

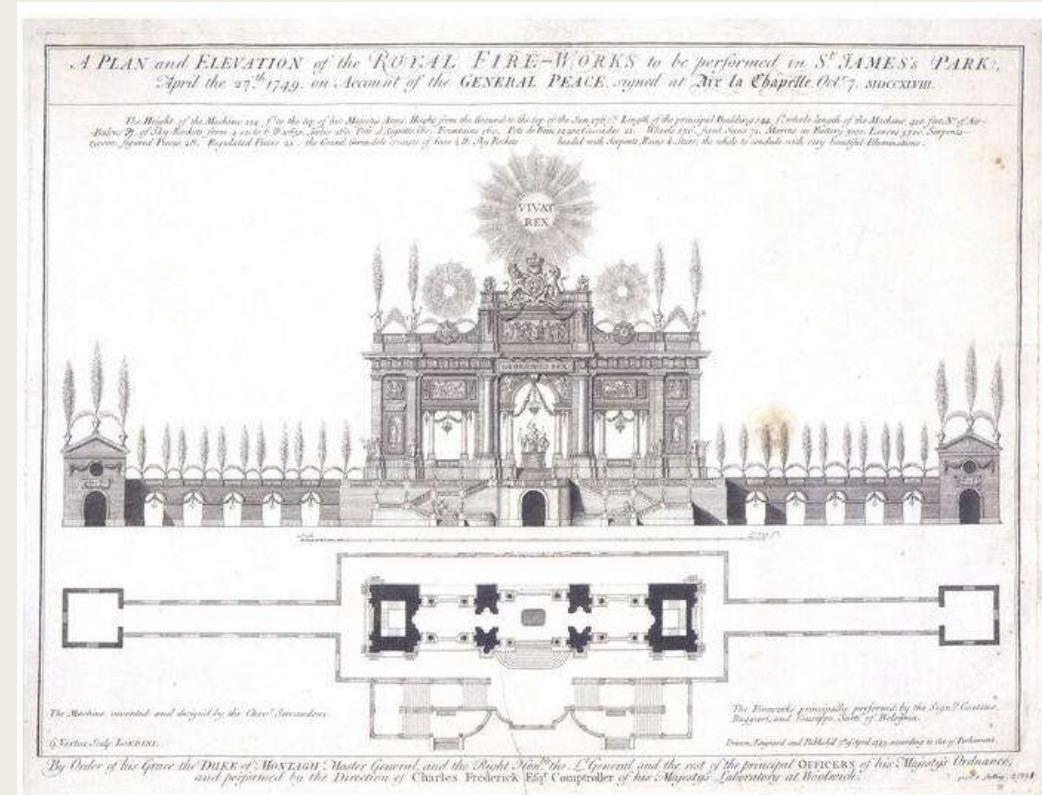
STUART ENGLAND

1603-1714

9. United Kingdom?
The End of the Stuarts



- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZuG1t2smdCQ>
- Handel, Music for the Royal Fireworks (1749)



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



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

/ Divine Right

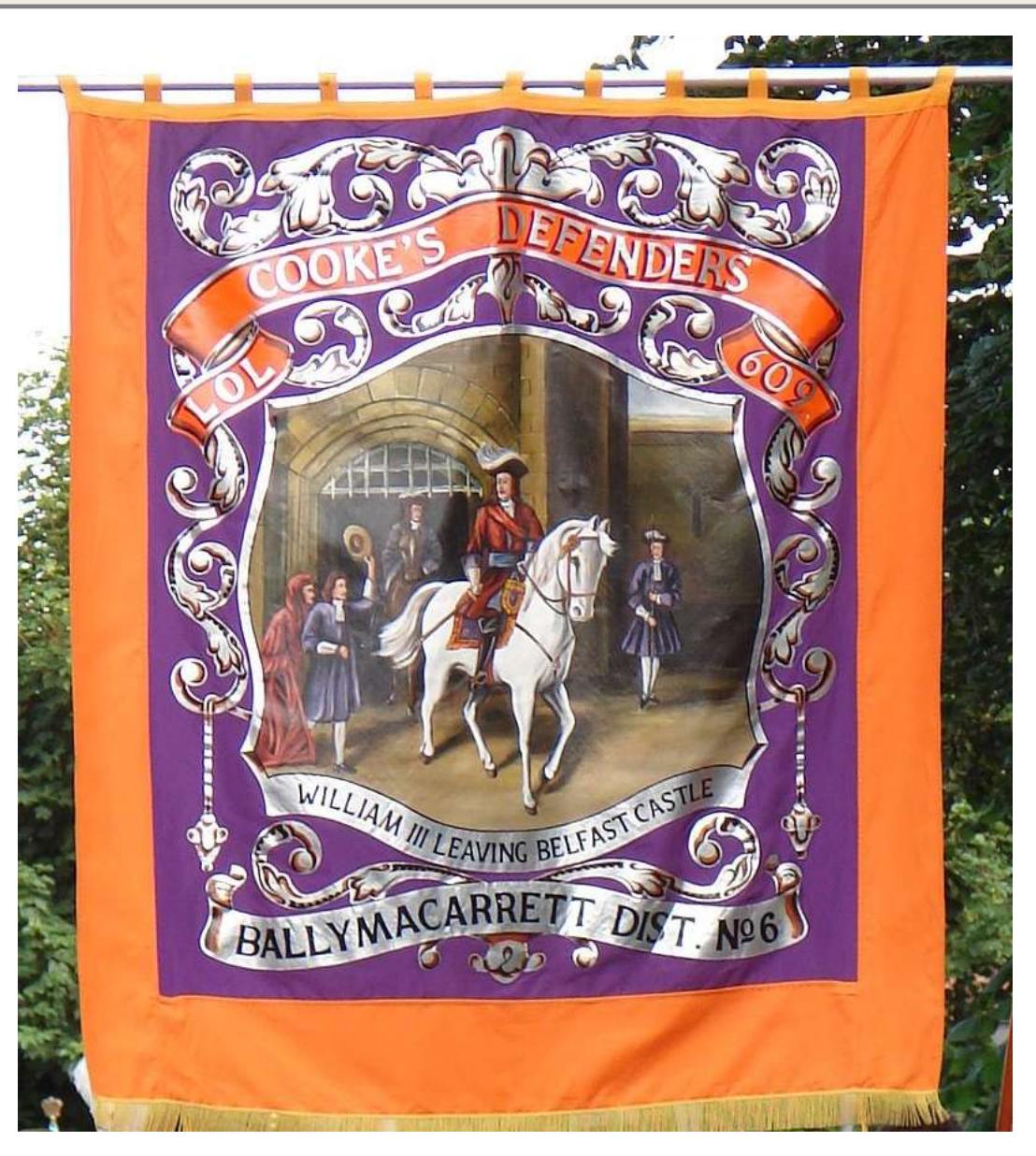
- Suspending laws or levying taxes without Parliament is illegal
- The king cannot prosecute subjects for petitioning
- No standing army in peacetime
- Election of MPs should be free, and Parliaments held regularly
- Freedom of speech and right to debate in Parliament cannot be deemed illegal
- Catholics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

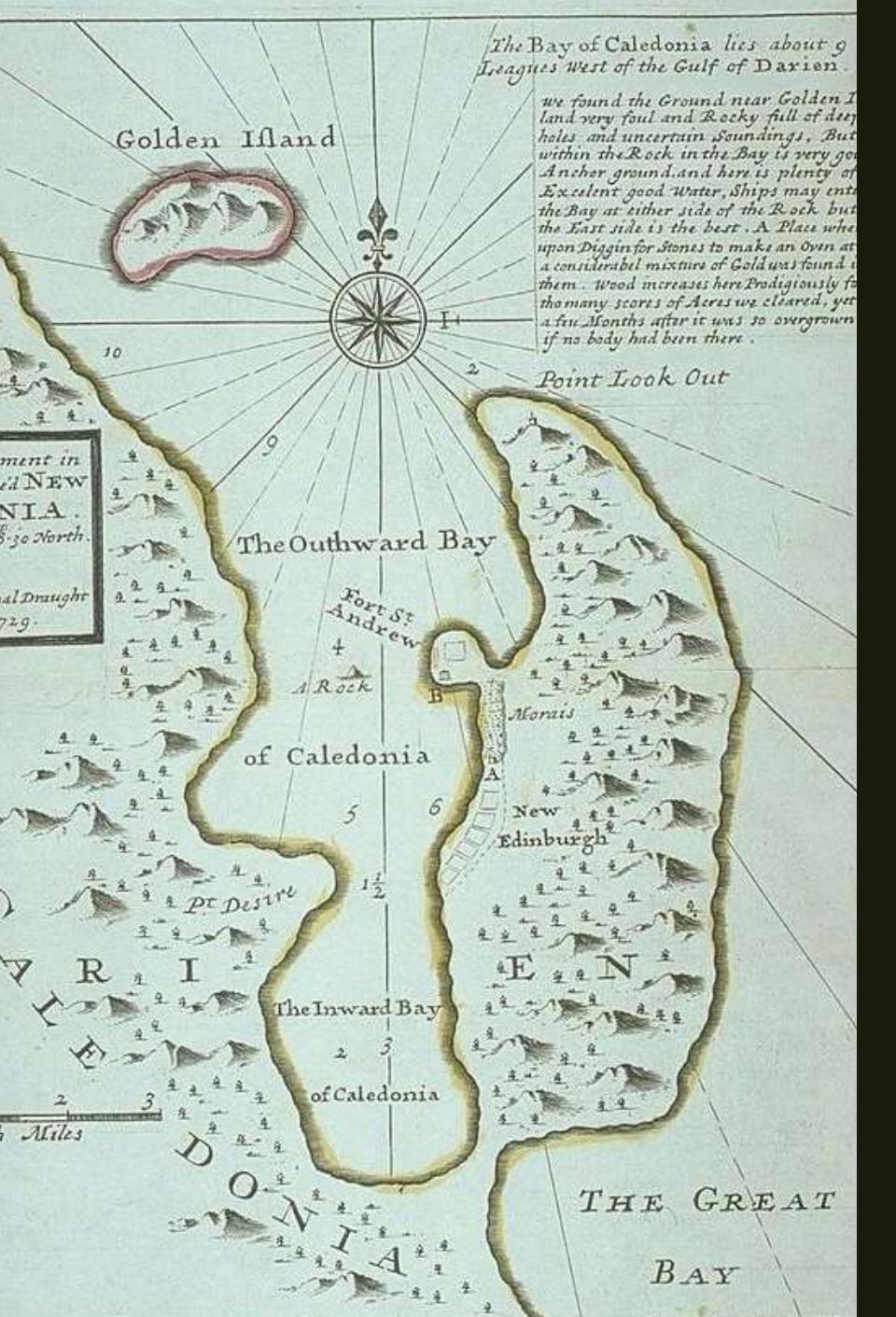
- Major institutions appear: the Bank of England (1694), which allows England to finance the expansion of the navy, industry and agriculture...
- Parliament does not renew the Licensing Order (1695), which effectively relaxes censorship, leading to a blossoming of the press
- The Triennial Act, ensuring 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

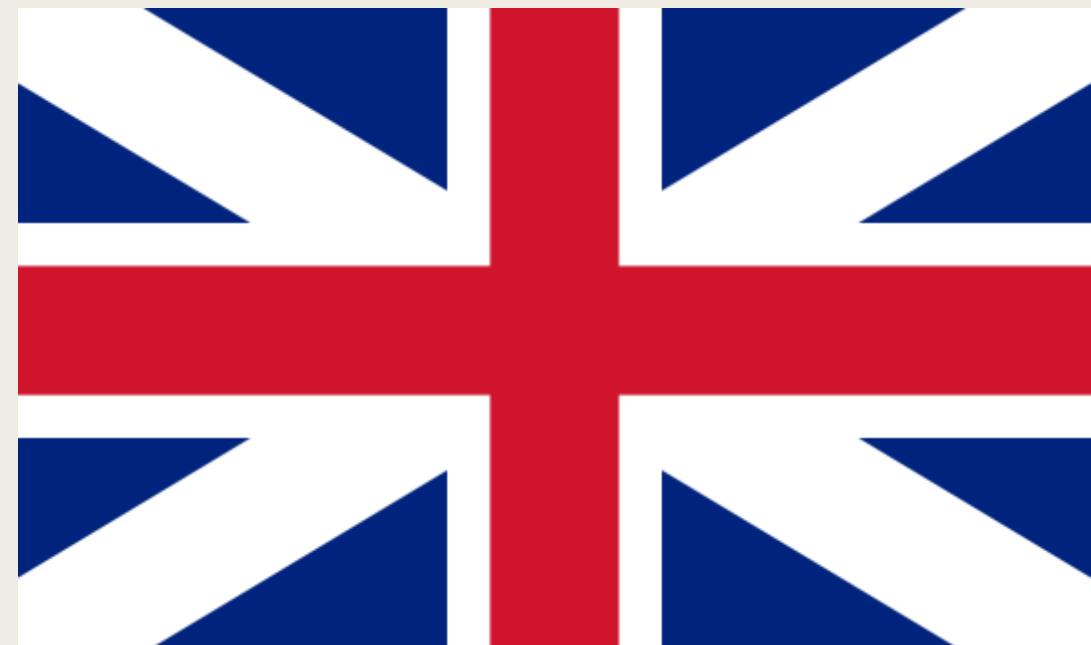


The Darien Scheme

- 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?*

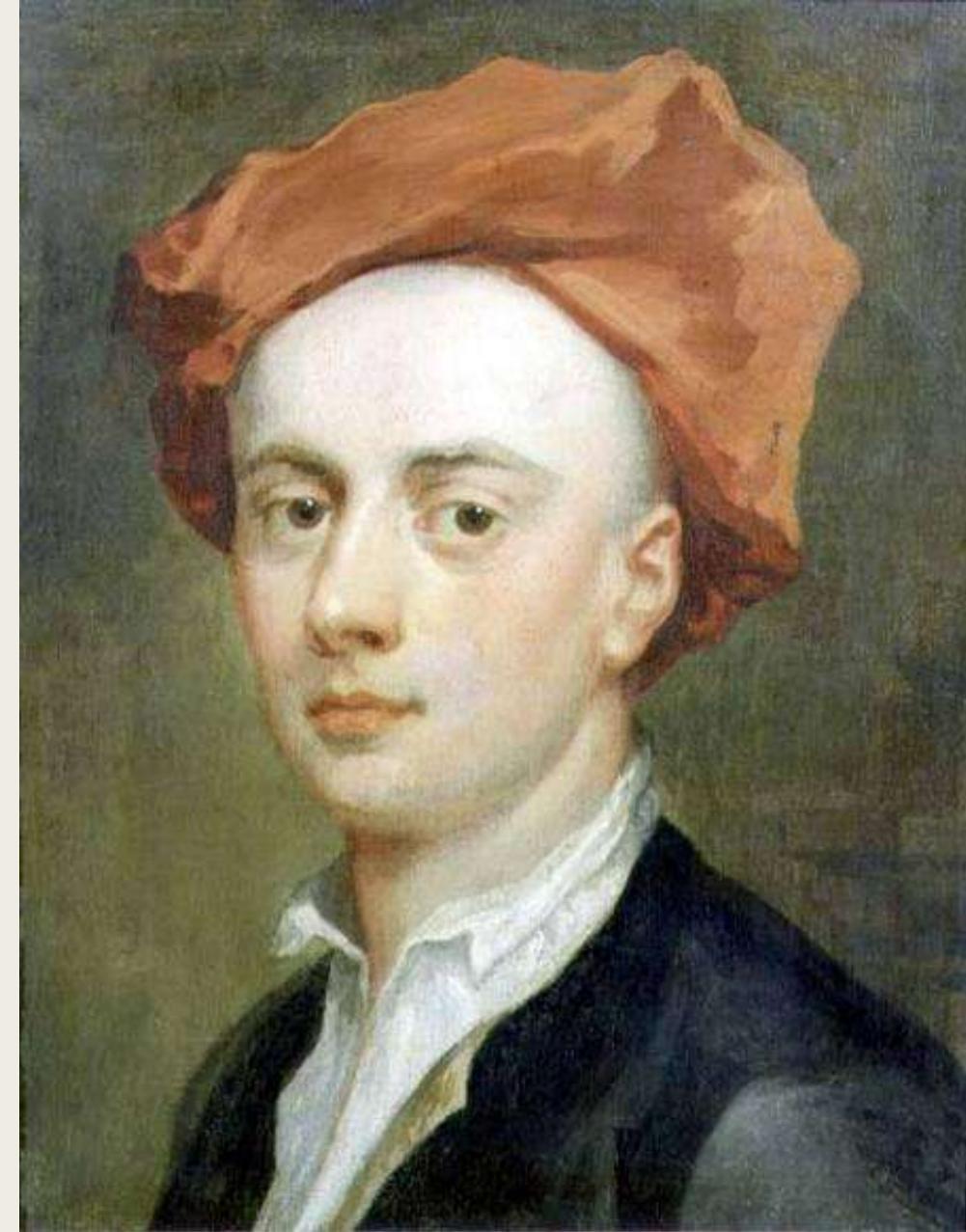
Rule Britannia?

- 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)

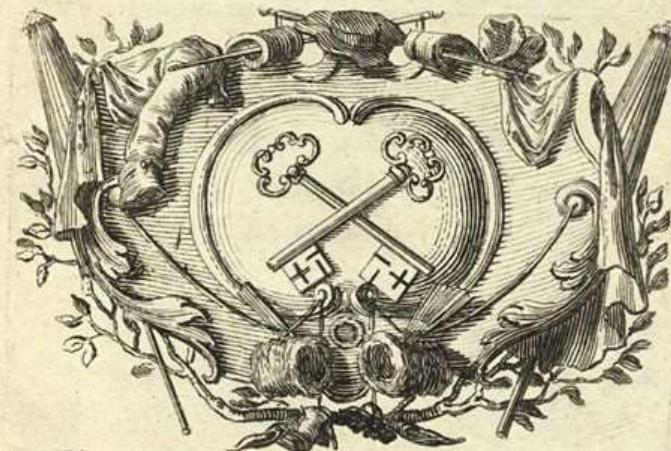
‘Life is a jest, and all things show it, I
thought so once, and now I know it’.



TRIVIA:
OR, THE
ART of WALKING
THE
STREETS of LONDON.

By Mr. GAY.

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.

L O N D O N ,
W E S T M I N S T E R ,
a n d S O U T H W A R K .

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







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

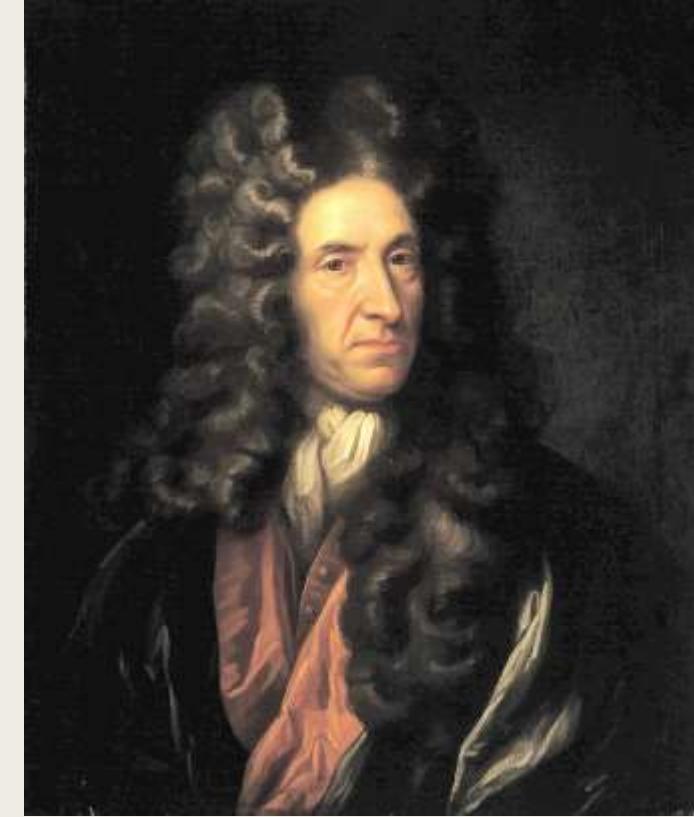


Ricci, View of St James Park from the Mall, 1709-10

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)

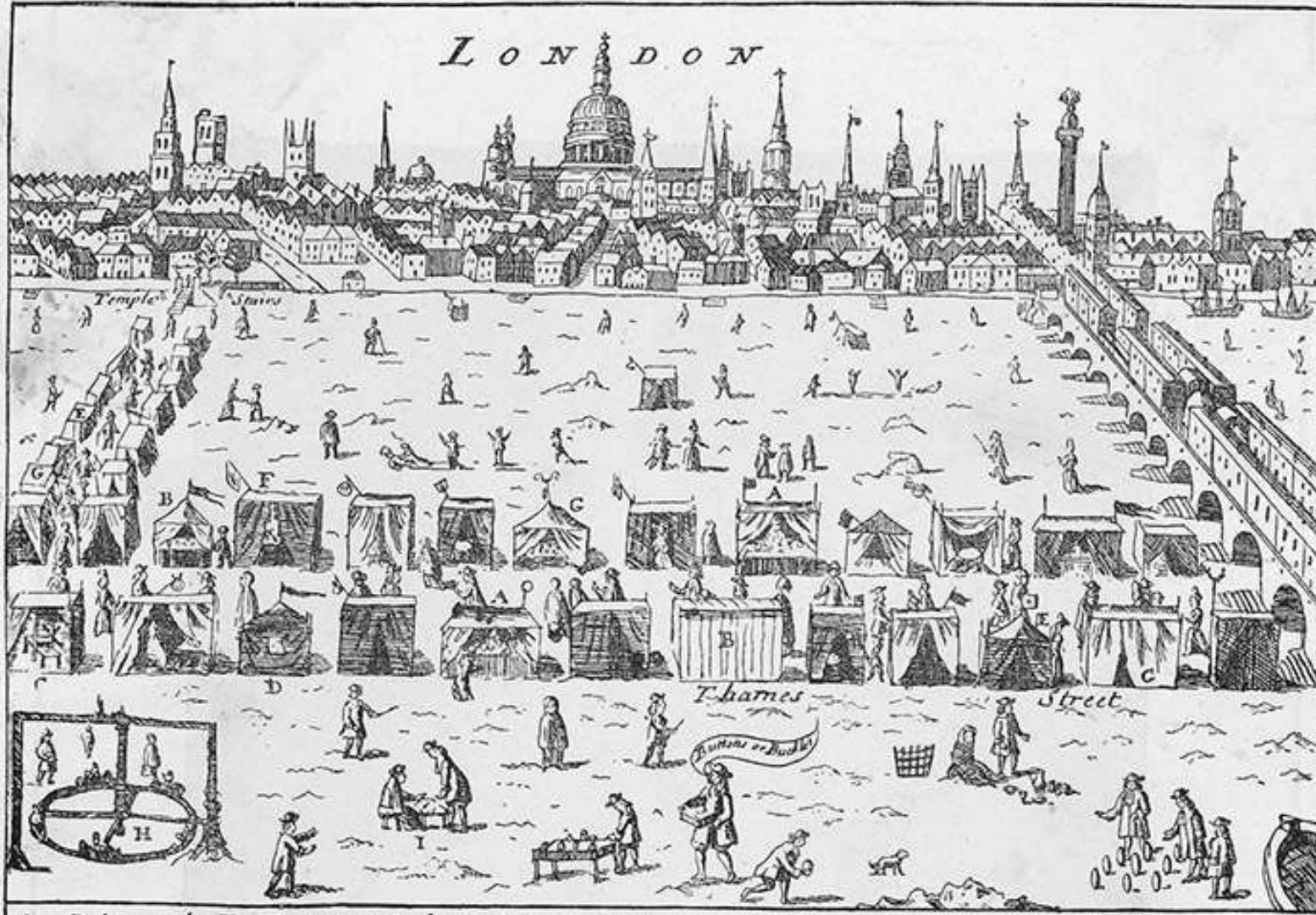




Pieter Angillis, Covent
Garden (1726)



Hogarth, Four Times of the Day (1736)



A Goldsmiths. B Turners. C^r Rowling Press Printers. D^r common Press Printers. E Milliners.
F Tunbridge Ware. G Toyshops. H Flying Coaches. I Gaming Table

Printed on the Thames Ice

17 11

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 chalks 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 Bras's Pott or an Iron Pott to mend
Rabiller les Poelles les Marmites & les Chaudrons
Cucina caldere candeliere e Padelle

*P. Tempst ex
Comprivilo: Mauron delin:*



Four for Six pence Mackrell
Maqueroux quatre pour Six Sols
Quattro Sgrombi per sei Soldi

*P. Tempst ex
Comprivilo: Mauron delin:*



Knives Combs or Inkhornes.
Couteaux Peignes Ecritoires.
Colamori Pettini e Ciglielli.

*P. Tempst ex
Comprivilo:*

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



THE SQUIRE OF ALSATIA.

Marcellus Laroon delin. & sculpsit.



M. Laroon delin:

London Courtezan
La Putain de Londres
Cortigiana di Londra

P. Tempot sculps.
Curia Privilegia



M. Laroon delin:

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

P. Tempot exc.

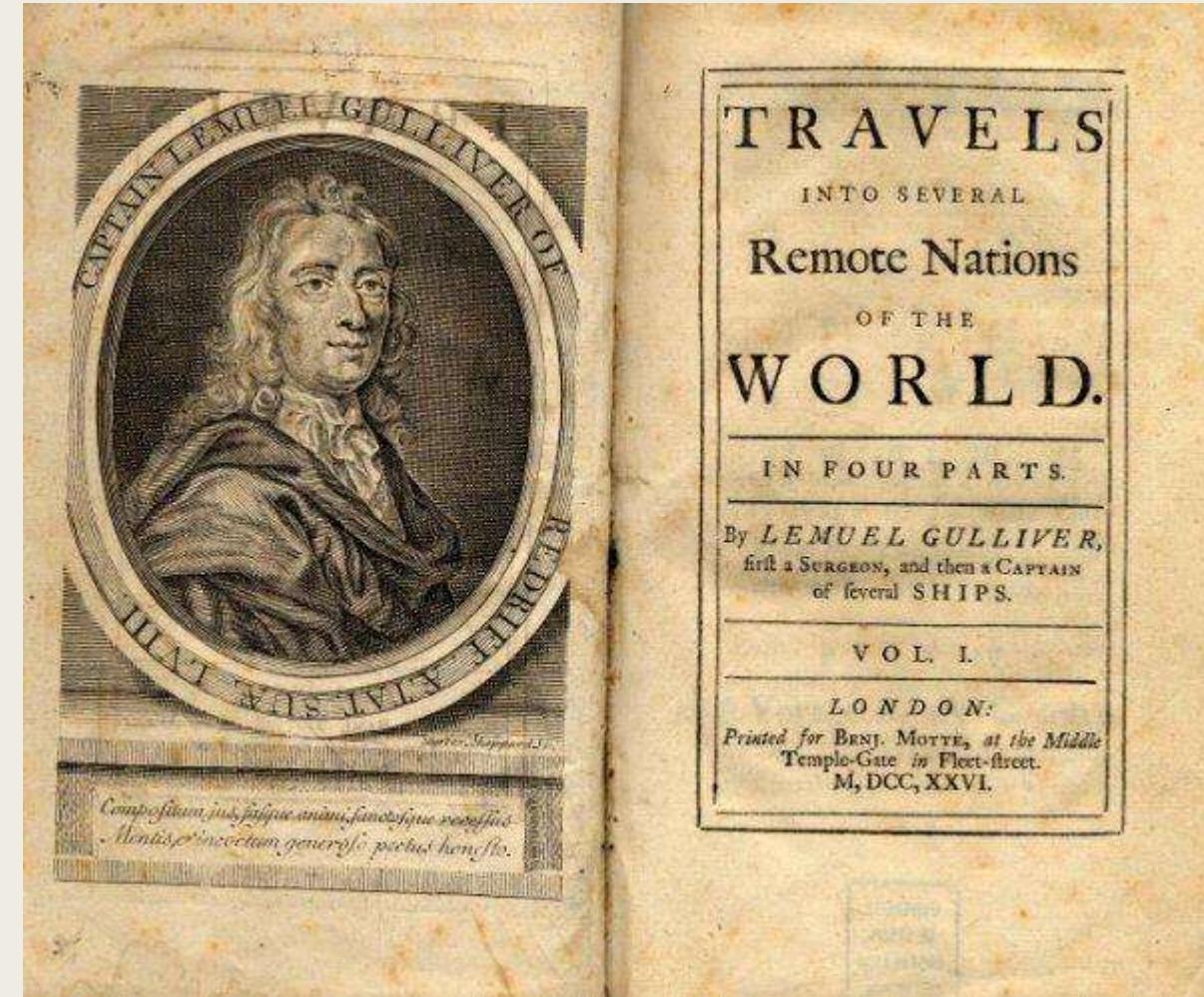
'The Squire of Alsatia'; 'London Courtezan'; and 'Remember the Poor Prisoners', from Marcellus Laroon's series *The Cryes of London*, 1688



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 nullus Veneris, sine pondere & Arts,
Valdus oblectat populum, mehosque moratur,
Quam verus inops rerum, nigeq; canere. Hor.*

Thursday, Jan 7, 1711.

IT is the custom of the Abbeesses, if they be any present or written Page upon the Ground, to take it up and lay it aside ceremoniously, as not knowing but it may contain some secret of their Owners. I would venture to think, of the Abbeesses in the, that I cannot forbear finding into every Printed Page which comes in my way, under whatsoever suspicion whatsoever it may appear; for as no Moral Author, in the ordinary Pots and Vessels of Print, suffers so what we see Werewolves, some one or other, is copied, & then may obnoxious men with very execrable Images in a Page of Company. I have often my Eye more than once with the Writings of a Friend, and know a Friend of mine who, for these last Years, has converted the Elbow of a Man of Quality into a kind of Refuge for his Gluttony. I remember, in particular, when I was reading over a Poem of an Excellent Author on a Victory, I saw with several Remonstrances of it upon the next Paragraph, where Authors exposed a Scandal and Crimen, and by the same occasioned in himself a Scandal. Capacity. I never yet with a Page of Mr. Bunyan under a Glass-plate Pys. Whether or no the Palis-Cash had made out of it enough Chanc, or Waggon, for the defense of our Supererious Places, I know not, but, upon the Possess of it, I concluded to pass as late as the Author's Party, and I thought he where Best. I have often very much pridid by their accidens Readings, and have sometimes found very Curious Pecch that are taken out of Print, or lost in Items with in the Shape of our famous Dumb-ellips. For this Reason, when the Brigandine's Sister of my Library, my sweetest and amiablest sis, upon the nose of Folio's, two long Hand-bone dancing ap-



THE TATLER. VOLUME the SECOND.



LO N D O N.

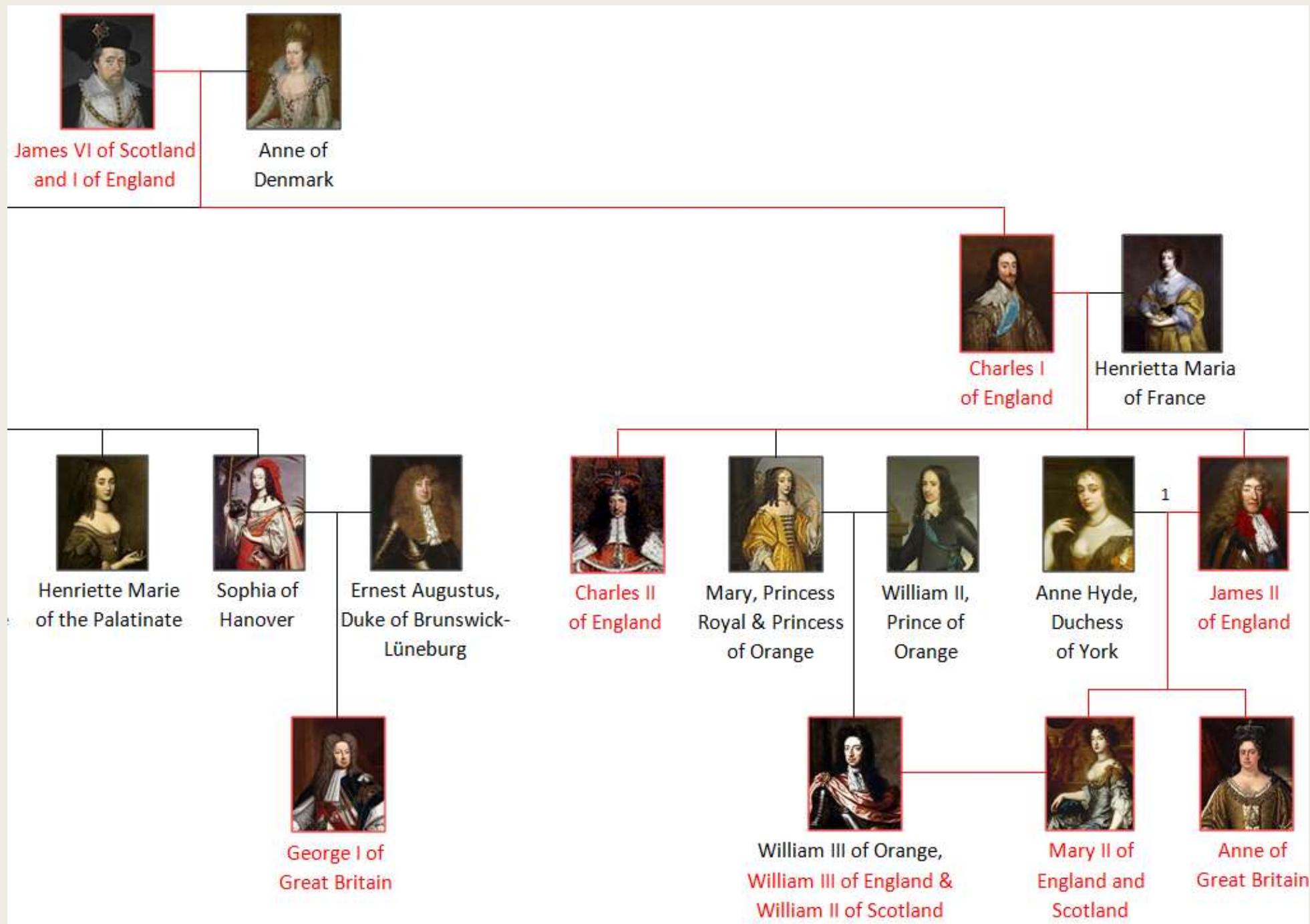
Printed for Mr: Longman, Dodsley, Law, Johnson,
Nichols, Dilly, Robinson, Sewell, Richardson, Baldwin,
Faulder, Rivington, Oridge & Son, B: & White, Hockham &
Carpenter, Wilkie, Scratches, Ogilick & Son, Newbery & Edwards,
Vernor & Hood, Nunn, Pate, Miller, Gaule & Davies, & Illender.

This Song is a short simple Cate of Fools, or rather of all the Incompetent Men. The Tale of it is a new Trooper Story, and therefore gladdes the primitive Reader, INDEED it is a Cate of Nuns. Therein our supererious Singularity is the Virtue, and not because the Sennitines are so supererious, but because they are more to the taste of the most noble Reader, with several Meetings of Humour and Comickism. The Incompt part of the Troop, and are full in Page books, would have reached over, but the like story was told by that Doctor Plot. For which Reason the whole Invention has something in it very foolish, upon which the Author of it, whoever he was, has delivered it in fact an execrable, and posse-

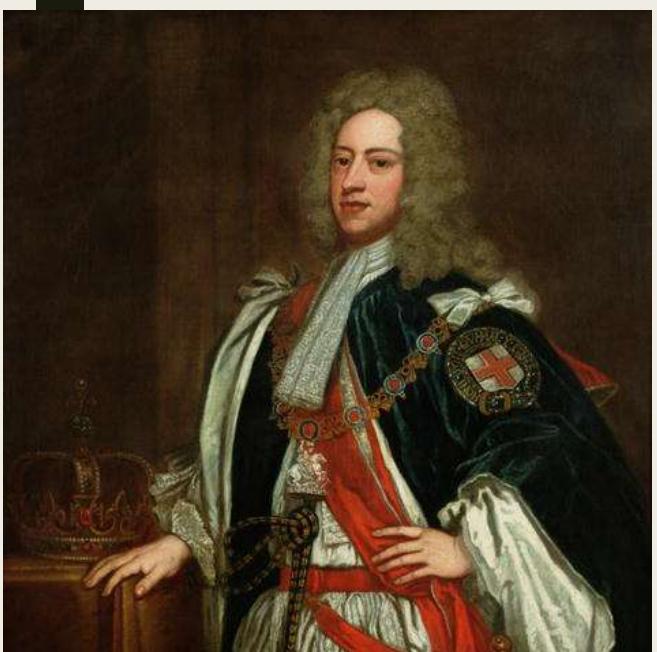
Coffee shop culture

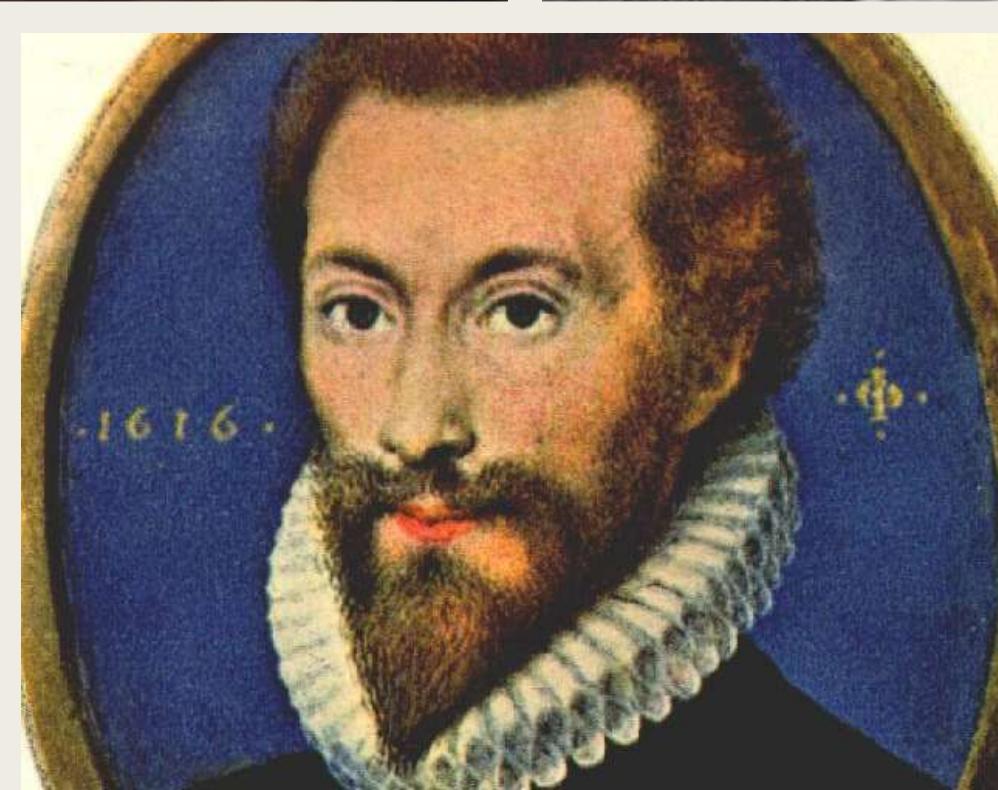
- 'All Englishmen are great news-mongers ... workmen habitually begin the day by going to coffee-rooms in order to read the latest news' – Cesar de Saussure, 1730s
- By 1714 there were 500 coffee shops in London
- Each catered for different clientele: merchants gathered near the Royal Exchange, booksellers' 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...







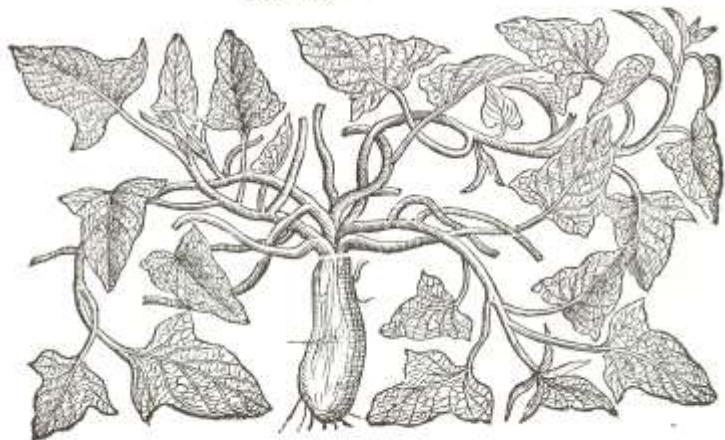






CHAP. 349. Of Potato's.

Sifarium Peruvianum, sive *Batata Hispanorum*.
Potatus, or Potato's.



W^m GRIBBLE'S Best
Virginia Tobacco
BARNSTAPLE.

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