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Pittsfield

History Notes Volume II

Year 2 B. #9 1215-1924 AD



Seal of Stephen Langton

John
a bad king

3 squarrels
1 With the King of France we lost
our French possessions
2 With the Pope over Stephen
Langton

(John gave in)
3 With the barons who forced
John to Magna Carta 1215
Chief clauses:-

- 1 The Church shall be free
- 2 The king must only take the usual taxes
- 3 No freeman must be kept in prison without trial
- 4 Foreign merchants not to be taxed
- 5 All weights and measures to be the same

100

Handwritten text from a manuscript, likely a portion of Magna Carta, written in a medieval script.

RESEMBLANCE OF A PORTION OF MAGNA CARTA

Henry III and Simon de Montfort
 Henry was a good man but a
 king. The barons gave the
 power to Simon - de Montfort
 who is famous because
 he killed King John from Cassin
 town to his parliament
 Simon was killed in battle
 by Prince Edward (13



Seal of Simon de Montfort

13th century

July 16

Famous Men

1200 - 1300

St Francis of Assisi who loved
 men birds and beasts.
 He founded the Friars.
 Roger Bacon
 Roger Bacon - great English
 scientist gunpowder telescope
 spectacles He foretold modern

George des Herberghes
 First line of Magna Carta 1215



HENRY III



Silver Penny, Henry III



John's Seal
 Simon de Montfort
 Great baron



Henry III



Westminster Abbey
 Built by Henry III



HENRY III



St. Francis



Black Friar



Statue of Wallace on the Monument at Stirling.



The Stone of Scone covered with an iron grate, in which Bruce is said to have planted his standard on the field of Bannockburn. The grate was erected in 1276, and is 120 feet high.

cars and aeroplanes

✓ Marco Polo - great Venetian explorer
Reached Cathay and saw Kublai Khan
Wrote a book of his travels which Columbus read in later years.

Edward I and Wales

✓ He conquered Wales and gave his son to be the first Prince of Wales

Edward I and Scotland

✓ He tried to conquer Scotland, but failed; he was called 'The Hammer of the Scots'.

Scottish heroes were:-

- 1 William Wallace
- 2 Robert Bruce.

Edward II was defeated by Bruce at Bannockburn 1314

55 The Hundred Years War

1330-1450

against France

Great English Leaders

- 1 Edward III
- 2 Black Prince (Ducy)
- 3 Henry V (Agincourt)

French Heroism
Joan of Arc (Cleans)

The English lost everything
but this. There was trouble and
discontent at home

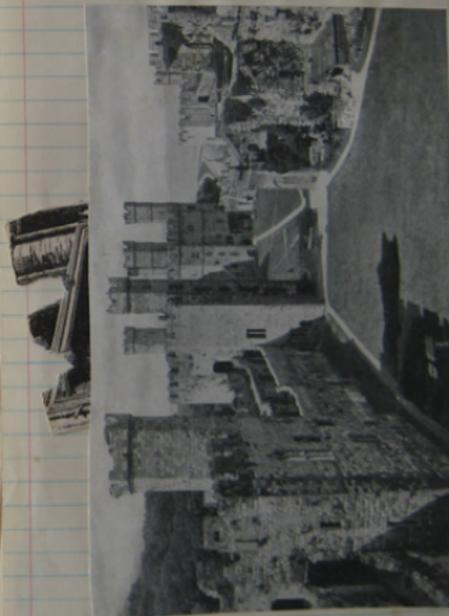
France was left united and strong

Life in the Middle Ages

Most people lived in villages
where there were shops

They bought goods at fairs and
from peddlars.

In towns small boys became



Caerwys Castle (1944)
The "Towers" at the front is called so as the battlements of the first Prince of Wales



« *Dirna vad* »
 Her begynned the Seyge of athenes ful
 lamentably calde by lordes delyghte of
 admyracione a to ye wylde of condour

S In quod I full of yowre consof
 I woude see on ce yowre consof
 and admyred a tale for to telle
 By fith that hath yowre consof
 I maye see hope governour and gylde

Of yowre ethere redyng fith by fith
 Thogh my roue heryng fe and dult
 I wolle rebece a fowre wonderfull
 To change the fith and dymyng
 Of yowre ethere the myghty wylde fith
 with ad hymene of alle myghte
 Upon the cruce of wylde fith
 By delyghte of fith dymyng
 Cheif crop fith of the fith dymyng

This is a page of an old book which not only shows some of Chaucer's pilgrims
 but the kind of writing in use in the fifteenth century.



Silver Great of
Richard II



Chaworth's Inn, Canterbury (from the film)

the
ward
aster
mens,
es of

the
the
oldest
said,
siege
no is
eaped
and
to be
words

ed at
" he
have
ou."
into
King



of ground is the highest honour that can be paid to a Briton. It is the crowning glory of a life nobly spent in the service of the motherland.

7. Now I think we understand the meaning of Nelson's famous prayer. He prayed for victory, or for burial amongst the great and good of his race. He meant to conquer if he could, but if not, to perish fighting so bravely that his fellow-countrymen would deem him worthy of a grave in Britain's Temple of Fame. His prayer, however, was not granted, for he lies buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

8. Now let us make our way to that part of the abbey known as Poets' Corner. Here we do not find memorials of kings, warriors, and statesmen, but of men who have served their country nobly by writing noble books in the mother-tongue.

You must never forget that one of the chief glories of our land is the great mass of writings which gifted Britons have produced. In Poets' Corner you will read the names of many of those who have made our language glorious for all time.

9. One of our greatest poets tells us of a broken column lying half buried in the desert sands.

On it are these words:



les
Chaucer

ulous
h a mass
bledde

apprentices to learn trades (1400)
There were felds for each trade with strict rules about fair pay and good work.

Chaucer (died 1400) describes the people of this time on his Canterbury Tales.

The End of the Middle Ages
about 1500

Many things helped to bring this about

1. Black Death and Peasant Revolt helped to free the ~~WITNES~~ Villians
2. 100 yrs War and Wars of Roses killed many powerful ~~BARONS~~ Barons
3. Gunpowder made Castles and Armour useless

From Prologue to the Canterbury Tales

By Geoffrey Chaucer

(The Prioress)

She was so charitable and so pitous
She wolde wepe, if that she saugh a mouse
caught in a trap, if it were ded or bledde

2



GEOFFREY CHAUCER

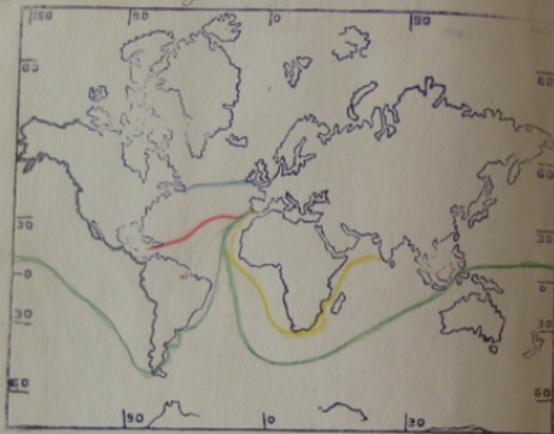


POETS' CORNER, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
Chaucer's tomb is the third on your left.

appe
there
with
pay
shar
peop
bar

an
M
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B
Re
W
2 100
re
G
3 Ju
Co

2
THE VOYAGES of the great Explorers



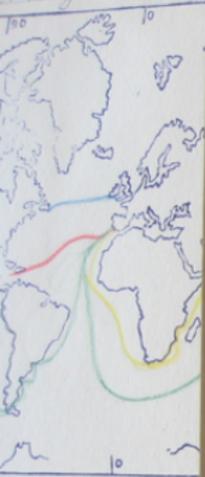
- Columbus 1492
- Vasco-da-Gama 1498
- John Cabot 1497
- Magellan 1519-1522

8/6



THE RELIEF OF ORLEANS BY JOAN OF ARC

of the great Explorers



Columbus 1492
Vasco-da-Gama 1498
John Cabot 1497
Magellan 1519-1522

William Tell

AIMED WELL
YOU KEEP
 UP TO
 THE MARK
 WITH

OXO



THE RELIEF OF ORLEANS BY JOAN OF ARC



Medal of Joan of Arc. From a French work of 1834

1429. JOAN OF ARC SAVES ORLEANS.



GREAT PEOPLE IN THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR.



Standard of Henry V

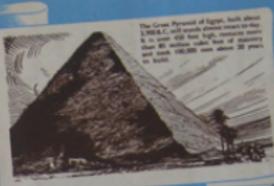


Armor of Edward the Black Prince suspended over his Tomb in Canterbury Cathedral.

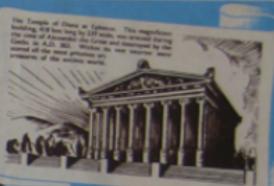
Christopher Columbus - 1492.
sailed to the West Indies.
Vasco-da-Gama - 1498
sailed to India
John Cabot - 1494
sailed to Newfoundland
Ferdinand Magellan - 1519-1522
sailed round the world but
died before he reached Spain



Is that Land?



The Great Pyramid of Giza, built about 2580 B.C., and made of limestone is 478 ft. in height, 756 ft. in length and 1,370 ft. in width. It is the largest of the three pyramids at Giza.



The Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem, the magnificent temple of the Hebrews, was built by King Solomon about 1000 B.C. It was destroyed by the Babylonians in 586 B.C. and was rebuilt by King Darius in 520 B.C. It was destroyed again by the Romans in 70 A.D.



The Colossus of Rhodes, a bronze statue of the sun god Helios, was built by the Rhodians about 280 B.C. It was destroyed by an earthquake about 224 B.C.

The original
Seven Wonders
of the World



The Statue of Liberty in New York City, the symbol of freedom, was a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States in 1886.



The Temple of Mars at Philadelphia, which was built by the Romans about 20 B.C., was one of the most magnificent buildings of the Roman Empire. It was destroyed by the Goths in 426 A.D.



The Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the most magnificent of the Seven Wonders, were built by King Nebuchadnezzar II about 600 B.C. They were destroyed by the Persians in 539 B.C.



The Pyramids of Giza, the most magnificent of the Seven Wonders, were built by the Egyptians about 2580 B.C. They were destroyed by the Arabs in 642 A.D.



King James I. of Scotland first sees his future Queen.



Henry VII

restored order after the Wars of the Roses.

1. By the Statute of Sivery and Maintenance nobles were forb. forbidden to keep retainers.
2. The Court of the Star Chamber was set up to punish those whom ordinary courts feared to punish.

✓ Henry strengthened himself by

1. Powerful marriages
himself - Elizabeth of York
daughter - King of Scotland
son (Henry) Katherine of Aragon
2. Making himself rich eg. Mortons
Tork

3 NEW INVENTIONS



THE GREAT AWAKENING

ABOUT 1500

M

Maginers compass
enabled voyagers of
discovery to be
made

Cannon gunpowder
made castles
walled towns
and armour of
no use

Printing press
books made people
learn and think
(Barton 1476)

3

THE GREAT SCIENTISTS



COPERNICUS

said the earth moved round the
Sun 18 miles per second



SIR ISAAC NEWTON
Discovered the
force of gravity

Telescope



GALILEO

THE GREAT
AWAKENINGS
ABOUT 1500



Portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, 1689. The text below the portrait is too small to read clearly but appears to be a caption or a short biography.

4

THE GREAT PAINTERS



SKETCHES BY LEONARDO DA VINCI

Italian Painter

- 1 Raphael
- 2 Michael Angelo
- 3 Leonardo Da Vinci

Chapel calling

THE GREAT SCHOLARS



SIR THOMAS MORE

DEAN COLET

THE GREAT AWAKENINGS



RAFAEL
 MADONNA DEL CARDellino
 THE MADONNA OF THE GOLDFINCH
 1505

2



PIETRO PERUGINO
 THE MAN AND THE WOMAN
 1498

THE GREAT AWAKENING

07

The Renaissance was a great re-birth or revival of learning which took place in Europe in the 16th century. In 1453 Turks captured Constantinople. Scholars fled to Italy with their manuscripts and taught there. Pages numbered 1 to 4 illustrate different aspects of the New Learning.

Martin Luther
 German monk who disagreed with the Pope over the selling of Indulgences. He said that only God is who were called

2

Protestants He began the Reformation (an attempt to make the church better)

The Reformation in England
 Henry VIII
 young handsome, clever, popular
 Chief Minister Thomas Wolsey
 Lord Chancellor
 Archbishop of York
 Cardinal of the Church
 Succeeded in foreign affairs
 Balance of Power between
 Francis I of France and Charles V
 of Spain. Wolsey
 Wolsey was disgraced
 because he failed to get
 the Pope to grant Henry a
 divorce from Catherine of Aragon.
 They became Supreme Head of



Henry VIII



Cardinal Wolsey
Chancellor of England
Archbishop of York
Governor of the Calais



Martin Luther
German Monk
Reformation

Bluff King Hal, he married once,
And then he wed again.
Until he'd wed a pair of Annes,
Three Katherines and a Jane.

A monastery before Henry VIII



The dissolution of the monasteries
in Henry VIII's reign



The same monastery today



Henry VIII
HAD SIX WIVES



Henry VIII's wives
Catherine of Aragon
Anne Boleyn
Jane Seymour
Anne of Cleves
Catherine Howard
Jane Grey

A HENRY THE EIGHTH PRIVILEGE

A privilege granted by Henry VIII to the Archbishop of Canterbury was exercised by Dr. Conno Lang when he conferred the distinction of Doctor in Divinity (Lambeth) on the Rev. T. L. Macansey, vicar of Mapiodurham near Reading at Lambeth Palace yesterday. The Lambeth degree must be the degree of the Archbishop's own university. Dr. Macansey, who is a younger brother of Sir Lynden Macansey, leader of the Parliament-ary Bar, was appointed vicar of Mapiodurham last February. The degree was conferred with the approval of Oxford University, of which Dr. Lang is a graduate.



 **WOLSEY**
SILK STOCKING



SLASHED BOOT
AT THE TIME
OF HENRY VIII



ELBOWE TRAMP
SHOES OF THE
BOOTS AND
SHOES—



FUR LINED BOOT
TYPE OF THE
REFORMATION

To topple Henry Tudor's crown
Two young imposters tried,
But Simnel he took to help his cook,
And Warbeck at Tyburn died.



Patrol Holloway, Vivien Leigh, and Lynn Harding in Henry VIII, which
opened at the Open Air Theatre, Regents Park, last night.



A CHRISTMAS BANQUET AT HAMPTON COURT IN THE DAYS OF BLUFF KING HAL



Henry VIII HAD SIX WIVES



ANNE BOLEYN

Henry & Booleyn
Booleyn, Anne
Booleyn of Oler
Anne Booleyn
Anne Booleyn
Anne Booleyn
Anne Booleyn

A HENRY THE EIGHTH PRIVILEGE

A privilege granted by Henry VIII to the Archbishop of Canterbury was exercised by Dr. Cosmo Lang when he conferred the distinction of Doctor in Divinity (Lambeth) on the Rev. E. L. Macauley, vicar of Mapledurham, near Reading, at Lambeth Palace yesterday.

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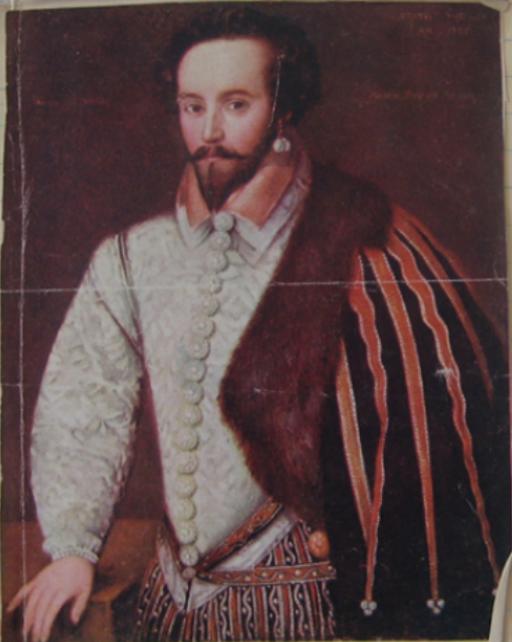


KATHERINE HOWARD

 **WOLSEY**
SILK STOCKING



Shakespeare at the Age of Twelve.



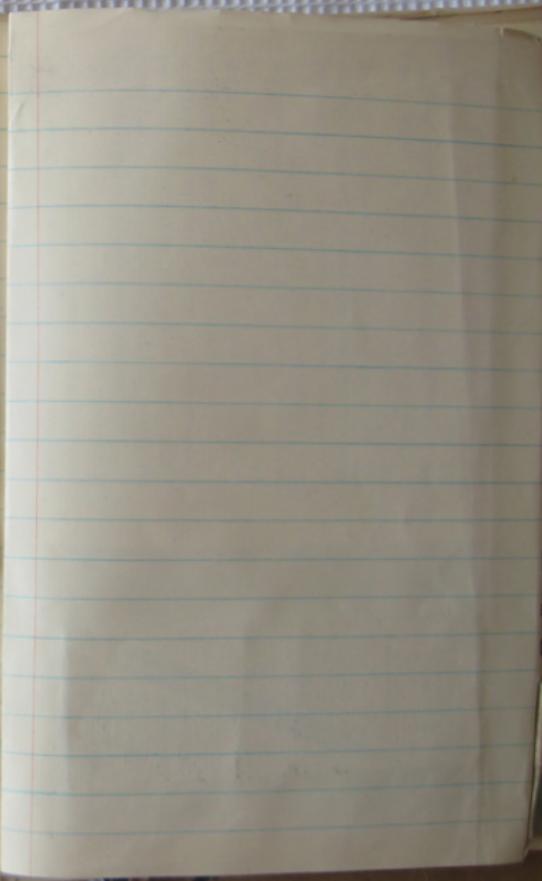
Sir Walter Raleigh.

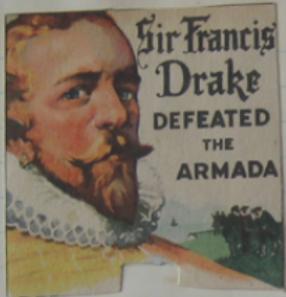


Sir Walter Raleigh



FRANCIS VEREY
THE GREAT GULF
"LA GUAYANA"
 Discovered by the first visit by the Spaniards of the fabulous wealth of "El Dorado" - the modern Venezuela, Sir Walter Raleigh set out in 1595, with a fleet of five ships. Taking to the water on the great delta of the Orinoco, he captured a native for a guide, and several hundreds of miles up the river before abandoning his voyage, and the land of gold.
 The Great Gorge of the Orinoco.





EDWARD VI



MARY



+ ♀



THE HOUSE OF SHAKESPEARE
The house in which Shakespeare was born, and in which he lived until his death, is situated in the street of the same name, in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, London. It is a fine specimen of a timber-framed house of the sixteenth century, and is now a museum.



AN OLD PICTURE OF LONDON, SHOWING LONDON BRIDGE IN THE DAYS OF SHAKESPEARE

the English Church 1529
Sir Thomas More executed.
Cromwell suggested the
Dissolution of the Monasteries
Henry VIII was a strong enough
king but he made England
important.

Edward II

- a bad king - 10-16 years
- 3 Important events
- 1 Destruction of images windows etc in churches, done by the Reformers
 - 2 New English Prayer Book written by Cranmer
 - 3 Rebellion of Peasants in Eastern Eng: led by Jack Cade because the nobles enclosed the common land

May

a Catholic Queen married Phillip
of Spain

Important Events

- 1 Execution of Lady Jane Grey
- 2 Marriage with Phillip of Spain
- 3 Loss of Calais
- 4 Persecution of the Pious Protestants
Burning of many martyrs
e.g. Cranmer Latimer Hooper Ridley
45 pictures

Queen Elizabeth
Good Queen Bess

This was the "time when England
was called "Merie England"
Elizabeth's Characters - vain
selfish, deceitful but a true lover
of England and very clever

Important Events

Settlement of the Church (see
illustration.)

4
Pictures

- 1 Execution of Mary Q of Scots
- 2 War in Holland - Sir Phillip Sidney
dies there
- 3 Drake's voyage round the world
1577-1580 Robbing Spanish
treasure ships
- 4 Singeing the King of Spain's
beard
- 5 Defeat of the Spanish Armada
1588

Great Elizabethans

- 1 William Shakespeare Dramatist
- 2 Spenser poet
- 3 Sir Phillip Sidney poet
- 4 Sir Walter Raleigh courtier
- 5 Sir Frances Drake sea
captain



Drake played bowls on Plymouth Hoe,
But in the Spanish Main,
He'd play all day at ducks and drakes,
With treasure ships of Spain.

The GLORIOUS REIGN of GOOD QUEEN BESS

The Queen Who Made England a Protestant Country—The Defeat of the Spanish Armada, and the Dawn of a Great New Literature

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND (1533-1603)
The long reign (1558 to 1603) of the "Virgin Queen" proved to be one of the most important in the annals of English history. Elizabeth established England as a Protestant kingdom,

she saw the country well on the way to become mistress of the seas, and in that period occurred the greatest burst of literary activity the world has seen since the days of ancient Greece.

Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, was born in 1533. Brought up under the cloud of her mother's execution and her father's dislike, she was finally recognized in his will as heir to the throne after her half brother Edward and her half sister Mary.

During the Catholic reaction under the latter, Elizabeth's known friendship for Protestants caused her to be thrown into the Tower, and she was charged with a plot against the unpopular Mary. She survived this danger, however, and at the age of 25, on the death of Mary, was summoned to the throne amidst the rejoicings of the Protestants and of many moderate Catholics.

Elizabeth possessed rare natural qualities which had been sharpened by hard schooling in the world of men and books. In her puzzling and contradictory character may be seen her mother's vanity and uncertainties of temper, her caution and prudence of her grandfather, Henry VII, the pride and charm of manner that early made Henry VIII irresistible, and the lack of feeling of the whole line of Tudors.

In her youth Elizabeth was striking and attractive. Her figure was tall and well proportioned, she had a broad, commanding brow, a fine olive-tinted complexion, hazel eyes, and a wealth of auburn hair.

RIDING IN STATE TO WESTMINSTER



It was in 1558 that Elizabeth became Queen of England. She selected her counselors with great care and good judgment, but was herself the real ruler of the country. In the picture she is seen making her state entry into Westminster in 1559.

She had also remarkable physical vigor, could hunt all day, dance or watch theatrical plays and pageants all night, and when necessary apply herself to official duties. She was masculine in her coarseness of word and action, and carried stinginess to the extreme. Carefully trained under the best teachers of the day, she spoke French and Italian with ease. She knew some Greek, and could speak with an ambassador in Latin if necessary. She was an excellent musician, though she cared little for poetic and dramatic literature.

Elizabeth's first step as queen was to restore the reformed Church practically as it had been under Henry VIII and Edward VI. For the next 30 years, aided by well-chosen counselors, she struggled to maintain England's independence from foreign control, and to compromise religious settlement. While everybody was compelled to attend the services of her "Established Church," or pay a fine, Elizabeth made it as easy as possible for both moderate Catholics and Protestants to attend her Church without offending their consciences. She thus succeeded in winning the support of the majority of her subjects.

Yet a large Catholic party in England plotting to put Mary Queen of Scots, whom they regarded as the rightful queen, on the throne in

SOME SAYINGS OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.



1. Speaking of the poet he says:—
"He cometh unto you with a tale which holdeth children from play and old men from the chimney corner."
2. "I never heard the old song of Percy and Douglas that I found my heart moved more than with a trumpet."
3. "They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts."
4. "Knitting and withal singing, and it seemed that her voice comforted her hands to work."
5. "Scoffing cometh not of wisdom."
6. "Who shoots at the midday sun, though he be sure he shall never hit the mark, yet as sure he is he shall shoot higher than he who aims at a bush."



JAMES THE SIXTH OF SCOTLAND AND FIRST OF ENGLAND.

The Stuarts

James I 1603 - 1625

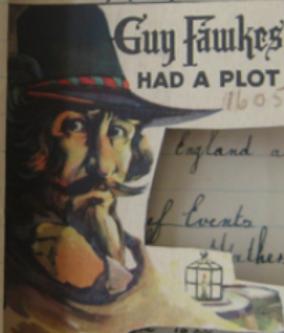
Charles 1625 - 1649

1649 - 1660 (The Commonwealth)

1660 - 1685

1685 - 1688

Guy Fawkes
HAD A PLOT
1605



England and Scotland under one

of Events

1607 Puritans sailed to
the New England colonies

Gunpowder Plot - Catholics - failed 1605

Guy Fawkes

3 Authorized Version of the Bible 1611

4 Plantation of Ulster by English and
Scotch settlers. Irish turned out.

Parliament for rebellion



Charles I

THE
CIVIL
WAR
1642-1649



O. Cromwell



CAVALIER
ROYALIST

UPPERCLASSES
NORTH AND WEST
PRINCE RUPERT
LACK OF MONEY



ROUNDHEAD
PARLIAMENTARIAN

MERCHANTS
SOUTH AND EAST
FAIRFAX AND CROMWELL
MORE MONEY

MARSTON MOOR (1644)

Naseby (1645) (P)

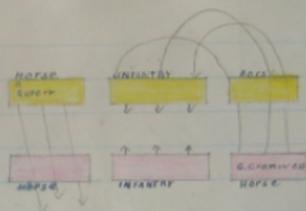




Milton dictating "Samson Agonistes."



Milton at the Age of Twelve.



Cavalries

Archers

DIAGRAM TO ILLUSTRATE HOW THE
PARLIAMENTARIAN ARMY WON
THE BATTLE OF NASEBY
1645.

Charles I
a good husband, father friend but
an unhappy king
He quarrelled with 3 Parliaments
over the right to tax and imprison

people

For eleven years he ruled without Parliament aided by Archbishop Laud and Earl Strafford

N.P. During this time John Hampden refused to pay SHIP MONEY

4 to 5 judges said he must pay
War with Scotland forced Charles to recall Parliament Strafford and Laud (Charles ministers)

imprisoned. Strafford executed.
Charles attempted to arrest 5 Puritan Members.

Parl. so angry that
Civil War began

The Civil War

1642 - 1649

was fought to decide who should rule King or Parliament

2. Charles II

The Great Fire
1666
a blessing
in disguise



The Great
Plague 1665



GREAT MEN

Sir Christopher
Wren
Architect of
St. Pauls



John Milton
Puritan Poet-
blind



'Paradise Lost'



Sir Isaac Newton
Law of Gravity



Nonconformist
Puritan
Preacher
(Written in jail)



The Restoration 1660

Charles II

The kingdom had learned that
Parl must rule.

Parl had learned that English
people wanted a king.

Chief Great (see illustrations) 3 pages
Great Men " ") 3 pages
back

James II

a Catholic king

He offended his people by

1. Permitting Judge Jeffreys to punish
heavily those who had joined
Monmouth's rebellion

2. Issuing a Declaration of Indulgence
suspending all laws against
Catholics and Puritans

Seven Bishops refuse to read



Pointing the Way



269 Bonyan, Prisoner and
Decamer.



JOHN BUNYAN.



JOHN WIDDOWES
(After the portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller) *W.S.*
THE FIRE OF LONDON

A humble orange vendor
Who went upon the stage,
At Drury Lane, in Charles's reign,
She soon became the rage.

the Declaration. They were imprisoned
tried and declared NOT GUILTY
The birth of a son caused the
people to invite over William of Orange
He came James fled
This is called

"The Glorious Revolution"

(1688)

+9
9

William & Mary

signed the Bill of Rights giving
more power to Parliament

1. Jacobite Rebellion in Scotland

B. of Killiecrankie

Massacre of Glencoe (Macdonalds)

2. Jacobite Rebellion in Ireland

B. of Boyne James II defeated

3. War with ^{Louis} Louis XIV of France to prevent
~~Louis~~ Louis XIV from swallowing Holland

Anne

was not a great queen like Elizabeth
but some important things happened in
her reign

See illustrations 10 pages forward
Note

The war with Louis XIV was to
prevent France and Spain being united
under one King It was useless to us.

George I

a German unable to speak English
Therefore the king lost more power
A Prime Minister Sir Robert Walpole
was appointed to take charge of
Cabinet meetings. He was Prime
Minister for 21 years He made
England prosperous to keep peace
but he took bribes

22



JAMES II

The Glorious Revolution 1688

The Duke of Brunswick



WILLIAM III AND MARY II



QUEEN ANNE

Notice of
The Wigs of the men



PLAYERS CIGARETTES

JAMES II



PLAYERS CIGARETTES

ANNE

THE LATER STUARTS

WILLIAM III 1689-1702
ANN 1702-1714

THE HANOVERIANS

George I 1714-1727
George II 1727-1760 18th Century
George III 1760-1820
George IV 1820-1830
William III 1830-1901 19th Century
Victoria 1837-1901
Edward VII 1901-1910

HOUSE OF WINDSOR

George V 1910-1936 20th Century
Edward VII 1936-
George VI 1937-
JM



John Wesley
a great eighteenth century
preacher who with his brother
Charles and his friend
George Whitefield founded
the Methodist Church
He did a great deal to make
the people of England honest
sober and kind
Our life today owes much to him

Lucan Annals
1702 - 1714



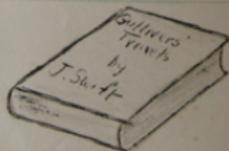
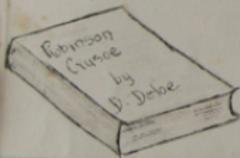
John Churchill
Duke of Marlborough
Won victories against
Loro II.



Rock of Gibraltar
Key to the Mediterranean



in Union of English and Scottish
Parliament



"Pirates' Revenge"
THE REVUE OF
AMERICAN LITERATURE
ON one of the most
notable occurrences of the
month Jan. 1702, the
British ship, the ship
commanded by Sir John
Berkley was engaged and
sunk by the pirates of the
Black Sea. The pirates
were taken to the
Island of Barbadoes.
To give names of 22 Jan. 17



2. He swam to White's aid and was quickly hoisted aboard by the little "captain."

3. My goodness!

Sunday Pictorial Office.

MY DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS—

No doubt you have noticed that the heading to my letter is changed from time to time. Sometimes you see me hard at work and at other times—well, not quite so hard at it! For instance, this week's heading illustrates one of the rare occasions when I slip out to enjoy an afternoon's golf.
Now I shouldn't like you to think that I am always doing this. Nor when I do happen to play truant from the office, do



Henry staggering in ladder, with mending to be answered, and I curled up asleep in my chair! No, I assure you that this gross libel on me, I shall be sharp to the artist about it. Now that this point is

DANIEL DEFOE



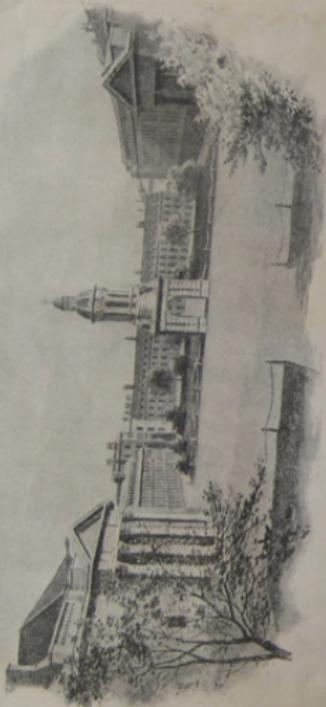
7. The wave that came upon me again buried towards the sea.
not carry me back again with it when it gave back great way towards the shore when it came on, might now being that the sea, as it would carry me a towards the shore if possible—my greatest concern would not now be to be carried on the



GULLIVER HAS AN AUDIENCE OF THE KING AND QUEEN
OF BROBDNAG.



GULLIVER TAKING A WALK IN THE CAPITAL OF LILLIPUT.



TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.
The College of Swift, Burke, and Goldsmith.

H



About the last of the Stuarts,
There's little to be said:
She lived in an Augustan Age,
And now—Queen Anne is dead!

AVEN'S
CIGARETTES.

KING & QUEEN
OF ENGLAND

EDWARD I

(1272-1307)
Edward the first was the first of the
Plantagenets. He was a great
conqueror, and he was a great
king. He was a great king, and
he was a great conqueror. He was
a great king, and he was a great
conqueror. He was a great king,
and he was a great conqueror.

JOHN PLATEAU SONS

100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200