

A SHORT HISTORY
OF THE
ENGLISH PEOPLE

VOL. IV



A SHORT HISTORY
OF THE
ENGLISH PEOPLE

BY
J. R. GREEN, M.A.



ILLUSTRATED EDITION

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VOLUME IV

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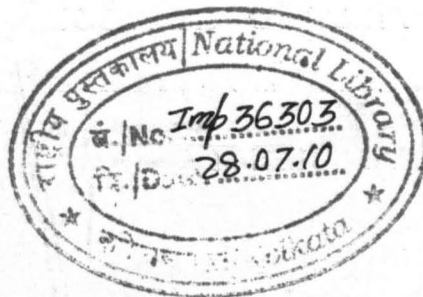
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THE DUCHESS OF LAUDERDALE'S BOUDOIR, HAM HOUSE	1413
<p>Ham House, Petersham, built by Sir Thomas Vavasour in 1610, was for a time the residence of Prince Henry, eldest son of James I. In 1643 Charles I gave it to his friend William Murray, whom he created Earl of Dysart. Title and house passed to Lord Dysart's eldest daughter, Elizabeth; from her first marriage sprang the family which still owns the place; her second husband was the too famous Duke of Lauderdale, and the state rooms at Ham, furnished and decorated by the Duke and Duchess, have remained unaltered ever since. The polished parquet floor of the boudoir is inlaid with the Duchess's monogram, E. D. L.; she and the Duke are said to have usually held their private talks seated in the two arm-chairs in the recess.</p>	
HAM HOUSE: THE CABAL ROOM	1414
<p>In this room, which adjoins the boudoir, the Cabal ministry held its private meetings. Furniture and decorations remain exactly as they were then. The tapestry hangings represent rural scenes; they were made for the Duke of Lauderdale at the neighbouring tapestry works at Mortlake.</p>	
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<p>Of blue silk, the inscriptions painted in gold, white and red. The Hebrew words are "Jehovah Nissi," <i>i.e.</i>, "The Lord is my banner."</p>	
SAMUEL PEPYS (<i>picture by John Hayls in National Portrait Gallery</i>)	1419
<p>Pepys (born 1632, died 1703) was clerk of the Acts of the Navy, while James, Duke of York, was Lord High Admiral. The close relations into which they were brought by their offices served as a pretext for Pepys' imprisonment in the Tower in 1679 on account of the Popish Plot. Nine months later he was released and made Secretary to the Admiralty, a post which he kept till the Revolution. The portrait here given is mentioned by Pepys in his "Diary"; it was painted in 1666, and represents him holding in his hand a song of his own composition, "Beauty, retire," to which he frequently alludes.</p>	
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<p>By John Roettier. The die is in the British Museum.</p>	
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MEDAL STRUCK TO COMMEMORATE SHAFTESBURY'S ACQUITTAL, 1681	1428
<p>A rare silver medal, by George Bower: struck for Shaftesbury's partizans, who wore it on their breasts. Dryden thus describes it in a satirical poem entitled "The Medal":</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"> "One side is fill'd with title and with face; And, lest the King should want a regal place, On the reverse a Tower the town surveys O'er which our mounting sun his beams displays The word, pronounced aloud by shrieval voice, <i>Lætatur</i>, which, in Polish, is <i>rejoice</i>." </p> <p>The title of "king" given to Shaftesbury, and the word "Polish," allude to a tale current among his enemies, that he had hoped to be elected King of Poland in 1674.</p>	
THE LORD MAYOR AND COURT OF ALDERMEN (<i>De Laune, "Present State of London," 1681</i>)	1429

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- FROST FAIR ON THE THAMES, 1683 1430
 From a broadside (in the British Museum) entitled "God's Works is the World's Wonder." In 1683 the Thames froze so hard that a fair was held upon it.
- LEAD AND COAL MINES AT MOSTYN, SOUTH WALES (*from Messrs. Blades' facsimile of Dineley's "Progress of the Duke of Beaufort"*) 1431
- WILLIAM, LORD RUSSELL (*from an engraving by Pieter van der Banck, after Sir G. Kneller*) 1432
- MONUMENT OF JOHN MARTIN, PRINTER 1434
 In the crypt of S. Paul's Cathedral. The inscription contains some undecipherable words, but may be thus rendered: "Sacred to piety and to the republic of letters. Near this place lie (alas! alas!) the mortal remains of John Martin, late Warden of the . . . Printers' Company of N. . . ; a man famous even in foreign lands for the learned books which he published, but more illustrious at home for the highly honourable qualities of his mind. He expired on the third day of May, 1680, in the 72nd year of his age. Under here rest also his children, Henry and Mary. That this should not be unknown was the care of his faithful wife, Sara (daughter of) Henry Graunt, citizen and draper, who erected this monument to her worthy husband."
- "THE ABOLITION OF MONARCHY." 1436
 Frontispiece to the second volume of Nalson's "Collection of Affairs of State from 1639 to the Murder of King Charles I.," 1683. Some verses on the opposite page explain its meaning:
- "Thus black look't Heav'n, the Lightning thus did fly,
 Thus th' *Hurricane* orespred the British sky.
- When th' *Royal Sovereign* weather-beaten lay
 On the proud Billows of the popular Sea;
- The *Captain* from his Cabin driven away
 In that for ever execrable Day;
- From that adjacent HOUSE, behold the cause
 Of all this Tempest, whence perverted Lawes,
 Unpresidented, undetermin'd Power,
 Blasted our Hopes, and did our Land devour,
 A Land like that of *Canaan* heretofore;
 Till, by mad Zeal into Confusion hurl'd,
 'Twas made the Scorn and By-word of the World."
- The chief value of the picture lies in the view which it gives of the exterior of the old House of Commons.
- CORPORATION INSIGNIA OF COVENTRY (*Art Journal*) 1437
 Coventry is unusually rich in corporation insignia, including, besides a sword and several maces, a chair of state, the town keys, and some remarkable robes of office. Practically they may be said to date from the seventeenth century, although, as they have all continued in use down to the present time, all have been restored or renewed more than once; in all these restorations, however, the old pattern has been faithfully adhered to. The great mace bears the initials of Charles II.; the smallest is of the same period; the third, intermediate in size, has the arms of the Commonwealth. The sword is two-edged, and bears the inscription, "Civitas Coventre." Above the large mace is the hat of the mace-bearer; at the foot of the chair is shown the sword-bearer's cap of maintenance. On the chair lie the town keys, and the hat of the city crier, more modern than the others, and dating probably from the eighteenth century. His coat hangs above; on the left sleeve is the only ancient badge which Coventry still possesses, of silver, and dating probably from about 1606.

- MACES, FIFTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES. PAGE
1438
- The first two figures (from the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, 1888) are typical illustrations of the way in which the mace as a symbol of office was evolved out of the war-mace. When the mace was no longer wanted for fighting, its handle was first fashioned into a knob or boss to receive the royal arms; then the mace was turned upside down, the head became the handle, the flanges were converted into mere ornaments, and in course of time disappeared, and were replaced by a heavy boss, to counterbalance the weight of the head, which had meanwhile been growing in size, and to which a crown had been added. The first stage of this development is shown in the Southampton mace, where the flanged end still forms the head. In the Newtown mace the head is formed by the broad boss. The plate on the top of this bears the arms of Henry VII.; it is loose, and on its reverse are engraved the arms of the Commonwealth. The two Stamford maces (reproduced from the *Art Journal*) are fine examples of the complete development which the mace had reached in the time of Charles II.
- ROYAL ORDER FOR THE EXPULSION OF JOHN LOCKE FROM CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD. 1439
- Locke, knowing that he was suspected by the Government on account of his intimacy with Shaftesbury, went in 1683 to Holland. In November, 1684, the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, was desired by Sunderland to remove Locke's name from the list of Students; a few days later came a peremptory order, in the King's name, which was at once obeyed, and which is here reproduced from the original, still preserved at Christ Church. It will be noticed that neither King nor minister seems to have even known the Christian name of the great philosopher. The conduct of Charles towards Locke strikingly illustrates the "danger" to English freedom which lay "in the character and purpose of Charles himself" (p. 1438).
- ENTHRONEMENT OF JAMES II. AND HIS QUEEN (*F. Sandford, "History of the Coronation of James II," 1687*) 1440
- THE CHALLENGE (*Sandford, "Coronation of James II."*) 1442
- The manor of Scrivelsby, co. Lincoln, had been held to carry with it the office of champion since the time of Henry I. at least, though there is no record of the actual ceremony earlier than the coronation of Richard II. At that of James II. the champion was Sir Charles Dymoke; he was "completely armed in one of His Majesties best suits of white armour, mounted on a goodly white horse, richly caparisoned." Two trumpeters, the sergeant trumpeter (carrying a mace), two sergeants-at-arms, the champion's two squires (bearing his lance and shield), and the York Herald, preceded him into the hall. On his right rode the Lord High Constable, on his left the Earl Marshal. The engraving here reproduced represents the first challenge to combat of any person who disputed the King's title. York Herald is reading the closing words of the challenge, and the gauntlet lies on the floor. After a pause it was taken up, the procession moved on, and the challenge was repeated in the middle of the hall, and then again at its upper end before the dais where sat the King and Queen. The only occasion when the challenge was taken up was the coronation of George III., when a Jacobite in woman's dress was said to have snatched up the gauntlet, and left another in its place. The ceremony was last performed at the crowning of George IV.
- JAMES II. (*illumination on patent in Public Record Office*). 1443
- BRIDGEWATER HIGH CROSS (*from an engraving in the Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological Society*) 1445
- The Cross, now taken down, formerly stood on Cornhill, opposite the entrance to the High Street, and was used as a market-place. On it was inscribed: "Mind your own business." Over it was a cistern supplied from a brook by an engine at Queen's Mill, and from this cistern water was conveyed to the streets. The cross was also used as a place of assembly. Monmouth was proclaimed king there, after he left Taunton, and his declaration read by the Mayor.

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SCYTHES FOUND AT SEDGEMOOR (<i>Tower of London</i>).	1446
Mounted on poles and used as weapons by the peasantry.	
BATTLE OF SEDGEMOOR ("Engelants Schouwtonneel verbeeldende het vlugte van <i>Jacobus II. &c.</i> ," <i>Amsterdam, 1690</i>)	1446
GEORGE JEFFREYS, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE (<i>from an engraving by R. White after Sir G. Kneller</i>)	1447
THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS, TEMP. CHARLES II.	1448
From Hollar's engraving of the coronation procession of Charles II. The Guards were then commanded by the Duke of York, who is seen riding at their head.	
MEDAL OF LEWIS XIV., COMMEMORATING THE REVOCATION OF THE EDICT OF NANTES (<i>British Museum</i>)	1449
HOUSE OF A HUGUENOT SILK WEAVER IN ST. PETER'S STREET, CANTER- BURY (<i>from a photograph</i>)	1450
This is a typical illustration of the domestic silk-factories set up by the French Protestant refugees in England after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The shop-window occupies the whole front on the ground floor; over this is the living-room of the family, where the weaver wrought at his trade, assisted by his sons and daughters; higher still, in the gable, is a tall, narrow door with two valves, opening down to the floor of the attic, through which, by means of a small crane, raw material and bales of finished goods were drawn up to be stored in this warehouse on the top story.	
A CALICO-PRINTER, TEMP. JAMES II. (<i>Bagford Collection, British Museum</i>)	1451
THE POPE RECEIVING THE AMBASSADOR OF ENGLAND, 1687	1452
In 1687 Roger, Earl of Castlemaine, was sent by James II. on a special embassy to Rome. Next year an authorised "Account" of his journey and reception was published in Italian and English, with this frontispiece and other illustrations, by Castlemaine's secretary, John Michael Wright.	
TITLE-PAGE OF MISSAL	1454
From a photograph obtained through the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Stokes. This missal was given by James II. to John Brennan, Roman Catholic Arch- bishop of Cashel. Brennan, as the inscription in his handwriting on the title- page shows, presented it to Cashel Cathedral (of which he had possession throughout James's reign, no successor having been appointed to the Protest- ant Archbishop Price, who died in 1685). Thence it passed with the books left by the next Protestant Archbishop, Narcissus Marsh, to the library of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, where it is now.	
SATIRICAL PLAYING-CARD, TEMP. JAMES II. (<i>British Museum</i>)	1455
HALBERT (SEVENTEENTH CENTURY) FROM ROME (<i>Tower of London</i>)	1457
MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD, IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY (<i>picture in the College, painted temp. Charles I.</i>)	1460
THE SEVEN BISHOPS (<i>picture in National Portrait Gallery</i>)	1462
THE SEVEN BISHOPS GOING TO THE TOWER ("Engelands Godsdienst en Vryheid <i>hersteld door den Heere Prince van Oranjen</i> ," <i>Amsterdam, 1689</i>)	1463
MEDAL COMMEMORATING VICTORIES OF DENMARK OVER SWEDEN	1464
Reverse of a gold medal, struck after a triple success gained at sea by the King of Denmark over Sweden, in 1677.	
LEWIS XIV. AND OFFICERS OF HIS STAFF	1466
From the "Cabinet du Roy," i.e., original engraving of the designs for the tapestry and other decorations at Versailles, made specially for Lewis XIV.	
CARDINAL MAZARIN (<i>miniature by Petitot, in South Kensington Museum</i>)	1467
MARSHAL TURENNE (<i>miniature by P. Seuin, in same collection</i>)	1468
LEWIS XIV. (<i>from engraving by R. Nanteuil, 1670</i>)	1469

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LOUIS II., PRINCE OF CONDÉ (<i>miniature in South Kensington Museum</i>)	1470
JOHN DE WITT (<i>from an engraving by Lambert Fischer</i>)	1472
• WILLIAM III. OF ORANGE WHEN A CHILD (<i>Picture by Cornelius Jansen Van Ceulen the younger, in the National Portrait Gallery</i>)	1474
DUTCH MUSKET (<i>Tower of London</i>)	1475
The inscription means "True to Orange until death."	
FRENCH PISTOLIERS AT THE STORMING OF AERDENBURGH, 1672 (<i>contemporary Dutch engraving</i>)	1476
The pistoliers here depicted show that the lock has been so far perfected as to admit of a piece being used easily with one hand. A formidable volume of fire was delivered on a given point by lines charging, halting, firing and wheeling in rapid succession. The French are said to have adopted this system of warfare from the Germans.	
PALACE AT THE HAGUE; EXTERIOR	1478
PALACE AT THE HAGUE; COURTYARD	1480
These two views are from engravings published while William III. was Stadholder. The palace was the residence of the Princes of Orange, and in it were held the Sessions of the High Court of Justice, the Provincial Court of Brabant, and the States-General of the United Provinces.	
THE SEVEN BISHOPS RETURNING FROM THE TOWER ("Engelands Godsdienst, &c., hersteld")	1482
SATIRICAL PLAYING-CARD, TEMP. JAMES II. (<i>British Museum</i>)	1483
WILLIAM OF ORANGE LANDING IN ENGLAND ("Engelands Godsdienst," &c.)	1484
"THE PROTESTANTS' JOY" AT THE "GLORIOUS CORONATION OF KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY" (<i>Ballad in Bagford Collection, British Museum</i>)	1488
GREAT SEAL OF WILLIAM AND MARY	1490, 1491
The art of seal-engraving, which had reached its perfection in England under the Commonwealth, had since the Restoration been gradually declining, both as to design and execution. This example shows that it was now fast approaching the lowest depth to which it sank under the House of Hanover.	
KING WILLIAM III. (<i>picture by Kneller at Windsor Castle</i>)	1493
JOHN GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE, VISCOUNT DUNDEE (<i>picture in the possession of Lady Elizabeth Leslie-Melville-Cartwright</i>)	1495
THE BATTLE-FIELD OF KILLIECRANKIE	1496
GLENCOE (<i>from a photograph</i>)	1497
JAMES II. LANDING AT KINSALE ("Engelants Schouwtoneel," &c., 1690)	1499
THE WALLS OF LONDONDERRY (<i>after W. H. Bartlett</i>)	1500
Built 1609.	
SIEGE OF LONDONDERRY ("Engelants Schouwtoneel")	1501
TABERNACLE AND CANDLESTICKS GIVEN BY JAMES II. TO CHRIST CHURCH, DUBLIN	1502
From a drawing very kindly made by Mr. Thomas Drew, R.H.A., specially for this book. The Cathedral of the Holy Trinity (commonly called Christ Church) was from the English invasion till 1870 the Chapel Royal of Dublin Castle. During the occupation of Dublin by James II., April, 1688—July, 1690, Mass was said in the Cathedral for the King. The tabernacle and candlesticks then used are preserved in the crypt; they were originally richly gilt and decorated. The ornamental cover of the ciborium was stolen many years ago, and is now in the Carmelite Church, Whitefriars Street.	
LONDONDERRY EXCHANGE (<i>from print in British Museum</i>)	1503
The old Exchange was destroyed in the siege; William and Mary gave £1500 towards the building of the new one here represented.	
MACE (IRISH), 1696 (<i>South Kensington Museum</i>)	1504
Made in Cork at the charge of the Goldsmiths, Robert Goble being Master. The crown was added later. The eight sides of the head bear the arms of eight Cork trade-guilds. The central knop has the cardinal virtues, and the foot-knop the arms of Cork (here given). The style and workmanship are of the very highest order, and show that Irish metal-workers still preserved the artistic feeling and manual skill which had always distinguished their race.	
WILLIAM III. IN PARLIAMENT (<i>from an engraving by Romeyn de Hooge</i>)	1506

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NONCONFORMIST CHAPEL, DEAN ROW, CHESHIRE (<i>Earwaker</i> , " <i>East Cheshire</i> ")	1508
Probably the oldest Nonconformist Chapel in the hundred of Macclesfield. It was built c. 1693, for a Presbyterian congregation, whose minister was Eliezer Bireh. It is now used by a congregation of Unitarians.	
THE SOLEIL ROYAL (<i>Charnock</i> , " <i>History of Marine Architecture</i> ")	1510
The finest ship of the navy of Lewis XIV., or of any navy in its day; built in 1690; carried 104 guns, and 1000 men. It was Tourville's flagship at La Hogue, and was burnt at Cherbourg by Admiral Delaval.	
MEDAL COMMEMORATING RESTORATION OF CHARTERS TO TOWNS, 1690	1512
In January, 1690, a bill was passed to restore the rights of all towns which had lost their charters under Charles and James. As the inscription on the reverse of the medal says, "Privileges are restored, liberty revived."	
LIMERICK FROM THE SEA (<i>drawing c. 1685, in British Museum</i>)	1513
CARRICKFERGUS (<i>drawing c. 1680, in British Museum</i>)	1513
ARMOUR WORN BY JAMES II. AT THE BOYNE (<i>Tower of London</i>)	1514
The head which originally belonged to this figure is now on a pikeman opposite, while James has the head and the bridle of William III. In the illustration the face is hidden and the bridle omitted.	
KING JOHN'S CASTLE, LIMERICK	1515
From a view by Bartlett, made before modern changes. The castle was really built by John; it is now used as barracks.	
MEDAL COMMEMORATING FRENCH VICTORY AT BEACHY HEAD (REVERSE)	1517
Represents a sea-fight—"The fight at Beves" [Beachy Head], "English and Dutch together put to flight, 10 July 1660;" in the foreground Lewis XIV. is represented as Neptune, and the vanquished are sarcastically admonished—"Speed your flight; to him belongs the empire of the seas."	
MONS IN THE 17TH CENTURY (<i>from a Dutch print</i>)	1518
THE BATTLE OF LA HOGUE (<i>from an engraving by Romeyn de Hooge</i>)	1520
MEDAL COMMEMORATING VICTORY AT LA HOGUE (REVERSE)	1521
William's reply to Lewis's medal for Beachy Head (see above, and p. 1517). William, as Neptune, drives away Lewis, the pseudo-Neptune, with his trident, saying "To me it" [<i>i.e.</i> , the empire of the seas] "is given by Fate"—"The offences committed are expiated by a like punishment."	
ROBERT SPENCER, SECOND EARL OF SUNDERLAND (<i>from an engraving by R. Cooper of a picture by Carlo Maratta at Althorpe</i>)	1524
MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE STORMING OF TOUBOCAN, 1700	1527
A gold medal, given by the African Company of Scotland as a reward to Alexander Campbell, who, at the head of 200 men whom he had commanded in Flanders, drove 1,600 Spaniards from their entrenchments at Toubocan on the Isthmus of Darien, and thus for a time delivered the Scottish settlers from danger. The obverse represents a Highlander scaling a fortress, with the words: "What not for our country?" "Toubocan, where Captain Alexander Campbell defeated 1,600 Spaniards, 8th February, 1700." The reverse bears the shield of the African and Indian Company of Scotland, with the legend: "Withersoever the world extends. Strength united is stronger."	
THE MINT, BRISTOL (<i>Seyer</i> , " <i>Memorials of Bristol</i> ")	1528
In 1696 a new coinage was ordered. A tax was laid upon windows to defray its expenses; and in order that it might be the sooner ready, mints were set up at Chester, York, Bristol and Exeter. At Bristol a "sugar-house" behind S. Peter's Church was bought and fitted up for the purpose; £450,000 was coined there in 1696-7; then the house was bought by the Guardians of the Poor, "therein to employ the poor and youth of this city in spinning and weaving cotton." Thenceforth its proper title was S. Peter's Hospital, but its older name of the Mint still clung to it in popular speech in the early years of the present century.	
MARLBOROUGH (<i>drawing by Kneller, in British Museum</i>)	1530
SILVER CALL-WHISTLE	1531
Used to summon a household before the introduction of bells. This whistle is English work of the 17th century; it was dug out of a hedgerow at Reigate in 1854, and is the property of Lord Zouche, by whose kind permission it is reproduced here.	

MEDAL COMMEMORATING FIRST PARTITION TREATY	PAGE 1533
The enclosure in which hangs the Golden Fleece is guarded by a dragon, representing William III. ; legend, "Watchful, he disappoints the greedy one." On the reverse, William, Lewis, and three other allies join hands over an altar inscribed, "to Jupiter, guardian of boundaries;" the legend runs, "Agreement of sovereigns for public safety."	
DUTCH GUARDS, TEMP. WILLIAM III.	1534
From an engraving by Romeyn de Hooe, in "Relation du Voyage de S. M. le roi d'Angleterre en Hollande," the Hague, 1692. These foot-soldiers are armed with muskets; the collar of bandoliers, or little cylinders containing charges of powder, may be seen suspended from the shoulder. William's Blue Guards marched across St. James's Park with lighted matches to take possession of St. James's Palace, December 17th, 1688.	
MEDAL COMMEMORATING HOMAGE OF DUKE OF LORRAINE TO LEWIS XIV. 1699 (REVERSE)	1535
MEDAL COMMEMORATING OFFER OF THE CROWN OF SPAIN TO THE DUKE OF ANJOU, 1700 (REVERSE)	1535
SATIRICAL PLAYING-CARD (<i>British Museum</i>)	1536
One of a pack designed under Queen Anne. The Duke of Anjou is represented stealing the Spanish Crown.	
JOHN DRYDEN (<i>picture by Sir G. Kneller</i>)	1537
SOPHIA, ELECTRESS OF HANOVER	1539
Reverse of a medal struck in commemoration of the Act of Settlement, 1701. The obverse bears another female head, meant to represent Matilda, Duchess of Saxony, daughter of Henry II., through whom the Electors of Hanover were descended from the old royal house of England.	
ENSIGN JOHN CHURCHILL (AFTERWARDS DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH)	1540
From an engraving (in the <i>British Museum</i>) thus inscribed: "Mr de Marleborough tel qu'il était en 1668, quand il servait en qualité d'enseigne dans le Régiment des Gardes françaises. Gravé d'après Van der Meulen."	
JOHN CHURCHILL, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH (<i>picture by J. Closterman in National Portrait Gallery</i>)	1542
SARAH, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH (<i>picture by Sir G. Kneller, in National Portrait Gallery</i>)	1543
MEMORIAL OF WILLIAM III. (<i>British Museum</i>)	1544
An unique gold medal, formerly in the possession of the Scott family, of Ballingarry, co. Tipperary, to whose ancestor land was granted in Ireland for his services at the Boyne. The obverse, which bears a portrait of William, is cast and chased; the reverse, representing the Irish harp and some military emblems, is engraved.	
SATIRICAL PLAYING-CARD	1547
A satire on Marlborough's known avarice and alleged peculations; one of the same pack as the card given in p. 1536.	
RUNNING FOOTMEN	1548
Reproduced for the first time, by kind permission of the Duke of Marlborough, from tapestry at Blenheim Palace, made for the first Duke. This illustration and that on p. 1552 are taken from the tapestry which represents the battle of Blenheim. The figures of the footmen who ran in front of the carriage are of special interest as features of domestic life, as no similar figures occur in pictures of the time.	
EUGENE AND MARLBOROUGH RECONNOITRING (<i>from an engraving by Camsvelt</i>)	1549
THE BATTLE OF HOCHSTÄDT (<i>from an engraving by J. van Huchtenburg</i>)	1550
SURRENDER OF MARSHAL TALLARD (<i>reproduced for the first time from tapestry at Blenheim Palace</i>)	1552
"MALBOROUK"	1554
From a broadside in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. This illustration of the French popular song "Malborouk s'en va-t-en guerre," dating from the early part of the present century, witnesses to the persistence of the Marlborough legend.	

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CHARLES MORDAUNT, EARL OF PETERBOROUGH (<i>from a mezzotint by J. Simon of a picture by M. Dahl</i>)	1557
MEDAL COMMEMORATING VICTORY OF RAMILLIES	1558
<p>A very rare bronze medal; reproduced here from an engraving in the <i>Metallic History of William III., Anne, &c.</i>, published in 1747, to illustrate Rapin's <i>History of England</i>. The obverse represents the victory—"French, Bavarians, and Spaniards captured, destroyed, or put to flight all in one battle at Ramillies, 1706"; round the edge is written: "May 23. Ill-gotten gains are not enjoyed by the third generation." The reverse represents "Brabant and Flanders restored to their lawful ruler by the alliance of England and Holland." The encircling legend runs: "They shine with stainless honours. Under this commander I preserve my country; with him" [<i>i.e.</i> Marlborough] "for my leader, I maintain the King."</p>	
SECOND GREAT SEAL OF ANNE, 1707	1560, 1561
<p>The first seal of Great Britain. On the obverse is the Queen enthroned, with the emblems of her three kingdoms; on the reverse, the union just accomplished between two of them is commemorated in a wholly new design, the figure of Britannia.</p>	
JOSEPH ADDISON (<i>picture by Sir Godfrey Kneller</i>)	1563
<p>Addison entered the Ministry in 1706 as Under Secretary of State. In 1709 he became Secretary to Lord Wharton, when the latter was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (see p. 1565). He was also made Keeper of the Records, but lost his office at the fall of the Whig Ministry in 1710.</p>	
ENGLISH SQUADRON CARRYING TROOPS TO TAKE POSSESSION OF DUNKIRK (<i>"History of Queen Anne," 1740</i>)	1564
THE BATTLE OF MALPLAQUET (<i>from the same</i>)	1566
DESIGNS FOR PLAYING-CARDS, 1710 (<i>British Museum</i>)	1567, 1568, 1569
<p>From a sheet of designs for twenty-six cards, evidently made in 1710. The first card here reproduced shows Sacheverell in his coach and the crowd cheering him; the second represents the newly-elected members for London addressing their constituents in the Guildhall; in the third the Queen is receiving an address from the new Parliament which met in November 1710.</p>	
HENRY ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE (<i>picture by Kneller, at Petworth</i>)	1571
ROBERT HARLEY, EARL OF OXFORD (<i>from an engraving by J. van Huchtenburg</i>)	1572
EMBLEMS OF THE SILVERSMITHS' CRAFT, c. 1700 (<i>Bagford Collection, British Museum</i>)	1573
<p>By Robert White, who died 1704.</p>	
INVITATION TO A MEETING OF THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY, 1707 (<i>same collection</i>)	1574
ADVERTISEMENT OF JOHN MARSHALL, OPTICIAN, 1694 (<i>same collection</i>)	1575
ADVERTISEMENT OF JOHN HEATON, 1709 (<i>Crowle Collection, British Museum</i>)	1576
<p>John Heaton seems to have been a printer. The curiosity of his advertisement consists in its having been printed on the frozen Thames, like the picture of "Frost Fair" in 1683, given in p. 1430.</p>	
PRINTING-OFFICE, c. 1710 (<i>Bagford Collection</i>)	1577
CRIES OF LONDON, 1688—1711	1578, 1579, 1580, 1581
<p>From Laroon and Tempest's <i>Cryes of the City of London</i>; see above, p. cvii.</p>	
SIR ROBERT WALPOLE (<i>picture by J. B. van Loo, in National Portrait Gallery</i>)	1583
THE SIX LORDS PLEADING IN WESTMINSTER HALL	1585
LORD NITHSDALE'S ESCAPE	1586
<p>These two illustrations are parts of a contemporary broadsheet, representing the events of the Jacobite rising in 1715-16. The six lords—Derwentwater,</p>	

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Nithsdale, Carnwath, Kenmure, Widdrington, and Nairne—who surrendered at Preston in November 1715 (see p. 1586), were impeached in Parliament, and condemned to death in February 1716. Derwentwater and Kenmure were beheaded, February 24; Nithsdale's wife visited him in prison on the previous night, changed clothes with him, and thus effected his escape.	
CRIES OF LONDON (<i>Tempest and Lauron</i> , 1688–1711)	1587, 1588, 1589, 1590
TRADE LABEL OF THE SOUTH SEA COMPANY (<i>Guildhall Museum</i>)	1591
MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR, 1727	1593
A very rare bronze medal. Obverse: "Gibraltar besieged, 22nd Febr., 1727. To conquer or to die." Reverse: "But there is given a third course, less perilous—to go away"; a sarcastic allusion to the withdrawal of the Spanish besiegers (see p. 1594).	
JONATHAN SWIFT, DEAN OF S. PATRICK'S, DUBLIN (<i>from an engraving by E. Scriven, after F. Bindon</i>)	1595
ALEXANDER POPE (<i>picture at Chiswick House</i>)	1596
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN WALPOLE'S ADMINISTRATION (<i>from A. Fagg's engraving of a picture by Hogarth and Thornhill</i>)	1598
The chief persons represented are Walpole, Speaker Onslow, Sydney Godolphin, Sir Joseph Jekyll, Colonel Onslow, Edward Stables (clerk of the House), Sir James Thornhill (the painter), and Mr. Aiskew (clerk-assistant).	
"IN PLACE" (<i>satirical print</i> , 1738, in <i>British Museum</i>)	1600
The age of political caricature began in England under George II., and instead of the half-emblematical satires, chiefly Dutch, which were common in the preceding century, we now have a series of real caricatures by English artists. After the Revolution of 1688, the progress of the art of engraving made possible the effective production of caricatures, and from the time of George II. a number of artists were actively employed in satirizing political intrigues. Walpole is here represented turning away from Jenkins, who shows his severed ear (see p. 1601). Opposite Walpole sits a lady (probably his wife) receiving a box of jewels from a Frenchman (an allusion to Walpole's alleged secret intelligence with France). In the foreground a man burns a number of <i>The Craftsman</i> in which Walpole's Bill for licensing the stage had been attacked. A courtier pushes away a merchant holding a memorial on "Spanish Depredations," and a pet dog tears the "Merchants' Complaint." In the next room a man pours "£10,000" through a gridiron into the "Sinking Fund"; and in the distance, through the open door, an English ship is seen defeated by a Spanish one.	
"THE MOTION" (<i>satirical print</i> , 1741)	1602
Inside the coach, crying, "Let me get out," is Lord Carteret, who had moved in the Lords a resolution "that Sir R. Walpole should be dismissed from his Majesty's presence and councils for ever." The driver is the Duke of Argyll, represented with a flaming sword for a whip, because he had supported the motion with such vehemence that his speech alarmed his own party, and nearly defeated its own object. Between his feet is a dog, "Bub," i.e., Bubb Doddington, an obsequious follower of the Duke. The postillion is Lord Chesterfield, the footman Lord Cobham. The bishop who bows to the carriage is Smalbroke of Lichfield. The man dropping the "Place Bill" is Mr. Sandys; he had introduced in the Commons a motion for removing Walpole, and he here seems to ascribe its failure to the rash violence of Argyll. Pulteney, the leader of the Opposition, is seen leading his followers by the nose.	
MEDAL COMMEMORATING CAPTURE OF PORTOBELLO, 1739	1603
ACTION AT CARTHAGENA (<i>engraving</i> , 1741, <i>from drawing by H. Gravelot</i>)	1604
STATE LOTTERY, 1739 (<i>contemporary print in British Museum</i>)	1606
A State Lottery, the earliest of a long series, was set on foot by Act of Parliament in 1737, to raise money for building a bridge at Westminster. The drawing of the lots began on 10th December, 1739, in Stationers' Hall; the hall here represented, however, appears to be the Guildhall. The Govern-	


ment commissioners superintending the lottery sit at the table on the platform. Behind them are two closed lottery-wheels, under the table is a wheel in use; four secretaries sit at a lower table. According to a practice which became usual, the lots are being drawn by boys of the Blue-Coat School.	PAGE
CHAINED LIBRARY, ALL SAINTS CHURCH, HEREFORD (<i>Blades, "Biographical Miscellanies"</i>)	1607
Interesting as the latest example of a chained library. The books (285 volumes) were bequeathed to the parish by Dr. W. Brewster in 1715; they fill three shelves along two sides of the vestry. The chains were evidently copied from those in the neighbouring cathedral library.	
THE VICAR OF THE PARISH RECEIVING HIS TITHES	1608
THE CURATE OF THE PARISH RETURNING FROM DUTY	1609
From engravings, 1793, by T. Burke, after pictures by H. Singleton.	
READING POOR-HOUSE (<i>Coates, "History of Reading"</i>)	1610
Built in 1727.	
FROME SCHOOL AND BRIDGE (<i>drawing in British Museum</i>)	1611
This school was built in 1720.	
DEAN BERKELEY, HIS WIFE, AND FELLOW-MISSIONARIES (<i>picture at Yale College</i>)	1612
In 1728 George Berkeley (then Dean of Derry, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne) sailed with his wife, her friend Miss Handcock, Sir James Dalton, Mr. John James, and Mr. John Smybert, to found a missionary college in America. Bermuda was the place fixed upon, but the home government failed to give Berkeley the support which it had promised him, and three years later he went back again, having never got further than Rhode Island. It was there that Smybert painted this picture. Berkeley stands on the spectator's right; next him sits his wife with one of their children in her lap; beside her sits Miss Handcock; James stands behind them; Dalton is seated at the table, writing; behind him stands Mr. Moffat, a friend of Smybert's, and furthest to the left is Smybert himself.	
GEORGE WHITEFIELD (<i>picture by Nathaniel Hone</i>)	1613
JOHN WESLEY (<i>picture by William Hamilton, in the National Portrait Gallery</i>)	1615
SCHOOL (<i>from T. Faber's engraving of a picture by P. Mercier</i>)	1617
The subject of this picture is English, although the style of treatment is French. Philippe Mercier was a Frenchman by birth, but he lived and worked in England.	
SAMUEL JOHNSON (<i>from an engraving by Finden</i>)	1618
HANNAH MORE (<i>picture by Opie, 1786</i>)	1619
JOHN HOWARD (<i>picture by Mather Brown in the National Portrait Gallery</i>)	1620
MEDAL COMMEMORATING BATTLE OF DETTINGEN	1622, 1623
PIPER IN HIGHLAND REGIMENT (<i>Grose, "Military Antiquities"</i>)	1625
SOLDIERS IN HIGHLAND REGIMENT (<i>from the same</i>)	1626
MEDAL COMMEMORATING BATTLE OF CULLODEN	1627
FORT WILLIAM (<i>old print in British Museum</i>)	1628
THE MOGUL EMPERORS (<i>miniature at Windsor Castle</i>)	1630
The Emperor seated in the middle is Timur; on his right are Baber, Akber, Shah Jehan, Muhammed Shah, Ahmed Shah and Alamgir II.; on his left, Humayun, Jehangir, Aurungzib, Bahadur Shah, and Farokhsir. The buildings in the distance are some of their works, among the them Taj Mahal and the Jumna Musjid.	
A FRENCH CANADIAN (<i>Bacqueville de la Potherie, "Histoire de l'Amérique septentrionale," 1722</i>)	1632
The inscription in the corner explains that this man is "going out over the snow to war."	
"HABITATION DE L'ÎLE STE. CROIX" (<i>Champlain, "Voyages," 1613</i>)	1633
This "habitation," founded in 1604, was the earliest French settlement in Acadie. The island, now called Douchet, lies at the mouth of the river Ste. Croix.	
FREDERICK II., KING OF PRUSSIA AND ELECTOR OF BRANDENBURG (<i>from an engraving in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris</i>)	1635

GREENWICH HOSPITAL

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1636

The English kings had long had a residence at Greenwich when Charles II., in 1664, resolved to build there a new palace, which was begun by Inigo Jones, but never completed. James II. wished to convert the building into a hospital for disabled seamen; Mary eagerly desired to commemorate the great victory of La Hogue (1692) by carrying out her father's project, and after her death (1694) William took it up no less eagerly as a memorial of her. Wren drew the plans and superintended the work without charge, saying, "Let me have some share in a work of mercy." His designs were hampered by the necessity of adapting them to the existing work of Inigo Jones, which Mary had desired to retain untouched; but the result was a triumph of Wren's genius. The effect of the whole group of buildings, seen from the river, is extremely fine, and it evidently formed in Wren's mind part of a grand scheme for giving a worthy approach to the capital, where he was already embellishing the Tower and erecting the new cathedral of S. Paul's, and which he had proposed to rebuild entirely according to a design still in existence, though never carried into execution. The view here given shows the hospital as Wren left it, with the road originally reserved from the Thames up to the "Queen's House" (at the rear of the hospital), built by Inigo Jones for Anne of Denmark and Henrietta Maria. King Charles's building forms the west wing; behind it is "King William's building," erected 1696-8; opposite to this is "Queen Mary's building," begun in 1702, finished in 1752. The east wing (fronting Charles's building) is known as "Queen Anne's building," and was begun in 1698, but not completed till after Anne's death; it was here that Admiral Byng was confined after his disgrace in 1756 (see p. 1635).

- AN ELECTION ENTERTAINMENT, 1755 (*picture by W. Hogarth*) 1638
- WILLIAM PITT (*picture by Hoare*) 1639
- SWORD-BEARER AND MACE-BEARER OF THE CITY OF LONDON (*map of London, 1726, in Crace collection, British Museum*) 1641
- MARDOL STREET, SHREWSBURY (*Owen and Blakeway, "History of Shrewsbury"*) 1642
- A good example of the houses which the "great middle class" in the country towns were beginning to build for themselves in Pitt's time.
- TOWN-HALL, CARLISLE (*Nutter, "Carlisle in the Olden Time"*) 1643
- From a drawing c. 1780; showing the Mayor's procession. The hall itself was built in the reign of Elizabeth.
- WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM (*picture by Richard Brompton, in the possession of Earl Stanhope, at Chevening*) 1645
- SURAJAH DOWLAH (*oil painting in the palace at Mushidabad*) 1647
- MEDAL COMMEMORATING BATTLE OF PLASSEY 1648
- A Society for promoting Arts and Commerce, founded in 1754, caused medals to be struck on various occasions, as an encouragement to art. The first of these was the medal here reproduced, struck by Thomas Pingo in 1758.
- MEDAL COMMEMORATING BATTLES OF ROSSBACH AND LEUTHEN 1649
- A brass medal, illustrating English feeling towards Frederick and Maria Theresa. The obverse bears a head of Frederick; on the reverse he brandishes his sword over the head of the kneeling queen.
- MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE BATTLE OF MINDEN 1650
- A rare brass medal. The obverse represents the opening of the battle by an attack on the village of Dodenhausen; the reverse shows the victor, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, on horseback, with his camp in the background.
- "A VIEW OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC IN NEW FRANCE IN AMERICA" 1651
- From a drawing signed "Margaret Cecil, 1740," in the British Museum; interesting as the work of an Englishwoman who had somehow visited Quebec while it was still in French hands.

MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE CAPTURE OF LOUISBURG AND CAPE BRETON	PAGE 1652
<p>Brass ; rare, because of inferior workmanship, and thought at the time not worth preserving. The design , however, more interesting than those of some much finer medals issued on the same occasion, as the one side bears a head of Admiral Boscawen and the other a curious little view of Louisburg harbour and fort.</p>	
GENERAL WOLFE (<i>picture by Schaak, in National Portrait Gallery</i>)	1653
THE CAPTURE OF QUEBEC (<i>contemporary print</i>)	1654
MEDAL COMMEMORATING SUCCESSES OF 1759	1655
<p>Bronze ; an illustration of the feeling towards Pitt. The reversed lily symbolizes the defeat of France ; the lion and the horse are the emblems of England and Hanover ; the list of the year's triumphs, with the names of the victorious commanders, is grouped around the name of the leader to whom all these successes were ascribed, "William Pitt, Prime Minister, under the auspices of George II."</p>	
FIGHT BETWEEN THE "CENTURION" AND a MANILLA SHIP (<i>Harris's "Voyages"</i>)	1656
<p>In 1740 an English squadron commanded by George Anson was sent to attack the Spaniards in the South Seas. It sailed round the world ; one of the great exploits of the expedition was the fight which took place off Macao, 21st June, 1743, between Anson in the "Centurion" and the great Spanish ship which traded between Manilla and Acapulco, and which was captured by Anson.</p>	
NORTH AMERICAN TRADERS AND INDIANS (<i>Gauthier and Faden's Map of Canada, 1777</i>)	1657
SHAH ALLUM, MOGUL OF HINDOSTAN, REVIEWING EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TROOPS	1658
<p>From a picture painted in India in 1781, for Sir Robert Barker, by Tilly Kettle ; now in the possession of Mr. Robert Webb, who has kindly allowed it to be reproduced for the first time here. The Mogul is reviewing the third brigade of the Company's troops, from a state tent, on the plain of Allahabad ; an officer of Sepoys is explaining to him the manœuvres.</p>	
CAPTAIN COOK (<i>from Sherwin's engraving, 1784, of a picture by N. Dance</i>)	1660
MAP OF THE COLONIES OF NORTH AMERICA AT THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	to face 1661
WILLIAM PENN (<i>picture in National Museum, Philadelphia</i>)	1661
PINE-TREE SHILLING OF MASSACHUSETTS	1662
<p>In 1652 Massachusetts set up at Boston a mint of its own, which issued coins bearing for device an American pine-tree. Charles II. on his restoration was very angry at this infringement of his royal prerogative, but Sir William Temple appeased his wrath by assuring him that the tree was meant for the Royal Oak, and thus symbolized the loyalty of Massachusetts at a time when England itself was in rebellion.</p>	
NEW AMSTERDAM (<i>N. J. Visscher's Map of New England and New Belgium, mid 17 Century</i>)	1662
<p>New Amsterdam was the original name of the town which, when transferred to British rule, became New York (see p. 1661).</p>	
"A PROSPECT OF THE COLLEDGES AT CAMBRIDGE IN NEW ENGLAND" (<i>American print, c. 1739</i>)	1663
<p>These are the three old halls of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts. On the left is the original Harvard Hall, founded by John Harvard in 1650 and completed in 1675 ; the middle building is Stoughton Hall, founded by William Stoughton in 1699 ; on the right is Massachusetts Hall, added in 1720.</p>	
GEORGE III. (<i>picture by Allan Ramsay, in National Portrait Gallery</i>)	1666
STATE COACH (BUILT 1762) OF GEORGE III. (<i>South Kensington Museum</i>)	1667
FREDERICK THE GREAT (<i>print in Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris</i>)	1669

THE TSCHUDI FAMILY

Burkhardt Tschudi, of an old Swiss family, came to England in 1718, and founded in 1732 the famous business of J. Broadwood and Sons, the oldest business devoted to key-board instruments in the world, and the oldest of any kind in England that is still carried on in the very house where it was first started. That house, known in Tschudi's time by its sign of "The Plume of Feathers" (adopted under the patronage of the then Prince of Wales), is now No. 33 Great Pulteney Street, the piano factory of Messrs. Broadwood. The picture here reproduced belongs to Mr. J. H. Tschudi Broadwood, Tschudi's great-great-grandson, who has kindly allowed it to be photographed for this book. The painter is unknown. The group consists of Tschudi, his wife and his two sons, one of whom continued the business in partnership with his brother-in-law, John Broadwood. The harpsichord Tschudi is tuning was presented by him to Frederick the Great in 1744-5, after the battle of Prague (see p. 1623), when Frederick became the Protestants' great hero, Tschudi being a zealous Protestant. Mr. A. J. Hipkins, the writer of the articles on key-board instruments in the *Dictionary of Music*, has been unable to discover this harpsichord in Berlin or Potsdam, but he there identified two other harpsichords which Frederick purchased from Tschudi in 1766 for his new palace at Potsdam. In 1773, the last year of Tschudi's life, a harpsichord made by his firm was presented by the Prussian King to Maria Theresa, and another to the Empress Catherine of Russia as tokens of reconciliation; the three sovereigns having just divided Poland among them, and thus become allies (see p. 1748).

THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON

This and the next two illustrations are from pictures by Samuel Scott, c. 1750, in the Guildhall Art Gallery.

LONDON BRIDGE AND DYERS' WHARF

THE FLEET RIVER

"THE CITY CHANTERS" (*from an engraving by S. Okey, 1775, of a picture by John Collett*)

An illustration of the "Wilkes and Liberty" excitement.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (*Medallion by Nini, in the National Portrait Gallery*)BRITISH STAMPS FOR AMERICA (*Harper's Magazine*)EDMUND BURKE (*picture by Reynolds, in National Portrait Gallery*)SATIRICAL SKETCH OF BURKE (*by Sayer, 1782*)

"THE ASTONISHING COALITION—NEITHER WAR NOR PEACE"

A satirical but characteristic sketch by James Gillray, the great caricaturist of this period. The occasion of the sketch was the union of Burke and Fox with Lord North, to whom they had been opposed, in denouncing the Shelburne ministry of 1783, which their coalition brought to ruin. This and the preceding drawing are given to illustrate the effect produced by Burke's vehement and impassioned manner.

WILKES BEFORE THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (*Gentleman's Magazine, 1768*)

FRONTISPIECE TO THE MIDDLESEX PETITION, 1769

The petition was from 1565 freeholders of Middlesex, protesting against the "despotic counsellors" to whom was attributed the violation of constitutional rights in the matter of Wilkes's election. The frontispiece, here reproduced from a copy in the British Museum, represents a deputation presenting the petition to the king.

WILLIAM BECKFORD (*monument in Guildhall, London*)

The inscription below the statue is as follows:—"William Beckford, Esq., twice Lord Mayor. His speech to His Majesty King George III, on the 23rd of May, 1770.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,—Will your Majesty be pleased so far to condescend as to permit the Mayor of your loyal City of London to declare in your Royal Presence, on behalf of his Fellow Citizens, how much the bare apprehension of your Majesty's displeasure would at all times affect their minds. The declaration of that displeasure has already filled them with inexpressible anxiety, and with the deepest affliction. Permit me, Sire, to assure

- your Majesty that your Majesty has not in all your dominions any subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majesty's person and family, or more ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your Crown. We do therefore, with the greatest humility and submission, most earnestly supplicate your Majesty that you will not dismiss us from your presence, without expressing a more favourable opinion of your faithful Citizens, and without some comfort, some prospect at least, of redress. Permit me, Sire, farther to observe, that whoever has already dared or shall hereafter endeavour by false insinuations and suggestions to alienate your Majesty's affections from your loyal subjects in general, and from the City of London in particular, and to withdraw your confidence in, and regard for your people is an enemy to your Majesty's Person and Family, a violator of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy constitution as it was established at the glorious Revolution."
- "A POLITICIAN" (*after W. Hogarth*) 1693
Hogarth is said to have here caricatured a Mr. Tibson, a laceman in the Strand, well known in his day for his keen interest in politics. The picture marks the growth of journals, mentioned in the text, and the popular interest excited by them.
- "EXACT DRAUGHT OF BOSTON HARBOUR" (*drawing, 1733, in British Museum*) 1694
- LANDING OF BRITISH TROOPS AT BOSTON, 1768 (*contemporary engraving by Paul Revere*) 1695
- GEORGE WASHINGTON (*picture by Gilbert Stuart, in possession of the Earl of Rosebery*) 1698
- AN AMERICAN RIFLEMAN } (*E. Barnard, "History of England," 1790*) 1700
AN AMERICAN GENERAL }
- FIGHT OF BUNKER'S HILL AND BURNING OF CHARLESTOWN (*from the same*) . . 1701
- MEDAL COMMEMORATING WASHINGTON'S CAPTURE OF BOSTON (*British Museum*) 1702
Several medals in honour of Washington and American Independence were struck in 1789 at the Royal Mint of Paris; possibly owing to the influence of Lafayette, who had returned from America in 1783. The reverse of the finest of these medals is figured here. It represents Washington, surrounded by his officers, watching from a distance the evacuation of Boston by the English: "The enemies first put to flight—Boston recovered, 17 March 1776." On a cannon to the right is the engraver's signature, "Duviv., i.e. Benjamin Duvivier, chief engraver to the Royal Mint of France. The obverse bears a fine portrait of Washington, with the inscription, "To George Washington, commander-in-chief, assertor of liberty—American Congress." "Duvivier, Paris, f."
- MEDAL COMMEMORATING DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE (*Snowden, "Medalllic Memorials of Washington"*) 1703
A medal designed and engraved by C. C. Wright. The obverse bears the head of Washington; there are two reverses; one consists of a tablet on which are inscribed the chief events of American history, from the "Discovery of North America by the English, July 3, 1497" to the "Assault on Quebec by the Americans, December 31, 1775;" the other, here figured, is copied from a picture by Colonel Trumbull of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.
- THE LIBERTY BELL, PHILADELPHIA (*Lossing, "Cyclopedia of United States History"*) 1704
In 1751 the State House at Philadelphia (built 1720-44) received the addition of a tower and belfry, for which the Assembly of Pennsylvania ordered "a good bell of about 2000 lbs. weight" to be cast in England, and inscribed with these words: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof" (Levit. xxv. 10). The bell was cast in London and sent over, but cracked on first trial. Pass and Stow, bell-founders at Philadelphia, re-cast it twice, and it was finally hung in its place on June 7, 1753. Its sound was the first proclamation of the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. In September 1777 it was taken down and

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removed to Allentown to save it from falling into the hands of the British when Philadelphia was abandoned to them; the seizure of bells as spoils of war, and their employment for casting cannon-balls, being a recognised military privilege. In 1778 the bell was restored to its place. In 1835 it cracked, and is now preserved as a relic.	
THE DEATH OF CHATHAM (<i>picture by J. S. Copley, 1779, in the National Gallery</i>)	1706
ROBERT, LORD CLIVE (<i>from Bartolozzi's engraving of a picture by N. Dance</i>)	1708
WARREN HASTINGS (<i>from a mezzotint by T. Watson, 1777, of a picture by Reynolds</i>)	1710
SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS AT YORKTOWN (<i>Barnard, "History of England," 1790</i>)	1713
THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE, DUBLIN (<i>from a photograph</i>)	1714
Built in 1782 for the independent Parliament of Ireland; now used as the Bank of Ireland.	
ADMIRAL RODNEY (<i>from an engraving by E. Scriven of a picture by Reynolds</i>)	1715
THE RELIEF OF GIBRALTAR (<i>European Magazine, 1782</i>)	1716
THE "DISCOVERY" (<i>Lindsay, "History of Merchant Shipping," from a drawing by E. W. Cooke, R.A.</i>)	1717
The ship which, under the command of Captain Clerke, accompanied Cook in his last voyage. When this drawing was made she was being used as a coaling-vessel at Newcastle; hence the addition of the steam-funnels.	
"THE IMPEACHMENT—THE FATHER OF THE GANG TURNED KING'S EVIDENCE" (<i>after Gillray</i>)	1718
A satire upon Burke's separation from the Tories in May, 1791 (see p. 1753). Fox, Sheridan, and their party regarded themselves as Burke's disciples, and now represented him as turning against and impeaching his own political children.	
POSTAGE-STAMP, NEWFOUNDLAND	1718
POSTAGE-STAMP, CANADA	1718
SEAL OF CAPE COLONY, EASTERN DIVISION (<i>collection of Mr. Allan Wyon</i>)	1719
SEAL OF NATAL (<i>same collection</i>)	1719
POSTAGE-STAMP, NEW SOUTH WALES	1719
POSTAGE-STAMP, TASMANIA	1719
Each of these stamps and seals bears a device typical of the colony to which it belongs. Newfoundland is represented on its stamp by a seal, Canada by a beaver; on the Cape seal is figured a native with spear and shield, on that of Natal the gnu, a species of antelope peculiar to South Africa; New South Wales places on its stamp the lyre-bird indigenous to its woods, and Tasmania's emblem is the singular animal known as platypus or ornithorhynchus, which is found nowhere else. The stamp of New South Wales here reproduced belongs to a Centenary issue, designed to commemorate the hundredth year from the foundation of this colony, in 1788.	
WILLIAM PITT (<i>picture by Gainsborough</i>)	1720
CHARLES JAMES FOX (<i>picture by Karl Anton Hickel, in National Portrait Gallery</i>)	1721
FRONT OF THE OLD EAST INDIA HOUSE	1723
This illustration, kindly lent by Mr. F. C. Danvers from his paper on "India Office Records," represents the original headquarters of the East India Company in Leadenhall Street. The escutcheon with the royal arms and Elizabeth's motto, "Semper Eadem," shows that the façade was coeval with the incorporation of the Company in 1600. The carved woodwork and latticed windows may be compared with those of the contemporary house of Sir Paul Pindar, engraved in p. 988. The design of the frieze seems to be a bold and free development of the Company's arms, figured in p. 990; it displays the ships, but increased in number from three to seven; the sea-lions again appear as supporters, though here with their heads downwards; while	

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the figure at the top doubtless represents a merchant adventurer with his staff in his hand. The house was pulled down and rebuilt in 1726; to this new building, again, a front was added in 1799; finally, the Company having been dissolved on the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858, the house was entirely demolished in 1862.	
A VIEW OF BOMBAY GREEN IN 1767 (<i>Forbes, "Oriental Memoirs"</i>)	1724
From a drawing made by one of the Company's writers of what he saw from his apartment at the Bunder; viz. part of Government House, the English church, the Secretary's office, the residence of the Second in Council, all interesting for the style of architecture; while the daily life of the place is illustrated by the groups on the green, the official English coach with liveried servants after the fashion of London, the Company's troops, the palanquin, the Bengal chair, and the hackeree drawn by a white Indian ox.	
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN 1793 (<i>picture by Karl Anton Hickel, in the National Gallery</i>)	between pp. 1726 and 1727
WAGGON (<i>Pyne, "Costumes of Great Britain," 1808</i>)	1728
Illustrates "the want of a cheap and easy means of transport" for goods, as mentioned in the text.	
AQUEDUCT OVER THE IRWELL AT BARTON, LANCASHIRE ("drawn and engraved by W. Orme, 1793")	1729
WEAVING AT SPITALFIELDS (<i>Hogarth, "Industry and Idleness"</i>)	1730
JAMES WATT (<i>picture by Sir T. Lawrence</i>)	1731
SAMUEL CROMPTON (<i>picture by Allingham</i>)	1732
RICHARD ARKWRIGHT (<i>picture by Joseph Wright of Derby, in the possession of Mr. P. A. Hurty</i>)	1733
ADAM SMITH (<i>from engraving by Holl of a medallion by Tassie</i>)	1734
TOKEN OF JOHN WILKINSON (<i>W. Hawkes Smith, "Birmingham"</i>)	1735
John Wilkinson, ironmaster at Bradley, near Wrexham, made the first castings for Boulton and Watt, before they set up their own foundry in Soho.	
COLLIERY-WORK (<i>Pyne, "Microcosm," 1803-6</i>)	1735
IRON-FOUNDRY (<i>from the same</i>)	1736
CASTING CANNON-BALLS (<i>from the same</i>)	1737
THE LINEN HALL, DUBLIN (<i>from engraving by W. Hincks, 1783</i>)	1738
BAS-RELIEF IN WEDGWOOD WARE	1739

Pottery, now so universally used for all purposes of utility and ornament, was unknown, except to the wealthy, in the beginning of last century. Its place was taken for domestic purposes by wood, pewter or horn. The change was effected by Josiah Wedgwood (1738—1795), who, in the words on his monument in Stoke Church, "converted a rude and inconsiderable manufactory into an elegant art, and an important part of national commerce." Born in the humblest class, he set himself to improve upon the imperfect ware then sparsely employed in domestic use, and, by means of experiments of a very enterprising character in the then state of chemical knowledge, achieved the production of earthenware, substantially such as we have it now, and called by him Queen's Ware. The practical benefit to the community of such a new appearance among the commodities of daily life can hardly be over-estimated, but the invention with which his name is more particularly connected is that of the material he called Jasper; a fine semi-vitreous unglazed body, coloured in severely quiet tones, and decorated with white bas-reliefs. In this form of pottery he developed a branch of art deriving its inspiration from classic Greece, though not directly imitative. It is peculiar in being entirely the work of the potter, without aid from painter or gilder, and appeals to educated taste by the beauty of its form, and the perfection combined with simplicity of its execution. In its production he was assisted by the refined taste of Bentley and the genius of Flaxman. The engraving here reproduced is kindly lent by Mr. Godfrey Wedgwood. It represents Mercury, as the god of commerce, joining the hands of England and France. This bas-relief was modelled by Flaxman in 1787, to commemorate the negotiation of the commercial treaty with France in that year.

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THE "FOURTEEN STARS" TAVERN, BRISTOL (<i>old drawing in British Museum</i>)	1741
This tavern, which stood at the end of Tucker Street, was a favourite resort of the sea-captains who traded with the Guinea coast. Clarkson frequently visited it in order to obtain from these men information about the slave-trade.	
WILLIAM WILBERFORCE (<i>monument in Westminster Abbey</i>)	1742
THE FRUIT BARROW (<i>from an engraving by J. Raphael Smith after H. Walton</i>) .	1743
A good illustration of children's dress in the latter half of the eighteenth century.	
ITINERANT TRADES OF LONDON 1743, 1744, 1745,	1746
Drawn by Francis Wheatley, engraved by Schiavonetti, Cardon, and Vendramini, 1794—5.	
MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE CAPTURE OF THE BASTILLE, 1789	1747
MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE KING'S ENTRY INTO PARIS, 1789	1749
MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION, 1790	1750
"THE TREE OF LIBERTY, WITH THE DEVIL TEMPTING JOHN BULL," (<i>satire by Gillray, 1798</i>)	1754
The serpent is Fox, tempting John Bull to taste the fruit of the "tree of liberty," <i>i.e.</i> , of revolution: "Nice apple, Johnny! nice apple!" John Bull replies: "Very nice napple, indeed! but my pokes are all full of pippins from off t'other tree" (the British Constitution); "and besides, I hates medlars, they're so down'd rotten, that I'se afraid they'll gee me the guts-ach for all their vine looks!"	
"DE QUOI VOUS PLAIGNEZ-VOUS?" (<i>after Raffet</i>)	1758
"L'ennemi menace la France, vous vous élancez, il est foudroyé! Les peuples gémissent dans l'esclavage, ils vous tendent les bras et vous les affranchissez du joug qui les opprime!!! Le drapeau tricolore couvre de ses plis généreux les capitales conquises par vous!!! Et vous vous plaiguez! quand il n'est pas un mortel qui ne vous porte envie!"	
An officer is represented encouraging by this address a troop of peasant recruits, wounded, ragged, and shod with bands of straw. The splendid series of Raffet's illustrations of the war, one of which is here reproduced from H. Bérardi's "Raffet," revives the finest traditions of the army of the Republic and of the whole career of Napoleon.	
PLACARD OF ORDER FOR EXECUTION OF LEWIS XVI.	1760
This placard, which is here reproduced for the first time, has been photographed from the only one of the original placards which escaped destruction, and is now preserved in the Musée Carnavalet. The proclamation was posted up in the streets of Paris, and set forth the decree issued, 20 January, 1793, by the Executive Council for the carrying out on the following day of the sentence of death passed upon "Louis Capet," with the time appointed and the order to be observed in the proceedings.	
"GEORGES TOURNANT LA MEULE DE PITT" (<i>print in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris</i>)	1761
A French satire on Pitt and George III.	
HORATIO NELSON (<i>picture by J. Hoppner, in St. James's Palace</i>)	1762
AN ENGLISH SAILOR	1763
From a print, dated 1779, entitled "A Dance by the Virtue of British Oak." The Englishman is defying a Frenchman and a Spaniard.	
"KIDNAPPING, OR A DISGRACE TO OLD ENGLAND," 1794	1764
A satirical picture of the horrors of the press-gang.	
RECRUITS (<i>satirical sketch by W. H. Bunbury, 1780</i>)	1765
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE (<i>from an engraving by Fiesinger of a picture by Guérin, 1799</i>)	1766
"THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE" (<i>from an engraving by T. Medland of a picture painted 1794 by R. Cleveley, R.N.</i>)	1768

- NELSON AT CAPE ST. VINCENT PAGE
1770
- In this battle Nelson held the rank of Commodore. His ship, the "Captain," after engaging with six Spanish vessels in succession, ran alongside the Spanish "San Nicolas" and took her by boarding; Nelson himself boarded through the cabin windows. Beyond the "San Nicolas" lay the "San Josef," which carried the Spanish Rear-Admiral. Nelson led his men from the one ship to the other, captured the "San Josef," and received on her quarter-deck the surrender of the Admiral and officers. The view of this incident here reproduced was "painted under the direction of Lord Nelson and the officers of H.M.S. 'Captain,'" by D. Orme, "historical engraver to the King and the Prince of Wales," and published by him in 1800.
- FLAG OF THE "NIGER," 1797 (*United Service Museum*) 1771
- The "Niger" was the one ship whose crew remained loyal during the mutiny at the Nore. This flag was designed at the time by the men themselves, and presented by them to their captain, E. J. Foote.
- VIEW OF ONORE FORT AFTER THE SIEGE IN 1783 (*Forbes, "Oriental Memoirs"*) 1772
- A fort on the Malabar coast, taken from Tippoo by the English under Captain Torriano in January 1783, held by them against Tippoo's forces through a siege of three months, and a blockade of seven more, May 1783—March 1784, and only surrendered on the conclusion of peace between Tippoo and the East India Company, in the condition which this view displays, and which tells something alike of the character of Tippoo's fortifications and of the stubbornness of the English resistance.
- TIPPOO'S TIGER (*India Museum*) 1773
- This representation of a tiger mauling one of the Company's servants was found on the fall of Seringapatam (1799) in Tippoo's palace, in a room full of musical instruments. The tiger and the man are both life-size, and both figures are hollow. A handle on the tiger's left shoulder turns a crank; this works some machinery inside, which causes the man's arm to move up and down with a gesture of supplication, while from his mouth issue a succession of cries, to which the tiger responds at intervals by a harsh growl. A door in the animal's side gives access to another and wholly independent musical mechanism, consisting of an organ with a row of keys to be played on with the hand, and two stops placed near the tail of the tiger.
- MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE BATTLE OF MARENGO 1774
- Obverse, head of "Napoleon, First Consul of the French Republic"—"Battle of Marengo, 25 and 27 Prairial, year 8." Reverse: "The First Consul commanding the Army of Reserve in person. Remember, my lads, my custom is to sleep on the battle-field."
- "PORTRAIT OF AN IRISH CHIEF, DRAWN FROM THE LIFE AT WEXFORD" (*satire by Gilray, 1798*) 1775
- THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS SALUTING THE STATUE OF WILLIAM III. ON COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN, 1779 (*contemporary picture by F. Wheatley*) 1776
- The original water-colour for this engraving is in the South Kensington Museum, and in the library is an old engraving of it, bearing the following title:—"The Volunteers of the City and County of Dublin, as they met on College Green, the 4th November, 1779."
- JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN (*from a mezzotint by J. Raphael Smith, of a picture by Lawrence*) 1777
- Curran, one of the most brilliant and chivalrous of Irish patriots, stands as an orator among the greatest of his countrymen. In the opinion of Burke he was "the greatest advocate that ever lived." He acted as counsel for the prisoners in all the great trials of 1798; and Lord Brougham declared his defence of Hamilton Rowan to be the most eloquent speech ever delivered at the Bar. O'Connell's judgment that he was "the most eloquent man that ever spoke in English," is probably true in the sense which O'Connell intended—a passionate appeal to the reason, the imagination, and the feelings. His marvellous imagination and humour are commemorated by Byron, who describes him:—

"wild as an Æolian harp
With which the winds of heaven can make accord."

- HENRY GRATTAN (*picture by F. Wheatley, 1782, in National Portrait Gallery*) 1778
- Grattan first entered the Irish Parliament in 1775, and became the greatest leader of the movement for Catholic emancipation, and opponent of the Act of Union. In Mr. Lecky's judgment his eloquence was perhaps the finest that has been heard in either country since the time of Chatham. Montalembert thought him the greatest of all modern orators. Byron's tribute to him is well known.
- "Ever glorious Grattan, the great and the good,
With all that Demosthenes wanted endued,
And his rival or master in all he possessed."
- The noble personal side of his character is also marked by Sydney Smith's words. "What Irishman does not feel proud that he has lived in the days of Grattan? . . . No government ever dismayed him—the world could not bribe him—he thought only of Ireland—lived for no other object—dedicated to her his beautiful fancy, his elegant wit, his manly courage, and all the splendour of his astonishing eloquence . . . All the highest attainments of human genius were within his reach, but he thought the noblest occupation of man was to make other men happy and free; and in that straight line he went on for fifty years, without one side-look, without one yielding thought, without one motive in his heart which he might not have laid open to the view of God and man."
- HENRY FLOOD (*from an engraving, in Barrington's "Memoirs of Ireland," of a drawing by J. Comerford*) 1779
- Flood, who entered the Irish Parliament in 1759, inaugurated the great movement for its reform and independence. He was one of the very greatest of Parliamentary reasoners, the finest orator whom Ireland had till then produced, and by the universal judgment of his contemporaries one of the greatest intellects that ever adorned the Irish Parliament. If oratorically Grattan and Curran may be called the Irish Demosthenes and Cicero, Flood may be distinguished as the Irish Mirabeau.
- ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE IRISH LINEN MANUFACTORY, COUNTY DOWN (*"drawn, engraved and published by W. Hincks, London, 1783"*) 1780—1790
- MAP OF EUROPE AFTER THE PEACE OF LUNEVILLE to face p. 1792
- MEDAL GIVEN TO THE INDIAN TROOPS WHO SERVED IN EGYPT, 1801 (*Tancred, "Record of Medals"*) 1793
- Obverse, a Sepoy with the Union Jack; legend in Persian, "This medal has been presented in commemoration of the defeat of the French armies in the Kingdom of Egypt by the great bravery and ability of the victorious army of England." Reverse, an English ship, with the Pyramids and obelisk in the background.
- PROCLAMATION OF THE PEACE OF AMIENS AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE (*print, 1802*) 1794
- MALTA (*after J. M. W. Turner*) 1795
- THE ACTION OFF PULO AOR, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1804 (*picture by T. Butterworth, in the India Office*) 1796
- From 1793 onwards great efforts were made by France to destroy British commerce in the Eastern Seas by squadrons of heavy frigates reinforced occasionally by ships of the line, and aided by numerous privateers. The Company itself fitted out ships to cruise for the protection of trade, and an animated warfare was carried on for several years. In the East India Office there is a print which represents the English fleet along with a strong contingent of the Company's ships sent to reinforce it.
- The ordinary vessels, however, by which the East India Company carried on the Eastern trade of Great Britain were of a size altogether exceptional in those days. Traders between America and Europe averaged under 300 tons, while a large proportion of the East Indiamen were of 1,200 tons burden, considerably larger than a first-class frigate and almost the size of a small ship of the line. No other trading ships carried so formidable an armament for defence against privateers, though quite inferior in fighting power to men-

of-war. The picture here reproduced represents the celebrated encounter which took place on 15th February, 1804, in the China Seas between a fleet of merchant vessels under Commodore Dance and a squadron of French men-of-war under Admiral Linois, and in which, as stated in an address afterwards presented to Dance by the Society of East Indian Commanders, he and the other English commanders, officers, and men "under the favour of Divine Providence preserved these 16 sail of the Hon. East India Company's ships, with 11 more belonging to the Merchants of India, from this formidable enemy, who had sailed from the Isles of France and Batavia for the avowed and almost for the sole purpose of intercepting them; a noble incitement to provoke his valour and enterprise considered either with relation to the value of the booty—not less than six millions sterling—or to the incalculable loss which his success would have brought on the commercial and public interests of the British Empire." According to the account given by Capt. Mahan this body of trading ships "by their firm bearing and compact order imposed upon a hostile squadron of respectable size commanded by an admiral of cautious temper though of proved courage, making him for a brief period the laughing-stock of both hemispheres and bringing down on his head a scathing letter from the Emperor. . . . The ships which thus 'bluffed' Admiral Linois were none of them a match for a medium frigate." In a letter to the Secretary of the East India Company Captain Dance gives a singularly modest and interesting account of the manner in which his traders bore down upon and gave chase to the French squadron with its line-of-battle ships. He concludes with the words: "In justice to my brother commanders, I must state that every ship was clear and prepared for action; and as I had communication with almost all of them during the two days we were in presence of the enemy, I found them unanimous in the determined resolution to defend the valuable property intrusted to their charge to the last extremity, with a full conviction of the successful event of their exertions; and this spirit was fully seconded by the gallant ardour of all our officers and ships' companies." For this engagement Dance was rewarded by knighthood and a pension.

The five French ships are seen on the right, formed in close line; they are under full sail, and are discharging their broadsides at the Indiamen. These occupy the centre and left of the picture; the rest of the English fleet are seen to leeward.

THE KING OF BROBDINGNAG AND GULLIVER (*after Gillray*) 1798

A satire on Napoleon's preparations for an invasion of England in 1804. Napoleon, as Gulliver, is "manœuvring with his little boat in the cistern," intently watched by King George, Queen Charlotte, and their children.

MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE OATH AT BOULOGNE 1799

On 16th August the army assembled for the invasion of England swore fidelity to Napoleon, and he distributed to officers and men crosses of the Legion of Honour, from the casque of Bayard, which he sent for to grace the ceremony. This distribution of crosses is represented on the side of the medal here figured, with the date; the other side has a plan of the positions occupied by the different corps on that day, with some of their names, and the legend, "Oath of the army of England to the Emperor Napoleon."

MEDAL DESIGNED TO COMMEMORATE NAPOLEON'S INVASION OF ENGLAND . 1799

The die of this medal was prepared in Paris, with the intention of using it in London after the expected victory. It represents Hercules overthrowing a merman, and bears the legend, "*Frappe à Londres*—"Struck in London," "1804." It was afterwards counterfeited in England; but the counterfeit betrays its origin by spelling "*frappé*" with only one *e*.

AUTOGRAPH OF NELSON (*Royal Naval College, Greenwich*) 1800

Part of Nelson's last letter to Lady Hamilton, written just before going into action at Trafalgar, "Monday 21st" [October] "1805." The whole paragraph runs thus: "May the great God whom I worship grant to my country and for the benefit of Europe in general a great and glorious victory, and may no misconduct in any one tarnish it, and may humanity after victory be the predominant feature in the British fleet. For myself individually I commit my life to Him who made me, and may His blessing light upon my endeavours for serving my country faithfully; to Him I resign myself and the great cause which is intrusted to me to defend. Amen. Amen. Amen."

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OLD BRISTOL VOLUNTEER (<i>Nicholls and Taylor, "Bristol"</i>)	1801
<p>In 1797 Bristol raised a Volunteer regiment consisting of ten companies of infantry and two troops of light horse; the Mayor was honorary colonel. While waiting to procure regular arms, they bought up all the mopsticks in the city and turned them into pikes with iron heads; with these weapons they mounted guard over the French prisoners, when the soldiers who had been performing that duty were ordered away to meet the French invasion at Fishguard.</p>	
SARCOPHAGUS OF NELSON (<i>in crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral</i>)	1802
<p>Part of a great tomb begun for Wolsey at Windsor by Benedetto da Rovézano: continued on a grander scale for Henry VIII., but left unfinished: then designed for Charles I., but at his execution Parliament ordered all the bronze work to be sold: the sarcophagus and upper base were taken, 1806-1810, for Nelson's tomb, the rest destroyed for the vault of George III.</p>	
AKBER, KING OF DELHI, AND SIR THOMAS METCALFE (<i>illumination in India Museum</i>)	1804
<p>Delhi, the last remnant of the Mogul Empire, passed into English hands in 1803. The Moguls, whose sovereignty had long been merely nominal, received the honorary title of Kings of Delhi, with a grant of lands, to be managed by British officers, for their support. Akber was thus titular king of Delhi from 1806 to 1837. Sir T. Metcalfe, whose dress and features contrast so oddly with those of the Orientals around him, held various appointments in the Delhi territories under the Bengal Civil Service from 1813 onwards, and was Commissioner and Governor-General's agent at Delhi, 1835-53. The illumination, by an Indian artist, probably dates from about 1830.</p>	
CALCUTTA MILITIA, 1802 (<i>"Gentleman's Magazine"</i>)	1805
MAP OF EUROPE AFTER THE PEACE OF TILSIT	1806
<p>to face p.</p>	
GEORGE CANNING (<i>from the engraving by William Holl from the painting by T. Stewardson</i>)	1807
OFFICER OF THE 40TH REGIMENT, 1792 (<i>Smythies, "History of the Fortieth Regiment"</i>)	1808
OFFICER OF THE 15TH, OR KING'S HUSSARS, 1807 (<i>contemporary print</i>)	1808
FRENCH EAGLE FROM THE PENINSULA (<i>United Service Museum</i>)	1809
<p>Napoleon distributed eagles to the French regiments in the camp at Boulogne in 1804, when he took the title of Emperor. The new flags differed from the old Republican ones in having an eagle instead of a spike on the top of the staff. A small number of these were captured at various places—Salamanca, Vitoria, Waterloo, Maida, &c.—and some of them are in public institutions in London.</p>	
SPANISH ROYALIST COCKADE (<i>United Service Museum</i>)	1809
<p>Inscribed in Spanish, "Long live Ferdinand and George III."</p>	
MAJOR-GENERAL WELLESLEY (<i>engraved by O. Lacour from a picture by Robert Home, 1806</i>)	1810
SILVER PENNY OF WASHINGTON, 1792 (<i>Snowden, "Medals of Washington"</i>)	1813
<p>The mint of the United States was founded in 1792, and issued its first coins in 1793. As early as 1791, however, some experimental dies were prepared, bearing on the obverse a head of Washington, and on the reverse the design shown here. Washington himself objected to the placing of his likeness on the coinage, and in the Bill for establishing the mint it was accordingly ordained that "an impression emblematic of Liberty" should be substituted for the portrait of the President.</p>	
LIVERPOOL HALFPENNY, 1793 (<i>from a cast in the British Museum</i>)	1813
<p>An early American coin, or token, used in trade with England; on the edge is inscribed, "Payable in Anglesey, London, or Liverpool." The other side bears a head of Washington.</p>	
ENGLISH SAILOR, 1807 (<i>Atkinson, "Costumes of Great Britain"</i>)	1814
MIDSHIPMAN, 1799 (<i>after T. W. Rowlandson</i>)	1814
PROCESSION AND CHAIRING OF SIR FRANCIS BURDETT ON HIS ELECTION FOR WESTMINSTER, 1807 (<i>contemporary print</i>)	1816
MEDAL COMMEMORATING WELLINGTON'S ENTRY INTO MADRID (<i>South Kensington Museum</i>)	1819

MEDAL GIVEN TO AMERICAN INDIAN CHIEFS (<i>Tancred, "Record of Medals"</i>)	PAGE 1822
During the American War of Independence the English Government caused medals to be struck as rewards for the Indian chiefs who adhered to the English side. This practice was renewed in the later wars with America. These medals all bore on their obverse a bust of the King; the reverse of the one here figured is interesting for its design, an Indian and an Englishman smoking the pipe of peace together—"Happy while united." The loop for suspension is formed by an eagle's wing and a calumet, or pipe of peace, placed crosswise.	
HOUGOMONT (<i>after J. M. W. Turner</i>)	1825
THE "BELLEROPHON" (<i>after J. M. W. Turner</i>)	1827
The ship which carried Napoleon from Rochelle to England.	
CHELSEA PENSIONERS READING THE GAZETTE OF WATERLOO (<i>picture by Sir David Wilkie, 1822</i>)	1828
THE HAT-FINISHERS IN COMBINATION, 1820 (<i>Place MSS., vol. i., MS. Add. 27799, British Museum</i>)	1829
A print at the head of a written paper of "Resolutions agreed to at a meeting of finishers held at the Prince and Princess, Gravel Lane, on Thursday, the 25th of May, 1820." The assembled finishers fix the price for hats (11s. per dozen, or 12s. per dozen, according to "inches yeoman"), and for the finishing work; they resolve that all workmen in shops where the prices thus fixed are not agreed to, shall "solicit their employers" and bring their answer to another meeting, to be held a week later; that each shop shall send to the next and every succeeding meeting representatives in the proportion of one for every five men; and "that Thos. Meyers be Fined 1s. 10d. for the first, and 5s. 3d. for the second offence of being disorderly at this meeting."	
THE BOMBARDMENT OF ALGIERS BY VISCOUNT EXMOUTH, 1816 (<i>picture by George Chambers, at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich</i>)	1830
SIR ROBERT PEEL (<i>picture by John Linnell, 1838, in National Portrait Gallery</i>)	1833
DANIEL O'CONNELL (<i>picture by Joseph Haverly, in Reform Club</i>)	1834
REPEAL BUTTONS ("Illustrated London News," 1843)	1834
A MANCHESTER OPERATIVE ("Illustrated London News," 1842)	1835
STAFFORDSHIRE COLLIERS ("Penny Magazine," 1836)	1835
VISCOUNT MELBOURNE (<i>picture by Sir T. Lawrence</i>)	1836
MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE BOMBARDMENT OF ACRE	1838
Given by the Sultan to the officers and crews of the English ships which took part in this exploit. The design represents a fortress on which flies the Turkish flag; above are six stars, below is a Turkish inscription with date. The other side has the Sultan's cypher surrounded by a wreath of laurel.	
CHINESE SKETCH OF AN ENGLISH SAILOR ("Illustrated London News," 1857)	1838
Issued during the war between China and England in 1839. Tobacco-smoke issues in a cloud from the mouth of the figure. An inscription on the original runs thus: "This creature appears in the Tsing-teen-heen district of Choo-chow-foo, of the capital of Chee-keang. Several troops of men surrounding it, it then changed into blood and water. Soldiers should shoot it with fire-arms, for bows and arrows are unable to injure it. When it appears, the people and troops should be informed that whoever is able to destroy it or ward it off will be most amply rewarded. If the monster finds itself surrounded by soldiers, it turns and falls into the water. When it meets anyone it forthwith eats him. It is truly a wonderful monster."	
JOHN MITCHEL, JOHN MARTIN, AND FATHER KENYON (<i>from a photograph kindly lent by Mr. Edward Greer, Dalkey</i>)	1839
John Mitchel was born in Newry in 1815 and practised for some years as a solicitor. He came under the spell of Carlyle in the sense of seeing through shams and unrealities, and to some extent was a worshipper of force, but always where justice was behind force. In the Young Ireland movement after Davis's death he gradually grew to be the leader of the irreconcilable party, as Duffy was the leader of the party which still hoped for redress by constitutional methods. Gradually Mitchel drew after him the whole of the	

younger men. He openly preached rebellion, and established the *United Irishman* as the organ of open fight. A special Act of Parliament was passed constituting a new crime called treason-felony, under which he was convicted and sentenced to fourteen years transportation. He handed back his parole in New Zealand and escaped to America, where he became a powerful journalist. He returned to Ireland on his election for Tipperary in 1875, but died in March, very shortly after his arrival.

John Martin was born in Newry in 1812, and lived a quiet life as a gentleman farmer up to the revolutionary movement, in which he followed Mitchel, his brother-in-law. He was a man of singular beauty of character, and only the pressure of events drove him into active politics. When Mitchel's paper was suppressed and Mitchel sentenced to transportation, Martin founded the *Irish Felon*. This too was suppressed and Martin sentenced to ten years transportation. He was afterwards allowed to return, and took a mere academic interest in politics for some years. He then joined the O'Donoghue in founding the Irish National League in the early sixties. He seldom spoke in public, but when he did his transparent honesty gave great force to his words. The new Irish national movement of our day practically began with his return for Westmeath in 1871. He died a few days after Mitchel in 1875.

Father Kenyon was the loyal friend of these men.

EJECTION OF IRISH PEASANTS ("Illustrated London News," 1848) 1840

The famine in Ireland beginning in 1845 reached its height in the following years. The cereals grown in the country were exported to England, while the people lived on potatoes alone; with the failure of this crop they starved, while the export trade of oatmeal and corn continued. In years of dearth evictions were carried on wholesale over the country. In six years, 1845-1851, one fourth of the people left their land. The population fell from 8,300,000 to 6,200,000. No parallel can be given in any country to this calamity. The Irish labourers and servants in America sent in four years, 1847-1851, about £3,150,000 to help their famishing people at home. The Census Commissioners for 1851 record: "No such amount of suffering and misery has been chronicled in Irish history since the days of Edward Bruce (1315-1318); and yet, through all, the forbearance of the Irish peasantry and the calm submission with which they bore the deadliest ills that can fall on man, can scarcely be paralleled in the annals of any people." In the next fifty years over two millions more of the people had to leave their country; and the flight still continues.

SMITH O'BRIEN AND MEAGHER IN GAOL, WITH THE WARDER 1841

William Smith O'Brien, of the great house of Inchiquin, was an unobtrusive, modest country gentleman doing his duty as a grand juror or Justice of the Peace, and a moderate public man, until the grim days of the Famine drove him to what he knew was a policy of desperation. Quitting Parliament, he put himself at the head of the wild attempt at rebellion in 1848, which indeed was not so much a rebellion as a protest. Smith O'Brien believed that no honourable man should allow the abuses in the Government to go on without, so far as in him lay, registering his hostility to these abuses. Judged by the true test, he was an idealist of the most unselfish type, but with little or no talent for practical affairs. He was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, but the sentence was commuted, and after a long term of exile he spent the close of his days in the quietness of the country life he loved so well.

Thomas Meagher was the son of a Waterford merchant (the first Catholic Mayor for centuries), and all his training was that of an ambitious middle class man who looked on oratory as the greatest of human accomplishments. By constant exercise he mastered the forms of oratorical expression, and some of his speeches approach true oratory. He was barely twenty-five years old when he was sentenced to death in Clonmel in 1848. Like Smith O'Brien he was reprieved, and afterwards rose to distinction in the United States army.

The illustration here given is from a photograph kindly lent by Mr. Edward French, a descendant of Smith O'Brien's sister-in-law. The photograph is a reproduction of the original one taken when O'Brien and Meagher were in Kilmainham gaol, after their arrest in September 1848.

	PAGE
CLONMACNOISE (<i>from a water-colour sketch by Dr. Petrie, in the National Gallery of Ireland</i>)	1842
<p>The great churchyard of Clonmacnoise was consecrated by Irish tradition as a specially sacred place of burial. Kings and chiefs of every province in Ireland gave broad lands to the Church to have their sepulchres there, till almost half of Ireland was said to lie within the bounds of Clonmacnoise; and chapels were built by "the best bloods of the country"—O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, the O'Connors, MacDermots, O'Kellys, and so on. The crosses and inscriptions on the tombstones of the great chiefs were inlaid with "red gold," that is, gold with copper worked in to give a fine effect of colour. Clonmacnoise was plundered in 1552 by the English, and the great bells were carried off. "There was not left moreover a bell, small or large, or an altar, or a book, or a gem, or even a glass in the window from the wall of the church out, which was not carried off." In its ruin Clonmacnoise, like the other holy burial places in Ireland, is still revered by the people of the country.</p>	
MEDAL COMMEMORATING DEFENCE OF SILISTRIA (<i>Tancred, "Record of Medals"</i>)	1843
<p>Given by the Sultan to the English officers who took part in the defence of Silistria against the Russians in May—June 1854. The reverse, here figured, has a view of the fortress of Silistria, with the Turkish flag flying over it, and the river Danube in the foreground; below is the date in Turkish, "Hegira 1271, A. D. 1854."</p>	
RUPEE OF BOMBAY, 1675	1844
<p>Obverse: "Money of Bombay, seventh year of the English rule. Peace and increase come from God." Reverse, the arms of the "Honourable East India Company of England." Bombay, ceded by Portugal to Charles II. in 1662 (see pp. 1329, 1345), was made over to the East India Company in 1668. These first coins were for use in Bombay alone; in 1676 a mint was set up there to coin money current throughout all the Company's possessions.</p>	
RUPEE OF BHURTPUR	1844
<p>A native coin struck just after the transfer of India from the Company to the Crown. It bears the Queen's head and an inscription in Persian, "In the year 1858 of her Majesty the victorious lawful sovereign of England."</p>	
VISCOUNT PALMERSTON (<i>from an engraving by Joseph Brown of a photograph by John Watkins</i>)	1845
LORD JOHN RUSSELL (<i>bust by John Francis, in National Portrait Gallery</i>)	1846
BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD (<i>bust by Sir E. J. Boehm</i>)	1847
THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE (<i>after an engraving by W. Biscombe Gardner, from a photograph by Samuel A. Walker</i>)	1848



TITLE-PAGE OF MUSICK'S HANDMAIDE, 1663.

THE REVOLUTION

Section V.—Shaftesbury, 1679—1682

[*Authorities.*—As before. We may add for this period Earl Russell's Life of his ancestor, William, Lord Russell.]

The new Parliament was elected in a tumult of national excitement. The members were for the most part Churchmen and country gentlemen, but they shared the alarm of the country, and even before their assembly in March their temper had told on the King's policy. James was sent to Brussels. Charles began to disband the army and promised that Danby should soon withdraw from office. In his speech from the throne he asked for supplies to maintain the Protestant attitude of his Government in foreign affairs. But it was impossible to avert Danby's fall. The Commons insisted on carrying his impeachment to the bar of the Lords. It was necessary to dismiss him from his post of Treasurer and to construct a new ministry. Shaftesbury became President of the Council. The chiefs of the Country party, Lord Russell and Lord Cavendish, took their seats at the board with Lords Holles and Roberts, the older representatives of the Presby-

Sir
William
Temple

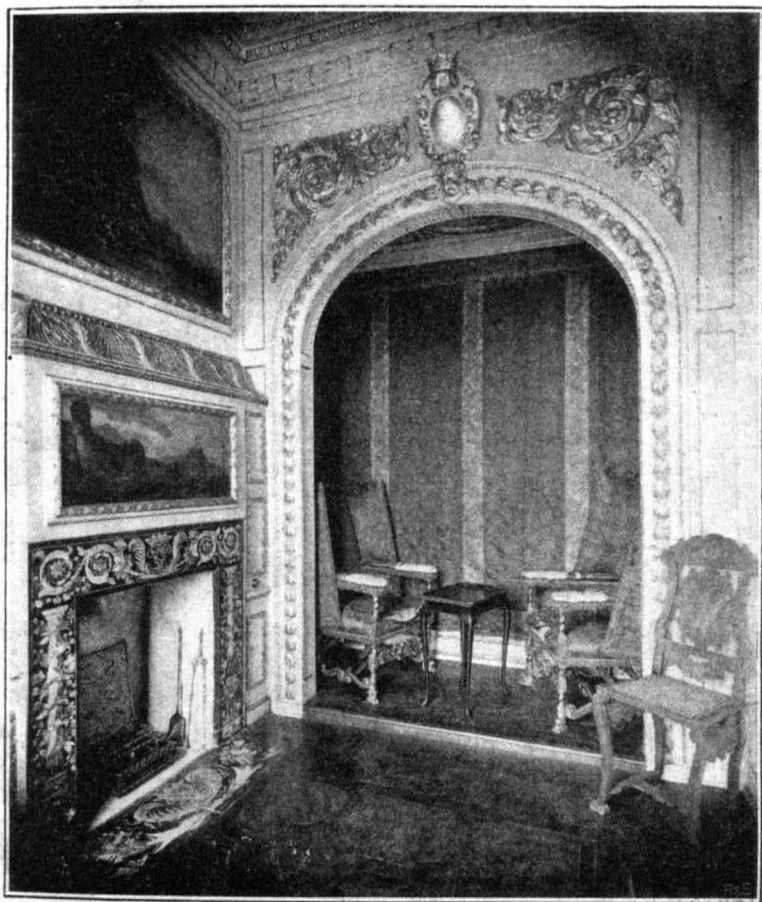
*The New
Ministry*

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terian party which had merged in the general Opposition. Savile, Lord Halifax, as yet known only as a keen and ingenious speaker, entered the ministry in the train of Shaftesbury, with whom he was connected; Lord Sunderland was admitted to the Council; while Lord Essex and Lord Capel, two of the most popular among the Country leaders, went to the Treasury. The recall of Sir William Temple, the negotiator of the Triple Alliance, from his embassy at the Hague to fill the post of Secretary of State, promised a foreign policy which would again place England high among the European powers. Temple returned with a plan of administration which, fruitless as it directly proved, is of great importance as marking the silent change which was passing over the Constitution. Like many men of his time, he was equally alarmed at the power both of the Crown and of the Parliament. In moments of national excitement the power of the Houses seemed irresistible. They had overthrown Clarendon. They had overthrown Clifford and the Cabal. They had just overthrown Danby. But though they were strong enough in the end to punish ill government, they showed no power of securing good government or of permanently influencing the policy of the Crown. For nineteen years, with a Parliament always sitting, Charles as far as foreign policy went had it pretty much his own way. He had made war against the will of the nation and he had refused to make war when the nation demanded it. While every Englishman hated France, he had made England a mere dependency of the French King. The remedy for this state of things, as it was afterwards found, was a very simple one. By a change which we shall have to trace, the Ministry has now become a Committee of State-officers, named by the majority of the House of Commons from amongst the more prominent of its representatives in either House, whose object in accepting office is to do the will of that majority. So long as the majority of the House of Commons itself represents the more powerful current of public opinion it is clear that such an arrangement makes government an accurate reflection of the national will. But obvious as such a plan may seem to us, it had as yet occurred to no English statesman. Even to Temple the one remedy seemed to lie in the restoration of the Royal Council to its older powers. This body, composed as it

was of the great officers of the Court, the royal Treasurer and Secretaries, and a few nobles specially summoned to it by the sovereign, formed up to the close of Elizabeth's reign a sort of deliberative assembly to which the graver matters of public

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*Temple
and his
Council*

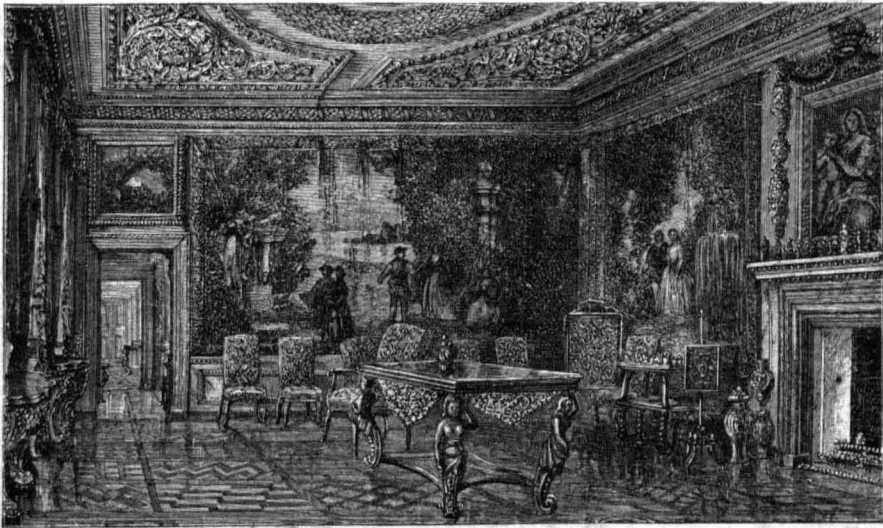


THE DUCHESS OF LAUDERDALE'S BOUDOIR, HAM HOUSE.

administration were commonly submitted by the Crown. A practice, however, of previously submitting such measures to a smaller body of the more important councillors must always have existed; and under James this secret committee, which was then

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known as the Cabala or Cabal, began almost wholly to supersede the Council itself. In the large and balanced Council which was formed after the Restoration all real power rested with the "Cabala" of Clarendon, Southampton, Ormond, Monk, and the two Secretaries; and on Clarendon's fall these were succeeded by Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale. By a mere coincidence the initials of the latter names formed the word "Cabal," which has ever since retained the sinister meaning their unpopularity gave to it. The effect of these smaller committees had undoubtedly been to remove the check which the larger



THE "CABAL" ROOM, HAM HOUSE.

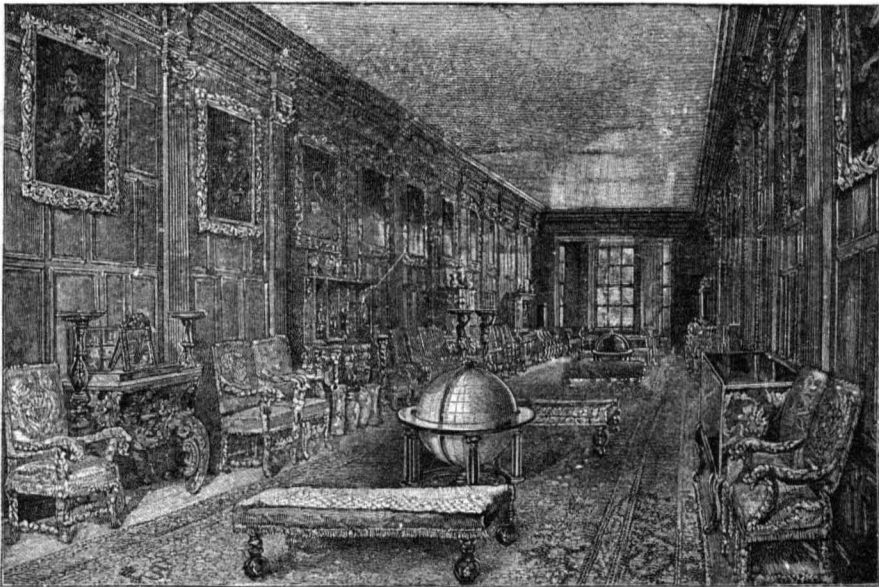
numbers and the more popular composition of the Royal Council laid upon the Crown. The unscrupulous projects which made the Cabal of Clifford and his fellows a by-word among Englishmen could never have been laid before a Council of great peers and hereditary officers of State. To Temple therefore the organization of the Council seemed to furnish a check on mere personal government which Parliament was unable to supply. For this purpose the Cabala, or Cabinet, as it was now becoming the fashion to term the confidential committee of the Council, was abolished. The Council itself was restricted to thirty members

and their joint income was not to fall below £300,000, a sum little less than what was estimated as the income of the whole House of Commons. A body of great nobles and proprietors, not too numerous for secret deliberation, and wealthy enough to counterbalance either the Commons or the Crown, would form, Temple hoped, a barrier against the violence and aggression of the one power, and a check on the mere despotism of the other.

The new Council and the new ministry gave fair hope of a wise and patriotic government. But the difficulties were still great.

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The Ex-
clusion
Bill



THE LONG GALLERY, HAM HOUSE.

The nation was frenzied with suspicion and panic. The elections to the Parliament had taken place amidst a whirl of excitement which left no place for candidates of the Court. The appointment of the new ministry, indeed, was welcomed with a general burst of joy. But the question of the Succession threw all others into the shade. At the bottom of the national panic lay the dread of a Catholic King, a dread which the after history of James fully justified. Shaftesbury was earnest for the exclusion of James, but as yet the majority of the Council shrank from the step, and

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*The Bill of
Securities*

supported a plan which Charles brought forward for preserving the rights of the Duke of York while restraining his powers as sovereign. By this project the presentation to Church livings was to be taken out of his hands on his accession. The last Parliament of the preceding reign was to continue to sit ; and the appointment of all Councillors, Judges, Lord-Lieutenants, and officers in the fleet, was vested in the two Houses so long as a Catholic sovereign was on the throne. The extent of these provisions showed the pressure which Charles felt, but Shaftesbury was undoubtedly right in setting the plan aside as at once insufficient and impracticable. He continued to advocate the Exclusion in the royal Council ; and a bill for depriving James of his right to the Crown, and for devolving it on the next Protestant in the line of succession, was introduced into the Commons by his adherents, and passed the House by a large majority. It was known that Charles would use his influence with the Peers for its rejection, and the Earl therefore fell back on the tactics of Pym. A bold Remonstrance was prepared in the Commons. The City of London was ready with an address to the two Houses in favour of the bill. All Charles could do was to gain time by the prorogation of the Parliament, and by its dissolution in May.

Mon-
mouth

But delay would have been useless had the Country party remained at one. The temper of the nation and of the House of Commons was so hotly pronounced in favour of the exclusion of the Duke, that union among the ministers must in the end have secured it and spared England the necessity for the Revolution of 1688. The wiser leaders of the Country party, indeed, were already leaning to the very change which that Revolution brought about. If James were passed over, his daughter Mary, the wife of the Prince of Orange, stood next in the order of succession : and the plan of Temple, Essex, and Halifax after the failure of their bill of Securities, was to bring the Prince over to England during the prorogation, to introduce him into the Council, and to pave his way to the throne. Unhappily Shaftesbury was contemplating a very different course. He distrusted the Prince of Orange as a mere adherent of the royal house, and as opposed to any weakening of the royal power or invasion of the royal prerogative. His motive for setting aside William's claims is probably to be found in the

maxim ascribed to him, that "a bad title makes a good king." Whatever were his motives, however, he had resolved to set aside the claims of James and his children, as well as William's own

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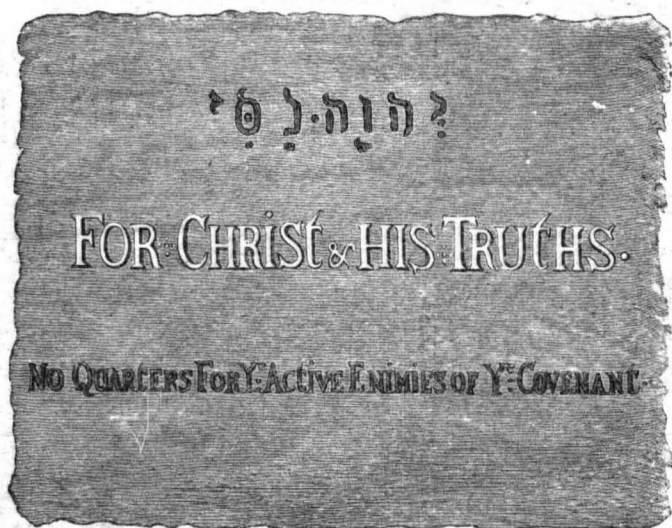


JAMES, DUKE OF MONMOUTH.
Picture by Sir Peter Lely at Dalkeith Palace.

claim, and to place the Duke of Monmouth on the throne. Monmouth was reputed to be the eldest of the King's bastards, a weak and worthless profligate in temper, but popular through his

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personal beauty and his reputation for bravery. The tale was set about of a secret marriage between the King and his mother ; Shaftesbury induced Charles to put the Duke at the head of the troops sent to repress a rising of the Covenanters in the west of Scotland, and on his return pressed the King to give him the com-



BANNER USED BY THE COVENANTERS AT DRUMCLOG AND BOTHWELL BRIG, 1679.

Napier, "Memoirs of Dundee."

mand of the Guards, which would have put the only military force possessed by the Crown in Monmouth's hands.

Shaftes-
bury's
Second
Dismissal

Sunderland, Halifax, and Essex, however, were not only steadily opposed to Shaftesbury's project, but saw themselves marked out for ruin in the event of Shaftesbury's success. They had advised the dissolution of the last Parliament ; and the Earl's anger had vented itself in threats that the advisers of the dissolution should pay for it with their heads. The danger came home to them when a sudden illness of the King and the absence of James made Monmouth's accession a possible contingency. The three ministers at once induced Charles to recall the Duke of York ; and though he withdrew to Scotland on the King's recovery, Charles deprived

Monmouth of his charge as Captain-General of the Forces and ordered him like James to leave the realm. Left alone in his cause

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SAMUEL PEPYS.

Imprisoned in the Tower, 1679, during the panic of the Popish Plot.

Picture by John Hayls, in the National Portrait Gallery.

by the opposition of his colleagues, Shaftesbury threw himself more and more on the support of the Plot. The prosecution of its





FRANCIS NORTH, LORD GUILFORD, KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL, 1680.
 From an engraving by G. Vertue after David Loggan.

victims was pushed recklessly on. Three Catholics were hanged in London. Eight priests were put to death in the country. Pursuivants and informers spread terror through every Catholic household. He counted on the reassembling of the Parliament to bring all this terror to bear upon the King. But Charles had already marked the breach which the Earl's policy had made in the ranks of the Country party. He saw that Shaftesbury was unsupported by any of his colleagues save Russell. To Temple, Essex, or Halifax it seemed possible to bring about the succession of Mary without any violent revolution; but to set aside not only the right of James but the right of his Protestant children, and even of the Prince of Orange, was to ensure a civil war. It was with their full support therefore that Charles deprived Shaftesbury of his post of Lord President of the Council. The dismissal was the signal for a struggle to whose danger Charles was far from blinding himself. What had saved him till now was his cynical courage. In the midst of the terror and panic of the Plot men "wondered to see him quite cheerful amidst such an intricacy of troubles," says the courtly Reresby, "but it was not in his nature to think or perplex himself much about anything." Even in the heat of the tumult which followed on Shaftesbury's dismissal, Charles was seen fishing and sauntering as usual in Windsor Park. But closer observers than Reresby saw beneath this veil of indolent unconcern a consciousness of new danger. "From this time," says Burnet, "his temper was observed to change very visibly." He became in fact "sullen and thoughtful; he saw that he had to do with a strange sort of people, that could neither be managed nor frightened." But he faced the danger with his old unscrupulous coolness. He reopened secret negotiations with France. Lewis was as alarmed as Charles himself at the warlike temper of the nation, and as anxious to prevent the assembly of a Parliament; but the terms on which he offered a subsidy were too humiliating even for the King's acceptance. The failure forced him to summon a new Parliament; and the panic, which Shaftesbury was busily feeding with new tales of massacre and invasion, returned members even more violent than the members of the House he had just dismissed. A host of petitions called on the King to suffer Parliament to meet at the opening of 1680. Even the Council shrank from the King's

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Oct. 1679

*Shaftes-
bury's
struggle*

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proposal to prorogue its assembly to November, 1680, but Charles persisted. Alone as he stood, he was firm in his resolve to gain time, for time, as he saw, was working in his favour. The tide of public sympathy was beginning to turn. The perjury of Oates proved too much at last for the credulity of juries; and the acquittal of four of his victims was a sign that the panic was beginning to ebb. A far stronger proof of this was seen in the immense efforts which Shaftesbury made to maintain it. Fresh informers were brought forward to swear to a plot for the assassination of the Earl himself, and to the share of the Duke of York in the conspiracies of his fellow-religionists. A paper found in a meal-tub was produced as evidence of the new danger. Gigantic torch-light processions paraded the streets of London, and the effigy of the Pope was burnt amidst the wild outcry of a vast multitude.

Peti-
tioners
and Ab-
horrrers

Acts of yet greater daring showed the lengths to which Shaftesbury was ready to go. He had grown up amidst the tumults of civil war, and, greyheaded as he was, the fire and vehemence of his early days seemed to wake again in the singular recklessness with which he drove on the nation to a struggle in arms. Early in 1680 he formed a committee for promoting agitation throughout the country; and the petitions which it drew up for the assembly of the Parliament were sent to every town and grand jury, and sent back again with thousands of signatures. Monmouth, in spite of the King's orders, returned at Shaftesbury's call to London; and a daring pamphlet pointed him out as the nation's leader in the coming struggle "against Popery and tyranny." So great was the alarm of the Council that the garrison in every fortress was held in readiness for instant war. But the danger was really less than it seemed. The tide of opinion had fairly turned. Acquittal followed acquittal. A reaction of horror and remorse at the cruelty which had hurried victim after victim to the gallows succeeded to the pitiless frenzy which Shaftesbury had fanned into a flame. Anxious as the nation was for a Protestant sovereign, its sense of justice revolted against the wrong threatened to James's Protestant children; and every gentleman in the realm felt insulted at the project of setting Mary aside to put the crown of England on the head of a bastard. The memory too of the Civil War

The
re-action

was still fresh and keen, and the rumour of an outbreak of revolt rallied men more and more round the King. The host of petitions which Shaftesbury procured from the counties was answered by a counter host of addresses from thousands who declared their "abhorrence" of the plans against the Crown. The country was divided into two great factions of "petitioners" and "abhorrrers," the germs of the two great parties of "Whigs" and "Tories" which have played so prominent a part in our political history from the time of the Exclusion Bill. Charles at once took advantage of this turn of affairs. He recalled the Duke of York to the Court. He received the resignations of Russell

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MEDAL OF THE DUCHESS OF PORTSMOUTH, 1673.

and Cavendish, as well as of the Earl of Essex, who had at last gone over to Shaftesbury's projects "with all his heart." Shaftesbury met defiance with defiance. Followed by a crowd of his adherents he attended before the Grand Jury of Middlesex, to indict the Duke of York as a Catholic recusant, and the King's mistress, the Duchess of Portsmouth, as a national nuisance, while Monmouth made a progress through the country, and gained favour everywhere by his winning demeanour. Above all, Shaftesbury relied on the temper of the Commons, elected as they had been in the very heat of the panic and irritated by the long delay in calling them together. The first act of the House on meeting in

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October was to vote that their care should be "to suppress Popery and prevent a Popish successor." Rumours of a Catholic plot in Ireland were hardly needed to push the Exclusion Bill through the Commons without a division. So resolute was the temper of



GEORGE SAVILE, VISCOUNT HALIFAX.

From an engraving by Houbraken of a picture in the possession of Sir George Savile.

the Lower House that even Temple and Essex now gave their adhesion to it as a necessity, and Sunderland himself wavered towards accepting it. Halifax, whose ability and eloquence had now brought him fairly to the front, opposed it resolutely

and successfully in the Lords; but Halifax was only the mouthpiece of William. "My Lord Halifax is entirely in the interest of the Prince of Orange," the French ambassador, Barillon, wrote to his master, "and what he seems to be doing for the Duke of York is really in order to make an opening for a compromise by which the Prince of Orange may benefit." The Exclusion Bill once rejected, Halifax followed up the blow by bringing forward a plan of Protestant securities, which would have taken from James on his accession the right of veto on any bill passed by the two Houses, the right of negotiating with foreign states, or of appointing either civil or military officers save with the consent of Parliament. This plan also was no doubt prompted by the Prince of Orange; and the States of Holland supported it by pressing Charles to come to an accommodation with his subjects which would enable them to check the perpetual aggressions which France was making on her neighbours.

But if the Lords would have no Exclusion Bill the Commons with as good reason would have no Securities Bill. They felt—as one of the members for London fairly put it—that such securities would break down at the very moment they were needed. A Catholic king, should he ever come to the throne, would have other forces besides those in England to back him. "The Duke rules over Scotland; the Irish and the English Papists will follow him; he will be obeyed by the officials of high and low rank whom the King has appointed; he will be just such a king as he thinks good." Shaftesbury however was far from resting in a merely negative position. He made a despairing effort to do the work of exclusion by a Bill of Divorce, which would have enabled Charles to put away his Queen on the ground of barrenness, and by a fresh marriage to give a Protestant heir to the throne. The Earl was perhaps already sensible of a change in public feeling, and this he resolved to check and turn by a great public impeachment which would revive and establish the general belief in the Plot. Lord Stafford, who from his age and rank was looked on as the leader of the Catholic party, had lain a prisoner in the Tower since the first outburst of popular frenzy. He was now solemnly impeached; and his trial in December 1680 mustered the whole force of informers to prove the truth of a Catholic conspiracy

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*William
and the
Exclusion*

1680

The
Oxford
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ment*Trial of
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against the King and the realm. The evidence was worthless ; but the trial revived, as Shaftesbury had hoped, much of the old panic, and the condemnation of the prisoner by a majority of his peers was followed by his death on the scaffold. The blow produced its effect on all but Charles. Sunderland again pressed the King to give way. But deserted as he was by his ministers, and even by his mistress, for the Duchess of Portsmouth had been cowed into supporting the exclusion by the threats of Shaftesbury, Charles was determined to resist. On the coupling of a grant



PARADE OF MILITIA AT ABERGWILLI.

T. Dineley, "Progress of the Duke of Beaufort through Wales," 1684.

of supplies with demands for a voice in the appointment of officers of the royal garrisons he prorogued the Parliament. The truth was that he was again planning an alliance with France. With characteristic subtlety, however, he dissolved the existing Parliament, and called a new one to meet in March. The act was a mere blind. The King's aim was to frighten the country into reaction by the dread of civil strife ; and his summons of the Parliament to Oxford was an appeal to the country against the disloyalty of the capital, and an adroit means of reviving the

1681

memories of the Civil War. With the same end he ordered his guards to accompany him, on the pretext of anticipated disorder ; and Shaftesbury, himself terrified at the projects of the Court, aided the King's designs by appearing with his followers in arms on the plea of self-protection. Monmouth renewed his progresses through the country. Riots broke out in London. Revolt seemed at hand, and Charles hastened to conclude his secret negotiations with France. He verbally pledged himself to a policy of peace, in other words to withdrawal from any share in the Grand Alliance which William was building up, while Lewis promised a small subsidy which with the natural growth of the royal revenue sufficed to render Charles, if he remained at peace, independent of Parliamentary aids. The violence of the new Parliament played yet more effectually into the King's hands. The members of the House of Commons were the same as those who had been returned to the Parliaments he had just dissolved, and their temper was naturally embittered by the two dissolutions. Their rejection of a new Limitation Bill brought forward by Halifax, which while granting James the title of King would have vested the actual functions of government in the Prince and Princess of Orange, alienated the more moderate and sensible of the Country party. The attempt of the Lower House to revive the panic by impeaching an informer named Fitzharris before the House of Lords, in defiance of the constitutional rule which entitled him as a commoner to a trial by his peers in the course of common law, did still more to throw public opinion on the side of the Crown. Shaftesbury's course, in fact, went wholly on a belief that the penury of the Treasury left Charles at his mercy, and that a refusal of supplies must wring from the King his assent to the Exclusion. But the gold of France had freed the King from his thralldom. He had used the Parliament simply to exhibit himself as a sovereign whose patience and conciliatory temper was rewarded with insult and violence ; and now that his end was accomplished, he no sooner saw the Exclusion Bill re-introduced, than he suddenly dissolved the Houses after a month's sitting, and appealed in a royal declaration to the justice of the nation at large.

The appeal was met by an almost universal burst of loyalty. The Church rallied to the King ; his declaration was read from

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*Charles
turns to
France*

Shaftes-
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every pulpit ; and the Universities solemnly decided that "no religion, no law, no fault, no forfeiture," could avail to bar the sacred right of hereditary succession. The arrest of Shaftesbury on a charge of suborning false witnesses to the Plot marked the new strength of the Crown. London indeed was still true to him ; the Middlesex Grand Jury ignored the bill of his indictment ; and his discharge from the Tower was welcomed in every street with bonfires and ringing of bells. But a fresh impulse was given to the loyal enthusiasm of the country at large by the publication of a plan said to have been found among his papers, the plan of a secret association for the furtherance of the Exclusion, whose members bound themselves to obey the orders of Parliament even after its

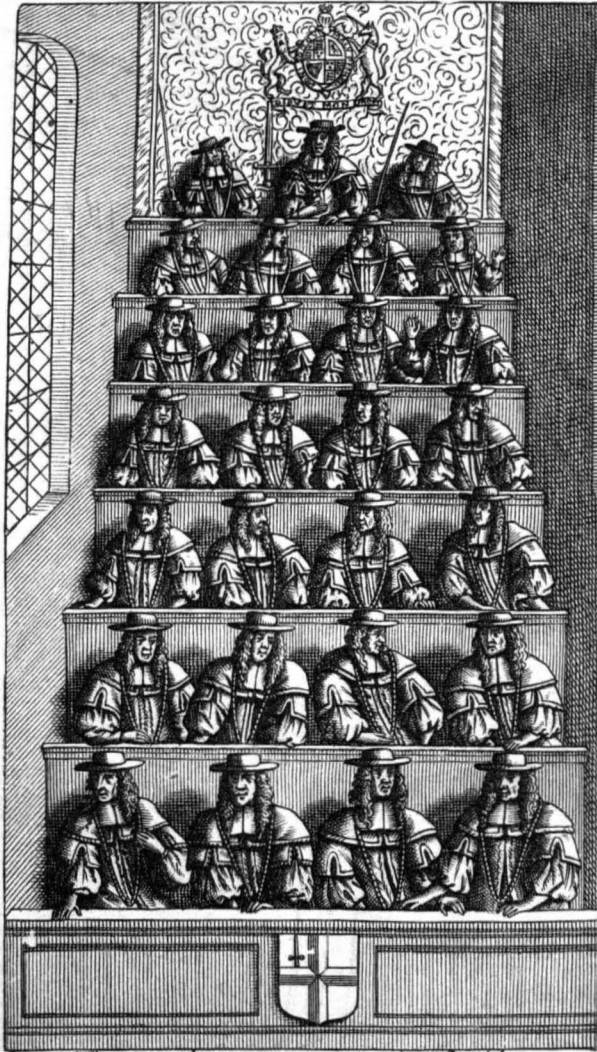


MEDAL STRUCK TO COMMEMORATE SHAFTESBURY'S ACQUITTAL, 1681.

prorogation or dissolution by the Crown. So general was the reaction that Halifax advised the calling of a new Parliament in the belief that it would be a loyal one. William of Orange too visited England to take advantage of the turn of affairs to pin Charles to the policy of the Alliance ; but the King met both counsels with evasion. He pushed boldly on in his new course. He confirmed the loyalty of the Church by a renewed persecution of the Nonconformists, which drove Penn from England and thus brought about the settlement of Pennsylvania as a refuge for his fellow Quakers. He was soon strong enough to call back James to Court. Monmouth, who had resumed his progresses through the country as a means of checking the tide of reaction, was arrested.

The friendship of a Tory mayor secured the nomination of Tory sheriffs in London, and the juries they packed left the life of every

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The Lord Mayor & Court Of Aldermen

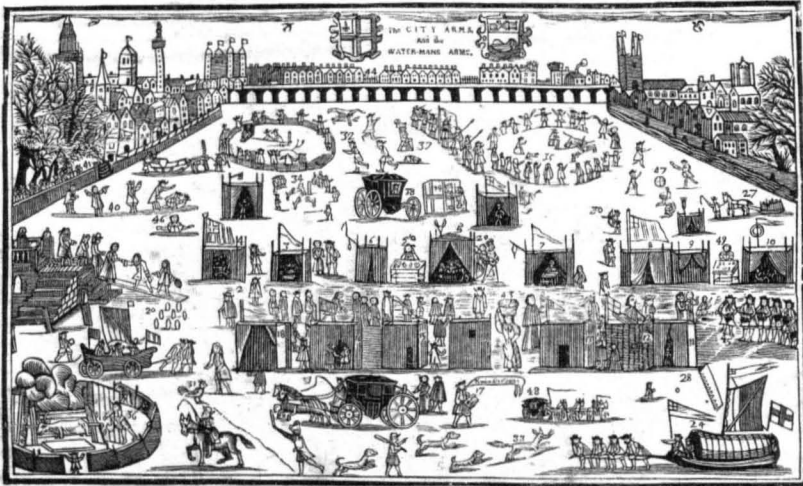
Frontispiece to De Laune, "Present State of London," 1681.

Exclusionist at the mercy of the Crown. Shaftesbury, alive to the new danger, plunged madly into conspiracies with a handful of

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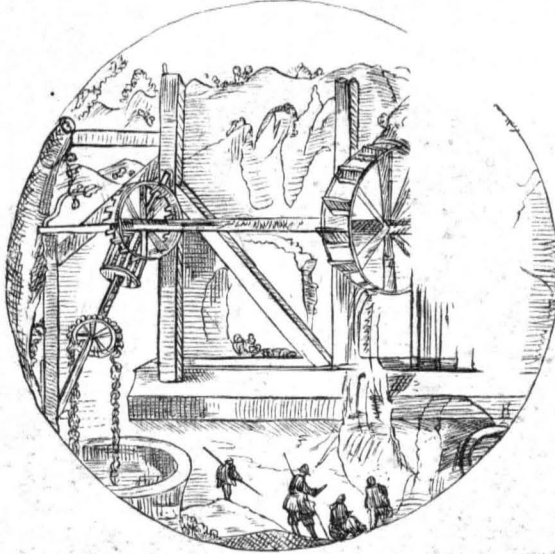
adventurers as desperate as himself, hid himself in the City, where he boasted that ten thousand "brisk boys" were ready to appear at his call, and urged his friends to rise in arms. But their delays drove him to flight; and two months after his arrival in Holland, the soul of the great leader, great from his immense energy and the wonderful versatility of his genius, but whose genius and energy had ended in wrecking for the time the fortunes of English freedom, and in associating the noblest of causes with the vilest of crimes, found its first quiet in death.



FROST FAIR ON THAMES, 1683.

Broadside in British Museum.

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LEAD AND COAL MINES AT MOSTYN, 1684.

T. Dineley, "Progress of the Duke of Beaufort through Wales," 1684.

Section VI.—The Second Stuart Tyranny, 1682—1688

[*Authorities.*—To those given before we may add Welwood's "Memoirs," Luttrell's "Diary," and above all Lord Macaulay's "History of England."]—

The flight of Shaftesbury proclaimed the triumph of the King. His marvellous sagacity had told him when the struggle was over and further resistance useless. But the country leaders, who had delayed to answer the Earl's call, still believed opposition possible; and Monmouth, with Lord Essex, Lord Howard of Ettrick, Lord Russell, Hampden, and Algernon Sidney held meetings with the view of founding an association whose agitation should force on the King the assembly of a Parliament. The more desperate spirits who had clustered round him as he lay hidden in the City took refuge in plots of assassination, and in a plan for murdering Charles

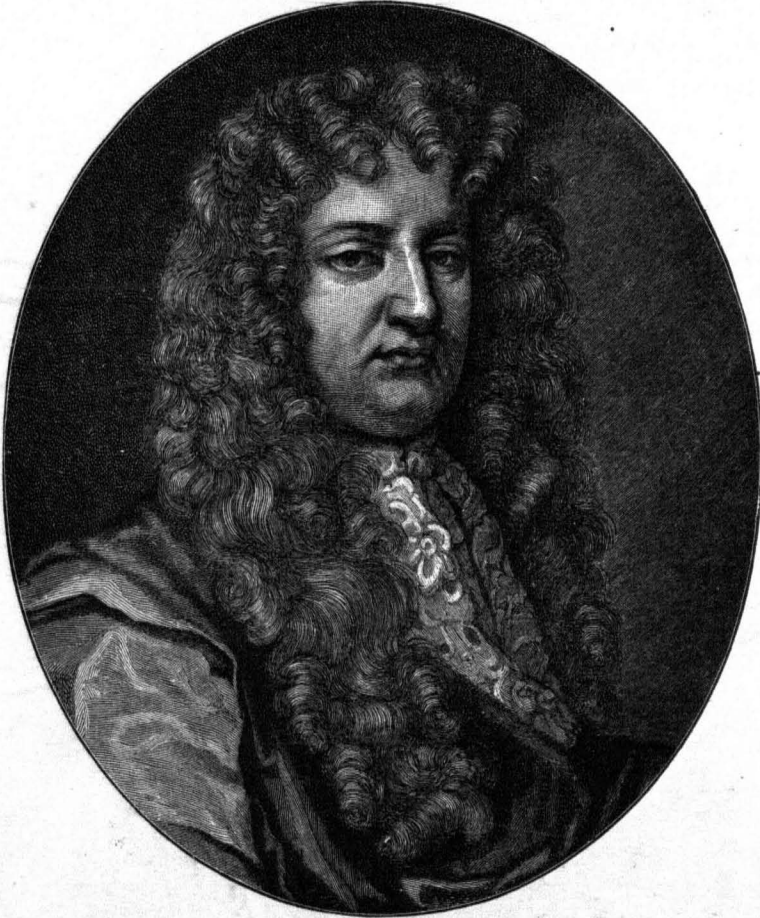
The
Royal
Triumph

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*Rye-house
Plot*

and his brother as they passed the Rye-house on their road from London to Newmarket. Both projects were betrayed, and though they were wholly distinct from one another the cruel ingenuity of



WILLIAM, LORD RUSSELL.

From an engraving by Pieter van der Banck, after Sir Godfrey Kneller.

the Crown lawyers blended them into one. Lord Essex saved himself from a traitor's death by suicide in the Tower. Lord Russell, convicted on a charge of sharing in the Rye-house plot, was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields. The same fate awaited

Algernon Sidney. Monmouth fled in terror over sea, and his flight was followed by a series of prosecutions for sedition directed against his followers. In 1683 the Constitutional opposition which had held Charles so long in check lay crushed at his feet. A weaker man might easily have been led into a wild tyranny by the mad outburst of loyalty which greeted his triumph. On the very day when the crowd around Russell's scaffold were dipping their handkerchiefs in his blood, as in the blood of a martyr, the University of Oxford solemnly declared that the doctrine of passive obedience, even to the worst of rulers, was a part of religion. But Charles saw that immense obstacles still lay in the road of a mere tyranny. The great Tory party which had rallied to his succour against the Exclusionists were still steady for parliamentary and legal government. The Church was as powerful as ever, and the mention of a renewal of the Indulgence to Nonconformists had to be withdrawn before the opposition of the bishops. He was careful therefore during the few years which remained to him to avoid the appearance of any open violation of public law. He suspended no statute. He imposed no tax by royal authority. Nothing indeed shows more completely how great a work the Long Parliament had done than a survey of the reign of Charles the Second. "The King," Hallam says very truly, "was restored to nothing but what the law had preserved to him." No attempt was made to restore the abuses which the patriots of 1641 had swept away. Parliament was continually summoned. In spite of its frequent refusal of supplies, no attempt was ever made to raise money by unconstitutional means. The few illegal proclamations issued under Clarendon ceased with his fall. No effort was made to revive the Star Chamber and the Court of High Commission; and if judges were servile and juries sometimes packed, there was no open interference with the course of justice. In two remarkable points freedom had made an advance even on 1641. From the moment when printing began to tell on public opinion, it had been gagged by a system of licences. The regulations framed under Henry the Eighth subjected the press to the control of the Star Chamber, and the Martin Marprelate libels brought about a yet more stringent control under Elizabeth. Even the Long Parliament laid a heavy hand on the press, and the great remonstrance of

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*Freedom
of the
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Milton in his "Areopagitica" fell dead on the ears of his Puritan associates. But the statute for the regulation of printing which



MONUMENT OF JOHN MARTIN, PRINTER, 1680.

In Crypt of S. Paul's Cathedral.

was passed immediately after the Restoration expired finally in 1679, and the temper of the Parliament at once put an end to any attempt at re-establishing the censorship. To the new freedom of

the press the Habeas Corpus Act added a new security for the personal freedom of every Englishman. Against arbitrary imprisonment provision had been made in the earliest ages by a famous clause in the Great Charter. No free man could be held in prison save on charge or conviction of crime or for debt, and every prisoner on a criminal charge could demand as a right from the Court of King's Bench the issue of a writ of "habeas corpus," which bound his gaoler to produce both the prisoner and the warrant on which he was imprisoned, that the court might judge whether he was imprisoned according to law. In cases however of imprisonment on a warrant of the royal Council it had been sometimes held by judges that the writ could not be issued, and under Clarendon's administration instances had in this way occurred of imprisonment without legal remedy. But his fall was quickly followed by the introduction of a bill to secure this right of the subject, and after a long struggle the Act which is known as the Habeas Corpus Act passed finally in 1679. By this great statute the old practice of the law was freed from all difficulties and exceptions. Every prisoner committed for any crime save treason or felony was declared entitled to his writ even in the vacations of the courts, and heavy penalties were enforced on judges or gaolers who refused him this right. Every person committed for felony or treason was entitled to be released on bail, unless indicted at the next session of gaol delivery after his commitment, and to be discharged if not indicted at the sessions which followed. It was forbidden under the heaviest penalties to send a prisoner into any places or fortresses beyond the seas.

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*Habeas
Corpus
Act*

Galling to the Crown as the freedom of the press and the Habeas Corpus Act were soon found to be, Charles made no attempt to curtail the one or to infringe the other. But while cautious to avoid rousing popular resistance, he moved coolly and resolutely forward on the path of despotism. It was in vain that Halifax pressed for energetic resistance to the aggressions of France, for the recall of Monmouth, or for the calling of a fresh Parliament. Like every other English statesman he found he had been duped, and that now his work was done he was suffered to remain in office but left without any influence in the government. Hyde, who was created Earl of Rochester, still remained at the head

Death of
Charles