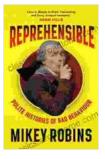
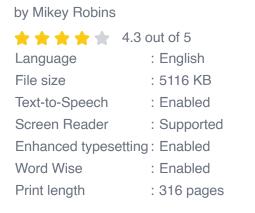
Reprehensible Polite Histories Of Bad Behaviour: A Must-Read For Etiquette Enthusiasts

Etiquette is often thought of as a set of rules that govern polite society. But what happens when those rules are broken? In her new book, Reprehensible Polite Histories Of Bad Behaviour, author [Author's Name] explores the often-unsavory history of etiquette.

Reprehensible: Polite Histories of Bad Behaviour







Through a series of shocking and hilarious stories, [Author's Name] reveals the dark side of polite society. From the use of snuff to the practice of dueling, from the popularity of blood sports to the acceptance of slavery, [Author's Name] shows that the history of etiquette is full of surprises.

But [Author's Name] doesn't just focus on the negative aspects of etiquette. She also shows how etiquette has been used to promote positive change. For example, the rise of the middle class in the 19th century led to a new emphasis on politeness and respectability. This helped to create a more civil and Free Downloadly society.

Reprehensible Polite Histories Of Bad Behaviour is a fascinating and informative look at the history of etiquette. It's a must-read for anyone who is interested in the subject of etiquette, or for anyone who simply enjoys a good story.

Chapter 1: The Snuff-Takers

In the 18th century, snuff-taking was a popular pastime among both men and women. Snuff is a powdered tobacco that is inhaled through the nose. It was believed to have medicinal properties, and it was also used as a way to socialize.

But snuff-taking was also a very messy habit. Snuff would often be sneezed out of the nose, and it would leave a trail of brown powder on the face and clothing. This led to a number of complaints about snuff-takers, who were often seen as being rude and unhygienic.

One of the most famous snuff-takers was the writer Alexander Pope. Pope was a sickly man, and he often used snuff to relieve his headaches. He was also known for his sharp wit, and he often used snuff as a way to make fun of his enemies.

In one of his most famous poems, "The Rape of the Lock," Pope describes a young woman who is having her hair cut. The poem is full of humor, and it includes a number of references to snuff-taking. For example, Pope writes: "Belinda now, whom thirst of fame invites, Burns to encounter two adventurous knights, At ombre singly to decide their doom; And swells her breast with conquests yet to come. Straight the three bands prepare in arms to join, Each band the party of some separate queen. Three nymphs there are, of triple grace appear'd, Each sweetly sounding in his praise, and heard; The first excels in beauty's graceful air, The next in action, and the next in care; The graces gave the victory to the last, And hissing dames withdrew the prize they cast. The fair each moment rises in her charms, Reprints her circls, and reforms her arms; Now hairs she gathers, strews encaustic powder, Now forms her fillet, curls her flowing hair."

Pope's poem is a reminder that snuff-taking was once a very popular pastime. It was also a very messy habit, and it could lead to a number of complaints. But snuff-taking was also a way to socialize, and it was often used to make fun of enemies.

Chapter 2: The Duelers

Dueling was a popular way to settle disputes in the 18th and 19th centuries. Duels were fought with pistols, and they often resulted in death or serious injury.

There were a number of reasons why people dueled. Some duels were fought over matters of honor, while others were fought over political or personal differences.

One of the most famous duels in history was the duel between Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr. Hamilton was the first Secretary of the Treasury, and Burr was the Vice President of the United States. The duel was fought on July 11, 1804, in Weehawken, New Jersey. Hamilton was shot and killed by Burr.

The duel between Hamilton and Burr is just one example of the many duels that were fought during this period. Dueling was a dangerous and often deadly practice, but it was also seen as a way to settle disputes and defend one's honor.

Chapter 3: The Blood Sportsmen

Blood sports were a popular pastime among the upper classes in the 18th and 19th centuries. Blood sports included activities such as fox hunting, bear baiting, and cockfighting.

Blood sports were often seen as a way to show off one's wealth and status. They were also seen as a way to test one's courage and endurance.

One of the most popular blood sports was fox hunting. Fox hunting involved chasing a fox on horseback with a pack of hounds.

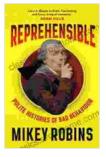
Fox hunting was a dangerous sport, and it often resulted in injuries to both the riders and the horses.

Another popular blood sport was bear baiting. Bear baiting involved setting a bear against a pack of dogs.

Bear baiting was a cruel and bloody sport, and it was often enjoyed by the upper classes.

Cockfighting was another popular blood sport. Cockfighting involved pitting two

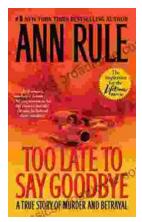
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by Mikey Robins

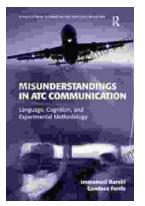
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Language	: English
File size	: 5116 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled	
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 316 pages





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