

8847

OUTLINE OF HEBREW
GRAMMAR WITH NOTES ON
FOOD RECIPES.

U.S.A: 1866
ROMAN SCRIPT

הועתק והוכנס לאינטרנט
www.hebrewbooks.org
ע"י חיים תש"ע

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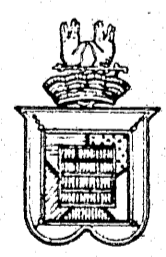
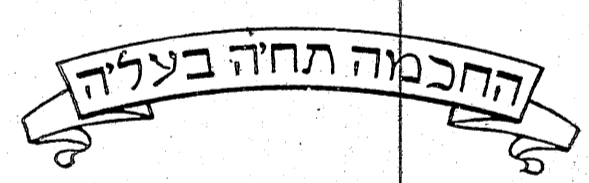
in 1866 I made 6 buckets
for 7 pieces plate and 8 tongues
6 lbs sugar
18 oz Salt Petre
3 pts molasses

6 E. 6

mic. # 8847

31 E

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Eleanor S. Cohen

Alphabet.

400. 300. 200. 100. 50. 20 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

commencing like all eastern oriental Languages (except the) from right to left there are 2 alphabets differing in each other only in the shape of the letters. the one being square the other round - the above is the square letter - are both applied to the same purposes - the alphabet is composed of 22 letters and of 5 final letters, the object of which is the ending of words and are never applied to other purposes - they are the following of above alphabet

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת

the vowels are 5 in number namely א ה ו י יו. the pronunciation of words is governed by the application of the sounds of the vowels. this course applicable to the manner of teaching without the points -

aleph	—	—	—	sounds like a in ale
hey	—	—	—	e in he
vauv	—	—	—	oo in good
yod	—	—	—	ey in obey
gmain	—	—	—	o in go

When a word is composed of three letters & none of the vowels intervene you insert a sound e like the e in met.

The figures at the top of the above alphabet denote the number which each letter is intended to represent and is applicable to all purposes of calculation in figures, which you may intend - א ב for instance nos 1 & 2 would make three in conjunction א ב ג 1st & 2nd make 4 - א ב ג ד 1st & 2nd make 11 - א ב ג ד 1st & 2nd make 19 & 20 א ב ג ד 1st & 2nd make 30 - א ב ג ד 1st & 2nd is 400 א ב ג ד 1st & 2nd is 410 - א ב ג ד 1st & 2nd is 800 - in all cases you are to connect as few letters as possible to make a desired sum - א ב ג ד 1st & 2nd for instance as before noted is 800 - now 800 may be made by א ב ג ד 1st & 2nd and in a variety of other ways - the letter א is represented in English by the letter A - ב by B - ג by G - ד by D - ה by H - ו by W - ז by Z - ח by CH - ט by T - י by I - כ by K - ל by L - מ by M - נ by N - ס by S - ע by E - פ by P - צ by C - ק by Q - ר by R - ש by SH - ת by TH - it will greatly facilitate the learner to know this course

Letters sound when joined in the following manner (as an instance of the effect of the vowels)

T.S sounds ade - ST day - TT de - IT doo - טס abe טס bay - טי gay
טי go - טי too - טי reg - יט seg - יט leg - יט yeb - where however no

vowels intervene as before noted the letters טס (as an instance) is pronounced Meleci
note - in enumeration of ~~do~~ use the letters "טי" qy6 which mak-
15 - the יט is one of the names of the deity and is therefore not used as a
numeral - when two יט's come together the first is always to be
considered as a consonant -

19th April - Division of the Alphabet

The Alphabet is divided into series & radicals - the following are the
series -

שנת eleven

The remainders are radicals - a series may become a radical
but a radical can never become a series - the meaning is; as the
theme or root may consist of any letter in the Alphabet, so if such letter be
found in the root it in that respect becomes a radical - a series
is so called because it is subservient to various purposes of the language - the
radical is the root of a word ~~and~~ consequently cannot become a series - the root
is a word from which other words are derived - it is third pers. singular
preterite masculine

of prefixes

These seven series viz: ש.נ.ט.ו.כ.ל.א. are

called prefixes - from their being often prefixed to words - their signification
is here shown - viz - א signifies in - with - over - among

יט is either demonstrative, vocative, relative, note of admiration,
or interrogation and signifies the - that - O! - who - which

ו signifies and - but - notwithstanding

כ is as - light - according to - when

ל signifies - to - of - for -

מ - from - out of - by means of, in comparison of -

ש - who - which - because

the letters ככל prefixed to a word with a demonstrative it usually excludes
as כהמלך for המלך

April 21st 1820 - Examples of above.

the word שעה signifies or - a ה before this word would make
it בשעה - ה signifies, in, with, over, among would make the
the word "in or" or whatever other meaning the letter ה admits of as do
say with or - over or for - again כשעה would be "as or - light or fire" with
regard to the letters ככל as above being prefixed to a word with a demon-
strative it herewith is an example - "in or" as above is composed of the
letters בשעה now to say "in the or" - you still have the same word because
the ה signifies "the" and being demonstrative is excluded agreeably to rule
above

April 22nd - of nouns

Nouns are generally derived from verbs, either without any change, or by dropping
one of its radicals: or by adding to either one or more of these seven
particles

אבגהכח

The first are called perfect - the second imperfect of the last
the emantic perfect or imperfect

In the formation of the emantics אבג are commonly
added to the end, and חט to the beginning of אבג to the beginning and
end -

Examples of preceding

מלך a king from מלך he reigned
 משפט judgement from שפט he judged
 חכמה wisdom from חכם he was wise
 כושר decree from שר he desired
 סגן a seat from ישב he sat
 דע knowledge from ידע he knew

April 24th Monday

To find the root of an imperfect noun (which has but two letters) and
 the root must always have three add a י to the beginning - insert
 a י in the middle א to the end, or double the second radical letter
 a perfect noun has 3 letters י is the root
 an imperfect noun has 2 letters

April 25th - Verbs are imperfect when they have dropped either of these
 three radicals - from the words פצל

ישב
 פצל
 דק

we derive the defectives as
 often noted in lexicons, Grammars &c as for examples - A verb deficient in
 its first radical is defective from יָשַׁב pay, God so called from the the two
 first letters of the preceding words - a verb deficient in its second
 radical is defective from יָשַׁב main, Kauf from the middle letters of
 first & third words - a verb deficient in its 3rd radical is defective
 from יָשַׁב - יָשַׁב from the first & 4th words - if a verb is so defective
 that to find the root you have to double the second radical it is called
 deficient in יָ doubled - this is merely necessary to know however
 as reference - it being often used by authors -

If after you have stripped a noun of all its series of three letters are left but the first is ' change that into ' and you have the root in root begin with ' - the letter preceding the ' in the present instance is always either ו or נ

Nouns have 2 genders masculine & feminine & three numbers, singular, dual, & plural - A noun masculine singular may have any termination except ם which is ^{always} feminine - ם though feminine may sometimes be masculine - the feminine may be formed from the masculine by taking ם as יוֹשֵׁעַ a good man

יִשְׁרָאֵל a good woman

Names of females, proper names of places, cities, towns - countries, winds & things double in their nature are feminine tho' of masculine termination יִשְׁרָאֵל

Cardinal numerals from 3 to 10 are masculine with a feminine termination and vice versa - the dual number of both genders is formed by adding to the singular the termination ם - the feminine ם being previously changed into ם at יוֹם a day - another יוֹמִים two days - שָׁנָה a year שְׁנָתַיִם two years

The masculine plural is made by adding to the singular the termination ם - singulars ending in ם throw it away before ם - the feminine plural is made by changing the ^{singular} termination of ם to ם into ם and ם into ם

Examples on succeeding page

Example of analysis

וּלְכַלֵּי יָרֵד וְלְכַלֵּי יָרֵד and for seasons

וְ a prefix signifies "and" - לְ a prefix signifies "for" - וְ לְכַלֵּי יָרֵד seasons

take away וְ you have the singular "season" - how do you find the roots? Thus -

וְ לְכַלֵּי יָרֵד is a semantic noun - the וְ the semantic letter - take that away you

have left לְכַלֵּי - is this the root - no - take away the וְ and insert י in its stead

agreeably to rule for no roots begin with a וְ

Dankhurst gives meaning for לְכַלֵּי - a set time -

Examples of nouns inflected from the singular to the plural

Singular	Masculine	Plural
דבר a word		דברים words
מקנה possession		מכנים possessions
צדקה righteous	Feminine	צדקות righteous
מלכות a kingdom	"	מלכות kingdoms

April 20 - of cases

The cases are made by prefixes and separate particles thus -

Nominative	בית a house
Genitive	של בית of a house
Dative	לבית to a house
Accusative	את a house a sign of the accusative
Relative	מבית מן בית from a house or with a house

of Comparisons - The degree of comparison is made by כּוּ אֶלּוּן thus גבור כּוּ אֶלּוּן stronger than a lion or strong in comparison of lion -

= The superlative is formed first by כּוּ אֶלּוּן very, אֶלּוּן גּוֹרֵם very strong - secondly - by repeating the adjective as גּוֹרֵם גּוֹרֵם

April 21st - of nouns in regimen or construction

When two nouns come together signifying different things the first of them is said to be in regimen or construction as "the kings of the earth".

Adjectives & participles coming before substantives are likewise in regimen

Regimen changes the duel of plural termination **ים** into ' and the feminine **ות** into **ת**

Examples of nouns in regimen or construction

Absolute	Constructed
מלך a king	מלך סדום King of Sodom
מלכים Kings	מלכי ארץ King of the earth
שפחה a handmaid	שפחה-שרה handmaid of Sarah

They-ה adhering to the end of nouns is called Local and signifies "to" or "towards" - יצוה וקדמוהו "towards the east, or westward or eastward"

Chapter 29th Of Pronouns

Pronouns are of two kinds separable & inseparable

The following are separable

Personal

אני	I. personal	
הוא	He	
היא	She	
אתה	Thou masculine	את feminine
אנחנו	} we	
נחנו		
אננו		we masculine
אתם	} ye	
אתן		ye feminine
הם	They masculine	
הן	They fem	

Demonstrative

Relative

זה This or that Masculine singular

7275 Who, which - Com. Sing of pl.

זאת This or that Feminine singular

זהו This or that com. singular

Interrogative

אלה These Com. plural

7275 Who. Com. Sing of plural

7275 What - Com. S. of plural

May 1st 1900 - Indeferable Pronouns

These are fragments of the separable personal pronoun as ' from 7275, 7275 from 7275 which

being joined to the end of nouns supply the place of pronouns possessive -
the second person is changed into 7275

The Indeferable pronouns are called suffices or affixes

Examples of a noun singular masculine with suffices

נער	a Boy	a
נערי	my Boy	my
נעריך or כה	thy Boy (masculine)	thy
נערכי	thy Boy (feminine)	thine
נערו or נעריו	his Boy	his
נערה	her Boy	her
נערינו	our Boy	our
נערכם	your Boy (masculine)	your
נערכי	your Boy (feminine)	your
נעריהם or נעריהן	their Boy (masculine)	their
נעריהן	their Boy (feminine)	their

May 2nd - In the reception of suffixes □ of the dual and plural terminations is dropped. - the feminine ך changed into ך and added after ך in the feminine plurals

Examples of a noun plural masculine with suffixes

נערים	Boys
נערי	my Boys
נעריך or נערכ	thy boys masculine - נעריכי thy Boys feminine
נערין	his Boys
נעריה	her Boys
נערינו	our Boys
נעריכם	your Boys masculine - נעריכן your Boys feminine
נעריהם	their Boys masculine - נעריהון their Boys feminine

Note - as the only difference in the singular of plural nouns with suffixes is treated by the 'yod' - take care to prefix that letter in pronouncing

May 3rd - Examples of a noun SINGULAR - feminine with suffixes

נערה	a maid
נערת	my maid
נערתך	thy maid masculine
נערתכי	" " feminine
נערתו	his maids
נערתה	her maid
נערתנו	our maid
נערתכם	your maid masculine
נערתכן	" " feminine
נערתם	their maid masculine
נערתן	" " feminine

נערוה	maids
נערוהי	my maids
נערוהיך	thy maids masculine -
נערוהיכי	" " feminine
נערוהיו	his maids
נערוהיה	her maids
נערוהינו	our maids
נערוהיכם	your maids masculine - נערוהיכן feminine
נערוהיהם	their maids masculine
נערוהיהן	their maids feminine

May 6th

of pronominal cases

The conjunction of a prefix or some particle with a suffix supply the cases in the personal pronouns

Examples

Dative

של	of
שלי	of me
שלך	of thee masculine
שלכי	of thee fem:
שלכו	of him
שלה	of her
שלנו	of us
שלכם	of you masculine
שלכן	of you feminine
שלהם	of them masculine
שלהן	of them feminine

Dative

ל	to
לי	to me
לך	to thee masculine
לכי	to thee fem
לו	to him
לה	to her
לנו	to us
לכם	to you masculine
לכן	to you fem:
להם	to them masculine
להן	to them fem

Accusative

את	me
אתך	thee mas:
אתכי	thee fem
אתו	him
אתה	her
אתנו	us
אתכם	you mas:
אתכן	you fem:
אתם	them mas:
אתן	them fem

Ablative

מאני	a מ generally doubled
ממני	from me, a ממ from me
מך	from thee mas:
מכי	" " fem
מו	" him
מה	" her
מנו	a מנו from us
מכם	from you mas.
מכן	" " fem
מהם	" them mas
מהן	" " fem

ב in, with, over, among

בי	in me
בך	with thee mas.
בכי	over " fem
בו	in him
בה	with her
בנו	over us
בכם	in you masculine
בכן	in you fem
בהם	over them mas
בהן	" " fem

May 8th

Of Verbs

11

Verbs are varied by tenses, moods, conjugations, voices, persons, genders & numbers. Hebrew verbs are either regular or irregular - When they consist of only three radical letters of which none are quiescent and retain them throughout all the moods & tenses, they are called perfect or regular, but when they lose any of the three radicals in conjugating, they are called imperfect, or irregular. Verbs have only two tenses, the preter or past which includes all actions done, the imperfect, perfect & pluperfect: and the future which is used not only to denote the simple futurity of an action, but to express the continuance of doing a thing - the second future, potential and subjunctive moods - A participle is generally used to express the present sense as כתיב "I am writing or I visit"

There are two participles, the participle active present, and called Bemani, that is, intermediate between the past and future, and the participle passive called Poul, that is done, from the old paradigm of כתיב "he wrought" from which all the conjugations except Kal are denominated.

There are three moods, indicative, imperative & infinitive: the verb is varied by two numbers singular & plural; by three persons, and by three genders the masculine, feminine & common; these often serve to distinguish the gender of the nouns that are joined with them - The signification of a verb is capable of being variously expressed as, first an action which we do - second - suffered to be done - third - which we cause another to do - fourth - which we are made to do - 5th - which we may perform on ourselves, and call reflected actions - they are therefore three different ways of inflecting or conjugating the same verb in order to express its different manner of signifying, and may properly be called voices.

The two first conjugations have both an active and passive voice, the third commonly has the action terminating in one's self and can

= therefore have no passive voice: all the conjugations in ~~both~~ both voices, except the active of the first Kal take their names Niphal, Hiph'al, Hoph'al of Hithp'al from the first person singular of **קָנָה** the ancient paradigm in every conjugation - the root whence words of like signification are derived is commonly a verb in third person masculine, Singular of the preter tense in Kal - the root consists of three radicals: - The signification of a verb in Kal is simply active: Niphal is the passive of Kal as **קָנָה** "he took" **קָנָה** "he was taken" - Hiph'al is to cause another to do a thing - Hoph'al is the passive of Hiph'al as from **שָׁרַח** in Kal "he reigned": in Hiph'al **שָׁרַח** "he made another to reign" - in Hoph'al **שָׁרַח** "he was made to reign" - Hithp'al commonly signifies to act upon one's self, either really or in pretence, or intensely as **קָדַשׁ** in Kal "he was holy" - in Hithp'al **קָדַשׁ** "he made himself holy" or "he pretended to be holy" or "he made himself very holy" or "he was made very holy" -

Verbs

May 9th Indicative mood, preterite tense.

Hithp'al	Hoph'al	Hiph'al	Niphal	Kal	
הִתְרַבַּח	הִרְבַּח	הִרְבִּיחַ	רִבַּח	רָבַח	he joined
הִתְרַבְּכָה	הִרְבְּכָה	הִרְבִּיכָה	רִבְּכָה	רָבְכָה	she joined
הִתְרַבַּחְתִּי	—	הִרְבַּחְתִּי	רִבַּחְתִּי	רָבַחְתִּי	I joined
הִתְרַבַּחְתָּ	—	הִרְבַּחְתָּ	רִבַּחְתָּ	רָבַחְתָּ	thou didst join
הִתְרַבַּכְנוּ	—	הִרְבַּכְנוּ	רִבַּכְנוּ	רָבַכְנוּ	we join
הִתְרַבַּכְתֶּם	—	הִרְבַּכְתֶּם	רִבַּכְתֶּם	רָבַכְתֶּם	ye joined <u>mas:</u>
וְהִתְרַבַּחְתִּי	—	וְהִרְבַּחְתִּי	וְרִבַּחְתִּי	וְרָבַחְתִּי	" " <u>feminine</u>
וְהִתְרַבַּחוּ	וְהִרְבַּחוּ	וְהִרְבִּיחוּ	וְרִבִּיחוּ	וְרָבִיחוּ	they joined

of Verbs

Indicative Mood - Future tense

May be written with a <u>h</u>	Gophal	Hiphil	Niphil	Kal	
אתרבע	Same as Niphil	ארבע	omit the ה to make Niphil from Kal	ארבוק	I shall join
תתרבע		תרבי		תרבוק	thou shalt " m.
תתרבעי		תרביני		תרבקי	" " fem.
יתרבע		ירביק		ירביק	he shall join
תתרבע		תרבי		תרבוק	she shall join
נתרבי		נרבי		נרבוק	we shall join
תתרבעו		תרביעו		תרבעו	ye " " m.
תתרבענה		—		תרבענה	ye " " fem.
יתרבעו		ירבעו		ירבעו	they " " m.
תתרבענה	—	—	" " fem.		

The ה in Kal is often omitted - Whenever a ה is before the root of a verb in the future tense - always throw it into the past. - it is called conversive

Infinitive mood

12th	התרבע	הרביע	הרבע	רבע רבוק
------	-------	-------	------	----------

Imperative mood

Meaning	הרביע	הרבע	רבע רבוק	Joined thou m.
—	הרביעי	הרבעי	רבעי	Joined thou fem.
—	הרביעו	הרבעו	רבעו	Joined ye or let them join m.
—	הרביענה	הרבענה	רבענה	let her fem.

May 13th

Participle Active or Demoni

<u>Hitpa'el</u>	<u>Hif'al</u>	<u>Hif'al</u>	<u>Hif'al</u>	<u>Kal</u>
מתדבב	מדבב	מדבב	נדבב	דובב
מתדבבה	מדבבה	מדבבה	נדבבה	דובבה
ת	ת	ת	ת	ת
מתדבבים	מדבבים	מדבבים	נדבבים	דובבים
מתדבבות	מדבבות	מדבבות	נדבבות	דובבות

She is joining
~~the is speaking~~
 She is joining
~~she is speaking~~
 they are joining
 they are joining
 fem

May 15

Participle Passive or qal

דבוב he
 דבובה she
 דבובות }
 דבובים they mas
 דבובות they fem.

5 Loaves of
 4th Key Beer
 Bought

July 10th
 now July 12
 July 14
 August 8th
 now August 14th
 August 14th
 Sept 6th

15

Reserved

18

lb 4 1/2

Strawberries

lb 4

Cherries

do 3 1/2

Therian Apples

lb 11 1/2

Green Plums

lb 10'

Quinces.

R. E.

Pickles.

400 Cucumbers - 19th Septor.

1 peck round Beans do

1/2 peck Green Tomatoes do

100 Peppers - Onions - mushrooms

Yellow Umeja - from 23. 8 20th

Solomon commenced school 10th Septe -

Began on Bag of Coffee August 16th 1827. - from I getting
3 Loaves of fine Sugar. & 1 for preserving from Erwin, 19th Septe - 18
Had in the Bellar 2nd Octr, 30 cords of wood, 1826

~~Charity came 10th Octr, gave her then, 2 Shifts, 1st & 2nd Backings -
the stockings, 1 Pen. Potticost, amounting to \$2.00~~

Bought for Charity 15th Nov Shoes \$1-25 ct the only pair I bought

Opened a barrel of Apples, 28th Nov - not full of 4 - layers

~~Opened a barrel of Apples \$4.00~~ 25 Dec

Opened a barrel flour 31st Dec.

Bought 1/2 cord of wood for Greenhouse Jan 18th

Bought 1/2 cord Hickory for house use 23rd Jan 1827

Bought 1 cord Oak 24 Jan 1827 at \$2-50 ct

Open'd a barrel Flour. 6th Feb 1827

Butter came 6th Feb 1827

Third Keg of Beer came Feb 7th

7 galls

5 Loaves Sugar, some them fine from Erwin, 7th Feb 1827

4th Keg Beer came 18th Feb or beginning of March

Bought cord Oak wood \$2-50 - April 18th 1827

at daily
now
July
el Aug
now
a
Total

Shoes for Children, Commencing May 14th Sept 1827

Solomon	Apr. 14 th Sept ^r .	62½ cts	} single sole
Israel	1 st 18 th Sept ^r	62½ cts	
Rachel	1 st 23 rd Sept ^r	62½ cts	
Solomon	2 nd Oct ^r 1827	81 cts	Double sole repaired 31 cts <u>leapoke</u>
Israel	3 rd Nov ^r	75 cts	Double sole repaired 1 st
Solomon	26 th Nov ^r	• • • cts	Double sole
Rachel	20 th Dec ^r	62½ cts	
Israel	Feb ^r 3 rd		
Solomon	March 9 th		
Israel	March 22 nd		
* Rachel	22 nd Feb ^r		
Rachel	April 14 th		
Rachel	May 28 th		
Israel	May 14 th		
Solomon	May 2 nd		
Rachel	June 1 st		
Rachel	June 21 st		
Rachel	July		
Israel	June 15 th		
Solomon	June 20		
Rachel	July 10 th		
Solomon	July 12		
Israel	July 12		
Rachel	Aug ^t 9 th		
Solomon	Aug ^t 14 th		
Israel	Aug ^t 14 th		
Rachel	Sept ^r 6 th		

81.
Charity 18

Charity came 10th Oct^r 1827. Gave her then - 2 Shirts -
- 2nd Stockings - 1st Pan. Petticoat - a pair of Shoes - 2 Aprons

Present of sock (a gift Christmas,

Apron ~~10th~~

Bonnet

Shoes, Feb^r 14th

Shoes, April 23rd

Aprons June

Domestic Shirts 2 June 16th

Domestic Gown June

Calico Gown July

Shoes June

The weight of 7 Eggs in flour 15 in Sugar
12 Eggs & 2 whites, Juice of 2 Lemons, Rind of 2

Smoked Beef

To make Beef

Proportions - to suit well.

To a soap plate full of fine salt add
a cup full of brown sugar, and
of salt peter powdered - rub each piece
well with this mixture and put it in
down with ground alum salt - keep it there
on.

The recipe as follows.

Make the cure to run an Egg - to 2 Buckets of
water add a pint of molasses. 2 lbs of brown
sugar and a quart and half quart of
salt peter powdered fine - have all perfect
disposed and skin the pieces well, high
burying over the Beef - If for smoking
let it stand for a week before throwing
over the pickle - it must remain
1 or 2 weeks in the pickle before it
is fit to smoke.

In 1856 I made 6 buckets for (Lovers plate
8/10/9/11)

is soft, they are all done, cover them in a close dish till cold, then
loose them tight. — then eat them

Calf's foot Jelly.

Mrs Hasfeldt

For a set of feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb of sugar, 2 qts of the stock, the juice of
lemons, the rind of 4; rather less than one ounce of Mace,
12 whites of Eggs; nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ qt of Wine, put all the ingredients
together when cold and mix them well, not stir them when
over the fire... very fine

To stew fish brown.

Put a few rings of Onion, let it brown with butter or oil,
then have the fish cut in slices, over each layer, is put Allspice,
pepper, Ginger, Salt, and parsley, and cover it with water, put
some brown flour over it, let it stew slowly, when
the fish is done, take it out, and then let, too much of the liquor
in oil; alone, add a little catsup if liked, the more heads
the finer the jelly, when not too much sauce, remains,
put it over the fish to jelly, eaten cold

Cakes

Orange Cake

The weight of 6 Eggs in flour, and 12. in sugar - 10 Eggs to this quantity, beat separately the yolks & whites to a froth before you mix them. Lemon to your taste. or the rind and juice of two or a pound. (or 10 Eggs)

To Stew Rock in Beer

Cut in slices your rock, put it on with Onion, Parsley, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, and a large quantity Nutmeg, but Beer sufficient to cook it, without any water, as soon as it boils, put in about a table spoon brown sugar and as much Vinegar as will prevent it being too sweet. It will boil till the fish is done. If there too much sauce, take out the fish and let it boil alone. M.B.

To stew fish white

Either take white perch, or rock cut in slices, put in your herb, a few rings of Onion, parsley, pepper, Ginger, Salt, a good quantity, and 2 to 3 table spoons of Salad Oil, ^{1 ounce of Vinegar} and water barely even with the fish, put them on the fire to stew slowly, when the fish is done, take it out and leave the sauce, in which is stirred, 2 yolks of Eggs well with a large quantity of Nutmeg, ^{and juice of a Lemon} when thickened, ^{pour} it over the fish to cool.

To bake a Shad.

Let the Shad be nice and fat, prepare it thus, put some force-meat in it made of Rocks lay it full length in a pan, with a pint of water, a gill of red wine, one of Mushroom Catsup, a little pepper, vinegar, salt, a few cloves of Garlic, and 2 Cloves; stew it gently, till the gravy is sufficiently reduced, when the fish is taken up, slip it carefully into the dish, thicken the gravy with butter and brown flour, and pour over it.

To make a dish of Curry. Last Indians manner.

two Chickens as for a picasee, wash them clean, and put them in a stew pan with as much water as will cover them, sprinkle them with salt, and let them boil till tender, covered close all the time, and skim them well; when boiled enough, take up the chickens, and put the liquor of them into a pan, put some Fat in the pan, brown a little; put into it, two Cloves of Garlic, and a large Onion sliced, let these all fry till brown after shaking the pan; then put in the chickens, and sprinkle over them 2 or 3 Spoonfull of Curry powder, cover the pan close, and let the chickens so till brown, then shake the pan often, then put in the liquor the chickens were boiled in, and let all stew till tender, you may if wished add some more force-meat in it.

Achra & Tomatoes

Take an equal quantity of each, let the Achra be young & green, and skin the Tomatoes, put them into a pan without water; add a lump of butter, an onion chopped fine, and pepper to taste, and stew till tender.

Corn meal Bread

Rub a piece of Butter the size of an Egg into a pint of Corn meal, make a batter of two Eggs and some new Milk, add a spoonfull of Yeast, set it by the fire an hour to rise with a little pare & shake it,

Curry Powder

One ounce of Turmeric, one do of Bonian seed, one do of Cummin seed, one do of white ginger, one of Nutmeg, one of Mace, and one of Cayenne Pepper; pound all together, and pass them through a fine Sieve, bottle and cork it well; one teaspoonfull is sufficient to season any made dish.

To Stew Perch

Lay the perch in a deep dish with the heads on; sprinkle Salt, Pepper, & little Chopped Onion over each layer; when they are all in, take as much water as will be sufficient to fill the dish a little more than half add a Gill of wine, one of Catsup, a little Lemon pickle, & spice; cover the dish with a tin sheet; set it in the oven, and let it stew till done; when it is cold, take out the fish, without breaking of them in another dish with the Jelly attached to them.

To Pickle Mushrooms

Skin, and wash the Mushrooms well, sprinkle Salt through them, and let them stand two or three hours, when you think enough liquor has drawn from them add what vinegar you think sufficient to fill them but not so much to destroy their own juice, then put them in a kettle to boil, with White Mustard, Pepper, & Salt.

Beef A-la-mode.

Take the bone from a round beef, fill the space with a forcemeat made of the crumbs of a stale loaf, four ounces of marrow, garlic or onion, nutmeg, pepper, ginger and salt, mix it to a paste, with the yolks of 4 eggs and stuff the lean part of the round with it, and make balls of the forcemeat as even linen tight round to keep it compact, put it in a pot just large enough to hold it, add a pint of red wine, and bake it 4 hours, when done, strain the fat from the gravy, thicken it with flour add some mushrooms & Walnut Catsups, and serve it up, garnish with forcemeat balls fried, it is still better eaten cold.

Beef Cutlets

The slices of the beef half an inch thick, beat two yolks of egg light, and some grated bread mixed with pepper, salt, nutmeg and chopped parsley, the slices a little, lay them on a board wash them over with egg, dip them thick with the bread crumbs, then put them in a pan of boiling fat, fry them a light brown, have ready some gravy, season it with a teaspoon of curry powder, a large one of thyme, and one of Lemon juice, thicken it with brown flour, drain every drop of fat from the cutlets and stew them 15 minutes, serve them up garnished with sliced onion.

To Baller Babes Head.

After cleaning the head nicely, boil it untill the bones can be taken from it, be careful to break it, lay it on a board, have a good quantity of chopped parsley seasoned with mace, nutmeg, pepper and salt, spread a layer of it on the head, then another of the parsley &c then

Another of the slices of veal, roll it up tight, sew a cloth over it, and bind it tight, boil in 30 minutes when cold prep it, it must be kept covered with vinegar and water a handsome dish, or a good snack.

Baked Shad

Prepare a nice fat shad, make a force meat of rocks, stuff the shad with it, then lay it full length in a pan, with a pint of water, a gill of red wine, one of mushroom catsup, a little pepper, vinegar, salt a few cloves of garlic, and eight cloves, stew it gently till the gravy is sufficiently reduced, when the fish is done slip it carefully on a dish thicken the gravy with butter and brown flour, and pour over it.

My Tumbles

Take three pound of flour, two of sugar, and one of Butters, a large pinch of mace, 4 eggs beaten light, 2 ~~table~~ Spoonfull of ~~Red~~ and 4 full of Peach Water, the dough will be soft, but add no flour, roll them with the hand in jangle form, in loaf sugar -

Marion's Cake

Take two pound of flour, one of Sugar and one do of Butter, 2, and one white of egg, a good quantity of Cinnamon and Cloves, pound fine, roll them not very thin, then have a white of egg beaten light put it over the top of the Cakes with a feather, if the dough is dry you may add a small quantity of milk. sift over the powder whilst moist.

Tomato Catsup.

Gather a peck of Tomatoes, pick the stems from them, wash them clean, mash them with the hand, and sprinkle through them salt agreeable to the taste, stand them away three or four hours, then put them on the fire to boil slowly one hour, then strain them through a coarse cloth, and put the liquid on the fire again to boil, with a whole onion, white pepper, mace, green (or ground ginger) Cloves a few allspice, and larger quantity of white Mustard seed, making in all a saucer full. Boil untill the Onion be soft; then pour it in a bowl to cool it, and seal it closely.

Walnut Catsup

Gather the Walnuts as for pickling, and keep them in salt and vinegar a length of time, then pound them in a marble mortar, to every dozen put a quart of vinegar; stir them well every day for a week, then put in a bag and press all the liquor through; to each quart, put a tea-spoon of pounded cloves, and one of mace, with six cloves of Garlic; boil it 20 minutes, stand it to cool, then bottle it

Cwoy Powder.

One ounce of Turmeric, one do, Coriander seed, one do Cammin seed, one do Ginger, one of nutmeg, one of mace, and one of Cayenne Pepper; pound all together, and pass them through a sieve; bottle and cork it well; one tea-spoon is sufficient to season any made dish.

Mushroom Catsup