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48.402.







Poor Robin's
True
Character of a Scold:
or,
The Shrew's Looking-glass.



Dedicated to all
Domineering Dames, Wives Rampant, Cuckolds
Couchant, and Men-peckt Sneaks,
in City or Country.

LONDON: Printed for L. C. 1678.

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WITH AN APPENDIX.
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A very limited number printed.

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1848.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

GEORGE THE THIRD

BY

CHARLES CLOUTON

ESQ.

OF

THE

BAR

AT

THE

COURT

OF

COMMONS

IN

PARLIAMENT

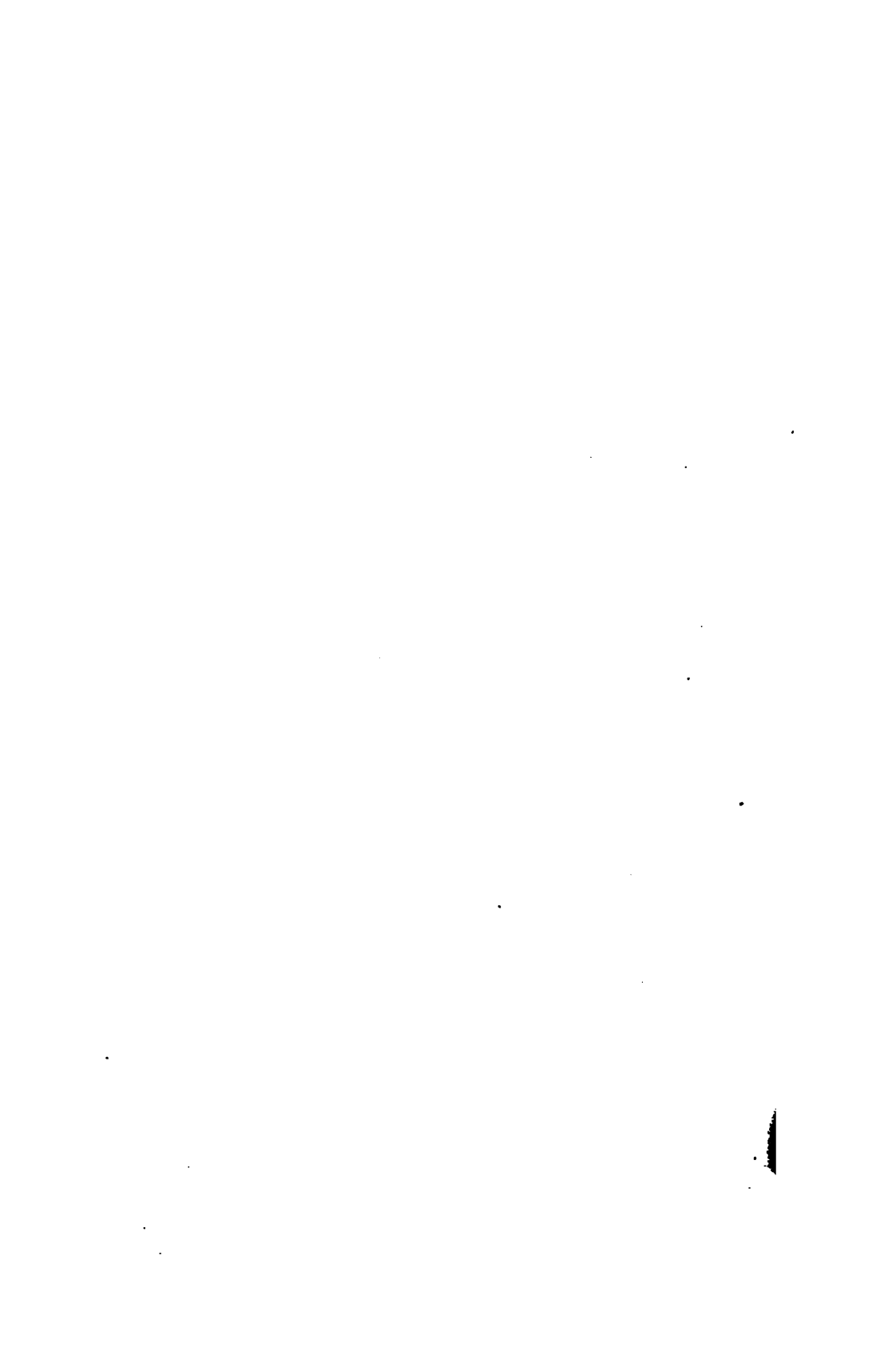
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IN

THE

REIGN

OF







Poor Robin's True Character of a SCOLD.

A Rank SCOLD is a Devil of the Feminine gender; a Serpent, perpetually hissing, and spitting of Venom; a Composition of Ill-nature and Clamour. You may call her animated Gun-powder, a walking Mount Etna that is always belching forth flames of Sulphur, or a Real Purgatory, more to be dreaded in this world, than the Pope's Imaginary Hot-house in the next. A Burr about the Moon, is not half so certain a Presage of a Tempest at Sea, as her Brov is of a Storm on Land. And though Laurel, Hawthorn, and Seal-skin are held Preservatives against Thunder, Magick has not yet been able to finde any Amulet so Sovereign as to still her Rabings: for, like Oyl pour'd on Flames, Good words do but make her Rage the faster; and when once her Flag of Defiance, the Tippet, is unfurl'd, she cares not a straw for Constable nor Cucking-stool.

Her Tongue is the Clapper of the Devil's Saints-bell, that rings all-in to Confusion. It runs round like a Wheel, one spoak after another, and makes more Noise and Jangling, than Country-Steeple on the Fifth of November. She is never less at ease, than when she is quiet; never quiet, but when she is sleeping; nor then neither: for either she talks in her Dream, or awakes the whole house with a terrible fit of Snoring. She makes such a Pattering with her Lips when she walks the streets, as if she were possess'd; and so indeed she is, with the Spirit of Contention. The Dog-days, with her, continue all the year round; nor can she possibly take COLD: for she is ever

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Poor Robin's True Character of a Scold.—II.

in an Heat, and holds neither Pox nor Plague so grievous a Disease, as being Tongue-ty'd.

She makes an Ass of Aristotle, and demonstrates, That though every man be, yet many a woman is not, a sociable Creature: for there is no Good humour can charm her to be Civil or Agreeable; no Company, how affable or complaisant soever, that can long content her. She seeks occasions for Railing, as eagerly as a Common Barrator does to go to Law. If you will not anger her, she will be angry with you for thus neglecting her: and you cannot vex her worse, than to be silent, unless you sing or whistle at her Folly. She interprets all she hears in the worst sense, and supplies the defect of real Affronts with jealous suspicions. She is more captious, than capable of Offence; and all her Neighbours bless themselves from her, wishing this Quotidian Feather of her Tongue cur'd with a Razor. Yet is not that her onely weapon; for she has Hands to Clap with, and Nails to Scratch with, and Teeth to Bite with, and much more Furniture for War; so that being lookt upon as Invincible, her bad humour gets her a Priviledge: for where-ever she comes, she may be sure to have the Room to her self; nor needs long Contest for priority of Walk, or precedence at Table, or opinion in Argument: for the proudest Gossip will quit Pretensions, rather than stand the shock of her well-known Rhetorick.

If she be of the precisest Cast, she abuses Sacred Language in her Railing, as Conjurers do in their Charms; calls her Neighbours Heathen Womites, her Husband, Reprobate, or Son of Belial, and will not cudgel her Maid without a Text for't. But now I speak of Husband, methinks I see the creeping snail shivering in an Ague-fit when he comes in her presence. She is worse than Cow-itch in his Bed, and as good as a Chafing-dish at Board: but has either quite forgot his Name, or else she likes it not; which makes her Rebaptize him with more noble Titles, as White-liver'd Raskal, Drunken Lot, Sneaking

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
The first discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. He sailed from Spain in search of a westward route to the Indies. On October 12, 1492, he landed on the island of San Salvador in the West Indies. This event marked the beginning of European exploration and settlement in the Americas.

CHAPTER II
THE EARLY YEARS
The early years of the United States were marked by the struggle for independence from British rule. The American Revolution began in 1775 and ended in 1783. The Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776, and the Constitution was adopted in 1787.

CHAPTER III
THE GROWING NATION
The growing nation of the United States faced many challenges in the early years. The country was still largely rural and dependent on agriculture. The federal government was weak and often unable to enforce its laws. The country was also divided by regional differences and the issue of slavery.

CHAPTER IV
THE WESTWARD EXPANSION
The westward expansion of the United States was a major theme in the country's history. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 doubled the size of the country. The Texas Revolution and the Mexican-American War of 1846-1848 resulted in the acquisition of vast territories in the west. The gold rush of the 1840s and 1850s drew thousands of people to the west coast.

CHAPTER V
THE CIVIL WAR
The Civil War was a defining moment in the history of the United States. It was fought between the Union and the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865. The war was primarily over the issue of slavery. The Union emerged victorious, and slavery was abolished. The war also led to the Reconstruction era and the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1866.

CHAPTER VI
THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA
The Reconstruction era was a period of significant change in the United States. It was a time when the country was rebuilding itself after the devastation of the Civil War. The federal government sought to reintegrate the Southern states and to protect the rights of African Americans. The Reconstruction era ended in 1877 with the Compromise of 1877.

CHAPTER VII
THE Gilded Age
The Gilded Age was a period of rapid economic growth and industrialization in the United States. It was a time when the country was becoming a major world power. The Gilded Age was also a time of social inequality and corruption. The era ended in 1898 with the Spanish-American War.

CHAPTER VIII
THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR
The Spanish-American War was a conflict between the United States and Spain in 1898. The war resulted in the United States acquiring territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific. The war also marked the beginning of the United States' emergence as a world power.

CHAPTER IX
THE PROGRESSIVE ERA
The Progressive Era was a period of social and political reform in the United States. It was a time when the government sought to address the problems of industrialization and social inequality. The Progressive Era ended in 1914 with the passage of the Clayton Antitrust Act.

CHAPTER X
THE WORLD WAR ERA
The World War era was a period of global conflict and social change in the United States. The United States entered World War I in 1917 and emerged as a major world power. The war also led to the passage of the 19th Amendment and the 18th Amendment. The World War era ended in 1918 with the end of World War I.

CHAPTER XI
THE INTERWAR PERIOD
The interwar period was a time of relative peace and economic growth in the United States. It was a time when the country was becoming a major world power. The interwar period ended in 1929 with the beginning of the Great Depression.

CHAPTER XII
THE GREAT DEPRESSION
The Great Depression was a period of economic hardship and social distress in the United States. It was a time when the country was struggling to recover from the effects of the 1929 stock market crash. The Great Depression ended in 1933 with the beginning of the New Deal.

CHAPTER XIII
THE NEW DEAL
The New Deal was a series of programs and policies implemented by the federal government in response to the Great Depression. It was a time when the government sought to address the problems of economic hardship and social distress. The New Deal ended in 1945 with the end of World War II.

CHAPTER XIV
THE WORLD WAR II ERA
The World War II era was a period of global conflict and social change in the United States. The United States entered World War II in 1941 and emerged as a major world power. The war also led to the passage of the 22nd Amendment and the 24th Amendment. The World War II era ended in 1945 with the end of World War II.

CHAPTER XV
THE POST-WAR PERIOD
The post-war period was a time of economic growth and social change in the United States. It was a time when the country was becoming a major world power. The post-war period ended in 1963 with the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

CHAPTER XVI
THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
The Civil Rights Movement was a period of social and political reform in the United States. It was a time when the government sought to address the problems of racial inequality and social justice. The Civil Rights Movement ended in 1968 with the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

CHAPTER XVII
THE 1960s
The 1960s was a time of social and political change in the United States. It was a time when the country was becoming a major world power. The 1960s ended in 1968 with the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

CHAPTER XVIII
THE 1970s
The 1970s was a time of economic hardship and social distress in the United States. It was a time when the country was struggling to recover from the effects of the 1973 oil crisis. The 1970s ended in 1979 with the beginning of the Reagan Revolution.

CHAPTER XIX
THE REAGAN REVOLUTION
The Reagan Revolution was a period of economic growth and social change in the United States. It was a time when the government sought to address the problems of economic hardship and social distress. The Reagan Revolution ended in 1989 with the end of the Cold War.

CHAPTER XX
THE COLD WAR
The Cold War was a period of global conflict and social change in the United States. It was a time when the country was becoming a major world power. The Cold War ended in 1991 with the end of the Soviet Union.

CHAPTER XXI
THE 1990s
The 1990s was a time of economic growth and social change in the United States. It was a time when the country was becoming a major world power. The 1990s ended in 1999 with the beginning of the 21st century.

CHAPTER XXII
THE 21ST CENTURY
The 21st century is a time of economic growth and social change in the United States. It is a time when the country is becoming a major world power. The 21st century is still in progress.

Poor Robin's True Character of a Scold.—III.

Ninkompoop, or pitiful lousy **Tom Farthing**. Thus she worries him out of his senses at home, and then ferrets his Haunts abroad worse than a needy **Wald** does a decay'd **Bully's**. **Taverns** and **Ale-houses** dread her single **Alarm**, more than the joynt **Attagues** of the **Constable** and **Watch**; and his **Companions** are content to pay his **Club** and dismiss him, on news of her approach, rather than be at the charge of so many **Glasses** and **Bottles** as she will quickly salute his **Corcomb** with. A full **Glass** seasonably offered, may sometimes pacifie her for a moment; but immediately the **Ill** spirit returns, and she can be quiet onely just so long as she is drinking. Thus she clamours at him so long without occasion, that at last he gibes her enough; and rails at him for keeping **Ill** Company, till she forces him to it; being asham'd to go into any **Good** Society, or they asham'd of him; which makes him seek blinde **Bubbing-schools** to hide himself in from her fury, and resolve to stay out all **Night**, rather than endure a double **Rally**.

In a word, (for I perceibe our Character begins to be infected with the contagious **Talkativeness** of its subject) a virulent **Scold** is her **Neighbour's** perpetual **Disquiet**, her **Families** **Wbil** **Genius**, her **Husband's** **Kuine**, and her own dayly **Tormentor**: And that you may the better know her **Pedigree**, I'll gibe you a serious **Account** of the **Receipt** or **Method** made use of for her **Production** into the world, lately found in a long-concealed **Manuscript** of **Theophrastus Bombastus Paracelsus**, as follows: viz.

That Nature long since finding many of her **Sons** oft-times bewicht to their own **Kuine** by the **Charms** of **Waldmen**, for their punishment contriv'd this **Monster** call'd **A Scold**: To form which,

She first took of the **Tongues** and **Galls** of **Bulls**, **Bears**, **Waldes**, **Magpies**, **Parrets**, **Cuckows**, and **Nightingales**, of each a like number: The **Tongues** and **Tails** of **Vipers**, **Adders**, **Snakes** and **Lizards**, **Seben** apiece: **Aurum**

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Poor Robin's True Character of a Scold.—IV.

Fulminans, Aqua Fortis and Gun-powder, of each one pound: The Clappers of Nineteen Bells, and the Pestles of a dozen Apothecaries Mortars. Which being all mixt, she calcin'd in Mount Strombello, and dissolv'd the Ashes in a water distill'd just under London bridge at three quarters Flood, and filtrated it through the leaves of Calepine's Dictionary, to render the Operation more verbal. After which, she distill'd it again through a Speaking-Trumpet, and closed up the remaining Spirits in the mouth of a Cannon. Then she open'd the Graves of all new-deceased Pettifoggers, Mountebanks, Barbers, Coffee=newsmongers, and Fish-wives; and with the skin of their Tongues, made a Bladder coper'd o're with Drum-heads, and fill'd with Storms, Tempests, Whirlwinds, Thunders, Lightnings, &c. These, for better Incorporation, she set seven years in a rough Sea to ferment, and then mixing them with the rest, rectified the whole three times a day for a Twelvemonth in a Balneo of Quick-silver. Lastly, to irradiate the whole Mixture, and make it more Churlish, she cut a vein under the Tongue of the Dog-star, drawing thence a pound of the most Choleric blood; from which sublimating the Spirits, she mixt them with the Foam of a mad Dog: and then putting all together in the forementioned Bladder, sticht it up with the Nerves of So-crates's Wife.

Out of this noble Preparation, and a Crooked Rib (Emblem of future Crossness) Dame Nature first composed a *SCOLD*, whose Posterity (as is frequent with noxious Animals) has since so ober-spread the world, that scarce an Alley or Village is free from some of her Lineage.

But that you may see her End as well as Beginning, be pleas'd to peruse this

SCOLD.

After some Threescore years of Catterwauling,
Here lies A SCOLD, stopt from above-ground Bawling,
Though Ill she liv'd, I dare not read her Doom;
But sure, go where she will, she's Troublesome,
I wish her, in Revenge, amongst the Best:
For she'd as lief be Damn'd, as be at Rest.

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The Benedict's Complaint.

A Parody.

Deserting home by noon of day,
Who often guides herself away,
And out my cash delights to lay?
Somebody!

Who "sets" invites, and fills each chair—
"Sets" of her own—and does not spare,
But lays for dinner covers there?
Somebody!

Who lets go out the once brisk fire,
Yet blames her cringing "Lord" with ire,
And brawls to have the scuttle nigher?
Somebody!

When deep in debt, and in a "mess,"
And heartless duns for cash me press,
Who still must "cut a dash" and dress?
Somebody!

When children bold against me rise,
Or fast each wine and spirit flies,
Who blinds me by her false replies?
Somebody!

When death's attacks at all are plain,
And quacks extract my little gain,
Who thoughts has of another swain?
Somebody!

Then I'm resolved, when my bonds break,
To wed no more—so great's the stake—
And for my second "help meet" take—
Nobody!!

C. C.

Great Totham.



Two Songs from a MS. of the Fifteenth Century.

Care away, away, away, care away for eber more.

ALL that I may sboynk or swet,
My wyfe it wpll both drynk and ete,
And I sey ougt, she wyl me bete;
Careful ys my hart therfor.

If I sey ougt of hpr but good,
She loke on me as she war wod,
And wpll me clougt about the hod;
Careful ys my hart therfor.

If she wpll to the gud ale ryd,
Me must trot all by hpr syd,
And whan she drynk I must abyd;
Careful ys my hart therfor.

If I say it shal be thus,
She sey, Thou lypst, charll, I wous,
Wherest thou to odercome me thus?
Careful ys my hart therfor.

If ony man habe such a wyfe to lede,
He shal know how *judicare* cam in the cred;
Of hys penans God do hym med:
Careful ys my hart therfor.

In sorow and car he led hys lyfe,
That hade a schrow onto his wyfe.

YONG men, I red that ye be war,
That ye cum not in the snar;
For he is browt in meche car,
That hade a schrow onto his wyfe.

In a panter I am caute,
My fot his pennyp, I may not owt;
In sorow and car he his put,
That hade a schrow onto his wyf.

With a qwoene yf that thou run,
Anon it is told into the town;
Sorow he hath both up and down,
That hade a schrow onto hys wyf.

1911





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