

**ENGLAND'S MONARCHS, IN
CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES:
WITH BRIEF NOTICES OF THEIR
EVENTFUL REIGNS: 1066 - 1820**

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England's Monarchs, in Characteristic Costumes: With Brief Notices of Their Eventful reigns:
1066 - 1820 by Anonymous

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M O N A R C H S,

IN

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1066—1820.

London:

PRINTED FOR A FEW JUVENILE FRIENDS,

BY LUKE HANSARD AND SONS,

NEAR LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS.

1822.

ENGLAND'S MONARCHS.

GEORGE III.

"OF the private life of his late Majesty GEORGE III. calumny itself could not discover an objection. Vice of every kind was not only unpractised, but discountenanced at court; and it was not possible to survey without an accumulated sense of respect and admiration, the First Personage in the realm, the most conspicuous in the performance of every social law, and the most happy in the centre of a domestic circle.

"THE King was a patron and liberal encourager of the polite arts, and anxious to give them a permanent establishment in Great Britain. At an early period of his reign lord Bute asserted, from his own knowledge, that rewards would never be wanting, provided subjects occurred worthy of the royal protection; and the instituting of the Royal Academy displayed at once the King's judgment, spirit, and patriotism."

1760. Oct. 25. Ascension.
1761. Marriage and Coronation.
War declared against Spain.
Capture of Martinico, &c.

1761. Mr. Pitt resigns.
1763. Duke of Bedford's ministry.
Mr. Wilkes publishes sundry libels; and goes to France; is expelled the House of Commons; tried and outlawed.

Mr. Pitt's (afterwards Earl Chatham's) Ministry.

General Warrants declared illegal.
Mr. Wilkes elected for Middlesex; he appears in the court of King's bench; sentenced to 2 years imprisonment; expelled the House; re-elected by the Freeholders of Middlesex; declared incapable of sitting in Parliament; again elected, and his election declared void.

Wilkes opposed by Col. Luttrell; is returned; and again rejected.

32.



1760.—GEORGE III.—1820.

Crosby (lord Mayor) and Oliver sent to the Tower for arresting a Messenger of the House of Commons.
Dissolution of Parliament.

1775. Lord North's Administration.
War declared against North America.
Trial of the dutches of Kingston.
American Independance declared.

1785. Mail Coaches first established.
Sudden death of earl Chatham.

1789. Revolution in France; King and Queen guillotined.
Buonaparte appointed first consul of the French Republic.

1801. Ireland united to England.
Peace.

War with France renewed;
Buonaparte made Emperor.
Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson.
Indisposition of the King.

Regency from 1811 to 1820.

Jan. 1820. George III. dies, aged 82.

"THE unexampled excellence of His Majesty's public character may be adduced from his first Parliamentary speech: "Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton; and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people, whose loyalty and warm affection to me I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne; and I doubt not but their steadiness in those principles will equal the firmness of my invariable resolution to adhere to, and strengthen this excellent constitution, in church and state, and to maintain the toleration inviolable. The civil and religious rights of my loving subjects are equally dear to me with the most valuable prerogatives of my crown; and, as the surest foundation of the whole, and the best means to draw down the Divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed purpose to countenance and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue."

GEORGE IV.

Regency,

1811 — 1820.

ALL EUROPE AT WAR.

- Moscow burnt.
- Buonaparte's flight.
- Battle of Montmatre.
- Capitulation of Paris.
- Louis XVIII. restored.
- Buonaparte sent to Elba.
- Hanover erected into a Kingdom.
- The Pope reinstated.
- The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia visit London.
- Centenary Jubilee.
- Conspiracy in France.
- Return of Buonaparte.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

- Paris again taken.
- Buonaparte sent to St. Helena.

ALL THE WORLD IN PEACE.

33.



1820. GEORGE IV.

30 January 1820,

Ascension of

GEORGE THE FOURTH.

AT the Court at Carlton House, 30 January 1820; present, the King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS MAJESTY being this day present in Council, was pleased to make the following declaration; viz.
 " I have directed that you should be assembled here, in order that I may discharge the painful duty of announcing to you the death of The King, My beloved Father.

It is impossible for Me adequately to express the state of My feelings upon this melancholy occasion; but I have the consolation of knowing, that the severe calamity with which His Majesty has been afflicted for so many years, has never effaced from the minds of His Subjects the impressions created by His many virtues; and His example will, I am persuaded, live for ever in the grateful remembrance of His Country.

Called upon, in consequence of His Majesty's indisposition, to exercise the Prerogatives of the Crown on His behalf, it was the first wish of My heart to be allowed to restore into His hands the powers with which I was intrusted. It has pleased Almighty God to

to determine otherwise; and I have not been insensible to the advantages which I have derived from administering, in My dear Father's name, the Government of this Realm.

The Support which I have received from Parliament, and the Country, in times the most eventful, and under the most arduous circumstances, could alone inspire Me with that confidence which My present station demands.

The experience of the past, will I trust satisfy all classes of My People, that it will ever be My most anxious endeavour to promote their prosperity and happiness, and to maintain unimpaired the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of the Kingdom."

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to His Majesty, that this His Majesty's most gracious Declaration to their Lordships might be made public; which His Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

Ja' Buller.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of blessed memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales; We therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim, That the High and mighty Prince, George Prince of Wales is now, by the death of our late Sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Leige Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God King of the

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith: To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince, George the Fourth, with long and happy Years to reign over us.

Given at the Court at Carlton-House, this Thirtieth day of January 1820.

GOD save the KING.

(Signed) Frederick, William, Augustus Frederick, William Frederick, Leopold Prince of Saxe Cobourg.—H^o Woodthorpe, T. Tyrrell, W^m Borradaile J^r, Tho. Smith, Herbert Taylor, J. Keppel, H. Hammond, William Congreve, Newman Knowlys the Common Serjeant of London, Ja^s Buller, Jo^s Whatley.—Geo. Bridges, Mayor, George Clerk, Christ. Robinson, R. Gifford, J. W. Croker, Geo. R. Dawson, William Courtenay, W. Curtis, John Eamer, John Ferring, Ja^s Shaw, Geo. Scholey, Samuel Birch, M^r Wood, C. Smith, Gerrard Andrewes, K. Hodgson, John Ireland, G. Cockburn, Henry Hotham, Besborough, C. Warren, Tho. Per. Courtenay, J. S. Copley, H. Banks, C. Flower, John Atkins, John Silvester, C. Magnay, Robert Alb. Cox, John Tho^s Thorp, Rich^d Rothwell, John Edm^d Dowdeswell, R. Clark.—C. Cantuar, Eldon, C. Montrose, Atholl, Wellesley, Camden, Lauderdale, Chatham, Bathurst, Liverpool, Mulgrave, Melville, Melbourne, Sidmouth, Chetwynd, W. London, Sam^l Carlisle, Ellenborough, Charles Manners Sutton, N. Vansittart, Frederick John Robinson, W^m Scott, T. Wallace, W. Grant, John Nicholl, R. Richards, Charles Arbuthnot, Robert Peel, W. Sturges Bourne, Charles Bagot, John Leach, C. Abbott, R. Dallas, B. Bloomfield, Ailesbury.

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IN His first speech to the Parliament assembled 27 April 1820, the new Monarch gave this flattering pledge of his future conduct:—“ IN meeting you personally for the first time since the death of My beloved Father, I am anxious to assure you, that I shall always continue to imitate HIS great example in unceasing attention to the Public interests, and in paternal solicitude for the welfare and happiness of all classes of My Subjects. ”

And in concluding the same speech, after briefly lamenting those “ principles of sedition and irreligion which had been disseminated with such malignant perseverance, and had poisoned the minds of the ignorant and unwary; ” — and after feelingly deploring the “ distress which unhappily prevailed among many of the labouring classes of the community, ” His Majesty said,—“ I TRUST that an awakened sense of the dangers which they have incurred, and of the arts which have been employed to seduce them, will bring back by far the greater part of those who have been unhappily led astray, and will revive in them that spirit of loyalty, that due submission to the laws, and that attachment to the constitution, which subsist unabated in the hearts of the great body of the People, and which under the blessing of Divine Providence, have secured to the British Nation the enjoyment of a larger share of practical Freedom, as well as of Prosperity and Happiness, than have fallen to the lot of any Nation in the World. ”

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The Norman Line.

1.



1066.—WILLIAM CONQ.—1087.

1.

Invasades England.
Subverts the Constitution.
Invasades Scotland.
Refuses fealty to the Pops.
Confiscates estates of Nobility.
Invasades France.
Defeats his son Robert in
Normandy.
Dies near Rouen.

2.



1087.—WILLIAM RUFUS.—1100.

2.

Crowned at Westminster.
Invasades Normandy.
Crusades are first projected.
Killed in the New Forest.

3.



1100.—HENRY I.—1135.

3.

Marries Matilda of Scotland.
Conquers Normandy.
Takes his Brother prisoner, and
confines him in Cardiff Castle.
His eldest son and 140 of the
English Nobility drowned
coming from Normandy.
Surfeited with eating Lampreys
near Lyons.

4.



1135.—STEPHEN.—1154.

4.

Taken prisoner by the
Earl of Gloucester.
Civil War.
Matilda, w. of Hen. I, crowned.
Gloucester taken prisoner and
exchanged for Stephen.
Matilda deposed.
Stephen dies at Westminster.