

STUART ENGLAND 1603-1714

9. United Kingdom?
The End of the Stuarts



Late Stuart London – key dates

- 1685: Coronation of James II (23 April), birth of John Gay (30 June)
- 1688-9: The Glorious Revolution
(William III invades England, October 1688; James flees to France, December; coronation of William and Mary, February 1689; Bill of Rights, December 1689)
- 1694: Foundation of the Bank of England
- 1702: William III dies; Mary's sister Anne becomes queen; the Wars of the Spanish Succession begin (1702-14)
- 1704: John Churchill gains a decisive victory at Blenheim over France
- 1706-7: Acts of Union of England and Scotland create the UK
- 1714: Death of Queen Anne (1 August), and accession of George I of Hanover. Wars of Spanish Succession end with Britain as the major European power
- 1716: *Trivia* published by John Gay

The Bill of Rights (1689)

- James II flees after William of Orange lands in England. In January 1689, a new 'Convention Parliament' is elected, but its members were divided as to who should become king
- Eventually, a settlement is made with parliament for William and Mary to rule as joint monarchs
- With James in exile, supported by France, and to avoid another civil war, Parliament establishes a committee to outline its rights and 'make conditions to secure ourselves for the future'
- What follows is the Declaration of Rights of February 1689, later codified as the Bill of Rights in October
- This document, establishing the three kingdoms as effectively governed by parliament, a 'constitutional monarchy', would go on to influence the American Bill a century later

Temporal and Ecclesiastical as well as a Remedy
 to the same, and hereby to be done all the more
 to the better of the Realm and upon the manner
 of a Statute in that behalf made and enacted
 bearing the third year of our said late
 Kings Henry the sixth and Edward the
 fourth and the fifth of Richard the third
 and the first of Henry the seventh in these
 words entailed, to wit, Parliament in
 the third year of our said late Kings
 in the words following, to wit, Whereas the
 said King hath the Honour by the Gift
 of diverse such Countesses, Lords and Knights
 employed by him did endeavour to convert and
 separate the Holyland Religion and the Law
 and Customs of this Kingdom by attainments
 and granting a power of separating with
 and subverting of Lawes and the Religion of
 Lawes without manner of assistance, by
 attainments and persecutions diverse worthy
 Masters, to wit, performing to it of several
 manners to the said Kingdom, by which
 and contrary to it, by the said Commission made
 in the Great Seal for the same about called the
 Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes
 by giving money for and to the use of the same
 in pretence of Decretative for other kind and in
 other manner than the Law, well granted by
 Parliament by Statute and by giving a Statute
 done in the said Kingdom in the year of Henry
 without consent of Parliament and admitting
 Statutes contrary to Law by causing several
 good Statutes being Statutes to be dissolved
 at the same time and places were both aimed
 and employed contrary to Law by violating the
 freedom of Election of Members to serve in
 Parliament by provisions in the Court of
 Chancery where the matters and causes mentioned
 only in the Statute and by diverse other Statutes
 and several Statutes and Statutes of late years



Thomas Nelson
London

Behold the shadow of great Britain KING
Whose Fame throughout the World his Name
Hallows among The happy days may never end
Since in Thy life millions of lives depend

Congress Hill
Exeter N.H.

Over to you

Take a look at the handout. Compare the demands of the Bill of Rights (1689) with James I' formulation of the divine right of kings (1605)

- *What makes these statements about legitimate government so different?*
- *What has led to the necessity and success of this Bill being passed?*

Bill of Rights

- Suspending laws or levying taxes without Parliament is illegal
- The king cannot prosecute subjects for petitioning
- No standing army in peacetime
- Election of MPs should be free, and Parliaments held regularly
- Freedom of speech and right to debate in Parliament cannot be deemed illegal
- Catholics also barred from the throne

/ Divine Right

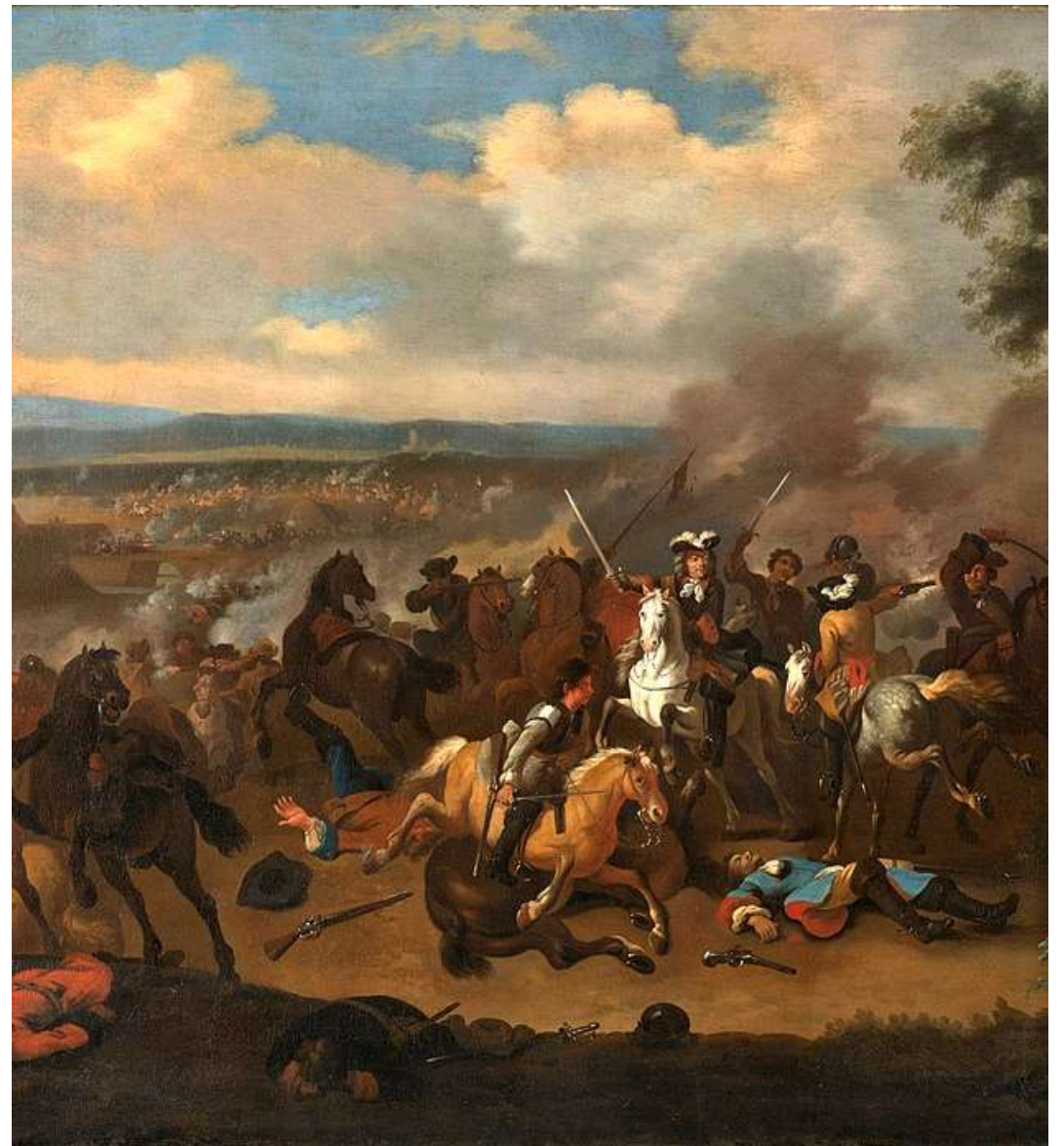
- 'Kings are justly called gods for they exercise a manner or resemblance of divine power upon earth
- God hath power to create or destroy, make or unmake, at his pleasure; to give life or send death, to judge all and be judged not accountable to none; to raise low things and to make high things low at his pleasure; and to God are both soul and body due. And the like power have kings'



William and Mary (1688-1694/1702)

- Mary Stuart, Protestant daughter of James, Duke of York by his first wife, 'wept all afternoon and all the following day' after discovering she was to be married to William of Orange on her uncle Charles II's wishes...
- Both were first cousins. After returning to the Netherlands, Mary is unable to produce healthy children, and William is frequently away on military campaigns
- After being invited to invade England, William and Mary agree that they will rule together, but that she would always defer to him
- Once more, from 1689 William is frequently away, fighting James II...
- At home, Mary proves to be an effective ruler with her cabinet until an untimely death from smallpox, aged 32...





William at war

- Ireland at first remained under control of James and loyal Catholic supporters. France sends reinforcements. After a year's military campaign, William eventually defeats James in Derry at the Battle of the Boyne (July 1690)
- Jacobite revolts also take place in Scotland in 1689, and will return in 1715 and 1719 under James II' son, James, and his son 'Bonny Prince Charlie' in 1745
- But William's war is against his old enemy, Louis XIV of France...
- Hopes of a powerful new Anglo-Dutch alliance are soon dashed at the Battle of Beachy Head (1700)
- The Nine Years' War (1688-97) involves most European states against France, resulting in a stalemate...
- Despite the king often being absent, the English parliament governed without him. Seven lord justices ruled after Mary passed away in 1694



William III - breakthroughs

- Major institutions appear: the Bank of England (1694), which allows England to finance the expansion of the navy, industry and agriculture...
- Parliament does not renew the Licensing Order (1695), which effectively relaxes censorship, leading to a blossoming of the press
- The Triennial Act, ensuring Parliament met at least every three years
- The Act of Settlement (1701), ensuring the throne passed to a Protestant, should William or Anne produce no living heirs.
- As nearly all the Stuarts were Catholic, this meant it going to Sophia of Hanover and her descendants

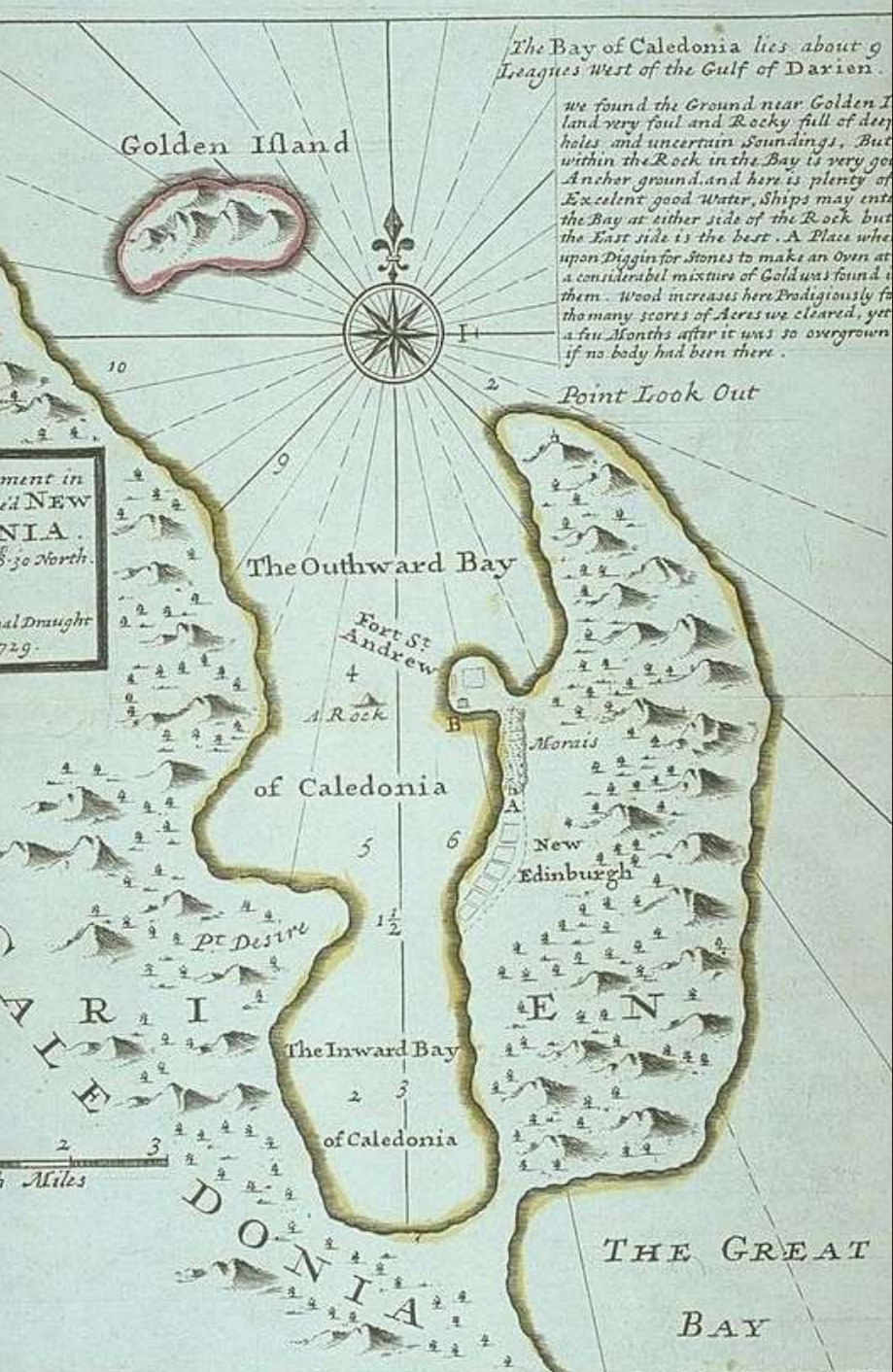




Happily ever after? Anne I (1702-14)

- The last Stuart monarch, born 1665 to James II.
- While her life was defined by ill-health and a failure to produce living children (despite 17 pregnancies), her rule was marked by expansion
- The United Kingdom of Great Britain is formed in 1707 after many leading Scots face bankruptcy
- Britain's two-party political system also emerges, Whigs vs Tories
- The Wars of the Spanish Succession, initiated by William III, begin from 1702, with decisive victories by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim (1704), Ramillies (1706) and Oudenaarde (1708)
- By the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), Britain is the major European power





The Darien Scheme

- In a late attempt to join other European nations trading in the New World, the Company of Scotland is set up by the Scottish Crown to establish the colony of Caledonia, in what is now Panama
- Backed by 20% of all circulating money in Scotland, the Darien colony is beset by poor planning and leadership. Agriculture is near impossible and many die from disease
- Meanwhile, William refuses English and Dutch assistance as the area was claimed by Spain, an ally against France
- Two expeditions fail, the last (1700) forced to leave by the Spanish. Of 2500 settlers, a few hundred survive

The Act of Union 1707

- The 1707 Act of Union gave the Scots not just economic security, but involved serious financial support
- The Scots Parliament is dissolved, but it keeps its own currency, legal system and national religion (Presbyterianism)
- James I's dream a century earlier is finally realised by Anne...





Rule Britannia?

- The Duke of Marlborough's victories in the Spanish War of Succession mark an unprecedented high point in British power
- Anne's reign was succeeding in war where others, like Charles I or II, had noticeably failed
- *What had changed? What was being done differently?*

Rule Britannia?

- England had now become a union of several states – a close allegiance with the Netherlands and union with Scotland
- No longer rule by an autocrat, but through by Parliament
- Innovations like the Bank of England helped fund naval and mercantile power, while the East India Company now dominated Asian trade
- Britain consolidated its hold on parts of North America and the Caribbean
- After Utrecht, Britain had the *Asiento* or exclusive right to sell slaves to Spanish colonies, undertaken by privateers
- Not only London but Bristol and Liverpool boomed through slavery and the retail of goods from across the globe



John Gay (1685-1732)

‘Life is a jest, and all things show it, I
thought so once, and now I know it’.



TRIVIA:

OR, THE

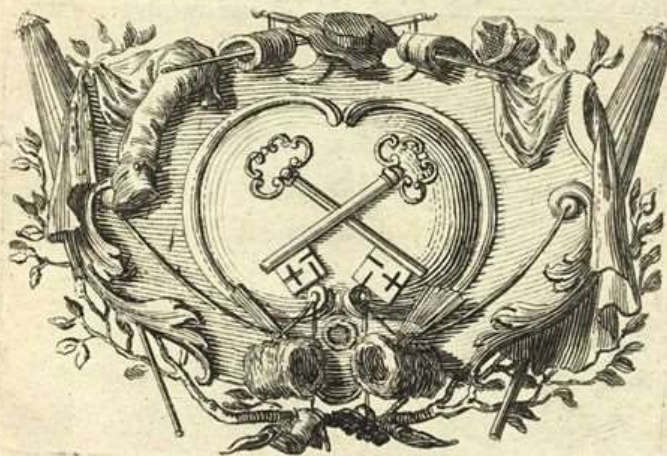
ART of WALKING

THE

STREETS of LONDON.

By Mr. GAR.

Quo te Mæri pedes? An, quo via ducit, in Urbem?
Virg.



LONDON:

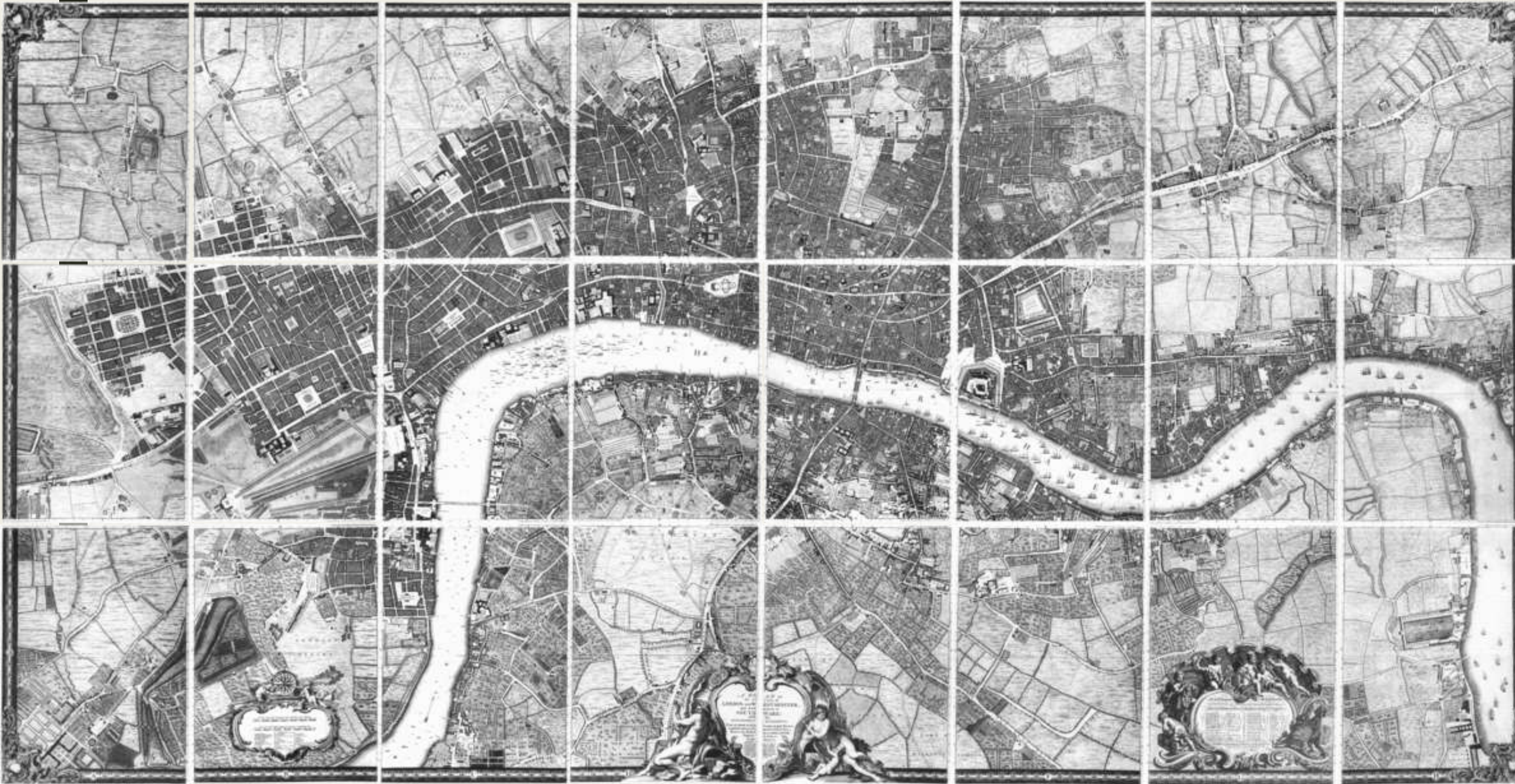
Printed for Bernard Lintott, at the Cross-Keys
between the Temple Gates in Fleetstreet.

To the Right Honourable
 Sir **GEORGE THOROLD**
 Knight & Baronet, Lord Mayor
 of the City of LONDON.
 This Plan is most
 Humbly Dedicated.

Cambridge







John Rocque, Map of London (1746, 24 sheets)



Ricci, View of St James Park from the Mall, 1709-10

Early 18th c London's expansion

‘London as a city only, and as its walls and liberties line it out, might, indeed, be viewed in a small compass, but, when I speak of London, now in the modern acceptation, you expect I shall take in all that vast mass of buildings, reaching from Black-Wall in the east, to Tot-Hill Fields in the west ... to Islington north ... to Cavendish Square, and all the new buildings by, and beyond, Hanover Square, by which the city of London, for so it is still to be called, is extended to Hide Park Corner in the Brentford Road, and almost to Marylebone in the Acton Road, and how much farther it may spread, who knows?’

- Daniel Defoe, *A tour thro' the whole island of Great Britain* (1724)

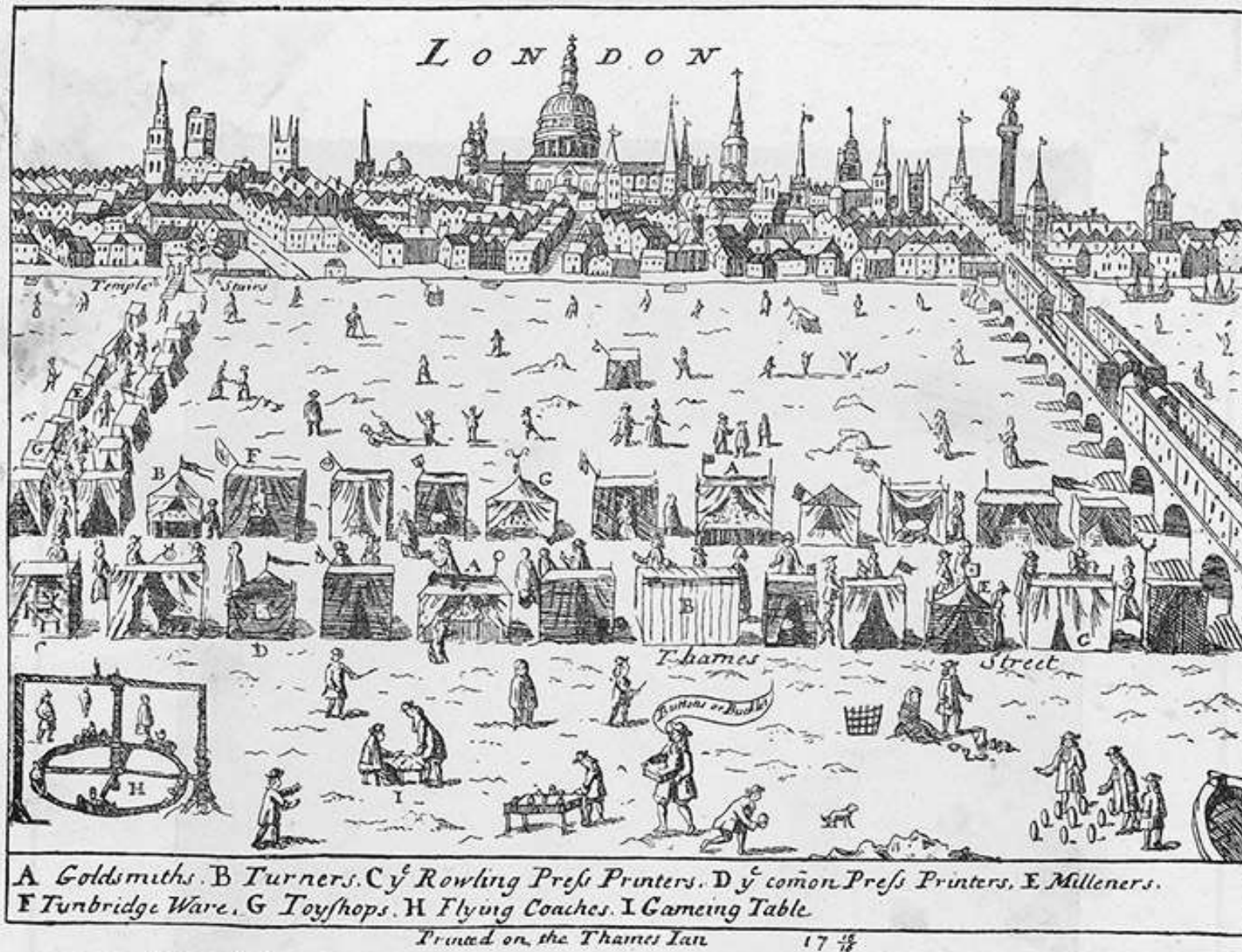




Pieter Angillis, Covent
Garden (1726)



Hogarth, Four Times of the Day (1736)



View of a Frost Fair on the Thames, 1715

Gay's London: The *Trivia*

- The birth of the *mob* – London had expanded to 575,000 in 1700, 11% of England's population
- Over 8000 migrating annually each year, mostly youths, recruited in the expanding manufacturing sectors, ports, docks, military, and domestic service
- Growing literacy: nationally 45% men, 25% women in 1700, and higher in London
- While the wealthy could enjoy the new theatres, arcades, bookshops and operas...
- Workers lodged in densely packed suburbs, marked by open sewers, rubbish, disease and overcrowding, like St Giles, Seven Dials, and around Drury Lane
- Riot Act passed in 1715, after disorders broke out in 1710 and 1713 related to the Hanoverian succession



Gay's London: The *Trivia*

- The poem gives a guide to walking the streets of this new London, a *tri-via* (three roads)
- Its tone is ironic and satirical, discussing how to walk safely and without getting dirty, with recommended shoes, coats and canes
- The work is ostensibly anonymous, with a distant narrator
- People are generalised into social types, usually of occupation
- A pell-mell of smells, alleys, by-ways, street scenes, dirt, aristocrats and night-walkers, a city of social contrasts...



Read and discuss one of the excerpts in small groups – what does it tell us about London in the early 18th century?

For ease and for dispatch, the morning's best;
No tides of passengers the street molest.
You'll see a draggled damsel, here and there,
From Billingsgate her fishy traffic bear;
On doors the sallow milk-maid chinks her gains;
Ah! how unlike the milk-maid of the plains!

Before proud gates attending asses bray,
Or arrogate with solemn pace the way;
These grave physicians with their milky cheer,
The love-sick maid and dwindling beau repair;
Here rows of drummers stand in martial file,
And with their vellum thunder shake the pile,
To greet the new-made bride. Are sounds like these
The proper prelude to a state of peace?

Now industry awakes her busy sons,
Full charg'd with news the breathless hawker runs:
Shops open, coaches roll, carts shake the ground,
And all the streets with passing cries resound.
If cloth'd in black, you tread the busy town

Gay's London: The *Trivia*

- While not topographically correct, the three books of the *Trivia* give a view of Georgian London as a place of crowds and contrasts
- What to wear, the weather, and who to avoid...
- 'Asserting the wall' was to walk on the inside of the street, considered safest...
- Other risks are butchers, mud, frost, football, coaches, and at night, pickpockets, ballad-singers, coachmen, prostitutes and rakes...
- And getting lost, amid 'the narrow Alley's doubtful Maze, / Trys ev'ry winding Court and Street in vain'



‘Where *Covent-garden*’s famous Temple stands,
That boasts the Work of *Jones*’ immortal Hands;
Columns, with plain Magnificence, appear,
And graceful Porches lead along the Square:
Here oft’ my Course I bend, when lo! from far,
I spy the Furies of the Foot-ball War’

‘Consider, Reader, what Fatigues I’ve known,
The Toils, the Perils of the wintry Town;
What Riots seen, what bustling Crouds I bor’d,
How oft’ I cross’d where Carts and Coaches roar’d;
Yet shall I bless my Labours, if Mankind
Their future Safety from my Dangers find.’



A Brass Pott or an Iron Pott to mend
Rabiller les Poelles les Marmites & les Chaudrons
Concia caldare candellieri e Padelle

Mauron delin.

L'Empereur & Co. Paris. Mauron delin.



Four for Six pence Mackrell
Maqueroux quatre pour Six Sols
Quattro Sgombri p. sei Soldi

L'Empereur & Co. Paris.



Knives Combs or Inkhornes,
Couteaux Peignes Ecrivoires
Calamari Pettenci e Cilielli.

Mauron delin.

L'Empereur & Co. Paris.

'A Brass Pot ... to mend', 'Four for six pence mackerell', and 'Knives combs or inkhorns', from Marcellus Laroon's series *The Cryes of London*, 1688



THE SQUIRE OF ALSATIA.

As it appeared in 1688 in London. Drawn by



*London Courtezan
La Putain de Londres
Corregiana di Londra*

M. Lauren delin.

*P. Tempert excud.
Cum Privilegio*



Remember the Poor Prisoners
*Ayez Souvenance des Pauvres Prisonniers
Ricordatevi di far carita a Poveri Carcerati*

M. Lauren delin.

P. Tempert excud.

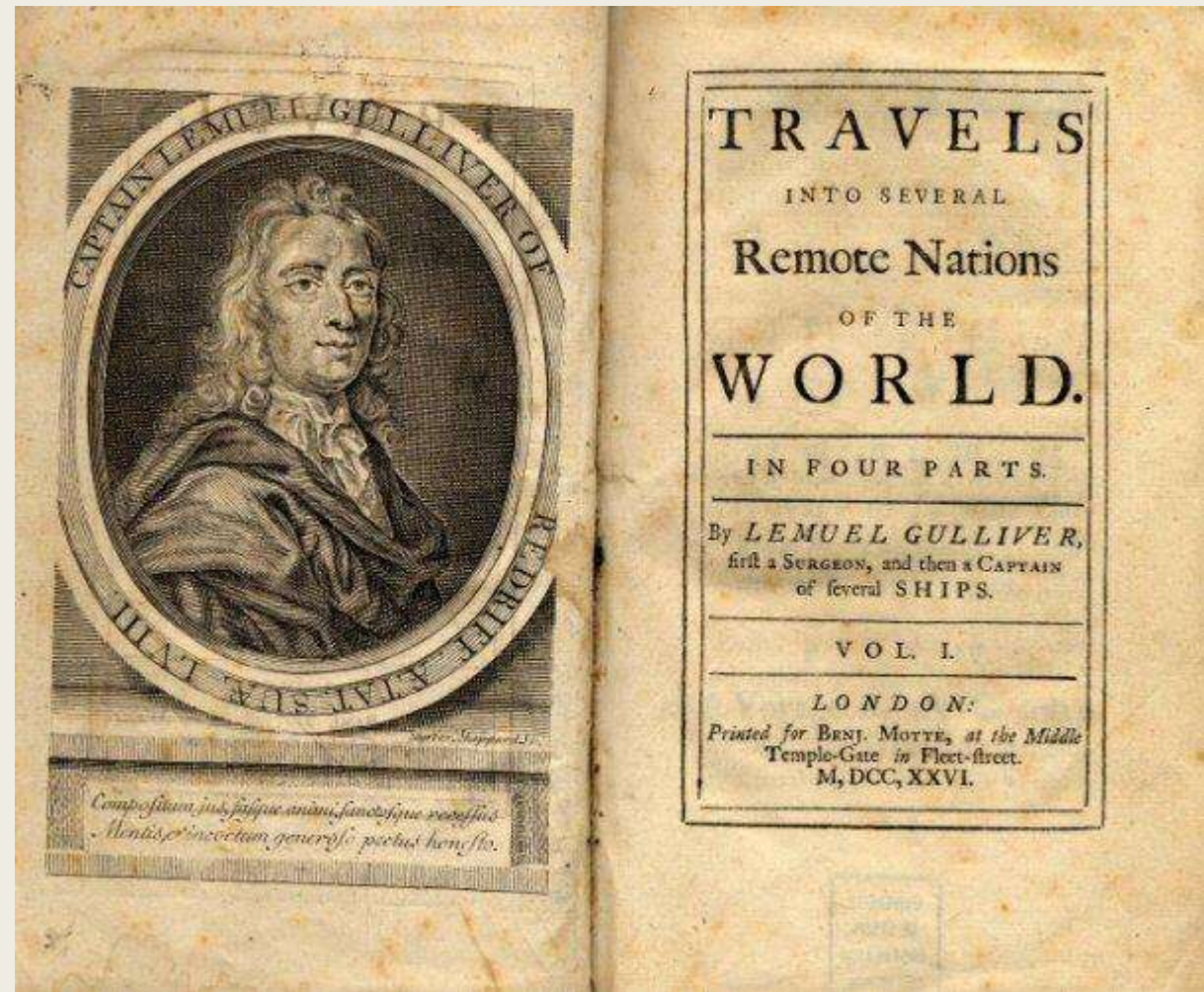
'The Squire of Alsatia'; 'London Courtezan'; and 'Remember the Poor Prisoners', from Marcellus Laroon's series *The Cryes of London*, 1688



Curds and whey seller, Cheapside, 1730

‘Sweepings from butchers’ stalls, dung, guts
and blood,
Drowned puppies, stinking sprats, all
drenched in mud,
Dead cats and turnip-tops come tumbling
down the flood.’

- Jonathan Swift, *A Description of a City
Shower* (1710)





Anonymous, Interior of a London Coffee-house, 1668



Hogarth, 'A Midnight Modern Conversation' (1733)

Growth of the coffee shops

- Gay's satires occur within a lively field of London writers, like Alexander Pope, Jonathan Swift, Arbuthnot and others – the 'Augustans'
- A new literate culture based in the coffee shop: 'penny universities'
- A Jewish businessman named Jacob establishes the first coffee-house in 1650 called the Angel in Oxford; London's first is in 1652
- The new coffee shops charged a penny for admission and a cup of coffee. They were also places to discuss news, and provided periodicals to read
- Cultures of intellectual conversation and manners became influential, developed by coffee-house news periodicals like *The Tatler* and *The Spectator*, as well as financial institutions like the London Stock Exchange at Jonathan's, or insurance at Lloyds

The SPECTATOR.

*Interdum speciosa locis, morataque recte
Fabula nullius Veneris, sine pondere & Artes,
Valdèis oblectat populum, meliusque miratur,
Quàm versus impes rerum, nugæq; canicæ.* Hor.

Thursd., Jan. 7. 1711.

IT is the Custom of the Affectionate, if they see any person or written Paper upon the Ground, to take it up and lay it aside carefully, as not knowing but it may contain some Piece of their *Abuse*. I sometimes have a touch of the *Religiosity* in me, that I cannot forbear looking into every Printed Paper, which enters in my way, under whatsoever deplorable Circumstances it may appear; for as no Moral Lesson, in the ordinary Fate and Vicissitude of Things, happens without its Works may, those are or others, be applied, as Men may otherwise meet with very uncommon Names in a Paper of Commerce. I have often my Paper more than once turn'd the Writings of a Friend, and know a Friend of mine who, for these several Years, has converted the Elbow of a Man of Quality into a kind of Forge for his *Castles-Bride*. I remember, in particular, after having read over a Poem of an Excellent Author on a Victory, I met with several Instances of it upon the very Representation, which had been exposed in *Sculls and Chacery*, and by the mean occasioned me to write a *Single* Epitaph. I came out with a Page of Mr. *Roome* under a *Chaplain* Poem. Whether or no the *Palis-Cook* had made use of it through *Chance*, or *Waggon*, for the defence of that *Superstitious Place*, I know not; but, upon the Perusal of it, I considered it as good as lost to the Author's Use, that I thought the whole Book. I have often very much profited by these accidental Readings, and have sometimes found very Curious Pieces that are taken out of Print, or lost to letters with in the Shops of our London Book-Sellers. For this Reason, when my Friends send a Paper of my Library, they are very much surpris'd to see, upon the View of Folio's, two long Black-bones standing up-

they are both of them filled with some *Condition* and *Abstract* Literatures. I might likewise mention a Paper like, from which I have received great Improvement; and a Fine Copy, which I would not exchange for all the *Doctors* in *Lower* *London*. I see my *Acquaintance* *Temper*, or rather impatient Attention of getting me at Lists of Writers, with my usual Aversion to *Laziness*; give me a good deal of Employment when I enter my House in the Evening; for I can't, for my Health, have a Room below I have discovered half of the Walls of it, and examined the several printed Papers which are usually past upon them. The last Piece that I met with upon this Countess, gave me a most excellent Pleasure. My Reader will think I am not fitting, when I suppose that the Poem I am going to speak of was the old Ballad of the *Two Children* is well out, which is one of the Darling Songs of the Common People, and has been the Delight of most *Boys* and *Girls* in their first days.

This Song is a plain simple Copy of *Plutarch*, the Story of all the *Highland* *Overlanders* that. The Tale of it is a very *Tragic* Story, and therefore gives the *Acquaintance* *Reason*, without it is a Copy of *Plutarch*. There is that *superstitious* Simplicity in the Verse, and yet because the *Scenarios* are not so much understood, they are able to move the Heart of the most polite Reader with warm Meetings of *Humanity* and *Compassion*. The *Scenarios* give out of the *History*, and are full of *Feign* *Imagery* which would have struck upon, and the *Scenarios* have told by the *Drum* *Foot*, for which Reason the whole *History* has something in it very moving, and illustrating the Nature of it. I believe he who has composed it in such an *easy* *Simple*, and *plain*



THE TATLER.

VOLUME the SECOND.



L O N D O N.

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Coffee shop culture

- 'All Englishmen are great news-mongers ... workmen habitually begin the day by going to coffee-rooms in order to read the latest news' – Cesar de Saussure, 1730s
- By 1714 there were 500 coffee shops in London
- Each catered for different clientele: merchants gathered near the Royal Exchange, booksellers' near Paternoster Row, St James's for Whigs, and the Cocoa Tree for Tories, lawyers at the Grecian, near Temple, military men at the Little Devil, Goodman's Fields, etc.
- Newspapers emerged from them: *Daily Courant* (1703), *Evening Post* (1706), *London Journal* (1723), and many more (*Times*, 1785)
- Early 18th century London also had 207 inns, 447 taverns, 5875 beer houses and 8659 brandy shops...



James VI of Scotland
and I of England



Anne of
Denmark



Henry Frederick,
Prince of Wales



Elizabeth of
Scotland



Frederick V,
Elector Palatine



Charles I Louis,
Elector Palatine



Elisabeth of
the Palatinate



Prince Rupert
of the Rhine



Louise
Hollandine of
the Palatinate



Edward,
Count Palatine
of Simmern



Henriette Marie
of the Palatinate



Sophia of
Hanover



Ernest Augustus,
Duke of Brunswick-
Lüneburg



George I of
Great Britain



Charles I
of England



Henrietta Maria
of France



Charles II
of England



Mary, Princess
Royal & Princess
of Orange



William II,
Prince of
Orange



Anne Hyde,
Duchess
of York



James II
of England



Mary of
Modena



Princess
Henrietta
of England



Philippe I,
Duke of
Orléans



William III of Orange,
William III of England &
William II of Scotland



Mary II of
England and
Scotland



Anne of
Great Britain



James Francis
Edward Stuart



Maria Clementina
Sobieska



Charles
Edward Stuart



James VI of Scotland
and I of England



Anne of
Denmark



Charles I
of England



Henrietta Maria
of France



Henriette Marie
of the Palatinate



Sophia of
Hanover



Ernest Augustus,
Duke of Brunswick-
Lüneburg



George I of
Great Britain



Charles II
of England



Mary, Princess
Royal & Princess
of Orange



William II,
Prince of
Orange



Anne Hyde,
Duchess
of York



James II
of England



William III of Orange,
William III of England &
William II of Scotland



Mary II of
England and
Scotland



Anne of
Great Britain



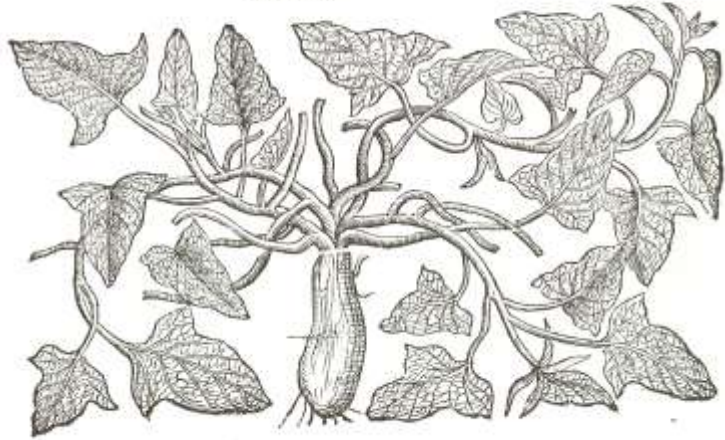






CHAP. 349. Of Potato's.

Sisyrinchium Peruvianum, sine Batata Hispanorum.
Potatus, or Potato's.



A 'century of revolution'?

- *What would you say is the most important way that England changed between 1605 and 1714?*
- *What has been a highlight for you on this course?*
- *Are there any things you'd recommend more (or less of) for a future course?*





Tuesday: Greenwich

- For our final trip, we're going to visit the Painted Hall
- Centrepiece of the Old Royal Naval College, designed by Christopher Wren, it's a masterpiece of English Baroque art
- We will also have a little walk around Greenwich and draw together the course
- Meet: outside Cutty Sark DLR station, Greenwich, at 10am
- Any problems: text 07784 084854 or dan.taylor@lawrence.edu