

As to the Romans; they would of course borrow much of their culinary arts from the Greeks, though the Cook with them, we are told, was one of the lowest of their slaves^g. In the latter times, however, they had many authors on the subject as well as the Greeks, and the practitioners were men of some science^h, but, unhappily for us, their compositions are all lost except that which goes under the name of *Apicius*; concerning which work and its author, the prevailing opinion now seems to be, that it was written about the time of *Heliogabalus*ⁱ, by one *Celius*, (whether *Aurelianus* is not so certain) and that *Apicius* only the title of it^k. However, the compilation, though not in any great repute, has been several times published by learned men.

The Aborigines of Britain, to come nearer home, could have no great expertness in Cookery, as they had no oil, and we hear nothing of their butter. They used only sheep and oxen, eating neither hares, though so greatly esteemed at Rome, nor hens, nor fese, from a notion of superstition. Nor did they eat
1. There was little corn in the interior part of the

Priv. Life of the Romans, p. 171. Lister's Præf. p. iii. but Ter. An. i. 1. Casaub. ad Jul. Capitolin. cap. 5.

Casaub. ad Capitolin. l. c.

Lister's Præf. p. ii. vi. xii.

Fabric. Bibl. Lat. tom. II. p. 794. Hence Dr. Bentley ad ii. serm. 8. 29. styles it *Pseudapicius*. Vide Listerum, p. iv.