ТНЕ

PIGEON-PYE, or, a

K I N G's Coronation,

PROPER MATERIALS

For forming an

ORATORIO, OPERA, OF PLAY,

According to the

MODERN TASTE:

T ,O

Be Represented in OPPOSITION to the DRAGON of WANTLEY.

By an Admirer of BAD COMPOSITION, AND

Author of ----- NOTHING.

Georgius alter abest, Georgius alter adest. Every Body's Verse. I Conful Sole confole thy Soul. CICERO's best Verse.

LONDONE

Printed for W. WEBE, near St Paul's. 1738. [Price One Shilling.]

THE PIGEON-PYE, OR, A K I N C's Coronation, PROPER MATERIALS For forming an ORATORIC, OPERA, OL PLAY, According to the MODERN TASTE: Be Repreter Self SS SITTE to the DRAGONANTLEY By an Admirer of BAD. COMPOSITION, , Astronof ---- NOTHING. Good South and South Con Las alter adotte Shern Dody's Verie. 1. I a gai shi ma dal ba a L 2367 1887 1. A. 28 D LONDON: Plate N. Writz, and S. Carly, Writz, 1791. [.pailing _ .O oth?]

ŝ

THE PIGEON-PYE: OR, A KING'S Coronation PROPER MATERIALS For forming an ORATORIO, OPERA, OT PLAY, &G

TIT PIGHON-PYE: A .RO KINC's Coronation MATERIALS. р к О 🎼 un Briu ORATORIO, GPERA, OF PLAY, C'A



TOTHE

Acute GENTLEMEN of the ancient School of Criticism, vulgarly called, The House of Correction; and particularly to my worthy Friend Sir \mathcal{J} — \mathcal{A} — not a Member of that Honourable House; but a Bart. of * England and Wales.

S I R.



CAN but heartily congratulate the Public, at the fame time, as I condole and mourn with you, for your late great and infupportable Lofs of one of your Eyes. It is for this Reason (the noble Pair being separated) that I address this Epiftle A 2

See the Infeription of a Dedication to a Loyal Sermon before the University of Oxford.

Epiftle (* call it Dedication if you pleafe) to you, hoping, now, that as you have but one Eye left, you will fee but half as many Faults, as you could difcern before, when you enjoyed the Light of both. It was then my particular Happinefs, as being your Domeftick, (not to mention the Advantage all your Tenants received) that you could fee with both your Eyes, just as much, tho' not quite fo + far as your Steward could with half an Eye.) And now what great comfort is it to every one, that you are become a Monocle? And how much more to me, who fubmit the following Sheets to a fingle Peeper only?

 $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \end{bmatrix}$

I hope that the lofs of an Eye does not affect you in the fame manner, as it did *Polypheme* of old, making him more fevere, *kicking* Sea and Land, and every thing, near him into a Senfe of his Indignation. But if the Pain, that arifes from the Lofs of one *Confort-Eye*, affects the other to that prodigious degree—— I must comfort myself with this Reflection, that, although you rave at what I write, and condemn the *Pigeon-Pye* for having no meaning, I am fure every

* A modern Figure used in all polite Compositions, called $B \lambda z \sigma \tau n \mu i \alpha$.

† Therefore he used all kinds of *Telescopes* for his Discovery of 1 hings abread, or at a Distance. every one elfe will for that Reafon approve of it, and find out more fenfe, than ever I intended.

The Story, upon which I ground my Subject for an Oratorio, &c. (that you may lay your Cenfure upon the fame Foundation) is of a Gentleman of Wadham College, who, to show his Taste, equipt himself to fet out for a King's Coronation; but having no Money was obliged to put off his Journey. However, to appear as if he had been prefent at that Solemnity, he ticked with the Cook for a Pigeon-Pye, and then confined himfelf privately in his chamber. About eight o'Clock that Night, being in the dark, he unfortunately kicked down a Chair. The Noife of this furprized the Gentleman that lived in the Chamber under him, and made him apprehend that Thieves were got into his. Friend's Apartment. Soon he got to the Door, and finding it locked, supposed that either his Bed-maker had got in with a false Key, and was stealing the tattered Remains of his old Furniture; or elfe that my Hero was in petto in his Chamber, and that he defigned to exhibit a fham Coronation. To prevent either of these Impositions, her immediately fent for the College-Smith, who put a strong padlock on the Door-The I

The beautiful Cataftrophe of this Stratagemi you will find fomewhere in the Oratorio, $\mathfrak{S}c$.

My defign in publishing this Story is just the fame as your's, when you read it — Nothing at all. And therefore, I hope, fince others have frequently the fame good natured Defign in public Business, that they will excuse my publishing this Piece. If they will not pardon me— May they all be led by one Eye (and that a bad one, feeing through Spectacles only) as you are. And I hope they will bear the Loss with Christian Patience, the they may not have the fame Religion and Philosophy, you are fo eminently diftinguished for*:

I was lately informed, that you had fome defign, as well as glimmering hopes, of recovering the other Eye. I hope, that it will not be an Imposition on the Public; and that you will not make use of a false Eye. For fuch Ware is brittle, and may gall your Socket.—— But if you have the good fortune to recover the lost Eye, I heartily wish it may be in the fame Manner, that Mr Cowper (the late Register of Oxford) recovered his; that is— by losing the other. * Mr

* See the Dedication to the above-mentioned political Ser-

* Mr Cowper was blind feveral Years of one Eye, but never overlooked a Farthing in his Demands, Fees, King's-Taxes, &c, due from the poor Members of the Univerfity, for Degrees, which they get nothing by -----(the Lambetb Degrees being the only improveable ones.) But Mr Cowper, after he had used his Eye to the Stumps, very luckily, upon Trial of his blind Eye, made a Change, and by the Loss of the old Peeper, recovered the other Eye, which he used to the last Year of his Life, with uncommon Differnment.

May your Eyes have the fame alternate Fate; may they peep out by Turns, as Cafor and Pollux — May their Influence be the fame upon Sea and Land; and may you never be blind, nor never be able to fee a Fault: Then your Family will be kept in proper Awe, and you will behave with the Civility and Politeness of a Gentleman, that has been in Foreign Courts. All this will engage me to speak fome things agreeable of you, in my History and Memoirs of your Life, which I defign to publish foon after your Death, after the Taste of Lucian in his Dialogues.

I have

* The Gentleman told me this Story himfelf; and his Cafe was fent up to the Royal Society.

I have one Prefeription to offer you, tho it be as foreign from the Pigeon-Pye, or the Subject in hand, as any Play, or Sermon-Dedication extant is from the Character of the Patron.----This is my Request, that you be perfuaded not to use your only Eye upon all minute Affairs in Microscopic Concerns. I know Mr Scarlet, the King's Optician, and Mr Wright, have furnished you with the best Mathematical Apparatus of any private Gentleman in Europe.---- But thefe ought to be laid afide by a Gentlemain in your Circumstances.----It is my Opinion;

that you ought to fend them to your Son (poor Gentleman in Wales!) who has nothing elfe to do, but to improve his Sight, now he is banish'd your Favour. He is in a fine Situation to make Observations, and may make himfelf as remarkable, as + one of his Family has done before in the Royal Society.----I am well fatisfied he may use your Telescopes and Microscopes to advantage, for he has time enough to make noble Experiments.' For Fifty Pound a Year, which you allow him, tho' Heir apparent to above Six Thousand a Year, will afford no Overplus to engage him in Pleasures that are difagreeable to you.-The Reason of this scanty Allowance, I cannot guess at. You have Fortune enough (as the Public affures me) for

+ Dr A---- of glorious Memory.

[9]

for your other Son and Daughters-one being already married to a Tradefman.

May Heaven protect you from fo grofs a Darknefs, and fuch palpable Blindnefs, as to *difinherit* your Son.— I heartily wifh the King and Parliament would take into Confideration the Mifchiefs arifing from every whimical Father's having the Power of docking, the Eldest Son from an *Hereditary Right*, without shewing Cause to them.

If your Son is guilty of the fulpected Fact, you may bring him to Juffice; if not, I prefume you ought to receive him into your Favour, and give him your Eftate in Wales.

But it is not my Bufinefs to advife, but rather to make a part of the Dedication impertinent,—craving at the fame time your Difapprobation of the *Pigeon-Pye*, which I am fatisfied that a Gentleman of your high Gouft will not do, but rather blame the Author for being a bad Cook, and making it fo unfeafon'd a Piece.

B

Approve

Approve, or difapprove, provided you do not ‡ devour the Author——'tis at your Service, and the Author will always acknowledge himfelf.

Honour'd Sir,

Your most obedient

bumble Servant,

Chriftopher Columbario.

 \ddagger I am juftified in this Expression, because he does every thing in *a greedy* manner. And I suppose, if there should be a National Scarcity, that he would eat up his Tenants. *Vide* my Patron eating. N. B. He dimes now but feldom in Public, but may be met with in a private Chop-house.

DIREC-

2

[11];

DIRECTIONS

FOR A

PREFACE.

A M to fhow that a Preface, or an Apology, is neceffary to most Books, because they are good for nothing; particularly to Plays, Oratorios, Operas, Tragi-Comedies, Comico-Tragedies, and all other Species of Stage-Poetry. Thence I am to apologize for for my prefent Undertaking, and to shew that the Pigeon-Pye is indeed an irregular Scheme, according to the modern Draughts of Plays, but is an Exception only fo far as other Plays are form'd upon wrong Plans, and sketch'd out by false Rules of the Drama.-----A Reafon for the Title. The Difference between Pigeon-Pye and Rook-Pye not eafily dif-B 2 cover'd.

10 . N . C . L

cover'd. The most polite way of dreffing *Pigeons* (amorous Birds even after Death) to encourage Love. A Receipt from the Cook at St James's— Thence a Transition to fome Appendixes of *Pigeon-Pye*. The first demonstrates Physically what Liquor is most proper to be drank after it, and in what Quantities, as Port after Goose or Souse-Meat; — *French*-Claret after Wild-Fowl; — Cyder after Beef; — Tea and Brandy after Toast and Butter; — Mild Ale, after Bread and Cheese and Oysters, *Sc.*— An important *Quære*, Whether a Man can properly get drunk after eating *Pigeon-Pye*.

Thence a Transition upon a Transition. The Misfortune that *Windmill* lay under, being oblig'd to drink * Water, after his *Pi*geon-Pye — Water that had ftood three Days in a Bottle — In a Bottle, that he had often ufed for a Socket for his Candle —*Water*, that had been filtred thro' feveral Bog-houses, Town-fhores, *Sc.*,

The fecond Appendix is a Confideration drawn from the Nature and Definition of *Pigeons*, which must have for its formal Obiect

* Hence Mr Windmill commences ever after a Water Poet. Vide Horace.

Nulla manere diu, nec vivere carmina poffunt. Qua scribuntur aqua potoribus.

ject their Summer's-Dung. For the Specific and Individual Difference of all Creatures may be found out by a minute Infpection into their feveral Sorts of Dung. English and French, Scotch and German, &c. Dung is as effentially different as the feveral Soils of these Nations. For Men are easily diftinguished by their familiar Smell, as by their Rifibility, Rationality, or Religion.----I must take particular Care, that this Digreffion upon Dung does not carry me too far from my Differtation upon Pigeons. But I must observe that an Olfaction of Ordure is a more certain Way than Inspection of Urine, for Phyficians to difcover the feveral Symptoms of Diftempers. — To return to the Use of Pigeon-Dung. Two long Periods concerning that excellent Sort made by Pigeons themfelves, when alive +; and that fecondary kind made by them, after they are dead ; -The first Sort for Farmers ;---- The fecond for Poets, Opera-Tackers, and Farce-Wrights, &c. A Parenthesis of the Dung that is made of Pigeon-Pye. A' Parenthefis (within (I fay) a Parenthesis) of the Dung that Windmill made of his Pigeons. The Refult of this was what he used to manure his Flower-Pots. All this Subject must be manag'd with Female-Decency; and with a nice Delicacy I must handle the Chamberpot,

+ See Boerbasve, and Treatifes upon Hufbandry.

[14]

pot, which Windmill kept for his Dung-Barrow and Water-Trough, for cultivating the Fragrancy of his Chimney-Flowers.-I must not mention the Report, by which 'tis faid, it broke, to the Scandal of his Olfactory Nerves, and has made him ever fince. have a very bad Nofe, which is the Characteriftic of a bad Poet. But this will give me an Opportunity to make a Compliment in the Conclusion, when I fay Mr Windmill, notwithstanding these Misfortunes in his Education, writes much better than could be expected. from any one in his Situation; and his Situation is fo remarkable for Writing, that all the Religious Writings in the World come from that Quarter, excepting what be himfelf has wrote.



DIREC-

[15]

DIRECTIONS

FORA

PROLOGUE;

By way of Argumentum.

The Poet must show that,

WINDMILL, of an ancient Family, was fent to Oxford, in full Age, out of a * Compting-boufe, after he was defigned for every thing, but what Neceffity forced him to at laft, which is the first Thing your good-for-nothings ought to be put to—the Cloth. For there is a certain Provision according to the Custom of the Land, for Clergymen of no Merit, and Clerico-Mercantils. Hence it was, that he entred of the University, with a Defign of studying Divinity. But he foon

* Confult Common Fame,

[16]

foon changed his Refolution, finding the Study of the Civil Law was more a Sham than the former, and fo commences Civilian in Wadham College. The Study of the Civil Law not being fo Polite, or (which is the fame) not altogether fo remote from the Profession as Poetry is, he applied himfelf to converse and sleep with the Muses. This gave him an Opportunity of dreaming with them, but they were Windmill-dreams. Hence it was that he wrote fo many excellent Pieces full of Humour, bis Whimfies, bis Haut-Goust, bis Chocolate-house, with which he has already entertained the World ; -his Snuffers and Extinguishers, proper to to be used, when good Poets are flashing out their last Efforts, together with many other curious and uncommon Stage-Poems now in MS, to be published for the great Diversion of Mankind-* not till after the Author's decease.

But to qualify himfelf for his future great Advancements in Farces, &c. He acted one of the compleateft himfelf, the Subject of which is here reprefented.—— Had he wrote this, as he had *acted* it before to the Life, it would be the most entertaining Piece, that ever appeared in the

> * Ploravére suis non respondere favorem Separatum meritis

the World, fince the Days of *Eupolis*. Now fince he declines to fhew this Favour to the Public, and thinks himfelf an improper Subject for the Amufement of Mankind, we will do him Poetical Justice, and exhibit him and his *Pigeon-Pije*, with the Truth and Exactness required for an Act of P----t and a L-----d C----.

N. B. This Prologue, when finish'd, is to be faid for fung in Anthematico.

. .13.2

1.

Dramatis



C C C

[18]

Dramatis Personæ.

DUNSTER, A Tutor. WINDMILL, A Civilian. GILES GUZZLEWIGHT, A Commoner. IO. TRAPES, A Servitor. ISAAC FIRESIDES, The College-Cook. ACollegeScout - ī TRIP. of ancient Family. ABRAHAM VANDERWELT, A Shoe-maker. SAMPSON SMALL JOBS, A Taylor, SIMON IRONS, College-fmith, Bed-maker, DOROTHY DANDLETICK, JENNY WHETTUM. Laundress's Daughter. An Alehoufe-Moll Gurdon. keeper at Heddington.

Mutæ Personæ.

Several Gownsmen, &c.

The SCENE, Wadham College.

THE



ТНЕ

PIGEON-PYE.

ACT I. SCENE I.

A College-Kitchin, with one Fowl at the Fire. cold Shoulder of Muton, and a fmoking Pigeon-Pye.

FIRESIDES, WINDMILL, TRAPES.



HE Conversation of Tom Firehdes and Windmill about the scanty Dinner, in the Absence of the Warden. A Character of the Warden and his Hofpitality, drawn by the Cook, according to *Burnet*'s Method of drawing Characters—This by way

[20]

way of Episode. The Beauty of the Pigeon-Pye describ'd in a Duett ----- Windmell agrees with the Cook for the Pye, (in the Prefence of the Scholars) in order to fend it to London, to entertain fome of his Friends, after the Coronation is over. He puts on a bold Refolution to be prefent himfelf at both Solemnities, at the King's Coronation, and at the eating of the Pigeon-Pye.----This in Braggadocio. —— The Cook's fine Reflection on the Advantage of Kings and Pigeons, to the Public. ---- Windmill orders the Cook to fend the Pye into his Chamber to cool. The Cook difpatches Trip. A Song by Trip as he carries off the Pigeon-Pye. The Subject of the Song, any thing about Eat-ing; fet to a Jovial old Tune.—— The Cook difcants upon the Phyfical Ufe of Pigeons, as taught him by an eminent. Student in Phyfick, of that College, who had learned most of his Experience from the Cook's Lardery .---- Windmill drops his Converfation with Firefides, and quits the Kitchin, repeating fome Verses out of the King's Art of Cookery.

SCENE

΄[2Ι]

SCENE II.

A Tutor's Chamber. Modern Histories upon the Table. A Bible neatly bound, gilt-back, not letter'd and claps'd, upon the Couch.— Shaftsbury's CharaEteristicks on his Reading-Desk—— with half a Dozen Leaves of different Sermons, being Prefaces, in new vamping, from the Language of the aforefaid Author

DUNSTER, DANDLETICK, WINDMILL.

Dunster inquires of Dorothy Dandletick what is for Dinner. This to be repeated in the fame strain, as the Forte in Musick.—Dandletick's Answer.—A Description of a cold Shoulder of Mutton, by a Bed-maker.—An Air by her for the Loss of the Pigeon-Pye.—The Tutor chooses a Leg of a Fowl. His Reasons for it taken from College-Custom— Education—and the Sense of the Cook—and Mankind.—Here Windmill enters—Asks leave of his Tutor (Adagio) to go out of College for an airing. Dunster luckily discovers his Design to be present at

at the Coronation, —— harangues upon the Usefulness of an University —— Education, —— the Shortness of the Time allow'd by Parents for their Childrens Refidence there. ----- and how ill-managed by the young Gentlemen themseves, when in College. This must be by way of Canto. The Bedmaker intercedes for leave. A jolly Song upon the Coronation, being an Ode, in imitation of the Poet Laureat. By Mother Dandletick .---- Her other Arguments for Leave. She prevails, upon condition Windmill returns in three Days.----The Tutor withdraws to his Study to write a Letter to Windmill's Relations.——The Bed-maker's and Windmill's Conversation, in the Interim, concerning his Method of going to Town. - His Description of an Oxford Hack, in blank Heroics, patched up from the celebrated Descriptions of an Horse-in Job ---- Virgil (Englished by Dryden)----- and (for want of Pope's Homer)-Sir Richard Blackmore. Her Charge to him to beware of the Women of the Town, left he should at his return damage the Society and Servants. An Air (a Duett) being a Comparison between an Oxford Bed-maker and a Lady of the Town.--- Dunster returns, reads the Letter, describing the necessary Expences of an University Education, in Hudibrasticksand then wishes him a good Journey. A Ċhorus

Chorus of all three, Tutor, Pupil, and Bedmaker, at parting, to be fet to Music by Mr Handel, before 'tis compos'd.

SCENE III.

Windmill's Chamber. Old Hangings. A Bottle with a Bit of Candle in it, &cc. Vide an Inventory of bis Goods delivered to the Gentleman, that succeeded him, for the Thirds of the Thirds, of the Thirds of the Original Price.

TRIP, WINDMILL, SMALLJOBS, VANDER-WELT, and Mifs WHETTUM,

Honefty of the Trips. He is just going to take up the Cruft of the Pyes to fteal the middle Pigeon, when Windmill furprizes him in the Fact. ---- Trip's Submiffion, a pathetick Air—(as made for Senefini's Voice)-----Windmill exportulates, in large bellowings, in the Montagnanan Strain. Trip allays his boifterous Paffion in more dying Notes than before.----- (Confult any Prifon Scene in an Opera.) Thence an Amæbæan between both, (after Reconciliation) the Subject, Love and Pigeons-Trip dispatch'd for his Laundress, Taylor, and Shoe-maker-to equip him for his Journey .----- A Soliloquy by Windmill, containing his various Schemes of appearing, as if he had been a Spectator of the Glorious Coronation.----- He refolves at last to confine himself with the Pigeon-Pye in his Chamber.- A Song upon the Pleasures of Confinement .--- The Thoughts Itolen from Welcome, Welcome, Brother Debtor, &c. The Words by Angelo Cori, fet to Music by Pescetti.

Shoe-maker, Taylor, and Laundress's Daughter, enter with proper Accoutrements for his Journey.—— His à propos Conversation with each. His Affectation of being acquainted with Characters, and appearing a Man of Taste. - A Duett between him and his young Laundress, upon clean Linnen. (Confult the Reformers

Reformers of Strada's Voice for Mils Whettum's Part.) The Style, the Taylor makes use of, ought to be Fustian; and the Language of the Shoe-maker, *fitted* to the high Cothurnus.—— Particular Care to be taken, that the following Epifode (becaufe not not closely jointed with the reft) be inter-woven with a Mixture of natural Wit and Drollery. Some Logical Arguments offered by the Shoe-maker and Taylor, to prove the Excellency of their Trades, taken from common Topicks-Nakedness describ'd by the Taylor, in a Song-* à la Boschi. The Corthurnus and Grand Strut by the Shoemaker. A Dithyrambick. The Music. Trumpets, Kettledrums, Hautboys, &c. The Ufe of the Great-Coat, by the Former; _____ and of Boots by the Latter. ____ Then a Song, being a Contrast of Ideas, upon the Dif-ference and Discipline of Drubbing and Kicking — A Question which of them ought to be established by A- of P---as the most proper to shew Resentment, and legal for Master to use for the Correction of Dependant.—— Hence a warm and loud Difpute between them, upon the Politeness of Kicking and Drubbing — They are going to

* The Reason of applying *Bofchi*'s Style to the Taylor, is, becaule Signiar was employed in a double Capacity, in the Opera-House, both as Taylor and Singer. Hence we may collect the Propriety of the Music, & c. throughout this Performance.

to prove the Modern Ufe of each fort, when Windmill takes an Opportunity to kick the one and cane the other down Stairs, paying each in his own kind, not thinking to difcharge them any other way. The Pronunciation of the latter Part of this Epifode, must be the fame as Giga in Music. Windmill returns from this heroic Action, repeating his own perfonal Merit in a Pindaric. Miss Whettum, in a Pannic, offers to go down Stairs, in a Hurry-becaufe her Mamma had order'd her not to ftay too long in Undergraduates Chambers-and not to be free but with the Senior Fellows.----Windmill makes Love to her-her Coynefshe affures her of his Affection. A short Epopæia by him, being a Hiftory of the Oxford Fortunes married to Gownsmen, and their present happy Situation, &c. This fet to Music by Valentini. She presses tenderly to be gone, with a Promise of an Assignation another time: ---- He gives her an old Shirt, and difmiffes her, after fome familiar Salutes.----She is to be play'd down Stairs. A Concerto by the Professor of Music in Oxford.

2

SCENE

[27]

ſ

SCENE IV.

A Coffee-House, &c. as in the other Play-House, before it was damag'd by * Art and Nature.

WINDMILL, GUZZLEWIGHT.

Windmill equipp'd for the Coronation .---His Conversation there——See an Excellent Farce, lately damn'd, call'd the Coffee-Houfe. This Difference is to be made between a London and an Oxford Coffee-Houfe. In the former, there is a great deal of Talk in the most fluent manner, but little Sense trickling along with it's luculent Current.---In the latter, little or no Talk, except what Windmill used in Impertinence ; ----- but a great deal of filent Senfe to be shown in the Countenance of every one.—Guzzlewight, with a Gill of Ale in his Hand, afks the Reafon of Windmill's being equipp'd for a Journey.---- Their Discourse upon the Coronation-(Characters of Kings may be interwoven with this Part, which may make the D 2

* Confult the Hiftory of the Damnation of this Play, Feb. 17. 1737.

the grandest Strut in the whole Oratorio. But special Care to be taken of Guzzlewight's Sentiments; for he and his Servitor Trapes, were the only Tories that have been Wadhamites for several Years last past.) The Grandeur of the Coronation, and the Pleafure of feeing the Procession in Sir Richard Blackmore's Stile of Prince Arthur.---- The Beauty of bringing in this Episode here is visible to all Writers of Epic Poetry. (See the Method of modern Sermons, a kind of Epopæia.) No Oxford Jokes to be inferted in this folemn Scene, left the Audience be fcandaliz'd.---- After the Elegant Description in Blackmorian Heroics, Guzzlewight and Windmill discourse of the Pleasure of a London Journey. — Windmill's Refolution of fetting out for Tetfworth that Evening-His Description of a Night, with a Chambermaid on the Road.-A Chorus Song, applauding his Tafte; concluding all with the antient Mum, just as Windmill quits the Coffee-Room.



ACT II.

[29]

A C T I

SCENE I. Windmill's Chamber.

WINDMILL.

WINDMILL having flily got into his Chamber, thro' the back Way into the College, hugs himfelf upon his Ingenuity, and makes an admirable Soliloquy in praife of his Dexterity in deceiving his Acquaintance and Fellow-Collegians. This ended, he puts every thing in its proper Place, to prevent his blundering in the Dark, and making a Noife.— His Action and Manner here of disposing of his Furniture, placing the Pigeon-Pye before him on the Table,— in a comical manner; the Music playing fome Tunes, adjusting every Motion of Windmill's; — in the Scotch Taste. He fits down to sup upon the Pye—A short Dissertation upon Taste, &c. being

being the Reverse of Common-Sense, by a Noble Lord, Feb. 11. Then a Sonata.-He falls to-The Mufic to play here in fuch a manner, as to give the Audience an Appetite----(This Incident is for the Benefit of the Orange-wenches.) Having eaten heartily, he laments his Forgetfulness in providing Liquor,-blames the overfeafoning of the Pye, in order to heighten his Diffres. The Music plays a melancholy Ditty, and inspires a solemn Air of Sadness.—At length he bethinks him of his Water-Bottle— gets up and gropes for it at the Window. ----He puts it to his Mouth to drink ---A (hort bit of Candle fluck in it as a Candleflick, gives him a Qualm,----He fits down on the Window, and drinks-----The Music playing in + Diuretic Strains.

+ For the Composition of this Music, confult Dr Young.



SCENE II.

[31]

SCENE II.

The Scene changes to Guzzlewight's Room. A Farthing Bread, a Farthing Cheefe, and a Farthing Small-Beer, on a Side-Table. On a Table before them a Jeroboam and Nebat full of Coll.——Pipes and Tobacco, &c.

GUZZLEWIGHT, TRAPES, IRONS.

Guzzlewight and Jo. Trapes finoking and discourting of their future Preferment. Guzzlewight's Resolution, if his elder Brother should die, to appear for Member of Parliament, and to harangue in the House of Commons for the Good of his Country. A Scheme of useful Tory-Principles collected from the antient Maxims of England; as, Drinking no Wine, but Strong-Beer makes the Land rich, — eating no Ragoust, but Beef, Mutton, and Pudding makes the Tenant plump. — The Difference stated by Jo. Trapes between Whig and Tory. The former eats more than he drinks. The latter drinks

drinks more than be eats. This univerfally true. How one refembles a Beaft, Guzzlewight proves out of Salluft. Jo. Trapes obferves, that the Devil tempted with eating and not with drinking, A Corollary; demonstrating from the antient Mythology ‡, That the Gods and Goddeffes of old were all Tories, from their Extravagance in drinking. The Servitor's Show of Greek upon this Occasion. Upon this Guzzlewight remarks, that many modern Dames afpire to Divinity this way. Trapes distinguishes here, that one may drink much, and not be a Tory; but cannot be a Tory without much drinking .--Here Trapes is interrupted by a Fall of a Chair, in Windmill's Room, (over their Heads) which he unfortunately tilted down, as he was returning from the Window, and groping in the Dark, to replace himfelf near the Pye for another Courfe. Guzzlewight's Concern, left fornebody should rob Windmill's Chamber in his Absence.----- The Servitor's Observation upon the State of. Windmill's Room — An Account of his Manuscripts, and Opera Omnia. A Surmize of Guzzlewight's, that either the Bedmaker is got into the Room with a falfe Key; ---- or that Windmill lies perdue, till the Coronation is over. ---- A Stratagem of

[‡] Vide Homer's Iliad, α , the laft Lines. "Dryden, in " his Translation, makes them all drunk. of Jo. Trapes to put a ftrong Padlock on the Door, in order to catch the Thief; or mar Windmill's Plot.----Whilft Trapes runs for Irons the College-Smith, Guzzlewight fings a Catch or two upon an Oxford Scholar, taken out of the Humours of Oxford, to be fet to Mufic by J. Fred. Lampe, who can make Nonfense have it's peculiar Charms.-Trapes re-enters with Irons, half-drunk. - Guzzlewight drinks to Irons in a Bumper, Old England. He pledges him, and fings a fweet Catch of Dr Aldrich's Composition, upon good Liquor and Hospitality, before this Generation was born. A fine Recitative by Trapes, concerning better Times than ever were heard of, or expected.----A Chorus of all Three upon the prefent Times, to be fet to Music by Dr Green *. After this ----- + they go up Stairs, and fecure Windmill's Room with a Padlock of the first Magnitude.

N. B. To entertain the Audience, during their Abfence, a new Concerto to be com-E pos'd

* This worthy Doctor exercises his Skill upon the Poet-Laureat's Odes.

 \dagger This low Incident of putting a Padlock upon the Door ought no more to be represented on the Stage, than Murder, $\mathfrak{Sc.}$ Collect this from *Horace's* Rules. If our Poets were debarr'd, by a fevere Penalty, from bringing the low Circumstances of Under Acts upon the Stage: This would be found a more effectual Method, than Cat-calls or Caterwaulings, hilling, or rioting, $\mathfrak{Sc.}$ or even an AA of Parliament to prevent Offenfive Plays from coming on the Stage. pos'd by Bononeini, and play'd by the best Hands.—— The Smith from within is to ‡ beat Time to the Music with his Hammer, driving the Staples into Windmill's Door and Post, to receive the Padlock.

[†] I think I may be excus'd for introducing this Novelty in Mulic, becaufe Mulic owes it's Rile to the Anvil and Hammer. Pythagoras.—A Propofal to be made from this Observation to Mr Handel, about reviving the antiquated Method of keeping Time, by placing Anvils and Hammers of different Tones before every one of his Audience at an Opera; as it will more harmonically fill up the Time, which Mr Handel keeps to himfelf.— This Method to be recommended to the Smiths, as being more mulical than the Marrow-bones and Cleavers, fo much in Vogue among the Butchers.



[35]

SCENE III.

01

Windmill's Room.

WINDMILL.

[36]

Fear of being difcover'd-his finking into Defpair of Success.———A great many Breaks in his Speech-to be fill'd up by the Music.---- Again his Spirits rife.-----A fresh Flow of Hopes of getting out of College unfeen, and of accomplifning his violent Storm of Anger, fwoln up with fworn Revenge against the Person, who had barricado'd his Door. Remember Montagnana.———Particular Notice to be taken of the Symptoms of each Paffion.----A fair Opportunity here given (provided our Author understands Greek) of working up the Paffions out of Aristotle; for he has the most excellent Receipts in his Poetics and Rhetoric, to bring these Distempers to a Crifis.-All other Translators are but Quacks ; liere, &c. are downright Murder. One: borrows from Moliere, who borrow'd from Terence, who borrow'd from Menander, who borrow'd from Aristotle, who borrow'd from Homer, who borrow'd from Life. and a second second

After

on the territor of state of

[37]

)-

į.

5. |,

į

c

r,

1

<u>e</u>/

After a proper Paule, (Mulic) playing Sympathetics) Windmill, in a meditating Posture, recollects the Reason of this Difaster-Views the feveral Actions of his Life ------ Marks down his Management behind the Counter, (for which he was fent to Oxford) as the principal Cause to which this unhappy Turn of his Affairs is owing, and dreads left it should be a Fund for more Evils in Life, and of his future Damnation. He breaks off here in Sighs and throbbing Accents, whilf the Mufic plays fomething out of Handel's Esther, not improper for a Person going to suffer. ----- After this upftarts Windmill, with a new Defign of getting down early next Morning by his Bed-cord through the Window. — The Shortness of the Rope, and the Danger of his fuffering by it, hurries him into feveral other Schemes. ----Sometimes he thinks of owning the Plot he had laid, and of laughing it away-His Honour and Credit ruin'd by fuch a Discovery; and the Fear of his being hifs'd out of a good Character, diffuades him from this Attempt.——At last he refolves

[38]

N. B. Farinell's Voice to be imitated but once, left the Ladies should be so far influenc'd, by bearing bim often tuned, as to send to Spain for a fresh CALAMITY to this Island.

ACT



ACT III.

H E R E the Action is fuppofed to be fufpended for fome time, while Windmill and Mankind fleep; — and whilft he rifes next Day with an eager Appetite to demolifh the Refidue of the Pigeon-Pye. — Tho' Epic Juffice does require more clofe Connection of Time, yet the Truth of the Story — and common Cuftom— (Vide The Fop's Fortune, &cc.) makes an Apology for this Redundance of Time.— Hence an Advantage may be taken to introduce fine Dancing—Harlequinery and ridiculous Machinery— to employ the ufelefs expensive Mutes of the House as neceffary Epifodes to modern Plays.

SCENE

[40]

SCENE I.

A Mufical SCENE.

WINDMILL.

Windmill having unhing'd his Door, steals, privately the back Way, out of College towards Heddington. His Timoroufness express'd by the Music.----He passes and repasses feveral times, over the Stage.----Mufic playing all his Paces. To make this Scene entertaining, a fresh Hand must be fent for from Italy, to compose this Part. At Windmill's last Appearance in this Scene on the Stage, he is to daub over his Boots with Dirt-and fplash the Skirts of his Coat, with muddy Water, to appear as if he came off a great Journey. Quare, Whether it be not more proper for him to duck himfelf (fuppofe in a Horfe-pond) that he might complain of his Horfe throwing him, and running off to Oxford.

SCENE

ą

[41]

SCENE II.

Moll Gurdon's, a little Tippling-houfe at Heddington.

N. B. For this Scene confult the Heddington Preachers who dine there.

WINDMILL, MOLL GURDON.

Windmill coming into Moll's, reprefents his Difafter.— A fhort Catch on a founder'd Horfe—or a flumbling Nag. This muft be juft as the drawbing himfelf makes one or the other Story probable.— Moll Gurdon's Lamentation for Windmill's Miffortune, (to one of Handel's Organ-Tunes.) — Moll comforts him with a Glafs of Cherry-Bounce.— A Repaft of cold Pigeon-Pye. An Ode by Windmill on a Surfeit.— The Mufic to give the Audience a fympathetick Qualm.— They are to be reftor'd again to their good Temper by the Con-F

[42]

verfation between Moll and Windmill, in Songs after the Humour of the Beggars Opera.

SCENE III.

Guzzlewight's Room.

TRAPES and GUZZLEWIGHT.

Trapes, being fent to fee whether Windmill's Room was still fecure, returns with a fad report, that it was broke open. Upon this Guzzlewight defires him to go to Dunster, and represent the Case, and their Proceedings in the Affair. Guzzlewight with a Pile of ministerial Papers before him, takes up one of the Gazetteers for his Diversion (no Matter which) and beginning, with a Sneer reads it in Mock-Recitativo. ——The Music of the Periods tun'd to the Bagpipe. Bagpipe.——Trapes returns with Orders to have the Door again Padlock'd on the other Side;————and to convene fuch of the Scouts as are most fuspected before Dunfler.———Guzzlewight's extempore Song (being the first and last) upon the freedom of a College-Scout, with Undergraduates.— Hammer and Staples keeping Time.

SCENE IV,

A Musical Scene.

WINDMILL's Return.

The Mufic in this, and the first Scene of this Act, is to answer the Expectation the Audience might have from a new Opera. Though these two Mufical Scenes be mute, yet I conceive that the Beauty of Mute Action, or Dumb Shew, such as is used in F 2 the

1

i.

3

Ĩ 44]

the English Entertainments, might be made more exquisite, and better understood (if you will credit Wollaston upon the Significancy of Action) than all the Italian Flourishes of Voices and mere Words, in the Hay-Market.—Windmill is to pass over the Stage several times (Music playing, according to the several Incidents, which may be suppos'd to happen from Heddington to Oxford.) The last Appearance he makes in this Scene is with the Surprize of one, that finds his Door padlock'd on both fides.



SCENE

[45]

SCENE V.

Dunfter's Chamber.

DUNSTER, WINDMILL, GUZZLEWIGHT, TRAPES, Scouts, &c.

Dunster having just finish'd the Examination of Trip and Dandletick. They all join in a Chorus upon the Integrity of the Retinue of Alma Mater. At the Conclusion. Windmill enters, to the Surprize of the whole Company. Dunster, after a fhort and pertinent Enquiry about London and the Coronation, declares the Reafon of his convening the Scouts. Windmill fufpects that Guzzlewight and Jo. Trapes had laid this Plot, to justify their robbing him of his Verfes on the Coronation, which he had left behind him in a careless Manner. Mr Dunster sends for Guzzlewight and Trapes, to clear themfelves.---- In the mean time Windmill's complaint upon the Lofs of the Honour he should receive upon having his Name

Name and Merit known to the King, in Accents full of Indignation.—— The Tutor inquires, whether he has any thing elfe to lofe of fo great Value.

Enter GUZZLEWIGHT and TRAPES.

Whilft Dunfter examines Trapes upon the Circumstances of this Burglary, Guzzlewight enquires how all Friends fare in London; and how the Pigeon-Pye went down. Windmill's Description of eating the Pye, and of fitting up all Night, in order to set out early the next Morning.— Trapes proves to the Tutor the Impossibility of Windmill's being a Poet.— And defires that a search may be made in his Room for his other Compositions.— The Scouts join in a Petition, that they may all go and examine into Windmill's Loss, to vindicate their own Honour, and the Credit of the College. Full Music here.—

SCENE

[47]

1

SCENE VI.

Windmill's Room.

Tutti.

Upon Examination, Jo. Trapes finds Speake's and Upton's Verfes English'd by Win the Ruins of the Chamber-Pot, in the Chimney.— Proves that this was his first Attempt in Poetry----- When Moll Gurdon enters, and enquires for Dunster, to complain that his Pupil had ftole away that Evening, and not paid his Expences there, for near a whole Day.---- Dunster examines into the Probability of his being at London and Heddington, at the fame time .--Windmill endeavours to prove the Truth of that Affertion in his own Cafe, and exhausts his Spirits very much, in an alternate Application to them both. When Yo. Trapes, upon a clofe Search of the Bed, for fome of his Hypnotics, or Night Compositions, difcovers

[48]

discovers between the Bed and Bed-Matt a Pill-Case, stuffed with the Dish and small Remains of the *Pigeon-Pye*. Upon this Discovery an horrible Stink. *Windmill* fainting away.

Tutti. A Chorus.

Concluding with a Medley of Laughing, Clapping, and Hiffing.



ТНЕ

[49]

ТНЕ

al

Ŋ

E P I L O G U E.

BEING AN

Epilogue upon all Epilogues ; Or, a final Period to all STAGE-PLAYS.

Spoken by Miss JENNY WHETTUM, Drefs'd like one of the Muses, in a tatter'd Garb, &c.

Vide the Muses in Lord Cobham's Gardens.

SHE laments (in *Piano*) the Misfortune, That all Stage-Compositions labour under, now they are subject to the Sense of an Act of Parliament—to the Sense of the People in gross—Alas!—To repealable sense.—Whilst she is recovering Breath a foft Air (by *Festing*, accompanied with a G Vielino

[50]

Violino Primo) ----- Then fhe drops into a melancholy Exclamation (to the Sound of the Lute) how polite Sense will be abandon'd, loft, forgotten, if the Law should call over Poetry into fuch Words only, as are agreeable to Act of Parliament. She rues the Day, when Prologues shall be made like to Preambles----- Plots like Quirks------ Cataftrophes like Iffues and Epilogues like final Determinations in the Law. Here French Horns, German Flutes, Cremona Fiddles, English Kittle-Drums, Welsh Harps, and all the pathetic Inftruments of Music, are to play a grave Concerto-at the Conclusion of which, the Muse bids adieu to the British Stage, and finks into the Arms of Jo. Trapes and Windmill, expiring with this facred Wiß.

Let Pope ne'er write one Play, Nor Miller more than two.

FINIS.

[5I]

Advertisement.

THE Works of the three laft *Eminent* Authors from Oxford.

Farces and Plays, by the Reverend Mr M—, Civilian of Wadham College, to be difpofed of a Pennyworth.

Enquire for the Prompter of one of the Theatres.

Sermons by the Reverend Mr W——, A. B. of *Pembroke* College, to be fold all over *England*, and in his Majefty's Plantations abroad. Where may be had his Picture, drawn to the Life.

A Sermon by the Reverend Mr A-, an Undergraduate, of near ten Years standing of *Jefus* College. The First Edition. Printed *for bimfelf*, to be fold by the Booksfellers of London, &c.