Delmonico's: A Cirtury of Spholor Medely Thomas
Thoughton Lufflin Boston
When Dickens Ate Crow 1967

knew, would carry his words to the whole nation, the novelist first denied that he proposed to write another book about the

United States; and then went on:

"What I have intended, what I have resolved upon (and this is the confidence I seek to place in you), is, on my return to England, in my own person to bear, for the behoof of my countrymen, such testimony to the gigantic changes in this country as I have hinted at tonight. [At this point the stenographic reporter interpolated, "Tremendous applause."] Also, to record that wherever I have been, in the smallest places equally with the largest, I have been received with unsurpassable politeness, delicacy, sweet temper, hospitality, consideration, and with unsurpassable respect for the privacy daily enforced upon me by the nature of my avocation here and the state of my health. [Applause.] This testimony, so long as I live, and so long as my descendants have any legal right in my books, I shall cause to be republished as an appendix to every copy of those two books of mine in which I have referred to America. [Tremendous applause.] And this I will do and cause to be done, not in mere love and thankfulness, but because I regard it as an act of plain justice and honor. [Cries of Bravo! and cheers.]"

This dish of crow not prepared by Delmonico was downed

by Dickens with fortitude and aplomb.

6.

But the proof of the banquet lies in its elements and their interrelation; and this gastronomical-literary celebration of 1868 furnishes material for a direct comparison with the banquet tastes of cultivated New Yorkers in 1842. This is the 1868 menu which Charles Ranhofer prepared:

M E N U

Huîtres sur coquilles

Consommé Sévigné

Crème d'asperges à la Dumas

Hors-d'Oeuvres Chaud Timbales à la Dickens

## 116 Lorenzo the Great

Poissons

Saumon à la Victoria

Bass à l'Italienne Pommes de terre Nelson

Relevés

Filet de boeuf à la Lucullus Agneau farci à la Walter Scott

Laitues braisées demi-glace Tomates à la Reine

Entrées

Filets de brants à la Seymour Petits pois à l'Anglaise

Croustades de riz de veau à la Douglas
Quartiers d'artichauts Lyonnaise
Épinards au velouté
Côtelettes de grouse à la Fenimore Cooper

Entrées Froides

Galantines à la Royale Aspics de foies-gras historiés

Intermède

Sorbet à l'Américaine

Rôts

Bécassines

Poulets de grains truffés

Entremets Sucrés

Pêches à la Parisienne (chaud)

Macedoine de fruits

Moscovite à l'abricot

Lait d'amandes rubané au chocolat

Charlotte Doria

Viennois glacé à l'orange

Corbeille de biscuits Chantilly

Gâteau Savarin au marasquin

Glaces forme fruits Napolitaine Parfait au café

Pièces Montées

Temple de la Littérature Pavillon International Les armes Britanniques Le Monument de Washington

Trophée a l'Auteur Colonne Triomphale The Stars and Stripes La Loi du Destin

## When Dickens Ate Crow

**Fruits** 

Compotes de pêches et de poires Fleurs Petits fours

Dessert

Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue

Delmonico

A glance suffices to differentiate this composition from what was regarded as the ultimate in the way of grand-scale dining in 1842. The mere profusion of the City Hotel bill of fare has been replaced by economy, order, balance, and smooth progression of the courses. Elaborate, yes, but the total number of dishes has been cut from the sixty-odd of 1842, not counting nuts, fruits, or "pyramids" (sweetmeats in elaborate forms), to about thirty, again excluding desserts and setpieces. Two soups (the conventional thick and thin) replace the three of 1842; there are six main entrées, instead of the nineteen listed in 1842; the heavy boiled meats are eliminated, with their sauces. Symmetry has been imposed upon variety, the meal charted along a definite line of development; it is no longer a superfluity of abundance. The sauces contain shadings that the palate could catch, and among vegetables are newcomers that would have puzzled the gourmands of 1842 — braised endive with the filet de boeuf à la Lucullus, and artichokes. The clumsy crutch of two languages has been thrown aside, for New York's educated diners had passed that primer stage. There are a multitude of literary allusions, as there had been in 1842 — a soup named for Dumas, chopped lamb à la Walter Scott, grouse à la Fenimore Cooper, consommé Sévigné, timbales à la Dickens. The international motif appears in petits pois à l'Anglaise, to counterpoise the sorbet à la Américaine. The setpieces distribute honors evenly — the British Arms flanked by the Stars and Stripes; the Temple of Literature, by that reliable standby of eggwhite, gum arabic, and confectioner's sugar, the Washington Monument. And not only are the diners carried by easy transitions from course to course, they are so wafted in a way to reanimate flagging appetite. The concluding stages, especially, are beyond the scope of