

KEY STAGE 2

SCHEME OF WORK

SAVING SAMUEL GODLEY:
A LOCAL HISTORY STUDY

IMAGE COLLECTION FOR
KEY QUESTIONS 1–7

KEY QUESTION 1

ABOUT THESE SOURCES

IMG 1.1 'Execution of Louis XVI'

Louis XVI was decapitated by guillotine at the Place de la Revolution on 21 January 1793 after the National Convention had convicted him and condemned him to death by a majority vote. The Republic was proclaimed in 1792. The Reign of Terror followed, from 1793–1794, when 16,000–40,000 people were executed for being enemies of the revolution.

IMG 1.2 'Napoleon Crossing the Alps'

IMG 1.3 'George, Prince Regent and Prince of Wales; later George IV'

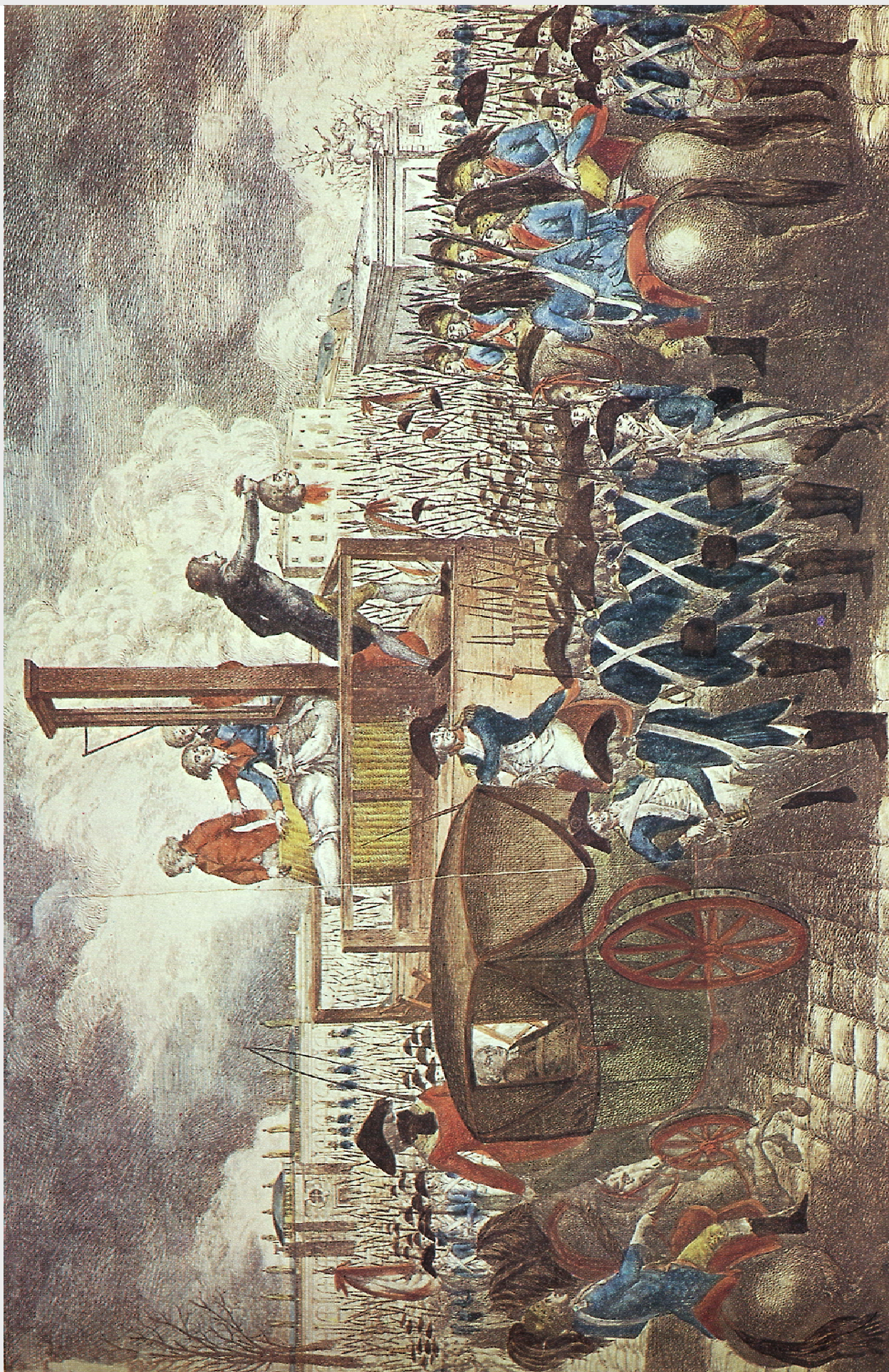
IMG 1.4 'The Plumb-pudding in danger'

One of James Gillray's most famous satires, showing Prime Minister William Pitt sitting opposite Napoleon Bonaparte. They tear at a globe, trying to take a bigger portion. Some common comical devices are present – Napoleon's height and the size of his hat, as well as the red/blue of their uniforms.

IMG 1.5 'Abstract of All the Material Parts of the Regency Bill.' The Times, 7 Feb 1789

IMG 1.6 'France.' The Times, 4 Jul 1791

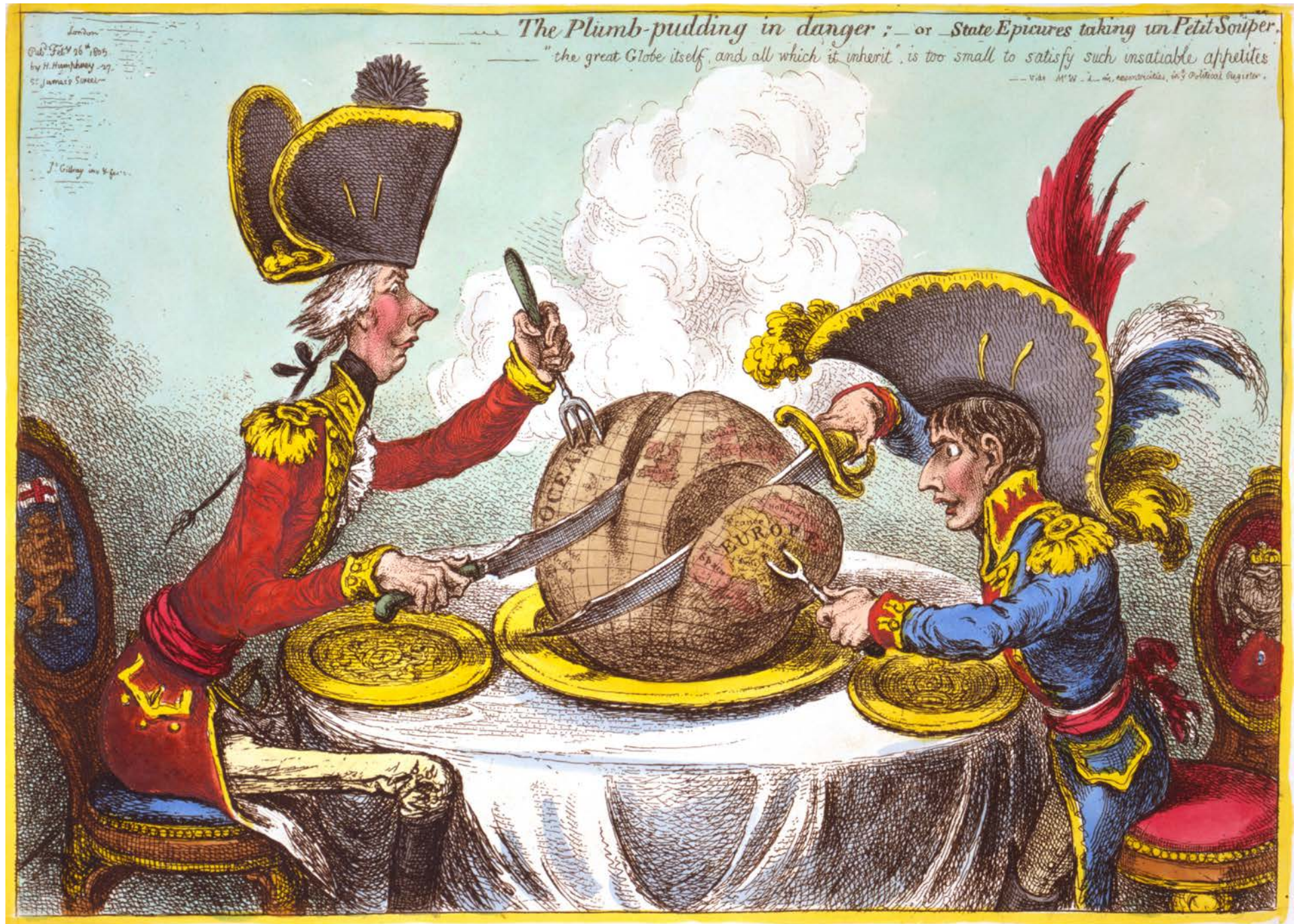
IMG 1.7 The Morning Post, London, 22 Aug 1803





IMG 1.3





ABSTRACT

of

All the MATERIAL PARTS of the

REGENCY BILL,

DELIVERED YESTERDAY TO THE MEMBERS IN
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That his Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, shall have full power and authority, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, and under the stile and title of Regent of this kingdom, to exercise and administer, according to the laws and constitution of Great Britain, the Royal power and authority, to the Crown of Great Britain belonging, and to use, execute, and perform all authorities, prerogatives, acts of Government, and Administration of the same, which lawfully belong to the King of this realm to use, execute, and perform, subject to such limitations, exceptions, regulations and restrictions, as are herein after specified and contained.

It is also enacted, That no acts of regal power, prerogative Government, of what nature soever, which might lawfully be done, by the King, shall, during the continuance of the Regency, be valid and effectual, unless done and executed in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty; and the said Regent, shall take the following oath of office:

"I do solemnly promise and swear, that I will
"truly and faithfully execute the office of
"regent of the kingdom of Great Britain,
"according to an act of Parliament passed
"in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of
"his Majesty King George III. intituled,
" &c. &c. and that I will administer, ac-
"cording to law, the power and authority
"vested in me by virtue of the said act,
"and will in all things, to the utmost of
"my power and ability, consult and main-
"tain the safety, honour and dignity of his
"Majesty, and the welfare of his people.

"So help me GOD."

which oath shall be taken before his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

It is also enacted, That the Regent shall be deemed to be a person executing an office and place of trust within England, and to subscribe such oaths, and declarations as are required by the laws of this kingdom, to qualify persons to hold offices and places of trust.

It shall be lawful for the said Regent to subscribe such oaths before his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Nothing in this act shall extend to empower the said Regent, to give the Royal assent to any bills in Parliament, for repealing, changing, or varying the succession to the Crown of this realm.

If his said Royal Highness George Augustus Frederick Prince of Wales, shall not continue to be resident in Great Britain, or shall at any time marry a Papist, then, and in every such case, the powers and authorities vested in his Royal Highness by virtue of this act, shall cease and de-

cease. His Royal Highness shall not exercise any power or authority, or any dignity of the Peerage of this Kingdom, except to such of his Majesty's Royal Issues as shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

The said Regent shall not have power to grant any office or employment in reversion, or to grant for any longer term than during his Majesty's pleasure, any office, employment, salary, or pension whatever.

The said Regent shall not have power, in the name of his Majesty, to make any gift, grant, alienation, lease, or other assurance to any persons, body politic or corporate, whatever, under the Great Seal of Great Britain.

The said Regent shall not have power to grant or alienate any part of the personal estate to his Majesty belonging, but that every such grant or alienation shall be void and of none effect: Provided always, that this Act shall not extend to disenable the said Regent from exercising, in the name of his Majesty, all the rights, privileges, powers, and prerogatives, over the small branches of his Majesty's hereditary revenue herein after mentioned.

The several Letters Patent, Letters of Privy Seal, and all other lawful authorities, which have been granted or issued by his Majesty, by virtue whereof any payments of any sum or sums of money are directed to be made out of the monies applicable to the use of his Majesty's Civil Government, for the use of the Queen, or any of the branches of Majesty's Royal Family, shall continue to be of full force during the continuance of the Regency.

The Lord High Treasurer, or the Lords of the Treasury, shall from time to time direct so much of the monies of the Civil List Revenues to be issued at the Receipt of the Exchequer, as shall be sufficient to pay the whole of the expences incurred in each quarter, in the several departments of his Majesty's Household.

Provided always, it shall be lawful for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to make any such grant upon the several and respective revenues payable to his Majesty in Scotland, as his Majesty can now make of such revenues.

Proper provision shall be made for the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, and for the direction of his Household, during the continuance of his illness; Be it therefore enacted, That the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, and also the direction of his Household, shall be vested in the Queen, and her said Majesty shall have power to nominate, appoint, or remove all the Officers appointed in this Bill.

And in order to assist and advise her said Majesty in the several matters aforesaid, there shall be a Council; and if it should happen that any of them should die, then, and in such case, the Queen may nominate and appoint some one person, being or having been a Member of the Privy Council, to be a Member of the said Council.

And that the said Council shall have power and

authority at all times to examine upon oath the physicians attendant on his Majesty, touching the state of his health.

That if her Majesty shall depart this life during the time that the care of his Majesty's Royal person shall be committed to her care, the said Regent shall forthwith direct a proclamation, declaring the same; and, in case the Parliament then in being shall then be separated by any adjournment, directing that the said Parliament shall forthwith meet, and that the said Members so meeting, shall be deemed and taken to be the two Houses of Parliament, and that, until due provision shall in such case have been made by Parliament for the care of his Majesty's person, all the powers in this act vested in her Majesty, shall be vested in the Council appointed by this act.

If his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, shall depart this life during the continuance of the Regency, the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council shall cause a proclamation to be issued under the Great Seal of Great Britain, declaring the same; and when it shall appear to her Majesty, and to the Council appointed by this act that his Majesty is restored to health, it shall be lawful for her Majesty to notify the same publicly.

And if his Majesty shall signify his Royal pleasure to resume the personal exercise of his Royal authority, and to issue a proclamation declaring the same, all the powers and authorities given by this act, shall from thenceforth cease and determine, and if the Parliament shall then be separated by adjournment or prorogation, the said Parliament shall forthwith meet and sit.

No particular news has been received from France, for some time past, nor can any thing worthy attention, be expected till towards the beginning of May. The STATES GENERAL are to meet the 8th April. In the mean time the public mind is as much agitated there as it is here. They are about to reform the Constitution of their Empire, and shake off the shackles of political slavery.

Both RUSSIA and the EMPEROR, are levying recruits all over their kingdoms, as well as procuring mercenaries from foreign powers.

The foreign negotiations as to peace and war, have been wholly at a stand, in consequence of the long suspension in this Government. GREAT BRITAIN is now so closely connected with the continental powers, that her will is to be consulted in all political matters, in almost every cabinet throughout Europe.

Thursday at a general meeting of the Governors of Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals, Mr. Bryan Crowther was chosen Surgeon to those Charities without Opposition, in the room of his late father.

On Friday last Charles Small Pybus, Griffin Wilson, W. G. Davies, Richard Hughes, and — Hammer, Esqrs. were called to the degree of Barristers at Law, by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

Of all the roads out of London to the several towns, that of Clapham and Tooting is by far the worst:—the former may boast of its opulence, but the way to it is full of holes, that it is—not to its credit to render it—dangerous both for carriage and horse.

Wednesday afternoon, it blew a hurricane from the west, when a west country barge, belonging to Weybridge, as soon as she got through London Bridge, overset with upwards of thirty chaldron of coals, which were all lost by the barge turning bottom upwards; but the three men, who were in it, were saved by a pater-boat, who took them all out before the barge overset.

On Saturday last Isaac Bell, alias Joseph Simmons, and William Bellamy, were committed to Newgate by George Bird, Esq. on separate charges of Burglary.

Monday last, William Butcher, alias Tull, was committed to the said goal, by the above Magistrate, for a footpad robbery in Golden-square.

Thursday night Joseph Smith, late Clerk to Mr. Steventon, Attorney in Ely Place, Holborn, who had been advertised for publishing several bills of exchange, at Peterborough, York, Sunderland, and Berwick, was brought before the Sitting Magistrate at the Public-Office in Bow-street, when Mr. Steventon appeared, and proved his identity. The prisoner was committed for re-examination.

PARIS, June 29.

M. Giroz Dupre moved, yesterday evening, at the Club of *The Friends of the Constitution*,

“ That Louis de Bourbon should be provisionally deprived
“ of all Royal Functions until his Trial, before a High Ju-
“ ry, shall be finished; and that this Jury do assemble at the
“ latest, on the 30th of August next.”

Another Member moved, That the KING's WIFE SHOULD NO LONGER BE CALLED QUEEN; because, by the Constitution, there is no such person as Queen. He was also for a Council of Regency, but to have no Regent.

DECLARATION OF THE KING.

“ I think it necessary, respecting the mission with which you are charged, to observe to you, that I do not understand *submitting* to interrogatories; but I will willingly, since the National Assembly requires it, make public the motives which induced me to quit Paris: They were, the threats and the outrages committed against my family and myself, and which have been circulated in different publications; and all these insults have remained unpunished. I thence thought

At a Meeting of the Committee for conducting the CHAMPARD ASSOCIATION, on Thursday, the 1st of August, 1861, JOHN COWLEY, Esq. in the Chair.

Resolved unanimously, That the Thanks of the Committee be given to Mr. William Case, Captain of the late 4th Battalion of the West of Wales, for his zeal and attention to the interests and welfare of that corps, and also for his services in connection with the Military Committee, in procuring and equipping the Corps.

That the above Resolution be signed by the Secretary, and published in two of the Morning Papers.

SAM. CLIMM WEST, Secretary.

THE MORNING POST.

LONDON,
MONDAY, AUGUST 24.

We regret to find by letters from Dublin, received yesterday, that the spirit of Rebellion again shows itself in various parts of Ireland. Midnight trainings and assemblies have taken place in Wicklow; the sentinels about Dublin have been fired upon, and parties of the Militia have been attacked. A considerable alarm seems to have prevailed last week of an attempt on Dublin, a number of strangers having been observed to enter that city. Mr. HERBERT'S Statement in the House of Commons, is said, in several letters, to have produced the worst effects. There is too much reason to fear that as soon as the harvest is got in, and the long nights commence, pillage and assassination will take place frequently, in various parts of Ireland; and that the country will become a frightful scene during the winter.

The Paris Journals, which we on Saturday received to the 17th, show that the French are as apprehensive of an attack from this country, as we are of invasion by their hordes. It is certain that Ministers have for some time been making preparations for an expedition in the North Seas, and of these the enemy has had more immediate intelligence than the British public. The French suppose the islands of Zealand the object of our attack, and hence the most active measures of defence are pursuing both in Walscheren and Gothenburg, but particularly in the former. We must not congratulate ourselves that because they fear attack we are in no danger from it.—BONAPARTE deals in deep and desperate schemes, and nothing is more probable, than, that the moment we send a force against his coasts, he will choose to make an attempt upon our own, because he will suppose it the moment we least expect such an attack, and therefore the time in which it is most likely to be successful. No one calculates more than he what his enemies are doing and intending. A subtle penetration in this respect is the greatest art in war, as it affords more real information than all the intelligence spies can bring. Several naval officers are ordered to go from Brest to Boulogne, as if some serious enterprise were to be undertaken from the latter. This scarcely can be. The only attempt made by their gun-boats on two of our small vessels, the exaggeration and pomp with which the circumstance is announced, raise the utmost contempt of their exertions by sea, and almost make one doubt their prowess by land. It is said the French are preparing an expedition from the coasts of Italy, and it is rumoured the design is to take possession of the opposite shores of the Adriatic, that they may exclude the English shipping from that sea. Such a step would be an attack on Turkey, and would endanger Austria. It has long been a favourite project with the Chief Consul to seize on Greece.

The foreign Journals continue to speak of a coalition among the Northern Powers. A letter from Frankfurt, says, Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, have united to protect the neutrality of the Sound against England. They must have united to protect it against France, as it is the interest of England that the Sound should remain open. France first violated the neutrality of the Elbe and the Weser, and England only blockaded those rivers as a defensive measure. The fear lately has been that France would be able to send her troops through Denmark to her English ships from passing the Sound. Any coalition to protect its neutrality must therefore be aimed against France, and not against England. Public report and private information strongly confirm this opinion. It is even said the plan of a Convention between this country and Russia is now under consideration, and that Prussia will join the alliance. The object of the Northern Powers may be nothing more than to expel the French from Germany, but it may lead to greater events. A Congress and negotiations for a general Peace are spoken of; but they are spoken of without reflection. Peace between France and England cannot be made, or rather it cannot last, until her threats of invasion are put to the proof; until it is proved we are able to cope with her single handed. Of Peace, on a solid foundation, there is no chance until we have had a serious struggle. The co-operation of the Northern Powers, however, may be of essential advantage to us in the contest; and we are happy to find that hopes of this co-operation can be reasonably entertained. The funds continue to improve under this opinion, and it is most favourable to them that, instead of looking for hostility from the North, we may expect friendship. Favourable

to commerce it is in the highest degree. France, after all her boast of shutting us out from the Continent, will be compelled to throw it open, and thus she will be reduced, as the only means of warfare, to her frantic dream of invasion.

BONAPARTE'S Birth Day has been celebrated as a grand Fete at Paris, while the anniversaries of all the great events of the Revolution have of late been passed over in silence. It is quite enough for the French to know that this Consular Tyrant is the fruit of the Revolution, to make them wish to bury the events of it in oblivion.

It is very confidently reported that Generals PECHERET and DEMOUREUX are to command different armies of French Royalists, who, supported by British troops, are to land on the coasts of Brittany, where there are thousands that will join them, while a large British army makes a distinct attack on another quarter. Report adds, that some of the Royal Family of France will be placed at the head of the French Expeditions, and that the war will be carried on in a manner and on principles very different from the last.

The Court of Berlin has drawn a close cordon on her frontiers, in the neighbourhood of Hanover, and has completely cut off all intercourse with that unfortunate Country. The French General complained that the measure militated against his troops, as numerous articles, of which they were in want, could only be drawn from thence; but the Prussian Commander replied, that his orders were peremptory.

The Russian Ambassador, Count MARCOFF, has made pressing representations to the French Government against the occupation of Naples, and, it is said, with success. General SIR CECIL, the French Ambassador, on his arrival at Naples, promised that the tranquillity of the kingdom should not be disturbed, provided that the Royal Family continued in their capital.

Letters from Vienna, of the 30th ult. mention, that the French have expressed an intention to occupy the coasts of Greece, with a view to shut the British from the ports of the Adriatic. We have a squadron cruising off Ancona, competent to prevent the execution of the plan, should it be entertained.

In many parts of Scotland, the General Defence Bill has been encountered by the most important prejudice. In Angushire, the populace, with a view to oppose its operation, proceeded to many acts of violence; set fire to several farms, and committed other outrages on the property of the Magistrates. The interference of the military has on some occasions been found necessary, and numerous persons are, we understand, in custody, to answer for their weak and wicked proceedings.

The blockade of the West has occasioned more sensation in the Northern Parts of Germany than we could have expected. It has created great ferment at Berlin; and in Silesia, the linen-weavers, who are thrown out of employment by it, are in a state of insurrection.

Mr. JUSTICE CHAMBERS, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Northumberland, this summer, observed, it was highly to the honour of the county of Northumberland, that not a single prisoner should be found in the calendar, but one poor lunatic, although the assizes for that county are only held once a year. The Hon. CHARLES GREY was Foreman of the Grand Jury, and Lord OSBORN, Sir THOMAS H. LINDLEY, Sir J. E. SWINBURNE, Sir C. L. MONCK, BARTS, were Members of it.

The Members of the Queen's Volunteers, and the command of Lord HOSIAGE, were to be inspected yesterday, for the purpose of forming a list, to be transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant.

Some persons cry out loudly about the commercial distress which the war occasions in this country. They have too much reason to do so; but, when we compare our own sufferings with those of the French and other nations on the Continent, we find the burden falls but lightly on us, compared with what they endure.

The private letters from Paris, by the last conveyance, state the failure of thirteen of the Parisian Bankers in one day.

The arrival of the Baltic fleet has produced about a thousand prime spears for our navy; a sufficiency, with London, to man three sail of the line.

The Duke of York is to review the Suffolk Militia at Aberford Green; and the York Brigade at Elmstead Heath, on the 26th instant. Previous to his return to town, he will inspect the whole of the troops in the Eastern District.

A camp of 15,000 men will, it is said, be formed towards the end of this month, about five leagues from Brussels, on the road to Namur.

We learn from Brest that the Minister of Marine has sent orders to Messrs. LAFORD, MORAS, SOLMINIAC, VALKIER, ROAMET, LOSTANGE, DESHAUTEURS, PESTIERES-CLAVIN, and SAINT-CARQUE, Officers of Marine, to set out for Boulogne.

Preparations for an expedition in the North Seas are now making in several of our ports. Gun-boats are equipping at Sheerness, which are to assemble in the Downs; and, it is said, they will be commanded by Sir HENRY POWNALL, who will also have the superintendence of the embarkation of troops. Lord KILGERN arrived on Friday off Margate in the *Mersey*, from whence he was to proceed to Yarmouth. There he will be joined by Admiral MONTAGU, and some ships of the line from the Downs.

General BAYNE is said to have demanded of the French the exclusion of all British ships from the Turkish ports, and that the passage of the Dardanelles be shut against us.

When HAVERTY was called on for his defence at Carlisle, he said, he felt some satisfaction in being able to have his sufferings terminated, as they must of course be by the verdict. For the space of nine months he had been dragged from prison to prison, and torn from place to place, subject to all the misrepresentations of calumny. "Whatever will be my fate," said he, "I am content; it is the award of justice, impartially and virtuously administered. But I will solemnly declare, that in all my transactions, I never intended to defraud or injure the persons whose names have appeared in the prosecution. This I will maintain to the last of my life."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

REBELLION DEFEATED.

AN ODE.

Reverently inscribed to those brave Defenders of their Country, who quelled the late alarming Insurrection in the City of Dublin.

(BY A BROTHER SOLDIER.)

THOU, thy horrid shape still mantling
In the gloomy garb of night,
Treach'ry's blackest, basest bantling,
Nurs'd upon the lap of Spite!
Gorgon-vizard, bloodily-minted,
On the viper's venom fed,
By guilt hardened, by zeal blinded,
By revenge and murder led!
Imp of Hell! how unsoothed
Hast thou sprung to light again,
Rushing on the unprotected
With thy worse-than-tiger train!
Save us, Heaven! say, mild KILLWORTH!
Bleeds beneath the monster's fangs!—
Mercy shuts the gates of parricide,
As she views the Martyr's pangs.
Save us, Heaven! the tumult thickens—
Savage shouts in air resound—
Mussure his mad pace quickens—
Loyal cohorts strew the ground!
Valour, thou! surprised, undaunted,
Grasps his sword with hasty hand—
Hies where'er his aid is wanted—
Terror strikes the Rebel band!
On! ye heroes of sterling valour!
Lest the red-wing'd vengeance fly—
Round your loyal standard rally—
Conquer now, or never die!
See! the Rebel horde disperses,
Battered in their dire intent!—
God be praised for all his mercies!
May our cruel foes repent!

August 3, 1861.

HAFIZ.

Saturday HIS MAJESTY held a Council at Windsor, which was fully attended by the Cabinet Ministers.

The Gazette of Saturday announces the appointment of Mr. YORKE as Secretary for the Home Department. His re-election for Cambridgeshire shows that the report of his being raised to the Peerage is premature.

THE QUEEN has a party this day to celebrate the Birth Day of the Duke of Clarence.

DAVID WEDDERBURN, of Bellingham, in Perthshire, is gazetted as a Baronet.

MR. CHOLMONDELEY, the Member for Cheshire, and Mr. ELLERTON, of Oulton, are employed among their tenantry in raising a corps of Riflemen at their own expense.

A person, lately a footman in the service of Mr. ST. GEORGE CAULFIELD, was committed from the Marlborough-street office, on Friday, till he should find bail for threatening the life of Colonel GAEVILL, late the manager of the *Pic-Nic*.

Since BONAPARTE has pledged himself to invade England, doubts have arisen what to do with his *body* justice killed he is, as killed he certainly will be. It is thought, Englishmen will not allow it burial in this country, and that Frenchmen will equally detest it; it must be, therefore, returned to Corsica.

Mrs. and Miss VAUGHAN are expected to visit Brighton early in September.

Lady ANNE MURRAY returned to her splendid mansion on the Steyne at Brighton on Friday last.

The Duchess of CHANDOS gave a grand dinner on Saturday last at her Grace's mansion at Stratford.

The County Meeting of Suffolk was attended last week by the EARL OF EUSTON, Lord Lieutenant, MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, Lord BROMS, Lord ROSE, Sir W. ROWLEY, DUDLEY NORTH, Esq. M.P. and W. MIDDLETON, Esq. M.P.

As *Monmouth* has of late years become more popular than ever it was, there is no doubt that Mr. KING will be elected the next American President.

LESLIE LINDSAY and MORTON were present at the grand ball at *Savigny Hill* last week.

The plantations in the centre of Cavendish-square were commenced on Saturday last, under the auspices of Lord SOMERS.

Mrs. MORTON PIERCE's gay scene of fashionable resort in Arlington-street, is embellishing against the next season.

The EARL OF BRIDGWATER is raising a volunteer corps of cavalry; and is, at the same time, raising a new house near Borkhamstead.

FARWELL is making a very successful summer tour round the theatres. At Liverpool, he did much business in the *gaiter trade*.

The Marquis and Marchioness of HERTFORD left town last week for Ragsley hall, in Warwickshire.

The Hanover-square Ragsleys are expected to have a general muster this afternoon, in the Court-yard of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE.

MR. BIAUW, and family, of Queen Ann-street, West, have taken an elegant house on St. John's, Tisbury-wells, for the summer.

The Lady of Sir JOHN BORSIAE WARREN arrived in the Baltic fleet last week, on board the *Faust*.

Hereditary Prince of WURTEMBERG accompanied Mr. PAGER from Vienna to London. Mrs. and the Miss THOMPSONS intend visiting Southampton in a few days.

TOMMY HORE is refurnishing his splendid mansion in Duchess-street. The drawing-room hangings are to be of yellow satin, ornamented with gold mouldings.

The play of *Henry the Fifth* was on Saturday performed at COLEMAN'S, for the benefit of the subscription at LUDLOW'S. The lower boxes were most liberally filled, and the house, though not crowded, was well attended. The patriotic sentiments with which the play abounds were warmly welcomed. *God Save the King* was sung, and *Rail Britania* was performed with loud applause between the play and farce.

The Librarian of Westminster Abbey was on Saturday last buried in the Rector's vault belonging to St. Mary Le Strand, where he had been a faithful Minister for near forty years. It was at the request of the principal inhabitants of that parish that his body was so respectfully and numerously attended. The Rev. THOMAS LITTS was also Chaplain to the judges, &c.

MARGATE, Aug. 19.

IMG 1.7

This charming place is again the rendezvous of the gay and fashionable world; a great number of the last ten days has made it a public breakfast, and all well attended. HANCOCK and STOKES displayed three magnificent flowing houses. The advantage of having the room of the dimensions of this theatre is, that hundreds, who have frequently met in Covent Garden, declare they never received the pleasure they do now; not a note, though his marvellous voice is able to drown the exertions of a numerous orchestra, joined to the loudest acclamations of an enraptured audience. Nor does the Signora want admirers for her powers and splendid talents. The opera of *The Siege of Belgrade*, the masterpiece of WELLS (whose patriotism and loyalty are often witnessed), gave, in addition, two *British War Songs*, composed by DRUMMOND. *Coquetry*, was sung by BRANCA, with the vocal literary band of the six Light Dragoons, in which effect it had on the audience; every soul was spired with more than mortal courage, and certain, BRANCA never in his life sang to such purpose. "The *Arabian Nights*" was well received, an impressive sweetness by STOKES that evinced the charming power of music.

BRIGHTON, August 19.

The Gola at the Grove last night was so numerously visited, in consequence of the presence of the PRINCE, as it has been before. The company, however, were not so numerous as on the previous evening. The ladies were elegantly attired, and in their personal appearance engaging. *Long Live the Prince*, the national song, was sung, and was very loudly repeated throughout the evening, and being regretted universally from His Royal Highness not being present, to partake of the pleasures of the night. The Steyne, at a quarter of eight, displayed various scenes of folly, dissipation, and the Trinket Auction, which was attended with more than the usual proportion of success. At FISHBY'S, a house, made three-quarters of an hour, by the merry auctioneer, that it was a great success, and was sold for half the value of a knock down to him at nearly its full value.

"Have you any thing," enquired a lady of the City Miss, "that will sell easily, and at a high price?" "I have a variety of articles," replied the auctioneer, "but I cannot say that they are very saleable."

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KEY QUESTION 2

ABOUT THESE SOURCES

IMG 2.1 Regent Street, from the Quadrant Metropolitan Improvements: London in the Nineteenth Century

The Prince Regent was responsible for redesigning the layout of Regency London. He worked closely with the architect John Nash (1752–1835). The Prince put his name to these developments, among them Regent's Park, Regent's Canal and Regent Street. Regent Street was completed in 1825 and was an early example of town planning in England, as a straight boulevard as seen in French cities. The road was planned to end outside Carlton House, the residence of the Prince Regent. Even at a time of great economic difficulties for the country, an Act of Parliament in 1813 permitted commissioners to borrow £600,000 for its building and construction. It was the first shopping area in Britain.

IMG 2.2 Horse Guards Parade

During the Napoleonic Wars, Horse Guards Parade was the headquarters of the British Army. To the west side it faces St James's Park; to the east it faces Admiralty House and Whitehall.

IMG 2.3 The Household Cavalry



Drawn by Tho: H. Shepherd.

Engraved by W. Tomblinson.

REGENT STREET, FROM THE QUADRANT.

Published March 1. 1828. by Jones & Co. 3 Acton Place, Kingsland Road London.





H. Martens del. J. W. Jones lith.

London. Published Jan^r 18th 1844 by Rudolph Ackermann at his Colosseum Sporting Gallery 21 Regent Street.

Engraved by J. W. Jones.

*2nd Life Guards relieving Guards,
Horse Guards.*



KEY QUESTION 3

ABOUT THESE SOURCES

IMG 3.1 'Regency Fete or John Bull in the Conservatory'

This party was ostensibly given in honour of the French royal family – the Bourbons – but was really a magnificent celebration of the Prince's assumption of the Regency. Two thousand guests were invited, and the doors of Carlton House were opened so the public could admire the grandeur.

IMG 3.2 'A Voluptuary under the horrors of Digestion'

Sourcebook Activity 5 will help students understand this print.

The Prince of Wales, languid with repletion, leans back in an armchair, holding a fork to his mouth. He is surrounded by various objects representing his vices.

IMG 3.3 'A View of the R-G-T's Bomb'

Print made by Charles Williams in 1816. The title of this print is a play on words – the Prince Regent's bomb was a mortar, a squat black cannon captured from the French during the battle of Salamanca in 1812, which was installed in St James's Park by order of the Prince Regent to commemorate the British victory in the Napoleonic Wars. In this print, the Prince looks onto the park, his rear end ('bum') dominating the print, which that also shows his 'bomb'.

IMG 3.4 'The Prince Regent's Fete at Carlton House'

IMG 3.5 'Scene before Carlton House or a last struggle to get in'

IMG 3.6 Life Guard's Helmet

Sergeant Major Thomas Playford joined the 2nd Life Guards in 1810 and was discharged from service in 1834. His memoir contains the only written reference to Godley.



Oh John one of our milk
white chickens roasted
by myself by our wood fire
would be superlative

Why John looking thus as marvellous
fine indeed, Oh Nana how we should
relish a washer on one of these monstrous
beautiful plates, why now I think I should
grumble to pay three or four Bank Tokens
towards this grand treat - methinks I should
just like a rumpstuck too

I say Sue I think I
should not like that
dry champagne, but
a Dabbin of our home
brewed in that there golden
gold thing would be dreadfully
nice indeed

Damn it if the top o the place beent all
but pottles - I'll be hangid

Pub. June 29 1871 by S.M.F.

RECENCY FETE, or John Bull in the Conservatory.



J. G. design et fecit.

A VOLUPTUARY under the horrors of Digestion.

Pub. July 2. 1792. by N. Humphreys, 21. Old Bone Street.



A VIEW of the R & T BOMB. ^d Aug. 1816

The Grand Table extended the whole length of the Conservatory, and across Carlton-House, to the length of two hundred feet. Two feet of space was allotted each guest in the original calculation. Along the centre of the table, about six inches above the surface, a canal of pure water continued flowing from a silver fountain, beautifully constructed at the head of the table. Its faintly waving, artificial banks were covered with green moss and aquatic flowers; gold and silver fish, &c. were seen to swim and sport through the bubbling current, which produced a pleasing murmur, where it fell, and formed a cascade at the outlet. At the head of the table, above the fountain, sat his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on a throne of crimson velvet, trimmed with gold. The throne commanded a view of the company. The most particular friends of the Prince were arranged on each side. They were attended by sixty *Serviteurs*; seven waited on the Prince, besides six of the King's, and six of the Queen's footmen, in their state liveries, with one man in a complete suit of ancient armour. At the back of the Throne appeared *Aureole* tables, covered with crimson drapery, constructed to exhibit, with the greatest effect, a profusion of the most exquisitely wrought silver gilt plate, consisting of fountains, tripods, epergnes, dishes, and other ornaments. Above the whole of this superb display appeared a royal crown, and his Majesty's cypher, G. R. splendidly illuminated. Behind the Prince's chair was most skilfully disposed, a sideboard covered with gold vases, urns, massy salvers, &c. the whole surmounted by a superb Spanish urn, taken from on board the "*invincible armada*." Adjoining to this were other tables, running through the library and whole lower suite of rooms, the candelabras in which were so arranged, that the Regent could distinctly see and be seen from one end to the other. The Prince Regent's table accommodated 122 guests, including the Royal Dukes, the Bourbons, and the principal Nobility, seated conformably to their respective ranks. On the right hand of the Prince Regent was placed the Duchess of Angoulême, on the left the Duchess of York, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, &c. From the library and room beyond branched out two great lines of tables under canvas far into the gardens, each in the shape of a cross, all richly served with silver plate, and covered with the delicacies of the season. When the whole company was seated, there was a line of female beauty, more richly adorned, and a blaze of jewellery more brilliant, than England ever probably displayed before. Four handsome marquees were pitched on the lawn of Carlton-house, with a chevaux-de-frise to prevent all intrusion; bands of music were stationed in the tents; and when dancing commenced, the gay throng stepped over floors chalked with mosaic devices, and moved through thickets of roses, geraniums, and other fragrant sweets, illuminated by variegated lights, that gleamed like stars through the foliage. A beautiful grotto, dressed with plants, grapes, &c. from the Botanic Garden, Sloane-street, was executed by Mr. Salisbury, and being situated between the grand stair-case and supper-room, had a fine effect.—The upper servants of his R. Highness's household wore a rich costume of dark blue, trimmed with very broad gold lace: the others wore their gait liveries. The assistants out of livery were dressed uniformly in black suits with white vests. The horse and foot guards paroled all the streets adjoining Carlton-house during the night. Every thing was managed with unexampled care and convenience. The company did not separate till six in the morning. His Royal Highness was dressed in the grand and heavy uniform of a



KEY QUESTION 4

ABOUT THESE SOURCES

These prints show fear of invasion, and mock Napoleon for not being able to invade the British Isles. Napoleon could not defeat the British navy.

IMG 4.1 'Buonaparte's Soliloquy '

Buonaparte looks longingly across the channel. In the distance, little boats circle the English coast. Buonaparte was not able to invade England because he could not defeat the British navy.

IMG 4.2 'Conversation across the Water'; John Bull and Napoleon

Napoleon says, 'Hollo you Jean Bull – take notice I have got on my seven League Corsican Boots, that never fails me depend upon it I'll step across the water one of these days and pay you a visit Master Bull'

IMG 4.3 'My ass in a band box'

Napoleon says, 'me will make dat Jean Bull tremble now I found de Grand Conveyance'. Note how phonetic spelling imitates the French accent.

IMG 4.4 'Hope Step and Jump' – satire on the fear of French invasion

Napoleon hops, steps and jumps between mounds of land that read, in order, -Corsica / France / Ambition / Power / Calais / Dover. John Bull stands on the last stepping stone, where he runs a sword through Napoleon. Below him reads 'from Calais to Dover where little John Bull does the Corsican over'.

IMG 4.5 'John Bull making observations on the comet'

The comet has the head of Napoloeon rushing towards the sun, the head of George III. Below them, in the channel, sea ships stretch along the horizon. John Bull looks through a telescope and says: 'Aye – Aye – Master Comet – you may attempt your Periheliums – or your Devil heliums...[but] you'll never reach the Sun depend upon it'.

ACT 4.1 Draw a mini-comic activity



*D—n your boots and your shoes too
—where I sit is my own little land in
the ocean—and if you attempt to stir
a foot—theres a few of my wooden walls
in the offing shall give you a Pretty
Peppering*

*Hollo you Jean Bull!—take notice
I have got on my seven League
Consicant Boots, that never fails me
depend upon it I'll step across the
Water one of these days and Pay you
a visit master Bull.*



CONVERSATION across the WATER

Pub. by Roberts and Co. a

*We will make dat Jean Bull
Tremble. now I have found
Out de Grande Conveyance.*



Robt Hobbs

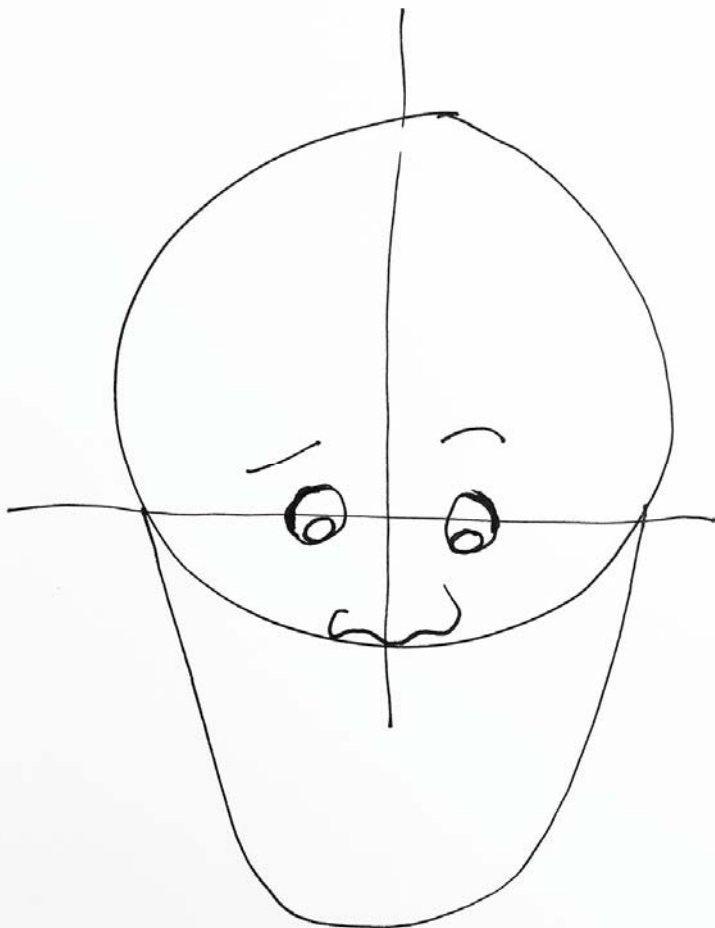
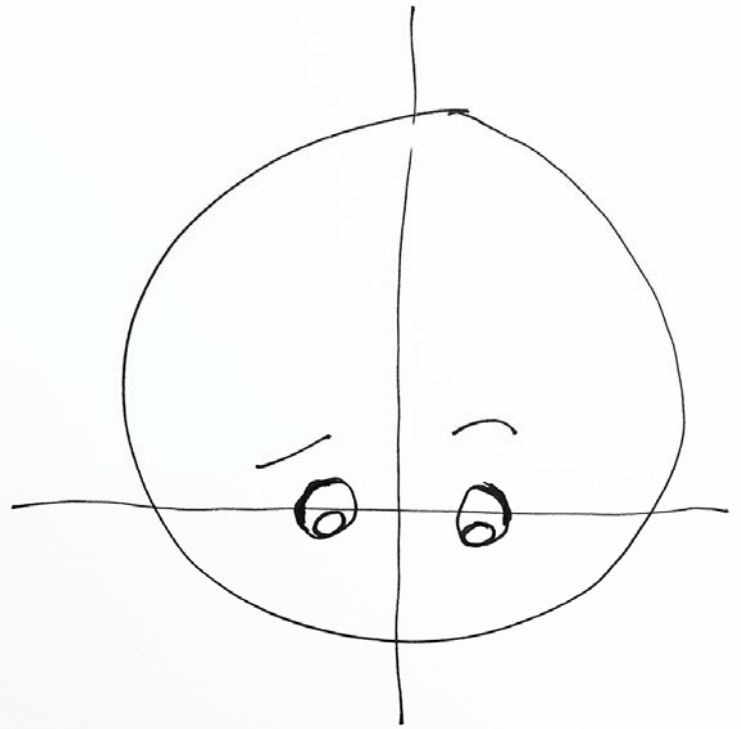
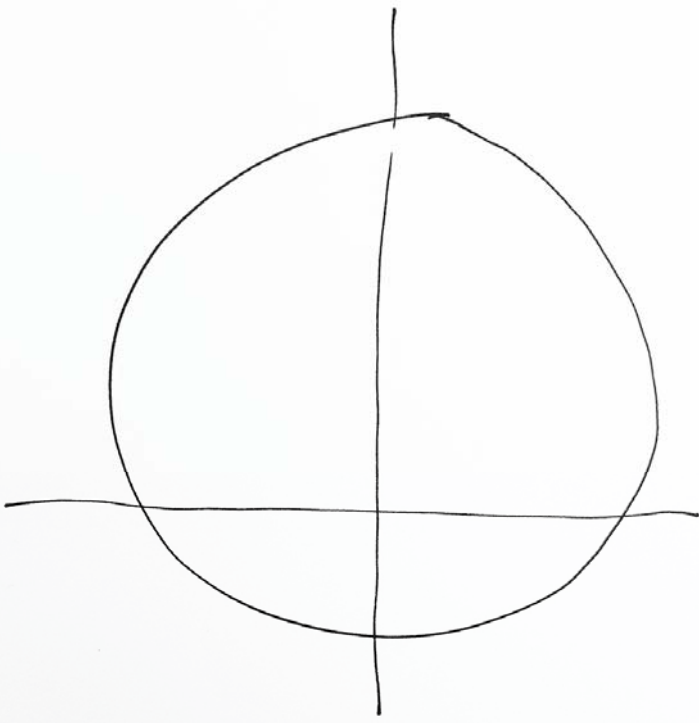
MY ASS in a BAND BOX



HOP STEP and JUMP

Drawn by George Cruikshank, 1804



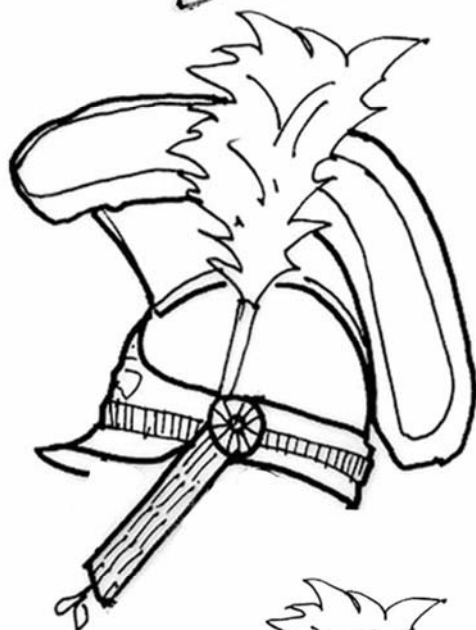


DRAW YOUR OWN MINI COMIC

The drawings on this page show Kate Morton's tutorial for drawing faces.

The next page was used to trace particular props/costumes relating to the Life Guards.

Students were invited to draw with tracing paper first, later using paper folded like an accordion into four panels to make their comic strip.



www.shutterstock.com - 28950861



KEY QUESTION 5

ABOUT THESE SOURCES

IMG 5.1 'The Journey of a Modern Hero to the Island of Elba'

This cartoon is a satire on the exile of the French Emperor Napoleon to the island of Elba in 1814, after his first defeat by the allied nations. The broken sword undermines Napoleon as a ruler and a man, implying that he is impotent. The last verse of the poem reads ;A lesson to mortals, regarding my fall; He grasps at a shadow, by grasping at all. My course it is finish'd my race it is run, My career it is ended just where it begun. The Empire of France no more it is mine, Because I can't keep it I freely resign.'

IMG 5.2 'John Bull in alarm; or Boney's escape, and a second deliverance of Europe'

Less than a year after Napoleon was overthrown, he escaped from Elba and returned to France, taking control back from the Bourbon dynasty that the allied nations had brought back to power after Napoleon's exile.

IMG 5.3 Portrait of Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington

IMG 5.4 Samuel Godley's bravery

This is the only depiction of Samuel Godley, by an unknown artist, showing his battle against a Frenchman after he has been un-horsed and his helmet has been knocked off.



Farewell my brave soldiers, my eagles adieu;
Stung with my ambition; o'er the world ye flew.
But deeds of disaster so sad to rehearse,
I have lived—fatal truth for to know the reverse.
From Moscow, from Lipsic; the case it is clear
I was sent back to France, with a flea in my ear.

The Journey of a modern Hero, to the Island of ELBA.

A lesson to mortals, regarding my fall;
He grasps at a shadow, by grasping at all.
My course it is finish'd my race it is run,
My career it is ended just where it begun.
The Empire of France no more it is mine,
Because I can't keep it I freely resign.



JOHN BULL IN ALARM;

OR,

Boney's Escape,

AND

A SECOND DELIVERANCE OF EUROPE.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

OH! here are such wonders and wonders!
All the world's in an uproar about it,
And there are such blunders and blunders!!
When I tell you I'm sure you won't doubt it.
Rum ti, &c.

How the Sovereigns of Europe united,
Drove out little Boney from France, Sir,
To which he again was invited,
And is going to lead us a dance, Sir.

They shut him up close on a rock,
Which was open on all sides around,
He broke out and got back to his flock,
Whilst all thought him snug in the pound.

Some think that this wonderful fellow,
Must sure have Old Nick to assist him,
For whether they're sober or mellow,
The devil a soul can resist him.

But what must make every one stare,
And well may the matter alarm ye,
When the rogue in his chaise and two pair,
Put to flight the French King and his army!

But all our Allies will advance,
And the King's rights must surely regain 'em,
Their Armies shall dash through all France,
If John Bull will equip and maintain 'em.

Then poor Boney again must knock under,
Whilst Blucher and Platoff attack him,
And surely there's no one can wonder,
Since he's nought but the D——l to back him.

This thief they'll knock down at one blow,
And at Elba again closely skewer up,
Whilst John Bull pays the piper you know,
For a Second Deliverance of Europe!

But says Glass in her cookery so rare,
To make dishes—first rightly begin 'em!
Thus where Eels form a part of the fare,
You must first CATCH the Eels and then SKIN 'EM!
Rum ti, &c.



BATTLE OF WATERLOO.



*A dismounted Life Guardsman fighting a Cuirassier whom he slew
and rode off with his horse.*

London: Published by Thomas Kelly, Paternoster row, Aug. 3. 1816

KEY QUESTION 6

ABOUT THESE SOURCES

IMG 6.1 'The Blessings of peace or, the curse of the Corn Bill'

Four British aristocrats stand on the shore, shooing away Frenchmen in a small boat filled with sacks of corn. Some of the corn is being poured into the sea. One aristocrat says, 'We wont have it at any price – we are determined to keep up our own to 80s – & if the Poor can't buy at that price, why they must starve, we love money too well to lower our rents again, tho the Income Tax is taken off.' In the background, John Bull says, 'No, No Masters, I'll not starve but quit My Native Country where the poor are crushed by those they labour to support, & retire to one more Hospitable, & where the Arts of the Rich do not interpose to defeat the providence of God.'

IMG 6.2 'A Trial Between Right And Might, Or, The Enemies Of The Poor Man Short In Weight'

The female figure of Britannia stands at the middle of the scale. On one hand 'Cheap Bread', and in the other 'Timber'. The balancing arm of the scale reads 'The Public Opinion of Aristocracy'.

IMG 6.3 'Celebrations in Hyde Park'

A Jubilee fair was held in 1814 after Napoleon was exiled to Elba. It was a grand and costly affair, despite Britain's economic troubles. The following year the Corn Bills were passed.

IMG 6.4 The Morning Post, 18 July 1814

IMG 6.5 The Morning Post, 09 March 1815

IMG 6.6 Waterloo Bridge, 1817



No, no masters I'll not slave, but quit
my native Country where the poor are crushed
by those they labor to support. Be rich, to one
more Hospitable, & where the Acts of the
Rich do not interfere to defeat the
providence of God.

We won't have it at any price - we are
determined to keep up our corn to 80 s
if the poor want to buy at that price.
why they must slave, we love money too
to lower our rents again, the income
tax is taken off.

My wife let me
slave & be 200 to me

No, no we won't have
it at all

here is the boat for 50 s

By god if
you can't
we must
they
will do all
it can be

The Blessings of Peace on the Curse of the Corn Bill

W. G. 67

By J. Sullivan
50 Fenchurch
March 21 1847

IMG 6.1

“It is impossible to estimate the horrible consumption of men by the late Government; fatigue and sickness carried off as much as battle; the enterprises were so vast and rapid, that every thing was sacrificed to the desire of ensuring success; there was no regularity in the service of the hospitals—none in providing subsistence on the marches; the brave soldiers whose valour constituted the glory of France, and who gave incessantly new proofs of their energy and patience, sustaining the national honour with so much brilliancy, saw themselves deserted amidst their sufferings, and abandoned, without resource, to calamities which they were unable to support.—The goodness of the French was insufficient to supply this cruel negligence; and levies of men, which, under other circumstances, would have formed great armies, disappeared in this manner, without taking part in any engagement. Hence arose the necessity of multiplying levies without number, to replace incessantly by new armies the almost total annihilation of the armies preceding. The amount of the calls ordered since the end of the Russian campaign is frightful—

11th January, 1813.....	350,000
3d April Guards of Honour.....	10,000
First ban of National Guards	80,000
Guards for the coasts.....	90,000
24th August—Army of Spain	30,000
9th October—Conscription of 1814 and preceding years	120,000
Conscription of 1815	160,000
15th Nov. Recal of years 13 to 1814.....	1300,000
Jan. 1813.—Officers of cavalry equipped	17,000
1814—Levies en masse organized.....	143,000
	<hr/>
	1,300,000

The mob, on Tuesday night, after visiting Old Burlington-street, proceeded to Hanover-square, wherein they stopped—cried out “No Corn Bill!” and then assailed the windows, &c. This measure was atrocious, as the Noble Lord has lowered all his rents lately. They then proceeded across Cavendish-square to Harley-street, and made a furious attack on the mansion occupied by Lord MULGRAVE; on their return they visited the Right Hon. JOHN SULLIVAN’s in a similar manner—that is, by destroying the windows. Taking Wigmore-street by a circuitous route, they again appeared opposite Lord DARNLEY’s, in Berkeley-square, where finding a military force, they went to Bruton-street, and enquired for Sir JOHN NICHOL’s, which, fortunately, they did not find out, although the Baronet was then approaching the house in his carriage; the latter seeing the mob, desired the coachman to go the back way through the stable-yard.—It was a happy thought! The mob then went to Lord HAREWOOD’s in Hanover-square, where they broke the windows in Hanover-square, but none on this side towards Oxford-street, though equally exposed. They also broke about a dozen panes of glass in Lord LASCELLES’ house on the opposite side of the street, also in Hanover-square. The Horse Guards hearing of these proceedings, followed the mob, and drove them out of Hanover-square.

The Horse Guards arrived in Wimpole-street soon after ten, and cleared the mob away from Lord KING’s house. They then cleared them from Lord BATHURST’s, and lastly from Sir WM. ROWLEY’s; but the night was dark, and the wind high, so that the soldiers might be in one street while a house was demolishing in another, and the demolition be effected before they had notice of a new mischief. It is probable they were before Lord KING’s some time before they knew of Sir WM. ROWLEY’s, after the attack had begun on it. The moment the military approached, the mob dropped their implements of attack, and then every one looked about him as an innocent spectator, enquiring “how it was done?”

No disturbances occurred in the neighbourhoods of Grosvenor-square or of May-fair.

In St. James’s-square the mob broke about a dozen panes of glass in Lord CASTLEREAGH’s house, but it was soon surrounded by the military, horse and foot. The windows were mending yesterday morning.



Printed and Sold by K. G. & S. W. at the Old Bailey, London.

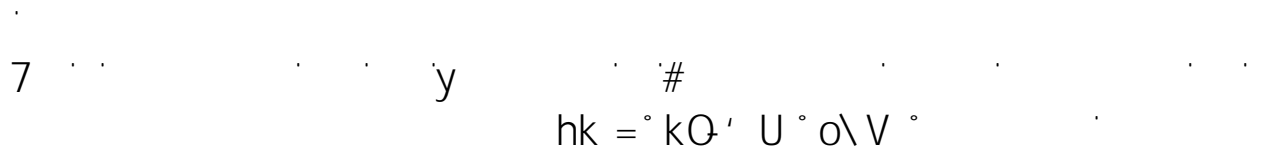
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT and DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S &c. &c. &c.
First Visit to Waterloo Bridge, on the 18th June, 1817.
 (Taken from Somerset House.)

KEY QUESTION 7

ABOUT THESE SOURCES

IMG 7.1 The funeral procession for the Duke of Wellington

Wellington died in September 1852, aged 83. He was given a state funeral, which was watched by huge crowds. His funeral included a procession through London to St Paul's Cathedral, where his body laid for people to pay their respects. The Chelsea Pensioners and the Household Cavalry participated.

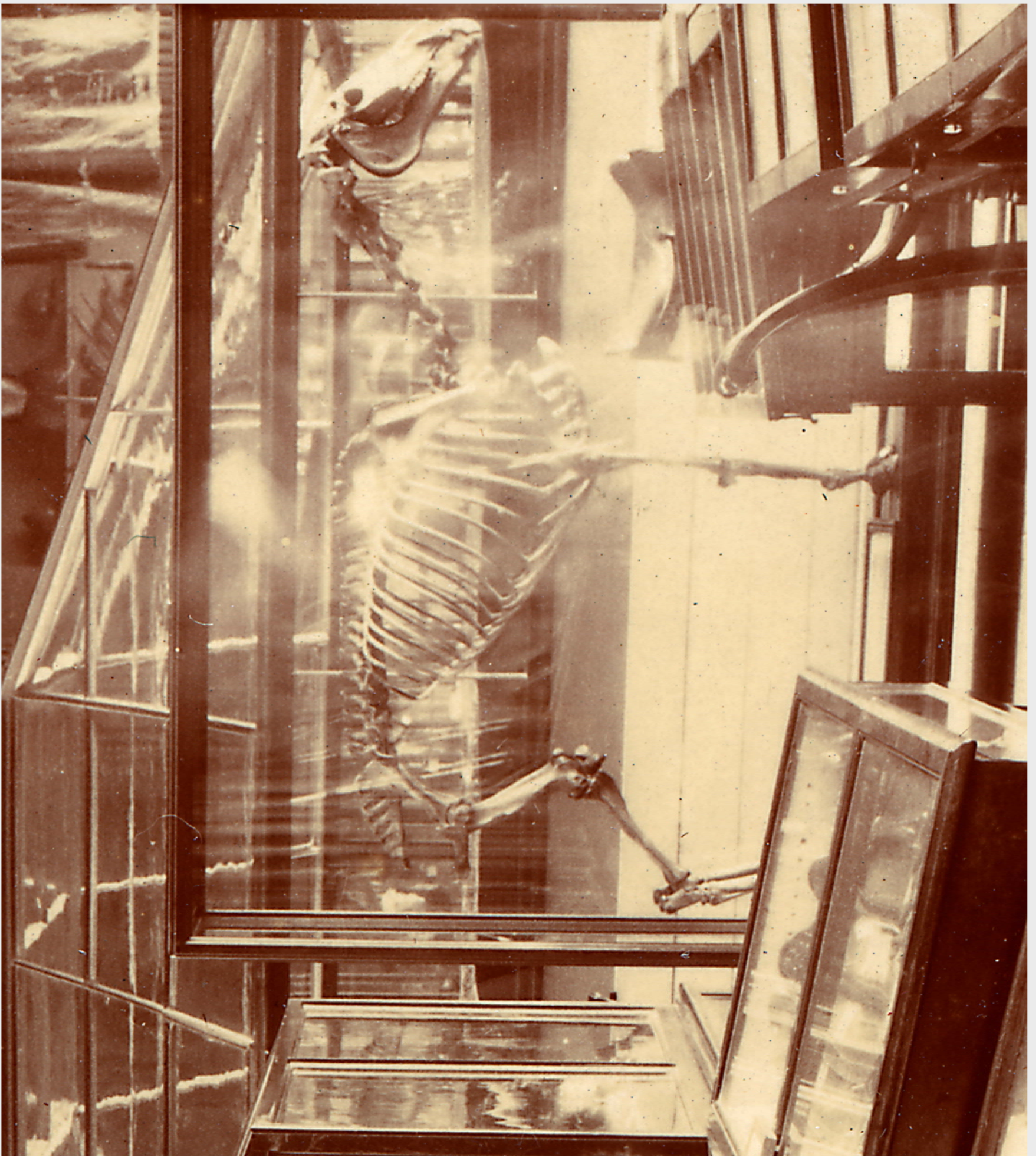


IMG 7.2 Skeleton of Napoleon Bonaparte's horse Marengo

Marengo was an Arab horse, which was purchased by Napoleon in 1799 and named after his victory at the Battle of Marengo in 1800. The horse was taken by the British after Napoleon was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo and sent into exile. This skeleton is now held at the National Army Museum.

IMG 7.3 Samuel Godley's gravestone before the restoration

IMG 7.4 Samuel Godley's gravestone after the restoration, with an information board installed beside it



IMG 7.3





SAMUEL GODLEY
LATE A PRIVATE IN THE SECOND
REGIMENT OF LIFE GUARDS
WHOSE DARING AND
HEROIC COURAGE
DISPLAYED WHEN CHARGING THE
FRENCH CUIRASSIERS AT THE
BATTLE OF WATERLOO
CAUSED HIS ACHIEVEMENTS TO BE
RECORDED IN THE
ANNALS OF WAR
AND PRODUCED THIS TRIBUTE TO HIS
MEMORY FROM HIS COMRADES
HE DIED 16 JANUARY 1832
AGED 51 YEARS.
THIS STONE WAS ESTABLISHED
BY THE NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

St John's Wood Burial Ground

The City of Westminster Parks are enjoyed by thousands of visitors daily. St John's Wood Burial Ground is one of over a hundred green spaces throughout the City. Westminster's Parks and Gardens are successful in winning national accredited horticultural awards.

If you would like any further information about the management of this site please contact the Parks Team: Call: 020 7641 2000 Email: parks@westminster.gov.uk

The City Council has a positive attitude to ensuring compliance with the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) and has carried out works to ensure equal access to all users of their Parks, Gardens and Open Spaces. If you require assistance or require any further information about our DDA policy please contact the Parks Team.

For further information please visit www.westminster.gov.uk/services/environment/

Samuel Godley was born in July 1776 and christened in the parish church of St Lawrence in Whitland, Denbighshire. He was the eldest of 10 children, and as a young man worked as an apprentice to his father, the village cooper, a maker of luxury leather shoes.

At the age of 24, on 2 January 1804, Samuel Godley enlisted in the 3rd Regiment of Life Guards for unlimited service. In Samuel's early years of service, the main duties of the Life Guards were to protect the monarch, then George III, and to police London.

In 1812, the Life Guards were sent to fight in the Peninsular Wars under the command of Lord Uxbridge and the Duke of Wellington. Later, at the Battle of Waterloo, they took part in the famous heavy cavalry charge against Napoleon's infantry corps and the French cuirassiers. A French marksman shot Samuel Godley's horse from beneath him and he fell from the saddle. The Frenchman, wounded and against a shaven tree, had every advantage. With a terrible blow, he fractured the Englishman's skull, but Samuel did not surrender. Scrambling to his feet, dazed with shock, Samuel engaged another opponent, whom he slew to gain his horse and rode off on his horse to new scenes of conflict.

On his return to London, Samuel continued to serve in the Household Cavalry until 1826 when his head injury caused him to be honorably discharged. In his later years, Samuel worked at the Baker Street Bazaar, receiving a small army pension from the Royal Hospital as a Chelsea Old Pensioner.

On 16 January 1832, Godley died in Maryland. As reported in the *Hereford Journal* a few days later, he was observed suddenly to stagger and fall, then was taken to St Mary's Infirmary. Ordinary soldiers from among his former Life Guard comrades gathered together funds for his burial plot in St John's Wood Burial Ground in commemoration of his bravery and exceptional contribution. Sergeant Major Playford, a fellow soldier, designed a special insignia for Samuel's gravestone and mentioned his feat of bravery in his own memoirs.

Samuel Godley's story, though fascinating, is shrouded in mystery. Only a single portrait of him remains - facing away. Godley is depicted valiantly fighting the culverin for his horse. Thanks to National Lottery players, the Heritage Lottery Fund and additional support from the Regent's Park Ward Council, the City of Westminster Archives Centre restored Samuel's damaged gravestone and explored his life with three local schools as part of the Saving Samuel Godley outreach project. This information board ensures that he will always be remembered.

Additional information and downloadable educational resources can be found on the St John's Wood Memories website.



Resting in peace by
The National Lottery

