

amongst the Patriarchs, as found in the Bible ^b, I shall turn myself immediately, and without further preamble, to a few cursory observations respecting the Greeks, Romans, Britons, and those other nations, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, with whom the people of this nation are more closely connected.

The Greeks probably derived something of their skill from the East, (from the Lydians principally, whose cooks are much celebrated, ^c) and something from Egypt. A few hints concerning Cookery may be collected from Homer, Aristophanes, Aristotle, &c. but afterwards they possessed many authors on the subject, as may be seen in Athenæus ^d. And as Diætics were esteemed a branch of the study of medicine, as also they were afterwards ^e, so many of those authors were Physicians; and *the Cook* was undoubtedly a character of high reputation at Athens ^f.

^b Genesis xviii. xxvii. Though their best repasts, from the politeness of the times, were called by the simple names of *Bread*, or a *Morsel of bread*, yet they were not unacquainted with modes of dressing flesh, boiling, roasting, baking; nor with sauce, or seasoning, as salt and oil, and perhaps some aromatic herbs. Calmet v. Meats and Eating. and qu. of honey and cream. *ibid*.

^c Athenæus, lib. xii. cap. 3.

^d Athenæus, lib. xii. cap. 3. et Casaubon. See also Lister ad Apicium, præf. p. ix. Jungerm. ad Jul. Pollucem, lib. vi. c. 10.

^e See below. 'Tamen uterque [Torinus et Humelbergius] hæc scripta [i. e. Apicii] ad medicinam vendicarunt.' Lister, præf. p. iv. viii. ix.

^f Athenæus, p. 519. 660.