#### The Project Gutenberg eBook of A Humorous History of England

This ebook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this ebook or online at <a href="https://www.gutenberg.org">www.gutenberg.org</a>. If you are not located in the United States, you'll have to check the laws of the country where you are located before using this eBook.

Title: A Humorous History of England

Author: Charles Harrison

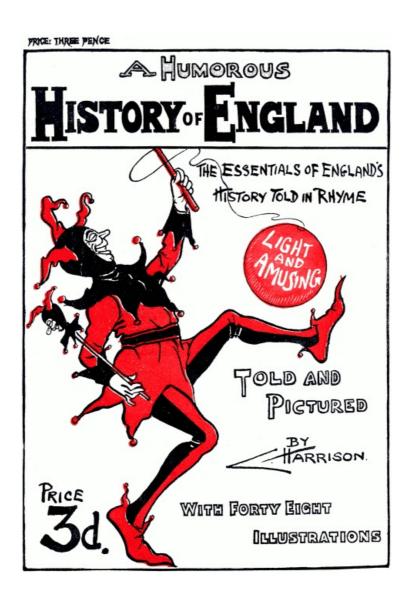
Release date: August 22, 2008 [eBook #26388]

Most recently updated: January 4, 2021

Language: English

Credits: Produced by Chris Curnow, David Wilson and the Online Distributed Proofreading Team at https://www.pgdp.net

\*\*\* START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK A HUMOROUS HISTORY OF ENGLAND \*\*\*



Concerning

## Ancemia

(Poorness of Blood.)

### IN MEN AND WOMEN,

BY THE LAT

## DR. ANDREW WILSON.

The public are very familiar with the term "Anæmia," and this fact alone testifies to the extremely common nature of the ailment thus indicated.

As a rule Anæmia shows a gradual progress. There is experienced a feeling of lassitude, of being "easily tired out," and a distaste for active exertion. The digestion is enfeebled, and, without feeling actually ill, the sufferer inclines towards an inactive life, while the appetite usually disappears, and a general bodily upset is represented. The lips are pale, the red of the eyelids, seen by turning down the lower eyelid, will exhibit a similar appearance. Breathlessness is another notable sign; the least exertion, going upstairs for instance, causes the sufferer to pant, because the heart, not being supplied with blood of good quality, cannot perform its work properly. The pulse is weak and irregular.

For ANÆMIA (shown by breathlessness on slight exertion, pallor, depression and weakness) Doctors prescribe the well-known Iron Jelloids No. 2.—there is nothing better.
For DEBILITY, WEAKNESS and NERVINESS, Men find the Ideal Tonic and Restorative in Iron Jelloids No. 2A.

A Ten Days Treatment (price 1/3) will convince you.



(Pronounced Jell-Lloyds.)

Reliable Tonic for Men For Anæmia in Men and Women For Growing Children Iron Jelloids No. 2A. Iron Jelloids No. 2. Iron Jelloids No. 1.

Of all Chemists. A Ten Days Treatment 1/3. Large size 3/-

Manufactured by The Iron Jelloid Co., Ltd., 189, Central Street, London, E.C.1. England.

# A HUMOROUS HISTORY OF ENGLAND

TOLD AND PICTURED

BY

C. HARRISON

PUBLISHED BY

WARRICK & BIRD,

4, NILE STREET, LONDON, N.1.

1920.





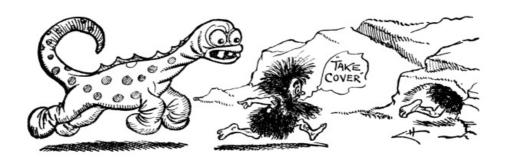
BOADICEA.

Preface

"Arms and the man" was Virgil's strain; But we propose in lighter vein

To browse a crop from pastures (Green's) Of England's Evolution scenes.

Must own the chiefest fact to be Her escalator is the Sea.



#### Prehistoric

Rough bearded and with shaggy locks  $\;\;$  He lived in dug-outs in the rocks.

Was often scared and run to earth By creatures of abnormal girth:

Mammoths and monsters; truth to tell We find their names too long to spell.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} He joined in little feuds no doubt; & And with his weapons fashioned out \\ \end{tabular}$ 

Of flint, went boldly to the fray; And cracked a skull or two per day.

**Druids** 

Stonehenge

WE read of priests of Celtic day, Ancient Druids, holding sway By smattering of Occult law And man's eternal sense of awe. They used Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain Reputed Prehistoric Fane; Note each megalithic boulder; No Monument in Europe's older.





Phœnicians

 $\mathbf{M}_{ ext{this way}}$ ERCHANT explorers of that day, Hustling Phœnicians, came

To ship tin ore from Cornish mines Three thousand years before these lines.

But still in spite of petty strife — Man lived what's termed the 'simple life'

Julius Cæsar B.C. 55 Till Julius Cæsar in five-five With his galleys did arrive.

He wrote despatches of the best, 'Veni, Vidi' and the rest,

Sending the news of victory home; And flags then fluttered high in Rome.

His 'photo' one plain fact discloses He brought in fashion Roman noses.

Boadicea A.D. 62

Agricola

Of this great General 'tis allowed The best 'Life' is by J. A. Froude. Boadicea earns our praise. First woman leader in those days;

For Freedom strove all she could do, 'Twas lost in A.D. sixty-two.

Then came Agricola one day And gained a battle near the Tay.

He started trimming up this isle, And laid out roads in Roman style. East, North, South, West, it's safe to say His handiwork is traced today.

The Natives too were taught to know By busy merchants' constant flow

The wisdom that great Empire held; Their ignorance was thus dispelled.

Romans left A.D. 410 About four hundred-ten A.D. The Romans left sans cérémonie. Can it be wondered at when Rome Was needing help 'gainst Huns at home.

Our antiquarians often find The relics which they left behind; A Villa here and pavement there, Coins galore and Roman ware.



Anglo-Saxons A.D. 430  $oldsymbol{A}$ ND so we run our flippant rhymes Right on to Anglo-Saxon times.

Hengist and Horsa with their men Came from their Jutish pirate den,

Jutes

And paid us visits in their ships — Bent on their ruthless looting trips. And Angles landing in the Humber — Gave that district little slumber. They plundered morning, noon, and night, — Were rough, uncouth, and impolite,

No 'By your leave' or 'S'il vous plait' They came to rob, remained to

prey.

Horsa 455 Horsa was slain in four-five-five, Leaving Hengist still alive

To live out his allotted term, Surviving partner of the Firm.

King Arthur Time has many a fable wound About King Arthur's table round,

Where Knights quaffed cordials, wines and ales, And told their little

fairy tales.

Augustine 597 About six hundred years A.D. To teach us Christianity

Came Augustine. Wondrous Story; Canterbury's Pile his glory.

Heptarchy 827  ${\it Called 'Heptarchy' the seven Saxon } \quad {\it States each other made attacks}$ 

on

After four hundred years they'd striven 
They coalesced in eight-two-

seven.



Alfred 872-901 OF good King Alfred we've all heard How when hiding he incurred

A lady's anger for not taking Care of Cakes which she was baking.

(Most probably she left the King While she went out a-gossiping.)
Before he died in nine-nought-one, Old England's Navy had begun.
He laid a tax on every town To aid his fleet to gain renown.
He was the best of Saxon Kings And did a lot of useful things;
Built Oxford with its noble spires And mapped out England into Shires.

**Danes 783** 

They sailed right up our rivers broad, Putting the natives to the sword.

"Danegeld" 991 For centuries our sadly fated Towns by them were devastated. Etheldred the 'Unready Toff' By 'Danegeld' tries to buy them off.



Canute 1014-1036 TWO hundred years the raiding Danes Came over. Then their Canute reigns.

We'll merely mention that he tried An object lesson with the tide.

Hardicanute

Hardicanute, sad to confess, Died from drinking to excess.

He couldn't conquer love of wine And with him went the Danish line.

Edward the Confessor 1041-1066 EDWARD the Confessor staid The Saxon line renewed. Remade At Westminster the Abbey grand, And signed the first 'Will' in this land.

And since his time ('tis not refuted) Scores of Wills have been disputed.

Ah! legal quibbles such as these Mean Lawyers waxing rich on fees.

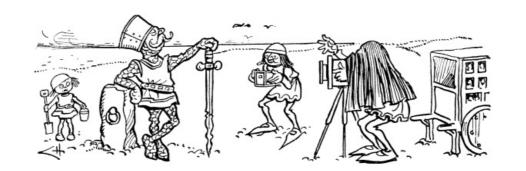
Harold 1066

AROLD last of the Saxon line
At Hastings made an effort fine
Crushed by the men of
Normandy.

From Scandinavia they'd come, And made fair Normandy their home;

William the Conquerer 1066-1087 Whence William spying out our shore, Oliver-Twist-like, wanted more.

In ten-six-six he won the day In that tough fight out Hastings way. Of course, no record in our reach, Depicts 'ole Bill' thus on the beach.





William the Conquerer 1066-1087  $B^{\text{UT one thing's certain. Camera men,}}_{\text{Would have journeyed many a mile happy smile.}} \text{If only they'd existed then,} \\ \text{To 'snap' King William's happy smile.}$ 

They made him King and schoolbooks say He ruled with arbitrary sway;

Curfew

Demanding with sharp battle axes Instant payment of big taxes. And p'raps it's just as well to tell He introduced the Curfew Bell; So at the early hour of eight Each doused his glim, raked out his grate.

In bed at eight P.M. each day Life was but sombre, dull and grey; No cutting fancy ball room capers, No Cinemas or evening papers. He was a bully it is true, But to allow him his just due He made reforms; he also took In hand the bulky Doomsday book.

In William's time we're glad to write People began to be polite; Ladies curtseyed to their beaux, Who smartly raised their gay chapeaux.

The Jews

The Jews he introduced from Spain Bringing much knowledge in their train

Of Arts and Science; but 'Longshanks' Expelled them with no word of thanks.

Feudalism

These were the well known Feudal days, Tenants were slaves in many ways

To mighty Lords who owned the land And ruled them with an iron hand.

Not free from duties were the Lords, The King could call upon their swords

And men to fight in time of need. So feudal laws of old decreed.

William Rufus 1087-1100 WILLIAM Rufus or the 'Red' In ten-eight-seven ruled instead; This may be; but we know, alack, Though he was red his deeds were black.

Crusades 1095 The first Crusade in ten-nine-five, A million men, a very hive, Swarm to the East, the Holy plain From the Mohammedans to gain.

Henry I. 1100-1135 ENRY the First, of wisdom rife, Saxon Matilda makes his wife, Saxon and Norman line uniting, fighting.

Stephen 1135-1154

 $\mathbf{S}$  TEPHEN of Blois ascends the throne — And 'gainst Matilda holds his own;

Grandson of the Conqueror; Died in eleven-fifty-four.

Henry II. 1154-1189 HENRY the Second claims our rhyme 'The hardest worker of his time';

Becket Church v. Crown A wiser King we never had Nor father with his sons so bad.

This the first 'Plantagenet' King With Becket strove like anything;
Which should be Master, Church or Crown Pull-King Pull-Bishop;
both went down.

Thomas was murdered by four Knights On steps of Altar—Sorry wights:

With bleeding feet the King atones By pilgrimage to Becket's bones. Despite his struggles with the Church He knocked the barons off their perch,

Fifteen hundred Castles razing In a manner quite amazing.

Law Trial by jury further grows; The King's Court in this reign arose; Our Parliaments from this proceed And all our other Courts indeed. Linen Linen's first used in twelve-five Woollens alone in vogue before. Glass In eleven-eight-nought first came to pass The novelty of window Windows And doubtless playful little boys Full of children's simple joys, Cracked as our youngsters often do With stones or ball a pane or two. **Richard Cœur** Cœur de Lion from one Crusade Returning was a prisoner made. de Lion 1189-1199 But Blondel played an Air he knew, The King joined in; Voilà the This catchy tune in a pleasant key Opened the door to liberty.



John 1199-1216 AND so we'll quickly journey on Until we reach the reign of John; A King whose list of crimes was heavy; He treated badly his young 'Nevvy'.

Magna Charta 1215 He signed the Magna Charta. Yes; In twelve-fifteen, but we may guess

With much ill grace and many a twist; For King John wrote an awful fist.

John loses Normandy to France And by this beneficial chance
In England comes amalgamation; Normans and Saxons form one
Nation

**Robin Hood** 

And now we come to Robin Hood, The Forest bandit of Sherwood, A popular hero much belauded But not by folks whom he'd defrauded.

There's no need to descant upon His boon companion 'Little John'; Or 'Friar Tuck' so overblown He tipped the scale at fifteen stone.

Henry III. 1216-1272 AND what of Henry number Three, The King who suffered poverty?

It's very awkward we must own — To be 'hard up' when on a Throne;



To have to scrape up an amount — To pay the butcher on account, Or ask a dun in Kingly way — To kindly call some other day.

Coinage 1257

In twelve-five-seven it is stated Gold was coined and circulated, Ha'pence and farthings just before; In those times worth a great deal more.

Langton Died 1228 The Bible which from over seas Had no chapters and no verses Was by Archbishop Langton's skill Divided as we use it still.



Why was it Henry III. allowed At court a huge rapacious crowd To drain his coffers nearly dry Flattering with cajolery?



Astrology

MANY simple folk, (it's queer) Used to patronise the seer And pay cash down for magic spell Perchance a Horoscope as well.

Or open wide at special rate That musty tome the Book of Fate;
Or seek the Philtre's subtle aid To win the hand of some fair maid.
We mus'nt miss the Troubadours Who went forth on their singing tours,

Twanging harps and trilling lays To maids of medieval days.

And Oh! the right good merry times With Maskers, Mummers and the Mimes,

Hobby horses gaily prancing, Bats and Bowls and Maypole dancing. When folks would take a lengthy journey To see the Knights at Joust or Tourney:

Or watch the early English 'Knuts' Show their skill at Archery butts. Then come gloomy History pages On torture of the Middle ages; The clanking fetters grim and black, The thumbscrew and the awful rack.

The horrors of the dungeon deep Beneath the moat or castle keep, Rusty locks and heavy keys And—let us change the subject, please. First House of Commons twelve-six-five, At Westminster they all arrive.

Simon de Montfort 1265 Simon de Montfort was the man Who 'engineered' this useful plan. And we can picture these M.P.s Newly fledged and ill at ease Doing their level best to try To catch the embryo speaker's eye.



Edward I. 1272-1307 EDWARD First 'Longshanks' nicknamed For his lengthy stride far-famed.

Here he is in twelve-seven-two Bounding along with much ado. A Soldier, Statesman and a King His lofty ideals picturing
That England, Scotland, Wales all three, United should one country be.



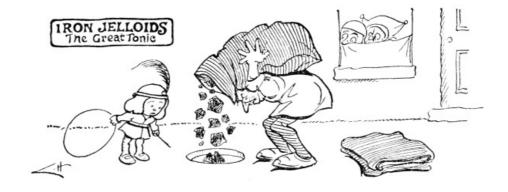
First Prince of Wales 1282

In twelve-eight-two annexes Wales; prevails.

He promised a Prince with English son.

Where afterwards no strife

So gave his new-born speechless



Edward I. 1272-1307 (continued) TEXT Scotland Edward tries to tackle No easy task the Scotch to shackle;

Wallace and Bruce resistance make, 

The King dies ere he gains the stake.

In Edward's reign some author writes They first used candle dips for lights;

And coal came in about this date Mixed (as to-day) with lots of slate.



So Monarchs, Barons, Dukes and Knights Warmed their toes with Derby Brights;

Roger Bacon 1293

But those in hovels had the smuts Arising from cheap Kitchen Nuts. Roger Bacon (ob. twelve-nine-three) Versed was in arts of alchemy; Gunpowder's composition knew; And many another chemic brew. Many Mortmain Acts are passed; Six centuries these efforts last To stop the hungry Hierarchy Devouring all the Squirearchy. Lollards in thirteen-seven arose Popish rituals to oppose; John Wycliffe gives to old and young The Bible in the vulgar tongue. With John of Gaunt's protection strong He dared to preach 'gainst

Lollards 1307

cleric wrong;
Precursor of the Reformation To liberal thought attuned the nation.

Edward II. 1307-1327  $\mathbf{E}_{ ext{dominions}}^{ ext{DWARD}}$  the Second with his minions Governs badly these

Edward III. 1327-1377  $\label{thm:constraint} \mbox{His son a man of different mould} \quad \mbox{Was Edward Three, both wise} \\ \mbox{and bold.}$ 

Through clinging to their French domains Our Kings are French through many reigns

And Edward fighting in this cause Commenced a hundred years of Wars.

French Wars Weaving 1331 A century's struggle. For our pains Only Calais town remains. A century after this 'twas lost, In Mary's reign. Oh! what a frost. In thirteen-three-one England's taught Weaving by men from Flanders brought.

Ryghte goode cloth with lots of 'body' The world was then not up to 'shoddy.'

Blanket of Bristol in this year — Invented blankets for our cheer; And since that time its been our boast — Our beds have been as warm as toast.

Edward 'Black Prince' One-three-four-six, A brave and noble warrior, 'licks'

**Crecy 1346** 

The valiant French in Crecy's fray; Cannon first used upon this day,

Causing panic with their rattle; But the Yeomen win the battle, For, flicking arrows from their bows They 'filled the air as when it snows.'

Thereon the English Calais seize And of the channel hold the keys;
The Spanish pirates bend the knee Sea.'

And of the channel hold the keys;
Then Edward III's 'King of the sea.'

## Parliament 1376

Lords and Commons from this date

The Commons first a Speaker make

The Chancellors the Woolsack

Take

Ten lady members have the Lords But doubtless fearful of their words,

Or thinking it not orthodoxy, They only let them vote by proxy.

While Church and Barons have their squabbles The House of
Commons more power nobbles;

On laws and taxes dares speak out — And give the Pope the right-about.



Leasing

EASING or Farming, we are taught, Was introduced 'bout twelve-nought-nought;

The Feudal system's weakened and — The Tenants 'usufruct' the land.

On various counts the serfs go free And work for wages (Edward Three).

The Black Death and the foreign wars — In labour ranks commotion cause:

Strikes and craftsmen's combination Then arise among the nation; These movements preached by one John Ball, Who, born too soon, was hanged withal.

Richard II. 1377-1399 OW comes the Second Richard's reign. It is recorded very plain That he was full of discontent — Quarrelling with his Parliament.



Poll Tax 1380

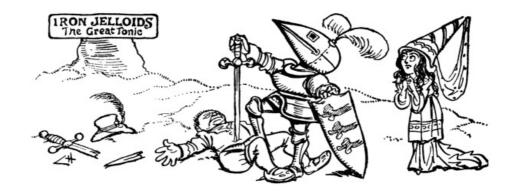
With his taxes super-sated The peasants grew exasperated; They threw their spades and pitchforks down And marched as rebels into town.

Thirteen-eighty's Poll taxation Puts equal tax on all the nation; Lays seven thousand peasants dead; Wat Tyler and Jack Straw at head.

Præmunire Chaucer Præmunire Act is passed — To check the Papal Bulls at last. Chaucer the Poet this same year — Makes Pilgrimage to Becket's bier.



Age of Chivalry This was the age, aye verily, Of ryghte goode noble chivalry, When Knights went forth through storm and stress To rescue beauty in distress.



Or sallied out in valiant way A monster dragon for to slay,
Or with lance or trusty blade Defend from harm the hapless maid.

Henry IV. 1399-1413  $\mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{ENRY}}$  Four, called 'Bolingbroke' In Richard's wheel puts many a spoke;

Compels him to resign the throne Which thereupon he makes his own.

Through John of Gaunt, Lancastrian famed, His title to the crown he claimed;

The Parliament confirms his right And thus he's king without a fight.

**Lollards 1401** 

In this reign persecution's turned Against the Lollards—Cobham's burned.

Incredible! The records show A statute 'de Comburondo.'

Henry V. 1413-1422  $\mathbf{F}^{\text{ROM}}$  fourteen-thirteen, Henry Five, For many years with France did strive;

His Widow founds the Tudor House By taking Owen for her spouse.

Henry VI. 1422-1461 HENRY Six, next in our rhymes, For fifty years had troublous times;

Wars of Roses, Wars with France, 

The poor man never had a chance.

Joan of Arc 1430 Joan of Arc the peasant Maid Inspired the French with Mystic aid; Disunited, we make peace, All France but Calais we release.

Constantinople 1453

Constantinople's seized by Turks Causing Greek Scholars (with their works)

To fly to Italy; and thence Learning's reborn—'The Renaissance.'

Edward IV. 1461-1483

He wins at Towton's bloody fray, No quarter given on that day. Guy, Earl of Warwick in these frays Was always turning different ways;

Barnet 1471

On Barnet Field he met his doom The Rose of York's now well abloom.

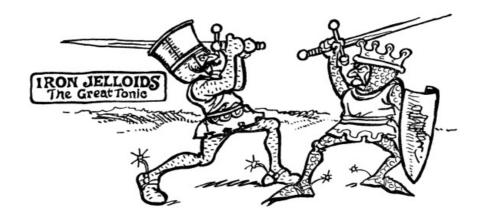
The Barons, Church and Commons fall, 

The King emerges Boss of all.

Benevolences he exacts, An early form of Super Tax.

Earl of Warwick 'Kingmaker' was Earl Warwick styled With his manner scarcely mild

He set Kings up and bowled them down Playing at ninepins with the Crown.



Wars of Roses 1485 White and Red Rose warring madly
Three-and-thirty years contending;
ending.

Bled the country very sadly,
At Bosworth Field we see the

**Printing 1473** 

First in fourteen-seventy-three We print from type in this Countree. Now it is that time's first measured By monster watches greatly treasured.

Thomas Parr this centurie His hundred-fifty years did see;
But Henry Jenkins, so 'tis said, In age was seventeen years ahead.
Hoary patriarchs were these Retaining p'raps their faculties;
What a comfort 'tis to mention Neither drew the old age pension.



**P**RINTING started through the Nation A taste for higher education;

Here is a citizen at home; Note his very brainy Dome.

Richard III. 1483-1485  $\mathbf{R}^{ ext{ICHARD}}$  (Crookback) in fateful hour — Smothered his nephews in the Tower,

He murdered them the Crown to gain;  $\;\;$  A heavy price for three years' reign.

The Scutcheon's blotted terribly Of this King Richard number Three,

For it seems his recreation Was ordering decapitation.

On Bosworth Field when sorely pressed He made a bid th'uncommonest

'My kingdom for a horse' he cried; No offers coming, there he died.

Henry VII. 1485-1509

1485

ANCASTRIAN Richmond wins the fight And to make his title right

Elizabeth of York espouses,
This Henry Seven of Tudor line
To misers' habits did incline;
Twelve millions stated to possess,
Much he managed to extort
By means of a Star Chamber Court
From the rich nobles; A new wile
With cash in hand he could attain
With cash in hand he could attain
As sole possessor of the guns
Thus uniting the two Houses.
To misers' habits did incline;
For adding to the kingly pile.
With cash in hand he could attain
His wish as Autocrat to reign;
As sole possessor of the guns
The King no risk from rebels runs.

**Star Chamber** 



Columbus 1498 COLUMBUS, full of travellers' lore, By going West sought India's shore;

But found America's wondrous land; His 'exes' paid by Ferdinand.

Of voyagers we've now a lot Vasco da Gama and Cabot, Who sailed from Bristol, whence it grew Bristolians claim this fine cuckoo.



Henry VIII. 1509-1547

Now Henry Eight comes on the screen, eighteen;
With youthful hope the nation's buoyed;

destroyed.

Only, alas! to be

A stalwart youth, ætat.

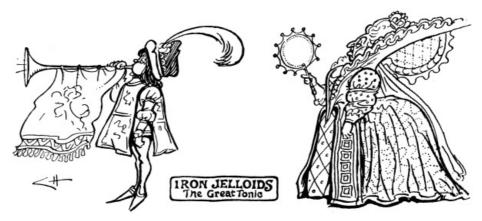


Henry VIII. 1509-1547 (continued)

THIS King Henry number Eight And certainly of all the Kings Spent the most on wedding rings. But to search through old Archives And all their little tiffs to trace We cannot spare the time or space. Yet there are some who fain would sing The praises of this rotund King;

But as a husband we're afraid His category's lowest grade. He wielded harsh the despot's power, And packed his wives off to the Tower;

Consigned them to a fate most dreaded; Two, alas! he had beheaded.



## Henry VIII. (continued)

#### HAIL NOW TO THEE OUR GOOD QUEEN BESS!

## Reformation 1517

 $\mathbf{M}^{ ext{ARTIN Luther, fifteen-one-seven,}}$  Sows his Reformation leaven;

It finds a culture medium here In the 'New Learning's' atmosphere.

Of this New Learning More's the chief, Utopia's Author, He's 'mid grief

Beheaded, saying cool and calm, 'Cut not my beard, that's done no harm.'

His friend Erasmus, Logic's Master, Trimmed his sails and 'scaped disaster.

Wolsey 1530

A third, Dean Colet who St. Paul's School London into being calls.

In fifteen-thirty Wolsey great, A Cardinal and Man of State,

From Butcher's son had risen high. Reader! consult your Shakespeare nigh.

Blamed by some; by others praised; He fell; but still the pile he raised

Most nobly graces Hampton Court. Give Wolsey then a tender thought.

Thomas Cromwell His main ambition that the King Should be supreme in everything; And Thomas Cromwell followed suit To make his master absolute Head of the Church within his realm. These two most able at the helm:

But not with skill enough endued To 'scape their King's ingratitude.

Despotical the King's power grew. He's England's Pope by Act of Su-

**1537** 

Premacy; as, to gain divorce, The foreign Pope is banned perforce.

Now Bluff King Harry gives the Monks A series of most awful funks;

Three thousand odd of their domains He 'collars' for his Courtiers' gains.

Edward VI. 1547-1553

 $\mathbf{E}_{ ext{deeds}}^{ ext{DWARD}}$  Six to the throne succeeds A pious youth of goodly

One, well known in the Capital, The Blue Coat School (Christ's Hospital).

Mary 1553-1558 QUEEN Mary One, in Smithfield Square, At Oxford, Gloucester and elsewhere,

Burned poor Martyrs by the score; The Romish faith she would restore.

Elizabeth 1558-1603

 $\mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{AIL}}$  now to thee our good Queen Bess, Garbed in the puffed and padded dress,

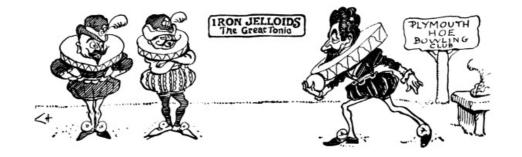
Farthingale and starched up frills, Meaning heavy laundry bills. Od's Bodikins; what monstrous ruffs, embroidered stuffs What gowns of rich

Piped and scolloped, trimmed with furs, And shaped like huge gasometers.

Now we've warfare of the Creeds, For their thoughts all Europe bleeds:

Each party seeks by force to make The other side its faith forsake. Spain the Great Power of those days plays.

In these contentions first part plays.



Drake

Drake at bowls on Plymouth Hoe And came home laden we are told

Left his game to meet this foe With seachests full of Spanish

gold.

Armada 1588

In fifteen-eight-eight Armada strong

comes along;

Which Howard, Frobisher and Drake

From Spain to squash us

And stormy weather overtake.



Shakespeare 1564-1616

AND in these epoch making days Shakespeare wrote and staged his plays;

Weaving a thread whose magic strands Entwine all Englishspeaking lands.

Fifteen-eight-seven Scots' Queen Mary Lost her head through fate contrary.

When Henry Eight had robbed the Church 'Twas found the poor were in the lurch;

**Poor Law** 

A law was passed about this date 
To place the poor upon the rate.



Sir Walter Raleigh 1552-1618 SIR Walter Raleigh, best of Knights, The first to taste the keen delights

Of the enchantress so serene, 

The Ryghte Goode Ladye Nicotine.

No information's yet to hand Concerning Raleigh's favourite brand; Was it coarse-cut shag which burns The tongue, or birdseye or returns?

Tobacco

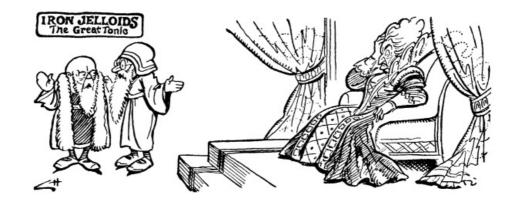


Queen Elizabeth Good Queen Bess we understand hand;

Had crowds of suitors for her

And here we beg to give a view

Of suitors waiting in a queue.



Queen Elizabeth (continued) As time rolled on this Good Queen Bess Lost somewhat of her sprightliness;

She got into a nervous state Was mopish and disconsolate. Now, as everyone will own, Had 'Iron Jelloids' been but known In Bess's time; why, it's conceded 'Twas just the Tonic that she needed.

East India Company 1600 The great 'John Comp'ny' now began — Its fine career without a plan. Great! The Elizabethan Age. — In History's book a glorious page.



Somewhere or other we've heard snuff Came in the days of frill and ruff;

And here's a noble ill at ease Giving the first recorded sneeze.

James I. 1603-1625 TAMES Six of Scotland, miscalled a 'fule' As James One of England comes to rule.

Gramercy! 'tis a canny thing
To be a 'double-barrelled' King.

The son of Mary Queen of Scots
Writing sundry ponderous books
Spooks.

To be a 'double-barrelled' King.
Of learning he had lots and lots,
'Gainst 'bacca, witches and their

James thought his kingly power divine And, loathing Puritanic 'whine,'

He vowed to make them all comply Or else he'd 'know the reason why.'

Pilgrim Fathers 1620 His persecution to escape Some Zealots in the 'Mayflower' shape Their course for an uncharted world Where Freedom's Flag could be unfurled.

These 'Pilgrim Fathers' found a state 'New England,' blessed with happy fate.

Folks have called the first King James Most uncomplimentary names:

To wit 'a sloven' and 'a glutton'; Perhaps his weakness was Scotch Mutton.

And as to gluttony, 'Gadzooks'! If what we read in History books Is true, they all were trenchermen; There were no diet faddists then.

It startles us, one must declare, To read their breakfast bill of fare; All 'Kynes' of ale, some highly spiced And divers meats, roast, boiled and sliced.

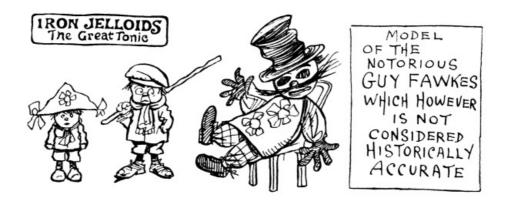
In James' reign a man could get For money down a coronet

And titles with the greatest ease Like folks to-day buy soap and cheese.

Harvey Yet a learned time; for Harvey shows That blood's not stagnant, but

it flows;

Lord Bacon 'Experiment!' Lord Bacon cries 'There is no progress otherwise.'



5th November 1605 OF troubles James had quite a lot, For instance the Gunpowder Plot.

It fizzled out but left to-day A liking for Firework display.



So rockets with their sweeping curves, Crackers which upset the nerves

And squibs with their infernal din To this date owe their origin.

Charles I. 1625-1649  $\mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{IS}}$  son Charles One we understand Ruled England with a grasping hand;

For he was never loth to levy — Taxes burdensome and heavy.

He moved in an expensive set, — Was always heavily in debt;
In fact this monarch with his frills — Was snowed up to the neck with bills.

He was courtly, graceful, distingué, And when the scaffold came his way

'He nothing common did or mean Upon that memorable scene.'
He had a very taking way And made his taxed up subjects pay;
And over taxing it is said This Monarch fairly lost his head.
The 'Petition of Right' a famous Act, The Commons from the King exact;

Giving the subject on his own A remedy against the throne.

In sixteen-hundred-twenty-one Our first news-sheet began its run;
For twenty years 'twas going strong Then the first Censor came along.

This journal cribbing from the Dutch Lacked the smart journalistic touch;

And also photographic views, 'Sporting pars' and 'Stop-press News.'

Petition of Right—1628

First Newspaper 1621





#### THAT QUIET MAN, KNOWN AS THE EARLY PURITAN.

**Cotton 1630** 

OTTON first came from India's shore In sixteen-thirty, less or more;

Where for three thousand years it grew, Also in Egypt and Peru. Grim reading is the note confessing Gangs went out for Navy pressing,

Ship Money 1636 Forcing many a timid knave To spend his life on ocean wave. Charles raises the ship money tax; He thought he only had to 'ax'; When Hampden strenuously objected, The King was very much affected.

Strafford 1641 Earl Strafford ('Thorough') in his pride 'The King shall rule the Commons' cried;

The Commons would not brook such stuff And cut his head off. 'Quantum Suff.'

The 'Grand Remonstrance' is put forth By the Commons who are wrath

With the King's despotic ways Quite unsuited to these days.

The King tries hard to put in jail Five Members but without avail;
Hollis, Strode, Haslerig and Pym And Hampden (we must mention him);

They're guarded from the Royal hands By Watermen and City Bands.

The 'die is cast' and Civil War For seven long years the Nation tore.

Civil Wars 1642-1648 ROMWELL greatest of the foemen With his faithful English Yeomen;

These 'Roundheads' sober, grim, religious To 'Cavaliers' gave blows prodigious.

Their character's seen in the cry 'Trust God and keep your powder dry.'

Naseby 1645

The Cavaliers and Roundheads fought — In many a field, 'till Naseby brought

To Generals Cromwell and Fairfax A crowning victory, though not 'pax.'

The King's beheaded, but the State Experiences no headless fate; A commonwealth's forthwith proclaimed And Cromwell's soon Protector named.

Dunbar 1650

In sixteen-fifty Dunbar sees The Royal Scots brought to their knees; And in the second Worcester fight Cromwell for good asserts his might.

Worcester 1651 And there are those who love to tell About that day at Boscobel When Charles the Second's Majestye Found itself doubly 'up a tree.'

And now we meet that quiet man Known as the early Puritan; Mild and placid in his talk, Calm and measured in his walk.



#### Commonwealth 1649-1660

Oliver Cromwell bluff and bold, Was cast in Nature's sternest mould,

Lacking maybe the courtly grace And proud of warts upon his face.

He fought the Irish and the Scotch Dutch And with his navy beat the

Let all his faults condonéd be, He kept us up on land and sea.



## Commonwealth (continued)

**H**E seemed to like bold argument And wordy wars with Parliament;

He made things lively we infer Frequently at Westminster.



With M.P.s he had many a bout And one day cleared the whole lot out;

Locked the door and took the key; Those not the days of 'Wait and See.'

#### Charles II. 1660-1685

ROMWELL'S death brings Restoration And Charles Two lands 'mid acclamation.

After his leaps from twig to twig He now has 'Otium cum Dig.'
In merry Charles the Second's age Woman first acted on the stage;
The King encouraged much this vogue He was a pleasure seeking rogue.

'He never said a foolish thing, Nor did a wise one'; this the King Countered with 'My words my own My acts my ministers' alone'; In sixteen-six-two year of grace, Charles taxed every fire-place; And citizens who couldn't pay Shivered and grumbled as to-day. These were the times of Musketeers And proud and dashing Cavaliers:

When words were few and tempers hot And duels fought out on the spot.

#### John Bunyan

1662

THE tinker preacher Bunyan wrote The 'Pilgrim's Progress' we still quote,

The prison bars no barrier wrought — To lowly Bunyan's lofty thought.

#### Milton 1678

In stately language Milton's muse The Bible story doth diffuse; From 'Paradise Lost' we get our view Of Adam and Eve and Satan too.

The Reverend Titus Oates, a scamp, Egregious Popish plots did vamp,

#### Habeas Corpus 1679

Lied roundly for dishonest gains, Got Cat-o'-nine-tails for his pains.

The 'Habeas Corpus' best of laws Shields us from prison without cause;

'Twas passed in sixteen-seventy-nine, And means 'Produce him here,' in fine.

#### Van Tromp

Admiral Van Tromp, Dutchman bold, With broom at masthead, so 'tis told,

The Channel sailed, suggesting he's Swept all the English from the seas.

Blake But Blake laughed loud and spread his sails Nought the Dutchman now avails; For he got an awful shocker Right to Davy Jones' locker. But though the Dutch failed to invade, They were not disinclined to So we get 'Hollands,' cheese and hams Fresh from the land of Dykes and Dams. Peace of Breda 1667 For fifteen years these Navies fought, 'Till sixteen-six-seven respite brought; The Peace of Breda then succeeded; New York to England was conceded. **Plague** In sixty-five the Plague appears And then the Fire; two awful years Fire of For London—And if more you'd know Consult the Pages of Defoe. London 1665-1666



#### OUEEN ANNE AND THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

James II. 1685-1688 WHEN Charles Two died his brother James Soon put the country into flames;

Papistry he would advance, And for that purpose leagued with France.

In sixteen-eight-eight his bigot zeal Religious Test Act would repeal; Seven bold Bishops who defied To the Tower were sent and tried. The country raised a hue and cry So off to France the King doth fly.

William III. 1689-1702 HIS place is filled by William Three His son-in-law from Dutch countree.

This Orange sprig most brave of men  $\;\;$  With Mary reigns and all things then

Went well with us. Macaulay's page Hails him as Hero of the age. In this reign of William Three, Laws were harsh 'gainst burglary; For they'd a very drastic way And hanged the 'Bill Sykes' of that day.

National Debt 1694 In sixteen-nine-four we have heard The National Debt was first incurred;

To careful folk who would invest 'Twas not devoid of interest.

Another National Debt we owe To Iron Jelloids which the foe
Depression's worries keep at bay And drive our nervous fears away.

The 'Bill of Rights,' a Charter grand, In sixteen-eight-nine frees this land

Bill of Rights 1689

From all encroachments of the Crown Hoi Polloi are no longer down.

Queen Anne 1702-1714 GOOD Queen Anne we know is dead; She reigned twelve years but it is said

'Mrs. Morley,' Marlborough's wife Ruled her more than half her life.

Marlborough

This was the Duke of Marlborough's day, Who beat the French in every fray;

Known for his famous victories — At Blenheim and at Ramillies. In seventeen-seven by statute passed — English and Scotch unite at last:

'One coinage and one Parliament'

About this time, so runs the story,

Tory';

Both Nations ever since content.

Much is heard of 'Whig and

Dr. Watts 1674-1748 And shortly after there was rife Many a sign of party strife. Good Dr. Watts' moral lays Were much reputed in these days;

Pope 1688-1744 And still we lisp at Mother's knee 'How doth the little Busy Bee.'
Pope, letter-writer and great poet, Most quotable of all (ye know it),
At Twickenham penned his caustic verse Epigrammatic, smooth and terse.

George I. 1714-1727  $\mathbf{T}$ HE House of Stuart being ended, George of Hanover (descended

From daughter of King Jamie One) Comes over to ascend our throne.

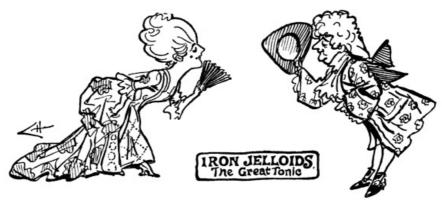
Of English George knew not a word, Most awkward, not to say absurd,

At Cabinet Councils to preside; So from this time the practice died.

George II.

1727-1760 **I** IS son George Two succeeding then In person fought at **1** Dettingen. Both these Kings had various fights In Scotland with the Jacobites. William Tull brings in Post Chaises; Now the people ride like 'blazes.'; Many can't for they're in trouble, Ruined by the South Sea Bubble. Wesleys John and Charles Wesley, men of mind, Revive Religion in Mankind. 1703-1791 Founding a Church both broad and low, One-seven-three-nought A. Domini. **Clive 1746** Beginning as an office clerk As soldier Clive soon made his mark, And conquered India for this Nation; Self 'stounded at his moderation. Bridgwater, Gilbert, Brindley, three Great Engineers this Centurie, Canals Useful canals in England made, The flowing arteries of trade. Quebec 1759 General Wolfe seventeen-five-nine Captures Quebec-a victory fine, And Canada's the splendid prize For old 'John Bull' to colonise. ND now of Georgey number Three: George III. Ut mulus obstinatus he

AHad full sixty years of reign 1760-1820 And a big family to train.



#### GEORGIAN TIMES.

Georgian Times WE will but very lightly scan The customs known as 'Georgian'; The times of powdered Belles and Beaux; Patches, paint and furbelows;

Of beauteous maids and gallants gay And merry routs at Ranelagh; Gaming parties, cards or pool And 'Fops' of the Beau Brummel School.



When rank and fashion History tells All took their cures among the Wells;

And sipped in manner hesitating Daily doses nauseating.

But we know better how to act Our cures we purchase more compact

For in the Chemists' you can see 'Iron Jelloids' priced at 'One and Three.'

Lord 'Periwig' and gay 'Fallal' In Sedan Chairs frequent the Mall. 'Taxis' and 'Tubes' we beg to state Came in at a much later date. When Brummel, the historic Beau, Made laws for dress and outward show;

Whose vests were poems, whose coats were dreams Of gorgeous beauty, so it seems;

Who figured in the public gaze A 'Star turn' with his courtly ways; Who fixed the style of a cravat, Lord of Appeal anent a hat.

And My Lord Chesterfield was quite The model of the most polite Wrote famous letters. It's a shame, A settee has usurped his name. And Dr. Johnson at his ease Sipped his tea at the 'Cheshire Cheese,'

Or at the 'Mitre' of renown, Spreading his wit throughout the Town. When Garrick as the 'Moody Dane' Drew the Town to Drury Lane,

Sarah Siddons was all the rage Tragedy Queen of every age.

Highwaymen arméd to the teeth Waited for prey on Hounslow Heath;

Per contra the Highwayman's pate Was oft strung up at Tyburn Gate.

It's only right a History book Should mark the feats of Captain Cook;

So jot it down in these our Rhymes That round the World he sailed three times.

Inventions 1767

Capt. Cook

1728-1779

These are the days of much invention The 'Spinning Jenny' we will mention;

The 'Cotton Mule' and 'Power Loom'; For Authors' names there's lack of room.

Dr. Johnson 1709-1784

Garrick Mrs. Siddons Adam Smith
1766

In his book 'The Wealth of Nations' Adam Smith shows the relations
Governing the Art of Trading; With influences far pervading.

'Man buys as cheaply as he can And sells as dearly, that's his plan.'

'Supply Demand each other feed Dearer markets cheap ones bleed.'

Jenner 1796

Jenner brings in vaccination, Boon to every generation;
By similar methods now devised Many an ill is exorcised.



#### NELSON AND WELLINGTON.

American War 1775

Our Taxes raise the Yankees' N seventeen-sixty and fifteen Lspleen.

'Unrepresented, you've no right To tax us, therefore we will fight.

Washington, Franklin and the rest Formed a Republic quite the best;

We've long been friends. Let us rejoice; But at the time we had no choice.

French Revolution

N France in times of Louis Seize (says) Oppression dire through countless days

Roused Revolution with its tears Mainly through books with wrong ideas.

Napoleon I. 1793-1815

From Revolution's putrid mess A Conqueror's born, quite conscienceless,

Millions of men and women died Victims to Napoleon's pride. He plunged all Europe into Wars His own ambition the sole cause. England as usual did her 'bit' And 'Boney' Europe had to quit. During these years of storm and stress Two noble pilots we possess 'Chatham and Son' (Pitt is their name), Illustrious on the scroll of

fame.

Nelson 1805 Wellington

Here we must our homage pay To Nelson of Trafalgar Day; Who crowned his fame at Waterloo. To Wellington the same is due,



ND 'Shiver my timbers,' 'Heave ahoy,' The Tar, those times a breezy boy

With shiny hat and pigtail long And love for lass and glass and song.

Discovery of **Electric Force**  About this date Electric Force Dawns on mankind. Before, of course.

In Lightning it was all about, With noise enough to be found out. Coelo eripuit fulmen, 'Twas said of Franklin, as ye ken.

Philosopher of bygone age Accept our homage on this page.

But who'd have thought it that Galvani When making soup, (this is no blarney)

By his power of observation On a frog's legs' oscillation Should find how by chemic ways Electric currents we can raise? To call him 'great' is no flattery; He set us on the wondrous battery. This simple little frog, Heigh Ho! The frog who would a-wooing go; Thy part in electricity  $\,$  Is unmatched eccentricity.

This new discovered fact, of course, Leads to the Telegraph of Morse,

The Motor and Electric Light The Telephone and more in sight.



#### IN QUEEN VICTORIA'S PALMY DAYS.

		-
Ire	lan	М

OF Ireland but a word or two. Celts were her people and they knew

Not benefit of Roman Ruling; Young Europa's Infant Schooling. In century five St. Patrick great Converts them to the Christian state:

#### Danes and Ireland

And from this Western Isle afar, English and Scotch converted are.

Two hundred years from nine-nought-nought Danes raiding Erin trouble brought;

And left them in chaotic state No longer masters of their fate.

In those days 'twas 'Woe to the weak,' Saxons and Danes had made us squeak,

Then came the Normans in great force — And civilised us in due course.

They tried the same with Ireland green; But only sowed a feud between

The land they'd conquered and Erin, Leading to endless quarrelling.

### Cromwell Boyne

England accepts the Reformation, Catholic still the Irish nation

Sees Cromwell with them battle join And William beat them at the Boyne.

William Pitt in eighteen-nought-nought Ireland and England's welfare sought

#### Act of Union 1800

By 'Act of Union' which he passed; But still the wretched squabbles last.

#### George IV.

Now come George Four and Will his brother; With these two kings we need not bother;

#### William IV.

The first a gourmand, bon viveur, The next a sailor, bluff, sans peur.

Trevithick, Newcomen, and Watt Are names will never be forgot; For their crude engines were the source Of man's control of Steam's wild force.

#### **Steam 1830**

By eighteen-thirty man has tamed Steam to his use; and widely famed

Was puffing 'Rocket' with the power Of doing thirty miles an hour. Steam prompts man to make machines And Factories rise with all that means;

Divided more and more is labour Each man leans more on his neighbour.

For twenty million pounds the nation Buys our slaves' emancipation.

#### **Reform Act**

In eighteen-three-two, happy year, The great Reform Act doth appear.

Steam vessels the Atlantic cross. The penny post comes into force. And double knocks bring joys and thrills Sometimes cheques, more often bills.

#### Corn Law Repeal 1846

The Corn Law duty's brushed away, Hence we enjoy cheap bread to-day.

#### Victoria 1837-1901

So gentle reader do not grin At sight of cumbrous crinoline.

Since Queen Victoria's palmy days Woman has altered all her ways.

In those days she was meek and mild And treated almost like a child;

Woman's Status Was brought up in a narrow zone; And couldn't call her soul her own.

She vegetated, 'tis well known Under the 'cloche' of Chaperone.

But now the 'Franchise' she obtains, And her own property retains.

What a difference from then, She 'carries on' just like the men.

And now at Westminster we see A lady sitting as M.P.

Darwin 1809-1882

Livingstone 1813-1873 CHARLES Darwin offers us a Key To help unlock the mystery Of Evolution's wondrous span From Protoplasm up to Man. The traveller, great Scotch Livingstone, Wandered o'er Afric's trackless Zone;

Where no white man had ever trod — Teaching the blacks the Word of God.

Crimean War Indian Mutiny Atlantic Cable Suez Canal Education Act

> Ballot Act 1872

English, French and Turks unite 'Gainst Russia in Crimean fight. The Indian Mutiny now arose, 'Fat' was the cause that led to blows. With efforts many men most able Lay the great Atlantic Cable. Lesseps unites for you and me The Medit'ranean and Red Sea. The Education Act proposes To make us all as wise as Moses; In eighteen-seven-nought it passed, But each is learning to the last. A couple of years from this we note The Ballot Act gives secret vote; Before this Act, e'en since we fear, Folks sold their votes for

draughts of beer.



#### WOMEN TOOK TO SPADE AND HOE.

#### **Edward VII.** 1901-1910

DWARD Seven, 'Peacemaker' named, His efforts to this end far

We know it was no idle chance His 'Entente cordiale' with France.

True friendship and the peace we want The outcome of this grand Entente.

Though not accented in our rhyme We've been fighting all the time; And it's a fact which must be stated Our chief opponent (so 'twas

fated)

Wars with France

Our nearest neighbour o'er the Sea Whose 'No' is 'Non'; whose

'Yes' is 'Oui';

Like two schoolboys always sparring Eight hundred years together warring;

We'd battles with the brave 'Mossoo.' From Hastings unto Waterloo Hurrah for England! Vive la France! Now Honi soit qui still y pense;

ND here we come to end our rhymes We've reached the present stirring times,

When one and all lent helping hand To keep secure the Motherland.

When men went forth to fight the foe And women took to spade and hoe,

And donning smocks of nattiest styles, Worked on the land for Farmer Giles.

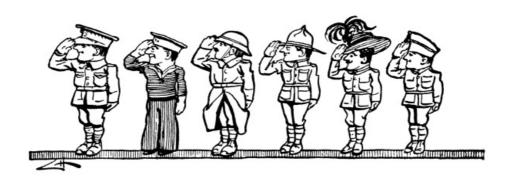
Now three cheers for the dainty maids, Government clerks of different grades;



The Present Time

Nor are we likely to forget Our debt to the Munitionette. We seem to have subdued the Hun And so farewell (our task is

To Anzacs-Indians-Poilus-Yanks—Italians-Belgians-Japs-and-Tanks.



CONCERNING

# MEN and TONICS

BY THE LATE

# DR. ANDREW WILSON.

"Many a man feels so thoroughly out of sorts, and thinks himself so dreadfully ill, that he is rather surprised when the doctor tells him there is not really anything seriously the matter with him at all; that he just needs a tonic, and should put the brake on as regards work, worry, or late hours.

"It is this 'run-down-ness,' 'out-of-sorts-ness,' 'below-parness,' which lead to all kinds of fanciful fears, such as having Brain Fag, Neurasthenia, and other conditions startling by name at least.

"Now I have found the form of Iron Jelloids put up with Quinine (called Iron Jelloids No. 2A), to be an excellent Tonic in all such cases. When a man or youth feels out-of-sorts, and is not so ill as to require medical advice, he cannot do better than try a Fortnight's Treatment of Iron Jelloids No. 2A, as a suitable and effective remedy.

For DEBILITY, WEAKNESS and NERVINESS, Men find the Ideal Tonic and Restorative in Iron Jelloids No. 2A.

For ANEMIA in Men and Women (shown by breathlessness on slight exertion, pallor, depression and weakness) Doctors have for many years prescribed the well-known Iron Jelloids No. 2.—there is nothing better.

A Ten Days Treatment (price 1/3) will convince you. Mr. J. R. PENNINGTON, Chemist, late of Worksop, writes:—"I always handle Iron Jelloids with pleasure as my customers are invariably satisfied with them."

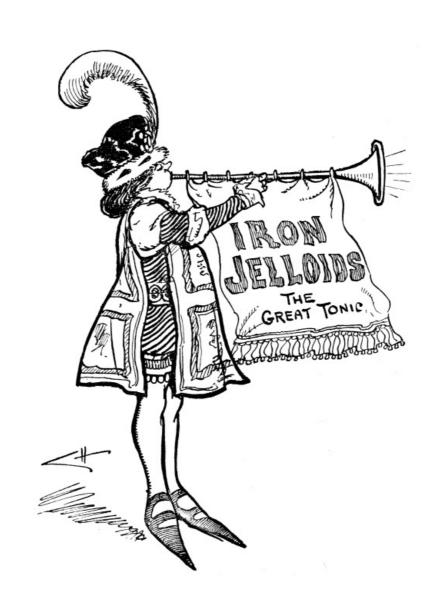


(Pronounced Jell-Lloyds.)

Reliable Tonic for Men For Anæmia in Men & Women For Growing Children IRON JELLOIDS No. 2A. IRON JELLOIDS No. 2. IRON JELLOIDS No. 1.

Of all Chemists. A Ten Days Treatment 1/3. Large size 3/-

Manufactured by The Iron Jelloid Co., Ltd., 189, Central Street, London, E.C.1. England.



# Transcriber's Note

Details of minor typographical corrections and retained mis-spellings are provided in the source code (search for class="TN").

Updated editions will replace the previous one—the old editions will be renamed.

Creating the works from print editions not protected by U.S. copyright law means that no one owns a United States copyright in these works, so the Foundation (and you!) can copy and distribute it in the United States without permission and without paying copyright royalties. Special rules, set forth in the General Terms of Use part of this license, apply to copying and distributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works to protect the PROJECT GUTENBERG™ concept and trademark. Project Gutenberg is a registered trademark, and may not be used if you charge for an eBook, except by following the terms of the trademark license, including paying royalties for use of the Project Gutenberg trademark. If you do not charge anything for copies of this eBook, complying with the trademark license is very easy. You may use this eBook for nearly any purpose such as creation of derivative works, reports, performances and research. Project Gutenberg eBooks may be modified and printed and given away—you may do practically ANYTHING in the United States with eBooks not protected by U.S. copyright law. Redistribution is subject to the trademark license, especially commercial redistribution.

# START: FULL LICENSE THE FULL PROJECT GUTENBERG LICENSE PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE YOU DISTRIBUTE OR USE THIS WORK

To protect the Project Gutenberg<sup> $^{\text{TM}}$ </sup> mission of promoting the free distribution of electronic works, by using or distributing this work (or any other work associated in any way with the phrase "Project Gutenberg"), you agree to comply with all the terms of the Full Project Gutenberg<sup> $^{\text{TM}}$ </sup> License available with this file or online at www.gutenberg.org/license.

# Section 1. General Terms of Use and Redistributing Project Gutenberg $^{\scriptscriptstyle{\text{TM}}}$ electronic works

- 1.A. By reading or using any part of this Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> electronic work, you indicate that you have read, understand, agree to and accept all the terms of this license and intellectual property (trademark/copyright) agreement. If you do not agree to abide by all the terms of this agreement, you must cease using and return or destroy all copies of Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> electronic works in your possession. If you paid a fee for obtaining a copy of or access to a Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> electronic work and you do not agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement, you may obtain a refund from the person or entity to whom you paid the fee as set forth in paragraph 1.E.8.
- 1.B. "Project Gutenberg" is a registered trademark. It may only be used on or associated in any way with an electronic work by people who agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement. There are a few things that you can do with most Project Gutenberg<sup> $\mathsf{TM}$ </sup> electronic works even without complying with the full terms of this agreement. See paragraph 1.C below. There are a lot of things you can do with Project Gutenberg<sup> $\mathsf{TM}$ </sup> electronic works if you follow the terms of this agreement and help preserve free future access to Project Gutenberg<sup> $\mathsf{TM}$ </sup> electronic works. See paragraph 1.E below.
- 1.C. The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation ("the Foundation" or PGLAF), owns a compilation copyright in the collection of Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> electronic works. Nearly all the individual works in the collection are in the public domain in the United States. If an individual work is unprotected by copyright law in the United States and you are located in the United States, we do not claim a right to prevent you from copying, distributing, performing, displaying or creating derivative works based on the work as long as all references to Project Gutenberg are removed. Of course, we hope that you will support the Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> mission of promoting free access to electronic works by freely sharing Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> works in compliance with the terms of this agreement for keeping the Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> name associated with the work. You can easily comply with the terms of this agreement by keeping this work in the same format with its attached full Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> License when you share it without charge with others.
- 1.D. The copyright laws of the place where you are located also govern what you can do with this work. Copyright laws in most countries are in a constant state of change. If you are outside the United States, check the laws of your country in addition to the terms of this agreement before downloading, copying, displaying, performing, distributing or creating derivative works based on this work or any other Project Gutenberg $^{\text{\tiny TM}}$  work. The Foundation makes no representations concerning the copyright status of any work in any country other than the United States.
- 1.E. Unless you have removed all references to Project Gutenberg:
- 1.E.1. The following sentence, with active links to, or other immediate access to, the full Project Gutenberg<sup> $\mathsf{TM}$ </sup> License must appear prominently whenever any copy of a Project Gutenberg<sup> $\mathsf{TM}$ </sup> work (any work on which the phrase "Project Gutenberg" appears, or with which the phrase "Project Gutenberg" is associated) is accessed, displayed, performed, viewed, copied or distributed:

This eBook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-

use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this eBook or online at <a href="https://www.gutenberg.org">www.gutenberg.org</a>. If you are not located in the United States, you will have to check the laws of the country where you are located before using this eBook.

- 1.E.2. If an individual Project Gutenberg<sup>™</sup> electronic work is derived from texts not protected by U.S. copyright law (does not contain a notice indicating that it is posted with permission of the copyright holder), the work can be copied and distributed to anyone in the United States without paying any fees or charges. If you are redistributing or providing access to a work with the phrase "Project Gutenberg" associated with or appearing on the work, you must comply either with the requirements of paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 or obtain permission for the use of the work and the Project Gutenberg<sup>™</sup> trademark as set forth in paragraphs 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.
- 1.E.3. If an individual Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> electronic work is posted with the permission of the copyright holder, your use and distribution must comply with both paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 and any additional terms imposed by the copyright holder. Additional terms will be linked to the Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> License for all works posted with the permission of the copyright holder found at the beginning of this work.
- 1.E.4. Do not unlink or detach or remove the full Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> License terms from this work, or any files containing a part of this work or any other work associated with Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup>.
- 1.E.5. Do not copy, display, perform, distribute or redistribute this electronic work, or any part of this electronic work, without prominently displaying the sentence set forth in paragraph 1.E.1 with active links or immediate access to the full terms of the Project Gutenberg<sup> $\mathbb{M}$ </sup> License.
- 1.E.6. You may convert to and distribute this work in any binary, compressed, marked up, nonproprietary or proprietary form, including any word processing or hypertext form. However, if you provide access to or distribute copies of a Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> work in a format other than "Plain Vanilla ASCII" or other format used in the official version posted on the official Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> website (www.gutenberg.org), you must, at no additional cost, fee or expense to the user, provide a copy, a means of exporting a copy, or a means of obtaining a copy upon request, of the work in its original "Plain Vanilla ASCII" or other form. Any alternate format must include the full Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> License as specified in paragraph 1.E.1.
- 1.E.7. Do not charge a fee for access to, viewing, displaying, performing, copying or distributing any Project Gutenberg<sup>m</sup> works unless you comply with paragraph 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.
- 1.E.8. You may charge a reasonable fee for copies of or providing access to or distributing Project Gutenberg<sup>m</sup> electronic works provided that:
- You pay a royalty fee of 20% of the gross profits you derive from the use of Project Gutenberg<sup>™</sup> works calculated using the method you already use to calculate your applicable taxes. The fee is owed to the owner of the Project Gutenberg<sup>™</sup> trademark, but he has agreed to donate royalties under this paragraph to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation. Royalty payments must be paid within 60 days following each date on which you prepare (or are legally required to prepare) your periodic tax returns. Royalty payments should be clearly marked as such and sent to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation at the address specified in Section 4, "Information about donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation."
- You provide a full refund of any money paid by a user who notifies you in writing (or by e-mail) within 30 days of receipt that s/he does not agree to the terms of the full Project Gutenberg<sup>™</sup> License. You must require such a user to return or destroy all copies of the works possessed in a physical medium and discontinue all use of and all access to other copies of Project Gutenberg<sup>™</sup> works.
- You provide, in accordance with paragraph 1.F.3, a full refund of any money paid for a work or a replacement copy, if a defect in the electronic work is discovered and reported to you within 90 days of receipt of the work.
- You comply with all other terms of this agreement for free distribution of Project Gutenberg<sup>™</sup> works.
- 1.E.9. If you wish to charge a fee or distribute a Project Gutenberg<sup>™</sup> electronic work or group of works on different terms than are set forth in this agreement, you must obtain permission in writing from the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the manager of the Project Gutenberg<sup>™</sup> trademark. Contact the Foundation as set forth in Section 3 below.

#### 1.F.

- 1.F.1. Project Gutenberg volunteers and employees expend considerable effort to identify, do copyright research on, transcribe and proofread works not protected by U.S. copyright law in creating the Project Gutenberg<sup> $\mathsf{TM}$ </sup> collection. Despite these efforts, Project Gutenberg<sup> $\mathsf{TM}$ </sup> electronic works, and the medium on which they may be stored, may contain "Defects," such as, but not limited to, incomplete, inaccurate or corrupt data, transcription errors, a copyright or other intellectual property infringement, a defective or damaged disk or other medium, a computer virus, or computer codes that damage or cannot be read by your equipment.
- 1.F.2. LIMITED WARRANTY, DISCLAIMER OF DAMAGES Except for the "Right of Replacement or Refund" described in paragraph 1.F.3, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the owner of

the Project Gutenberg™ trademark, and any other party distributing a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work under this agreement, disclaim all liability to you for damages, costs and expenses, including legal fees. YOU AGREE THAT YOU HAVE NO REMEDIES FOR NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, BREACH OF WARRANTY OR BREACH OF CONTRACT EXCEPT THOSE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH 1.F.3. YOU AGREE THAT THE FOUNDATION, THE TRADEMARK OWNER, AND ANY DISTRIBUTOR UNDER THIS AGREEMENT WILL NOT BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR ACTUAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES EVEN IF YOU GIVE NOTICE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

- 1.F.3. LIMITED RIGHT OF REPLACEMENT OR REFUND If you discover a defect in this electronic work within 90 days of receiving it, you can receive a refund of the money (if any) you paid for it by sending a written explanation to the person you received the work from. If you received the work on a physical medium, you must return the medium with your written explanation. The person or entity that provided you with the defective work may elect to provide a replacement copy in lieu of a refund. If you received the work electronically, the person or entity providing it to you may choose to give you a second opportunity to receive the work electronically in lieu of a refund. If the second copy is also defective, you may demand a refund in writing without further opportunities to fix the problem.
- 1.F.4. Except for the limited right of replacement or refund set forth in paragraph 1.F.3, this work is provided to you 'AS-IS', WITH NO OTHER WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PURPOSE.
- 1.F.5. Some states do not allow disclaimers of certain implied warranties or the exclusion or limitation of certain types of damages. If any disclaimer or limitation set forth in this agreement violates the law of the state applicable to this agreement, the agreement shall be interpreted to make the maximum disclaimer or limitation permitted by the applicable state law. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this agreement shall not void the remaining provisions.
- 1.F.6. INDEMNITY You agree to indemnify and hold the Foundation, the trademark owner, any agent or employee of the Foundation, anyone providing copies of Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> electronic works in accordance with this agreement, and any volunteers associated with the production, promotion and distribution of Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> electronic works, harmless from all liability, costs and expenses, including legal fees, that arise directly or indirectly from any of the following which you do or cause to occur: (a) distribution of this or any Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> work, (b) alteration, modification, or additions or deletions to any Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> work, and (c) any Defect you cause.

## Section 2. Information about the Mission of Project Gutenberg™

Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> is synonymous with the free distribution of electronic works in formats readable by the widest variety of computers including obsolete, old, middle-aged and new computers. It exists because of the efforts of hundreds of volunteers and donations from people in all walks of life.

Volunteers and financial support to provide volunteers with the assistance they need are critical to reaching Project Gutenberg<sup> $\mathsf{TM}$ </sup>'s goals and ensuring that the Project Gutenberg<sup> $\mathsf{TM}$ </sup> collection will remain freely available for generations to come. In 2001, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation was created to provide a secure and permanent future for Project Gutenberg<sup> $\mathsf{TM}$ </sup> and future generations. To learn more about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation and how your efforts and donations can help, see Sections 3 and 4 and the Foundation information page at www.gutenberg.org.

## Section 3. Information about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation

The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation is a non-profit 501(c)(3) educational corporation organized under the laws of the state of Mississippi and granted tax exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service. The Foundation's EIN or federal tax identification number is 64-6221541. Contributions to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation are tax deductible to the full extent permitted by U.S. federal laws and your state's laws.

The Foundation's business office is located at 809 North 1500 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84116, (801) 596-1887. Email contact links and up to date contact information can be found at the Foundation's website and official page at www.gutenberg.org/contact

# Section 4. Information about Donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation

Project Gutenberg<sup>TM</sup> depends upon and cannot survive without widespread public support and donations to carry out its mission of increasing the number of public domain and licensed works that can be freely distributed in machine-readable form accessible by the widest array of equipment including outdated equipment. Many small donations (\$1 to \$5,000) are particularly important to maintaining tax exempt status with the IRS.

The Foundation is committed to complying with the laws regulating charities and charitable donations in all 50 states of the United States. Compliance requirements are not uniform and it takes a considerable effort, much paperwork and many fees to meet and keep up with these requirements. We do not solicit donations in locations where we have not received written confirmation of compliance. To SEND

DONATIONS or determine the status of compliance for any particular state visit <a href="https://www.gutenberg.org/donate">www.gutenberg.org/donate</a>.

While we cannot and do not solicit contributions from states where we have not met the solicitation requirements, we know of no prohibition against accepting unsolicited donations from donors in such states who approach us with offers to donate.

International donations are gratefully accepted, but we cannot make any statements concerning tax treatment of donations received from outside the United States. U.S. laws alone swamp our small staff.

Please check the Project Gutenberg web pages for current donation methods and addresses. Donations are accepted in a number of other ways including checks, online payments and credit card donations. To donate, please visit: www.gutenberg.org/donate

## Section 5. General Information About Project Gutenberg™ electronic works

Professor Michael S. Hart was the originator of the Project Gutenberg<sup> $^{\text{TM}}$ </sup> concept of a library of electronic works that could be freely shared with anyone. For forty years, he produced and distributed Project Gutenberg<sup> $^{\text{TM}}$ </sup> eBooks with only a loose network of volunteer support.

Project Gutenberg<sup>m</sup> eBooks are often created from several printed editions, all of which are confirmed as not protected by copyright in the U.S. unless a copyright notice is included. Thus, we do not necessarily keep eBooks in compliance with any particular paper edition.

Most people start at our website which has the main PG search facility: www.gutenberg.org.

This website includes information about Project Gutenberg $^{\text{\tiny TM}}$ , including how to make donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, how to help produce our new eBooks, and how to subscribe to our email newsletter to hear about new eBooks.