stamp'd his praise,
And bade them live to brighten future days (a).

MIST'S JOURNAL, June 8, 1728.

Altho' he says, "the smooth Numbers of
"the Dunciad are all that recommend it,
"nor has it any other merit," Yet in that
same paper hath these words: "The author
"is allowed to be a perfect master of an
"easy, and elegant versification: In all his
"works, we find the most happy turns, and
"natural similes, wonderfully short and
"thick sown." The Essay on the Dunciad
also owns, pag. 25. it is very full of beautiful Images.

MR. GILDON AND DENNIS

in the most furious of all their works, (the forecited Character, p. 5.) do jointly confess, "That some men, of good understanding, value him for his rhymes :" And pag. 17. "That he has got, like Mr. Bayes:

(a) Battle of Poets, fol. p. 15.

“ in the Rehearsal, (that is like Mr. Dryden)
 “ a notable knack of rhyming and writing
 “ smooth verse.”

To the Success of all his pieces, they do unanimously give testimony: But it is sufficient, *instar omnium*, to behold this last great Critick sorely lamenting it, even from the *Essay on Criticism* to this Day of the Dun-ciad! “ A most notorious instance! (quoth he) of the depravity of genius and taste, the *Approbation* this *Essay* meets with (a)! “ —I can safely affirm, that I never attack'd any of these writings, unless they had Success, infinitely beyond their merit (b).— “ This, tho' an empty, has been a popular scribler: The Epidemic madness of the times has given him *reputation*. (c)— If after the cruel treatment so many extraordinary men (*Spenser, Lord Bacon, Ben. Johnson, Milton, Butler, Otway*, and others) have receiv'd from this country, for these last hundred years; I shou'd shift the scene; and shew all that penury chang'd at once to riot and profuseness: and (d) more squan-

(a) Dennis Pref. to the *Reflect.* on the *Essay on Crit.*

(b) Pref. to his *Rem. on Homer.* (c) *Ibid.* (d) What this vast sum was, Mr. D E A N N I S himself in another place informs us (pref. to his *Remarks on the Rape of the Lock*, p. 15.) to wit; *a hundred a year*. Whereby we see how great he supposed the moderation of those extraordinary men; even greater than that of his friend Mr. *Giles Jacob*, who said of himself

*One hundred pounds a year, I think wou'd do
 For me, if single — Or if marry'd, two.*

“ der'd

“ der’d away upon one object than wou’d
 “ have satisfy’d the greater part of those
 “ extrordinary men: The reader to whom
 “ this one creature should be unknown,
 “ wou’d fancy him a prodigy of art and na-
 “ ture, would believe that all the great
 “ qualities of these persons were centred
 “ in him alone — But if I should ven-
 “ ture to assure him, that the PEOPLE OF
 “ ENGLAND had made such a choice —
 “ The reader would either believe me a ma-
 “ licious enemy, and slanderer; or that the
 “ reign of the last (Queen Ann’s) Ministry,
 “ was design’d by fate to encourage Fools (a).

However, lest we imagine our Author’s Success was constant and universal, they acquaint us of certain works in a less degree of repute, whereof (altho’ own’d by others) yet do they assure us he is the writer. Of this sort Mr. DENNIS ascribes to him (b) Two Farces, whose names he does not tell, but assures us *there is not one jest in them*; and an Imitation of Horace, whose title he does not mention, but assures us, *it is much more execrable than all his works* (c). The DAILY JOURNAL, May 11, 1728. assures us, “ he is below Tom Dursey in the Drama, because (as that writer thinks) the Marriage Hater match’d, and the Boarding School are bet-

(a) Rem. on Hom. p. 8, 9. (b) Rem. on Hom. p. 8.
 (c) Charact. of Mr. P. p. 7.

“ ter than the *What d’ye call it*; Which is not Mr. P’s but Mr. Gay’s. Mr. GILDON assures us, in his *New Rehearsal* printed 1714, pag. 48, “ that he was writing a *Play of the Lady Jane Gray*; But it afterwards prov’d to be Mr. Row’s. The same Mr. Gildon and Dennis assure us, “ he wrote a pamphlet called *Dr. Andrew Tripe*; (a) which prov’d to be one Dr. Wagstaff’s. Mr. THEOBALD assures us, in *Mist of the 27th of April*, “ That the treatise of the *Profound* is very dull, and that Mr. Pope is the author of it:” The writer of *Gulliveriana* is of another opinion, and says, “ the whole or greatest part of the merit of this treatise must and can only be ascribed to *Gulliver* (b). [Here gentle reader cannot I but smile at the strange blindness and positiveness of men, knowing the said treatise to appertain to none other but to me, *Martinus Scriblerus.*] ”

Lastly we are assured, in *Mist of June 8.* “ That his own *Plays and Farces* would better have adorn’d the Dunciad, than those of Mr. Theobald: for he had neither genius for Tragedy, or Comedy: Which whether true or not, is not easy to judge; in as much as he hath attempted neither.

But from all that hath been said, the discerning reader will collect, that it little avails

(a) *Ibid. p. 6.*(b) *Gulliveriana*, p. 336.

vail’d

vail'd our author to have any Candour, since when he declar'd he did not write for others, it was not credited : As little to have any Modesty, since when he declin'd writing in any way himself, the presumption of others was imputed to him. If he singly enterpris'd one great work, he was tax'd of Boldness and Madness to a prodigy : (a). if he took assistants in another, it was complain'd of and represented as a great injury to the public. (b) The loftiest Heroicks, the lowest ballads, treatises against the state or church, satyr on lords and ladies, raillery on wits and authors, squabbles with booksellers, or even full and true accounts of monsters, poysons, and murders : of any hereof was there nothing so good, nothing so bad, which hath not at one or other season been to him ascribed. If it bore no author's name, then lay he concealed ; if it did, he father'd it on that author to be yet better concealed. If it resembled any of his styles then was it evident ; if it did not, then disguis'd he it on set purpose. Yea, even direct oppositions in religion, principles, and politicks, have equally been supposed in him inherent. Surely a most rare, and singular character ! of which let the reader make what he can.

(a) Burnet Homerides, p. i. of his Translation of the Iliad. (b) The London, and Miss's Journals, on his Undertaking of the Odyssey.

Doubtless most Commentators wou'd hence take occasion to turn all to their author's advantage ; and from the testimony of his very enemies wou'd affirm, That his Capacity was boundless, as well as his Imagination ; That he was a perfect master of all Styles, and all Arguments ; And that there was in those times no other writer, in any kind, of any degree of excellence save he himself. But as this is not our own sentiment, we shall determine on nothing ; but leave thee, gentle reader ! to steer thy judgment equally between various opinions, and to chuse whether thou wilt believe the Testimonies of those who knew him, or of those who knew him not.



M A E.

MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS, OF THE POEM.

THIS Poem, as it celebrateth the most grave and antient of things, Chaos, Night and Dulness, so is it of the most grave and antient kind. *Homer*, (saith *Aristotle*) was the first who gave the *Form*, and (saith *Horace*) who adapted the *Measure*, to heroic poesy. But even before this, may be rationally presumed from what the antients have left written, was a piece by *Homer* composed, of like nature and matter with this of our Poet. For of Epic sort it appeareth to have been, yet of matter surely not unpleasant, witness what is reported of it by the learned *Archbishop Eustathius*, in *Odyss. x.* And accordingly *Aristotle* in his poetic, chap. 4. doth further set forth, that as the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* gave example to Tragedy, so did this poem to Comedy its first Idea.

From these authors also it shou'd seem, that the Hero or chief personage of it was

no less obscure, and his understanding and sentiments no less quaint and strange (if indeed not more so) than any of the actors in our poem. MARGITES was the name of this personage, whom Antiquity recordeth to have been *Dunce the First*; and surely from what we hear of him, not unworthy to be the root of so spreading a tree, and so numerous a posterity. The poem therefore celebrating him, was properly and absolutely a *Dunciad*; which tho' now unhappily lost, yet is its nature sufficiently known by the infallible tokens aforesaid. And thus it doth appear, that the first Dunciad was the first Epic poem, written by *Homer* himself, and anterior even to the *Iliad* or *Odysssey*.

Now forasmuch as our Poet had translated those two famous works of *Homer* which are yet left; he did conceive it in some sort his duty to imitate that also which was lost: And was therefore induced to bestow on it the same Form which *Homer's* is reported to have had, namely that of Epic poem, with a title also framed after the antient Greek manner, to wit, that of *Dunciad*.

Wonderful it is, that so few of the moderns have been stimulated to attempt some *Dunciad*! Since in the opinion of the multitude, it might cost less pain and oil, than an imitation of the greater Epic. But possible it is also that on due reflection, the maker might find it easier to paint a *Charlemagne*, a *Brute* or a *Godfrey*, with just pomp, and dignity.

nity heroic, than a *Margites*, a *Codrus*, or a *Flecknoe*, or a *Tibbald*.

We shall next declare the occasion and the cause which moved our Poet to this particular work. He lived in those days, when (after providence had permitted the Invention of Printing as a scourge for the Sins of the learned). Paper also became so cheap, and printers so numerous, that a deluge of authors cover'd the land: Whereby not only the peace of the honest unwriting subject was daily molested, but unmerciful demands were made of his applause, yea of his money, by such as would neither earn the one, or deserve the other: At the same time, the Liberty of the Press was so unlimited, that it grew dangerous to refuse them either: For they would forthwith publish slanders unpunish'd, the authors being anonymous; nay the immediate publishers thereof lay sculking under the wings of an Act of Parliament, assuredly intended for better purposes.

Now our author living in those times, did conceive it an endeavour well worthy an honest satyrist, to dissuade the dull and punish the malicious, *the only way that was left*. In that public-spirited view he laid the plan of this Poem, as the greatest service he was capable (without much hurt or being slain) to render his dear country. First, taking things from their original, he considereth the Causes creative of such authors, namely

Dulness and *Poverty*; the one born with them, the other contracted, by neglect of their proper talent thro' self conceit of greater abilities. This truth he wrapp'd in an *Allegory* (as the constitution of Epic poesy requires) and feigns, that one of these Goddesses had taken up her abode with the other, and that they jointly inspir'd all such writers and such works. He proceedeth to shew the *qualities* they bestow on these authors, and the *effects* they produce: Then the *materials* or *stock* with which they furnish them, and (above all) that *self-opinion* which causeth it to seem to themselves vastly greater than it is, and is the prime motive of their setting up in this sad and sorry merchandize. The great power of these Goddesses acting in alliance (whereof as the one is the mother of industry, so is the other of plodding) was to be exemplify'd in some *one, great and remarkable action*. And none cou'd be more so than that which our poet hath chosen, the introduction of the lowest diversions of the rabble in *Smithfield* to be the entertainment of the court and town; or in other words, the Action of the Dunciad is the Removal of the Imperial seat of Dulness from the City to the polite world; as that of the *Aeneid* is the Removal of the empire of *Troy* to *Latium*. But as *Homer*, singing only the *Wrath* of *Achilles*, yet includes in his poem the whole history of the *Trojan* war, in like manner our author hath drawn

drawn into this single action the whole history of Dulness and her children. To this end she is represented at the very opening of the poem, taking a view of her forces, which are distinguish'd into these three kinds, Party writers, dull poets, and wild criticks.

A Person must be fix'd upon to support this action, who (to agree with the said design) must be such an one as is capable of being all three. This *phantom* in the poet's mind, must have a *name*: He seeks for one who hath been concerned in the *Journals*, written bad *Plays* or *Poems*, and published low *Criticisms*: He finds his name to be *Tibbald*, and he becomes of course the Hero of the poem.

The *Fable* being thus according to best example one and entire, as contain'd in the proposition; the *Machinery* is a continued chain of Allegories, setting forth the whole power, ministry, and empire of Dulness, extended thro' her subordinate instruments, in all her various operations.

This is branched into *Episodes*, each of which hath its Moral apart, tho' all conducive to the main end. The crowd assembled in the second book demonstrates the design to be more extensive than to bad poets only, and that we may expect other Episodes, of the Patrons, Encouragers, or Paymasters of such authors, as occasion shall bring them forth. And the third book, if well consider'd, seemeth to embrace the whole world.

Each

Each of the Games relateth to some or other vile class of writers. The first concerneth the Plagiary, to whom he giveth the name of *More*; the second the libellous Novellist, whom he styleth *Eliza*; the third the flattering Dedicatory; the fourth the bawling Critick or noisy Poet; the fifth the dark and dirty Party-writer; and so of the rest, assigning to each some *proper name* or other, such as he cou'd find.

As for the *Characters*, the publick hath already acknowledged how justly they are drawn: The manners are so depicted, and the sentiments so peculiar to those to whom applied, that surely to transfer them to any other, or wiser, personages, wou'd be exceeding difficult. And certain it is, that every person concerned, being consulted apart, will readily own the resemblance of every portrait, his own excepted.

The Descriptions are singular; the Comparisons very quaint; the Narration various, yet of one colour. The purity and chastity of Diction is so preserved, that in the places most suspicious not the *words* but only the *images* have been censured, and yet are those images no other than have been sanctified by antient and classical authority (tho' as was the manner of those good times, not so curiously wrapped up) yea, and commented upon by most grave doctors, and approved criticks.

As it beareth the name of Epic, it is thereby subjected to such severe indispensable rules

rules as are laid on all Neotericks, a strict imitation of the antient ; insomuch that any deviation accompanied with whatever poetic beauties, hath always been censured by the sound critick. How exact that Imitation hath been in this piece, appeareth not only by its general structure, but by particular allusions infinite, many whereof have escaped both the commentator and poet himself; yea divers by his exceeding diligence are so alter'd and interwoven with the rest, that several have already been, and more will be, by the ignorant abused, as altogether and originally his own.

In a word, the whole poem proveth itself to be the work of our Author when his faculties were in full vigour and perfection : at that exact time of life when years have ripened the judgment, without diminishing the imagination ; which by good criticks is held to be punctually at forty. For, at that season it was that *Virgil* finished his *Georgics*; and Sir *Richard Blackmore* at the like age composing his *Arthurs*, declared the same to be the very *Acme* and pitch of life for Epic poesy : tho' since he hath altered it to *sixty*, (a) the Year in which he published his *Alfred*. True it is, that the talents for Criticism, namely smartness, quick censure, vivacity of remark, certainty of asseveration, in-

(a) See his *Essay on Heroic poetry*.

deed

deed all but acerbity, seem rather the gifts of Youth than of riper age: But it is far otherwise in *Poetry*; witness the works of Mr. Rymer and Mr. Dennis, who beginning with criticism, became afterwards such Poets as no age hath parallel'd. With good reason therefore did our author chuse to write his *Essay* on that subject at twenty, and reserve for his maturer Years, this great and wonderful work of the *Dunciad*.



Dunciados

Dunciados Periocha:

O R,

A R G U M E N T S

T O T H E

B O O K S.

Book the FIRST.

THE Proposition of the subject. The Invocation, and the Inscription. Then the Original of the great empire of *Dulness*, and cause of the continuance thereof. The beloved seat of the Goddess is described, with her chief attendants and officers, her functions, operations, and effects. Then the poem hastens into the midst of things, presenting her on the evening of a Lord Mayor's day, revolving the long succession of her sons, and the glories past, and to come. She fixes her eye on *Tibbald* to be the instrument of that great

great event which is the subject of the poem. He is described pensive in his study, giving up the cause, and apprehending the period of her empire from the old age of the present monarch *Settle*. Wherefore debating whether to betake himself to law or politicks, he raises an altar of proper books, and (making first his solemn prayer and declaration) purposes thereon to sacrifice all his unsuccessful writings. As the pyle is kindled, the Goddess beholding the flame from her seat, flies in person and puts it out, by casting upon it the poem of *Thule*. She forthwith reveals her self to him, transports him to her Temple, unfolds all her arts, and initiates him into her mysteries; then announcing the death of *Settle* that night, anoints, and proclaims him Successor.

Book the SECOND.

TH^E King being proclaimed, the solemnity is graced with publick Games and sports of various kinds; (not instituted by the Hero, as by *Aeneas* in *Virgil*, but for greater honour by the Goddess in person; in like manner as the games *Pythia*, *Isthmia*, &c. were anciently said to be by the Gods, and as *Thetis* herself appearing according to *Homier Odyss.* 24. proposed the prizes in honour of her son *Achilles*. Hither flock the Poets and Criticks, attended (as is but just) with their

their Patrons and Booksellers. The Goddess is first pleased for her disport to propose games to the latter, and setteth up the phantom of a poet which the Booksellers contend to overtake. The races described, with their divers accidents : Next, the game for a Poetess: Afterwards the exercises for the Poets, of Tickling, Vociferating, Diving: the first holds forth the arts and practices of Dedicators, the second of Disputants and fustian poets, the third of profound, dark, and dirty authors. Lastly, for the Criticks, the Goddess proposes (with great propriety) an exercise not of their parts but their patience; in hearing the works of two voluminous authors, one in verse and the other in prose, deliberately read, without sleeping: The various effects of which, with the several degrees and manners of their operation, are here most lively set forth: Till the whole number, not of criticks only, but of spectators, actors, and all present fall fast asleep, which naturally and necessarily ends the games.

Book the T H I R D.

AFTER the other persons are disposed in their proper places of rest, the Goddess transports the King to her Temple, and there lays him to slumber with his head on her lap; a position of marvellous virtue, which causes

causes all the visions of wild enthusiasts, projectors, politicians, inamoratos, castle-builders, chymists and poets. He is immediately carry'd on the wings of fancy to the *Elizian shade*, where on the banks of *Lethe* the souls of the dull are dip'd by *Bavius*, before their entrance into this world. There he is met by the ghost of *Settle*, and by him made acquainted with the wonders of the place, and with those which he is himself destin'd to perform. He takes him to a *Mount of Vision*, from whence he shews him the past triumphs of the empire of Dulness, then the present, and lastly the future. How small a part of the world was ever conquered by *Science*, how soon those conquests were stop'd, and those very nations again reduced to her dominion. Then distinguishing the Island of *Great Britain*, shews by what aids, and by what persons, it shall be forthwith brought to her empire. These he causes to pass in review before his eyes, describing each by his proper figure, character, and qualifications. On a sudden the Scene shifts, and a vast number of miracles and prodigies appear, utterly surprizing and unknown to the King himself, till they are explained to be the wonders of his own reign now commencing. On this subject *Settle* breaks into a congratulation, yet not unmix'd with concern, that his own times were but the types of these; He prophesies how first the nation shall be over-run with farces, opera's, shows; and

and the throne of Dulness advanced over both the Theatres : Then how her sons shall preside in the seats of arts and sciences, till in conclusion all shall return to their original Chaos : A scene, of which the present Action of the Dunciad is but a Type or Foretaste, giving a Glimpse or *Pisgah-sight* of the promis'd Fulness of her Glory ; the Accomplishment whereof will, in all probability, hereafter be the Theme of many other and greater Dunciads.



F THE

THE
DUNCIA D,
IN
THREE BOOKS,
WITH
NOTES VARIORUM.

F 2



THE



DUNCIAD.

BOOK the FIRST.

BOOKS and the Man I sing, the first who brings
The Smithfield Muses to the Ear of Kings.

REMARKS on Book the FIRST.

* The *Dunciad*, Sir M. S. It may be well disputed whether this be a right Reading? Ought it not rather to be spelled *Dunciad*, as the Etymology evidently demands? *Dance* with an *s*, therefore *Dunciad* with an *s*. That accurate and punctual Man of Letters, the Restorer of *Shakespeare*, constantly observes the preservation of this very Letter *s*, in spelling the Name of his beloved Author, and not like his common careless Editors, with the omission of one, nay sometimes of two. *ee's* [as *Shak'spear*] which is utterly unpardonable. Nor is the neglect of a *Single Letter* so trivial as to some it may appear, the alteration whereof in a learned language is an Achievement that brings *honor* to the Critick who advances it; and Dr. B. will be remembered to posterity for his performances of *this sort*, as long as the world shall have any Esteem for the Remains of *Menander* and *Philemon*.

THEOBALD

I have a just value for the Letter *E*, and the same affection for the Name of this Poem, as the forecited Critic for that of his Author, yet cannot it induce me to agree with those who would add *yet another* to it, and call it the *Dunciaid*; which being a French and *foreign*

70 The DUNCIAD. Book I:

Say great Patricians! (since your selves inspire
These wond'rous works; so Jove and Fate require)

REMARKS.

Foreign Termination, is no way proper to a word entirely English, and Vernacular. One E therefore in this case is right, and two E's wrong; yet upon the whole I shall follow the Manuscript, and print it without any E at all; mov'd thereto by Authority, at all times with Criticks equal if not superior to Reason. In which method of proceeding, I can never enough praise my very good Friend, the exact Mr. Tho. Hearne; who, if any word occur which to him and all mankind is evidently wrong, yet keeps he it in the Text with due reverence, and only remarks in the Margin, *so M. S.* In like manner we shall not amend this error in the Title itself, but only note it *obiter*, to evince to the learned that it was not our fault, nor any effect of our own Ignorance or Inattention.

SCRIBLERUS.

VERSE 1. Books and the Man I sing, the first who brings
The Smithfield Musæ to the Ear of Kings.

Wonderful is the stupidity of all the former Criticks and Commentators on this Poem! It breaks forth at the very first line. The Author of the Critique prefix'd to *Sweeney*, a Poem, p. 5. hath been so dull as to explain *The Man who brings*, &c. not of the Hero of the Piece, but of our Poet himself, as if he vaunted that Kings were to be his Readers (an Honour which tho' this Poem hath had, yet knoweth he how to receive it with more Modesty.)

We remit this Ignorant to the first lines of the *Aeneid*; assuring him, that *Virgil* there speaketh not of himself, but of *Aeneas*,

*Arma virumq; cano, Troja quæ primus ab oris,
Italiano fato profugus, Latinæq; venit
Litora: malum ille & terris Iactans et alio, &c.*

I cite the whole three verles, that I may by the way offer a *Conjectural Emendation*, purely my own, upon each: First, *oris* should be read *oris*, it being as we see *En. 2. 513*, from the altar of *Jupiter Hercanus* that *Aeneas* fled as soon as he saw *Priam* slain. In the second line I would read *fato* for *fatu*, since it is most clear it was by *Winds* that he arrived at the *Shore of Italy*; *Iactans* in the third, is surely as improper apply'd to *terris*, as proper to *alio*: To say a man is *set on land*, is much at one with saying he walks at sea. *Risum tenetis amici?* Correct it, as I doubt not it ought to be, *Vexatus*.

SCRIBLERUS.

VERSE 2. [The Smithfield-Musæ.] *Smithfield* is the place where Bartholomew Fair was kept, whose Shews, Machines, and Dramatical Entertainments, formerly agreeable only to the Taste of the Rabbble, were, by the Hero of this Poem and others of equal Genius, brought to the Theatres of Covent-Garden, Lincolns-inn-Fields, and the Hay-Market, to be the reigning Pleasures of the Court and Town. This happened in the Year 1723, and continued to the Year 1728 See Book 3, Vers. 191, &c.

Book I. The D U N C I A D.

75

5 Say from what cause, in vain decry'd and curst,
Still Dunce second reigns like Dunce the first?

In eldest time, e'er mortals writ or read,
E'er Pallas issued from the Thund'lers head,
Dulness o'er all posses'd her antient right,

10 Daughter of Chaos and eternal Night:

Fate in their dotage this fair idiot gave,
Gross as her sire, and as her mother grave,
Laborious, heavy, busy, bold, and blind,
She rul'd, in native Anarchy, the mind.

15 Still her old empire to confirm, she tries,
For born a Goddess, Dulness never dies.

O thou! whatever Title please thine ear,
Dean, Drapier, Bickerstaff, or Gulliver!

Whether thou chuse Cervantes' serious air,

20 Or laugh and shake in Rab'lais easy Chair,
Or praise the Court, or magnify Mankind,
Or thy griev'd Country's copper chains unbind;

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 10. *Daughter of Chaos, &c.* The beauty of this whole Allegory being purely of the Poetical kind, we think it not our proper business as a Scholiast, to meddle with it; but leave it (as we shall in general all such) to the Reader: remarking only, that *Chaos* (according to *Hesiod, Theogonia*) was the Progenitor of all the Gods.

SCRIBE.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 3. *Say great Patricians (-since your fathers inspire
These wond'rous Works.)* --- Ovid. Met. 1.
--- *Dij captis nam vos mutatis & illas)*

VERSE 6. Alluding to a verse of Mr. Dryden's not in *Mac Flecknoe*, (as it is said ignorantly in the Key to the *Dunciad*, pag. 1.) but in his verses to Mr. Congreve.

And Tom the Second reigns like Tom the First.

- From thy Baotia tho' Her Pow'r retires,
Grieve not at ought our sister realms acquire :
25. Here pleas'd behold her mighty wings out-spread,
To hatch a new Saturnian age of Lead.
Where wave the tatter'd ensigns of Rag-Fair,
A yawning ruin hangs and nods in air ;
Keen, hollow winds howl thro' the bleak recesses,
- 50 Emblem of Music caus'd by Emptiness :
Here in one bed two shiv'ring sisters lye,
The cave of Poverty and Poetry.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 23. From thy Baotia] Baotia of old lay under the Raillery
of the neighbouring Wits, as Ireland does now ; tho' each of those
nations produced one of the greatest Wits, and greatest Generals,
of their age.

VERSE 26. A new Saturnian Age of Lead.] The ancient Golden
Age is by Poets stiled *Saturnian* ; but in the Chymical language, Sa-
turn is Lead.

VERSE 27. Where wave the tatter'd Ensigns of Rag-fair.] Rag-fair is
a place near the Tower of London, where old cloaths and frippery are
sold.

VERSE 28. 31. &c. A yawning ruin hangs and nods in air, ---
Here in one Bed two shiv'ring Sisters lie,
The Cave of Poverty and Poetry.

Hear upon this place the forecited Critick on the *Dunciad*. " These
lines (saith he) have no Construction, or are Nonsense. The two
shivering Sisters must be the sister Caves of Poverty and Poetry,
or the Bed and Cave of Poverty and Poetry must be the same,
(questionless) and the two Sisters the Lord knows who ?"

O the Construction of Grammatical Heads ! Virgil writeth thus:

Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum :
Intus aqua dulces, vivoq; sedilia saxo,
Nympharum domus. ---

May we not say in like manner, " The Nymphs must be the Waters
and the Stones, or the Waters and the Stones must be the houses of
the Nymphs ? Insulse ! The second line, *Intus aqua*, &c. is in a pa-
renthesis (as are the two lines of our Author, *Keen hollow Winds*, &c.)
and it is the *Antrum*, and the *yawning Ruin*, in the line before that
parenthesis, which are the *Domes*, and the *Cave*.

Let me again, I beseech thee Reader, present thee with another
Conjectural Emendation on Virgil's *Scopulis pendentibus*: He is here de-
scribing a place, whither the weary Mariners of *Aeneas* repaired to
dress their Dinner. --- *Fossi* --- *frugesq; receptas Et terrere parant flam-
mis* : What has *Scopulis pendentibus* here to do ? Indeed the *aqua dul-
ces* and *sedilia* are something ; *sweet Waters* to drink, and *Seats* to rest
on. The other is surely an error of the Copyists. Restore it, without
the least scruple, *Populis prandentibus*.

But for this and a thousand more, expect our Edition of Virgil, &
Specimen whereof see in the Appendix.

SCRIBLERUS.

Book I. The DUNCIAD.

73

- This, the Great Mother dearer held than all
The clubs of Quidnunc's, or her own Guild-hall.
35 Here stood her Opium, here she nurs'd her Owls,
And destin'd here th' imperial seat of Fools.
Hence springs each weekly Muse, the living boast
Of Curl's chaste press, and Lintot's rubric's post,
Hence hymning Tyburn's elegiac lay,
40 Hence the soft sing-song on Cecilia's day,
Sepulchral lyes our holy walls to grace,
And New-year Odes, and all the Grubstreet race:

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 33. *The Great Mother.*] *Magna Mater*, here applied to Dulness. The *Quidnunc's* was a name given to the ancient Members of certain political Clubs, who were constantly enquiring, *Quid nunc?* what news?

VERSE 38. *Curl's chaste press, and Lintot's rubric post.*] Two Booksellers, of whom see Book 2. The former was fined by the Court of King's-Bench for publishing obscene books.

VERSE 39. *Hence hymning Tyburn's elegiac lay*] It is an ancient English custom for the Malefactors to sing a Psalm at their Execution at *Tyburn*; and no less customary to print Elegies on their deaths, at the same time, or before.

VERSE 40 and 42. Allude to the annual Songs composed to Musick on St. *Cecilia's* Feast, and those made by the Poet-Laureat for the time being to be sung at Court, on every New-Years-Day, the words of which are happily drown'd in the voices and Instruments.

VERSE 41. Is a just Satyr on the Flatteries and Falshoods admitted to be inscribed on the walls of Churches in Epitaphs.

I must not here omit a Reflection, which will occur perpetually through this Poem, and cannot but greatly endear the Author to every attentive Observer of it: I mean that *Candour* and *Humanity* which every where appears in him, to those unhappy Objects of the Ridicule of all mankind, the bad Poets. He here imputes all scandalous rhimes, scurrilous weekly papers, lying news, base flatteries, wretched elegies, songs, and verses (even from those sung at Court, to ballads in the streets) not so much to Malice or Servility as to Dulness; and not so much to Dulness, as to Necessity; And thus at the very commencement of his Satyr, makes an Apology for all that are to be satyrized.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 33. *This the Great Mother, &c.* *En. 1.*

Urbs antiqua fuit ---
Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unans
Posthabita coluisse Samo; hic illius arma,
Hic currus fuit: hoc regnum Dea gentibus effe
(Signa fata sinunt) jam sum tenditq; fereq;

VERSE 39. *Hence hymning Tyburn --- Hense,* *En. 2.*

--- Genus unde Latinum,
Albanic; pagres, etq; alia mania Roma, *Verg.*

G

74 The DUNCIA D. Book I.

"Twas here in clouded majesty she shone ;
 Four guardian Virtues, round, support her Throne ;
 45 Fierce champion Fortitude, that knows no fears
 Of hisses, blows, or want, or loss of ears :
 Calm Temperance, whose blessings those partake
 Who hunger, and who thirst, for scribbling sake :
 Prudence, whose glass presents th' approaching jayl :
 50 Poetic Justice, with her lifted scale ;
 Where in nice balance, truth with gold she weighs,
 And solid pudding against empty praise.
 Here she beholds the Chaos dark and deep,
 Where nameless somethings in their causes sleep,

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 48. Who hunger, and who thirst. " This is an infamous Burlesque on a Text in Scripture, which shews the Author's delight is Prophaness," (said *Curl* upon this place.) But 'tis very familiar with Shakespeare to allude to Passages of Scripture. Out of a great number I'll select a few, in which he both alludes to, and quotes the very Texts from holy Writ. In All's well that ends well, *I am no great Nebuchadnezzar, I have not much Skill in Graft.* Ibid. They are for the *Bawdy Way that leads to the broad Gate, and the great Fire.* Mat. 7. 13. Much ado about nothing : *All, all, and moreover God saw him when he was hid in the Garden.* Gen. 3. 8. (in a very jocose Scene.) In Love's Labour lost, he talks of Sampson's carrying the Gates on his Back ; in the Merry Wives of Windsor of Goliah and the Weavers Beam ; and in Henry 4, Falstaff's Soldiers are compared to Lazarus and the Prodigal Son, &c. The first part of this Note is Mr. Curl's : The rest is Mr. Theobald's. Shakespear Restor'd Appendix. p. 144.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 43. In clouded Majesty she shone.

Milton, Lib. 4. — The Moon
 Rising in clouded Majesty. —

VERSE 46. That knows no fears Of hisses, blows, or want, or loss of ears.

Quem neq; pauperies, neq; mors, neq; vincula terrent.

VERSE 53. Here she beholds the Chaos dark and deep, where nameless somethings, &c. That is to say, unformed things, which are either made into Poems or Plays, as the Booksellers or the Players bid most. These lines allude to the following in Garth's Dispensary, *Scans. 5.*

*Within the chambers of the Globe they lie
 The beds where sleeping Vegetables lie,
 Till the glad summons of a genial ray
 Uplifts the Globe, and calls them out to day.*

Book I. The DUNCIAD. 75

- 55 'Till genial Jacob, or a warm Third-day
Call forth each mass, a poem or a play.
How Hints, like spawn, scarce quick in embryo lie,
How new-born Nonsense first is taught to cry,
Maggots half-form'd, in rhyme exactly meet,
- 60 And learn to crawl upon poetic feet.
Here one poor Word a hundred clenches makes,
And ductile dulness new meanders takes ;
There motley Images her fancy strike,
Figures ill-pair'd, and Similes unlike.
- 65 She sees a Mob of Metaphors advance,
Pleas'd with the Madness of the mazy dances
How Tragedy and Comedy embrace ;
How Farce and Epic get a jumbled race ;
How Time himself stands still at her command,
- 70 Realms shift their place, and Ocean turns to land.

REMARKS.

VERSE 61. *Here one poor Word a hundred clenches makes.*] It may not be amiss to give an instance or two of these Operations of *Dulness* out of the Authors celebrated in the Poem. A great Critick formerly held these Clenches in such abhorrence, that he declared, " He that would Pun, would pick a Pocket." Yet Mr. Dennis's works afford us notable Examples in this kind. " Alexander Pope hath sent abroad into the world as many *Bulls* as his Name-fake Pope *Alexander.*" — " Let us take the initial and final letters of his Surname, viz. *A. P.—E.*, and they give you the Idea of an *Ape.* — Pepe comes from the Latin word *Pope*, which signifies a little Wart, or from *Poppysma*, because he was continually popping out squibs of wit, or rather *Po-pymata*, or *Po-pisms.* DENNIS. *Daily-Journal June 11. 1728.*

VERSE 68. *How Farce and Epic — How Time himself, &c.*] Allude to the Transgressions of the *Unities*, in the Plays of such Poets. For the Miracles wrought upon *Time* and *Place*, and the mixture of *Tragedy*, *Comedy*, *Farce* and *Epic*, See *Pluto and Proserpine*, *Penelope*, &c. us yet extant.

IMITATION.

VERSE 62. *And ductile dulness,*] A Parody on another in *Gothick*. *Cont. 1.*

How ductile-matter new meanders takes.

G 2

76 The DUNCIAD. Book L

Here gay Description Ægypt glads with showers;

Or gives to Zembla fruits, to Barca flowers;

Glitt'ring with ice here hoary hills are seen,

There painted vallies of eternal green,

75 On cold December fragrant chaplets blow,
And heavy harvests nod beneath the snow.

All these and more, the cloud-compelling Queen

Beholds thro' fogs that magnify the scene:

She, tinsel'd o'er in robes of varying hues,

80 With self-applause her wild creation views,
Sees momentary monsters rise and fall,
And with her own fools colours gilds them all.

'Twas on the day, when Thorold, rich and grave,
Like Cimon triumph'd, both on land and wave:

85 (Pomps without guilt, of bloodless swords and maces,
Glad chains, warm furs, broad banners, and broad faces)

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 71. *Ægypt glads with Showers.*] In the lower *Ægypt* Rain is of no use, the overflowing of the *Nile* being sufficient to impregnate the soil.—These six verses represent the inconsistencies in the description of Poets, who heap together all glittering and gaudy Images, tho' incompatible in one season, or in one scene.—See the *Guardian* N° 40. printed in the Appendix, Parag. 7. See also Fusden's *whole Works* (if to be found.)

VERSE 83. *Twas on the Day when Thorold rich and grave.*] Sir George Thorold Lord Mayor of London in the Year 1720. The Procession of a Lord Mayor is made partly by land, and partly by water.—Cimon the famous Athenian General obtained a Victory by sea, and another by land, on the same day, over the Persians and Barbarians.

VERSE 86. *Glad Chains.*] The Ignorance of these Moderns ! This was altered in one Edition to *Gold Chains*, shewing more regard to the metal of which the chains of Aldermen are made, than to the beauty of the Latinism and Grecism, nay of figurative speech itself. —*Agas segetes*, glad, for making glad, &c.

S C R.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 77. *The Cloud-compelling Queen.*] From Homer's Epithet of Jupiter, Ηραληγετη Ζευς.

Book I. The DUNCIAD. 77

Now Night descending, the proud scene was o'er,
But liv'd, in Settle's numbers, one day more.
Now May'rs and Shrieves all hush'd and satiate lay,
90 Yet eat in dreams the custard of the day ;
While pensive Poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepless themselves to give their readers sleep.
Much to the mindful Queen the feast recalls,
What City-Swans, once sung within the walls ;
95 Much she revolves their arts, their ancient praise,
And sure succession down from Heywood's days.
She saw with joy the line immortal run,
Each sire impress and glaring in his son ;

REMARKS.

VERSE 88. *But liv'd in Settle's Numbers one day more.*] A beautiful manner of speaking, usual with the Poets in praise of Poetry, in which kind nothing is finer than those lines of Mr. Addison.

*Sometimes misguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for streams immortaliz'd in song,
That lost in silence and oblivion tye,
Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry ;
Let run for ever, by the Muses skill,
And in the smooth description murmur fill.*

VERSE 96. *John Heywood.*] Whose Enterludes were printed in the time of Henry the eighth.

VERSE 88. *But liv'd in Settle's Numbers one day more.*] Settle was alive at this time, and Poet to the City of London. His office was to compose yearly panegyricks upon the Lord Mayors, and Verses to be spoken in the Pageants : But that part of the shows being by the frugality of some Lord Mayors at length abolished, the employment of City Poet ceas'd ; so that upon Settle's demise, there was no successor to that place. This important point of time our Poet has chosen, as the Crisis of the Kingdom of Dulness, who thereupon decrees to remove her imperial seat from the City, and over-spread the other parts of the Town : To which great Enterprise all things being now ripe, he calls the Hero of this Poem.

Mr. Settle was once a writer in some vogue, particularly with his Party, for he was the author or publisher of many noted Pamphlets in the time of King Charles the second. He answered all Dryden's political Poems ; and being cry'd up on one side, succeeded not a little in his Tragedy of the Empress of Morroco (the first that was ever printed with Cuts.) "Upon this he grew insolent, the Wits writ against his Play, he replied, and the Town judged he had the better." In short Settle was then thought a formidable Rival to Mr. Dryden, and not only the Town, but the University of Cambridge, was divided which to prefer ; and in both places the younger sort inclined to Elkanah. DENNIS Pref. to Rem. on Hom.

For the latter part of his History, see the third Book, verse 238.

So watchful Bruin forms with plastic care
 100. Each growing lump, and brings it to a Bear.
 She saw old Pryn in restless Daniel shine,
 And Eusden eke out Blackmore's endless line ;
 She saw how Philips creep like Tate's poor page,
 And all the Mighty Mad in Dennis rage.

REMARKS.

VERSE 101. *Old Prynne in restless Daniel*. William Prynne and Daniel de Foë were writers of Verses, as well as of Politicks; as appears by the Poem of the latter *De jure Divine*, and others, and by these lines in Cowley's Miscellanies of the former.

— One lately did not fear
 (Without the Muses leave) to plant Verse here;
 But he produc'd such base, rough, crabbed, hedgey
 Rhymes, as even set the hearers ears on edge :
 Written by William Prynne Esqui-re, the
 Year of our Lord, six hundred thirty three.
 Brave Jersey Muse ! and he's for his high stile
 Call'd to this day the Homer of the Isle.

Both these Authors had a resemblance in their fates as well as writings, having been a-like sentenc'd to the Pillory.

Of Eusden and Blackmore. See Book 2. v. 254. and 300. And Philips. See Book 3. v. 274.

VERSE 104. *And all the mighty Mad.* This is by no means to be understood literally, as if Mr. D. were really mad. Not that we are ignorant of the *Narrative of Dr. R. Norris*, but it deserveth no more regard than the *Pop spos P.* and the like idle Trash, written by James Moor, or other young and light Persons, who themselves better deserve to be blooded, scarified, or whipped, for such their ungracious merriment with their Elders. No — it is spoken of that *Excellent and Divine Madness*, so often mentioned by *Plato*, that poetical rage and enthusiasm, with which no doubt Mr. D. hath, in his time, been highly possessed ; and of those *extraordinary hints and motions* whereof he himself so feelingly treats in the Preface to *Pr. Arb.* [See Notes on Book 2. verse 256.]

SCRIBL.

VERSE 104. *And all the mighty Mad in Dennis rage.* This Verse in the surreptitious Editions stood thus, *And furious D—— foam,* &c. which, in that printed in Ireland, was unaccountably filled up with the great name of *Dryden*. Mr. Theobald in the Censor, Vol. 2. No 33. also calls him by the Name of *Furius*. “ The modern *Furius* is to be look'd on as more the object of Pity, than of that which he daily provokes, laughter and contempt. Did we really know how much this poor Man (*I wish that reflection on Poverty had been spar'd*) suffers by being contradicted, or which is the same thing in effect, by hearing another praised ; we should in compassion sometimes attend to him with a silent nod, and let him go away with the triumphs of his ill-nature. — Poor *Furius* (*again*) when any one of his contemporaries are spoken well of, quitting the Ground of the present dispute, steps back a thousand years to call in the succour of the Ancients. His very *Panegyrick* is spiteful, and he uses it for the same reason as some Ladies do their commendations of a dead

“ Beauty.

Book I. The Dunciad. 79

105 In each she marks her image full express,
But chief, in Tibbald's monster-breeding breasts,

REMARKS.

"Beauty, who never would have had their good word, but that a living one happened to be mentioned in their Company. His applause is not the tribute of his Heart, but the sacrifice of his ~~As~~ "venge", &c. Indeed his pieces against our Poet are somewhat of an angry character, and as they are now scarce extant, a taste of his style may be satisfactory to the curious. "A young squab, short Gentleman, whose outward form though it should be that of downright Monkey, would not differ so much from human shape, as his unthinking immaterial part does from human understanding. — He is as stupid and as venomous as a hunchbacked Toad — A Book through which folly and ignorance, those brethren so lame and impotent, do ridiculously look very big, and very dull, and strut, and hobble cheek by jowl, with their arms on kimbo, being led, and supported, and bully-backed by that blind Hector, Impudence. *Reflex. on the Essay on Crit.* Page 26, 29, 30.

It would be unjust not to add his Reasons for this Fury, they are so strong and so coercive. "I regard him (saith he) as an *Enemy*, no so much to me, as to my King, to my Country, to my Religion, and to that Liberty which has been the sole felicity of my life. A vagary of fortune, who is sometimes pleased to be frolicksome, and the epidemick *Madness of the time*, have given him Reputation, and Reputation (as Hobbs says) is *Power*, and that has made him dangerous. Therefore I look on it as my duty to King George, whose faithful subject I am, to my *Country*, of which I have appeared a constant lover, to the *Laws*, under whose protection I have so long lived, and to the *Liberty* of my *Country*, more dear than life to me, of which I have now for forty years been a constant assertor. &c. I look upon it as my duty, I say, to do — you shall see what — to pull the Lions skin from this little Ape, which popular errors has thrown round him; and to show, that this Author who has been lately so much in vogue, has neither sense in his thoughts, nor english in his expressions. *DENNIS, Rem. on Hom. Pref.* p. 26 and p. 91. &c.)

Besides these publick-spirited reasons, Mr. D. had a *private* one; which by his manner of expressing it in page 92, appears to have been equally strong. He was even in bodily fear of his Life, from the machinations of the said Mr. P. "The story (says he) is too long, to be told, but who would be acquainted with it, may hear it from Mr. *Curl* my Bookseller. — However, what my reason has suggested to me, that I have with a just confidence said, in defiance of his two clandestine weapons, his *Slender* and his *Poyson*". Which last words of his Book plainly discover, Mr. D. his suspicion was that of being poisoned, in like manner as Mr. *Curl* had been before him. Of which fact see *A full and true account of a horrid and barbarous revenge by Poyson on the body of Edmund Curl*, printed in 1716, the year antecedent to that wherein these Remarks of Mr. Dennis were published. But what puts it beyond all question, is a passage in a very warm treatise in which Mr. D. was also concerned, price two pence, called *A true character of Mr. Pope and his writings, printed for S. Popping*, 1716. in the tenth page whereof he is said "to have insulted people on those calamities and diseases, which he himself gave them by administering *Poyson* to them"; and is called (p. 4.) *a working way-laying*.

Sees Gods with Daemons in strange league ingage,
And earth, and heav'n, and hell her battles wage.

R E M A R K S.

Laying coward, and a flabber in the dark. Which (with many other things most lively set forth in that piece) must have render'd him a terror, not to Mr. Dennis only, but to all Christian People.

For the rest, Mr. John Dennis was the Son of a Sadler in London, born in 1657. He paid court to Mr. Dryden; and having obtained some correspondence with Mr. Wycherly and Mr. Congreve, he immediately obliged the publick with their Letters. He made himself known to the Government by many admirable Schemes and Projects; which the Ministry, for reasons best known to themselves, constantly kept private. For his character as a writer, it is given us as follows.

"Mr. Dennis is excellent at pindarick writings, perfectly regular in all his performances, and a person of sound Learning. That he is master of a great deal of Penetration and Judgment, his criticisms (particularly on Prince Arthur) do sufficiently demonstrate". From the same account it also appears, that he writ Plays "more to get Reputation than Money". DENNIS of himself. See Jacob's Lives of Dram. Poets, page 68, 69. compared with page 286.

VERSE 106. *But chief in Tibbald Lewis Tibbald* (as pronounced) or Theobald (as written) was bred an Attorney, and Son to an Attorney (says Mr. Jacob) of Sittenburn in Kent. He was Author of many forgotten Plays, Poems, and other pieces, and of several anonymous Letters in praise of them in Miss's Journal. He was concerned in a Paper called the *Censor*, and a translation of *Ovid*, as we find from Mr. Dennis's Remarks on Pope's Homer, p. 9, 10. "There is a notorious Ideot, one hight Whacham, who from an under-spur-leather to the Law, is become an under-strapper to the Play-house, who has lately burlesqu'd the Metamorphoses of *Ovid* by a vile Translation, &c. This Fellow is concerned in an impertinent Paper called the *Censor*". But notwithstanding this severe character, another Critick says of him, "That he has given us some Pieces which met with approbation; and that the *Cave of Poverty* is an excellent Poem." Giles Jacob's Lives of the Poets, vol. 2. p. 211. He had once a mind to translate the *Odyssey*, the first Book whereof was printed in 1717 by B. Lintott, and probably may yet be seen at his Shop. What is still in memory, is a piece now about a year old, it had the arrogant Title of *Shakespear Restored*: Of this he was so proud himself, as to say in one of Miss's Journals, June 8. "That to expose any Errors in it was impracticable." And in another, April 27. "That whatever care for the future might be taken either by Mr. P. or any other assistants, he would still give above 500 Emmendations that shall escape them all." During the space of two years, while Mr. Pepe was preparing his Edition of *Shakespear*, and published Advertisements, requesting all lovers of the Author to contribute to a more perfect one; this Restorer (who had then some correspondence with him, and was soliciting favours by Letters) did wholly conceal his design, 'till after its publication. Probably that proceeding elevated him to the Dignity he holds in this Poem, which he seems to deserve no other way better than his brethren; unless we impute it to the share he had in the Journals, cited among the Testimonies of Authors prefixed to this work.

VERSE 108. *Tibbald's monster-breeding breast, Sees Gods with Daemons, &c.* This alludes to the extravagancies of the Farces of that author. See book 3, vers. 109, &c.

Book I. The DUNCIAD. 81

She ey'd the Bard, where supperless he sate,
110 And pin'd, unconscious of his rising fate ;
Studions he sate, with all his books around,
Sinking from thought to thought, a vast profound !
Plung'd for his sense, but found no bottom there ;
Then writ, and flounder'd on, in mere despair.
115 He roll'd his eyes that witness'd huge dismay,
Where yet unpawn'd, mucht learned lumber lay,
Volumes, whose size the space exactly fill'd ;
Or which fond authors were so good to gild ;
Or where, by sculpture made for ever known,
120 The page admires new beauties, not its own.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 109. — *Supper-less he sate.]* It is amazing how the sense of this line hath been mistaken by all the former Commentators, who most idly suppose it to imply, that the Hero of the Poem wanted a supper. In truth a great absurdity ! Not that we are ignorant that the Hero of Homer's *Odyssey* is frequently in that circumstance, and therefore it can no way derogate from the grandeur of Epic Poem to represent such Hero under a Calamity, to which the greatest not only of Criticks and Poets, but of Kings and Warriors, have been subject. But much more-refin'd, I will venture to say, is the meaning of our author: It was to give us obliquely a curious precept, or what *Bosus* calls a *disguised sentence*, that "Temperance is the life of Study." The Language of Poesy brings all into Action, and to represent a Critic encompassed with books, but without a supper, is a picture which lively expresseth how much the true Critic prefers the diet of the mind to that of the body, one of which he always castigates and often totally neglects, for the greater improvement of the other.

SCRIBLERUS.

VERSE 115. *He roll'd his eyes that witness'd huge dismay.]* Milton. l. i. — *Round he throws his eyes. That witness'd huge affliction and dismay.* The progress of a bad Poet in his thoughts being (like the progress of the Devil in *Milton*) thro' a Chaos, might probably suggest this imitation.

VERSE 120. — *Admires new beauties not its own.* Virg. Geo. 2.
Miraturq; frondes novas, & non sua poma.

VERSE 110. — *This library is divided into two parts, the one (his polite learning) consists of those books which seem'd to be the models of his poetry, and are preferr'd for one of those three reasons (usual with collectors of Libraries) that they fitted the shelves, or were gild'd for shew, or adorn'd with pictures : The other class our author calls solid Learning ; old bodies of Philosophy, old Commentators, old English Printers, or old English Translations ; all very voluminous, and fit to erect Altars to Dulness.*

82 The DUNCIAD. Book E.

- Here dwells the shelf with Ogilby the great :
 There, stamp'd with arms, Newcastle shines compleat,
 Here all his suff'ring brotherhood retire,
 And 'scape the martyrdom of jakes and fire;
125. A Gothick Vatican! of Greece and Rome
 Well-purg'd, and worthy Withers, Quarles, and Blome.
 But high above, more solid Learning shone,
 The Clasicks of an Age that heard of none ;
 There Caxton slept, with Wynkin at his side,
130. One clasp'd in wood, and one in strong cow-hide.
 There sav'd by spice, like mummies, many a year,
 Old Bodies of Philosophy appear.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 121. — Ogilby the great.] *John Ogilby* was one, who from a late initiation into literature, made such a progress as might well stile him the *Prodigy* of his time ! sending into the world so many *large Volumes* ! His translations of *Homer* and *Virgil*, done to the life, and with such excellent *Sculptures* ! and (what added great grace to his works) he printed them all on *special good Paper*, and in a very good *Letter*. WINSTANLY, *Lives of Poets*.

VERSE 122. There, stamp'd with arms, Newcastle shines compleat.] *The Duchess of Newcastle* was one who busied herself in the ravishing delights of Poetry, leaving to posterity in print three *ample Volumes* of her studious endeavours. WINSTANLY, *ibid. Langbaine* reckons up eight *Folio's* of her Grace's, which were usually adorn'd with gilded Covers, and had her Coat of Arms upon them.

VERSE 126. — Worthy Withers, Quarles, and Blome.] It was printed in the surreptitious Editions, *W—ly, W—s*, who were Persons eminent for good life; the one writ the Life of Christ in verse, the other some valuable pieces in the lyric kind on pious subjects. The line is here restor'd according to its Original.

George Withers was a great pretender to poetical zeal against the vices of the times, and abused the greatest Personages in power, which brought upon him frequent correction. The *Marbalfsea* and *Newgate* were no strangers to him. WINSTANLY. *Quarles* was as dull a writer, but an honester man. *Blome's* books are remarkable for their cuts.

VERSE 129. Caxton.] A Printer in the time of Edw. 4. Rich. 3, and Hen. 7. *Wynkin de Word*, his successor in that of Hen. 7, and 8. The former translated into prose *Virgil's Aeneis* as a History, of which he speaks in his Proeme in a very singular manner, as of a book hardly known. Vid. Append. *Tibbald* quotes a rare passage from him in *Miss's Journal of March 16, 1728.* concerning a *strange and meruayl leuse beaste called Sagittarye*, which he would have *Shakespear* to mean rather than *Tancer*, the Archer celebrated by *Homer*,

Book I. The DUNCIAD. 83.

De Lyra here a dreadful front extends,
And there, the groaning shelves Philemon bends.

135 Of these twelve volumes, twelve of amplest size,
Redeem'd from tapers and defrauded pyes,
Inspir'd he seizes; These an altar raise:

An hetacomb of pure, unsully'd lays
That altar crowns: A folio Common-place

140 Founds the whole pyle, of all his works the base;
Quarto's, Octavo's, shape the less'ning pyre,
And last, a little Ajax tips the spire.

Then he. Great Tamer of all human art!
First in my care, and nearest at my heart:

145 Dulness! whose good old cause I yet defend;
With whom my Muse began, with whom shall end?

O thou, of busines the direc^ting soul,
To human heads like byas to the bowl,

Which as more pond'rous makes their aim more true,

150 Obliquely wadling to the mark in view.

O ever gracious to perplex'd mankind!
Who spread a healing mist before the mind,
And, lest we err by Wit's wild, dancing light,
Secure us kindly in our native night.

155 Ah! still o'er Britain stretch that peaceful wand,
Which lulls th' Helvetian and Batavian land.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 133. *Nich. de Lyra, or Harpsfield*, a very voluminous Commentator, whose works in five vast Folio's were printed in 1472.

VERSE 134. *Philemon Holland*, Dr. in Phyfick. He translated ~~so many books~~, that a man would think he had done *nothing else*, insomuch, that he might be call'd *Translator General of his age*. The books alone of his turning into English, are sufficient to make a *Coutry Gentleman a compleat Library*. WINSTANLY.

VERSE 142. *A little Ajax*. In *duodecimo*, translated from *Sophocles* by *Tibbald*.

VERSE 146. *With whom my Muse began, with whom shall end*. Virg. Ecl. 8. *A te principium, ibi definit* — from *Theoc.*

'Ετις αρχήμενα, γέτις Δία λύγεται, Μέσα.

So Horace,
Prima dille mibi, summa dicende canamus.

84 The DUNCIA.D. Book I.

- Where rebel to thy throne if Science rise,
 She does but shew her coward face and dies :
 There, thy good Scholiasts with unweary'd pains
 160 Make Horace flat, and humble Maro's strains ;
 Here studious I unlucky moderns save,
 Nor sleeps one error in its father's grave,
 Old puns restore, lost blunders nicely seek,
 And crucify poor Shakespear once a week.
- 165 For thee I dim these eyes, and stuff this head,
 With all such reading as was never read ;
 For thee supplying, in the worst of days,
 Notes to dull books, and prologues to dull plays ;
 For thee explain a thing till all men doubt it,
- 170 And write about it, Goddess, and about it ;
 So spins the silkworm small its slender store,
 And labours, 'till it clouds itself all o'er.
 Not that my quill to Critiques was confin'd,
 My Verse gave ampler lessons to mankind ;
- 175 So gravest precepts may successless prove,
 But sad examples never fail to move.
 As forc'd from wind-guns, lead itself can fly,
 And pond'rous slugs cut swiftly thro' the sky.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 162. *Nor sleeps one error — Old puns restore, lost blunders, &c.]* As where he laboured to prove Shakespear guilty of terrible *Anacronisms*, or low *Conundrums*, which time had cover'd ; and conversant in such authors as *Caxton* and *Wynkin*, rather than in *Homer* or *Chaucer*. Nay so far had he lost his reverence to this incomparable author, as to say in print, *He deserved to be whipt*. An infidelity which nothing sure can parallel ! but that of *Dennis*, who can be prov'd to have declared before Company, that *Shakespear was a Rascal*. *O tempora ! O mores !*

SCRIBERUS.

VERSE 164. *And crucify poor Shakespear once a week.]* For some time, once a week or fortnight, he printed in *Mist's Journal* a single remark or poor conjecture on some word or pointing of Shakespear.

VERSE 166. *With all such reading as was never read.]* Such as *Caxton* above-mentioned. The three *Destructions of Troy* by *Wynkin*, and other like classicks.

VERSE 168. *Notes to dull books, and prologues to dull plays.]* As to *Gæk's Hesiod*, where sometimes a note, and sometimes even half a note, are carefully owned by him : And to *Moore's Comedy of the Béval Modes*, and other authors of the same rank : These were people who writ about the year 1726.

Book I. The DUNDIAD. 85

As clocks to weight their nimble motion owe,
180 The wheels above urg'd by the load below ;
Me, Emptiness and Dulness could inspire,
And were my Elasticity and Fire.
Had heav'n decreed such works a longer date,
Heav'n had decreed to spare the Grubstreet-state.
185 But see great Settle to the dust descend,
And all thy cause and empire at an end !
Cou'd Troy be sav'd by any single hand,
His gray-goose-weapon must have made her stand.
But what can I ? my Flaccus cast aside,
190 Take up th' Attorney's (once my better) Guide ?
Or rob the Roman geese of all their glories,
And save the state by cackling to the Tories ?

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 189. *My Flaccus.*] A familiar manner of speaking used by modern Critics of a favourite Author. Mr. T. might as justly speak thus of *Horace*, as a French wit did of *Tully* seeing his work in a library. *Ah ! mon cher Ciceron ! Je le connois bien : ce n'est le mem quem Mere Tulle.*

VERSE 190. *Take up th' Attorney's Guide.*] In allusion to his first profession of an Attorney.

VERSE 191. *Or rob the Roman geese, &c.*] Relates to the well known story of the geese that saved the Capitol, of which *Virgil*, *En. 8. Atq; hic auratis volitans argenteis anser Porticibus, Gallos im limine adesse canebat.* A passage I have always suspected. Who sees not the Antithesis of *auratus* and *argenteus* to be unworthy the Virgilian Majesty ? and what absurdity to say, a Goose sings ? canebat ? *Virgil* gives a contrary character of the voice of this silly bird, in *En. 9. — argutes interstrepere anser olores.* Read it therefore *adesse strepbat*. And why *auratis porticibus*? Does not the very verse preceding this inform us, *Romuleo recens horrebat regio culmo*, is this Thatch in one line, and Gold in another, consistent ? I scruple not (*repugnantibus omnibus manuscriptis*) to correct it, *auritus*. *Horace* uses the same epithet in the same sense.

Auritas fidibus canoris

Ducere querens.

And to say, that *Walls have Ears*, is common even to a proverb.

SCRIBL:

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 183. *Had heav'n decreed such works a longer date, &c.*] *Virg. En. 2.*

Me si calicola volassissent ducre vitam

Hab mihi servassent sedes —————

VERSE 187. *Could Troy be saved.* ————— *His gray-goose-weapon* *Vig. ibid.*

Si Pergama dextra
Defendi possent, etiam haec defensa fringere.

Yes, to my Country I my pen confign,
 Yes, from this moment, mighty Mist! am thine,
 195 And rival, Curtius! of thy fame and zeal,
 O'er head and ears plunge for the publick weal.
 Adieu my children! better thus expire
 Un-stall'd, unsold; thus glorious mount in fire
 Fair without spot; than greas'd by grocer's hands,
 200 Or shipp'd with Ward to ape and monkey lands,
 Or wafting ginger, round the streets to go,
 And visit alehouse where ye first did grow.
 With that, he lifted thrice the sparkling brand,
 And thrice he dropt it from his quiv'ring hand:
 205 Then lights the structure, with averted eyes;
 The rowling smoke involves the sacrifice.

REMARKS.

VERSE 194. *Mighty Mist!*] Nathaniel Mist was publisher of a famous Tory Paper (see notes on l. 3.) in which this Author was sometimes permitted to have a part.

VERSE 197. *Adieu my Children!*] This is a tender and passionate Apostrophe to his own Works which he is going to sacrifice, agreeable to the nature of man in great affliction, and reflecting like a parent, on the many miserable fates to which they would otherwise be subject.

Felix Priameia virgo!
Jussa mori: qua sortitus non pertulit illos;
Nec videris heri retigit captiva cubile!
Nos patria incensu, diversa per aquora velet, &c.

Virg. En. 3.

VERSE 200. *Or shipp'd with Ward to ape and monkey land.*] Edward Ward, a very voluminous Poet in Hudibrastick Verse, but best known by the *London Spy*, in Prose. He has of late Years kept a publick house in the City (but in a genteel way) and with his wit, humour, and good liquor (Ale) afforded his guests a pleasurable entertainment, especially those of the High-Church party. JACOB Lives of Poets. vol. 2. p. 225. Great numbers of his works are yearly sold into the Plantations.

IMITATION.

VERSE 200. *And visit Alehouse.*] Waller on the Navy.

Those towers of Oak o'er fertile plains may go,
And visit Mountains where they once did grow.

VERSE 203. *He lifted thrice the sparkling brand, and thrice he drop it.*] Ovid of Albea on the like occasion, burning her offspring,

Met. 8. *Tum conata quater flammis impulso rupimus,*
Capti quater tenuit.

Book I. The DUNCIAD. 87

The opening clouds disclose each work by turns,
Now flames old Memnon, now Rodrigo burns,
In one quick flash see Proserpine expire,
210 And last, his own cold Aeschylus took fire.
Then gush'd the tears, as from the Trojan's eyes
When the last blaze sent Ilion to the Skies.
Rowz'd by the light, old Dulness heav'd the head,
Then snatch'd a sheet of Thulè from her bed;
215 Sudden she flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre:
Down sink the flames, and with a hiss expire.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 208. Now flames old Memnon, now Rodrigo burns. In one quick flash see Proserpine expire.] — Memnon, a Hero in the Persian Princes, very apt to take fire, as appears by these Lines with which he begins the Play.

*By heav'n it fires my frozen blood with rage,
And makes it scald my aged Trunk.*

Rodrigo, the chief personage of the Perfidious Brother, a play written between T. and a Watch-maker. The Rape of Proserpine, one of the Farces of this Author, in which Ceres sets fire to a Corn-field, which endangered the burning of the Play-house.

VERSE 220. And last, his own cold Aeschylus took fire.] He had been (to use an expression of our Poet) *aboms Aeschylus* for ten years, and had received Subscriptions for the same, but then went *aboms* other Books. The character of this tragic Poet is Fire and Boldness in a high degree; but our Author supposes it to be very much cooled by the translation; Upon sight of a specimen of it, was made this Epigram,

*Alas! poor Aeschylus! unlucky Dog!
Whom once a Lobster kill'd, and now a Leg.*

But this is a grievous error, for *Aeschylus* was not slain by the fall of a Lobster on his head, but of a Tortoise, *scie Val. max. l. 9. cap. 12.*

SCRIBL.

VERSE 214. Thule.] An unfinished Poem of that name, of which one sheet was printed fifteen Years ago; by A. Ph. a Northern Author. It is an usual method of putting out a fire, to cast wet sheets upon it. Some Criticks have been of opinion, that this sheet was of the nature of the *Asbestos*, which cannot be consumed by fire; but I rather think it only an allegorical allusion to the coldness and heaviness of the writing.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 206. Now flames old Memnon, &c.] Virg. Aen. 2.

*Tam Daiphobi dedit ampla ruinam
Vulcano superante, dominus; iam proximus gradus Ue, alegans.*

- 'Her ample presence fills up all the place ;
 A veil of fogs dilates her awful face :
 Great in her charms ! as when on Shives and May's
 220 She looks, and breathes her self into their airs.
 She bids him wait her to the sacred Dome ;
 Well-pleas'd he enter'd, and confess'd his Home :
 So spirits ending their terrestrial race,
 Ascend, and recognize their native place :
 225 Raptur'd, he gazes round the dear retreat,
 And in sweet numbers celebrates the seat.
 Here to her Chosen all her works she shows ;
 Prose swell'd to verse, Verse loitring into prose ;
 How random Thoughts now meaning chance to find,
 230 Now leave all memory of sense behind :
 How Prologues into Prefaces decay,
 And these to Notes are fritter'd quite away.
 How Index-learning turns no student pale,
 Yet holds the Eel of science by the Tail.
 235 How, with less reading than makes felons 'scape,
 Less human genius than God gives an ape,
 Small thanks to France and none to Rome or Greece,
 A past, vamp'd, future, old, reviv'd, new piece,

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 221. —— *The sacred Dome.]* The *Cave of Poverty* above-mentioned ; where he no sooner enters, but he Reconnoitres the place of his original ; as *Plato* says the Spirits shall do, at their entrance into the celestial Regions. His Dialogue of the Immortality of the Soul was translated by T. in the familiar modern stile of *Prithee Phado*, and *For God's sake Socrates* : printed for B. Lintott, 1713.

VERSE 226. *And in sweet numbers celebrates the seat.]* He writ a Poem call'd the *Cave of Poverty*, which concludes with a very extraordinary Wish, " That some great Genius, or man of distinguished merit may be starv'd, in order to celebrate her power, and describe her Cave. It was printed in octavo, 1715.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 219. *Great in her charms ! as when on Shives and May's She looks, and breathes herself into their airs.]*

Alma parentis confessus Deam ; qualisq; videri
Calicolis & quanta solet —————

—*Et lazes oscitis afforas honores,* ————— *Id. M. 1.*

Vulg. M. 2.

Book I. The DUNCIAD. 89

"Twixt Plautus, Fletcher, Congreve, and Corneille,
240 Can make a Cibber, Johnson, or Ozell.

The Goddess then, o'er his anointed head,
With mystic words, the sacred Opium shed ;
And lo ! her Bird (a monster of a fowl !
Something betwixt a H*** and Owl)

245 Perch'd on his crown. All hail ! and hail again,
My Son ! the promis'd land expects thy reign.
Know, Settle, cloy with custard and with praise,
Is gather'd to the Dull of antient days,
Safe, Where no criticks damn, no duns molest,
250 Where Gildon, Banks, and high-born Howard rest.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 240. *Can make a Cibber.*] Mr. Colly Cibber, an Author and Actor; of a good share of wit, and uncommon vivacity, which are much improved by the conversation he enjoys, which is of the best. JACOB *Lives of Dram. Poets.* p. 38 Besides two Volumes of Plays in 4to, he has made up and translated several others. Mr. Jacob omitted to remark, that he is particularly admirable in Tragedy.

VERSE 244. — *Johnston.*] Charles Johnston, famous for writing a Play every season, and for being at Burton's every day. He had probably thriven better in his Vocation had he been a small matter leaner. He may justly be called a Martyr to obesity, and to have fallen a victim to the rotundity of his parts. CHA. of the TIMES, printed by CURL, p. 19. Some of his Plays are, Love in a Forest (Shakespear's As you like it) Wife's Relief (Shirley's Gamester) Victim (Racine's Iphigenia) The Sultaness (Racine's Bajazet) the prologue to which abused Dr. Arbuthnot, (Mr. Pope, and Mr. Gay) The Cobbler of Preston, his own.

VERSE 249. — *And Ozell.*] Mr. John Ozell; if we credit Mr. Jacob, did go to School in "Leicestershire, where somebody left him something to live on, when he should retire from business. He was designed to be sent to Cambridge in order for Priesthood; but chose rather to be placed in an Office of account in the City, being qualified for the same by his skill in Arithmetick, and writing the necessary hands. He has obliged the world with many translations of French Plays. JACOB *Lives of Dram. Poets,* p. 198.

VERSE 244. — *A H—r.*] A strange Bird from Switzerland. VERSE 250. *Where Gildon, Banks, and high-born Howard rest.*] Charles Gildon, a writer of criticisms and libels of the last age: He published Blount's blasphemous books against the Divinity of Christ, the Oracles of reason, &c. He signalized himself as a Critic, having written some very bad plays; abused Mr. P. very scandalously in an anonymous Pamphlet of the Life of Mr. Wycherly printed by Curl, in another called the New Rehearsal printed in 1714; in a third entitled the compleat Art of English Poetry, in 2 Volumes, and others.

VERSE 250. — *Banks.*] Was author of the play of the Earl of Essex, Ann Boleyn, &c. He followed the law as a solicitor, like Gibbons.

I see a King ! who leads my chosen sons
 To lands, that flow with clenches and with puns :
 "Till each fam'd Theatre my empire own,
 "Till Albion, as Hibernia, bless my throne !

255 I see ! I see ! — Then rapt, she spoke no more.
 God save King Tibbald ! Grubstreet alleys roar.

So when Jove's block descended from on high,
 (As sings thy great fore-father, Ogilby,)
 Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,

260 And the hoarse nation croak'd, God save King Log !

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 256. —— Hon. Edward Howard, Author of the British Princes, and a great number of wonderful pieces, celebrated by the late Earls of Dorset and Rochester, Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Waller, &c.

VERSE 258. As sings thy great fore-father Ogilby.] See his *Esop Fab.* where this excellent hemistic is to be found. Our author shows here and elsewhere, a prodigious Tenderness for a *bad writer*. We see he selects the only good passage perhaps in all that ever Ogilby writ, which shows how candid and patient a reader he must have been. What can be more kind and affectionate than these words in the preface to his Poems 4°. 1717. where he labours to call up all our humanity and forgiveness toward them, by the most moderate representation of their case that has ever been given by any Author !

Much may be said to extenuate the fault of bad Poets : What we call a *Genius* is hard to be distinguished, by a man himself, from a prevalent inclination : And if it be never so great, he can at first discover it no other way, than by that strong propensity, which renders him the more liable to be mistaken. He has no other method but to make the experiment by writing, and so appealing to the judgment of others : And if he happens to write ill (which is certainly no sin in itself) he is immediately made the Object of Ridicule ! I wish we had the humanity to reflect, that even the worst Authors might endeavour to please us, and in that endeavour, deserve something at our hands. We have no cause to quarrel with them, but for their obstinacy in persisting, and even that may admit of alleviating circumstances : For their particular friends may be either ignorant, or unsincere ; and the rest of the world too well-bred, to shock them with a truth, which generally their Book-sellers are the first that inform them of.

End of the First Book.

THE DUNCIADE.

Book the SECOND.

HIGH on a gorgeous seat, that far outshone
Henley's gilt Tub, or Fleckno's Irish Throne,

REMARKS on Book the SECOND.

Two things there are, upon which the very Basis of all verbal Criticism is founded and supported: The first, that the Author could never fail to use the very best word, on every occasion: The second, that the Critick cannot chuse but know, which it is? This being granted, whenever any doth not fully content us, we take upon us to conclude, first that the author could never have used it, And secondly, that he must have used That very one which we conjecture in its stead.

We cannot therefore enough admire the learned *Scriblerus*, for his alteration of the Text in the two last verses of the preceding book, which in all former editions stood thus.

*Hoarsie Thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the loud nation croak'd, God save K. Log!*

He has with great judgment transposed these two epithets, putting *bawse* to the Nation, and *loud* to the Thunder: And this being evidently the true reading, he vouchsafed not so much as to mention the former; For which assertion of the just right of a Critick, he merits the acknowledgement of all sound Commentators.

VERSE 2. Henley's gilt Tub.] The pulpit of a Dissenter is usually called a Tub; but that of Mr. Orator Henley was covered with velvet, and adorned with gold. He had also a fair altar, and over it this extraordinary inscription, *The Primitive Engherif*. See the history of this person, book 2, verse 162.

92 The DUNCIAD. Book II.

Or that, where on her Curls the Public pours
All-bounteous, fragrant grains, and golden show'rs

¶ Great Tibbald fate : The proud Parnassian sneer,
The conscious simper, and the jealous leer,
Mix on his look. All eyes direct their rays
On him, and crowds grow foolish as they gaze,
Nor with more glee, by hands Pontific crown'd,
With scarlet hats, wide waving, circled round,
Rome in her Capitol saw Querno sit,
Thron'd on sev'n hills, the Antichrist of Wit.

To grace this honour'd day, the Queen proclaims
By herald hawkers, high, heroic Games.

¶ She summons all her sons : An endless band
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land :

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 2. Or Fleckno's Irish Throne.] Richard Flecknoe was an Irish Priest, but had laid aside (as himself expressed it) the Mechanick part of Priesthood. He printed some Plays, Poems, Letters and Travels. I doubt not our Author took occasion to mention him in respect to the Poem of Mr. Dryden, to which this bears some resemblance; tho' of a character more different from it than that of the *Aeneid* from the *Iliad*, or the *Laurin of Boileau* from the *Defaite des Boats rimes of Sarazin*.

VERSE 3. Or that, where on her Curls the Public pours.] Edm. Curl stood in the Pillory at Charing-Cross, in March 1727-8.

VERSE 11. Rome in her Capital saw Querno sit.] Camillo Querno was of Apulia, who hearing the great encouragement which Leo the tenth gave to Poets, travelled to Rome with a Harp in his hand, and sung to it twenty thousand verses of a Poem called *Alexias*. He was introduced as a Buffoon to Leo, and promoted to the honour of the Laurel; a jest, which the Court of Rome and the Pope himself entered into so far, as to hold a solemn Festival on his Coronation, at which it is recorded, the Poet himself was so transported, as to weep for joy. He was ever after a constant frequenter of the Pope's Table, drank abundantly, and poured forth verses without number. PAULUS JOVIUS, *Eleg. Vir. doct. ch. 82.* Some idea of his Poetry is given us by Fam. Strada in his *Prolusions*.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 1. High on a gorgeous seat.] Parad'of Milton, lib. 2.

High on a throne of royal state, that far

Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind,

Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand

Show'rs on her Kings barbarick pearl and gold;

Satan exalts fate;

Book II. The DUNCIAD.

93

- A motley mixture ! in long wigs, in bags,
In silks, in crapes, in garters, and in rags ;
From drawing rooms, from colleges, from garrets,
20 On horse, on foot, in hacks, and gilded chariots,
All who true-dances in her cause appear'd,
And all who knew those dunces to reward.
Amid that Area wide she took her stand,
Where the tall May-pole once o'erlook'd the Strand ;
25 But now, so ANNIE and Piety ordain,
A Church collects the saints of Drury-lane.
With Authors, Stationers obey'd the call,
The field of glory is a field for all ;
Glory, and gain, th' industrious tribe provoke ;
30 And gentle Dulness ever loves a joke :
A Poet's form she plac'd before their eyes,
And bad the nimblest racer seize the prize ;
No meagre, muse-rid mope, adust and thin,
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin,
35 But such a bulk as no twelve bards could raise,
Twelve starveling bards of these degen'rate days,
All as a partridge plump, full-fed, and fair,
She form'd this image of well-bodied air,
With pert flat eyes she window'd well its head,
40 A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead,

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 31. *A Poet's Form she plac'd before their eyes.*] This is what Juno does to deceive Turnus, *An.* 10.

*Tum dea nube cava, tenuem fine viribus umbram,
In faciem Aenea (visu mirabile monstrum)
Dardanis ornat telis, clypeumque jubasque
Divini assimilat capitis —— Dat inania verba,
Dat sine mente sonum, ——*

The Reader will observe how exactly some of these verses suit with their allegorical application here to a Plagiary. There seems to me a great propriety in this Episode, where such an one is imag'd by a phantom that deludes the grasp of the expecting Bookseller.

VERSE 35. *But such a bulk as no twelve bards.*] Virg. 12.
*Vix illud letti bis sex ——
Qualia natus heminum producit corpora tellus,*

And empty words she gave, and sounding strain,
But senseless, lifeless! Idol void and vain!
Never was dash'd out, at one lucky hit,
A Fool, so just a copy of a Wit;
45 So like, that criticks said and coastiers swore,
A wit it was, and call'd the phantom, More,

R E B M A R K S .

VERSE 43. *Never was dash'd out, at one lucky hit*] Our author here seems willing to give some account of the possibility of *Dulness* making a *Wit*, (which could be done no other way than by *chance*.) The fiction is the more reconcil'd to probability by the known story of *Apelles*, who being at a loss to express the form of *Alexander's* horse, dash'd his pencil in despair at the picture, and happen'd to do it by that fortunate stroke.

VERSE 46. *And call'd the phantom, More.*] CURL in his Key to the *Dunciad*, affirm'd this to be *James Moore Smyth, Esq.*; and it is probable (considering what is said of him in the Testimonies) that some might fancy our author obliged to represent this gentleman as a Plagiary, or to pass for one himself. His case indeed was like that of a man I have heard of, who as he was sitting in company, perceived his next neighbour had stolen his handkerchief. "Sir (said the Thief, finding himself detected) do not expose me, I did it for mere want: be so good but to take it privately out of my pocket again, and say nothing." The honest man did so, but the other cry'd out, "See Gentlemen! what a Thief we have among us! look, he is stealing my handkerchief."

Some time before, he had borrowed of Dr. *Arbuthust* a paper called an *Historico-physical account of the South Sea*; and of Mr. *Pope* the *Memoirs of a Parish Clerk*, which for two years he kept, and read to the Rev. Dr. *Tong*, —— *Billers, Esq.*, and many others, as his own. Being apply'd to for them, he pretended they were lost; but there happening to be another copy of the Letter, it came out in *Swift* and *Pope's* *Miscellanies*. Upon this, it seems he was so far mistaken as to confess his proceeding by an endeavour to hide it: unguardedly printing (in the *Daily Journal of April 3. 1728.*) "That the contempt which he and others had for those two pieces (which only himself had shown, and handed about as his own) occasioned their being lost, and for that cause only, not returned." A fact, of which as none but he could be conscious, none but he could be the publisher of it.

This young Gentleman's whole misfortune was too inordinate a passion to be thought a *Wit*. Here is a very strong instance, attested by Mr. *Savage* son of the late Earl *Rivers*; who having shown some verses of his in manuscript to Mr. *Moore*, wherein Mr. *Pope* was call'd *first of the tuneful train*, Mr. *Moore* the next morning sent to Mr. *Savage* to desire him to give those verses another turn, to wit, "That Pope might now be the first, because Moore had left him unrival'd in turning his style to Comedy." This was during the rehearsal of the *Rival Modes*, his first and only work; the Town condemn'd it in the action, but he printed it in 1726-7 with this modest Motto,

His saffus, artemisque responso.

Book II. The DUNCIAD. 95

All gaze with ardour: some, a Poet's name,
Others, a sword-knot and lac'd suit inflame.
But lofty Lintot in the circle rose:
59 " This prize is mine; who tempt it, are my foes:
" With me began this genius, and shall end.
He spoke, and who with Lintot shall contend?
Fear held them mute, Alone untaught to fear,
Stood dauntless Curl, " Behold that rival here!"

R E M A R K S.

The smaller pieces which we have heard attributed to this author, are, An Epigram on the Bridge at *Blenheim*, by Dr. *Evens*; *Cosmella*, by Mr. *Pit*, Mr. *Jones*, &c. The Mock-marriage of a mad Divine, with a Cl— for a Parson, by Dr. *W.* The Saw-Pit, a Simile, by a Friend. Certain Physical works on Sir *James Baker*; and some unown'd Letters, Advertisements and Epigrams against our author in the *Daily Journal*.

Notwithstanding what is here collected of the Person imagined by *Curl* to be meant in this place, we cannot be of that opinion; since our Poet had certainly no need of vindicating half a dozen verses to himself which every reader had done for him; since the name itself is not spell'd *Moss* but *More*; and lastly, since the learned *Scriblerus* has so well prov'd the contrary.

VERSE 46. *The Phantom, More.*] It appears from hence that this is not the name of a real person, but fictitious; *More* from *μωρός*, *stultus*, *μωρεῖα*, *stultitia*, to represent the folly of a Plagiary. Thus *Brasilius*: *Admonuit me Mori cognomen tibi, quod iam ad Moris vocabulum accedit quamvis ipse re aliquis.* Dedication of *Maria Encoronion* to Sir Tho. *More*, the Farewell of which may be our Author's to his Plagiary. *Vale More! & Moriam tuam gravitor defende. Adieu More,* and be sure strongly to defend thy own folly.

SCRIBELBRUS.

VERSE 48. *But lofty Lintot.*] We enter here upon the episode of the Booksellers: persons, whose names being more known and famous in the learned world than those of the authors in this Poem, do therefore need less explanation. The action of Mr. *Lintot* here imitates that of *Dares* in *Virgil*, rising just in this manner to lay hold on a *Bull*. This eminent Bookseller printed the *Rival Modes* above-mentioned.

VERSE 54. *Stood dauntless Curl, &c.*] We come now to a character of much respect, that of Mr. *Edmund Curl*. As a plain repetition of great actions is the best praise of them, we shall only say of this eminent Man, that he carried the Trade many lengths beyond what it ever before had arrived at, and that he was the envy and admiration of all his profession. He possest himself of a command over all authors whatever; he caus'd them to write what he pleas'd; they could not call their very names their own. He was not only famous among

theſe

96 The DUNCIAD. Book II.

55 "The race by vigor, not by vaunts is won :
 So take the hindmost Hell.—He said, and run..
 Swift as a bard the bailiff leaves behind,
 He left huge Lintot, and out-stript the wind.
 As when a dab-chick waddles thro' the copse,
 60. On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops ;

K E M A R K S.

these ; he was taken notice of by the State, the Church, and the Law, and received particular marks of distinction from each.

It will be own'd that he is here introduc'd with all possible dignity : he speaks like the intrepid *Diomed* ; he runs like the swift footed *Achilles* ; if he falls, 'tis like the beloved *Nisus* ; and (what Homer makes to be the chief of all praises) he is favour'd of the Gods : He says but three words, and his prayer is heard ; a Goddess conveys it to the seat of *Jupiter*. Tho' he loses the prize, he gains the Victory ; the great Mother her self comforts him, she inspires him with expedients, she honours him with an immortal present (such as *Achilles* receives from *Thetis* and *Aeneas* from *Venus*) at once instructive and prophetical : After this, he is unrival'd and triumphant.

The tribute our author here pays him, is a grateful return for several unmerited obligations : Many weighty animadversions on the Publick affairs, and many excellent and diverting pieces on private Persons, has he given to his name. If ever he ow'd two verses to any other, he ow'd Mr. *Curt* some thousands. He was every day extending his fame, and inlarging his writings : witness innumerable instances ! but it shall suffice only to mention the *Court-Poems*, which he meant to publish as the work of the true writer, a Lady of quality, but being first threaten'd, and afterwards punish'd, for it by Mr. *Pope*, he generously transferr'd it from *her* to *him*, and has now printed it twelve years in his name. The single time that ever he spoke to *C.* was on that affair, and to that happy incident he owes all the favours since received from him. So true is the saying of Dr. *Sydenham*, that "any one shall be, at some time or other, the better or the worse, for having but seen or spoken to a good, or a bad man."

F M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 54; &c.] Something like this is in *Homer*, *Il.* 10. ver. 220. of *Diomed*. Two different manners of the same author in his Similies, are also imitated in the two following ; the first of the Bailiff, is short, unadorn'd, and (as the Critics well know) from *familiar life* ; the second of the Water-fowl more extended, picturesque, and from *rural life*. The 55th verse is likewise a literal translation of one in *Homer*.

VERSE 56. So take the hindmost Hell.] *Horace de Art.*

Occupet extrellum scabies ; mibi turpe relinquere est.

VERSE 60. On feet, and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops ;
 So lab'ring on, with shoulders, bands, and head.] *Milton, lib. 2.*

So eagerly the fiend

*O'er bog, o'er steep, thro' strait, rough, dense, or rare,
 With head, bands, wings, or feet, pursues his way,
 And swims, or sinks, or wades, or creeps, or flies.*

Book II. The DUNCIAD. 97

So lab'ring on, with shoulders, hands, and head,
Wide as a windmill all his figure spread,
With legs expanded Bernard urg'd the race,
And seem'd to emulate great Jacob's pace.

- 65 Full in the middle way there stood a lake,
Which Curl's Corinna chanc'd that morn to make;
(Such was her wont, at early dawn to drop
Her evening cates before his neighbour's shop,) .
Here fortun'd Curl to slide; loud shout the band,
70 And Bernard! Bernard! rings thro' all the Strand.
Obscene with filth the Miscreant lies bewray'd,
Fal'n in the plash his wickedness had lay'd;

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 66.] *Curl's Corinna.*] This name it seems was taken by one Mrs. T—, who procured some private Letters of Mr. Pepe's, while almost a boy, to Mr. Cromwell, and sold them without the consent of either of those gentlemen to *Curl*, who printed them in 12° 1727. He has discover'd her to be the Publisher in his *Key*, p. 11. But our Poet had no thought of reflecting on her in this passage; on the contrary, he has been inform'd she is a decent woman and in misfortunes. We only take this opportunity of mentioning the manner in which those Letters got abroad, which the author was ashame'd of as very trivial things, full not only of levities, but of wrong judgments of men and books, and only excusable from the youth and inexperience of the writer.

VERSE 71. *Obscene with filth, &c.*] Tho' this incident may seem too low and base for the dignity of an Epic Poem, the learned very well know it to be but a copy of *Homer* and *Virgil*; the very words *Uphill* and *Fimus* are used by them, tho' our Poet (in compliance to modern nicety) has remarkably enrich'd and colour'd his language; as well as rais'd the versification, in these two Episodes. Mr. Dryden in *Mac-Flecknoe* has not scrupled to mention the *Morning Toad* at which the fishes bite in the *Thames*, *Pissing Ally*, *Reliques of the Bum*, *Whip-flick*, *Kiss my —————*, &c. but our author is more grave, and (as a fine writer says of *Virgil* in his *Georgics*) *recess abasit his Dung with an air of Majesty*. If we consider that the Exercises of his Authors could with justice be no higher than *Tickling*, *Chast'ring*: *Braying*, or *Diving*, it was no easy matter to invent such Games as were proportion'd to the meanner degree of *Booksellers*. In *Homer* and *Virgil*, *Ajax* and *Nisus*, the Persons drawn in this plight are *Heroes*, whereas here they are such, with whom it had been great impropriety to have join'd any but vile ideas; besides the natural connection there is, between *Libellers* and common *Nuisances*. Nevertheless I have often heard our author own, that this part of his Poem was (as it frequently happens) what cost him most trouble, and pleas'd him

98 The DUNCIAD. Book II.

Then first (if Poets aught of truth declare)
The caitiff Vaticide conceiv'd a prayer.

- 75 Hear Jove! whose name my bards and I adore,
As much at least as any God's, or more;
And him and his if more devotion warms,
Down with the Bible, up with the Pope's Arms.
A place there is, betwixt earth, air and seas,
80 Where from Ambrosia, Jove retires for ease.
There in his seat two spacious Vents appear,
On this he sits, to that he leans his ear,
And hears the various Vows of fond mankind,
Some beg an eastern, some a western wind:
85 All vain petitions, mounting to the sky,
With reams abundant this abode supply;
Amus'd he reads, and then returns the bills
Sign'd with that Ichor which from Gods distills.

R E M A R K S.

least: but that he hoped 'twas excusable, since leveill'd at such as understand no delicate satire: Thus the politest men are sometimes obliged to swear, when they happen to have to do with Porters and Oyster-wenches.

VERSE 78. *Down with the Bible, up with the Pope's Arms. The Bible, Cowl's sign, the Cross-keys, Linios's.*

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 69. *Herc fortun'd Cowl to slide.* Virg. En. 5. of Nysa;

*Labitur infelix, casis ut forte juvencis
Fusus humum viridesq; super madefecerat herbas —
Cmcidis, immunda quo fimo, sacreque cruore.*

VERSE 70. *And Bernard, Bernard.]* Virg. Ecl. 6.

—Us littus, Hyla, Hyla, omne sonaret.

VERSE 79. See Lucian's *Icaro-Menippus*; where this Fiction is more extended.

VERSE id. *A place there is, betwixt earth, air and sea]* Ovid Met. 2.

*Orbe locus medie est, inter terrasq; fraternasq;
Collegisq; plages —*

Book II. The DUNCIA.D. 99

- In office here fair Cloacina stands,
90 And ministers to Jove with purest hands ;
Forth from the heap she pick'd her Vot'ry's pray'r,
And plac'd it next him, a distinction rare !
Oft, as he fish'd her nether realms for wit,
The Goddess favour'd him, and favours yet.
95 Renew'd by ordure's sympathetic force,
As oil'd with magic juices for the course,
Vig'rous he rises ; from th' effluvia strong
Imbibes new life, and scours and stinks along,
Re-passes Lintot, vindicates the race,
100 Nor heeds the brown dishonours of his face.
And now the Victor stretch'd his eager hand
Where the tall Nothing stood, or seem'd to stand ;
A shapeless shade ! it melted from his sight,
Like forms in clouds, or visions of the night !
105 To seize his papers, Curl, was next thy care ;
His papers light, fly diverse, tost in air :

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 88. Alludes to Homer, *Iliad* 5.

— “πές δούμενοτον αἴμα τεσσίν,
Ιχθύς δέος τε πές μανδέρος θεοῖσσιν.”

A stream of nett'rous humour issuing flow'd,

Sanguin, such as celestial Spirits may bleed.

Milton.

VERSE 89. Cloacina.] The Roman Goddess of the Common-shores.

VERSE 93. Oft as he fish'd, &c.] See the Preface to *Swift* and *Pope's* *Miscellanies*.

VERSE 96. As oil'd with magic juices.] Alluding to the opinion that there are Ointments us'd by Witches to enable them to fly in the air, &c.

VERSE 100. Nor heeds the brown dishonours of his face.] Virg. *AEN.* 5.
— faciem ostentabat, & nudo

Turpia membra fimo —

VERSE 103. A shapeless shade, &c.] Virg. *AEN.* 6.
— Effugit image

Par levibus ventis, voluerique simillima somno.

VERSE 106. His papers light, fly diverse, tost in air.] Virg. 6. or the Sybile leaves,

Cervina — turbata volant rapidis Ladibria Ventis.

The persons mentioned in the next line are some of those, whose Writings, Epigrams or Jests, he had own'd,

200 The DUNCIA.D. Book II.

Songs, sonnets, epigrams the winds uplift,
And whisk 'em back to Evans, Young, and Swift.
Th' embroider'd Suit, at least, he deem'd his prey ;
a10 That suit, an unpaid Taylor snatch'd away !
No rag, no scrap, of all the beau, or wit,
That once so flutter'd, and that once so writ.
Heav'n rings with laughter : Of the laughter vain,
Dulness, good Queen, repeats the jest again.
a15 Three wicked imps of her own Grubstreet Choir
She deck'd like Congreve, Addison, and Prior ;
Mears, Warner, Wilkins run : Delusive thought !
Brevall, Besaleell, Bond, the Varlets caught.

REMARKS.

V E R S E 111. *An unpaid Taylor.*] This line has been loudly complain'd of (in *Mist.*, June 8. Dedic. to Sawney, and others) as a most inhuman satire on the *Poverty of Poets*: but it is thought our author would be acquitted by a Jury of *Taylors*. To me this instance seems unluckily chosen; if it be a satire on any body, it must be on a bad **P A Y M A S T E R**, since the person they have here apply'd it to was a man of Fortune. Not but Poets may well be jealous of so great a prerogative as *Non-payment*: which Mr. Dennis so far asserts as boldly to pronounce, that "if Homer himself was not in debt, it was because no body would trust him." (*Pref. to Rem. on the Rape of the Lock*, p. 15.)

V E R S E 116. *Like Congreve, Addison, and Prior.*] These Authors being such whose names will reach posterity, we shall not give any account of them, but proceed to those of whom it is necessary. — *Besaleel Morris* was author of some Satyrs on the Translators of *Homer* (Mr. Tickel and our author) with many other things printed in News-papers. — *Bond* writ a Satyr against Mr. P. — Capt. *Brevall* was author of *The Confederates*, an ingenious dramatic performance, to expose Mr. P. Mr. Gay, Dr. Arb. and some Ladies of quality. *CURL. Key*, p. 11.

V E R S E 117. *Mears, Warner, Wilkins.*] Booksellers and Printers of much anonymous stuff.

V E R S E 118. *Brevall, Besaleel, Bond.*] I foresee it will be objected from this line, that we were in an error in our assertion on verse 16. of this Book, that *More* was a fictitious name, since these persons are equally represented by the Poet as phantoms. So at first sight it may seem; but be not deceived, Reader! these also are not real persons. 'Tis true *Carl* declares *Brevall* a Captain, author of a Libel call'd *The Confederates*: But the same *Carl* first laid it was written by *Joseph Gay*: Is his second assertion to be credited any more than his first? He likewise affirms *Bond* to be one who writ a Satire on our Poet, but where is such a Satire to be found? where was such a Writer ever heard of? As for *Besaleel*, it carries Forgery in the very name, nor is it, as the others are, a surname. Thou mayst depend on it no such authors ever lived: All phantoms!

SCRIBLERUS.

- Curl stretches after Gay, but Gay is gone,
 120 He grasps an empty Joseph for a John!
 So Proteus, hunted in a nobler shape,
 Became when seiz'd, a Puppy, or an Ape.
 To him the Goodeſs. Son! thy grief lay down,
 And turn this whole illusion on the town.
 125 As the sage dame, experienc'd in her trade,
 By names of Toasts retails each batter'd jade,
 (Whence hapless Monsieur much complains at Paris
 Of wrongs from Duchesses and Lady Mary's).
 Be thine, my stationer! this magic gift;
 130 Cook shall be Prior, and Concanen, Swift;

REMARKS.

VERSE 120. *Joseph Gay*, a fictitious name put by *Curl* before several pamphlets, which made them pass with many for Mr. *Gay's*.

VERSE 124. *And turn this whole illusion on the town.*] It was a common practice of this Bookseller, to publish vile pieces of obscure hands, under the names of eminent authors.

VERSE 130. *Cook* shall be *Prior*.] The man here specify'd was the son of a *Muggletonian*, who kept a Publick-house at *Braintree* in *Essex*. He writ a thing call'd, *The Battle of Poets*, of which *Philips* and *Welsford* were the heroes, and wherein our author was attack'd in his moral character, in relation to his *Homer* and *Shakespear*: He writ moreover a *Farce of Penelope*, in the preface of which also he was squinted at: and some malevolent things in the *British*, *London* and *Daily Journals*. His chief work was a translation of *Hesiod*, to which *Theobald* writ notes, and half-notes, as hath already been said.

VERSE ibid. *And Concanen, Swift.*] *Matthew Concanen*, an *Irishman*, an anonymous slanderer, and publisher of other men's slanders, particularly on Dr. *Swift* to whom he had obligations, and from whom he had received both in a collection of Poems for his benefit and otherwise, no small assistance; To which *Smedly* (one of his brethren in enmity to *Swift*) alludes in his *Metam. of Scribblers* p. 7. accusing him of having "boasted of what he had not written, but others had "revis'd and done for him." He was also author of several scurrilities in the *British* and *London Journals*; and of a pamphlet call'd a *Supplement to the Profound*, wherein he deals very unfairly with our Poet, not only frequently blaming Mr. *Brome's* verses as his, (for which he might indeed seem in some degree accountable, having corrected what that gentleman did) but those of the Duke of *Buckingham* and others. To this rare piece, some-body humorously caus'd him to take for his motto, *De profundis calmavi,*

So shall each hostile name become our own,
And we too boast our Garth and Addison.

With that she gave him (piteous of his case,
Yet smiling at his ruful length of face)

REMARKS.

VERSE 132. *And we too boast our Garth and Addison.*] Nothing is more remarkable than our author's love of praising good writers. He has celebrated Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. Dryden, Mr. Congreve, Mr. Wycherley, Dr. Garth, Mr. Walsb, Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Addison, Lord Lansdown, in a word, almost every man of his time that deserved it. It was very difficult to have that pleasure in a poem on this subject, yet he found means to insert their panegyrick, and here has made even Dulness out of her own mouth pronounce it. It must have been particularly agreeable to him to celebrate Dr. Garth; both as his constant friend thro' life, and as he was his predecessor in this kind of Satire. The *Dispensary* attack'd the whole Body of Apothecaries, a much more useful one undoubtedly than that of the bad Poets (if in truth this can be call'd a Body, of which no two members ever agreed.) It also did what *Tibbald* says is unpardonable, drew in parts of private character, and introduced persons independent of his subject. Much more would *Boileau* have incur'd his censure, who left all subjects whatever on all occasions, to fall upon the bad Poets; which it is to be fear'd wou'd have been more immediately His concern.

VERSE 134. *Ruful length of face.*] "The decripid person or figure of a man are no reflections on his *Genius*: An honest mind will love and esteem a *man of worth*, tho' he be deform'd or poor. Yet the author of the Dunciad hath libell'd a persona for his *ruful length of face!*" MIST'S JOURN. June 8. This *Genius* and *man of worth* whom an honest mind should love, is Mr. *Curl*. True it is, he stood in the Pillory, an accident which will lengthen the face of any man tho' it were ever so comely, therefore is no reflection on the natural beauty of Mr. *Curl*. But as to reflections on any man's Face or Figure, Mr. Dennis saith excellently, "Natural deformity comes not by our fault, 'tis often occasioned by calamities and diseases, which a man can no more help, than a monster can his deformity. There is no one misfortune, and no one disease, but what all the rest of men are subject to — But the deformity of this Author is visible, present, lasting, unalterable, and peculiar to himself: it is the mark of God and Nature upon him, to give us warning that we should hold no society with him, as a creature not of our original, nor of our species: And they who have refused to take this warning which God and Nature have given them, and have in spite of it by a senseless presumption, ventur'd to be familiar with him, have severely suffer'd, &c. Tis certain his original is not from *Adam*, but from the Devil," &c. DENIS and GILDON: *Charact. of Mr. P.* 8^o, 1716. It is admirably observ'd by Mr. Dennis against Mr. Law, p. 33, "That the language of *Billinggate* can never be the language of Charity, nor consequently of Christianity." I should else be tempted to use the language of a Critick: For what is more provoking to a Commentator, than to behold his author thus pourtrayed? Yet I consider it really hurts not *Him*; whereas maliciously to call some others

135 A shaggy Tap'stry, worthy to be spread
On Codrus' old, or Dunton's modern bed.;

REMARKS.

others dull, might do them prejudice with a world too apt to believe it. Therefore tho' Mr. D. may call another a little ass or a young toad, far be it from us to call him a toothless lion, or an old serpent. Indeed had I written these notes (as was once my intent) in the learned language, I might have given him the appellations of *Balatro*, *Calectum caput*, or *Scurra in trivis*, being phrases in good esteem, and frequent usage among the best learned: but in our mother-tongue were I to tax any Gentleman of the Dunciad, surely it should be in words not to the vulgar intelligible, whereby christian charity, decency, and good accord among authors, might be preserved.

VERSE 135. *A shaggy Tap'stry*] A sorry kind of Tapestry frequents in old Inns, made of worsted or some coarser stuff: like that which is spoken of by Dr. Donne ——— Faces as frightful as theirs who whip *Chrift* in old hangings. The imagery woven in it alludes to the mantle of *Cleanthus* in *En. 5.*

VERSE 136. *On Codrus' old, or Dunton's modern bed.*] Of *Codrus* the Poet's bed see *Juvenal*, describing his poverty very copiously. See *9. v. 302. &c.*

Letus erat Codro, &c.

*Codrus had but one bed, so short to boor,
That his short Wife's short legs hung dangling o'er;
His cupboard's head fix earthen pitchers grac'd,
Beneath them 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 constrain'd,
Whose covers much of mouldiness complain'd,
Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread;
And on Heroic Verse luxuriously were fed.
Tis true, poor Codrus nothing had to boast,
And yet poor Codrus all that nothing lost.*

Dryd.

But Mr. C. in his dedication of the Letters, Advertisements, &c. to the Author of the Dunciad, assures us, that "Juvenal never satirized the poverty of Codrus."

John Dunton was a broken Bookseller and abusive scribler: the write *Deck or nothing*, a violent satyr on some Ministers of State; *The danger of a death-bed repentance*, a libel on the late Duke of Devonshire; and on the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Peterborough, &c.

IMITATIONS.

VERSE 133. —— *pitons of his case,*
Tot smiling at his woful length of face] Vid. Juv. 9.
Risi pater optimus illi.
Me licet casum miserare insolitis amici ——
Sic fatus, Gauli tergum immane leonis, &c.

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Instructive work ! whose wry-mouth'd portraiture
Display'd the fates her confessors endure.

Earless on high, stood unabash'd Defoe,

140 And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge, below :

There Ridpath, Roper, cudgell'd might ye view ;
The veryworst still look'd black and blue :
Himself among the storied Chiefs he spies,
As from the blanket high in air he flies,

145 And oh ! (he cry'd) what street, what lane, but knows
Our purgings, pumpings, blanketings and blows ?
In ev'ry loom our labours shall be seen,
And the fresh vomit run for ever green !

REMARKS.

VERSE 140. *And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge*] John Tutchin; author of some vile verses, and of a weekly paper call'd the *Observer*: He was sentenc'd to be whipp'd thro' several towns in the west of England, upon which he petition'd King James II. to be hanged. When that Prince died in exile, he wrote an invective against his memory, occasioned by some humane Elegies on his death. He liv'd to the time of Queen Anne.

VERSE 141. *There Ridpath, Roper*] Authors of the *Flying-Post* and *Post-Boy*, two scandalous papers on different sides, for which they equally and alternately were cudgell'd, and deserv'd it.

VERSE 143. *Himself among the storied chiefs he spies, &c.*] The History of *Curl's* being toss'd in a blanket, and whipp'd by the scholars of Westminster, is ingeniously and pathetically related in a poem entituled *Neck or Nothing*. Of his purging and vomiting, see *A full and true account of a horrid revenge on the body of Edm. Curl, &c.*

IMITATIONS.

VERSE 143. *Himself among the storied chiefs he spies, &c.* Virg.
En. I.

*Se quoq; principibus permixtum agnovit Achivis ——
Constitit & lacrymans. Quis jam locus, inquit, Achata !
Qua regio in terris nostris non plena laboris ?*

VERSE 148. *And the fresh vomit run for ever green.*] A parody on these of a late noble author.

*His bleeding arm had furnish'd all their rooms,
And run for ever purple in the looms.*

Book II. The DUNCIAD. 105

- See in the circle next, Eliza plac'd ;
150 Two babes of love close clinging to her waste ;
Fair as before her works she stands confess'd,
In flow'rs and pearls by bounteous Kirkall dress'd.
153 The Goddess then : " Who best can send on high
" The salient spout, far-streaming to the sky ;
" His be yon Juno of majestic size,
" With cow-like-udders, and with ox-like eyes.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 149. *See in the circle next, Eliza plac'd.]* In this game is expos'd in the most contemptuous manner, the profligate licentiousness of those shameless scribblers (for the most part of That sex, which ought least to be capable of such malice or impudence) who in libellous Memoirs and Novels, reveal the faults and misfortunes of both sexes, to the ruin or disturbance, of publick fame or private happiness. Our good Poet, (by the whole cast of his work being obliged not to take off the Irony) where he cou'd not show his Indignation, hath shewn his contempt as much as possible: having here drawn as vile a picture, as could be represented in the colours of Epic poetry.

SCRIBLERUS.

VERSE 149. *Eliza Haywood.]* This woman was authoress of those most scandalous books, call'd *The Court of Carimania*, and *The new Utopia*. For the two Babes of Love, See CURL, Key, p. 22. But whatever reflection he is pleas'd to throw upon this Lady, surely 'twas what from him she little deserv'd, who had celebrated his undertakings for *Reformation of Manners*, and declared her self " to be perfectly acquainted with the sweetness of his disposition, and that tenderness with which he consider'd the errors of his fellow-creatures ; that tho' she should find the little inadyertencies of her own life recorded in his papers, she was certain it would be done in such a manner as she could not but approve." Mrs. HAYWOOD, Hist. of Clar. printed in the *Female Dunciad*, p. 18.

VERSE 152. *Kirkall*, the Name of a Graver. This Lady's Works were printed in four Volumes duod. with her picture thus dress'd up, before them.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 150. *Two babes of love close clinging to her waste.]* Virg; En. 5.

Cressa genus, Pholce, geminique sub ubere nati,

VERSE 155. —— *This Juno ——*

With cow-like udders, and with ox-like eyes.]

In allusion to Homer's *Baῶντις πότνια* Hes.

106 The DUNCIAD. Book II.

" This China-Jordan, let the chief o'ercome

158 " Replenish, not ingloriously, at home.

Chetwood and Curl accept the glorious strife,
(Tho' one his son dissuades, and one his wife)
This on his manly confidence relies,
That on his vigor and superior size.

165 First Chetwood lean'd against his letter'd post ;
It rose, and labour'd to a curve at most :

So Jove's bright bow displays its watry round,
(Sure sign, that no spectator shall be drown'd)
A second effort brought but new disgrace,

170 For straining more, it flies in his own face ;
Thus the small jett which hasty hands unlock,
Spirits in the gard'ners eyes who turns the cock.

REMARKS.

VERSE 159. *Chetwood* the name of a Bookseller, whose Wife was said to have as great an influence over her husband, as *Boileau's* *Pere maquere*. See *Lastrin. Cant. 2.* —— *Henry Curl*, the worthy son of his father *Edmund*.

IMITATIONS.

VERSE 157. *This China Jordan, &c.] Virg. Aen. 5.*

Tertius, Argolica hac galea contentus abiit.

VERSE ibid, *This China Jordan.]* In the games of *Homer* II. 23 there are set together as prizes, a Lady and a Kettle ; as in this place, Mrs. *Haywood* and a *Jordan*. But there the preference in value is given to the Kettle, at which *Mad. Dacier* is justly displeas'd : Mrs. *H.* here is treated with distinction, and acknowledg'd to be the more valuable of the two.

VERSE 163. *This on his manly confidence relies, That on his vigor.]* Virg. Aen. 5.

*Ille melior motu, fatusque juvena,
Hic membris & mole valens ——*

VERSE 167. *So Jove's bright bow —— Sure sign ——* The words of *Homer* of the Rain-bow, in *Iliad* II.

—————*ας τε Κροτων*

Ἐγ γέφθη σήμεῖξε, τεπας μερόπων ἀνθρώπων.

Which *Mad. Dacier* thus renders, *Arcs merveil leux, que le fils de Saturn a fondez dans les nues, pour être dans tous les ages un signe à tous les mortels.*

Book II. The DUNCIAD. 107

Not so from shameless Curl : Impetuous spread
The stream, and smoaking, flourish'd o'er his head.
175 So, (fam'd like thee for turbulence and horns,)
Eridanus his humble fountain scorns,

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 177. *Thro' half the heav'ns he pours the exalted urn.*) In a manuscript Dunciad (where are some marginal corrections of some gentlemen some time deceas'd) I have found another reading of these lines, thus,

*And lifts his urn thro' half the heav'ns to flow ;
His rapid waters in their passage glow.*

This I cannot but think the right : For first, tho' the difference between *burn* and *glow* may seem not very material to others, to me I confess the latter has an elegance, a *Jenesay quoy*, which is much easier to be conceiv'd than explain'd. Secondly, every reader of our Poet must have observ'd how frequently he uses this word *glow* in other parts of his works : To instance only in his *Homer*.

- (1.) Iliad 9. v. 726. ——— With one resentment glows.
- (2.) Iliad 11. v. 626. ——— There the battle glows.
- (3.) Ibid. 985. ——— The closing flesh that instant ceas'd to glow.
- (4.) Il. 12. v. 55. ——— Encompass'd Hector glows.
- (5.) Ibid. 475. ——— His beating breast with gen'rous ardour glowed.
- (6.) Iliad 18. v. 591. ——— Another part glow'd with resplendent arms.
- (7.) Ibid. v. 654. ——— And curl'd on silver props in order glow.

I am afraid of growing too luxuriant in examples, or I could stretch this catalogue to a great extent, but these are enough to prove his fondness for this beautiful word, which therefore let all future Editions re-place here.

I am aware after all, that *burn* is the proper word to convey an idea of what was said to be Mr. *Curl's* condition at that time. But from that very reason I infer the direct contrary. For surely every lover of our author will conclude he had more humanity, than to insult a man on such a misfortune or calamity, which could never befall him purely by his own fault, but from an unhappy communication with another. This Note is partly Mr. THEOBALD, partly SCRIBLERUS.

F M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 175. *So fam'd like thee for turbulence and horns) Eridanus.* Virgil mentions these two qualifications of *Eridanus*, Geor. 4.

Et gemina auratus taurina cornua vulsi,
Eridanus, quo non aliis per pinguis culta
In mare purpureum violentior effusit annis.

The Poets fabled of this River *Eridanus*, that it flow'd throw the skies. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Heav'n her Eridanus no more shall boast,
Whose Fame like thine in lesser currents lost,
Thy nobler stream shall visit Jove's abodes,
To spine among the stars, and bathe the Gods..

108 The Dunciad. Book II.

Thro' half the heav'ns he pours th' exalted usn ;
His rapid waters in their passage burn.

Swift as it mounts, all follow with their eyes ;

180 Still happy Impudence obtains the prize.

Thou triumph'st, victor of the high-wrought day,
And the pleas'd dame soft-smiling leads away.

Chetwood, thro' perfect modesty o'ercome,

Crown'd with the Jordan, Walks contented home.

185 But now for Authors nobler palms remain :

Room for my Lord ! three Jockeys in his train ;

Six huntsmen with a shout precede his chair ;
He grins, and looks broad nonsense with a stare.

His honour'd meaning, Dulness thus express'd ;

190 " He wins this Patron who can tickle best."

He chinks his purse, and takes his seat of state :

With ready quills the dedicators wait ;

Now at his head the dext'rous task commence,
And instant, fancy feels th' imputed sense ;

195 Now gentle touches wanton o'er his face,

He struts Adonis, and affects grimace :

Rolli the feather to his ear conveys,

Then his nice taste directs our Operas :

Welsted his mouth with Classic flatt'ry opes,

200 And the puff'd Orator bursts out in tropes.

But Oldmixon the Poet's healing balm

Strives to extract from his soft, giving palm ;

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 197. *Paolo Antonio Rolli*, an Italian Poet, and writer of many Operas in that language, which, partly by the help of his genius, prevail'd in England near ten years.

VERSE 199. *Welsted.* See Note on verse 295. of this Book.

VERSE 201. *But Oldmixon, &c.* Mr. John Oldmixon (next to Mr. Dennis the most ancient Critick of our Nation) not so happy as laborious in Poetry, and therefore perhaps characteriz'd by the *Tatler*, N^o. 62.

Book II. The DUNCIAD. 109

Unlucky Oldmixon! thy lordly master
The more thou ticklest, gripes his fist the faster.

- 205 While thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,
And quick sensations skip from vein to vein,
A youth unknown to Phœbus, in despair,
Puts his last refuge all in Heav'n and Pray'r.
What force have pious vows? the Queen of Love
210 His Sister sends, her vot'ress, from above.
As taught by Venus, Paris learnt the art
To touch Achilles' only tender part;
Secure, thro' her, the noble prize to carry,
He marches off, his Grace's Secretary.
215 Now turn to diff'rent sports (the Goddess cries)
And learn, my sons, the wond'rous pow'r of Noise.

R E M A R K S.

N^o 62. by the name of *Omicron the unborn Poet*. CURL, Key to the D. p. 13. An unjust censor of Mr. Addison, whom in his imitation of Bonhovors (call'd the *Arts of Logic and Rhetoric*) he misrepresents in plain matter of fact. In p. 45. he cites the *Spectator* as abusing Dr. Swift by name, where there is not the least hint of it: And in p. 304. is so injurious as to suggest, that Mr. Addison himself writ that *Tatler* N^o. 43, which says of his own *Simile*, that " 'tis as great as ever enter'd into the mind of man." This person wrote numbers of books which are not come to our knowledge. " Dramatick works, and a volume of Poetry, consisting of heroic Epistles, &c. some whereof are very well done," saith that great Judge Mr. JACOB. *Lives of Poets*, Vol. 2. p. 303.

I remember a *Pastoral* of his on the *Battle of Blenheim*; a Critical History of *England*; Essay on Criticism, in prose; The *Arts of Logic and Rhetoric*, in which he frequently reflects on our Author. We find in the *Flying-Post* of April 13. 1728. some very flat verses of his against him and Dr. Sm. He was all his life a hired writer for a Party, and received his reward in a small place which he yet enjoys.

VERSE 207. *A youth unknown to Phœbus, &c.*] The satire of this Episode being levelled at the base flatteries of authors to worthless wealth or greatness, concludeth here with an excellent lesson to such men; That altho' their pens and praises were as exquisite as they conceit of themselves, yet (even in their own mercenary views) a creature unlettered, who serveth the passions, or pimpeth to the pleasures of such vain, braggart, puffed Nobility, shall with those patrons be much more inward, and of them much higher rewarded.

SCRIBLERUS;

170 The DUNCIAD. Book II.

- To move, to raise, to ravish ev'ry heart,
 With Shakespear's nature, or with Johnson's art,
 Let others aim : 'Tis yours to shake the soul
- 220 With thunder rumbling from the mustard-bowl,
 With horns and trumpets now to madnes swell,
 Now sink in sorrows with a tolling Bell.
 Such happy arts attention can command,
 When fancy flags, and sense is at a stand.
- 225 Improve we these. Three cat-calls be the bribe
 Of him, whose chatt'ring shames the Monkey tribe;
 And his this Drum, whose hoarse heroic base
 Drowns the loud clarion of the braying Ass.
 Now thousand tongues are heard in one loud din:
- 230 The Monkey-mimicks rush discordant in.
 'Twas chatt'ring, grinning, mouthing, jabb'ring all,
 And Noife, and Norton, Brangling, and Breval,
 Dennis and Dissonance ; and captious Art,
 And Snip-snap short, and Interruption smart.

REMARKS.

VERSE 220. *With Thunder rumbling from the mustard-bowl.]* The old way of making Thunder and Mustard were the same; but since it is more advantageously perform'd by troughs of wood with stops in them. Whether Mr. Dennis was the inventor of that improvement, I know not; but it is certain, that being once at a Tragedy of a new Author, with a friend of his, he fell into a great passion at hearing some, and cry'd, " S'death ! that is my Thunder."

IMITATIONS.

VERSE 217. *To move, to raise, &c. — Let others aim — — —*
'Tis yours to shake, &c. — — —] Virg. En. 6.

Excedent alii spirantia mollius era,
Credo quidem, vivos ducant e marmore vultus, &c.
Tu, regere imperio populos, Romane, memento,
Ha tibi erunt artes — — —

VERSE 225. *Three Catcalls.]* Certain musical instruments used by one sort of Criticks to confound the Poets of the Theatre.

VERSE 232. *Norton [See verse 383. J. Durant Breval, Author of every extraordinary Book of Travels, and some Poems. See before, V, 318,*

Book II. The DUNCIAD. 111

- 235 Hold (cry'd the Queen) A Catcall each shall win,
Equal your merits! equal is your din!
But that this well-disputed game may end,
Sound forth, my Brayers, and the weilkin rend.
As when the long-ear'd milky mothers wait
- 240 At some sick miser's triple-bolted gate,
For their defrauded, absent foals they make
A moan so loud, that all the Guild awake,
Sore sighs Sir G **, starting at the bray
From dreams of millions, and three groats to pay;
- 245 So swells each Windpipe; Ass intones to Ass,
Harmonic twang! of leather, horn, and brass.
Such as from lab'ring lungs th' Enthusiast blows,
High sounds, attempred to the vocal nose.
But far o'er all, sonorous Blackmore's strain,
- 250 Walls, steeples, skies, bray back to him again:
In Tot'nam fields, the brethren with amaze
Prick all their ears up, and forget to graze;

IMITATIONS.

VERSE 235. — *A Catcall each shall win, &c.* Virg. Ed. 3.
Non inter nos est tantas componere lites,
Et virtutis tu dignus, & hic —

VERSE 240.] A Simile with a long tail, in the manner of Homer.
VERSE 250. — *bray back to him again.*] A figure of speech
taken from Virgil.

Et vox assensa nemorum ingomata remagit. Geor. 3.
He hears his numerous herds low o'er the plain;
While neigb'ring hills low back to them again. Cowley.

The Poet here celebrated, Sir R. B. delighted much in the word *Ewe*, which he endeavoured to ennable by applying it to the sound of *Arms*, *War*, &c. In imitation of him, and strengthen'd by his authority, our author has here admitted it into Heroic poetry.

VERSE 252. *Prick all their ears up, and forget to graze.*] Virg. Ed. 8.

In memorem herbarum quos est mirata juventus.

The progress of the sound from place to place, and the scenery here of the bordering regions, *Tot'nam fields*, *Chancery-lane*, the *Ibories*, *Westminster-hall*, and *Hungerford-stairs*, are imitated from Virg. Ed. 8. on the sounding the horn of *Aleto*.

Audiit & Trivis longe lacus, audiit annis
Syphaxes Nor. alias aqua, sepiusque Volini. &c.

112 The DUNCIA.D. Book II.

Long Chanc'ry-lane retentive rolls the sound,
And courts to courts return it round and round :
255 Thames wafts it thence to Rufus' roaring hall,
And Hungerford re-echoes, bawl for bawl.
All hail him victor in both gifts of Song,
Who sings so loudly, and who sings so long.

REMARKS.

VERSE 252. *Long Chanc'ry-lane.*] The place where the Courts of Chancery are kept : The long detention of Clients in those Courts, and the difficulty of getting out of them, is humorously allegoriz'd in these lines.

VERSE 258. *Who sings so loudly, and who sings so long.*] A just character of Sir Richard Blackmore, Kt. who (as Mr. Dryden express'd it) *Writ to the rumbling of his Coach's wheels*, and whose indefatigable Muse produced no less than six Epic poems : *Prince and King Arthur*, 20 Books ; *Eliza*, 10 ; *Alfred*, 12 ; *The Redeemer*, 6 : besides *Job* in folio, the whole *Book of Psalms*, *The Creation*, 7 Books, *Nature of Man*, 3 Books, and many more. 'Tis in this serie he is stiled afterwards, the *Everlasting Blackmore*. Notwithstanding all which, Mr. Gildon seems assured, that "this admirable author did not think himself " upon the same foot with *Homer*." *Comp. Art of Poetry*, Vol. 1. p. 108.

But how different is the judgment of the author of *Characters of the Times*? p. 25. who says, "Sir Richard is unfortunate in happening " to mistake his proper talents, and that he has not for many years " been so much as named, or even thought of among writers." Even Mr. Dennis differs greatly from his friend Mr. Gildon : "Blackmore's " Action (saith he) has neither unity, nor integrity, nor morality, " nor universality; and consequently he can have no Fable, and no " Heroic Poem : His Narration is neither probable, delightful, nor " wonderful : His Characters have none of the necessary qualificati- " ons. — The things contain'd in his narration are neither in " their own nature delightful, nor numerous enough, nor rightly " disposed, nor surprising, nor pathetic. — Nay he proceeds so far as to say Sir Richard has no Genius ; first laying down " that Genius " is caused by a furious joy and pride of soul, on the conception of an " extraordinary Hint. Many men (says he) have their Hints, without " these motions of fury and pride of soul, because they want fire " enough to agitate their spirits ; and these we call cold writers : " Others who have a great deal of fire, but have not excellent organs, " feel the foremention'd motions, without the extraordinary hints ; " And these we call fustian writers. But he declares, that Sir Ri- " chard had neither the Hints, nor the Motions." *Remarks on Pr. Arth. 8^a. 1696. Preface.*

This gentleman in his first works abused the character of Mr. Dryden, and in his last of Mr. Pope, accusing him in very high and sober terms of prophaneness and immorality (*Essay on polite writing*, Vol. 2. p. 270.) on a mere report from *Edm. Cur.*, that he was author of a Travestie on the first Psalm. Mr. Dennis took up the same report, but with the addition of what Sir Richard had neglected, an Argument

Book II. The DUNCIAD. 113

This labour past, by Bridewell all descend,
260 (As morning-pray'r and flagellation end.)
To where Fleet-ditch with disemboguing streams
Rolls the large tribute of dead dogs to Thames,
The King of Dykes! than whom, no sluice of mud
With deeper sable blots the silver flood.

R E M A R K S.

ments prove it; which being very curious, we shall here transcribe: (Remarks on Homer, 8^o. p. 27.) "It was he who burlesqu'd the Psalm of David. It is apparent to me that Psalm was burlesqu'd by a Popish rhymester. Let rhyming persons who have been brought up Proestants be otherwise what they will, let them be Rakes, let 'em be Scoundrels, let 'em be Atheists, yet education has made an invincible impression on them in behalf of the sacred writings. But a Popish rhymester has been brought up with a contempt for those sacred writings. Now show me another Popish rhymester but he." — This manner of argumentation is usual with Mr. Dennis; he has employ'd the same against Sir Richard himself in a like charge of Impiety and Irreligion. All Mr. Blackmore's celestial machines, as they cannot be defended so much as by common receiv'd opinion, so are directly contrary to the Doctrine of the Church of England: For the visible descent of an Angel must be a miracle. Now it is the doctrine of the Church of England, that miracles had ceas'd a long time before Prince Arthur came into the world. Now if the doctrine of the Church of England be true, as we are oblig'd to believe, then are all the celestial machines in Prince Arthur unsufferable, as wanting not only human but divine probability. But if the machines are sufferable, that is if they have so much as divine probability, then it follows of necessity that the doctrine of the Church is false: So I leave it to every impartial Clergyman to confider, &c." *Preface to the Remarks on Prince Arthur.*

It has been suggested in the Character of Mr. P. that he had Obligations to Sir R. B. He never had any, and never saw him but twice in his Life.

VERSE 260. *At morning pray'r and flagellation end.*: It is between eleven and twelve in the morning, after Church service, that the criminals are whipp'd in Bridewell. — This is to mark punctually the Time of the day: Homer does it by the circumstance of the Judges rising from court, or of the Labourers dinner; our author by one very proper both to the Persons and the Scene of his Poem; which we may remember commenc'd in the evening of the Lord-mayor's day: The first book pass'd in that night; the next morning the games begin in the Strand, thence along Fleet-street (places inhabited by Booksellers) then they proceed by Bridewell toward Fleet-ditch; and lastly thro' Ludgate to the City and the Temple of the Goddess.

VERSE 261. *The Diving J.* This I fancy (says a great Enemy to the Poem) is a Game which no body could ever think of but the Author: However it is work'd up admirably well, especially in those lines where he describes Enden (he should say Smedley) rising up again.

ESSAY on the DUNCIAD, p. 19.

K

114 The DUNCIAD. Book II.

265. "Here strip My children! here at once leap in!
 "Here prove who best can dash thro' thick and thin,
 "And who the most in love of dirt excel,
 "Or dark dexterity of groping well.
 "Who flings most filth, and wide pollutes around
 270 "The stream, bē his the Weekly Journals, bound.
 "A pig of lead to him who diyes the best.
 "A peck of coals a-piece shall glad the rest.
 In naked majesty great Dennis stands,
 And, Milo-like, surveys his arms and hands,

R E M A R K S.

V E R S E 266, 267, 268.] Three chief qualifications of Party-writers, to stick at nothing, to delight in flinging dirt, and to slander in the dark by guess.

V E R S E 270. The Weekly Journals.] Papers of news and scandal intermix'd, on different fides and parties, and frequently shifting from one side to the other, call'd the *London Journal*, *Mif's Journal*, *British Journal*, *Daily Journal*, &c. The writers of which for some time were *Wesley*, *Roxas*, *Molley*, *Crescen*, and others; persons never seen by our author.

V E R S E 272. A pack of coals a-piece.] Our indulgent Poet, whenever he has spoken of any dirty or low work, constantly put us in mind of the Poverty of the offenders, as the only extenuation of such practices. Let any one but remark, when a Thief, a Pickpocket, a Highwayman, or a Knight of the Post is spoken of, how much our hatred to those characters is lessen'd, if they add, a *needy* Thief, a *poor* Pickpocket, a *hungry* Highwayman, a *starving* Knight of the Post, &c.

V E R S E 273. In naked majesty great Dennis stands.] The reader who hath seen in the course of these notes, what a constant attendance Mr. Dennis paid to our author, might here expect a particular regard to be shewn him; and consequently may be surprised at his sinking at once, in so few lines, never to rise again! But in truth he looked upon him with some esteem, for having, more generously than the rest, set his *name* to such works. He was not only a formidable Critick, who for many years had written against every thing that had success, (the Antagonist of Sir Richard Blackmore, Sir Richard Steele, Mr. Addison, and Mr. Pope) but a zealous Politician (not only appearing in his works, where Poetry and the State are always equally concerned, but in many secret Hints and sage advices given to the Ministers of all reigns. He is here likened to *Milo*, in allusion to that verse of Ovid,

*Fletque Milon senior, cum spectat inanes
Herculeis similes, fluides pendere lacertos;*

Either with regard to his great Age, or because he was undone by trying to pull to pieces an Oak that was too strong for him.

*Remember Milo's End,
Wedg'd in that timber which he never a rend.*

Lord Ref.

Book II. THE DUNCIAD. 115

275 Then sighing, thus. " And am I now threescore ?
" Ah why, ye Gods ! should two and two make four ?
He said, and climb'd a stranded Lighter's height,
Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd down-right.—
The Senior's judgment all the crowd admire,
280 Who but to sink the deeper, rose the higher.

Next Smedley div'd ; slow circles dimpled o'er
The quaking mud, that clos'd, and ope'd no more.
All look, all sigh, and call on Smedley lost ;
Smedley in vain resounds thro' all the coast.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 275.—*And am I now threescore ?* I shall here, to prove my impartiality, remark a great oversight in our author as to the age of Mr. Dennis. He must have been some years above threescore in the Mayoralty of Sir George Threld, which was in 1720, and Mr. Dennis was born (as he himself inform'd us in Mr. Jacob's Lives before-mentioned) in 1657, since when he has happily liv'd eight years more, and is already senior to Mr. Durfey, who hitherto of all our Poets, enjoy'd the longest, bodily, Life.

VERSE 281. Next Smedley div'd.] In the surreptitious editions this whole Episode was apply'd to an initial letter *E*—, by whom if they meant the Laureate, nothing was more absurd, no part agreeing with his character. The Allegory evidently demands a person dipp'd in scandal, and deeply immers'd in dirty work : whereas Mr. Enfield's writings rarely offend but by their length and multitude, and accordingly are tax'd of nothing else in book i. verse 102. But the person here mention'd, an *Essex-man*, was author and publisher of many scurrilous pieces, a weekly *Whitehall Journal* in the year 1722, in the name of Sir James Baker, and particularly whole Volumes of Billingsgate against Dr. Swift and Mr. Pope, call'd *Gulliveriana* and *Alexandriana*; printed in 8°. 1728.

I M I T A T I O N S:

VERSE 263. *The King of Dykes, &c.] Virgil.*
Eridanus, rex flaviorum —————
quo non alius, per pinguis culta,
In mare purpureum violentior effutus annis.

VERSE 283. — and call on Smedley lost, &c.] Lord Byron's translation of Virgil's 6th Eclog.

Alcides mept in vain for Hylas lost,
Hylas in vain resounds thro' all the coast.

116 The DUNCIA.D. Book II.

- 285 Then * * try'd, but hardly snatch'd from sight,
Instant buoys up, and rises into light ;
He bears no token of the sahler streams,
And mounts far off, among the swans of Thames.
True to the bottom, see Concanen creep,
- 290 A cold, long-winded, native of the deep !
If perseverance gain the Diver's prize,
Not everlasting Blackmore this denies :
No noise, no stir, no motion can't thou make,
Th' unconscious flood sleeps o'er thee like a lake.
- 295 Not Welsted so : drawn endlong by his scull,
Furious he sinks ; precipitately dull.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 285. *Then * * try'd.*] This is an instance of the Tenderness of our author. The person here intended writ an angry preface against him, grounded on a Mistake, which he afterwards honourably acknowledg'd in another printed preface. Since when, he fell under a second mistake, and abus'd both him and his Friend.

He is a writer of Genius and Spirit, tho' in his youth he was guilty of some pieces bordering upon bombast. Our Poet here gives him a Panegyric instead of a Satire, being edify'd beyond measure, at this only instance he ever met with in his life, of one who was much a Poet, confessing himself in an Error: And has suppress'd his name, as thinking him capable of a second repentance.

VERSE 289. *Concanen.*] In the former editions there were only Astericks in this place; this name was since inserted merely to fill up the verse, and give ease to the Ear of the reader.

VERSE 295. *Welsted.*] Leonard Welsted, author of the *Triumvirate*, or a Letter in verse from Palamon to Celia at Bath, which was meant for a Satire on Mr. P. and some of his friends about the year 1718. The strength of the metaphors in this passage is to expres the great scurrility and fury of this writer, which may be seen, One day, in a Piece of his, call'd (as I think) *Labeo*. He writ other things which we cannot remember. Smedley in his *Metam. of Scrib.* mentions one, the *Hymn of a Gentleman to the Creator*. L. W. characteris'd in the treatise *mei BaB&g;* or the Art of sinking as a *Didapper*, and after as an *Eel*, is said to be this Person, by DENNIS *Daily Journal of May 8, 1728.* He is mentioned again in book 3.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 292. *Not everlasting Blackmore.* Virg. *A. 5.*
Nec bonus Eurytion pralego invidis honoris, &c.

Book II. The DUNCLAD. PLATE

Whirlpools and storms his circling arm invest,
With all the Might of gravitation blest.

No crab more active in the dirty dance,

300 Downward to climb, and backward to advance;

He brings up half the bottom on his head,

And boldly claims the Journals and the Lead.

Sudden, a burst of thunder shook the flood.

Lo Smedley rose, in majesty of mud!

305 Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,

And each ferocious feature grim with ooze.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 314. *As Hylas fair.]* Who was ravish'd by the water-nymphs and drawn into the river. The story is told at large by *Valesius Flaccus*, *Lib. 3. Argon.* See *Virg. Ecl. 6.*

VERSE 316, &c. A branch of Styx, &c. Homer *Il. 2. Corin.*

Οἱ τὸ ἀμφὶ ἵμερτὸν Τίλαρίστοις εργύ· ἐπίμοντος.
Οἱ δὲ Πηνεῖον προίτε καλλίρροον Ὑδωρ,
Οὐδὲ δὴ Πηνεῖον συμπιέσεται· ἀργενοῦσιν,
Αλλὰ τέ μιν καθύπερθεν ἐπίρροες ἡύτε θλαιον.
Ορκοὶ γέλαιοι, Στυγοὶ ὕδατα, οἵτινες ἀπορράτοι.

Of the land of Dreams in the same region, he makes mention, *Odyss.* 24. See also *Lucian's true History.* Lethe and the Land of Dreams allegorically represent the *Stupefaction* and *visionary Madness* of Poets equally dull and extravagant. Of Alpheus his waters gliding secretly under the sea of Pisa, to mix with those of Arethusa in Sicily, *vid. Muschus. Idyl. 8. Virg. Ecl. 10.*

Sic tibi, cum fluctus subter labere Sicanos;
Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam;

And again, *Aen. 3.*

— Alpheum, fama est, hic Elidis annos.
Occultus egisse vias, subter mare, qui nunc
Ore Arethusa in, Siculis confunduntur undis ..

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 304. — *in Majesty of mud.]*

Milk

—— *in majesty of darkness round.*

Circled —

118 The DUNGRAD Book II.

Greater he looks, and more than mortal stares ;
Then thus the wonders of the Deep declares.

- First he relates, how sinking to the chin,
310 Smit with his mien, the Mud-nymphs fuck'd him in :
How young Lutetia, softer than the down,
Nigrina black, and Merdamante brown;
Wyd for his love in jetty bow'rs below ;
As Hylas fair was ravish'd long ago.
315 Then sung, how shown him by the nutbrown maids,
A branch of Styx here rises from the Shades,
That tintur'd as it runs, with Lethe's streams,
And wafting Vapours from the Land of Dreams,
(As under seas Alpheus' sacred sluice
320 Bears Pisa's offerings to his Arethuse)
Pours into Thames : Each city-bowl is full
Of the mixt wave, and all who drink grow dull.
How to the banks where bards departed doze,
They led him soft ; how all the bards arose ;
325 Taylor, sweet bird of Thames, majestic bows,
And Shadwell nods the poppy on his brows ;

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 325. Taylor, sweet bird of Thames.] John Taylor the Water Poet, an honest man, who owns he learn'd not so much as his Accidence : a rare example of modesty in a Poet !

I must confess I do want eloquence,
And never scarce did learn my Accidence,
For having got from Possum to Posset,
I therow was gravell'd, could no farther ges.

He wrote fourscore books in the reign of James I. and Charles I. and afterwards (like Mr. Ward) kept a Publick-house in Long Acre. He died in 1654.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 307. Greater he looks, and more than mortal stares.] Virg. 6
of the Sybil.

————— majorque videri
Dec mortale sonans —————

Book II. The DUNCIAD. F 19

While Milbourn there, deputed by the rest,
Gave him the cassock, surcingle, and vest ;
And " Take (he said) these robes which once were
330 " Dulness is sacred in a sound Divine. (mine,
He ceas'd, and show'd the robe ; the crowd confess'd
The rev'rend Flamen in his lengthen'd dress.
Slow moves the Goddess from the fable flood,
(Her Priest preceding) thro' the gates of Lud.
335 Her Criticks there she summons, and proclaims
A gentler exercise to close the games.
Hear you ! in whose grave heads, as equal scales,
I weigh what author's heaviness prevails,
Which most conduce to sooth the soul in slumbers,
340 My Henley's periods, or my Blackmore's numbers ?

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 326. *And Shadwell nods the poppy.]* Shadwell took Opium for many Years, and died of too large a Dose of it, in the year 1692.

VERSE 327. *While Milbourn.]* Luke Milbourn a Clergyman, the fairest of Criticks, who when he wrote against Mr. Dryden's *Virgil*, did him justice, in printing at the same time his own translations of him, which were intollerable. His manner of writing has a great resemblance with that of the Gentlemen of the *Dunciad* against our author, as will be seen in the Parallel of Mr. Dryden and him. Append.

VERSE 334. *Gates of Lud.]* " King *Lud* repairing the City, call'd it after his own name, *Lud's Town* ; the strong gate which he built in the West part, he likewise for his own honour named *Ludgate*. In the year 1260, this gate was beautified with images of *Lud* and other Kings. Those Images in the reign of *Edward VI*, had their heads smitten off, and were otherwise defaced by unadvised folks. Queen *Mary* did set new heads on their old bodies again. The 28th of Q. *Eliz.* the same gate was clean taken down, and newly and beautifully builded with images of *Lud* and others as afore." STOW's Survey of London.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 323. *How to the banks, &c.]* Virg. Ecl. 6.

Tunc canit errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallus;
Utique vivo Phabi chorus affurexit omnes;
Ut Linus bac illi divino carmine pastor,
Floribus atque apio crines ornatus amore,
Dixerat, Hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musa;
Afer an quis ante-saxi ————— &c.

120 The DUNCIA D. Book II.

- Attend the trial we propose to make :
 If there be man who o'er such works can wake,
 Sleep's all-subduing charm who dares defy,
 And boasts Ulysses' ear with Argus' eye ;
- 345** To him we grant our amplest pow'rs to sit
 Judge of all present, past, and future wit,
 To cavil, censure, dictate; right or wrong,
 Full, and eternal privilege of tongue. [came,
- Three Cambridge Sophs and three pert Templars
- 350** The same their talents, and their tastes the same,
 Each prompt to query, answer, and debate,
 And smit with love of Poesy and Prate.
 The pond'rous books two gentle readers bring ;
 The heroes sit ; the vulgar form a ring.
- 355** The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of Mum,
 'Till all tun'd equal, send a gen'ral hum
 Then mount the clerks ; and in one lazy tone,
 Thro' the long, heavy, painful page, drawl on ;
 Soft, creeping, words on words, the sense compose,
- 360** At ev'ry line, they stretch, they yawn, they doze.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 344.] See *Horn. Odyss.* 12. *Ovid. Met.* I.

VERSE 358. Thro' the long, heavy, painful page, &c.] All these lines very well imitate the slow drowsiness with which they proceed. It is impossible for any one who has a poetical ear to read them, without perceiving the heaviness that lags in the verse to imitate the action it describes. The Simile of the Pines is very just and well adapted to the subject. ESSAY on the DUNC. p. 21.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 350. The same their talents—Each prompt, &c.] Virg. Ecl. 7.

*Ambo florentes ataribus, Arcades ambo,
 Et certare pavet, & respondere parati.*

VERSE 354. The heroes sit, the vulgar form a ring.] Ovid M. 3.
Concedere duces, & vulgi stante corona.

VERSE 353.1 Smit with the love of sacred song —

Milton

Book II. The DUNCIAD. 121

As to soft gales top-heavy pines bow low.
Their heads, and lift them as they cease to blow,
Thus oft they rear, and oft the head decline,
As breathe, or pause, by fits, the airs divine :

- 365 And now to this side, now to that, they nod,
As verse, or prose, infuse the drowsy God.
Thrice Budgel aim'd to speak, but thrice suppress'd,
By potent Arthur, knock'd his chin and breast.
Toland and Tindal, prompt at Priests to jeer,
370 Yet silent bow'd to Christ's No kingdom here.
Who fate the nearest, by the words o'ercome
Slept first, the distant nodded to the hum.
Then down are roll'd the books ; stretch'd o'er 'em lies
Each gentle clerk, and mutt'ring seals his eyes.
- 375 As what a Dutchman plumps into the lakes,
One circle first, and then a second makes,

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 367. *Thrice Budgel aim'd to speak.]* Famous for his speeches on many occasions about the South Sea Scheme, &c. "He is a very ingenious gentleman, and hath written some excellent Epilogues to Plays, and one small piece on Love, which is very pretty." JACOB Lives of Poets, vol. 2. p. 289. But this Gentleman has since made himself much more eminent, and personally well-known to the greatest statesmen of all parties, in this nation.

VERSE 369. *Toland and Tindal.]* Two persons not so happy as to be obscure, who writ against the Religion of their Country. The surreptitious editions placed here the name of a Gentleman, who, tho' no great friend to the Clergy, is a person of Morals and Ingenuity. *Tindal was Author of the Rights of the Christian Church : He also wrote an abusive pamphlet against Earl Stanhope, which was suppressed while yet in manuscript by an eminent Person then out of the Ministry, to whom he shew'd it expecting his approbation. This Doctor afterwards publish'd the same piece, mutatis mutandis, against that very Person when he came into the Administration.*

VERSE 370. *Christ's No kingdom, &c.]* This is scandalously said by CURL, Key to Dunc, to allude to a Sermon of a reverend Bishop. But the context shows it to be meant of a famous publick Orator, not more remarkable for his long-winded periods, than his Disaffection to Ecclesiastical Hierarchy, and to the doctrine that Christ's Kingdom is of this world.

L

122 The DUNCIAD. Book II.

What Dulness dropt among her sons imprest
 Like motion, from one circle to the rest ;
 So from the mid-most the nutation spreads
 380 Round, and more round, o'er all the sea of heads.
 At last Centlivre felt her voice to fail,
 Old James himself unfinis'd left his tale,
 Boyer the State, and Law the Stage gave o'er,
 Nor Motteux talk'd, nor Naso whisper'd more ;

REMARKS.

VERSE 381. *Centlivre.*] Mrs. Susanna Centlivre, wife to Mr. Centlivre, Yeoman of the Mouth to his Majesty. She writ many Plays, and a song (says Mr. Jacob, vol. i. p. 32.) before she was seven years old. She also writ a Ballad against Mr. Pope's Homer before he began it.

VERSE 383. *Boyer the State, and Law the Stage gave o'er.*] A. Boym, a voluminous compiler of Annals, Political Collections, &c. — William Law, A. M. wrote with great zeal against the Stage. Mr. Dennis answer'd with as great. Their books were printed in 1726. Mr. Law affirm'd that "the Playhouse is the Temple of the Devil, the peculiar pleasure of the Devil, where all they who go, yield to the Devil, where all the Laughter is a laughter among Devils, and that all who are there are hearing Musick in the very Porch of Hell." To which Mr. Dennis replied, that "there is every jot as much difference between a true Play, and one made by a Poetaster, as between Two religious books, the Bible and the Alcoran." Then he demonstrates that "all those who had written against the Stage were Jacobites and Nonjurors, and did it always at a time when something was to be done for the Pretender. Mr. Collier publish'd his *Short View* when France declar'd for the Chevalier; and his *Dismissive* just at the great Storm, when the devastation which that Hurricane wrought had amazed and astonished the minds of men, and made them obnoxious to melancholy and desponding thoughts. Mr. Law took the opportunity to attack the Stage upon the great preparations he heard were making abroad, and which the Jacobites flatter'd themselves were design'd in their favour. And as for Mr. Bedford's *Serious Remonstrance*, tho' I know nothing of the time of publishing it, yet I dare to lay odds it was either upon the Duke D'Aumont's being at Somerset-house, or upon the late Rebellion." DENNIS, Stage defended against Mr. Law, pag. ult.

IMITATIONS.

VERSE 380. *O'er all the sea of heads.*] Blackm. Job:
A waving sea of heads was round me spread,
And still fresh streams the gazing deluge fed.

385 Norton, from Daniel and Ofreæa sprung,
Blest with his father's front, and mother's tongue,
Hung silent down his never-blushing head ;
And all was hush'd, as Folly's self lay dead.

Thus the soft gifts of Sleep conclude the day,
390 And stretch'd on bulks, as usual, Poets lay.

Why shou'd I sing what bards the nightly Muse
Did flumbring visit, and convey to stews ?
Who prouder march'd, with magistrates in state,
To some fam'd round-house, ever open gate !
395 How Laurus lay inspir'd beside a sink,
And to mere mortals seem'd a Priest in drink ?

REMARKS.

VERSE 385. Norton.] *Norton de Foo*, said to be the natural offspring of the famous *Daniel*. *Fortes creantur fortibus*. One of the authors of the *Flying-Pest*, in which well-bred work Mr. P. had sometime the honour to be abus'd with his betters, and of many hired scurillities and daily papers to which he never set his name, in a due fear of Laws and Cudgels. He is now writing the *Life of Colonel Charteris*.

VERSE 395. *How Laurus lay inspir'd beside a sink,*

And to meer mortals, seem'd a Priest in drink.] This line presents us with an excellent Moral, that we are never to pass judgment merely by appearances; a Lesson to all men who may happen to see a reverend person in the like situation, not to determine too rashly, since not only the Poets frequently describe a Bard inspir'd in this posture, (On Cam's fair bank where Chaucer lay inspir'd, and the like) but an eminent Casuist tells us, that if a Priest be seen in any indecent action, we ought to account it a deception of sight, or illusion of the Devil, who sometimes takes upon him the shape of Holy men on purpose to cause scandal. How little the prophanè author of the *Challengers of the Times* printed 8°. 1728, regarded this admonition, appears from these words pag. 26. (speaking of the reverend Mr. Lawrence Emsden) "A most worthy successor of Tate in the Laureatship, a man of insuperable modesty, since certainly it was not his Ambition on that led him to seek this illustrious post, but his affection to the Perquisite of Sack."

A reflection as mean as it is scandalous!

SCRIBLERUS;

IMITATIONS.

VERSE 388. *And all was hush'd, as Folly's self lay dead*] Alluded to Dryden's verse in the *Indian Emperor*,

All things are hush'd, as Nature's self lay dead.

L 2

224 The DUNCIAD. Book II.

While others timely, to the neighbouring Fleet
(Haunt of the Muses) made their safe retreat.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 397. Fleet. A Prison for insolvent Debtors on the bank
of the Ditch.

End of the Second Book.



THE DUNCIAD.

Book the THIRD.

BUT in her Temple's last recess inclos'd,
On Dulness lap th' Anointed head repos'd.
Him close she curtain'd round with vapors blue,
And soft besprinkled with Cimmerian dew.
Then raptures high the seat of sense o'erflow,
Which only heads, refin'd from reason, know.
Hence, from the straw where Bedlam's Prophet nods,
He hears loud Oracles, and talks with Gods.

REMARKS.

VERSE 5, 6, &c.] Hereby is intimated that the following Vision is no more than the Chimera of the Dreamer's brain, and not a real or intended satire on the Present Age, doubtless more learned, more enlighten'd, and more abounding with great Genius's in Divinity, Politics, and whatever Arts and Sciences, than all the preceding. For fear of any such mistake of our Poet's honest meaning, he hath again at the end of this Vision, repeated this monition, saying that it all past thro' the *Ivy gate*, which (according to Ancients) denoteth Falsity.

SCRIBLERUS IMITATIONS.

VERSE 8. Hence from the straw where Bedlam's Prophet nods;
He hears loud Oracles, and talks with Gods. Virg. Aen. 8.
Ex variis audis voces, fruistr que deorum.
Glossario —

126 The DUNCIAD, Book III.

Hence the Fool's paradise, the Statesman's scheme,
 10 The air-built Castle, and the golden Dream,
 The Maids romantic wish, the Chymists flame,
 And Poets vision of eternal fame.

And now, on Fancy's easy wing convey'd,
 The King descended to th' Elyzian shade.
 15 There, in a dusky vale where Lethe rolls,
 Old Bavius sits, to dip poetic souls,

R E M A R K S.

V E R S E 16. Old Bavius sits.] *Bavius* was an ancient Poet, celebrated by *Virgil* for the like cause as *Tibbald* by our author, tho' in less christian-like manner: for heathenishly it is declared by *Virgil* of *Bavius*, that he ought to be hated and despised for his evil works; *Qui Bavium non odit* — Whereas we have often had occasion to observe our Poet's great good nature and mercifulness, thro' the whole course of this Poem.

Mr. Dennis warmly contends that *Bavius* was no inconsiderable author, nay, that "he and *Mavius* had (even in *Augustus's* days) a very formidable Party at *Rome*, who thought them much superior to *Virgil* and *Horace*: For (saith he) "I cannot believe they would have fix'd that eternal brand upon them, if they had not been coxcombs in more than ordinary credit." An argument which (if this Poem should last) will conduce to the honour of the Gentlemen of the *Dunciad*. In like manner he tells us of Mr. Settle, that "he was once a formidable Rival to Mr. Dryden, and that in the University of Cambridge, there were those who gave him the preference." Mr. Welford goes yet farther in his behalf. "Poor Settle was formerly the Mighty Rival of Dryden: nay, for many years, bore his Reputation above him." [Pref. to his Poems 8^o. p. 51.] And Mr. Milbourn cried out, "How little was Dryden able, even when his blood run high, to defend himself against Mr. Settle!" Notes on Dryd. Virg. p. 175. These are comfortable opinions! and no wonder some authors indulge them.

SCRIBERUS.

I M I T A T I O N S.

V E R S E 13. There in a dusky vale, &c.

— *Videt Aeneas in valle reducta*

Seclusum nemus —

Lethamque domos placidas qui pranatas amnem, &c.

Hunc circum innumera gentes, &c.

Virg. Aen. 6.

V E R S E 16. Old Bavius sits, to dip poetic souls.] Alluding to the story of *Thetis* dipping *Achilles* to render him impenetrable.

At pater Anchises penitus convalle virenti
Inclusas animas, superumque ad lumen ituras,
Lustrabat —

Virg. Aen. 6.

Book III. The DUNCIAD. 127

And blunt the sense, and fit it for a scull
Of solid proof, impenetrably dull.
Instant when dipt, away they wing their flight,
20 Where Brown and Mears unbar the gates of Light,
Demand new Bodies, and in Calf's array
Rush to the world, impatient for the day.
Millions and millions on these banks he views,
Thick as the stars of night, or morning dews,
25 As thick as bees o'er vernal blossoms fly,
As thick as eggs at Ward in Pillory.

Wond'ring he gaz'd: When lo! a Sage appears,
By his broad shoulders known, and length of ears,
Known by the band and suit which Settle wore,
30 (His only suit) for twice-three years before:

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 20. *Brown and Mears.*] Booksellers, Printers for Mr. *Hold*, Mrs. *Haywood*, or any body. — The Allegory of the souls of the Dull coming forth in the form of Books, and being let abroad in vast numbers by Booksellers, is sufficiently intelligible.

VERSE 26. *Ward in Pillory.*] *John Ward of Hackney, Esq;* Member of Parliament, being convicted of Forgery, was first expelled the House, and then sentenc'd to the Pillory on the 17th of Feb. 1727. Mr. *Curl* looks upon the mention of such a Gentleman in a Satire, as a great act of Barbarity. *Key to the Dun.* 3d. Edit. p. 16. And another Author thus reasons upon it. *Durgen*, 8°. pag. 11, 12. "How unworthy is it of Christian Charity to animate the rabble to abuse a worthy man in such a situation? It was in vain! he had no Eggs thrown at him; his Merit preserv'd him. What cou'd move the Poet thus to mention a brave Sufferer, a gallant Prisoner, expos'd to the view of all mankind! It was laying aside his *Sense*, it was committing a Crime for which the Law is deficient not to punish him! nay a Crime which Man can scarce forgive, nor Time efface! Nothing surely could have induced him but being bribed to it by a great Lady," (to whom this brave, honest, worthy Gentleman was guilty of no offence but Forgery proved in open Court, &c.)

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 20. *Unbar the gates of Light.*

Milton

VERSE 25. *Millions and millions — Thick as the Stars,* &c.]

*Quam multa in sylvis autumnis frigore primo
Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
Quam mulcet glomerantur aves, &c.*

Virg.

L 4

28 The DUNCIA.D. Book III.

All as the vest, appear'd the wearer's frame,
Old in new state, another yet the same.

Bland and familiar as in life, begun

Thus the great Father to the greater Son.

35 Oh born to see what none can see awake !

Behold the wonders of th' Oblivious Lake.

Thou, yet unborn, hast touch'd this sacred shore ;

The hand of Bavius drench'd thee o'er and o'er.

But blind to former, as to future Fate,

40 What mortal knows his pre-existent state ?

Who knows how long, thy transmigrating soul
Did from Boeotian to Boeotian roll ?

How many Dutchmen she vouchsaf'd to thrid ?

How many stages thro' old Monks she rid ?

45 And all who since, in mild benighted days,

Mix'd the Owl's ivy with the Poet's bays ?

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 28. *[And length of Ears.]* This is a sophisticated reading; I think I may venture to affirm all the Copyists are mistaken here: I believe I may say the same of the Criticks; Dennis, Oldmixon, Welles, have pass'd it in silence: I have always stumbled at it, and wonder'd how an error so manifest could escape such accurate persons? I dare assert it proceeded originally from the inadvertency of some Transcriber, whose head run on the Pillory mention'd two lines before: It is therefore amazing that Mr. Cowl himself would overlook it! Yet that Scholiast takes not the least notice hereof. That the learned Miss also read it thus, is plain, from his ranging this passage among those in which our author was blamed for personal Satire on a Man's Face (whereof doubtless he might take the Ear to be a part;) So likewise Concanen, Ralph, the Flying-Post, and all the Herd of Commentators.—*Tota armata sequuntur.*

A very little Sagacity (which all these Gentlemen therefore wanted) will restore to us the true sense of the Poet, thus,

By his broad shoulders known, and length of years. See how easy a change! of one single letter! That Mr. Settle was old is most certain, but he was (happily) a stranger to the Pillory. *This Note partly Mr. THEOBALD, partly SCRIBLERUS.*

VERSE 42. *Did from Boeotian, &c.]* See the Remark on Book i. y. 23.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 46. *Mix'd the Owl's Ivy with the Poet's Bays]* Virg. Ec. 8.

*— fine tempora circum
Inter vultices Hedaram tibi seppere Laures.*

Book III. The DUNCIAD. 129

- As man's meanders to the vital spring
Roll all their tydes, then back their circles bring ;
Or whirligigs, twirl'd round by skilful swain,
50 Suck the thread in, then yield it out again :
All nonsense thus, of old or modern date,
Shall in thee centre, from thee circulate.
For this, our Queen unfolds to vision true
Thy mental eye, for thou hast much to view :
55 Old scenes of glory, times long cast behind,
Shall first recall'd, run forward to thy mind ;
Then stretch thy sight o'er all her rising reign,
And let the past and future fire thy brain.
- Ascend this hill, whose cloudy point commands
60 Her boundless Empire over seas and lands.
See round the Poles where keener spangles shine,
Where spices smoke beneath the burning Line,
(Earth's wide extremes) her fable flag display'd ;
And all the nations cover'd in her shade !
- 65 Far Eastward cast thine eye, from whence the Sun
And orient Science at a birth begun.
One man immortal all that pride confounds,
He, whose long Wall the wand'ring Tartar bounds.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 51, 62. *See round the Poles, &c.]* Almost the whole Southern and Northern Continent wrapt in Ignorance.
VERSE 65.] Our Author favours the opinion that all Sciences came from the Eastern Nations.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 53. *For this, our Queen unfolds to vision true
The mental eye, for thou hast much to view.]*
This has a resemblance to that passage in Milton, l. ii. where the Angel,
*To nobler sights from Adam's eye remov'd
The film; then purg'd with Embrafie and Rue
The visual nerve — For he had much to see.*
There is a general allusion in what follows to that whole passage.

130 The DUNCIA D. Book III.

Heav'ns ! what a pyle ? whole ages perish there :
 70 And one bright blaze turns Learning into air.

Thence to the South extend thy gladden'd eyes ;
 There rival flames with equal glory rise,
 From shelves to shelves see greedy Vulcan roll,
 And lick up all their Physick of the Soul.

75 How little, mark ! that portion of the ball,
 Where, faint at best, the beams of Science fall.
 Soon as they dawn, from Hyperborean skies,
 Embody'd dark, what clouds of Vandals rise !

Lo where Mœotis sleeps, and hardly flows

80 The freezing Tanais thro' a waste of Snows,
 The North by myriads pours her mighty sons,
 Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns.
 See Alaric's stern port, the martial frame
 Of Genseric ! and Attila's dread name !

85 See, the bold Ostrogoths on Latiūm fall ;
 See, the fierce Visigoths on Spain and Gaul.
 See, where the Morning gilds the palmy shore,
 (The soil that arts and infant letters bore)

His conqu'ring tribes th' Arabian prophet draws,

90 And saving Ignorance enthrones by Laws.

See Christians, Jews, one heavy sabbath keep ;
 And all the Western World believe and sleep.

Lo Rome herself, proud mistress now no more
 Of arts, but thund'ring against Heathen lore ;

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 69. *Chi Ho-am-ti*, Emperor of *China*, the fame who built the great wall between *China* and *Tartary*, destroyed all the books and learned men of that empire.

VERSE 73, 74.] The *Caliph*, *Omar I.* having conquer'd Egypt, caus'd his General to burn the *Ptolemaean* library, on the gates of which was this inscription, *Medicina Anima, The Physick of the Soul.*

VERSE 88. *The Soil that arts and infant letters bore.*] *Pbanicia, Syria, &c.* where *Letters* are said to have been invented. In these Countries *Mahomet* began his Conquests.

VERSE 94. *Thund'ring against Heathen lore.*] A strong instance of this pious rage is plac'd to *Pope Gregory's* account. *John of Salisbury* gives

Book III. The DUNCIAD. 131

- 95 Her gray-hair'd Synods damning books unread,
And Bacon trembling for his brazen head:
Padua with sighs beholds her Livy burn';
And ev'n th' Antipodes Vigilius mourn.
See, the Cirque falls! th' unpillar'd Temple nods!
100 Streets pav'd with Heroes, Tyber choak'd with Gods?
Till Peter's Keys some christen'd Jove adorn,
And Pan to Moses leads his Pagan horn;
See graceless Venus to a Virgin turn'd,
Or Phidias broken, and Apelles burn'd.
105 Behold yon' Isle, by Palmers, Pilgrims trod,
Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, uncowl'd, shod, unshod,
Peel'd, patch'd, and pyebald, linsey-woolsey brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and shirtless others.

R E M A R K S.

gives a very odd Encomium to this Pope, at the same time that he mentions one of the strangest effects of this excess of zeal in him. *Dicitur sanctissimus ille Gregorius, qui melius prædicationis imbre totam rigavit & inebrivavit ecclæsum, non modo Mathefin iussit ab ante, sed, ut iraditor a majoribus, incendio dedit probata lectionis scripta, Palatinus quacunque tenebat Apollo.* And in another place: *Fervit beatus Gregorius bibliothecam combustisse gentilem, quo divina pagina gracie r effe locus, & major autoritas, & diligentia studior. Desiderius* Archbishop of Vienna was sharply reproved by him for teaching Grammar and Literature, and explaining the Poets; Because (says this Pope) in uno se ore cum Jovis laudibus, Christi laudes non capiunt: Et quam grave nefandumque sit, Episcopis canere quod nec Laico religioso conveniat, ipso considera. He is said, among the rest, to have burn'd *Livy*, *Quia in superstitionibus & sacris Romanorum perpetuo versatur.* The same Pope is accused by *Vossius* and others of having caus'd the noble monuments of the old *Roman* magnificence to be destroyed, lest those who came to *Rome* shou'd give more attention to *Triumphal Arches*, &c. than to Holy Things. *BAYLE, Dict.*

VERSE 101. Till Peter's Keys some christen'd Jove adorn, &c.] After the Government of *Rome* devolved to the Popes, their zeal was for some time exerted in demolishing the Heathen Temples and Statues, so that the Goths scarce destroyed more Monuments of Antiquity out of Rage, than these out of Devotion. At length they spar'd some of the Temples by converting them to Churches, and some of the Statues, by modifying them into images of Saints. In much later times, it was thought necessary to change the Statues of *Apollo* and *Pallas* on the Tomb of *Sannazarus*, into *David* and *Judith*; the Lyre easily became a Harp, and the Gorgon's Head turn'd to that of *Halofernes*.

132 The DUNCIAD. Book III.

- That once was Britain — Happy ! had she seen
 110 No fiercer sons, had Easter never been.
 In peace, great Goddess ! ever be ador'd ;
 How keen the war, if Dulness draw the sword ?
 Thus visit not thy own ! on this blest age
 Oh spread thy Influence, but restrain thy Rage !
- 115 And see ! my son, the hour is on its way,
 That lifts our Goddess to imperial sway :
 This fav'rite Isle, long sever'd from her reign,
 Dove-like, she gathers to her wings again.
 Now look thro' Fate ! behold the scene she draws !
- 120 What aids, what armies, to assert her cause ?
 See all her progeny, illustrious sight !
 Behold, and count them, as they rise to light :
 As Berecynthia, while her offspring vye
 In homage, to the mother of the sky.
- 125 Surveys around her in the blest abode
 A hundred sons, and ev'ry son a God :
 Not with less glory mighty Dulness crown'd,
 Shall take thro' Grubstreet her triumphant round,

REMARKS.

VERSE 110. *Happy — had Easter never been.]* Wars in England anciently, about the right time of celebrating Easter,

IMITATIONS.

- VERSE 110.** *Happy — had Easter never been.]* Virg. Ecl. 6.
Et fortunatum, si nunquam armenta fuissent.
- VERSE 119, 121.** *Now look thro' Fate — See all her Progeny — &c.]* Virg. Ecl. 6.
- Nunc ager, Dardaniam prelem qua deinde sequatur. —*
Gloria, qui maneant Italia de gente nepotes,
Illustres animas, nostrisque in nomen ituras,
Expediam —
- VERSE 123.** *As Berecynthia, &c.]* Virg. ib.
- Felix prole virum, qualis Berecynthia mater*
Involvatur currus Phrygias turrita per urbes,
Lata demum partu, centrum complexa nepotes;
Omnes cariculos, omnes supera alta tenentes.

Book III. The DUNCIAD. 133

And Her Parnassus glancing o'er at once,
130 Behold a hundred sons, and each a dunce.

Mark first the youth who takes the foremost place,
And thrusts his person full into your face.
With all thy Father's virtues blest, be born!
And a new Cibber shall the Stage adorn.

135 A second see, by meeker manners known,
And modest as the maid that sips alone:
From the strong fate of drams if thou get free,
Another Durfey, Ward! shall sing in thee.
Thee shall each Alehouse, thee each Gill-house mourn,
140 And answ'ring Gin-shops fowrer sighs return!

Lo next two slip-shod Muses traipse along,
In lofty madness, meditating song,
With tresses staring from poetic dreams,
And never walk'd, but in Caftalia's streams:
145 Haywood, Centlivre, Glories of their race!
Lo Horneck's fierce, and Roome's funeral face;

REMARKS.

VERSE 138. Ward.] *Vid. Book 1. Ver. 206.*

VERSE 143. *Haywood, Centlivre.] See book 2.*

VERSE 146. *Lo Horneck's fierce and Roome's funeral face.] This stood in one edition *And M—s rufus face.* But the person who suppos'd himself meant applying to our author in a modest manner, and with declarations of his innocence, he removed the occasion of his uncharitableness.*

IMITATIONS.

VERSE 131. *Mark first the youth, &c.] Virg. Ene. 6.*
Illo vidas, pars juvenis qui nititur hastæ.

VERSE 133. *With all thy Father's virtues blest, be born!] A mark
her of expression used by Virgil.*

Nascere! præque dico veniens; age Lucifer —————

'As also that of Patritis virtutibus. Ecl. 4.

VERSE 137. *From the strong fate of drams if thou get free, &c.]*
Virg. Ene. 6;

Si qua fata aspera rumpes;
Tu Marcellus eris! —————

VERSE 139. *For thee each Ale-house, &c.] Virgil Adonis Ed. 16.*
Quem ejam laeti, illum foyere magica, &c.

I 34 The DUNCIAD. Book III.

Lo sneering G * * de, half malice and half whim,
A Fiend in glee, ridiculously grim.

Jacob, the Scourge of Grammar, mark with awe,
150 Nor less revere him, Blunderbus of Law.

Le Bond and Foxton, ev'ry nameless name,
All crowd, who foremost shall be damn'd to Fame?
Some strain in rhyme; the Muses, on their racks,
Scream, like the winding of ten thousand Jacks:
155 Some free from rhyme or reason, rule or check,
Break Priscian's head, and Pegasus's neck;
Down, down they larum, with impetuous whirl,
The Pindars, and the Miltos, of a Curl.

Silence, ye Wolves! while Ralph to Cynthia howls,
360 And makes Night hideous—Answer him ye Owls!
Sense, speech, and measure, living tongues and dead,
Let all give way—and Durgen may be read.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 146. Horneck and Roome.] These two are worthily coupl'd, being both virulent Party-writers; and one wou'd think prophetically, since immediately after the publishing of this Piece the former dying, the latter succeeded him in Honour and Employment. The first was *Philip Horneck*, Author of a Billingsgate paper call'd *The High German Doctor*, in the 2d Vol. of which No. 14. you may see the regard he had for Mr. P.—*Edward Roome*, Son of an Undertaker for Funerals in Fleet-street, writ some of the papers call'd *Pesquin*, and Mr. Ducket others, where by malicious Innuendos, it was endeavour'd to represent him guilty of malevolent practices with a great man then under prosecution of Parliament.

VERSE 147. G * * de.] An ill-natur'd Critick who writ a Satire on our Author, yet unprinted, call'd *The mock Aesop*.

VERSE 149. Jacob, the Scourge of Grammar, mark with awe.] This Gentleman is Son of a considerable Master of Romsey in Southamptonshire, and bred to the Law under a very eminent Attorney: who, between his more laborious Studies, has diverted himself with Poetry. He is a great admirer of Poets and their works, which has occasion'd him to try his genius that way — He has writ in prose the *Lives of the Poets*, *Essays*, and a great many Law-Books, *The Accomplish'd Councillor*, *Modern Justice*, &c. *GILES JACOB* of himself, *Lives of Poets*, Vol. I.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 150.) Virg. Ep. 6.

duo fulmina bellis
Scipias, cladem Lybia! —

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Flow Welsted, flow ! like thine inspirer, Beer,
Tho' stale, not ripe ; tho' thin, yet never clear ;
165 So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull ;
Heady, not strong, and foaming tho' not full.

Ah Dennis ! Gildon ah ! what ill-star'd rage
Divides a friendship, long confirm'd by age ?
Blockheads with reason wicked wits abhor,
170 But fool with fool is harb'rous civil war.
Embrace, embrace my Sons ! be foes no more !
Nor glad vile Poets with true Criticks gore.
Behold yon Pair, in strict embraces join'd ;
How like their manners, and how like their mind !

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 151. Bond and Foxton.] Two inoffensive offenders against our poet, persons unknown, but by being mention'd by Mr. Cwrl.

VERSE 159. Ralph.] A name inserted after the first Editions, not known to our Author, till he writ a Swearing-piece call'd *Sweeney*, very abusive of Dr. Swift, Mr. Gay, and himself. These lines allude to a thing of his, intituled *Nights a Poem*. Shakespear, Hamlet.

— *Visit thus the glimpses of the Moon,*

Making Night hideous —

This low writer constantly attended his own works with Panel-gyicks in the Journals, and once in particular prais'd himself highly above Mr. Addison, in wretched remarks upon that Author's Account of English Poets, printed in a *London Journal*, Sept. 1728. He was wholly illiterate, and knew no Language not even French : Being advised to read the Rules of Dramatick Poetry before he began a Play, he smiled and reply'd, *Shakespear writ without Rules*.

VERSE 162. Dungen.] A ridiculous thing of Ward's.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 163. Flow, Welsted, flow ! &c.] Parody on Denham, Cooper's Hill.

*O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme.
Tho' deep, yet clear ; tho' gentle, yet not dull ;
Strong, without rage ; without overflowing, full*

VERSE 169. Embrace, embrace my Sons ! be foes no more.] Virg. Gen. 6.

— *Ne tanta animis affuefcite bella,
Neu patria validas in viscera verissim' utress;
Tug; prior, tu parce ——— sanguis mens ! ———*

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175 Fam'd for good-nature, B * * and for truth;
 D * * for pious passion to the youth.
 Equal in wit, and equally polite,
 Shall this a Pasquin, that a Grumbler write;

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 175. Fam'd for good nature B **, &c.
 D **, For pious passion to the youth.]

The first of these was Son of the late Bishop of S. Author of a weekly paper called *The Grumbler*, as the other was concern'd in another call'd *Pasquin*, in which Mr. *Pope* was abus'd (particularly with the late Duke of Buckingham and Bishop of Rochester.) They also join'd in a piece against his first undertaking to translate the *Iliad*, intituled *Homerides*, by Sir *Iliad Dogrel*, printed by *Wilkins* 1715. And Mr. *D.* writ an Epilogue for *Powell's* Puppet-show, reflecting on the same work. Mr. *Curt* gives us this further account of Mr. *B.* " He did him self write a Letter to the E. of *Halifax*, informing his Lordship (as he tells him) of what he knew much better before: And he publish'd in his own name several political pamphlets, A certain information of a certain discourse, A second Tale of a Tub, &c. All which it is strongly affirm'd were written by Colonel *Ducket*." CURL, Key, p. 17. But the author of the *Characters of the Times* tells us, these political pieces were not approv'd of by his own Father, the Reverend Bishop.

Of the other works of these Gentlemen, the world has heard no more, than it wou'd of Mr. *Pope's*, had their united laudible endeavours discourag'd him from his undertakings. How few good works had ever appear'd (since men of true merit are always the least presuming) had there been always such champions to stifle them in their conception? And were it not better for the publick, that a million of monsters came into the world, than that the Serpents should have strangled one *Hercules* in his cradle?

VERSE 176. — for pious passion to the youth.] The verse is a literal translation of *Virgil*, *Nisus amore pio pueri* — and here, as in the original, apply'd to Friendship: That between *Nisus* and *Euryalus* is allow'd to make one of the most amiable Episodes in the world, and surely was never interpreted in a perverse sense: But it will astonish the Reader to hear, that on no other occasion than this line, a Dedication was written to this Gentleman to induce him to think something farther. " Sir, you are known to have all that affection for the beautiful part of the creation which God and Nature design'd.— Sir, you have a very fine Lady — and, Sir, you have eight very fine Children," — &c. [Dedic. to Dennis Rem. on the Rape of the Lock.] The Truth is, the poor Dedicator's brain was turn'd upon this article, he had taken into his head that ever since some Books were written against the Stage, and since the *Italian Opera* had prevail'd, the nation was infected with a vice not fit to be nam'd. He went so far as to print upon this subject, and concludes his argument with this remark, " that he cannot help thinking the Obscenity of Plays excusable at this juncture, since, when that execrable sin is spread so wide, it may be of use to the reducing mens minds to the natural

Book III. The DUNCIA.D. 137

Like are their merits, like rewards they share,..

180 That shines a Consul, this Commissioner.

" But who is he, in closet close y-pent,

" Of sober face, with learned dust besprent ?"

REMARKS.

" tural desire of women." DENNIS, *Stage defended against Mr. Lew*, p. 20. Our author has solemnly declared to me, he never heard any creature but the Dedicator mention that Vice and this Gentleman together.

VERSE 184. Wormius hight.] Let not this name, purely fictitious, be conceited to mean the learned *Olaus Wormius*, much less (as it was unwarrantably foisted into the surreptitious editions) our own Antiquary Mr. Thomas Herne, who had no way aggrieved our Poet, but on the contrary published many curious tracts which he hath to his great contentment perused.

Most rightly are antient words here employed in speaking of such who so greatly delight in the same : We may say not only rightly, but wisely, yea excellently, insasmuch as for the like practice the like praise is given to Hopkins and Sternhold by Mr. Herne himself. [Glossary to Rob. of Gloucester] ARTIC. BEHETT; others say BERIGHT, " prompt, ed, and so it is used excellently well by Tho. Norton in his translation into metre of the 116th Psalm, verse 14.

I to the Lord will pay my vows,
That I to him BEHIGHT.

Where the modern innovators, not understanding the propriety of the Word (which is Truly English, from the Saxon) have most unmercifully alter'd it thus,

I to the Lord will pay my vows,
With joy and great delight.

VERSE ibid. — HIGHT.] " In Cumberland they say to hight, for to promise or vow; but HIGHT usually signifies was call'd: and so it does in the North even to this day, notwithstanding what is done in Cumberland.

HERNE, ibid.

VERSE 183. AREDEE.] Read or peruse; tho' sometimes used for counsel, " READE THY READ, take thy counsile. Thomas Sternhold in his translation of the first Psalm into English metre, hath wisely made use of this word,

The man is blest that hath not bend
To wicked READ his ear.

But in the last spurious editions of the Singing Psalms the word READ is changed into men. I say spurious editions, because not only here, but quite through out the whole book of Psalms, are strange alterations, all for the worse! And yet the title-page stands as it us'd to do! and all (which is abominable in any book, much more in a sacred work) is ascribed to Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others! I am confident, were Sternhold and Hopkins now living, they would proceed against the innovators as cheats — A liberty which

M

138 The DUNCIA.D. Book III.

Right well mine eyes arede the myster wight,
On parchment scraps y-fed, and Wormius hight;

185 To future ages may thy dulness last,
As thou preserv'ft the dulness of the past !

There, dim in clouds, the poreing Scholiasts mark,
Wits, who like Owls see only in the dark,
A Lumberhouse of Books in ev'ry head,

190 For ever reading, never to be read.

But, where each Science lifts its modern Type,
Hist'ry her Pot, Divinity his Pipe,
While proud Philosophy repines to show
Dishonest sight ! his breeches rent below ;

IMITATIONS.

* which, to say no more of their intolerable alterations, ought by no means to be permitted or approved of, by such as are for Uniformity, and have any regard for the old English Saxon tongue.

HERKE, *Gloss. on Rob. of Gloucester.* Art. rede.

I do herein agree with Mr. H. Little is it of avail to object that such words are become unintelligible. Since they are Truly English, Men ought to understand them ; and such as are for Uniformity should think all alterations in a language, strange, abominable, and unmerciful. Rightly therefore, I say again, hath our Poet used ancient words, and poured them forth, as a precious ointment, upon good old Wormius in this place.

SCRIBLERUS.

VERSE ibid. Myster wight.] Uncouth mortal.

VERSE 188. Wits, who like Owls, &c.] These few lines exactly describe the right verbal Critick: He is to his Author as a Quack to his Patients, the more they suffer and complain, the better he is pleased, like the famous Doctor of that sort, who put up in his bills, He delighted in masters of difficulty. Some-body said well of these men, that their heads were Libraries out of order.

IMITATIONS.

VERSE 145. Behold yon pair, in fridz embraces join'd.] Virg. Edd.
Ha autem paribus quas fulgere cernit in armis,

Concordes anima —————

'And in the fifth,

Euryalus, forma insignis viridiique juventus;

Nifus amare pio pueri.

VERSE 181. But who is he, &c.] Virg. Edd. & questions and answers in this manner, of Numa,

Quis procul illa autem ramis insignis eliva

Sacra ferens? — nosque erimes, incanq; mentis, &c.

Book III. The DUNCIAD. 139

- 195 Imbrown'd with native Bronze, lo Henley stands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands.
How fluent nonsense trickles from his tongue !
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung !
Still break the benches, Henley ! with thy strain,
200 While K **, B **, W **, preach in vain.
Oh great Restorer of the good old Stage,
Preacher at once, and Zany of thy Age !
Oh worthy thou of *Egypt's* wise abodes,
A decent Priest, where monkeys were the Gods !
205 But Fate with Butchers plac'd thy priestly Stall,
Meek modern faith to murder, hack, and mawk ;

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 195. — *Lo ! Henley stands, &c.*] *J. Henley*, the Orator, he preach'd on the Sundays Theological matters, and on the Wednesdays upon all other sciences. Each Auditor paid one shilling. He declaim'd some years unpunish'd against the greatest persons, and occasionally did our author that honour. *W e z t z n*, in *Oratory Transactions*, No. 1. publish'd by *Henley* himself, gives the following account of him. " He was born at *Melton Mowbray* in *Leicestershire*. From his own parish school he went to *St. John's College* in *Cambridge*. He began there to be uneasy, for it shock'd him to find he was *commanded to believe* against his judgment in points of Religion, Philosophy, &c. for his genius leading him freely to *dispute all propositions*, and call all points to account, he was impatient under these fetters of the free-born mind. — Being admitted to Priests orders, he found the examination very short and superficial, and that it was not necessary to conform to the *Christian Religion*, in order either to *Deaconship* or *Priesthood*. " He came to Town, and after having for some years been a writer for Book-sellers, he had an ambition to be so for Ministers of State. The only reason he did not rise in the Church we are told " was the envy of others, and a disrelish entertain'd of him, because he was not qualify'd to be a compleat Spaniel." However he offer'd the service of his pen, in one morning, to two Great men of opinions and interests directly opposite, by both of whom being rejected, he set up a new project, and stiled himself the *Reformer of ancient Eloquence*. He thought " it as lawful to take a licence from the King and Parliament at one place, as another; at *Hick's Hall*, as at *Doctors Commons*"; so set up his Oratory in *Newport-Market*, *Butcher-Row*. There (says his friend) he had the assurance to form a Plan which no mortal ever thought of; he had success against all opposition; challenged his adversaries to fair disputations, and none would dispute with him; wrote, read and studied twelve hours a day; compos'd three dissertations a week on all subjects, undertook to teach in one year what Schools and Universities teach in five; was not terrify'd by menaces, insults or sarcasms, but still proceeded, matured his bold scheme, and — *parc*

140 The DUNCIAD. Book III.

And bade thee live, to crown Britannia's praise,
In Toland's, Tindal's, and in Woolston's days.

Thou too, great Woolston! here exalt thy throne,
140 And prove, no Miracles can match thy own.

Yet oh my sons! a father's words attend:
(So may the fates preserve the ears you lend).

*Tis yours, a Bacon, or a Locke to blame,
A Newton's Genius, or a Seraph's flame:

145 But O! with one, immortal One dispense,
The source of Newton's Light, of Bacon's Sense!

Content, each Emanation of his fires

That beams on earth, each Virtue he inspires,

Each Art he prompts, each Charm he can create,

150 What-e'er he gives, are giv'n for You to hate.

Persift, by all divine in Man un-aw'd,

But learn, ye Dunces! not to scorn your God.

Thus he, for then a ray of Reason stole
Half thro' the solid darkness of his soul;

R E M A R K S.

"put the Church and all that, in danger." WELSED, *Narrative, in Orat. Transl.*, No. I.

After having stood some Prosecutions, he turned his Rhetorick to Buffoonry upon all publick and private occurrences. All this passed in the same room; where sometimes he broke Jefts, and sometimes that Bread which he call'd the *Primitive Eucharist*. — This wonderful person struck Medals, which he dispersed as Tickets to his subscribers: The device, a Star rising to the Meridian, with this Motto, **A D S U M M A**; and below, **INVENIAM VIAM AUT FACIAM**.

VERSE 208. Of Toland and Tindal, see book 2. *The Woolston*, an impious madman, who wrote in a most insolent style against the Miracles of the Gospel; in the year 1726-27, &c.

VERSE 222, *But learn, ye Dunces! not to scorn your God.*] Virg. En. 6. puts this precept into the mouth of a wicked man, as here of a stupid one,

Dicere justitiam moniti, & non temere divos!

VERSE 229. — *a fable Sorc'r'er.*] Dr. Faustus, the subject of a set of Farces which lasted in vogue two or three seasons, in which both Play-houses strove to outdo each other in the year 1726, 27. All the extravagancies in the fifteen lines following were introduced on the Stage, and frequented by persons of the first quality in England to the twentieth and thirtieth time.

Book III. The DUNCIAD. 141

225. But soon the Cloud return'd—and thus the Sire:
See now, what Dulness and her sons admire;
See! what the charms, that smite the simple heart
Not touch'd by Nature, and not reach'd by Art.
He look'd, and saw a sable Sorc'rer rise,
- 230 Swift to whose hand a winged volume flies:
All sudden, Gorgons hiss, and Dragons glare,
And ten-horn'd fiends and Giants rush to war.
Hell rises, Heav'n descends, and dance on Earth,
Gods, imps, and monsters, music, rage, and mirth,
- 235 A fire, a jig, a battle, and a ball,
Till one wide Conflagration swallows all.
Thence a new world, to Nature's laws unknown,
Breaks out resplendent, with a heav'n its own:
Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
- 240 And other planets circle other suns:
The forests dance, the rivers upward rise,
Whales sport in woods, and dolphins in the skies,
And last, to give the whole creation grace,
Lo! one vast Egg produces human race.
- 245 Joy fills his soul, joy innocent of thought:
What pow'r, he cries, what pow'r these wonders
[wrought ?]

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 233. *Hell rises, Heav'n descends, and dance on earth.]* This monstrous absurdity was actually represented in Tibbald's *Rape of Proserpine*.

VERSE 244. *Lo! one vast Egg.]* In another of these Farces Harlequin is hatch'd upon the Stage, out of a large Egg..

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 240. *And other planets.]* Virg. En. 6.

— *solemque sumus; sua sydera normunt;*

VERSE 242. *Whales sport in woods, and dolphins in the skies.]* Prop.
Dolphinum sylvis appingit, similibus aprum.

Son! what thou seek'st is in thee. Look, and find
 Each monster meets his likeness in thy mind.
 Yet would'st thou more? In yonder cloud, behold!
 250 Whose farcenet skirts are edg'd with flamey gold,
 A matchless youth: His nod these worlds controuls,
 Wings the red lightning, and the thunder rolls.
 Angel of Dulness, sent to scatter round
 Her magic charms o'er all unclassic ground:
 255 Yon stars, yon suns, he rears at pleasure higher,
 Illumes their light, and sets their flames on fire.
 Immortal Rich! how calm he sits at ease
 Mid snows of paper, and fierce hail of pease;
 And proud his mistress' orders to perform,
 260 Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm.
 But lo! to dark encounter in mid air
 New wizards rise: here Booth, and Cibber there:
 Booth in his cloudy tabernacle shrin'd,
 On grinning dragons Cibber mounts the wind:

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 257. *Immortal Rich.*] Mr. John Rich, Master of the Theatre in Lincoln-Inn-Fields, was the first that excell'd this way.
 VERSE 262. *Booth and Cibber.*, two of the managers of the Theatre in Drury-Lane.

IMMITATIONS.

VERSE 247. *Son! what thou seek'st is in thee.*]

Ovid poet in te est —————

Ne tu quaeroris extra.

Perf.

VERSE 252. *Wings the red lightning, &c.*] Like *Salomonus* in
 [Gen. 6.]

Dum flammas Jovis, & sonitus imitator olympi,

Nimbo, & non imitabile fulmen,

Are & cornipedum corsu simularat aquorum.

VERSE 254. ————— o'er all unclassic ground,] alludes to Mr. Addison's verse in the praises of Italy,

Poetic fields encompass me around,

And still I seem to tread on classic ground;

This verse 260 is a Parody on a noble one of the same Author in the Campaign; and verse 255, 256, on two sublime verses of Dr. T.

265 Dire is the conflict, dismal is the din,
Here shouts all Drury, there all Lincoln's-Inn;
Contending Theatres our empire raise,
Alike their labours, and alike their praise.

And are these wonders, Son, to thee unknown?
270 Unknown to thee? These wonders are thy own.
For works like these let deathless Journals tell,
"None but Thy self can be thy parallel."

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 272. *None but thy self can be thy parallel.*] A marvellous line of *Theobald*; unless the Play call'd the *Double Falshood* be, (as he would have it believed) *Shakespear's*: But whether this line be his or not, he proves *Shakespear* to have written as bad, (which methinks in an author for whom he has a Veneration almost rising to idolatry, might have been concealed) as for example,

Try what *Repentance* can: What can it not?
But what can it, when one cannot *repent*?
—— For *Cogitation*

Resides not in the Man who does not think, &c.

Mister's Journal.

It is granted they are all of a piece, and no man doubts but herein he is able to imitate *Shakespear*.

V. id.] The former Annotator seeming to be of opinion that the *Double Falshood* is not *Shakespear's*, it is but justice to give Mr. *Theobald's* Arguments to the contrary: First that the MS. was above sixty years old; secondly, that once Mr. *Betterson* had it, or he hath heard so; thirdly, that some body told him the author gave it to a bastard daughter of his: But fourthly and above all, "that he has a great mind every thing that is good in our tongue should be *Shakespear's*." I allow these reasons to be truly critical; but what I am infinitely concern'd at is, that so many Errors have escaped the learned Editor: a few whereof we shall here amend, out of a much greater number, as an instance of our regard to this dear *Relic*.

A C T I. S C E N E 2.

I have his letters of a modern date,
Wherein by *Julie*, good *Camillo's* son
(Who as he says, [I] shall follow hard upon;
And whom I with the growing hour [I] expect)
He doth solicit the return of gold,
To purchase certain horse that like him well.

This place is corrupted: the epithet *good* is a mere insignificant epithet, but the alteration of that single word restores a clear light to the whole context, thus,

I have his letters of a modern date;
Wherein, by *July*, (by *Camillo's* son,
Who, as he saith, shall follow hard upon;
And whom I with the growing hours expect)
He doth sollicit the return of gold.

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- These, Fate reserv'd to grace thy reign divine,
Foreseen by me, but ah! with-held from mine.
275 In Lud's old walls, tho' long I rul'd renown'd,
Far, as loud Bow's stupendous bells resound;
Tho' my own Aldermen conferr'd my bays,
To me committing their eternal praise,

R E M A R K S.

Here you have not only the Person specify'd, by whose hand the return was to be made, but the most necessary part, the Time, by which it was required. Camillo's son was to follow hard upon — What? Why upon July. — Horse that like him well, is very absurd: Read it, without contradiction,

— Horse, that he likes well,

Act 1. at the end.

— I must stoop to gain her,
Throw all my gay Comparisons aside;

And turn my proud additions out of service: faith Henriquez of a maiden of low condition, objecting his high quality: What have his Comparisons here to do? Correct it boldly,

Throw all my gay Comparisons aside,

And turn my proud additions out of service.

Act 2. SCENE 1.

All the verse of this Scene is confounded with prose;

— O that a man
Could reason down this Fever of the blood,
Or sooth with words the tumult in his heart!
Then Julio, I might be indeed thy friend.

Read — this fever of the blood;

Then Julio, I might be in deed thy friend. Marking the just opposition of deeds and words.

Act 4. SCENE 1.

How his eyes take fire! — said by Violante, observing how the lustful Shepherd looks at her. It must be, as the sense plainly demands,

— How his eyes take fire!

And measure every piece of youth about me! Ibid. That, tho' I were disguises for some ends. She had but one disguise, and wore it but for one end. Restore it, with the alteration but of two letters. That, tho' I were disguised for some end.

Act 4. SCENE 2.

— To oaths no more give credit,
To tears, to vows, false both! —

False Grammar I'm sure. Both can relate but to two things: And see! how easy a change sets it right?

To tears, to vows, false troth —
I could shew you that word very troth, in Shakespear a hundred times.

It. For there is nothing left thee now to look for,
That can bring comfort, but a quiet grave.

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Their full-fed Heroes, their pacific May'rs,
280 Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars.
Tho' long my Party built on me their hopes,
For writing pamphlets, and for burning Popes;
(Diff'rent our parties, but with equal grace
The Goddess smiles on Whig and Tory race,
285 'Tis the same rope at sev'ral ends they twist,
To Dulness, Ridpath is as dear as Mist.)
Yet lo! in me what authors have to brag on!
Reduc'd at last to hiss in my own dragon.

R E M A R K S.

This I fear is of a piece with *None but itself can be its parallel*: for the grave put an end to all sorrow, it can then need no comfort. Yet let us vindicate *Shakespear* where we can: I make no doubt he wrote thus,

For there is nothing left thee now to look for,
Nothing that can bring quiet, but the grave,

Which reduplication of the word gives a much stronger emphasis to *Violante's* concern. This figure is call'd *Anadylophus*. I could shew you a hundred just such in him, if I had nothing else to do.

SCRIBLERUS.

VERSE 280. Annual trophies, on the *Lord Mayor's Day*; and monthly wars, in the *Artillery Ground*.

VERSE 281. *Tho' long my Party.]* Settle, like most Party-writers, was very uncertain in his political principles. He was employ'd to hold the pen in the *Character* of a *Popish* successor, but afterwards printed his *Narrative* on the contrary side. He had managed the Ceremony of a famous Pope-burning on Nov. 17, 1680: then became a Trooper of King James's army at *Hounslow-heath*: After the Revolution he kept a Booth at *Bartlemeu-fair*, where in his Droll call'd *St. George for England*, he acted in his old age in a Dragon of green leather of his own invention. He was at last taken into the Charter-house, and there dyed, aged about 60 years.

V. 285. *To Dulness, Ridpath is as dear as Mist.]* George Ridpath, author for several years of the *Flying-Post*, a Whig-Paper; Nathaniel Mist, publisher of the *Weekly Journal*, a Tory-paper.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 283-84. —— *With equal grace.*

Our Goddess smiles on Whig and Tory race.] Virg. *AE.*, 10.
Tres Rustulare fux, nullo discrimine habebit.

— *Res Jovis omnibus idem.*

N

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- Avert it, heav'n ! that thou or Cibber e'er
 290 Should wag two serpent tails in Smithfield fair.
 Like the vile straw that's blown about the streets
 The needy Poet sticks to all he meets,
 Coach'd, carted, trod upon, now loose, now fast,
 In the Dog's tail his progress ends at last.
 295 Happier thy fortunes ! like a rolling stone,
 Thy giddy dulness still shall lumber on,
 Safe in its heaviness, can never stray,
 And licks up every blockhead in the way.
 Thy dragons Magistrates and Peers shall taste,
 300 And from each show rise duller than the last :
 Till rais'd from Booths to Theatre, to Court,
 Her seat imperial, Dulness shall transport.
 Already, Opera prepares the way,
 The sure fore-runner of her gentle sway.
 305 To aid her cause, if heav'n thou can't not bend,
 Hell thou shalt move ; for Faustus is thy friend :
 Pluto with Cato thou for her shalt join,
 And link the Mourning-Bride to Proserpine.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 290. *Thy dragons Magistrates and Peers shall taste*] It stood in the first edition with blanks, *Thy dragons* &c. and *Concanen* was sure, " they must needs mean no-body but the King and Queen, and said he would insist it was so, till the Poet clear'd himself by filling up the blanks otherwise agreeably to the context, and confess'd with his *allegiance*. [Pref. to a Collection of Verses, Essays, Letters, &c. against Mr. P. printed for A. Moore, pag. 6.]

VERSE 307. — Faustus is thy friend, Pluto with Cato, &c.] Names of miserable Farces of Tibbald and others, which it was their custom to get acted at the end of the best Tragedies, to spoil the digestion of the audience.

I M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 305. — *If heav'n thou canst not bend;*
Hell thou shalt move — J. Virg. En. 7.
Platters & neques supereris, acharnata myrto.

Book III. The DUNCIA.D. 147

- Grubstreet ! thy fall should men and Gods conspire,
310 Thy stage shall stand, ensure it but from Fire.
Another Aeschylus appears ! prepare
For new Abortions, all ye pregnant Fair !
In flames, like Semeles, be brought to bed,
While opening Hell spouts wild-fire at your head.
315 Now Bavius, take the poppy from thy brow,
And place it here ! here all ye Heroes bow !
This, this is He, foretold by ancient rhymes,
Th' Augustus born to bring Saturnian times :
Beneath his reign, shall Eusden wear the bays,
320 Cibber preside Lord-Chancellor of Plays,

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 310. —— ensure it but from fire.] In Tibbald's Farce of Proserpine a Corn-field was set on fire; whereupon the other Playhouse had a Barn burnt down for the recreation of the spectators. They also rival'd each other in showing the Burnings of Hell-fire, in Dr Faustus.

VERSE 311. Another Aeschylus appears ! &c.] It is reported of Aeschylus, that when his Tragedy of the Furies was acted, the audience were so terrify'd that the children fell into fits, and the big-bellied women miscarried. Tibbald is translating this author: he printed a specimen of him many years ago, of which I only remember that the first Note contains some comparison between Prometheus and Christ crucify'd.

VERSE 319. Eusden wear the bays.] Laurence Eusden, Poet-Laureate: Mr. Jacob gives a catalogue of some few only of his works, which were very numerous. Mr. Cook in his Battle of Poets saith of him,

Eusden a laurel'd Bard, by fortune rais'd,
By very few was read, by fewer prais'd.

Mr. Oldmixon in his Arts of Logic and Rhetoric, p. 413, 414 affirms, " That of all the Galimatia's he ever met with, none comes up to some verses of this Poet, which have as much of the Ridiculum and the Fustian in 'em as can well be jumbled together, and are of that sort of nonsense which so perfectly confounds all Ideas, that there is no distinct one left in the mind. Further he says of him, that he hath prophesy'd his own Poetry shall be sweeter than Catullus, Ovid, and Tibullus, but we have little hope of the accomplishment of it from what he hath lately publish'd." Upon which Mr. Oldmixon has not spar'd a reflection, " That the putting the Laurel on the head of one who writ such verses, will give futurity a very lively idea of the Judgment and Justice of those who bestow'd it." Ibid. p. 417. But the well-known learning of that Noble Person who was then Lord Chamberlain, might have screen'd him from this unmannly reflection, Mr. Eusden was made Laureate for the same reason

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B** sole Judge of Architecture sit,
And Namby Pamby be prefer'd for Wit!

R E M A R K S.

Ton that Mr. Tibbald was made Hero of This Poem, because there was no better to be had. Nor ought Mr. Oldmixon to complain, so long after, that the Laurel would better have become his own brows, or any other's: It were decent to acquiesce in the opinion of the Duke of Buckingham upon this matter.

*In ruff'd Eusden, and cry'd, Who shall have it,
But I the true Laureate to whom the King gave it?
Apollo begg'd pardon, and granded his claim,
But wro't, that till then he ne'er heard of his name.*

Section of Poets.

VERSE 321. B** sole judge of Architecture sit.] W—m B—n—
late Surveyor of the Buildings to his Majesty King George I.) gave in a report to the Lords, that Their House and the Painted Chamber adjoining, were in immediate danger of falling. Whereupon the Lords met in a Committee to appoint some other place to sit in, while the House should be taken down. But it being proposed to cause some other Builders first to inspect it, they found it in very good condition. The Lords, upon this, were going upon an address to the King against B—n—, for such a misrepresentation; but the Earl of Somerland, then Secretary, gave them an assurance that his Majesty would remove him, which was done accordingly. In favour of this man, the famous Sir Christopher Wren, who had been Architect to the Crown for above fifty years, who laid the first stone of St. Paul's, and lived to finish it, had been displac'd from his employment at the age of near ninety years.

VERSE 322. And Namby Pamby.] An author whose eminence in the Infantine file obtain'd him this name. "He was (saith Mr. J—c—o—) one of the Wits at Batten's, and a Justice of the Peace." But since he hath met with higher preferment, in Ireland: and a much greater character we have of him in Mr. GILLDON's Compleat Art of Poetry, vol. i. p. 157. "Indeed he confesses, he dares not set him quite on the same foot with Virgil, lest it would seem Flattery: but he is much mistaken if posterity does not afford him a greater esteem than he at present enjoys." This is said of his Pastors, of which see in the Appendix the Guardian, at large. He endeavour'd to create some mis-understanding between our author and Mr. Addison, whom also soon after he abused as much. His constant cry was, that Mr. P. was an Enemy to the government; and in particular he was the avowed author of a report very industriously spread, that he had a hand in a Party-paper call'd the Examiner: A falsehood well known to those yet living, who had the direction and publication of it.

*Qui meprise Cotin, n'estime point son Roy,
Et n'a, (selon Cotin,) ni Dieu, ni Foy, ni Loy.*

T M I T A T I O N S.

VERSE 323.—Like Smoles } See Ovid. Met. 3.

While naked mourns the Dormitory wall,
And Jones and Boyle's united labours fall,
325 While Wren with sorrow to the grave descends,
Gay dies un-pension'd with a hundred Friends.

R E M A R K S.

VERSE 323. *Dormitory wall.*] The Dormitory in Westminster was a building intended for the lodging of the King's Scholars, toward which a sum was left by Dr. Edw. *Hannes*, the rest was raised by contributions procured from several eminent persons by the interest of *Francis* late Bishop of *Rochester*, and Dean of *Westminster*. He requested the Earl of *Burlington* to be the Architect, who carry'd on the work till the Bill against that learned Prelate was brought in, which ended in his banishment. The shell being finished according to his Lordship's design, the succeeding Dean and Chapter employ'd a common builder to do the inside, which is perform'd accordingly.

VERSE 324. *Aid Jones and Boyle's united labours fall.*] At the same time when this Poem was written, the Banqueting-house of *Whitehall*, the Church and Piazza of *Covent-garden*, and the Palace and Chappel of *Somerset-house*, the works of the famous *Inigo Jones*, had been for many years so neglected, as to be in danger of ruin. The Porrco of *Covent-garden* Church had been just then restored and beautify'd at the expence of *Richard Earl of Burlington*, who, at the same time, by his publication of the designs of that great Master and *Palladio*, as well as by many noble buildings of his own, revived the true Taste of Architecture in this Kingdom.

VERSE 326. *Gay dies un-pension'd, &c.*] See Mr. *Gay's* Fable of the *Here and Many Friends*. This gentleman was early in the friendship of our author, which has continu'd many years. He wrote several works of humour with great success, the *Shepherd's Week*, *Trivia*, the *What & ye call it*, &c. (printed together in 4°, by *J. Tonson*) *Fables*, and lastly, the celebrated *Beggars Opera*, a piece of Satire which hit all rascals and degrees of men, from those of the highest Quality to the very Rabble: That verse of *Horace*

Primores populi arripuit, populumque tributum;

could never be so justly applied as to this. The vast success of it was unprecedented, and almost incredible: What is related of the wonderful effects of the ancient Music or Tragedy hardly came up to it: *Sophocles* and *Euripides* were less follow'd and famous. It was acted in London sixty-three days, uninterrupted; and renew'd the next season with equal applause. It spread into all the great towns of England, was play'd in many places to the 30th, and 40th time, at *Bath* and *Bristol* so, &c. It made its progress into *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, where it was performed 24 days together. The fame of it was not confin'd to the author only, the Ladies carry'd about with 'em the favourite songs of it in Fans; and houses were furnish'd with it in Screens. The person who acted *Polly*, till then obscure, became all at once the favourite of the town; her Pictures were engraved and sold in great numbers, her *Life* written, books of *Letters* and *Voyages* to her publish'd; and pamphlets made even of her *Sayings* and *Jests*.

150 The Dunciad. Book III.

Hibernian Politicks, O Swift, thy doom,
And Pope's, translating three whole years with Broome.

Proceed great days! till Learning fly the shore,

330 Till Birch shall blush with noble blood no more,
Till Thames see Eton's sons for ever play,
Till Westminster's whole year be holiday;
Till Isis' Elders reel, their Pupils sport;
And Alma Mater lye dissolv'd in Port!

335 Signs following signs lead on the Mighty Year;
See! the dull stars roll round and re-appear.

REMARKS.

Furthermore, it drove out of England the Italian Opera, which had carry'd all before it ten years: That Idol of the Nobility and people, which the great Critick Mr. Dennis by the labours and outries of a whole life could not overthrow, was demolish'd in one winter by a single stroke of this gentleman's pen. This remarkable period happen'd in the year 1728. Yet so great was his modesty, that he constantly prefixed to all the editions of it this Motto, *Nos hac novimus esse nihil.*

VERSE 327. Hibernian politicks, O Swift! thy doom.] The Politicks of England and Ireland at this time were thought by some to be opposite or interfering with each other. Dr. Swift of course was in the interests of the latter.

VERSE 328. And Pope's, translating three whole years with Broome.] He concludes his Irony with a stroke upon himself: For whoever imagines this a sarcasm on the other ingenious person is greatly mistaken. The opinion our author had of him was sufficiently shown, by his joining him in the undertaking of the *Odyssey*: in which Mr. Broome having ingaged without any previous agreement, discharged his part so much to Mr. Pope's satisfaction, that he gratified him with the full sum of Five hundred pounds, and a present of all those books for which his own interest could procure him Subscribers, to the value of One hundred more. The author only seems to lament, that he was employ'd in Translation at all.

IMITATIONS.

VERSE 317. This, this is he, foretold by ancient rhymes;
To Augustus, &c.] Virg. Aen. 6.

Hic vir, hic es! tibi quem premitti sapius audis,
Augustus Cesar, divum genus; aurea condet
Sacra qui rursus Latio, regnata per arva
Saturno quondam! —————

Saturnian here relates to the age of Lead, mention'd book I, ver. 26.

VERSE 329. Proceed great days.] Virg. Ecl. 4.
————— Incipiunt magni procedere menses.

Book III. The DUNCIAD. 151

- She comes ! the Cloud-compelling Pow'r, behold !
With Night Primæval, and with Chaos old.
Lo ! the great Anarch's ancient reign restor'd,
340 Light dies before her uncreating word :
As one by one, at dread Medæa's strain,
The sick'ning Stars fade off the a'thereal plain ;
As Argus' eyes, by Hermes wand opprest,
Clos'd one by one to everlasting rest ;
345 Thus at her felt approach, aad secret might,
Art after Art goes out, and all is Night.
See sculking Truth in her old cavern lye,
Secur'd by mountains of heap'd casuistry :

REMARKS.

VERSE 337. *She comes ! the Cloud-compelling pow'r, behold ! &c.]* Here the Muse, like Jove's Eagle, after a sudden stoop at ignoble game, soareth again to the skies. As Prophecy hath ever been one of the chief provinces of Poesy, our poet here foretells from what we feel, what we are to fear ; and in the style of other Prophets, hath used the future tense for the preterit : since what he says shall be, is already to be seen, in the writings of some even of our most adored authors, in Divinity, Philosophy, Physicks, Metaphysics, &c. (who are too good indeed to be named in such Company.) Do not gentle reader, rest too secure in thy contempt of the Instruments for such a revolution in learning, or despise such weak agents as have been described in our poem, but remember what the Dutch stories somewhere relate, that a great part of their Provinces was once overflow'd, by a small opening made in one of their dykes by a fingle Water-Rat.

However, that such is not seriously the judgment of our Poet, but that he conceiveth better hopes from the diligence of our Schools, from the regularity of our Universities, the discernment of our Great men, the encouragement of our Patrons, and the genius of our Writers in all kinds, (notwithstanding some few exceptions in each) may plainly be seen from his conclusion ; where by causing all this Vision to pass thro' the Ivory Gate, he expressly in the language of poesy declares all such imaginations to be wild, ungrounded, and fictitious.

SCRIBERUS.

VERSE 347. *Truth in her old cavern lye.]* Alludes to the saying of Democritus, that Truth lay at the bottom of a deep well.

IMITATION.

VERSE 343. *As Argus eyes by Hermes wand opprest.]*

Ovid. Met. I.

*Et quamvis sopor est oculorum parte receptus.
Parte tamen vigilat — Videl Cyllenus omnes.
Sicenbusse oculos, &c. ibid.*

N 4

152 The DUNCIAD. Book III.

Philosophy, that touch'd the Heavens before,
350 Shrinks to her hidden cause, and is no more :
See Physic beg the Stagyrite's defence !
See Metaphysic call for aid on Sence !
See Mystery to Mathematicks fly !
In vain ! they gaze, turn giddy, rave, and die.
355 Thy hand great Dulness ! lets the curtain fall,
And universal Darkness covers all.

Enough ! enough ! the raptur'd Monarch cries ;
And thro' the Ivory Gate the Vision flies.

IMITATIONS.

VERSE 358. [And thro' the Ivory Gate the Vision flies.]

Virg. Aen. 6.

Sunt gemina somni porta, quorum altera fertur
Cornua, qua veris facilis datur exitus umbris ;
Altero, candoni perfida nicens elephante,
Sed falsa ad eas summa infamia macte.

D I N I S.



M. SCRIBLERUS Lectori.

THE Errors of this Edition we thought (gentle reader) to have trusted to thy candor and benignity, to correct with thy pen, as accidental Faults escaped the press: But seeing that certain Censors do give to such the name of *Corruptions of the Text* and *false Readings*, charge them on the Editor, and judge that correcting the same is to be called *Restoring*, an Achievement that brings Honour to the Critic; we have in like manner taken it upon ourselves.

Book i. Verse 8. *E'er Pallas iss'd from the Thund'rers head.* *E'er* is the contraction of *ever*, but that is by no means the sense in this place: Correct it, without the least scruple, *E're*, the contraction of *or-ere*, an old English word for before. What Ignorance of our mother tongue!

Verse 6. *Still Dunce [] second reigns like Dunce the first.* Read infallibly, *still Dunce the second* — Want of knowledge in the very Measure!

Verse 23, 24. — *the' her power retires,*

Grieve not at ought our sister realms acquire.

Read — *our sister realm acquires.* Want of Ear even in Rhime!

Verse 38. — *Lintot's rubrie's post.* Read *rubric post*. I am aware there is such a Substantive as *Rubric*, *The Rubric*; but here (I can assure the Editor) it is an Adjective.

Verse 189. Remarks. *C'est le mem quem Marc Tulle.* Correct it boldly, *le memme que Marc Tulle.* Ignorance in the French!

Ibid. Verse 167. **Εὐρεὶς συπίξε, correct the Accents thus;*
**Εὐρέσι—αρθρίτων, Cor. αρθρωτῶν* Want of understanding in Greek!

Book i. verse 258. Rem. Tenderness for a bad writer, read *the bad writers*. Plur. False English: No Relative!

Book iii. verse 167. Remarks for *Nasus Amore, pio Pueri*. Read *Nsus*, a proper Name, Unskilfulness in *Latin*!

Verse 208. Imit. *Uc, alegon.* Monstrous Division! away with that Comma!

Book ii. verse 369. Leave out these words — When he came into the Administration. For these Gentlemen never write against any man in power. This betrays great want of knowledge in Authors!

After so shameful ignorance in *Greek, Latin, French, English, Quaintity, Accent, Rhyme, Grammar*, we cannot wonder at such Errors as the following. Book i. verse 101. Rem. for 254, read 258. and for 300, read 281. — Book ii. verse 75, for *Hear r. Hear*, Verse 118. Rem. col. 2. for *Libel*, read *fily book*, it deserves not the name of a Libel. Verse 258, for *Courts of Chancery r. Offices*, for *these Courts*, r. *thea Courts*, and for *them* r. *it*. Verse 319. for *sacred r. secret*. Book iii. verse 46. Imit. for *bedaram r. hoderam*. Verse 56. for *run forward, r. rush forward*. We must also observe the careless manner of spelling sometimes *Satyr*, sometimes *Satire*, in the Notes, probably from the different Orthography of the various Annotators; however no excuse for the Editor, who ought constantly to have spelled it *Satire*.

In our Prolegomena likewise, pag. 12. line 6. where it is said, certain Verses were never made publick till by *Curl their own Bookseller*; Correct and strengthen the passage thus, *never made publick till in their own Journals, and by Curl their own Bookseller, &c.* But this, gentle reader, be so candid as to believe the Error only of the Printer,

Vale & fratre.

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A P P E N D I X.

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PR E F A C E of the Publisher, prefixed to the five imperfect Editions of the *Dunciad*, printed at Dublin and London.

A List of Books, Papers, &c. in which our Author was abused: with the Names of the (hitherto conceal'd) Writers.

WILLIAM CAXTON his Proeme to *Aeneidos*.

VIRGIL RESTORED: Or a Specimen of the Errors in all the Editions of the *Aeneid*, by M. SCRIBERUS.

A Continuation of the GUARDIAN (N^o 40) on Pastoral Poetry.

A Parallel of the Characters of Mr. DRYDEN and Mr. POPE, as drawn by certain of their Cotemporary Authors.

A List of all our Author's Genuine Works hitherto published.

I N D E X of Memorable things in this Book.

A P P E N D I X.

I.

P R E F A C E

Prefix'd to the Five Imperfect

Editions of the DUNCIAD,

*Printed at Dublin and London,
in Octavo & Duodecimo.*

(a) The PUBLISHER to the READER.

IT will be found a true observation, tho' somewhat surprising, that when any scandal is vented against a man of the highest distinction and character, either in the State or in Literature, the publick in general afford it a most quiet reception; and the larger part accept

(a) [The Publisher] Who he was is uncertain; but Edward Ward tells us in his Preface to *Dwyer*, that "most Judges are of opinion this *Preface*

accept it as favourably as if it were some kindness done to themselves : Whereas if a known scoundrel or block-head chance but to be touch'd upon, a whole legion is up in arms, and it becomes the common cause of all Scribblers, Booksellers, and Printers whatsoever.

Not to search too deeply into the *Reason* hereof, I will only observe as a *Fatt*, that every week for these two Months past, the town has been persecuted with (b) Pamphlets, Advertisements, Letters, and weekly Essays, not only against the Wit and Writings, but against the Character and Person of Mr. Pope. And that of all those men who have received pleasure from his Writings (which by modest computation may be about a (c) hundred thousand in these Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, not to mention *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, the *Orcades*, those in the *New World*, and *Foreigners* who have translated him into their languages) of all this number, not a man hath stood up to say one word in his defence.

The only exception is the (d) Author of the following Poem, who doubtless had either a better insight into the grounds of this clamour, or a better opinion of Mr. Pope's Integrity, join'd with a greater personal love for him, than any other of his numerous friends and admirers.

Further, that he was in his peculiar intimacy, appears from the knowledge he manifests of the most *private* Authors of all the *anonymous* pieces against him, and from

"Preface is not of English Extraction but *Hibernian*, &c." He means Dr. Swift, who whether Publisher or not, may be said in a sort to be Author of the Poem : For when He, together with Mr. Pope, (for reasons specify'd in their Preface to the *Miscellanies*) determined to own the most trifling pieces in which they had any hand, and to destroy all that remain'd in their power, the first sketch of this poem was snatch'd from the fire by Dr. Swift, who persuad'd his friend to proceed in it, and to him it was therefore inscribed.

(b) *Pamphlets, Advertisements, &c.*] See the List of these anonymous papers, with their dates and authors thereunto annexed. N^o 2.

(c) *About a hundred thousand.*] It is surprizing with what stupidity this Preface, which is almost a continued Irony, was taken by these Authors. This passage among others they understood to be serious.

(d) *The Author of the following Poem, &c.*] A very plain Irony, speaking of Mr. Pope himself.

his

his having in this Poem attacked (e) no man living, who had not before printed or published some scandal against this particular Gentleman.

How I became possest of it, is of no concern to the Reader; but it would have been a wrong to him, had I detain'd this publication: since those Names which are its chief ornaments, die off daily so fast, as must render it too soon unintelligible. If it provoke the Author to give us a more perfect edition, I have my end.

Who he is, I cannot say, and (which is great pity,) there is certainly (f) nothing in his style and manner of writing, which can distinguish, or discover him. For if it bears any resemblance to that of Mr. P. 'tis not improbable but it might be done on purpose, with a view to have it pass for his. But by the frequency of his allusions to *Virgil*, and a *labor'd* (not to say *affected*) *softness* in imitation of him, I should think him more an admirer of the *Roman Poet* than of the *Grecian*, and in that not of the same taste with his Friend.

I have been well inform'd, that this work was the labour of full (g) six years of his life; and that he retired

(e) The Publishes in these words went a little too far: but it is certain whatever Names the Reader finds that are unknown to him, are of such: and the exception is only of two or three, whose dulness or scurility all mankind agree to have justly entitled them to a place in the Dunciad.

(f) There is certainly nothing in his Style, &c. This Irony had small effect in concealing the Author. The Dunciad, imperfect as it was, had not been publish'd two days, but the whole Town gave it to Mr. Pope.

(g) *The Labour of full six years, &c.* This also was honestly and seriously believ'd, by divers of the Gentlemen of the Dunciad: *J. Rivington, Pref. to Satirey*, "We are told it was the labour of six years, " with the utmost assiduity and application: It is no great compliment to the Author's sense, to have employed so large a part of his Life, &c." So also *Ward, Pref. to Duncy*. "The Dunciad as the Publisher very wisely confesses, cost the Author six years retirement from all the pleasures of life, to but half-finish his abusive undertaking— tho' it is somewhat difficult to conceive, from either its Bulk or Beauty, that it cou'd be so long in hatching, &c. But the length of time and closeness of application were mentioned to prepossess the reader with a good opinion of it."

Nevertheless the Prefacer to Mr. *Carl's Key* (a great Critick) was of a different sentiment, and thought it might be written in six days.

It is to be hoped they will as well understand, and write as gravely upon what *Scriblerus* hath said of this Poem,

himself entirely from all the avocations and pleasures of the world, to attend diligently to its correction and perfection; and six years more he intended to bestow upon it, as it should seem by this verse of *Statius*, which was cited at the head of his manuscript.

Ob mibi bissenos multum vigilata per annos,
(b) *Duncia!*

Hence also we learn the true Title of the Poem; which with the same certainty as we call that of Homer the *Iliad*, of Virgil the *Aeneid*, of Camoens the *Lusiad*, of Voltaire the *Henriad* (i), we may pronounce could have been, and can be no other, than

The DUNCIAD.

It is styled *Heroic*, as being *doubly* so; not only with respect to its nature, which according to the best Rules of the Ancients and strictest ideas of the moderns, is critically such; but also with regard to the Heroical disposition and high courage of the Writer, who dar'd to stir up such a formidable, irritable, and implacable race of mortals.

The time and date of the Action is evidently in the last reign, when the office of City Poet expir'd upon the death of *Ekanab Settle*, and he has fix'd it to the Mayoralty of Sir Geo. Thorold. But there may arise some obscurity in Chronology from the Names in the Poem, by the inevitable removal of some Authors, and insertion of others, in their Niches. For whoever will consider the Unity of the whole design, will be sensible, that the Poem was not made for these Authors, but these Authors for the Poem: And I should judge they were clapp'd in as they rose, fresh and fresh, and chang'd from day to day,

(b) The same learned Prefacer took this word to be really in *Statius*: "By a quibble on the word *Duncia*, the Dunciad is formed," pag. 3. Mr. Ward also follows him in the same opinion.

(i) *The Henriad.*] The French Poem of Monsieur Voltaire, entitled *Le Henriade*, had been publish'd at Londen the year before.

in like manner as when the old boughs wither, we thrust new ones into a chimney

I would not have the reader too much troubled or anxious, if he cannot decypher them; since when he shall have found them out, he will probably know no more of the Persons than before.

Yet we judg'd it better to preserve them as they are, than to change them for *fictitious names*, by which the Satyr would only be multiplied, and applied to many instead of one. Had the Hero, for instance, been called *Codrus*, how many would have affirm'd him to be Mr. W— Mr. D— Sir R— B—, &c. but now, all that unjust scandal is saved, by calling him *Theobald*, which by good luck happens to be the name of a real person

I am indeed aware, that this name may to some appear too *mean*, for the Hero of an Epic Poem: But it is hoped, they will alter that opinion, when they find, that an Author no less eminent than *la Bruyere* has thought him worthy a place in his Characters.

Voudriez vous, THEOBALDE, que je crusse que vous etes baïsse? que vous n'etes plus Poete, ni bel esprit? que vous etes presentement aussi mauvais juge de tout genre d'Ouvrage, que mechanc Auteur? Votre air libre & presump-tueux me rassure, & me persuade tout le contraire, &c. Characteres, Vol. I. de la Societe & de la Conversation, p. 176. Edit. Amst, 1720.



II.

A

L I S T

O F

Books, PAPERS, and VERSES,

IN WHICH

*Our AUTHOR was abused, printed
before the Publication of the Dun-
ciad: With the true Names of
the Authors.*

RELECTIONS Critical and Satirical on a late Rhapsody called an Essay on Criticism. By Mr. Dennis. Printed for B. Linton. price 6 d.

A New Rehearsal, or Bays the Younger, containing an Examen of Mr. Rowe's Plays, and a word or two upon Mr. Pope's Rape of the Lock. Anon. [Charles. Gildon.] Printed for G. Roberts, 1714. price 1 s.

Homerides, or a Letter to Mr. Pope, occasion'd by his intended Translation of Homer. By Sir Iliad Doggett. [F. Burnet and G. Duckes Esquires.] Printed for W. Wilkins, 1715. price 6 d.

Elop.

APPENDIX. 165

Æsop at the Bear-garden. A Vision in imitation of the Temple of Fame. By Mr. Preston. Sold by John Morpheus, 1715. price 6 d.

The Catholic Poet, or Protestant Barnabys sorrowful Lamentation, a Ballad about Homer's Iliad [by Mrs. Centlivre and others] 1715. price 1 d.

An Epilogue to a Puppet-show at Bath, concerning the said Iliad, by George Duckett Esq; Printed by E. Curr.

A compleat Key to the What-d'y-e-call-it, Anon. [Mr. It—] Printed for J. Roberts, 1715.

A true character of Mr. Pope and his Writings, in a Letter to a Friend, Anon. [Messieurs Gildon and Dennis.] Printed for S. Popping, 1716. price 3 d.

The Confederates, a Farce. By Joseph Gay [J. D. Breval.] Printed for R. Burleigh, 1717. price 1 s.

Remarks upon Mr. Pope's Translation of Homer, with two Letters concerning the Windsor Forrest and the Temple of Fame, by Mr. Dennis. Printed for E. Curr, 1717. price 1 s. 6 d.

Satires on the Translators of Homer, Mr. P. and Mr. T. Anon. [Bez. Morris.] 1717. price 6 d.

The Triumvirate, or a Letter from Palæmon to Celia at Bath. Anon. [Leonard Welford.] price 1 s. 1718. Folio.

The Battle of Poets, a Heroic Poem. [By Tho. Cooke.] Printed for J. Roberts. Folio. 1725.

Memoirs of Lilliput, Anon. [Mrs. Elizabeth Heywood.] 8°, printed 1727.

An Essay on Criticism, in Prose, by the Author of the Critical History of England [J. Oldmixon] 8° 1728.

Gulliveriana, and Alexandriana. With an ample Preface and Critique on Swift and Pope's Miscellanies [By Jonathan Smedley.] printed for J. Roberts 8° 1728. Advertised before the publication of the Dunciad in the Daily Journal, April 13, 1728.

Characters of the Times, or an Account of the Writings, Characters, &c. of several Gentlemen libell'd by S— and P— in a late Miscellany, 8° 1728. [C— and W—d.]

Remarks on Mr. Pope's Rape of the Lock, in Letters to a Friend. [By Mr. Dennis.] Written in 1714, tho' not printed till 1728. 8°.

Verfes,

*Verses, Letters, Essays, or Advertisements in
the publick Prints.*

British Journal, Nov. 25, 1727. A Letter on *Swift* and *Pope's* Miscellanies. [Writ by *Concanen*.]

Daily Journal, March 18, 1728. A Letter by *Philo-mauri*. [*James Moore Smyth*.]

Id. March 29. A Letter about *Tberstes* and accusing the Author of Disaffection to the Government. [*J. Moore Smyth*.]

Mift's Weekly Journal, March 30. An Essay on the Arts of a Poet's sinking in reputation, Or a supplement to the Art of sinking in Poetry [supposed by Mr. *Theobald*.]

Daily Journal, April 3. A Letter under the name of *Philo-ditto* [by *J. Moore Smyth*.]

Flying-Post, April 4. A Letter against *Gulliver* and Mr. P. [*Mr. Oldmixon*.]

Daily Journal, April 5. An Auction of Goods at *Twyck-enham*, [by *J. Moore Smyth*.]

Flying-Post, April 6. A Fragment of a Treatise upon *Swift* and *Pope*, [by *Mr. Oldmixon*.]

The Senator, April 9. On the same, [by *Edw. Roome*.]

Daily Journal, April 8. Advertisement, [by *J. Moore Smyth*.]

Daily Journal, April 9. Letter and Verses against Dr. *Swift*, [by ** Esq;]

Flying-Post, April 13. Verses against the same, and against Mr. P—'s *Homer*, [by *J. Oldmixon*.]

Daily Journal, April 16. Verses on Mr. P. [by ** Esq;]

Id. April 23. Letter about Translation of the character of *Tberstes* in *Homer*, [*J. D—, &c.*]

Mift's Weekly Journal, April 27. A Letter of *Lewis Theobald*.

Daily Journal, May 11. A Letter against Mr. P. at large, Anon. [*John Dennis*.]

All these were afterwards reprinted in a Pamphlet entitled, A collection of all the Verses, Essays, Letters and Advertisements occasion'd by *Pope* and *Swift's* Miscellanies. Prefaced by *Concanen*, Anonymous. 8°. Printed for

for *A. Moore*, 1728. price 1*s.* Others of an elder date, having lain as waste paper many years, were upon the publication of the Dunciad brought out, and their Authors betrayed by the mercenary Booksellers (in hope of some possibility of vending a few) by advertising them in this manner — *The Confederates*, a Farce, by Capt. *Breal*, (for which he is put into the Dunciad.) An Epilogue to *Powel's Puppetshow*, by Col. *Ducket*, (for which he is put into the Dunciad) Essays, &c. by Sir *Rich. Blackmore*. N. B. It is for a passage in pag. — of this book that *Sir Richard was put into the Dunciad*.) And so of others.

After the D U N C I A D, 1728.

AN Essay on the Dunciad, 8°. printed for *J. Roberts*. [In this book, pag. 9. it was formally declared, "That the complaint of the aforesaid Pieces, Libels, and Advertisements, was forged and untrue, that all mouths had been silent except in Mr. Pope's praise, and nothing against him publish'd, but, by Mr. THEOBALD. price 6*d.*

Sawney, in blank Verse, occasion'd by the Dunciad, with a Critique on that Poem. [By *J. Ralph*, a person never mention'd in it at first, but inserted after this.] printed for *J. Roberts*. 8°. price 1*s.*

A compleat Key to the Dunciad, by *E. Cull*, 12°. price 6*d.*

A second and third Edition of the same, with Additions. 12°.

The Popiad, by *E. Cull*, extracted from *J. Dennis*, *Sir R. Blackmore*, &c. price 6*d.*

The Female Dunciad, collected by the same Mr. *Cull*, 12°. price 6*d.* With the Metamorphosis of *P* — into a stinging Nettle, [by Mr. *Foxton*.] 12°.

The Metamorphosis of *Scriblerus* into *Snarlerus*, [by *J. Smedley*.] printed for *A. Moore*. Folio. price 6*d.*

The Dunciad dissected, or Farmer *P.* and his Son, by *Cull*, 12°.

An

An Essay on the Taste and Writings of the present times, said to be writ by a Gentleman of C. C. C. Oxon. printed for *y. Roberts*, 8°.

The Arts of Logic and Rhetorick, partly taken from *Bouhours*, with new Reflections, &c. [by *John Oldmixon*.] 8°.

A Supplement to the Profund, Anon. [By *Matthew Concanen*.] 8°.

Mift's Weekly Journal, June 8. A long Letter sign'd *W. A.* [Dennis, Theobald, and others.]

Daily Journal, June 11. A Letter sign'd *Philoscriberus*, on the name of *Pope*. — Letter to Mr. Theobald in Verse, sign'd *B. M.* against Mr. P — Many other little Epigrams about this time in the same papers, [by *James Moore* and others.]

Mift's Journal, June 22. A Letter by *Lewis Theobald*.

Flying-post, August 8. Letter on *Pope* and *Swift*.

Daily Journal, August 8. Letter charging the Author of the *Dunciad* with Treason.

Dungen, A plain Satyr on a pompous Satyrist. [By *Edw. Ward*, with a little of *James Moore*.]

Labes, [a Paper of Verses written by *Leonard Welford*.] *Gulliveriana Secunda*, Being a collection of many of the Labels in the News papers, like the former Volume under the same title, by *Smedley*. Advertised in the Craftsman, Nov. 9, 1728. with this remarkable promise, that "any thing which any body should send as Mr. Pope's or Dr. Swift's, shon'd be inserted and published as Theirs."



III.

A

C O P Y
 o f
CAXTON'S PREFACE
 to his
TRANSLATION
 o f
VIRGIL.

AFTER dyuerse Werkes, made tranflated and
 achieued, hauyng noo werke in hande I sittynge
 in my studye where as laye many dyuerse paun-
 fllettes and bookys. happened that to my hande cam a
 lytlyl booke in frenshe. which late was tranflated oute
 of latyn by some noble clerke of fraunce whiche booke
 is named *Eneydos* (made in latyn by that noble poete &
 grete clerke *Virgyle*) whiche booke I sawe over and redde
 therein. Howe after the generall deſtruccyon of the
 grete

P

grete Troye, *Eneas* departed berynge his olde fader ~~an-~~
ebises upon his sholdres, his lytyl son *yolas* on his hande.
 his wyfe wthy moche other people followynge, and how
 he shippes and departed wthy alle thyftrye of his ad-
 ventures that he had *er be cam to the atchievement of his*
conquest of ytaye as all alonge shall be shewed in this
 present booke. In whiche booke I had grete playfyr.
 by cause of the fayr and honest termes & wordes in frenshe
 Whyche I never sawe to fare lyke. ne aone so playfaunt
 ne so wel ordred. whiche booke as me semed sholde be
 moche requysyte to noble men to see as wel for the elo-
 quence as the histories. How wel that many hondred
 yerys passed was the sayd booke of *Eneydos* wthy other
 workes made and lerned dayly in seolis specyally in *ytalye*
 and other places, whiche historye the sayd *Vrygyle* made
 in metre, And whan I had aduyised me in this sayd
 booke. *I delybered and concluded* to translate it in to eng-
 lylshe. And forthwyth toke a penne and ynke and wrote
 a leef or tweyne, whyche I ouersawe agayn to corecte it,
 And whan I sawe the fayr & straunge termes therein, I
 doubted that it sholde not please some gentylmen whiche
 late blamed me sayeng that in my translacyons I had ouer
 curyous termes whiche coude not be vnderstande of
 comyn peple, and desired me to vse olde and homely
 termes in my translacyons. and fayn wolde I satysfyre
 every man, and so to doo toke an olde boke and redde
 therein, and certaynly the englyshe was so rude and
 brood that I coude not wele vnderstande it. And also
 my lorde *Abbot of Westmynster* ded do shewe to me late
 certayn euydences wrytan in olde englyshe for to reduce
 it in to our englyshe now vsid, And certaynly it was
 wrytan in suche wyse that it was more lyke to dutche
 than englyshe I coude not reduce ne bryngre it to be vnder-
 stonden, And certaynly our langage now vsed varyeth
 ferre from that whiche was vsed and spoken whan I was
 borne, For we englyshe men, ben borne vnder the do-
 mynacyon of the mone. whiche is never stedfaste, but
 euer waucrynge, wexyng one season, and waneth &
 dyscreaseth another season, And that comyn englyshe
 that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from another. In so
 moche

moche that in my dayes happened that certayn mar-
chants were in a ship in Tamyle for to haue sayled ouer
the see into Zelande, and for lacke of wynde thei tary-
ed atte forlond. and wente to lande for to refreshe them.
And one of theym named Sheffelde a mercer cam in to an
hows and axed for mets. and specyally he axyd after
eggys, And the goode wyf anwerde. that she coude
speke no frenshe. And the merchant was angry. for he
also coude speke no frenshe. but wolde haue hadde egges,
and she vnderstode hym not, And thenne at laste another
sayd that he wolde haue eyren, then the good wyf sayd
that she vnderstod hym wel, Loo what sholde a man i[n]
thyse dayes now wryte. egges or eyren, certaynly it is
harde to playse every man, by cause of dyuersite &
change of langage. For in these dayes every man that
is in ony reputacyon in his contre. wyll vster his comy-
nycacyon and maters in suche maners & termes, that
fewe men shall vnderstonde theym, And some honest and
grete clerkes haue ben wyth me and desired me to wryte
the mooste curyous termes that I coude fynde, And thus
bytwene playn rude, & curyous I stande abashed. but in
my Judgemente, the comyn termes that be dayli vsed
ben lyghter to be vnderstonde than the olde and ancyent
englishe, And for as moche as this present booke is not
for a rude vplondyng man to laboure therein, ne rede
it, but onely for a clerke & a noble gentylman that
seleth and vnderstondeth in faytes of armes in loue & in
noble chyualrye, Therefore in a meane betwene bothe I
haue reduced & translated this sayd booke in to our
englishe not ouer rude ne curyous but in suche termes
as shall be vnderstanten by goddyns grace accordynge to
my copye. And yf ony man wyll enter mete in redyng
of hit and fyndeth suche termes that he can not vnder-
stante late hym goo rede and lerne *Virgyll*, or the pystles
of *Osyde*, and ther he shall see and vnderstonde lyghtly
all, Yf he haue a good redar & enformer, For this
booke is not for euery rude and vnconnynge man to see,
but to clerkys & very gentylmen that understande gen-
tynes and science. Thenne I praye alle theym that
shall rede in this lytyl treatys to holde me for excused

for the translatynge of hit. For I knowleche my selfe ignorant of connyng to enpryse on me so hie and noble a werke, But I praye Mayster *John Skelton* late created poete laureate in the vnyuersite of *Oxenforde* to ouersee and correcte this sayd booke. And t' addresse and expowne where as shall be founde faulte to theym that shall requyre it. For hym I knowe for suffycyent to expowne and englyshe every dyffyculte that is therein, For he hath late translated the epystlys of *Tulle*, and the boke of *Dyodorus Syculus*. and diuerse others werkes out of latyn in to englyshe not in rude and olde langage. but in *polysched and ornate termes* crafely, as he that hath redde *Vyrngle*, *Omyde*, *Tulle*, and all the other noble poetes and oratours, to me unknown: And also he hath redde the ix muses and vnderstante theyr musicalle scyences. and to whom of theym eche scyence is appropred. I suppose he hath dronken of *Elycons* well. Then I praye hym & suche other to correcte adde or mynyshe where as he or they shall fynde faulte, For I haue but folowed my copye in frenshe as nyghe as me is possyble, And yf sony worde be sayd therein well, I am glad. and yf oþerwyse I submytte my sayd boke to theyr correctyon, Which boke I presente vnto the hye born my tocomynge naturall & souerayn lord *Arthur* by the grace of God Prynce of *Walys*, Duke of *Cornewayth*. & Erle of *Chester* first bygotten Son and heyer vnto our most dradde naturall & souerayn lorde & most crystea kynge, *Henry* the viij. by the grace of God kynge of *Englonde* and of *Fraunce* & lord of *Irelonde*, byseeching his noble grace to receyve it in thanke of me his mooste humble subget & seruant, And I shall praye vnto almyghty God for his prosperous encreasyng in vertue, wysdom, and humanyte that he may be egal wyth the most renomed of alle his noble progenytors. And so to lyue in this present lyf, that after this transitorye lyfe he and we alle may come to everlastynge lyf in heuen, *Amen*:

At.

At the end of the book.

Here fynyssheth the boke of *Eneydos*, compyed by
Vyrgyl, whiche hath be translated out of *latyne* in to *frenſe*,
and out of *frenſe* reduced in to *Englyſſe* by me *Wyllm.*
Caxton, the xxij daye of *guyn*. the yere of our lorde.
M. *iiij C lxxxix*. The fythe yere of the Regne of kyng
Henry the seventh.



Virgilius

Virgilius Restauratus:
 S E U
MARTINI SCRIBLERI
Summi Critici CASTIGATIONUM in
ÆNEIDEM SPECIMEN:

ÆNEIDEM totam, Amice Lector, innumerabilibus pœne mendis scaturlentem, ad pristinum sensum revocabimus. In singulis fere versibus spuriæ occurunt lectiones, in omnibus quos unquam vidi codicibus aut vulgaris aut ineditis, ad opprobrium usque Criticorum, in hunc diem existentes. Interea adverte oculos, & his paucis fruere. At si quæ sint in hisce castigationibus de quibus non satis liquet, syllabarum quantitates, ~~τροπεσσαμενα~~ nostra Libro ipsi præfigenda, ut consulas, moneo.

I. SPECIMEN LIBRI PRIMI,
 VERS. I. (a)

Arma Virumque cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris Italianam, *fato profugus*, Lavinaque venit Litora: multum ille & terris *jactans* & alto, Vi superum -----

(a) Arma Virumque cano, Trojæ qui primus ab *Aris*.
 Italianam, *fatu profugus*, *Lavinaque venit*
 Litora: multum ille & terris *venans*, & alto,
 Vi superum -----

II. VERS. 52. (b)

— Et quisquis *Numen Junonis adoret* —

III. VERS. 86. (c)

— *Venti velut agmine facto*
Qua data porta ruunt —

IV. VERS. 117. (d)

Fidumque vehebat Orentem.

V. VERS. 149. (e)

Excutitur, pronusque magister
Volvitur in caput —

VI. VERS. 122. (f)

Apparent rati nantes in gurgite vasto
Arma virum —

Ab *aris*, nempe Hercasi Jovis, vide lib. 2. vers. 512, 550. —
Flatu, ventorum *Moli*, ut sequitur — *Lavina* certe littora cum *Aeneas* aderat, *Lavina* non nisi postea ab ipso nominata, Lib. 12. vers. 193 — *Tatras*, terris non convenit.

(b) — Et quisquis *Nomen Junonis adoret*? —
 Longe melius, quam ut antea, *Numen*.
 Et Procul dubio sic Virgilium.

(c) — *Venti velut aggere fratto*.
Qua data porta ruunt —
 Sic corrige, meo periculo.

(d) *Fortemque vehebat Orentem*:
 Non fidum, quia Epitheton *Achates notissimum*.
 Orenti nunquam datur.

(e) — *Excutitur: pronusque magister*
Volvitur in caput —

Aio Virgilium aliter non scripsisse, quod plane confirmatur ex frequentibus — *Af illum ter fluctus ibidem Terquet* —

(f) *Armi hominum*: Ridicule antea *Arma virum* quis ex fera consta, quomodo possunt *natas*?

VII. VERS. 151. (g)

Atque rotis summas leviter perlabitur undas.

VIII. VERS. 154. (b)

Jamque faces & saxa volant, furor armam ministrat.

IX. VERS. 170. (i)

*Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum,
Intus aquas dulces, vivoque sedilia saxe.*

X. VERS. 188. (k)

----- *Tres litore cervos
Prospicit errantes : hos tota armens sequuntur
A tergo -----*

XI. VERS. 748.

*Arcturum pluviasque Hyades, geminosque Triones ;
Error gravissimus. Corrigi, — septemque Triones.*

(g) *Atque rotis spumas leviter perlabitur undas. Summas, & leviter perlaberis, pleonasmus est : Mirifice alter lectio Neptuni agilitatem & celeritatem exprimit ; simili modo Noster de Camilla, Mn. II. — intata segetis per summa volares, &c. hyperbolice.*

(h) *Jamque faces & saxa volant, fugiuntque Ministri : Uti solent, instanti periculo. — Faces, sacibus longe prastant, quid enim nisi facies jaclarent vulgus sordidum ?*

(i) *Fronte sub adversa populi prandentibus antrum.
Sic malum, longe potius quam scopulis pendentibus : Nugae ! Nonne vi des verius sequenti dulces aquas ad porandum & sedilia ad discubitum dari ? in quorum usum ? prandentium.*

(k) — *Tres litore cervos
Aspicit errantes : hos agmina tota sequuntur
A tergo — Cervi, lectio vulgata, ablurditas notissima : hanc animalia in Africa non inveniri, quis nescit ? At motus & ambulandi ritus Corvorum, quis non agnoverit hoc loco ? Litore, locus ubi errant Corvi, uti noster alibi,*

Ex sola secum fissa spaciatur arena.

*Omen praelarissimum, immo et agminibus Militum frequenter obser-
vatum, ut patet ex Historicis.*

XII. VERS. 631. (1)

Quare agite O juvenes, rectis succedito nostris.

L I B E R . S E C U N D U S
VERS. I. (a)

Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant,
Inde toro *Pater* *Eneas* sic orsus ab alto :

VERS. 3. (b)

Infandum Regina jubes renovare dolorem,

VERS. 4. (c)

Trojanas ut opes, & lamentabile regnum:

(1) Quare agite O Juvenes, rectis succedito nostris.

Letus potius dicebat Dido, polita magis oratione, & quæ unica vox
et Torum & Mensem exprimebat: Hanc lectionem probe confirmat
appellatio O Juvenes! Duplicem hunc sensum alibi etiam Maro le-
pide innuit,

En. 4. vers. 19. Huic uni forsitan potui succumbere culpa:

Anna! fatebor enim —

Corrige, *Huic uni* (*Viro* scilicet) potui succumbere, Culpas
Anna? fatebor enim, &c. Vox *succumbere* quam eleganter ambigunt

L I B . II. VERS. I. 87.

(a) *Concubuere* omnes, intenteque ora tenebant; Iude toro *satus*,
Eneas sic orsus ab alto.

Concubuere, quia toro *Eneam* vidimus accubentem: quin & altera
ratio, scilicet *Conticuere* & *ora tenebant*, tautologice dictum. In Ma-
nuscripto perquam rarissimo in Patris Musaeo, legitur *ore gemebant*,
sed magis ingeniose quam vere. *Satus* *Eneas*, quippe qui jam-jam a
grandio surrexit: *Pater* nihil ad rem attinet.

(b) *Infandum* regina jubes renovare dolorem. Sic haud dubito veteri
simis codicibus scriptum fuisse: hoc satis constat ex perantiqua illa
Britannorum Cantilena vocata *Cherry Chace*, cuius autor hunc locum
fibi auctor in haec verba,

The Child may rue that is unborn.

(c) Trojanas ut *Oves* & lamentabile regnum *Dixerint* — Mallem
oves pluquam *opes*, quoniam in antiquissimis illis temporibus oves &
armenta divitiae regum fuere. Vel fortasse *Ovis Paridis* innuit, quae
super Idam nuperrime pascebant, & jam in vindictam pro *Helene* ragiti.
Menelao, Ajax aliisque ducibus, meritoq; occisas.

VERS. 5. (d)

*Eruerint Danai, Quæque ipse miserrima videt
Et quorum pars magna fui.*

VERS. 7. (e)

----- *Quis talia fando
Temperet a lacrymis?*

VERS. 9. (f)

*Et jam nox bumida caelo
Præcipitat, suadentque cadentia sydera somnos.
Sed si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostras, (g).
Et breviter Trojæ supremum audire laborem,
Quanquam animus meminisse horret, luctuque re-
Incipiam. [fugit, (h)]*

(d) —— *Quæque ipse miserrimus sum,*
Et quorum pars magna fui ——

Omnia tam audita quam visa recta distinctione enarrare hic Menes proficitur: Multa quorum nox ea fatalis sola conscientia fuit, Vir probus & pius tanquam visa referre non potuit.

(e) —— *Quis talia fendo,*
Temperet in Lachrymis? — Major enim doloris indicatio, absque modo lachrymare, quam solummodo a lachrymis non tempocare?

(f) *Et jam nox bumida caelo
Præcipitat, suadentque latentia sydera somnos.
Leæcio, bumida, vespertinum rorem solum innuere videtur: magis mirabitur Lumen, quæ latentia postquam præcipitantur, Aurora-adventum annunciant.*

(g) *Sed si tantus amor curas cognoscere possit,*
Et breviter Trojæ, superumque audire labores.
*Cura Noctis (scilicet Noctis Excidii Trojanæ) magis compendiose (vel ut dixit ipse breviter) totam belli catastrophen denotat, quam diffusa illa & indeterminata lectio, casus nostras. Tis audire gratum esse Didoni, pater ex libro quarto, ubi dicitur, *Miscopus iterum degens audire labores. Expositis: Tis enim pro se usurpatur. Trojæ, superumque labores, recte, quia non tantum homines sed & Dii se his laboribus immiscerunt. Vide Men. 2. vers. 610, &c.**

(h) *Quamquam animus meminisse horret, luctusque resurgit. Resurgit multo proprius dolorem, remisscentem notat, quam ut hactenus, refugit.*

VERS. 13, (i)

*Fracti bello, fatisque repulsi,
Ductores Danaum, tot jam labentibus annis,
Instar montis Equum, divina Palladis arte,
Edificant---- &c.*

(i) *Fracti bello, fatisque repulsi.
Fracti &c. Repulsi, Antithesis per pulchra !
Fracti frigide & vulgariter.*

*Equum jam Trojanum, (ut vulgus loquitur) adeamus ; quem
Equam Graecam vocabis Lector, minime pecces : Solas enim femelle
utero gestiunt. Uterumque armato militis complent —— Uteroque
recuso Insonuere cava —— Atque utero sonissimum quater arma deder. ——
Inclusos utero Danaos, &c. Vox fusa non convenit maribus. ——
Scandit fatalis machina muros, Foeta armis —— Palladem Virginem,
Equo mari fabricando invigilare decuisse quis putat ? Incredibile
prosulta ! Quamobrem existimo veram Equa lectionem passim restitu-
endam, nisi ubi forte metri cauilla, Equum potius quem Bynam, Ga-
sus pro Sexu, dixit Maro. Vale ! dum haec paucula corriges, majus
opus moveo.*



V.

A

CONTINUATION
OF THE
GUARDIAN:
ON THE
SUBJECT OF PASTORALS.

*Compulerantque greges Corydon & Thyrsis in unum.
Ex illo Corydon, Corydon est tempore nobis.*

Monday, April 27, 1713.

I Designed to have troubled the Reader with no further Discourses of *Pastorals*, but being informed that I am taxed of Partiality in not mentioning an Author whose Eclogues are published in the same Volume with Mr. Philips's; I shall employ this Paper in Observations upon him, written in the *free Spirit of Criticism*, and without apprehension of offending that Gentleman, whose character it is that he takes the greatest care of his Works before

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before they are published, and has the least concern for them afterwards.

2. I have laid it down as the first rule of Pastoral, that its Idea should be taken from the manners of the *Golden Age*, and the Moral form'd upon the representation of *Innocence*; 'tis therefore plain that any Deviations from that design degrade a Poem from being true Pastoral. In this view it will appear that *Virgil* can only have two of his Eclogues allowed to be such: His first and ninth must be rejected, because they describe the ravages of Armies, and oppressions of the Innocent; *Corydon's* criminal Passion for *Alexis* throws out the second; the calumny and railing in the third are not proper to that state of Concord; the eighth represents unlawful ways of procuring Love by Inchantments, and introduces a Shepherd whom an inviting Precipice tempts to Self-Murder. As to the fourth, sixth, and tenth, they are given up by (a) *Heinsius*, *Salmasius*, *Rapin*, and the Criticks in general. They likewise observe that eleven of all the *Idyllia* of *Theocritus* are to be admitted as Pastorals; and even out of that number the greater part will be excluded for one or other of the Reasons abovementioned. So that when I remark'd in a former paper, that *Virgil's* Eclogues taken all together are rather select Poems than Pastorals; I might have said the same thing with no less truth of *Theocritus*. The reason of this I take to be yet unobserved by the Criticks, viz. *They never meant them all for Pastorals.*

Now it is plain *Philips* hath done this, and in that Particular excelled both *Theocritus* and *Virgil*.

3. A Simplicity is the distinguishing Characteristick of Pastoral, *Virgil* hath been thought guilty of too courtly a Stile; his Language is perfectly pure, and he often forgets he is among Peasants. I have frequently wonder'd, that since he was so conversant in the writings of *Ennius*, he had not imitated the Rusticity of the *Doric*, as well by the help of the old obsolete Roman Language, as *Philips* hath by the antiquated English: For example, might he

(a) See *Rapin de Camb. Past. Pers.* 3:

not have said *Quoi* instead of *Cui*; *quojum* for *cujum*; *volt* for *vult*, &c. as well as our Modern hath *Welladay* for *Alas*, *whilome* for *of old*, *make mock* for *deride*, and *witless Younglings* for *simple Lambs*, &c. by which means he had attained as much of the Air of *Theocritus*, as *Philips* hath of *Spencer*?

4. Mr. *Pope* hath fallen into the same error with *Virgil*. His Clowns do not converse in all the Simplicity proper to the Country: His names are borrow'd from *Theocritus* and *Virgil*, which are improper to the Scene of his Pastorals. He introduces *Daphnis*, *Alexis* and *Tbyrsis* on British Plains, as *Virgil* had done before him on the *Mantuan*: Whereas *Philips*, who hath the strictest regard to Propriety, makes choice of names peculiar to the Country, and more agreeable to a Reader of Delicacy; such as *Hobbinol*, *Lobbin*, *Cuddy*, and *Colin Clout*.

5. So easie as pastoral Writing may seem, (in the Simplicity we have described it) yet it requires great Reading, both of the *Ancients* and *Moderns*, to be a master of it. *Philips* hath given us manifest proofs of his Knowledge of Books: It must be confessed his competitor hath imitated some single thoughts of the *Ancients* well enough, (if we consider he had not the happiness of an University Education) but he hath dispersed them, here and there without that order and method which Mr. *Philips* observes, whose whole third Pastoral is an instance how well he hath studied the fifth of *Virgil*, and how judiciously reduced *Virgil's* thoughts to the standard of Pastoral; as his contention of *Colin Clout* and the *Nightingale* shows with what exactness he hath imitated every line in *Strada*.

6. When I remarked it as a principal fault, to introduce *Fruits* and *Flowers* of a Foreign growth, in descriptions where the Scene lies in our own Country, I did not design that observation should extend also to *Animals*, or the *sensitive Life*; for *Philips* hath with great judgment described *Wolves* in *England* in his first Pastoral. Nor would I have a Poet slavishly confine himself (as Mr. *Pope* hath done) to one particular season of the Year, one certain time of the day, and one unbroken Scene in each Eclogue. 'Tis plain *Spencer* neglected this Pedantry, who in his *Pastoral*

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Pastoral of November mentions the mournful song of the Nightingale:

Sad Philomel her song in Tears doth steep.

And Mr. Philips, by a poetical Creation, hath raised up finer beds of Flowers than the most industrious Gardiner; his Roses, Endives, Lillies, Kingcups and Daffadils blow all in the same season.

7. But the better to discover the merits of our two contemporary Pastoral Writers, I shall endeavour to draw a Parallel of them, by setting several of their particular thoughts in the same light, whereby it will be obvious how much Philips hath the advantage. With what Simplicity he introduces two Shepherds singing alternately?

Hobb. *Come, Rosalind, O come, for without thee
What Pleasure can the Country have for me:
Come, Rosalind, O come; my brinded Kine,
My snowy Sheep, my Farm, and all, is thine.*

Lanq. *Come, Rosalind, O come; bere shady Bowers
Here are cool Fountains, and bere springing Flow'rs.
Come, Rosalind; Here ever let us stay,
And sweetly wast, our live long time away.*

Our Pastoral Writer, in expressing the same thought, deviates into downright Poetry.

Streph. *In Spring the Fields, in Autumn Hills I love,
At Morn the Plains, at Noon the shady Grove,
But Delia always; forc'd from Delia's sight,
Nor Plains at Morn, nor Groves at Noon delight.*

Daph. *Sylvia's like Autumn ripe, yet mild as May,
More bright than Noon, yet fresh as early Day;
Ev'n Spring displeases, when she shines not here,
But blest with her, 'tis Spring throughout the Year.*

In

In the first of these Authors, two Shepherds thus interestingly describe the Behaviour of their Mistresses.

Hobb. *As Marian bath'd, by chance I passed by,
She blus'd, and at me cast a side-long Eye :
Then swift beneath the crystal Wave she try'd
Her beauteous Form, but all in vain, to bide.*

Lanq. *As I to cool me bath'd one sultry day,
Fond Lydia lurking in the Sedges lay.
The wanton laugh'd, and seem'd in haste to fly;
Yet often stopp'd, and often turn'd her Eye.*

The other Modern (who it must be confessed hath a knack of verifying) hath it as follows.

Streph. *Me gentle Delia beckons from the Plain,
Then, bid in shades, eludes her eager Swain ;
But feigns a Laugh, to see me search around,
And by that Laugh the willing Fair is found.*

Daph. *The sprightly Sylvia trips along the Green,
She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen ;
While a kind glance at her Pursuer flies,
How much at variance are her Feet and Eyes !*

There is nothing the Writers of this kind of Poetry are fonder of, than descriptions of Pastoral Presents. Philips says thus of a Sheep-hook.

*Of season'd Elm ; where studs of Brass appear,
To speak the Giver's name, the month and year.
The hook of polish'd Steel, the handle turn'd,
And richly by the Graver's skill adorn'd.*

The

The other of a Bowl embossed with Figures.

— where wanton Ivy twines,
 And swelling Clusters bend the curling Vines ;
 Four Figures rising from the work appear,
 The various Seasons of the rolling year ;
 And What is that which binds the radiant Sky,
 Where twelve bright Signs in beauteous order lie.

The simplicity of the Swain in this place, who forgets the name of the *Zodiack*, is no ill imitation of *Virgil*; but how much more plainly and unaffectedly would *Philips* have dressed this Thought in his *Doric*?

*And what that bight, which girds the Welkin bear,
 Where twelve gay Signs in meet array are seen.*

If the Reader would indulge his curiosity any farther in the comparison of Particulars, he may read the first Pastoral of *Philips* with the second of his Contemporary, and the fourth and sixth of the former with the fourth and first of the latter; where several parallel places will occur to every one.

Having now shown some parts, in which these two Writers may be compared, it is a justice I owe to Mr. *Philips*, to discover those in which *no man can compare with him*. First; That *beautiful Rusticity*, of which I shall only produce two Instances, out of a hundred not yet quoted.

*O woful day ! O day of Woe, quoth he,
 And woful I, who live the day to see !*

The simplicity of Diction, the melancholly flowing of the Numbers, the solemnity of the Sound, and the easiness of the Words, in this *Dirge*, (to make use of our Author's Expression) are extreamly elegant.

In another of his Pastorals, a Shepherd utters a *Dirge*, not much inferior to the former, in the following lines..

*Ab me the while ! ab me ! the luckless days,
Ab luckless Lad ! the rather might I say ;
Ab silly I ! more silly than my Sheep,
Which on the flowry Plains I once did keep.*

How he still charms the ear with these *artful Repetitions* of the Epithets ; and how *significant* is the last verse ! I defy the most common Reader to repeat them, without feeling some motions of compassion.

In the next place I shall rank his *Proverbs*, in which I formerly observed he excels : For example,

*A rolling Stone is ever bare of Moss ;
And to their cost, green years old Proverbs cross.
— He that late lies down, as late will rise,
And Sluggard-like, till noon-day snoozing lies.
Against Ill-Luck all cunning Fore-sight fails ;
Whether we sleep or wake, it nought availes.
— Nor fear, from upright Sentence, wrong.*

Lastly, his *elegant Dialect*, which alone might prove him the eldest born of *Spencer*, and our only true *Arca-dian*. I should think it proper for the several writers of *Pastoral*, to confine themselves to their several *Counties*. *Spencer* seems to have been of this opinion : for he hath laid the scene of one of his *Pastorals* in *Wales*, where with all the Simplicity natural to that part of our Island, one Shepherd bids the other *good morrow* in an unusual and elegant manner.

*Diggon Davy, I bid bur God-day :
Or, Diggon bur it, or I mis-say...*

Diggon

Diggon answers,

*Hur was hur, while it was day-light ;
But now hur is a most wretched wight, &c.*

But the most beautiful example of this kind that I ever met with, is in a very valuable Piece, which I chanced to find among some old Manuscripts, entitled, *A Pastoral Ballad*: which I think, for its nature and simplicity, may (notwithstanding the modesty of the Title) be allowed a perfect Pastoral : It is composed in the *Somersetshire* Dialect, and the names such as are proper to the Country People. It may be observed, as a further beauty of this Pastoral, the words *Nymph*, *Dryad*, *Noaid*, *Fawn*, *Cupid*, or *Satyr*, are not once mentioned through the whole. I shall make no Apology for inserting some few lines of this excellent Piece. Cicily breaks thus into the subject, as she is going a Milking :

Cicily. Rager go wetch tha (b) Kee, or else tha Zun
Will quitt be go, be wore c' have half a don.

Roger. Thou shouldest not axe ma tweece, but I've a bo.
To dreaue our Bull to buil tha Parson's Kee.

It is to be observed, that this whole Dialogue is formed upon the *Passion of Jealousie*; and his mentioning the Parson's Kine naturally revives the Jealousie of the Shepherdess Cicily, which she expresses as follows :

Cicily. Ab Rager, Rager, chez was zore avraide
When in yond Field you kiss'd tha Parson's Maids.
Is this tha Love that once to me you zed,
When from tha Wake thou brought'st me Gingerbread?

Roger. Cicily thou charg'st me valse,—I'll zwear to thee,
Tha Parson's Maid is still a Maid for me.

(b) That is the Kine or Cow.

In which Answer of his are express'd at once that *Spirit of Religion*, and that *Innocence of the Golden Age*, so necessary to be observed by all Writers of Pastoral.

At the conclusion of this piece, the Author reconciles the Lovers, and ends the Eclogue the most *simply* in the world.

*So Rager parted vor to vetch tha Kee,
And vor ber Bucket in event Cicily.*

I am loath to show my fondness for Antiquity so far as to prefer this ancient British Author to our present English Writers of Pastoral; but I cannot avoid making this obvious Remark, that *Philips* hath hit into the *same Road* with this old *West Country Bard* of ours.

After all that hath been said, I hope none can think it any Injustice to Mr. *Pope*, that I forbore to mention him as a pastoral Writer; since upon the whole, he is of the same class with *Moschus* and *Bion*, whom we have excluded that rank; and of whose Eclogues, as well as some of *Virgil's*, it may be said, that (according to the description we have given of this sort of Poetry) they are by no means *Pastorals*, but *something better*.



VI.

A

P A R A L L E L
 O F THE
 C H A R A C T E R S
 O F
 Mr. Dryden and Mr. Pope,

As drawn by certain of their Cotemporaries...

Mr. D R Y D E N.

His POLITICKS, RELIGION, MORALS.

Mr. Dryden is a mere Renegado from *Monarchy, Poetry, and good Sense.* (a) A true Republican Son of a monarchical Church. (b) A Republican Atheist. (c) Dryden was from the beginning an *αλλεσροβάλλθ*, and I doubt not will continue so to the last. (d)

(a) Milbourne in Dryden's *Virgil*, 8^o. 1698. p. 6. (b) pag. 38. (c) *ibid.* pag. 82. (d) *Ibid.* 8^o.

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VI.

A

P A R A L L E L
O F THE
C H A R A C T E R S.

O F

Mr. Dryden and Mr. Pope,

Mr. P O P E.

His POLITICKS, RELIGION, MORALS.

MR. Pope is an open and mortal Enemy to his Country, and the Commonwealth of Learning. (a) Some call him a Popish Whig, which is directly inconsistent. (b) Pope as a Papist must be a Tory and High-flyer. (c) He is both a Whig and a Tory. (d) He hath made it his custom to cackle to more than one Party in their own Sentiments. (e).

(a) Dennis, Remarks on the Rape of the Lock, pref. p. 12. (b) Dennis dissected. (c) Preface to Gulliveriana. (d) Dennis, and Gild. Character of Mr. P. (e) Threlkeld, Letter in Miss's Journal, June 22, 1728.

In the Poem call'd *Absalom and Achitophel* are notoriously traduced, The KING, the QUEEN, the LORDS and GENTLEMEN, not only their Honourable Persons exposed, but the WHOLE NATION and its REPRESENTATIVES notoriously libell'd; It is *Scandalum Magnum*, yea of MAJESTY itself. (e)

He looks upon God's Gospel as a foolish Fable, like the Pope, to whom he is a pitiful Purveyor. (f) His very Christianity may be questioned. (g) He ought to expect more Severity than other men, as he is most unmerciful in his own Reflections on others. (h) With as good right as his Holiness, he sets up for Poetical Infallibility. (i)

Mr. DRYDEN only a Verfifyer.

His whole Libel is all bad matter, beautify'd (which is all that can be said of it) with good metre. (k) Mr. Dryden's Genius did not appear in any thing more than his *Verfification*, and whether he is to be ennobled for that only, is a question? (l)

Mr. DRYDEN'S VIRGIL.

Tonson calls it *Dryden's Virgil*, to show that this is not that *Virgil* so admired in the Augustean age, but a *Virgil* of another stamp, a silly, impudent, nonsensical Writer. (m) None but a *Bavius*, a *Maccius*, or a *Bathyllus* carp'd at *Virgil*, and none but such unthinking Vermin admire his Translator. (n) It is true, soft and easy lines might become *Ovid's Epistles* or *Art of Love*—But *Virgil* who is all great and majestic, &c. requires strength of lines, weight of words, and closeness of expressions, not an ambling Muse running on a Carpet-ground, and shod as lightly as a Newmarket racer.—He has numberless faults in

(e) *Whip and Key*, 1^o. printed for R. Janeway 1682. Preface. (f) *ibid.*
(g) *Milbourn*, p. 9. (h) *ibid.* p. 175. (i) pag. 39. (k) *Whip and Key*, pref. (l) *Oldmixon*, *Essay on Criticism*, p. 96. (m) *Milbourn*, pag. 2.
(n) Pag. 35.

his.

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In his *Miscellanies*, the Persons abused are, The KING, the QUEEN, His late MAJESTY, both Houses of PARLIAMENT, the Privy-Council, the Bench of Bishops, the Establish'd CHURCH, the present MINISTRY, &c. To make sense of some passages, they must be constrû'd into ROYAL SCANDAL. (f)

He is a Popish Rhymester, bred up with a Contempt of the Sacred Writings. (g) His Religion allows him to destroy Hereticks, not only with his pen, but with fire and sword; and such were all those unhappy Wits whom he sacrificed to his accursed Popish Principles. (h) It deserved Vengeance to suggest, that Mr. Pope had less Infallibility than his Namesake at Rome. (i)

Mr. POPE only a Versifyer.

The smooth numbers of the Dunciad are all that recommend it, nor has it any other merit. (k) It must be own'd that he hath got a notable Knack of rhymeing, and writing smooth verse. (l)

Mr. POPE's HOMER.

The Homer which Lintot prints, does not talk like Homer, but like Pope; and he who translated him one wou'd swear had a Hill in Tipperary for his Parnassus, and a puddle in some Bog for his Hippocrene. (m) He has no Admirers among those that can distinguish, discern, and judge. (n)

He hath a knack at smooth verse, but without either Genius or good Sense, or any tolerable knowledge of English. The qualities which distinguish Homer are the beauties of his Diction and the harmony of his Versification — But this little Author who is so much in vogue, has nei-

(f) List, at the end of a Collection of Verses, Letters, Advertisements, &c. Printed for A. Moore, 1728. and the Preface to it, pag. 6
(g) Dennis's Remarks on Homer, p. 27. (h) Preface to Gulliveriana, pg. 41. (i) Dedication to the Collection of Verses, Letters, pag. 9.

(k) Miss's Journal, of June 8, 1728. (l) Character of Mr. P. and Dennis on Homer. (m) Dennis's Remarks on Pope's Homer, pag. 12. (n) Ibidem
R. ther

his English, in sense, in his Author's meaning, and in propriety, of Expression. (o)

Mr. DRYDEN understood no Greek or Latin.

Mr. Dryden was once, I have heard, at Westminster School: Dr. Busby wou'd have whipt him for so childish a Paraphrase. (p) The meanest Pedant in England wou'd whip a Lubber of twelve for construing so absurdly. (q) The Translator is mad, every line betrays his Stupidity. (r) The faults are innumerable, and convince me that Mr. Dryden did not, or would not understand his Author. (s) This shows how fit Mr. D. may be to translate Homer! A mistake in a single letter might fall on the Printer well enough, but Εἰχως for Ἰχως must be the error of the Author: Nor had he art enough to correct it at the Press. (t) Mr. Dryden writes for the Court Ladies—He writes for the Ladies, and not for use. (u)

The Translator puts in a little Burlesque now and then into Virgil, for a Ragout to his cheated Subscribers. (w)

Mr. DRYDEN trick'd his Subscribers.

I wonder that any man who cou'd not but be conscious of his own unfitness for it, shou'd go to amuse the learned world with such an Undertaking! A man ought to value his Reputation more than Money; and not to hope that those who can read for themselves, will be Imposed upon, merely by a partially and unseasonably-celebrated Name. (x) Poetis quidlibet audendi shall be Mr. Dryden's Motto, tho' it should extend to Picking of Pockets. (y)

(e) Pag. 22, and 192. (p.) Milbourn, pag. 72. (q) Pag. 203. (r) Pag. 28. (f) Pag. 206. (t) Pag. 19. (u) Pag. 124, 190. (m) Pag. 67. (x) Milbourn, p. 192. (y) Ibid. p. 125.

Names

ther Sense in his Thoughtss, nor English in his Expressions. (o)

Mr. POPE understood no Greek.

He hath undertaken to translate *Homer* from the *Greek*, of which he knows not one word, into English, of which he understands as little. (p) I wonder how this Gentleman wou'd look should it be discover'd, that he has not translated ten verses together in any book of *Homer* with justice to the Poet, and yet he dares reproach his fellow-writers with not understanding *Greek*. (q) He has stuck so little to his Original, as to have his knowledge in *Greek* called in question. (r) I should be glad to know which it is of all *Homer's* Excellencies, which has so delighted the *Ladies*, and the Gentlemen who judge like *Ladies*? (s)

But he has a notable talent at *Burlesque*; his genius slides so naturally into it, that he hath burlesqu'd *Homer* without designing it. (t)

Mr. POPE trick'd his Subscribers.

'Tis indeed somewhat bold, and almost prodigious, for a single man to undertake such a work! But 'tis too late to dissuade by demonstrating the madness of your Project: The Subscribers expectations have been rais'd, in proportion to what their Pockets have been drain'd of. (u) Pope has been concern'd in Jobbs, and hired out his Name to Booksellers. (x)

(o) Character of Mr. P. pag. 17. and Remarks on *Homer*, p. 91.
 (p) Dennis's Remarks on *Homer*, p. 12. (q) Daily Journal of April 23, 1728. (r) Supplement to the Profund. Pref. (s) Olmixon, Essay on Criticism, p. 66. (t) Dennis's Remarks, p. 28. (u) Burnes, Homerides p. I. &c. (x) British Journal, Nov. 25. 1727.

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Names

Names bestow'd on Mr. DRYDEN.

An APE.] A crafty *Ape* drest up in a gaudy Gown—Whips put into an *Ape's* paw, to play pranks with—None but *Apis* and *Papis* Brats will heed him. *Whip and Key, Pref.*

An ASS.] A Camel will take upon him no more bur-den than is sufficient for his strength, but there is another Beast that crouches under all : Mr. Dryden, &c. *Mith. p. 105.*

A FROG.] Poet *Squab* indued with Peet Maro's Spirit ! an ugly, crackling kind of *Vermine*, which would swell so the bulk of an Oxe. pag. 11.

A COWARD.] A *Clinias* or a *Dameetas*, or a man of Mr. Dryden's own Courage. p. 176.

A KNAVE.] Mr. Dryden has heard of *Paul, the Knaue of Jesus Christ*: And if I mistake not, I've read somewhere of *John Dryden, Servant to his Majesty*. p. 57.

A FOOL.] Had he not been such a self-conceited Fool—*Whip and Key, pref.* Some great Poets are positive Blockheads, *Milbourn*, p. 34.

A THING.] So little a Thing as Mr. Dryden. *Ibid. p. 35.*

Mr. POPE

Names bestow'd on Mr. *P O P E*.

An *A p e.*] Let us take the initial letter of his christian name, and the initial and final letters of his surname, viz. A. P. E. and they give you the same Idea of an *Ape*, as his face, &c. *Dennis*, Daily Journal, May 11, 1728.

An *Ass.*] It is my duty to pull off the Lions skin from this little *Ass.* *Dennis's Rem. on Homer*, pref.

A *F r o g.*] A *squab* short Gentleman—a little creature that like the *Frog* in the Fable, swells and is angry that it is nor allow'd to be as big as an *Oxe*. *Dennis's Remarks on the Rape of the Lock*, pref. p. 9.

A *C o w a r d.*] A lurking, way-laying *Coward*. *Char. of Mr. P.* pag. 3.

A *K n a v e.*] He is one whom God and nature have mark'd for want of common *lonesy*. *Ibid.*

A *F o o l.*] Great *Fools* will be christen'd by the names of great Poets, and *Pope* will be called *Homer*. *Dennis's Rem. on Homer*. p. 37.

A *T h i n g.*] A little, abject, *Thing*. *Ibid.* p. 8.

VII.

A

L I S T
 OF ALL OUR
 A U T H O R's
 GENUINE WO RKS.

THE Works of Mr. ALEXANDER POPE, in quartto and folio. Printed for Jacob Tonson and Bernard Lintot, in the year 1717. This Edition contains whatsoever is his, except these few following, which have been written since that time.

INSCRIPTION to Dr. Parnell's Poems; To the Right Honourable ROBERT Earl of OXFORD and Earl MORTIMER.

VERSES on Mr. ADDISON's Treatise of Medals, first printed after his death in Mr. Tickel's Edition of his Works.

EPITAPHS: On the Honourable Simon Harcourt: on the Honourable Robert Digby: on Mrs. Corbett; and another intended for Mr. Rowe.

The

The WHOLE ILIAD of HOMER, with the PREFACE, and the NOTES, (except the Extracts from Eu-stathius in the four last volumes, made by Mr. Broome; and the Essay on the Life and Writings of Homer, which tho' collected by our Author, was put together by Dr. Parnell.)

TWELVE BOOKS of the ODYSSEY, with some parts of other Books; and the Dissertation by way of Postscript at the end.

The Preface to Mr. Tonson's Edition of SHAKESPEARE.

MISCELLANIES, by Dr. SWIFT and our Author, &c. Printed for B. Motte.

And some Spectators and Guardians.



R. 4.

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A D D E N D A.

M. SCRIBLERUS Lectori..

O NCE more, gentle reader I appeal unto thee, from the shameful ignorance of the Editor, by whom Our own Specimen of *Virg D* hath been mangled in such miserable manner, that scarce without tears can we behold it. At the very entrance, Instead of ~~αρολεγματα~~, lo! ~~αρολεγματα~~ with an Omega! and in the same line *consulit*, with a circumflex! In the next page thou findest *leviter perlabere*, which his ignorance took to be the infinitive mood of *perlabor*, but ought to be *perlabi*. — *Alter lectio*, for *altera*, a false Concord! — *quamque facces*, for *Iam facces* — for so certainly the Author of the Emendation made it. — And again, *ad discubitum*, for *ad discumbendum*! — In pag. 102. Not. *c. plusquam*, for *potius quam*, ibid. Not. g. *casus nostras*, for *nostros*. So it is in the Text, so in the Note. See you not, that the Editor thought *casus*, being of the fourth declension, was of the feminine gender, like *manus*? — Lastly, in pag. 103. Not. i. *utero gestant*, for *gerunt* or *gestant*; Alas! *Gestio* signifies quite another thing. Wipe away all these monsters, Reader, with thy quill.





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