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*THE NURSE.*





*Navy* THE *Duty*  
NURSE,

A POEM.

*Cervantes*  
TRANSLATED FROM THE ITALIAN OF

LUIGI TANSILLO.

*H 290*

—+—  
BY WILLIAM ROSCOE.

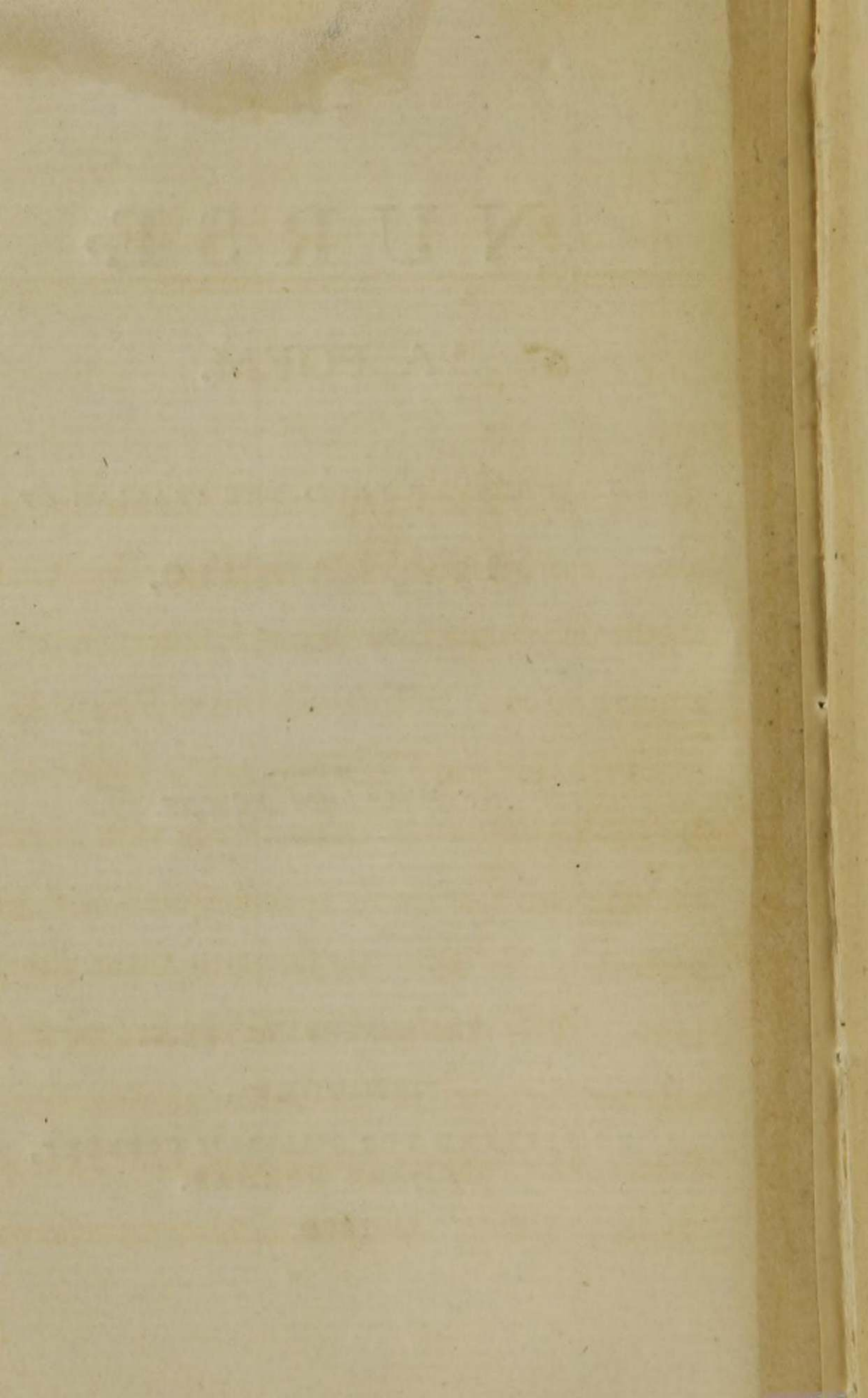
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LUIGI TANSILLO, the author of the following poem, was a native of Nola, a very ancient city of the kingdom of Naples, and distinguished as a Roman colony. His family was of high rank, and had been honoured by many public employments. In what year he was born is not with certainty known; but that event is conjectured, with great probability, to have taken place about the year 1510. The chief part of his life was spent in a military capacity, in the service of Don Piero di Toledo, Marquis of Villa-Franca, and Viceroy of Naples; and of Don Garzia his son, afterwards

Viceroy of Sicily and Catalonia, under Philip the second ; but the particulars of it have not been preserved to the present times so minutely as his merits seem to have required. A poet and a soldier, he lived a long, and probably a diversified life ; but although some incidents respecting it are of sufficient notoriety, the attempt to trace it through a regular narrative, would now be of no avail.

The result of this union of occupations in Tansillo, was exemplified in a want of due attention to his literary productions, few of which were published in his life time, and of the remainder scarcely any one received those advantages of revisal and correction, without which works of taste must always appear to disadvantage. Notwithstanding



these circumstances, his character as a poet stood high even among the most eminent of his contemporaries. In the dialogue of Toaquato Tasso, entitled *Il Gonzago*, that celebrated author enumerates Tansillo amongst the few writers to whose sonnets he gives the appellation of *leggiadre*, or elegant. The same opinion has been confirmed by subsequent critics, cited by Zeno, in his *Giornale d' Italia*, vol. xi. one of whom in particular has not hesitated to assert, that Tansillo is a much better lyric poet than even Petrarca himself. It must however be observed, that this kind of commendation, which is intended to elevate one distinguished character at the expense of another, is of all praise the most equivocal. As every good author has his peculiar excellencies, so he will have his peculiar admirers. What purpose is answered by



disputing whether the grape, the nectarine, or the pine-apple, be the most exquisite fruit?

The first production by which Tansillo distinguished himself was a poem in *ottava rima*, which injured his moral character as much as it increased his reputation for talents and for wit. Perhaps no part of modern Europe has retained the customs of the ancients with so little variation as the kingdom of Naples, and particularly the provinces of Appulia and Calabria, where the most singular, and even obscene ceremonies are yet continued; the object in honour of whom they are performed being only changed from a heathen deity, to a modern saint. That liberty, or rather licentiousness of speech in which the Romans indulged their servants at a particular period of the year, and to



which Horace adverts in the 7th satire of his second book, seems to have been transferred by the Neapolitans to a more cheerful season, and their *Saturnalia* may be said to have been celebrated at the time of their vintage. At this time all respect to rank, to sex, and even to decency, seems to be entirely discarded, and the lowest of the peasantry, whilst engaged in the vintage, employ the most abusive and licentious language, not only to their fellow labourers, but to any persons who may happen to be present on this occasion. “ At vero  
 “ vindemiatores, ea die qua pro quoquam vindemiam faciunt, atque per totum Vindemiæ tempus, Baccho deo pleniesset, ac furere prorsus videntur. In agro quinetiam, in quo vindemiant, semper pudibunda vindemiando inclamant, ob-



“ scœnasque quisque partes suis nominibus pro-  
 “ nunciantes, veneres vel obscœnissimas se optare  
 “ exclamant. Monemtem vero si quis eos casti-  
 “ gare velit, derident, ac exerta lingua contem-  
 “ nant, oreque ipso in eum oppedunt. Pudor nul-  
 “ lus. Reverentia omnis deleta est in eis. Lo-  
 “ quinda summa licentia atque arrogantia in  
 “ promptu est. Demum non homines videntur,  
 “ sed Satyri ac Bacchi sacerdotes; petulantes, in-  
 “ juri, lascivientes, luxuriantes.” Such is the  
 portrait of his countrymen at this season given by  
 Ambrogio Leone, an historian of Nola; but no  
 sooner is the vintage completed, than these frantic  
 Bacchanals are restored to their senses, and all  
 their obscenity, folly and abuse, is immediately  
 forgotten. This extraordinary custom is the sub-  
 ject of the poem of Tansillo, to which he there-



fore gave the title of *Il Vendemmiatore*, and in which he introduces one of those extravagant characters addressing himself to his fellow labourers, not indeed with all the ribaldry which probably takes place on these occasions, but with much more freedom than a strict regard to decency will allow. The licentiousness of this piece was, it is true, in some degree concealed, if not compensated, by the wit and delicate humour with which it abounds; for, as a late noble author has observed “indecenty is far from conferring wit, but it does not destroy it neither.” But the admiration which it excited did not prevent its producing a most unfavourable effect on the fortunes of the author, who seems during the remainder of his days severely to have felt the consequences of his early imprudence, and to have endeavoured to make



amends for it by a more regulated conduct, and by more serious labours.

This poem was written whilst the author was attending the vintage in the year 1534, and when he was consequently about twenty-four years of age. On the first of October, in that year, he sent a copy of it to his friend Caraffa, at Naples, entreating him not to make it public, but to suffer it to perish by the moths in a gradual and natural decay. "Because," says he, "it would be too severe and cruel an act to destroy my own offspring, however base-born and illegitimate it may be." Notwithstanding this injunction, it made its appearance in the same year at Naples, in a small quarto of eight leaves, under the before mentioned title, and was afterwards printed with many varia-



tions in several collections of Italian poetry. The *Stanza in lode della Menta*, have also been attributed to Tansillo, and bear so strong a resemblance to his manner, that they have in some editions been united with, and form a part of the *Vendemiatore*.

In the year 1539, Tansillo accompanied his great benefactor Don Garzia di Toledo, then general of the Neapolitan galleys to Sicily; where, in the month of December in the same year, that nobleman gave a splendid reception to Donna Antonia Cardona, daughter of the Marquis of Collesano, to whom he then paid his addresses. On this occasion Tansillo wrote a pastoral comedy, which was performed with the greatest degree of splendor and expense. The stage made use of for this purpose



was raised upon the water, and consisted of three large gallies, which were placed at regular distances, so as nearly to adjoin the gardens of the palace, and over which a platform was laid, extending to the shore ; the whole was then covered with canvas, and lined with exquisite tapestry, representing, like the palace of Dido, the most remarkable circumstances of the Trojan war. From the description given of the representation of this piece, Fontanini conjectures, that Tansillo is entitled to the honor of being the first Italian who set the example of the pastoral comedy, which was afterwards brought to perfection by Tasso and Guarini, but in this, as in many other particulars respecting Italian literature, he is mistaken ; for it is certain that the first idea of this elegant species of comedy was given by



Politiano in the preceding century, in his dramatic fable entitled *Orfeo*.

However unfavourable may be the inferences against the morals and manners of Tansillo, arising from his early works, it is no less certain that his life was honorable and his conduct irreproachable; but in the year 1559, all his writings, which at that time consisted only of the *Vendemmiatore*, and a few lyric productions, were inserted by Pius IV. in the *Index Expurgatorius*, under the title of *Aloysii Tansilli Carmina*; a circumstance which appears to have given the author no small degree of concern. For some time prior to this event he had employed his leisure on a poem of considerable extent, entitled *Le lagrime di San Piero*—THE TEARS OF ST. PETER; which subject it is highly probable he



chose in allusion to his regret in having been the author of the *Vendemmiatore*. Not however having brought it to a termination when this weighty sentence was passed upon his works, he addressed an ode to the Pope, in which he endeavours, by the humblest submission, and the most respectful entreaties, to induce him to remove the censures under which he laboured, asserting, that the tenor of his life had never been injured by the levity of his writings.

*Fu, gran Padre, la carta,  
Vana talor, la vita sempre onesta,  
E tal sara quanto di lei mi resta.*

Chaste was my life, tho' wanton was my page,  
Nor shall one blot deform my riper age.

This, it is true, has been the apology of all licentious authors from the days of Cattullus ;



but with respect to Tansillo, it is to be regarded, as Zeno admits, not as a poetical fiction, but as the dictates of truth. The language in which he proceeds to condemn the verses of his youth, are peculiarly strong and impressive.

*Peccai ; me stesso accuso ; a Dio rivolte,  
Ho lingua e mano ; ambedue tronche & secche,  
Vorrei piuttosto, ch' esser qual gea fui  
Cagion talor d' obli,ui essempj altrui.*

I own my fault—in youthful years unaw'd  
My hands—my tongue were rais'd against my God.  
Sever'd, or shrivell'd, may they hide my crimes,  
Ere my example injure future times.

He fails not however to make a just and pointed distinction between his *Vendemmiatore* and his other writings ; contending, that although divine and human laws often punish the children for the crimes of the parent, it had never been usual to



extend the punishment due to the guilty person to all his innocent brethren. He then adverts to his poem on the tears of S. Piero, expressing his hopes that it will not only compensate for his early writings, but obtain him true honour and reputation. The effect produced on the mind of the Pope by this pathetic address, exceeded even the hopes of the author. In the next publication of the Index, not only the works of Tansillo were omitted, but even the poem of the *Vendemmiatore* was not to be found.

In the year 1551, Tansillo accompanied his great patron Don Garzia, on a successful expedition against the coast of Barbary, in which Don Garzia, under the auspices of Charles V. had the command of the Spanish fleet, and captured the



city anciently called Aphrodisium. His associate as well in his dangers as in his amusements, Tansillo enjoyed the highest favour of this distinguished commander, who boasted that he had in his service a Homer and an Achilles united in the same person; and Tansillo has more than recompensed his favour by the honourable mention which he has made of his patron in different parts of his works.

Of all the productions of Tansillo, the most estimable, as well in respect of the subject, as of the manner of execution, are his poems entitled *La Balia*, or THE NURSE, and *Il Podere*, or THE COUNTRY HOUSE; in the latter of which he gives directions for making a proper choice of a country residence, enlivening the barrenness of his subject with the happiest illustrations, and the most spor-



tive wit. These poems, after the death of their author, were long neglected, although several persons have, at different times, given indications of their existence. In particular the Venetian printer Barezzo Barezzi, who published in the year 1600, an edition of the *Lagrime di San Piero*, which is the best edition now extant, promised in his advertisement prefixed to that work, to give the public some beautiful *Capitoli* of the same author ; which expression it is supposed could only relate to these poems, the former of which consists of two, the latter of the three capitoli, or cantos. Zeno also informs us, that many of the compositions of Tansillo undoubtedly lay buried in the Italian libraries, and adverts to a few of his poems, which had not then been in print.



In the year 1767, about two centuries after the death of the author, Giovan Antonio Ranza, regius professor of polite literature at Vercelli, had the good fortune to meet with a MS. copy of these two poems, accompanied with the *Vendemmiatore*, and the *Stanze in lode della Menta*, from which he gave to the public the first edition of the *Balia*, accompanied with many learned annotations. At the same time he informs us, that he had also written notes on the *Podere*, which would make its appearance in a few months, the reception of which he hoped would not be less favourable than that of the *Balia*. From some circumstances this promise was not fulfilled, and the *Podere* was not published, till the year 1770, when it was printed at Turin by Bonaventura Porro, to whom Ranza had conceded the MS. though with-



out his notes ; and was published by Zatta at Venice. An anonymous editor has, however, enriched this edition by citing the passages from the ancient authors, which Tansillo has frequently imitated, in which he professes his intention to second the views of the author, who in a letter written in the year 1566, to Antonio Scarampi, bishop of Nola, accompanying, the two poems of the *Balia*, and the *Podere*, thus expresses himself, “ You may now judge for yourself, whether I  
 “ have known how to distinguish the properties of  
 “ a good soil, to erect my villa, and to avail myself of the Mantuan Bard, and of other writers.”

That Tansillo had entered into the marriage state, and had superadded to the relation of a husband, that of a father, are circumstances only



known from the ensuing poem. The time of his death is not less uncertain than that of his birth. Tiraboschi places this event in 1596, but Zeno conjectures it to have happened in the year 1569, whilst he was governor of Gaeta. At least in that year it is certain that he received as his guest Scipio Ammirato, then on his way to Florence, who relates in his *Opusculi*, that Tansillo being much indisposed and advanced in years, did not survive that event many months, nor had Zeno discovered any documents which tended to shew that the life of Tansillo had been extended beyond that year. It is, however, probable that some error has arisen either in the time assigned by Zeno to his birth, or in that of his death, as a person at the age of fifty-nine, can scarcely be



considered as having reached a very advanced period of life.



WITH respect to the poem, of which an English translation is now attempted, it may certainly be considered as a singular and interesting production. As the work of one of the brightest wits in that constellation of Genius which appeared in Italy in the sixteenth century, and which yet diffuses a permanent light over the horizon of literature, it is worth notice and consideration. Contemporary with Ariosto, with Bembo, with Casa, and with the two Tassos, Tansillo was not perhaps inferior to any writer of his time, in the simplicity of his diction, the elegance of his taste, or a strict adherence to nature and to truth. But independent of the merit



which the poem may be presumed to possess from the acknowledged character of the author, it will be found on examination to contain within itself sufficient claims to the approbation of the admirers of Italian poetry. The subject is in a high degree interesting, and is treated in a manner peculiarly pointed and direct, yet without violating that decorum which is due the public at large, and in particular to the sex to whom it is addressed. To those who feel the laudable curiosity, and acknowledge the utility of comparing the manners of different ages, it will afford many striking indications of the state of society at the period in which it was written, and will tend to shew, that the ideas and feelings of mankind on all subjects of general concern, are much less liable to variation from the diversity of time and place, than is frequently sup-



posed. Such is the coincidence between the taste and manners in Italy in the sixteenth century, and in England in the eighteenth, that the translator, though intending to accommodate the poem to modern times, has seldom found it expedient to vary from the original in the slightest degree, and if he has not wholly failed in his purpose, he thinks it will appear that it would be difficult even in the present day to adduce arguments better calculated than those of the author, to correct the abuse which it was his purpose to reform.

It is not the translator's intention to assert, that a previous consideration of these circumstances led him to undertake the present version of the poem. The truth is, that having of late enjoyed a greater share of leisure than he has formerly experienced, he has employed some part of it pleasantly to him-



elf, if not usefully to others, in an occupation, which without requiring the exertion of original composition, satisfies the *besoin d'agir*, and by calming the reproaches, allays the irritation of total indolence. He must also be allowed to observe, that the hope of promoting in some degree the laudable object which the author himself had in view, if it did not lead him to undertake the translation, operated as a chief inducement to lay it before the public. That the character and manners of our countrymen both in higher and lower life, affords but too much room for reform, is an assertion which may be made without incurring the imputation of moroseness ; but till we can decidedly point out those circumstances which give rise to this laxity, not to say depravity of manners of the present day, it will be to no purpose to adopt



measures for their improvement. Of these causes, the custom, still so prevalent, of committing the children of the richer and middle ranks of society to be brought up by the poor, is, in the opinion of the translator, one of the most efficacious, and like all other vicious institutions, its effects are injurious to all the parties who engage in it. The reason generally assigned by medical men for promoting a custom which has of late received their almost universal sanction, is, that the mode of living which now prevails in the higher ranks, is such, as renders it impossible for a woman to afford her infant those advantages which are indispensably necessary to its existence and support. But is it possible to conceive a severer satire against the female sex than this assertion implies? Such it seems is the rage for pleasure and amusement, that



it must be gratified even by the sacrifice of the most important duties of life, and by a practice, which if generally extended, would endanger the very existence of the human race. The assistance of a nurse is not then intended as a benefit to the child but as a licence to the mother to pursue her gratifications, without those restraints which the performance of her own proper and indispensable duties would impose upon her, and by the due exercise of which, she would find her health and her affections equally improved. To trace the consequences of this practice further, would here be unnecessary, as they will be found adverted to in the ensuing poem, which, if it should produce in any degree the effect which its author intended, will be a much better compensation to mankind,

for the indiscretions of his youthful pen, than even his poem on the *Lagrime di San Piero*.

The translator has only further to observe, that for the greater part of the authorities and quotations referred to in the notes, he is indebted to the Italian editor Ranza, the few additional observations which accompany them, are too unimportant to require an apology.



# SONNET.

TO MRS. ROSCOE.

AS thus in calm domestic leisure blest  
I wake to BRITISH notes th' AUSONIAN strings,  
Be thine the strain ; for what the poet sings  
Has the chaste tenor of thy life exprest.  
And whilst delighted, to thy willing breast,  
With rosy lip thy smiling infant clings,  
Pleas'd I reflect that, from those healthful springs  
—Ah not by thee with niggard love repress—  
Six sons successive, and thy later care,  
Two daughters fair have drank ; for this be thine  
Those best delights approving conscience knows,  
And whilst thy days with cloudless suns decline,  
May filial love thy evening couch prepare,  
And sooth thy latest hours to soft repose.

W. R.

SONNET.

TO MRS. FOX

THE MUSE

The text of the sonnet is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a dedication to Mrs. Fox, written by the poet 'The Muse'. The lines are arranged in a standard sonnet format of 14 lines.



# THE NURSE.

## CANTO I.

ACCOMPLIS'D DAMES, whose soft consenting minds  
The rosy chain of willing Hymen binds !

If e'er one prouder wish thy bosom felt

By magic strains the list'ning soul to melt,

(Mov'd by such strains the woodlands Orpheus drew)

That wish inspires me whilst I sing to you.

—What tho' the pleasing bonds no more I prove,

I own your charms nor e'er shall cease to love ;

Not with such love as feeds a wanton flame,

—Attended close by penitence and shame !

But Love, that seeks by nobler arts to please,  
True to your honour, happiness and ease.

Light were my task, if every gentle breast  
Own'd the just laws of native truth imprest ;  
For not by hopes of vain applause misled,  
In reason's injured cause alone I plead.  
'Tis yours to judge ; nor I that judgment fear,  
If truth be sacred and if virtue dear.

What fury, hostile to our common kind,  
First led from nature's path the female mind,  
Th' ingenuous sense by fashion's laws repress,  
And to a babe denied its mother's breast ?  
What ! could she, as her own existence dear,  
Nine tedious months her tender burthen bear,  
Yet when at length it smil'd upon the day,  
To hireling hands its helpless frame convey ?



—Whilst yet conceal'd in life's primæval folds,  
Th' unconscious mass her proper body holds ; (a)  
Whilst in her mind distracting fears arise,  
Stranger to that which in her bosom lies ;  
Whilst led by ignorance, wild fancy apes  
Uncouth distortions and perverted shapes ;  
Yet then securely rests the promis'd brood,  
Screen'd by her cares and nurtur'd by her blood.  
But when reliev'd from danger and alarms,  
The perfect offspring leaps into her arms,  
Turns to a mother's face its asking eyes,  
And begs for pity by its tender cries ;  
Then, whilst young life its opening powers expands,  
And the meek infant spreads its searching hands, (b)  
Scents the pure milk-drops as they slow distil,  
And thence anticipates the plenteous rill,



From her first grasp the smiling babe she flings,  
 Whilst pride and folly seal the gushing springs;  
 Hopeful that pity can by her be shewn,  
 Who for another's offspring quits her own.

Ah! sure ye deem that nature gave in vain  
 Those swelling orbs that life's warm streams contain;  
 As the soft simper, or the dimple sleek  
 Hangs on the lip, or wantons in the cheek; (c)  
 Nor heed the duties that to these belong,  
 The dear nutrition of your helpless young.  
 —Why else, ere health's returning lustre glows,  
 Check ye the milky fountain as it flows?  
 Turn to a stagnant mass the circling flood,  
 And with disease contaminate the blood? (d)  
 Whilst scarcely one, however chaste she prove,  
 Faithful remains to nature and to love.



Nor think your poet feigns ; alas too well  
 By dear experience I the truth can tell :  
 In dread suspence a year's long circuit kept,  
 And seven sad months, I trembled and I wept,  
 Whilst a lov'd consort press'd the couch of woe,  
 And death oft aim'd the oft averted blow.  
 —Nor her's the fault—misled by fashion's song,  
 'Twas I dépriv'd the mother of her young ;  
 Mine was the blame, and I too shar'd the smart,  
 Drain'd was my purse, and anguish wrung my heart.

O crime ! with herbs and drugs of essence high,  
 The sacred fountains of the breast to dry !  
 Pour back on nature's self the balmy tide  
 Which Nature's God for infancy supplied !  
 —Does horror shake us when the pregnant dame,  
 To spare her beauties, or to hide her shame,  
 D



Destroys, with impious rage and arts accurst,  
Her growing offspring ere to life it burst,  
And can we bear, on every slight pretence,  
The kindred guilt that marks this dread offence? (e)  
—As the green' herb fresh from its earliest root  
Young life protrudes its yet uncertain shoot,  
Or falls, unconscious of the blighting storm,  
A dubious victim, and a shadowy form ;  
But she who to her babe her breast denies,  
The sentient mind, the living man destroys ;  
Arrests kind nature's liberal hand too soon,  
And robs her helpless young of half the boon. (f)  
—'Tis his, not hers—the colour only chang'd,  
Erewhile thro' all the throbbing veins it rang'd ;  
Pour'd thro' each artery its redundant tide,  
And with rich stream incipient life supplied ;



And when full time releas'd th' imprison'd young,  
 Up to the breasts, a living river, sprung. (g)

Doubt ye the laws by Nature's God ordain'd,  
 Or that the callous young should be sustain'd  
 Upon the parent breast?—be those your schools  
 Where nature triumphs, and where instinct rules.  
 No beast so fierce from Zembla's northern strand,  
 To Ethiopia's barren realms of sand,  
 But midst her young her milky fountain shares,  
 With teats as numerous as the brood she rears.  
 Two breasts ye boast for this kind end alone,  
 That your twin offspring each should have its own.

Does not remorse ye fair your bosoms gnaw,  
 Rebellious to affection's primal law?

Persist ye still, by her mild voice unaw'd,  
False to yourself, your offspring, and your God?  
Mark but your proper frame—what wond'rous art,  
What fine arrangement rules in every part;  
As the blood rushes thro' each swelling vein,  
The ruddy tide appropriate vessels strain;  
And whilst around the limpid current flows,  
To shape and strength th' unconscious embryo grows  
But when 'tis born, then nature's secret force  
Gives to the circling stream another course;  
The starting beverage meets the thirsty lip,  
'Tis joy to yield it, and 'tis joy to sip.  
So when the experienced chieftain leads along  
To distant enterprise his warrior throng,  
He, as they move, with ever watchful cares  
Their stores of needful nutriment prepares;



Still prompt, ere hunger ask, or thirst invade,  
With due supplies and stationary aid.

And can ye then, whilst nature's voice divine  
Prescribes your duty, to yourselves confine  
Your pleas'd attention ? Can ye hope to prove  
More bliss from selfish joy than social love ?  
Nor deign a mother's best delights to share  
Tho' purchased oft with watchfulness and care ?  
—Pursue your course, nor deem it to your shame  
That the Swart African, or Parthian dame,  
In her bare breast a softer heart infolds  
Than your gay robe and cultur'd bosom holds ;  
Yet hear and blush, whilst I the truth disclose ;  
Than you the ravening beast more pity knows.  
Not the wild tenant of th' Hyrcanean wood,  
Intent on slaughter and athirst for blood,



E'er turns regardless from her offsprings cries,  
 Or to their thirst the plenteous rill denies.  
 Gaunt is the wolf, the tyger fierce and strong,  
 Yet when the safety of their helpless young  
 Alarms their fears, the deathful war they wage  
 With strength unconquer'd and resistless rage. (*b*)  
 One lovely babe your fostering care demands,  
 And can ye trust it to a hireling's hands?  
 Whilst ten young wolvelings shelter find and rest  
 In the soft precincts of their mother's breast;  
 'Till forth they rush, with vigorous nurture bold,  
 Scourge of the plain, and terror of the fold.

Mark too the feather'd tenants of the air;  
 What tho' their breasts no milky fountain bear,  
 Yet well may yours a soft emotion prove  
 From their example of maternal love.



On rapid wing the anxious parent flies  
To bring her helpless brood their due supplies.  
See the young pigeon from the parent beak  
With struggling eagerness its nurture take.  
The hen, whene'er the long sought grain is found,  
Calls with assiduous voice her young around,  
Then to her breast the little stragglers brings,  
And screens from danger by her guardian wings.  
Safe through the day beneath a mother's eye,  
In their warm nests the unfledg'd cygnets lie ;  
But when the sun withdraws his garish beam,  
A father's wing supports them down the stream.  
—Yet still more wonderous (if the long told tale  
Hide not some moral truth in fiction's veil)  
The Pelican her proper bosom tears,  
And with her blood her numerous offspring rears,

Whilst you the balmy tide of life restrain,  
And truth may plead, and fiction court in vain.

Yon favorite lap-dog that your steps attends,  
Peru, or Spain, or either India sends. (*i*)  
What fears ye feel, as slow ye take your way,  
Lest from its path the minion chance to stray!  
At home on cushions pillow'd deep he lies,  
And silken slumbers veil his wakeful eyes;  
Or still more favoured, on your snowy breast  
He drinks your fragrant breath, and sinks to rest;  
Whilst your young babe, that from its mother's side  
No threats should sever, and no force divide,  
In hapless hour is banish'd far aloof  
Not only from your breast—but from your roof.

Think not that I would bid your softness share  
Undue fatigue, and every grosser care,



Another's toils may here supply your own,  
But be the task of nurture yours alone ;  
Nor from a stranger let your offspring prove  
The fond endearments of a parent's love.  
So shall your child, in manhood's riper day,  
With warm affection all your cares repay.  
But if the milk stream on his lips you close  
No other debt your injur'd offspring owes ; (k)  
You gave him life, as powerful impulse taught,  
The fated months roll'd onward, till they brought  
The hour of dread, of danger, and of pain,  
That hour you sought to deprecate in vain ;  
Spontaneous then supply the milky spring ;  
The only voluntary boon ye bring.

But if the pleasing task ye still refuse,  
Ah deaf alike to nature and the muse !

Or if the plenteous stream, to you denied,  
 Must from a richer fountain be supplied ;  
 Let prudence then the important choice direct,  
 Nor let your offspring mourn a new neglect.  
 —To seek a nurse ye trace the country round,  
 At length the mercenary aid is found : (1)  
 Some wretch of vulgar birth and conduct frail ;  
 Some known offender flagrant from the jail ;  
 In mind an idiot or depraved of life,  
 A shameless strumpet, or impoverished wife ;  
 Or be she brown, or black, or fresh, or fair,  
 Or to the mother no resemblance bear,  
 She brings, it seems, a full and flowing breast,  
 —Enough—your care excuses all the rest.

Born of high blood, whose worth no stain defiles,  
 Say, can ye choose a nurse from Broad St. Giles?



Heedless what venom taints the stream she gives,  
So your stall'd offspring vegetates and lives. (*m*)

Why midst the fellow tenants of the earth  
This high respect to ancestry and birth?  
Avails it ought from whom the embryo sprung,  
What noble blood sustained the imprisoned young,  
If when the day beam first salutes his eyes,  
His earliest wants a stranger breast supplies? (*n*)  
From different veins a different nurture brings,  
Pollutes with streams impure the vital springs!  
'Till every principle of nobler birth,  
Unblemish'd honour, and ingenious worth,  
Absorb'd and lost, he falsifies his kind,  
A groveling being with a groveling mind. (*o*)

Th' uncultur'd clown who grafts the generous stem  
Ne'er from a worthless branch selects the gem;



Yet you, with rank and vulgar blood, debase  
 The genuine honours of a noble race ;  
 Thro' the young veins the sordid humours pass,  
 And change by slow degrees the ductile mass.  
 —Far happier if by early fate opprest,  
 Your blameless infant seeks the realms of rest,  
 Than prey to pain, dishonour and disease,  
 Drag on existence through a length of days.

Of kinder heart the matron dames of Spain  
 The nurse's mercenary trade disdain :  
 Proud to supply, in high-born worth secure,  
 The mother's office with a stream as pure. (*p*)

Sprung from a line of heroes that of old  
 Tho' rude were liberal, and tho' gentle bold,  
 Whose frowns a tyrant's wasteful rage could awe,  
 Guardians of freedom bulwarks of the law,



What secret taint, what dread contagion runs  
 Thro' Britain's noble but degenerate sons?  
 —Not on your chastity, ye fair, shall rest  
 The charge, whate'er the invidious vulgar jest,  
 'Tis from his nurse your offspring draws disgrace,  
 And thence adulterates his generous race.  
 'Till the kind father sees with wondering eyes  
 A motely offspring round his table rise;  
 Unlike the parent stock from whence they sprung,  
 And various as the breasts on which they hung. (*q*)

Late, but not lost, O sun of truth appear,  
 From errors gloom the female mind to clear!  
 Shades of false honor, darker mists of pride,  
 Touch'd by the beam ethereal quick subside.  
 Self-love his long prescriptive rule forgoes,  
 And every feature with **THE MOTHER** glows.

Enough, ye fair, the dread neglect has cost,  
The ills experienced, and the pleasures lost ;  
Yet ah forgive the bard, whose ventrous strain  
Has dared to give your gentle breasts a pain,  
And let him rest awhile ere yet the song  
Vie with the drawlings of the nurse's tongue.

END OF THE FIRST CANTO.



# THE NURSE.

## CANTO II.

IF the rude verse that now detains your ear,  
Should to one female heart conviction bear ;  
Recall one gentler mind from fashion's crew,  
To give to nature what is nature's due,  
—To me, the triumph were of more account,  
Than if conducted up th' Aonian mount,  
(Long trac'd with anxious steps, but trac'd in vain)  
The muse had rank'd me with her favorite train,  
Or for my brows had deign'd the wreath to bring,  
Worn but by those that haunt her sacred spring,

—Whilst others mount the arduous heights of fame,  
 To wake your feelings be my nobler aim :  
 Nor yet unblest, if whilst I fail to move,  
 The fond attempt my kind intention prove.

Ah yet, ye fair, shall come that happier day  
 When love maternal shall assert her sway,  
 And crowning every joy of married life,  
 Join the fond mother to the faithful wife ;  
 When every female heart her rule shall own,  
 From the straw cottage to the splendid throne ;  
 Nor e'er for ought that fortune can bestow,  
 A mother's sacred privilege forego.  
 And may the fates, ye fair, your years prolong,  
 To see accomplish'd all your poet's song.

If, whilst in cradled rest your infant sleeps,  
 Your watchful eye unceasing vigils keeps,



Lest cramping bonds his pliant limbs constrain,  
 And cause defects that manhood may retain ; (r)  
 If, when his little hands from bondage free,  
 Restless expand in new-born liberty,  
 You teach the child, by reprehension light,  
 In preference to the left to use the right ;  
 —If thus the body claim your constant care,  
 Shall not the mind your equal caution share,  
 Lest early stains, from nutriment impure,  
 Print deep those blots no future arts can cure ?

Perchance the truth your credence scarce will move  
 Tho' long experience will the maxim prove,  
 That what your growing child imbibes when young  
 Imports no less than from whose loins he sprung.  
 —How oft a numerous progeny we find,  
 Various in worth, in manners and in mind ;

Whoe'er the father, we can scarce suppose  
 From the same mother such an offspring rose.  
 Yet on the strange event no mystery waits,  
 Of prosperous planets or of adverse fates ;  
 The plastic streams these qualities instill,  
 And form the character for good or ill.

If, ere that hour arrive whose awful strife  
 Gives your new offspring to external life,  
 Some favorite object, fruit, or flower, inspire  
 Resistless yearnings of intense desire,  
 'Tis said that nature's wond'rous power is such,  
 That on whatever part the mother's touch  
 Is first impressed, the self same part retains  
 On the young babe the imitative stains ; (s)  
 And doubt ye, that your infant's earliest food,  
 Mix'd with his frame, and circling with his blood,



If long imbib'd from some corrupted spring,  
 Can fail at length its dread effects to bring ?  
 —Even the ripe man, to perfect vigour grown,  
 Prospers or pines from aliment alone ;  
 Once if he taste the lurid fruit insane,  
 How throbs his heart, and whirls his madding brain !  
 Or when with sickness bow'd, with care opprest,  
 The healing portion soothes his ills to rest.  
 What then th' effect of food—ye parents say,  
 On the young babe, the birth of yesterday ? (1)

Nor yet alone among the human race  
 The strong effects of aliment we trace,  
 —Go, bid the hind employ'd your flocks to keep,  
 Change but the younglings of the goat and sheep,  
 The novel food each alter'd fleece will show,  
 Soft will the kid's, and harsh the lambkin's grow.

Would you the beagle should his scent retain,  
 No stranger teat your genuine brood must drain ;  
 Even wolves rapacious half their rage resign,  
 Fed with the milk-stream from the race canine.  
 Nor to the various vegetable tribe  
 Imports it less what juices they imbibe ;  
 The vigorous plant in some mild spot that blooms,  
 Spreads its green shade, and breathes its rich perfumes,  
 But if to some ungenial soil convey'd,  
 Soon mourns its fragrance lost, its strength decay'd. (u)

Nor feels alone your hapless babe his wrongs ;  
 To you severer penitence belongs—  
 Shall modern times your censures keen engage ?  
 —A race degenerate ! an ungrateful age !  
 That children scorn a mother's smile, and fly  
 The kind upbraidings of a father's eye ?



—On you, who caus'd the guilt, recoils the blame ;  
 For thus from heaven th' eternal mandate came,  
 That manhood should with retribution due,  
 Avenge the wrongs that helpless childhood knew.

'Twas nature's purpose, that the human race  
 Should, with the circling lapse of years, increase ;  
 And well her kind providing cares foresaw  
 Your dread infringement of her primal law ;  
 Hence to the babe she gave endearing wiles,  
 Resistless blandishments, and artless smiles,  
 That from your arms, unfeeling mothers, thrown,  
 Some softer breast the tender pledge might own ;  
 Fulfil th' important task by you betray'd,  
 And find the generous labour well repaid.

O past all human tolerance the curse,  
 The endless torments of a hireling nurse !

If to your children no regard were due,  
For your own peace avoid the harpy crew ;  
A race rapacious, who with ceaseless strife  
Disturb the stream of calm domestic life.  
—But wiser you with no such ills contend,  
Far from your sight your helpless young you send,  
And to your child, yourselves, your God, unjust,  
To others yield th' inalienable trust !  
That piercing shriek, from anguish keen that flows,  
Disturbs no distant mother's bland repose ;  
Those looks, that speak the inmost soul, impart  
No kindred feelings to a mother's heart ;  
Not her's the prompt and interposing arm,  
When dangers threaten, or when fears alarm ;  
Alike to her whate'er her child sustains,  
Its smiles or tears, its pleasures or its pains.



But happier fortunes on your babe attend ;  
 His helpless infancy has found a friend.  
 Leaps his young heart with undissembled bliss  
 At the fond look, soft smile, or gentle kiss ;  
 Whilst by his lips the milky orbs are prest,  
 The soft affections spring within his breast ;  
 'Till the pleas'd hireling owns the tender claim,  
 And to a mother's office joins the name. (*w*)  
 But ah, for ever lost the ties that bind  
 In links of filial love the infant mind :  
 All that maternal sympathies impart,  
 Mix'd with each sense, and twin'd around the heart ;  
 The hope that every bliss to rapture swells ;  
 The care that every threatening ill repels ;  
 The smile that mingles with affection's tear,  
 And speaks the favour'd object doubly dear.

Each soft emotion frigid absence chills,  
And love's young transports cold indifference kills,  
—Absence, like death, the object long remov'd  
Leaves but the memory of what once was lov'd;  
Nor more severe the hapless infant's lot  
Who dies untimely, than who lives forgot. (x)

In idle hours, or when some festal day  
Wakes to rude mirth the giddy and the gay,  
She brings your infant child—nor yours alone,  
But all she feeds, another's or her own.—  
With smiles and kindness you the flock receive,  
Nor whatsoe'er she ask, refuse to give,  
Lest while she swells with jealousy or rage  
Your infant's sufferings should her wrath assuage;  
If in your house you keep the living pest,  
Farewell to comfort, and farewell to rest,



For ah, what tongue can tell the care that springs,  
The keen vexation such an inmate brings ?

—Yet might I hope, ye fair, nor hope in vain,  
My hands could free you from your galling chain,  
Could lead to that domestic heaven, which knows  
Approving bliss and well deserv'd repose,  
Prompt were my aid. Nor less the secret ire  
That in my bosom heaves with smother'd fire  
Calls for the impassion'd verse. O may the strain  
Promote your peace, whilst it relieves my pain !

Who can the vices of the tribe detect ?  
Shameless ingratitude their least defect.  
Dispense your bounty with a liberal hand,  
'Tis thrown in air, or sown upon the sand.  
To greater insults must you daily stoop  
Than from th' invasion of a hostile troop.

—Not a gay troop of British volunteers,  
 Who charm your eyes while they dispel your fears;  
 But such as found in Buonaparte's train  
 Pour their fierce myriad's o'er Italia's plain.  
 But O, to paint the torment and the curse  
 If once your doors admit a hireling nurse,  
 Were endless waste of paper and of time,  
 Abuse of patience, and abuse of rhyme;  
 Nor need I here the irksome story tell;  
 From your own sufferings known, I fear, too well.

Tread as you will, your cautious feet will slide;  
 No art can save you, and no prudence guide,  
 Pleas'd with your child, a fond caress bestow,  
 —Her pride no equal recompense can know.  
 Frown—and her breast its milky spring repels,  
 Or drops with venom as with rage she swells.



Sooth'd by no kindness, by no threats subdued,  
 Perverse, lascivious, insolent, and rude.  
 Ah wretched he whom adverse fates ordain  
 To choose an inmate from so dire a train,  
 While scarcely less depends his peace of life  
 Upon his children's nurse than on his wife.

This can ye bear ? another curse awaits ;  
 Her tribe of followers then besiege your gates,  
 Brothers, of doubtful kin, and friends by dozens,  
 With female troops of sisters, aunts, and cousins ;  
 Without reproof you hear their loud carouse,  
 Whilst frighted order abdicates your house.  
 —Perchance some husband comes to claim his due,  
 Some sturdy lover lurks amidst the crew,  
 Then vain your vigilance, in caution's spite,  
 (Watch'd thro' the day) she cheats your care by night.

Pregnant, her breasts refuse the due supply,  
 Their source perverted, and their fountains dry.

Sick, pale, and languid, when your infant's moans  
 Speak its soft sufferings in pathetic tones,  
 When nature asks a purer lymph, subdued  
 By needful physic and by temperate food,  
 Say will the nurse her wonted banquet spare,  
 And for your infant stoop to humbler fare ?  
 Or with her pamper'd appetite at strife,  
 One potion swallow to preserve its life ?  
 —Self her sole object—interest all her trade,  
 And more perverse the more you want her aid ;  
 Sinks the poor babe, without a hand to save,  
 And from the cradle steps into the grave.

What numbers thus whom length of years had blest,  
 Untimely fall, by early fate opprest !



Life's cheerful day ere yet enjoy'd, resign'd,  
 —The dread abuse depopulates mankind.  
 Nor happier he who doom'd his years to fill,  
 Drinks with his milk the seeds of future ill ;  
 Born but to weep, and destin'd to sustain  
 A youth of wretchedness, an age of pain ;  
 Halt, deaf, or blind, to drag his weight of woe,  
 'Till death in kindness lays the sufferer low.

Once exil'd from your breast, and doom'd to bring  
 His daily nurture from a stranger spring,  
 Ah who can tell the dangers that await  
 Your infant, thus abandoned to his fate ?  
 Say, is there one with human feeling fraught  
 Can bear to think, nor sicken at the thought,  
 That whilst her babe, with unpolluted lips,  
 As nature asks, the vital fountain sips ;

Whilst yet its pure and sainted shrine within  
 Rests the young mind, unconscious of a sin,  
 He with his daily nutriment should drain,  
 That dread disease which fires the wantons vein;  
 Sent as the fiercest messenger of God,  
 O'er lawless love to wave his scorpion rod? (y)

Strange is the tale, but not more strange than true,  
 And many a parent may the treachery rue,  
 Who for their child, neglected and unknown,  
 Receive a changeling, vainly deem'd their own.  
 For witness, Ariosto's scenes peruse; (z)  
 —Who shall a poet's evidence refuse?  
 But say what end the impious fraud secures?  
 —Another's child thus takes the place of yours.  
 Meanwhile, secure the crafty dame can wait  
 Her ripening project, and enjoy the cheat;



Reap for her son the fruit of all your toils,  
And bid him riot in your children's spoils.  
Then, hopeful of reward, no more she hides  
Her guilt, but to his secret ear confides ;  
Delighted thus a double boon to give,  
First life itself, and next the means to live.

What ceaseless dread a mother's breast alarms  
Whilst her lov'd offspring fills another's arms !  
Fearful of ill, she starts at every noise,  
And hears, or thinks she hears, her children's cries  
Whilst more imperious grown from day to day,  
The greedy nurse demands increase of pay.  
Vex'd to the heart with anger and expense,  
You hear, nor murmur at her proud pretence ;  
Compell'd to bear the wrong with semblance mild,  
And sooth the hireling as she sooths your child.



—But not the dainties of Lucullus' feast  
 Can gratify the nurse's pamper'd taste;  
 Nor, though your babe in infant beauty bright,  
 Spring to its mother's arms with fond delight,  
 Can all its gentle blandishments suffice  
 To compensate the torments that arise  
 From her to whom its early years you trust,  
 —Intent on spoil, ungrateful, and unjust.

Were modern truths inadequate to shew  
 That to your young a sacred debt you owe,  
 Not hard the task to lengthen out my rhimes  
 With sage examples drawn from ancient times. (*aa*)  
 Of Rome's twin founders oft the bard has sung,  
 For whom the haggard wolfe forsook her young:  
 True emblem she of all th' unnatural crew,  
 Who to another give their offspring's due. (*bb*)



But say, when at a SAVIOUR's promis'd birth,  
 With secret gladness throb'd the conscious earth,  
 Whose fostering care his infant wants repress,  
 Who lav'd his limbs, and hush'd his cares to rest ?  
 She, at whose look the proudest queen might hide  
 Her gilded state, and mourn her humbled pride.  
 She all her bosom's sacred stores unlock'd,  
 His footsteps tended, and his cradle rock'd :  
 Or, whilst the altar blaz'd with rites divine,  
 Assiduous led him to the sacred shrine ;  
 And sure th' example will your conduct guide,  
 If true devotion in your hearts preside,

But whence these sad laments, these mournful sighs,  
 That all around in solemn breathings rise ?  
 Th' accusing strains in sounds distinct and clear  
 Wake to the sense of guilt your startled ear.

Hark ! in dread accents nature's self complain,  
Her precepts slighted, and her bounties vain ! (cc)  
See sacred pity bending from her skies,  
Turns from the ungenerous deed her dewy eyes.  
Maternal fondness gives her tears to flow  
In all the deeper energy of woe ;  
Whilst christian charity, enshrin'd above,  
Whose name is mercy and whose soul is love,  
Feels the just hatred that your deeds inspire,  
And where she smil'd in kindness burns with ire.  
See true nobility laments his lot,  
Indignant of the foul degrading blot ;  
And courtesy and courage o'er him bend,  
And all the virtues that his state attend.  
Butwhence that cry that steels upon the sense !  
'Tis the low wail of injured innocence ?



Accents unformed, that yet can speak their wrongs  
Loud as the pleadings of an hundred tongues.

See in dread witness all creation rise,  
The peopled earth, deep seas, and circling skies ;  
Whilst conscience with consenting voice within,  
Becomes accomplice and avows the sin.

Ah then, by duty led, ye nuptial fair,  
Let the sweet office be your constant care.  
With peace and health in humblest station blest,  
Give to the smiling babe the fostering breast ; (dd)  
Nor if by prosperous fortune placed on high,  
Think ought superior to the dear employ,  
Shall the lov'd burthen that so long ye bore,  
Your alter'd kindness from its birth deplore ?  
Whilst the fair orbs with healthful nurture swell'd,  
Throb for the kind relief by you withheld ?

Not half a mother she whose pride denies  
The streaming beverage to her infant's cries,  
Admits another in her rights to share,  
And trusts his nurture to a strangers' care; (ee)  
But you whose hearts with gentle pity warm,  
Pure joys can please and genuine pleasures charm,  
Clasp your fair nurselings to your breasts of snow,  
And give the sweet salubrious streams to flow,  
Let kind affections sway without controul,  
And thro' the milk-stream pour the feeling soul.  
—What tho' th' inveterate crime, the dire disgrace,  
From elder years to modern times we trace,  
Nor earthly laws its wasteful rage restrain,  
Be yours the task to break the wizard chain;  
So shall the glorious deed your sex inspire,  
All earth applaud you and all heaven admire.



O happier times, to truth and virtue dear,  
 Roll swiftly on ! O golden days appear !  
 Of noble birth, when every matron dame,  
 Shall the high meed of female merit claim ;  
 Then loveliest, when her babe in native charms  
 Hangs on her breast or dances in her arms.  
 Thus late with angel grace along the plain,  
 Illustrious DEVON led Britannia's train ; (*ff*)  
 And whilst by frigid fashion unreprest,  
 She to chaste transports open'd all her breast,  
 Joy'd her lov'd babe its playful hands to twine  
 Round her fair neck, or midst her locks divine,  
 And from the fount with every grace imbued,  
 Drank heavenly nectar, not terrestrial food.  
 —So Venus once, in fragrant bowers above,  
 Clasp'd to her rosy breast immortal love ;

Transfus'd soft passion thro' his tingling frame,  
The nerve of rapture, and the heart of flame.  
—Yet not with wanton hopes and fond desires,  
Her infant's veins the British matron fires ;  
But prompts the aim to crown by future worth  
The proud preeminence of noble birth.

THE END.



## NOTES.

# NOTES

## CHAPTER I

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject.

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the various methods of investigation which have been employed in the study of the subject. The third part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the results of these investigations, and to a consideration of the various theories which have been advanced to explain the phenomena observed. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a summary of the main results of the work, and to a discussion of the various problems which remain to be solved.



# NOTES.

## CANTO I.

(a) Th' unconscious mass her proper body holds.

MANY of the arguments adduced by Tansillo in the foregoing poem, may be found in the *Noctes Atticæ* of Aulus Gellius, *lib. xii. cap. 1.* Where that author has inserted a dissertation of the philosopher Favorinus on this subject, in which is the following passage, which the Italian poet has closely followed, “Quod est enim hoc contra naturam imperfectum atque dimidiatum matris genus, peperisse, ac statim ab sese, abjecisse? aluisse in utero, sanguine suo, nescio quid, quod non videret: non alere nunc, suo lacte, quod videat, jam viventem, jam hominem, jam matris officia implorantem?” That the abuse is of very ancient date is sufficiently evident, as well from



this passage as from many others in the Roman authors, but the plea of prescription ought not to be allowed in this case, nor ought a reform to be wholly despaired of; for certainly *nullum tempus occurrit naturæ*.

(b)

“ Parvulus,  
 “ Matris e gremio suæ,  
 “ Porrigens teneras manus  
 “ Dulce rideat ad patrem  
 “ Semihiante labello.”

*Catul. Epithal. Jul. & Manl.*

(c) Hangs on the lip, or wantons in the cheek.

From Favorinus again, “ An tu quoque putas,  
 “ naturam feminis mammaram ubera, quasi quos-  
 “ dam nævulos venustiores, non liberorum alendorum  
 “ sed ornandi pectoris causa dedisse?”

(d) And with disease contaminate the blood.

That the refusal of a mother to give suck to her child is a deviation from one of the first laws of



nature, is clearly evinced by the unfavourable effect this conduct produces on the health of the mother ; who frequently incurs by this fashionable act of imprudence the risk of her own life, as well as that of her child. “ Sic enim, quod à vobis scilicet  
 “ abest, pleræque istæ prodigiosæ mulieres, fontem  
 “ illum sanctissimum corporis, generis humani edu-  
 “ catores, arefacere et extinguere, cum periculo  
 “ quoque aversi corruptique lactis laborant, tam-  
 “ quam pulchritudinis sibi insignia devenustet.”....  
 “ On verra” says a celebrated writer on this subject,  
 “ que les femmes qui allaitent elles-mêmes leurs  
 “ enfans, jouissent de la santé la plus parfaite ;  
 “ tandis que celles qui se dispensent de ce soin, &  
 “ qui le font nourrir par des étrangères, sont livrées  
 “ à une foule de maux qui sont toujours difficiles à  
 “ guérir, and souvent dangereux pour leur vie.”

*M. de Puzos.*

(e) The kindred guilt that marks this dread offence.

This comparison between the mother who wilfully destroys her child before its birth, and the mother who wilfully suffers it to perish after its birth, for want of its proper nutriment, though adopted from Favorinus by Tansillo, is thought by



his Italian editor to stand in need of an apology ; he therefore expressly declares, that his author in this instance must be presumed to have exercised his privilege as a poet, and to have followed rather the precepts of the heathen philosopher than the principles of sound morality. The passage in the original is indeed more objectionable than in the translation ; for the author expressly asserts his opinion, that “ between the two crimes there is not “ *one ounce of difference.*” In the Roman author it stands thus, “ Quod cum sit publica detestatione “ communique odio dignum, in ipsis hominem pri- “ mordiis, dum fingitur, dum animatur, inter ipsas “ artificis naturæ manus interfectum ire ; quantu- “ lum hinc abest, jam perfectum, jam genitum, “ jam filium, proprii atque consueti atque cogniti “ sanguinis alimonia privare ?”

(f) And robs her helpless young of half the boon.

That the general plea of inability on the part of the mother to suckle her child, is in most instances fallacious, may be presumed from the fact adverted to in the text, namely, that the same nutriment which supports the child before its birth, is still destined to its use afterwards, though differently modified, according to the difference in the relative



situation of the parties ; from which it may be established as a general rule (not however without some particular exceptions) that she who can support a child to its full birth, can also, if she chooses, support it afterwards. Whoever has attentively observed the extreme, and almost superabundant, caution of nature, apparent in the preservation and increase of both the animal and vegetable creation, will not easily be led to believe, that at this crisis, of all others the most important, she has left her work imperfect

(g) Up to the breasts, a living river sprung.

“ An quia spiritu multo, et calore exalruit, non  
 “ idem sanguis est nunc in uberibus, qui in utero  
 “ fuit? Nonne hac quoque in re, solertia naturæ  
 “ evidens est? quod postquam sanguis ille opifex in  
 “ penetralibus suis omne corpus hominis finxit, ad-  
 “ ventanti jam partûs tempore, in supernas se partes  
 “ profert, et ad fovenda vitæ, atque lucis rudimen-  
 “ ta præsto est, & recens natis notum & familiarem  
 “ victum offert.”

*Favorin. ut. supr.*



(b) With strength unconquer'd and resistless rage.

The instinctive affection of brute animals towards their young, is so powerful as to have been frequently employed by the poets in describing the most extreme attachment and fidelity.

“ As for his whelps  
 “ The lion stands ; him thro' some forest drear  
 “ Leading his little ones, the hunters meet ;  
 “ Fire glimmers in his looks, and down he draws  
 “ His whole brow into frowns, covering his eyes ;  
 “ So, guarding slain Patroclus, Ajax lour'd.”

*Cowper's Iliad, b. 17.*

Ariosto, in his Orlando, *canto* 19, *st.* 7, has the following beautiful comparison.

“ Come orsa che l'alpestre cacciatore  
 “ Nella petrosa tana assalit' abbia,  
 “ Stà sopra i figli con incerto core,  
 “ E freme in suona di pietà e rabbia ;  
 “ Ira la invita, e natural furore,  
 “ A spiegar l'unghie, a insanguinar le labbia,  
 “ Amor la intenerisce, e laritira  
 “ R riguardare ifigli in mezzo all'ira.”



(i) Peru, or Spain, or either India holds.

It is related by Plutarch, that when Julius Cæsar saw some rich strangers walking through the streets of Rome, fondling and playing with lap-dogs and monkeys which they carried with them, he asked, whether their wives did not bear children. But what would Cæsar have thought in our days, says the Italian annotator, if he had seen even a mother, bestow upon the offspring of a brute that fondness and attention which she denies to her own child? This detestable custom, which outrages nature, and satirizes humanity, is probably more frequent in Italy than in this country; but is not even here so totally banished, as to render the application of this passage of the poem wholly irrelevant.

(k) No other debt your injured offspring knows.

“Facit parentes bonitas, non necessitas.”

Says Phædrus in the xv. fable of his 3d book, the whole of which is strikingly opposite to this subject.



(1) At length the mercenary aid is found.

That there are instances in which it is impracticable or improper for the mother to give suck to her child, cannot be denied. By a certain absurd custom, which has often prevailed, and may soon prevail again in this island, the nipple of the female, breast is frequently so depressed, as to render it, throughout life, totally unfit for the purpose for which it was by nature intended, and the mother, though enjoying a strong and healthy constitution, and with the sincerest dispositions to perform this first duty to her offspring, finds herself debarred of the pleasure, and perhaps irreparably injured in her health, from the effects of this worse than barbarous fashion.—Neither can it be contended, that where the mother is affected by any chronic or hereditary malady, she ought to bring up her child with her own milk; on the contrary, every effort ought to be made, consistent with the health of the foster-mother, to obliterate by more healthful nutriment, the effects of the original taint. But except in these instances, and perhaps some few others of a similar nature, it may be asserted with confidence, that every mother can and ought to suckle her own offspring. The pretence that a woman is of too delicate a habit to afford sufficient nutriment for a child, is fully refuted by the un-



deniable fact, that she has already supported it to the time of its birth, “ Une femme qui est devenue grosse,” says the French author before cited, “ and qui malgre la delicatesses de son temperament; a conduit sa grossesse a terme, est a plus forte raison en etat d’ allaiter son enfant ; car il faut plus de force pour former un enfant que pour le nourrir.”

*M. de Puzos.*

(*m*) So your stall'd offspring vegetates and lives.

“ Sed nihil interest (hoc enim dicitur) dum alatur, & vivat, cujus id lacte fiat.”

*Favor. ut sup.*

(*n*) His earliest wants a stranger breast supplies.

“ Cur igitur iste qui hoc dicit, si in capessendis naturæ sensibus tam obsurduit, non id quoque nihil interesse putat, cujus in corpore, cujusque ex sanguine concretus homo & coalitus sit.”

*Favor. ut supr.*



(o) A groveling being with a groveling mind.

“ Quæ (malum!) igitur ratio est, nobilitatem  
 “ istam nati modo hominis, corpusque, & animum  
 “ benigne ingenitis primordiis inchoatum, insitivo,  
 “ degenerique alimento lactis alieni corrumpere?  
 “ præsertim si ista, quam ad præbendum lac tunc  
 “ adhibebitis, aut serva, aut servilis; & ut ple-  
 “ rumque solet, externæ atque barbaræ nationis;  
 “ si improba, si informis, si impudica, si temulen-  
 “ ta est. Patiemurne igitur, infantem hunc nos-  
 “ trum pernicioso contagio infici, & spiritum du-  
 “ ducere in animum, atque in corpus suum, ex  
 “ corpore & animo deterrimo?”

*Favor. ut supr.*

(p) The mother's office with a stream as pure.

This custom among the Spanish matrons, of as-  
 sisting each other in the important office of rear-  
 ing their offspring, is, as we are informed by the  
 annotations of Ranza, more peculiar in Galicia,  
 than the other provinces of that country. It can-  
 not perhaps be denied, that if this duty must be  
 performed by a substitute, it is far more eligible  
 to intrust it to a person of character and ho-  
 nour, who has generosity enough to undertake it



gratuitously, than to one whose dispositions and character are unknown ; but it must also be confessed, that however laudable the custom may be, there is little hope, in the present state of society, of seeing it extended to this country ; nor perhaps even in that case would it be attended with all the advantages expected from it. It will be sufficient if our dames of fashion condescend to perform this duty for themselves, without requiring them to afford their assistance to another. A custom in a great degree similar, and not less commendable, seems to have been established among the Romans, where some matron, of distinguished credit and character, devoted herself to the care of an infant family, and to the formation of their minds to habits of modesty and virtue, without however interfering in the office of nutrition, which was wholly performed by the mother herself. Of this character of a nurse, a beautiful picture is given in the treatise *De Oratoribus*, attributed by some to Tacitus, and by others to Quintilian. “ Jam pri-  
 “ mum suus cuique filius ex casta parente natus,  
 “ non in cella emtæ Nutricis, sed gremio ac sinu  
 “ Matris educabatur ; cujus præcipua laus erat  
 “ tueri domum, & inservire liberis. Eligebatur  
 “ autem aliqua major natu, propinqua, cujus pro-  
 “ batis spectatisque moribus omnis cujuspiam fa-  
 “ milia soboles committeretur, coram qua neque



“ dicere fas erat, quop turpe dictu, neque facere  
 “ quod inhonestum factu videretur. Ac non stu-  
 “ dia modo, curasque, sed remissiones etiam, lu-  
 “ susque pueroram, sanctitate quadam, ac vere-  
 “ cundia temperabat. Sic Corneliam Gracchorum,  
 “ sic Aureliam Cæsaris, sec Attiam Augusti ma-  
 “ trem præfuisse educationibus, ac produxisse prin-  
 “ cipes liberos accepimus. Quæ disciplina, ac se-  
 “ veritas eo pertinebat, ut sincera, & integra, &  
 “ nullis pravitatibus detorta uniuscujusque natura  
 “ toto statim pectore arriperet artes honestas ; &  
 “ sive ad rem militarem, sive adjuris scientiam,  
 “ sive ad eloquentiæ studium inclinasset, id solum  
 “ ageret, id universum haureret.”

(9) And various as the breasts on which they hung.

“ Id hercle ipsum est, quod sæpenumero mira-  
 “ mur, quosdam pudicarum mulierum liberos, pa-  
 “ rentum suorum neque corporibus neque animis  
 “ similes exsistere.”

*Favorin. in Gell.*



## CANTO II.

(r) And cause defects that manhood may retain.

“ As the absurd custom of binding down infants hand and foot with bandages, lest their limbs should shoot out into excrescencies and irregularities, has at length given way to the voice of reason and common sense, so it may yet be hoped, that the custom referred to in the poem, which is neither less unnatural nor less injurious, will in time give way to the admonitions frequently repeated, and to the influence of those excellent examples, the number of which is now daily increasing among our fair countrywomen.

(s) On the young babe the imitative stains.

The progress of reason and the increasing influence of good sense, have also at length nearly banished an opinion formerly very prevalent, and pro-



ductive of great unhappiness to the female sex, namely, *that the child before its birth is liable to be partially affected by the imagination of the mother.* It cannot indeed be doubted that any circumstance which produces a powerful effect on the mother herself, as sudden fright, apprehension, or distress, will affect the infant of which she is pregnant, and may even occasion its death. But, that peculiar impressions *on the mind* of the mother during pregnancy, produce external marks *on the body* of the infant, is an assertion, which after all the pretended proofs that have been alledged in support of it, an attentive inquirer will still be inclined to deny. Not so however the Italian commentator Ranza, who is strongly disposed to countenance the idea, and relates a story of a woman, who after gazing for the first time with great curiosity on an elephant, produced a child with a divided upper lip, from whence appeared a projection resembling an elephant's trunk. That infants are occasionally brought into the world with peculiar defects or singularities is certain; but it is perhaps equally certain, that these singularities would have existed if no such impressions on the imagination had taken place, and that when such circumstance occurs, the mother, unwilling to be supposed to have deviated from the rest of the world without a cause, endeavours in the events of nine months, to recall some one which



may be presumed to have occasioned the peculiarity of appearance observable in her offspring. The reasons that might be adduced for this incredulity on a subject which has yet many adherents, are briefly these,

1. The circumstances are not connected together by the usual relation of cause and effect. Every woman in the course of her pregnancy experiences innumerable sensations of surprize, desire, aversion, or dread, and yet no indications of it appear in her offspring; whilst the incidents to which these deformities are referred, are frequently of the most trivial nature, and such as without having been called to mind by some future circumstance, would have been wholly forgotten.

2. In insanity or lunacy, the imagination is so strongly impressed as to take for reality things the most preposterous, and yet no instances are recorded of children under such circumstances having exhibited peculiar marks.

3. In the animal as well as vegetable system, there are many circumstances difficult to comprehend, but none that involve a contradiction of the



known and established laws of nature ; but a greater contradiction to those laws can scarcely be conceived, than that a mere idea passing through the brain of the mother, should attach itself to some particular part of the child. Nature does not perform miracles ; her operations are consistent.

4. Appearances of this nature on the offspring are not usually resemblances of those objects which the mother may reasonably be supposed to have most ardently desired. If the doctrine were true, we should probably see our offspring marked with other figures than those of cherries and of strawberries ; and should occasionally have to admire the imitative wonders of a gold watch, a diamond necklace, a noble coronet, or a crane-necked coach.

(1) On the young babe the birth of yesterday.

If this argument be adduced to shew that the child is liable to be affected in its health by the milk of the nurse, as an adult is by the nutriment which he receives, there can be no hesitation in assenting to it ; but if, as it appears by the context, the author means to shew that the disposition of the infant's mind is altered by the nature of his nutriment,



the examples are not strictly apposite. A man may be relieved by medicine, intoxicated by strong liquors, or injured by poison, but it may not follow from thence, that a child imbibes the disposition of his nurse. A defective argument is however no proof that the proposition which it is intended to support, is untrue. The idea that the nurse imparts to the child dispositions similar to her own, is of very ancient standing, "Nec unquam eos," says Columella, *lib. vii. cap. 12.* "quorum genasam volumus indolem conservare, patiemur alienæ nutricis uberibus educari: quoniam semper, et lac et spiritus maternus longe magis ingenii atque incrementa corporis auget." The intemperance of Tiberius is upon the same principle ascribed to his nurse by an Italian author.

" Fu conosciuto quanto il latte può,  
 " Nella nutrice, che alattò Tiberio,  
 " La qual sempre a suoi di s' imbriacò :  
 " Ond' egli ancor non stetti mai sul serio,  
 " Perchè sempre era cotto, e si beeva,  
 " Che non Tiberio, detto fu Biberio."

The same author attributes the want of affection frequently observable among brothers, to a like cause.



“ Da che credete voi, nasca l'amara,  
 “ Discrepenza d' umori, e che s' avverra,  
 “ Che de' fratelli è la concordia rara?  
 “ Perchè ebber varie balie, ed i pensieri,  
 “ Bevver col latte lor diversi e varj;  
 “ On' altri pigri sono, altri son fieri.”

(u) Soon mourns its fragrance lost, its strength decay'd.

“ In arboribus etiam & frugibus major plerumque  
 “ vis, & potestas est ad earum indolem vel detrec-  
 “ tandam, vel augendam, aquarum atque terrarum,  
 “ quæ alunt, quam ipsius quod jacitur seminis.  
 “ Ac sæpe videas arborem lætam & nitentem in  
 “ alium locum transpositam, deteriori succo deper-  
 “ iisse.”

*Favorin. ap Gell.*

(v) And to a mother's office joins the name.

“ Ipsius quoque infantis affectio animi, amoris,  
 “ consuetudinis, in ea sola unde alitur, occupatur;  
 “ & poinde (ut in expositis usu venit) matris, quæ  
 “ genuit, neque sensum ullum, neque desiderium  
 “ cæpit. Ac prop terea obliterated, & abolitis na-  
 “ tivæ pietatis elementis, quicquid ita educati liberi



“ amare patrem, atque matrem videntur, magnam  
 “ fere partem non naturalis ille amor est, sed civilis,  
 “ & opiniabilis.”

*Favorin. ut supr.*

(x) Who dies untimely, than who lives forgot.

“ Et præter hæc autem, quis illud etiam negli-  
 “ gere, aspernarique possit, quod quæ partus suos  
 “ deserunt, ablegantque a se se, & aliis nutriendos  
 “ dedunt, vinculum illud, coagulumque animi,  
 “ atque amoris, quo parentes cum filiis Natura con-  
 “ sociat, interscindunt, aut certe quidam diluunt,  
 “ deterunque? Nam ubi infantis aliorum dati facta  
 “ ex oculis amolitio est, vigor ille maternæ flagran-  
 “ tiæ sensim, atque paullatim restinguitur, omnisque  
 “ impatientissimæ sollicitudinis strepitus consiles-  
 “ cit.”

*Favorin. ut supr.*

(y) O'er lawless love to wave his scorpion rod.

The resentment shewn by the author against hired nurses, may in many instances be just, but



he has totally forgotten to enumerate the injuries and disadvantages which the nurse herself experiences. The first sacrifice which she is required to make, a sacrifice necessary perhaps for her subsistence, is to suppress her maternal feelings, and by discarding her own child, make way for that of another. From that moment all her cares and attention are expected to be transferred to her adopted child, as effectually as if her affections had been changed by a miracle, or an act of parliament.— When this point is accomplished, and she can “forget her sucking child,” she is then qualified for her office, and has all the trouble and anxiety of a mother, without her enjoyments. This employment she is to exercise under the immediate direction and controul of a superior, who, conscious that she has deserted her own duty, weakly endeavours to compensate for the performance of it by an extraordinary degree of fondness for her child; and the nurse is continually harassed with directions, cautions, and reproofs, that embitter every moment of her life. If her negligence affords a just ground of complaint, her fondness excites a secret jealousy in the breast of the mother, who, whilst she refuses to take those methods which nature has prescribed to secure the affections of a child, repines when she sees them transferred to another. That the dreadful circumstance to which the author adverts



in the text sometimes happens, cannot be denied ; but it may with confidence be asserted, that it is at least as usual for the nurse to receive infection from the child, as the child from the nurse ; and for this relinquishment of the dearest ties in nature, this abdication of her own humble but peaceful roof, and renunciation of domestic enjoyment ; this certainty of suffering much, and probability of becoming a prey to disorders which may never be eradicated, she is to rest satisfied with a pitiful compensation in money, whilst the dissipated mother pursues her pleasures, and joins in the sentiments of the poet against the pride, the obstinacy, and the extravagance of a hireling nurse.

(z) For witness, Ariosto's scenes peruse.

*I suppositi*, a comedy of that author. This circumstance may sometimes happen, says the Italian editor, but perhaps not so frequently as it is suspected. For the parent, observing with disgust, low dispositions and vulgar manners in a child that has been long intrusted to a hired nurse, is apt to conceive that it is impossible such a child can be his own. He should however remember, continues the editor, that the manners and disposition of the child are precisely those of the nurse who



suckled and caressed him, and instilled into him her own sentiments and habits.

(aa) With sage examples drawn from ancient times.

It would be strange indeed if the authority of antiquity should be required in support of a practice so essentially necessary to the very existence of the human race, as that of a mother giving suck to her own child ; and it is certainly only as a satire upon his countrywomen, that Tacitus notes this circumstance as a peculiarity in the manners of the ancient Germans. “ Sua quamque mater ubi-  
 ribus alit, nec ancillis ac nutricibus delegantur.” If the reverse of this had been true, and the historian had remarked that women of rank thought themselves degraded if they nursed their own offspring, and such task was therefore delegated to the lowest of the people, it might have been thought extraordinary, and would have nearly rivalled that fashionable practice among the inhabitants of the south sea islands, of exposing their children ; a practice much more similar, both in its motives and effects, to that of sending out a child to nurse, than is generally imagined. “ An non expositionis genus est, infantulum tenerum, adhuc a  
 matre rubentem, matrem spirantem, matris opem



“ ea voce implorantem, quæ movere dicitur et  
 “ feras, tradere mulieri fortassis nec corpore salu-  
 “ bri, nec moribus integris ; denique cui pluris  
 “ sit pecuniæ pauxillum, quam totus infans tuus ?

*Erasm. in Puerpera.*

(bb) Who to another give their offspring's due.

This circumstance is differently explained by Faggiuoli, who conceives, that Romulus and Remus imbibed their ferocity with the milk that supported them.

“ E per prova si è visto infin, che quegli  
 “ Ch' ebbe latte di bestia, fu efficace  
 “ A farlo bestia diventare anch' egli.

“ Ebbe Romolo, e Remo una vorace  
 “ Lupa per Balia ; ed ambedue redaro  
 “ L' inclinazione sua ladra, e rapace.”

(cc) Her precepts slighted, and her bounties vain.

“ Reclamat . . . ipsa natura. Cur terra dici-  
 “ tur omnium parens ? A quod gignat tantum ?

“ Imo multo magis quod nutriat ea, quæ genuit.  
 “ Quod aqua gignit, in aquis educatur. In terar  
 “ nullum animantis, aut plantæ genus nascitur  
 “ quod eadem terra succo suo non alat ; nec est  
 “ ullum animantis genus, quod non alat suos fœtus,  
 “ ululæ, leones, et viperæ, educant partus suos ;  
 “ et homines suos fœtus abjiciunt ?”

(*dd*) Give to the smiling babe the fostering breast.

“ Quoties audis puerum tuum vagientem, crede,  
 “ illum hoc abs te flagitare. Cum vides in pectore  
 “ duos istos veluti fonticulos turgidos, ac lacteo  
 “ liquore vel suapte sponte manantes, crede natu-  
 “ ram admonere te tui officii. Alioqui cum infans  
 “ jam fari meditabitur, ac blanda balbutie te  
 “ mammam vocabit, qua fronte hoc audies ab eo,  
 “ cui mammam negâris, & ad conducticiam mam-  
 “ mam relegâris, perinde quasi capræ, aut ovi sub-  
 “ jecisses ? Ubi jam erit fandi potens, quid si te  
 “ pro matre uocet semimatrem ? Virgam expe-  
 “ dies, opinor. Atqui vix semimater est quæ  
 “ recusat alere quod peperit.”

*Erasm. ut. sup.*



(*ee*) And trusts his nurture to a stranger's care.

“ Oro te (inquit) Mulier, sine eam totam ac  
 “ integram esse matrem filii sui. Quod est enim  
 “ hoc contra Naturam imperfectum, atque dimi-  
 “ diatum matris genus . . . ?”

*Favorin. ap. Gell.*

(*f*) Illustrious DEVON led Britannia's train.

That example which the Italian poet could only wish for, this country has experienced, in the conduct of the DUTCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE ; who, though moving in the most elevated sphere of society, with every grace of person, and every accomplishment of mind, did not conceive that either these, or any other circumstances attending her high rank, dispensed with the sacred obligation of a mother to nurse her own offspring. On the contrary, in defiance of custom, and in contempt of unfeeling fashion, she persevered in the performance of this indispensable duty, and is said to have found her reward in the great resemblance both in constitution and disposition between the child she nursed and herself.

One such example as this, is a more convincing refutation of all the arguments against this salutary custom, than can be derived either from the imagination of the poet, or the reasonings of the philosopher ; and it will be a lasting reproach to the present age, if SUCH AN ILLUSTRIOUS INSTANCE OF MATERNAL FIDELITY, should fail of producing its full effect, in the promotion of that GREAT AND RADICAL REFORM in the feelings and manners of domestic life, upon which the cause of VIRTUE, of TRUTH, and of LIBERTY, and all the BEST INTERESTS OF HUMAN SOCIETY immediately depend.



*INSCRIPTION.*





## INSCRIPTION.

STRANGER, that with careless feet,  
Wanderest near this green retreat,  
Where, thro' gently bending slopes,  
Soft the distant prospect opes ;

Where the fern, in fringed pride,  
Decks the lonely valley's side ;  
Where the linnet chirps his song,  
Flitting as thou tread'st along ;

Know, where now thy footsteps pass  
 O'er the bending tufts of grass,  
 Bright gleaming thro' th' encircling wood,  
 Once a NAIAD roll'd her flood :

If her Urn, unknown to fame,  
 Pour'd no far extended stream,  
 Yet along its grassy side,  
 Clear and constant flow'd the tide.

Grateful for the tribute paid,  
 Lordly MERSEY lov'd the Maid—  
 Yonder rocks still mark the place  
 Where she met his stern embrace.

Stranger, curious, wou'dst thou learn  
 Why she mourns her wasted Urn ?



Soon a short and simple verse  
Shall her hapless fate rehearse.

Ere yon neighbouring spires arose,  
That the upland prospect close,  
Or ere along the startled shore  
Echo'd loud the caannon's roar,

Once the Maid in summer's heat  
Careless left her cool retreat,  
And by sultry suns opprest,  
Laid her weary limbs to rest ;

Forgetful of her daily toil  
To trace each tract of humid soil,  
From dews and bounteous show'rs to bring  
The limpid treasures of her spring ;

Enfeebled by the scorching ray,  
She slept the sultry hours away ;  
And when she op'd her languid eye,  
Found her silver Urn was dry.

Heedless Stranger, who so long  
Hast listen'd to an idle song,  
Whilst trifles thus by notice share,  
Hast thou no URN that asks thy care ?







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