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Waidner-Spahr Library
Dickinson College
P.O. Box 1773
Carlisle, PA 17013

717-245-1399

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he defeat suffered by England---as a result of the fall of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis---brought independence to the thirteen American Colonies. Also it helped England to save her constitutional monarchy. Cabinets rose and fell at the will, not of the King, but of the majority in the House of Commons.

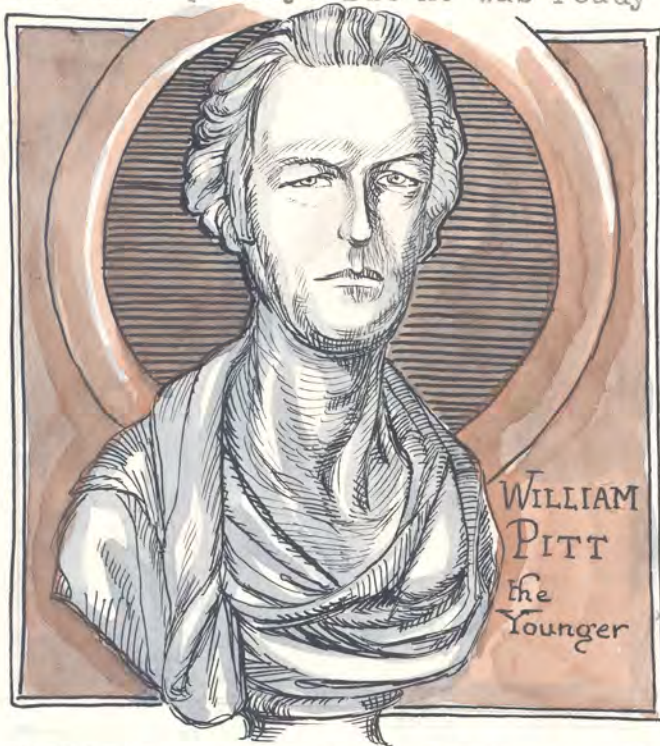
Under William Pitt the Elder (Lord Chatham) the Empire had reached its highest point of achievement at the end of the Seven Years War. At the end of the second seven years of war, William Pitt the Younger declared that "the sun of England's glory is set". If this was the belief in Britain, it was still more generally held on the continent of Europe. The island kingdom seemed to have become a state of the second rank.

Yet the decline that was looked for did not come. Says the historian Howard Robinson, "the damaged international prestige of Britain was soon repaired". And much of this recovery was due to the able statesmanship and genius of the younger Pitt, who revealed, at the age of twenty-one, the full stature of his great father. On the fall of the Fox-North Ministry (which the King actively helped to create), Young Pitt became head of the revived Tory



WILLIAM
PITT
after the statue
by
P. Macdowell
R.A.

party. He had strongly opposed the King's personal government and American policy. But he was ready to make an alliance on his own



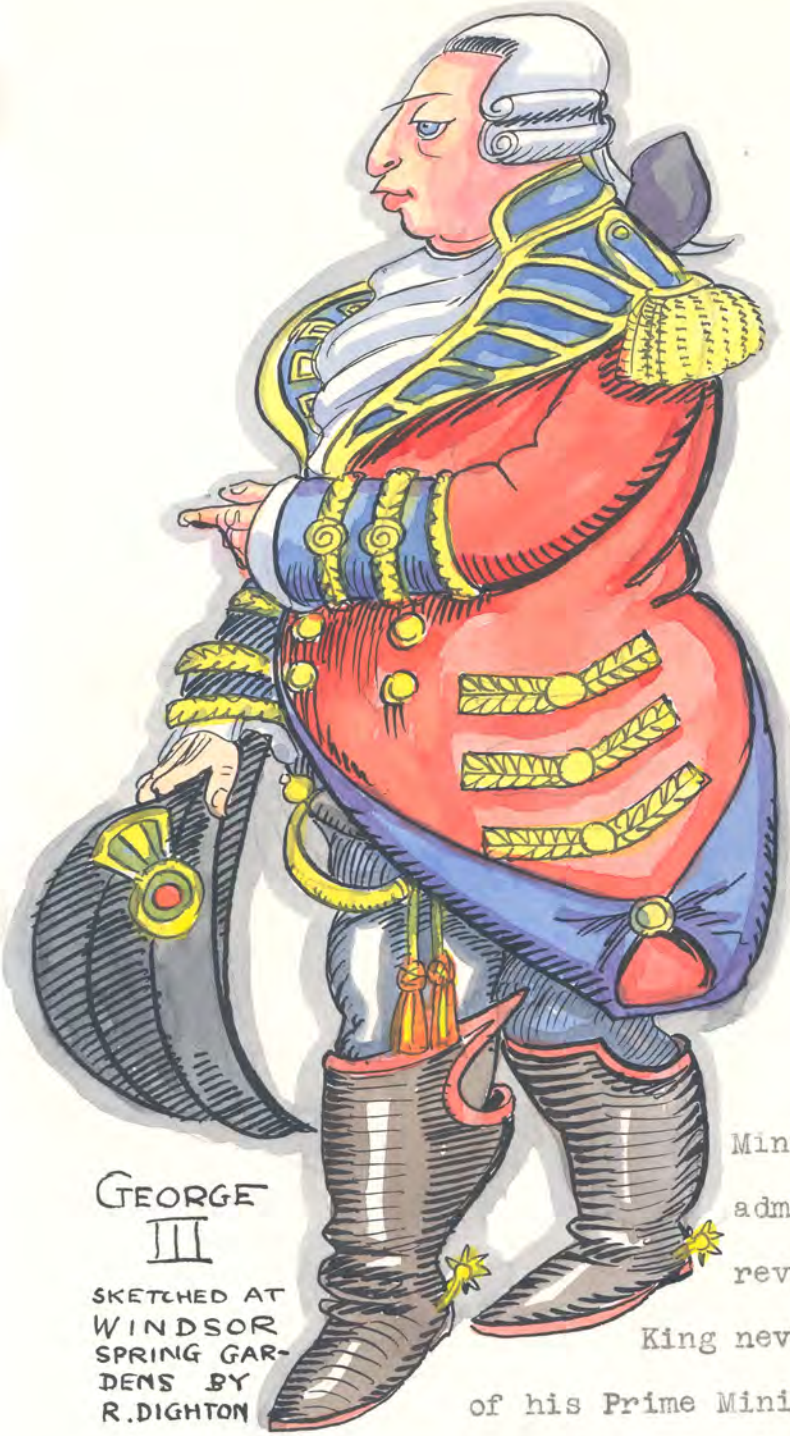
terms with the Crown. George III (since he could no longer rule in person) greatly preferred Pitt to the Whigs.

Molded from boyhood by his father, William Pitt made so brilliant a start in the House that the highest appointments were at once within his reach. "In spite of his youth, he was a prodigy of dignity and prudence," says

Maurois. So much so that even the King felt, in defiance of the Whigs, to make the young statesman Prime Minister at the age of twenty-four.

The first ten years of Pitt's Ministry was one of peace and reconstruction. He reconstituted the finances of England. The national debt which had doubled in the American War, stood at nearly £250,000,000. As a boy at Pembroke, Cambridge, Pitt had sat long hours reading Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" when it first appeared. Now he was ready to put the new doctrines into practice at the Treasury. Like his father, Pitt was at home among the Aldermen at the Guildhall, and the City





GEORGE III
SKETCHED AT WINDSOR SPRING GARDENS BY R. DIGHTON

trusted and loved the son as it had trusted and loved the father. The result of Pitt's "rat-catching" examination of the governmental finance was really magical. The deficits were met. The floating debt was consolidated. By 1786, the Government was able to lay aside a million pounds a year in a sinking fund.

T

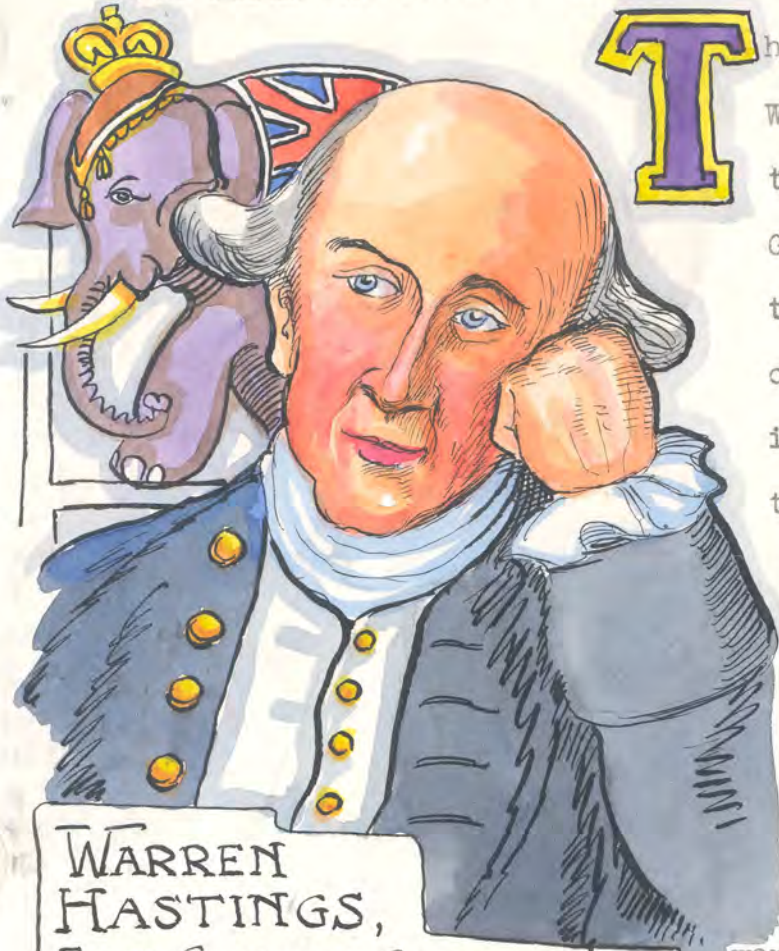
he personal relations between Pitt and George III are instructive. On both sides there was dignity. In the King was a growing confidence for the Prime Minister that deepened into genuine admiration. Pitt had his father's reverence for the Monarchy, but the King never penetrated the Olympian reserve of his Prime Minister.

The weakness and strength of Pitt's administration became evident as the issues of Ireland and India, and the pressing problems of Parliamentary Reform came up for consideration. Pitt was desirous of Parliamentary reform and Commercial Freedom for Ireland. He sharply denounced the British system of "cruel and abominable restraint". But in the face of strong opposition from British merchants, he gave way. In 1784, he presented his India Bill to remedy the situation in that country. It will be remembered that when Clive won a victory in India, the



East India Company was again in possession of the trading posts and concessions at Bombay, at Madras, and in the lower valley of the Ganges. As a result of Clive's rout of Plassey, the immensely populous and rich district of Bengal became a free field for exploitation by the Company and its individual servants. Clive and his followers set the example of reaping immense financial rewards after Plassey. Too frequently the officials of the Company returned after a few years in India, "laden

with odium and riches" to act as nabobs at home!



WARREN HASTINGS,
FIRST GOVERNOR GENERAL OF
INDIA.

The return of Warren Hastings, the first Governor General of India, to England in "honorable poverty" in 1785, marked the end of a



The Sultan of Mysore, the most powerful sovereign in Southern India.

HYDER ALI KHAN

notable period, probably the most critical, in the history of British India. The aggressive policy of Hastings in India was looked upon with suspicion. Burke, Fox, and Sheridan were the chief figures in the attack

on Hastings, who was brought to trial--- a trial that dragged on for 145 days in the seven years between 1788 and 1795---

and was ultimately acquitted. The trial of Hastings, however, marked the growing interest in Indian affairs, and the Governor-Generalship of Cornwallis that followed saw the beginning of definite attempts to improve the conditions in Bengal.

TIPPOO SAHIB
the son of Hyder Ali,
who became ruler of Mysore
in 1783



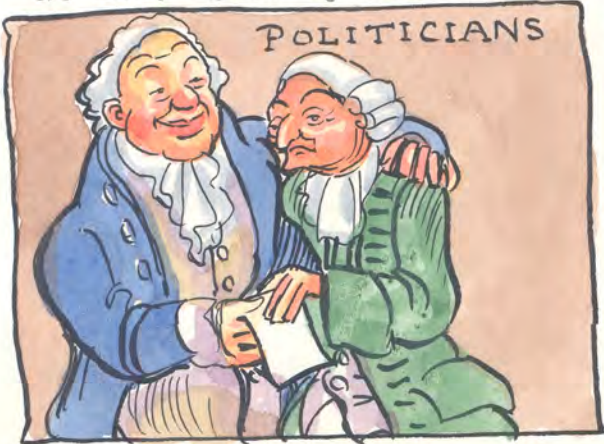
Soon after, both inside and outside Parliament, the cry was raised for better representation in the House of Commons. The existing system was antiquated and absurd: each county sent two members to Parliament, whatever its population. For many years, only prosperous owners of land

TALES OF BATTLES BY LAND AND SEA



from an Old Caricature

could vote at elections. The boroughs also sent two members each--- as in Tudor times! From many of these boroughs all trade, riches and importance had departed, and some boroughs hardly had any inhabitants at all. Side by side with these "dead" boroughs were the great cities,



grown and growing up, with no representatives in Parliament.

In April, 1785, William Pitt introduced a Parliamentary Reform Bill, proposing the disfranchisement of many boroughs, and the increase of the county

constituencies. But Pitt received very little support, and the matter was dropped. However, owing to the personal ascendancy of the Prime Minister, the Tory party became for a while an instrument of progress. In 1788, Pitt urged the abolition of the Slave Trade, and in this he was supported by Burke, Fox, and William Wilberforce. The historian Lecky observes that Pitt's speech on the abolition of the slave traffic "was perhaps the greatest he ever delivered.

In connection with the movement to abolish the slave trade in the British empire, the name of Wilberforce heads the list.

Like Pitt, Wilberforce entered Parliament as a young man just out of college. The two men became intimate friends. As an influential adviser of many of the leading statesmen, and as an enthusiastic and untiring advocate of the freeing of the Negro slave, Wilberforce became famous in every country. He was a philanthropist of unquestionable sincerity. His "Practical View" is certainly the best synopsis of the religious condition of English society at the close of the century. Just before he died, in 1833, the iniquitous trade in African slaves was outlawed throughout the British Empire.



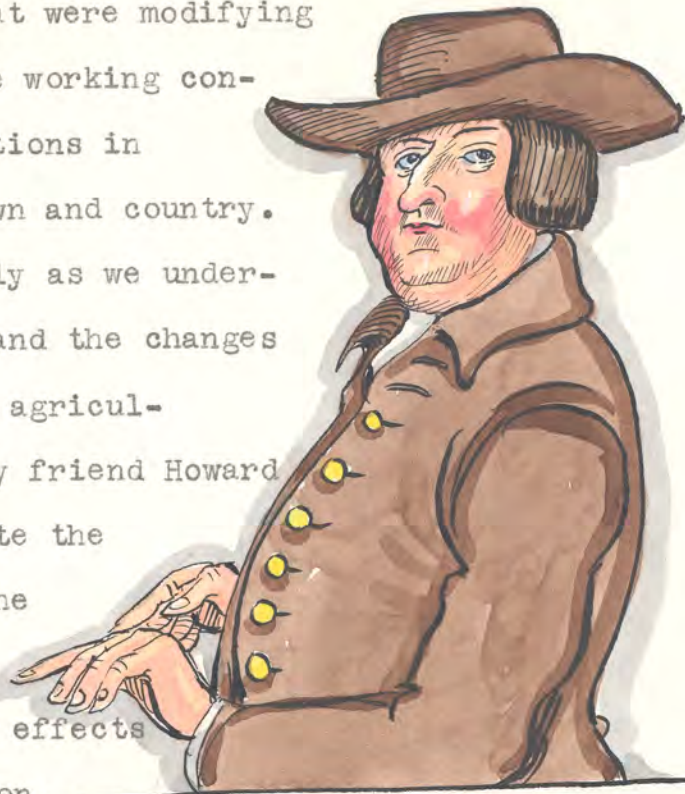
**WILLIAM
WILBERFORCE, M.P.**
who spent forty years
of public life in the
noble cause of the
emancipation of the
Negro slave

AGRICULTURE

that were modifying the working conditions in town and country. Only as we understand the changes in agricul-



ture and industry, says my friend Howard Robinson, can we appreciate the strength of Britain in the years that followed.



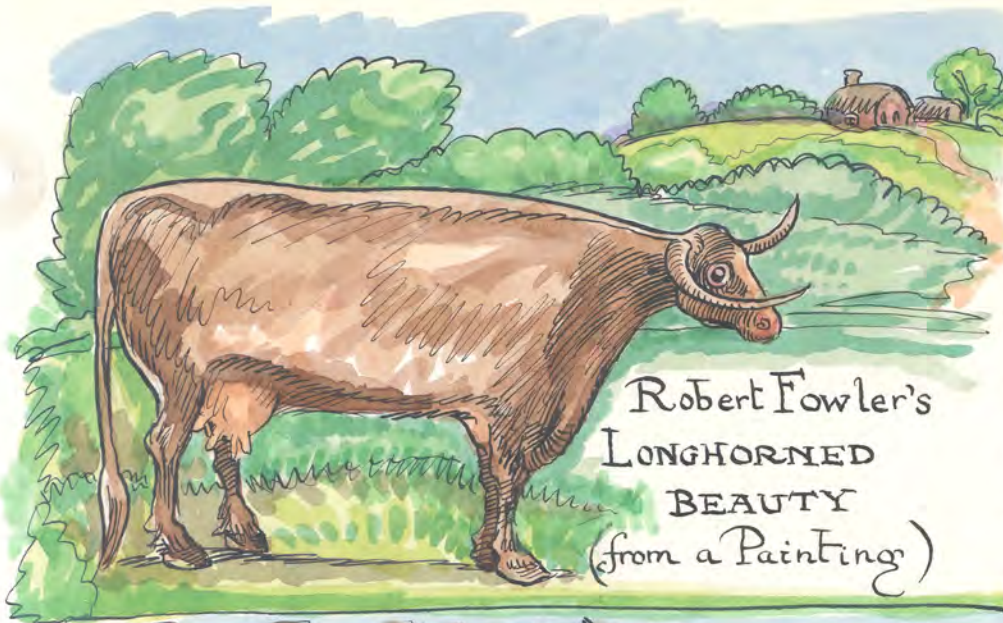
After the devastating effects of the American Revolution, England (as we have already observed) faced ruin and disaster. However, a careful remedial policy carried out by the astute William Pitt enabled England to meet the crisis in a vigorous fashion. Actually, by the transformation of the con-

ROBERT BAKEWELL, an improver of Agricultural cattle and Sheep. He made a name and a position for himself in his lifetime to which no one Farmer, Yeoman, or Landlord had attained before him.

ditions under which industry was carried on in town and country, the nation was saved. The remaking of agricultural and industrial methods brought a new Britain into existence. And of necessity it brought a new system of roads and canals. Among the patriots who improved conditions in agriculture were Jethro Tull, who invented a horse-hoe; and Bakewell, who by stock-breeding experiments produced better sheep and cattle.

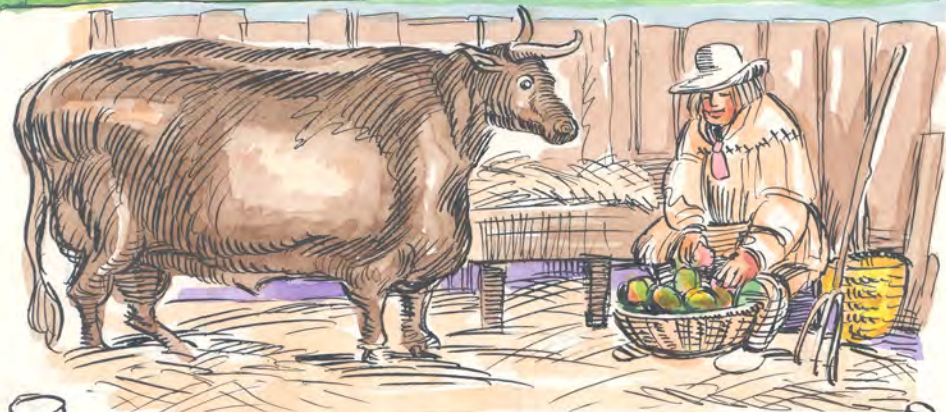
Jethro Tull, "the greatest individual improver of Agriculture ever known"





Robert Fowler's
LONGHORNED
BEAUTY
(from a Painting)

These pioneers gave an impulse to farming such as it had never before received. It became the fashionable thing for the English nobleman to develop his fields---just at the time when the French noble was deserting his lands to become a courtier. Lord Rockingham and the Duke of Bedford(both very prominent as politicians)became well-known as gentlemen farmers.



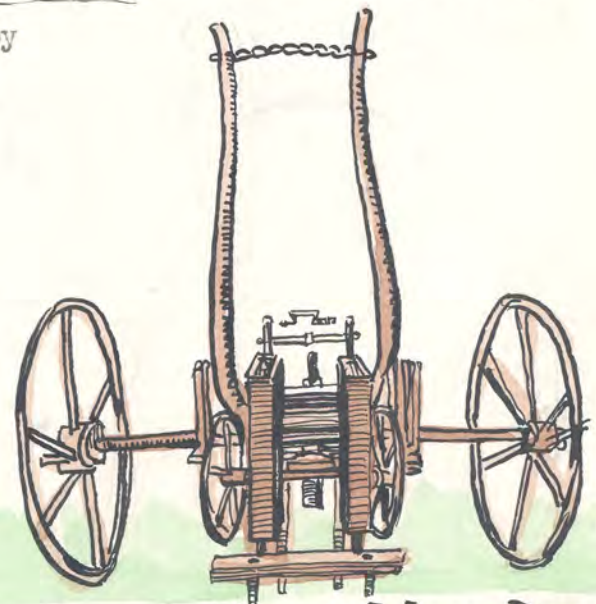
Nor should we forget to mention Thomas Coke of Holkham in Norfolk, who set to work improving

COLLINGS' SHORTHORNED HEIFER

one of
BAKEWELL'S
sheep

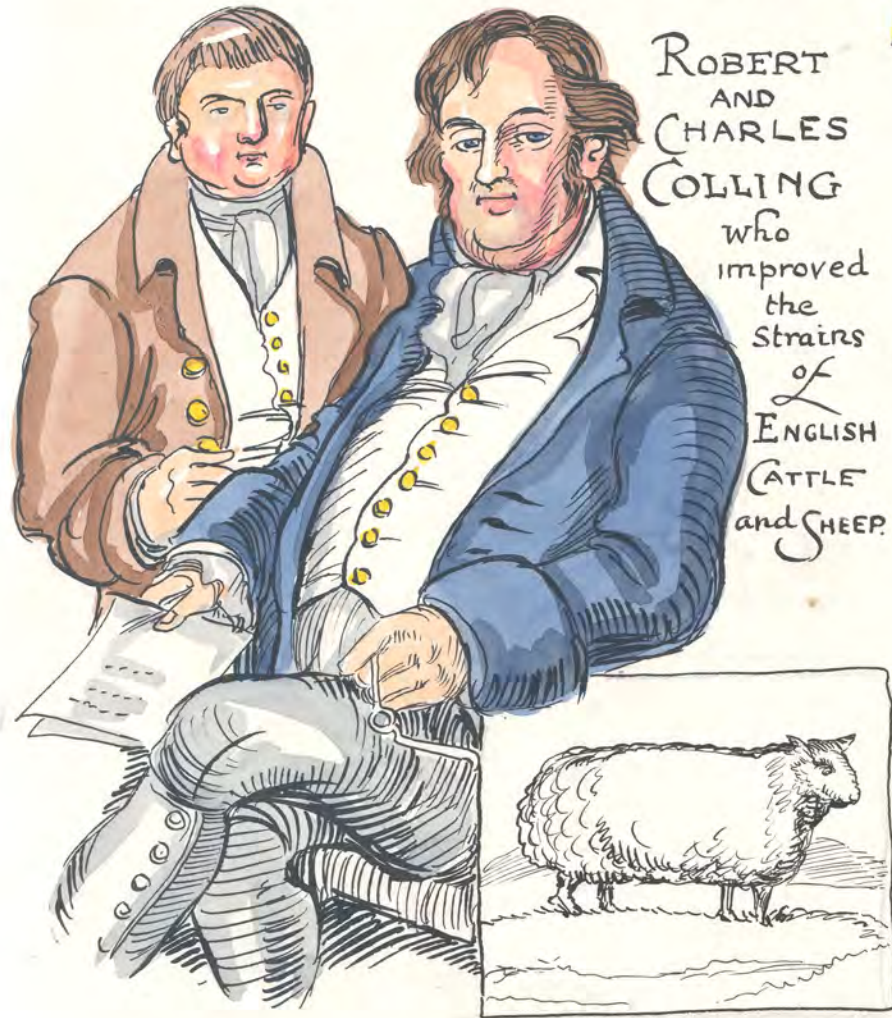


his three-thousand acres of poor land by marling(that is,by fertilizing),by the use of turnips and clover,and by the adequate stocking of his farms. He yearly had a convention of agriculturists at his farm in sheepshearing time for the exchange of ideas. He offered prizes for agricultural improvements,and even had classes for teaching farming. It is interesting



JETHRO TULL'S WHEAT DRILL
(an implement for sowing seeds in the requisite quantity and depth).

to know that even Edmund Burke considered becoming a farmer in good earnest. He experimented with new seeds and wrote to experts on the "merits of carrots in fattening porkers".



ROBERT AND CHARLES COLLING who improved the Strains of ENGLISH CATTLE and SHEEP.

The leading publicist for the new agriculture was Arthur Young, who, though not a great success as a farmer himself, was indefatigable as an observer, experimenter, and writer. His "The Farmer's Letters to the People of England", published in 1767, was widely read. Later followed his "A Six Weeks' Tour in the Southern Counties", "A Six Months' Tour Through the North of England", and "The Farmer's

Tour Through the East of England", in which a careful study of conditions throughout the country was made known to the nation as a whole. The climax of Young's work was the establishment in 1793 of the Board of Agriculture.

The new ideas in agriculture naturally came into conflict with the old open-field system. The reformers quite naturally favored enclosures, and over a thousand



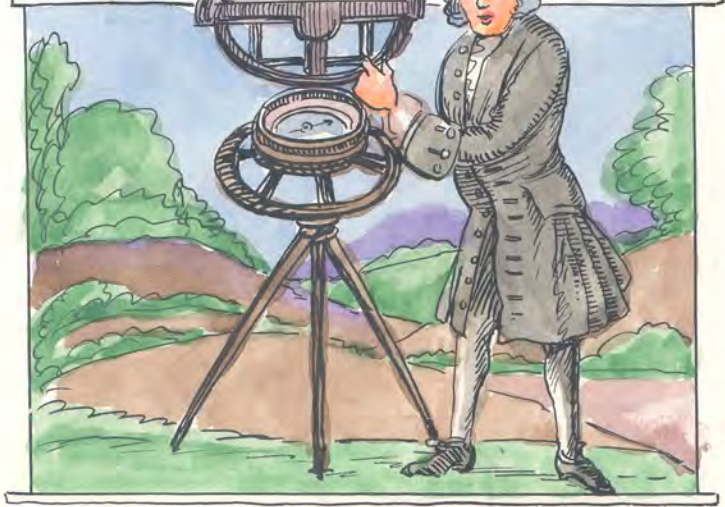


COTTAGE CHILDREN *after Gainsborough*

enclosure acts were passed before 1800. In consequence of the Enclosure Acts, a villager's rights to pasturage on the common (for geese and one or more cows) were transferred into land values. The country became more and more a land of hedges. The village life was broken up. Many of the luckless holders of small plots sold their acre or less, and were either driven from the village or compelled to stay as laborers on the verge of poverty.

Many of the "loveliest villages of the plain" became illustrations of Goldsmith's well-known lament. The dispossessed inhabitants emigrated to the manufacturing centers, or over the sea, or became a burden on the community. The problem of the poor was greatly aggravated.

LAND SURVEYING



Those who emigrated to the manufacturing centers, became aware of momentous changes brought about by new inventions, and by the use of steam for power. In 1738, John Kay of Bury invented the fly shut-

The Father of the Factory System

Richard Arkwright of Preston, a man of vigorous intellect and quick observation



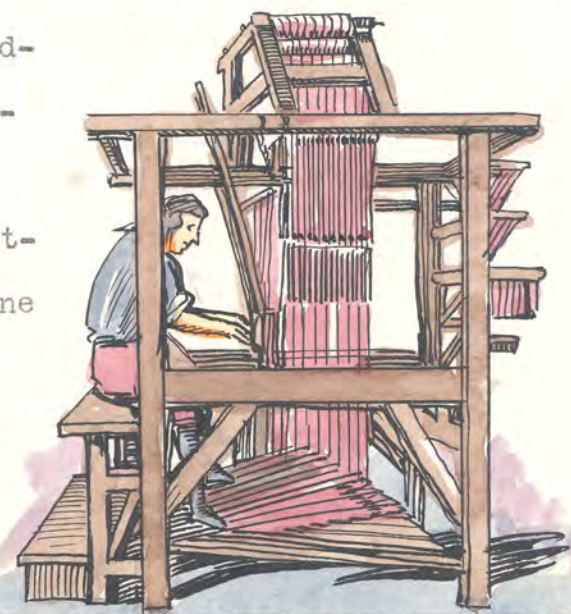
-tle by which the productivity of the hand weaver was doubled. In the sixties, James Hargreaves of Blackburn invented a spinning machine which produced eight threads simultaneously by the turning of one wheel. Soon these "jennies" were carrying twenty spindles. The next step in the making of cloth came at the end of the next decade.

Richard Arkwright of Bolton patented a "water frame" in 1769 which spun yarn by rollers. The yarn was harder and firmer than that made on the Jenny, and could be

used as warp. But as Arkwright's machines were heavy and not adaptable for domestic use, water power was employed to run them.

In 1779, the final step was taken in the improvement of spinning. Samuel Crompton (also of Bolton) succeeded in improving on both the previous inventions by combining the principles of the two former spinning machines. Crompton's "mule" was able to produce yarn fine enough for making calicoes and muslins. Henceforth pure cotton could be made in Lancashire. By the end of the century, a single "mule" worked with over three-hundred spindles.

Simultaneously with the expansion of



RIBBON WEAVER AT HIS LOOM

COALBROOKDALE IN 1758



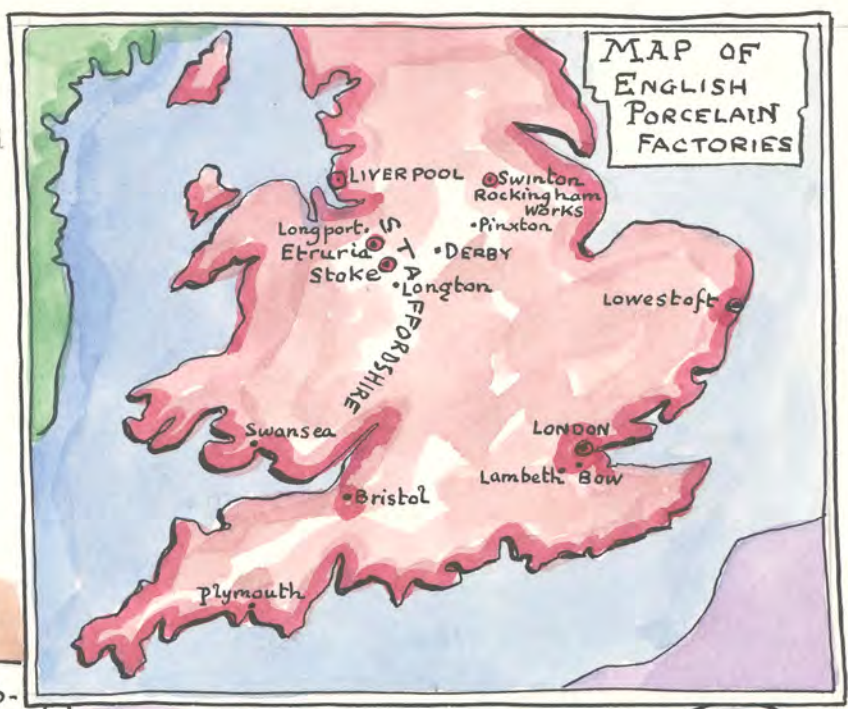
A SKETCH SHOWING THE EARLIEST STAGE IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF A RURAL DISTRICT INTO A CENTER OF INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

the textile trades there was a stimulation of the mining industry, and of the manufacture of iron and steel. Wherever coal and iron were found together (especially in Staffordshire, in western Yorkshire, and in South Wales) iron works began to appear. In short, the "Black Country" came into being. About the middle of the century, Benjamin Huntsman of Sheffield invented the process of casting steel, and the country began to export (rather than import) iron and steel in great quantities. By the end of the century the smelting furnaces in England had nearly doubled, and the production of iron had more than quadrupled.



When it was found that English coal could be used for other purposes than on the domestic hearth, coal mining received a tremendous

impetus. The number of collieries in western Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire increased within a short time.



The first pottery works, established by the ELER brothers, influenced Staffordshire ware



The use of bone-ash in 1750 became a distinguishing feature of English porcelain

In consequence, too, northern Staffordshire ---the district known as the "Potteries"---became the center of an even larger number of kilns, whence work of the highest artistic value went to all the chief countries of Europe.



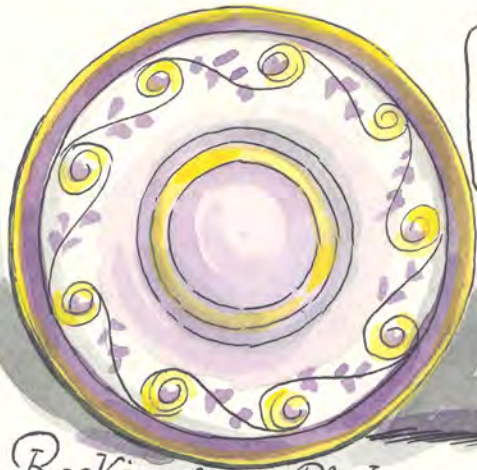
The Eighteenth century opened with a fashionable passion for Chinaware. Addison, it will be remembered, gave this fact some advertisement in his description of a Lady's Boudoir. The



Bow Ware - Dish and Tea-pot

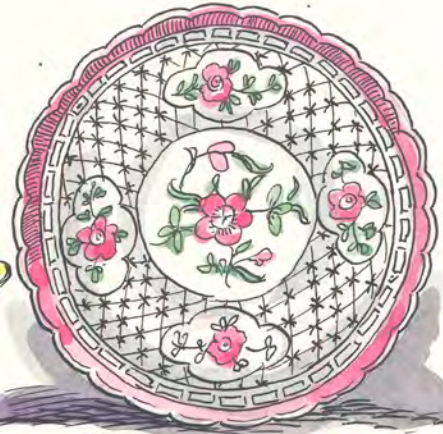
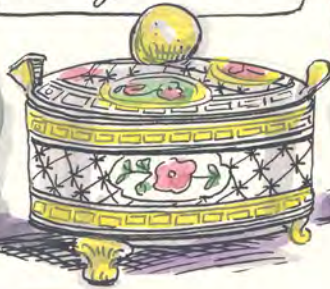


fashion in-



Rockingham Plate

Butter-dish and Stand painted in underglaze blue



Bow Ware

-creased with the growing popularity of tea-drinking. At first the several varieties



Tea-pot with strawberry leaves in relief. CHELSEA 1750



Tureen in form of a Rabbit. CHELSEA, 1755

of fine china made in England, in imitation

of the Oriental, were expensive. By 1750, the Chelsea potteries were producing porcelains on the foreign rococo model sufficiently good to be in competition with the products of Meissen and Sevres.



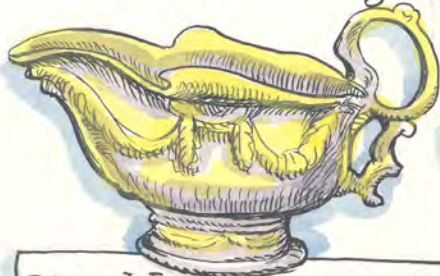
Statuette in biscuit of GEORGE III after a painting by Zoffany 1770

Chelsea - Derby, 1773

Chelsea about 1753-1758



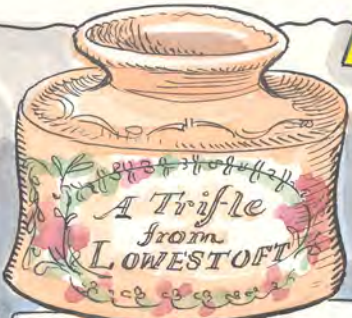
Shell-moulded Dish decorated with exotic birds



Plain White Sauce-boat BRISTOL, 1750



Winter and Spring
STATUETTES
MARKED T°
BRISTOL
1775



Blue-and-White Inkpot.
Lowestoft had its custom-
ers among unexact-
ing middle-class people.

The Derby potteries, founded by William Dues-

bury (the most remarkable of the porcelain manufacturers of the century) were combined with the potteries at Bow. Soon the English potteries were advertising wares "not inferior

in beauty and fineness to the wares from the East"---and at cheaper cost. Worcester-ware tea-pots and other objects for the table, were discovered to be as durable as the very best Chinese ware.



"THE MUSIC LESSON"
adapted from L'Agréable leçon
by BOUCHER. Chelsea, 1765.



The Goat and Bee
Cream jug, CHELSEA, 1738



CHELSEA VASE en-
crusted with garlands
of flowers

B

etter known than any of the great

English porcelain-

makers was Josiah

Wedgwood, the king of English

pottery. The Wedgwood family

had been connected with the Burslem

and Staffordshire pottery industry before Josiah's

birth in 1730. All his life, therefore, he was in-

terested in perfecting his craft. He was a man

of remarkable energy and shrewdness in busi-

ness. Having had no education, he, never-

theless appreciated art, and applied himself

to diligent study. He cultivated his own

taste by study, and watched the varying

moods of popular taste. In time he was

able to lead and direct the taste and

mood of his con-

temporaries. In

1768, he took

as a part-

ner Thomas

Bentley of Liver-

pool, a highly-educated man whose sound-

ness of taste added not a little to the

excellence of the Wedgwood ware. In

the next year, Wedgwood and Bentley

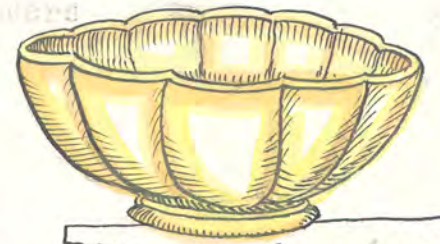
opened larger works near Henley, to

which was given the name "Etruria". Here their most celebrated pottery

was produced. A species of earthenware for the table was perfected



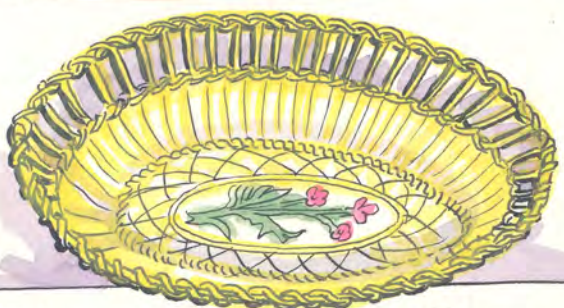
JOSIAH WEDGEWOOD'S first Tea-pot, preserved at Etruria



WEDGEWOOD CREAM-COLOR OR QUEEN'S WARE



Mrs. Wedgwood Jasper Medallion designed by Flaxman



Wedgwood Cream-color Basket-Dish



THE ETRURIA WORKS near Burslem, where WEDGWOOD made his best pottery.

---covered with rich and brilliant glaze and "capable of bearing sudden alterations of heat and cold", and of being manufactured quickly and cheaply. From this time on, then, articles for the dinner-table and tea-table were made in great quantities, as well for exportation as for home consumption.



JOSIAH WEDGWOOD
"Who converted a rude & inconsiderable manufactory into an elegant Art and an important part of national commerce"

All the best artists of the day worked for Wedgwood, at Etruria, and under Bentley's supervision at Chelsea. The young sculptor, John Flaxman, who had been brought up on the classics, made numerous designs from ancient mythology for Wedgwood's cameo ware. On the next page we shall endeavor to reproduce some of these exquisite designs.



Vase or Ewer
Emblematical of Wine
DESIGNED BY FLAXMAN



A Plaque designed after Lady Diana Beauclerk

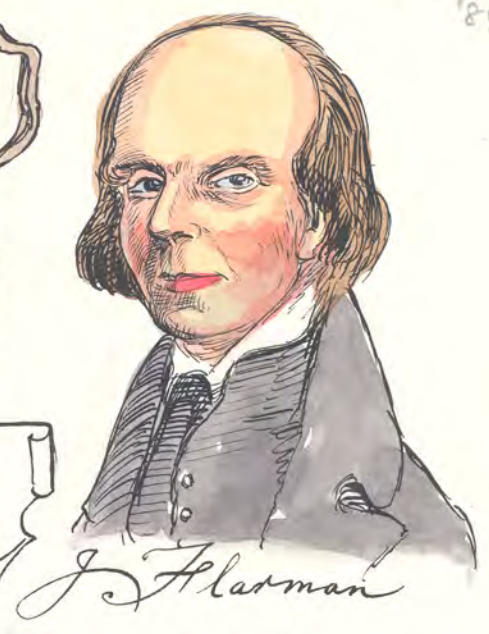
ANGELICA KAUFFMANN, the famous Woman Artist of the Century



Vase or Ewer Emblematical of Water



DESIGNS BY FLAXMAN



J. Flaxman

Your most obliged Servant Angelica Kauffmann



Center Vase in Granite ware

Flaxman's native talent was encouraged and advanced by Wedgwood, for whose pottery the sculptor made wax models taken from classical friezes. In time some of the most charming examples of the sculptor's art in all ages became familiar in nearly every English home.

HOMERIC VASE



A BACCHANALIAN SACRIFICE BLUE AND WHITE PLAQUE

The life-work of Josiah Wedgwood is well described upon his monument, which was designed by Flaxman, and is erected in Stoke-on-Trent Church: "Who converted a rude and inconsiderable manufactory into an elegant Art, and an important

part of national
commerce".

A

ll the
porcelain
factories

in England made
---beside table ser-
vice of the finest
quality---a variety
of vases and jugs
and figurines.

The Chelsea potter-



TOBY



SIMPLE SIMON



THE SNUFF TAKER



THE
HEARTY GOOD FELLOW

ies were especially famous for their figurines (in
imitation of the Sevres and Dresden products). The
charm of these porcelain figures
lies in the fact that
their whole convention
is as far removed from
reality as possible.
They go their frivolous
ways dressed in clothes
of the most enchanting
colors, trimmed for good
measure with ruffles



THE JOHN BULL JUG

of porcelain lace. They stand against
a background of flowering shrubs, with
lambs and doves for pets.

On the chimney-piece of the Eighteenth century cottage, or on the
top corner of a cupboard, possibly alone, it was usual to have a Toby
jug. The quaint humorous figure carried its message of humor and good

47
226
830

fellowship. In many an out-of-the-way cottage or inn, the Toby jug occupied an important place by the fireside. The gleam from the firelight shone on Toby's coat and sprinkled his face with spots of white. The kind, good natured face of Toby, the Ramallie wig in pipes, the coat with pockets cut low in the skirts, and the hat with the large cockade---never failed to convey a hearty welcome, and arouse a chuckle among English folk of the countryside.



The lack of space does not permit us to refer to the numerous other products of the age---the glass

ware and the silver ware produced in such elegant styles by master-craftsmen. In every town, the shops (and the pawnshops) were filled with great assortments of goods,



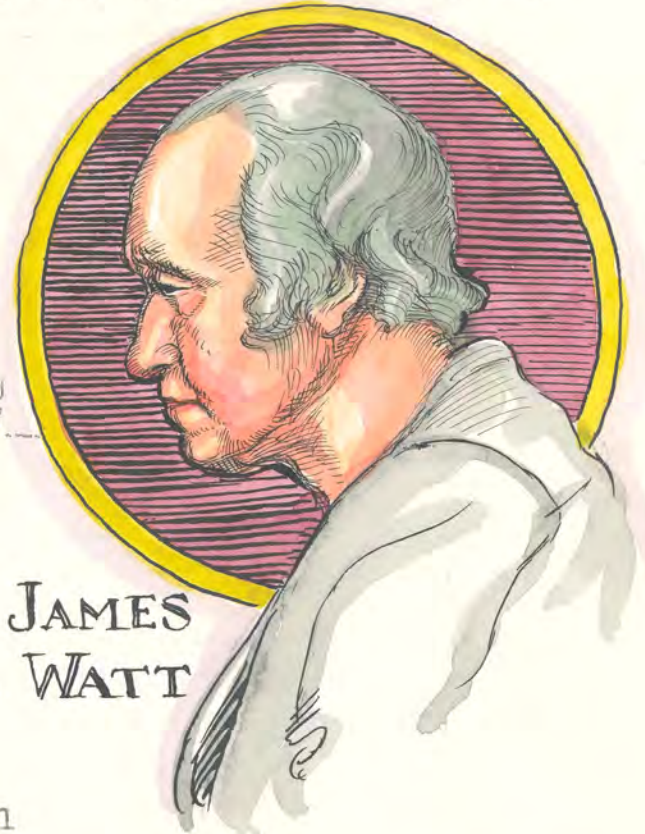
John F. Jude **PAWNBROKER and SILVERSMITH**
Lends Money on Plate, Watches, Jewells, Wearing Apparel, Household Goods & Stock in Trade

all made in England. It would take pages of descriptions and drawings

829 72
8571.

to do adequate justice to the manufacturers and the inventors and workers who contributed to the prosperity and advancement of the so-called "Industrial revolution".

In the long list of eminent contributors, a place of honor must be assigned to James Watt, whose invention transformed the atmospheric machine of Newcomen and others into the steam engine, in 1765. Not until the eighties did Watt further improve his mach-



JAMES
WATT

ine by making it usable, not only for pumping, but for driving a wheel

and thus turning machinery. Its application soon became far-reaching. It gave a new power to man, more fundamental to the next century and a half than any yet discovered. Human activity was accelerated along every avenue of industrial and commercial advance.

We shall return to Watt's invention with the use of steam in trains and ships.

Before we quit the English scene in the early days of the Commercial and

Industrial change and advancement, we would like to make passing reference to an artist who is often associated with the landscapes and country





of this early period. Thomas Gainsborough was indeed "the creator of the native English school of landscape". He drew his inspiration from the English countryside, which he had known, cherished and understood

since childhood. He loved to depict the typical cloudy skies of England, and the unbroken undulating country with the freshness of recent rain. His rustics are real rustics, and not young ladies and gentlemen of quality masquerading in yokel's fancy dress!



The Market Cart by Gainsborough



THE BROOK



THE BLUE BOY

The Duchess of Devonshire

Mrs. Graham

G

ainsborough's achievements in portraiture, however, were as

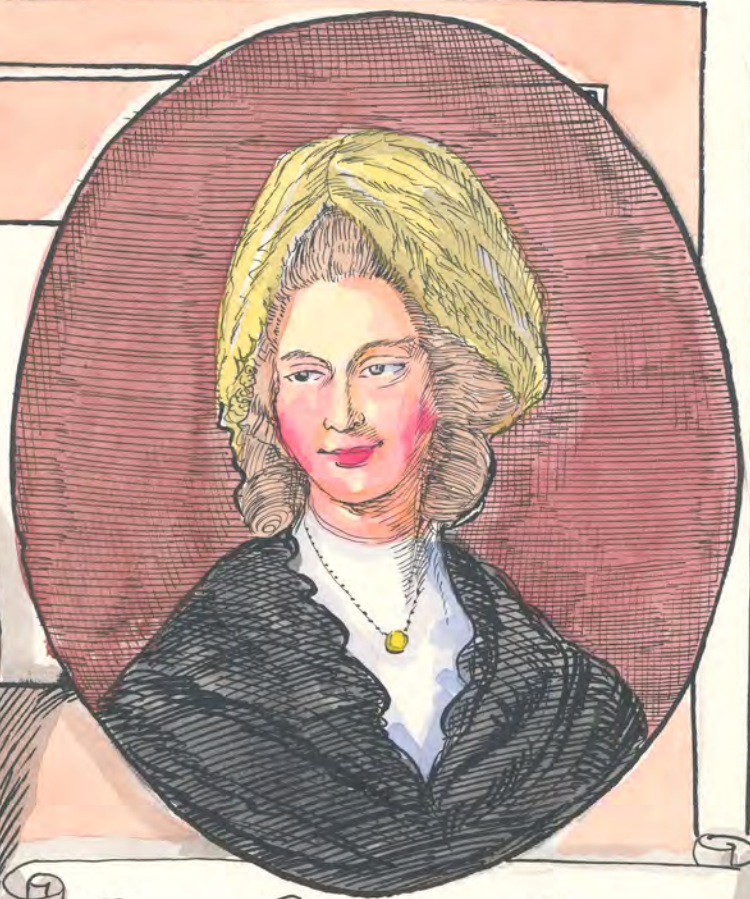
large as his success

in landscape. His best known

portraits include those of William Pitt the Younger, Mrs. Siddons, and a host of interesting Eighteenth century Englishmen. His "Blue Boy" was painted to show Sir Joshua Reynolds that a beautiful picture could be



William Pitt
after the
painting
by
Gainsborough

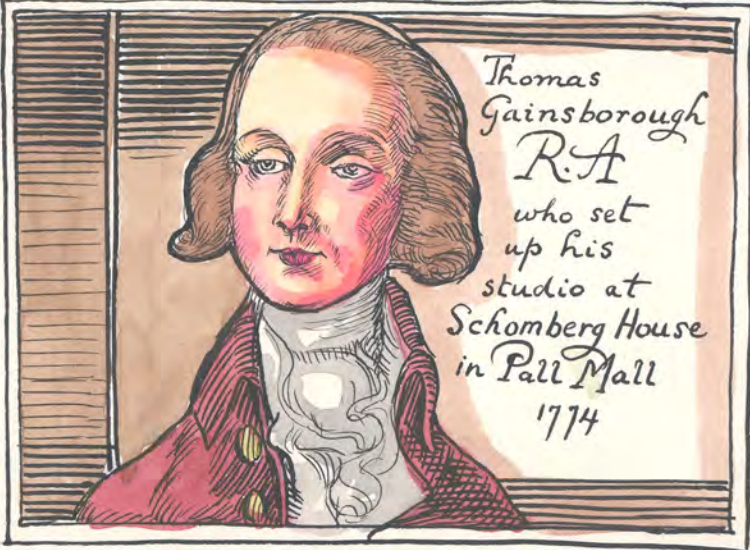


QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOPHIA
of Mecklenburg Strelitz
WIFE OF GEORGE III

... painted with the central mass of color almost a monotone of vivid royal blue. Gainsborough had a rare facility of hand. He was inventive, ingenious and even imaginative, ---with a mixture of sincerity and grace that

is very winning.

The portraits of Queen Charlotte Sophia (wife of George III), and of the Royal Princesses, and of the Prime Minister, William Pitt --- which we have attempted to reproduce on this page, and the



Thomas Gainsborough
R.A
who set up his studio at Schomberg House in Pall Mall 1774

THE DAUGHTERS OF GEORGE III and QUEEN CHARLOTTE



The Princess Royal

Princess Augusta

Princess Elizabeth

next, in our feeble manner---will take us back to the subject of the Court, and to the political scene. Gainsborough is reported to have painted seventeen "wonderful heads" of the children of George III and Queen Charlotte. They are regarded to be "the happiest monuments of the art-patronage of the art-loving monarch".

Now we shall turn to the political scene.

In 1789, the Revolution in France

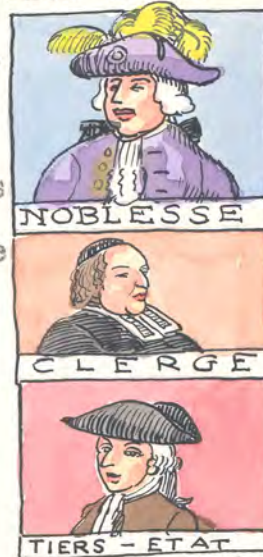
was beginning to take shape and gather force. (The Revolution was a long time preparing for the moment to strike). The ferment of Revolution-

-ary

842
856

ideas against the seemingly solid despotism of the French throne profoundly influenced thinking and action in England.

As we have seen, the French State, under Louis XIV, had developed into a strong centralized monarchy. Its



pretensions to control the course of European affairs was sharply challenged in the War of Spanish Succession. Dissatisfied thinkers sprang up to criticize the social and political system. During

the long reign of Louis XV, who had all his grandfather's vices and none of his qualities of statesmanship, France was miserably misgoverned and overtaxed. There was no justice for the poor. No

freedom of speech for anybody. And, in this atmosphere, a vigorous literature of revolt came into being.

Montesquieu wrote a series of "Lettres Persanes", wittily describing the corruption of French life, and making serious suggestions for a more satisfactory government.



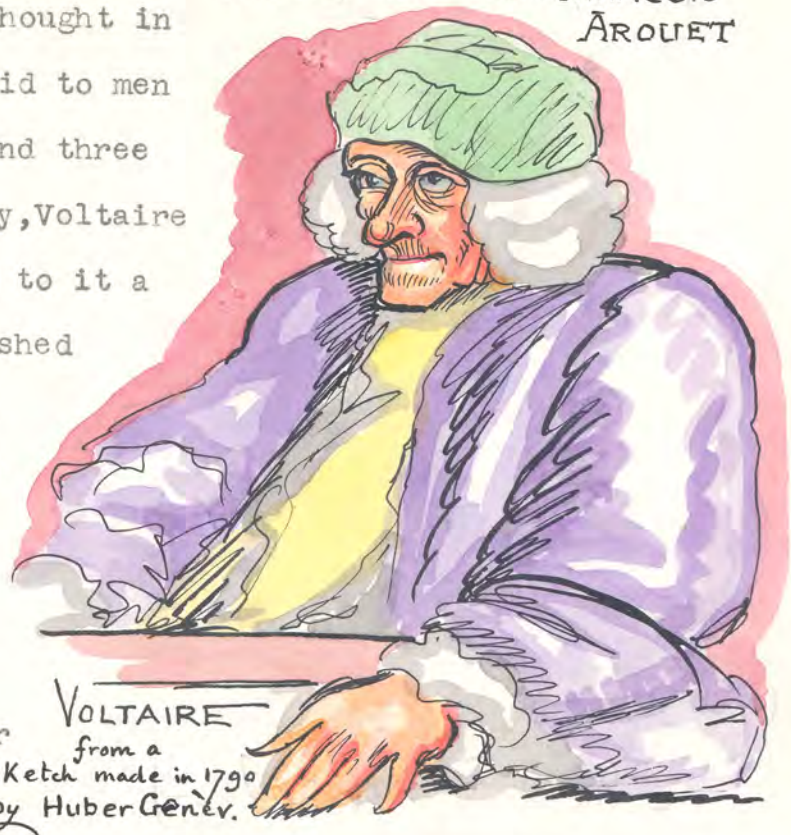
Similarly, Voltaire wrote some satirical verses,

which landed him in the Bastille. Later, in 1726, he visited England, and met the Walpoles, Bolingbroke, Congreve, Pope, and others. He was immensely



His real name was FRANCOIS AROUET

impressed with the freedom of thought in England, and with the respect paid to men of letters. He stayed in England three years. According to Lord Morley, Voltaire left France a poet, and returned to it a sage. His English letters, published soon after his return to Paris, contained incidental criticisms of the established order in France. "Voltaire was a stupendous power", says Morley, "... he saw many new things, after which the spirits of others



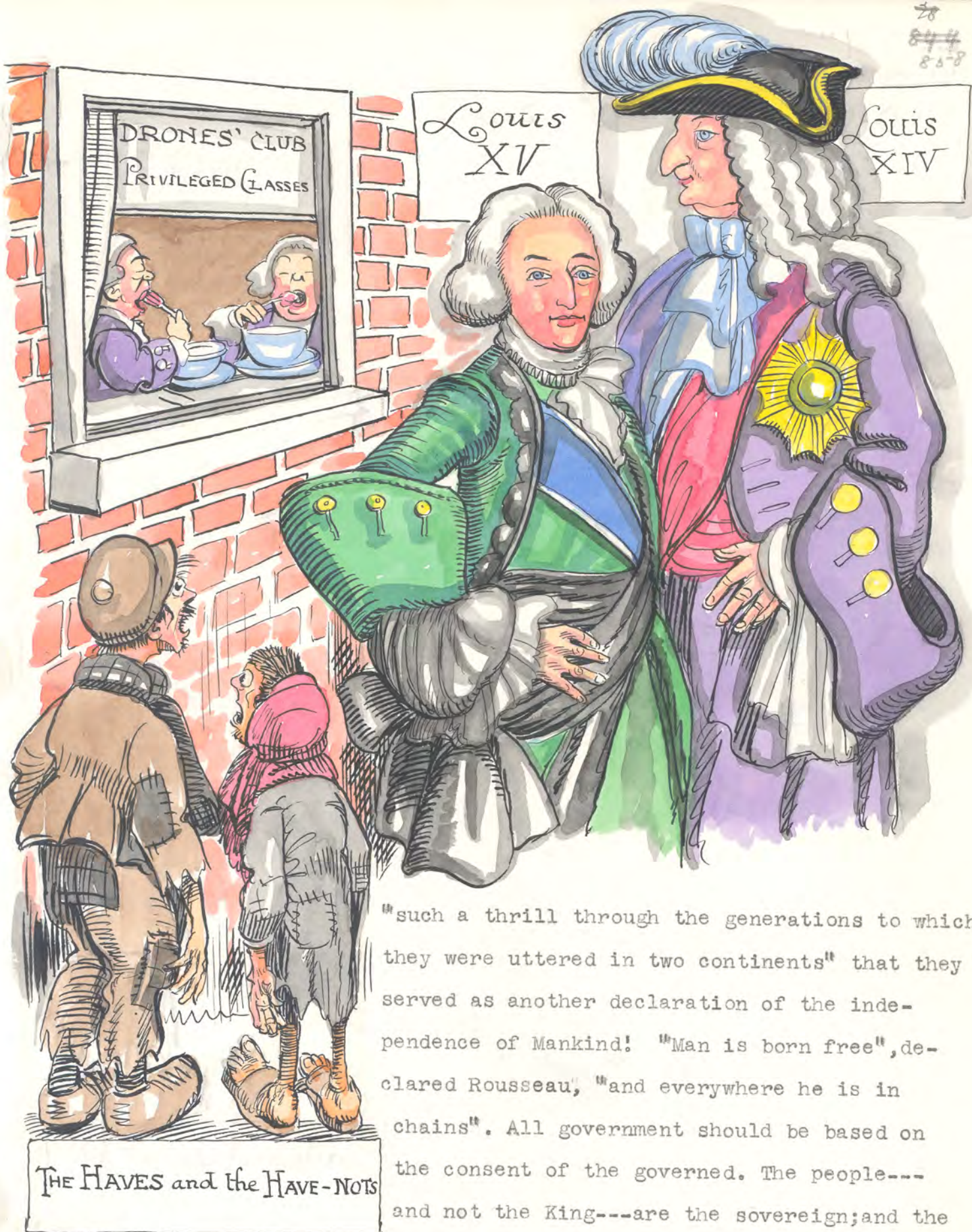
were unconsciously groping and dumbly yearning." His supreme power of raillery gained for him the name of the Great Mocker. Like Dean Swift, he mocked and railed against priests, and kings and tyrants and oppressors.



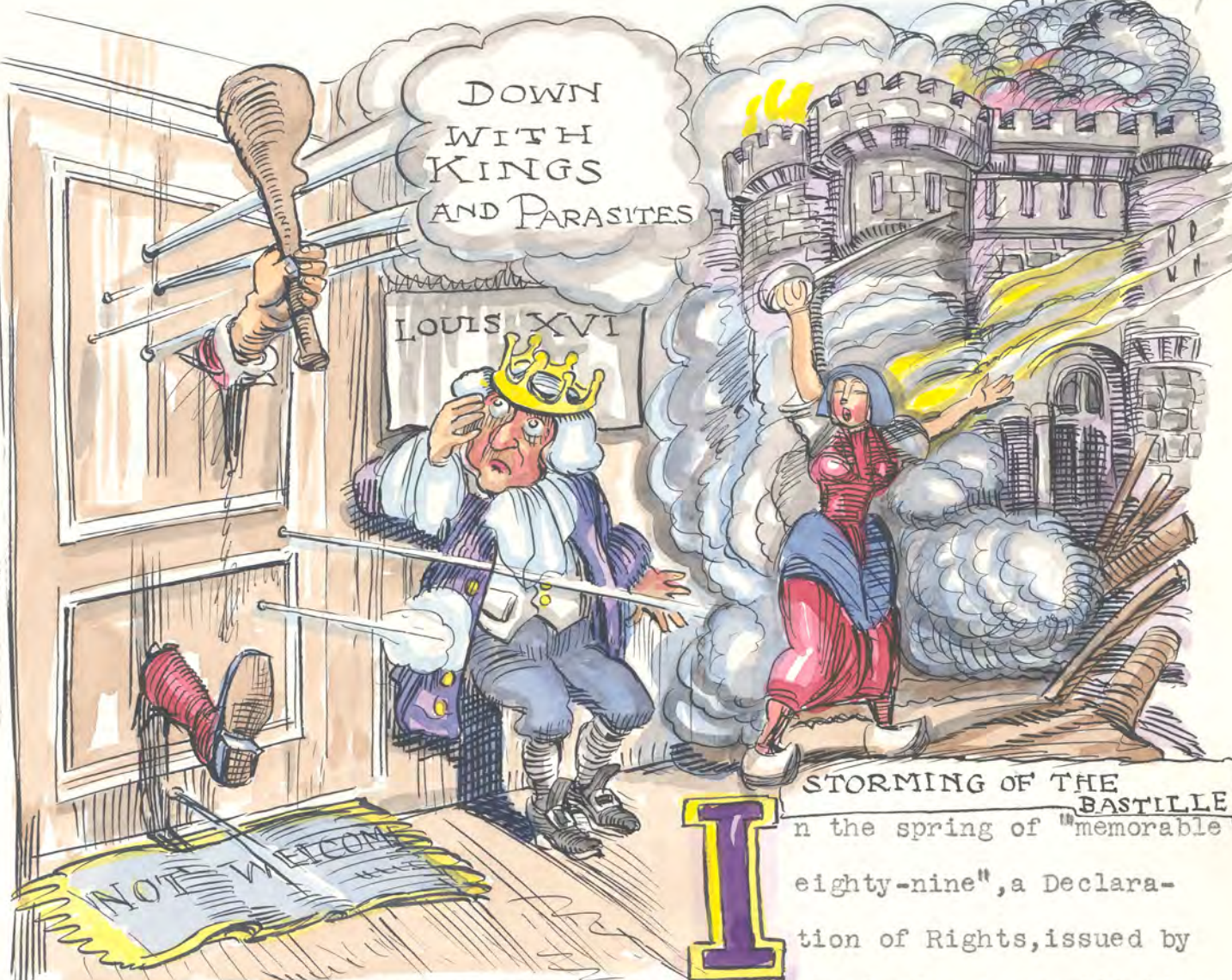
ROUSSEAU

The whole spirit of revolt against misgovernment and superstition, thus started by Voltaire, found expression in the pages of the French "Encyclopaedia", a great enterprise which owed its publication (in 1751) to Denis Diderot, a man of considerable literary activity.

A few years later, Rousseau published his famous "Social Contract", in which, following in the footsteps of John Locke, the French reformer insisted that the two most valuable things in life are Liberty and Equality. The opening words of the "Social Contract" sent



"such a thrill through the generations to which they were uttered in two continents" that they served as another declaration of the independence of Mankind! "Man is born free", declared Rousseau, "and everywhere he is in chains". All government should be based on the consent of the governed. The people--- and not the King---are the sovereign; and the will of the people must be carried out by the executive authority chosen by the people. In 1789, the Estates General of France, took action.



STORMING OF THE BASTILLE

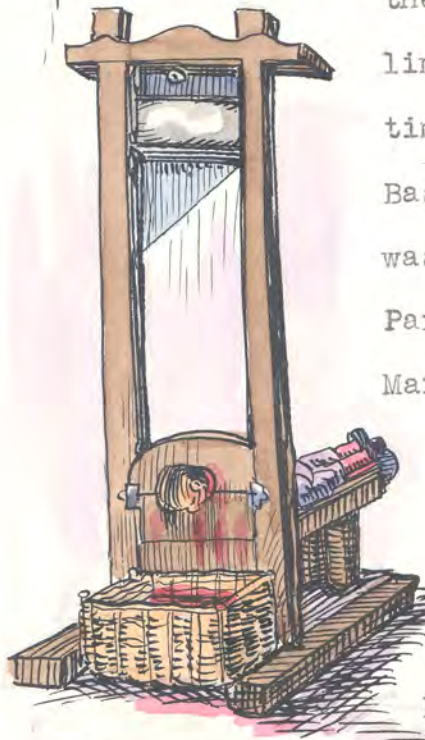
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n the spring of "memorable eighty-nine", a Declaration of Rights, issued by

the Estates General, formed the basis for a constitution limiting the power of the French monarchy. In the meantime, however, violence had naturally broken out. The Bastille was stormed in July, and in October the King was forced to transfer his court from Versailles to Paris. Louis XVI and his Queen, Marie Antoinette, accepted their lot unwillingly.

In 1791, they even attempted to escape. In the next year, Republicanism arose as

Marie Antoinette
Queen of France
Daughter of the Empress Maria Louisa



the radical solution of the French dilemma.



T

here is some reason to believe that the impulses to reform the political and social situation in France were drawn by Voltaire and Montesquieu (who made important sojourns in England)---at least partly from English sources. The English philosopher, John Locke, was much read by French thinkers of the Eighteenth century. The British and American constitutions were of no little value to French patriots bent on reform. The English scientist, observing the work of the

French Assembly, declared that "the time is approaching when an end will be put to all usurpation in things civil or religious, first in Europe, and then in other countries". When Fox, the Whig leader, heard of the fall of the Bastille, he shouted: "How much the greatest event it is that ever happened in the world, and how much the best!"

But the upper classes in England were not so sure of the Revolutionary spirit in France. Fox's Whig colleague, Edmund Burke, distrusted from the first the worth of the Revolution. He feared that the "old Parisian ferocity" would tend to separate justice from freedom and wreck the ship of state. Burke was embittered by the rough way in which the French royal family was treated by the Paris mob. In his famous

Vainqueur de la Bastille



A Representation of the typical "CONQUEROR OF THE BASTILLE"

861
The Singing of "The Marseillaise"

after the painting
by PILS in the Louvre, PARIS.

"La Marseillaise," the
National Hymn of the
French Republic, was
written in 1792 by
a young officer of
Engineers, Rouget
de L'Isle.

This scene depicts de L'Isle
singing his composition to
his friends. The song was
sung by a party of Revolution-
aries from *Marseilles* on their
entry into Paris.



"Reflections on the French Revolution," Burke expressed the fear that the settlement of 1688 seemed endangered by the events in France. The pamphlet did much to clear the air in England. It brought forth numerous and able replies. Thomas Paine published "The Rights of Man" for the working classes and the radicals--- to whom Burke referred as the "swinish multitude". (Over two hundred thousand copies of "The Rights of Man" were sold.)

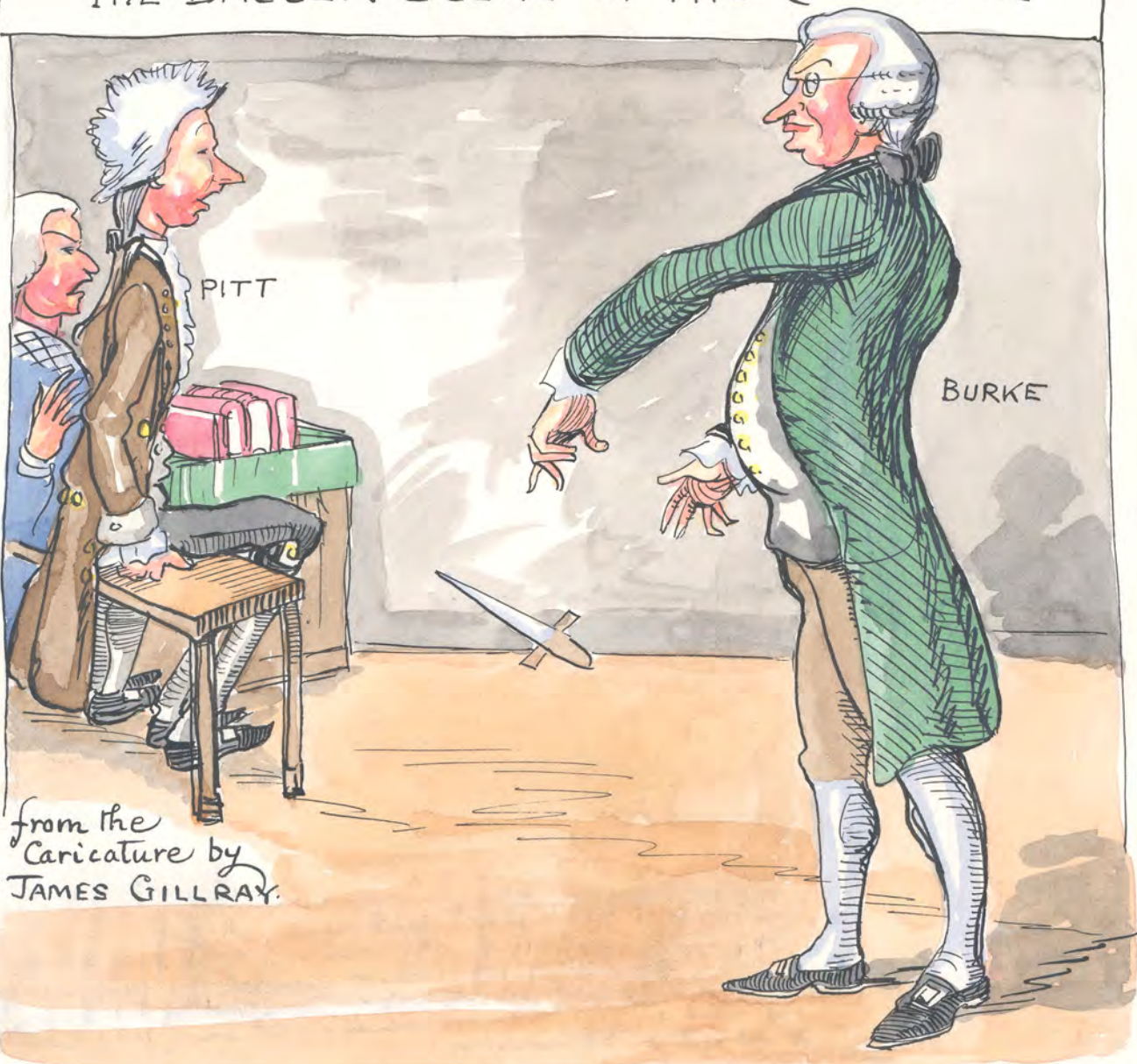
It seemed evident that, in its earlier stages, the French Revolution was not understood by the average Englishman. He did not anticipate its violence, says Andre Maurois, because he "knew little or nothing of its nature and causes. The feeling of the British Government was for "strict neutrality"---



ROBESPIERRE

President of the Committee
of Public Safety during
REIGN OF TERROR.
Guillotined 1794.

THE DAGGER SCENE IN THE COMMONS



from the
Caricature by
JAMES GILLRAY.

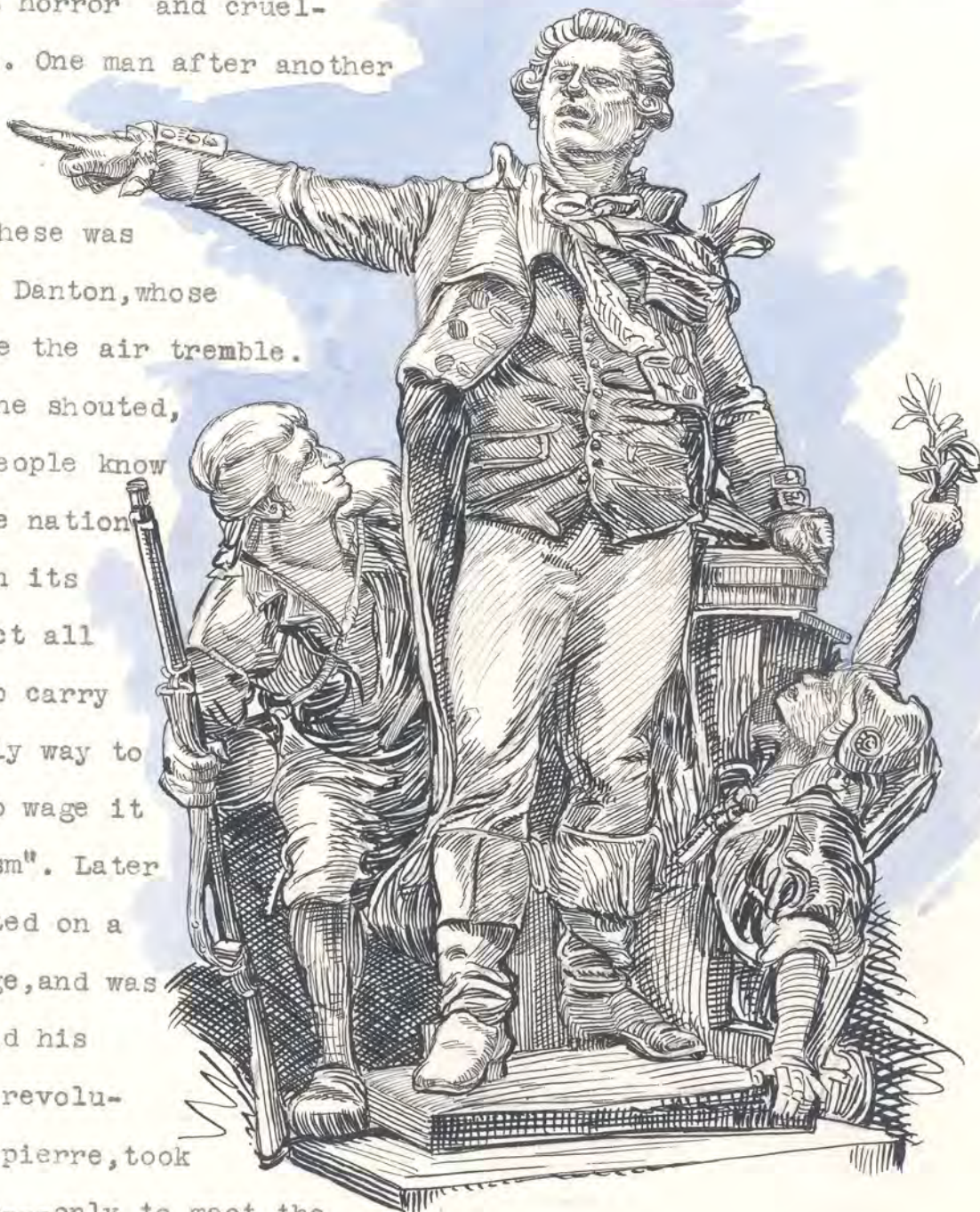
at least until the invasion of the Tuileries and the suspension of the French King. Then, when the French Government became in reality a Republic, and when the French Convention went to the extreme of executing Louis XVI (January 1793), the easy attitude among Englishmen gave way to much concern for the safety of England. The execution of the French King did much to crystalize anti-French opinion in Great Britain. The French ambassador Chauvelin was ordered to leave England. Throughout England, there was a call for war with France. The French Republic, on Chauvelin's return to Paris, declared war on Britain and Holland (February 1, 1793). William Pitt was thus "swept off his feet"!

A national Coalition government took shape around Pitt, to combat the militant spirit of the French Revolution. There was quick reaction. Pitt solaced himself with the idea that (for reasons of finance, at least) the Campaign would be brief.



But Pitt proved a poor prophet. Instead of a few months of war, there were to be twenty years and more of wasteful conflict!

As the Revolution in France progressed, scenes of the utmost horror and cruelty took place. One man after another sprang up to take the lead. Among these was the brilliant Danton, whose eloquence made the air tremble. "It is time", he shouted, "to let the people know that the whole nation must fall upon its enemies. Collect all the men fit to carry arms... the only way to wage war is to wage it with enthusiasm". Later he was convicted on a spurious charge, and was guillotined; and his enemy (another revolutionist), Robespierre, took the leadership---only to meet the



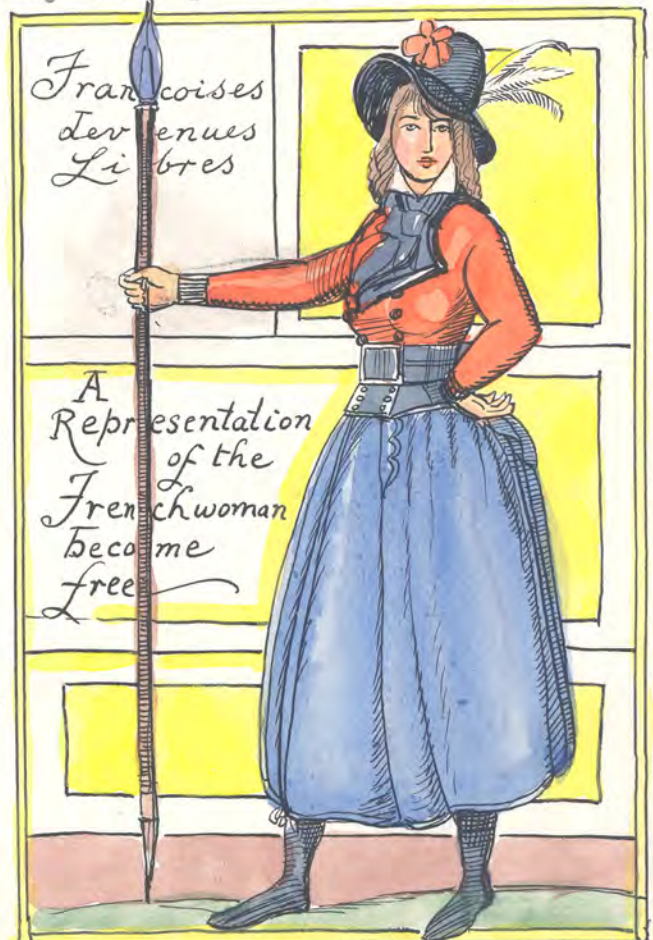


service to the coalition.

Problems of the greatest difficulty and complexity confronted Pitt and his party at home and abroad. The ground seemed to be crumbling under their feet! A British force, under the Duke of York (the King's son), along with the other allied forces, was driven out of the Netherlands and Belgium. The expedition despatched to aid the French royalists in Brittany, met with similar disaster and ruin.

same fate as Danton and thousands of other French revolutionists. After the death of the King of France, the multitudes of innocent and other citizens sent to the Guillotine during the horrible and savage "Reign of Terror" revealed a wild confusion throughout the unhappy land.

As one of a Coalition (which included Prussia, Austria, Spain and Piedmont), Britain set out to oppose French revolutionary ideas as they spread beyond France. But the military preparations of Pitt were totally inadequate to be of any



ROWING ASHORE FROM H.M SHIPS



OFF SPITHEAD: A lively scene with Sailors & Girl-friends.

after a drawing by Thomas Rowlandson

During these years, there were no efficient military leaders in Britain. The Scottish Dundas (who was Secretary of War) only added to the incompetency of the Duke of York and lesser known military men.

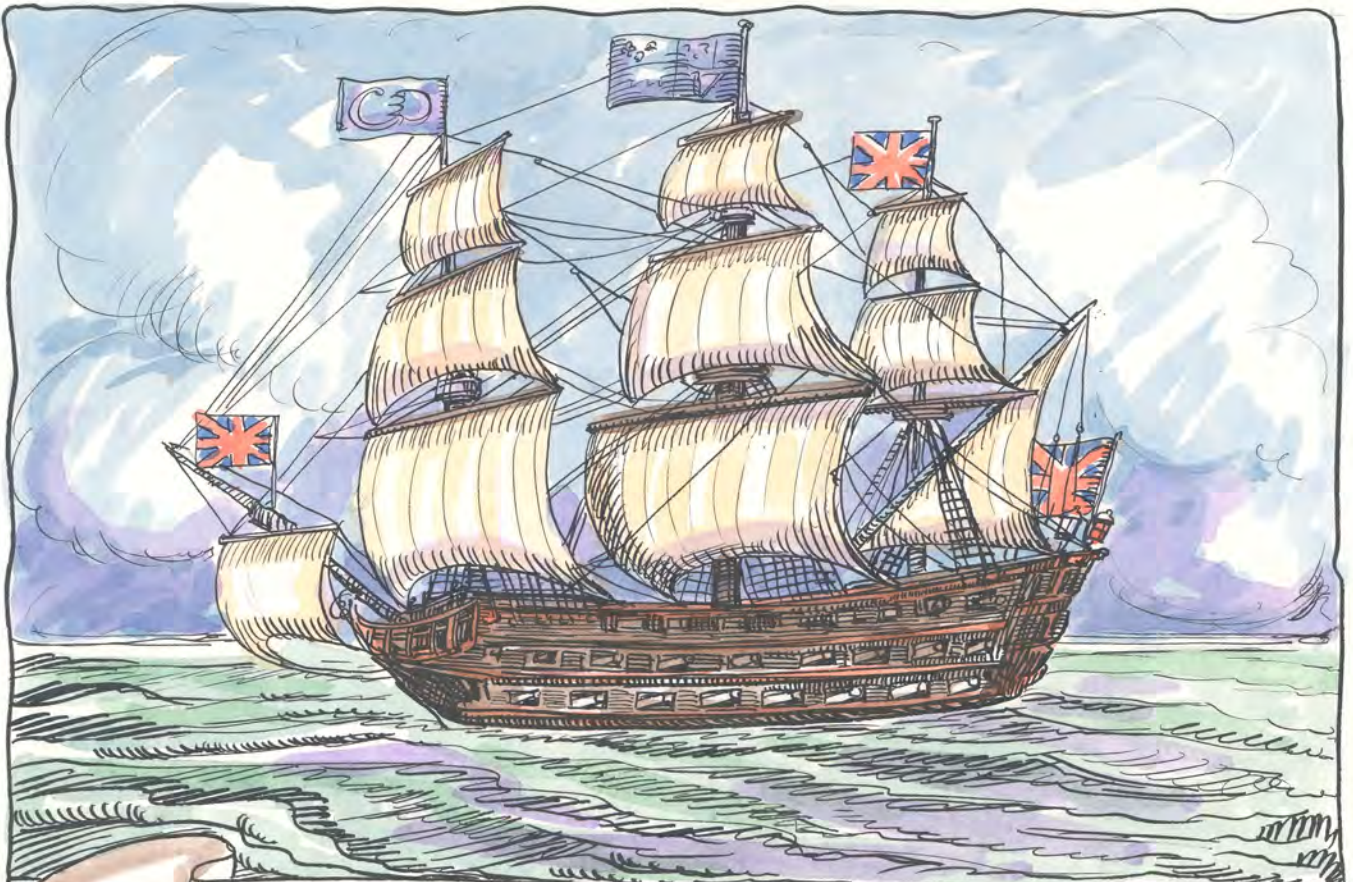
The British Navy played a more important part than the Army under the Duke of York. But even the navy was in a pretty bad way at the beginning of the war. British seamen in the past few years were not willing to serve in the Navy, because of the horrible system of "impressment of men", the low wages, and the severity of naval discipline. Concerning these matters we learn much from the novelist Smollett, who served in the Royal Navy as a surgeon. Smollett wrote accurately and well about the crude characters and cruder conditions in the service. Another valuable source of information is Captain Edward Thompson who kept a Journal, and corresponded with his friends and relatives. Writing to a young relative about to enter



the Navy, Thompson observed:

At once you resign a good table (at home) for no table (in the service), and a good bed for your length and breadth... You must get up every four hours, for they never forget to call you, though you may forget to rise... Your light for day and night is a small candle, which is often stuck on the side of your platter at meals, for want of a better convenience. Your victuals are salt and often very bad; and if you vary the mode of dressing them, you must cook yourself.... Low company is the bane of all young men, but in a man-of-war you have the collected filth of jails; condemned criminals have the alternative of hanging or of entering on board. There's not a vice committed on shore but is practised here. The scenes of infamy and horror on board of a man-of-war are so many that I think they must rather disgust a good mind than allure it.

....The state of inferior officers in His Majesty's Service is a state of vassalage; and a lieutenant's preferment the greatest in it. The change is at once from a filthy maggot to a shining butterfly.... We are likewise to recollect that all commanders of men-of-war are not gentlemen nor men of education. I know a great part are brave men, but a much greater, seamen.... The last war, a chaw of tobacco, a rattan, and a rope of oaths were sufficient qualifications to constitute a lieutenant.



The Royal George, one of the famous ships of the Eighteenth Century — Mounting 100 guns, 2047 tons, length of Keel 147 feet 5½ inches — launched in 1756 —

Not only Smollett and Thompson, but a score of other contemporary authorities as well, assure us that, although a number of the officers in the Navy (then as now) may have been of gentle birth, the hideous influences to which they were exposed "spoilt all but a few of them". The great majority were turned into ruffianly boors, capable enough as master seamen to endure the hardships of the rough and strenuous conditions at sea, but absolutely unfit to associate with

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Admiral Lord Hawke

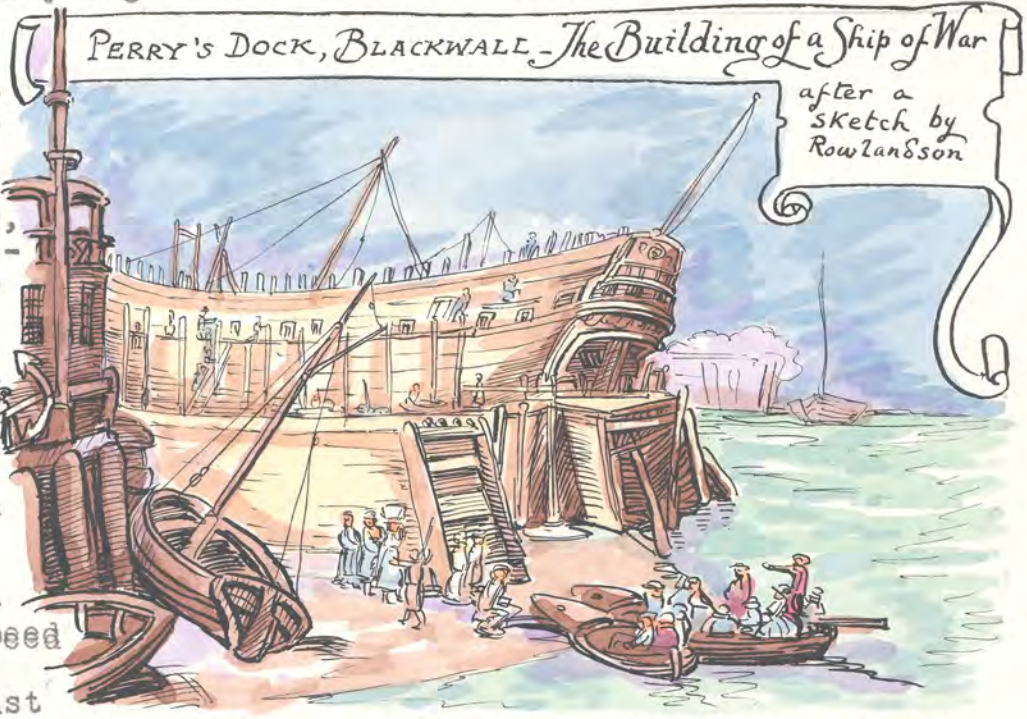


even moderately decent people on shore!
Edward Thompson was one of the comparatively few to escape the general corruption of manners. His naval career was ordinary enough at that period: he was enlisted at twelve years of age in a merchantman, was "pressed" into a man-of-war, fought as a midshipman in Lord Hawke's campaigns, and after various services died as Commodore in the "Grampus" on the West Coast of Africa in 1786. In his Journals, Thompson jotted down his observations which give us some idea of the naval manners and men of the age:

August 16, 1783. -- I took Burgundy and Champagne with Lord Keppel... A mixed company, but neither wit, humor, nor information. Sea captains can't speak with any degree of ease before their superiors.

February 15, 1784. --- I paid a visit to Admiral Montague (Commander in Chief at Portsmouth). A coarser, rougher, ruder sea-monster never existed.

January 23, 1785. - I passed the day with my friend Jackson, where I met Mr. Masterman and Sir George Young. (In the course of conversation it was agreed that) the lack of success in the last war arose from... faction... among our officers.... The plunder of the public by all was too atrocious, from Sir E. Hughes... to Admiral Arbuthnot in America, who shared the profits with his secretary, Greene, who was known throughout the fleet to be the most profligate and prostituted knave..."



PERRY'S DOCK, BLACKWALL - The Building of a Ship of War

after a sketch by Rowlandson

To Lord Hawke belongs the credit of reforming conditions in the Navy.

FACES OF BRITISH SAILORS



Admiral Lord Duncan, of Camperdown

Admiral Lord Hood



Lord Hawke pointed the way to a better discipline and improved social conditions. New concessions and grants were given to the men and officers, and prize-money was offered for good conduct. In men like Admiral Hawke, the elder Pitt placed much faith in organizing for the victory of the Seven Years' War, and these men were responsible for the creation of an efficient navy. So keenly was Pitt conscious of the importance of the navy that he declared



Prize Ship

The "Hermione" was a single Spanish ship captured by the British Navy in 1762. It was a Prize Ship containing fabulous treasure which was conveyed from Portsmouth to London in 20 waggons, decorated with British colors and escorted by a troop of Light Horse.

Britain should "put herself on board her fleet". The fleet which numbered three-hundred and forty-five at the opening of the Campaign, was well over four hundred in number by the end of the great conflict. With such a force of commanders as Keppel, Boscawen (Old Dreadnought), Rodney and Hawke, Britannia certainly ruled the waves in 1759, and she continued to be powerful at the beginning of the war with France in 1794, when Admiral Howe won a great naval victory



VICE ADMIRAL COLLINGWOOD

off Brest. When the French attempted to land troops in Ireland and in Wales, the British fleets had a hard time patrolling the Channel. Moreover, when the Spanish Mediterranean fleet (Spain being now an ally of France) attempted to join the French Fleet, Admiral Jervis and his sea-dogs kept the Spanish and the French fleets apart.

We shall take up the story of British naval operations at a later time, when we deal with the successful enterprises of Admiral Nelson. For the present, it is sufficient to state that the British navy maintained its hold over all the

waters of the globe, when all the lands of Europe had "passed into the orbit of French domination". On this page we have reproduced the portraits of two types of British naval commander. Admiral Collingwood was a great and efficient sailor, and a close associate of Nelson. He was a man of stainless honor, whose services were of incalculable value to his country. Likewise,



ADMIRAL JERVIS

Admiral Jervis was a hard-fighting and efficient sailor. But, unlike Collingwood, Jervis ruled his fleet by terror rather than by love. He



BONAPARTE reviled by fellow-students at VRIENNE (after the sketch by Raelier)

repressed mutinies among his sailors in the sternest manner possible. Nelson said, "Lord St. Vincent takes a hatchet where I would take a pen-knife." In 1797, Sir John Jervis and Captain Nelson utterly defeated

a big French and Spanish fleet off the Cape of St. Vincent on the Spanish coast.

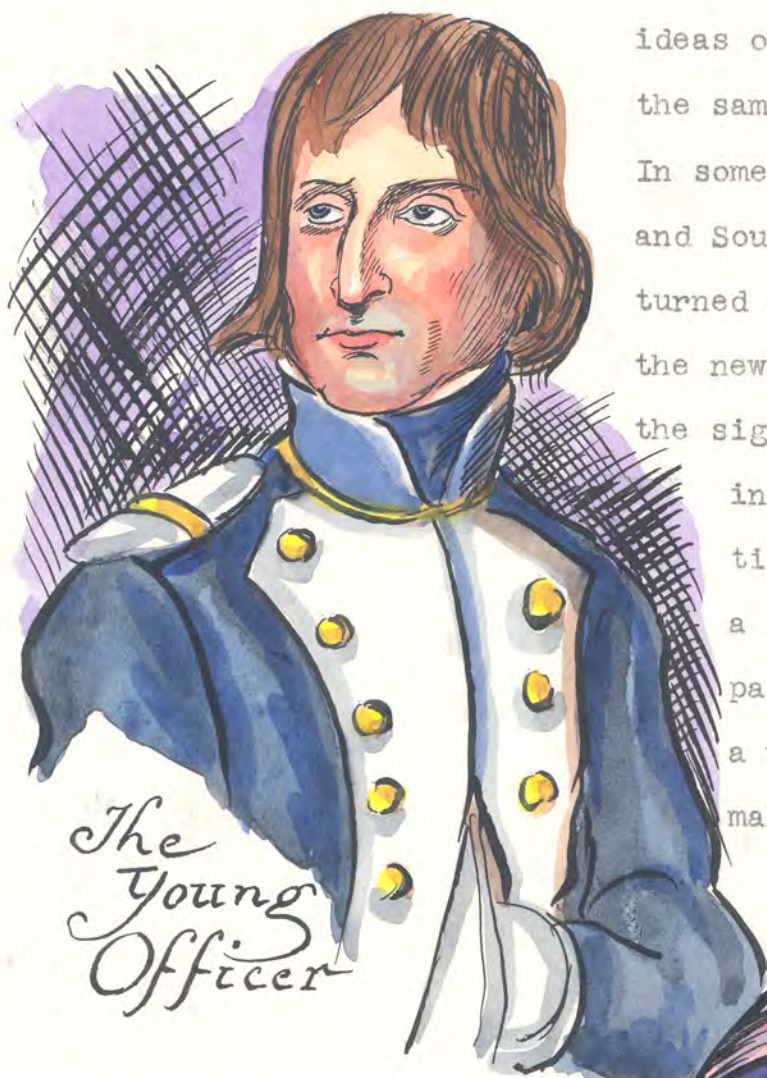


The first known portrait of NAPOLEON

And it was just at this time that the greatest military leader of modern times sprang up to lead the French--- Napoleon Bonaparte.

I

n the year 1789, he was a young sublieutenant of artillery. From some distance he was able to view the quick and breathtaking changes in the political and social world around him. The



The Young Officer

ideas of the Revolution did not find the same welcome everywhere in France. In some regions (especially in the West and South) men would have willingly returned to the old regime. In 1793, when the new constitution was introduced, the signal was given for a Royalist insurrection. By 1794, the revolutionists seemed to have run through a complete scale of democratic passions; they were hurrying into a whirl of political disintegration, making way for mob rule,

violence, terrorism, suspicion, and anarchy. While in the cities, the Revolution fell into the hands of the political fanatics, the more thoughtful elements found refuge in the army of the assailed Republic. Bonaparte's first opportunity came in 1793, at the siege of Toulon. His skill and

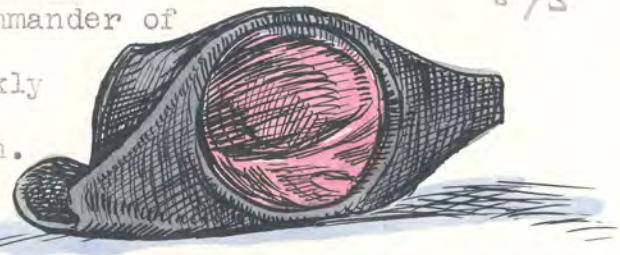


NAPOLEON on the Bridge of ARCOLE



I. Vendémiaire

judgment as commander of artillery quickly won recognition.



The captain

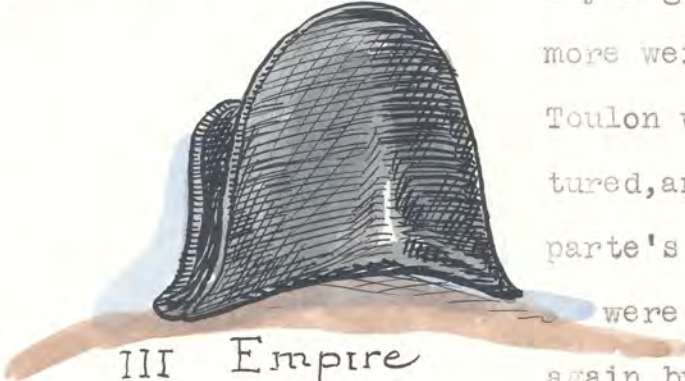
had himself promoted battalion commander

by decree of the People's Representatives, in order that his authority might carry more weight.



II. Consulate

Toulon was captured, and Bonaparte's services were recognized



III Empire

again by promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General. At twenty-six, he was commander of the French Army in Italy.



IV Austerlitz

Napoleon's Hats as they symbolized his rise to Power and Leadership in Europe

A

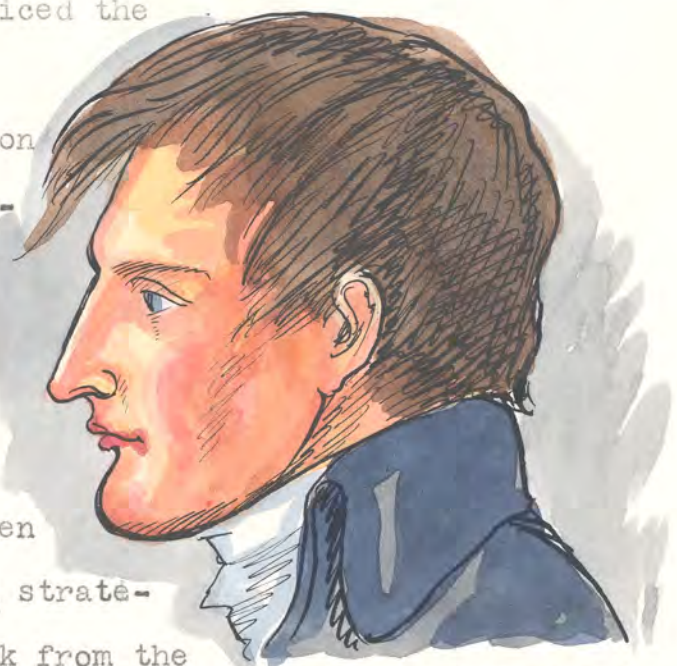
At this time, Bonaparte appeared small, of poor physique, with long hair, and dressed in shabby uniform. But he soon changed all this.



Le General Buonaparte 1796

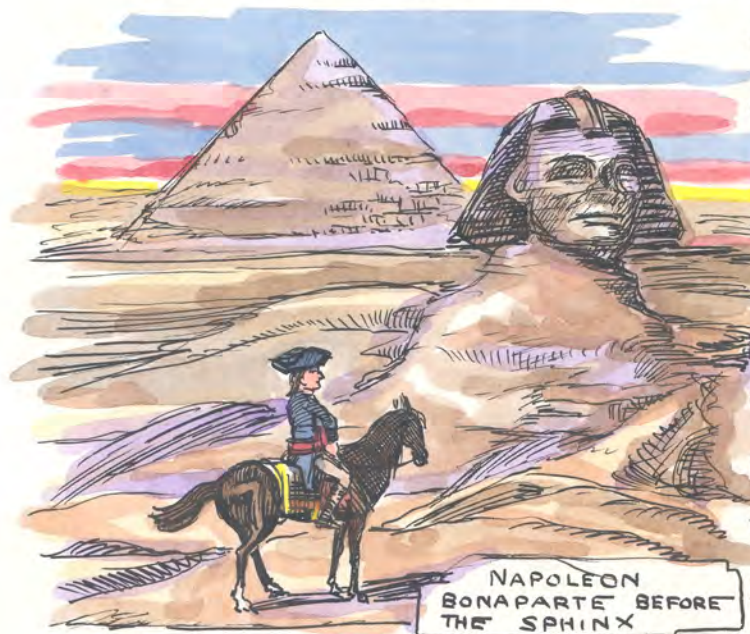
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any of his associates noticed the rapidity with which he assimilated the information he acquired. Veterans like Masséna, Augereau, and Sérurier, soon realized that the little Corsican (whom they styled derisively "le général Vendémiaire") was the master of his army of thirty-seven thousand men, and an accomplished strategist who swept the Austrians back from the Alps to the Quadrilateral, and ultimately defeated a new Austrian Army of fifty thousand men under the young Archduke Charles.



BONAPARTE AS FIRST CONSUL
after a Pencil Sketch
By J. D. A. Ingres.

Nor was the genius of Bonaparte felt by his associates only. The magnetic influence of his superiority had touched the Directoire. He received a triumphant reception in Paris in 1797, and from thence "the little Corporal" proceeded from one conquest to another.



NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE BEFORE THE SPHINX

In 1798, Bonaparte set sail for Egypt, with the purpose of injuring British trade and possibly striking at England's oversea possessions in mind. Thereupon, the British Admiralty sent

Horatio Nelson (who had already distinguished himself in the battle off Cape St. Vincent) with a fleet to intercept Bonaparte's expedition. Nelson defeated the French fleet as it lay in Aboukir Bay. Under Nelson, British sea-power was

Medal for the Battle of the Nile



at last asserting its supremacy.

When Admiral Nelson shattered the French fleet to splinters at the Battle of the Nile, he scored one of his

most daring and triumphal achievements.

Heretofore, he had been acting under orders, controlled in a degree by the irresolution of a senior officer. Now he was an admiral of the Fleet, and in full control.

The Battle of the Nile was therefore a typical Nelson fight---all his own! The heroic commander (who had already lost an eye and an arm in previous engagements) was severely wounded in this battle, but he refused to quit until victory was assured.

In recognition of his services, Nelson was elevated to the dignity of a barony; and, when his ship, the "Vanguard", entered the beautiful Bay of Naples, barges and boats, radiant with banners and flags, with officials in flashy uniforms, came out to meet the great sailor.

Nelson became the guest of Sir William and Lady Hamilton, and in their magnificent home, the wounded hero was nursed by Lady Hamilton, whose tender solicitude sweetened by her admiration was most agreeable to Nelson after a spell of rough doctoring aboard a man-of-war.



Nelson became the guest of Sir William and Lady Hamilton, and in their magnificent home, the wounded hero was nursed by Lady Hamilton, whose tender solicitude sweetened by her admiration was most agreeable to Nelson after a spell of rough doctoring aboard a man-of-war.



Marie Josephine
Rose Tascher
De La Pagerie
— called Josephine

I

In the meanwhile, Bonaparte, whose Egyptian Expedition was so rudely interrupted by Nelson, carried on his Syrian campaign, under parched skies and to the accompaniment of thirst and hunger and



The General in Egypt and in Syria.

plague. Having lost 3,000 men in a fruitless attempt to take Acre, and receiving intelligence of a Turkish fleet heading for the Delta, his Army of Syria---after a march of more than three-hundred miles on short rations---was back in Cairo. It was a wonderful performance, and showed the world what hardships men may endure, and what feats they may be driven to perform by the iron will of a great commander.



During Napoleon's absence in Egypt, the "Directoire" in Paris was growing weaker. The French government had neither money, nor administrative leadership, nor moral strength. Loudly professing indignation at the corrupt and ignorant government, Napoleon divined (with secret pleasure, no doubt) that the incompetence of the Directors was his own opportunity. Very secretly, therefore, on the night of August 21, 1799, he set sail from Alexandria, accompanied by some of the ablest officers in his command.

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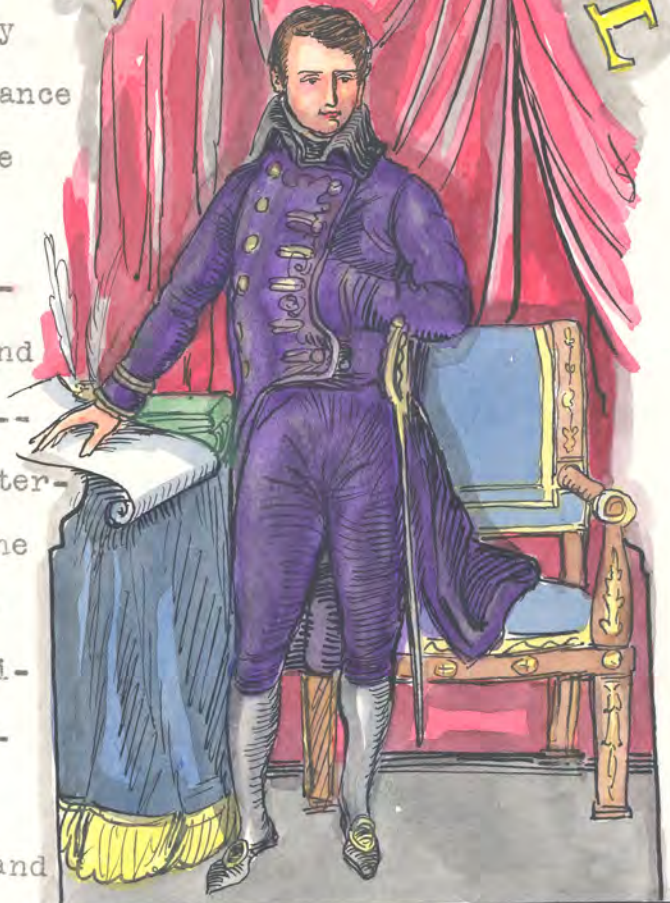
apoleon's return to France was characteristic of the man and the age. With the laurels of Aboukir freshly glistening on his brow, and all France acclaiming him as a hero, Bonaparte suddenly put off the soldier and appeared in the rôle of the civilian. Within the Directory, he found a man of like purpose to himself--- the Abbe Siéyès---with whom he entered into confederacy and plotted the coup d'état of Brumaire. The two conspirators overturned the constitution of France by ruse and violence. The plan was duly executed on 18 and 19 Brumaire (November 9 and 10, 1799), days memorable in history as witnessing the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte to civil power.

The Little Corporal rode down to the Tuileries at the head of a brilliant cavalcade and swore an oath to preserve a free and equal Republic. The constitution which was set up a month later, while preserving the show of political liberty, placed the supreme power in the hands of Bonaparte.

The First Consul during the ten years of his office was to be master of the State.

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877

FIRST CONSUL



From the painting by Jean-Auguste Dominique Ingres, and claimed to be one of the few portraits for which Bonaparte posed.

