

STUART ENGLAND

1603-1714

5. The Restoration of Charles II



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1yBRjrB2lh4>
- Trailer from “The Libertine”, directed by Laurence Dunmore (2004)



‘Here lies our sovereign lord the king,
Whose word no man relies on;
He never says a foolish thing,
Nor ever does a wise one.’

Written on the Bedchamber Door of
Charles II...

The king replied: ‘This is very true: for
my words are my own, and my actions
are my ministers’



Restoration England: Key events

1649: Execution of Charles I (guilty of high treason, 30 January)

1660: Pepys' diaries begins (1 January)

Restoration of Charles II (welcomed into City of London, 29 May)

1665-6: Great Plague, kills one sixth of Londoners

1666: Great Fire of London (2-5 September)

1667: Dutch raid on the Medway during Second Anglo-Dutch War

1669: Pepys' diaries ends (31st May, fears about eyesight)

1670: Treaty of Dover with France

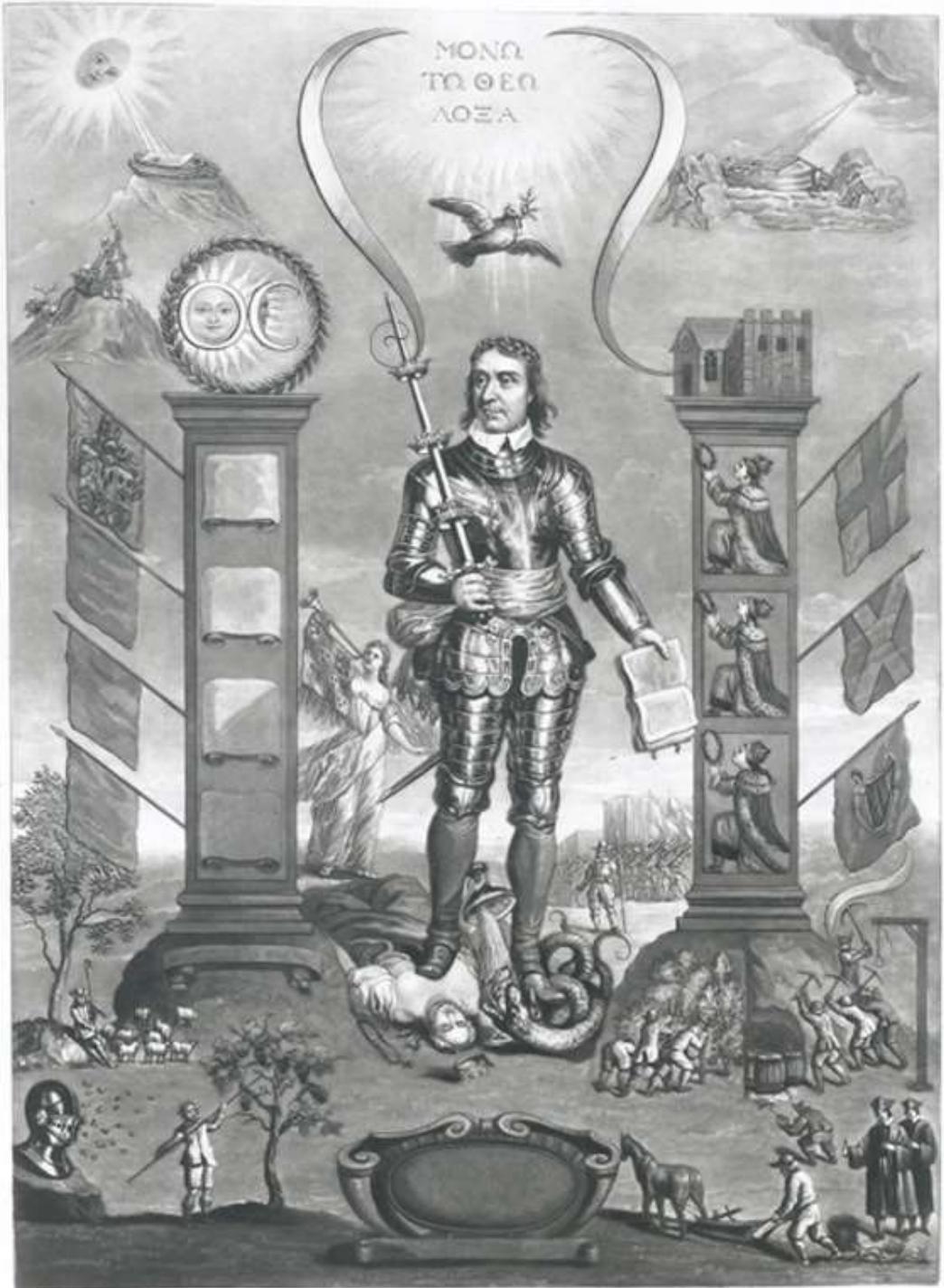
1679: Popish Plot, reveals that James (II) is a Catholic

1685: Charles II dies with no legitimate heir, converts to Catholicism on his deathbed.



English Civil Wars (1642-51)

- Series of conflicts between Parliament and Charles I and his supporters, resulting in the execution of King Charles I and a short-lived Commonwealth of England (1649-53), followed by a Protectorate under Oliver Cromwell
- The war devastated England and resulted in over 200,000 dying, with many of its victorious republican and religious ideals ultimately undermined
- 'I went out to Charing Cross to see Major General Harrison hanged, drawn, and quartered; which was done there, he looking as cheerful as any man could in that condition'
- Samuel Pepys (1660)



*What problems
developed over
Cromwell's reign?*

*What kind of country
did Cromwell leave
behind in 1658?*

Breakdown of the Protectorate

'boys flung stones, tiles, turnips &c... some they disarmed and kicked, others abused the horses with stones and rubbish they flung at them... in some places the apprentices would get a football (it being a hard frost) and drive it among the soldiers on purpose, and they either darst not (or prudently would not) interrupt them;

in fine, many soldiers were hurt with stones, and one I see was very near having his brains knocked out with a brickbat flung from the top of an house at him. On the other side, the soldiers proclaimed the proclamation against any subscriptions, which the boys shouted at in contempt, which some could not bear but let fly their muskets and killed in several places (whereof I see one in Cornhill shot through the head) 6 or 7 and several wounded'

- Pepys, reporting to Edward Montagu, 5 December 1659



William Dobson, Charles II, when Prince of Wales, with a Page, c. 1642.

Breakdown of the Protectorate

- Many city apprentices had produced a petition for the removal of the army from the streets, following the put-down of a royalist rising in Cheshire, and the surrounding of Westminster Hall by republican major-general John Lambert on 13 October which excluded the speaker and most MPs
- The army had made a proclamation prohibiting all future petitions...
- Pepys later reports the trial at the Old Bailey, wherein the Grand Jury wanted to bring charges against the officers:
- ‘The present posture of the City is very dangerous, who I believe will never be quiet till the Soldiers have absolutely quitted the town’ ... ‘Never was there (my Lord) so universal a fear and despair was now’ – 8 December 1659



The Restoration of Charles II

- After the fall of Richard Cromwell in 1659, there is a power vacuum between the dismissed Rump Parliament, the Army leaders under John Lambert, General Monck in Scotland, Vice-Admiral Lawson, and the London City Council
- The City Council appeals for a 'free and full Parliament'
- For many within the new government, there's a gradual shift in allegiances from republicanism and puritanism, to a wish to restore the parliament and king
- Pepys' two employers, Edward Montagu and George Downing, both make the successful shift from leaders within the Protectorate by offering either military support (Montagu) or useful intelligence for the new King (Downing)



Hieronymus Janssens, Charles II Dancing at a Ball at Court (1660)

The Return of Charles II

- General Monck eventually marches to London, breaking the deadlock.
- A new parliament meets, and Charles II sends his 'Declaration' of Breda, offering a general pardon to all who asserted their loyalty
- Charles promises liberty of conscience, defers power to parliament, and promises that the troops and navy would be paid
- On receiving the declaration, Parliament grants £50,000 to the exiled king and invites him over
- Shortly after the 1661 Coronation, a new Parliament is elected that is overwhelmingly Royalist and Anglican.
- Soon after, a crackdown begins on Puritanism and religious non-conformity



Charles was presented with the first pineapple grown in England in 1675. Painting by Hendrick Danckerts.



Samuel Pepys (1633-1703)

- Born off Fleet Street on 23 February 1633
- 'Low' social standing; father was a tailor, mother daughter of a butcher
- Marriage to Elizabeth St Michel (1640-1669). No (known) children
- Talented musician and singer
- Bon vivant, who kept a lion in his office, and arrested several times for treason and piracy
- Writes a wonderful diary of London life between 1660 and 1669



Samuel Pepys (1633-1703)

- Appointed Clerk of the Acts at the Navy Board (July 1660), and later Secretary to the Admiralty Commission in 1673
- Elected Fellow of the Royal Society (Feb 1665), and later its President (1684-6), time of Newton's *Principia Mathematica*
- Member of Parliament for Castle Rising, Norfolk (Nov 1673), and later Harwich (1679-1689)
- Governor of the Royal Mathematical School of Christ's Hospital (1675-99)
- Briefly imprisoned at the Tower after false accusations of espionage and Catholicism related to the Popish Plot (1679), and later Jacobitism in 1689
- Career effectively ends with fall of James II and later rise of William and Mary



‘The diary is a social ledger, but more than this it is the text in which Pepys creates what he is endeavouring to be, but is unsure whether he will actually become’ - Mark Dawson

‘The whole book, if you will but look at it in that way, is seen to be a work of art to Pepys’ own address. Here, then, we have the key to that remarkable attitude preserved by him throughout his diary, to that unflinching ... sincerity which makes it a miracle among human works... Whether he did ill or well, he was still his own unequalled self; still that entrancing *ego* of whom alone he cared to write.’ – Robert Louis Stevenson

and the more you
are upon the sea
the more you
will be able to
see and to know the
sea and the ocean.

Methodology

Daily notes written-up every few days

Why might someone like Pepys keep a diary?

Different opinions:

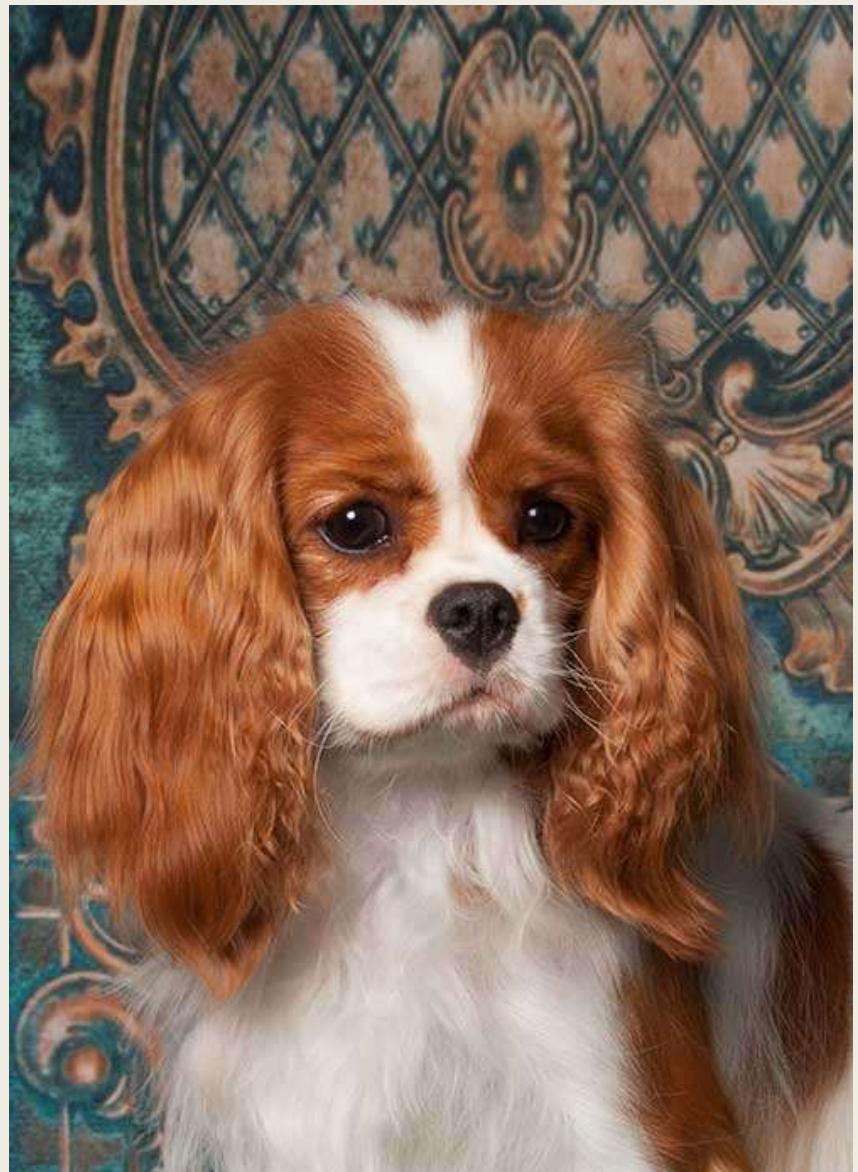
- ‘a means both of confession of sin and of checking upon his moral balance-sheet’
– Lawrence Stone (1977)
- ‘an exercise in spiritual book-keeping’ – Christopher Hill (1980)
- ‘The diary is essentially a narrative of social accounting by a middling man on the make’ – Mark Dawson (2000)



"MRS. PEPPS AND HER FRENCH GOWN CALLED A SAC."—PAINTED BY NOBLE.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

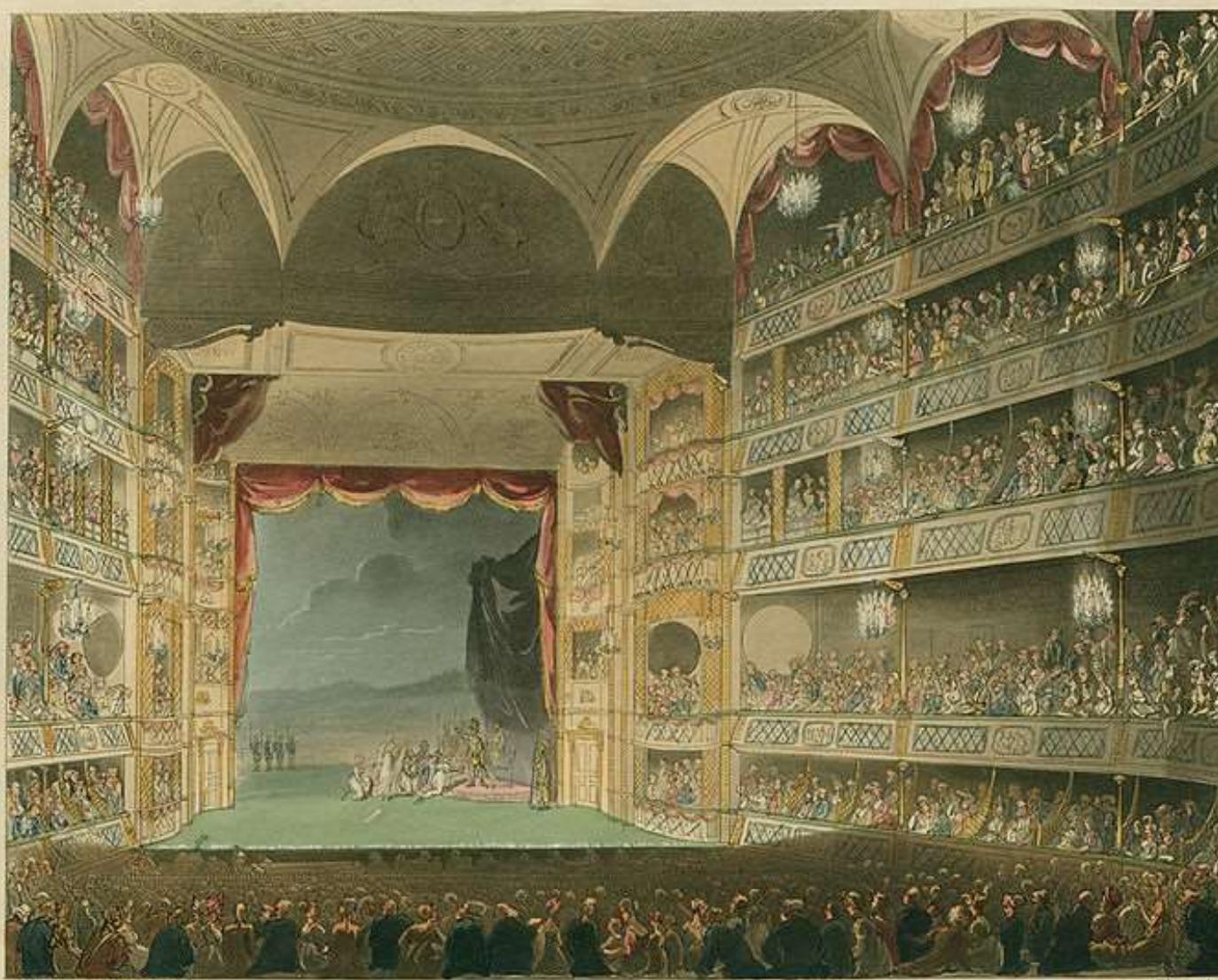
The Rise of Samuel Pepys

- Pepys is in charge of the barge and musicians that return Charles Montagu (now Lord Sandwich) secures Pepys a good job at the Navy board. Pepys has little knowledge of the Navy...
- Also appointed at the Privy Seal, where petitioners to the crown went to have their documents signed
- With his new income, Pepys moves to Seething Lane and begins spending time and money decorating, altering and improving his home
- 'I pray God keep me from setting my mind too much upon it'



Entertainment and pleasure

- The growth of the 'middling sort' fostered the development of services to suit
- The *Diaries* are invaluable in giving detail to aspects of everyday life: the prices of books, theatre seats, clothes, fashions, jewellery, food and drink, furniture, household goods and decoration, musical instruments, and household servants
- But little on street markets, beggars or the lives of the 'lower orders'



DRURY LANE THEATRE.

London, Pubd. by Aug^t Kessell at Ackermann's Repository, 1808, 12mo.

Entertainment and pleasure

- London was already notorious for the number of inns and alehouses:
1630-1: 26 alehouses in Wapping, 306 in Finsbury, and 551 in Westminster
- 1657: 924 licensed alehouses in London
- Reopening of theatres and brothels
- Pepys - 'Music and women ... I cannot but give way to, whatever my business is'
- At Drury Lane, an 'abundance of evil women stood at the doors, which, God forgive me, did put evil thoughts in me.'

Entertainment and pleasure

- The *Diaries* proudly recount visiting the theatre in a coach and horses, something Pepys saves up for and purchases in November 1668
- 'it being mighty pleasant to go alone with my poor wife in a coach of our own to a play; and makes us appear mighty great, I think, in the world'
- 351 visits to the theatre recorded in the diary: nearly 1 in 8 to see Shakespeare

Othello = 'a mean thing'

A Midsummer Night's Dream = 'insipid and ridiculous'

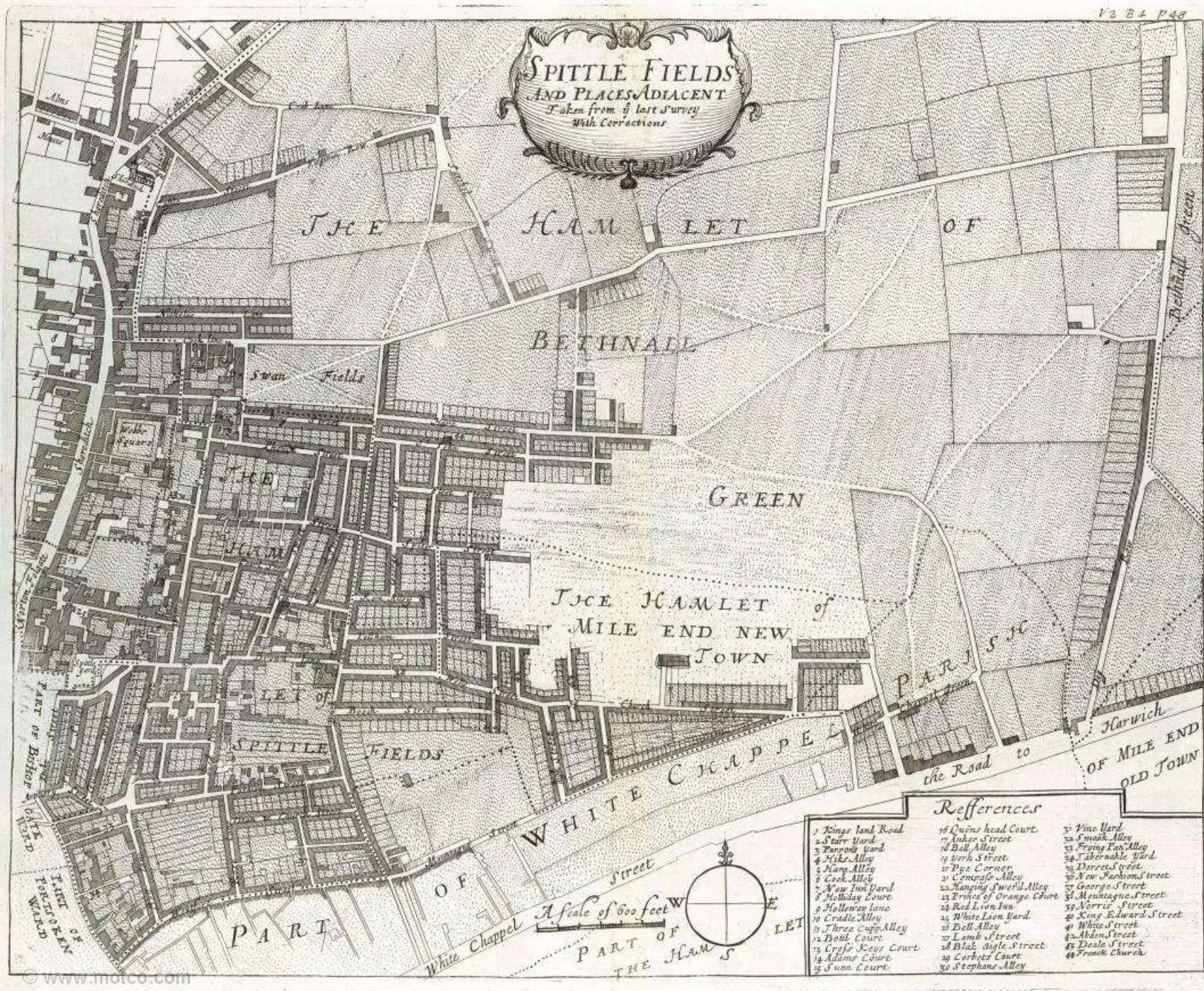
Hamlet = saw it five times

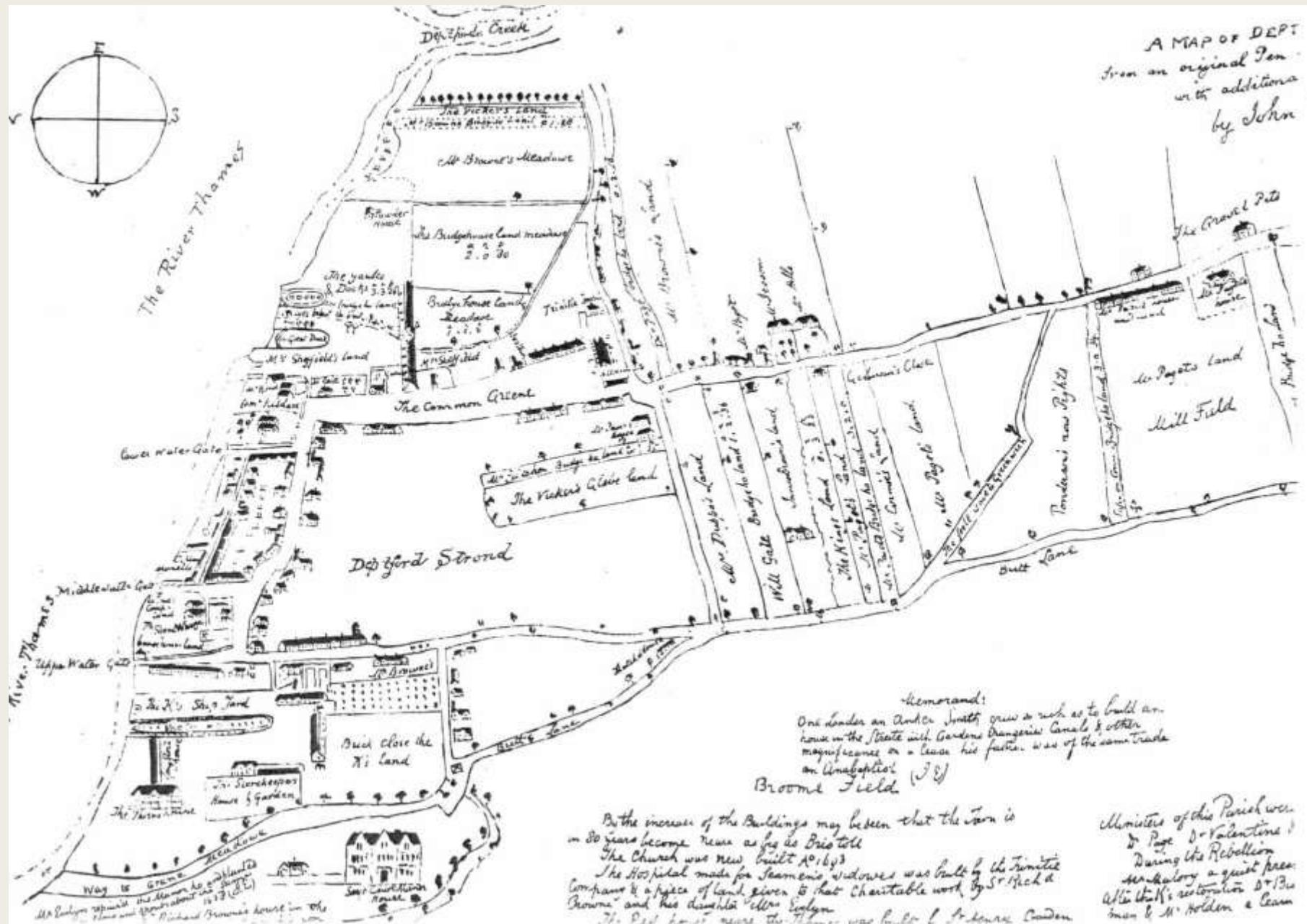
Also saw Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair* four times, as well as Philip Massinger and Thomas Dekker

Over to you

In groups, focus on one of the entries from December 1668

*What can we learn about social life in London from the entry?
What characterises Pepys as a historical source here?*





The Deptford area on a map owned in 1623 by John Evelyn, a resident of the area. Evelyn's house, Sayes Court, is at the bottom left. Above it is marked "The K's Ship Yard", the location of the expanding Deptford Dockyard.

Die Action vor CHATTAM.
VND CHARNESSE.

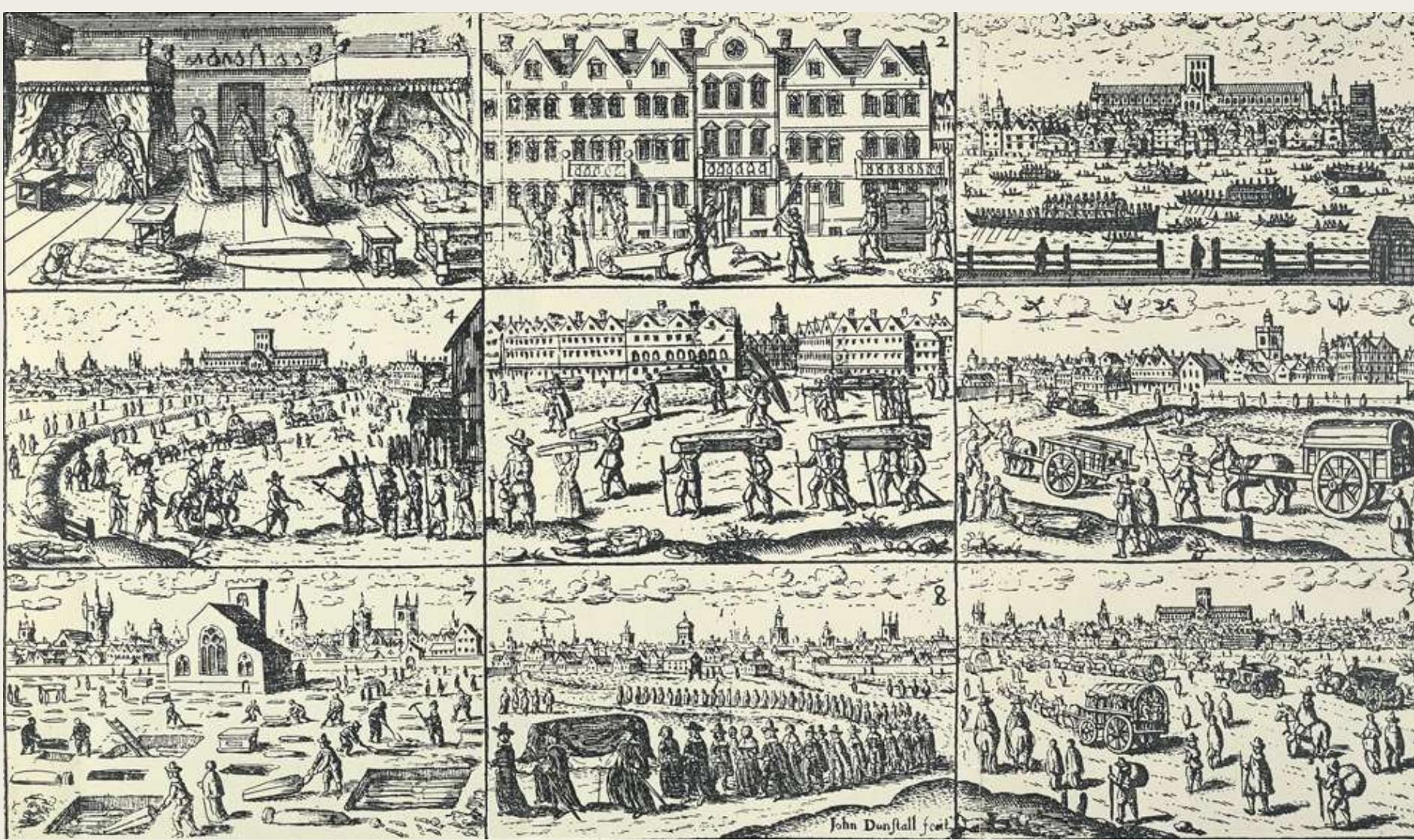




Above: Joseph Farington, Painting of the Dockyard (1794)
Left, top: Pieter Cornelisz van Soest, Dutch Attack on the Medway (1667)
Left, below: HMS St Albans, being launched onto the Thames at Deptford in 1747

The Navy

- Pepys was also decisive in organising and modernising the Navy, something which Charles and the Duke of York were keen to build up, though not fund
- Parliament however was reluctant to find shipbuilding during peacetime, and was regularly in conflict with the King about taxation
- The Second Anglo-Dutch War (1665-1667) changes this, with decisive events like the raid on the Medway, in which most of the English fleet is destroyed
- After a massive invasion in 1672, the Dutch attack the English at the Battle of Solebay in 1672, in which Pepys' patron, Montagu, is killed
- Pepys methodically learns about the Navy, visits the dockyards regularly, and by the end of his career has doubled its battleships to 59
- Through Pepys we see government officers and businessmen intermingle, through clubs, hospitality, pleasure, gifts and patronage



London, the great plague of 1665

‘My meeting dead corpses of the plague, carried to be buried close to me at noon-day through the City in Fanchurch Street. To see a person sick of the sores, carried close to me by Gracechurch in a hackney-coach. My finding the Angel tavern, at the lower end of Tower-hill, shut up, and more than that, the alehouse at the Tower-stairs; and more than that, that the person was then dying of the plague when I was last there, a little while ago at night... To hear that poor Payne, my water[man], hath buried a child and is dying himself. To hear that a labourer I set but the other day to Dagenhams to know how they did there, is dead of the plague; and that one of my own watermen, that carried me daily, fell sick as soon as he had landed me on Friday morning last... is now dead of the plague... doth put me into great apprehensions of melancholy, and with good reason.’ – 14 September 1665

Year	All burials	Plague burials	Total pop.	Mortality %
1563	20,372	17,404	85,000	24.0
1578	7,830	3,568	101,000	7.8
1593	17,893	10,675	125,000	14.3
1603	31,861	25,045	141,000	22.6
1625	41,312	26,350	206,000	20.1
1636	23,359	10,400	313,000	7.5
1665	80,696	55,797	459,000	17.6

The Diseases and Casualties this Week.			
A Boetie	16	Kingevil	10
Aged	54	Lemongy	1
Apoplectic	1	Marrished at Stoney	1
Bodriden	1		
Cancer	2		
Childbed	23	Plague	3880
Cholome	15	Quimbe	6
Collick	1	Rackers	13
Contumption	174	Rulng of the Light	2
Convulsion	88	Rupere	1
Dropde	40	Scatica	1
Drowned two, one at St. Korb, 2 Tower, and one at Lambeth.		Scouning	13
Feaver	353	Scourey	1
Fifula	1	Sote looge	1
Fleas and small cat	10	Systosed Feaver and Purple	192
		Starved at Niche	1
Frightned	1	Strangury	1
Gangrene	2	Suddenly	1
Gow	1	Surfeit	87
Grief	1	Tooth	113
Griping in the Guts	74	Thrush	2
Jaundies	3	Tullick	6
Imposthume	18	Ulcer	2
Infants	21	Vomising	7
Killed by a fall down stairs	41	Winde	8
St. Thomas Apostle		Wormes	18
Christened	815	Buried	
Females	815	Females	2613
In all	1663	In all	5319
Increased in the Burials this Week			1219
Parishes clear of the Plague	36	Parishes Infected	96
The Office of Health set forth by Order of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.			
A penny Wheaten Loaf to contain Nine Ounces and a half, and three half-penny White Loaves the like weight.			

'This day, much against my will, I did in Drury Lane see two or three houses marked with a red cross upon the doors, and "Lord have mercy upon us" writ there; which was a sad sight to me, being the first of the kind that, to my remembrance, I ever saw. It put me into an ill conception of myself and my smell, so that I was forced to buy some roll-tobacco to smell to and chaw, which took away the apprehension.

- 7 June 1665

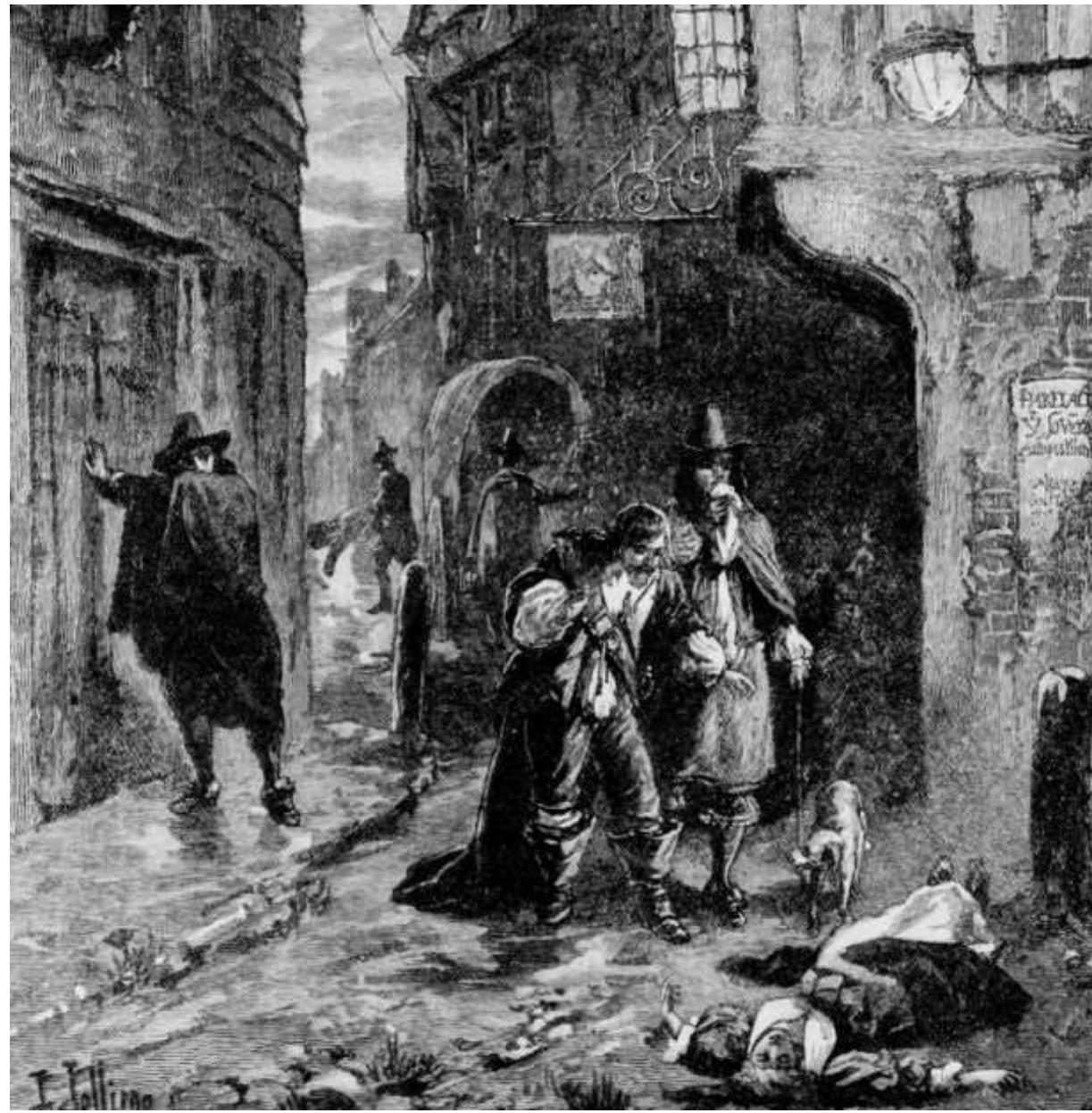


L: Pepys, *Diaries*

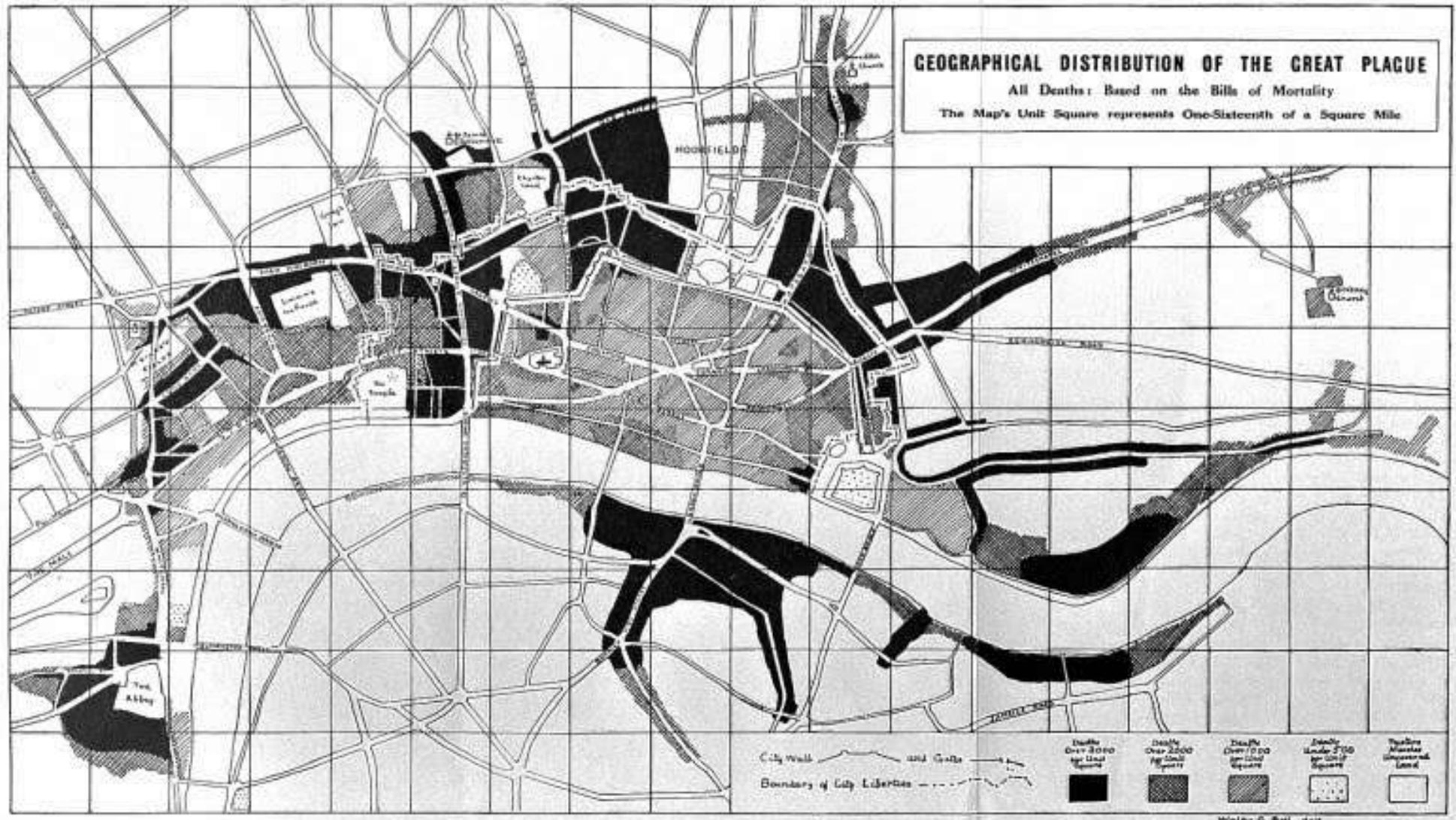
R: Woodcut from Thomas Dekker, *A Rod for Run-Awayes* (1625)

The Great Plague

- Begins in the poor slum of St Giles, and moves from west to east
- Outbreak initially concealed, with Bills of Mortality concealing causes of death
- By June 1665 it is widespread, and city authorities begin quarantining the sick in houses marked with red crosses, with watchers appointed to ensure none escaped
- A curfew closes pubs, theatres and other public places, and orders the wholesale destruction of all domestic animals (fleas) – Pepys estimated around 40,000 dogs and up to 200,000 cats killed – ideal for rats
- Some of the sick were moved to new ‘pest houses’, where there was better chance of recovery, like those at Old Street, Stepney, Westminster, Marylebone and Soho
- Key sources include Samuel Pepys and Daniel Defoe (drawing on his uncle, Henry Foe’s first-hand experiences)



- ‘Alas! Sir’, says he, ‘almost desolate: all dead or sick. Here are very few families in this part, or in the village’ (pointing at Poplar), ‘where half of them are not dead already, and the rest sick.’ Then he, pointing to one house, ‘There they are all dead’, said he ... Then he pointed to several other houses. ‘There,’ says he, ‘they are all dead, the man and his wife and five children. There’, says he, ‘they are shut up; you see a watchman at the door’; and so of other houses.’ – Defoe, *Journal of the Plague Year*
- ‘Lord, how empty the streets are and melancholy, so many poor sick people in the streets, full of sores: and so many sad stories overheard as I walk, everybody talking of this dead, and that man sick, and so many in this place, and so many in that.’ – Pepys, October 1665



Great Plague – effects on London

- Plague ravaged outer London's poorer areas: St Giles, Holborn, Shoreditch, Whitechapel and Southwark
- It spreads rapidly during a heatwave in June 1665, and there is quickly an exodus of wealthy Londoners: 'All the town going out of town, the coaches and waggons being all full of people going into the country'
- London was effectively governed by General Monck, as parliament was closed and the King and Court left London
- Pepys remains in London, sending his wife to Woolwich, putting his affairs in orders, expectant of death, and undertaking a number of affairs
- At its peak in September, 7000 die per week – one sixth eventually die



DRESS WORN AT THE PLAGUE OF NIMEGUEN.



Great Plague – effects on Pepys

- On 27 August, shocked that the parish authorities had taken no steps to bury a plague corpse lying in a coffin out in the open, Pepys reflects sadly that the plague was making people 'more cruel to one another than ... [to] dogs'
- 'we have gone through great melancholy because of the great plague, and I put to great charges by it', but 'I have never lived so merrily (besides that I never got so much) as I have done this plague-time'
- While Pepys lost his brother Tom and many people he knew, it was one of the happiest times of his life, involving long working hours, well-paying new jobs (treasurer to the Tangier Committee and surveyor-general of victualling for the navy), and election to the Royal Society, obtaining a 12-foot telescope
- With his wife out of London, Pepys enjoyed a new freedom to undertake affairs

Wenceslaus Hollar, *Plan of London before the fire*





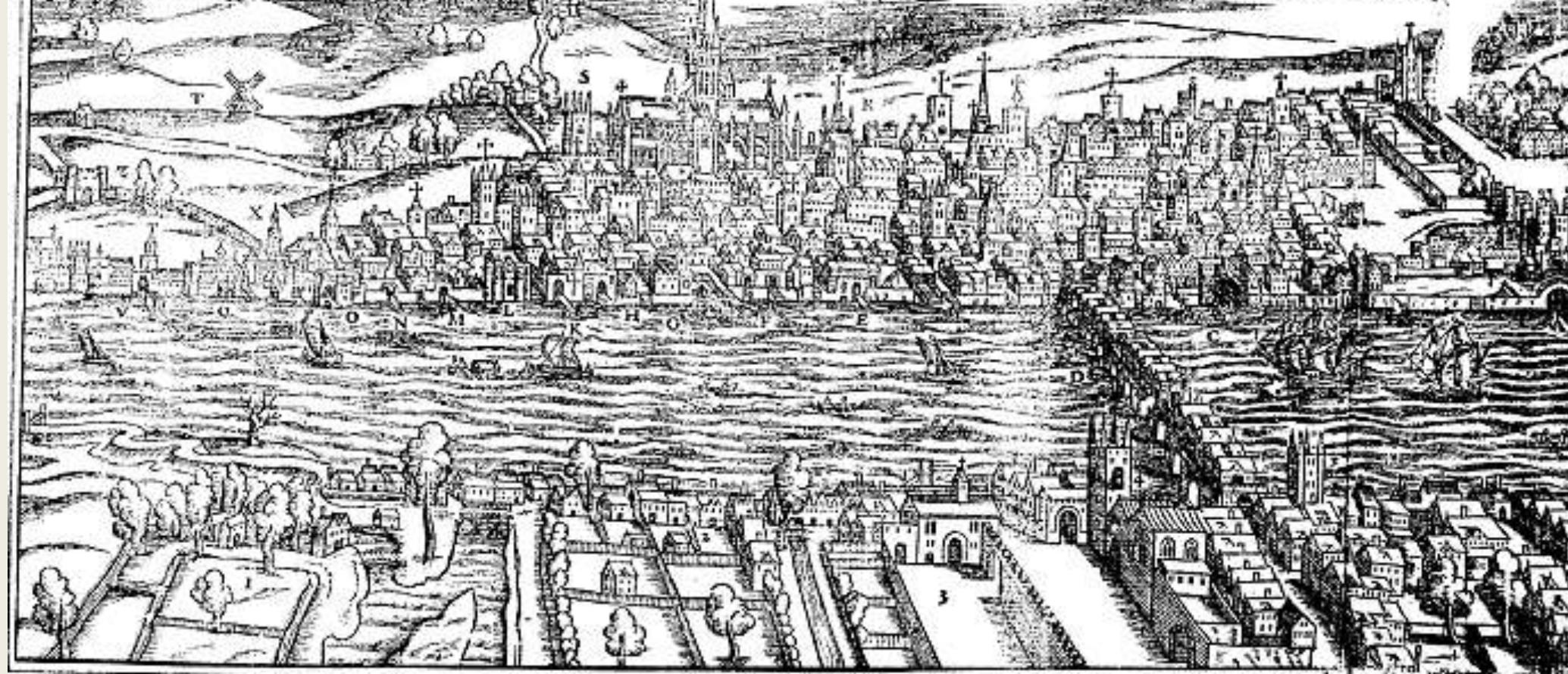
Wenceslaus Hollar, Map of London, 1666

*The city of
London, as it
was before the
burning of St.
Pauls
ste[ple] ,
[London? :
G. Godet?,
1565?]*

The City of London, as it was before the burning of St. P.

A. The Tower
B. Algate
C. Bellingsgate
D. London Bridge
E. Threethree Crosses
F. Queenhithe
G. Paul Wharf
H. Baynard's Castle
I. Common Bayress
K. Blackfriars
L. Bridewell
M. The Temple
N. Sommersthofe

O. The Sunoy
P. Durhamhouse
Q. Whitehall
R. Bowchurch
S. Saint Swithchers
T. Saint Giles in the fields
V. Westmynsterbridge
X. Charing Crofie
Y. Pauls temple
Z. Saint Iapess
1. Lambeth marsh
2. Parc gardens
3. Winchesterhouse
4. Saint Saviour
5. Saint Olaves



Great Fire of London

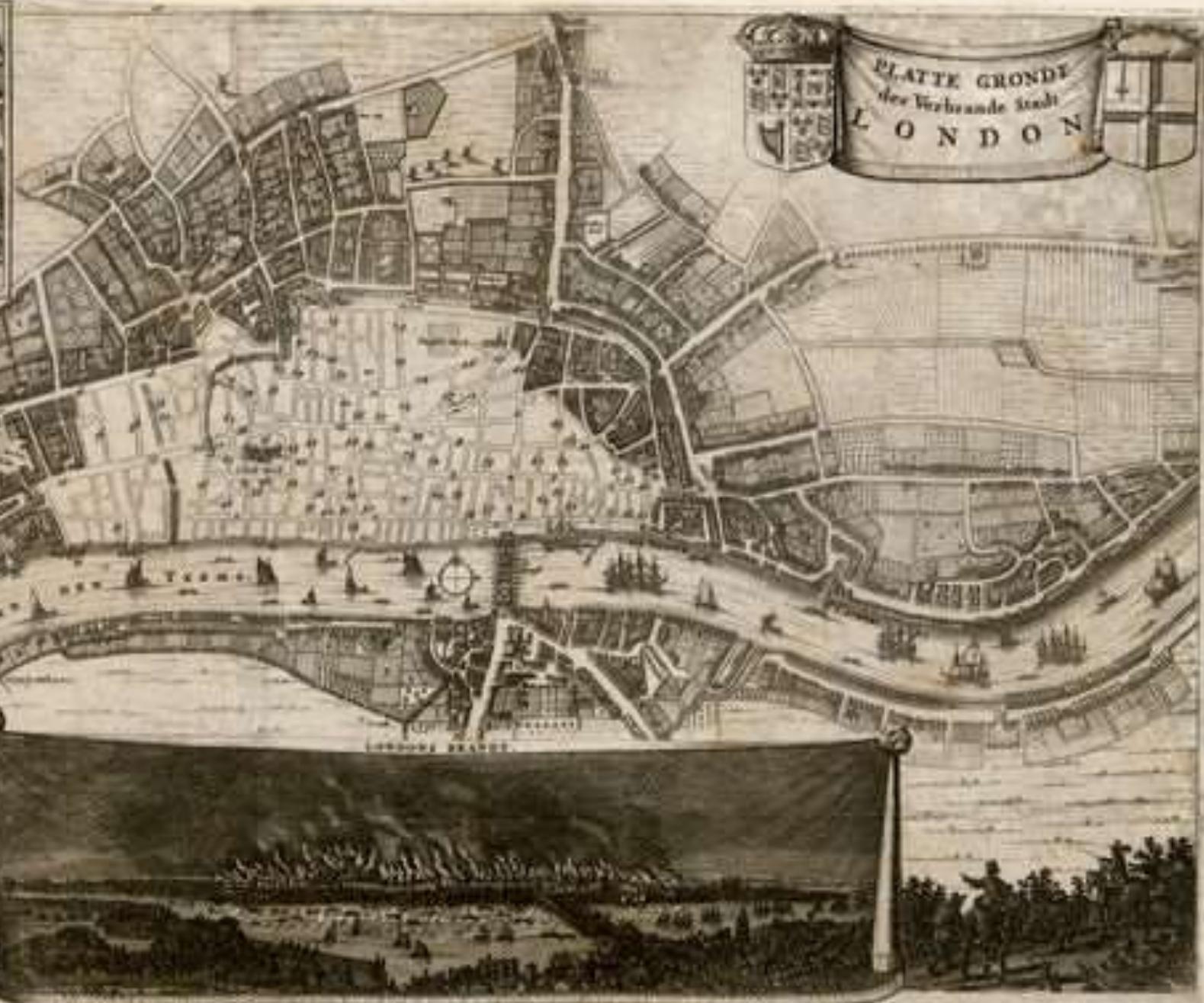
- Begins in the early hours of Sunday 2 September, after Thomas Farrinor, a baker in Pudding Lane, near Billingsgate, fails to put out a fire under his oven
- Flying sparks spread the blaze to Star Inn, Fish Street Hill
- Fanned by a strong east wind, the fire spreads to a Thames Street tallow-chandler, and by Monday morning, 300 houses and the north end of London Bridge were on fire
- Worsens after reaching Thames Street, with warehouses storing oil, tallow, pitch and spirits – by late Monday morning, the city is in panic
- Evelyn describes ‘the whole south part of the Citty burning from Cheape Side to the Thames, and all along Cornehill. Tower-streete, Fen-church-streete, Gracious-street and so along to Bainard Castle, and was now taking hold of St Paules-church to which the scaffolds contributed exceedingly’
- By Tuesday, fire destroys Cheapside, the Guildhall, over the City wall towards Holborn



Unknown artist, *The Great Fire of London*, c.1670

Great Fire of London

- Four-fifths of the City were destroyed, including 87 parish churches, 44 livery halls, 13,200 houses, four hundred streets, and the homes of 100,000 people
- Landmarks engulfed included St Paul's, the Royal Exchange and Custom House, Bridewell and the Fleet prison, the western gates at Ludgate, Newgate and Aldersgate, most of the Inner Temple and Christ's Hospital
- Only eight deaths officially recorded
- Evelyn describes huge camps of refugees at Moorfields, Highgate and Islington, up to 200,000
- 'I went againe to the ruines, for it was now no longer a citty' – Evelyn, a week after



Afbeelding van de

Representation curieuse de l'embrasement de la

Delineation of the

Causes

- Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Bloodworth: 'Pish! A woman could piss it out' before returning to bed
- 'People do all the world over cry out of the simplicity of my Lord Mayor in general; and more particularly in this business of the fire, laying it all upon' him' – Pepys, 7th Sept 1666)
- While Pepys also underestimated the Fire at first, Bloodworth resisted pulling down houses – the most effective method of stopping the blaze – because of money
- Pepys records a conversation with him: 'who shall pay the cost of rebuilding the houses? ... Look, what can I do? ... People will not obey me'
- Pepys hurries to Whitehall on Sunday morning to inform the King and his brother of the fire, which neither had heard about
- Charles intervenes, ordering that streets in the fire's path be blown up as fire-breaks, and supervising the campaign in person, gifting coins to the exhausted firemen

Over to you

In groups as before, take a look at either 2 A)+B) or 2 C), each an eye-witness account of the Great Fire

- *What does it tell us about the spread of the fire?*
- *Why was the event so significant to London's history?*

Destruction, and responses - Evelyn

- I went this morning on foote from White hall as far as London bridge, thro the Late fleete streete, Ludgate hill, by St. Paules, Cheape side, Exchange, Bishopsgate, Aldersgate, & out to Morefields, thence thro Cornehill, &c. with extraordinary difficulty, clambring over mountaines of yet smoking rubbish, & frequently mistaking where I was
- Nor was I yet able to pass through any of the narrower streetes, but kept [to] the widest, the ground & aire, smoake & fiery vapour, continuud so intense, my hair being almost seinged, & my feete unsufferably surbated. The bielanes & narrower streetes were quite fill'd up with rubbish, nor could one have possibly knowne where he was, but by the ruines of some church, or hall, that had some remarkable towre or pinnacle remaining.
- I then went towards Islington, & high-gate, where one might have seene two hundred thousand people of all ranks & degrees, dispersed, & laying along by their heapes of what they could save from the Incendium, deploring their losse, & though ready to perish for hunger & destitution, yet not asking one penny for relieve, which to me appeard a stranger sight, than any I had yet beheld. His Majestie & Council indeeade tooke all imaginable care for their relieve, by Proclamation, for the Country to come in & refresh them with provisions: when in the middst of all this Calamity & confusion, there was (I know not how) an Alarme begun, that the French & Dutch (with whom we were now in hostility) were not onely landed, but even entring the Citty; there being in truth, greate suspicion some days before, of those two nations joyning, & even now, that they had ben the occasion of firing the Towne. – Evelyn, 7 September



Comparing two sources...

- ‘Thus I left it this afternoone burning, a resemblance of Sodome, or the last day. It call’d to mind that of 4 Heb: *non enim hic habemus stabilem Civitatem*; the ruines resembling the picture of Troy. London was, but is no more.’ – Evelyn, 3rd September
- ‘Sir W. Batten not knowing how to remove his wine, did dig a pit in the garden, and laid it in there; and I took the opportunity of laying all the papers of my office that I could not otherwise dispose of. And in the evening Sir W. Pen and I did dig another, and put our wine in it; and I my Parmazan cheese, as well as my wine and some other things.’ – Pepys, 4th September

As the Non-execution of this noble Plan must be regretted by all who are d. She cannot help wishing, That a proper Advantage was made of every Opportunity which decided offers, or which arose from unavoidable Delays, & other concurrent causes of Neglect & Deserion, to retrieve as much of it as can be retrieved, or, at least, to adopt the like Principles of Beauty, Elegancy, and Utility, which might be gradually effectuated, perhaps by means of a standing Commission founded by Parliamentary Authority, & intrusted in proper Hands, for inspecting & condemning old Towns, Buildings, and regulating new ones. In all great & opulent Cities, Situation & Disposition are the first Things to be consider'd. The Situation of London cannot be mended; but as the Plan before us demonstrates the Disposition of it may Under it head of Disposition all the Requisites of Light, Air, Cleanliness, Safety, Ease of Communication, & every other Species of Commodities, as well as of Splendor and Magnificence, comprehended. A good Disposition can no more than a bad one. The same may be said of Structure of all kinds. National Grandeur may be manifested, National Strength vindicated, without any Injury to private Property, And whenever that same subsists at the Day on (Memoriam of her ancient Sovereign) (which still inflame the Curiosity and command the admiration of Mankind) must, at

* Upwards of £20,000 is annually spent there by English Gentlemen.

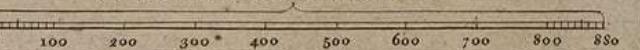
To the Consideration of y^e R^o Hon^{ble} Lord Mayory, Court of Aldermen & Common Council of y^e City of London,
this Plan, reduced from the Original of S^r Christopher Wren, is with all Submission, inscribd, by their most hum^{ble} Servant,

lone that it would not be of worse for our Posterity, if we regarded of Public more & our own little patrifical Schemes and Devices less, which is, at this time, more particularly worthy the Consideration of the Magistracy & Citizens of London, when Improvements made in Westminster have already drawn so many breeding Inhabitants out of the City, & the great Number of empty Houses within the Walls, sheweth that in contending so strenuously for the Restraints & Exclusions which they call their Privilages, they are actually parting with the Substance for the sake of the Shadow. &c. &c. Out of 22,245 houses contained within the City & Liberty of London only, appear that upwards of 5000 are empty, and of 15,000, made up in the City of London, Westminster, & Borough, not above 15,000. From which it follows, that every Man perfect of Property reflecteth, if he be not altogether of Sapping this great, but not mighty Town, occupies too great a space, & starreth up Streets, & Cleanings of alleys, that robbery Inhabitants of 2000 great, & necessary of 400, die, & light. This with a bad Distillation, occasion Innuances which may be remedied by Law, and disposal of an whole Capital, dedicated to proper Distillation, & a proper Inspection of Persons, by Authority, who would restore to ruined Parts to Beauty, & regulate a scattered and confused Appearance, in every make at present, and greatly to value Property, at one time, to be much more healthy, full, convenient,



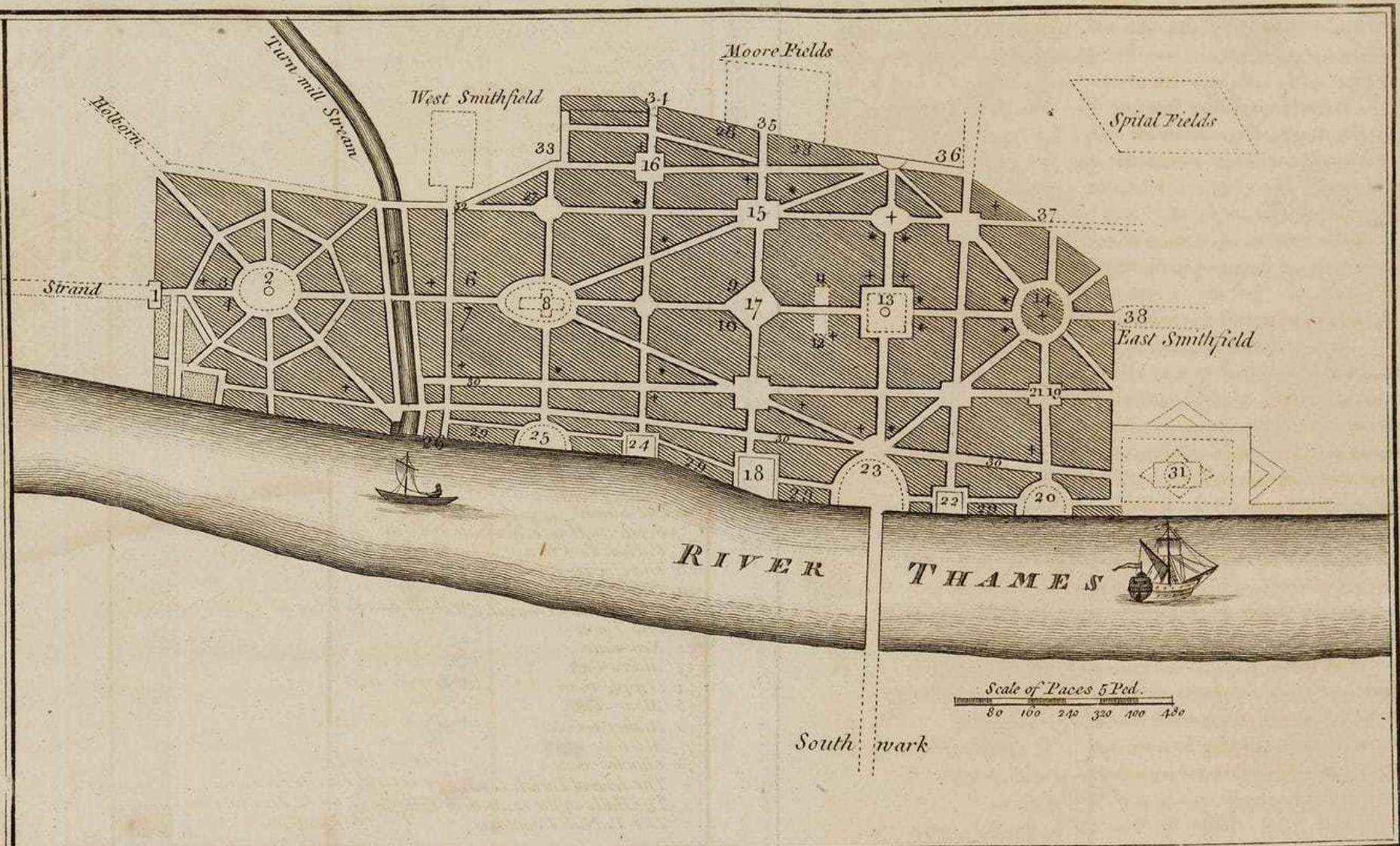
That part of the Plan strongly shadow'd, shew's y^e extent of y^e Conflagration,
with S^r Christopher's Design for Rebuilding the same, the Churches
are mark'd thus +, and Markets thus ♀.

A Scale of 880 Yards or $\frac{1}{2}$ a Mile



REFE RENCES

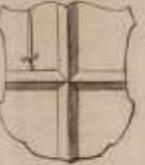
- 1 Temple Bar
- 2 Fleet Conduit
- 3 S^t Dunstans in the West
- 4 Scargeants Inn
- 5 The New Channel
- 6 The College of Physicians
- 7 Doctors Commons
- 8 S^t Pauls
- 9,10 Houses of the two Sheriffs
- 11 Mercers Chapel
- 12 Bow Church
- 13 The Fountain in Grace-church Street
- 14 S^t Dunstans in the East
- 15 Guild Hall
- 16 Christ's Hospital and Church
- 17 The Lord Mayor's House
- 18 The Royal Exchange
- The Trinity House
- The Custom House & Admiralty Court
- The Navy Office
- 22 Billings Gate
- 23 The Fish Market
- 24 Queenhithe
- 25 Paul's Wharf
- 26 The Sluce
- 27 Sessions House, Newgate Prison
Publick Workhouse & Bridewell.
- 28 The Church Yards
- 29 The Key
- 30 Blackfriars Church & Walling Street
- 31 The Tower
- 32 New-Gate
- 33 Alders-Gate
- 34 Cripple-Gate
- 35 Moor-Gate
- 36 Bishops-Gate
- 37 Ald-Gate
- 38 Charles-Gate
- + The several Parish Churches
- * The Halls of the 12 Antient Companies
- The Publick Fountains.



Sir John Evelyn's Plan for Rebuilding the City of London after the Great Fire in 1666.



Scalae von einer halben Englischen Meile.
oder
einer halben Meile.



• Das an dieser Zeichen so weit als 2° nach schaftet ist und der gründ durchgängig gelassen ist ist aller Abgebrant.



Model, wie die abgebrannte Stadt LONDON wieder aufgebauet werden solle

Reconstruction

- Christopher Wren, John Evelyn, Robert Hooke and others imagined a London of wide boulevards, grand civic spaces, in a uniform grid, of 'pomp and regularity', with a public quay along the Thames
- While Charles II promised to broaden the main thoroughfares of Cheapside and Cornhill, the Dutch wars deprived London of money
- Property-owners quickly began rebuilding along the medieval street patterns
- From February 1667 to 1672, a Fire Court begins settling disputes between tenants and landlords, while a Rebuilding Act regulates heights of new buildings and materials used
- Christopher Wren and Robert Hooke are appointed to rebuild London, constructing 50 churches, a new St Paul's, and the Monument, and new thoroughfares at King Street and Queen Street



In 1668, anti-Catholic accusations were added:
'Here by permission of heaven, hell broke loose
upon this Protestant city....the most dreadful
Burning of this City; begun and carried on by the
treachery and malice of the Popish
faction...Popish frenzy which wrought such
horrors, is not yet quenched'



Wednesday: St Pauls Cathedral

- We're going to visit Christopher Wren's masterpiece, rebuilt after the Great Fire
- Meet at the ticket barriers of St Paul's tube station at **1:45** – there's a guided tour that starts at 2
- We'll discuss the fire, architecture, Samuel Pepys and more
- If any problems, text me on 07784 084754 or email dan.taylor@lawrence.edu

