

















J.C. SCHNEBBELIE.



View from Pinn.

*The Albany.*

J.W. Warren Sculp.

Published as the Act directs by J. Drutford Holborn Hill. Jan. 1, 1808.





93/2085

D  
C  
H  
380

THE  
HOUSEKEEPER'S INSTRUCTOR;  
OR, UNIVERSAL  
*FAMILY COOK,*

BEING A FULL AND CLEAR  
Display of the Art of Cookery in all its Branches.

CONTAINING

Proper Directions for dressing all Kinds  
of Butcher's Meat, Poultry, Game,  
Fish, &c.  
The Method of preparing all the Va-  
rieties of Soups, Hashes, and Made  
Dishes.

The whole Art of Confectionery, Pick-  
ling, Preserving, &c.  
The making and keeping in Perfection  
British Wines; and  
Proper Rules for Brewing Malt Liquor  
for large or small Families.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

*The Complete Art of Carving,*

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS,

*Explaining by proper References, the Manner in which Young Practitioners may  
acquit themselves at Table with Elegance and Ease.*

ALSO,

Bills of Fare for every Month in the  
Year.  
The Manner of decorating a Table,  
displayed by Copper Plates.

Directions for Marketing.  
Observations on Culinary Poisons, and  
The Management of the Kitchen and  
Fruit Garden.

By W. A. HENDERSON,  
*Many Years eminent in the Culinary Profession.*

*The Fifteenth Edition.*

CORRECTED, REVISED, AND CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED,

*By every modern Addition and Variation in the Art,*

By JACOB CHRISTOPHER SCHNEBBELIE,

LATE APPRENTICE TO MESSRS. TUPP AND PERRY,  
*Oxford-Street; afterwards*

PRINCIPAL COOK AT MELUN'S HOTEL, BATH;  
AND NOW OF THE ALBANY, LONDON.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. STRATFORD,  
NO. 112, HOLBORN-HILL.

1809.



ELIZABETH  
DAVID

WARBURG INST



1904658599





## INTRODUCTION.

**I**N the primitive ages of the world, when the preservation of human existence was supported only by the simple and spontaneous productions of Nature, Mankind were totally unacquainted with every mode which has been since discovered and adopted for the gratification of sensual indulgence. As time advanced, the people became more dispersed, and nations were formed in different parts of the known world, so improvement took place as well in the ART OF COOKERY, as in the common transactions of life. Every age contributed by additional invention, to the increase of this material and gratifying enjoyment, till at length those articles, which were simply used in their natural state, became refined, and were rendered, by art, not only pleasing, but deliciously grateful to the palate. The means of acquiring such indulgence, form the subject of this work, which the writer has, for a great number of years, made it his study to obtain, and which, he flatters himself, will be found so accurate, clear, and concise, as to render every person, who follows the directions given, so professed a Cook, as to produce reputation to themselves, by giving the most ample satisfaction to those for whom they provide.

During the last and former centuries, the Art of Cookery was reckoned an essential part of Female Education; it is recorded with honour of some of our Ladies in the highest degrees of life, "That they were excellent Housewives, and as capable of descending to the kitchen with propriety, as of acting in their exalted station with dignity." At this day, the manor of Addington, in Surrey, is held by the tenure of dressing *a dish of soup*, for the king at his coronation; a tenure of as old date as the time of William the Conqueror; and Stow, in his Survey of London, says, that Henry VIII. granted an estate in Leadenhall Street, to "*Mistris Cornwallies, widdow, and her heires, in reward of FINE PUD-DINGS BY HER MADE, wherewith she had presented him.*"

Considering then, that as every age has contributed, by additional invention to the material and gratifying enjoyment of good living, by means of the ART OF COOKERY, the Pub-  
lisher



lisher, who spared no expence in rendering every Edition of the **HOUSEKEEPER'S INSTRUCTOR** as complete, simple, and copious as possible, through the endeavours of **MR. HENDERSON**, has now at considerably increased cost availed himself of the abilities of

**MR. J. C. SCHNEBBELIE,**

A name sufficiently known in London, Bath, &c. to stamp additional reputation on the work now presented, *with every modern improvement.*

In the execution of this performance, with such additional and important advantages, we shall proceed in regular gradation to describe the method of properly dressing every kind of provision, as *Fish, Flesh, Fowl, &c.* to all of which we shall subjoin the manner of providing their respective Sauces, as also the proper mode of *Carving* each Joint, Bird, or Fish, with neatness and dexterity; so that the Housewife will not only be complete Mistress of *The Whole Art of Cookery*, but may also acquit herself at the table with honour and reputation.

We shall only farther observe, that this very ample collection (which, exclusive of the common course of provisions) will contain every thing yet invented for the gratification of the appetite, is presented to the public as the most complete in its nature ever yet formed, the whole being the produce of time, study, and experience. As such we lay it before our readers, not doubting but our labours will be rewarded by the advantages they will receive from being perfectly acquainted with a complete knowledge of the Culinary Art in all its respective branches.

\* \* \* The receipts for each article are formed on so easy and cheap a plan, as to be within the purchase of all ranks of people.

N. B. A *copious Index* also is added, whereby the reader may, with ease, immediately refer to any article in this valuable collection.



THE  
HOUSEKEEPER'S INSTRUCTOR;

OR,

UNIVERSAL FAMILY COOK,

---

CHAP. I.

SOUPS *and* BROTHS.

AS a proper mode is the first and most judicious step that can be taken in the display of any subject, so shall we commence our Work with a particular description of the manner of making all kinds of Soups and Broths, those articles, in the *Art of Cookery*, being, at most entertainments, whether of a public or private nature, first brought upon the table.

To acquire reputation, and give satisfaction to those for whom any kind of provision is dressed, the first grand consideration of the Cook should be a particular attachment to cleanliness, and this more immediately in the proper care of all vessels wherein such provision is to be dressed. They must be kept properly tinned, and, as soon as possible, after been used, well cleaned, and placed, with their covers on, in some situation adapted for the purpose. Previous to their being again used, examine them very strictly, and be careful that they are totally free from every kind of grease, or any particles of sand, which will be too apt to secret themselves in unobserved cavities of the vessels. To avoid this, rub the palm of your hand all round, with the ends of your fingers in the cavities, and if any sand is left it will stick to the flesh, which will naturally draw it out. After this, wipe it all round with a clean cloth, and you may be pretty well satisfied it is thoroughly cleansed for use. The pains you have taken in this first degree of care will



be amply repaid by the articles you cook, being, if properly managed according to the rules here laid down, brought to table in the highest state of perfection.

As a necessary prelude to the making of Soups and Broth, we shall introduce a few general observations, which we recommend as deserving the particular notice and attention of the cook.

When you make any kind of Soups, more especially portable, vermicelli, or brown gravy Soup, or, indeed, any other that has roots or herbs in it, always observe to lay the meat at the bottom of your pan, with a good lump of butter. Cut the herbs and roots small, lay them over the meat, cover it close, and set it over a slow fire: this will draw all the virtue out of the roots or herbs, turn it to a good gravy, and give the Soup a different flavour from what it would have on putting the water in at first. As soon as you find the gravy is nearly dried up, then fill the saucepan with water, and when it begins to boil skim off the fat, and pursue the directions given for the Soup intended to be made. In making Pease Soup observe, that if they are old you must use soft water; but if green, hard or spring water, as it will greatly contribute to the preservation of their colour. One principal thing to be observed in making all kinds of Soup is, that no one ingredient is more powerful in the taste than another, but that all are as nearly as possible equal, and that the Soup be relished in proportion to the purpose for which it is designed.

#### *Vermicelli Soup.*

**TAKE** a knuckle of veal and a scrag of mutton, from each of which cut the flesh into a small pieces about the size of walnuts, and mix them together, with five or six thin slices of lean ham. Put into the bottom of your pan about four ounces of butter, and then your meat; to which add three or four blades of mace, two or three carrots, two parsnips, two large onions, with a clove stuck on both sides of each, cut in four or five heads of celery washed clean, a bunch of sweet herbs, eight or ten morels, and an anchovy. When your articles are thus prepared and mixed together in the pan, cover it  
very



## SOUPS.

very close, and set it over a slow fire, without any water, till the gravy is drawn out of the meat. When this is done, pour it out into a pot or large bason; then let the meat brown (taking care that it does not burn) and put into the saucepan four quarts of water. Let the whole boil gently till it is wasted to three pints, then strain it, and mix with it the first gravy drawn from the meat. Set it on the fire, and add two ounces of vermicelli, a nice head of celery cut small, chyan pepper and salt to your taste, and let the whole boil about six minutes. Lay a small French roll in the Soup dish, pour the Soup upon it, strew some of the vermicelli on the surface, and then serve it to table.

### *Vermicelli Soup White.*

WASH your vermicelli in boiling water, and leave it to drain on a sieve that it may not lump: boil it with some good gravy soup; and the moment before serving it up, put in a cullis a-la-reine, or the yolks of some eggs beat up with cream or milk. It must not boil after the eggs are in, or else it will curdle.

### *Soup a la Reine.*

TAKE a knuckle of veal, and three or four pounds of lean beef, to which put in six quarts of water, with a little salt. When it boils take off the scum quite clean, then put in six large onions, two carrots, a head or two of celery, a parsnip, one leak, and a little thyme. Let the whole stew together till the meat is quite boiled down, then strain it through a hair sieve, and after it has stood about half an hour, skim it well, and clear it off gently from the settlings into a clean pan. Boil half a pint of cream, and pour it on the crumb of a small loaf till the whole is soaked in. Take half a pound of almonds, blanch and beat them as fine as possible, putting in now and then a little cream to prevent them from oiling. Then take the yolks of six hard eggs beat them with a loaf soaked in the cream, and mix the whole together. Put your broth again into the saucepan, and when hot pour it to your almonds. Strain it through a fine hair sieve, rubbing it with a spoon till  
all



all the virtues and flavour are extracted. Put the whole into the saucepan, adding a little more cream to make it white. Set it over the fire, keep stirring it till it boils, and skim off the froth as it rises. In the mean time soak the tops of two French rolls in melted butter in a stewpan till they are crisp, but not brown; then take them out of the butter, and lay them in a plate before the fire. After remaining there a short time put them at the bottom of the tureen, pouring to them a small quantity of the Soup. When your Soup has been thoroughly skimmed from froth, and is just ready to boil, then take it off, pour it into the tureen, and serve it hot to table.—In making this Soup, particular care must be taken that no fat be on the surface of the broth at the time it is poured upon the almonds, otherwise the whole will be spoiled.

*Soup Cressy.*

CUT a pound of lean ham into small bits, and put at the bottom of a stew pan, with a French roll cut in slices, and laid on the top. Take two dozen heads of celery cut small, six onions, two turnips, one carrot, six cloves, four blades of mace, and two bunches of water cresses. Put them all in a stew-pan, with a pint of good broth. Cover them close, and let them sweat gently for about twenty minutes, after which fill it up with veal broth, and stew it four hours. When this is done, strain it through a fine sieve or cloth, and put it again into the saucepan, seasoning it with salt and a little chyan pepper. As soon as it is simmered up, pour it into the tureen, putting in some French roll toasted hard.

*Transparent Soup.*

CUT off the meat from a leg of veal as clean as you can, after which break the bone in small pieces. Put the meat into a large jug, with the bones at top, and add to it a bunch of sweet herbs, a quarter of an ounce of mace, half a pound of blanched almonds, and pour in four quarts of boiling water. Set it over a slow fire, close covered, and let it stand all night. The next day take it out of the jug, put it into a clean saucepan, and  
let



let it boil slowly till it is reduced to two quarts. During the time it boils, be particularly careful to take off all the scum and fat. Strain it into a large bowl, and when you think the meat is perfectly settled at the bottom, so that no sediment can intermix with the soup, put it into a clean saucepan, and intermix with it three or four ounces of boiled rice, or two ounces of vermicelli, which you like best. When it has boiled about a quarter of an hour, pour it into the tureen, and serve it to table.

*Almond Soup.*

TAKE a quart of almonds, and beat them in a marble mortar, with the yolks of six hard eggs, till they become a fine paste. Mix them by degrees with two quarts of new milk, a quart of cream, and a quarter of a pound of double refined sugar, beat fine, and stir the whole well together. When it is properly mixed, set it over a slow fire, and keep it stirring quick till you find it of a good thickness: then take it off, pour it into your dish, and serve it up. The principal care to be observed in making this soup is to prevent its curdling, which can only be done by keeping it constantly stirring till it boils.

*Soup Santé, or Gravy Soup.*

TAKE a pound and a half of lean ham cut in slices, and put them in the bottom of the stew pan, with about two ounces of butter under them. Over the ham put three ounces of lean beef, and over the beef the same quantity of veal. Put in six onions cut in slices, two carrots, and two turnips sliced, two heads of celery, a bunch of sweet herbs, six cloves, and two blades of mace. Let there be a little water at the bottom, and when you have gently drawn it till it sticks, put in a gallon of boiling water. Let it stew gently for two hours; season with salt and chyan pepper, and strain it clear off. Having ready a carrot cut in thin pieces about two inches in length, a turnip, two heads of leeks, two of celery, two of endive cut across, two cabbage lettuces cut in the same manner, with a little sorrel and chervil. Put



these into a stew-pan, and sweat them over the fire for about fifteen minutes; then put them into your soup. Set the whole over the fire, and let it boil gently about a quarter of an hour; then pour it into your tureen, with the crust of a French roll on the top, and send it to table.

*Soup and Bouille.*

TAKE about five pounds of brisket of beef, roll it up as tight as you can and fasten it with a piece of tape. Put it into a stew-pan, with four pounds of the leg of mutton piece of beef, and about two gallons of water. When it boils, take off the scum quite clean, and put in one large onion, two or three carrots, two turnips, a leek, two heads of celery, six or seven cloves, and some whole pepper. Stew the whole very gently, close covered for six or seven hours. About an hour before dinner strain the soup quite clear from the meat. Have ready boiled carrots cut into small pieces with a carrot cutter, turnips cut in balls, spinach, a little chervil and sorrel, two heads of endive, and one or two of celery cut into pieces. Put these into a tureen, with a French roll dried, after the crum is taken out. Pour the soup to these boiling hot, and add a little salt and chyan pepper. Take the tape from the beef, or bouille, and place it in a dish by itself, with mashed turnips and sliced carrots, each in a separate small dish, and in this manner serve up the whole.

*Ox Cheek Soup.*

BREAK the bones of the cheek, and after having washed it thoroughly clean, put it into a large stew-pan, with about two ounces of butter at the bottom, and lay the fleshy side of the cheek downwards. Add to it about half a pound of lean ham, cut in slices. Put in four heads of celery cut small, three large onions, two carrots, one parsnip sliced, and three blades of mace. Set it over a moderate fire for about a quarter of an hour, when the virtues of the roots will be extracted;



tracted ; after which put to it four quarts of water, and let it simmer gently till it is reduced to two. If you mean to use it as soup only, strain it clear off, and put in the white part of a head of celery cut in small pieces, with a little browning to make it a fine colour. Scald two ounces of vermicelli, and put into the soup, then let it boil for about ten minutes, and pour it into your tureen, with the crust of a French roll, and serve it up. If it is to be used as a stew, take up the cheek as whole as possible, and have ready a boiled turnip and carrot cut in square pieces, a slice of bread toasted, and cut in small dices, put in a little chyan pepper, strain the soup through a hair sieve upon the whole, and carry it to table.

*Maccaroni Soup.*

MIX together three quarts of strong broth with one of gravy. Take half a pound of small pipe maccaroni, and boil it in three quarts of water, with a little butter in it till it is tender, after which strain it through a sieve. Cut it in pieces of about two inches in length, and put it into your soup, and boil it up for about ten minutes. Send it to table in a tureen, with the crust of a French roll toasted.

*Calf's Head Soup.*

WASH the head as clean as possible, which you will the more easily do by strewing a little salt on it to take out the slime. After it is thoroughly cleansed, put it into your stew-pan, with a proper quantity of water, and throw in a bunch of sweet herbs, an onion stuck with cloves, five or six blades of mace, and some pearl barley. When it has stewed till it is tender, put in some stewed celery. Season it with pepper, pour the soup into your dish, place the head in the middle, and serve it to table.

*Pease Soup in the Common Way.*

PUT a quart of split pease into four quarts of water, with some beef bones, or a little lean bacon. Add one head of celery cut small, with three or four turnips.



Let it boil gently till it is reduced to two quarts, and then work it through a fine sieve with a wooden spoon. Mix a little flour and water well together, and boil them in the soup. Add another head of celery, with chyan pepper and salt to your taste. Cut a slice of bread in dice, fry them a light brown, and put them into your dish; after which pour in the soup, and serve it up.

*White Pease Soup.*

TAKE four or five pounds of lean beef, and put it into six quarts of water with a little salt. When it boils skim it clean, and put in two carrots, three whole onions, a little thyme, and two heads of celery. When you have done this, put in three quarts of pease, and boil them with the meat till the latter is quite tender: then strain the soup through a hair sieve, at the same time rubbing the pulp of the pease so as to extract all their virtue. Split three coss lettuces into four quarters each, and cut them about four inches in length, with a little mint shredded small: then put half a pound of butter in a stew-pan that will hold your soup, and put the lettuce and mint into the butter, with a leek sliced very thin. Stew them a quarter of an hour, shaking them about often, and after adding a little of the soup, stew them a quarter of an hour longer: then put in your soup, and as much thick cream as will make it white: keep stirring it till it boils, fry a French roll in butter a little crisp, put it in the bottom of the tureen, pour the soup over, and serve it up.

*Green Pease Soup.*

CUT a knuckle of veal into thin slices, with one pound of lean ham. Lay them at the bottom of a soup-pot with the veal uppermost. Then put in six onions cut in slices, with two or three turnips, two carrots, three heads of celery cut very small, a little thyme, four cloves, and four blades of mace. Put a little water at the bottom, cover the pot close, and draw it gently, taking particular care the meat does not stick to the pot. When it is properly drawn, put in six quarts of boiling water,



water, and let it stew gently four hours, skimming it well during the time. Take two quarts of pease, and stew them in some of the liquor till tender; then strain them off and beat them fine, put the liquor in, and mix them up. Take a tammy, or fine cloth, and rub them through till you have rubbed all the pulp out, and then put your soup in a clean pot, with half a pint of spinach juice, and boil it up for about a quarter of an hour: season with salt and a little pepper. If you think your soup not thick enough, take the crumb of a French roll, and boil it in a little of the soup, beat it in a mortar, and rub it through your tammy, or cloth, then put it into your soup, and boil it up. Pour the soup into the tureen, with half a pint of young pease and mint, stewed in fresh butter; then serve it up.

*Onion Soup.*

TAKE eight or ten large Spanish onions, and boil them in milk and water till they become quite soft, changing your milk and water three times while the onions are boiling. When they are quite soft rub them through a hair sieve. Cut an old cock into pieces, and boil it for gravy, with one blade of mace. Then strain it, and having poured the gravy on the pulp of the onions, boil it gently, with the crumb of a stale penny loaf grated into half a pint of cream, and season it to your taste with salt and chyan pepper. When you serve it up, grate a crust of brown bread round the edge of the dish. It will contribute much to the delicacy of the flavour, if you add a little stewed spinach, or a few heads of asparagus.

*Milk Soup.*

BOIL a pint of milk with a little salt, and if you please sugar; arrange some sliced bread in a dish, pour over part of your milk to soak it, and keep it hot upon your stove, taking care that it does not burn. When you are ready to serve your soup, beat up the yolks of five or six eggs, and add them to the rest of the milk. Stir it over the fire till it thickens, and then take it off for fear it should curdle.

*Milk*



*Milk Soup. Another Way.*

TAKE two quarts of new milk, and put into it two sticks of cinnamon, two bay leaves, a small quantity of basket salt, and a little sugar. While these are heating, blanch half a pound of sweet almonds, and beat them up to a paste in a marble mortar. Mix some milk with them by a little at a time, and while they are heating, grate some lemon-peel with the almonds, and a little of the juice; after which strain it through a coarse sieve; mix all together, and let it boil up. Cut some slices of French bread, and dry them before the fire; soak them a little in the milk, lay them at the bottom of the tureen, pour in the soup, and serve it up.

*Milk Soup, with Onions.*

TAKE a dozen of onions and set them over a stove till they are done without being coloured. Then boil some milk, add to it the onions, and season it with salt alone. Put some button onions to scald, then pass them in butter, and when tender add it to the soup, and serve it up.

*Rice Soup.*

PUT a pound of rice and a little cinnamon into two quarts of water. Cover it close, and let it simmer very gently till the rice is quite tender. Take out the cinnamon, then sweeten it to your palate; grate into it half a nutmeg, and let it stand till it is cold. Then beat up the yolks of three eggs, with half a pint of white wine; mix them well together, and stir them into the rice. Set the whole over a slow fire, and keep stirring it all the time, lest it should curdle. When it is of a good thickness, and boils, take it up, and keep stirring it till you pour it into your dish.

*Rice Soup, or Potage du Ris.*

TAKE a handful of rice, or more, according to the quantity of soup you make; wash it well in warm water, rubbing it in your hands, and let it stand two hours and a half or three hours over a slow fire, with good  
beef



beef and veal gravy: when it is done, season it to your palate, and serve it up.

*Scotch Barley Broth.*

TAKE a leg of beef cut into pieces, and boil it in three gallons of water, with a sliced carrot and a crust of bread. Let it continue boiling till reduced to one half. Then strain it off, and put it again into the pot, with half a pound of barley, four or five heads of celery cut small, a bunch of sweet herbs, a large onion, a little parsley chopped small, and a few marigolds. When this has been boiled an hour put in a large fowl, and let it continue boiling till the broth is quite good. Season it with salt to your taste, take out the onion and sweet-herbs, and send it to table with the fowl in the middle. The fowl may be used or omitted, according to your own discretion, as the broth will be exceeding good without it.

Instead of a leg of beef, some make this broth with a sheep's head, which must be chopped all to pieces.—Others use thick flank of beef, in which case six pounds must be boiled in six quarts of water. Put in the barley with the meat, and boil it very gently for an hour, keeping it clear from scum. Then put in the before-mentioned ingredients, with turnips and carrots clean scraped and pared, and cut into small pieces. Boil all together softly till you find the broth very good, and season it to your palate. Then take it up, pour the broth into your dish or tureen, put the beef in the middle, with carrots and turnips round the dish, and send it hot to table.—This is a very comfortable repast, more particularly in cold and severe weather.

*Soup Lorraine.*

TAKE a pound of almonds, blanch them, and beat them in a fine mortar, with a very little water to keep them from oiling. Then take all the white part of a large roasted fowl, with the yolks of four poached eggs, and pound all together as fine as possible. Take three quarts of strong veal broth, let it be very white, and all  
 5 the



the fat clean skimmed off. Pour it into a stew-pan with the other ingredients, and mix them well together. Boil them gently over a slow fire, and mince the white part of another fowl very fine. Season it with pepper, salt, nutmeg, and a little beaten mace. Put in a bit of butter about the size of an egg, with a spoonful or two of the soup strained, and set it over the fire to be quite hot. Cut two French rolls into thin slices, and set them before the fire to crisp. Then take one of the hollow loaves which are made for oysters, and fill it with the minced fowl: close the roll as neat as possible, and keep it hot. Strain the soup through a very fine sieve into a clean saucepan, and let it stew till it is of the thickness of cream. Put the crisped bread into the dish or tureen, pour the soup over it, place the roll with the minced meat in the middle, and serve it up.

*Soup Maigre.*

PUT half a pound of butter into a deep stew-pan, shake it about, and let it stand till it has done making a noise; then throw in six middle-sized onions, peeled and cut small, and shake them about. Take a bunch of celery, clean washed and picked, cut it into pieces about half an inch in length; a large handful of spinach clean washed and picked, a good lettuce, (if it can be got) cut small, and a bundle of parsley chopped fine. Shake all these well together in the pan for a quarter of an hour, and then strew in a little flour: stir all together in the stew-pan, and put in two quarts of water. Throw in a handful of hard dry crust, with about a quarter of an ounce of ground pepper, and three blades of mace beat fine. Stir all together, and let it boil gently for about half an hour: then take it off, beat up the yolks of two eggs, and stir them in with one spoonful of vinegar. Pour the whole into a soup dish, and send it to table. If the season of the year will admit, a pint of green pease boiled in the soup will be a material addition.



*Giblet Soup.*

TAKE four pounds of gravy-beef, two pounds of scrag of mutton, and two pounds of a scrag of veal. Put these into a saucepan with two gallons of water, and let them stew very gently till the broth begins to have a good taste. Then pour it out, let it stand till it is cold, and skim off all the fat. Take two pair of giblets well scalded and cleaned, put them into the broth, and let them simmer till they are very tender. Take out the giblets, and strain the soup through a cloth. Put a piece of butter rolled in flour into your stew-pan, and make it of a light brown. Have ready, chopped small, some parsley, chives, a little penny-royal, and a small quantity of sweet marjoram. Place the soup over a very slow fire; put in the giblets, fried butter, herbs, a little Madeira wine, some salt, and chyan pepper. Let them simmer till the herbs are tender, and then send the soup to table with the giblets intermixed.

*Hodge Podge.*

TAKE a pound of beef, a pound of veal, and a pound of scrag of mutton. Cut the beef into small pieces, and put the whole into a saucepan, with two quarts of water. Take an ounce of barley, an onion, a small bundle of sweet-herbs, three or four heads of celery washed clean and cut small, a little mace, two or three cloves, and some whole pepper, tied all in a piece of cloth; and throw into the pot with the meat, three turnips pared and cut in two, a large carrot scraped clean and cut in six pieces, and a small lettuce. Cover the pot close, and let it stew very gently for five or six hours; then take out the spice, sweet-herbs, and onion, pour all into a soup dish, season it with salt, and send it to table.

*Coro Hele Soup.*

TAKE four pounds of lean mutton, three of beef, and two of veal; cut them across and put them into a pot, with an old fowl, and four or five slices of lean ham. Let these stew without any liquor over a very  
C
slow



flow fire, but be careful they do not burn to the pot. As soon as you find the meat begins to stick to the bottom, stir it about, and put in some good beef broth clear of all the fat: then put in some turnips, carrots, and celery cut small, a bunch of sweet-herbs, and a bay leaf; then add some more clear broth, and let it stew about an hour. While this is doing, take a cow heel, split it, and set it on to boil in some of the same broth. When it is very tender take it off, and set on a stew-pan with some crusts of bread, and some more broth, and let it soak eight or ten minutes. When the soup is stewed till it tastes rich, lay the crusts in a tureen, and the two halves of the cow-heel upon them. Then pour in the soup, season it to your palate, and serve it to table.

*White Soup.*

TAKE a knuckle of veal, a large fowl, and a pound of lean bacon: put these into a saucepan with six quarts of water: add half a pound of rice, two anchovies, a few pepper corns, a bundle of sweet-herbs, two or three onions, and three or four heads of celery cut in slices. Stew them all together, till the soup is as strong as you would have it, and then strain it through a hair sieve into a clean earthen pan. Let it stand all night, and the next day take off the scum very clean, and pour the liquor into a stew-pan. Put in half a pound of sweet almonds beat fine, boil it for about a quarter of an hour, and strain it through a lawn sieve. Then put in a pint of cream, with the yolk of an egg, stir all together, let it boil a few minutes, then pour it into your tureen, and serve it up.

*Gravy Soup.*

TAKE a shin of beef, with the bone well chopped, and put it into your saucepan with six quarts of water, a pint of pease, and six onions. Set it over the fire, and let it boil gently till the juices of the meat are drawn out: then strain the liquor through a sieve, and add to it a quart of strong beef broth. Season it to your taste with pepper and salt, and put in a little celery and beet leaves; and  
 5 when



when it has boiled till the vegetables are tender, pour it into a tureen, and take it to table.

*Spring Soup.*

TAKE a pint of young pease, some chervil, sorrel, young green onions, spring carrots, and turnips, and stew them in some butter till tender; when done, add what quantity of good brown gravy you wish; season it with pepper, mace, and salt. Let the turnips and carrots be sliced, and be sure take off all the fat that rises upon the soup.

*Hare Soup.*

CUT a large hare into pieces, and put it into an earthen mug, with three blades of mace, two large onions, a little salt, a red-herring, half a dozen large morels, a pint of red wine, and three quarts of water. Bake it three hours in a quick oven, and then strain the liquor into a stew-pan. Have ready boiled four ounces of French barley, and put in; just scald the liver, and rub it through a sieve with a wooden spoon; put it into the soup, set it over the fire, but do not let it boil. Keep it stirring till it is on the brink of boiling, and then take it off. Put some crisped bread into your tureen, and pour the soup into it.—This is a most delicious rich soup, and calculated for large entertainments. If any other kind of soup is provided, this should be placed at the bottom of the table.

*Partridge Soup.*

TAKE two large old partridges, skin them, and cut them into peices, with three or four slices of ham, a little celery, and three large onions cut in slices. Fry them in butter till they are brown, but be sure you do not let them burn. Then put them into a stew-pan, with three quarts of boiling water, a few pepper corns, and a little salt. After it has stewed gently for two hours, strain it through a sieve, put it again into your stew-pan, with some stewed celery and fried bread. When it is near boiling, pour it into your tureen, and serve it up hot.



*Cray Fish Soup.*

BOIL an hundred fresh cray fish, as also a fine lobster, and pick the meat clean out of each. Pound the shells of both in a mortar till they are very fine, and boil them in four quarts of water, with four pounds of mutton, a pint of green split peas nicely picked and washed, a large turnip, a carrot, an onion, mace, cloves, an anchovy, a little thyme, pepper, and salt. Stew them on a slow fire till all the goodness is out of the mutton and shells; then strain it through a sieve, and put in the meat of your cray-fish and lobster, but let them be cut into very small pieces, with the red coral of the lobster, if it has any. Boil it half an hour, and just before you serve it up, add a little butter melted thick and smooth: stir it round when you put it in, and let it simmer very gently about ten minutes. Fry a French roll nice and brown, lay it in the middle of the dish, pour the soup on it, and serve it up hot.

*Eel Soup.*

TAKE a pound of eels, which will make a pint of good soup, or any greater weight, in proportion to the quantity of soup you intend to make. To every pound of eels put a quart of water, a crust of bread, two or three blades of mace, a little whole pepper, an onion, and a bunch of sweet-herbs. Cover them close, and let them boil till half the liquor is wasted: then strain it, and toast some bread; cut it small, lay the bread in your dish, and pour in the soup. This soup is very balsamic, and particularly nutritious to weak constitutions.

*Oyster Soup.*

TAKE a pound of skate, four or five flounders, and two eels; cut them into pieces, just cover them with water, and season with mace, an onion stuck with cloves, a head of celery, two parsley roots sliced, some pepper and salt, and a bunch of sweet-herbs. Cover them down close, and after they have simmered about an hour and a half, strain the liquor clear off, and put it into a clean saucepan. In the mean time take a quart of oysters bearded,



bearded, and beat them in a mortar with the yolks of six eggs boiled hard. Season it with pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg; and when the liquor boils put all into it. Let the whole boil till it becomes of the thickness of cream, then take it off, pour it into your tureen, and serve it to table.

*Mutton Broth.*

TAKE a neck of mutton about six pounds, cut it in two, boil the scrag part in a gallon of water, skim it well, and then put in a small bundle of sweet-herbs, an onion, and a good crust of bread. When the scrag has boiled about an hour, put in the other part of the mutton, and about a quarter of an hour before the meat is done, put in a turnip or two, some dried marigolds, a few chives with parsley chopped small, and season it with salt. You may at first put in a quarter of a pound of barley or rice, which both thickens and contributes a grateful flavour. Some like it thickened with oatmeal, and some with bread; and, instead of sweet-herbs and onion, season it with mace; but this is mere fancy, and determined by the different palates of different people. If you boil turnips as sauce to the meat, let it be done by themselves, otherwise the flavour, by being too powerful, will injure the broth.

*Beef Broth.*

TAKE a leg of beef with the bone well cracked, wash it thoroughly clean, and put it into your pot with a gallon of water. Scum it well, and put in two or three blades of mace, a small bunch of parsley, and a large crust of bread. Let it boil till the beef and sinews are quite tender. Cut some toasted bread and put into your tureen, then lay in the meat, and pour the soup all over.

*Beef Drink.*

TAKE a pound and a half of lean beef, cut it into small pieces, and put it into a gallon of water, with the under crust of a penny loaf, and a little salt. Let it boil till it is reduced to two quarts, then strain it off, and it will



will be very good drink.—Observe, that when you first put the meat into the water, that it is clear of all skin and fat.

*Strong Beef Broth to keep.*

TAKE part of a leg of beef, and the scrag end of a neck of mutton. Break the bones well of each, and put to it as much water as will cover it, with a little salt. When it boils skim it clean, and put to it a large onion stuck with cloves, a bunch of sweet-herbs, some pepper, and a nutmeg quartered. Let these boil till the virtues of the mace are drawn out, then strain the soup through a fine sieve, and keep it for use.

*Veal Broth.*

STEW a knuckle of veal in about a gallon of water, put in two ounces of rice or vermicelli, a little salt, and a blade of mace. When the meat is thoroughly boiled, and the liquor reduced to about one half, it will be very good and fit for use.

*Chicken Broth.*

SKIN a large old fowl, cut off the fat, break the fowl to pieces, and put it into two quarts of water, with a good crust of bread, and a blade of mace. Let it boil gently five or six hours; then pour off all the liquor, put a quart more boiling water to it, and cover it close; let it boil softly till it is good, then strain it off, and season it with a little salt. In the mean time boil a chicken, and save the liquor; and when the flesh is eat, take the bones, break them, and put them in the liquor in which you boiled the chicken, with a blade of mace, and a crust of bread. When the juice of the bones are extracted, strain it off, mix it with the other liquor, and send it to table.

*Spring Broth.*

TAKE a crust of bread, and about a quarter of a pound of fresh butter; put them into a soup-pot, or stew-pan, with a good quantity of herbs, as beet, sorrel, chervil, lettuce, leeks, and purslain, all washed clean, and coarsely chopped. Put to them a quart of water, and let them stew till it is reduced to one half, when it  
will



will be fit for use. This is an excellent purifier of the blood.

*Plum Porridge to keep.*

TAKE a leg and shin of beef, put them into eight gallons of water, and boil them till the meat is quite tender. When the broth is strong, strain it off, shake out the meat, and put the broth again into the pot. Slice six penny loaves thin, cutting off the tops and bottoms, put some of the liquor to them, cover them over, and let them soak for a quarter of an hour; then boil and strain it, and put it into your pot. When the whole has boiled a short time, put in five pounds of stewed raisins of the sun, and two pounds of prunes. After it has boiled a quarter of an hour, put in five pounds of currants clean washed and picked. Let these boil till they swell, and then put in three quarters of an ounce of mace, half an ounce of cloves, and two nutmegs, all beat fine. Before you put these into the pot, mix them with a little cold liquor, and put them in but a short time before the whole is done. When you take off the pot, put in three pounds of sugar, a little salt, a quart of sack, a quart of claret, and the juice of two or three lemons. If you think proper, instead of bread, you may thicken it with sago. Pour your porridge into earthen pans and keep it for use.

*Mock Turtle Soup.*

SCALD a calf's head with the skin on, and take off the horney part, which must be cut into pieces about two inches square. Let these be well washed and cleaned, then dry them in a cloth, and put them into a stew-pan, with four quarts of water made as follows: Take six or seven pounds of beef, a calf's foot, a shank of ham, an onion, two carrots, a turnip, a head of celery, some cloves and whole pepper, a bunch of sweet herbs, a little lemon peel, and a few truffles. Put these into eight quarts of water, and let it stew gently till the broth is reduced one half; then strain it off, and put it into the stew-pan, with the horny parts of the calf's head. Add some knotted marjoram, a little savory, thyme, and parsley,



parsley, all chopped small together, with some cloves and mace pounded, a little chyan pepper, some green onions, a shalot cut fine, a few chopped mushrooms, and half a pint of Madeira wine. Stew all these together gently till the soup is reduced to two quarts; then heat a little broth, mix some flour smooth in it, with the yolks of two eggs, and keep it stirring over a gentle fire till it is near boiling. Add this to the soup, keeping it stirring as you pour it in, and let them all stew together for another hour. When you take it off the fire, squeeze in the juice of half a lemon, and half an orange, and throw in some broiled forcemeat balls. Pour the whole into your tureen, and serve it up hot to table. This is a rich soup, and to most palates deliciously gratifying.

*Portable Soup.*

THIS soup (which is particularly calculated for the use and convenience of travellers, from its not receiving any injury by time,) must be made in the following manner. Cut into small pieces three large legs of veal, one of beef, and the lean part of a ham. Put a quarter of a pound of butter at the bottom of a large cauldron, then lay in the meat and bones, with four ounces of anchovies, and two ounces of mace. Cut off the green leaves of five or six heads of celery, wash the heads quite clean, cut them small, put them in with three large carrots cut thin, cover the cauldron quite close, and set it over a moderate fire. When you find the gravy begins to draw, keep taking it up till you have got it all out; then put water in to cover the meat; set it on the fire again, and let it boil gently for four hours; then strain it through a hair sieve into a clean pan, till it is reduced to one part out of three. Strain the gravy you draw from the meat into the pan, and let it boil gently till you find it of a glutinous consistence, observing to keep skimming off the fat clean as it rises. You must take particular care, when it is nearly enough, that it does not burn. Season it to your taste with chyan pepper, and pour it on flat earthen dishes a quarter of an inch thick. Let it stand till the next day, and then cut it out by round tins a little



little larger than a crown piece. Lay the cakes in dishes, and set them in the sun to dry, to facilitate which turn them often. When the cakes are dry put them into a tin box, with a piece of clean white paper between each, and keep them in a dry place. If made in frosty weather, it will be sooner formed in its proper solidity.—This soup is not only particularly useful to travellers, but is also exceeding convenient to be kept in private families; for by putting one of the cakes into a saucepan, with about a pint of water, and a little salt, a basin of good broth may be had in a few minutes. There is also another great convenience in it; that by boiling a small quantity of water with one of the cakes, it will make an excellent gravy for roast turkeys and fowls.

*[In the directions given for making the respective articles contained in this chapter, such a quantity of each ingredient is so calculated, that all may be brought to table in their proper state of perfection. The Cook has, therefore, only to observe, that when she provides either, to proportion the proper quantity of ingredients, according to the number of people for whom she provides, as in that case a little quantity may be made no less good with a large, and a small family possesses equal enjoyment with the most elevated character.—This is a guide which should be attended to in various other articles of cookery.]*



## C H A P. II.

## BOILING IN GENERAL.

## S E C T. I.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT.

**A**S a necessary prelude to the directions given under this head, we shall make a few necessary and general observations. All meat should be boiled as slow as possible, but in plenty of water, which will make it rise and look plump. Be careful to keep it clear from scum, and let your pot be close covered. If you boil it fast the outside will be hardened before the inside is warm, and the meat will be disagreeably discoloured. A leg of veal of twelve pounds weight, will take three hours and a half boiling; and the slower it boils the whiter and plumper it will be.

With respect to mutton and beef, if they are rather under done, they may be eat without being either disagreeable or unwholesome; but lamb, pork, and veal, should be thoroughly done, otherwise they will be obnoxious to the sight, and consequently ungrateful to the palate. A leg of pork will take half an hour's more boiling than a leg of veal of the same weight; but in general, when you boil beef and mutton, you may allow as many quarters of an hour as the meat weighs pounds. To put in the meat when the water is cold must be allowed to be the best method, as thereby the middle gets warm before the outside becomes hardened. Three quarters of an hour will boil a leg of lamb four pounds and a half weight. From these general directions, it would be unnecessary to describe the usual mode of boiling the common joints of either mutton or beef. We shall therefore proceed to those articles which require more particular notice.

*To dress a Calf's Head, one half boiled, the other baked.*

**AFTER** having well cleansed the head, parboil one half, beat up the yolk of an egg, and rub it over the head  
with



with a feather; then strew over it a seasoning of pepper, salt, thyme, parsley chopped small, shred lemon-peel, grated bread, and a little nutmeg; stick bits of butter over it, and send it to the oven. Boil the other half white in a cloth, and put them both into a dish. Boil the brains in a piece of clean cloth, with a very little parsley, and a leaf or two of sage. When they are boiled chop them small, and warm them up in a saucepan, with a bit of butter, and a little pepper and salt. Lay the tongue, boiled and peeled, in the middle of a small dish, and the brains round it; have in another dish, bacon or pickled pork; and in a third, greens and carrots.

*Grass Lamb.*

WHATEVER the number of pounds is that the joint weighs, so many quarters of an hour must it boil. When done, serve it up with spinach, carrots, cabbage, or brocoli.

*A Ham.*

PUT your ham into a copper of cold water, and when it boils, take care that it boils slowly. A ham of twenty pounds weight will take four hours and a half boiling; and so in proportion for one of a larger or smaller size. An old and large ham will require sixteen hours soaking in a large tub of soft water; but a green one does not require any soaking. Be sure, while your ham is boiling, to keep the water clear from scum. When you take it up, pull off the skin, and rub it all over with an egg, strew on crumbs of bread, baste it with a little butter, and set it to the fire till it is of a light brown.

*Another Way of boiling a Ham.*

WITH respect to its being an old ham or a green one, observe the before-mentioned directions. Pare it round and underneath, taking care no rusty part is left. Put it into a pan or pot that will properly contain it, cover it with water, and put in a few cloves, thyme, and laurel leaves. Let it boil on a slow fire about five hours, and then add a glass of brandy, and a pint of red wine: finish boiling in the same manner. If it is to be served



up hot, take off the skin, and strew it over with crumbs of bread, a little parsley finely chopped, and a few bits of butter, and give it a good colour either in the oven, or with a salamander. It is to be kept till cold, it will be better to let the skin remain, as it will be a means of preserving its juices.

*Ham a-la-Braise.*

**PARE** your ham round and underneath, taking care no rusty part is left; cover it well with meat under and over, with roots and spices, filling it up with water. The gravy that comes from the ham being excellent for all kinds of brown sauces.

*Tongues.*

**IF** it be a dried tongue, steep it all night in water; but if it be a pickled one, only wash it well from the brine. Let it boil moderately three hours. If it is to be eat hot, stick it with cloves, rub it over with the yolk of an egg, strew crumbled bread over it, and, when done, baste it with butter, and set it before the fire till it becomes of a light brown. Dish it up with a little brown gravy, or red wine sauce, and lay slices of currant jelly round the dish.

*Neats Tongue, with Parsley.*

**BOIL** it a quarter of an hour, then take it out and lard it; put it in again to boil with any meat you have going on; when it is done take the skin off, cut almost half through the middle lengthwise, that it may open in two parts, without the pieces coming apart, and serve it up with some gravy, pepper, and parsley shred fine. If you wish you may add a dash of lemon juice.

*Leg of Mutton, with Cauliflowers and Spinach.*

**TAKE** a leg of mutton cut venison fashion, and boil it in a cloth. Boil two fine cauliflowers in milk and water, pull them into sprigs, and stew them with butter, pepper, salt, and a little milk: stew some spinach in a saucepan, and put to it a quarter of a pint of gravy, with a piece of butter, and a little flour. When all is done,



done, put the mutton in the middle of the dish, the spinach round it, and the cauliflower over all. The butter the cauliflower was stewed in must be poured over it, and it must be made to appear like smooth cream.

*Lamb's Head.*

WASH the head very clean, take the black part from the eyes, and the gall from the liver. Lay the head in warm water; boil the lights, heart, and part of the liver. Chop and flour them, and toss them up in a saucepan with some gravy, catchup, and a little pepper, salt, lemon-juice, and a spoonful of cream. Boil the head very white, lay it in the middle of the dish, and the mince-meat round it. Place the other parts of the liver fried, with some very small bits of bacon on the mince-meat, and the brains fried in little cakes and laid on the rim of the dish, with some crisped parsley put between. Pour a little melted butter over the head, and garnish with lemon.

*Or you may dress it thus :*

BOIL the head and pluck tender, but do not let the liver be too much done. Take the head up, hack it cross and cross with a knife, grate some nutmeg over it, and lay it in a dish before a good fire. Then grate some crumbs of bread, some sweet-herbs rubbed, a little lemon-peel chopped fine, a very little pepper and salt, and baste it with a little butter; then throw a little flour over it, and just as it is done do the same, baste and dredge it. Take half the liver, the heart, the lights, and tongue, chop them very small, with about a gill of gravy or water. First shake some flour over the meat, and stir it together, then put in the gravy or water a good piece of butter rolled in a little flour, a little pepper and salt, and what runs from the head in the dish. Simmer all together a few minutes, and add half a spoonful of vinegar; pour it into your dish, lay the head in the middle of the mince-meat, have ready the other half of the liver cut thin with some slices of bacon broiled, and lay round the head. Garnish with lemon.



*Leg of Lamb boiled, and Loin fried.*

CUT your leg from the loin, and boil it three quarters of an hour. Cut the loin in handsome steaks, beat them with a cleaver, and fry them a good brown. Then stew them a little in strong gravy. Put your leg on the dish, and lay your steaks round it. Pour on your gravy, lay round lumps of staved spinach and crisped parsley on every steak. Send it to table with gooseberry sauce in a boat, and garnish with lemon.

*A Haunch or Neck of Venison.*

AS a necessary preparation for either of these joints, let it lay in salt for a week; then boil it in a cloth well floured, and allow a quarter of an hour's boiling for every pound it weighs. For sauce, boil some cauliflowers, pulled into little sprigs, in some milk and water, with some fine white cabbage, and turnips cut in dice; add some beet-root cut into narrow pieces about an inch and a half long, and half an inch thick. After your cabbage is boiled, beat it up in a saucepan with a piece of butter and salt. When your meat is done, and laid in the dish, put the cabbage next the cauliflower, and then the turnips. Place the beet-root here and there, according to your fancy; and have a little melted butter in a cup, in case it should be wanted. This dish is not only excellent in its quality, but particularly pleasing in its appearance. If any is left, it will eat well the next day, hashed with gravy and sweet sauce.

*Pickled Pork.*

AFTER washing and scraping it perfectly clean, put it into the pot with the water cold, and when the rind feels tender, it is enough. The general sauce is greens, among the variety of which you are to make choice to your own direction.

*Pig's Petticoes.*

BOIL the feet till they are quite tender, but take up the heart, liver and lights, when they have boiled ten minutes, and shred them small. Then take out the feet



feet and split them; thicken your gravy with flour and butter, and put in your mince-meat, a spoonful of white wine, a slice of lemon, a little salt, and give it a gentle boil. Beat the yolk of an egg; put to it two spoonful of cream, and a little grated nutmeg. Then put in the pettitoes, and shake it over the fire till it is quite hot, but do not let it boil. Put sippets into the dish, pour over the whole, and garnish with sliced lemon.

## SECT. II.

## BOILING POULTRY.

*Turkies.*

A Turkey should not be dressed till three or four days after being killed, as it will otherwise not boil white, neither will eat tender. When you have plucked it, draw it at the rump, cut off the legs, put the ends of the thighs into the body, and tie them with a string. Having cut off the head and neck, grate a penny loaf, chop fine about a score of oysters, shred a little lemon-peel, and put in a sufficient quantity of salt, pepper, and nutmeg. Mix these up into a light force-meat, with a quarter of a pound of butter, three eggs, and a spoonful or two of cream. Stuff the craw of the turkey with one part of this composition; the other must be made into balls and boiled. When you have sewed up the turkey, and dredged it with flour, put it into a kettle of cold water; cover it close, set it over the fire, and when the scum begins to rise, take it clean off, and then cover the kettle close. If a young one of a moderate size let it boil very slowly for half an hour; then take off your kettle, and let it stand for some time close covered, when the steam being confined, will sufficiently do it. When you dish it up pour a little of your oyster sauce over it, lay the force-meat balls round it, and serve it up with  
the



the rest of the sauce in a boat.—Garnish your dish with barberries and lemon.

The best sauces for a boiled turkey are, good oyster and celery sauce.—Make the oyster-sauce thus: Take a pint of oysters, strain the liquor from them, and beard and wash them in cold water. Pour the liquor clear off into a stew pan, and put in the oysters with a blade of mace, some butter rolled with flour, and a quarter of a lemon. When they boil up, put in half a pint of cream, and boil the whole gently together. Take the lemon and mace out, squeeze the juice of the lemon into the sauce, and serve it up in your boats or basons.—Make the celery sauce thus: Cut the white part of the celery into pieces about an inch in length, and boil it in some water till it is tender. Then take half a pint of veal broth and a blade of mace, and thicken it with a little flour and butter; add half a pint of cream, and boil them gently together. Put in your celery, and when it boils, pour them into your boats.

#### *Chickens.*

AFTER you have drawn them, lay them in skimmed milk for two hours, and truss them. When you have properly singed, and dusted them with flour, cover them close in cold water, and set them over a slow fire. Having taken off the scum, and boiled them slowly five or six minutes, take them off the fire, and keep them close covered for half an hour in the water, which will do them sufficiently, and make them plump and white. Before you dish them, set them on the fire to heat; then drain them and pour over them white sauce, which you must have made ready in the following manner:

Take the heads and necks of the chickens, with a small bit of scrag of veal, or any scraps of mutton you may have by you, and put them into a saucepan, with a blade or two of mace, and a few black pepper corns, an anchovy, a head of celery, a slice of the end of a lemon, and a bunch of sweet herbs. Put to these a quart of water, cover it close, and let it boil till it is reduced to half a pint. Then strain it, and thicken it with a quarter  
of



of a pound of butter mixed with flour, and boil it five or six minutes. Then put in two spoonful of mushrooms, and mix the yolks of two eggs with a tea cup full of cream, and a little nutmeg grated. Put in your sauce, and keep shaking it over the fire, till it is near boiling; then pour it into your boats, and serve it up with your chickens.

### *Fowls.*

AFTER having drawn your fowls, which you must be particularly careful in doing, cut off the head, neck, and legs. Skewer them with the ends of their legs in their bodies, and tie them round with a string. Singe and dust them well with flour, put them into cold water, cover the kettle close, and set it on the fire; but take it off as soon as the scum begins to rise.—Cover them close again, and let them boil gently twenty minutes; then take them off, and the heat of the water will do them sufficiently. Melted butter with parsley shred fine is the usual sauce, but you may serve them up with the like sauce as before directed for chickens.

### *Rabbits or Ducks.*

BOIL your duck or rabbit in a good deal of water, and when the scum rises take it clean off. A duck will take about twenty minutes, and a rabbit half an hour. Melted butter and parsley is frequently used as sauce for rabbits; but if you prefer onion sauce, which will do for either, make it thus: Peel your onions and throw them into water as you peel them; then cut them into thin slices, boil them in milk and water, and scum the liquor. About half an hour will boil them. When they are sufficiently boiled, put them into a clean sieve to drain; chop them, and rub them through a cullender; then put them into a saucepan, and shake a little flour, with two or three spoonful of cream, and a good piece of butter. Stew them all together till they are thick and fine; lay the duck or rabbit in a dish, and pour the sauce all over. If a rabbit, you must pluck out the  
E jaw



jaw-bones, and stick one in each eye, the small end inwards.

Another sauce for a boiled duck may be made thus: Take the large onion, a handful of parsley clean washed and picked, and a lettuce; cut the onion small, chop the parsley fine, and put them into a quarter of a pint of good gravy, with a spoonful of lemon juice, and a little pepper and salt. When they have stewed together half an hour, add two spoonsful of red wine. Lay the duck in your dish, and pour the sauce over it.

### *Pigeons.*

WHEN you draw your pigeons, be careful to take out the craw as clean as possible. Wash them in several waters, and having cut off the pinions turn their legs under their wings. Let them boil very slowly a quarter of an hour, and they will be sufficiently done. Dish them up, and pour over them good melted butter: lay round the dish a little brocoli, and serve them up with melted butter and parsley in boats.—They should be boiled by themselves, and may be eaten with bacon, greens, spinach, or asparagus.

### *Geese.*

SINGE a goose, and pour over it a quart of boiling milk. Let it continue in the milk all night, then take it out, and dry it well with a cloth. Cut an onion very small with some sage, put them into the goose, sew it up at the neck and vent, and hang it up by the legs till the next day; then put it into a pot of cold water, cover it close, and let it boil gently for an hour. Serve it up with onion sauce.

### *Partridges.*

BOIL them quick in a good deal of water, and fifteen minutes will be sufficient. For sauce, take a quarter of a pint of cream, and a bit of fresh butter about the size of a walnut. Stir it one way till it is melted, and then pour it over the birds.

### *Pheasants.*



*Pheasants.*

THESE must be likewise boiled in plenty of water. If it be a small one, half an hour will be sufficient, but if a large one, three quarters. For sauce, stew some heads of celery cut very fine, thickened with cream, and a small piece of butter rolled in flour, and season with salt to your palate. When your bird is done, pour the sauce over it, and garnish the dish with thin slices of lemon.

*Snipes or Woodcocks.*

SNIPES or Woodcocks must be boiled in good strong broth, or beef gravy, which you must make as follows: Cut a pound of lean beef into small pieces, and put it into two quarts of water, with an onion, a bundle of sweet-herbs, a blade or two of mace, six cloves, and some whole pepper. Cover it close, let it boil till it is half wasted, then strain it off, and put the gravy into a saucepan, with salt enough to season it. Draw the birds clean, but take particular care of the guts. Put the birds into the gravy, cover them close, and ten minutes will boil them. In the mean time cut the guts and liver small, then take a little of the gravy the birds are boiling in, and stew the guts in it with a blade of mace. Take about as much of the crumb of bread, as the inside of a roll, and rub or grate it very small into a clean cloth, then put it into a pan with some butter, and fry it till crisp, and of a fine light brown colour. When your birds are ready, take about half a pint of the liquor they were boiled in, and add to the guts two spoonfuls of red wine, and a piece of butter about the size of a walnut rolled in flour. Set them on the fire, and shake your saucepan often, (but by no means stir it with a spoon) till the butter is melted: then put in the fried crumbs, give the saucepan another shake, take up your birds, lay them in the dish, and pour your sauce over them.—Garnish with sliced lemon.



## SECT. III.

## BOILING FISH.

*Turbot.*

WHEN you have thoroughly washed and cleansed your fish, rub some allegar over it, which will greatly contribute to its firmness. Put it in your fish-plate with the belly upwards, and fasten a cloth tight over it to prevent its breaking. Let it boil gently in hard water, with plenty of salt and vinegar, and scum it well, to prevent the skin being discoloured. Be sure not to put in your fish till your water boils, and when it is enough, take it up, and drain it. Remove the cloth carefully, and slip the fish very cautiously on the dish, for fear of breaking it. Lay over it oyster-patties, or fried oysters. Put your lobster or gravy-sauce into boats, and garnish with crisped parsley and pickles.

*Another Way to dress a Turbot.*

PUT into the bottom of your stew-pan some thyme, parsley, sweet-herbs, and an onion sliced. Then lay in your fish, and strew over it the like quantity of the same herbs, with some chives and sweet basil. Cover the fish with an equal quantity of white wine and the best vinegar. Strew in a little bay salt with some whole pepper. Set the stew-pan over a gentle fire, and gradually increase the heat till it is enough; which done, take it off the fire, but let the fish remain in the liquor, till you have made your sauce as follows: Set a sauce-pan over the fire, with a pound of butter, two anchovies split, boned, and washed, two large spoonsful of capers, cut small, some chives whole, a little pepper and salt, some nutmeg grated, a little flour, a spoonful of vinegar, and a little water.—Keep shaking it round for some time, and then put on the fish to make it quite hot. When both are done, put the turbot into a dish, pour some of the sauce over it, and the remainder into a boat. Garnish the dish with horse radish.

*Turbot*



*Turbot en Maigre.*

PUT into your stew-pan a pint of water, a good bit of salt, some garlick, onions, all sorts of sweet herbs, and cloves; boil the whole half an hour over a slow fire. Let it settle. Pour it off clear, and strain it through a sieve; then put in twice as much milk as brine, and put the fish in it over a slow fire, letting it simmer only. When your turbot is done, you may serve it with any one of the following sauces: Ragout of egg balls, ragout of oysters, or truffles, or mushroom, or a sauce hachée.

*Salmon.*

THIS is so substantial a fish, that it requires to be well boiled. A piece not very thick will take half an hour. Boil horse-raddish in the water. For sauce, melt some butter plain, and some other with anchovy. Garnish with horse-raddish and sliced lemon.

*To dress a whole Salmon for a large Company.*

WHEN the salmon is scalded and gutted, take off the head and tail, cut the body through into slicer an inch and a half thick, and throw them into a large pan of pump water. When they are all put in, sprinkle a handful of bay salt upon the water, stir it about, and then take out the fish. Set on a large deep stew-pan, boil the head and tail, but do not split the head, and put in some salt.—When they have boiled ten minutes, skim the water very clean, and put in the slices. When they are boiled enough, take them out, lay the head and tail in a dish, and the slices round. Serve it up with plain melted butter and anchovy sauce. Garnish with horse-radish, mixed with the slices.

*Cod's Head.*

TAKE out the gills and the blood, wash the whole very clean, rub over it a little salt, and a glass of allegar, and lay on your fish plate. When the water boils, throw in a good handful of salt, with a glass of allegar. Then put in the fish, and let it boil gently half an hour (if it is a large



a large one three quarters.) Take it up very carefully, and strip the skin clean off, set it before a brisk fire, dredge it all over with flour, and baste it well with butter. When the froth begins to rise, throw over it some very fine white bread crumbs, and continue basting it to make it froth well. When it is of a fine light brown, dish it up, and garnish it with lemon cut in slices, scraped horse-radish, barberries, a few small fish fried and laid round it, or fried oysters. Cut the row and liver in slices, and lay over it a little of the lumpy part of the lobster out of the sauce, which you must make as follows: Take a good lobster, and stick a skewer in the vent of the tail to keep out the water. Throw into the water a handful of salt, and when it boils put in the lobster, which will be done in half an hour. If it has spawn, pick them off, and pound them very fine in the mortar. Put them into half a pound of good melted butter; then take the meat out of your lobster, break it in bits, and put that in likewise, with a large spoonful of lemon-pickle, the same of walnut catchup, a slice of lemon, one or two slices of horse-radish, and a small quantity of beaten mace; season it to your taste with salt and chyan pepper. Boil them one minute, then take out the horse radish, and lemon, pour it into your sauce-boat, and serve it up with your fish.—If lobsters cannot be procured, you may make use of oysters or shrimps the same way: and if you cannot get any kind of shell fish, you may then add to the butter two anchovies cut small, a spoonful of walnut liquor, and an onion stuck with cloves.

#### *Whole Cod.*

PUT a large quantity of water into your fish-kettle, which must be of a proper size for the cod, with a quarter of a pint of vinegar, a handful of salt, and half a stick of horse radish. Let these boil together for some time, and then put in the fish. When it is done enough (which will be known by feeling the fins, and the look of the fish) lay it to drain, put in on a hot fish plate, and then in a warm dish, with the liver cut in half, and laid on each side. Serve it up with shrimp or oyster-sauce, and garnish with scraped horse radish.

*Salt*



*Salt Cod.*

**STEEP** your salt fish in water all night, with a glass of vinegar thrown into it, which will take out the salt; and make it as mild as fresh fish. The next day boil it, and when it is enough, separate it in flakes into your dish. Then pour egg sauce over it, or parsnips boiled and beat fine with butter and cream. As it will soon grow cold send it to table on a water-plate.

*Cod's Sounds.*

**BOIL** your sounds well, but be careful they are not done too much. Take them up, and let them stand till they are quite cold. Then make a force-meat of chopped oysters, crumbs of bread, a lump of butter, the yolks of two eggs, nutmeg, pepper, and salt, and fill your sounds with it. Skewer them into the shape of a turkey, and lard them down each side, as you would the breast of a turkey. Dust them well with flour, and put them before the fire in a tin oven to roast. Baste them well with butter, and when enough, pour on them oyster sauce, and garnish with barberries. This is a pretty side-dish for a large table; or very proper in the time of Lent.

*Soals.*

**TAKE** a pair of soals, skin and gut them. Then wash them thoroughly clean, and lay them in vinegar, salt, and water, for two hours; then dry them in a cloth, put them into a stew-pan with a pint of white wine, a bunch of sweet-herbs, an onion stuck with six cloves, some whole pepper, and a little salt. Cover them quite close, and when enough, take them up, lay them in your dish, strain the liquor, and thicken it with butter and flour. Pour the sauce over, and garnish with scraped horse-radish and lemon. You may add prawns, shrimps, or muscles to your sauce, according to the fancy of those for whom you provide. This is a very good method; but to make a variety, you may dress them as follows:

Take two or three pair of middling sized soals, skin, gut and wash them in spring water. Then put them on  
a dish,



a dish, and pour half a pint of white wine over them, turn them two or three times in it and then pour it away. Cut off the heads and tails of the soals, and set on a stew-pan with a little rich fish broth; put in an onion cut in pieces, a bunch of sweet herbs, pepper, salt, and a blade of mace. When these boil, put in the soals, and with them half a lemon cut in slices with the peel on. Let them simmer slowly for some time, then take out the sweet-herbs, and put in a pint of strong white wine, and a piece of butter rolled in flour. Let them all simmer together till the soals are enough. While the fish are doing, put in half a pint of veal gravy, and a quarter of a pint of essence of ham, let it boil a little, then take up the soals, and pour this over them. Serve up sauce as before directed, and garnish your dish with sliced lemon and horse-radish.

#### *Trout.*

**BOIL** them in vinegar, water, and salt, with a piece of horse-radish; and serve them up with anchovy-sauce and plain butter.

#### *Pike.*

**WHEN** you have taken out the gills and guts, and thoroughly washed it, make a good force-meat of chopped oysters, the crum of half a penny loaf, a little lemon-peel shred fine, a lump of butter, the yolks of two eggs, a few sweet-herbs, and season them to your taste with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Mix all these well together, and put them into the belly of the fish, which must be sewed up, and skewered round. Boil it in hard water with a little salt, and a tea-cup full of vinegar put into the pan. As soon as the water boils, put in the fish (but not before) and if it is of a middling size, it will be done in half an hour. Serve it up with oyster-sauce in a boat, having first poured a little on the fish. Garnish with pickled barberries.

#### *Carp.*

**WHEN** you kill your carp, save all the blood, and have ready some nice gravy made of beef and mutton, seasoned



seasoned with pepper, salt, mace, and onion. Before you put in your fish, strain it off, and boil your carp before you put it into the gravy. Set it on a slow fire about a quarter of an hour, and thicken the sauce with a large piece of butter rolled in flour; or you may make your sauce thus; take the liver of the carp clean from the guts, three anchovies, a little parsley, thyme, and an onion. Chop these small together, and take half a pint of Rhenish wine, four spoonsful of vinegar, and the blood of the carp. When all these are stewed gently together, put it to the carp, which must first be boiled in water with a little salt and a pint of wine; but take care not to do it too much after the carp is put into the sauce.

*Mullets.*

THESE must be boiled in salt and water. When they are enough, pour away part of the water, and put to the rest a pint of red wine, some salt and vinegar, two onions sliced, with a bunch of sweet-herbs, some nutmeg, beaten mace, and the juice of a lemon. Boil these well together, with two or three anchovies. Then put in the fish, and when they have simmered in it some time, put them into a dish, and strain the sauce over them. You may add shrimp or oyster-sauce according to your discretion.

*Mackarel.*

GUT and wash them clean, then dry them in a cloth, and rub them gently over with vinegar. Lay them strait on your fish plate, and be very careful in handling them, as they are so tender a fish that they will easily break. When the water boils, put them into your fish-pan with a little salt, and let them boil gently about a quarter of an hour. When you take them up, drain them well, and put the water that runs from them into a sauce-pan with one large spoonful of catchup, a blade or two of mace, an anchovy, and a slice of lemon. Let these all boil together about a quarter of an hour, then strain it through a hair sieve, and thicken it with flour and butter. Put this sauce in one boat, and melted butter and parsley in another. Dish up your fish with their  
F tails



tails in the middle, and garnish with scraped horse-radish and barberries. Mackarel may be served with melted butter and a little fennel, cut fine, mixed with scalded gooseberries; also with sweet herbs, cut fine, in melted butter, with a little anchovy essence.

*Mackarel a-la-Bourgeois.*

SPLIT them open, put pepper, salt, mace, parsley, shalots and bread crumbs, with some butter on them. You may either fry or send them to the oven. Serve them up with plain melted butter.

*Herrings.*

SCALE, gut, and wash them, then dry them thoroughly in a cloth, and rub them over with a little salt and vinegar. Skewer their tails in their mouths, and lay them on your fish-plate. When the water boils, put them in, and about ten or twelve minutes will do them. After you have taken them up let them drain properly, and then turn their heads into the middle of the dish. Serve them up with melted butter and parsley, and garnish with scraped horse-radish.

*Flounders, Plaice, and Dabs.*

AS the similarity of these fish is so great, the method of dressing either must be the same. First cut off the fins, nick the brown side under the head, and take out the guts. Then dry them with a cloth, and boil them in salt and water. Serve them up with shrimp, cockle, or muscle sauce, and garnish with red cabbage.

*Perch.*

PUT your fish into the water when it boils, with some salt, an onion cut in slices, some parsley, and as much milk as will turn the water. When the fish is enough, put it into a soup-dish, and pour a little of the water with the parsley and onions over it. Serve it up with melted butter and parsley in a boat.

*Eels.*

AFTER skinning, gutting, and properly washing them, cut off their heads, dry them, and twist them round



round on your fish-plate. Boil them in salt and water, and serve them up with melted butter and parsley. If you only boil them in such a quantity of water as will just cover them, the liquor will be exceeding good, and very beneficial to weak or consumptive constitutions.

### *Sturgeon.*

WHEN you have cleaned your fish properly, prepare as much liquor as will boil it in the following manner: To two quarts of water put a pint of vinegar, a stick of horse-radish, two or three bits of lemon-peel, some whole pepper, a bay-leaf, and a small quantity of salt. Boil your fish in this liquor, and when enough (which you will know by the flesh appearing likely to separate from the bones) take it up, and have ready the following sauce: Melt a pound of butter, dissolve an anchovy in it, put in a blade or two of mace, bruise the body of a crab in the butter, a few shrimps or cray fish, a little catchup, and a little lemon-juice. When it boils, take up the sturgeon, drain it well, lay it in your dish, and serve it up with the sauce poured into boats. Garnish with fried oysters, sliced lemon, and scraped horse-radish.

### *Turtles.*

THESE animals not only furnish the most delicious repast to the epicure, but to all those who can obtain so luxurious a gratification. They are of various sizes, and that the reader may be informed how to dress them, we shall here confine ourselves to one of about eighty pounds weight. Take the turtle out of the water the night before you intend to dress it. In the morning cut its throat, or the head off, and let it bleed for some time. Then cut off the fins; scald, scale, and trim them and the head, and raise the calipee, which is the belly or under shell; clean it well, leaving to it as much meat as you conveniently can. Take from the back shell all the meat and entrails, except the monsieur, which is the fat, and looks green: this must also be baked with the shell. Wash all clean with salt and water, and cut it



into pieces of a moderate size. Take it from the bones, and put them with the fins and head into a soup-pot, with a gallon of water, some salt, and two blades of mace. When it boils, skim it clean, and put in it a bunch of thyme, parsley, savory, and young onions, and your veal part, except about one pound and a half, which must be made forcemeat of, as for Scotch collops, adding a little chyan pepper. When the veal is boiled in the soup about an hour, take it out, cut it into pieces, and put to the other part. The guts, which are considered as the best part, must be split open, scraped, and made clean, and cut into pieces about two inches long. Scald and skin the paunch or maw, and cut it like the other parts; mix them with the guts and other parts, except the liver, and add half a pound of fresh butter, a few shalots, a bunch of thyme, parsley, and a little savory, seasoned with salt, white pepper, mace, three or four cloves beaten, and a little chyan pepper. Stew them about half an hour over a good charcoal fire, and put in half a pint of Madeira wine, with as much of the broth as will cover it, and let it stew till tender, which will take about four or five hours. When it is nearly enough, skim it, thicken it with flour, and some veal broth, and make it about the thickness of a fricasee. Let your forcemeat balls be fried about the size of a walnut, and stewed about half an hour with the rest. If there are any eggs, let them be boiled and cleaned; but if none, get twelve or fourteen yolks of hard eggs. Then put the stew (which is the callipash) into the shell with the eggs, and either make use of a salamander, or put it into the oven to bake. Slash the callipee in several places, put some butter to it, and season it moderately with chyan and white pepper, salt, beaten mace, chopped thyme, parsley and young onions. Put a piece on each slash, and some over the whole, and a dust of flour; then bake it in a brisk oven, in a tin or iron dripping-pan. The back shell, which is called the callipash; must be seasoned like the callipee, and baked in a dripping-pan, set upright, with four brick-bats, or any thing of that kind. An hour and a half will



will bake it, which must be done before the stew be put in. The fins, when boiled very tender, must be taken out of the soup, and put into a stew-pan, with some good veal gravy, not high coloured, a little Madeira wine, seasoned and thickened as the callipash, and served in a dish by itself. The lights, heart, and liver, may be done the same way, but a little higher seasoned; or the lights and heart may be stewed with the callipash, and taken out before you put it into the shell, with a little of the sauce, adding a little more seasoning; but dish it by itself. The veal part may be made fricandos, or Scotch collops. The liver should never be stewed with the callipash, but dressed by itself in any manner you like; except you separate the lights and heart from the callipash, and serve them together in one dish. Be careful to strain the soup, and serve it in a tureen, or large china bowl. The different dishes may be placed on the table as follows: The callipee at the head, the callipash at the bottom, and the lights, soup, fins, &c. in the centre.—The fins kept in the liquor will eat well when cold.

*Court Bouillon, for all Kinds of fresh Fish.*

PUT into your fish-kettle, which must be according to the size of your fish, some water, a quart of white wine, a bit of butter, salt, pepper, a faggot of sweet herbs, some stewed onions and carrots: boil your fish in this liquor.

---

## C H A P. III.

### ROASTING IN GENERAL.

#### S E C T. I.

##### BUTCHER'S MEAT.

**T**HE first consideration of the cook in roasting must be to regulate the strength of her fire in proportion to the article she has to dress. If it is a small or thin joint,



joint, the fire must be brisk, that it may be done quick; but if a large one, a substantial fire must be made in order that it may gradually receive the heat, and by stirring up the fire, when it begins to burn up, and keeping the bottom clear, the meat must be roasted as it ought to be, and with little trouble to the cook. Never put salt on your meat before you lay it to the fire, as it will be apt to draw out the gravy. In roasting *Beef*, if it be a large piece, skewer a sheet of writing paper over the fat, and baste it well while roasting. When it is near enough, which you will know by the smoke drawing to the fire, take off the paper, then baste it well and dredge it with flour to make it frothy. *Mutton* and *Lamb* must be roasted with a clear quick fire.—*Veal* requires particular care, and must be done of a fine light brown colour. If it is fillet or loin, put paper over the fat, in the same manner as you do beef. At first let it be some distance from the fire, and baste it with butter: but when it is got thoroughly warm, put it nearer, and when nearly done, dredge it with flour. If a breast, put the caul over it, with the sweet-bread skewered on the back, and when sufficiently done, take off the caul and dredge it with flour. *Pork* as well as *Veal* should be well done, otherwise it will nauseate: but mutton and beef, if a little under done may be dispensed with. *Wild Fowls* must be roasted with a clear, brisk fire, and when they are frothy, and of a light brown colour, they are enough. Great care must be taken not to over-do them, as the loss of gravy will produce a want of the flavour. *Tame fowls* require more roasting, and must be often basted, in order to keep up a strong froth, which will make them look well when brought to table. *Pigs* and *Geese* must be done with a quick fire, turned quick, and frequently basted. *Hares* and *Rabbits* require time and care, otherwise the body will be done too much, and the ends too little. In roasting any article, always allow longer time for it in frosty than in mild weather, and take particular care that your spits are thoroughly clean before you put on your meat, as nothing is more disagreeable than the mark of it left in the flesh.

Having laid before the cook these necessary and general



neral observations in roasting, we shall now proceed to give directions for dressing the respective articles under this head; beginning with

*Beef.*

THE first steps to be taken in roasting Beef we have already noticed in the foregoing observations. It remains, therefore, only to say, that the time each joint will take doing must be proportioned to its weight. If a piece of ten pounds it will take an hour and a half at a good fire. Twenty pounds weight, if a thick piece, will take three hours, but if thin half an hour less; and so on in proportion to the weight. When done, take it up, and put it into your dish. Serve it with potatoes, horse radish, and pickles for sauce, and garnish the rim of the dish with horse-radish scraped very fine.

*Mutton and Lamb.*

MUTTON and Lamb must be roasted with a quick clear fire. Baste it as soon as you lay it down, sprinkle on a little salt, and, when near done, dredge it with flour. A leg of mutton of six pounds will take an hour and a quarter, and one of twelve two hours; a breast half an hour at a quick fire; a neck an hour, and a shoulder much about the same time as a leg. In dressing the loin, the chine (which is the two loins,) and the saddle (which is the two necks and part of the shoulders cut together) you must raise the skin, and skewer it on, and when near done, take off the skin, and baste it to froth it up. Send some good plain gravy up with it.

*Haunch of Mutton dressed like Venison.*

TAKE a hind-quarter of fine mutton, stale killed, and cut the leg like a haunch. Lay it in a pan with the back downwards, pour in a bottle of red wine, and let the meat soak in it twenty-four hours. Before you spit it, let it be covered with clean paper and paste as you do venison, in order to preserve the fat. Roast it before a quick fire, and keep basting with butter mixed with some of the liquor in which it was soaked. When done, serve it up  
with



with some good rich gravy in one boat, and sweet sauce in another. It will take about three hours roasting.

*A Fore-Quarter of House Lamb.*

A Small fore-quarter of house-lamb will take an hour and a half roasting; a leg three quarters of an hour.—When it is done, and put into the dish, cut off the shoulder, and pepper and salt the ribs. Serve it up with sallad, brocoli, potatoes, or mint sauce.

*Tongues or Udders.*

PARBOIL the tongue before you put it down to roast; stick eight or ten cloves about it, baste it with butter, and serve it up with some gravy and sweetmeat sauce. An udder may be roasted after the same manner. You may also lard the tongue nicely, but take care that the fire does not burn the larding.

*Veal.*

IF your fire is good, veal will take about a quarter of an hour to each pound in roasting. The fat of the loin and fillet must be covered with paper, as we have before observed. The fillet and shoulder must be stuffed with the following savoury composition: a quarter of a pound of suet chopped fine, parsley and sweet herbs chopped, grated bread and lemon peel; pepper, salt, and a little nutmeg, and the yolk of an egg. Work these all well together, and stuff them into your veal as secure as you can, that it may not fall out while roasting. The breast must be roasted with the caul on till it is near enough; then take it off, and flour and baste the meat. When you have taken it up, and put it into your dish, pour a little melted butter over it, and serve it up with any of the following sauces; potatoes, brocoli, cucumbers stewed, French beans, pease, cauliflowers, celery stewed. Remember, in dressing any joint of veal that it is well done, but at the same time let it not be too much. If it is not done enough it will be too disgustful to enjoy, and if too much, the juices will be lost, and the flesh eat tasteless.

*Pork.*



*Pork.*

PORK, like veal, must be well done. If it is a loin, take a sharp penknife, and cut the skin across, which will not only make the joint more convenient to carve, but will also make the rind or crackling, more pleasant to eat. A leg of pork must be scored in the same manner as the loin; if not particularly objected to, stuff the knuckle part with sage and onion chopped fine, with pepper and salt; or cut a hole under the twist, put the seasoning there, and fasten it with a skewer. Roast it crisp, as it will make the crackling, of which most people are fond, eat the better. If you want a *Spring* (which is not very common, though, at the same time, if young, will eat exceeding well) cut off the shank, or knuckle, sprinkle sage and onion over it, roll it round, and tie it with a string. About two hours will do it. The *Spare-Rib* should be basted with a little bit of butter, a very little dust of flour, and some dried sage shred small. The principal sauces for any kind of roast pork are, potatoes, mustard and apple-sauce, the latter of which you must make thus: Pare, core, and slice some apples, and put them into a saucepan with a little water, to prevent their burning, and throw in a bit of lemon-peel. When they are enough, take out the peel, bruise the apples, and add a piece of butter, and a little sugar. When you have worked the whole together very fine, set it on the fire till it is quite hot, then put it into your bason, and serve it up with the meat. If it is a leg of pork, have a little drawn gravy ready against it is done, and pour it into the dish when you serve it up. The best way of dressing *Pork Griskin* is to roast it, baste it with a little butter and sage, and a little pepper and salt. The only article used as sauce for this is mustard.

*Sucking Pigs.*

WHEN your pig is properly prepared for dressing, put into the belly of it a little sage shredded fine, with some salt, a tea-spoonful of black pepper, and a crust of brown bread. Then spit it, sew up the belly, and lay it down to a brisk clear fire, with a pig-plate hung in the  
 G middle



middle to prevent the body part being done before the extremities. As soon as it is warm, put a piece of butter into a cloth, and frequently rub the pig with it while roasting. When it becomes of a fine brown, and the steam draws to the fire, rub it quite dry with a clean cloth, and then with a bit of cold butter, which will help to crisp it. Having taken it up, and put it into your dish, cut off the head with a sharp knife, and take off the collar, the ears, and the jaw-bone. Split the jaw in two, and when you have cut the pig down the back, which must be done before you draw out the spit, lay the two sides with the back part to each other, a jaw on each side, and an ear on each shoulder, and the collar on the shoulder. Have ready your sauce, which you must make in the following manner: Having chopped the brains, put them in a saucepan, with a tea-spoonful of white gravy, the gravy that runs out of the pig (which you must be careful to save, by putting a bason or pan in the dripping-pan under the pig as soon as the gravy begins to run) and a small piece of anchovy. Add to these half a pound of butter, and as much flour as will thicken the gravy, a slice of lemon, a spoonful of white wine, some caper liquor, and a little salt. Shake it over the fire till it is quite hot, then pour it into your dish with the pig, and serve it up. You may likewise boil a few currants, and send them in a tea-saucer, with a glass of currant-jelly in the middle.

As there may sometimes be a necessity for the cook's killing the pig herself, it may not be improper to inform her in that case how to proceed. Stick the pig just above the breast bone, and let the knife touch its heart, otherwise it will be a long time dying. As soon as it is dead, put it into cold water for a few minutes, and rub it over with a little rosin beat exceeding fine, or instead of that use its own blood, which will nearly answer the same purpose. Let it lie half a minute in a pail of scalding water, then take it out, lay it upon a clean table, and strip off all the hairs as fast as possible; but if they do not come clean off, put it into the hot water again, and when it is perfectly clean off, wash it in

warm



warm water, and then in two or three cold waters, that when dressed it may not taste of the rosin. Take off the four feet at the first joints, slit it down the belly, and take out all the entrails. Put the heart, liver, lights, and pettitoes together; wash the pig well in cold water, and having perfectly dried it with a cloth, hang it up. When you dress it proceed as before directed.

*Calf's Head.*

WHEN you have thoroughly washed, and cleansed it from the slime, take out the bones, and dry it well in a cloth. Make a seasoning of beaten mace, pepper, salt, nutmeg, and cloves, some bacon cut very small, and some grated bread. Strew this over the head, roll it up, skewer it, and tie it with tape. While roasting, baste it with butter, and when done, having previously made a rich veal gravy, thickened with butter rolled in flour, pour it over, and serve it to table. Some like mushroom sauce, in which case make it as follows: Clean and wash a quart of fresh mushrooms, cut them into pieces, and put them into a stew-pan, with a little salt, a blade of mace, and a little butter. Stew them gently for half an hour, and then add a pint of cream, and the yolks of two eggs beaten up fine; keep stirring it till it boils, then pour it into a boat, and serve it up with the head. This is an excellent sauce for fowls or turkies.

*Ham, or Gammon of Bacon.*

WHICHEVER you dress of these, take off the skin or rind, and lay the meat in luke-warm water for two or three hours. Then put it into a pan, pour over in a quart of Canary wine, and let it soak about half an hour. When you have spitted it, put a sheet of clean paper over the fat side, pour the Canary, in which it was soaked, into the dripping-pan, and baste the meat with it all the time it is roasting. When it is enough take off the paper, and dredge it well with crumbled bread and parsley shred fine. Make the fire brisk, and brown it well. If you serve it up hot, garnish with raspings of bread; but if cold, for a second course, garnish with green parsley.



## SECT. II.

## ROASTING POULTRY.

*Turkies.*

WHEN your Turkey is properly trussed for dressing, stuff it with the following ingredients: Take four ounces of butter, or chopped suet, some grated bread, a little lemon peel, parsley and sweet herbs chopped together, pepper, salt and nutmeg, a little cream, and the yolks of two or three eggs: work these all well together, and fill the craw with it. Let your fire be very brisk, and when you put it down paper the breast, and let it continue on till near done: then take it off, dredge it with flour, and keep basting it till it is done. If it is a large turkey, serve it up with gravy alone, or brown celery, or mushroom sauce. If it is a turkey-poult, serve it up with gravy and bread sauce, the latter of which make thus: Cut the crumby part of a penny loaf into thin slices, put it into a saucepan with cold water, a few pepper corns, a little salt, and an onion: boil it till the bread is quite soft, and then beat it very fine: put it into a quarter of a pound of butter, with two spoonfuls of thick cream, and when it boils up, pour it into a bason, or boat, and serve it up with the turkey. A middling sized turkey will take more than an hour, a small one three quarters of an hour, and a very large one an hour and a half. In dressing these, as well as fowls, always let your fire be clear and brisk.

*Fowls.*

WHEN your fowls are laid to the fire, singe them, then baste them with butter, and dredge over some flour. When the smoke begins to draw to the fire, baste and dredge them again: let the fire be brisk, and send them to table with a good froth. The proper sauces for roast fowls are, gravy, egg, mushroom, or celery-sauce, the latter of which make thus: Wash and pare a large bunch of celery very clean, cut it into thin bits, and boil it gently in a little water till it is tender: then add a little  
beaten



beaten mace, nutmeg, pepper and salt, and thicken it with a large piece of butter rolled in flour: then give it a boil, and serve it up in a boat. To the water in which you boil the celery put half a pint of cream, which will make it very rich and substantial. This is an excellent sauce, not only for fowls but also for partridges, or any other game of the same kind.

### *Chickens.*

BE particularly careful in drawing your chickens, which done, cut off their claws, and truss them for dressing. Put them down to a good fire, and singe, dust, and baste them with butter. When they are enough, froth them, and lay them in your dish. Serve them up with parsley and butter poured over them, and gravy and mushroom sauce in boats. A large chicken will take half an hour, a small one twenty minutes.

### *Green Geese.*

WHEN the goose is properly cleaned, and ready for dressing, put into the body a large lump of butter, then spit it, and lay it down to a brisk clear fire. Singe it, dredge it with flour, and as soon as it begins to receive the heat of the fire, baste it well with butter, which will occasion the flesh to rise, and make it look well. When you think it near enough, dredge it again with flour, and baste it till the froth rises, and it is of a clear light brown. When done, take it up, and put it into your dish, having ready the following sauce: Melt some butter, and put it into a spoonful of sorrel-juice, a little sugar, and a few scalded gooseberries. Pour it into your sauce-boat, and send it up hot with the goose to table. You may likewise add gravy and apple-sauce, and garnish your dish with a crust of bread grated very fine.

### *A Stubble Goose.*

TAKE two onions, with a few leaves of sage washed clean, and chop them as fine as possible. Mix with them a large piece of butter, some salt, and pepper. Put this into the body of the goose, than tie both ends,



and put it down to the fire to roast. Singe and dredge it with flour, and when it is thoroughly hot, baste it with fresh butter. When near done, dredge it again, and keep basting it till the froth rises, and the steam draws to the fire, then take it up, and put into your dish, pour a little boiling hot water over it, and serve it up with good gravy sauce in one boat, apple-sauce in another, and mustard.

### *Ducks.*

YOU must prepare them for the spit in the same manner you do geese, by putting into the body some sage and onion chopped fine, with pepper and salt. When you lay them down, singe, dust, and baste them with butter, and a good fire will roast them in about twenty minutes. Before you take them up, dust them with flour, and give them another basting with butter to make them froth and look brown. Your gravy must be made of the gizzard and pinions, with an onion, a tea spoonful of lemon pickle, a few grains of pepper, a large blade of mace, and a tea spoonful of catchup. When they are thoroughly stewed, strain off the gravy, put some into the dish with the ducks, and the remainder in a boat or bason. Wild ducks must be done in the same manner.

### *Pigeons.*

AFTER you have drawn your Pigeons, and taken the craws clean out, wash them in several waters. When you have dried them, roll a good lump of butter in some chopped parsley, and season it with pepper and salt. Put this into your pigeons, then spit, dust with flour, and baste them. When enough, serve them up with parsley and butter for sauce, and, if in season, garnish your dish with bunches of asparagus. A good fire will roast them in twenty minutes.

### *Larks.*

TAKE a dozen of Larks, put them on a skewer, and tie both ends of the skewer to the spit. Dredge and baste them, and in about ten or twelve minutes they will be



be done. Make your sauce thus: Take the crumb of half a penny loaf, shred it very fine, and put it into a stew-pan or frying pan, with a piece of butter about the size of a walnut. Shake it over a gentle fire till it is of a light brown, then lay it between your birds on your plate or dish, and pour a little melted butter over them.

*Rabbits.*

WHEN you have cased your rabbits, skewer their heads upon their backs, their fore legs into their ribs, and the hind legs double. Take the crumb of half a penny loaf, a little parsley, thyme, sweet-marjoram, and lemon-peel. Shred all these fine, and season them with pepper, salt, and nutmeg. Mix them up into a light stuffing with two eggs, a little cream, and a quarter of a pound of butter. Put this into their bellies, sew them up, and dredge and baste them well with butter.—When done, take them up, chop the livers after boiling, and lay them in lumps round the edge of your dish. Serve them up with parsley and butter for sauce.

To roast a rabbit hare-fashion, you must lard it with bacon, and baste it in the same manner you do a hare, directions for which you will find in the next section. If you lard it, make gravy sauce, if not, white sauce will be most proper.

S E C T. III.

R O A S T I N G   G A M E.

*Pheasants and Partridges.*

THE same methods are to be taken in dressing either of these birds. When you have spitted and laid them down, dust them with flour, and baste them often with fresh butter, keeping them at a good distance from the fire. About half an hour will roast them. Make your gravy of a scrag of mutton, and put into the sauce-pan with it a tea spoonful of lemon-pickle, a large spoonful



of catchup, and the same of browning \*. Strain it, and put a little into the dish with the birds. Serve them up, with the remainder in one bason, and bread-sauce in another. By way of ornament fix one of the principal feathers of the pheasant in its tail.

*Woodcocks or Snipes.*

THESE birds are so peculiar from all others that they must never be drawn. When you have spitted them, take the round of a threepenny loaf, and toast it nice and brown; then lay it in a dish under the birds, and when you put them to the fire, baste them with a little butter, and let the trail or gut drop on the toast. When they are done, put the toast in a dish, and lay the birds on it. Pour about a quarter of a pint of gravy into the dish, and set it over a lamp or chafing dish for three or four minutes, and then take it hot to table. A woodcock will take about twenty minutes roasting, and a snipe fifteen.

*Ruffs and Rees* (which are particularly found in Lincolnshire and the Isle of Ely) are very delicate birds, and must be trussed like the woodcock, but not dressed with the guts. When done, serve them up with gravy and bread sauce, and garnish the dish with crisp crumbs of bread.

*Hares.*

\* As we shall have frequent occasion to mention the article BROWNING, it will be necessary here to give proper directions how to make it.—Beat small four ounces of treble-refined sugar, and put it into a frying-pan, with one ounce of butter.—Set it over a clear fire, and mix it well together. When it begins to be frothy by the sugar dissolving, hold it higher over the fire, and have ready a pint of red wine. When the sugar and butter is of a deep brown, pour in a little of the wine, and stir it well together; then add more wine, and keep stirring it all the time. Put in half an ounce of Jamaica pepper, six cloves, four shalots peeled, two or three blades of mace, three spoonsful of catchup, a little salt, and a rind of one lemon. Boil them slowly about ten minutes, and then pour it into a bason. When cold, take off the scum very clean, and bottle it up for use.



*Hares.*

WHEN your hare is cased and properly trussed for dressing, make a stuffing thus: Take a large slice of bread, and crumble it very fine, put to it a quarter of a pound of beef marrow, or suet, the like quantity of butter, the liver boiled and shred fine, a sprig or two of winter savory, a bit of lemon-peel, an anchovy, a little chyan pepper, and half a nutmeg grated. Mix these well together with a glass of red wine and two eggs, put it into the belly of the hare, and sew it up. When you have spitted it, and laid it before the fire, put into your dripping pan a quart of milk, and keep basting your hare with it till there is little left. When it is nearly done, dredge it with flour, and baste it with butter till it is properly frothed. If it is a small hare it will take about an hour and a half; and if a large one two hours. When done, put it into your dish, and serve it up with plenty of good rich gravy, and some currant jelly warmed in a cup; or red wine and sugar done to a syrup thus: take a pint of red wine, put it into a quarter of a pound of sugar, set it over a slow fire, and let it simmer for a quarter of an hour; then take it off, and pour it into your sauce-boat or bason.

*Venison.*

TAKE a haunch of venison, and when you have spitted it, rub some butter all over it. Take four sheets of clean paper, well buttered, two of which put on the haunch. Then make a paste with some flour, a little butter and water; roll it out half as big as your haunch, and put it over the fat part; cover this with the other two sheets of paper, and tie them fast with packthread. Lay it to a brisk fire, and baste it well all the time it is roasting. When it is near done, take off both paper and paste, dredge it well with flour, and baste it with butter. As soon as it becomes of a light brown, take it up, and serve it to table with brown gravy, currant jelly, or the syrup mentioned in the preceding article for a hare.—A haunch will take about three hours roasting.



158  
SECT. IV.

ROASTING FISH.

*To roast Sturgeon.*

PUT a piece of butter rolled in flour into a stew-pan, with salt, pepper, parsley, onions, sweet herbs, cloves, half a pint of water, and a little vinegar. Stir it over the fire, and when it is luke-warm take it off, and put your sturgeon in to steep. When it has taken the flavour of the herbs, roast it and serve it with any vegetable sauce you think fit.

*Roasted en Gras.*

LARD it with fat bacon, roast it, and serve it with a ragout of truffles, morells, mushrooms, veal sweetbread, &c.

*Lobsters.*

WHEN you have half-boiled your lobster, take it out of the water, rub it well with butter, and lay it before the fire; continue basting it with butter till it has a fine froth, and the shells look of a dark brown. Then put it into your dish, and serve it up with plain melted butter in a sauce-boat.

---

CHAP. IV.

B A K I N G.

SECT. I.

BUTCHER'S MEAT.

THE only method to be observed previous to this mode of cookery, is to have the pans, or whatever vessels you send your provisions in to the oven, perfectly clean, so that the care you have taken in preparing the article may not be injured from neglect in cleanliness.

*Rump*



*Rump of Beef a-la-Braise.*

CUT out the bone quite clean, then beat the flesh well with a rolling-pin, and lard it with a piece of bacon cut out of the back. Season your bacon with pepper, salt, and cloves, and lard across the meat, that it may cut handsomer. Season the meat with pepper, salt, and cloves; put it into an earthen pot with all the broken bones, half a pound of butter, some bay leaves, whole pepper, one or two shalots, and some sweet herbs. Let the top of the pan be covered quite close, than put it into the oven, and it will be done in about six hours. When enough, skim off the fat clean, put the meat into a dish, and serve it up with a good ragout of mushrooms, truffles, forcemeat balls, and yolks of eggs. Let the gravy which comes from the beef be added, nicely seasoned, to those ingredients.

*Calf's Head.*

WHEN you have properly cleansed the head, put it into a large earthen dish, or pan, and rub the inside with butter. Put some long iron skewers across the top of the dish, and lay the head on them. Grate some nutmeg all over the head, with a few sweet herbs shred small, some crumbs of bread, and a little lemon-peel cut fine. Then flour it all over, stick pieces of butter in the eyes, and on different parts of the head, and send it to the oven. You may throw a little pepper and salt over it, and put into the dish a bunch of sweet herbs, an onion, a blade of mace, some whole pepper, two cloves, and a pint of water, and boil the brains with some sage. When the head is enough, lay it on a dish, and put it before the fire to keep warm; then stir all together in the dish, and put it into a saucepan, and when it is quite hot strain it off, and pour it into the saucepan again. Put in a piece of butter rolled in flour, the sage and brains chopped fine, a spoonful of catchup, and two of red wine. Boil them well together, pour the whole over the head in a dish, and send it to table.



*Pigs.*

LAY your pig into a dish well buttered, flour it all over, rub some butter on the pig, and send it to the oven. When you think it is enough, take it out, rub it over with a buttered cloth, and put it into the oven again till it is dry; then take it out, lay it in a dish, and cut it up. Skim off the fat from the dish it was baked in, and some good gravy will remain at the bottom. Put this to a little veal gravy, with a piece of butter rolled in flour, and boil it up with the brains; then pour it into a dish, and mix it well with the sage that comes out of the belly of the pig. Serve it up hot to table with apple-sauce and mustard.

*A Bullock's or Calf's Heart.*

TAKE some crumbs of bread, chopped suet, (or a bit of butter) parsley chopped, sweet marjoram, lemon-peel grated, pepper, salt and nutmeg, with the yolk of an egg; mix these all well together, stuff the heart with it, and send it to the oven. When done, serve it up with gravy, melted butter, and currant jelly in boats. The same methods are to be used whether you bake or roast it; but if care is taken, baking it is the best way, as it will be more regularly done than it can be by roasting.

## S E C T. II.

## B A K I N G F I S H.

*Cod's Head.*

WHEN it is thoroughly cleansed and washed, lay it in the dish, which you must first rub round with butter. Put in a bunch of sweet herbs, an onion stuck with cloves, three or four blades of mace, some black and white pepper, a nutmeg bruised, a little lemon-peel, a piece of horse-radish, and a quart of water. Dust the head with flour, grate a little nutmeg over it, stick bits of butter on various parts, and sprinkle raspings all over it, and send it to the oven. When done, take the head  
out



out of the dish, and put it into that it is to be served up in. Set the dish over boiling water, and cover it close to prevent its getting cold. In the mean time, as expeditiously as you can, pour all the liquor out of the dish in which it was baked into a saucepan, and let it boil three or four minutes; then strain it, and put to it a gill of red wine, two spoonful of catchup, a pint of shrimps, half a pint of oysters, a spoonful of mushroom pickle, and a quarter of butter rolled in flour. Stir all well together, and let it boil till it is thick; then strain it and pour it into the dish. Have ready some toasted bread cut three-corner ways, and fried crisp. Stick some pieces of toast about the head and mouth, and lay the remainder round the head. Garnish your dish with crisped parsley, lemon notched, and scraped horse-radish. This method is equally good for roasting.

*Salmon.*

**TAKE** a piece of salmon of five or six pounds weight, (or larger according to your company) and cut it into slices about an inch thick, after which make a forcemeat thus: Take some of the flesh of the salmon, and the same quantity of the meat of an eel, with a few mushrooms. Season it with pepper, salt, nutmeg, and cloves, and beat all together till it is very fine. Boil the crumb of a roll in milk, and beat it up with four eggs till it is thick; then let it cool, add four more raw eggs to it, and mix the whole well together. Take the skin from the salmon, and lay the slices in a dish. Cover every slice with the force-meat, pour some melted butter over them, with a few crumbs of bread, and place oysters round the dish. Put it into the oven, and when it is of a fine brown, pour over a little melted butter with some red wine boiled in it, and the juice of a lemon, and serve it up hot to table.

*Carp.*

**TAKE** a brace of carp, and having greased the pan, in which they are to be baked, with butter, put them into it. Let it be of such a size as will hold them at  
full



full length, otherwise they will be apt to break. When you have put them into the pan, season them with a little black and white pepper, mace, cloves, nutmeg, a bunch of sweet herbs, an onion, and an anchovy: then pour in a bottle of white wine, cover them close and put them into the oven. If of a large size they will take an hour baking; but if small, a less time will do. When enough, take them out of the pan, and lay them in a dish. Set it over boiling water to keep it hot, and cover it close. Pour all the liquor in which they were baked into a saucepan; let it boil a minute or two, strain it, and add half a pound of butter rolled in flour. Keep stirring it all the time it is boiling; squeeze in the juice of half a lemon, and put in a proper quantity of salt, observing to skim all the fat off the liquor. Pour the sauce over the fish, lay the roes round them, and garnish with lemon.

*Eels and Lampreys.*

CUT off their heads, gut them, and take out the blood from the bone as clean as possible. Make a force-meat of shrimps or oysters chopped small, half a penny loaf crumbled, a little lemon-peel shred fine, the yolks of two eggs, and a little salt, pepper, and nutmeg. Put this into the bellies of the fish, sew them up, and turn them round on the dish. Put flour and butter over them, pour a little water into the dish, and bake them in a moderate oven. When done, take the gravy from under them, and skim off the fat, strain it through a hair-sieve, and add one tea-spoonful of lemon-pickle, two of browning, a large spoonful of walnut catchup, a glass of white wine, an anchovy, and a slice of lemon. Let it boil ten minutes, and thicken it with butter and flour. Garnish with lemon and crisped parsley.

*Herrings.*

SCALE, wash, and dry them well in a cloth, then lay them on a board, and take a little black pepper, a few cloves, and plenty of salt: mix them together, and rub the fish all over with it. Lay them strait in a pot, cover them over with vinegar, put in a few bay leaves, tie



tie a strong paper over the top, and bake them in a moderate oven. They may be eat either hot or cold; and if you use the best vinegar, they will keep good for two or three months.

*Sprats* may be done in the same manner, and either of them will furnish an occasional and pleasing relish.

*Turbot.*

TAKE a dish about the size of the turbot, rub butter thick all over it, throw on a little salt, a little beaten pepper, half a large nutmeg, and some parsley chopped fine. Pour in a pint of white wine, cut off the head and tail, and lay the turbot in the dish: pour another pint of white wine all over, grate the other half of the nutmeg over it, a little pepper, some salt, and chopped parsley. Lay a piece of butter here and there all over, then strew it with flour and crumbs of bread. Being thus prepared, send it to the oven, and let it be done of a fine brown colour. When you take it out, or have it home, put the turbot into the dish in which you mean to serve it up, then stir the sauce in the dish it was baked in, pour it into a saucepan, shake in a little flour, let it boil, and then stir in a piece of butter with two spoonsful of catchup. When the whole boils, pour it into basons, and serve it up with the fish. Garnish your dish with lemon; and you may add what other sauce you fancy, as shrimps, anchovies, mushrooms, &c.

*Pike, with Force-meat.*

PREPARE your pike thus:—Gut it without cutting it open, and take care it is well cleaned, Cut a notch down the back from head to tail, turn it round, and fasten the tail in the mouth. Make your force-meat thus: Take the udder of a leg of veal, or the kidney part of a loin of lamb, some fat bacon cut in dice, the spawn or melt of the fish, some green onions, a mushroom or two, or truffles, parsley and salt, and a little nutmeg and pepper: add a bit of butter to fry it; chop it all well, with the crumb of a French roll soaked in cream or milk. Pound all together in a large mortar, with three or four eggs; try if it is seasoned to your mind, fill the belly of  
your



your fish with it, close up that part which was cut in the back, and make it nice and even. Then take two or three eggs, beat them up, daub the fish well over with it, and strew on some crumbs of bread. Put it in a gentle oven, and proportion the time according to the size of your fish. When done, use the following sauce, take two or three ladles of good gravy, and add to it three large spoonsful of whole capers, some parsley chopped fine, the juice of two lemons, and a little minced shallot. Pour this into a boat or bason, and serve it up hot with your fish. Garnish with fried parsley. A piper may be baked the same as the pike.

*Mackarel.*

CUT their heads off, wash and dry them in a cloth, cut them open, rub the bone with a little bay-salt, beat fine; take some mace, black and white pepper, and a few cloves, all beat fine; lay them in a long pan, and between every layer of fish put two or three bay leaves, and cover them with vinegar. Tie writing paper over them first, and then thick brown paper doubled. They must be put into a very slow oven, and will take a long time doing. When they are enough, uncover them, and let them stand till they are cold, then pour away all the vinegar they are boiled in, cover them with some more vinegar, and put in an onion stuck with cloves. Send them to a very slow oven again, and let them stand two hours. When completely done, put them aside, and they will keep good a considerable time. When you take them out, let it be with a slice, as your hands will be apt to break and spoil them. They make a most excellent occasional repast.

---

CHAP. V.

BROILING.

IN this mode of cooking, three things are to be principally observed. First, that your gridiron is thoroughly clean, and your fire quite clear. Secondly, that



that you turn your meat quick and often while broiling, as it will be a means of preserving the juices. And, thirdly, to have your dish placed on a chafing-dish of hot coals, that by putting one piece after another into it as they are done, the whole may be taken quite hot to table.

## SECT. I.

### BUTCHER'S MEAT AND POULTRY.

#### *Beef Steaks.*

LET your steaks be cut off the rump of beef about half an inch thick; take care to have your fire clear, and rub your gridiron well with beef suet. When it is hot lay on your steaks: let them broil till the side next the fire is brown; then turn them, and when the other side is brown, lay them on a hot dish, with a slice of butter between each steak: sprinkle a little pepper and salt over them, and let them stand two or three minutes; in the mean time slice a shalot as thin as possible into a spoonful of water; lay on your steaks again, and keep turning them till they are enough; then put them on your dish, pour the shalot and water over them, and send them to table. Add for sauce horse-radish and pickles. Garnish with scraped horse-radish.

#### *Mutton Steaks.*

CUT your steaks about half an inch thick, and if it be the loin, take off the skin with a part of the fat. When your gridiron is hot, rub it with fresh suet, lay on your steaks, and keep turning them as quick as possible: if you do not take great care the fat that drops from them into the fire will smoak and spoil them; but this may be in a great measure prevented, by placing your gridiron on a slant. When enough put them into a hot dish, rub them well with butter, slice a shalot very thin into a spoonful of water, and pour it on them, with a spoonful of catchup. Serve them up hot, with scraped horse-radish and pickles.



*Pork Chops.*

IN broiling these the same rules are to be observed as those given for mutton chops, except with this difference; that they require more doing. When they are enough, put a little good gravy to them; and in order to give them an agreeable flavour, strew over a little sage shred very fine. The only sauce is mustard.

*Ox Palates.*

PREPARE your palates for broiling thus: Having peeled them, put into a stew-pan a little butter rolled in flour, salt and pepper, two shalots, a clove of garlic, two cloves, parsley, a laurel leaf, thyme, and as much milk as will simmer your palates till tender. When this is done, take them out, and rub over them the yolks of eggs with bread crumbs; then put them on your gridiron, broil them slowly, and when enough serve them up with sharp sauce.

*Chickens.*

SPLIT your chickens down the back, season them with pepper and salt, and lay them on the gridiron over a clear fire, and at a great distance. Let the insides continue next the fire till they are nearly half done; then turn them, taking care that the fleshy sides do not burn, and let them broil till they are of a fine brown. Have ready good gravy sauce, with some mushrooms, and garnish them with lemon and the livers broiled; the gizzards cut, flashed and broiled, with pepper and salt, or you may make the following sauce: take a handful of sorrel, and dip it in boiling water; then drain it, and have ready half a pint of good gravy; a shalot shred small, and some parsley boiled very green; thicken it with a piece of butter rolled in flour, and add a glass of red wine; then lay your sorrel in heaps round the chickens, and pour the sauce over them. Garnish with sliced lemon.

*Pigeons.*

PIGEONS may be broiled either whole or slit, and must be done very slowly over a clear fire. If you  
broil



broil them whole, take some parsley shred fine, a piece of butter as big as a walnut, with a little pepper and salt, and put into their bellies, tying both ends with a bit of coarse thread. If you split them, season the inside with pepper and salt; and when done, serve them up with parsley and butter poured over them.—They will be quicker done by being slit; but the best method is to broil them whole.

## SECT. II.

## BROILING FISH.

*Fresh Salmon.*

CUT some slices from a fresh salmon, and wipe them clean and dry; then melt some butter smooth and fine, with a little flour and basket salt. Put the pieces of salmon into it, and roll them about, that they may be covered all over with butter. Then lay them on a nice clean gridiron, and broil them over a clear but slow fire. While the salmon is broiling make your sauce thus: Take two anchovies, wash, bone, and cut them into small pieces, and cut a leek into three or four long pieces. Set on a saucepan with some butter and a little flour, put in the anchovies and leek, with some capers cut small, some pepper and salt, and a little nutmeg; add to them some warm water, and two spoonsful of vinegar, shaking the saucepan till it boils; and then keep it on the simmer till you are ready for it. When the salmon is done on one side, turn it on the other till it is quite enough; then take the leek out of the sauce, pour it into a dish, and lay the broiled salmon upon it. Garnish with lemons cut in quarters.

*Dried Salmon.*

LAY your dried salmon in soak for two or three hours, then lay it on the gridiron, and shake over it a little pepper. It will take but a short time, and when done serve it up with melted butter.



*Cod.*

CUT the cod into slices about two inches thick, and dry and flour them well. Make a good clear fire, rub the gridiron with a piece of chalk, and set it high from the fire. Then put in your slices of fish, turn them often, and let them broil till they are of a fine brown colour. Great care must be taken in turning them that they do not break. When done serve them up with lobster and shrimp sauce.

*Crimped Cod.*

TAKE a gallon of spring water, put it into a saucepan over the fire, and throw in a handful of salt. Boil it up several times, and keep it clean scummed. When it is well cleared from the scum, take a middling sized cod, as fresh as possible, and put it into some fresh pump-water. Let it lie a few minutes, and then cut it into slices about two inches thick. Throw these into the boiling brine, and let them broil briskly a few minutes. Then take the slices out with great care that they may not break, and put them on a sieve to drain. When they are well dried, flour them, and lay them at a distance upon a very good fire to broil. When enough, serve them up with lobster, shrimp, or oyster sauce.

*Cod Sounds.*

LAY them a few minutes in hot water; then take them out, rub them well with salt, and take off the skin and black dirt, that they may look white. After this put them into water, and give them a boil, then take them out, flour them well, strew on some pepper and salt, and lay them on the gridiron. When enough lay them on your dish, and pour over them melted butter and mustard.

*Trout.*

WHEN you have properly cleansed your fish, and made it thoroughly dry with a cloth, tie it round with packthread from head to tail, in order to preserve its shape entire. Then melt some butter, with a good deal of basket salt, and pour it all over the trout till it is perfectly



perfectly covered: after lying in it a minute or two, take it out, and put it on the gridiron over a clear fire, that it may do gradually. For sauce wash and bone an anchovy, and cut it very small; chop a large spoonful of capers; melt some butter, with a little flour, pepper, salt and nutmeg, and put it into the anchovy and capers, with half a spoonful of vinegar. When the trout is done, lay it in a warm dish, pour your sauce boiling hot over it, and send it to table.

*Mackarel.*

WASH them clean, cut off their heads, and take out the roes at the neck end. Boil the roes in a little water: then bruise them with a spoon, beat up the yolk of an egg, with a little nutmeg; a little lemon peel cut fine, some thyme, parsley boiled and chopped fine, a little salt and pepper, and a few crumbs of bread. Mix these well together, and put it into the bellies of the fish; then flour them well, and broil them nicely. Let your sauce be melted butter, with a little catchup or walnut pickle.

*Mackarel a la Maitre d'Hotel.*

BROIL your Mackarel whole: the sauce is sweet herbs, chopped fine, in melted butter.

*Haddocks and Whittings.*

WHEN you have gutted and clean washed them, dry them well in a cloth, and rub a little vinegar over them, which will prevent the skin from breaking. Having done this, dredge them well with flour, and before you put them on, rub the gridiron well with beef suet. Let your gridiron be very hot when you lay your fish on, otherwise they will stick to it, and the fish be broke in turning. While they are broiling, turn them two or three times, and when enough serve them up with plain melted butter, or shrimp sauce.

Another, and indeed a very excellent method of broiling these fish is thus: When you have cleaned and dried them as before-mentioned, put them into a tin oven, and set them before a quick fire. As soon as the skins begin



begin to rise, take them from the fire, and having beat up an egg, rub it over them with a feather. Sprinkle a few crumbs of bread over them, dredge them well with flour, and rub your gridiron, when hot, with suet or butter. Lay on your fish, and when you have turned them, rub over a little butter, and keep turning them till they are done, which will be known by their appearing of a nice brown colour; when done, serve them up either with shrimp sauce, or plain melted butter, and garnish with melted butter or red cabbage.

### *Eels.*

HAVING skimmed, cleansed, and dried your eels, rub them with the yolk of an egg; strew over them some crumbs of bread, chopped parsley and sage, and season them with pepper and salt. Baste them well with butter, and then put them on the gridiron over a clear fire. When done, serve them up with melted butter and parsley.

### *Eel's pitch-cocked.*

TAKE a large eel, and scour it well with salt, to clean off all the slime; then slit it down the back, take out the bone, and cut it into three or four pieces. Take the yolk of an egg, and put it over the inside, sprinkle on crumbs of bread, with some sweet herbs and parsley chopped very fine, a little nutmeg grated, and some pepper and salt mixed together. Then put it on a gridiron over a clear fire, broil it of a fine light brown, and when enough, serve it up with anchovy sauce, and parsley and butter. Garnish with raw parsley and horse-radish.

Another method of pitch-cocking eels is, when you have gutted, cleansed, and properly dried them, sprinkle them with pepper, salt, and a little dried sage, turn them backward and forward, and skewer them. Rub your gridiron with beef-suet, broil them a good brown, and when done, put them into your dish, and serve them up with plain melted butter for sauce. Garnish your dish with fried parsley.

### *Herrings.*



*Herrings.*

SCALE, gut, and cut off their heads; wash them clean, and dry them in a cloth; then dust them well with flour and broil them. Take the heads, wash them, and boil them in small beer or ale, with a little whole pepper and onion. When it is boiled a quarter of an hour strain it off, thicken it with butter and flour, and a good deal of mustard. Lay the herrings, when done, in a plate or dish, pour the sauce into a boat, and serve them up,

## C H A P. V.

### FRYING.

#### S E C T. I.

#### BUTCHER'S MEAT, &c.

##### *Venison.*

**C**UT your meat into slices, and make gravy of the bones. Fry it of a nice brown, and when done take it up, and keep it hot before the fire. Then put some butter, well rolled in flour, into the pan, and keep stirring it till it is quite thick and brown; but be careful that it does not burn. Stir in half a pound of fine sugar beat to powder, put in the gravy made from the bones, and some red wine. Make it the the thickness of a fine cream; squeeze in the juice of a lemon, warm the venison in it, put it in the dish and pour the sauce over it.

##### *Veal Cutlets.*

**C**UT your veal into slices of a moderate thickness, dip them in the yolk of eggs beat up fine, and strew over them crumbs of bread, a few sweet-herbs, some lemon-peel, and a little grated nutmeg. Then put them into your pan, and fry them with fresh butter. While they are frying, make a little good gravy, and when the meat is done, take it out, and lay it in a dish before the fire.



Shake a little flour into the pan, and stir it round; put in the gravy, with the juice of a lemon, stir the whole well together, and pour it over the cutlets. Garnish your dish with sliced lemon.

*Neck or Loin of Lamb.*

CUT your lamb into chops, rub both sides with the yolk of an egg, and sprinkle over them some crumbs of bread, mixed with a little parsley, thyme, marjoram, winter savory, and a little lemon-peel, all chopped very fine. Fry them in butter till they are of a nice light brown, then put them into your dish, and garnish with crisped parsley.

Or you may dress them thus:

Put your steaks into the pan with half a pint of ale, and a little seasoning, and cover them close. When enough take them out of the pan, lay them in a plate before the fire, to keep hot, and pour all out of the pan into a bason; then put in half a pint of white wine, a few capers, the yolks of two eggs beat fine, with a little nutmeg and salt; add to this the liquor they were fried in, and keep stirring it one way all the time till it is thick; then put in the chops, keep shaking the pan for a minute or two, lay the chops in the dish, and pour the sauce over them. Garnish with crisped parsley and lemon.

*Sweetbreads.*

CUT them into long slices, beat up the yolk of an egg, and rub it over them with a feather. Make a seasoning of pepper, salt, and grated bread, strew this over them, and fry them in butter. Serve them up with melted butter and catchup, and garnish with crisped parsley, and very small thin slices of toasted bacon.

*Calf's Brains.*

CUT the brains into four pieces, and soak them in broth and white wine, with two slices of lemon put into it, a little pepper and salt, thyme, laurel, cloves, parsley, and shalots. When they have remained in this about half an hour, take them out and soak them in batter made of white wine, a little oil, and a little salt, and



fry them of a fine colour. You may likewise strew over them crumbs of bread mixed with the yolks of eggs. Serve them up with plain melted butter, and garnish with fried parsley.

### *Beef Steaks.*

FRY your steaks over a brisk fire, with a little butter in the pan, and when they are of a nice light brown take them out, and put them in a dish before the fire.— Then take half a pint of hot gravy, and put it into the pan with a little pepper and salt, and two or three shalots chopped fine. Boil them up in the pan for two or three minutes, and then pour the whole over the steaks. Garnish with scraped horse-radish.

### *Ox Tongues.*

WHEN you have boiled the tongue till it is tender, cut it into slices, and season them with a little nutmeg, cinnamon and sugar. Then beat up the yolk of an egg with a little lemon juice, and rub it over the slices with a feather. Make some butter boiling hot in the frying-pan, and then put in the slices. When done, serve them up with melted butter, sugar, and white wine, all well mixed together.

### *Ox Feet, or Cow Heel.*

SPLIT the feet asunder, then take out all the bones, and put the meat into the frying pan with some butter. When it has fried a few minutes, put in some mint and parsley shred small, a little salt, and some beaten butter. Add likewise the yolks of two eggs beat fine, half a pint of gravy, the juice of a lemon or orange, and a little nutmeg. When the foot is done, take it out, put it into your dish, and pour the sauce over it.

### *Tripe.*

CUT your tripe into pieces about three inches square; dip them in some small beer batter, or yolks of eggs, and have a good quantity of mutton or beef dripping in your pan. Fry it till it is of a nice light brown, then take it out, let it drain for a minute, put it into your dish, and serve it up with plain melted butter in a boat, and mustard.



*Sausages.*

THE mode of frying sausages is so simple, and generally known, that it needs no description. However, we shall notice one way, of which the cook may not be informed. Take six apples, and slice four of them as thick as a crown piece; cut the other two into quarters, and take the cores clean out. Fry the slices with the sausages till they are of a nice light brown colour. When done put the sausages into the middle of the dish, and the apples round them. Garnish with the apples quartered.

*Chickens.*

CUT your chickens into quarters, and rub them with the yolk of an egg; then strew on some crumbs of bread, with pepper, salt, grated nutmeg and lemon-peel, and chopped parsley. Fry them in butter, and when done put them into your dish before the fire. For sauce thicken some gravy with a little flour, and put into it a small quantity of chyan pepper, some mushroom powder, or catchup, and a little lemon juice. When it is properly heated, pour it over the chickens, and serve it up.

*Antichoke Bottoms.*

BLANCH them in water, then flour them, and fry them in fresh butter. Lay them in your dish, and pour melted butter over them for sauce. Or you may put a little red wine into the butter, and season with nutmeg, pepper and salt.

*Celery.*

TAKE six or eight heads of fresh celery, and cut off the green tops, with the outside stalks. Wash them well, and have the roots clean. Have ready a pint of white wine, the yolks of three eggs beat fine, and a little salt and nutmeg. Mix all well together with flour, and make it into a batter, then dip every head into it, put them into a pan, and fry them with butter. When enough, lay them in your dish, and pour melted butter over them for sauce.

*Potatoes.*



*Potatoes.*

CUT your potatoes into thin slices, and fry them in butter till they are nicely brown. Then lay them in a dish or plate, and pour melted butter over them for sauce.

Potatoes likewise are fried by the French in batter, and served up with powdered sugar thrown over them. You must fry all your batter in sweet oil or hog's lard. Any kind of fruit may be fried in the same manner, and served up as a corner dish in the second course.

## SECT. II.

## FRYING FISH.

AS a necessary prelude to our directions for frying fish, it may not be improper to make the few following general observations: When you fry any kind of fish, first dry them in a cloth, and then flour them. Put into your frying-pan plenty of dripping, or hog's-lard, and let it boil before you put it in a dish. When they are properly fried, lay them in a dish, or hair sieve, to drain. If you fry parsley, be sure to pick it very cautiously, wash it well, dip it into cold water, and throw it into a pan of boiling fat. This will make it very crisp, and of a fine green, provided you do not let it remain too long in the pan; but this you may prevent by its appearance while doing.

*Turbot.*

HAVING properly cleansed your fish (which in this mode of dressing must be small) and thoroughly dried it, strew on some flour, and put it into your pan, with a sufficient quantity of hot lard to cover it. When it is fried nice and brown, take it carefully out, and thoroughly drain the fat from it. In the mean time clean the pan, put into it as much claret and white wine as will nearly cover the fish, with an anchovy, salt, nutmeg, and a little ginger. Put in the turbot, and let it remain in the liquor till it is half wasted; then take it out, and



put in a piece of butter rolled in flour, and a minced lemon. Let them simmer together till of a proper thickness, then rub a hot dish with a piece of shalot, lay the turbot in the dish, pour over the sauce, and serve it up. You may likewise add plain melted butter in a basin.

*Carp.*

AFTER having cleaned your fish, lay them in a cloth to dry, then flour them, put them into the pan, and fry them of a fine light brown. Take some crusts of bread, cut them three-corner ways, and fry them with the roes of the fish. When your fish are nicely fried, lay them on a coarse cloth to drain, and prepare anchovy sauce, with the juice of a lemon. Lay your carp in the dish, with the roes on each side, and garnish with the fried crust, and slices of lemon.

*Tench.*

SPLIT the fish along the backs, and raise the flesh from the bone; then cut the skin across at the head and tail, strip it clean off, and take out the bone. Having thus prepared them for frying, take one of them, and mince the flesh very small, with mushrooms, chives, and parsley chopped fine; a little salt, pepper, beaten mace, nutmeg, and a few savory herbs. Mix these well together, then pound them in a mortar, and crumbs of bread soaked in cream, the yolks of three or four eggs, and a piece of butter; and with this composition stuff your fish. Put clarified butter into your pan, set it over the fire, and when it is hot strew some flour on your fish, and put them in one by one. When they have fried till they are of a nice brown colour, take them up and lay them in a coarse cloth before the fire, to keep hot. Then pour all the fat out of the pan, put in a quarter of a pound of butter, and shake in some flour. Keep it stirring with a spoon till the butter is a little brown, and then put in half a pint of white wine. Stir them together, and put in half a pint of boiling water, an onion shred with cloves, a bunch of sweet herbs, and two blades of mace. Cover these close, and let them  
stew



stew as gently as you can for a quarter of an hour; then strain off the liquor, and put them into the pan again, adding too spoonsful of catchup, an ounce of truffles or morels boiled tender in half a pint of water, a few mushrooms, and half a pint of oysters, washed clean in their own liquor. When your sauce is properly heated, and has a good flavour, put in your tench, and let them lay in it till they are thoroughly hot; then take them out, lay them in your dish, and pour the sauce over them. Garnish with sliced lemon. The same methods may be used in frying of carp.

*Soals.*

TAKE off the skin, rub the fish over with the yolk of an egg, and strew on some crumbs of bread. Fry them in hog's lard over a brisk fire, till they are of a fine light brown. Then take them up, drain them, put them into your dish, and serve them up with plain melted butter in a boat. Garnish with green pickles.

*Smelts.*

BE careful to take away the gills, but leave in the roes. After you have washed them, dry them well in a cloth, then beat up an egg very fine, rub it over them with a feather, and strew on crumbs of bread. Fry them in hog's lard over a brisk fire, and put them in when the fat is boiling hot. When they are done of a fine brown, take them out, and drain the fat from them, and when you dish them up, put a bason with the bottom upwards, into the middle of your dish, and lay the tails of your fish on the side of it. Garnish with fried parsley.

*Eels.*

AFTER having properly cleaned them, and taken off the heads, cut them into pieces, season them with pepper and salt, strew on some flour, and fry them till they are of a fine brown colour. Drain them properly before you lay them in the dish. Serve them up with melted butter and the juice of a lemon squeezed into it. Garnish with crisped parsley.

*Lampreys.*

WHEN you cut them open to clean them, be careful



to save the blood, and wash them thoroughly clean in warm water. Fry them in clean dripping, and when nearly enough, put out the fat, put a little white wine, and give the pan a shake round. Throw a little pepper, with some sweet herbs, a few capers, a piece of butter rolled in flour, and the blood you saved from the fish. Cover the pan close, and shake it often. When they are enough, take them out, strain the sauce, put it into the pan again, and give it a quick boil. Squeeze in the juice of a lemon, stir all together, and when it is just upon the boil, pour it over the fish, and serve it up. Garnish with sliced lemon.

*Mullets.*

SCORE the fish across the back, and dip them in melted butter. Fry them in butter clarified, and when enough, lay them on a warm dish. Serve them up with plain melted butter or anchovy sauce.

*Herrings.*

FIRST scrape off all the scales, then wash them, dry them well in a cloth, and dredge them with flour. Fry them in butter over a brisk fire, and when done, set their tails up one against another in the middle of the dish. Fry a large handful of parsley crisp, take it out before it loses its colour; lay it round the fish, and serve them up with melted butter, parsley, and mustard.

*Oysters.*

THE largest oysters you can get should be chosen for frying. When you have properly cleaned and rinsed them strew over them a little grated nutmeg, a blade of mace pounded, a spoonful of flour, and a little salt. Dip your oysters singly into this, and fry them in hog's lard till they are of a nice brown colour. Then take them out of the pan, put them into your dish, and pour over them a little melted butter, with crumbs of bread mixed.



## C H A P. VII.

## S T E W I N G.

## SECT. I.

## B U T C H E R ' s M E A T.

*Fillet of Veal.*

**T**AKE the fillet of a cow-calf, stuff it well under the udder, and at the bone-end quite through to the shank. Put it into the oven, with a pint of water under it, till it is of a fine brown; then put it into a stew-pan, with three pints of gravy. Stew it till it is tender, and then put a few morels, truffles, a tea-spoonful of lemon-pickle, a large one of browning, one of catchup, and a little chyan pepper. Thicken it with a lump of butter rolled in flour. Take out your veal, and put it into your dish, then strain the gravy, pour it over, and lay round force-meat balls. Garnish with sliced lemon and pickles.

*Breast of Veal.*

**P**UT a breast of veal into the stew-pan with a little broth, a glass of white wine, a bunch of sweet herbs, a few mushrooms, two or three onions, with some pepper and salt. Stew it over a gentle fire till it is tender; and when done strain and scum the sauce. Garnish with force-meat balls.

*Knuckle of Veal.*

**L**AY at the bottom of your saucepan four wooden skewers cross-ways, then put in the veal, with two or three blades of mace, a little whole pepper, a piece of thyme, a small onion, a crust of bread, and two quarts of water. Cover it down close, make it boil, and then only let it simmer for two hours. When enough, take it up, put it into your dish, and strain the liquor over it. Garnish with lemon.

*Neck of Veal.*

**L**ARD it with large pieces of bacon rolled in pepper, and salt, shalots and spices. Put it into your stew-pan with



with about three pints of broth, two onions, a laurel leaf, and a little brandy, Let it simmer gently till it is tender, then put it into your dish, take the scum clean off the liquor, and then pour it on the meat.

*Calf's Head.*

AFTER having properly cleaned the head, put it into cold water, and let it lay for an hour; then carefully take out the brains, the tongue, the eyes and the bones. Then take a pound of veal and a pound of beef suet, a very little thyme, a good deal of lemon-peel minced, a nutmeg grated, and two anchovies; chop all very fine, then grate two stale rolls, and mix the whole together with the yolks of four eggs; save enough of this to make about twenty balls. Take half a pint of fresh mushrooms clean peeled and washed, the yolks of six eggs, beat fine, half a pint of oysters clean washed, or pickled cockles; mix these all together, after first stewing your oysters. Put the force-meat into the head and close it; tie it tight with packthread, and put it into a deep stew-pan, with two quarts of gravy and a blade or two of mace. Cover it close and let it stew two hours. In the mean time, beat up the brains with some lemon-peel cut fine, a little parsley chopped, half a nutmeg grated, and the yolk of an egg. Have some dripping boiling, and fry half the brains in little cakes; fry all the forcemeat balls, and keep them both hot by the fire. Take half an ounce of truffles and morels, then strain the gravy the head was stewed in, and put the truffles and morels to it, with a few mushrooms. Boil all together, then put in the rest of the brains, stew them together for a minute or two, pour the whole over the head, and lay the cakes of fried brains and forcemeat balls round it. Garnish with lemon.—For a small family, the half of a head may be done equally fine, only properly proportioning the quantity of the respective articles.—A lamb's head must be done in the very same manner.

*Calf's Liver.*

LARD the liver, and put it into a stew-pan, with some salt, whole pepper, a bunch of sweet herbs, an onion



onion, and a blade of mace. Let it stew till tender, then take it up, and cover it to keep hot. Strain the liquor it was stewed in, scum off all the fat, thicken it with a piece of butter rolled in flour, and pour it over the liver.

*Rump of Beef.*

HALF roast your beef, then put it into a stew-pan, with two quarts of water, and one of red wine, two or three blades of mace, a shalot, one spoonful of lemon pickle, two of walnut catchup, and the same of browning. Put in chyan pepper and salt to your taste.—Cover it close, and let it stew over a gentle fire for two hours; then take up your beef, and lay it in a deep dish, scum off the fat, and strain the gravy; put in an ounce of morels, and half a pint of mushroom; thicken your gravy, and pour it over the beef. Garnish with force-meat balls and horse radish.

*Beef Steaks.*

PEPPER and salt your steaks, and lay them in a stew-pan. Put in half a pint of water; a blade or two of mace, an anchovy, a small bunch of herbs, a piece of butter rolled in flour, a glass of white wine, and an onion. Cover the whole close, and let it stew till the steaks are tender; then take them out, strew some flour over them, fry them in fresh butter till they are of a nice brown, and then pour off all the fat. Strain the sauce they were stewed in, pour it into the pan, and toss it up all together till the sauce is quite hot and thick. Then lay your steaks in the dish, pour the sauce over them, and garnish with horse-radish and pickles.

*Beef Gobbets.*

TAKE any piece of Beef, except the leg, cut it into small pieces, and put them into a stew-pan. Cover them with water, and when they have stewed an hour, put in a little mace, cloves, and whole pepper, tied loosely in a muslin rag, with some celery cut small. Then add some salt, turnips and carrots pared and cut in slices, a little parsley, a bunch of sweet herbs, a large crust of bread, and an ounce either of barley or rice. Cover it close, and let it stew till it is tender. Then

L

take



take out the herbs, spices, and bread, and have ready a French roll nicely toasted, and cut into four parts. Put these into your dish, pour in the meat and sauce, and send it hot to table.

*Neat's Tongue.*

PUT the tongue into your stew-pan with a sufficient quantity of water to cover it. When it has stewed about two hours, take it out, peel it, and put it in again, with a pint of strong gravy, half a pint of white wine, a bunch of sweet-herbs, a little pepper and salt, some mace, cloves, and whole pepper, tied in a muslin rag; add likewise a spoonful of capers chopped fine, some turnips and carrots sliced, and a piece of butter rolled in flour. Let the whole stew together very gently for two hours; then take out the spice and sweet-herbs, put the tongue into your dish, strain the sauce, pour it over, and serve it up.

*To dress Ox Palates.*

HAVING cleansed and boiled your Palates, take off the skin, and pick out all that part that is black, and cut them in bits: turn some onions a few times over the fire with a bit of butter, and when it is half done put in it the palates. Moisten your ragout with some good broth, and a little cullis; season it to your taste, and add a bunch of sweet herbs: when it is well skimmed, and the sauce of a proper consistence, put in a little mustard, and serve it up.

*Ox Palates forced.*

STEW your palates whole, with forcemeat rolled up; when done, cut them in half: serve them up with a good sauce of truffles.

*To marinate Ox Palates.*

HAVING boiled some palates in water till tender, cut them in pieces of what shape you please, and steep them two or three hours in some vinegar, with salt, pepper, a clove of garlic, a little flour and butter, a laurel leaf, and three cloves. The whole marinade must



must be made lukewarm, then take them out, dry, flour, and fry them, and serve them up with fried parsley.

## SECT. II.

### STEWING POULTRY, &c.

#### *Turkey en Pain.*

TAKE a fine turkey, bone it, and put into the carcass a ragout composed of large livers, mushrooms, and streaked bacon, all cut in small dice, and mingled with salt, fine spices, and shred parsley and onions. Sew the turkey up, but take care to shape it nicely; then put a thin slice of bacon upon the breast, and wrap it in a cloth. Stew it in a pot, but not too large a one, with good broth, a glass of white wine, and a bunch of sweet herbs; when it is done, strain the liquor the turkey was done in into a stew-pan, after having taken off the fat; reduce it to a sauce, adding a spoonful of cullis; then unwrap your turkey, take off the bacon, dry away the grease, and serve it up with the sauce.

#### *Fowls.*

PURSUE the same method, at first, in stewing fowls as you do turkies; that is to say, put skewers cross-ways at the bottom of your stew-pan. When you have laid in your fowl, put to it a quart of gravy, a bunch of celery clean washed and cut very small, with two or three blades of mace. Let it stew gently till the liquor is reduced to a quantity only sufficient for sauce; then add a large piece of butter rolled in flour, two spoonfuls of red wine, the same quantity of catchup, with pepper and salt to season it. Lay your fowl in the dish, pour the sauce over it, and send it to table.

#### *Chickens.*

HALF boil them in as much water as will just cover them, then take them out, cut them up, and take out the breast-bones. Put them into your stew-pan with the



liquor, and add a blade of mace, and a little salt. Cover the pan close, and set it over a slow fire. Let it stew till the chickens are enough, then put the whole into your dish, and serve it to table.

*Goose GIBLETS.*

PUT them into scalding water, by which you will be enabled to make them properly clean. When this is done, cut the neck into four pieces, the pinions in two, and slice the gizzard. Put them into your stew-pan with two quarts of water, or, if you have it, mutton broth, with some sweet-herbs, an anchovy, a few pepper corns, three or four cloves, a spoonful of catchup, and an onion. When the giblets are tender, put in a spoonful of good cream, thicken it with flour and butter, then pour the whole into a soup-dish, with sippets of bread at the bottom, and serve it up.

*Ducks.*

TAKE two ducks, properly picked and drawn, dust them with flour, and set them before the fire to brown. Then put them into a stew pan, with a quart of water, a pint of red wine, a spoonful of walnut catchup, the same of browning, an anchovy, half a lemon, a clove of garlic, a bunch of sweet-herbs, with chyan pepper and salt to your taste. Let them stew-gently for half an hour, or till you find them tender; then lay them on a dish, and keep them hot. Skim off the fat from the liquor in which they were stewed, strain it through a hair sieve, add to it a few morels and truffles, boil it quick till reduced to little more than half a pint, then pour it over your ducks, and serve them up.

*Duck with green Pease.*

PUT into your stew-pan a piece of fresh butter, and set it on the fire; then put in your duck, and turn it in the pan two or three minutes: take out the fat, but let the duck remain. Put to it a pint of good gravy, a pint of pease, two lettuces cut small, a bunch of sweet-herbs, and a little pepper and salt. Cover them close, and let them stew for half an hour, now and then shaking the  
the



the pan. When they are just done, grate in a little nutmeg, with a small quantity of beaten mace, and thicken it either with a piece of butter rolled in flour, or the yolk of an egg beat up with two or three spoonsful of cream. Shake it all together, for two or three minutes, then take out the sweet-herbs, lay the duck in the dish, and pour the sauce over it. Garnish with boiled mint chopped very fine.

#### *Pigeons.*

PUT into the bodies of your pigeons a seasoning made with pepper and salt, a few cloves and mace, some sweet herbs, and a piece of butter rolled in flour. Tie up the necks and vents, and half roast them. Then put them into a stew pan, with a quart of good gravy, a little white wine, a few pepper corns, three or four blades of mace, a bit of lemon, a bunch of sweet-herbs, and a small onion. Stew them gently till they are enough; then take the pigeons out, and strain the liquor through a sieve; scum it and thicken it in your stew-pan with a piece of butter rolled in flour; then put in the pigeons with some pickled mushrooms; stew it about five minutes; put the pigeons into a dish, and pour the sauce over them.

#### *Pheasants.*

PUT into your stew-pan with the pheasant as much veal broth as will cover it, and let it stew till there is just enough liquor left for sauce. Then scum it, and put in artichoke bottoms parboiled, a little beaten mace, a glass of wine, and some pepper and salt. If it is not sufficiently substantial, thicken it with a piece of butter rolled in flour, and squeeze in a little lemon-juice. Then take up the pheasant, pour the sauce over it, and put force-meat balls into the dish.

#### *Partridges.*

TRUSS your partridges in the same manner as for roasting, stuff the craws, and lard them down each side of the breast; then roll a lump of butter in pepper, salt, and beaten mace, and put into the bellies. Sew up the



the vents, and then put them into a stew-pan, with a quart of good gravy, a spoonful of Madeira wine, the same of catchup, a tea spoonful of lemon pickle, half the quantity of mushroom-powder, one anchovy, half a lemon, and a sprig of sweet marjoram. Cover the pan close, and stew them half an hour; then take them out, and thicken the gravy. Boil it a little, and pour it over the partridges, and lay round them artichoke bottoms boiled and cut in quarters, and the yolks of four hard eggs. Woodcocks must be stewed in the same manner.

#### *Cucumbers.*

PARE twelve middle-sized cucumbers, slice them about the thickness of a half-crown, and lay them in a coarse cloth to drain. When quite dry, flour them, and fry them in fresh butter till they are brown; then take them out with an egg-slice and lay them on a plate before the fire. Take a large cucumber, cut a long piece out of the side, and scoop out all the pulp. Have ready some onions nicely fried, fill the cucumber with these, and season with pepper and salt, then put in the piece that was cut out, and tie it round with packthread. Flour it, and fry it till it is brown; then take it out of the pan, and keep it hot. Let the pan remain on the fire, and while you are putting in a little flour with one hand, keep stirring it with the other. When it is thick, put in two or three spoonful of water; half a pint of white or red wine, and two spoonful of catchup. Stir them together, and add three blades of mace, four cloves, half a nutmeg grated, and a little pepper and salt, all beat fine together. Stir it into the saucepan, and then throw in your cucumbers. Let them stew for two or three minutes, then lay the whole cucumber in the middle of your dish, having first untied it, the rest round it, and pour the sauce all over. Garnish the dish with fried onions.

#### *Pease and Lettuce.*

PUT a quart of green pease, and two large lettuces washed clean, and cut small across, into a stew-pan, with a quart of gravy, and stew them till they are tender.

Put



Put in a piece of butter rolled in flour, and seasoned with pepper and salt. When of a proper thickness, dish them up, and send them to table. Instead of butter you may thicken them with the yolks of four eggs, and if you put two or three thin rasbers of lean ham at the bottom of the stew-pan, it will give the whole a very fine flavour.

## S E C T. III.

## S T E W I N G F I S H.

*Carp and Tench.*

HAVING scaled and gutted your fish, wash them thoroughly clean, dry them with a cloth. Then put them into a stew-pan with a quart of water, the same quantity of red wine, a large spoonful of lemon-pickle, another of browning, a little mushroom-powder, chyan pepper, a large onion stuck with cloves, and a stick of horse-radish. (If carp, add the blood, which you must be careful to save when you kill them.) Cover your pan close to keep in the steam; and let them stew gently over a slow fire till your gravy is reduced to just enough to cover them. Then take the fish out, and put them into the dish you intend for table. Set the gravy again on the fire, and thicken it with a large lump of butter rolled in flour; boil it a little, and then strain it over your fish. Garnish with pickled mushrooms, scraped horse-radish, and the roes of the fish, some of them fried and cut into small pieces, and the rest boiled. Just before you send it up, squeeze into the sauce the juice of a lemon.

*Barbel.*

TAKE a large barbel, scale, gut, and wash it in vinegar and salt, and afterwards in clear water. Then put it into a stew-pan, with a sufficiency of eel broth to cover it, and add some cloves, a bunch of sweet-herbs, and a bit of cinnamon. Let them stew gently till the fish is done, then take it out, thicken the sauce with butter and flour, pour it over the fish, and serve it up.

*Small*



*Small Barbel.*

THE small barbel is stewed like a carp, and when large may be done on the gridiron, served up with a white sauce.

*Trout.*

MAKE a stuffing with grated bread, a piece of butter, chopped parsley, lemon-peel grated, pepper, salt, nutmeg, savory herbs, and the yolk of an egg, all well mixed together. Fill the belly of your fish with this, and then put it into a stew-pan with a quart of good boiled gravy, half a pint of Madeira wine, an onion, a little whole pepper, a few cloves, and a piece of lemon-peel. Stew it very gently over a slow fire, and when done, take out the fish and add to the sauce a little flour mixed in some cream, a little catchup, and the juice of a lemon. Let it just boil up, then strain it over your fish, and serve it up.

*Pike.*

MAKE a browning with butter and flour, and put it into your stew-pan with a pint of red wine, a faggot, four cloves, a dozen of small onions half-boiled, with some pepper and salt. Cut your pike into pieces, put it in, and let it stew very gently. When done, take it out, and add to the sauce two anchovies and a spoonful of capers chopped fine. Boil it for a minute or two, and then pour it over the fish. Garnish with bread nicely fried, and cut three-corner ways.

*A Fricandeau of Pike.*

CUT a pike into slices, according to its size; after having scaled, gutted, and washed it, lard all the upper part with bacon, cut small, and put it into a stew-pan with a glass of white wine, some good broth, a bunch of sweet-herbs, and some fillet of veal cut into small dice: when it is stewed, and the sauce strained off, glaze it like other fricandeaus. It may also be fricasseed like chickens (as a side-dish); or you may stew it and serve it up with sauce.



*Cod.*

CUT some slices of cod, as for boiling, and season them with grated nutmeg, pepper, salt, and sweet-herbs. Put them into a stew-pan with half a pint of white wine and a quarter of a pint of water. Cover them close, and let them simmer for five or six minutes. Then squeeze in the juice of a lemon, and add a few oysters with their liquor strained, a piece of butter rolled in flour, and a blade or two of mace. Let them stew very gently, and frequently shake the pan to prevent its burning.—— When the fish is done, take out the onion and sweet-herbs, lay the cod in a warm dish, and strain the sauce over it.

*Soals, Plaife, and Flounders.*

THE same methods must be taken for stewing either of these kinds of fish. Half fry them in butter, then take them out of the pan, and put to the butter a quart of water, two anchovies, and an onion sliced. When they have boiled slowly for about a quarter of an hour, put your fish in again, and let them stew gently about twenty minutes; then take out the fish, and thicken the sauce with butter and flour. Give the whole a gentle boil, then strain it through a hair sieve over the fish, and serve them up with oyster, cockle, or shrimp sauce.

*Lampreys and Eels.*

HAVING skinned, gutted, and thoroughly washed your fish, season them with salt, pepper, a little lemon-peel-shred fine, mace, cloves, and nutmeg. Put some thin slices of butter into your stew-pan, and having rolled your fish round, put them in, with half a pint of good gravy, a gill of white wine, a bunch of marjoram, winter savory, thyme, and an onion sliced. Let them stew over a gentle fire, and keep turning them till they are tender. Then take them out, and put an anchovy into the sauce. Thicken it with the yolk of an egg beat very fine, or a piece of butter rolled in flour. When it boils, pour it over the fish, and serve them to table.

## M

*Prawns,*



*Praxons, Shrimps, or Cray-fish.*

**TAKE** about two quarts of either of these fish, and pick out the tails. Put the bodies into your stew-pan, with about a pint of white wine (or water with a spoonful of vinegar) and a blade of mace. Stew these a quarter of an hour, then stir them together and strain them. Having done this, wash out your pan, and put into it the strained liquor and tails. Grate into it a small nutmeg, put in a little salt, a quarter of a pound of butter rolled in flour, and shake it all together. Cut a thin slice of bread round a quartern loaf, toast it brown on both sides, cut it into six pieces, lay it close together in the bottom of your dish, pour your fish and sauce hot over it, and send it hot to table.—If cray-fish, garnish the dish with some of their biggest claws laid thick round.

*Oysters.*

**STRAIN** the liquor of your oysters, and put it into your saucepan with a little beaten mace, and thicken it with flour and butter. Boil this three or four minutes, then toast a slice of bread, cut it in three-cornered pieces, and lay them round the dish into which you intend to put the oysters. Then put into the pan a spoonful of cream with your oysters, shake them round, and let them stew till they are quite hot, but be careful they do not boil.—Pour them into a deep plate, or soup-dish, and serve them up. Most kinds of shell-fish may be stewed in the same manner.

*Oysters Scolloped.*

**WASH** them thoroughly clean in their own liquor, and then put them into your scollop shells; strew over them a few crumbs of bread. Lay a slice of butter on the first you put in, then more oysters, and bread and butter successively till the shell is full. Put them into a Dutch oven to brown, and serve them up hot in the shells.

*Muscles.*

**WASH** them very clean in several waters, then put them into a stew-pan, and cover them close. Let them  
stew



stew till the shells open, and then pick out the fish clean, one by one. Look under the tongue to see if there be a crab, and if you find one, throw that muscle away.— You will likewise find a little tough article under the tongue, which you must pick off. Having thus properly cleansed them, put them into a saucepan, and to a quart of muscles, put half a pint of the liquor strained through a sieve; add a few blades of mace, a small piece of butter rolled in flour, and let them stew gently. Lay some toasted bread in the dish, and when the muscles are done, pour them on it, and serve them up.

## C H A P. VIII.

### HASHING AND MINCING.

#### SECT. I.

#### BUTCHER'S MEAT.

##### *Calf's Head.*

**A**S a whole calf's head is rather too large for the consumption of most families at one time, and as we mean to confine our receipts within such compass as may with equal convenience and pleasure, suit all, so we shall here give directions for hashing only *one-half*, observing, that should there be occasion for doing the whole, it is only doubling the ingredients here given for a part.

Wash the head as clean as possible, and then boil it a quarter of an hour. When cold, cut the meat, as also the tongue, into thin broad slices, and put them into a stewing-pan, with a quart of good gravy. When it has stewed three quarters of an hour, put in an anchovy, a little beaten mace, chyan pepper, two spoonsful of lemon pickle, the same quantity of walnut catchup, half an ounce of truffles and morels, a slice or two of lemon, some sweet herbs, and a glass of white wine. Mix a quarter of a pound of butter with some flour, and put it



in a few minutes before the meat is done. In the mean time put the brains into hot water, and beat them fine in a bason; then add two eggs, a spoonful of flour, a bit of lemon-peel shred fine, and a little parsley, thyme, and sage chopped small. Beat them all well together, and strew in a little pepper and salt; then drop them in little cakes into a pan with boiling lard; fry them of a light brown, and lay them on a sieve to drain. Take your hash out of the pan with a fish slice, and lay it in your dish. Strain your gravy over it, and lay upon it a few mushrooms, forcemeat balls, the yolks of two eggs boiled hard, and the brain cakes. Garnish with sliced lemon and pickles.—If the company is so large that there should be a necessity for dressing the whole head, in order to make a pleasing variety, do the other half thus:—When it is parboiled, hack it cross and cross with a knife, and grate some nutmeg all over it. Take the yolks of two eggs, a little salt and pepper, a few sweet-herbs, some crumbs of bread, and a little lemon-peel chopped very fine. Strew this over the head, and then put it into a deep dish before a good fire. Baste it with butter, and keep the dish turning till all parts are equally brown. Then take it up, and lay it on your hash. Blanch the half of the tongue, and lay it on a soup-plate; boil the brains with a little sage and parsley, chop them fine, and mix them with some melted butter and a spoonful of cream; make it quite hot, then pour it over the tongue, and serve it up with the head.—The mode of doing this half is usually termed *grilling*.

#### *Veal Minced.*

**FIRST** cut your veal into thin slices, and then into small bits. Put it into a saucepan with half a pint of gravy, a little pepper and salt, a slice of lemon, a good piece of butter rolled in flour, a tea-spoonful of lemon-pickle, and a large spoonful of cream. Keep shaking it over the fire till it boils, have sippets of bread ready in the dish, and then pour the whole over them. Garnish with sliced lemon.

*Mutton.*



*Mutton Hashed.*

CUT your meat into small pieces, as thin as possible; then boil the bones with an onion, a few sweet-herbs, a blade of mace, a very little whole pepper, a little salt, and a piece of crust toasted very crisp. Let it boil till there is just enough for sauce; then strain it, and put it into a saucepan, with a piece of butter rolled in flour;—then put in the meat, and when it is very hot it is enough. Season with pepper and salt. Have ready some thin bread toasted brown and cut three corner-ways, lay them in the dish, and pour over the hash. Garnish with pickles and horse-radish.

## S E C T. II.

## HASHING POULTRY AND GAME.

*Turkies.*

CUT the flesh into pieces, and take off all the skin, otherwise it will give the gravy a greasy disagreeable taste. Put it into a stew-pan with a pint of gravy, a tea-spoonful of lemon-pickle, a slice of the end of a lemon, and a little beaten mace. Let it boil about six or seven minutes, and then put it into your dish. Thicken your gravy with flour and butter, mix the yolks of two eggs with a spoonful of thick cream, put it into your gravy, and shake it over the fire till it is quite hot, but do not let it boil; then strain it, and pour it over your turkey. Lay sippets round, serve it up, and garnish with lemon or parsley.

*Or you may do it thus.*

CUT the remains of a roasted turkey into pieces; and put them into a stew-pan with a glass of white wine, chopped parsley, shalots mushrooms, truffles, salt, and pepper, and about half a pint of broth. Let it boil half an hour, which will be sufficient to do it; then add a pounded anchovy and a squeeze of lemon. Scum the fat clear from the sauce, then pour the whole into your dish over sippets made of toasted bread cut thin.—Garnish with sliced lemon.

*Fowls.*



*Fowls.*

CUT up your fowl as for eating, then put it into a stew-pan with half a pint of gravy, a tea-spoonful of lemon-pickle, a little catchup, and a slice of lemon.—Thicken it with flour and butter; and just before you dish it up, put in a spoonful of good cream. Lay sippets in the dish, and pour the hash over them.

*Chickens.*

CUT a cold chicken into pieces, and if you have no gravy, make a little with the long bones, onion, spice, &c. Flour the chicken, and put into the gravy, with white pepper, salt, nutmeg, and grated lemon. When it boils, stir in an egg, and mix with it a little cream. As soon as it is thoroughly hot, squeeze in a little lemon-juice, then put the whole into a dish, strew over it some crumbs of bread, brown them with a salamander, and then serve it up hot to table.

*Partridges or Woodcocks.*

HAVING cut it up in the usual manner as when first brought to the table, work the entrails very fine with the back of a spoon, put in a spoonful of red wine, the same of water, and half a spoonful of vinegar; cut an onion in slices, and put it into rings; roll a little butter in flour, put them all into your pan, and shake it over the fire till it boils: then put in your bird, and when it is thoroughly hot, lay it in your dish, with sippets round it. Strain the sauce over the bird and lay the onions in rings. This will make a delicate dish for two people either for dinner or supper; and where there is a large company is an ornamental addition to other articles provided.

*Wild Ducks.*

CUT up your duck in the usual manner, then put it into a pan, with a spoonful of good gravy, the same of red wine, and an onion sliced exceeding thin. When it has boiled two or three minutes, lay the duck in the dish, and pour the gravy over it. You may add a tea-spoonful of caper liquor, or a little browning.

*Hares.*



*Hares.*

**CUT** your hare into small pieces, and if you have any of the pudding left, rub it small, and put to it a gill of red wine, the same quantity of water, half an anchovy chopped fine, an onion stuck with four cloves, and a quarter of a pound of butter rolled in flour. Put these all together in a saucepan. and set it over a slow fire, shaking it at times that the whole may be equally heated. When it is thoroughly hot (for you must not let any kind of hash boil, as it will harden the meat) take out the onion, lay sippets in and round the dish, pour in your hash, and serve it hot to table.

*Hare Jugged.*

**AFTER** you have cut your hare into small pieces, lard them here and there with very thin slips of bacon; season them with a little pepper and salt, and put them into an earthen jug, with a blade or two of mace, an onion stuck with cloves, and a bunch of sweet-herbs. Cover the jug close, that the steam may be retained; set it in a pot of boiling water, and about three hours will do it. Then turn it out of the jug into the dish, take out the onion and sweet-herbs, and send it hot to table. With respect to the larding, it may be used or omitted, at your own discretion. Garnish with sliced lemon.

*Venison.*

**CUT** your venison into very thin slices, and put it into a stewing-pan, with a large glass of red wine, a spoonful of catchup, the same of browning, an onion stuck with cloves, and half an anchovy chopped fine. When it boils, put in your venison, and let it remain till it is thoroughly heated. Then pour the whole together into a soup-dish, with sippets underneath.—Garnish with red cabbage or currant jelly.



## CHAP. IX.

## FRICASSEING.

## SECT. I.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, POULTRY, &amp;c.

*Neat's Tongue.*

**H**AVING boiled the tongue till it is tender, take it up, peel it, and cut it into slices. Put them into a frying-pan with a proper quantity of butter, and let them fry till they are brown. Then pour the butter clean out of the pan, and put in some good gravy, with a bunch of sweet-herbs, an onion, some pepper and salt, a blade or two of mace, and a gill of wine. When they have all simmered together about half an hour, take out the slices of tongue, strain the gravy and put all again into the pan, with the yolks of two eggs beat fine, a little nutmeg grated, and a small piece of butter rolled in flour. Shake the whole well together, and when it has simmered for about five minutes, put the tongue into your dish, pour over the sauce, and serve it to table.

*Sweetbreads White.*

**THESE** must be likewise first scalded, and then cut into long slices; when done, thicken some veal gravy with a piece of butter rolled in flour, a little cream, some grated lemon-peel and nutmeg, white pepper, salt, and a little mushroom powder. When these have stewed together about ten minutes, put in the sweetbreads, shake the pan, and let them simmer; then squeeze in a little lemon-juice, pour the whole into your dish, and serve it up.

*Lamb's Stones.*

**FRY** them in hog's lard till they are of a nice brown colour, then take them out, and put them into a plate before the fire till you have prepared the following sauce: Thicken about half a pint of veal gravy with some flour, put to it a slice of lemon, a little catchup, a tea-spoonful of



of lemon-pickle, grated nutmeg, the yolk of an egg beat fine, and two spoonsful of thick cream. Put these into a saucepan over the fire, and keep shaking it till it looks white and thick; then put in the lamb's stones, give them a shake, and when the whole is properly heated, put it into your dish, with boiled forcemeat-balls round, intermixed with thin slices of lemon by way of garnish.

*Calf's Feet a-la-Carmagot.*

PARBOIL them, then take out the long bones, split them, and put them into a stew-pan, with some veal gravy, and a glass of white wine. Add likewise the yolks of two or three eggs beat up with a little cream, grated nutmeg, salt, and a piece of butter. Stir it till it is of a good thickness; and when the whole has gently simmered for about ten minutes, put the feet into your dish, and pour the sauce over them. Garnish with sliced lemon.

*Tripe.*

CUT your tripe into pieces about two inches square, and put them into your stew-pan, with as much white wine as will half cover them, a little white pepper, sliced ginger, a blade of mace, a bunch of sweet-herbs, and an onion. When it has stewed a quarter of an hour (which will be a sufficient time to do it), take out the herbs and onion, and put in a little shred parsley, the juice of a lemon, half an anchovy cut small, a cup full of cream, and either the yolk of an egg, or a piece of butter. Season it to your taste; and when you dish it up, garnish with lemon.

*Chickens.*

SKIN your chickens, and then cut them into small pieces, after which wash them with warm water, and thoroughly dry them with a cloth. Season them with salt and pepper, and put them into a stew-pan with a little water, a large piece of butter, a bunch of thyme and sweet-marjoram, an onion stuck with cloves, a little lemon pickle, a glass of wine, an anchovy, a little mace and nutmeg. When the chickens have stewed till they are  
N tender,



tender, take them up, and lay them in your dish. Thicken your gravy with butter rolled in flour, and then strain it. Beat up the yolks of three eggs, and mix them with a gill of rich cream; put this into your gravy and shake it over the fire till it is quite hot, but do not suffer it to boil. Pour this over your chickens, and serve them up. Garnish with sliced lemon.

*Rabbits White.*

TO fricassée rabbits white, you must cut them up as for eating, and then put them into a stew-pan, with a pint of veal gravy, a little beaten mace, a slice of lemon, an anchovy, a tea-spoonful of lemon-pickle, a little chyan pepper and salt. Let them stew over a gentle fire till they are enough, then take them out, and lay them in your dish. Thicken the gravy with butter and flour; then strain it, and add the yolks of two eggs, mixed with a gill of thick cream, and a little grated nutmeg. Stir these well together, and when it begins to simmer, pour it quite hot over your rabbits, and serve them to table.

*Rabbits Brown.*

CUT them into pieces as before directed, and fry them in butter of a light brown. Then put them into a stew-pan, with a pint of water, a slice of lemon, an anchovy, a large spoonful of browning, the same of catchup, a tea-spoonful of lemon-pickle, and a little chyan pepper and salt. Stew them over a slow fire till they are enough, then thicken your gravy with butter and flour, and strain it. Dish up your rabbits, and pour the gravy over them. Garnish with sliced lemon.

S E C T. II.

FRICASSEEING FISH, &c.

*Cod Sounds.*

HAVING properly cleaned them, cut them into small pieces, boil them in milk and water, and then set them to drain. Then put them into a clean saucepan and



and season them with beaten mace, grated nutmeg, and a little pepper and salt. Add to them a cup full of cream, with a good piece of butter rolled in flour, and keep shaking the whole till it is thoroughly hot, and of a good thickness. Then pour all into your dish, and serve it up, with sliced lemon for garnish.

#### *Soals.*

WHEN you have skinned, gutted, and thoroughly washed them, cut off their heads, and dry the fish in a cloth. Then cut the flesh very carefully from the bones and fins on both sides; cut it first longways and then across, in such divisions that each fish may make eight pieces. Put the heads and bones into a stew-pan, with a pint of water, a bunch of sweet herbs, an onion, a little whole pepper, two or three blades of mace, a small piece of lemon-peel, a little salt, and a crust of bread. Cover it close, and let it boil till it is half wasted: then strain it through a fine sieve, and put it into a stew-pan with your fish. Add to them half a pint of white wine, a little parsley chopped fine, a few mushrooms cut small, a little grated nutmeg, and a piece of butter rolled in flour. Set all together over a slow fire, and keep shaking the pan till the fish are enough: then dish them up with the gravy, and serve them to table. Garnish with lemon.

#### *Eels.*

SKIN three or four large eels, and notch them from end to end. Cut them into four or five pieces each, and lay them in some spring water for half an hour to crimp: then dry them in a cloth, and put them into your pan, with a piece of fresh butter, a green onion or two, and a little chopped parsley. Set the pan on the fire, and shake them about for a few minutes: then put in about a pint of white wine, and as much good broth, with pepper, salt, and a blade of mace. Stew all together about half an hour: and then add the yolks of four or five eggs beat smooth, and a little grated nutmeg, and chopped parsley. Stir the whole well together, and let it simmer four or five minutes, then squeeze in the juice



of a lemon, give the whole a good shake, pour it into your dish, and serve it up hot. Garnish with lemon.

Tench are exceeding fine dressed in the same manner.

*Flounders.*

TAKE a sharp knife, and carefully raise the flesh on both sides from head to tail; then take the bone clear out, and cut the flesh into pieces in the same manner as directed for soals, only let the pieces of each consist of six instead of eight. Dry your fish well, then sprinkle them with salt, dredge them with flour, and fry them in a pan of hot beef dripping, so that the fish may be crisp. When so done, take them out of the pan, drain the fat from them, and set them before the fire to keep warm. Then clean the pan, and put into it some minced oysters, with their liquor clean strained, some white wine, a little grated nutmeg, and three anchovies. Stew these together a few minutes, and then put in your fish, with about a quarter of a pound of fresh butter. Shake them well together, and when quite hot, dish up your fish with the sauce, and serve them to table. Garnish with yolks of eggs, boiled hard and minced, and sliced lemon. You may fricassée salmon, or any other firm fish, in the same manner.

*Skait or Thornback.*

THESE must be prepared for dressing in the same manner as directed for soals and flounders; after which put them into your stew-pan. To one pound of the fish put a quarter of a pint of water, a little beaten mace, and grated nutmeg; a small bunch of sweet-herbs, and a little salt. Cover it close, and let it boil about a quarter of an hour. Then take out the sweet-herbs, put in a quarter of a pint of good cream, a piece of butter, the size of a walnut, rolled in flour, and a glass of white wine. Keep shaking the pan all the time one way till your fricassée is thick and smooth: then dish it up, and garnish with lemon.

*Oysters.*

PUT a little butter into your stew-pan, with a slice of ham, a faggot of parsley and sweet-herbs, and an onion



onion stuck with two cloves. Let them stew over a slow fire a few minutes, and then add a little flour, some good broth, and a piece of lemon-peel; then put in your oysters, and let them simmer till they are thoroughly hot. Thicken with the yolks of two eggs, a little cream, and a bit of good butter, take out the ham, faggot, onion, and lemon-peel, and add the squeeze of a lemon. Give the whole a shake in the pan, and when it simmers put it into your dish, and serve it up.

### *Eggs.*

**BOIL** your eggs hard, and take out some of the yolks whole, then cut the rest in quarters, yolks and whites together. Set on some gravy with a little shred thyme and parsley in it, and let it boil about a minute. Then put in your eggs, with a little grated nutmeg, and shake them up with a piece of butter till it is of a proper thickness. Pour it into your dish, and serve it up.

### *Eggs with Onions and Mushrooms.*

**WHEN** you have boiled the eggs hard, take out the yolks whole, and cut the whites in slips, with some onions and mushrooms. Fry the onions and mushrooms, throw in the whites, and turn them about a little. If there is any fat pour it off. Flour the onions, &c. and put to them a little good gravy. Boil this up, then put in the yolks, and add a little pepper and salt. Let the whole simmer for about a minute, and then dish it up.

### *Mushrooms.*

If your mushrooms are very small (such as are usually termed buttons) you must only wipe them with a flannel; but, if large, peel them, scrape the insides, and throw them into some salt and water. After laying some time take them out, and boil them in water with some salt in it; and when they are tender, put in a little shred parsley, an onion stuck with cloves, and a glass of wine. Shake them up with a good piece of butter rolled in flour, and put in three spoonsful of thick cream, and a little nutmeg cut in pieces. When the whole has stood two or three minutes, take out the onion and nutmeg, then



then pour the mushrooms with their sauce into your dish, and serve them to table.

*Skirrits.*

WASH them thoroughly clean, and when you have boiled them till they are tender, skin the roots, and cut them into slices. Have ready a little cream, a piece of butter rolled in flour, the yolk of an egg beaten fine, a little grated nutmeg, two or three spoonsful of white wine, with a very little salt, and stir all together. Put your roots into the dish, and pour the sauce over them.

*Artichoke Bottoms.*

THESE may be fricasseed either dried or pickled.— If dried, lay them in warm water for three or four hours, shifting the water two or three times. Having done this, put some cream into your saucepan, with a large piece of fresh butter, and stir them together one way till the butter is melted. Then put in the artichokes, and when they are hot dish them up.

C H A P. X.

R A G O O S.

SECT. I.

B U T C H E R ' s M E A T.

*Breast of Veal.*

HALF roast it, then take out the bones, and put the meat into a stew-pan, with a quart of veal gravy, an ounce of morels, and the same quantity of truffles. When the meat has stewed till it is tender, and just before you thicken the gravy, put in a few oysters, some pickled mushrooms, and pickled cucumbers, all cut in small square pieces, and the yolks of four eggs boiled hard.— In the mean time, cut your sweet-bread into pieces, and fry it of a light brown. When the veal is properly stewed,



stewed, dish it up, and pour the gravy hot upon it. Lay your sweet-bread, morels, truffles, and eggs round it, and garnish with pickled barberries. In placing this dish on the table, if the company is large, and the provisional entertainment designed to be set out in taste, if for supper, it must be placed at the bottom of the table, but if for dinner, either at the top or on one side. It may likewise be stewed tender, and served with a white sauce of young peas or button mushrooms.

*Neck of Veal.*

CUT your veal into steaks, and flatten them with a rolling-pin; then season them with salt, pepper, cloves, and mace; lard them with bacon stewed with lemon-peel and thyme, and dip them in the yolks of eggs. Having done this, make up a sheet of strong cap-paper at the four corners in the shape of a dripping-pan, butter it all over, as also the gridiron, and set over a charcoal fire, put in your meat, and let it do leisurely, keep turning it often, and baste it well in order to keep in the gravy. When it is enough have ready half a pint of strong gravy, season it high, and put into it mushrooms and pickles, forcemeat balls dipped in the yolks of eggs, oysters stewed, and fried, to lay round, and at the top of your dish, and then serve it up. If for white ragoo, put in a gill of white wine, with the yolks of two eggs beat up with two or three spoonful of cream; but if a brown ragoo, put in red wine.

*Sweetbreads Brozen.*

FIRST scald your sweetbreads, and then cut them into slices. Beat up the yolk of an egg very fine, with a little flour, pepper, salt and nutmeg. Dip your slices of sweetbread into this, and fry them of a nice light brown. Then thicken a little good gravy with some flour; boil it well, and add catchup or mushroom powder, a little juice of a lemon, and chyan pepper. Put your sweetbreads into this, and when they have stewed in it about five minutes, put the whole into your dish, and serve it up. Garnish with sliced lemon.



*Calf's Feet.*

**AFTER** boiling the feet, take out the bones, cut the meat into slices, and brown them in a frying-pan; then put them into some good beef gravy, with morels, truffles, pickled mushrooms, and the yolks of four eggs boiled hard, some salt, and a little butter rolled in flour. Let them stew together about five minutes, and then put all into your dish. Garnish with sliced lemon.

*Pig's Feet and Ears.*

**FIRST** boil them till they are tender, then cut the ears into long narrow slices. And split the feet down the middle. Put into a stew-pan about half a pint of beef gravy, a tea-spoonful of lemon pickle, a large one of catchup, the same of browning, and a little salt. Thicken these with a piece of butter rolled in flour, and let the feet and ears be yolked over with egg, then roll them in bread crumbs and seasoning; let the feet be nicely browned with a salamander, or fryed; then let them boil gently, and when enough, lay the feet in the middle of the dish, and the ears round them. Then strain your gravy, pour it over them, and garnish with curled parsley.

*Fore Quarter of House-Lamb.*

**TAKE** off the knuckle-bone, and then, with a sharp knife, cut off the skin. Lard it well with bacon, and fry it of a nice light brown. Then put it into a stew-pan, and just cover it over with mutton gravy, a bunch of sweet-herbs, some pepper, salt, beaten mace, and a little whole pepper. Cover it close, and let it stew half an hour. Then pour out the liquor, and take care to keep the lamb hot. Strain off the gravy, and have ready half a pint of oysters fried brown. Pour all the fat from them, and put them into the gravy, with two spoonfuls of red wine, a few mushrooms, and a bit of butter rolled in flour. Boil all together, with the juice of half a lemon. Lay the lamb in the dish, pour the sauce over it, and send it to table.

*Beef.*

**TAKE** any piece of beef that has got some fat to it, cut the meat clean from the bones, strew some flour over it,



it, and fry it in a large stew-pan with butter till it is of a nice brown; then cover it in the pan with gravy made in the following manner: Take about a pound of coarse beef, half a pound of veal cut small, a bunch of sweet-herbs, an onion, some whole black and white pepper, two or three blades of mace, four or five cloves, a piece of carrot, a slice of lean bacon steeped in vinegar, and a crust of bread toasted brown. Add to these a quart of wine, and let it boil till it is half wasted. In the mean time, pour a quart of boiling water into the stew-pan, cover it close, and let it stew gently. As soon as the gravy is done, strain it, and pour it into the stew-pan with the beef. Then take an ounce of truffles and morels cut small, with some fresh or dried mushrooms, and two spoonsful of catchup. Cover it close, and let it stew till the sauce is thick and rich. Have ready some artichoke bottoms quartered, and a few pickled mushrooms. Boil the whole together, and when your meat is tender, and the sauce rich, lay the meat in a dish, pour the sauce over it, and serve it hot to table.

*Mutton.*

CUT some thin slices, the right way of the grain, off a fine leg of mutton, and pare off all the skin and fat. Then put a piece of butter into your stew-pan, and shake some flour over it; add to these two or three slices of lemon, with half an onion cut very small, a bunch of sweet herbs, and a blade of mace. Put your meat with these into the pan, stir them together for five or six minutes, and then put in half a pint of gravy, with an anchovy minced small, and a piece of butter rolled in flour. Stir the whole well together, and when it has stewed about ten minutes, dish it up, and serve it to table. Garnish with pickles and sliced lemon.

SECT. II.

RAGOOS OF POULTRY, VEGETABLES, &c.

*A Goose.*

SKIN your goose, dip it into boiling water, and break the breast bone, so that it may lay quite flat. Season it  
O with



with pepper and salt, and a little mace beaten to powder; lard it, and then flour it all over. Having done this, take about a pound of beef suet, and put it into your stew-pan, and when melted, boiling hot, put it into the goose. As soon as you find the goose is brown all over, put in a quart of beef gravy boiling hot, a bunch of sweet-herbs, and a blade of mace, a few cloves, some whole pepper, two or three small onions, and a bay-leaf. Cover the pan quite close, and let it stew gently over a slow fire. If the goose is small, it will be done in an hour, but if large, an hour and a half. Make a ragoo for it in the following manner: Cut some turnips and carrots into small pieces, with three or four onions sliced, boil all enough, put them, with half a pint of rich beef gravy, into a saucepan, with some pepper, salt, and a piece of butter rolled in flour. Let them stew about a quarter of an hour. When the goose is done, take it out of the stew-pan, drain the liquor it was stewed in well from it, put it into a dish, and pour the ragoo over it.

*Livers of Poultry.*

TAKE the liver of a turkey, and the livers of six fowls, and put them into cold water. When they have laid in it some time, take them out, and put the fowls livers into a saucepan, with a quarter of a pint of gravy, a spoonful of mushrooms either pickled or fresh, the same quantity of catchup, and a piece of butter rolled in flour. Season them to your taste with pepper and salt, and let them stew gently about ten minutes. In the mean time, broil the turkey's liver nicely, and lay it in the middle, with the stewed livers round it. Pour the sauce over all, and garnish with lemon.

*Oysters.*

WHEN the oysters are opened, save as much of the liquor as you can, and strain it through a sieve; wash your oysters clean in warm water, and then make a batter as follows: Beat up the yolks of two eggs with half a nutmeg grated, cut a little lemon-peel small, a good deal of parsley, and add a spoonful of the juice of spinach, two spoonfuls of cream and milk, and beat the whole



whole up with flour till it is a thick batter. Having prepared this, put a piece of fresh butter into a stew-pan, and when it is thoroughly hot, dip your oysters one by one into the batter, then roll them in crumbs of bread grated fine, and fry them quick and brown, which done, take them out of the pan, and set them before the fire. Have ready a quart of chesnuts, shelled and skinned, and fry them in the batter. When enough take them up, pour the fat out of the pan, shake a little flour all over the pan, and rub a piece of butter all round with a spoon. Then put in the oyster liquor, three or four blades of mace, the chesnuts, and half a pint of white wine. Let them boil, and have ready the yolks of two eggs beat up, with four spoonsful of cream. Stir all well together, and when it is thick and fine, lay the oysters in the dish, and pour the ragoo over them. Garnish with chesnuts and lemon.

#### *Muscles.*

PUT your muscles into a saucepan, and let them stew till they are open. Then take them out of the shells, and save the liquor. Put into your stew-pan a bit of butter, a few mushrooms chopped, a little parsley and grated lemon-peel. Stir these together, and then put in some gravy, with pepper and salt; thicken it with a little flour, boil it up, put in the muscles with their liquor, and let them be hot; then pour them into your dish, and serve them up. There are some muscles of a pernicious quality; to know which, when you stew them, put a half-crown into the saucepan, and if it is discoloured, the muscles are not wholesome.

#### *Mushrooms.*

TAKE some large mushrooms, peel them, and cut the inside. Then broil them on a gridiron, and when the outside is brown, put them into a stew-pan, with a sufficient quantity of water to cover them. When they have stewed ten minutes, put to them a spoonful of white wine, the same of browning, and a little vinegar.—Thicken it with butter and flour, give it a gentle boil, and serve it up with sippets round the dish.



*Artichoke Bottoms.*

SOAK them in warm water for two or three hours, changing the water. Then put them into a stew-pan, with some good gravy, mushroom catchup or powder, and a little chyan pepper and salt. When they boil, thicken with a little flour, put them into your dish, pour the sauce over them, and serve them up hot to table.

*Asparagus.*

TAKE an hundred of grafs, scrape them clean, and put them into cold water; then cut them as far as is good and green, and take two ends of endive, with a young lettuce, and an onion, and cut them all very small. Put a quarter of a pound of butter into your stew-pan, and when it is melted, put in the grafs, with the other articles. Shake them about, and when they have stewed ten minutes, season them with a little pepper and salt, strew in a little flour, shake them about, and then pour in half a pint of gravy. Let them stew till the sauce is very good and thick, and then pour all into your dish. Garnish with a few of the small tops of the grafs.

*Cucumbers.*

SLICE two cucumbers and two onions, and fry them together in a little butter. Then drain them in a sieve, and put them into a saucepan, with a gill of gravy, two spoonsful of white wine, and a blade of mace. When they have stewed five or six minutes, put in a piece of butter, about the size of a walnut, rolled in flour, a little salt and chyan pepper. Shake them well together till the whole is of a good thickness, then put them into your dish, and serve them up.

*Cucumbers*

MAY likewise be stewed with forcemeat. Cut your cucumbers into two or three pieces, according to the size; take all the inside out with a cutter, put in your forcemeat, then put some butter into your stew-pan along with the cucumbers: after they have stewed some time add some good gravy, a glass of white wine, and let them go on till tender; then strain off the



the gravy, season and thicken it with cullis. Put it into the dish with the cucumbers; the dish must be glazed.

*Cauliflowers.*

TAKE a large cauliflower, wash it thoroughly clean, and separate it into pieces, in the same manner you would do for pickling. Stew them in a nice brown cullis till they are tender. Season with pepper and salt, and put them into the dish with the sauce over them. Garnish with a few sprigs of the cauliflower nicely boiled.

*French Beans.*

TAKE a quarter of a peck of beans, string them clean, but do not split them. Cut them across in three parts, and lay them in salt and water. After remaining thus about a quarter of an hour, dry them well in a cloth, then put them into a pan, and when you have fried them of a nice brown colour, take them out, pour all the fat from the pan, and put into it a quarter of a pint of hot water. Stir it into the pan by degrees, and let it boil. Then take a quarter of a pound of fresh butter rolled in a little flour, two spoonfuls of catchup, one of mushroom-pickle, four of white wine, an onion stuck with six cloves, two or three blades of beaten mace, a little grated nutmeg, and a little pepper and salt. Stir it all together for a few minutes, and then put in the beans. Shake the pan till the whole is well mixed together, then take out the onion, and pour all into your dish. Garnish with what most pleases your fancy; but pickles may be preferred. This makes a very pretty side dish.

*Endive.*

TAKE three heads of white fine endive, wash them thoroughly clean, and then put them into salt and water for three hours. Cut off the green heads of a hundred of asparagus, chop the rest small as far as it runs tender and throw it likewise into salt and water. Then take a bunch of celery, wash and scrape it clean, and cut it into pieces about three inches long. Put it into a saucepan with a pint of water, three or four blades of mace, and



and some white pepper tied in a cloth. When it has stewed till it is quite tender, put in the asparagus, shake the saucepan, and let it simmer till the grass is enough. Take the three ends of endive out of the water, drain them, and leave the largest whole. Pull the others asunder, leaf by leaf, and put them into the stew-pan, with a pint of white wine. Cover the pan close, and let it boil till the endive is just enough. Then put in a quarter of a pound of butter rolled in flour, cover the pan again, and keep shaking it. When the endive is enough, take it up, and lay the whole head in the middle; then with a spoon take out the celery and grass, and lay them round it, and the other parts of the endive over that. Pour the liquor out of the saucepan into the stew-pan, stir the whole together, and season it with salt. Have ready the yolks of two eggs, beat up with a quarter of a pint of cream, and a little grated nutmeg. Mix this with the sauce, keep stirring it one way till it is thick, then pour it over the ragoo and serve it to table.

*Cabbage Force-meagre.*

TAKE a fine white heart cabbage, wash it clean, and boil it about five minutes. Then drain it, cut the stalk flat to stand in a dish, carefully open the leaves, and take out the inside, leaving the outside leaves whole. Cut what you take out very fine: then take the flesh of two or three flounders or plaice, and chop it with the cabbage, the yolks and whites of four eggs boiled hard, and a handful of pickled parsley. Beat all together in a mortar, with a quarter of a pound of melted butter. Then mix it up with the yolk of an egg, and a few crumbs of bread. Fill the cabbage with this, and tie it together: put it into a deep stew-pan, with half a pint of water, a quarter of a pound of butter rolled in a little flour, the yolks of four eggs boiled hard, an onion stuck with six cloves, some whole pepper and mace tied in a piece of muslin, half an ounce of truffles and morels, a spoonful of catchup, and a few pickled mushrooms. Cover it close, and let it simmer an hour. When it is done, take out the onion and  
spice,



spice, lay the cabbage in your dish, untie it, pour over the sauce, and serve it to table.

*Asparagus forced in French-rolls.*

CUT a piece out of the crust of the tops of three French rolls, and take out all the crumbs; but be careful that the crusts fit again in the places from whence they were taken. Fry the rolls brown in fresh butter: then take a pint of cream, the yolks of six eggs beat fine, and a little salt and nutmeg. Stir them well together over a slow fire till it begins to be thick. Have ready an hundred of small grafs boiled, and save tops enough to stick the rolls with. Cut the rest of the tops small, put them into the cream, and fill the loaves with them. Before you fry the rolls, make holes thick in the top crusts to stick the grafs in. Then lay on the pieces of crust, and stick the grafs in, which will make it look as if it was growing. This makes a very handsome side dish at a second course.

*Peas Francois.*

SHELL a quart of peas, cut a large Spanish onion small, and two cabbage or Silesia lettuces. Put them into a stew-pan, with half a pint of water, a little salt, pepper, mace, and nutmeg, all beaten. Cover them close, and let them stew a quarter of an hour. Then put in a quarter of a pound of fresh butter rolled in a little flour, a spoonful of catchup, and a piece of burnt butter about the size of a nutmeg. Cover them close, and let it simmer a quarter of an hour, observing frequently to shake the pan. Have ready four artichoke bottoms fried, and cut in two, and when you pour the peas with their sauce into a dish, lay them round it. If you chuse to make a pleasing addition, do a cabbage in the manner directed in the article *Cabbage Force-meagre*, and put in the middle of the dish.



## CHAP. XI.

## GRAVIES, CULLISES, and other SAUCES.

**I**N the preceding chapters we have, where a proper opportunity offered, directed the necessary sauces to be made for each respective article; but as there are many others which are used for different purposes, and on various occasions, we shall place them all in the present chapter, beginning with

*Gravies.*

**TO** make beef gravy, take a piece of the chuck, or neck, and cut it into small pieces; then strew some flour over it, mix it well with the meat, and put it into the saucepan, with as much water as will cover it, an onion, a little all-spice, a little pepper and some salt. Cover it close, and when it boils take off the scum, then throw in a hard crust of bread, or some raspings, and let it stew till the gravy is rich and good, then strain it off, and pour it into your sauce-boat.

*A very rich Gravy.*

**TAKE** a piece of lean beef, a piece of veal, and a piece of mutton, and cut them into small bits: then take a large saucepan with a cover, lay your beef at the bottom, then your mutton, then a very little piece of bacon, a slice or two of carrot, some mace, cloves, whole black and white pepper, a large onion cut in slices, a bundle of sweet-herbs, and then lay on your veal. Cover it close, and set it over a slow fire for six or seven minutes, and shake the saucepan often. Then dust some flour into it, and pour in boiling water till the meat is something more than covered. Cover your saucepan close, and let it stew till it is rich and good. Then season it to your taste with salt, and strain it off. This gravy will be so good as to answer most purposes.

*Brown Gravy.*

**PUT** a piece of butter, about the size of a hen's egg, into a saucepan, and when it is melted shake in a little  
 5 flour,



flour, and let it be brown. Then by degrees stir in the following ingredients: Half a pint of water, and the same quantity of ale or small beer that is not bitter; an onion and a piece of lemon-peel cut small, three cloves, a blade of mace, some whole pepper, a spoonful of mushroom-pickle, the same quantity of catchup, and an anchovy. Let the whole boil together a quarter of an hour, then strain it, and it will be good sauce for various dishes.

*Sauce Italien*

PUT a piece of fresh butter into your stew-pan, with some mushrooms, onions, parsley, and the half of a laurel leaf, all cut fine; turn the whole over the fire some time, and shake it in a little flour; moisten it with a glass of white wine, as much good broth, adding salt, pepper, and a little mace beat fine. Let it boil half an hour; then skim away the fat and serve it up. You may give it a fine flavour while boiling, by putting in a bunch of sweet-herbs, but take them out before you serve the sauce.

*Sauce Piquante.*

PUT a bit of butter with two sliced onions into a stew-pan, a carrot, a parsnip, a little thyme, laurel, basil, two cloves, two shalots, a clove of garlick, and some parsley; turn the whole over the fire till it be well coloured; then shake in some flour, and moisten it with some broth and a spoonful of vinegar. Let it boil over a slow fire, and skim and strain it through a sieve. Season it with salt and pepper, and serve it with any dish you wish to be heightened.

*Sauce Piquante, to serve cold.*

CUT some fallad herbs very fine, with half a clove of garlick, and two shalots: mix the whole with mustard, sweet oil, a dash of vinegar, some salt, and pepper.

*A Cullis for all Sorts of Ragoos and rich Sauces.*

TAKE about two pounds of leg of veal, and two slices of lean ham, and put them into a stew-pan, with two or three cloves, a little nutmeg, a blade of mace,



some parsley roots, two carrots cut in pieces, some shalots, and two bay-leaves. Set them over a slow fire, cover them close, and let them do gently for half an hour, taking care they do not burn: then put in some beef broth, let it stew till it is as rich as required, and then strain it off for use.

*A Family Cullis.*

TAKE a piece of butter rolled in flour, and stir it in your stew-pan till your flour is of a fine yellow colour; then put in some thin broth, a little gravy, a glass of white wine, a bundle of parsley, thyme, laurel and sweet-basil, two cloves, a little nutmeg or mace, a few mushrooms, and pepper and salt. Let it stew an hour over a slow fire, then skim all the fat clean off, and strain it through a lawn sieve.

*A White Cullis.*

CUT a piece of veal into small bits, and put it into a stew-pan, with two or three slices of lean ham, and two onions, each cut into four pieces; then put in some broth, and season with mushrooms, parsley, green onions, and cloves. Let it stew till the virtues of all are pretty well extracted, then take out all your meat and roots with a skimmer, put in a few crumbs of bread, and let it stew softly. Take the white part of a young fowl, and pound it in a mortar till it is very fine, put this into your cullis, but do not let it boil; if it does not appear sufficiently white, you must add two dozen of blanched almonds. When it has stewed till it is of a good rich taste strain it off.

*A Cullis for Fish.*

BROIL a jack or pike, till it is properly done, then take off the skin, and separate the flesh from the bones. Boil six eggs hard, and take out the yolks; blanch a few almonds, beat them to a paste in a mortar, and then add the yolks of the eggs: mix these well with butter, then put in the fish, and pound all together. Then take half a dozen of onions, and cut them into slices, two parsnips, and three carrots. Set on a stew-pan, put into it a piece of butter to brown, and when it boils put  
in,



in the roots; turn them till they are brown, and then pour in a little broth to moisten them. When it has boiled a few minutes, strain it into another saucepan; then put in a whole leek, some parsley, sweet basil, half a dozen cloves, some mushrooms and truffles, and a few crumbs of bread. When it has stewed gently a quarter of an hour, put in the fish, &c. from the mortar. Let the whole stew some time longer, but be careful it does not boil. When sufficiently done, strain it through a coarse sieve. This is a very proper sauce to thicken all made dishes.

#### *Ham Sauce.*

CUT some thin slices of the lean part of a dressed ham, and beat it with a rolling-pin to a mash. Put it into a saucepan, with a tea-cup full of gravy, and set it over a slow fire: but keep stirring it to prevent its sticking at the bottom. When it has been on some time, put in a bunch of sweet-herbs, half a pint of beef gravy, and some pepper. Cover it close, let it stew over a gentle fire, and when it is quite done, strain it off. This is a very good sauce for any kind of veal.

#### *Essence of Ham.*

TAKE three or four pounds of lean ham, and cut it into pieces about an inch thick. Lay them in the bottom of a stew-pan, with slices of carrots, parsnips and three or four onions cut thin. Let them stew till they stick to the pan, but do not let it burn. Then pour on some strong veal gravy by degrees, some fresh mushrooms cut in pieces, (but if not to be had mushroom powder), truffles and morels, cloves, basil, parsley, a crust of bread, and a leek. Cover it down close, and when it has simmered till it is of a good thickness and flavour, strain it off. If you have preserved the gravy from a dressed ham, you may use it with the before-mentioned ingredients, instead of the ham, which will make it equally good, but not quite so high flavoured.

#### *A Sauce for Lamb.*

TAKE a bit of butter, and mix it with shred parsley, shallots, and a little crumb of bread grated very fine.



Put the whole into a stew-pan with a glass of good broth, and as much white wine, and let it boil some little time. Season it with pepper and salt; and when you use it squeeze a lemon into it.

*Sauce for any Kind of Roast Meat.*

TAKE an anchovy, wash it clean, and put to it a glass of red wine, some gravy, a shalot cut small, and a little juice of a lemon. Stew these together, strain it off, and mix it with the gravy that runs from the meat.

*A White Sauce.*

PUT some good meat broth into a stew-pan, with a good piece of crumb of bread, a bunch of parsley, shalots, thyme, laurel, basil, a clove, a little grated nutmeg, some whole mushrooms, a glass of white wine, salt, and pepper. Let the whole boil till half is consumed, then strain it through a sieve; and when you are ready to use it, put in the yolks of three eggs, beat up with some cream, and thicken it over the fire, taking care that the eggs do not curdle. This sauce may be used with all sorts of meat or fish that is done white.

*Sauce for most Kinds of Fish.*

TAKE some mutton or veal gravy, and put to it a little of the liquor that drains from your fish. Put it into a saucepan, with an onion, an anchovy, a spoonful of catchup, and a glass of white wine. Thicken it with a lump of butter rolled in flour, and a spoonful of cream. If you have oysters, cockles, or shrimps, put them in after you take it off the fire, but it will be exceeding good without. If you have no cream, instead of white wine you must use red.

*Sauce Nonpareil.*

TAKE a turnip, carrot, and some mushrooms, cut them into a dish, and put them into a stew-pan with some butter. Let them go gently on till tender, then add some good gravy, a glass of white wine, some salt, mace, and pepper, with a few girkins and a dash of vinegar. Roll a little butter in flour to thicken your sauce. This sauce is very good for braised lamb.



*Sauce a-la-Menehout.*

PUT a little cullis into a stew-pan, with a piece of butter rolled in flour, salt and pepper, the yolks of two eggs, three or four shalots cut small, and thicken it over the fire. This sauce should be thick, and may be used with every dish that is done a-la-Saint Menehout. It is spread over the meat or fish, which is afterwards covered with grated bread, and browned with a hot salamander.

*Egg Sauce.*

BOIL two eggs till they are hard: first chop the whites, then the yolks, but neither of them very fine, and put them together. Then put them into a quarter of a pound of good melted butter, and stir them well together.

*Bread Sauce.*

CUT a large piece of crumb from a stale loaf, and put it into a saucepan, with half a pint of water, an onion, a blade of mace, and a few pepper-corns in a bit of cloth. Boil them a few minutes, then take out the onion and spice, mash the bread very smooth, and add to it a piece of butter and a little salt.

*Anchovy Sauce.*

TAKE an anchovy, and put it into half a pint of gravy, with a quarter of a pound of butter rolled in a little flour, and stir all together till it boils. You may add, at your discretion, a little lemon-juice, catchup, red wine, or walnut liquor.

*Shrimp Sauce.*

WASH half a pint of shrimps very clean, and put them into a stew-pan, with a spoonful of anchovy liquor, and half a pound of butter melted thick. Boil it up for five minutes, and squeeze in half a lemon. Toss it up, and pour it into your sauce-boat.

*Oyster Sauce.*

WHEN the oysters are opened, preserve the liquor, and strain it through a fine sieve. Wash the oysters very clean, and take off the beards. Put them into a  
stew-



stew-pan, and pour the liquor over them. Then add a large spoonful of anchovy liquor, half a lemon, two blades of mace, and thicken it with butter rolled in flour. Put in half a pound of butter, and boil it up till the butter is melted. Then take out the mace and lemon, and squeeze the lemon juice into the sauce. Give it a boil, stirring it all the time, and put it into your sauce-boat.

*To melt Butter.*

KEEP a plated or tin saucepan for the purpose only of melting butter. Put a little water at the bottom, and a dust of flour. Shake them together, and cut the butter in slices. As it melts shake it one way; let it boil up, and it will be smooth and thick.

*Caper Sauce.*

TAKE some capers, chop half of them very fine, and put the rest in whole. Chop also some parsley, with a little grated bread, and some salt; put them into butter melted very smooth, let them boil up, and then pour it into your sauce-boat.

*Shalot Sauce.*

CHOP five or six shalots very fine, put them into a saucepan with a gill of gravy, a spoonful of vinegar, and some pepper and salt. Stew them for a minute, and then pour them into your dish or sauce-boat.

*Lemon Sauce for boiled Fowls.*

TAKE a lemon and pare off the rind, then cut it into slices, take the kernels out, and cut it into small square bits; blanch the liver of the fowl, and chop it fine; mix the lemon and liver together in a boat, pour on some hot melted butter, and stir it up.

*Gooseberry Sauce.*

PUT some coddled gooseberries, a little juice of sorrel, and a little ginger, into some melted butter.

*Fennel Sauce.*

BOIL a bunch of fennel and parsley, chop it very small, and stir it into some melted butter.

*Mint*



*Mint Sauce.*

WASH your mint perfectly clean from grit or dirt, then chop it very fine, and put to it vinegar and sugar.

*A relishing Sauce.*

PUT into a small stew-pan two slices of ham, a clove of garlick, a laurel leaf, and two sliced onions; let them heat, and then add a little broth, two spoonsful of cullis, and a spoonful of tarragon vinegar. Stew them an hour over a slow fire, then strain it through a sieve, and pour it into your sauce-boat.

*To crisp Parsley.*

WHEN you have pickled and washed your parsley quite clean, put it into a Dutch oven, or on a sheet of paper. Set it at a moderate distance from the fire, and keep turning it till it is quite crisp. Lay little bits of butter on it, but not to make it greasy.—This is a much better method than that of frying.

*Sauce for Wild Ducks, Teal, &c.*

TAKE a proper quantity of veal gravy, with some pepper and salt; squeeze in the juice of two Seville oranges and add a little red wine; let the red wine boil some time in the gravy.

*Pontiff Sauce.*

PUT two or three slices of lean veal, and the same of ham, into a stew-pan, with some sliced onions, carrot, parsley, and a head of celery. When brown, add a little white wine, some good broth, a clove of garlick, four shalots, two cloves, a little coriander, and two slices of lemon-peel. Boil it over a slow fire till the juices are extracted from the meat, then skim it, and strain it through a sieve. Just before you use it, add a little cullis, with some parsley chopped very fine.

*Aspic Sauce.*

INFUSE chervil, tarragon, burnet, garden cress, and mint into a little cullis for about half an hour; then strain it, and add a spoonful of garlick-vinegar, with a little pepper and salt.

*Force-*



*Forcemeat Balls.*

TAKE half a pound of veal and half a pound of suet cut fine, and beat them in a marble mortar or wooden bowl, shred a few sweet herbs fine, a little mace dried, a small nutmeg grated, a little lemon-peel cut very fine, some pepper and salt, and the yolks of two eggs. Mix all these well together, then roll some of it in small round balls, and some in long pieces. Roll them in flour, and fry them of a nice brown. If they are for the use of white sauce, instead of frying, put a little water into a saucepan, and when it boils, put them in, and a few minutes will do them.

*Lemon Pickle.*

TAKE about a score of lemons, grate off the out-rinds very thin, and cut them into quarters, but leave the bottoms whole. Rub on them equally half a pound of bay-salt, and spread them on a large pewter dish. Either put them in a cool oven, or let them dry gradually by the fire, till the juice is all dried into the peels: then put them into a well glazed pitcher, with an ounce of mace, and half an ounce of cloves beat fine, an ounce of nutmeg cut into thin slices, four ounces of garlick peeled, half a pint of mustard seed bruised a little, and tied in a muslin bag. Pour upon them two quarts of boiling white wine vinegar, close the pitcher well up, and let it stand five or six days by the fire. Shake it well up every day, then tie it close, and let it stand three months to take off the bitter. When you bottle it, put the pickle and lemon into a hair sieve, press them well to get out the liquor, and let it stand till another day; then pour off the fine, and bottle it. Let the other stand three or four days, and it will refine itself. Pour it off and bottle it; let it stand again, and bottle it till the whole is refined. It may be put into any white sauce and will not hurt the colour. It is very good for fish sauce and made dishes. One tea spoonful is enough for white, and two for brown sauce for a fowl. It is a most useful pickle, and gives a pleasant flavour. Always put it in before you thicken the sauce, or put any cream in, lest the sharpness should make it curdle.



## CHAP. XII.

## M A D E D I S H E S.

## SECT. I.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT.

*Bombarded Veal*

**T**AKE a fillet of veal, and having clean cut out the bone, make a forcemeat thus: Take the crumb of a penny loaf, half a pound of fat bacon scraped, an anchovy, two or three sprigs of sweet marjoram, a little lemon-peel, thyme, and parsley. Chop these well together, and season them to your taste with salt, chyan pepper, and a little grated nutmeg. Mix up all together with an egg, and a little cream; and with this forcemeat fill up the place from whence the bone was taken. Then make cuts all round the fillet at about an inch distance from each other. Fill one nich with forcemeat, a second with spinach that has been well boiled and squeezed, and a third with crumbs of bread, chopped oysters, and beef marrow, and thus fill up the holes round the fillet. Wrap the caul close round it, and put it into a deep pot, with a pint of water. Make a coarse paste to lay over it in order to prevent the oven giving it a disagreeable taste. When it is take out of the oven, skim off the fat, and put the gravy into a stew-pan, with a spoonful of mushroom catchup, another of lemon pickle, five boiled artichoke bottoms cut into quarters, two spoonsful of browning, and half an ounce of morels and truffles. Thicken it with butter rolled in flour, give it a gentle boil, put your veal into the dish, and pour your sauce over it.

*Fricandeau of Veal.*

**T**AKE the thick part of the leg of veal, shape it nicely oval, lard it well, and put it into boiling water. Let it boil up once, then take it out, and put into your stew-pan some slices of veal, roots, sweet-herbs, with



salt, pepper, and mace. Put in half a pint of gravy, then put in your fricandeau, covering it with some pepper and butter. Let it go gently on for three hours, then take it out and glaze it. You may serve it with sorrel sauce, which is almost always used, or glazed onions, or endive sauce. If the larded fricandeau lays a few hours in water, it will be a great deal the whiter.

### *Veal Olives.*

CUT some large collops off a fillet of veal, and hack them well with the back of a knife. Spread very thinly force-meat over each, then roll them up, and either toast or bake them. Make a ragoo of oysters and sweet-breads cut in square bits, a few mushrooms and morels, and lay them in the dish with rolls of veal. Put nice brown gravy into the dish, and send them up hot, with force-meat balls round them. Garnish with lemon.

### *Grenadines of Veal.*

THESE are done the same as the fricandeau, excepting that the veal is cut into slices. Three pieces make a dish; and they are served with the same sauces.

### *Veal Cutlets, en Papilotes.*

CUT them thin, and put them in square pieces of white paper, with salt, pepper, parsley, shalots, mushrooms, all shred fine, with butter; twist the paper round the cutlets, letting the end remain uncovered; rub the outside of the paper with butter; lay the cutlets upon the gridiron over a slow fire, with a sheet of buttered paper under them. Serve them in the papers.

### *Porcupine of a Breast of Veal.*

TAKE a fine large breast of veal, bone it, and rub it over with the yolks of two eggs. Spread it on a table, and lay over it a little bacon cut as thin as possible, a handful of parsley shred fine, the yolks of five hard boiled eggs chopped small, a little lemon-peel cut fine, the crumb of a penny loaf steeped in cream, and season to your taste with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Roll the breast of veal close, and skewer it up. Then cut some fat bacon, the lean of ham that has been a little boiled, and pickled cucumbers,



cucumbers, about two inches long. Lard the veal with this in rows; first ham, then bacon, and then cucumbers, till you have larded every part of it. Put it into a deep earthen pot, with a pint of water, cover it close, and set it in a slow oven for two hours. When it comes from the oven, skim off the fat, and strain the gravy through a sieve into a stew-pan. Put into it a glass of white wine, a little lemon pickle and caper liquor, and a spoonful of mushroom catchup. Thicken it with a little butter rolled in flour, lay your porcupine on the dish, and pour your sauce over it. Have ready a roll of force-meat made thus: take the crumb of a penny loaf, half a pound of beef suet shred fine, the yolks of four eggs, and a few chopped oysters. Mix these well together, and season it to your taste with chyan pepper, salt, and nutmeg. Spread it on a veal caul, and having rolled it up close like a collared eel, bind it in a cloth, and boil it an hour. This done, cut it into four slices, lay one at each end and the others on the sides. Have ready your sweetbread cut in slices and fried, and lay them round it with a few mushrooms.—This makes a grand bottom dish at that time of the year when game is not to be had.

*Fricandeau of Veal a-la-Bourgeoise.*

CUT some lean veal into thin slices, lard them with streaked bacon, and season them with pepper, salt, beaten mace, cloves, nutmeg, and chopped parsley. Put in the bottom of your stew-pan some slices of fat bacon, lay the veal upon them, cover the pan, and set it over the fire for eight or ten minutes, just to be hot, and no more. Then with a brisk fire, brown your veal on both sides, and shake some flour over it. Pour in a quart of good broth or gravy, cover it close, and let it stew gently till it is enough. Then take out the slices of bacon, skim all the fat off clean, and beat up the yolks of three eggs, with some of the gravy. Mix all together, and keep it stirring one way till it is smooth and thick. Then take it up, lay your meat in the dish, pour the sauce over it, and garnish with lemon.



*Calf's Head Surprise.*

WHEN you have properly cleansed it for dressing, scrape a pound of fat bacon very fine, take the crumbs of two penny loaves, a small nutmeg grated, and season to your taste with salt, chyan pepper, and a little lemon-peel. Beat up the yolks of six eggs, and mix all together into a rich force-meat. Put a little of it into the ears, and the rest into the head. Then put it into a deep pot, just wide enough to admit it, and put to it two quarts of water, half a pint of white wine, a blade or two of mace, a bundle of sweet-herbs, an anchovy, two spoonsful of walnut and mushroom catchup, the same quantity of lemon-pickle, and a little salt and chyan pepper. Lay a coarse paste over it to keep in the steam, and put it for two hours and a half into a very quick oven. When you take it out, lay the head in a soup-dish, skim off the fat from the gravy, and strain it through a hair sieve into a stew-pan. Thicken it with a lump of butter rolled in flour, and when it has boiled a few minutes, put in the yolks of six eggs well beaten, and mixed with half a pint of cream. Have ready boiled a few force-meat balls, and half an ounce of truffles and morels, but do not stew them in the gravy. Pour the gravy over the head, and garnish with truffles and morels, forcemeat balls, barberries and mushrooms. This makes an elegant top dish, and is not very expensive.

*A Calf's Pluck.*

ROAST the heart stuffed with suet, sweet-herbs and a little parsley, all chopped small, a few crumbs of bread, some pepper, salt, nutmeg, and a little lemon-peel, all mixed up with the yolk of an egg. Boil the lights with part of the liver, and when they are enough, chop them very small, and put them into a saucepan with a piece of butter rolled in flour, some pepper and salt, and a little juice of lemon. Fry the other part of the liver with some thin slices of bacon. Lay the mince at the bottom of the dish, the heart in the middle, and the fried liver and bacon round, with some crisped parsley. Serve them up with plain melted butter in a sauce-boat.



*Loin of Veal en Epigram.*

**ROAST** a loin of veal properly for eating, then take it up, and carefully cut off the skin from the back part without breaking it. Cut out all the lean part, but leave the ends whole, to contain the following mincemeat: Mince all the meat very fine with the kidney part, put it into a little gravy, enough to moisten it with the gravy that comes from the loin. Put in a little pepper and salt, some lemon-peel shred fine, the yolks of three eggs, and a spoonful of catchup. Thicken it with a little butter rolled in flour. Give it a shake or two over the fire, put it into the loin, and pull the skin gently over it. If the skin should not quite cover it, give the part wanting a brown with a hot iron, or put it into an oven for about a quarter of an hour. Send it up hot, and garnish with lemon and barberries.

*Pillore of Veal.*

**HALF** roast a neck or breast of veal, then cut it into six pieces, and season it with pepper, salt, and nutmeg. Take a pound of rice and put to it a quart of broth, some mace, and a little salt. Stew it over a stove on a very slow fire, till it is thick; but butter the bottom of the pan you do it in. Beat up the yolks of six eggs, and stir them into it. Then take a little round deep dish, butter it, and lay some of the rice at the bottom. Then lay the veal in a round heap, and cover it all over with rice. Rub it over with the yolks of eggs, and bake it an hour and a half. Then open the top, and pour in a pint of good rich gravy. Send it hot to table, and garnish with a Seville orange cut in quarters.

*Shoulder of Veal a la Piedmontoise.*

**CUT** the skin off a shoulder of veal, so that it may hang at one end; then lard the meat with bacon or ham, and season it with pepper, salt, mace, sweet-herbs, parsley, and lemon-peel. Cover it again with the skin, stew it with gravy, and when it is tender, take it up. Then take sorrel, some lettuce chopped small, and stew them in some butter with parsley, onions, and mushrooms. When the herbs are tender, put to them some of the liquor, some sweet-



bread and bits of ham. Let all stew together a short time; then lift up the skin, lay the strewed herbs over and under, cover it again with the skin, moisten it with melted butter, strew over it crumbs of bread, and send it to the oven to brown. Serve it up hot, with some good gravy in the dish.

*Sweetbreads of Veal a la Dauphine.*

TAKE three of the largest sweetbreads you can get, and open them in such a manner that you can stuff in force-meat. Make your forcemeat with a large fowl or young cock: skin it, and pick of all the flesh. Then take half a pound of fat and lean bacon, cut it very fine, and beat them in a mortar. Season it with an anchovy, some nutmeg, a little lemon-peel, a very little thyme, and some parsley. Mix these up with the yolks of two eggs, fill your sweetbreads with it, and fasten them together with fine wooden skewers. Put layers of bacon at the bottom of a stew-pan, and season them with pepper, salt, mace, cloves, sweet-herbs, and a large onion sliced. Lay upon these thin slices of veal, and then your sweetbreads. Cover it close, let it stand eight or ten minutes over a slow fire, and then pour in a quart of boiling water or broth, and let it stew gently for two hours. Then take out the sweetbreads, keep them hot, strain the gravy, skim all the fat off, and boil it up till it is reduced to about half a pint. Then put in the sweetbreads, and let them stew two or three minutes in the gravy. Lay them in a dish, and pour the gravy over them. Garnish with lemon.

*Sweetbreads en Gordineere.*

PARBOIL three sweetbreads; then take a stew-pan, and put in it layers of bacon, or ham and veal; over which lay the sweetbreads, with the upper sides downwards. Put in a layer of veal and bacon over them, a pint of veal broth, and three or four blades of mace. Stew them gently three quarters of an hour; then take out the sweetbreads, strain the gravy through a sieve, and skim off the fat. Make an amulet of yolks of eggs, in the following manner: Beat up four yolks of eggs, put  
two



two on a plate, and set them over a stew-pan of boiling water, with another plate over it, and it will be soon done. Put a little spinach-juice into the other half, and serve it the same. Cut it out in sprigs of what form you please, put it over the sweetbreads in the dish, and keep them as hot as you can. Thicken the gravy with butter rolled in flour and two yolks of eggs beat up in a gill of cream. Put it over the fire, and keep stirring it one way till it is thick and smooth. Pour it over the sweetbreads, and send it to table. Garnish with lemon and beet-root.

*Sweetbreads a-la-daub.*

TAKE three of the largest and finest sweetbreads you can get, and put them for five minutes into a saucepan of boiling water. Then take them out, and when they are cold, lard them with small pieces of bacon. Put them into a stew-pan with some good veal gravy, a little lemon-juice, and a spoonful of browning. Stew them gently a quarter of an hour, and a little before they are ready thicken with flour and butter. Dish them up and pour the gravy over them. Lay round them bunches of boiled celery, or oyster patties; and garnish with barberries or parsley.

*Scotch Collops.*

CUT your collops off the thick part of a leg of veal, about the size and thickness of a crown piece, and put a piece of butter browned into your frying-pan, then lay in your collops, and fry them over a quick fire. Shake and turn them, and keep them on a fine froth. When they are of a nice light brown take them out, put them into a pot, and set them before the fire to keep warm. Then put cold butter again into your pan, and fry the collops as before. When they are done and properly brown, pour the liquor from them into a stew-pan, and add to it half a pint of gravy, half a lemon, an anchovy, half an ounce of morels, a large spoonful of browning, the same of catchup, two spoonfuls of lemon-pickle, and season to your taste with salt and chyan pepper. Thicken it with butter and flour, let it boil five or six minutes, and then put in your collops, and shake them over the fire,



fire, but be careful not to let them boil. When they have simmered a little, take them out, and lay them in the dish. Then strain your gravy, and pour it hot on them. Lay on them forcemeat balls, and little slices of bacon curled round a skewer and boiled. Throw a few mushrooms over them, and garnish with barberries and lemon.

*Beef Collops.*

TAKE a large rump steak, or any piece of beef that is tender, and cut it into pieces in the form of Scotch collops, but larger. Hack them a little with a knife, then flour them, and having melted a little butter in your stew-pan, put in your collops, and fry them quick for about two minutes. Then put in a pint of gravy, a bit of butter rolled in flour, and season it with pepper and salt. Cut four pickled cucumbers into thin slices, a few capers, half a walnut, and a little onion shred fine. Put these into the pan, and having stewed the whole together about five minutes, put them all hot into your dish, and send them to table. Garnish with lemon.

*Beef a-la-daub.*

TAKE a rump of beef, and cut out the bone, or a part of the leg of mutton piece, or what is usually called the mouse-buttock, and cut some fat bacon into slices as long as the beef is thick, and about a quarter of an inch square. Take four blades of mace, double that number of cloves, a little all-spice, and half a nutmeg grated fine. Chop a good handful of parsley, and some sweet-herbs of all sorts very fine, and season with salt and pepper. Roll the bacon in these, and then take a large larding-pin, and with it thrust the bacon through the beef. Having done this, put it into a stew-pan, with a quantity of brown gravy sufficient to cover it. Chop three blades of garlick very fine, and put in some fresh mushrooms, two large onions, and a carrot. Stew it gently for six hours, then take it out, strain off the gravy, and skim off all the fat. Put your meat and gravy into the pan again, and add to it a gill of white wine; and if you find it not sufficiently seasoned, add a little



little more pepper and salt. Stew it gently for half an hour more, and then add some artichoke bottoms, morels and truffles, some oysters, and a spoonful of vinegar. Then put the meat into a soup-dish, and pour the sauce over it.

*Beef Tremblent.*

TAKE a brisket of beef, and tie up the fat end quite tight. Put it into a pot of water, and let it boil gently for six hours. Season the water with a little salt, a handful of all-spice, two onions, two turnips, and a carrot. In the mean time put a piece of butter into a stew-pan, and melt it, then put in two spoonsful of flour, and stir it till it is smooth. Put in a quart of gravy, a spoonful of catchup, the same of browning, a gill of white wine, and some turnips and carrots cut into small pieces. Stew them gently till the roots are tender, and season with pepper and salt. Skim the fat clean off, put the beef in the dish, and pour the sauce over it.—Garnish with any kind of pickles.

*Beef Kidneys a-la-Bourgeoise.*

CUT them in thin slices, and set them over the fire, with a bit of butter, salt, pepper, parsley, onions, and a small clove of garlick; the whole shred small: when done, take them off the fire, but do not let them lie long as they will become tough. Add a few drops of vinegar, and a little cullis. Beef Kidneys may also be served a-la-braise with sauce piquante.

*Beef a-la-mode.*

THE most proper parts for this purpose are, a small buttock, a leg-of-mutton piece, a clod, or part of a large buttock. Being furnished with your meat, take two dozen of cloves, as much mace, and half an ounce of all-spice beat fine: chop a large handful of parsley, and all sorts of sweet-herbs fine; cut some fat bacon as long as the beef is thick, and about a quarter of an inch square, and put it into the spice, &c. and into the beef the same. Then put the beef into a pot, and cover it with water. Chop four large onions very fine, and fix

R

cloves



cloves of garlic, six bay-leaves, and a handful of champignons, or fresh mushrooms, put all into the pot, with a pint of porter or ale, and half a pint of red wine; put in some pepper and salt, some chyan pepper, a spoonful of vinegar, strew three handfuls of bread raspings, sifted fine, over all; cover the pot close and stew it for six hours, or according to the size of the piece; if a large piece, eight hours. Then take the beef out, put it into a deep dish, and keep it hot over some boiling water; strain the gravy through a sieve, and pick out the champignons or mushrooms; skim all the fat off clean, put it into your pot again, and give it a boil up; if not seasoned enough, season it to your liking; then put the gravy over your beef, and send it hot to table. If you like it best cold, cut it in slices with the gravy over it, which will be a strong jelly.

*Beef a-la-royal.*

**TAKE** all the bones out of a brisket of beef, and make holes in it about an inch from each other. Fill one hole with fat bacon, a second with chopped parsley, and a third with chopped oysters. Season these stuffings with pepper, salt and nutmeg. When the beef is completely stuffed, put it into a pan, pour upon it a pint of wine boiling hot, dredge it well with flour, and send it to the oven. Let it remain there three hours, and when it is taken out, skim off all the fat, put the meat into your dish, and strain the gravy over it. Garnish with pickles.

*Beef Olives.*

**CUT** some steaks from a rump of beef about half an inch thick, as square as you can, and about ten inches long; then cut a piece of fat bacon as wide as the beef, and about three parts as long. Put part of the yolk of an egg on the beef, the bacon on that, and the yolk of an egg on the bacon. Lay some good savory force-meat on that, some of the yolk of an egg on the force-meat, and then roll them up, and tie them round with a string in two places. Strew on some crumbs of bread, and over them some of the yolk of an egg. Then fry them  
brown



brown in a large pan, with some beef dripping, and when they are done take them out, and lay them to drain. Melt some butter in a stew-pan, put in a spoonful of flour, and stir it well till it is smooth. Then put in a pint of good gravy, with a gill of white wine, and then the olives, and let them stew an hour. Add some mushrooms, truffles, and morels, force-meat balls, sweet-breads cut in small pieces, and some ox-palates. Squeeze in the juice of half a lemon, and season it with pepper and salt. Shake them up, and having carefully skimmed off the fat, lay your olives in the dish, and pour the gravy over them. Garnish with lemon and beet root.

*Bouille Beef.*

PUT the thick end of a brisket of beef into a kettle and cover it with water. Let it boil fast for two hours, then stew it close by the fire side for six hours more, and fill up the kettle as the water decreases. Put in with the beef some turnips cut in little balls, some carrots, and some celery. About an hour before the meat is done, take out as much broth as will fill your soup dish, and boil in it for an hour, turnips and carrots cut in little round or square pieces, with some celery, and season it to your taste with salt and pepper. Serve it up in two dishes, the beef in one dish, and the soup in another. You may put pieces of fried bread in your soup, and boil in a few knots of greens; and if you would have your soup very rich, add a pound or two of mutton-chops to your broth when you take it from the beef, and let them stew in it for an hour; but remember to take out the mutton before you serve the soup up.

*Sirloin of Beef en Epigram.*

ROAST a sirloin of beef, and when it is done, take it off the spit, carefully raise the skin, and draw it off. Then cut out the lean part of the beef, but observe not to touch either the ends or sides. Hash the meat in the following manner: cut it into pieces about the size of a crown piece, put half a pint of gravy into a stew-pan, an onion chopped fine, two spoonfuls of catchup, some pepper and salt, six small pickled cucumbers cut in thin slices,



and the gravy that comes from the beef, with a little butter rolled in flour. Put in the meat, and shake it up for five minutes. Then put it on the sirloins, draw the skin carefully over, and send it to table. Garnish with lemon and pickles.

*The Inside of a Sirloin of Beef forced.*

LIFT up the fat of the inside, cut out the meat quite close to the bone, and chop it small. Take a pound of suet, and chop that small; then put to them some crumbs of bread, a little lemon-peel, thyme, pepper and salt, half a nutmeg grated, and two shallots chopped fine. Mix all together with a glass of red wine, and then put the meat into the place you took it from; cover it with the skin and fat, skewer it down with fine skewers, and cover it with paper. The paper must not be taken off till the meat is put on the dish, and your meat must be spitted before you take out the inside. Just before the meat is done, take a quarter of a pint of red wine, and two shallots sliced small; boil them, and pour it into the dish, with the gravy that comes from the meat. Send it hot to table, and garnish with lemon.

The inside of a *rump of beef forced* must be done nearly in the same manner, only lift up the outside skin, take the middle of the meat, and proceed as before directed. Put it into the same place, and skewer it down close.

*A Round of Beef forced.*

RUB your meat first with common salt, then a little bay-salt, some salt-petre, and coarse sugar. Let it lay a full week in this pickle, turning it every day. On the day it is to be dressed, wash and dry it, lard it a little, and make holes, which fill with bread crumbs, marrow, or suet, parsley, grated lemon-peel, sweet-herbs, pepper, salt, nutmeg, and the yolk of an egg, made into stuffing. Bake it with a little water and some small beer, whole pepper, and an onion. When it comes from the oven, skim the fat clean off, put the meat into your dish, and pour the liquor over it.—Instead of baking, you may boil it, but it must be done gradually over a slow fire. When cold, it makes a handsome side-board dish for a large company.



*Beef Steaks rolled.*

TAKE some beef steaks, and beat them with a cleaver till they are tender; make some forcemeat with a pound of veal beat fine in a mortar, the flesh of a fowl, half a pound of cold ham, or gammon of bacon, fat and lean; the kidney fat of a loin of veal, and a sweetbread, all cut very fine; some truffles and morels stewed, and then cut small, two shalots, some parsley, and a little thyme, some lemon-peel, the yolks of four eggs, a nutmeg grated, and half a pint of cream. Mix all these together, and stir them over a slow fire for ten minutes. Put them upon the steaks, and roll them up; then skewer them tight, put them into the frying-pan, and fry them of a nice brown. Then take them from the fat, and put them into a stew-pan, with a pint of good drawn gravy, a spoonful of red wine, two of catchup, a few pickled mushrooms, and let them stew for a quarter of an hour. Take up the steaks, cut them into two, and lay the cut side uppermost. Garnish with lemon.

*Beef Rump en Matelotte.*

TAKE your beef rump and cut it in pieces; parboil them, and then boil them in some broth without any seasoning; when about half done, stir in a little butter with a spoonful of flour over the fire till brown, and moisten it with the broth of your rumps; then put your rumps in with a dozen of large parboiled onions, a glass of white wine, a bunch of parsley, a laurel leaf, with a bunch of sweet herbs, and pepper and salt. Let them stew till the rump and onions are done; then skim it well, and put an anchovy cut small and some capers cut into the sauce. Put the rump in the middle of the dish with the onions round it. A beef rump will take four hours doing.

*Beef Escarlot.*

THE proper piece of beef for this purpose is the brisket, which you must manage as follows: Take half a pound of coarse sugar, two ounces of bay salt, and a pound of common salt. Mix these well together, rub the beef with it, put it into an earthen pan, and turn it every



every day. It may lie in this pickle a fortnight, then boil it, and serve it up with favoys; but it eats much better when cold, and cut into slices.

*Tongue and Udder forced.*

FIRST parboil them, then blanch the tongue, and stick it with cloves; and fill the udder with forcemeat made with veal. First wash the inside with the yolk of an egg, then put in the forcemeat, tie the ends close, and spit them, roast them, and baste them with butter. When they are done, put good gravy into the dish, sweet sauce into a cup, and serve them up.

*Tripe a la Kilkenny.*

TAKE a piece of double tripe, and cut it into square pieces; peel and wash ten large onions, cut each into two, and put them on to boil in water till they are tender.—Then put in your tripe, and boil it ten minutes. Pour off almost all the liquor, shake a little flour into it, and put in some butter, with a little salt and mustard. Shake all over the fire till the butter is melted, then put it into your dish, and send it to table, as hot as possible. Garnish with lemon or barberries. This dish is greatly admired in Ireland.

*Harrico of Mutton.*

CUT the best end of a neck of mutton into chops, in single ribs, flatten them, and fry them of a light brown. Then put them into a large saucepan, with two quarts of water, and a large carrot cut in slices; and when they have stewed a quarter of an hour, put in two turnips cut in square pieces, the white part of a head of celery, two cabbage lettuces fried, a few heads of asparagus, and season all with a little chyan pepper. Boil all together till tender, and put it into a tureen or soup dish, without any thickening to the gravy.

*Shoulder of Mutton surprised.*

HALF boil a shoulder of mutton, and then put it into a stew-pan with two quarts of veal gravy, four ounces of rice, a little beaten mace, and a tea spoonful of mushroom powder. Stew it an hour, or till the rice is enough, and then



then take up your mutton and keep it hot. Put to the rice half a pint of cream, and a piece of butter rolled in flour; then shake it well, and boil it a few minutes. Lay your mutton on the dish, and pour your gravy over it. Garnish with pickles or barberries.

*To dress the Umbles of Deer.*

TAKE the kidney of a deer, with the fat of the heart; season them with a little pepper, salt, and nutmeg. First fry, and then stew them in some good gravy till they are tender. Squeeze in a little lemon; take the skirts, and stuff them with a forcemeat made with the fat of the venison, some fat of bacon, grated bread, pepper, mace, sage, and onion chopped very small. Mix it with the yolk of an egg. When the skirts are stuffed with this, tie them to the spit to roast; but first strew over them some thyme and lemon-peel. When they are done, lay the skirts in the middle of the dish, and then fricassée round it.

*Mutton Kebobbed.*

CUT a loin of mutton into four pieces, then take off the skin, and rub them with the yolk of an egg, and strew over them a few crumbs of bread and a little parsley shred fine. Spit and roast them, and keep basting them all the time with fresh butter, in order to make the froth rise. When they are properly done, put a little brown gravy under them, and send them to table. Garnish with pickles.

*Leg of Mutton a-la-haut Gout.*

TAKE a fine leg of mutton that has hung a fortnight (if the weather will permit) and stuff every part of it with some cloves of garlick, rub it with pepper and salt, and then roast it. When it is properly done, send it up with some good gravy, and red wine in the dish.

*Leg of Mutton roasted with Oysters.*

TAKE a fine leg of mutton that has hung two or three days, stuff every part of it with oysters, roast it, and when done, pour some good gravy into the dish, and garnish with horse-radish. If you prefer cockles you must proceed in the same manner.

*Shoulder*



*Shoulder of Mutton en Epigram.*

**ROAST** a shoulder of mutton till it is nearly enough, then carefully take off the skin about the thickness of a crown-piece, and also the shank-bone at the end. Season both the skin and shank-bone with pepper, salt, a little lemon-peel cut small, and a few sweet-herbs, and crumbs of bread: Lay this on the gridiron till it is of a fine brown; and in the mean time, take the rest of the meat, and cut it like a hash, in pieces about the bigness of a shilling. Save the gravy and put to it, with a few spoonsful of strong gravy, a little nutmeg, half an onion cut fine, a small bundle of herbs, a little pepper and salt, some girkins cut very small, a few mushrooms, two or three truffles cut small, two spoonsful of wine, and a little flour dredged into it. Let all these stew together very slowly for five or six minutes, but be careful it does not boil. Take out the sweet herbs, lay the hash in the dish, and the broiled upon it. Garnish with pickles.

*Sheeps Rumps and Kidnies.*

**BOIL** six sheeps rumps in veal gravy; then lard your kidnies with bacon, and set them before the fire in a tin oven, as soon as the rumps become tender, rub them over with the yolk of an egg, a little grated nutmeg, and some chyan pepper. Skim the fat from the gravy, and put the gravy in a stew-pan, with three ounces of boiled rice, a spoonful of good cream, and a little catchup and mushroom powder. Thicken it with flour and butter, and give it a gentle boil. Fry your rumps till they are of a light brown; and when you dish them up, lay them round on the rice, so that the small ends may meet in the middle; lay a kidney between every rump, and garnish with barberries, and red cabbage. This makes a pretty side or corner dish.

*Mutton Rumps a la braise.*

**BOIL** six mutton rumps for fifteen minutes in water, then take them out, and cut them into two, and put them into a stew-pan, with half a pint of good gravy, a gill of white wine, an onion stuck with cloves, and a little salt and chyan pepper. Cover them close and stew them till they



they are tender. Take them and the onion out, and thicken the gravy with a little butter rolled in flour, a spoonful of browning, and the juice of half a lemon. Boil it up till it is smooth but not too thick. Then put in your rumps, give them a shake or two, and dish them up hot. Garnish with horse-radish and beet-root. For variety, you may leave the rumps whole, and lard six kidneys on one side, and do them the same as the rumps, only not boil them, and put the rumps in the middle of the dish, and kidneys round them, with the sauce over all.

## *Mutton Chops in Disguise.*

RUB the chops over with pepper, salt, nutmeg, and a little parsley. Roll each in half a sheet of white paper, well buttered within-side, and close the two ends. Boil some hog's lard, or beef dripping, in a stew-pan, and put the steaks into it. Fry them of a fine brown, then take them out, and let the fat thoroughly drain from them. Lay them in your dish, and serve them up with good gravy in a sauce-boat. Garnish with horse-radish and fried parsley.

## *A Shoulder of Mutton called Hen and Chickens.*

HALF roast a shoulder, then take it up, and cut off the blade at the first joint, and both the flaps, to make the blade round; score the blade round in diamonds, throw a little pepper and salt over it, and set it in a tin oven to broil. Cut the flaps and meat off the shank, in thin slices and put the gravy that came out of the mutton into a stew-pan, with a little good gravy, two spoonfuls of walnut catchup, one of browning, a little chyan pepper, and one or two shalots. When your meat is tender, thicken it with flour and butter, put it into the dish with the gravy, and lay the blade on the top. Garnish with green pickles.

## *A Quarter of Lamb forced.*

TAKE a large leg of lamb, cut a long slit on the back side, and take out the meat; but be careful you do not deface the other side. Then chop the meat small with marrow, half a pound of beef-suet, some oysters, an an-



chovy washed, an onion, some sweet-herbs, a little lemon-peel, and some beaten mace and nutmeg. Beat all these together in a mortar, stuff up the leg in the shape it was before, sew it up, and rub it all over with the yolks of eggs beaten; spit it, flour it all over, lay it to the fire, and baste it with butter. An hour will roast it. In the mean time, cut the loin into steaks, season them with pepper, salt, and nutmeg, lemon-peel cut fine, and a few herbs. Fry them in fresh butter of a fine brown, then pour out all the butter, put in a quarter of a pint of white wine, shake it about, and then add half a pint of strong gravy, wherein good spice has been boiled, a quarter of a pint of oysters, and the liquor, some mushrooms, and a spoonful of the pickle, a piece of butter rolled in flour, and the yolk of an egg beat fine; stir all these together till thick, then lay your leg of lamb in the dish, and the loin round it. Pour the sauce over them, and garnish with lemon.

*Lamb's Bits.*

SKIN the stones, and split them: then lay them on a dry cloth with the sweetbreads and the liver, and dredge them well with flour. Fry them in lard or butter till they are of a light brown, and then lay them in a sieve to drain. Fry a good quantity of parsley, lay your bits on the dish, the parsley in lumps over them, and pour round them melted butter.

*Lamb a-la-Bechamel.*

LA Bechamel is nothing more than to reduce any thing to the consistence of cream, till it is thick enough to make a sauce. When it begins to thicken, put in the meat cut in slices, warm it without boiling, season it to your taste, and serve it up.—All slices a-la-bechamel are done in the same manner.

*Lamb Chops en Cafarole.*

HAVING cut a loin of lamb into chops, put yolks of eggs on both sides, and strew bread crumbs over them, with a few cloves and mace, pepper, and salt mixed; fry them of a nice light brown, and put them round in a dish, as close as you can; leave a hole in the middle to put the



the following sauce in: all sorts of sweet-herbs and parsley chopped fine, and stewed a little in some good thick gravy. Garnish with fried parsley.

*Barbacued Pig.*

PREPARE a pig about ten weeks old as for roasting. Make a forcemeat of two anchovies, six sage leaves and the liver of the pig, all chopped very small; then put them into a mortar, with the crumb of half a penny loaf, four ounces of butter, half a tea-spoonful of chyan pepper, and half a pint of red wine. Beat them all together to a paste, put it in the pig's belly, and sew it up. Lay your pig down at a good distance before a large brisk fire, singe it well, put into your dripping-pan three bottles of red wine, and baste it well with this all the time it is roasting. When it is half done, put under the pig two penny loaves, and if you find your wine too much reduced, add more. When your pig is near enough, take the loaves and sauce out of your dripping-pan, and put to the sauce one anchovy chopped small, a bundle of sweet-herbs, and half a lemon. Boil it a few minutes, then draw your pig, put a small lemon or apple in the pig's mouth, and a leaf on each side. Strain your sauce, and pour it on boiling hot. Send it up whole to table, and garnish with barberries and sliced lemon.

*A Pig au Pere Duillet.*

CUT off the head, and divide the body into quarters lard them with bacon, and season them well with salt, pepper, nutmeg, cloves, and mace. Put a layer of fat bacon at the bottom of a kettle, lay the head in the middle, and the quarters round it. Then put in a bay leaf, an onion shred, a lemon, with some carrots, parsley, and the liver, and cover it again with bacon. Put in a quart of broth, stew it for an hour, and then take it up. Put your pig into a stew-pan, pour in a bottle of white wine, cover it close, and let it stew very gently an hour. In the mean time, while it is stewing in the wine, take the first gravy it was stewed in, skim off the fat, and strain it. Then take a sweetbread cut into five or six slices, some truffles, morels, and mushrooms, and stew all together till they



are enough. Thicken it with the yolks of two eggs, or a piece of butter rolled in flour; and when your pig is enough, take it out, and lay it in your dish. Put the wine it was stewed in to the sauce, then pour it all over the pig, and garnish with lemon. If it is to be served up cold, let it stand till it is so, then drain it well, and wipe it, that it may look white, and lay it in a dish, with the head in the middle, and the quarters round it. Throw some green parsley over all. Either of the quarters separately make a pretty dish.

*A Pig Matelote*

HAVING taken out the entrails, and scalded your pig, cut off the head and pettitoes; then cut the body into four quarters, and put them, with the head and toes, into cold water. Cover the bottom of a stew-pan with slices of bacon, and place the quarters over them, with the pettitoes, and the head cut in two. Season the whole with pepper and salt, a bay leaf, a little thyme, an onion and add a bottle of white wine. Then lay on more slices of bacon, put over it a quart of water, and let it boil. Skin and gut two large eels, and cut them in pieces about five or six inches long. When your pig is half done, put in your eels; then boil a dozen of large craw-fish, cut off the claws, and take off the shells of the tails. When your pigs and eels are enough, lay first your pig in the dish and your pettitoes round it; but do not put in the head, as that will make a pretty cold dish. Then lay your eels and craw-fish over them, and take the liquor they were stewed in, skim off the fat, and add to it half a pint of strong gravy, thickened with a little piece of burnt butter. Pour this over it, and garnish with lemon and craw-fish. Fry the brains and lay them round, and all over the dish. At grand entertainments this will do for a first course or remove.

*Sheep's Trotters en Gratten*

BOIL them in water, and then put them into a stew-pan with a glass of white wine, half a pint of broth, as much cullis, a bunch of sweet-herbs, with salt, whole pepper, and mace. Stew them by a slow fire till the



sauce is reduced, then take out the herbs, and serve them upon a grattan.—Sheeps Trotters may be served with a ragout of cucumbers.

## SECT. II.

### MADE DISHES OF POULTRY, &c.

#### *Turkey a-la-daub.*

**BONE** your turkey, but let it be so carefully done as not to spoil the look of it, and then stuff it with the following forcemeat: Chop some oysters very fine, and mix them with some crumbs of bread, pepper, salt, shalots, and very little thyme, parsley, and butter. Having filled your turkey with this, sew it up, tie it in a cloth, and boil it white, but be careful not to boil it too much. Serve it up with good oyster sauce. Or you may make a rich gravy of the bones, with a piece of veal, mutton, and bacon, season with salt, pepper, shalots, and a little mace. Strain it off through a sieve; and having before half-boiled your turkey, stew it in this gravy just half an hour. Having well skimmed the gravy, dish up your turkey in it, after you have thickened it with a few mushrooms stewed white, or stewed palates, forcemeat-balls, sweet-breads, or fried oysters, and pieces of lemon. Dish it with the breasts upwards. You may add a few morels and truffles to your sauce.

#### *Turkey in a Hurry.*

**TRUSS** a turkey with the legs inward, and flatten it as much as you can: then put it into a stew-pan, with melted lard, chopped parsley, shalots, mushrooms, and a little garlick: give it a few turns on the fire, and add the juice of half a lemon to keep it white. Then put it into another stew-pan, with slices of veal, one slice of ham, and melted lard, and every thing as used before, adding whole pepper and salt: cover it over with slices of lard, and set it about half an hour over a slow fire: then add a glass of white wine and a little broth, and finish the brazing; skim and lift the sauce, add a little cullis



cullis to make it rich, reduce it to a good consistence, put the turkey into your dish, and pour the sauce over it. Garnish with lemon.

*Fowls a-la-Braze.*

TRUSS your fowl as for boiling, with the legs in the body; then lay over it a layer of fat bacon cut in thin slices, wrap it round in beet-leaves, then in a caul of veal, and put it into a large saucepan with three pints of water, a glass of Madeira wine, a bunch of sweet-herbs, two or three blades of mace, and half a lemon; stew it till it is quite tender, then take it up and skim off the fat; make your gravy pretty thick with flour and butter, strain it through a hair sieve, and put to it a pint of oysters and a tea-cupful of thick cream; keep shaking your pan over the fire, and when it has simmered a short time, serve up your fowl with the bacon, beet-leaves, and caul on, and pour your sauce hot upon it. Garnish with barberries and red beet-root.

*Fowls forced.*

TAKE a large fowl, pick it clean, draw it, cut it down the back, and take the skin off the whole; cut the flesh from the bones, and chop it with half a pint of oysters, one ounce of beef-marrow, and a little pepper and salt. Mix it up with cream; then lay the meat on the bones, draw the skin over it, and sew it up the back. Cut large thin slices of bacon, lay them on the breast of your fowl, and tie them on with packthread in diamonds. It will take an hour roasting by a moderate fire. Make a good brown gravy sauce, pour it into your dish, take the bacon off, lay in your fowl, and serve it up. Garnish with pickles, mushrooms, or oysters.—It is proper for a side-dish at dinner, or top dish for supper.

*Fowls marinaded.*

RAISE the skin from the breast-bone of a large fowl with your finger; then take a veal sweetbread and cut it small, a few oysters, a few mushrooms, an anchovy, some pepper, a little nutmeg, some lemon-peel, and a little thyme; chop all together small, and mix it with the yolk of an egg, stuff it in between the skin and the flesh, but

take



take great care you do not break the skin; and then put what oysters you please in the body of the fowl. Paper the breast, and roast it. Make good gravy, and garnish with lemon. You may add a few mushrooms to the sauce.

*Chickens chiringrate.*

FLATTEN the breast-bones of your chickens with a rolling-pin, but be careful you do not break the skin. Strew some flour over them, then fry them in butter of a fine light brown, and drain all the fat out of the pan, but leave the chickens in. Lay a pound of gravy beef, with the same quantity of veal cut into thin slices, over your chickens, together with a little mace, two or three cloves, some whole pepper, an onion, a small bunch of sweet-herbs, and a piece of carrot. Then pour in a quart of boiling water, cover it close, and let it stew a quarter of an hour. Then take out the chickens, and keep them hot: let the gravy boil till it is quite rich and good; then strain it off, and put it into your pan again, with two spoonsful of red wine, and a few mushrooms. Put in your chickens to heat, then take them up, lay them in your dish, and pour your sauce over them. Garnish with lemon, and a few slices of cold ham broiled.

*Chickens a-la-braze.*

TAKE a couple of fine chickens, lard them, and season them with pepper, salt, and mace; then put a layer of veal in the bottom of a deep stew-pan, with a slice or two of bacon, an onion cut in pieces, a piece of carrot, and a layer of beef; then put in the chickens with the breast downwards, and a bundle of sweet-herbs; after that a layer of beef, and put in a quart of broth or water; cover it close, and let it stew very gently for an hour. In the mean time get ready a ragoo made thus: Take two veal sweetbreads, cut them small, and put them into a saucepan, with a very little broth or water, a few cock's-combs, truffles, and morels, cut small, with an ox-palate. Stew them all together, and when your chickens are done, take them up, and keep them hot; then strain the liquor they were stewed in, skim off the fat, and pour it into your ragoo; add a glass of red wine, a spoonful of catch-up,



up, and a few mushrooms; then boil all together with a few artichoke bottoms cut in four, and asparagus tops. If your sauce is not thick enough, put in a piece of butter rolled in flour; and when properly done, lay your chickens in the dish, and pour the ragoo over them. Garnish with lemon.

*Chickens in savory Jelly.*

TAKE two chickens, and roast them. Boil some calf's feet to a strong jelly; then take out the feet, and skim off the fat; beat up the whites of three eggs, and mix them with half a pint of white wine vinegar, the juice of three lemons, a blade or two of mace, a few pepper-corns, and a little salt. Put them to your jelly; and when it has boiled five or six minutes, strain it several times through a jelly-bag till it is very clear. Then put a little in the bottom of a bowl large enough to hold your chickens, and when they are cold and the jelly set, lay them in with their breasts down. Then fill your bowl quite full with the rest of your jelly, which you must take care to keep from setting, so that when you pour it into your bowl it will not break. Let it stand all night; and the next day put your bason into warm water, pretty near the top. As soon as you find it loose in the bason, lay your dish over it, and turn it out whole.

*Chickens and Tongues.*

BOIL six small chickens very white; then take six hogs tongues boiled and peeled, a cauliflower boiled whole in milk and water, and a good deal of spinach boiled green. Then lay your cauliflower in the middle, the chickens close all round, and the tongues round them with the roots outwards, and the spinach in little heaps between the tongues. Garnish with small pieces of bacon toasted, and lay a piece on each of the tongues. This is a good dish for a large company.

*Pullets a-la-Sainte Menehout.*

HAVING trussed the legs in the body, slit them down the back, spread them open on a table, take out the



the thigh bones, and beat them with a rolling-pin.— Season them with pepper, salt, mace, nutmeg, and sweet-herbs. Then take a pound and a half of veal, cut it into thin slices, and lay it in a stew-pan. Cover it close, and set it over a slow fire, and when it begins to stick to the pan, stir in a little flour, shake it about till it is a little brown, and then pour in as much broth as will stew the fowls. Stir them together, and put in a little whole pepper an onion, and a slice of bacon or ham. Then lay in your fowls, cover them close, and when they have stewed half an hour, take them out, lay them on the gridiron to brown on the inside, and then lay them, before the fire to do on the outside. Strew over them the yolk of an egg, and some crumbs of bread, and baste them with a little butter. Let them be of a fine brown, and boil the gravy till there is about enough for sauce; then strain it, and put into it a few mushrooms, with a small piece of butter rolled in flour. Lay the pullets in the dish, pour the sauce over them, and garnish with lemon.

*Ducks a-la-Braize.*

HAVING dressed and singed your ducks, lard them quite through with bacon rolled in shred parsley, thyme, onions, beaten mace, cloves, pepper, and salt. Put in the bottom of a stew-pan a few slices of fat bacon, the same of ham or gammon of bacon, two or three slices of veal or beef: lay your ducks in with the breast down, and cover them with slices, the same as put under them; cut a carrot or two, a turnip, one onion, a head of celery, a blade of mace, four or five cloves, and a little whole pepper. Cover them close down, and let them simmer a little over a gentle fire till the breasts are a light brown; then put in some broth or water, cover them as close down again as you can; stew them gently two or three hours till enough. Then take some parsley, an onion or shalot, two anchovies, and a few gerkins or capers; chop them all very fine, put them into a stew pan with part of the liquor from the ducks; a little browning, and the juice of half a lemon; boil it up, and cut the ends of the bacon even with the breasts



of your ducks, lay them on your dish, pour the sauce hot upon them, and serve them up.

*Ducks a-la-mode.*

TAKE a couple of fine ducks, cut them into quarters, and fry them in butter till they are of a light brown. Then pour out all the fat, dust a little flour over them, and put in half a pint of good gravy, a quarter of a pint of red wine, an anchovy, two shalots, and a bundle of sweet-herbs: cover them close, and let them stew a quarter of an hour. Take out the herbs, skim off the fat, and thicken your sauce with a bit of butter rolled in flour. Put your ducks into the dish, strain your sauce over them, and send them to table. Garnish with lemon or barberries.

*Ducks a-la-Francoise.*

PUT two dozen of roasted chesnuts peeled into a pint of rich gravy, with a few leaves of thyme, two small onions, a little whole pepper, and a bit of ginger. Take a fine tame duck, lard it, and half roast it, then put it into the gravy, let it stew ten minutes, and add a quarter of a pint of red wine. When the duck is enough take it out, boil up the gravy to a proper thickness, skim it very clean from fat, lay the duck in the dish, and pour the sauce over. Garnish with lemon.

*A Goose a-la-mode.*

PICK a large fine goose clean, skin and bone \* it nicely, and take off the fat. Then take a dried tongue, and boil and peel it. Take a fowl, and treat it in the same manner as the goose; season it with pepper, salt, and beaten mace, and roll it round the tongue. Season the goose in the same manner, and put both tongue and fowl into the goose. Put it into a little pot that will just hold

\* It may not be amiss to inform the cook, that the best method of boning a goose, or fowls of any sort, is, to begin at the breast, and to take out the bones without cutting the back; for without this method, when it is sewed up, and you come to stew it, it generally bursts in the back, whereby the shape of it is spoiled.



hold it, with two quarts of beef gravy, a bundle of sweet-herbs, and an onion. Put some slices of ham, or good bacon, between the fowl and goose; then cover it close, and stew it over a fire for an hour very slowly. Then take up your goose, and skim off all the fat, strain it, and put in a glass of red wine, two spoonfuls of cat-chup, a veal sweetbread cut small, some truffles, mushrooms, and morels, a piece of butter rolled in flour, and, if wanted, some pepper and salt. Put the goose in again, cover it close, and let it stew half an hour longer. Then take it up, pour the ragoo over it, and garnish with lemon. You must remember to save the bones of the goose and fowl, and put them into the gravy when it is first set on. It will be an improvement if you roll some beef marrow between the tongue and the fowl, and between the fowl and the goose, as it will make them mellow, and eat the finer.

*A Goose marinaded.*

BONE your goose, and stuff it with forcemeat made thus: take ten or twelve sage leaves, two large onions, and two or three large sharp apples; chop them very fine, and mix with them the crumb of a penny loaf, four ounces of beef marrow, one glass of red wine, half a nutmeg grated, pepper, salt, and a little lemon-peel shred small, and the yolks of four eggs. When you have stuffed your goose with this, sew it up, fry it of a light brown, and then put it into a deep stew-pan, with two quarts of good gravy. Cover it close, and let it stew two hours; then take it out, put it into a dish, and keep it warm. Skim the fat clean off from the gravy, and put into it a large spoonful of lemon-pickle, one of browning, and one of red-wine; an anchovy shred fine, a little beaten mace, with pepper and salt to your palate. Thicken it with flour and butter, dish up your goose, strain the gravy over it, and send it to table.

*Pigeons Compote.*

TRUSS six young pigeons in the same manner as for boiling, and make a forcemeat for them thus:—Great the crumb of half a penny loaf, and scrape a quar-



ter of a pound of fat bacon, which will answer the purpose better than suet. Chop a little parsley and thyme, two shallots, or an onion, some lemon-peel, and a little nutmeg grated; season them with pepper and salt, and mix them up with eggs. Put this forcemeat into the craws of the pigeons, lard them down the breast, and fry them brown. Then put them into a stew-pan, with some good brown gravy, and when they have stewed three quarters of an hour, thicken it with a piece of butter rolled in flour. When you serve them up, strain your gravy over them, and lay forcemeat balls round them.

*French Puyton of Pigeons.*

PUT savory forcemeat, rolled out like paste, into a butter-dish. Then put a layer of very thin slices of bacon, squab pigeons, sliced sweetbread, asparagus tops, mushrooms, cocks-combs, a palate boiled tender, and cut into pieces, and the yolks of four eggs boiled hard. Make another forcemeat and lay it over the whole like a pie-crust. Then bake it, and when it is enough, turn it into a dish, and pour in some good rich gravy.

*Pigeons a-la-braze.*

PICK, draw, and truss some large pigeons, then take a stew-pan, and lay at the bottom some slices of bacon, veal, and onions; season the pigeons with pepper, salt, some spice beat fine, and sweet-herbs. Put them into the stew-pan, and lay upon them some more slices of veal and bacon; let them stew very gently over a stove, and cover them down very close. When they are stewed, make a ragoo with veal sweatbreads, truffles, morels, champignons; the sweatbreads must be blanched and put into a stew-pan, with a ladle full of gravy, a little cullis, the truffles, morels, &c. Let them all stew together with the pigeons. When they are enough, put them into a dish, and pour the ragoo over them.

*Pigeons au Poise.*

CUT off the feet of your pigeons, and stuff them with forcemeat in the shape of a pear; roll them in the yolk of



of an egg, and then in crumbs of bread. Put them into a dish well buttered, but do not let them touch each other, and send them to the oven. When they are enough, lay them in a dish, and pour in good gravy thickened with the yolk of an egg, or butter rolled in flour; but do not pour your gravy over the pigeons. Garnish with lemon.—This is a very genteel dish, and may be improved by the following variation: Lay one pigeon in the middle, the rest round, and stewed spinach between, with poached eggs on the spinach. Garnish with notched lemon and orange cut into quarters, and have melted butter in boats.

*Fricandeau of Pigeons.*

AFTER having larded all the upper part of your pigeons with bacon, stew them in the same manner as the fricandeau a-la-Bourgeoise, page 123.

*Pigeons a-la-daub.*

PUT a layer of bacon in a large sauce-pan, then a layer of veal, a layer of coarse beef, and another little layer of veal, about a pound of beef, and a pound of veal, cut very thin; a piece of carrot, a bundle of sweet-herbs, an onion, some black and white pepper, a blade or two of mace, and four or five cloves. Cover the sauce-pan close, set it over a slow fire, and draw it till it is brown, to make the gravy of a fine light brown. Then put a quart of boiling water, and let it stew till the gravy is quite rich and good. Strain it off, and skim off all the fat. In the mean time, stuff the bellies of the pigeons with force-meat, made thus: Take a pound of veal, and a pound of beef suet, and beat both fine in a mortar; an equal quantity of crumbs of bread, some pepper, salt, nutmeg, beaten mace, a little lemon-peel cut small, some parsley cut small, and a very little thyme stripped. Mix all together with the yolks of two eggs, fill the pigeons with this, and flat the breasts down. Flour them, and fry them in fresh butter a little brown. Then pour the fat clean out of the pan, and put the gravy to the pigeons. Cover them close, and let them stew a quarter of an hour, or till they are quite enough.

Then



Then take them up, lay them in a dish, and pour in your sauce. On each pigeon lay a bay leaf, and on each leaf a slice of bacon. Garnish with a lemon notched.

*Pigeons a-la-Soufflet.*

**BONE** four pigeons, and make a forcemeat as for pigeons compote. Stuff them, and put them into a stew-pan with a pint of veal gravy. Stew them half an hour very gently, and then take them out. In the mean time make a veal forcemeat, and wrap it all round them. Rub it over with the yolk of an egg, and fry them of a nice brown in good dripping. Take the gravy they were stewed in, skim off the fat, thicken with a little butter rolled in flour, the yolk of an egg, and a gill of cream beat up. Season it with pepper and salt, mix it all together, and keep it stirring one way till it is smooth. Strain it into your dish, and put the pigeons on. Garnish with plenty of fried parsley.

*Pigeons in a Hole.*

**PICK**, draw, and wash four young pigeons, stick their legs in their bellies as you do boiled pigeons, and season them with pepper, salt, and beaten mace. Put into the belly of each pigeon a lump of butter the size of a walnut. Lay your pigeons in a pie-dish, pour over them a batter made of three eggs, two spoonsful of flour, and half a pint of good milk. Bake them in a moderate oven, and serve them to table in the same dish.

*Jugged Pigeons.*

**PLUCK** and draw six pigeons, wash them clean, and dry them with a cloth; season them with beaten mace, white pepper, and salt. Put them into a jug with half a pound of butter upon them. Stop up the jug close with a cloth, that no steam can get out, then set in a kettle of boiling water, and let it boil an hour and a half. Then take out your pigeons, put the gravy that is come from them into a pan, and add to it a spoonful of wine, one of catchup, a slice of lemon, half an anchovy chopped, and a bundle of sweet-herbs. Boil it a little, and then thicken it with a piece of butter rolled in flour; lay



lay your pigeons in the dish, and strain your gravy over them. Garnish with parsley, and red cabbage.—This makes a very pretty side or corner dish.

*Partridges a-la-braze.*

TAKE two brace of partridges, and truss the legs into the bodies; lard them, and season with beaten mace, pepper, and salt. Take a stew-pan, lay slices of bacon at the bottom, then slices of beef, and then slices of veal, all cut thin, a piece of carrot, an onion cut small, a bundle of sweet-herbs, and some whole pepper. Put in the partridges with their breasts downwards, lay some thin slices of beef and veal over them, and some parsley shred fine. Cover them, and let them stew eight or ten minutes over a slow fire; then give your pan a shake, and pour in a pint of boiling water. Cover it close, and let it stew half an hour over a little quicker fire; then take out your birds, keep them hot, pour into the pan a pint of thin gravy, let them boil till there is about half a pint, then strain it off, and skim off all the fat. In the mean time have a veal sweetbread cut small, truffles and morels, cocks-combs, and fowls livers stewed in a pint of good gravy half an hour, some artichoke-bottoms and asparagus-tops, both blanched in warm water, and a few mushrooms. Then add the other gravy to this, and put in your partridges to heat. If it is not thick enough, put in a piece of butter rolled in flour. When thoroughly hot, put in your partridges into the dish, pour the sauce over them, and serve them to table.

*Pheasants a-la-braze.*

COVER the bottom of your stew-pan with a layer of beef, a layer of veal, a little piece of bacon, a piece of carrot, an onion stuck with cloves, a blade or two of mace, a spoonful of pepper, black and white, and a bundle of sweet-herbs. Having done this, put in your pheasant, and cover it with a layer of beef and a layer of veal. Set it on the fire for five or six minutes, and then pour in two quarts of boiling gravy. Cover it close, and let it stew very gently an hour and a half. Then take up your pheasant, and keep it hot; let the gravy boil till it



it is reduced to about a pint, then strain it off, and put it in again. Put in a veal sweetbread that has been stewed with the pheasant, some truffles and morels, livers of fowls, artichoke bottoms, and (if you have them) asparagus-tops. Let these simmer in the gravy about five or six minutes, and then add two spoonful of catchup, two of red wine, a spoonful of browning, and a little piece of butter rolled in flour. Shake all together, then put in your pheasant, with a few mushrooms, and let them stew about five or six minutes more. Then take up your pheasant, pour the ragoo over it, and lay forcemeat-balls round. Garnish with lemon.

*Snipes, or Woodcocks, in furtout.*

TAKE some forcemeat made of veal, as much beef-suet chopped and beat in a mortar, with an equal quantity of crumbs of bread; mix in a little beaten mace, pepper and salt, some parsley, a few sweet-herbs, and the yolk of an egg. Lay some of this meat round the dish, and then put in the snipes, being first drawn and half-roasted. Take care of the trail, chop it, and scatter it all over the dish. Take some good gravy, according to the bigness of your furtout, some truffles and morels, a few mushrooms, a sweetbread cut into pieces, and artichoke bottoms cut small. Let all stew together, shake them, and take the yolks of two or three eggs, beat them up with a spoonful or two of white wine, and stir all together one way. When it is thick, take it off, let it cool, and pour it into the furtout. Put in the yolks of a few hard eggs here and there, season with beaten mace, pepper and salt, to your taste; cover it with the forcemeat all over, then rub on the yolks of eggs to colour it, and send it to the oven. Half an hour will do it sufficiently.

*Snipes, with Purslain Leaves.*

DRAW your snipes, and make a forcemeat for the inside, but preserve your ropes for your sauce; spit them across upon a lark-spit, covered with bacon and paper, and roast them gently. For sauce, you must take some prime thick leaves of purslain, blanch them well in water, put them into a ladle of cullis and gravy, a bit of shalot, pepper,



pepper, salt, nutmeg, and parsley, and stew all together for half an hour gently. Have the ropes ready blanched and put in. Dish up your snipes upon thin slices of bread fried, squeeze the juice of an orange into your sauce, and serve them up.

*Larks a-la-Francoise.*

TRUSS your larks with the legs across, and put a sage-leaf over the breasts. Put them on a long thin skewer; and between every lark put a bit of thin bacon. Then tie the skewer to a spit, and roast them before a clear brisk fire; baste them with butter, and strew over them some crumbs of bread mixed with flour. Fry some crumbs of bread of a fine brown in butter. Lay the larks round the dish, and the bread-crumbs in the middle.

*Florendine Hares.*

LET your hare be a full grown one, and let it hang up four or five days before you case it. Leave on the ears, but take out all the bones, except those of the head, which must be left entire. Lay your hare on the table, and put into it the following forcemeat: Take the crumb of a penny loaf, the liver shred fine, half a pound of fat bacon scraped, a glass of red wine, an anchovy, two eggs, a little winter savory, some sweet marjoram, thyme, and a little pepper, salt, and nutmeg. Having put this into the belly, roll it up to the head, and fasten it with packthread, as you would a collar of veal. Wrap it in a cloth, and boil it an hour and a half, in a saucepan, covered, with two quarts of water. As soon as the liquor is reduced to about a quart, put in a pint of red wine, a spoonful of lemon-pickle, one of catchup, and the same of browning. Then stew it till it is reduced to a pint, and thicken it with butter rolled in flour. Lay round your hare a few morels, and four slices of forcemeat boiled in a caul of a leg of veal. When you dish it up, draw the jaw-bones, and stick them in the sockets of the eyes. Let the ears lie back on the roll, and stick a sprig of myrtle in the mouth. Strain your sauce over it, and garnish with barberries and parsley.



*Florendine Rabbits.*

SKIN three young rabbits, but leave on the ears, and wash and dry them with a cloth. Take out the bones as carefully as you can, but leave the head whole, and proceed in the same manner as before directed for the hare. Have ready a white sauce made of veal gravy, a little anchovy, and the juice of half a lemon, or a teaspoonful of lemon-pickle. Strain it, and then put in a quarter of a pound of butter rolled in flour, so as to make the sauce pretty thick. Beat up the yolk of an egg, put to it some thick cream, nutmeg, and salt, and mix it with the gravy. Let it simmer a little over the fire, but not boil, then pour it over your rabbits, and serve them up. Garnish with lemon and barberries.

*Jugged Hare.*

CUT your hare into small pieces, and lard them here and there with little slips of bacon, season them with pepper and salt, and put them into an earthen jug, with a blade or two of mace, an onion stuck with cloves, and a bunch of sweet-herbs. Cover the jug close, that nothing may get in; set it in a pot of boiling water, and three hours will do it. Then turn it into the dish, take out the onion and sweet-herbs, and send it hot to table.

*Rabbits surprized.*

TAKE two young rabbits, skewer them, and put the same kind of pudding into them as for roasted rabbits. When they are roasted, take off the meat clean from the bones; but leave the bones whole. Chop the meat very fine, with a little shred parsley, some lemon peel, an ounce of beef marrow, a spoonful of cream, and a little salt. Beat up the yolks of two eggs boiled hard, and a small piece of butter, in a marble mortar: then mix all together, and put it into a stew-pan. Having stewed it five minutes, lay it on the rabbits, where you took the meat off, and put it close down with your hand, to make them appear like whole rabbits. Then with a salamander brown them all over. Pour a good brown gravy, made as thick as cream, into the dish, and stick a bunch  
of



of myrtle in their mouths. Send them up to table, with their livers boiled and frothed.

*Rabbits in Casserole.*

CUT your rabbits into quarters, and then lard them or not, just as you please. Shake some flour over them, and fry them in lard or butter. Then put them into an earthen pipkin, with a quart of good broth, a glass of white wine, a little pepper and salt, a bunch of sweet-herbs, and a small piece of butter rolled in flour. Cover them close, and let them stew half an hour; then dish them up, and pour the sauce over them. Garnish with Seville oranges cut into thin slices and notched.

*Maccaroni.*

BROIL four ounces of maccaroni till it is quite tender, then lay it on a sieve to drain, and put it into a stew-pan, with about a gill of cream, and a piece of butter rolled in flour. Boil it five minutes, pour it on a plate. Lay Parmasan cheese toasted all over it, and send it up in a water-plate.

*Amulets.*

TAKE six eggs, beat them up as fine as you can, strain them through a hair sieve, and put them into a frying-pan, in which must be a quarter of a pound of hot butter. Throw in a little ham scraped fine, with shred parsley, and season them with pepper, salt, and nutmeg. Fry it brown on the under side, and lay it on your dish, but do not turn it. Hold a hot salamander over it for half a minute, to take off the raw look of the eggs. Stick curled parsley in it, and serve it up.

*Amulet of Asparagus.*

BEAT up six eggs with cream, boil some of the largest and finest asparagus, and, when boiled, cut off all the green in small pieces. Mix them with the eggs, and put in some pepper and salt. Make a slice of butter hot in the pan, put them in it, and serve them up on buttered toast.

*Oyster Loaves.*

MAKE a hole in the top of some little round loaves, and take out all the crumb. Put some oysters into a



stew-pan, with the oyster liquor, and the crumbs that were taken out of the loaves, and a large piece of butter; stew them together five or six minutes, then put in a spoonful of good cream, and fill your loaves. Lay a bit of crust carefully on the top of each, and put them in the oven to crisp.

*Mushroom Loaves.*

TAKE some small buttons, and wash them as for pickling. Boil them a few minutes in a little water, and put to them two large spoonsful of cream, with a bit of butter rolled in flour, and a little salt and pepper. Boil these up, then fill your loaves, and do them in the same manner as directed in the preceding article.

*Eggs en Surtout.*

BOIL half a pound of bacon cut it into thin slices, and fry some bits of bread in butter; put three spoonsful of cullis into your dish, garnish the rim with fried bread, break some eggs into the middle, cover them with the rashers of bacon, and do them over a slow fire.

*Eggs and Brocoli.*

BOIL your brocoli tender, observing to save a large bunch for the middle, and six or eight little thick sprigs to stick round. Toast a bit of bread as large as you would have it for your dish or butter plate. Butter some eggs thus:—Take six eggs, or as many as you have occasion for, beat them well, put them into a sauce-pan, with a good piece of butter and a little salt; keep beating them with a spoon till they are thick enough, and then pour them on the toast. Set the largest bunch of brocoli in the middle, and the other little pieces round and about. Garnish the dish with little sprigs of brocoli. This is a pretty side dish, or corner-plate.

*Spinach and Eggs.*

PICK and wash your spinach very clean in several waters, then put it into a sauce-pan with a little salt; cover it close, and shake the pan often. When it is just tender, and whilst it is green, throw it into a sieve to drain



drain, and then lay it in your dish. Have ready a stew-pan of water boiling, and break as many eggs into cups as you would poach. When the water boils, put in the eggs, have an egg slice ready to take them out with, lay them on the spinach, and serve them up with melted butter in a cup. Garnish with orange cut into quarters.

*To make Ramequins.*

PUT a bit of Parmesan cheese into a stew-pan, bruising it with a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, a gill of water, very little salt, and an anchovy cut small; boil the whole together, and put in as much flour as the sauce will suck up; keep it over the fire till it forms a thick paste, then put it into a stew-pan with the yolks of a dozen eggs, and beat up the whites quite stiff till they will bear an egg, then mix the whites with the rest. Drop them into square paper cases. If well made, the ramequins will be of a light and of a fine colour.

---

## CHAP. XIII.

### VEGETABLES AND ROOTS.

IN dressing these articles, the greatest attention must be paid to cleanliness. They are, particularly at some times of the year, subject to dust, dirt, and insects, so that if they are not properly cleansed, they will be unsatisfactory to those for whom they are provided, and disreputable to the cook. To avoid this, be careful first to pick off all the outside leaves, then wash them well in several waters, and let them lay some time in a pan of clean water before you dress them. Be sure your saucepan is thoroughly clean, and boil them by themselves in plenty of water. They should always be brought crisp to table, which will be effected by being careful not to boil them too much. Such are the general observations necessary to be attended to in dressing of Vegetables and Roots. We shall now proceed to particulars, beginning with

*Asparagus.*



*Asparagus.*

**SCRAPE** all the stalks very carefully till they look white, then cut them all even alike, and throw them into a pan of clean water, and have ready a stew-pan with water boiling. Put some salt in, and tie the asparagus in little bunches, put them in, and when they are a little tender take them up. If you boil them too much, they will lose both their colour and taste. Cut the round off a small loaf, about half an inch thick, and toast it brown on both sides: then dip it into the liquor the asparagus was boiled in, and lay it in your dish. Pour a little melted butter over your toast, then lay your asparagus on the toast all round your dish, with the heads inwards, and send it to table, with melted butter in a bason. Some pour melted butter over them, but this is injudicious, as it makes the handling them very disagreeable.

*Artichokes.*

**TWIST** off the stalks, then put them into cold water, and wash them well. When the water boils, put them in with the tops downwards, that all the dust and sand may boil out. About an hour and a half, or two hours will do them. Serve them up with melted butter in cups.

*Brocoli.*

**CAREFULLY** strip off all the little branches till you come to the top one, and then with a knife peel off the hard outside skin that is on the stalks and little branches, and throw them into water. Have ready a stew-pan of water, throw in a little salt, and when it boils, put in your brocoli. When the stalks are tender, it is enough. Put in a piece of toasted bread, soaked in the water the brocoli was boiled in, at the bottom of your dish, and put your brocoli on the top of it, as you do asparagus. Send them up to table laid in bunches, with butter in a boat.

*Cauliflowers.*

**TAKE** off all the green part, then cut the flower into four parts, and lay them in water for an hour. Then have



have some milk and water boiling, put in the cauliflowers, and be sure to skim the saucepan well. When the stalks feel tender, take up the flowers carefully, and put them in a cullender to drain. Then put a spoonful of water into a clean stew-pan, with a little dust of flour, about a quarter of a pound of butter, a little pepper and salt, and shake it round till the butter is melted, and the whole well mixed together. Then take half the cauliflower, and cut it as you would for pickling. Lay it into the stew-pan, turn it, and shake the pan round for about ten minutes, which will be sufficient time to do it properly. Lay the stewed in the middle of your plate, the boiled round it, and pour over it the butter in which the one half was stewed. This is a delicate mode of dressing cauliflowers; but the usual way is as follows: Cut the stalks off, leave a little green on, and boil them in spring water and salt for about fifteen minutes. Then take them out, drain them, and send them whole to table, with melted butter in a sauce-boat.

#### *Green Peas.*

LET your peas be shelled as short a time as you can before they are dressed, as otherwise they will lose a great part of their sweetness. Put them into boiling water, with a little salt and a lump of loaf sugar, and when they begin to dent in the middle, they are enough. Put them into a sieve, drain the water clear from them, and pour them into your dish. Put in them a good lump of butter, and stir them about with a spoon till it is thoroughly melted. Mix with them likewise a little pepper and salt. Boil a small bunch of mint by itself, chop it fine and lay it in lumps round the edge of your dish. Melted butter is sometimes preferred to mixing it with the peas.

#### *Windsor Beans.*

THESE must be boiled in plenty of water, with a good quantity of salt in it, and when they feel tender, are enough. Boil and chop some parsley, put it into good melted butter, and serve them up with boiled bacon and the butter and parsley, in a boat. Remember



never to boil them with bacon, as that will greatly discolour them.

*Kidney Beans.*

FIRST carefully string them, then slit them down the middle, and cut them across. Put them into salt and water, and when the water boils in your saucepan, put them in with a little salt. They will be soon done, which may be known by their feeling tender. Drain the water clear from them, lay them in a plate, and send them up with butter in a sauce-boat.

*Spinach.*

BE careful to pick it exceeding clean, then wash it in five or six waters, put it into a saucepan that will just hold it, without water, throw a little salt over it, and cover it close. Put your saucepan on a clear quick fire, and when you find the spinach shrunk and fallen to the bottom, and the liquor that comes out boils up, it is done. Then put it into a clean sieve to drain, and just give it a gentle squeeze. Lay it on a plate, and send it to table, with melted butter in a boat.

*Cabbages.*

AFTER you have taken off the outer leaves, and well washed them, quarter them, and boil them in plenty of water, with a handful of salt. When they are tender, drain them on a sieve, but do not press them. Savoy and greens must be boiled in the same manner, but always by themselves, by which means they will eat crisp, and be of a good colour.

*Turnips.*

THESE may be boiled in the same pot with your meat, and, indeed, will eat best if so done. When they are enough, take them out, put them into a pan, mash them with butter, and a little salt, and in that state send them to table.

Another method of boiling turnips, is thus: When you have pared them, cut them into little square pieces, then put them into a saucepan, and just cover them with water. As soon as they are enough, take them off the fire,



fire, and put them into a sieve to drain. Then put them into a saucepan, with a good piece of butter, stir them over the fire a few minutes, put them into your dish, and serve them up.

*Carrots.*

**SCRAPE** your carrots very clean, put them into the pot, and when they are enough, take them out, and rub them in a clean cloth. Then slice them into a plate, and pour some melted butter over them. If they are young, half an hour will sufficiently boil them.

*Parsnips.*

**THESE** must be boiled in plenty of water, and when they are soft, which you may know by running a fork into them, take them up. Scrape them all fine with a knife, throw away all the sticky part, and send them to table, with melted butter in a sauce-boat.

*Potatoes.*

**THESE** must be boiled in so small a quantity of water as will be just sufficient to keep the saucepan from burning. Keep them close covered, and as soon as the skins begin to crack, they are enough. Having drained out all the water, let them remain in the saucepan covered for two or three minutes; then peel them, lay them in a plate, and pour some melted butter over them. Or when you have peeled them, you may do thus: lay them on a gridiron till they are of a fine brown, and then send them to table.

*Potatoes scoloped.*

**HAVING** boiled your potatoes, beat them fine in a bowl, with some cream, a large piece of butter, and a little salt. Put them into scollop-shells, make them smooth on the top, score them with a knife, and lay thin slices of butter on the tops of them. Then put them into a Dutch oven to brown before the fire.—This makes a pretty dish for a light supper.

*Hops.*

**THEY** are to be boiled in water, with a little salt, and eat as sallad, with salt, pepper, oil, and vinegar.



## CHAP. XIV.

## P U D D I N G S.

**I**N this degree of cookery some previous and general observations are necessary; the most material of which are, first, that your cloth be thoroughly clean, and before you put your pudding into it, dip it into boiling water, strew some flour over it, and then give it a shake. If it is a bread pudding, tie it loose; but if a batter pudding close; and never put your pudding in till the water boils. All bread and custard puddings that are baked require time and a moderate oven; but batter and rice puddings a quick oven. Before you put your pudding into the dish for baking, be careful always to moisten the bottom and sides with butter.

## SECT. I.

## BOILED PUDDINGS.

*Bread Pudding.*

**TAKE** the crumb of a penny loaf, cut it into very thin slices, put it into a quart of milk, and set it over a chaffing-dish of coals till the bread has soaked up all the milk. Then put in a piece of butter, stir it round, and let it stand till it is cold; or you may boil your milk, and pour it over the bread, and cover it up close, which will equally answer the same purpose. Then take the yolks of six eggs, the whites of three, and beat them up with a little rose-water and nutmeg, and a little salt and sugar. Mix all well together, and put it into your cloth, tie it loose to give it room to swell, and boil it an hour. When done, put it into your dish, pour melted butter over, and serve it to table.

Another, but more expensive, way of making a bread-pudding is this; cut thin all the crumb of a stale penny loaf, and put it into a quart of cream, set it over a slow fire, 'till it is scalding hot, and then let it stand 'till it is cold. Beat up the bread and the cream well together,  
and



and grate in some nutmeg. Take twelve bitter almonds boil them in two spoonsful of water, pour the water to the cream, stir it in with a little salt, and sweeten it to your taste. Blanch the almonds in a mortar, with two spoonsful of rose or orange flower water, 'till they are a fine paste; then mix them by degrees with the cream. Take the yolks of eight eggs, and the whites of four, beat them up well, put them into the cream likewise, and mix the whole well together. Dip your cloth into warm water, and flour it well, before you put in the pudding; tie it loose, and let it boil an hour. Take care the water boils when you put it in, and that it keeps so all the time. When it is enough, turn it into your dish. Melt some butter, and put into it two or three spoonsful of white wine or sack; give it a boil, and pour it over your pudding. Then strew a good deal of fine sugar over your pudding and dish, and send it hot to table. Instead of a cloth, you may boil it in a bowl or bason, which is indeed the better way of the two. In this case, when it is enough, take it up in the bason, and let it stand a minute or two to cool, then untie the string, wrap the cloth round the bason, lay your dish over it, and turn the pudding out; then take off the bason and cloth with great care, otherwise a light pudding will be subject to break in turning out.

*Batter Pudding.*

TAKE a quart of milk, beat up the yolks of six eggs, and the whites of three, and mix them with a quarter of a pint of milk. Then take six spoonsful of flour, a tea-spoonful of salt, and one of ginger. Put to these the remainder of the milk, mix all well together, put it into your cloth, and boil it an hour and a quarter. Pour melted butter over it when you serve it up.

A batter pudding may be made without eggs, in which case proceed thus: take a quart of milk, mix six spoonsful of flour with a little of the milk first, a tea spoonful of salt, two of beaten ginger, and two of the tincture of saffron. Then mix all together, and boil it an hour.



*Custard Pudding.*

PUT a piece of cinnamon into a pint of thick cream, boil it, and add a quarter of a pound of sugar. When cold, put in the yolks of five eggs well beaten: stir this over the fire till it is pretty thick, but be careful it does not boil. When quite cold, butter a cloth well, dust it with flour, tie the custard in it very close, and boil it three quarters of an hour. When you take it up put it into a bason to cool a little; untie the cloth, lay the dish on the bason, and turn it carefully out. Grate over it a little sugar, and serve it up with melted butter and a little wine in a boat.

*Quaking Pudding.*

TAKE a quart of cream, boil it, and let it stand till almost cold; then beat up four eggs very fine, with a spoonful and a half of flour: mix them well with your cream; add sugar and nutmeg to your palate. Tie it close up in a cloth well buttered. Let it boil an hour, and then turn it carefully out. Pour over it melted butter.

*Sago Pudding.*

BOIL two ounces of sago in a pint of milk till tender. When cold, add five eggs, two Naples biscuits, a little brandy, and sugar to the taste. Boil it in a bason, and serve it up with melted butter, and a little wine and sugar.

*Marrow Pudding.*

GRATE a penny loaf with crumbs, and pour on them a pint of boiling hot cream. Cut a pound of beef marrow very thin, beat up four eggs well, and then add a glass of brandy, with sugar and nutmeg to your taste. Mix them all well together, and boil it three quarters of an hour. Cut two ounces of citron into very thin bits, and when you dish up your pudding, stick them all over it.

*Biscuit Pudding.*

POUR a pint of boiling milk or cream over three penny Naples biscuits grated, and cover it close. When cold, add the yolks of four eggs, the whites of two, some nutmeg, a little brandy, half a spoonful of flour, and some sugar.



sugar. Boil it an hour in a china bason, and serve it up with melted butter, wine, and sugar.

*Almond Pudding.*

TAKE a pound of sweet almonds, and beat them as fine as possible, with three spoonsful of rose water, and a gill of sack or white wine. Mix in half a pound of fresh butter melted, with five yolks of eggs, and two whites, a quart of cream, a quarter of a pound of sugar, half a nutmeg grated, one spoonful of flour, and three spoonsful of crumbs of bread. Mix all well together, and boil it.—Half an hour will do it.

*Tansy Pudding.*

PUT as much boiling cream to four Naples biscuits grated as will wet them, beat them with the yolks of four eggs. Have ready a few chopped tansy-leaves, with as much spinach as will make it pretty green. Be careful not to put too much tansy in, because it will make it bitter. Mix it all together when the cream is cold, with a little sugar, and set it over a slow fire till it grows thick, then take it off, and, when cold, put it in a cloth, well buttered and floured; tie it up close, and let it boil three quarters of an hour: take it up in a bason, and let it stand one quarter, then turn it carefully out, and put white wine sauce round it.

*Or you may do it thus:*

TAKE a quarter of a pound of almonds, blanch them, and beat them very fine with rose water; slice a French roll very thin, put in a pint of cream boiling hot; beat four eggs very well, and mix with the eggs when beaten, a little sugar and grated nutmeg, a glass of brandy, a little juice of tansy, and the juice of spinach to make it green. Put all the ingredients into a stew-pan, with a quarter of a pound of butter, and give it a gentle boil. You may either put it into a cloth and boil it, or bake it in a dish.

*Herb Pudding.*

STEEP a quart of gritts in warm water half an hour, and then cut a pound of hog's lard into little bits, Take  
of



of spinach, beets, parsley, and leeks, a handful of each; three large onions chopped small, and three sage leaves cut very fine. Put in a little salt, mix all well together, and tie it close. It will require to be taken up while boiling, in order to loosen the string.

*Spinach Pudding.*

PICK and wash clean a quarter of a peck of spinach, put it into a saucepan with a little salt, cover it close, and when it is boiled just tender, throw it into a sieve to drain. Then chop it with a knife, beat up six eggs, and mix with it half a pint of cream, and a stale roll grated fine, a little nutmeg, and a quarter of a pound of melted butter. Stir all well together, put it into the saucepan in which you boiled the spinach, and keep stirring it all the time till it begins to thicken. Then wet and flour your cloth well, tie it up, and boil it an hour. When done, turn it into your dish, pour melted butter over it, with the juice of Seville orange, and strew on a little grated sugar.

*Cream Pudding.*

BOIL a quart of cream with a blade of mace, and half a nutmeg grated, and then let it stand to cool. Beat up eight eggs, and three whites, and strain them well. Mix a spoonful of flour with them, a quarter of a pound of almonds blanched and beat very fine, with a spoonful of orange-flower or rose water. Then by degrees, mix in the cream, and stir all well together.—Take a thick cloth, wet and flour it well, pour in your mixture, tie it close, and boil it half an hour. Let the water boil fast all the time, and, when done, turn it in your dish, pour melted butter over it, with a little wine or sack, and strew on the top fine sugar grated.

*Hunting Pudding.*

MIX eight eggs beat up fine with a pint of good cream, and a pound of flour. Beat them well together, and put to them a pound of beef suet finely chopped, a pound of currants well cleaned, half a pound of jar-raisons stoned and chopped small, two ounces of candied orange  
cut



cut small, the same of candied citron, a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar, and a large nutmeg grated. Mix all together with half a gill of brandy, put it into a cloth, and boil it for four hours. Be sure to put it in when the water boils, and keep it boiling all the time. When done, turn it into a dish, and strew over it powdered sugar.

*Steak Pudding.*

MAKE a good crust, with flour and suet shred fine, and mix it up with cold water; season it with a little salt, and make it pretty stiff. Take either beef or mutton steaks, well season them with pepper and salt, and make it up as you would an apple pudding; tie it in a cloth, and put it in when the water boils. If a small pudding, it will take three hours; if a large one five hours.

*Calf's-Foot Pudding.*

MINCE very fine a pound of calves feet, first taking out the fat and brown. Then take a pound and a half of suet, pick off all the skin, and shred it small. Take six eggs, all the yolks, and but half the whites, and beat them well. Then take the crumb of a half-penny roll grated, a pound of currants clean picked and washed, and rubbed in a cloth, as much milk as will moisten it with the eggs, a handful of flour, and a little salt, nutmeg, and sugar, to season it to your taste. Boil it four hours; then take it up, lay it in your dish, and pour melted butter over it. If you put white wine and sugar into the butter it will be a pleasing addition.

*Prune Pudding.*

TAKE a few spoonsful from a quart of milk, and beat in it six yolks of eggs and three whites, four spoonsful of flour, a little salt, and two spoonsful of beaten ginger. Then by degrees mix in the rest of the milk, and a pound of prunes. Tie it up in a cloth, boil it an hour, and pour over it melted butter. Damsons done in the same manner are equally good.

*Plumb*



*Plumb Pudding.*

CUT a pound of suet into small pieces, but not too fine, a pound of currants washed clean, a pound of raisins stoned, eight yolks of eggs, and four whites, half a nutmeg grated, a tea-spoonful of beaten ginger, a pound of flour, and a pint of milk. Beat the eggs first, then put to them half the milk, and beat them together, and, by degrees, stir in the flour, then the suet, spice and fruit, and as much milk as will mix it well together, very thick. It will take four hours boiling. When done, turn it into your dish, and strew over it grated sugar.

*Hasty Pudding.*

PUT four bay-leaves into a quart of milk, and set it on the fire to boil. Then beat up the yolks of two eggs with a little salt. Take two or three spoonfuls of milk, and beat up with your eggs, take out the bay-leaves, and stir up the remainder of the milk. Then with a wooden spoon in one hand, and flour in the other, stir it in till it is of a good thickness, but not too thick. Let it boil, and keep it stirring; then pour it into a dish, and stick pieces of butter in different places. Remember, before you stir in the flour to take out the bay-leaves.

*Oatmeal Pudding.*

TAKE a pint of whole oatmeal, and steep it in a quart of boiled milk over night. In the morning take half a pound of beef suet shred fine, and mix with the oatmeal and milk; then add to them some grated nutmeg and a little salt, with three eggs beat up, a quarter of a pound of currants, the same quantity of raisins, and as much sugar as will sweeten it. Stir the whole well together, tie it pretty close, and boil it two hours. When done turn it into your dish, and pour over it melted butter.

*Suet Pudding.*

TAKE six spoonfuls of flour, a pound of suet shred small, four eggs, a spoonful of beaten ginger, a tea-spoonful of salt, and a quart of milk. Mix the eggs  
and



and flour with a pint of the milk very thick, and with the seasoning mix in the rest of the milk with the suet. Let your batter be pretty thick, and boil it two hours.

*Veal Suet Pudding.*

TAKE a three-penny loaf, and cut the crumb of it into slices. Boil and pour two quarts of milk on the bread, and then put to it one pound of veal suet melted down. Add to these one pound of currants, and sugar to the taste, half a nutmeg, and six eggs well mixed together. This pudding may be either boiled or baked; if the latter, be careful to well butter the inside of your dish.

*Cabbage Pudding.*

TAKE one pound of beef suet, and as much of the lean part of a leg of veal. Then take a little cabbage well washed, and scald it. Bruise the suet, veal, and cabbage together in a marble mortar, and season it with mace, nutmeg, ginger, a little pepper and salt, and put in some green gooseberries, grapes or barberries. Mix them all well with the yolk of four or five eggs well beaten. Wrap all up together in a green cabbage-leaf, and tie it in a cloth. It will take about an hour boiling.

*A Spoonful Pudding.*

TAKE a spoonful of flour, a spoonful of cream, or milk, an egg, a little nutmeg, ginger, and salt. Mix all together, and boil it in a little wooden dish half an hour. If you think proper you may add a few currants.

*White Puddings in Skins.*

BOIL half a pound of rice in milk till it is soft, having first washed the rice well in warm water. Put it into a sieve to drain, and beat half a pound of Jordan almonds very fine with some rose-water. Wash and dry a pound of currants, cut in small bits, a pound of hog's lard, beat up six eggs well, half a pound of sugar, a large nutmeg grated, a stick of cinnamon, a little mace, and a little salt. Mix them well together, fill your skins, and boil them.



*Apple Pudding.*

HAVING made a puff-paste, roll it near half an inch thick, and fill the crust with apples pared and cored.—Grate in a little lemon-peel, and, in the winter, a little lemon-juice (as it quickens the apples) put in some sugar, close the crust, and tie it in a cloth. A small pudding will take two hours boiling, and a large one three or four.

*Apple Dumplings.*

WHEN you have pared your apples, take out the core with the apple-corer, and fill up the whole with quince, orange-marmalade, or sugar, as may best suit you. Then take a piece of paste, make a hole in it, lay in your apples, put another piece of paste in the same form over it, and close it up round the side of the apple. Put them into boiling water, and about three quarters of an hour will do them. Serve them up with melted butter poured over them.

*Suet Dumplings.*

TAKE a pint of milk, four eggs, a pound of suet, a little salt and nutmeg, two tea-spoonsful of ginger, and such a quantity of flour, as will make it into a light paste. When the water boils, make the paste into dumplings, and roll then in a little flour. Then put them into the water, and move them gently, to prevent their sticking. A little more than half an hour will boil them.

*Raspberry Dumplings.*

MAKE a good puff paste and roll it. Spread over it raspberry jam, roll it into dumplings, and boil them an hour. Pour melted butter into the dish, and strew over them grated sugar.

*Yeast Dumplings.*

MAKE a light dough with flour, water, yeast, and salt, as for bread, cover it with a cloth, and set it before the fire for half an hour. Then have a saucepan of water on the fire, and when it boils take the dough, and make it into round balls, as big as a large hen's-egg. Then  
flatten



flatten them with your hand, put them into the boiling water, and a few minutes will do them. Take care that they do not fall to the bottom of the pot or saucepan, as in that case they will then be heavy, and be sure to keep the water boiling all the time. When they are enough take them up, and lay them in your dish, with melted butter in a boat.

*Norfolk Dumplings.*

TAKE half a pint of milk, two eggs, a little salt, and make them into a good thick batter with flour. Have ready a clean saucepan of water boiling, and drop your batter into it, and two or three minutes will boil them; but be particularly careful that the water boils fast when you put the batter in. Then throw them into a sieve to drain, turn them into a dish, and stir a lump of fresh butter into them.

*Hard Dumplings.*

MAKE some flour and water, with a little salt, into a sort of paste. Roll them in balls in a little flour, throw them into boiling water, and half an hour will boil them. They are best boiled with a good piece of beef.

*Potatoe Pudding.*

BOIL half a pound of potatoes till they are soft, then peel them, mash them with the back of a spoon, and rub them through a sieve to have them fine and smooth:—Then take half a pound of fresh butter melted, half a pound of fine sugar, and beat them well together till they are quite smooth. Beat up six eggs, whites as well as yolks, and stir them in with a glass of sack or brandy. Pour it into your cloth, tie it up, and about half an hour will do it. When you take it out, melt some butter, put into it a glass of wine sweetened with sugar, and pour it over your pudding.

*Black Puddings.*

BEFORE you kill a hog, get a peck of grits, boil them half an hour in water, then drain them, and put them in a clean tub, or large pan. Then kill your hog, save two quarts of the blood, and keep stirring it till it



is quite cold; then mix it with your gritts, and stir them well together. Season with a large spoonful of salt, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, mace, and nutmeg together, an equal quantity of each; dry it, beat it well, and mix in. Take a little winter favory, sweet-marjoram, and thyme, penny-royal stripped of the stalks and chopped very fine; just enough to season them, and to give them a flavour, but no more. The next day take the leaf of the hog, and cut it into dice, scrape, and wash the guts very clean, then tie one end, and begin to fill them; mix in the fat as you fill them, be sure to put in a good deal of fat, fill the skins three parts full, tie the other end, and make your pudding what length you please; prick them with a pin, and put them in a kettle of boiling water. Boil them very softly an hour, then take them out, and lay them on clean straw.

## SECT. II.

### B A K E D P U D D I N G S.

#### *Vermicelli Pudding.*

TAKE four ounces of vermicelli, and boil it in a pint of new milk till it is soft, with a stick or two of cinnamon. Then put in half a pint of thick cream, a quarter of a pound of butter, the like quantity of sugar, and the yolks of four eggs beaten fine. Bake it without paste in an earthen dish.

#### *Sweetmeat Pudding.*

COVER your dish with a thin puff paste, and then take candied orange and lemon-peel, and citron, of each an ounce. Slice them thin, and lay them all over the bottom of the dish. Then beat up eight yolks of eggs, and two whites, and put to them half a pound of sugar, and half a pound of melted butter. Mix the whole well together, put it on the sweetmeats, and send it to a moderate heated oven. About an hour will do it.

#### *Orange Pudding.*

BOIL the rind of a Seville orange very soft, then beat it in a marble mortar with the juice, and put to it two  
Naples



Naples biscuits grated very fine, a quarter of a pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, and the yolks of six eggs. Mix them well together, lay a good puff-paste round the edge of your dish, and bake it half an hour in a gentle oven. Or you may make it thus:

Take the yolks of sixteen eggs, beat them well with half a pint of melted butter, grate in the rinds of two fine Seville oranges, beat in half a pound of fine sugar, two spoonsful of orange flower water, two of rose-water, a gill of sack, half a pint of cream, two Naples biscuits, or the crumb of half-penny loaf soaked in cream, and mix all well together. Make a thin puff-paste, and lay it all round the rim, and over the dish. Then pour in the pudding, and send to the oven.

*Lemon Pudding.*

TAKE three lemons, cut the rinds off very thin, and boil them in three quarts of water till they are tender. Then pound them very fine in a mortar, and have ready a quarter of a pound of Naples biscuits boiled up in a quart of milk or cream. Mix them and the lemon rind with it, and beat up twelve yolks and six whites of eggs very fine. Melt a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, and put in half a pound of sugar, and a little orange flower water. Mix all well together, put it over the fire, keep it stirring till it is thick, and then squeeze in the juice of half a lemon. Put puff-paste round your dish, then pour in your pudding, cut some candied sweetmeats and strew over it, and bake it three quarters of an hour. Or you may make it in this manner:

Blanch and beat eight ounces of Jordan almonds with orange flower water, and add to them half a pound of cold butter, the yolks of ten eggs, the juice of a large lemon, and half the rind grated fine. Work them in a marble mortar till they look white and light, then put the puff-paste on your dish, pour in your pudding, and bake it half an hour.

*Almond Pudding.*

TAKE a little more than three ounces of the crumb of white bread sliced, or grated, and steep it in a pint and  
a half



a half of cream. Then beat half a pint of blanched almonds very fine, till they are like a paste, with a little orange flower water. Beat up the yolks of eight eggs, and the whites of four. Mix all well together, put in a quarter of a pound of white sugar, and stir in about a quarter of a pound of melted butter. Put it over the fire, and keep stirring it till it is thick. Lay a sheet of puff-paste at the bottom of your dish, and pour in the ingredients. Half an hour will bake it.

### *Rice Puddings.*

**BOIL** four ounces of ground rice till it is soft, then beat up the yolks of four eggs, and put to them a pint of cream, four ounces of sugar, and a quarter of a pound of butter. Mix them well together, and either boil or bake it. Or you may make it thus:

Take a quarter of a pound of rice, put it into a saucepan, with a quart of new milk, a stick of cinnamon, and stir it often to prevent its sticking to the saucepan.—When boiled till thick, put it into a pan, stir in a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, and sweeten it to your palate. Grate in half a nutmeg, add three or four spoonsful of rose-water, and stir all well together. When it is cold, beat up eight eggs with half the whites, mix them well in, pour the whole in a buttered dish, and send it to the oven.

If you would make a cheap boiled rice pudding, proceed thus: Take a quarter of a pound of rice, and half a pound of raisins, and tie them in a cloth; but give the rice a good deal of room to swell. Boil it two hours, and when it is enough, turn it into your dish, and pour melted butter and sugar over it, with a little nutmeg. Or you may make it thus: Tie a quarter of a pound of rice in a cloth, but give it room for swelling. Boil it an hour, then take it up, untie it, and with a spoon stir in a quarter of a pound of butter. Grate some nutmeg, and sweeten it to your taste. Then tie it up close, and boil it another hour. Then tie it up, turn it into your dish, and pour over it melted butter.



*Millet Pudding.*

WASH and pick clean half a pound of millet-feed, put it into half a pound of sugar, a whole nutmeg grated, and three quarts of milk, and break in half a pound of fresh butter. Butter your dish, pour it in, and send it to the oven.

*Oat Pudding.*

TAKE a pound of oats with the husks off, and lay them in new milk, eight ounces of raisins of the sun stoned, the same quantity of currants well picked and washed, a pound of suet shred fine, and six new laid eggs well beat up. Season with nutmeg, beaten ginger, and salt, and mix them all well together.

*Transparent Pudding.*

BEAT up eight eggs well in a pan, and put to them half a pound of butter, and the same quantity of loaf sugar beat fine, with a little grated nutmeg. Set it on the fire, and keep stirring it till it is the thickness of buttered eggs. Then put it into a bason to cool, roll a rich puff-paste very thin, lay it round the edge of your dish, and pour in the ingredients. Put it into a moderately heated oven, and about half an hour will do it.

*French Barley Pudding.*

BEAT up the yolks of six eggs, and the whites of three, and put them into a quart of cream. Sweeten it to your palate, and put in a little orange flower water, or rose water, and a pound of melted butter. Then put in six handfuls of French barley, having first boiled it tender in milk. Then butter a dish, pour it in, and send it to the oven.

*Potatoe Pudding.*

BOIL two pounds of white potatoes, till they are soft, peel and beat them in a mortar, and rub them through a sieve till they are quite fine. Then mix in half a pound of fresh butter melted, beat up the yolks of eight eggs, and the whites of three. Add half a pound of white sugar finely pounded, half a pint of sack, and stir them well together. Grate in half a large nutmeg, and stir in



in half a pint of cream. Make a puff-paste, lay it all over the dish, and round the edges; pour in your pudding, and bake it till it is of a fine light brown.

*Lady Sunderland's Pudding.*

BEAT up the yolks of eight eggs with the whites of three, add to them five spoonsful of flour, with half a nutmeg, and put them into a pint of cream. Butter the insides of some small basons, fill them half full, and bake them an hour. When done, turn them out of the basons, and pour over them melted butter mixed with wine and sugar.

*Citron Pudding.*

TAKE a spoonful of fine flour, two ounces of sugar, a little nutmeg, and half a pint of cream. Mix them well together, with the yolks of three eggs. Put it into tea-cups, and divide among them two ounces of citron cut very thin. Bake them in a pretty quick oven, and turn them out upon a china dish.

*Chestnut Pudding.*

BOIL a dozen and a half of chestnuts in a saucepan of water for a quarter of an hour. Then blanch and peel them, and beat them in a marble mortar, with a little orange flower or rose water and sack, till they come to a fine thin paste. Then beat up twelve eggs with half the whites, and mix them well. Grate half a nutmeg, a little salt, and mix them with three pints of cream, and half a pound of melted butter. Sweeten it to your palate, and mix all together. Put it over the fire, and keep stirring it till it is thick. Lay a puff-paste all over the dish, pour in the mixture and send it to the oven. When you cannot get cream, take three pints of milk, beat up the yolks of four eggs, and stir into the milk. Set it over the fire, stirring it all the time till it is scalding hot, and then mix it instead of cream.

*Quince Pudding.*

SCALD your quinces till they are very tender, then pare them thin, and scrape off all the soft part. Strew sugar on them till they are very sweet, and put to them a  
little



little ginger and a little cinnamon. To a pint of cream put three or four yolks of eggs, and stir your quinces in it till it is of a good thickness. Butter your dish, pour it in, and bake it.—In the same manner you may treat apricots, or white-pear plumbs.

*Cowslip Pudding.*

CUT and pound small the flowers of a peck of cowslips, with half a pound of Naples biscuits grated, and three pints of cream. Boil them a little, then take them off the fire, and beat up sixteen eggs, with a little cream and rose water. Sweeten to your palate. Mix it all well together, butter a dish, and pour it in. Bake it, and when it is enough, throw fine sugar over it, and serve it up.

*Cheese-curd Puddings.*

TURN a gallon of milk with rennet, and drain off all the curd from the whey. Put the curd into a mortar and beat it with half a pound of fresh butter, till the butter and the curd are well mixed. Beat the yolks of six eggs, and the whites of three, and strain them to the curd. Then grate two Naples biscuits, or half a penny roll. Mix all these together, and sweeten to your palate. Butter your patty-pans, and fill them with the ingredients. Bake them in a moderately heated oven, and when they are done, turn them out into a dish.—Cut citron and candid orange-peel into little narrow bits, about an inch long, and blanched almonds cut in long slips. Stick them here and there in the tops of the puddings, according to your fancy. Pour melted butter, with a little sack in it, into the dish, and throw fine sugar all over them.

*Apple Pudding.*

PARE twelve large apples, and take out the cores. Put them into a saucepan, with four or five spoonsful of water, and boil till they are soft and thick. Then beat them well, stir in a pound of loaf sugar, the juice of three lemons, and the peels of two cut thin and beat fine in a mortar, and the yolks of eight eggs. Mix all well together, and bake it in a slack oven. When done, strew over it a little fine sugar.



*Newmarket Pudding.*

**SLICE** and butter a French roll: put it into your mould: between every layer put some dried cherries. Take half a pint of cream, and a pint of milk, eight eggs, six ounces of fine sugar, a glass of brandy, some nutmeg, and lemon-peel. Let your dish or mould be nicely buttered; and when done you may turn it out into the dish you serve it in.

A Muffin Pudding may be made in the same way.

*A Grateful Pudding.*

**TO** a pound of flour add a pound of white bread grated. Take eight eggs, but only half the whites; beat them up, and mix with them a pint of new milk. Then stir in the bread and flour, a pound of raisins stoned, a pound of currants, half a pound of sugar, and a little beaten ginger. Mix all well together, pour it into your dish, and send it to the oven. If you can get cream instead of milk it will be a material improvement.

*Carrot Pudding.*

**SCRAPE** a raw carrot very clean, and grate it. Take half a pound of grated carrot, and a pound of grated bread; beat up eight eggs, leave out half the whites, and mix the eggs with half a pint of cream. Then stir in the bread and carrot, half a pound of fresh butter melted, half a pint of sack, three spoonsful of orange-flower water, and a nutmeg grated. Sweeten to your palate. Mix all well together, and if it be not thin enough, stir in a little new milk or cream. Let it be of a moderate thickness, lay a puff-paste all over the dish, and pour in the ingredients. It will take an hour baking.

*Yorkshire Pudding.*

**TAKE** four large spoonsful of flour, and beat it up well with four eggs and a little salt. Then put to them three pints of milk and mix them well together. Butter a dripping-pan, and set it under beef, mutton, or a loin of veal. When the meat is about half roasted, put in your pudding, and let the fat drip on it. When it is brown at top, cut it into square pieces and turn it over; and when the under side is browned also, send it to table on a dish.



## CHAP. XV.

## PIES.

**T**HERE are several things necessary to be particularly observed by the cook, in order that her labours and ingenuity under this head may be brought to their proper degree of perfection. One very material consideration must be, that the heat of the oven is duly proportioned to the nature of the article to be baked. Light paste requires a moderate oven; if it is too quick, the crust cannot rise, and will therefore be burned; and if too slow, it will be soddened, and want that delicate light brown it ought to have. Raised pies must have a quick oven, and be well closed up, or they will sink in their sides and lose their proper shape. Tarts that are iced, should be baked in a slow oven, or the icing will become brown before the paste is properly baked.

Having made these general observations respecting the baking of pies, we shall now direct the cook how to make the different kinds of paste, as they must be proportioned in the qualities according to the respective articles for which they are to be used.

*Puff Paste* must be made thus: Take a quarter of a peck of flour, and rub it into a pound of butter very fine. Make it up into a light paste, with cold water, just stiff enough to work it up. Then roll it out about as thick as a crown piece; put a layer of butter all over, then sprinkle on a little flour, double it up, and roll it out again. Double and roll it, with layers of butter, three times, and it will be properly fit for use.

*Short Crust.* Put six ounces of butter to eight of flour and work them well together; then mix it up with as little water as possible, so as to have it a stiff paste; then roll it out thin for use.

*A good Paste for large Pies.* Take a peck of flour, and put to it three eggs; then put in half a pound of suet, and a pound and a half of butter and suet, and as much of the liquor as will make it a good light crust.—Work it up well, and roll it out.



*A standing Crust for great Pies.* Take a peck of flour and six pounds of butter boiled in a gallon of water; skim it off into the flour, and as little of the liquor as you can. Work it up well into a paste, and then pull it into pieces till it is cold. Then make it up into what form you please.

*Paste for Tarts.* Put an ounce of loaf sugar beat and sifted to one pound of fine flour. Make it into a stiff paste, with a gill of boiling cream, and three ounces of butter. Work it well and roll it very thin.

*Paste for Custards.* To half a pound of flour, put six ounces of butter, the yolks of two eggs, and three spoonsful of cream. Mix them together, and let them stand a quarter of an hour; then work it up and down, and roll it out very thin.

## SECT. I.

### M E A T P I E S.

#### *Beef Steak Pie*

TAKE some rump steaks, and beat them with a rolling-pin; then season them with pepper and salt to your palate. Make a good crust, lay in your steaks, and then pour in as much water as will half fill the dish. Put on the crust, send it to the oven and let it be well baked.

#### *Mutton Pie.*

TAKE off the skin and outside fat of a loin of mutton, cut it into steaks, and season them well with pepper and salt. Set them into your dish, and pour in as much water as will cover them. Then put on your crust, and let it be well baked.

#### *A Mutton Pie a-la Perigord.*

TAKE a loin of mutton, cut it into chops, leaving the bone that marks the chop; cover your dish with paste, and put the chops on it: season them with salt and mixed spices: put truffles peeled between them.—Cover them with slices of bacon, and spread over the whole butter the thickness of half a crown. Complete your



your pies with a short crust, and when baked add a good cullis mixed with a glass of white wine. It will take two hours to bake in a moderate oven.

A Veal Pie, made of the brisket part of the breast, may be done in the same manner, letting the veal first be stewed.

*Veal Pie.*

CUT a breast of veal into pieces, season them with pepper and salt, and lay them in your dish. Boil six or eight eggs hard, take the yolks only, and put them into different places in the pie, then pour in as much water as will nearly fill the dish, put on the lid, and bake it well. A lamb pie must be done in the same manner.

*A rich Veal Pie.*

CUT a loin of veal into steaks, and season them with salt, pepper, nutmeg and beaten mace. Lay the meat in your dish, with sweetbreads seasoned, and the yolks of six hard eggs, a pint of oysters, and half a pint of good gravy. Lay a good puff-paste round your dish, half an inch thick, and cover it with a lid of the same substance. Bake it an hour and a quarter in a thick oven. When it comes home, take off the lid, cut it into eight or ten pieces, and stick them round the inside of the rim of the dish. Cover the meat with slices of lemon, and send the pie hot to table.

*Lamb or Veal Pies in high Taste.*

CUT your lamb or veal into small pieces, and season with pepper, salt, cloves, mace, and nutmegs beat fine. Make a good puff-paste crust, lay it in your dish, then put in your meat, and strew on it some stoned raisins and currants clean washed, and some sugar. Then lay on some forcemeat balls made sweet, and, if in the summer, some artichoke bottoms boiled; but, if winter, scalded grapes. Add to these some Spanish potatoes boiled, and cut into pieces, some candied citron, candied orange, lemon peel, and three or four blades of mace. Put butter on the top, close up your pie, and bake it. Have ready against it is done the following composition: mix the yolks of three eggs with a pint of wine, and stir them well together



ther over the fire one way, till it is thick. Then take it off, put in sugar enough to sweeten it, and squeeze in the juice of a lemon. Raise the lid of your pie, put this hot into it, close it up again, and send it to table.

*Venison Pasty.*

TAKE a neck and breast of venison, bone them, and season them well with pepper and salt, put them into a deep pan, with the best part of a neck of mutton sliced and laid over them; pour in a glass of red wine, put a coarse paste over it, and bake it two hours in an oven; then lay the venison in a dish, pour the gravy over it, and put one pound of butter over it; make a good puff-paste, and lay it near half an inch thick round the edge of the dish; roll out the lid, which must be a little thicker than the paste on the edge of the dish, and lay it on; then roll out another lid pretty thin, and cut in flowers, leaves, or whatever form you please, and lay it on the lid. If you do not want it, it will keep in the pot that it was baked in eight or ten days; but let the crust be kept on that the air may not get to it. A breast and shoulder of venison is the most proper for pasty.

*Olive Pie.*

CUT some thin slices from a fillet of veal, rub them over with yolks of eggs, and strew on them a few crumbs of bread; shred a little lemon-peel very fine, and put it on them, with a little grated nutmeg, pepper, and salt; roll them up very tight, and lay them in a pewter dish; pour over them half a pint of good gravy, put half a pound of butter over it, make a light paste, and lay it round the dish. Roll the lid half an inch thick, and lay it on.

*Calf's Head Pie.*

BOIL the head till it is tender, and then carefully take off the flesh as whole as you can. Then take out the eyes, and slice the tongue. Make a good puff-paste crust, cover the dish, and lay in your meat. Throw the tongue over it, and lay the eyes, cut in two, at each corner. Season it with a little pepper and salt, pour in



half a pint of the liquor it was boiled in, lay on it a thin top crust, and bake it an hour in a quick oven. In the mean time boil the bones of the head in two quarts of liquor; with two or three blades of mace, half a quarter of an ounce of whole pepper, a large onion, and a bundle of sweet-herbs. Let it boil till it is reduced to about a pint, then strain it off, and add two spoonsful of catchup, three of red wine, a small piece of butter rolled in flour, and half an ounce of truffles and morels. Season it to your palate, and boil it. Roll half the brains with some sage, then beat them up, and add to them twelve leaves of sage chopped very fine. Then stir all together and give it a boil. Take the other part of the brains, and beat them with some of the sage chopped fine, a little lemon-peel minced, and half a small nutmeg grated. Beat up with an egg, and fry it in little cakes of fine light brown. Boil six eggs hard, of which take only the yolks, and when your pie comes home, take off the lid, lay the eggs and cakes over it, and pour in all the sauce. Send it hot to table with the lid.

*Calf's Feet Pie.*

**BOIL** your calf's feet in three quarts of water, with three or four blades of mace, and let them boil gently till it is reduced to about a pint and a half. Then take out the feet, strain the liquor and make a good crust.—Cover your dish, then take the flesh from the bones, and put half into it. Strew over it half a pound of currants clean washed and picked, and half a pound of raisins stoned. Then lay on the rest of your meats, skim the liquor they were boiled in, sweeten it to your taste, and put in half a pint of white wine. Then pour all into the dish, put on your lid and bake it an hour and a half.

*Sweetbread Pie.*

**LAY** a puff-paste half an inch thick at the bottom of a deep dish, and put a force-meat round the sides. Cut some sweetbreads in pieces, three or four, according to the size the pie is intended to be made; lay them in first, then some artichoke bottoms, cut into four pieces each, then some cock's combs, a few truffles and morels, some aspa-  
ragus



ragus tops, and fresh mushrooms, yolks of eggs boiled hard, and force-meat balls; season with pepper and salt. Almost fill the pie with water, cover it, and bake it two hours. When it comes from the oven, pour in some rich veal gravy, thickened with a very little cream and flour.

*Cheshire Pork Pie.*

TAKE the shin and loin of pork, and cut it into steaks. Season them with pepper, salt, and nutmeg, and make a good crust. Put into your dish a layer of pork, then a layer of pippins pared and cored, and sugar sufficient to sweeten it. Then place another layer of pork, and put in half a pint of white wine. Lay some butter on the top, close your pie, and send it to the oven, if your pie is large, you must put in a pint of white wine.

*Devonshire Squab Pie.*

COVER your dish with a good crust, and put at the bottom of it a layer of sliced pippins, and then a layer of mutton steaks, cut from the loin, well seasoned with pepper and salt. Then put another layer of pippins, peel some onions, slice them thin, and put a layer of them over the pippins. Then put a layer of mutton, and then pippins and onions. Pour in a pint of water, close up the pie, and send it to the oven.

## SECT. II.

### PIES MADE OF POULTRY, &c.

*A plain Goose Pie.*

QUARTER your goose, season it well with pepper and salt, and lay it in a raised crust. Cut half a pound of butter into pieces, and put it in different places on the top; then lay on the lid, and send it to an oven moderately heated.

Another method of making a goose pie, with material improvements, is thus: Take a goose and a fowl, bone them, and season them well; put a forcemeat into the fowl, and then put the fowl into the goose. Lay these  
in



in a raised crust, and fill the corners with a little force-meat. Put half a pound of butter on the top cut into pieces, cover it, send it to the oven, and let it be well baked.—This pie may be eaten either hot or cold, and makes a pretty side-dish for supper.

*Giblet Pie.*

CLEAN two pair of giblets well, and put all but the livers into a saucepan, with two quarts of water, twenty corns of whole pepper, three blades of mace, a bundle of sweet-herbs, and a large onion. Cover them close, and let them stew very gently till they are tender. Have a good crust ready, cover your dish, lay at the bottom a fine rump steak seasoned with pepper and salt, put in your giblets, with the livers, and strain the liquor they were stewed in; then season it with salt, and pour it into your pie. Put on the lid, and bake it an hour and a half.

*Duck Pie.*

SCALD two ducks and make them very clean; then cut off the feet, the pinions, necks, and heads; take out the gizzards, livers, and hearts, pick all clean, and scald them. Pick out the fat of the inside, lay a good puff-paste crust all over the dish, season the ducks, both inside and out, with pepper and salt, and lay them in the dish with the giblets at each end properly seasoned. Put in as much water as will nearly fill the pie, lay on the crust, and let it be well baked.

*Pigeon Pie.*

PICK and clean your pigeons very nicely, and then season them with pepper and salt; or put some good force-meat, or butter, pepper and salt, into each of their bellies. Then cover your dish with a puff-paste crust, lay in your pigeons, and put between them the necks, gizzards, livers, pinions, and hearts, with the yolk of a hard egg, and a beef-steak in the middle. Put as much water as will nearly fill the dish, lay on the top crust, and bake it well.

*Chicken Pie.*

SEASON your chickens with pepper, salt, and mace. Put a piece of butter into each of them, and lay them in



the dish with their breasts upwards. Lay a thin slice of bacon over them, which will give them an agreeable flavour. Then put in a pint of strong gravy, and make a good puff-paste. Put on the lid, and bake it in a moderately heated oven.

*Another Method of making a Chicken Pie.*

COVER the bottom of the dish with a puff-paste, and upon that, round the side, lay a thin layer of force-meat. Cut two small chickens into pieces, season them high with pepper and salt; put some of the pieces into the dish, then a sweetbread or two, cut into pieces, and well seasoned, a few truffles and morels, some artichoke bottoms cut each into four pieces, yolks of eggs boiled hard, chopped a little, and strewed over the top; put in a little water, and cover the pie. When it comes from the oven, pour in a rich gravy, thickened with a little flour and butter. To make the pie still richer, you may add fresh mushrooms, asparagus tops, and cocks-combs.

*Partridge Pie.*

TAKE two brace of partridges, and truss them in the same manner as you do a fowl for boiling. Put some shallots into a marble mortar, with some parsley cut small, the livers of the partridges, and twice the quantity of bacon. Beat these well together, and season them with pepper, salt, and a blade or two of mace. When these are all pounded to a paste, add to them some fresh mushrooms. Raise the crust for the pie, and cover the bottom of it with the seasoning; then lay in the partridges, but no stuffing in them; put the remainder of the seasoning about the sides, and between the partridges. Mix together some pepper and salt, a little mace, some shallots shred fine, fresh mushrooms, and a little bacon, beat fine in a mortar. Strew this over the partridges, and lay on some thin slices of bacon. Then put on the lid, and send it to the oven, and two hours will bake it. When it is done, remove the lid, take out the slices of bacon, and scum off the fat. Put in a pint of rich veal gravy, squeeze in the juice of an orange and send it hot to table.

*Hare*



*Hare Pie.*

CUT your hare into pieces, and season it well with pepper, salt, nutmeg and mace; then put it into a jug with half a pound of butter, close it up, set it in a copper of boiling water, and make a rich forcemeat with a quarter of a pound of scraped bacon, two onions, a glass of red wine, the crumb of a penny loaf, a little winter savory, the liver cut small, and a little nutmeg. Season it high with pepper and salt; mix it well up with the yolks of three eggs, raise the pie, and lay the forcemeat in the bottom of the dish. Then put in the hare, with the gravy that came out of it; lay on the lid, and send it to the oven. An hour and a half will bake it.

*Rabbit Pie*

CUT a couple of young rabbits into quarters; then take a quarter of a pound of bacon, and bruise it to pieces in a marble mortar, with the livers, some pepper, salt, a little mace, some parsley cut small, some chives, and a few leaves of sweet basil. When these are all beaten fine, make the paste, and cover the bottom of the pie with the seasoning. Then put in the rabbits, pound some more bacon in a mortar, and with it some fresh butter. Cover the rabbits with this, and lay over in some thin slices of bacon: put on the lid, and send it to the oven. It will take two hours baking. When it is done, remove the lid, take out the bacon, and skim off the fat. If there is not gravy enough in the pie, pour in some rich mutton or veal gravy boiling hot.

*Another Method of making a Rabbit Pie, and which is particularly done in the County of Salop.*

CUT two rabbits into pieces, with two pounds of fat pork cut small, and season both with pepper and salt to your taste. Then make a good puff paste crust, cover your dish with it, and lay in your rabbits. Mix the pork with them; but take the livers of the rabbits, par-boil them, and beat them in a mortar, with the same quantity of fat bacon, and a little sweet-herbs, and some oysters. Season with pepper, salt, and nutmeg, mix it up with the yolk of an egg, and make it into little balls.



Scatter them about your pie, with some artichoke bottoms cut in dices, and some cocks-combs, if you have them. Grate a small nutmeg over the meat, then pour in half a pint of red wine, and half a pint of water. Close your pie, and bake it an hour and a half in a quick but not too fierce an oven.

*Fine Patties*

TAKE any quantity of either turkey, house-lamb, or chicken, and slice it with an equal quantity of the fat of lamb, loin of veal, or the inside of a sirloin of beef, and a little parsley, thyme, and lemon-peel shred. Put all into a marble mortar, pound it very fine, and season it with salt and white pepper. Make a fine puff-paste, roll it out into thin square sheets, and put the meat in the middle. Cover the patties, close them all round, cut the paste even, wash them over with the yolk of an egg, and bake them twenty minutes in a quick oven. Have ready a little white gravy, seasoned with pepper, salt, and a little shalot, thickened up with cream or butter. When the patties come out of the oven make a hole in the top, and pour in some gravy; but take care not to put in too much, lest it should run out at the sides, and spoil the appearance.

*To make any Sort of Timbale.*

MAKE your paste thus: take a pound of flour, mix it well with a little water, a quarter of a pound of fresh butter or hog's lard, the yolks of two eggs, and a little salt; knead this paste well, that it may be firm; take a part and roll it to the size of your stew-pan, put it in the bottom and round the sides, that it may take the form of the stew-pan; then put in any meat or fish you may think fit. You must butter your stew-pan, well, to make it turn out. Cover it with what paste remains, and send it to the oven; or bury the stew-pan in hot embers, and cover it with a lid that will admit fire on the top. When turned out of the stew-pan, cut a hole in the top; and put in a rich gravy; replace the bit of crust, and serve it up.



## SECT. III.

## FRUIT PIES, &amp;c.

*Apple Pie*

MAKE a good puff-paste crust, and put it round the edge of your dish. Pare and quarter your apples, and take out the cores. Then lay a thick row of apples, and put in half the sugar you intend to use for your pie.—Mince a little lemon-peel fine, spread it over the sugar and apples; squeeze in a little juice of a lemon; then scatter a few cloves over it, and lay on the rest of your apples and sugar, with another small squeeze of the juice of a lemon. Boil the parings of the apples and cores in some water, with a blade of mace, till the flavour is extracted; strain it, put in a little sugar, and boil it till it is reduced to a small quantity: then pour it into your pie, put on your crust, and send it to the oven. You may add to the apples a little quince or marmalade, which will greatly enrich the flavour. When the pie comes from the oven, beat up the yolks of two eggs, with half a pint of cream, and a little nutmeg and sugar. Put it over a slow fire, and keep stirring it till it is near boiling; then take off the lid of the pie, and pour it in. Cut the crust into small three corner pieces, and stick them about the pie.—A pear pie must be done in the same manner, only the quince or marmalade must be omitted.

*Apple Tart.*

SCALD eight or ten large codlins, let them stand till they are cold, and then take off the skins. Beat the pulp as fine as possible with a spoon: then mix the yolks of six eggs, and the whites of four. Beat all together very fine, put in some grated nutmeg, and sweeten it to your taste. Melt some good fresh butter, and beat it till it is of the consistence of fine thick cream. Then make a puff-paste, and cover a tin patty-pan with it; pour in the ingredients, but do not cover it with the paste. When you have baked it a quarter of an hour,  
flip



flip it out of the patty-pan on a dish, and strew over it some sugar finely beaten and sifted.

*Cherry Pie.*

HAVING made a good crust, lay a little of it round the sides of your dish, and strew sugar at the bottom. Then lay in your fruit, and some sugar at the top. Put on your lid, and bake it in a slack oven. If you mix some currants with the cherries, it will be a considerable addition.—A plumb or gooseberry pie, may be made in the same manner.

*Mince Pies.*

SHRED three pounds of sugar very fine, and chop it as small as possible; take two pounds of raisins stoned and chopped very fine, the same quantity of currants, nicely picked, washed, rubbed, and dried at the fire. Pare half a hundred fine pippins, core them, and chop them small, take half a pound of fine sugar, and pound it fine, a quarter of an ounce of mace, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, and two large nutmegs, all beat fine; put them all into a large pan, and mix them well together with half a pint of brandy, and half a pint of sack, put it down close in a stone pot, and it will keep good three or four months. When you make your pies, take a little dish, somewhat larger than a soup plate, lay a very thin crust all over it; lay a thin layer of meat, and then a layer of citron, cut very thin, then a layer of mince-meat, and a layer of orange-peel cut thin; over that a little meat, squeeze half the juice of a fine Seville orange or lemon, lay on your crust, and bake it nicely. These pies eat very fine cold. If you make them in little patties, mix your meat and sweetmeats accordingly. If you choose meat in your pies, parboil a neat's tongue, peel it, and chop the meat as fine as possible, and mix with the rest; or two pounds of the inside of a sirloin of beef boiled. But when you use meat, the quantity of fruit must be doubled.

*Another Method of making Mince Pies.*

TAKE a neat's tongue, and boil it two hours, then skin it, and chop it exceedingly small. Chop very small  
three



three pounds of beef suet, three pounds of good baking apples, four pounds of currants clean washed, picked, and well dried before the fire, a pound of jar raisins stoned and chopped small, and a pound of powder sugar. Mix them all together, with half an ounce of mace, as much nutmeg, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, a quarter of an ounce of cinnamon, and a pint of French brandy. Make a rich puff-paste, and as you fill up the pie, put in a little candied citron and orange, cut in little pieces. What mince meat you have to spare, put close down in a pot, and cover it up; but never put any citron or orange to it till you use it.

*To make Mincemeat.*

TAKE a pound of beef, a pound of apples, two pounds of suet, two pounds of sugar, two pounds of currants, one pound of candied lemon or orange-peel, a quarter of a pound of citron, an ounce of fine spices, mixed together; half an ounce of salt, and six rinds of lemon shred fine. Let the whole of these ingredients be well mixed, adding brandy and wine sufficient to your palate.

*Orange and Lemon Tarts.*

TAKE six large oranges or lemons, rub them well with salt, and put them into water, with a handful of salt in it, for two days. Then change them every day with fresh water, without salt for a fortnight. Boil them till they are tender, and then cut them into half-quarters corner-ways as thin as possible. Take six pippins pared, cored, and quartered, and put them into a pint of water. Let them boil till they break, then put the liquor to your oranges or lemons, half the pulp of the pippins well broken, and a pound of sugar. Boil these together a quarter of an hour, then put it into a pot; and squeeze into it either the juice of an orange or lemon, according to which of the tarts you intend to make. Two spoonsful will be sufficient to give a proper flavour to your tart. Put fine puff-paste, and very thin, into your patty-pans, which must be small and shallow. Before you put your tarts into the oven, take  
a fea-



a feather or brush, and rub them over with melted butter, and then sift some double refined sugar over them, which will form a pretty iceing, and make them have a pleasing effect on the eye.

*Tart de moi.*

PUT round your dish a puff-paste, and then a layer of biscuit; then a layer of butter and marrow, another of all sorts of sweetmeats, or as many as you have, and thus proceed till your dish is full. Then boil a quart of cream, thicken it with eggs, and put in a spoonful of orange flower water. Sweeten it with sugar to your taste, and pour it over the whole. Half an hour will bake it.

*Artichoke Pie.*

BOIL twelve artichokes, break off the leaves and chokes, and take the bottoms clear from the stalks.—Make a good puff-paste crust, and lay a quarter of a pound of fresh butter all over the bottom of your pie. Then lay a row of artichokes, strew a little pepper, salt, and beaten mace over them, then another row, strew the rest of your spice over them, and put in a quarter of a pound more butter cut in little bits. Take half an ounce of truffles and morels, and boil them in a quarter of a pint of water. Pour the water into the pie, cut the truffles and morels very small, and throw them all over the pie. Pour in a gill of white wine, cover your pie, and bake it. When the crust is done the pie will be enough.

*Vermicelli Pie.*

SEASON four pigeons with a little pepper and salt, stuff them with a piece of butter, a few crumbs of bread, and a little parsley cut small; butter a deep earthen dish well, and then cover the bottom of it with two ounces of vermicelli. Make a puff-paste, roll it pretty thick, and lay it on the dish, then lay in the pigeons, the breasts downwards, put a thick lid on the pie, bake it in a moderate oven. When it is enough, take a dish proper for it to be sent to table in, and turn the pie on it. The vermicelli will be then on the top, and have a pleasing effect.



## SECT. IV.

## FISH PIES.

*Eel Pie.*

WHEN you have skinned, gutted, and washed your eels very clean, cut them into pieces about an inch and a half long. Season them with pepper, salt, and a little dried sage rubbed small. Put them into your dish, with as much water as will just cover them. Make a good puff-paste, lay on the lid, and send your pie to the oven, which must be quick, but not so as to burn the crust.

*Turbot Pie.*

FIRST parboil your turbot, and then season it with a little pepper, salt, cloves, nutmeg, and sweet-herbs cut fine. When you have made your paste, lay the turbot in your dish, with some yolks of eggs, and a whole onion, which must be taken out when the pie is baked. Lay a good deal of fresh butter on the top, put on the lid, and send it to the oven.

*Soal Pie.*

COVER your dish with a good crust; then boil two pounds of eels till they are tender, pick the flesh from the bones, and put the bones into the liquor in which the eels were boiled, with a blade of mace and a little salt. Boil them till there is only a quarter of a pint of liquor left, and then strain it. Cut the flesh off the eels very fine, and mix with it a little lemon-peel chopped small, salt, pepper, and nutmeg, a few crumbs of bread grated, some parsley cut fine, an anchovy, and a quarter of a pound of butter. Lay this in the bottom of your dish. Cut the flesh from a pair of large soals, and take off the fins, lay it on the seasoning, then pour in the liquor the eels were boiled in, close up your pie, and send it to the table.

*Flounder Pie.*

GUT your flounders, wash them clean, and then dry them well in a cloth. Give them a gentle boil, and then

B b

cut



cut the flesh clean from the bones, lay a good crust over the dish, put a little fresh butter at the bottom, and on that the fish. Season with pepper and salt to your taste. Boil the bones in the water the fish was boiled in, with a small piece of horse-radish, a little parsley, a bit of lemon-peel, and a crust of bread. Boil it till there is just enough liquor for the pie, then strain it, and pour it over the fish. Put on the lid, and send it to a moderate heated oven.

*Carp Pie.*

SCRAPE off the scales, and then gut and wash a large carp clean. Take an eel, and boil it till it is almost tender; pick off all the meat, and mince it fine, with an equal quantity of crumbs of bread, a few sweet-herbs, lemon-peel cut fine, a little pepper and salt, and grated nutmeg; an anchovy, half a pint of oysters parboiled and chopped fine, and the yolks of three hard eggs cut small. Roll it up with a quarter of a pound of butter, and fill the belly of the carp. Make a good crust, cover the dish, and lay in your fish. Save the liquor you boiled your eel in, put into it the eel bones, and boil them with a little mace, whole pepper, an onion, some sweet-herbs, and an anchovy. Boil it till reduced to about half a pint, then strain it, and add to it about a quarter of a pint of white wine, and a piece of butter about the size of a hen's egg mixed in a very little flour. Boil it up, and pour it into your pie. Put on the lid, and bake it an hour in a quick oven.

*Tench Pie.*

PUT a layer of butter at the bottom of your dish, and grate in some nutmeg, with pepper, salt, and mace.—Then lay in your tench, cover them with some butter, and pour in some red wine with a little water. Then put on the lid, and when it comes from the oven, pour in melted butter mixed with some good rich gravy.

*Trout Pie.*

TAKE a brace of trout, and lard them with eels; raise the crust, and put a layer of fresh butter at the bottom. Then make a forcemeat of trout, mushrooms, truffles, morels, chives, and fresh butter. Season them

with,



with salt, pepper, and spice; mix these up with the yolks of two eggs; stuff the trout with it, lay them in the dish, cover them with butter, put on the lid, and send it to the oven. Have some good fish gravy ready, and when the pie is done, raise the crust, and pour it in.

*Salmon Pie.*

WHEN you have made a good crust, take a piece of fresh salmon, well cleansed, and season it with salt, mace, and nutmeg. Put a piece of butter at the bottom of your dish, and then lay in the salmon. Melt butter in proportion to the size of your pie, and then take a lobster, boil it, pick out all the flesh, chop it small, bruise the body, and mix it well with the butter. Pour it over your salmon, put on the lid, and let it be well baked.

*Herring Pie.*

HAVING scaled, gutted, and washed your herrings clean, cut off their heads, fins, and tails. Make a good crust, cover your dish, and season your herrings with beaten mace, pepper, and salt. Put a little butter in the bottom of your dish, and then the herrings. Over these put some apples and onions sliced very thin. Put some butter on the top, then pour in a little water, lay on the lid, send it to the oven and let it be well baked.

*Lobster Pie.*

BOIL two or three lobsters, take the meat out of the tails and cut it into different pieces. Then take out all the spawn, and the meat of the claws; beat it well in a mortar, and season it with pepper, salt, two spoonfuls of vinegar, and a little anchovy liquor. Melt half a pound of fresh butter, and stir all together, with the crumbs of a penny roll rubbed through a fine cullender, and the yolks of ten eggs. Put a fine puff-paste over your dish, lay in the tails first, and the rest of the meat on them. Put on the lid, and bake it in a slow oven.



## CHAP. XIV.

*PANCAKES AND FRITTERS.*

**T**HE principal things to be observed, of a general nature, in dressing these articles is, that your pan be thoroughly clean, that you fry them in nice sweet lard, or fresh butter, of a light brown colour, and that the grease is thoroughly drained from them before you carry them to table.

*Pancakes.*

**BEAT** six or eight eggs well together, leaving out half the whites, and stir them into a quart of milk. Mix your flour first with a little of the milk, and then add the rest by degrees. Put in two spoonsful of beaten ginger, a glass of brandy, and a little salt, and stir all well together. Put a piece of butter into your stew-pan, and then pour in a ladleful of batter, which will make a pancake, moving the pan round, that the batter may spread all over it.—Shake the pan, and when you think one side is enough turn it, and when both sides are done, lay it in a dish before the fire; and in like manner do the rest. Before you take them out of the pan, raise it a little, that they may drain, and be quite clear of grease. When you send them to table, strew a little sugar over them.

*Cream Pancakes.*

**MIX** the yolks of two eggs with half a pint of cream, two ounces of sugar, and a little beaten cinnamon, mace, and nutmeg. Rub your pan with lard, and fry them as thin as possible. Grate over them some fine sugar.

*Rice Pancakes.*

**TAKE** three spoonsful of flour of rice, and a quart of cream. Set it on a slow fire, and keep stirring it till it is as thick as pap. Pour into it half a pound of butter, and a nutmeg grated. Then pour it into an earthen pan. and when it is cold, stir in three or four spoonsful of flour, a little salt, some sugar, and nine eggs well beaten.



beaten. Mix all well together, and fry them nicely.—When cream is not to be had, you must use new milk, but in that case you must add a spoonful more of the flour of rice.

*Pink-coloured Pancakes.*

BOIL a large beet-root till it is tender, and then beat it fine in a marble mortar. Add the yolks of four eggs, two spoonful of flour, and three spoonful of cream. Sweeten it to your taste, grate in half a nutmeg, and add a glass of brandy. Mix all well together, and fry your pancakes in butter. Garnish them with green sweetmeats, preserved apricots, or green sprigs of myrtle.—This makes a pretty corner-dish either for dinner or supper.

*Clary Pancakes.*

TAKE three eggs, three spoonful of fine flour, and a little salt. Beat them well together, and mix them with a pint of milk. Put lard into your pan, and when it is hot, pour in your batter as thin as possible, then lay in some clary leaves washed and dried, and pour a little more batter thin over them. Fry them of a nice brown, and serve them up hot.

*Plain Fritters.*

GRATE the crumb of a penny loaf, and put it into a pint of milk; mix it very smooth, and when cold, add the yolks of five eggs, three ounces of sifted sugar, and some grated nutmeg. Fry them in hog's lard, and when done, pour melted butter, wine, and sugar into the dish.

*Custard Fritters.*

BEAT up the yolks of eight eggs with one spoonful of flour, half a nutmeg, a little salt, and a glass of brandy, add a pint of cream sweeten it, and bake it in a small dish. When cold cut it into quarters, and dip them in batter made of half a pint of cream, a quarter of a pint of milk, four eggs, a little flour, and a little ginger grated. Fry them in a good lard or dripping, and when done strew over them some grated sugar.

*Apple*



*Apple Fritters.*

TAKE some of the largest apples you can get, pare and core them, and then cut them into round slices.—Take half a pint of ale and two eggs, and beat in as much flour as will make it rather thicker than a common pudding with nutmeg and sugar to your taste. Let it stand three or four minutes to rise. Dip your slices of apple into the batter, fry them crisp, and serve them up with sugar grated over them, and wine sauce in a boat.

*Water Fritters.*

TAKE five or six spoonful of flour, a little salt, a quart of water, eight eggs well beat up, a glass of brandy, and mix them all well together. The longer they are made before dressed, the better. Just before you do them, melt half a pound of butter, and beat it well in. Fry them in hog's-lard.

*White Fritters.*

TAKE two ounces of rice, wash it clean in water, and dry it before the fire. Then beat it very fine in a mortar, and sift it through a lawn sieve. Put it into a saucepan, just wet it with milk, and when it is thoroughly moistened add to it another pint of milk. Set the whole over a stove, or very slow fire, and take care to keep it always moving. Put in a little ginger, and some candied lemon-peel grated. Keep it over the fire, till it is come almost to the thickness of a fine paste.—When it is quite cold spread it out with a rolling-pin, and cut it into little pieces, taking care they do not stick to each other. Flour your hands, roll up your fritters handsomely, and fry them. When done, strew on them some sugar, and pour over them a little orange flower water.

*Hasty Fritters.*

PUT some butter into a stew-pan, and let it heat.—Take half a pint of good ale, and stir into it by degrees a little flour. Put in a few currants, or chopped apples, beat them up quick, and drop a large spoonful at a time all over the pan. Take care they do not stick together ;  
turn



turn them with an egg-slice, and when they are of a fine brown, lay them on a dish, strew some sugar over them, and serve them hot to table.

*Fritters Royal.*

PUT a quart of new milk into a saucepan, and when it begins to boil, pour in a pint of sack, or wine. Then take it off, let it stand five or six minutes, skim off the curd, and put it into a bason. Beat it up well with six eggs, and season it with nutmeg. Then beat it with a whisk, and add flour sufficient to give it the usual thickness of batter; put in some sugar, and fry them quick.

*Tansy Fritters.*

POUR a pint of boiling milk on the crumb of a penny loaf, let it stand an hour, and then put in as much juice of tansy to it as will give it a flavour. Add to it a little of the juice of spinach, in order to make it green. Put to it a spoonful of Ratafia water, or brandy, sweeten it to your taste, grate the rind of half a lemon, beat the yolks of four eggs, and mix them all together. Put them in a stew-pan, with a quarter of a pound of butter; stir it over a slow fire, till it is quite thick; take it off, and let it stand two or three hours; then drop a spoonful at a time into a pan of boiling lard; and when done, grate sugar over them, and serve wine-sauce in a boat. Garnish the dish with slices of orange.

*Rice Fritters.*

BOIL a quarter of a pound of rice in milk till it is pretty thick; then mix it with a pint of cream, four eggs, some sugar, cinnamon and nutmeg, six ounces of currants washed and picked, a little salt, and as much flour as will make it a thick batter. Fry them in little cakes in boiling lard, and when done, send them up with white sugar and butter.

*Chicken Fritters.*

PUT on a stew-pan with some new milk, and as much flour of rice as will be necessary to make it of a tolerable thickness. Beat three or four eggs, the yolks  
and



and whites together, and mix them well with the rice and milk. Add to them a pint of rich cream, set it over a stove, and stir it well. Put in some powdered sugar, some candied lemon-peel cut small, and some fresh-grated lemon-peel. Take all the white meat from a roasted chicken, pull it into small shreds, put it to the rest of the ingredients, and stir it all together. Then take it off, and it will be a very rich paste. Roll it out, cut it into small fritters, and fry them in boiling lard. Strew the bottom of the dish with sugar finely powdered. Put in the fritters, and shake some sugar over them.

*Bilboquet Fritters.*

BREAK five eggs into two handfuls of fine flour, and put milk enough to make it work well together. Then put in some salt, and work it again. When it is well made, put in a tea-spoonful of powder of cinnamon, the same quantity of lemon-peel grated, and half an ounce of candied citron cut very small. Put on a stew-pan, rub it over with butter, and put in the paste. Set it over a very slow fire, and let it be done gently, without sticking to the bottom or sides of the pan.—When it is in a manner baked, take it out, and lay it on a dish. Set on a stew-pan with a large quantity of lard; when it boils, cut the paste the size of a finger, and then cut it across at each end, which will rise and be hollow, and have a very good effect. Put them into the boiling lard; but great care must be taken in frying them, as they rise so much. When they are done, sift some sugar on a warm dish, lay on the fritters, and sift some more sugar over them.

*Orange Fritters.*

TAKE five or six sweet oranges, pare off the outside as thin as possible, and cut them in quarters; take out the seeds and boil the oranges with a little sugar; make a paste with some white wine, flour, a spoonful of fresh butter melted, and a little salt; mix it neither too thick nor too thin; it should rope in pouring from the spoon. Dip the quarters of your orange into this paste, and fry them in hog's-lard till they are of a light brown.



brown. Serve them glazed with fine sugar and a salamander.

*Strawberry Fritters.*

MAKE a paste with some flour, a spoonful of brandy, a glass of white wine, and the whites of two eggs, beat it up stiff, with some lemon peel shred fine; mix it well, not too thick or thin; dip some large strawberries into it, fry them, and glaze them with a salamander.

Any kind of fruit may be fried in the same manner; if not in season, preserved are better.

*Strawberry Fritters.*

MAKE a batter with flour, a spoonful of sweet oil, another of white wine, a little rasped lemon-peel, and the whites of two or three eggs; make it pretty soft, just fit to drop with a spoon. Mix some large strawberries with it, and drop them with a spoon into the hot fritters. When of a good colour, take them out, and drain them on a sieve. When done, strew some sugar over them, or glaze them and send them to table.

*Raspberry Fritters.*

GRATE the crumb of a French roll, or two Naples biscuits, and put to it a pint of boiling cream. When cold, add to it the yolks of four eggs well beat up.—Mix all well together with some raspberry juice; drop them into a pan of boiling lard in very small quantities. When done stick them with blanched almonds sliced.

*Currant Fritters.*

TAKE half a pint of ale that is not bitter, and stir into it as much flower as will make it pretty thick with a few currants. Beat it up quick, have the lard boiling, and put a large spoonful at a time into the pan.

*German Fritters.*

TAKE some well tasted crisp apples, pare, quarter, and core them; take the core quite out, and cut them into round pieces. Put into a stew-pan a quarter of a pint of French brandy, a table spoonful of fine sugar  
Cc  
pounded,



pounded, and a little cinnamon. Put the apples into this liquor, and set them over a gentle fire, stirring them often, but not to break them. Set on a stew-pan with some lard. When it boils drain the apples, dip them in some fine flour, and put them into the pan. Strew some sugar over the dish, and set it on the fire; lay in the fritters, strew a little sugar over them, and glaze them over with a red-hot salamander.

*Almond Fraise.*

STEEP a pound of Jordan almonds blanch'd in a pint of cream, ten yolks of eggs, and four whites.—Then take out the almonds, and pound them fine in a mortar; mix them again in the cream and eggs, and put in some sugar, and grated white bread. Stir them all together, put some fresh butter into the pan, and as soon as it is hot, pour in the batter, stirring it in the pan till it is of a good thickness. When enough, turn it into a dish, and throw some sugar over it.

CHAP. XVII.

TARTS AND PUFFS.

WE have already given directions for making puff-paste for tarts, as also the making of Tarts as well as Pies, in the commencement of the fifteenth chapter. We have, therefore, here to treat only of those of a smaller, and more delicate kind, concerning which the following general observations are necessary.

If you use tin patties to bake it, butter the bottoms, and then put on a very thin bit of crust, otherwise you will not be able to take them out; but if you bake them in glass or china, you need only use an upper crust.—Put some fine sugar at the bottom, then lay in your fruit, strew more sugar at top, cover them, and bake them in a slack oven. Currants and raspberries make an exceeding good tart, and require little baking.

Apples and pears intended for tarts must be managed thus:



thus: cut them into quarters, and take out the cores then cut the quarters across, and put them into a sauce-pan, with as much water as will barely cover them, and let them simmer on a slow fire till the fruit is tender. Put a good piece of lemon-peel into the water with the fruit, and then have your patties ready. Lay fine sugar at bottom, then your fruit, and a little sugar at top. Pour over each tart one tea-spoonful of lemon-juice, and three of the liquor they were boiled in; then put on your lid, and bake them in a slack oven. Apricot tarts may be made in the same manner, only that you must not put in any lemon-juice.

Preserved fruit requires very little baking, and that which is very high preserved, should not be baked at all. In this case, the crust should be first baked upon a tin the size of the intended tart; cut it with a marking iron, and when cold, take it off, and lay it on the fruit.

## SECT. I.

### DIFFERENT KINDS OF TARTS.

#### *Raspberry Tart.*

ROLL out some thin puff-paste, and lay it in a patty-pan; then put in some raspberries, and strew over them some very fine sugar. Put on the lid, and bake it.—Then cut it open, and put in half a pint of cream, the yolks of two or three eggs well beaten, and a little sugar. Give it another heat in the oven, and it will be fit for use.

#### *Green Almond Tarts.*

GATHER some almonds off the tree before they begin to shell, scrape off the down, and put them into a pan with some cold spring water. Then put them into a skillet with more spring water, set it on a slow fire, and let it remain till it just simmers. Change the water twice, and let them remain in the last till they begin to be tender. Then take them out, and dry them well in a cloth. Make a syrup with double refined sugar, put them into it, and let them simmer a short time. Do the same



the next day, put them into a stone jar, and cover them very close, for if the least air comes to them, they will turn black. The yellower they are before they are taken out of the water, the greener they will be after they are done. Put them into your crust, cover them with syrup, lay on the lid, and bake them in a moderate oven.

*Angelica Tarts.*

PARE and core some golden pippins, or nonpareils; then the stalks of angelica, peel them, and cut them into small pieces; apples and angelica, of each an equal quantity. Boil the apples in just water enough to cover them, with lemon-peel and fine sugar. Do them very gently till they become a thin syrup, and then strain it off. Put it on the fire with the angelica in it, and let it boil ten minutes. Make a puff-paste, lay it at the bottom of the tin, and then a layer of apples, and a layer of angelica, till it is full. Pour in some syrup, put on the lid, and send it to a very moderate oven.

*Rheubarb Tarts.*

TAKE the stalks of rheubarb that grow in a garden, peel them, and cut them into small pieces. Then do it in every respect the same as a gooseberry tart.

*Spinach Tarts.*

SCALD some spinach in boiling water, and then drain it quite dry. Chop it, and stew it in some butter and cream, with a very little salt, some sugar, some bits of citron, and very little orange flower water. Put it into very fine puff-paste, and let it be baked in a moderate oven.

*Petit Patties.*

MAKE a short crust, and roll it thick, take a piece of veal, and an equal quantity of bacon and beef suet. Shred them all very fine, season them with pepper and salt, and a little sweet-herbs. Put them into a stew-pan, and keep turning them about, with a few mushrooms chopped small, for eight or ten minutes. Then fill your patties, and cover them with crust. Colour them with the yolk of an egg, and bake them.—These make a  
very



very pretty garnish, and give a handsome appearance to a large dish.

### *Orange Tarts.*

GRATE a little of the outside rind of a Seville orange; squeeze the juice of it into a dish, throw the peels into water, and change it often for four days.—Then set a saucepan of water on the fire, and when it boils put in the oranges; but mind to change the water twice to take out the bitterness. When they are tender, wipe them well, and beat them in a mortar till they are fine. Then take their weight in double-refined sugar, boil it into a syrup, and scum it very clean. Put in the pulp, and boil altogether till it is clear. Let it stand till cold, then put it into the tarts, and squeeze in the juice. Bake them in a quick oven.

### *Chocolate Tarts.*

RASP a quarter of a pound of chocolate, and a stick of cinnamon, and add to them some fresh lemon-peel grated, a little salt, and some sugar. Then take two spoonsful of fine flour, and the yolks of six eggs well beaten and mixed with some milk. Put all these into a stew-pan, and let them be a little time over the fire.—Then take it off, put in a little lemon-peel cut small, and let it stand till it is cold. Beat up enough of the whites of eggs to cover it, and put it into puff-paste. When it is baked, sift some sugar over it, and glaze it with a salamander.

## SECT. II.

### PUFFS, &c.

#### *Sugar Puffs.*

BEAT up the whites of ten eggs till they rise to a high froth, and then put them into a marble mortar, with as much double refined sugar as will make it thick. Then rub it well round the mortar, put in a few caraway seeds, and take a sheet of wafers, and lay it on as broad as a six-pence, and as high as you can. Put them



them into a moderately heated oven for about a quarter of an hour, and they will have a very white and delicate appearance.

*Lemon Puffs.*

TAKE a pound of double-refined sugar, bruise it, and sift it through a fine sieve. Put it into a bowl, with the juice of two lemons, and mix them together. Then beat the white of an egg to a very high froth, put it into your bowl, beat it half an hour, and then put in three eggs, with two rinds of lemons grated. Mix it well up, and throw sugar on your papers, drop on the puffs in small drops, and bake them in a moderately heated oven.

*Almond Puffs.*

TAKE two ounces of sweet almonds, blanch them, and beat them very fine with orange-flower water. Beat up the whites of three eggs to a very high froth, and then strew in a little sifted sugar. Mix your almonds with the sugar and eggs, and then add more sugar till it is as thick as paste. Lay it in cakes and bake them in a slack oven on paper.

*Chocolate Puffs.*

BEAT and sift half a pound of double-refined sugar, scrape into it an ounce of chocolate very fine, and mix them together. Beat up the white of an egg to a very high froth, and strew into it your sugar and chocolate. Keep beating it till it is as thick as paste, then sugar your paper, drop them on about the size of a six-pence, and bake them in a very slow oven.

*Curd Puffs.*

PUT a little rennet into two quarts of milk, and when it is broken, put it into a coarse cloth to drain. Then rub the curd through a hair sieve, and put to it four ounces of butter, ten ounces of bread, half a nutmeg, a lemon-peel grated, and a spoonful of wine.—Sweeten with sugar to your taste, rub your cups with butter, and put them into the oven for about half an hour.

*Wafers.*



*Wafers.*

TAKE a spoonful of orange flower water, two spoonful of flour, two of sugar, and the same of milk. Beat them well together for half an hour; then make your wafer tongs hot, and pour a little of your batter in to cover your irons. Bake them on a stove fire, and as they are baking, roll them round a stick like a spigot. When they are cold they will be very crisp, and are proper to be eat either with jellies or tea.

## C H A P. XVIII.

## CHEESECAKES AND CUSTARDS.

## S E C T. I.

## C H E E S E C A K E S.

THE shorter time any cheesecakes are made, before put into the oven, the better; but more particularly almond, or lemon cheesecakes, as standing long will make them grow oily, and give them a disagreeable appearance. Particular attention must likewise be paid to the heat of the oven, which must be moderate; for if it is too hot, they will be scorched, and consequently their beauty spoiled; and, if too slack, they will look black and heavy.

*Common Cheesecakes.*

PUT a spoonful of rennet into a quart of new milk, and set it near the fire. When the milk is blood-warm, and broken, drain the curd through a coarse sieve. Now and then break the curd gently with your fingers, and rub into it a quarter of a pound of butter, the same quantity of sugar, a nutmeg, and two Naples biscuits grated; the yolks of four eggs, and the white of one, with an ounce of almonds well beaten with two spoonful of rose-water, and the same of sack. Then clean and wash six ounces of currants, and put them into the curd. Mix all well together, fill your patty-pans, and send them to a moderate oven.

*Fine*



*Fine Cheesecakes.*

PUT a pint of cream into a saucepan over the fire, and when it is warm, add to it five quarts of milk, immediately taken from the cow. Then put to it some rennet, give it a stir about, and when it is turned, put the curd into a linen cloth or bag. Let it drain well away from the whey, but do not squeeze it too much. Put in into a mortar, and pound it as fine as butter. Add to it half a pound of sweet-almonds blanchèd, and half a pound of macaroons, both beat exceeding fine, but if you have no macaroons, Naples biscuits will do.—Then add the yolks of nine eggs well beaten up, a grated nutmeg, a little rose, or orange-flower-water, and half a pound of fine sugar. Mix all well together, and melt a pound and a quarter of butter, and stir it well in. Then make a puff-paste in this manner: Take a pound of fine flour, wet it with cold water, roll it out, put into it by degrees a pound of fresh butter, and shake a little flour on each coat as you roll it. Then proceed to finish your business as before directed, and send them to the oven. For variety, when you make them of macaroons, put in as much tincture of saffron, as will give them a high colour, but no currants. These may be called saffron cheesecakes.

*Bread Cheesecakes.*

SLICE a penny loaf as thin as possible, then pour on it a pint of boiling cream, and let it stand two hours.—Then take eight eggs, half a pound of butter, and a nutmeg grated. Beat them well together, and mix them into the cream and bread, with a half a pound of currants well washed and dried, and a spoonful of white wine or brandy. Bake them in patty-pans, or raised crust.

*Rice Cheesecakes.*

BOIL four ounces of rice till it is tender, and then put it into a sieve to drain. Mix with it four eggs well beaten up, half a pound of butter, half a pint of cream, six ounces of sugar, a nutmeg grated, and a glass of brandy



brandy or ratifie water. Beat them all well together, then put them into raised crusts, and bake them in a moderate oven.

*Almond Cheesecakes.*

TAKE four ounces of sweet almonds, blanch them, and put them into cold water; then beat them in a marble mortar, or wooden bowl, with some rose-water.—Put to it four ounces of sugar, and the yolks of four eggs beat fine. Work it in the mortar, or bowl, till it becomes white and frothy, and then make a rich puff-paste as follows: Take half a pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of butter, rub a little of the butter into the flour, mix it stiff with a little cold water, and then roll your paste straight out. Strew on a little flour, and lay over it, in thin bits, one third of your butter; throw a little more flour over the butter, and do the like three different times. Then put the paste into your tins, fill them, grate sugar over them, and bake them in a gentle oven.

*Or you may make Almond Cheesecakes thus :*

TAKE four ounces of almonds, blanch them, and beat them with a little orange-flower water; add the yolks of eight eggs, the rind of a large lemon grated, half a pound of melted butter, and sugar to your taste; lay a thin puff-paste at the bottom of your tins, and little slips across. Add about half a dozen bitter almonds.

*Lemon Cheesecakes.*

BOIL the peelings of two large lemons till they are tender; then pound them well in a mortar, with a quarter of a pound of loaf sugar, the yolks of six eggs, half a pound of fresh butter, and a little curd beat fine. Pound and mix all together, lay a puff-paste in your patty-pans, fill them half full and bake them.

Orange cheesecakes must be done the same way; but you must boil the peel in two or three waters to deprive it of its bitter taste.

*Citron Cheesecakes.*

BEAT the yolks of four eggs, and mix them with a quart of boiled cream. When it is cold, set it on the

D d

fire,



fire, and let it boil till it curds. Blanch some almonds, beat them with orange-flower water, and put them into cream, with a few Naples biscuits, and green citron shred fine. Sweeten it to your taste, and bake them in cups.

## SECT. II.

### CUSTARDS.

IN making of custards, the greatest care must be taken that your pan be well tinned; and always remember to put a spoonful of water into it, to prevent your ingredients sticking to the bottom.

#### *Plain Custards.*

PUT a quart of good cream over a slow fire, with a little cinnamon, and four ounces of sugar. When it has boiled, take it off the fire, beat the yolks of eight eggs, and put to them a spoonful of orange-flower water, to prevent the cream from cracking. Stir them in by degrees as your cream cools, put the pan over a very slow fire, stir it carefully one way till it is almost boiling, and then pour it into cups.

*Or you may make them in this Manner :*

TAKE a quart of new milk, sweeten to your taste, beat up well the yolks of eight eggs and the whites of four. Stir them into the milk, and bake it in china basons. Or put them into a deep china dish, and pour boiling water round them, till the water is better than half way up their sides; but take care the water does not boil too fast, lest it should get into your cups, and spoil your custards.

#### *Baked Custard.*

BOIL a pint of cream with some mace, and cinnamon, and when it is cold, take four yolks and two whites of eggs, a little rose and orange-flower water and sack, and nutmeg and sugar to your palate. Mix them well together, and bake it in cups.

*Rice*



*Rice Custards.*

PUT a blade of mace and a quartered nutmeg into a quart of cream; boil it, then strain it, and add to it some whole rice boiled, and a little brandy. Sweeten it to your palate, stir it over the fire till it thickens, and serve it up in cups, or a dish. It may be used either hot or cold.

*Almond Custards*

TAKE a quarter of a pound of almonds, blanch and beat them very fine, and then put them into a pint of cream, with two spoonsful of rose-water. Sweeten it to your palate, beat up the yolks of four eggs very fine, and put it in. Stir all together one way over the fire till it is thick, and then pour it into cups.

*Lemon Custards.*

TAKE half a pound of double-refined sugar, the juice of two lemons, the rind of one pared very thin, the inner-rind of one boiled tender and rubbed through a sieve, and a pint of white wine. Let them boil for some time, then take out the peel and a little of the liquor, and set it to cool. Pour the rest into the dish you intend for it, beat four yolks and two whites of eggs, and mix them with your cool liquor. Strain them into your dish, stir them well together, and set them on a slow fire in boiling water. When it is enough, grate the rind of a lemon on the top, and brown it over with a hot salamander. This may be eaten either hot or cold.

*Orange Custards.*

BOIL very tender the rind of half a Seville orange, and then beat it in a mortar till it is very fine. Put to it a spoonful of the best brandy, the juice of a Seville orange, four ounces of loaf sugar, and the yolks of four eggs. Beat them all well together for ten minutes, and then pour in by degrees a pint of boiling cream. Keep beating them till they are cold, then put them in custard cups, and set them in a dish of hot water. Let them stand till they are set, then take them out, and stick preserved orange on the top. These, like the former, may be served up either hot or cold.



*Beest Custards.*

SET a pint of beest over the fire, with a little cinnamon, and three bay leaves, and let it be boiling hot. Then take it off, and have ready mixed a spoonful of flour, and the same of thick cream. Pour the hot beest upon it by degrees, mix it well together, and sweeten it to your taste. You may bake it either in crusts or cups.

## CHAP. XIX.

*CAKES BISCUITS, &c.*

ONE very material matter to be attended to in making these articles is, that all your ingredients are ready at the time you are going to make them, and that you do not leave them till your business is done; but be particularly observant with respect to the eggs when beaten up, which, if left at any time, must be again beaten, and by that means your cake will not be so light as it otherwise would and ought to be. If you use butter to your cakes, be careful in beating it to a fine cream before you mix the sugar with it. Cakes made with rice, feeds, or plumbs, are best baked with wooden girths, as thereby the heat will penetrate into the middle, which will not be the case if baked in pots or tins. The heat of the oven must be proportioned to the size of the cake.

*A Good Common Cake.*

TAKE six ounces of ground rice, and the same quantity of flour, the yolks and whites of nine eggs, half a pound of lump sugar, pounded and sifted, and half an ounce of carraway seeds. Mix these well together, and bake it an hour in a quick oven.

*A Rich Seed Cake.*

TAKE a pound and a quarter of flour well dried, a pound of butter, a pound of loaf-sugar, beat and sifted, eight eggs, two ounces of carraway feeds, one nutmeg  
grated,



grated, and its weight in cinnamon. First beat your butter to a cream, then put in your sugar; beat the whites of your eggs by themselves, and mix them with your butter and sugar, and then beat up the yolks and mix with the whites. Beat in your flour, spices, and seed, a little before you send it away. Bake it two hours in a quick oven.

*A Pound Cake plain.*

**BEAT** a pound of butter in an earthen pan till it is like a fine thick cream, then beat in nine whole eggs till quite light. Put in a glass of brandy, a little lemon-peel shred fine; then work in a pound and a quarter of flour. Put it into your hoop or pan and bake it for one hour.

A pound plumb cake is made the same, with putting one pound and a half of clean washed currants, and half a pound of candied lemon or orange-peel.

*Cream Cakes.*

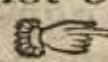
**BEAT** the whites of nine eggs to a stiff froth, stir it gently with a spoon, lest the froth should fall, and to every white of an egg grate the rinds of two lemons. Shake in gently a spoonful of double-refined sugar sifted fine, lay a wet sheet of paper on a tin, and with a spoon drop the froth in little lumps on it, at a small distance from each other. Sift a good quantity of sugar over them, set them in the oven after the bread is out, and close up the mouth of it, which will occasion the froth to rise. As soon as they are coloured they will be sufficiently baked; then take them out, and put two bottoms together; lay them on a sieve, and set them to dry in a cool oven.

*Wedding or Christening Cake.*

**TAKE** three pounds and three quarters of butter, four pounds and a half of flour, three pounds of sugar, six pounds of currants, one pound and a half of candied lemon-peel, half a pound of almonds, half a pound of citron, thirty eggs, and a pint of brandy and milk.—  
Beat your butter in a pan till it is like thick cream,  
but



but be sure not to make it too hot; then add your eggs by degrees till they are quite light, then beat in half your flour, then put your milk and brandy in; grate the rinds of six lemons and put in the rest of your flour, currants, candied lemon-peel, almonds, and half an ounce of spices, beat and sifted through a fine sieve, such as cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, and allspice; only put half an ounce of the whole in. If you bake the whole in one cake it will take three hours, but must not be baked too quick.

 *The above Cake is made exactly the same as at TUPP and PERRY'S in OXFORD STREET.*

#### *Rice Cakes.*

BEAT the yolks of fifteen eggs for near half an hour with a whisk; then put to them ten ounces of loaf-sugar sifted fine, and mix them well together. Then put in half a pound of ground rice, a little orange-water or brandy, and the rinds of two lemons grated. Then put in the whites of seven eggs well beaten, and stir the whole together for a quarter of an hour. Put them in a hoop, and set in a quick oven for half an hour, and it will be properly done.

#### *Gingerbread Cakes.*

TAKE three pounds of flour, a pound of sugar, the same quantity of butter rolled in very fine, two ounces of beaten ginger, and a large nutmeg grated. Then take a pound of treacle, a quarter of a pint of cream, and make them warm together. Work up the bread stiff, roll it out, and make it up into thin cakes. Cut them out with a tea-cup or small glass, or roll them round like nuts, and bake it in a slack oven or tin plates.

#### *Bath Cakes or Buns.*

TAKE half a pound of butter, and one pound of flour; rub the butter well into the flour; add five eggs, and a tea-cup full of yeast. Set the whole well mixed up before the fire to rise; when sufficiently rose add a quarter of a pound of fine powder sugar, an ounce of carraways well mixed in, then roll them out in little cakes, and bake them on tins; they may either be eat for breakfast or tea.

*Shrewsbury*



*Shrewsbury Cakes.*

BEAT half a pound of butter to a fine cream, and put in the same weight of flour, one egg, six ounces of beaten and sifted loaf-sugar, and half an ounce of carraway seeds. Mix them with a paste, roll them thin, and cut them round with a small glass, or little tins; prick them, lay them on sheets of tin; and bake them in a slow oven.

*Portugal Cakes.*

MIX into a pound of fine flour a pound of loaf-sugar beat and sifted, and rub it into a pound of pure sweet butter till it is thick like grated white bread; then put to it two spoonsful of rose-water, two of sack, and ten eggs, and then work them well with a whisk, and put in eight ounces of currants. Butter the tin pans, fill them but half full, and bake them. If made without currants, they will keep half a year.

*Saffron Cakes.*

TAKE a quartern of fine flour, a pound and a half of butter, three ounces of carraway seeds, six eggs well beaten, a quarter of an ounce of cloves and mace fine beaten together, a little cinnamon pounded, a pound of sugar, a little rose-water and saffron, a pint and a half of yeast, and a quart of milk. Mix all together lightly in the following manner: first boil your milk and butter, then skim off the butter, and mix it with your flour, and a little of the milk. Stir the yeast into the rest, and strain it. Mix it with the flour, put in your seeds and spice, rose water, tincture of saffron, sugar, and eggs. Beat it all well up, and bake it in a hoop or pan well buttered. Send it to a quick oven, and an hour and a half will do it.

*Prussian Cakes.*

TAKE half a pound of dried flour, a pound of beaten and sifted sugar, the yolks and whites of seven eggs beaten separately, the juice of a lemon, the peels of two finely grated, and half a pound of almonds beat fine with rose-water. When you have beat the whites of the eggs  
to



to a froth, put in the yolks, and every thing else, except the flour, and beat them well together. Shake in the flour just before you set it in the oven, and be particularly careful to beat the whites and yolks separately, otherwise your cake will be heavy, and very unpleasant.

#### *Queen Cakes.*

TAKE a pound of sugar, and beat and sift it; a pound of well dried flour, a pound of butter, eight eggs, and half a pound of currants washed and picked; grate a nutmeg, and the same quantity of mace and cinnamon. Work your butter to a cream, and put in your sugar; beat the whites of your eggs near half an hour, and mix them with your sugar and butter. Then beat your yolks near half an hour, and put them to your butter. Beat the whole well together, and when it is ready for the oven put in your flour, spices, and currants. Sift a little sugar over them, and bake them in tins.

#### *Almond Cakes.*

TAKE two ounces of bitter, and one pound of sweet almonds, blanched and beat, with a little rose or orange flower water, and the white of one egg; half a pound of sifted loaf-sugar, eight yolks and three whites of eggs, the juice of half a lemon and the rind grated. Mix the whole well together, and either bake it in one large pan or several small ones.

#### *Little Plumb Cakes.*

TAKE half a pound of sugar finely powdered, two pounds of flour well dried, four yolks and two whites of eggs, half a pound of butter washed with rose-water, six spoonsful of cream warmed, and a pound and a half of currants unwashed, but picked and rubbed very clean in a cloth. Mix all well together, then make them up into cakes, bake them in a hot oven, and let them stand half an hour till they are coloured on both sides. Then take down the oven lid, and let them stand to soak. You must rub the butter well into the flour, then the eggs and cream, and then the currants.



*Ratafia Cakes.*

FIRST blanch, and then beat half a pound of sweet almonds, and the same quantity of bitter almonds, in fine orange, rose, or ratafia water, to keep the almonds from oiling. Take a pound of fine sugar pounded and sifted, and mix it with your almonds. Have ready the whites of four eggs well beaten, and mix them lightly with the almonds and sugar. Put it into a preserving-pan, and set it over a moderate fire. Keep stirring it one way until it is pretty hot, and when a little cool, form it in small rolls, and cut it into thin cakes. Dip your hands in flour, and shake them on them; give each a light tap with your finger, and put them on sugar papers. Sift a little sugar on them before you put them into the oven, which must be quite slack.

*Apricot Cakes.*

TAKE a pound of ripe apricots, scald and peel them and, as soon as you find the skin will come off, take out the stones. Beat the fruit in a mortar to a pulp; then boil half a pound of double refined sugar, with a spoonful of water, skim it well and put to it the pulp of your apricots. Let it simmer a quarter of an hour over a slow fire, and keep stirring it all the time. Then pour it into shallow flat glasses, turn them out upon glass plates, put them into a stove, and turn them once a day till they are dry.

*Orange Cakes.*

QUARTER what quantity you please of Seville oranges that have very good rinds, and boil them in two or three waters until they are tender, and the bitterness gone off. Skim them, and then lay them on a clean napkin to dry. Take all the skins and seeds out of the pulp, with a knife, shred the peels fine, put them to the pulp, weigh them, and put rather more than their weight of fine sugar into a pan, with just as much water as will dissolve it. Boil it till it becomes a perfect sugar, and then, by degrees, put in your orange-peels and pulp. Stir them well before you set them on the fire; boil it very gently till it looks clear and thick, and then put  
E e them



them into flat-bottomed glasses. Set them in a stove, and keep them in a constant and moderate heat; and when they are candied on the top, turn them out upon glasses.

#### *Lemon Cakes.*

TAKE the whites of ten eggs, put to them three spoonsful of rose or orange-flower water, and beat them an hour with a whisk. Then put in a pound of beaten and sifted sugar, and grate into it the rind of a lemon. When it is well mixed put in the juice of half a lemon, and the yolks of ten eggs beat smooth. Just before you put it into the oven, stir in three quarters of a pound of flour, butter your pan, put it into a moderate oven, and an hour will bake it.

#### *Currant Cakes.*

DRY well before a fire a pound and a half of fine flour, take a pound of butter, half a pound of fine loaf sugar well beaten and sifted, four yolks of eggs, four spoonsful of rose-water, the same of sack, a little mace, and a nutmeg grated. Beat the eggs well, and put them to the rose-water and sack. Then put to it the sugar and butter. Work them all together, and then strew in the currants and flour, having taken care to have them ready warmed for mixing. You may make six or eight cakes of them; but mind to bake them of a fine brown, and pretty crisp.

#### *Whigs.*

PUT half a pint of warm milk to three quarters of a pound of fine flour, and mix in it two or three spoonsful of light barm. Cover it up, and set it before the fire an hour, in order to make it rise. Work into the paste four ounces of sugar, and the same quantity of butter. Make it into cakes, or whigs, with as little flour as possible, and a few seeds, and bake them in a quick oven.

#### *Common Biscuits.*

BEAT eight eight eggs well together, and mix with them a pound of sifted sugar with the rind of a lemon grated. Whisk it about till it looks light, and then put  
in



in a pound of flour, with a little rose-water. Sugar them over, and bake them in tins, or on papers.

*Sponge Biscuits.*

BEAT the yolks of twelve eggs for half an hour; then put in a pound and a half of sugar beat and sifted, and whisk it till you see it rise in bubbles. Then beat the whites to a strong froth, and whisk them well with your sugar and yolks. Work in fourteen ounces of flour, with the rinds of two lemons grated. Bake them in tin moulds buttered, and in a quick oven. They will take about half an hour baking; but before you put them into the oven, remember to sift pounded sugar over them.

*Spanish Biscuits.*

TAKE the yolks of eight eggs, beat them half an hour, and then put to them eight spoonsful of sifted sugar. Then beat the whites to a strong froth, and work them well with the yolks and sugar. Put in four spoonsful of flour, and a little lemon-peel cut fine. Mix all well together, and bake them on paper.

*Drop Biscuits.*

BEAT up the whites of six eggs, and the yolks of ten, with a spoonful of rose water, and then put in ten ounces of beaten and sifted loaf-sugar. Whisk them well for half an hour, and then add an ounce of carraway-seeds crushed a little, and six ounces of fine flour. Mix the whole well together, drop them on papers, and bake them in a moderately heated oven.

*Lemon Biscuits.*

TAKE the yolks of ten eggs, and the whites of five, and beat them well together, with four spoonsful of orange-flower water, till they froth up. Then put in a pound of loaf sugar sifted, beat it one way for half an hour or more, put in half a pound of flour, with the raspings of two lemons, and the pulp of a small one.— Butter your tin, and bake it in a quick oven; but do not stop up the mouth at first, for fear it should scorch.— Dust it with sugar before you put it into the oven.



*Macaroons.*

BLANCH and beat fine a pound of sweet almonds, and put to them a pound of sugar and a little rose-water, to keep them from oiling. Then beat the whites of seven eggs to a froth, put them in, and work the whole well together. Drop them on wafer-paper, grate sugar over them, and put them into the oven.

*Green Caps.*

HAVING gathered as many codlins as you want, just before they are ripe, green them in the same manner as for preserving. Then rub them over with a little oiled butter, grate double-refined sugar over them, and set them in the oven till they look bright, and sparkle like frost. Then take them out, and put them into a china dish. Make a very fine custard, and pour it round them. Stick single flowers in every apple, and serve them up.

*Black Caps.*

TAKE out the cores, and cut into halves twelve large apples. Place them on a tin patty-pan as close as they can lie, with the flat side downwards. Squeeze a lemon into two spoonsful of orange-flower water, and pour it over them. Shred some lemon-peel fine, and throw over them, and grate fine sugar over all. Set them in a quick oven, and half an hour will do them. When you send them to table, strew fine sugar all over the dish.

*Snow Balls.*

PARE and take out the cores of five large baking apples, and fill the holes with orange or quince marmalade. Then make some good hot paste, roll your apples in it, and make your crust of an equal thickness. Put them in a tin dripping-pan, bake them in a moderate oven, and when you take them out, make icing for them, directions for which, you will find at the close of the second section in the next chapter. Let your icing be about a quarter of an inch thick, and set them at a good distance from the fire till they are hardened; but take care you do not let them brown. Put one in the middle of a dish, and the others round it.



## C H A P. XX.

## THE ART OF CONFECTIONARY.

## S E C T. I.

## THE METHOD OF PREPARING SUGARS AND COLOURS.

**T**HE first process in the art of confectionary is that of *clarifying sugar*, which requires great care and attention, and must be done according to the following direction :

Break the white of an egg into your preserving-pan, put to it four quarts of water, and beat it up to a froth with a whisk. Then put in twelve pounds of sugar, mix all together, and set it over the fire. When it boils put in a little cold water, and in this manner proceed as many times as may be necessary till the scum appears thick on the top. Then remove it from the fire, and when it is settled take off the scum, and pass it through a straining-bag. If the sugar should not appear very fine, give it another boil before you strain it.—This is the first operation, having done which you may proceed to clarify your sugar to either of the following degrees :

1. *Smooth or Candy Sugar*.—After having gone through the first process as before directed, put what quantity you may have occasion for over the fire, and let it boil till it is smooth. This you may know by dipping your skimmer into the sugar, and then touching it between your fore-finger and thumb, and immediately on opening them, you will observe a small thread drawn between, which will immediately break, and remain on a drop on your thumb, which will be a sign of its being in some degree of smoothness. Then give it another boiling, and it will draw into a larger string, when it will have acquired the first degree, from whence we proceed to

2. *Bloom*



2. *Bloom Sugar*.—In this degree of refining sugar, you must boil it longer than in the former process, and then dip your skimmer in, shaking off what sugar you can into the pan: then blow with your mouth strongly through, the holes, and if certain bladders, or bubbles, go through, it will be a proof that it has acquired the second degree.

3. *Feathered Sugar*.—To prove this degree, dip the skimmer into the sugar when it has boiled longer than in the former degrees. When you have so done, first shake it over the pan, then give it a sudden flint behind you, and if it is enough, the sugar will fly off like feathers.

4. *Crackled Sugar*.—Boil your sugar longer than in the preceding degree; then dip a stick into it, and immediately put it into a pan of cold water, which you must have by you for that purpose. Draw off the sugar that hangs to the stick into the water, and if it becomes hard, and snaps, it has acquired the proper degree; but if otherwise, you must boil it again till it answers that trial. Be particularly careful that the water you use for this purpose is perfectly cold, otherwise you will be greatly deceived.

5. *Carmel Sugars*.—To obtain the last degree, your sugar must boil longer than in either of the former operations. You must prove it by dipping a stick, first into the sugar, and then into cold water; but this you must observe, that when it comes to the carmel height, it will, the moment it touches the water, snap like glass, which is the highest and last degree of refining sugar. When you boil this, take care that your fire is not too fierce, lest it should, by flaming up the sides of the pan, cause the sugar to burn, discolour it, and thereby destroy all your labour.

Having thus described the various degrees of refining sugar, we shall now point out the method of preparing those colours with which they may be tinged, according to the fancy, and the different purposes for which they are to be used.

*Red*



*Red Colour.*

TO make this colour, boil an ounce of cochineal in half a pint of water, for about five minutes; then add half an ounce of cream of tartar, and half an ounce of pounded allum, and boil the whole on a slow fire about as long again. In order to know if it is done, dip a pen into it, write on white paper, and if it shews the colour clear, it is sufficient. Then take it off the fire, add two ounces of sugar, and let it settle. Pour it clear off, and keep it in a bottle well stopped for use.

*Blue Colour.*

THIS colour is only for present use, and must be made thus: Put a little warm water in a plate, and rub an indigo stone in it till the colour is come to the tint you would have it. The more you rub it, the higher the colour will be.

*Yellow Colour.*

THIS is done by pouring a little water into a plate, and rubbing it with a bit of gumboge. It may also be done with yellow lilly thus: Take the heart of the flower, infuse the colour with milk-warm water, and preserve it in a bottle well stopped.

*Green Colour.*

TRIM the leaves of some spinach, boil them about half a minute in a little water, then strain it clear off, and it will be fit for use.

Any alteration may be made in these colours, by mixing to what shade you think proper; but, on these occasions, taste and fancy must be your guide.

*Devices in Sugar.*

STEEP gum-tragacanth in rose-water, and with some double-refined sugar make it into a paste. Colour it to your fancy, and make up your device in such forms as you may think proper. You may have moulds made in various shapes for this purpose; and your devices will be pretty ornaments placed on the top of iced cakes.

*Sugar.*



*Sugar of Roses in various Figures.*

CHIP off the white part of some rose-buds, and dry them in the sun. Pound an ounce of them very fine; then take a pound of loaf-sugar, wet it in some rose-water, and boil it to a candy-height; then put in your powder of roses, and the juice of a lemon. Mix all well together, then put it on a pie-plate, and cut it into lozenges, or make it into any kind of shapes or figures your fancy may draw. If you want to use them as ornaments for a desert, you may gild or colour them to your taste.

## S E C T. II.

## CREAMS AND JAMS.

*Orange Cream.*

PARE off the rind of a Seville orange very fine, and then squeeze out the juice of four oranges. Put them into a stew-pan, with a pint of water, and eight ounces of sugar; mix them with the whites of five eggs well beat, and set the whole over the fire. Stir it one way till it becomes thick and white, then strain it through a gauze, and keep stirring it till it is cold. Then beat the yolks of five eggs very fine, and put into your pan with some cream and the other articles. Stir it over a slow fire till it is ready to boil, then pour it into a bason, and having stirred it till it is quite cold, put it into your glasses.

*Lemon Cream.*

CUT off the rinds of two lemons as thin as you can, then squeeze out the juice of three, and add to them a pint of spring water. Mix with them the whites of six eggs beat very fine, sweeten it to your taste, and keep stirring it till it thickens, but be careful it does not boil. Strain it through a cloth, then mix it with the yolks of six eggs well beat up, and put it over the fire to thicken. Then pour it into a bowl, and when it is thoroughly cold, put it into your glasses.

*Hartshorn*



*Hartshorn Cream.*

TAKE four ounces of the shavings of hartshorn, boil them in three pints of water till it is reduced to half a pint, and then run it through a jelly-bag. Put to it a pint of cream, and four ounces of fine sugar, and let it just boil up. Put it into jelly-glasses, let it stand till it is cold, and then, by dipping your glasses into scalding water, it will slip out whole. Then stick them all over with slices of almonds cut lengthways. It is generally eaten with white-wine and sugar.

*Burnt Cream.*

TAKE a little clarified sugar, put it into your sugar-pan, and let it boil till it colours in the pan; then pour in your cream, stirring it all the time till the sugar is dissolved. The cream may be made in the following manner: To a pint of cream take five eggs, a quarter of a pound of fine sugar and a spoonful of orange-flower-water; set it over the fire, stirring it till it is thick; but be sure it does not boil, or else it will curdle.

*Burnt Cream another Way.*

BOIL a pint of cream with sugar, and a little lemon-peel shred fine; and then beat up the yolks of six, and the whites of four eggs separately. When your cream has got cool, put in your eggs, with a spoonful of orange-flower water, and one of fine flour. Set it over the fire, keep stirring it till it is thick, and then pour it into a dish. When it is cold, sift a quarter of a pound of fine sugar all over it, and hold a hot salamander over it, till it is of a nice light brown colour.

*Blanched Cream.*

TAKE a quart of very thick cream, and mix with it some fine sugar and orange-flower water. Boil it, and beat up the whites of twenty eggs with a little cold cream; strain it, and when the cream is upon the boil, pour in the eggs, and keep stirring it till it comes to a thick curd. Then take it up, and strain it again through a hair sieve; beat it well with a spoon till it is cold, and then put it into a dish.



*Cream à-la-Franchipane.*

PUT two spoonsful of flour into a stew-pan, with some grated lemon-peel, some dried orange-flowers shred fine, and a little salt; beat up the yolks and whites of six eggs, with a pint of milk and a bit of sugar; make it boil and stir it over the fire half an hour: when cold use it to make a franchipane pie or tartlets, for which nothing more is necessary than to put it upon a puff-paste, and when it is cold glaze it with sugar. You may put in a few ratafia biscuits to give it a flavour.

*Whipt Cream.*

TAKE the whites of eight eggs, a quart of thick cream, and half a pint of sack. Mix them together, and sweeten it to your taste with double-refined sugar. You may perfume it, if you please, with a little musk or ambergris tied in a rag, and steeped a little in the cream. Whip it up with a whisk, and some lemon-peel tied in the middle of the whisk. Take the froth with a spoon, and lay it in your glasses or basons. This put over fine tarts has a pretty appearance.

*Spanish Cream.*

TAKE three spoonsful of flour of rice sifted very fine, the yolks of three eggs, three spoonsful of water, and two of orange-flower water. Then put to them one pint of cream, and set it upon a good fire; keep stirring it till it is of a proper thickness, and then pour it into cups.

*Steeple Cream.*

TAKE five ounces of hartshorn and two ounces of isinglass, and put them into a stone bottle; fill it up with fair water to the neck; put in a small quantity of gum-arabic and gum-dragon; then tie up the bottle very close, and set it into a pot of water, with hay at the bottom. When it has stood six hours, take it out, and let it stand an hour before you open it; then strain it, and it will be a strong jelly. Take a pound of blanched almonds, beat them very fine, mix it with a pint of thick cream, and let it stand a little; then strain it out, and mix it with a  
 3 pound



pound of jelly; set it over the fire till it is scalding hot, and sweeten it to your taste with double-refined sugar. Then take it off, put in a little amber, and pour it into small high gallipots. When it is cold, turn them, and lay cold cream about them in heaps. Be careful it does not boil when you put in the cream.

*Barley Cream.*

TAKE a small quantity of pearl-barley, boil it in milk and water till it is tender, and then strain off the liquor. Put your barley into a quart of cream, and let it boil a little. Take the whites of five eggs, and the yolk of one, and beat them up with a spoonful of fine flour, and two spoonfuls of orange-flower-water. Then take the cream off the fire, mix in the eggs by degrees, and set it over the fire again to thicken. Sweeten it to your taste, and pour it into basons for use.

*Pistachio Cream.*

TAKE out the kernels of half a pound of pistachio nuts, and beat them in a mortar with a spoonful of brandy. Put them into a pan with a pint of good cream, and the yolks of two eggs beat fine. Stir it gently over the fire till it grows thick, and then put it into a china soup-plate. When it is cold, stick it all over with small pieces of the nuts, and send it to table.

*Tea Cream.*

BOIL a quarter of an ounce of fine hyson tea with half a pint of milk; then strain it, and put in half a pint of cream, and two spoonfuls of rennet. Set it over some hot embers in the dish you intend to send to table, and cover it with a tin plate. When it is thick it will be done, and fit to serve up.

*Coffee Cream*

BOIL three ounces of coffee with a pint and a half of water, and when it has boiled up four or five times, let it settle and pour it off clear. Put it into a stew-pan with a pint of milk sweetened to your taste, and let it boil till there remains no more than sufficient for



the size of your dish: beat up the yolks of six eggs with a little flour, and then add some cream; strain it through a sieve into your stew-pan, and thicken it over the fire. Serve it up, after passing a hot salamander, not too hot, over it.

*Chocolate Cream.*

TAKE a quarter of a pound of the best chocolate, and having scraped it fine, put to it as much water as will dissolve it. Then beat it half an hour in a mortar, and put in as much fine sugar as will sweeten it, and a pint and a half of cream. Mill it, and as the froth rises lay it on a sieve. Put the remainder of your cream in posset-glasses, and lay the frothed cream upon them.

*Chocolate Cream another Way.*

SCRAPE two squares of chocolate and put them into a stew-pan, with four ounces of sugar, a pint of milk, and half a pint of cream; let it boil till a third is consumed, and when nearly cold, beat up the yolks of seven eggs with it, and strain the whole through a sieve. Set your cream over the fire to thicken, but it must not boil.

*Pompadour Cream.*

BEAT the whites of five eggs to a strong froth, then put them into a pan, with two spoonsful of orange-flower water, and two ounces of sugar. Stir it gently for three or four minutes, then put it into your dish, and pour melted butter over it. This must be served up hot, and makes a pretty corner dish for a second course at dinner.

*Ratafia Cream.*

TAKE six large laurel leaves, and boil them in a quart of thick milk with a little ratafia, and when it has boiled throw away the leaves. Beat the yolks of four eggs with a little cold cream, and sweeten it with sugar to your taste. Then thicken the cream with your eggs, and set it over the fire again, but do not let it boil.—Keep stirring it all the time one way, and then pour it into china dishes. This must be served up cold.

*Raspberry.*



*Raspberry Cream.*

RUB a quart of raspberries, or raspberry-jam, through a hair sieve, to take out the seeds, and then mix it well with cream. Sweeten it with sugar to your taste; then put it into a stone jug, and raise a froth with a chocolate mill. As your froth rises, take it off with a spoon, and lay it upon a hair sieve. When you have got as much froth as you want, put what cream remains into a deep china dish, or punch bowl, pour your frothed cream upon it as high as it will lie on.

*Ice Cream.*

TO a pound of preserved fruit, which may be of what kind you choose, add a quart of good cream, the juice of two lemons squeezed into it, and some sugar to your palate. Let the whole be rubbed through a fine hair sieve, and if raspberry, strawberry, or any red fruit, you must add a little cochineal to heighten the colour: have your freezing pot nice and clean, and put your cream into it, cover it and put it into your tub with ice beat small, and some salt; turn the freezing pot quick, and as the cream sticks to the sides scrape it down with your ice spoon, and so on till it is froze. The more the cream is worked to the sides with the spoon the smoother and better flavoured it will be. After it is well froze, take it out and put it into ice shapes with fresh salt and ice; when you serve it, carefully wash the shapes for fear any salt should adhere to them; dip them in water lukewarm, and send them up to table.

*Fruit Ices* may be made either with water or cream. If water, two pounds of fruit, a pint of spring water, a pint of clarified sugar, and the juice of two lemons.

*Chocolate, coffee, ginger, vanilla, biscuit and noyeau* are all custard ices, and must be set over the fire like set creams, and froze like the others when the custard is cold. Observe no flour must be used in set creams for ices.

*Raspberry*



*Raspberry Jam.*

LET your raspberries be thoroughly ripe, and quite dry. Mash them fine, and strew them in their own weight of loaf sugar, and half their weight of the juice of white currants. Boil them half an hour over a clear slow fire, skim them well, and put them into pots, or glasses. Tie them down with brandy papers, and keep them dry. Strew on the sugar as soon as you can after the berries are gathered, and in order to preserve their fine flavour, do not let them stand long before you boil them.

*Strawberry Jam.*

BRUISE very fine some scarlet strawberries gathered when quite ripe, and put them to a little juice of red currants. Beat and sift their weight in sugar, strew it over them, and put them into a preserving pan. Set them over a clear slow fire, skim them, boil them twenty minutes, and then put them into glasses.

*Apricot Jam.*

GET some of the ripest apricots you can. Pare and cut them thin, and then infuse them in an earthen pan till tender and dry. To every pound and a half of apricots, put a pound of double-refined sugar, and three spoonsful of water. Boil your sugar to a candy height, and then put it upon your apricots. Stir them over a slow fire till they look clear and thick, but be careful they do not boil; then pour them into your glasses.

*Gooseberry Jam.*

CUT and pick out the seeds of fine large green gooseberries, gathered when they are full grown, but not ripe. Put them into a pan of water, green them, and put them into a sieve to drain. Then beat them in a marble mortar, with their weight in sugar. Take a quart of gooseberries, boil them to a mash in a quart of water, squeeze them, and to every pint of liquor put a pound of fine loaf sugar. Then boil and skim it, put in your green gooseberries, and having boiled them till they are very thick, clear, and of a pretty green, put them into glasses.

*Black*



*Black Currant Jam.*

GATHER your currants when they are thoroughly ripe and dry, and pick them clean from the stalks.—Then bruise them well in a bowl, and to every two pounds of currants, put a pound and a half of loaf sugar finely beaten. Put them into a preserving-pan, boil them half an hour, skim and stir them all the time, and then put them into pots.

*Icings for Cakes and various Articles in Confectionary.*

TAKE a pound of double-refined sugar pounded and sifted fine, and mix it with the whites of twenty-four eggs, in an earthen pan. Whisk them well for two or three hours, till it looks white and thick, and then, with a broad thin board, or bunch of feathers, spread it all over the top and sides of the cake. Set it at a proper distance before a clear fire, and keep turning it continually, that it may not lose its colour; but a cool oven is best, where an hour will harden it.

*Or you may make it thus:*

BEAT the whites of three eggs to a strong froth: bruise a pound of Jordan almonds very fine with rose water, and mix your almonds with the eggs lightly together. Then beat a pound of loaf sugar very fine, and put it in by degrees. When your cake (or whatever article it may be) is enough, lay on your icing.

## S E C T. III.

## JELLIES, SYLLABUBS, &amp;c.

*Calf's Feet Jelly.*

BOIL two calf's feet well cleaned in a gallon of water till it is reduced to a quart, and then pour it into a pan. When it is cold, skim off all the fat, and take the jelly up clean. Leave what settling may remain at the bottom, and put the jelly into a saucepan, with a pint of mountain wine, half a pound of loaf sugar, and the juice of four lemons. Add to these the whites of six or eight eggs well beat up; stir all well together, put it

on



on the fire, and let it boil a few minutes. Pour it into a large flannel bag, and repeat it till it runs clear; then have ready a large china bason, and put into it some lemon-peel cut as thin as possible. Let the jelly run into the bason, and the lemon-peel will not only give it a pleasing colour, but a grateful flavour. Fill your glasses, and it will be fit for use.

*Hartshorn Jelly.*

**BOIL** half a pound of hartshorn in three quarts of water over a gentle fire, till it becomes a jelly. If you take out a little to cool, and it hangs on a spoon, it is enough. Strain it while it is hot, put it into a well tinned saucepan, and add to it a pint of Rhenish wine, and a quarter of a pound of loaf sugar. Beat the whites of four eggs or more to a froth, stir it all together that the whites may mix well with the jelly, and pour it in as if you were cooling it. Let it boil two or three minutes, then put in the juice of three or four lemons, and let it boil a minute or two longer. When it is finely curdled, and of a pure white colour, have ready a swan-skin jelly-bag over a china bason, pour in your jelly, and pour it back again till it is as clear as rock water; then set a very clean china bason under, have your glasses as clean as possible, and with a clean spoon fill them. Have ready some thin rind of lemons, and when you have filled half your glasses, throw your peel into the bason. When the jelly is all run out of the bag, with a clean spoon fill the rest of your glasses, and they will look of a fine amber colour. Put in lemon and sugar to your palate, but remember to make it pretty sweet, otherwise it will not be palatable. No fixed rule can be given for putting in the ingredients, which can only be regulated according to taste and fancy.

*Orange Jelly.*

**TAKE** three ounces of isinglass, and a quart of water, let it boil till the isinglass is all dissolved, then put in three quarters of a pound of fine sugar, the juice of four lemons and twelve oranges if small, if large,  
eight



eight; let the rinds of six of the oranges be rubbed on some sugar, and scraped into your isinglass while boiling; when done, strain it through a fine lawn sieve; if you have any dried crocus flowers to boil in your jelly it will give it a fine yellow tinge, and leave no taste.

*Fruit in Jelly.*

PUT into a basin half a pint of clear calf's feet jelly, and when it is set and stiff, lay in three fine peaches, and a bunch of grapes with the stalks upwards. Put over them a few vine leaves, and then fill up your bowl with jelly. Let it stand till the next day, and then set your basin to the brim in hot water. When you perceive it gives way from the basin, lay your dish over it, turn your jelly carefully out, and serve it to table.

*Blanc Mange.*

THERE are various methods of making this jelly, but the best, and those most usually practised, are three; the first of which is termed *green*, and is prepared from isinglass in the following manner:

Having dissolved your isinglass, put to it two ounces of sweet and the same quantity of bitter almonds, with some of the juice of spinach to make it green, and a spoonful of French brandy. Set it over a stove fire in a saucepan, and let it remain till it is almost ready to boil, then strain it through a gauze sieve, and when it grows thick, put it into a melon mould, let it lay till the next day, and then turn it out. You may garnish it with red and white flowers.

The second method of preparing this jelly is also from isinglass, and must be done thus: Put into a quart of water an ounce of isinglass, and let it boil till it is reduced to a pint: then put in the whites of four eggs, with two spoonfuls of rice water, and sweeten it to your taste. Run it through a jelly bag, and then put to it two ounces of sweet and one ounce of bitter almonds. Give them a scald in your jelly, and then run them through a hair sieve. Then put it into a china bowl, and the next day turn it out. Garnish with flowers or



green leaves, and stick all over the top blanched almonds cut lengthways.

The third sort of blanc mange is called *clear*, and is prepared thus: Skim off the fat, and strain a quart of strong calf's feet jelly. Then beat the whites of four eggs, and put them to your jelly. Set it over the fire, and keep stirring it till it boils. Then pour it into a jelly-bag, and run it through several times till it is clear. Beat an ounce of sweet and the same quantity of bitter almonds to a paste, with a spoonful of rose-water squeezed through a cloth. Then mix it with the jelly, and add to it three spoonful of very good cream. Set it again over the fire, and keep stirring it till it almost boils.—Pour it into a bowl, stir it very often till it is almost cold, then wet your moulds and fill them.

*Faunmange.*

TAKE three quarters of an ounce of isinglass and half a pint of water boiled together till the isinglass is just dissolved, then put in the rind and juice of a lemon, half a pint of mountain wine and sugar to your palate; after it is all boiled together, let it stand till almost cold, then add four yolks of eggs. Put it again on the fire till it almost boils, then strain it through a fine lawn sieve, and keep stirring it till it is cold.

*Black Currant Jelly.*

LET your currants be thoroughly ripe, and quite dry; strip them clear from the stalks, and put them in a large stew-pot. To every ten quarts of currants, put one quart of water. Tie paper close over them, and set them for two hours in a cool oven. Then squeeze them through a very fine cloth, and to every quart of juice add a pound and a half of loaf-sugar broken into small pieces. Stir it gently till the sugar is melted, and when it boils, take off the scum quite clean. Let it boil pretty quick over a clear fire till it jellies, which is known by dipping the skimmer into your jelly and holding it in the air; when it hangs to the spoon in a drop it is done. You may also put some into a plate to try, and if there comes a thick skin it is done. If your jelly is boiled too



long it will lose its flavour, and shrink very much.— Pour it into pots, cover them with brandy papers, and keep them in a dry place. Red and white jelly is made in the same manner.

*Ribband Jelly.*

TAKE out the great bones of four calf's feet, and put the meat into a pot with ten quarts of water, three ounces of hartshorn, the same quantity of isinglass, a nutmeg quartered, and four blades of mace. Boil it till it comes to two quarts, then strain it through a flannel bag, and let it stand twenty-four hours. Then scrape off all the fat from the top very clean, slice the jelly, and put to it the whites of six eggs beaten to a froth. Boil it a little, and strain it through a flannel bag. Then run the jelly into little high glasses, and run every colour as thick as your finger; but observe, that one colour must be thoroughly cold before you put on another; and that which you put on must be but blood warm, otherwise they will mix together. You must colour red with cochineal, green with spinach, yellow with saffron, blue with syrup of violets, and white with thick cream.

*Savory Jelly.*

TAKE some thin slices of lean veal and ham, and put them into a stew-pan, with a carrot or turnip, and two or three onions. Cover it, and let it sweat on a slow fire till it is of a deep brown colour. Then put to it a quart of very clear broth, some whole pepper, mace, a little isinglass, and salt to your palate. Boil it ten minutes, then strain it, skim off all the fat, and put to it the whites of three eggs. Then run it several times through a jelly-bag till it is perfectly clear, and pour it into your glasses.

*Common Syllabub.*

PUT a pint of cyder and a bottle of strong beer into a large bowl, grate in a small nutmeg, and sweeten it to your taste. Then milk from the cow as much milk as will make a strong froth. Let it stand an hour, and then strew over it a few currants well washed, picked, and plumed before the fire, and it will be fit for use.



*Whipt Syllabub.*

RUB a lump of loaf sugar on the outside of a lemon, and put it into a pint of thick cream, and sweeten it to your taste. Then squeeze in the juice of a lemon, and add a glass of Madeira wine, or French brandy. Mill it to a froth with a chocolate-mill, take off the froth as it rises, and lay it in a hair sieve. Then fill one half of your glasses a little more than half full with white wine, and the other half of your glasses a little more than half full with red wine. Then lay on your froth as high as you can, but take care that it is well drained on your sieve, otherwise it will mix with the wine, and your syllabub be spoiled.

*Solid Syllabub.*

TO a quart of rich cream put a pint of white wine, the juice of two lemons, with the rind of one grated, and sweeten it to your taste. Whip it up well, and take off the froth as it rises. Put it upon a hair-sieve, and let it stand in a cool place till the next day. Then half fill your glasses with the skim, and heap up the froth as high as you can. The bottom will look clear, and it will keep several days.

*Lemon Syllabubs.*

TAKE a quarter of a pound of loaf-sugar, and rub upon the outer rinds of two lemons, till you have got all the essence out of them. Then put the sugar into a pint of cream, and the same quantity of white wine. Squeeze in the juice of both lemons, and let it stand for two hours. Then mill it with a chocolate mill to raise the froth, and take it off with a spoon as it rises, or it will make it heavy. Lay it upon a hair sieve to drain, then fill your glasses with the remainder, and lay on the froth as high as you can. Let them stand all night, and they will be fit for use.

*Everlasting Syllabubs.*

TAKE half a pint of Rhenish wine, half a pint of sack, with the juice of two large Seville oranges, and put them into two pints and a half of thick cream.—

Grate



Grate in just the yellow rind of three lemons, and put in a pound of double-refined sugar well beaten and sifted. Mix all together, with a spoonful of orange-flower-water, and with a whisk beat it well together for half an hour. Then with a spoon, take off the froth, lay it on a sieve to drain, and fill your glasses. These will keep better than a week, and should always be made the day before they are wanted.—The best way to whip a syllabub is this: Have a fine large chocolate-mill, which you must keep on purpose, and a large deep bowl to mill them in, as this way they will be done quicker, and the froth be the stronger. For the thin that is left at the bottom, have ready some calf's feet jelly boiled and clarified, in which must be nothing but the calf's feet boiled to a hard jelly. When it is cold, take off the fat, clear it with the whites of eggs, run it through a flannel bag, and mix it with the clear left of the syllabub. Sweeten it to your palate, give it a boil, and then pour it into basons, or such other vessels as you may think proper. When cold, turn it out, and it will be exceeding fine.

#### *A Hedge Hog.*

TAKE two pounds of blanched almonds, and beat them well in a mortar, with a little canary and orange-flower water, to keep them from oiling. Work them into a stiff-paste, and then beat in the yolks of twelve, and the whites of seven eggs. Put to it a pint of cream, sweeten it to your taste, and set it on a clear fire. Keep it constantly stirring till it is thick enough to make into the form of an hedge-hog. Then stick it full of blanched almonds, slit and stuck up like the bristles of an hedge-hog, and then put it into a dish. Take a pint of cream, and the yolks of four eggs beat up, and sweeten it to your palate. Stir the whole together over a slow fire till it is quite hot, and then pour it into the dish round the hedge-hog, and let it stand till it is cold, when its form will have a pleasing effect.

*Flummery*



*Flummery.*

TAKE an ounce of bitter and the same quantity of sweet almonds, put them in a bason, and pour over them some boiling water to make the skins come off. Then strip off the skins, and throw the kernels into cold water; take them out, and beat them in a marble mortar, with a little rose water to keep them from oiling; and when they are beat, put them into a pint of calves feet stock: set it over the fire, and sweeten it to your taste with loaf-sugar. As soon as it boils, strain it through a piece of muslin or gauze; and when it is a little cold, put it into a pint of thick cream, and keep stirring it often till it grows thick and cold. Wet your moulds in cold water, and pour in the flummery. Let them stand about six hours before you turn them out; and, if you make your flummery stiff, and wet your moulds, it will turn out without putting them into warm water, which will be a great advantage to the look of the figures, as warm water gives a dullness to the flummery.

*French Flummery.*

PUT an ounce of isinglass beat very fine into a quart of cream, and mix them well together. Let it boil gently over a slow fire for a quarter of an hour, and keep stirring it all the time. Then take it off, sweeten it to your taste, and put in a spoonful of rose-water, and another of orange-flower water. Strain it, and pour it into a glass or bason, and when it is cold turn it out.

*Green Melon in Flummery.*

TAKE a little stiff flummery, and put into it some bitter almonds, with as much juice of spinach as will make it of a fine pale green. When it becomes as thick as good cream, wet your melon-mould, and put it in. Then put a pint of clear calf's-feet jelly into a large bason, and let them stand all night. The next day turn out your melon, and lay it in the middle of your bason and jelly. Then fill up your bason with jelly that is beginning to set, and let it stand all night. The next morning turn it out in the same manner as directed for the



*the Fruit in Jelly.* See page 233. For ornament, put on the top a garland of flowers.

*Solomon's Temple in Flummery.*

TAKE a quart of stiff flummery, and divide it into three parts. Make one part a pretty thick colour with a little cochineal bruised fine, and steeped in French brandy. Scrape an ounce of chocolate very fine, dissolve it in a little strong coffee, and mix it with another part of your flummery, to make it a light stone colour. The last part must be white. Then wet your temple-mould, and fit it in a pot to stand even. Fill the top of the temple with red flummery for the steps, and the four points with white. Then fill it up with chocolate flummery, and let it stand till the next day. Then loosen it round with a pin, and shake it loose very gently; but do not dip your moulds in warm water, as that will take off the gloss, and spoil the colour. When you turn it out, stick a small sprig of flowers down from the top of every point, which will not only strengthen it, but give it a pretty appearance. Lay round it rock candy sweetmeats.

SECT. IV.

PRESERVING FRUIT, &c.

SOME general rules are necessary to be observed in this part of the Art of Confectionary, and which we shall previously notice, as well for the instruction, as reputation of those whose province it may be occasionally to use such articles. In the first place remember, that in making your syrups, the sugar is well pounded and dissolved before you set it on the fire, which will not only make the scum rise well, but cause the syrup to have its proper colour. When you preserve cherries, damsons, or any other kind of stone fruit, cover them with mutton-suet rendered, in order to keep out the air, which, if it penetrates, will totally destroy them. All wet sweetmeats must be kept in a dry and cool place, as they will be subject to grow mouldy and damp, and too much heat will



will destroy their virtue. Dip writing paper into brandy, lay it close to the sweetmeats, cover them quite tight with paper, and they will keep for any length of time without receiving the least injury. Without these precautions, all art and endeavours will prove ineffectual.

*Apricots.*

GATHER your apricots before the stones become hard, put them into a pan of cold spring water with plenty of vine leaves; set them over a slow fire till they are quite yellow, then take them out, and rub them with a flannel and salt to take off the lint. Put them into the pan to the same water and leaves, cover them close, set them at a good distance from the fire till they are a fine light green, then take them carefully up, and pick out all the bad coloured and broken ones. Boil the best gently two or three times in a thin syrup, and let them be quite cold each time before you boil them. When they look plump and clear make a syrup of double refined sugar, but not too thick; give your apricots a gentle boil in it, and then put them into your pots or glasses. Dip paper in brandy, lay it over them, tie it close, and keep them in a dry place for use.

*Peaches.*

GET the largest peaches you can, but do not let them be too ripe. Rub off the lint with a cloth, and then run them down the seam with a pin skin deep, and cover them with French brandy. Tie a bladder over them, and let them stand a week. Then take them out and make a strong syrup for them. Boil and skim it well, then put in your peaches, and boil them till they look clear; then take them out, and put them into pots or glasses. Mix the syrup with the brandy, and when it is cold, pour it on your peaches. Tie them so close down with a bladder, that no air can come to them, otherwise they will turn black, and be totally spoiled.

*Quinces.*

THESE may be preserved either whole or in quarters, and must be done thus: Pare them very thin and round



round, put them into a saucepan, fill it with hard water, and lay the parings over the quinces to keep them down. Cover your saucepan close, that none of the steam may get out, set them over a slow fire till they are soft, and of a fine pink colour, and then let them stand till they are cold. Make a good syrup of double-refined sugar, and boil and skim it well; then put in your quinces, let them boil ten minutes, take them off, and let them stand two or three hours. Then boil them till the syrup looks thick, and the quinces clear. Put them into deep jars, with the syrup, and cover them close with brandy-paper and leather.

### *Barberries.*

TO preserve barberries for tarts, you must proceed thus: Pick the female branches clean from the stalk;—take their weight of loaf sugar, and put them into a jar. Set them in a kettle of boiling water till the sugar is melted, and the barberries quite soft, and then let them stand all night. The next day put them into a preserving-pan, and boil them fifteen minutes, then put them into jars, tie them close, and set them by for use.

If you intend to preserve your barberries in bunches, you must proceed as follows: Having procured the finest female barberries, select all the largest branches, and then pick the rest from the stalks. Put them in as much water as will make a syrup for your bunches. Boil them till they are soft, then strain them through a sieve, and to every pint of juice, put a pound and a half of loaf sugar. Boil and skim it well, and to every pint of syrup, put half a pound of barberries in bunches. Boil them till they look very fine and clear, then put them carefully into pots or glasses, and tie them close down with paper dipped in brandy.

### *Pine Apples.*

THESE must be taken before they are ripe, and laid in strong salt and water for five days. Then put into the bottom of a large saucepan a handful of vine-leaves, and put in your pine-apples. Fill your pan with vine-leaves, and then pour in the salt and water they were laid in.—

H h

Cover



Cover it up very close, set them over a slow fire, and let them stand till they are of a fine light green. Have ready a thin syrup, made of a quart of water, and a pound of double-refined sugar. When it is almost cold, put it into a deep jar, and put in the pine apples with their tops on. Let them stand a week, and take care they are well covered with the syrup. When they have stood a week, boil your syrup again, and pour it carefully into your jar, lest you break the tops of your pine-apples. Let it stand eight or ten weeks, and during that time give the syrup two or three boilings to keep it from moulding. Let your syrup stand till it is near cold before you put it on; and when your pine-apples look quite full and green, take them out of the syrup, and make a thick syrup of three pounds of double-refined sugar, with as much water as will dissolve it. Boil and skim it well, put a few slices of white ginger into it, and when it is nearly cold, pour it upon your pine-apples.—Tie them down close with a bladder, and they will keep many years without shrinking.

#### *Grapes.*

TAKE some close bunches (whether white or red is immaterial) not too ripe, and lay them in a jar. Put to them a quarter of a pound of sugar-candy, and fill the jar with common brandy. Tie them up close with a bladder, and set them in a dry place.

#### *Morello Cherries.*

GATHER your cherries when they are full ripe, take off the stalks, and prick them with a pin. To every pound of cherries, put a pound and a half of loaf sugar. Beat part of your sugar, strew it over them, and let them stand all night. Dissolve the rest of your sugar in half a pint of the juice of currants, set it over a slow fire, and put in the cherries with the sugar, and give them a gentle scald. Then take them carefully out, boil your syrup till it is thick, pour it upon your cherries, and tie them down close.

*Green*



*Green Codlins.*

**GATHER** them when they are about the size of a large walnut, with the stalks and a leaf or two on them. Put a handful of vine leaves into a pan of spring water; then put a layer of codlins, then one of vine leaves, and so on till the pan is full. Cover it close to prevent the steam getting out, and set it on a slow fire. When you find them soft, take off the skins with a penknife, and then put them in the same water with the vine-leaves, which must be quite cold, otherwise they will be apt to crack. Put in a little roach allum, and set them over a very slow fire till they are green, which will be in three or four hours. Then take them out, and lay them on a sieve to drain. Make a good syrup, and give them a gentle boil once a day for three days. Then put them into small jars, cover them close with brandy-paper, tie them down tight, and set them in a dry place. They will keep all the year.

*Golden Pippins.*

**BOIL** the rind of an orange very tender, and let it lay in water two or three days. Take a quart of golden pippins, pare, core, quarter, and boil them to a strong jelly, and run it through a jelly bag. Then take twelve of the largest pippins, pare them, and scrape out the cores. Put a pint of water into a stew-pan, with two pounds of loaf sugar. When it boils, skim it, and put in your pippins, with the orange rind in thin slices. Let them boil fast till the sugar is very thick, and will almost candy. Then put a pint of the pippin-jelly, and boil them fast till the jelly is quite clear. Then squeeze in the juice of a lemon, give it a boil, and, with the orange-peel, put them into pots or glasses, and cover them close.

*Green Gage Plumbs.*

**GET** the finest plumbs you can, gathered just before they are ripe. Put a layer of vine-leaves at the bottom of your pan, then a layer of plumbs, and then vine-leaves and plumbs alternately, till the pan is nearly filled. Then put in as much water as it will hold, set it over a slow



fire, and when the plumbs are hot, and begin to crack, take them off, and pare off the skins very carefully, putting them into a sieve, as you do them. Then lay them in the same water, with a layer of leaves between, as you did at first, and cover them so close that no steam can get out. Hang them at a great distance from the fire till they are green, which will take at least five or six hours. Then take them carefully up, lay them on a hair sieve to drain, make a good syrup, and give them a gentle boil in it twice a day for two days. Then take them out, put them into a fine clear syrup, and cover them close down with brandy-paper.

*Oranges.*

TAKE what number of Seville-oranges you think proper, cut a hole at the stalk end of each about the size of a six pence, and scoop out the pulp quite clean; tie them separately in pieces of muslin, and lay them in spring water for two days. Change the water twice every day, and then boil them in the muslin on a slow fire till they are quite tender. As the water wastes, put more hot water into the pan, and keep them covered. Weigh the oranges before you scoop them, and to every pound put two pounds of double refined sugar, and a pint of water. Boil the sugar and water, with the juice of the oranges to a syrup, skim it well, let it stand till it is cold, then take the oranges out of the muslin, put them into the pan, and let them boil half an hour. If they are not quite clear, boil them once a day for two or three days. Then pare and core some green pippins, and boil them till the water is strong of the apple; but do not stir them, and only put them down with the back of a spoon. Strain the water through a jelly-bag till it is quite clear, and then to every pint of water put a pound of double-refined sugar, and the juice of a lemon strained fine. Boil it up to a strong jelly, drain the oranges out of the syrup, and put them into glass jars, or pots the size of an orange, with the holes upwards. Pour the jelly over them, cover them with papers dipped in brandy, and tie them close down with a bladder.—You may preserve lemons in the same manner.

*Raspberries.*



*Raspberries.*

GATHER your raspberries on a dry day, when they are just turning red, with the stalks on about an inch long. Lay them singly on a dish, then beat and sift their weight of double-refined sugar, and strew it over them. To every quart of raspberries take a quart of red-currant juice, and put to it its weight of double-refined sugar. Boil and skim it well, then put in your raspberries, and give them a scald. Take them off and let them stand for two hours. Then set them on again, and make them a little hotter. Proceed in this manner two or three times till they look clear; but do not let them boil, as that will make the stalks come off. When they are tolerably cool, put them in jelly-glasses with the stalks downwards. White raspberries must be preserved in the same manner, only observing, that instead of red you use white currant juice.

*Strawberries*

GATHER the finest scarlet strawberries you can, with the stalks on, before they are too ripe. Lay them separately on a china dish, then beat and sift twice their weight of double-refined sugar, and strew it over them. Take a few ripe scarlet strawberries, crush them, and put them into a jar, with their weight of double-refined sugar beat small. Cover them close, and let them stand in a kettle of boiling water till they are soft, and the syrup is extracted from them. Then strain them through a muslin rag into a preserving-pan, boil and skim it well, and when it is cold, put in your whole strawberries, and set them over the fire till they are milk-warm.—Then take them off, and let them stand till they are quite cold. Set them on again, and make them a little hotter, and do so several times till they look clear; but do not let them boil, as that will bring off their stalks. When the strawberries are cold, put them into jelly glasses, with the stalks downwards, and fill up your glasses with the syrup. Put over them papers dipped in brandy, and tie them down close.

*Currants*



*Currants in Bunches.*

**STONE** them, and tie six or seven bunches together with a thread to a piece of split deal about four inches long. Put them into the preserving-pan with their weight of double-refined sugar beaten and finely sifted, and let them stand all night. Then take some pippins, pare, core, and boil them, and press them down with the back of a spoon, but do not stir them. When the water is strong of the apple, add to it the juice of a lemon, and strain it through a jelly-bag till it runs quite clear. To every pint of your liquor put a pound of double-refined sugar, and boil it up to a strong jelly. Then put it to your currants, and boil them till they look clear. Cover them in the preserving-pan with paper till they are almost cold, and then put the bunches of currants into your glasses, and fill them up with jelly. When they are cold, wet papers in brandy and lay over them; then put over them another paper, and tie them up close. This method must be pursued with either white or red currants.

To preserve currants for tarts, you must proceed thus: To every pound of currants take a pound of sugar. Put your sugar into a preserving-pan, with as much juice of currants as will dissolve it. When it boils, skim it, put in your currants, and boil them till they are clear. Put them into a jar, lay brandy-paper over them, and tie them down close.

*Gooseberries.*

**GET** the largest green gooseberries you can, and pick off the black eye, but not the stalk. Set them over the fire in a pot of water to scald, but do not let them boil, as that will spoil them. When they are tender, take them up, and put them into cold water. Then take a pound and a half of double refined sugar to a pound of gooseberries, and clarify the sugar with water, a pint to a pound of sugar. When your syrup is cold, put the gooseberries singly into your preserving-pan, put the syrup to them, and set them on a gentle fire. Let them boil, but not so fast as to break them; and when they have boiled, and you perceive the sugar has entered them, take them off, cover them with white paper, and set them  
by



by all night. The next day take them out of the syrup, and boil the syrup till it begins to be ropy. Skim it, and put it to them again, set them on a slow fire, and let them simmer gently till you perceive the syrup will rope. Then take them off, set them by till they are cold, and cover them with brandy-paper.

If you preserve red gooseberries, you must proceed thus: put a pound of loaf sugar into a preserving-pan, with as much water as will dissolve it, and boil and skim it well. Then put in a quart of rough red gooseberries, and let them boil a little. Set them by till the next day, and then boil them till they look clear, and the syrup is thick. Then put them into pots, or glasses, and cover them with brandy-paper.

*Gooseberries in Imitation of Hops.*

TAKE the largest green walnut gooseberries you can get, and cut them at the stalk end into four quarters.—Leave them whole at the blossom end, take out all the seeds, and put five or six one in another. Take a needful of strong thread, with a large knot at the end; run the needle through the bunch of gooseberries, tie a knot to fasten them together, and they will resemble hops, put cold spring water into your pan, with a large handful of vine leaves at the bottom; then three or four layers of gooseberries, with plenty of vine leaves between each layer, and over the top of your pan, with a large handful of vine leaves at the bottom; then three or four layers of gooseberries, with plenty of vine leaves between every layer, and over the top of your pan. Cover it so that no steam can get out, and set them on a slow fire. Take them off as soon as they are scalding hot, and let them stand till they are cold. Put them into a sieve to drain, and make a thin syrup thus: To every pint of water put a pound of common loaf-sugar, and boil it and skim it well. When it is about half cold, put in your gooseberries, let them stand till the next day, give them one boil a-day for three days. Then make a syrup thus: To every pint of water put in a pound of fine sugar, a slice of ginger and a lemon-peel cut lengthways very fine. Boil and skim it well, give your goose-

berries



berries a boil in it, and when they are cold, put them into glasses or pots, lay brandy-paper over them, and tie them up close.

*Damsons.*

PUT your damsons into a skillet over the fire, with as much water as will cover them. When they have boiled, and the liquor is pretty strong, strain it out, and add to every pound of damsons wiped clean, a pound of single-refined sugar. Put one third of your sugar into the liquor, set it over the fire, and when it simmers put in the damsons. Let them have one good boil, then take them off, and cover them up close for half an hour. Then set them on again, and let them simmer over the fire after turning them. Then take them out, put them into a bason, strew all the sugar that was left on them, and pour the hot liquor over them. Cover them up, let them stand till the next day, and then boil them up again till they are enough. Then take them up, and put them in pots; boil the liquor till it jellies, and when it is almost cold, pour it on them. Cover them with paper, tie them close, and set them in a dry place.

*Walnuts.*

THERE are three different ways of preserving walnuts, namely, white, black, and green. To preserve them white, you must pare them till the white appears and nothing else. As you do them, thrown them into salt and water, and let them lie there till your sugar is ready. Take three pounds of good loaf sugar, put it into your preserving-pan, set it over a charcoal fire, and put as much water to it as will just wet the sugar. Let it boil, and have ready ten or twelve whites of eggs strained and beat up to a froth. Cover your sugar with the froth as it boils, and skim it. Then boil and skim it till it is as clear as crystal, and throw in your walnuts. Just give them a boil till they are tender, then take them out, and lay them in a dish to cool. When they are cold, put them into your preserving-pot, and pour the sugar as warm as milk over them. When they are quite cold tie them up.

In



In preserving walnuts black, you must proceed thus; Take those of the smaller kind, put them into salt and water, and change the water every day for nine days.— Then put them into a sieve, and let them stand in the air till they begin to turn black. Then put them into a jug, pour boiling water over them, and let them stand till the next day. Put them into a sieve to drain, stick a clove in each end of the walnuts, put them into a pan of boiling water and let them boil five minutes. Then take them up, make a thin syrup, and scald them in it three or four times a day, till your walnuts are black and bright.— Then make a thick syrup with a few cloves, and a little ginger cut in slices. Skim it well, pour in your walnuts, boil them five or six minutes, and then put them into jars. Lay brandy-paper over them, and tie them down close with a bladder. The longer they are kept, the better they will eat, as time takes off their bitterness.

Green walnuts must be prepared by the following mode: Wipe them very dry, and lay them in salt and water for twenty-four hours. Then take them out, and wipe them very clean. Have ready a skillet of boiling water, throw them in, let them boil a minute, and then take them out. Lay them on a coarse cloth, and boil your sugar as directed for the white walnuts. Then just give them a scald in the sugar, take them up, and lay them to cool. Put them into your preserving-pot, and proceed as directed for the preserving of white walnuts.

*Cucumbers.*

TAKE the greenest cucumbers, and the most free from seeds you can get; some small to preserve whole, and others large to cut into pieces. Put them into strong salt and water in a straight mouthed jar, with a cabbage-leaf to keep them down. Set them in a warm place till they are yellow, then wash them out, and set them over the fire in fresh water, with a little salt, and a fresh cabbage-leaf over them. Cover the pan very close, but take care they do not boil. If they are not of a fine green, change your water, and that will help them. Then cover them as before, and make them hot.— When they become of a good green take them off the  
I i  
fire,



fire, and let them stand till they are cold. Then cut the large ones into quarters, take out the seed and soft part, then put them into cold water, and let them stand two days; but change the water twice every day to take out the salt. Take a pound of single-refined sugar, and half a pint of water; set it over the fire, and, when you have skimmed it clean, put in the rind of a lemon; and an ounce of ginger with the outside scraped off. When your syrup is pretty thick, take it off; and when cold, wipe the cucumbers dry, and put them in. Boil the syrup once in two or three days for three weeks, and strengthen it, if necessary. When you put the syrup to your cucumbers, be sure that it is quite cold.—Cover them close, and set them in a dry place.

## SECT. V.

### DRYING AND CANDYING.

BEFORE you proceed to dry and candy any kind of fruit, let it be first preserved, and so dried in a stove or before the fire, that all the syrup may be totally extracted. When you have boiled your sugar to the candy height, dip in the fruit, and lay them in dishes in your stove to dry; then put them into boxes and keep them in a place where they cannot receive injury either from heat or damp.

#### *Dried Apricots.*

TAKE as many apricots as will amount to about a pound weight, pare and stone them, and then put them into a preserving-pan. Pound and sift half a pound of double-refined sugar, strew a little among them, and lay the rest over them. When they have been twenty-four hours in this state, turn them three or four times in the syrup, and then boil them pretty quick till they look clear. When they are cold, take them out, and lay them on glasses. Then put them into a stove, and turn them the first day every half hour, the second day every hour, and so on till they are perfectly dry. Put them into boxes covered, and set them by for use.

*Dried*



*Dried Peaches.*

PARE and stone some of the finest peaches you can get; then put them into a saucepan of boiling water, let them boil till they are tender, and then lay them on a sieve to drain. Put them again into the same saucepan, and cover them with their own weight in sugar. Let them lie two or three hours, and then boil them till they are clear, and the syrup pretty thick. Cover them close, and let them stand all night; scald them well, and then take them off to cool. When they are quite cold, set them on again till they are thoroughly hot, and continue this for three or four days. Then lay them on plates, and turn them every day till they are quite dry.

*Candied Angelica.*

CUT your angelica in lengths when young, cover it close, and boil it till it is tender. Then peel it, put it in again, and let it simmer and boil till it is green. Then take it up, dry it with a cloth, and to every pound of stalks put a pound of sugar. Put your stalks into an earthen pan, beat your sugar, strew it over them, and let them stand two days. Then boil it till it is clear and green, and put it in a cullender to drain. Beat another pound of sugar to powder, and strew it over the angelica; then lay it on plates, and let it stand in a slack oven till it is thoroughly dry.

*Green Gage Plumbs dried.*

MAKE a thin syrup of half a pound of single-refined sugar, skim it well, slit a pound of plumbs down the seam, and put them into the syrup. Keep them scalding hot till they are tender, and take care they are well covered with syrup, or they will lose their colour. Let them stand all night, and then make a rich syrup thus: To a pound of double-refined sugar put two spoonsful of water, skim it well, and boil it almost to a candy. When it is cold, drain your plumbs out of the first syrup, and put them into the thick syrup; but be careful to let the syrup cover them. Set them on the fire to scald till they look clear, and then put them into a china bowl. When



they have stood a week, take them out, and lay them on china dishes. Then put them into a stove, and turn them once a day till they are dry.

*Dried Cherries.*

TAKE what quantity of morello cherries you think proper, stone them, and to every pound of cherries put a pound and a quarter of fine sugar; beat and sift it over your cherries, and let them stand all night. Then take them out of their sugar, and to every pound of sugar put two spoonsful of water. Boil and skim it well, and then put in your cherries. Let your sugar boil over them, the next morning strain them, and to every pound of syrup put half a pound more sugar. Boil it till it is a little thicker, then put in your cherries, and let them boil gently. The next day strain them, put them into a stove, and turn them every day till they are dry.

*Dried Damsons.*

GATHER your damsons when they are full ripe, spread them on a coarse cloth, and set them in a very cool oven. Let them stand a day or two, and if they are not then properly dried, put them in for a day or two longer. Then take them out, lay them in a dry place, and they will eat like fresh plumbs, though even in the midst of winter.

*Candied Cassia.*

TAKE as much of the powder of brown cassia as will lie upon a half-crown, with as much musk and ambergris as you think proper. Pound them both well together. Then take a quarter of a pound of sugar, boil it to a candy height, put in your powder, and mix it well together. Pour it into saucers, which must be buttered very thin, and when cold, it will slip out.

*Lemon and Orange Peels Candied.*

CUT your lemons or oranges long-ways, take out all the pulp, and put the rinds into a pretty strong salt and hard water for six days. Then boil them in a large quantity of spring water till they are tender. Take them out, and lay them on a hair sieve to drain. Then make  
a thin



a thin syrup of fine loaf sugar, a pound to a quart of water. Put in your peels and boil them half an hour, or till they look clear, and have ready a thick syrup, made of fine loaf sugar, with as much water as will dissolve it. Put in your peels, and boil them over a slow fire till you see the syrup candy about the pan and peels. Then take them out, and grate fine sugar all over them. Lay them on a hair sieve to drain, and set them in a stove, or before the fire, to dry.

*Candied Ginger.*

TAKE an ounce of race ginger grated fine, a pound of loaf sugar beat fine, and put them into a preserving-pan with as much water as will dissolve the sugar. Stir them well together over a very slow fire till the sugar begins to boil. Then stir in another pound of sugar beat fine, and keep stirring it till it grows thick. Then take it off the fire, and drop it in cakes upon earthen dishes. Set them in a warm place to dry, and they will be hard and brittle, and look white.

*Candied Horehound.*

LET your horehound be boiled in water till the juice is quite extracted. Take your sugar and boil it up to a feather, then add your juice to the sugar, and let it boil till it is again the same height. Stir it with a spoon against the sides of your sugar-pan, till it begins to grow thick, then pour it out into a paper case that is dusted with fine sugar and cut it into squares. You may dry the horehound and put it into the sugar finely powdered and sifted.

*Candied Almond Cake or Gateau Noga.*

TAKE some fine powder sugar, put it into your stew-pan and stir it over the fire till the sugar is nearly dissolved; have ready half a pound of almonds, sliced and parched. Put them into the sugar you have over the fire, and keep stirring them well about till your almonds are a nice brown; take a jelly-mould or stew-pan, oil it well and put your almonds into it, keep them well up to the sides, and when cold you may turn it out  
to



to cover a burnt cream or boiled custard; or it may be served up just as it is. Sometimes they are ornamented like Savoy cakes, and look very handsome.

*Candied Rhubarb Cakes.*

TAKE an ounce of rhubarb in powder, an ounce of fine powder ginger, eighteen ounces of sugar, three drops of oil of peppermint: boil your sugar up to a feather, then mix all the ingredients, stirring them till it begins to grain. Have ready a square paper case sugared with fine powder sugar: when cold cut them in square pieces.

*Compote of Crude Oranges.*

CUT the upper part of six sweet oranges in such a manner as to put them together as if they were whole. Pierce the pulps in several places with a little knife, and put in some fine powder sugar; then replace the pieces you have cut off, and serve them in your desert.

*Compote of Apples.*

TAKE a dozen of golden pippins, pare them nicely, and take the core out with a small pen-knife; put them into some water and let them be well scalded; then take a little of the water with some sugar, and a few apples which may be sliced into it, and let the whole boil till it comes to a syrup: then pour it over your pippins, and garnish them with dried cherries and lemon-peel cut fine. You must take care that your pippins are not split.

*Compote of Pears.*

LET what quantity of pears you wish be nicely scalded till soft, then take them out, pare them, and throw them into cold water to harden; take some sugar, cinnamon, red wine, and cloves, and put your pears into it; let them gently boil till a syrup: You may add some cochineal to give them a fine colour.

*Compote of Quinces.*

THESE may be cut in quarters and done in the same way as the apples, taking care that the quinces are done quite tender before you put them into the sugar.—Let the syrup of all your compotes be thick before you dish them up.



*Orange Chips.*

GET some of the best Seville oranges you can, pare them at least about a quarter of an inch broad, and if you can keep the parings whole, they will have a pretty effect. When you have pared as many as you intend, put them into salt and spring water, for a day or two; then boil them in a large quantity of spring-water till they are tender, and drain them on a sieve. Have ready a thin syrup made of a quart of water and a pound of sugar. Boil them a few at a time, to keep them from breaking, till they look clear. Then put them into a syrup made of fine loaf-sugar, with as much water as will dissolve it, and boil them to a candy height. When you take them up, lay them on a sieve, and grate double-refined sugar over them. Then put them in a stove, or before the fire to dry.

*Orange Marmalade.*

GET the clearest Seville oranges you can, cut them in two, take out all the pulp and juice into a bason, and pick all the skins and seeds out of it. Boil the rinds in hard water till they are tender, and change the water two or three times while they are boiling. Then pound them in a marble mortar, and add to it the juice and pulp. Then put them in the preserving-pan with double its weight of loaf-sugar, and set it over a slow fire. Boil it rather more than half an hour, put it into pots, cover it with brandy paper, and tie it close down.

*Apricot Marmalade.*

APRICOTS that are too ripe for keeping best answer this purpose. Boil them in syrup till they will mash, and then beat them in a marble mortar to a paste. Take half their weight of loaf-sugar, and add just water enough to dissolve it. Boil and skim it till it looks clear, and the syrup thick like a fine jelly. Then put it into your sweetmeat glasses, and tie it up close.

*Quince Marmalade.*

THESE must likewise be full ripe for the purpose of making marmalade. Pare them, and cut them into quarters; then take out the cores, and put the fruit into a saucepan.



faucepan. Cover them with the parings; nearly fill the faucepan with spring-water, cover it close, and let them stew over a slow fire till they are soft and of a pink colour. Then pick out the quinces from the parings, and beat them to a pulp in a marble mortar. Take their weight of fine loaf-sugar, put as much water to it as will dissolve it, and boil and skim it well. Then put in your quinces, boil them gently three quarters of an hour, and keep stirring them all the time. When it is cold, put it into flat pots, tie it down close, and set it by for use.

*Transparent Marmalade.*

CUT very pale Seville oranges into quarters, take out the pulp, put it into a bason, and pick out the skins and seeds. Put the peels into a little salt and water, and let them stand all night. Then boil them in a good quantity of spring-water till they are tender, cut them in very thin slices, and put them to the pulp. To every pound of marmalade put a pound and a half of double-refined sugar, finely beaten, and boil them together gently for twenty minutes; but if not clear and transparent in that time, boil it five or six minutes longer. Keep stirring it gently all the time, and take care you do not break the slices. When it is cold, put it into jelly or sweetmeat glasses, and tie them down tight with brandy paper and a bladder over them.

*Burnt Almonds.*

TAKE two pounds of almonds, and put them into a stew-pan, with the same quantity of sugar, and a pint of water. Set them on a clear cool fire, and let them boil till you find the almonds crack. Then take them off, and stir them about till they are quite dry. Put them in a wire sieve, and sift all the sugar from them. Put the sugar into the pan again with a little water, and give it a boil. Then put four spoonsful of cochineal to the sugar to colour it, put the almonds into the pan, and keep stirring them over the fire till they are quite dry. Then put them into a large glass, and they will keep all the year.

*Raspberry*



*Raspberry Paste.*

MASH a quart of raspberries, strain one half, and put the juice to the other half. Boil them a quarter of an hour, put to them a pint of red currant juice, and let them boil all together till your raspberries are enough. Then put a pound and a half of double-refined sugar into a pan, with as much water as will dissolve it, and boil it to a sugar again. Put in your raspberries and juice, give them a scald, and pour it into glasses or plates. Then put them into a stove, and turn them at times till they are thoroughly dry.

*Currant Paste.*

CURRENT paste may be either red or white, according to the colour of the currants you use. Strip your currants, put a little juice to them to keep them from burning, boil them well, and rub them through a hair sieve. Then boil it a quarter of an hour, and to a pint of juice put a pound and a half of double-refined sugar pounded and sifted. Shake in your sugar, and when it is melted, pour it on plates. Dry it in the same manner as the raspberry paste, and turn it into any form you like best.

*Gooseberry Paste.*

TAKE some full grown red gooseberries, just on the turn for ripening, cut them in halves, and pick out all the seeds. Have ready a pint of currant juice, and boil your gooseberries in it till they are tender. Put a pound and a half of double-refined sugar into your pan, with as much water as will dissolve it, and boil it to a sugar again. Then put all together, and make it scalding hot, but do not let it boil. Pour it into your plates or glasses, and dry it as before directed.

## S E C T. VI.

## ORNAMENTS IN CONFECTIONARY.

*Artificial Fruit.*

AT a proper time of the year, take care to save the stalks of the fruit, with the stones to them. Get some



tins neatly made in the shape of the fruit you intend to imitate, leaving a hole at the top, to put in the stone and stalk. They must be so contrived as to open in the middle, to take out the fruit, and there must also be made a frame of wood to fix them in. Great care must be taken to make the tins very smooth in the inside, otherwise their roughness will mark the fruit; and that they be made exactly of the shape of the fruit that they are intended to represent. Being prepared with your tins, proceed thus: Take two cow-eels, and a calf's foot, boil them in a gallon of soft water till they are all boiled to rags, and when you have a full quart of jelly, strain it through a sieve. Then put it into a saucepan, sweeten it, put in lemon-peel perfumed, and colour it like the fruit you intend to imitate. Stir all together, give it a boil, and fill your tins: then put in the stones and the stalks just as the fruit grows, and when the jelly is quite cold, open your tins, and put on the bloom, which may be done by carefully dusting on powder blue. Keep them covered to prevent the dust getting to them; and to the eye, art will be an excellent substitute for nature.

*A Dish of Snow.*

TAKE twelve large apples, and put them into a saucepan with cold water. Set them over a slow fire, and when they are soft, pour them in a hair sieve; take off the skins, and put the pulp into a bason. Then beat the whites of twelve eggs to a very strong froth; beat and sift half a pound of double-refined sugar, and strew it into the eggs. Work up the pulp of your apples to a strong froth, then beat them all together till they are like a stiff snow. Lay it upon a china dish, and heap it up as high as you can. Set round it green knots of paste, in imitation of Chinese rails, and stick a sprig of myrtle in the middle of the dish.

*Moonshine.*

GET a piece of tin the shape of a half moon, as deep as a half pint bason, and one in the shape of a large star, and two or three lesser ones. Boil two calf's feet in a gallon of water till it comes to a quart, then strain it off,  
and



and when cold, skim off the fat. Take half the jelly, and sweeten it with sugar to your palate. Beat up the whites of four eggs, stir all together, over a slow fire till it boils, and then run it through a flannel bag till clear. Put it in a clean saucepan, and take an ounce of sweet almonds, blanched, and beat very fine in a marble mortar, with two spoonsful of rose-water, and two of orange-flower water. Then strain it through a coarse cloth, mix it with the jelly, put in four spoonsful of thick cream, and stir it all together till it boils. Then have ready the dish you intend it for, lay the tin in the shape of a half-moon in the middle, and the stars round it. Lay little weights on the tins to keep them in the place where you put them. Then pour the moonshine into the dish; and when it is quite cold, take out the tins. Then fill up the vacancies with clear calf's feet jelly. You may colour your moonshine with cochineal and chocolate, to make it look like the sky, and your moon and stars will then shine the brighter. Garnish it with rock candy sweetmeats.

*Floating Island.*

TAKE a soup-dish of a size proportioned to what you intend to make: but a deep glass set on a china dish, will answer the purpose better. Take a quart of the thickest cream you can get, and make it pretty sweet with fine sugar. Pour in a gill of sack, grate in the yellow rind of a lemon, and mill the cream till it is of a thick froth: then carefully pour the thin from the froth into a dish. Cut a French roll, or as many as you want, as thin as you can, and put a layer of it as light as possible on the cream, then a layer of currant jelly, then a very thin layer of roll, then hartshorn jelly, then French roll, and over that whip your froth which you saved off the cream, well milled up, and lay it on the top as high as you can heap it. Ornament the rim of your dish with figures, fruits, or sweetmeats, as you please. This looks very pretty on the middle of a table, with candles round it; and you may make it of as many different colours as your fancy, according to what jellies, jams, or sweetmeats you have.



*Desert Island.*

TAKE a lump of paste, and form it into a rock three inches broad at the top; then colour it, and set it in the middle of a deep china dish. Set a cast figure on it, with a crown on its head, and a knot of rock candy at its feet: then make a roll of paste an inch thick, and stick it on the inner edge of the dish, two parts round. Cut eight pieces of eringo-roots, about three inches long, and fix them upright to the roll of paste on the edge. Make gravel walks of shot comfits round the dish, and set small figures in them. Roll out some paste, and cut it open like Chinese rails. Bake it, and fix it on either side of the gravel walks with gum, and form an entrance where the Chinese rails are, with two pieces of eringo-root for pillars.

*Chinese Temple or Obelisk.*

TAKE an ounce of fine sugar, half an ounce of butter, and four ounces of fine flour. Boil the sugar and butter in a little water and when it is cold, beat up an egg, and put it to the water, sugar, and butter. Mix it with the flour, and make it into a very stiff paste: then roll it as thin as possible, have a set of tins in the form of a temple, and put the paste upon them. Cut it in what form you please upon the separate parts of your tins, keeping them separate till baked; but take care to have the paste exactly the size of the tins. When you have cut all these parts, bake them in a slow oven, and when cold, take them out of the tins and join the parts with strong isinglass and water with a camel's hair brush. Set them one upon the other, as the forms of the tin moulds will direct you. If you cut it neatly, and the paste is rolled very thin, it will be a beautiful corner for a large table. If you have obelisk moulds, you may make them the same way for an opposite corner. Be careful to make the pillars stronger than the top, that they may not be crushed by their weight.

These ornamental decorations in confectionary are calculated to embellish grand entertainments, and it is certain they have all a very pleasing effect on the sight; but their beauties depend entirely on the abilities and ingenuity of the artist.



