“NARRATIVE HISTORY” AMOUNTS TO FABULATION,
THE REAL STUFF BEING MERE CHRONOLOGY
The Stuart Period in British History

- King Charles I, 1625-1649
- Civil War, 1640-1649; Commonwealth, 1649-1653; Protectorate, 1653-1660
- Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell, 1653-1658 (beheaded 1661)
- Richard Cromwell, 1658-1660 (died 1712)
- King Charles II, 1660-1685
- King James II, 1685-1688
- Glorious Revolution and Interregnum, 1688-1689
- Queen Mary II, 1689-1694
- William III, Stadholder of the Netherlands, 1672-1702; King William III of England 1689-1702
- Queen Anne, 1702-1714

March 27, Sunday (Old Style): King James VI of Scotland, King James I of England died at Theobolds Park in Herts, England at the age of 59.¹ The body would be interred at Westminster Abbey and his son Prince of Wales Charles would take over as the new monarch.

¹. As an exception among English monarchs, this monarch had produced no bastards — the reason behind such a rarity, however, was not sexual restraint, for his bosom buddy had not been capable of producing children. His son James II would be playing catch-up by producing four (undeniable, or acknowledged) bastards.
University Public Orator George Herbert made the egregious blunder of delegating to another the duty of delivering the Cambridge funeral oration in regard to this royal death (they would therefore need to replace him as University Public Orator).
October 14, day (Old Style): At St. James’s Palace in London, birth of a 2d surviving son of King Charles I with Queen Henrietta Maria of France — this infant would be christened by William Laud, Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury, as James.

NOBODY COULD GUESS WHAT WOULD HAPPEN NEXT
End of July: Although Friend William Penn had been assigned virtually a life sentence for his so-called crimes against the Crown and Christianity when he had been taken to the Tower of London on December 12, 1668, and although he had since been utterly intransigent, at this point his famous and influential father was able to obtain his release through the mediation of the Duke of York (later King James II).
William Sancroft became Archbishop of Canterbury. From this year into 1681, there would be occurring what is referred to as the “Exclusion Crisis,” a complex of political events triggered by an allegation by Titus Oates of a Jesuit “Popish Plot” to murder King Charles II, involving attempt of elements of a “Country” party, led by Shaftesbury, to exclude the legitimate heir James, Duke of York, from succession, on account of his being a Catholic, in favor of one of King Charles II’s bastard sons, James, Duke of Monmouth.
June 10, Tuesday (Old Style): Samuel Pepys successfully maneuvered to have the post “Secretary for Admiralty Affairs” created especially for him, with a salary of £500 per annum. In this office he would be able to combine what are now the offices of Secretary of the Admiralty, administering the service, and First Lord of the Admiralty, answering for it in Parliament. For the next four and a half years, including the whole of James II’s reign, he would be in fact one of the most powerful men in England, in that he would be in control of the branch of the government disposing of by far the largest budget. With habitual courage and industry, he would rebuild the institution that had been severely damaged by the inefficiency and corruption of his predecessors.

June 16, Monday (Old Style): The Duke of York (later King James II) named the Reverend Josias Clarke chaplain to the garrison at New York.

**Life is lived forward but understood backward?**
— **No, that’s giving too much to the historian’s stories.**
**Life isn’t to be understood either forward or backward.**

“Stack of the Artist of Kouroo” Project  
King James II
James would be King James II of England and VII of Scotland until 1688, despite the fact that his coronation ceremony was being deferred until well into the following year — meanwhile, his forces would be putting down a rebellion by the Duke of Monmouth, one of the numerous illegitimate sons of King Charles II (some Quakers were associated with this uprising).

A few months after the accession of King James II, John Evelyn would be appointed one of three commissioners for the privy seal, an office he would hold for 15 months.

February 2, Monday morning (1684, Old Style): Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc. suffered a sudden apoplectic fit at the age of 54. The symptoms of his final illness resemble those of uraemia and indicate a kidney dysfunction. John Evelyn’s diary entries for this event bringing to an end the dissolute life of Charles II would be in part as follows:
February 4: I went to Lond, hearing his Majestie had ben the moneday before surpriz’d in his bed chamber with an Apoplectical fit, & so, as if by Gods providence, Dr. King (that excellent chirurgeon as well as Physitian) had not ben accidentally present [to let him bloud] (with his lancet in his pocket) his Majestie had certainly died that moment, which might have ben of direfull consequence, there being no body else with the King save this doctor & one more, as I am assured: It was a mark of the extraordinary dexterity, resolution, & presentnesse of Judgment in the Doctor to let him bloud in the very paroxysme, without staying the coming of other physicians, which regularly should have ben don, & the not doing so, must have a formal pardon as they tell me: This rescued his Majestie for that instant, but it prov’d onely a reprieve for a little time; he still complain’d & was relapsing & often fainting & sometimes in Epileptical symptoms ’til Wednesday, for which he was cupp’d, let bloud againe in both jugularies, had both vomit & purges &c: which so relieved him, that on the Thursday hops of recovery were signified in the publique Gazett; but that day about noone the Physicians conjectur’d him somewhat feavorish; This they seem’d glad of, as being more easily alaied, & methodicaly to be dealt with, than his former fits, so as they prescrib’d the famous Jesuits powder; but it made his Majestie worse; and some very able Doctors present, did not think it a feavor, but the effect of his frequent bleeding, & other sharp operations used by them about his head: so as probably the Powder might stop the Circulation, & renew his former fitts, which now made him very weake: Thus he pass’d Thursday night with greate difficulty, when complaining of a paine in his side, the[y] drew 12 ounces more of blood from him, this was by 6 in the morning on friday, & it gave him reliefe, but it did not continue; for being now in much paine & strugling for breath, he lay doz’d, & after some conflicts, the Physicians desparing of him, he gave up the Ghost at halfe an houre-after Eleaven in the morning, being the 6 of Feb[ruary] in the 36t yeare of his reigne, & 54 of his age:

THE FUTURE IS MOST READILY PREDICTED IN RETROSPECT
February 6, 11:45 A.M., Friday (1684, Old Style): Charles II died at Whitehall Palace. On his deathbed he had asked his brother, James, the Duke of York, to look after some of his mistresses, of which he had had many and by whom he had sired any number of bastards (“be well to Portsmouth, and let not poor Nelly starve”), and also commented “I am sorry, gentlemen, for being such a time a-dying.” On the last evening of his life, presumably to honor his secret treaty with France, he was received into the Roman Catholic Church, though the extent to which he was fully conscious or committed, and with whom the idea of conducting this ceremony originated, is unclear.

Since this health event placed James, the Duke of York, in line to be crowned as King James II, New York became in effect a royal province.

John Evelyn’s diary entry for this day was in part as follows:

'Tis not to be express’d the teares & sorrows of Court, Citty & Country: Prayers were solemnly made in all the Churches, especialy in both the Court Chapells, where the Chaplaines relieved one another every halfe quarter of an houre, from the time he began to be in danger, til he expir’d: according to the forme prescribed in the Church office: Those who assisted his Majesties devotion were the [arch]Bishop of Ca[nterbury] of London, Durrham & Ely: but more especialy the [bishops] of Bath & Wells. It is sayd they exceedingly urged the receiving the H:Sacrament but that his Majestie told them he would Consider of it, which he did so long, 'til it was too late: others whispered, that the Bishops being bid withdraw some time the night before, (except the Earls of Bath, & Feversham), Hurleston the Priest, had presum’d to administer the popish Offices; I hope it is not true; but these buisie emissaries are very forewarde upon such occasions: 2 [see September 16:] He gave his breeches & Keys to the Duke, who was almost continually kneeling by his bed side, & in teares; he also recommended to him the care of his natural Children, all except the Duke of Monmouth, now in Holland, & in his displeasure; he intreated the Queene to pardon him, [(Nor without cause)] who a little before had sent a Bishop to excuse her not more frequently visiting him, in reguard of her excessive griefe, & with all, that his Majestie would forgive it, if at any time she had offended him: He spake to the Duke to be kind to his Concubines the DD: of Cleveland, & especialy Portsmouth, & that Nelly might not sterve; I do not heare he said any thing of the Church or his people, now falling under the government of a Prince suspected for his Religion, after above 100 yeares the Church & Nation had ben departed from Rome:

Thus died King Charles the 2d, of a Vigorous & robust constitution, & in all appearance capable of a longer life. A prince of many Virtues, & many greate Imperfections, Debonaire, Easy of accesse, not bloudy or Cruel: his Counten-ance fierce, his voice greate, proper of

2. John Huddlestone, priest (1608-1698), aided CII’s Worcester flight.
person, every motion became him, a lover of the sea, & skillfull in shipping, not affecting other
studys, yet he had a laboratory and knew of many Empyrical Medicines, & the easier
Mechanical Mathematics: Loved Planting, building, & brought in a politer way of living,
which passed to Luxurie & intollerable expense: He had a particular Talent in telling stories
& facetious passages of which he had innumerable, which made some bouffoons and vitious
wretches too presumptuous, & familiar, not worthy the favors they abused: He tooke delight to
have a number of little spaniels follow him, & lie in his bed-Chamber, where often times he
suffered the bitches to puppy & give suck, which rendred it very offensive, & indeede made the
whole Court nasty & stinking: An excellent prince doubtlesse had he ben lesse addicted to
Women, which made him uneasy & allways in Want to supply their unmeasurable profusion,
& to the detriment of many indigent persons who had signaly serv’d both him & his father: Easily,
& frequently he changed favorites to his greate prejudice &c: As to other publique transactions
and unhappy miscarriages, ‘tis not here I intend to number them; but certainly never had [a]
King more glorious opportunities to have made himselfe, his people & all Europ happy, &
preserved innumerable mischiefs, had not his too Easy nature resign’d him to be menag’d by
crafty men, & some abandoned & prophane wretches, who corrupted his otherwise sufficient
parts, disciplin’d as he had ben by many afflictions, during his banishment: which gave him
much experience, & knowledge of men & things; but those wiccked creatures tooke him [off]
from all application becoming so greate a King: the History of his Reigne will certainely be the
most wonderfull for the variety of matter & accidents above any extant of many former ages:
The [sad tragical] death of his father, his banishment, & hardships, his miraculous
restauration, conjurations against him; Parliaments, Warrs, Plagues, Fires, Comets;
revolutions abroad hapning in his time with a thousand other particulars: He was ever kind
to me & very gracious upon all occasions, & therefore I cannot without ingratitude [but]
deplore his losse, which for many respects (as well as duty) I do with all my soule: [See
2.Octob:1685:]

His Majestie dead, The Duke (now King James the 2d) went immediately to Council, before
entering into any buisinesse, passionately declaring his sorrow, Told their Lordships, That
since the succession had falln to him, he would endeavor to follow the example of his
predecessor in his Clemency & tendernesse to his people: That however he had ben
misrepresented as affecting arbitrary power, they should find the contrary, for that the Laws of
England had made the King as greate a Monarch as he could desire; That he would endeavour
to maintaine the Government both in Church & state as by Law establish’d, its Principles being
so firme for Monarchy, & the members of it shewing themselves so good & Loyal subjects; &
that as he would never depart from the just rights & prerogative of the Crown, so would he
never Invade any mans propriety: but as he had often adventured his life in defence of the
Nation, so he would still proceede, & preserve it in all its lawfull rites & libertyes:

This being the substance of what he said, the Lords desired it might be published as containing
matter of greate satisfaction to a jealous people, upon this change: which his Majestie
consented to: Then were the Counsel sworn, & proclamation ordered to be publish’d, that all
officers should continue in their station; that there might be no failure of publique Justice, ’til
his farther pleasure should be known:

Then the King rose, the Lords accompanying him to his bed Chamber, where, whilst he reposed
himselfe (tired indeede as he was with griefe & watching) They immediately returned againe
into the Council-Chamber to take order for the Proclayming of his Majestie which (after some
debate) they consented should be in the very forme, his Grandfather King James the first was,
after the death of Queen Elizabeth, as likewise that the Lords &c: should proceede in their
Coaches through the City for the more solemnity of it; upon this was I and severall other
Gentlemen (waiting in the privy Gallerie), admitted into the Council Chamber to be
wittnesse of what was resolv’d on: & Thence with the Lords (the Lord Martial & the Herraulds
& other Crowne Officers being ready) we first went to Whitehall gate, where the Lords stood on foote beareheaded, whilst the Herauld proclaimed His Majesties Titles to the Imperial Crowne, & succession according to the forme: The Trumpets & Kettle drumms having first sounded 3 times, which after also ended with the peoples acclamations:

Then an Herauld called the Lords Coaches according to ranke, my selfe accompanying the solemnity in my Lord Cornwallis Coach, first to Temple barr, where the Lord Major & his breathren &c met us on horseback in all their formalities, & proclaymed the King; Thence to the Exchange in Cornhill, & so we returned in the order we set forth: being come to White-hall, we all went and kissed the King & Queenes hands, he had ben on the bed, but was now risen, & in his Undresse. The Queene was in bed in her appartment, but put forth her hand; seeming to be much afflicted, as I believe she was, having deported herselfe so decently upon all occasions since she came first into England, which made her universally beloved: Thus concluded this sad, & yet Joyfull day:

[I am never to forget the unexpressable luxury, & prophanesse, gaming, & all dissolution, and as it were total forgetfulness of God (it being Sunday Evening) which this day sennight, I was witnesse of: the King, sitting & toying with his Concubines Portsmouth, Cleaveland, & Mazarine: &c: A french boy singing love songs, in that glorious Gallery, whilst about 20 of the greate Courtiers & other dissolute persons were at Basset round a large table, a bank of at least 2000 in Gold before them, upon which two Gentlemen that were with me made reflexions with astonishment, it being a scene of utmost vanity; and surely as they thought would never have an End: six days after was all in the dust.]

February 24, Tuesday (February 14, 1684 Old Style): The body that had been Charles II was positioned in Westminster Abbey “without any manner of pomp.” His brother James would be named as King James II of England and Ireland and as King James VII of Scotland.

John Evelyn’s diary entry for this day was in part as follows:
The King was [this night] very obscurely buried in a Vault under Hen: 7th Chapell in Westminster, without any manner of pomp, and soone forgotten after all this vanity, & the face of the whole Court exceedingly changed into a more solemn and moral behaviour: The new King affecting neither Prophanesse, nor bouffonry: All the Greate Officers broke their white-Staves on the Grave &c: according to forme:

February 15, Sunday (1684, Old Style): Dr. Tenison preach’d to the Household on 42.Psal:ult: The 2d sermon (which should have ben before the King, who to the great griefe of his subjects, did now the first time go to Masse publicly in the little Oratorie at the Dukes lodgings, the doores set wide open) was by Mr. Fox, a young quaint Preacher, who made a very profitable sermon on Pro: Fooles make a mock at sin, against prophanes & Atheisme; now reigning more than ever through the late dissolutenesse of the Court:...

February 22, Sunday (1684, Old Style): Severall most usefull tractates against Dissenters, Papists & Fanatics, & resolution of Cases, were now publish’d by the London divines:...

March 5, Thursday (1684, Old Style): To my griefe I saw the new pulpet set up in the popish oratory at W-hall, for the Lent preaching, Masse being publiquly saied, & the Romanists swarming at Court with greater confidence than had ever ben seene in England since the Reformation, so as every body grew Jealous to what this would trend; A Parliament was now also summond, and greate industry used to obtaine Elections which might promote the Court Interest: Most of the Corporations being now by their new Charters in power to make what returns of members they pleased: Most of the Judges likewise having given their opinions that his Majestie might still take the Costomes, which to foure Judges ([esteem’d] the best Lawyers) seemed against the Act of Parliament which determines it with the Kings life: Now came over divers Envoyes & greate Persons to condole the Death of the late King: The Q[ueen] Dowager received them on a bed of mourning, the whole Chamber seiling & floore hung with black, tapers lighted; so as nothing could be more Lugubrous & solemn: The Q[ueen]Consort sat out under a state on a black foot-cloth, to entertaine the Circle as the Q[ueen] used to do, & that very decently:

May 3, Sunday (April 23, Old Style): After, you will notice, a quite lengthy delay, the coronation of King James II of England and Ireland, John Evelyn, a reluctant witness on account of the recent loss of a child to the small pox, reported in his diary:
Was the day of his Majesties Coronation, the Queene was also crown’d, the solemnity very magnificent, as the particulars are set forth in print: The Bish[op] of Ely preached, but (to the great sorrow of the people) no Sacrament, as ought to have ben: However the King begins his reigne with great expectations and hopes of much reformation as to the former vices, & prophanesse both of Court & Country:

Having ben present at our late Kings Coronation, I was not ambitious of seing this Ceremonie; nor did I think it fit to leave my poore Wife alone, who was yet in great sorrow:

June 28, Sunday (June 18, Old Style): Both Houses of Parliament passed, and King James II approved, an act of attainder in regard to James, Duke of Monmouth, one of the numerous opportuning illegitimate sons of King Charles II by various of his series of mistresses.

Archibald Campbell, 9th Earl of Argyll, was captured while crossing the river Clyde in Scotland. He would be beheaded as his father before him had been, on the “Scottish Maiden” in Edinburgh (now on display in the National Museum of Scotland). Below is a British coin on which the corpses of the Dukes of Monmouth and Argyle can be viewed as they lie without their heads:
Daniel Gookin had been among those active in the resistance movement which ultimately had caused (or enabled) King James II to abrogate the New England colonial charters.

In this year Sir Edmund Andros returned to America in an abortive attempt to impose a kind of supercolony, this time as the governor of something which as to be known as “The Dominion of New England” which was initially to include all the New England colonies and later would extend itself to cover in addition New York and New Jersey.

Andros’s imposition of Episcopalian worship in the Old South Meetinghouse in Boston, his vigorous enforcement of the Navigation Acts, his requirement that landholders take out new land patents, and his limitations upon town meetings and rights of local taxation would arouse sharp resentment in colonial America. When news of the 1688 overthrow of the monarch would reach Boston, the colonists would revolt, deposing and imprisoning this royal representative. Returned to England, he would be tried and immediately released.
New England Colours

Flag of New England under Sir Edmund Andros

(From a draft in the British State Paper Office
New England Papers, Vol. 4, page 228)
During the interruption in government caused by King James II’s abortive effort to merge the Massachusetts Bay settlements under Royal Governor Sir Edmund Andros, the Huguenots would manage to establish a French congregation of 45 families in the southeastern part of East Greenwich (for instance, the Mawney family, whose name in France had been “Le Moigne”). Purchasing some 5000 acres of Narragansett land from the Atherton Land Company, they allotted their farms, planted trees and hedgerows, and began raising crops. There would be friction, however, with their English-speaking neighbors in Rhode Island, over meadows and hay, and the French would remain only until 1691.

In the autumn of 1686 about forty-five of these French families had come to Rhode Island, and on November 4 had purchased of the Atherton proprietors a large tract of land in the northern part of Kingstown. Here two dozen dwellings were soon erected, lands were cultivated, and a church established. Hardly was the settlement begun when the refugees unwittingly became involved in the bitter dispute over the Narragansett lands that had been so long in progress. In July 1687, some residents of East Greenwich and of Kingstown forcibly carried off forty loads of hay from the Frenchmen’s meadows. The Huguenot minister immediately hurried to Boston to make complaint before Governor Andros. When summoned to explain their proceedings, the Greenwich men asserted that the lands in question had been laid out to them nine years before by the Rhode Island government. Andros, unable to make any final decision upon the case, ordered that the cut hay should be equally divided between the English and the French. Although no further encroachment was made upon the settlement during Andros’s rule, the precedent thus set was followed a few years later, this time with more harmful results. In the summer of 1691 some inhabitants of East Greenwich, evidently of the more rude and lawless portion of the population, subjected the Huguenots to many annoyances and indignities. Monsieur Ayrault, the old French doctor, thus quaintly refers to their afflictions: “We were molested by the vulgar sort of the people, who, flinging down our fences, laid open our lands to ruin, so that all benefit thereby we were deprived of. Ruin looked on us in a dismal state, our wives and children living in fear of the threats of many unruly persons.”

He describes how finally the ill treatment became so pronounced that his companions were compelled to flee from the colony, thus being “forced away from their lands and houses, orchards and vineyards.” Rhode Island has been accused, and perhaps justly, of not doing enough to repress such disorderly proceedings. There was some justice in the claim of the East Greenwich men that the Atherton proprietors had unscrupulously sold to the refugees a tract of land to which Rhode Island had the prior claim; but the claimants should have sought retribution by legal means and not taken the law into their own hands. We can excuse to a certain extent the Westerly participants in the broils and frays upon the southwest border, but the injuries inflicted upon these inoffensive Huguenots can only be condemned as hasty and
willful. The Rhode Island legislators, although evidently disapproving of these actions, were either too indifferent or else too familiar with such disorders to repress the persecutors with the arm of the law.

King James II banned the first New York House of Representatives and prohibited printing presses. The colony’s new Charter of Liberties was disallowed. The Crown established the Dominion of New England, covering all lands from New Jersey to Maine.

Businessman Stephanus Van Cortlandt would be appointed mayor of New-York for this and each of the next two years. A new seal was granted to the city, bearing a beaver, a windmill, a flour barrel, a cross, and two Indians.
March: King James II was beginning to ignore the Test Act, and appoint fellow Roman Catholics to English public office.
March 15-May 16: James, who had as yet not even undergone his coronation ceremony, rashly issued a warrant of Royal Pardon for all those of his subjects who were in prison under præmunire because of their unwillingness to attend the established church, or to swear the oath. More than 1,600 prisoners, about 1,500 of them Quakers, would be venturing freely into the light of day — some for the first time in years. (It would be impulsive acts such as this one, entirely against the counsel of his powerful advisers, which eventually would bring about a “Bloodless Revolution” in which this James II would be deposed and would need to pass into exile overseas (tossing the Great Seal of England into the waters of the Thames as he departed).3

April 20 (I don’t know whether this is a New Style date or an Old Style date): King James II named Alexander Innes as clerk to the garrison at New-York.

April 30, Friday (April 20, Old Style): King James II dismissed four more judges.

May: Having been held for some seven months in the La Lanterne Tower of La Rochelle on account of his Protestant faith, the Huguenot merchant Gabriel Bernon was released. He would flee with his wife Ester le Roy Bernon and their children Gabriel, Marie, and Esther from France to Amsterdam, eventually arriving in London. (Note that this was the very month during which, in London, the English Catholic king James II was ordering his common hangman to burn publicly before the Royal Exchange, the Huguenot refugee Jean Claude’s anonymous _Les Plaintes des Protestans cruellement opprimés dans le royaume de France_, 192 pages printed in Cologne chez Pierre Marteau MD.C.LXXXVI, for the offense of describing the persecutions being experienced by French Protestants such as the Bernon family and the Thoreau family.)

3. This “Order of Release” is presently in the Archives in Devonshire House in London. It is written on eleven skins of vellum, with a portrait of King James II at the top. We can see that the monarch included the Reverend John Bunyan in his warrant.
May 2, Sunday (April 22, Old Style): The Privy Council ordered the common hangman to burn publicly before the Royal Exchange, one copy in the original French of the Huguenot refugee Jean Claude’s anonymous *LES PLAINTES DES PROTESTANS CRUELLEMENT OPPRIMEZ DANS LE ROYAUME DE FRANCE*, 192 pages printed in Cologne chez Pierre Marteau MD.C.LXXXVI, and one copy in an anonymous English translation in 48 pages that had subsequently appeared, *AN ACCOUNT OF THE PERSECUTIONS AND OPPRESSIONS OF THE PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE*. When it was brought to the attention of King James II that such an action would be viewed as entirely unprecedented, over the top, he explained his decision most frankly by expressing a kingly circle-the-wagons mindset:

> My resolution is taken. It has become the fashion to treat Kings disrespectfully; and they must stand by each other. One King should always take another’s part; and I have particular reasons for showing this respect to the King of France.

According to the above explanation, it seemed necessary that all the kings of the world stand united to keep under control all the non-kingly citizenry of the world — apparently because there was a need to safeguard the powerful against unseemly depredations by the powerless. The matter would be detailed in a following issue of the *London Gazette*:

> Whitehall, May 8. The French Ambassador [Paul Barillon] having, by a Memorial, complained to His Majesty, That a Book, intituled, ‘Les Plaintes des Protestants cruellement opprimés dans le Royaume de France,’ was sold and dispersed in this Kingdom: in which Book are many Falsities, and scandalous Reflections upon the Most Christian King: And that the said Book was likewise Translated into English, and Printed here. His Majesty was pleased to Order, That diligent Enquiry should be made after the Translator and Printer of the same, that they may be prosecuted according to Law: And that a printed Copy of the said Book in French, and another in English, should be Publickly burnt by the hands of the Common Hangman; which was accordingly put in execution on Wednesday last, before the Royal Exchange.

No. 2136. Monday, May 10, 1686.

(By means of this one incident—the callous attitude expressed by this English monarch in the face of the suffering of refugee families such as the Thoreaus—do we not possess a complete historical explanation for the “Glorious Revolution” that would shortly come to the British Isles?)

An understanding that King James II was himself determinedly of the Catholic faith, and some entries in the current diary of Evelyn, may help us understand what had been going on here in the background of this news item. In John Evelyn’s entry for March 29th we learn that ministers in English Protestant churches had been using their bully pulpits to protest the cruelties of the French Catholic king toward his Protestant subjects, who (like the Thoreaus) were fleeing in great numbers to Protestant-dominated England:

March 29, Monday (Old Style): *I return’d home:*

*The Duke of Northumberland (a Natural sonn of the late King, by the Dutchesse of Cleaveland, an impudent woman) marrying very meanely, with the help of his bro[ther] Grafton, attempted to spirit away his Wife &c:*

*A Briefe was read in all the Churches for Relieving the French Protestants who came here for protection, from the unheard-off, cruelties of their King:*
April 15, Thursday (Old Style): I went to Mr. Cooks funerall, a Merchant my kind Neighbour at Greenewich where our Viccar preach’d the sermon: 2. Tim: 4:- 6.7.8: proper on the Occasion: Little Fr:Godolphin was now sick of the small pox, I pray God be gracious to that precious Child: The Arch-Bish[op] of Yorke now died of the small-pox, aged 62 yeares, a Corpulent man; My special loving Friend, & whilst our Bish[op] of Rochester (from whence he was translated) my excellent Neighbour; an unexpressible losse to the whole Church, & that Province especialy, he being a learned, Wise, stout, and most worthy prelate; so as I looke on this as a greate stroke to the poore Church of England now in this defecting period:

April 18, Sunday (Old Style): Our Viccar on his former Text & most of it repetition: Afternoone I went to Camberwell to visite Dr. Par: but sate so inconveniently at Church, that I could very hardly heare his Text, which was 5.Heb:9: After sermon I went to the Doctors house, where he shew’d me The life and Letters of the late learned Primate of Armagh, Usher, and among them that letter of Bish[op] Bramhals to the Primate, giving notice of the popish practices to pervert this nation, by sending an hundred priests &c into England, who were to conforme themselves to all Sectaries, and Conditions for the more easily dispersing their doctrine amongst us: This Letter was the cause of the whole Impressions being seiz’d on, upon pretence, that it was a political or historical account, of things, not relating to Theologie, though it had ben licenc’d by the Bish[op] &c: which plainly shewe’d what an Interest the Popish now had, that a Protestant Booke, containing the life, & letters of so eminent a man was not to be publish’d. There were also many letters to & from most of the learned persons his correspondents in Europ: but The Booke will, (I doubt not) struggle through this unjust impediment.

April 20, Tuesday (Old Style): To Lond[on] a seale - & to see little Godolphin now, I blese God, in an hope full way of Escape: Severall Judges put out, & new complying ones put in.

April 24, Saturday (Old Style): I returned home, found my Coach-man dangerously ill of vomiting great quantities of blood:

May 5, Wednesday (Old Style): To Lond[on] There being a Seale, it was feared we should be required to passe a Doquett, Dispensing with Dr. Obadia Walker & 4 more, wheroff one an Apostate Curate at Putney, the other Master of University Coll[ege] Ox: to hold their Masterships, fellowships & Cures, & keepe pub: schooles & enjoy all former emoluments &c. notwithstanding they no more frequented, or used the pub: formes of Prayers, or Communion with the Church of England, or tooke the Test, & oaths of Allegiance & Supremacy, contrary to 20 Acts of Parliaments &c: which Dispensation being likewise repugnant to his Majesties owne gracious declaration at the begining of his Reigne, gave umbrage (as well it might) to every good Protestant: nor could we safely have passed it under the Privy-Seale: wherefore it was don by Immediate warrant, sign’d by Mr. Solicitor &c at which I was not a little glad: This Walker was a learned person, of a munkish life, to whose Tuition I had more than 30 yeares since, recommended the sons of my worthy friend Mr. Hyldiard of Horsley in Surry: believing him to be far from what he proved, an hypocritical concealed papist, by which he perverted the Eldest son of Mr. Hyldyard, Sir Ed. Hales’s eld: son & severall more [&] to the greate disturbance of the whole nation, as well as the University, as by his now publique defection appearead: All engines being now at worke to bring in popery amaine, which God in mercy prevent:

This day was burnt, in the old Exchange, by the publique Hang-man, a booke (supposed to be written by the famous Monsieur Claude) relating the horrid massacres & barbarous proceedings of the Fr:King against his Protestant subjects, without any refutation, that might
convince it of any thing false: so mighty a power & ascendant here, had the French Ambassador: doubtlesse in great Indignation at the pious & truly generous Charity of all the Nation, for the reliefe of those miserable sufferers, who came over for shelter: About this time also, The Duke of Savoy, instigated by the Fr.King to exterpate the Protestants of Piemont, slew many thousands of those innocent people, so as there seemed to be a universal designe to destroy all that would not Masse it, thro[ugh] out Europ, as they had power, quod avertat D.O.M. I procur’d of my L[ord] president of the Council, the nomination of a son of Mrs. Cock, a Widdow (formerly living plentifully, now falln to want) to be chosen into the Charter-house Schoole, which would be a competent subsistence for him:

May 7, Friday (Old Style): I return’d home:

May 8, Saturday (Old Style): Died my sick Coachman of his feavor, to my greate griefe, being a very honest, faithfull servant: I beseech the Lord, to take-off his afflicting hand, in his good time.

May 9, Sunday (Old Style): ... The Duke of Savoy, instigated by the French [king], put to the sword many of his protestant subjects: No faith in Princes.

May 29, Saturday (Old Style): King James II wrote to Governor Dongan of New-York ordering that its assembly, with its recently granted “Charter of Libertyes and priviledges,” be disallowed.

**Do I have your attention? Good.**
King James II issued his Declaration of Liberty of Conscience extending toleration to all religions.  

4. The problem with this from the standpoint of a great many of the English was not that they would place no trust in a principle of religious tolerance. It was a matter of authorship. Given the blood-soaked history of this religious divide, how might any English Protestant trust that any Catholic would actually contemplate such a doctrine abhorrent to the One True Catholic Faith — unless this were a mere temporary ploy in a covert agenda to gain a Catholic ascendancy in England, and then a Catholic hegemony over England, and then yet another spasm of religious intolerance, and further burnings? The historian Macaulay would take the attitude that this had been the sheerest hypocrisy, while the historian Hilaire Belloc would take the attitude that James, although in general an autocrat, had been in this matter of religion quite sincere.
September 26, Monday (Old Style): Over five days all the male Dutch residents of King’s County, New York needed to sign an oath of allegiance to King James II.
According to Bishop Thomas Percy’s RELIQUES OF ANCIENT ENGLISH POETRY (4th edition, 1794), the words “Lilli-Burlero-Bullen-a-la” had been “words of distinction used among the Irish Papists at the time of their massacre of the Protestants in 1641.” This shibboleth-phrase had become the refrain of a nonsense song satirizing the Earl of Tyrconnel on the occasion of his visit to Ireland in January 1686-1687 as the Catholic vicegerent of King James II. The bad memories resulted at this point in another Irish revolution of “Protestants” who had none of the spirit of Jesus vs. “Catholics” who had none of the spirit of Jesus.

WHAT I’M WRITING IS TRUE BUT NEVER MIND
YOU CAN ALWAYS LIE TO YOURSELF
In what would become known as the Glorious Revolution, during this year and the following one King James II of England would be being deposed and Mary II, a daughter of James II, and her spouse William, Prince of Orange were being declared joint monarchs (only William, of course, would be the bearer of actual regal power, as within such a frame of reference a woman is a mere necessary conduit).

This was quite a setback for Friend William Penn, who had been a supporter of King James II.

James took refuge at the French court, and Louis XIV undertook to restore him. General war in the west of Europe. This kingly personnel substitution would help ease the stranglehold that official censorship had been having on British public life and thought. The new British Bill of Rights, however, would still be lacking in any guarantees of freedom of speech or of freedom of the press.

Here are some Evelyn diary entries for the start of this year:

January 15, Sunday (1687, Old Style): Was a solemn & particular office used at our, & all the Churche[s] of London, & 10 miles about it, for thanksgiving to God for her Majesties being with child:

February 12, Sunday (1687, Old Style): ... Wednesday before My Daughter Evelyn, going in the Coach to visite in the City, a Jolt (the doore being not fast-shut) flung her quite out of the Coach upon her back, in such manner, as the hind-wheles passed over both her Thighes a little above the knees: Yet it pleased God, besides the bruse of the Wheele upon her flesh, she had no other harme: We let her blood, anointed, & made her keepe bed 2 dayes, after which [s]he was able to walke & soone after perfectly well: Through God Almightys greate mercy to an Excellent Wife & a most dutifull & discreete daughter in Law:

5. This term of art “depose” then had a different meaning from the meaning it has assumed more recently, in connection with Special Prosecutor Kenneth Star and President William Jefferson Clinton. Although Special Prosecutor Star would of course like to depose President Clinton in the manner in which King James II was deposed, it would come to seem as if only President Clinton might depose himself.

Depose this man!
February 17, Friday (1687, Old Style): After above 12 Weekes Indisposition, we now returned home much recovered:
I now receiv'd the sad tidings of my Niepce Montagues death, who died at Woodcot the 15th:
There had ben unkindnesses & Injuries done our family by my Sister-in-Law, her mother; which we did not deserve; & it did not thrive to the purposes of those who instigated her, to cause her da[ughter] to cut-off an Intaile clandestinely: But Gods will be don, she has seene the ill effect of it, & so let it passe:

February: Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was dismissed by King James II, and in his place Richard “Lying Dick” Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel was dispatched to rule over Ireland with the title of Lord Deputy.

CHANGE IS ETERNITY, STASIS A FIGMENT

April: During this month William, Prince of Orange began making his preparations for an invasion of England to save it from the Roman Catholicism of King James II.

Here is one of John Evelyn’s diary entries from this period:
April 15, Sunday (Old Style): Easter day, at Deptford ... It was now a very dry, cold easterly wind, backward Spring: The Turkish Empire in greate intestine Confusion: The French persecution still raging, multitud[e]s of Protestants & many very Considerable greate & noble persons flying hither, produced a second general Contribution: The papists, (by Gods providence) as yet making small progresse amongst us.

April 7, Saturday (Old Style): The Massachusetts churches sent the Reverend Increase Mather to England to petition for the renewal of the Massachusetts charter.

Royal Governor Sir Edmund Andros was given a new commission by King James II, making him governor of a “Dominion of New England” consisting of the “United Colonies” of New England, New York and New Jersey.

Under this new arrangement, Friend Walter Clarke was appointed to the governor’s council to represent Rhode Island. When this Royal Governor would be overthrown, this colony would resume its separate charter government, but Friend Walter, carefully not being to blatant about resuming his former post, would for the first ten months allow the deputy governor to fill in for him.

1688. Constables: Sam’l Whipple, Gideon Crawford, Ephraim Pierce, Providence.
Nicholas Cotterill, Joseph Stanton, Haversham.
James Carder, John Rhodes, Warwick.
Jeremiah Smith, Thomas Durfee, John Keas, Portsmouth.
William Gardiner, Rochester.
George Cook, James Towne.
William Rathbone, New Shoreham.
Nathaniel Coddington, Shubael Painter, Benjamin Sherman, Newport.
Sealer at Portsmouth: Robert Lawton.

May 4, Friday (April 27, Old Style): King James II issued his 2d Declaration of Indulgence for England.

Here is one of John Evelyn’s diary entries from this period:
May 13, Sunday (Old Style): ...The Hollanders did now al’arme his Majestie with their flete, so well prepar’d & out before we were in any readinesse, or had any considerable number to have encounter’d them had there ben occasion, to the greate reproch of the nation, whilst being in profound peace, there was a mighty Land Army, which there was no neede of, & no force by Sea, where onely was the apprehension; [at present, but was doubt[le]ss kept & increased in order to bring in & Countenance Popery, the K beginning to discover his intention by many Instances, perverted by the Jesuites against his first seeming resolution to alter nothing in the Church Established, so as it appeared that there can be no relyance [o]n Popish promises.]

May 14, Monday (May 4, Old Style): King James II’s Privy Council ordered the Church of England to read King James II’s new Declaration of Indulgence during divine services, for the following four Sundays.

Here is one of John Evelyn’s diary entries from this period:

May 17, Thursday (Old Style): I went to Lond, to meete my Bro[ther] G. Evelyn about our mutual concerne in the will of my Bro[ther] Richard, by which, my niepce Montague, dying without issue, a considerable Estate ought to have returned to our Family, after the decease of her husband: but thro the fraude & unworthy dealing of her mother, (my sister-in-Law), the intaile had ben cut off, & a recovery pass’d & consequently the Estate given to her husband Montague, through the perswasion of my sister, contrary to the intent of her husband my brother, & that to a son-in-law who had lived dissolutly & Scandalously with another woman, & his dishonesty made publiquely notorious: What should move my sister in Law, professing so greate love to the memory of her husband, to [cause my Niepce to] give away not onely this, but considerably more, to a son in law, who had no Issue, from all her husbands relations, was strangely spoken off, especialy to one who had so scandalously & so basely abused her da[u]ghter:

May 28, Monday (May 18, Old Style): The Seven Bishops (with the exception of Archbishop Sancroft) presented their petition to King James II. This was John Evelyn’s diary entry:
The King injoyning [the ministers] the Reading his declaration for giving liberty of Conscience (as it was styled) in all the Churches of England: This Evening six Bishops, Bath & Wells, Peterborow, Ely, Chichester, St. Asaph, & Bristol, (in the name of all the rest) came to his Majestie to petition him that he would not impose the reading of it to the several Congregations under their diocesse: not that they were averse to the publishing of it, for want of due tendernesse towards dissenters, in relation to whom they should be willing to come to such a temper, as should be thought fit, when that matter might come to be consider’d & settled in parliament & Convocation: But the declaration being founded upon such a dispensing power, as might at pleasure set aside all Lawes Ecclesiastical & Civil, it appeared to them Illegal, as doing so to the parliaments in —61 & 72; & that it was a point of such Consequence, as they could not so far make themselves parties to it, as the Reading of it in the Church in the time of divine service amounted to.

The King was so far incensed at this Addresse, that he with threatning expressions commanded them to obey him in reading of it at their perils, & so dismis’d them:

July 8, Sunday (June 28, Old Style): John Evelyn’s diary entry had to do with England’s struggle over the Roman Catholicism of King James II:
... In the meane time more virulentely did the popish priests, in their sermons against the Church of England, raging at the success of the Bishops, as being otherwise no ways able to carry their Cause against their learned Adversaries confounding them by both disputes & writings:

July 9, Monday (June 29, Old Style): Trial of the Seven Bishops (refer to 12 HOWELL’S STATE TRIALS 183 [K.B. 1688]).

July 10, Tuesday (June 30, Old Style): The Seven Bishops were acquitted. Later on this day what would become known in England as the “Invitation of the Immortal Seven” was dispatched to William, Prince of Orange: come save England from King James II and his Roman Catholicism.
July 13, Friday (July 3, Old Style): King James II dismissed two more judges.

July 22, Sunday (July 12, Old Style): John Evelyn’s diary entry had to do with England’s struggle over the Roman Catholicism of King James II:
I return’d home; The Camp now began at Hounslow, but their nation in high discontent: The 2 Judges, who favour’d the Cause of the Bish[op] had their writ of Ease: greate wroth meditating against the Bish[op] Cleargy & Church: Coll[oner] Titus, Sir H. Vane (son of him who was executed for his Treason) & some others of the Presbyt: & Indep: party, Sworn of the Privy Council, hoping thereby to divert that party, from going-over to the Bishops & C[hurch] of England, which now they began to do: as forseeing the designes of the papists to descend & take in their most hatefull of heretiques (as they at other time believed them) to effect their owne ends, which was now evidently, the utter extirpation of the C[hurch] of Eng[land] first, & then the rest would inevitably follow:

August 3, Monday (Old Style): Baron de Lahontan left Fort Frontenac with Daniel Greysolon Dulhut and about 100 men.

A wealthy Protestant brewer, John Friend or Freind, who resided near the Tower of London, was knighted by the Catholic monarch King James II of England. (On April 3, Friday, 1696 he would be hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn for having for having refused to betray a Jacobite group that had plotted to restore this person to the English throne, and his remains would be displayed at Temple Bar. In his dying speech he would declare “that, as no foreign power, so neither any domestic power can alienate our allegiance. For it is altogether new and unintelligible to me that the King’s subjects can depose or dethrone him on any account.”)

August 24, Friday (Old Style): At this point Baron de Lahontan was back at Fort Saint-Joseph (Detroit), at the mouth of the strait that joins Lake Erie and Lake Huron, and learned that scurvy has been ravaging Fort Niagara and that the commander there, the chevalier Pierre de Troyes, had died from fever. Having on hand only enough supplies for two months and “having received neither orders nor succor,” Lahontan would have his Frenchmen raze the fort, after which they would head for Michilimackinac.

King James II of England ordered that there be a general election.
September 3, Monday (August 24, Old Style): The Privy Council of King James II ordered writs to issue for the convening of Parliament on November 27th, Old Style.

September 22, Saturday (September 12, Old Style): In the Netherlands, the army of William, Prince of Orange began its embarkation process.
September 24 (September 14, Old Style): King Louis XIV of France invaded the Rhineland, beginning the Nine Years War.

In view of Dutch preparations for invasion, King James II of England confessed to Henry Hyde, 2d Earl of Clarendon that he was anxious to “see what the Church of England men will do.”

Baron de Lahontan and a party made up of four or five “good Ottawa hunters” and some of the Frenchmen of his detachment departed from Michilimackinac on a journey through the Great Lakes region — a great adventure which either happened, or was created out of his fantasies, and we don’t know which. The party would allegedly reach Lake Michigan from the north, and enter the Baie des Puants (Green Bay). South of this bay, the party would allegedly canoe down Fox River and portage to the Wisconsin River. On the far side of this river, the party would allegedly continue to head west until it arrived at the Mississippi River. The convoy of six canoes would allegedly follow that river until it reached a mysterious “Long River” (this might have
been the Saint-Pierre River, assuming that the Baron wasn’t making the whole thing up).

October: During this month rumors first were beginning to circulate, that the Queen of England was pregnant.

October 8, Monday (September 28, Old Style): Embarkation of the invasion army of William, Prince of Orange was complete, and the States of Holland approves his expedition. On this day King James II was issuing his proclamation to the nation that a Dutch invasion was imminent and postponing the planned November meeting of the Parliament.
October 10, Wednesday (September 30, Old Style): William, Prince of Orange issued his first Declaration.

October 11, Thursday (October 1, Old Style): The last details for sailing were settled and the invasion fleet of William, Prince of Orange was ready to sail.

October 15 (October 5, Old Style): King James II informed his Privy Council that he intended to dissolve the High Commission Court.

October 24, Wednesday (October 14, Old Style): It was King James II’s 55th birthday. William, Prince of Orange issued his second Declaration.

Here is the relevant news posting, per the diary of John Evelyn:

*The Kings Birth-day, no Gunns from the Tower, as usualy: The sunn Eclips’d at its rising: This day signal for the Victory of William the Conqueror against Herold neere Battel in Sussex: The wind (which had hitherto ben West) all this day East, wonderfull expectation of the Dutch fleete.*
September 27, Thursday (September 17, Old Style): Date of the final letter written by King James II to William, Prince of Orange.
November 1 (October 22, Old Style): King James II held an extraordinary meeting of his Privy Council in order to receive testimony and depositions demonstrating that the Prince of Wales was his natural son by Queen Mary of Modena (12 Howell’s State Trials 123, P.C. 1688).

King James II dismissed Lord President of the Royal Council Robert Spencer, 2d Earl of Sunderland.
November 15, Monday (November 5, Old Style): Annie “Goody” Glover of Salem, the Irish immigrant who had confessed and been found guilty of witchcraft, was hanged on Boston Neck.

The fleet of William, Prince of Orange arrived at Tor Bay on the coast of the English Channel and his army began to disembark.

The relevant news item, per the journal of John Evelyn:

*Being the anniversary of the powder plot, our Viccar preach’d on 76. Psal. 10. by divers Instances: shewing the disasters & punishments overtaking perfidious designes.*
November 16, Friday (November 6, Old Style): William, Prince of Orange’s army began to march up the country.

I went to London to hear the news of the Princes of Orange being landed at Torbay, with a fleet of near 700 sails, so dreadful a sight passing through the Channel with so favorable a Wind, as our Navy could by no means intercept or molest them. This put the King & Court into great Consternation, now employed in forming an Army to encounter their further progress; for they were gotten already into Exeter, & the season, & ways very improper for his Majesty’s forces to march so great a distance.

The Bishop of Cant., & some few of the other Bishops, & Lords in London were sent for to Whitehall, & required to set forth their abhorrence of this Invasion. They assured his Majesty they had never invited any of the Princes party or were in the least privy to this Invasion, & would be ready to shew all testimonies of their Loyalty &c: but as to a public declaration, they being so few, desired that his Majesty would call the rest of their brethren & peers, that they might consult what was fit to do on this occasion, not thinking it convenient to publish anything without them, & until they had themselves seen the Princes Manifest, in which it was pretended he was invited in by the Lords Spiritual & temporal: This did not please his Majesty: So they departed.

There came now out a Declaration, prohibiting all people to see or read the Princes Manifest; in which was at large set forth the cause of his Expedition, as there had been one before one from the States: These are the beginnings of Sorrow, unless God in his Mercy prevent it, by some happy reconciliation of all dissensions amongst us, which nothing in likelihood can effect but a free Parliament, but which we cannot hope to see, whilst there are any forces on either side: I pray God protect, & direct the King for the best, & truest Interest of his People: [I saw his Majesty touch for the evil, Piter the Jesuit & F. Warner officiating in the Banqueting house]

I dined at Dr. Godolphin’s, with Mrs Boscawen &c at her house warming in his prebends house near St. Paul’s: Lay at my son’s & [9] returned home the next day.
November 19, Monday (November 9, Old Style): William, Prince of Orange entered Exeter.

November 21, Wednesday (November 11, Old Style): The English news, per the journal of John Evelyn:

... My deare Wife fell very ill of the gravell &c in her kidnies this afternoone. God in mercy give her ease & comfort:

The Pr. of Orange increases every day in forces, several Lords go in to him; The King gos towards Salisbery with his Army; doubtfull of their standing by him, Lord Cornbery carrys some Regiments from him, marches to Honiton, the Princes head quarters; The City of Lond[on] in dissorder by the rabble &c who pull-downe the Nunery at St. Johns, newly bought of the Papists of my Lord Berkeley: The Queene [prepare[s to] go to Portsmouth for safty: to attend the issue of this commotion, which has a dreadfull aspect:

November 22, Thursday (November 12, Old Style): The first men of quality began to repair to William, Prince of Orange.

Magistrate Samuel Sewall sailed for England on the America.

November 25, Sunday (November 15, Old Style): The first of the provincial risings occurred, in Cheshire.

November 28, Wednesday (November 18, Old Style): King James II left London for Salisbury. The English news, per the journal of John Evelyn:

... It was now very hard frost:

The King gos to Salisbery to rendevouze the Army, and returning back to Lond[on] Lord De la Mare appears for the Pr[ince] in Cheshire: The nobility mee in Yorkshire: The ABish & some Bishops, & such peeres as were in Lond[on] addresse to his Majestie to call a Parliament: The King invites all forraine nations to come over: The French take all the Palatinat, & alarme the Germans more than ever:
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November 28, Wednesday (November 18, Old Style): King James II left London for Salisbury. The English news, per the journal of John Evelyn:

... It was now very hard frost:
The King goes to Salisbury to rendezvous the Army, and returning back to London Lord De la Mare appears for the Prince in Cheshire: The nobility meet in Yorkshire: The ABish & some Bishops, & such peers as were in London address his Majesty to call a Parliament: The King invites all foreign nations to come over: The French take all the Palatinat, & alarume the Germans more than ever:

November 29, Thursday (November 19, Old Style): King James II arrived in Salisbury.


December 4, Tuesday (November 24, Old Style): Prince George of Denmark defected to William, Prince of Orange.
December 6, Thursday (November 26, Old Style): As King James II returned to London, Princess Anne (future queen of England) deserted her father, taking refuge initially at the London House in Aldersgate Street and then fleeing from London on her way to defect to William, Prince of Orange.

December 7, Friday (Old Style): In the household of John Evelyn:

Daddy

My son went towards Oxon: I returned home.
December 9, Sunday (November 29, Old Style): The English news, per the journal of John Evelyn:

*I went to the Royal Society, we adjourn’d Election of President till 23. April by reason of the publique commotions, yet dined together as of custome on this day:*

*Our Lecturer on 122. Psal: 6: Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: Lord Sunderland meditating flight, I writ to my Lady, advised an Apologie:*

December 10, Monday (November 30, Old Style): King James II proclaimed a Parliament, to meet on January 25 (January 15, Old Style).

December 12, Wednesday (December 2, Old Style): The English news, per the journal of John Evelyn:

... Visited my Lord Godolphin, then going with the Marquis of Halifax, & Earl of Nottingham as Commissioner to the Prince of Orange: He told me, they had little power: Plymuth declared for the Prince & Lord Bath: Yorke, Hull, Bristol, all the eminent nobility & persons of quality throughout England declare for the Protestant Religion & Laws, & go to meete the Prince; who every day sets forth new declarations &c: against the Papists: The Greate favorites at Court, priests & Jesuites, flie or abscond: Everything (til now conceiled) flies abroad in publique print, & is Cryed about the streetes: Expectations of the Prince coming to Oxon: Prince of Wales & greate Treasure sent daily to Portsmouth, Earle of Dover Governor: Addresse from the Fleete not gratefull to his Majestie: The Popists in offices lay down their Commissions & flie: Universal consternation amongst them: it lookes like a Revolution: Herbert, beats a french fleete:

December 20, Monday (December 10, Old Style): Early this morning Queen Mary of Modena fled London heading for France, taking with her the Prince of Wales, only son of King James II, legitimate heir to the throne of England.
December 21, Tuesday (December 11, Old Style): His royal will having just been witnessed by Samuel Pepys, early this morning King James II fled from London, on his way toward France, as he departed tossing the Great Seal of England into the Thames. An assemblage of Lords Spiritual and Temporal met in London and resolved to apply to William, Prince of Orange.

December 22, Wednesday night/December 23, Thursday (December 12/13, Old Style): King James II was seized in the night by fishermen on the Isle of Sheppey near Sheerness while fleeing toward France, and Jeffreys was seized in London (this terrible event would be forever reknowned as “The Irish Night”). Per the journal of John Evelyn:

_I went to Lond[on] /The rabble people demolish all Papists Chapells & severall popish Lords & Gen[lemen] house[s], especialy that of the Spanish Ambassador, which they pillaged & burnt his Library, &c:/_

December 26, Sunday (December 16, Old Style): King James II was brought into London. The English news, per the journal of John Evelyn:

_Dr. Tenison at St. Martins on: 8:Isay:11: I din’d at my L[ord] Clarendons: The King flies to sea, [puts in at Feversham for ballast is rudely detained by the people: comes back to W[hite]hall.]_ The **Prince of Orange** now advanc’d to Windsor, is invited by the King to St. James, the messenger sent was the E. of Feversham the general of the forces: who going without Trumpet or passeport is detained prisoner by the Prince: The Prince accepts the Invitation, but requires his Majestie to retire to some distant place, that his owne Guards may be quartered about the palace & City: This is taken heinously, so the King goes away privately to Rochester: Is persuad’d to come back: comes on the Sunday: Goes to masse & dines in publique, a Jesuite says grace: [I was present] That night a Council, [17] his Majestie refuses to assent to all proposals; goes away againe to Rochester:

December 28, Tuesday (December 18, Old Style): Exactly one week after his abortive flight from London, King James II again departed from London, this time not in secrecy and under guard, and being taken toward Rochester; later in the day William, Prince of Orange would enter London — and his “Glorious Revolution” would be complete. The English news, per the Dear Diary of John Evelyn (in which all the dates are Old Style dates):
The Prince comes to St. James, fills W-hall (the King taking barge to Gravesend at 12 a Clock) with Dur[r] Guard: A Council of Peres meete about an expedient to call a parliament: Adjourne to the House of Lords: The Chancelor, E. of Peterbor, & divers Priests & other taken: E[arl] of Sunderland flies & divers others, Sir E[ward] Hales, Walker & other taken & secured: All the world go to see the Prince at St. James where is a greate Court, there I saw him & severall of my Acquaintance that come over with him: He is very stately, serious & reserved: The Eng[lish] soldiers &c. sent out of Towne to distant quarters: not well pleased: Divers reports & opinions, what all this will end in; Ambition & faction feared:

December 21, Friday (Old Style): I visited Lord Clarendon where was the Bishops of Ely & St. Asaph: we had much discourse of Affairs: I returned home:
April 11, Thursday (Old Style): The “Glorious Revolution” overthrew the English Catholics and King James II, and William, Prince of Orange (and Mary, his wife), with much help from Huguenot exiles in Great Britain, took the throne as the Protestant sovereigns of England.

The deposed king James II would flee to Ireland but in the following year would be defeated at the Battle of the Boyne. The Jacobite War would culminate in a few years, in the defeat of Irish Catholics by the Dutch/English King William III and expropriation of land owned by Catholics.

Whereupon, an Act of Toleration would close a chapter in Quaker history: the Convention Parliament would issue a Bill of Rights limiting the powers of the monarchy over Parliament.

After many years of guarded privilege, as one of the acts of the Glorious Revolution the government charter of the Merchant Adventurers Company was withdrawn.

This act, ratifying the Revolution of 1688-1689, would incorporate the earlier “Declaration of Rights” offered to William upon his accession. This established a constitutional monarchy in Britain. It barred Roman
The London Gazette.
Published by Authority.

From Thursday April 11, to Monday April 15, 1689.

Whitehall, April 11.

This Day the Coronation of their Sacred Majesties King William and Queen Mary was performed at Westminster in manner following.

Their Majesties being come from Whitehall to Westminster, and the Nobility, &c. being put in Order by the Heralds, They came down in State into Westminster-hall, where the Swords and Spurs were presented to them.

After which the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster, having brought the Gowns and other Regalia, presented them severally to Their Majesties; which, with the Swords and Spurs, were thenceupon delivered to the Lords appointed to carry them.

Thus Their Majesties in Their Robes of Crimson Velvet, King with a Cap, and the Queen a Circlet in her Head, the Nobility in Crimson Velvet Robes with their Coronets, their Hands, and the rest of the Proceeding in their proper Habits marched on foot upon Blew Cloths to Westminster-A and all the Way and Houses on each side being Crowded with Numbers of Spectators expressing their great Joy and Satisfaction by loud repeated Acclamations.

Being Entered the Church, and all duly Seated, the Bishop of London, who performed this great Solemnity, began with Recognition, which ended with a mighty Show. Then Their Majesties Offered, and the Lords who bore the Regalia, seated them at the Altar. The Litany was sung by Bishops, and after the Epistle, Gospel, and Nicene Creed Bishop of Salisbury Preach'd on this Text, 2 Sam. 23:3, 4. After Sermon Their Majesties took the Oath, and Conducted to their Regal Chairs placed on the Theater (they might be more conspicuous to the Members of the House of Commons, who were seated in the North Cross) were Anoint'd.
Catholics from the throne. William III and Mary II became joint monarchs of England and Scotland (to 1694).

A Toleration Act granted freedom of worship to dissenters in England. This Toleration Act closed a chapter in Quaker history. Although the Religious Society of Friends would still be prosecuted for refusal to pay tithes, the prosecution rate would fall off as and many Friends would connive in the payment of, and in some cases even the receiving of, tithes. By the turn of the century the Quakers would have adjusted to England, and England to them.

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The Huguenot young scholar Abel Boyer ventured from the continent of Europe to England and would there suffer a period of great economic stress.
“William and Mary” would ally with Spain, Austria, and the Netherlands to engage in what were called in Europe “King William’s Wars,” to oppose the expansionism of the French under King Louis XIV. In North America these would be referred to as the French and Indian Wars and would be fought between the French and English and their respective Indian allies, the Algonquian and the Iroquois, for control of the colonial lands. These wars will continue off and on in America until 1763:

John Dryden’s play *Don Sebastian*. King James II having fled to France after the landing of William, Prince of Orange at Brigham in southwestern England backed up by a Dutch army, suddenly William and his wife Mary were William III and Mary II, King and Queen of England — and Johnny-boy was no longer England’s Poet Laureate.

### The Poets Laureate of England

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The Poets Laureate of England

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<td>1999-</td>
<td>Andrew Motion</td>
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January 2, Sunday (December 22, Old Style): King James II escaped from William of Orange (don’t ask how he managed that).

January 3, Sunday (December 23, Old Style): King James II fled Rochester, heading for France.

Our Lecturer at Deptford: on: 1. Mark: 3:

December 24, Monday (Old Style): The King passes into France, whither the queen & child wer gon a few days before.

January 5, Saturday (December 25th, which is to say, Christmas day, 1688, Old Style): As King James II landed in France (which must have been an interesting event since the title under which he had been coronated had been at least nominally that of king of England –and also of Ireland –and also of Scotland –and also of France), the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of England requested William of Orange to take over the administration of the British government, and to summon a convention. Here is Evelyn:

Christmas day, our Lecturer on his former Text; The holy Communion followed, at which I received:
January 25, Friday (January 15, Old Style): The English news, per the journal of John Evelyn:

*I went to visite my Lord Archbish of Cant[erbury] where I found the Bishops of St. Asaph, Ely, Bath & Wells, Peterborough & Chichester; The Earle of Alesbury & Clarendon, Sir Geo: Mackenzy Lord Advocate of Scotland, & then came in a Scotch Archbishop: &c. After prayers & dinner, were discoursed divers serious matters concerning the present state of the publique: & sorry I was to find, there was as yet no accord in the judgements of those who both of the Lords & Commons were to convene: Some would have the princesse made Queene without any more dispute, others were for a Regency, There was a Torie part (as then called so) who were for [inviting] his Majestie againe upon Conditions, & there were Republicans, who would make the Prince of Orange like a State-holder: The Romanists were also busie among all these several parties to bring them into Confusion: most for Ambition, or other Interest, few for Conscience and moderate resolutions: I found nothing of all this in this Assembly of Bishops, who were pleas’d to admitt me into their Discourses: They were all for a Regency, thereby to salve their Oathes, & so all publique matters to procede in his Majesties name, thereby to facilitate the calling of a Parliament according to the Laws in being; this was the result of this meeting: My Lord of Cant[erbury] gave me greate thanks for the advertisement I sent his Grace in October, & assur’d me they tooke my counsel in that particular, & that it came very seasonable:

I found by the Lord Advocate of Scotland that the Bishops of Scotland, who were indeede very unworthy that Character & had don much mischiefe in that Church, were now coming about to the True Interest, more to save themselves in this conjuncture, which threatned the abolishing the whole Hierarchy in that Kingdome, than for Conscience: & therefore the Scottish Archbish: & Lord Advocate requested my Lord of Cant[erbury] to use his best endeavors with the Prince, to maintaine the Church there in the same state as by Law at present settled: It now growing late: I after some private discourse, tooke my leave of his Grace, most of the Lords being gon: I beseech God of his infinite mercy to settle truth & peace amongst us againe: It was now that the Triall of the Bishops was published in print:

February 1, Friday (January 22, Old Style): The Convention met at Westminster.

February 2, Saturday (January 23, Old Style): The English news, per the journal of John Evelyn:

*I went to Lond[on]. The greate Convention being assembled the day before, falling upon the greate Question about the Government. Resolved that K[ing] Jam: 2d, having by the advise of Jesuites & other wicked persons, endeavoured to subvert the Lawes of church & state, and Deserting the Kingdome [carrying away the Seales &c] without taking any care for the manegement of the Government, had by demise, abdicated himselfe, and wholly vacated his right: & They did therefore desire the Lords Concurrence to their Vote, to place the Crowne upon the next heires: The Prince of Orange for his life, then to the Princesse his wife, & if she died without Issue to the Princesse of Denmark, & she failing to the heires of the Pr[ince] Excluding for ever all possibility of admitting any Ro: Cath:

February 6, Wednesday (January 27, Old Style): The English news, per the journal of John Evelyn:
Dr. Tenison preached at St. Martines, on 6: Gen: 5: I din’d at the Admiralty, where was brought, a young Child not 12 yeares old, the sonn of one Dr. Clench, of the most prodigious maturity of memorie, & knowledge, for I cannot call it altogether memory, but [something more] extraordinary; Mr. Pepys & my selfe examining him not in any method, but [by] promiscuously questions, which required judgement & wonderfull discernement, to answere things so readily & pertinently: There was not any thing in Chronologie, Historie, Geographie, The several systemes of Astronomers, Courses of the starrs, Longitudes, Latitudes, doctrine of the Spheres, Sources & courses of Rivers, Creekes, harbors, Eminent Citties, staples, boundaries & bearings of Countries, not onely in Europe but any other part of the Earth, which he did not readily resolve & demonstrate his knowledge of, readily drawing out, with his pen any thing that he would describe: He was able not onely to repeate the famous things which are left us in any of the Greek or Roman histories, Monarchie, Repub, Warrs, Colonies, Exploits by sea & land; but readily, besides all the Sacred stories of the Old & New Test: the succession of all the Monarches, Babylonish, Persian, Gr[ee]k Roman, with all the lower Emperors, Popes, Heresiarches, & Councils; What they were cald about, what they determined, [&] in the Controversie of Easter, The Tenets of the Gnostics, Sabellius, Arius, Nestorius; The difference twist St. Cyprian & Stephen about rebaptization; The Schismes, we leaped from that to other things totally different: To Olympic yeares, & Synchronismes; we asked questions which could not be resolved without considerable meditation & judgement: nay, of some particulars of the Civil Lawes, of the Digest & Code: He gave a stupendous account of both Natural, & Moral Philosophie, & even in Metaphysics: Having thus exhausted our selves, rather than this wonderfull Child, or Angel rather, for he was as beautifull & lovely in Countenance, as in knowledge; we concluded, with asking him, if in all he had read, or heard of, he had ever met with any thing which was like, this Expedition of the Prince of Orange; with so small a force, to obtaine 3 greate Kingdomes, without any Contest: He after a little thought, told us, that he knew of nothing did more resemble it, Than the coming of Constantin the Greate out of Brittane, thro: France & Italy, so tedious a March, to meete Maxentius, whom he overthrew at ponte Milvij, with very little conflict, & at the very gates of Rome, which he entered & was received with Triumph, & obtained the Empire, not of 3 Kingdomes onely, but of all the then known World: He was perfect in the Latine Authors, spake french naturally, & gave us a description of France, Italy, Savoy, Spaine, Antient & modernly divided; as also of the antient Greece, Scythia, & Northern Countries & Tracts, in a word, we left questioning farther with astonishment: This the child did without any set or formal repetition; as one who had learned things without booke, but, as if he minded other things going about the roome, & toying with a parat there, & as he was at dinner [tanquam aliud agens as it were] seeming to be full of play, of a lively & spiritfull temper, allways smiling, & exceedingly pleasant without the least levity, rudenesse or childishnesse: His father assur’d us, he never imposed any thing to charge his memorie, by causing him to get things by heart, no, not the rules of Grammer; but his [Tutor] (who was a French-man) reading to him, in French first, & then in Latine: That he usualy plaied, amongst other boys 4 or 5 hours every day & that he was as earnest at play, as at his study: He was perfect in Arithmetick, & now newly entered into the Greek: In sum [(Horesco referens)] I had,
read of divers, forward & præcoce, Youthes, & some I have known; but in my life, did never
either heare or read of any like to this sweete Child, if it be lawfull to call him Child, who has
more knowledge, than most men in the world: I counseled his father, not to set his heart too
much upon this Jewell, Immodicis brevis est ætas, et rara senectus, as I my selfe learn’d in my
sad experience in my most deare child Richard many yeares since, who dying before he was six
yeares old, was both in shape & Countenance, & pregnancy of learning, next to prodigie even
in that tender-age, as I have given ample account in my preface to that Golden book of St.
Chrysostome, which I published on that sad occasion &c:

February 7, Thursday (January 28, Old Style): The House of Commons resolved that King James II has abdicated the
government and that the throne had thereby fallen vacant.

The Votes of the House of Comm: being Carried up, by their chaire-man Mr. Hamden, to the
Lords, [29] I got a station by the Princes lodgings at the doore of the Lobby to the House, to
heare much of the debate which held very long; The Lord Danby being in the chaire (for the
Peres were resolved into a grand Committee of the whole house) after all had spoken, it
comming to the question: It was carried out by 3 voices, again[s]t a Regency, which 51 of 54
were for; aleging the danger of dethroning Kings, & scrupuling many passages & expressions
of the Commons Votes: too long to set downe particularly, some were for sending to his
Majestie with Conditions, others, that the K[ing] could do no wrong, & that the
maladimnistration was chargeable on his Ministers. There were not above 8 or 9 Bish[op] &
but two against the Regency; The Arch Bishop was absent: & the Cleargie now began a new
to change their note, both in pulpet & discourse, upon their old passive Obedience: so as
people began to talke of the Bishops being cast out of the House: In short, things tended to
dissatisfaction on both sides, add to this the morose temper of the Pr[ince] of Orange, who
showed so little Countenance to the Noblemen & others, expecting a more gracious & cherefull
reception, when they made their Court: The English Army likewise, not so in order, & firme to
his Interest, nor so weaken’d, but that it might, give interruption: Ireland in a very ill posture,
as well as Scotland; nothing yet towards any settlement: God of his infinite mercy, Compose
these [things], that we may at last be a Nation & a church under some fixt and sober
establishment:

February 13, Wednesday (February 3, Old Style): By declaration of Parliament, William and Mary became the joint
sovereigns of England.

February 16, Saturday (February 6, 1688 Old Style): The Lords Spiritual and Temporal resolved that William and
Mary be made King and Queen. King William III and Queen Mary II appointed a new Committee of Privy
Council on Trade and Foreign Plantations.
The Kings Coronation day was ordred not to be observed, as hitherto it yearely had.
The Convention of [ord] & Comm: now declare the Pr[ince] & princesse of Or[ange]:
Q[ueen] & K of England, Fr: & Ireland (Scotland being an Independent Kingdome) The Pr &
Princesse to enjoy it jointly during their lives, but the executive Authority to be vested in the
Prince during life, though all proceedings to run in both names: & that it descend to the heires
of both, & for want of such Issue to the Princesse Ann of Denmark, & in want of such to the
heires of the body of the Pr[ince] of Or: if he survive, & for defect, to devolved to the
Parliamant to choose as they think fit: These produc’d a Conference with the Lords, when also
there was presented heads of such [new] laws as were to be enacted: & upon those Conditions
they tis thought will be proclaim’d: there was much contest about the Kings abdication, &
whether he had vacated the Government: E. of Notingham & about 20 Lords & many Bishops,
entred their protests &c, but the Concurrence was greater against them - The Princesse hourely
Expected: Forces sending to Ireland, that King dome being in greate danger, by the E. of
Tyrconnells Armie, & expectations from France: which King is busiy to invade Flanders, &
encounter the German Princes comming now to their Assistance: so as this is likely to be one
of the most remarkable summers for action, as has happed for many Ages:

February 20, Wednesday (February 10, 1688, Old Style): Samuel Pepys left government service. Since 1660
he had transformed a navy in which the line of battle had consisted in but 30 battleships of a total burden of
but some 25,000 tons able to bring to bear merely 1,730 guns into a navy able to bring to bear 4,492 guns along
a battle line of 59 ships totaling 66,000 tons. This should be considered an impressive accomplishment — for
those who tend to be impressed with such matters. The world had become a better place to live in on account
of his efforts, maybe. “To your praises,” an orator would declare at Oxford University, “the whole ocean bears
witness; truly, sir, you have encompassed Britain with wooden walls.”

February 22, Friday (February 12, 1688 Old Style): The Convention approves the Declaration of Rights of 1689;
William of Orange’s wife, Mary, Princess of Orange, arrived in England.

February 23, Saturday (February 13, 1688 Old Style): On this Ash Wednesday, William and Mary of Orange
were offered and accepted the crown in ceremonies at the Banqueting Hall in Whitehall Palace. Upon accepting the
Declaration of Rights they were immediately acclaimed as King William III and Queen Mary II.

March 4, Monday (February 22, 1688 Old Style): The English news, per the journal of John Evelyn:

I saw the new Queene & King, so proclaim’d, the very next day of her coming to White-hall,
Wednesday 13. Feb. with wonderfull acclamation & general reception, Bonfires, bells, Gunns
&c: It was believed that they both, especially the Princesse, would have shewed some (seeming)
reluctancy at least, of assuming her Fathers Crowne & made some Apologie, testifying her
regret, that he should by his misgovernment necessitat the Nation to so extraordinary a
proceeding, which would have shewed very handsomly to the world, (and according to the
Character give[n] of her piety &c) & consonant to her husbands first Declaration, that there
was no intention of Deposing the King, but of Succoring the Nation; But, nothing of all this
appeared; she came into W-hall as to a Wedding, riant & jolly, so as seeming to be quite
Transported: rose early on the next morning of her arival, and in her undresse (as reported)
before her women were up; went about from roome to roome, to see the Convenience of White-
hall: Lay in the same bed & appartment where the late Queene lay: & within a night or two,
sate down to play at Basset, as the Queen her predecessor us’d to do: smiled upon & talked to every body; so as no manner of change seem’d in Court, since his Majesties last going away, save that infinite crowds of people thronged to see her, & that she went to her prayers: This carriage was censured by many: she seems to be of a good nature, & that takes nothing to heart whilst the Prince her husband has a thoughtfull Countenance, is wonderfull serious & silent, seems to treate all persons alike gravely: & to be very intent on affaires, both Holland, & Ireland & France calling for his care: Divers Bishops, & Noble men are not at all satisfied with this so suddain Assumption of the Crown, without any previous, sending & offering some Conditions to the absent King: or, upon his not returning & assenting to those Conditions within such a day: to have proclaim’d him Regent &c. But the major part of both houses, prevailed to make them King & Queen immediately, and a Crowne was tempting &c - This was opposed & spoke against with such vehemency by my Lord Clarendon (her owne Unkle) as putt him by all preferments, which must doubtless, [have] been as greate, as could have ben given him: My Lord of Rochester his bro[ther] overshot himselfe by the same carriage & stiffnesse, which, their friends thought, they might have well spared, when they saw how it was like to be over-ruled, & that it had ben sufficient to have declared their dissent with lesse passion, acquiescing in due time: The AB of Cant, & some of the rest, upon scrupule of Conscience, & to salve the Oathes they had taken, entred their protests, & hung off: Especially the Arch-Bishop, who had not all this while so much as appeared out of Lambeth: all which incurred the wonder of many, who observed with what zeale they contributed to the Princes Expedition, & all this while also, rejecting any proposals of sending againe [for] the absent King: That they should now boggle & raise scrupuls, & such as created much division among people, greatly rejoicing the old Courtiers, & Papist[s] especialy:

Another objection was the invalidity of what was don, by a Convention onely, & the as yet unabrogated Laws: which made them on the 22, make themselves a parliament, the new King passing the act with the Crowne on his head: This lawyers disputed; but necessity prevailed, the Government requiring a speedy settlement: And now innumerable were the Crowds who solicited for & expected Offices, most of the old ones turn’d out: Two or 3. White Staves were disposed of some days before, as Lord Steward to the E. of Devonshire, Tress: of the Household to Lord Newport, L[ord] Cham: to the K, to my Lord of Dorset &c: but there were yet none in Offices of the Civil government, save Pr[ince] Seal to the Marq: of Halifax: A Council of 30 was chosen, L[ord] Danby Presedent: but neither Chancellor, Tressurer, Judges &c not yet declared, A great seale not yet finished: Thus far went things when I returned home (having visited divers of my old acquaintance &c) which was [23] on the Saturday:

March 5, Tuesday (February 23, 1688 Old Style): King William III of England approved the first statute of his reign, the Parliament Act, 1689, 1 W. & M., ch. 1, transforming the Convention into the Convention Parliament.

March 8, Friday (February 26, 1688 Old Style): In a letter to King William III of England of this date, Sunderland, who was hiding in Holland, for the first time deployed the concept “Glorious Revolution” as a description of this transition from a Roman Catholic monarch over England to a Protestant one.

March 18, Monday (March 8, 1688 Old Style): The Viscount Dundee departed Edinburgh to raise a Highland army to fight for the deposed James II. The English news, per the diary of Evelyn:
Dr. Tillotson deane of Canterbur[y] an excellent discourse on 5. Matt: 44: exhorting to charity and forgiveness of Enemies; I suppose purposly. The new Parliament now being furiously about Impeaching those who were obnoxious: & as their custom has ever ben going on violently, without reserve or moderation: whilst wise men were of opinion that the most notorious Offenders being named & excepted, an Act of Amnesty were more seasonable, to pacifie the minds of men, in so generall a discontent of the nation, especially of those who did not expect to see the Government assum’d without any reguard to the absent King, or proving a spontaneous abdication, or that the Pr[ince] of Wales was an Imposture, &c. 5 of the Bishops also still refusing to take the new Oath: In the interim to gratifie & sweeten the people, The Hearth Tax was remitted for ever: but what intended to supply it, besides present greate Taxes on land: is not named: The King abroad furnished with mony & officers by the French King going now for Ireland. Their wonderfull neglect of more timely preventing that from hence, and disturbances in Scotland, gives men apprehension of greate difficulties before any settlement can be perfected here: [whilst] The Parliament dispose of the greate Offices amongst themselves: The Gr[eat] Seale, Treasury, Admiralty put into commission, of many unexperienc’d persons to gratifie the more: So as, by the present prospect of things (unlesse God Almighty graciously interpose, & give success in Ireland, & settle Scotland) more Trouble seems to threaten this nation, than could be expected: In the Interim, the new K[ing] referrs all to the Parliament in the most popular manner imaginable: but is very slow in providing against all these menaces, besides finding difficulties in raising men to send abroad, The former army (who had never don any service hitherto, but received pay, and passed the summers in an idle scene of a Camp at Hounslow) unwilling to engage, & many of them dissaffected, & scarce to be trusted:

April 1, Monday (March 22, 1688 Old Style): James landed in Ireland.

April 4, Thursday (March 25, 1689, New Year’s day, Old Style): Boston received the news of William, Prince of Orange’s landing in England.
March 29, Monday (Old Style): ... The new King, much blamed for neglecting Ireland, now like to be ruined by the Lord Tyrconnel, & his popish party; too strong for the Protestants; wonderfull uncertainty where King James was, whether in France or Ireland: The Scots seeme as yet to favor King William, rejecting King James letter to them: yet declaring nothing positively: Souldiers in England, discontented: Parliament preparing the Coronation Oath: Presbyterians & Dissenters displeased at the vote to preserve the protestant Religion as established by Law; without mentioning what they were to have as to Indulgence: The Archbishop of Cant, & the other 4: refusing to come to Parliament, it was deliberated whether they should incur premunire: but this was thought fit to be left to fall, & connived at, for feare of the people, to whom these prelates were very deare, for their opposing popery: Court Offices, distributed among the Parliament men: no Considerable fleete as yet set forth: in summe: Things far from the settlement was expected by reason of the slothfull sickly temper of the new King: and unmindfulness of the Parliament, as to Ireland, which is like to prove a sad omission. The Confederats, beate the French out of the Palatinate, which they had most barbarously ruined:

April 18, Thursday (Old Style): As the American colonies boiled with rumors that King James II was about to strip them of their liberties, the King’s hand-picked governor of New England, Sir Edmund Andros, marched his troops menacingly through Boston. His purpose was to crush any thought of colonial self-rule. To everyone present, the future looked grim. Just at that moment, or so it has been said, seemingly from nowhere there appeared on the streets “the figure of an ancient man” with “the eye, the face, the attitude of command.” His manner “combining the leader and the saint,” the old man planted himself directly in the path of the approaching British soldiers and demanded that they stop. “The solemn, yet warlike peal of that voice, fit either to rule a host in the battlefield or be raised to God in prayer, were irresistible. At the old man’s word and outstretched arm, the roll of the drum was hushed at once, and the advancing line stood still.” Inspired by this single act of defiance, the people of Boston roused their courage and acted. Young men ran through the streets of the South End of Boston, alerting residents to the fact that North Enders were assembling on Copp’s Hill to take up arms against them in a revolt against Royal Governor Sir Edmund Andros, and the South Enders assembled to resist this on the 45 acres of the Common. (Did Waldo Emerson’s terminology “the Bigenders vs. the Littleenders” originate in this almost-civil-war?) Elisha Cooke, Sr. led Bostonians in overthrowing the rule of Royal Governor Edmund Andros, who in March 1687 had converted the Old South Meeting House of Boston into an Anglican Church. Within the day Andros was deposed and jailed, the liberty of Boston saved, and the corner turned on the colonial Glorious Revolution. “Who was this Gray Champion?” Nathaniel Hawthorne would ask near the end of this story in his TWICE-TOLD TALES. Who indeed? No one knew, except that he had once been among the fire-hearted young Puritans who had first settled New England more than a half century earlier. Later that evening, just before the old priest-warrior disappeared, the townspeople saw him embracing the 85-year-old Simon Bradstreet, a kindred spirit and one of the few original Puritans still alive. Would the Gray Champion ever return? “I have heard,” Hawthorne would add, “that whenever the descendants of the Puritans are to show the spirit of their sires, the old man appears again.”

April 21, Sunday (April 11, Old Style): Coronation of King William III and Queen Mary II of England.

Seen through the eyes of John Evelyn:
New England Colours

FLAG OF NEW ENGLAND UNDER SIR EDMUND ANDROS.

(FROM A DRAFT IN THE BRITISH STATE PAPER OFFICE.
NEW ENGLAND PAPERS. VOL. I, PAGE 228.)
I saw the procession both to, & from the Abby Church of Westminster, with the greate feast in Westminster Hall &c: at the Coronation of the new King William & Queen Mary; That which was different from former Coronations, was, something altered in the Coronation Oath, concerning maintaining the Prot: Religion: &c: Dr. Burnet (now made Lord Bishop of Sarum) preached on with infinite applause: The parliament men had Scaffolds & places which tooke up one whole side of the Hall: & when the K & Q had din’d. The Ceremonie of the Champion, & other services upon Tenures: The Parliament men were also feasted in the Exchequer Chamber: and had each of them a Medaile of Gold given them worth five & forty shill: the K & Q effigies inclining to one another, on one side, the Reverse Jupiter throwing a bolt at Phaeton, the Word which was but dull seing they might have had out of the poet something as apposite The sculpture also very meane: Much of the splendor of the proceeding was abated, by the absence of divers who should have made it up: There being as yet 5 Bishops, (no more at present, it seemes as yet) sworn) & severall noblemen & greate Ladys wanting: But indeede the Feast was magnificent: The next day, went the H of Commons & kissed their new Majesties hands in the Banqueting house:

April 22, Monday (April 12, Old Style): In 1688 the 2d wife of King James II, Mary, a Catholic, had produced a son, and to the British Parliament, a Protestant body, the Stuart dynasty seemed destined henceforth to be Catholic. The Parliament had therefore declared that James had abdicated his throne and had acclaimed William, Prince of Orange and James’s oldest daughter, Mary, Protestants, to be rightful joint sovereigns of England. James II had shortly before sent a court dogsbody and good-ol’-buddy, Sir Edmund Andros, to the New World colonies to organize a new centralized royal authority, to be known as the Dominion of New England. By 1688 this new collective included the New Hampshire, Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Providence Plantations, New-York, and East Jersey and West Jersey colonies. During this month, the residents and militia of Boston had rebelled. On this day a native of Boston, Samuel Prince, wrote to inform his father-in-law, the last governor of New Plymouth, Thomas Hinckley, of their recent activities:

I knew not any thing of what was intended, till it was begun; yet being at the north end of the town, where I saw boys run along the street with clubs in their hands, encouraging one another to fight, I began to mistrust what was intended; and, hasting towards the town-dock, I soon saw men running for their arms: but, ere I got to the Red Lion, I was told that Captain George and the master of the frigate was seized, and secured in Mr. Colman’s house at the North End, and, when I came to the town-dock, I understood that Boolifant and some others with him were laid hold of; and then immediately the drums began to beat, and the people hasting and running, some with and some for arms, Young Dudley and Colonel Lidgit with some difficulty attained to the Fort. And, as I am informed, the poor boy cried very much; whom the Governor sent immediately on an errand, to request the four ministers, Mr. Joylife, and one or two more, to come to him at the Fort, pretending that by them he might still the people, not thinking it safe for him at that time to come to them; and they returned him the like answer. Now, by this time, all the persons whom they concluded not to be for their side were seized and secured, except some few that had hid themselves; which afterwards were found, and dealt by as the rest. The Governor, with Palmer, Randolph, Lidgit, West, and one or two more, were in the Fort. All the companies were soon rallied together at the Town House, where assembled Captain Wintroup, Shrimpton, Page, and many other substantial men, to consult of matters; in which
time the old Governor came among them, at whose appearance there was a great shout by the soldiers. Soon after, the king’s jack was set up at the Fort, and a pair of colors at Beacon Hill: which gave notice to some thousands of soldiers on Charlestown side that the controversy was now to be ended; and multitudes would have been there, but that there was no need. The frigate, upon the tidings of the news, put out all her flags and pennants, and opened all her ports, and with all speed made ready for fight, under the command of the lieutenant — swearing that he would die before she should be taken; although the captain sent to him, that if he shot one shot, or did any hurt, they would kill him, whom they had already seized. But he, not regarding that, continued under those resolutions all that day. Now, about four of clock in the afternoon, orders were given to go and demand the Fort; which hour the soldiers thought long for: and, had it not been just at that nick, the Governor and all the crew had made their escape on board the frigate — a barge being sent for them. But the soldiers, being so near, got the barge. The army divided, and part came up on the back side of the Fort, and part went underneath the hill to the lower battery, or sconce, where the red-coats were; who, immediately upon their approach, retired up the Fort to their master, who rebuked them for not firing at our soldiers, and, as I am informed, beat some of them. One of them, being a Dutchman, said to him, “What the Devil should I fight against a thousand men?” and so ran into the house. When the soldiers came to the battery, or sconce, they presently turned the great guns about, and mounted them against the Fort, which did much daunt all those within; and were so void of fear, that I presume, had they within the Fort been resolute to have lost their lives in fight, they might have killed an hundred of us at once — being so thick together before the mouths of their cannons at the Fort, all loaden with small shot: but God prevented it. Then they demanded a surrender; which was denied them till Mr. West and another should first go to the Council, and, after their return, we should have an answer whether to fight or no. And accordingly they did: and, upon their return, they came forth, and went disarmed to the Town House; and from thence, some to the close jail, and he under a guard in Mr. Usher’s house. The next day, they sent the two colonels to demand of him a surrender of the Castle, which he resolved not to give: but they told him, if he would not give it presently under hand and seal, that he must expect to be delivered up to the rage of the people, who doubtless would put him to death; so leaving him. But he sent and told them that he would, and did so; and so they went down, and it was surrendered to them with cursing. So they brought them away, and made Captain Fairwether commander in it. Now, by this time that the men came back from the Castle, all the guns, both in ships and batteries, were brought to bear against the frigate — which were enough to have shattered her to pieces at once— resolving to have her. But as it is incident to corrupt nature to lay the blame of our evil deeds anywhere rather than on ourselves, so Captain George casts all the blame now upon that devil Randolph; for, had it not been for him, he had
never troubled this good people. So, earnestly soliciting that he might not be constrained to surrender the ship—for, by so doing, both himself and all his men should lose their wages, which otherwise would be recovered in England—giving leave to go on board, and strike the topmasts, close up the ports, and bring the sails ashore; and so they did. The country people came armed into the town in the afternoon, in such rage and heat, that it made us all tremble to think what would follow: for nothing would pacify them but he must be bound in chains or cords, and put in a more secure place; and that they would see done ere they went away, or else they would tear down the house where he was to the ground. And so, to satisfy them, he was guarded by them to the Fort. And I fear whether or no the matter of settling things under a new Government may not prove far more difficult than the getting from under the power of the former, except the Lord eminently appear in calming and quieting the disturbed spirits of people, whose duty certainly now is to condescend, comply, and every way study for peace. So prays the assured well-willer to New England’s happiness, S.P.

Counsellor Clark writ a very grateful letter to Mr. Bullifant, intimating what a faithful friend he had been to said Bullifant, and withal desiring said Bullifant, that if there should news come out of England of a change, which he hoped in God it never would (as to Government), that said Bullifant would do him the favor as to send him word with expedition, that so he might make his escape, living so dangerously in the midst of his enemies, who were even ready to devour him; and the merchants have gotten this pamphlet, and resolve forthwith to print it. —Farewell!

In the diary of John Evelyn, we see:

April 12, Monday (Old Style): I went the next day afternoon [with the Bishop of St. Asaph] to visite my Lord of Canterbery at Lambeth, who had excused himselfe from officiating at the Coronation, (which the Bishop of Lond[on] performed assisted by the Arch Bishop of Yorke) we had much private & free discourse with his Grace, concerning severall things, relating to the Church, there being now a Bill of Comprehension to be brought to the Commons from the Lords: I urg’d that when they went about to reforme some particulars in the Liturgie, Church discipline, Canons &c: The Baptising in private Houses, without necessity, might be reformd: as likewise the Burying dead bodies so frequently in the Churches: The one proceeding merely from the pride of [the] Women, bringing that into Custome, which was onely indulged in case of iminent danger: & out of necessity, during the Rebellion and persecution of the Clergy, in our late Civil Warres &c: The other from the Avarice of the Minister, who made in some opulent parishes, almost as much of permissions to bury in the chancels & churches, as of their livings, and were paid with considerable advantage & gifts, for baptising in Chambers: To this the two Bishops, heartily assented: and promised their indeavors to get it reformed: utterly disliking both practice[s], as novel, & undecent: We discoursed likewise concerning the greate disturbance & prejudice it might cause should the new oath (now upon the anvile) be imposed upon any, save such as were in [new] office; without any retrospect to such as either had no office; or had ben long in office, who likely had some scrupules about taking a new othe, having already sworn fidelity to the Government, as established by Law: and this we all knew to be the case of my Lord Arch Bishop & some other worthy persons, who were not so fully
satisfied with the Conventions abdicating the late K James, To whom they had sworn alegiance &c: So I went back to Whit hall, & thence home:

K[ing] James now certainly in Ireland; with the Marshall d’Aveaux, whom he made a Pr[ince] Counselor, who immediately caused the King to remove the protestant Counselor[s] (some whereof it seems continued to sit) telling him that his Master the K of France would never assist him, if he did not immediately do it: by which tis apparent how this poore Prince is menag’d by the French:

Scotland declare for K[ing] William & Q[ueen] Mary, with the Reasons of their laying K James aside [not as Abdicating but forfeiting his right by maladministrat[ion], the particulars mentioned] which being published, I repeate not: proceeding with much more caution & prudence than we did; who precipitated all things to the great reproch of the Nation, but all that was plainly menaged by some crafty, ill principled men: The new Pr[ince] Council having a Republican Spirit, & manifestly undermining all future Succession of the Crown, and prosperity of the Church of England: which yet, I hope, they will not be able to accomplish so soone as they hope: though they get into all places of Trust and profit:

May 1, Wednesday (April 21, Old Style): In the diary of John Evelyn, we see:

... This was one of the most seasonable Springs, free from the usual sharp Eastern winds: that I have observ’d since the yeare 1660; at the Restauration of K[ing] Charles II: which was much such another:

From sometime this month, through the month of July, Samuel Pepys would be detained on charges of “Jacobism.” Was this detention, as it had been a decade earlier, in the Tower of London?

April 26, Monday (Old Style): ... There now came certaine newes of K[ing] James’s being not only landed in Ireland, but that by surprizing London Derry, he was become absolute Master of all that Kingdome: to the greate shame of our new King & Assembly at Westminster, who had ben so often solicited to provide against it, by timely succors, & which so easily they might have don: This is a terrible beginning of more troubles, especialy should an Armie come thence into Scotland; People being so generally dissafected here & every where else; so as scarce would sea, or Landmen serve without compulsion:

A new Oath was now fabricating, for all the Cleargy to take, of obedience to the present Government, in abrogation of the former Oathes of Alegeance: which it is forseene, many Bishops, & others of the Cleargy will not take, the penalty being the losse of their dignit[i]e & spiritual preferment: so as this is thought to have ben [driven] on by the Presbyters & Comm: welth party, who were now in much credite with our new Governors: God in mercy, send us help, & direct the Counsel to his glory, & good of his Church:

May 3 (April 23, Old Style): Coronation of James as King of Scotland.
May 5 (Old Style): ... Being indisposed in my health, I went not this afternoone from home: nor was I in condition to go to church 'til Whitsonday, when, though very weake, I got thither; the Viccar preaching a sermon apposite for the Day: on 2: Act: 1.2.3.4.5. verses: The H:Sacrament follow’d of which I received: The Lord make me thankfull: Matters publique went very ill in Ireland, Confusion & dissention amongst ourselves, stupidity, unconstancy, emulation, in the Governours, employing unskillfull in greatest offices: No person of publique spirit, & ability appearing &c: threaten us with a very sad prospect what may be the conclusion: without Gods Infinite mercy: A fight by Admiral Herbert with the French, imprudently setting on them in a Creeke as they were landing men &c in Ireland: by which we came off with greate slaughter, & little honor: so strangely negligent, & remisse in preparing a timely & sufficient fleete. The S[c]ots Commissioners offer the Crowne &c to the
new King, & Queene, upon Condition. [Act of Pole mony came forth sparing none:]

Once King of England, now King of Scotland

May 12 (May 2, Old Style): The Earl of Argyle set sail from Holland to invade Scotland.
May 17 (May 7, Old Style): England declared war on France.

May 24 (May 14, Old Style), 1689: Parliament protected the religious liberties of Dissenters by passing the Toleration Act.

May 29 (May 19, Old Style): Parliament met.


June 28 (18th Old Style): Both Houses of Parliament passed and King James II approved the act of attainder of Monmouth. Argyle was captured while crossing the River Clyde in Scotland.

July 10 (June 30, Old Style): Argyle was executed in Edinburgh.

July 12 (July 2, Old Style): King James II prorogued Parliament.

July 16 (July 6, Old Style): At the Battle of Sedgemoor, Monmouth was defeated.

October 21 (October 11, Old Style): King James II dismissed Sir George Saville, Marquis of Halifax, the Lord Privy Seal.

October 23 (October 13, Old Style): Elizabeth Gaunt burnt at the stake, 11 Howell’s State Trials 382 (1685). In the diary of John Evelyn for this period, we see:

October 31 (Old Style): My Birthday, being now 69 yeares old: Blessed Father who hast prolonged my years to this greate Age, & given me to see so greate & wonderfull Revolutions, preserved me amidst them, to this moment; accept I beseech thee the continuance of my Prayers & thankfull acknowledgements, and graunt to me the Grace to be working out my Salvation, & redeeme the Time, that thou mayst be glorified by me here, & my immortal Soule saved, when ever thou shall call for it, to perpetuate thy prays to all eternity, in that heavenly Kingdome, where there is no more Changes, nor Vicissitudes, but rest & peace, & Joy & consummate felicity for ever: Grant this, -- heavenly Father, for the sake of the L[ord] Jesus, thyne onely Sonn & our Saviour: Amen:
November 5 (Old Style): Bish[op] of St. Asaph Lord Almoner &c: preached before K[ing] & Q[ueen] on 57: Psal: 7: the whole discourse being almost nothing save an historical narrative of the C[hurch] of Englands several Deliverances, especialy that of this Anniversary, signalized, by that of the P[rinces] of Oranges Birthday, & Marriage (which was on the 4th) & of his Landing at Tor-bay this day: which ended with a splendid Ball, & other festival rejoicings:

In the Meane time, No, or not sufficient supplies, Ireland gives greate apprehension of the successe of our Army there, under the D[uke] of Shomberg, K[ing] James, being more powerfull in Horse: & the Weather exceedingly wet & stormy: [& we having lost all the past summer for want of prudent menagement of affaires: The Convention vote a Tax of 2 Million &c:]
William and Mary had come to power in England through the expulsion of Friend William Penn’s friend, King James II. Just as he was preparing to embark for Pennsylvania, therefore, with a great number of new settlers, Penn was detained on suspicion of disaffection. For the next couple of years he would be under what amounted to house arrest, while the affairs of his colony would be managed by Governor Fletcher of New-York.

In England, new laws would encourage the distillation and sale of spirits for revenues to be used in support of the landed aristocracy. Excessive consumption of beer and wine would remain prevalent among the middle and upper classes while, increasingly, the poor would turn to gin.
July 12, Saturday (Old Style): On what would become Henry Thoreau’s birthday, the Protestant King William III, who had been William of Orange, defeated the Catholic king of Scotland James VII who had been King James II of England, at the battle of Aughrim (Aghrim) on the Boyne River, thus forever establishing Protestant hegemony in Northern Ireland. (This would become the celebrated “Orangeman’s Day.”)

During the following years at the end of the 17th Century, the lands belonging to Irish Catholics would be expropriated by the conquering forces of the Protestant English under King William III.
These were John Evelyn’s entries in his diary:

What goes around keeps coming around and around and around...
July 13, Sunday (Old Style): ... King William having vanquished K James in Ireland, there was much publique rejoicing: It seems K[ing] J: army would not stand, namely the Irish, but the English Irish & French made greate resistance: Shomberg was slaine, and Dr. Wa[l]ker, who so bravely defended L[ord] derry: K[ing] W: received a slight wound by the grazing of a cannon bullet on his shouldier, which yet he endured with very little interruption of his pursuit: Hamilton, who brake his word, about Tyrconnells, was taken: K[ing] J. is reported gon back to France: Droghedah & Dublin surrendered: and if K[ing] W. be returning, one may say of him as Caesar, Veni, vidi, vici, for never was such a Kingdome won in so short an Expedition; But to alay much of this the French fleete having exceedingly beaten the Dutch fleete, & ours not daring to interpose, ride at present in our Chanell, threatning to Land, which causes an extraordinary alarum &c:

July 17, Thursday (Old Style): I went to London to visite some friends in the Toure, where asking for my Lord Clarendon (now with divers other Noble persons imprisoned upon suspicion of a plot) by mistake they directed me to the E. of Torrington who about 3 days before had ben sent for from the Fleete, was put into the Toure for his Cowardize and not fighting the French Fleete, which having beaten a Squadron of the Hollanders (whilst Torrington did nothing) did now ride masters at sea with that power as gave terror to the whole nation, in daily expectation of a descent, which God Almighty avert:

July 30, Wednesday (Old Style): I went to Lond[on] Dined with Mr. Pepys now suffered to returne to his house in reguard of his Indisposition: I return’d home calling in at the R. Society, where Mr. Hook read a discourse of the cause of most hills & mountaines to be from subterranean eruptions &c:

August 1, Friday (Old Style): Came the Duke of Grafton to visite me, going now to his ship at the mouth of the River: [to transport him to Ireland where he was slaine.]
August 10, Sunday (Old Style): ... The K[ing] William having taken in Waterford, Duncannon, & other places marches to Limrick, which Tyrconell seemes with 4000 french &c to hold out; &c. The French F[leet]e still hovering about the Western Coast, (we having 300 saile of rich Merchant Ships in the bay of Plimoth,) our Fleete begin to move towards them under 3 Admiralls in Commission: The Country in the West all on their Guard, A camp of about 4000 still on Blak-heath: The Germans and especialy that in Flanders very strong waiting to give battell to the French who are this yeare on the defence; The Duke of Savoy, waites joyning with some German troopes to block up Catenate the Fr:Gen: there: 
[A very extraordinary fine season.]

August 12, Tuesday (Old Style): So greate and long a storme of Thunder & lightning as had seldom ben seene in these countries.

August 13, Wednesday (Old Style): I went to Lond[on] The season now much changed to wett & cold: 
The French fleete returned to Brest & from our Coast, the Militia of the Trained Bands horse & foote which were up through out England now dismiss’d: 
The French King having newes that King William was slaine, and his Army defeated in Ireland, causes such a Triumph at Paris & all over France, as was never heard of or almost read in any history, when in the midst of it, the unhappy K[ing] James being vanquished, brought himselfe (by a speedy flight & escape) the sad tidings of his owne defeate, to the greate reproch of the French who made such unseasonable boasting: 

August 15, Friday (Old Style): I was desired to be one of the Baile of the Earle of Clarendon for his Lordships release out of the Tower, with divers other noblemen: [Bishop of St. Asaph expounds his Prophesys to me & Mr. Pepys &c.] 

August 17, Sunday (Old Style): ... Some greate designe in hand, by our preparation at Sea, now the Fr: fleete is gone home: Limrick not yet reduc’d: Our Camp at Blakheath marching to Portsmouth. 
That Sweete & hopefull youth Sir Charles Tuke, (after hopes of his recovery) dead of the wounds he receiv’d in the fight [of Boine], to the greate sorrow of all his friends, being (I think) the last male of that noble family: to which my wife is related: A more virtuous young Gent[lemen] I never knew, he was learned for his age, having had the advantage of the choicest breading abroad, both as to Arts & Armes, had much Traveld; but was so unhappy to fall, in that unhappy side of an unfortunate King:

September 14, Sunday (Old Style): ... Extremity of wet, cause the siege to be raised before Limrick: so as K[ing] W. Returnes to England: re infectâ as to that plan: Lord Sydne[y] &c left chief governors in that Kingdome as far as Conquered, which is neere three parts:

October 8, Wednesday (Old Style): The 8th of this moneth my Lord Spencer writ me word from Althorp out of N.hampton-shire that there happened an Earthquake the day before in the morning, which, tho short, sensibly shook the house: The like, & at the very same moment, (which was betweene 7 & 8 in the morning, viz, halfe an houre after 7;) the Gazette of this week aquainted us it so happned at Barnstable, Holy-head, & Dublin in Ireland: we were not at all sensible of it at Lond[on] 
The Parliament voted the King 4 millions:

October 12, Sunday (Old Style): ... The French Generall, with Tyrconell & their forces gon back to france, beaten out by K[ing] William. 
Corke Delivered: upon discretion: The Duke of Grafton mortaly wounded: [dies] Churchil: before Kingsale, [which he takes,] our Ships (most of them) come into Harbor: The Parliament siting & voting vast summs for the next yeares Warr:...
October 26, Sunday (Old Style): ... KingSale at last surrendred; meane while K[ing] James party burne all they have in their power of houses, & amongst them that stately palace of the Lord Orories which lately cost as reported 40000 pounds: By a dastrous accident a 3d rate ship (the Breda) firing blew up & destroied all the passengers in which wer 25 prisoner of War to set saile for England the very next day: Many excellent ships have we thus unfortunately lost this yeare beside aboundance taken by the Enemy:...

October 29, Wednesday (Old Style): I came up to Lond[on] Dover-streeete with part of my family, to Winter with my son:

October 31, Friday (Old Style): My Birth-Day, being now full 70 yeares of Age: Blessed be the Lord for the continuance of my health, & of all his mercies, hitherto hast thou brought me, To Thee alone be the acknowledgements from my Soule & all that is within me, which thou has[1] preserved: Grant deare father the increase of thy Grace, with the yeares of my life, 'til in compassion thou bring me to the consummation of Glory in the life to come, Amen.

November 3, Monday (Old Style): Went to the Co: of Clancarty, to condole with her concerning her debauched & dissolut son, who had don so much mischief in Ireland, now taken & brought prisoner to the Toure:

November 23, Sunday (Old Style): ... Carried my Lord Godolphin (now resuming the Commission of the Treasury againe to all his friends wonder) Mr. Pepys Memoires:6

December 1, Monday (Old Style): R[oyal] Society St. Bartholomews day, I having been chosen President, by 21 Voices, with much difficulty, by all meanes [resolved] to avoyd it in this ill Conjuncture of publique affaires, with greate difficulty, devolved the Election on Sir Rob: Southwell, [Secretary] of State to the King William in Ireland:...

December 28, Sunday (Old Style): Dr. Huff (president of Magd: in Oxon who was displac’d with several of the fellows, for not taking the oath: imposed by K James, now restor’d & made Bishop): at St. James church on 18 John 36: Afternoone at White hall Dr. Blagrave sub- Almoner on 10:Mark:15:
Most of this moneth cold & frost: King preparing for his Journey into Holland hastens the parliament to dispatch all bills:
One Johnson a Knight executed at Tyburn for being Compl[i]ce with Campbel brother to the Lord Argile, for stealing away a young heiresse: &c:

December 31, Wednesday (Old Style): I made up my Accompts for this yeare, paid wages &c: according to Costome —

6. Not of course his DIARY, but his MEMOIRES RELATING TO THE ROYAL NAVY, published in 1690, an account of his second Secretaryship to the Admiralty from 1684 to 1689.
In this year and in 1697, Richard Blackmore wrote “Prince Arthur” and “King Arthur,” two transparently allegorical verse epics incorporating Christian moral themes. In the poems, Arthur is William, Prince of Orange; his antagonist, Octa, is King James II, and so on and so forth.

Republication of the schoolmaster and traveller William Camden’s *BRITANNIA*, which in 1586 had been the first comprehensive topographical survey of England:

**A Week**: If one doubts whether Grecian valor and patriotism are not a fiction of the poets, he may go to Athens and see still upon the walls of the temple of Minerva the circular marks made by the shields taken from the enemy in the Persian war, which were suspended there. We have not far to seek for living and unquestionable evidence. The very dust takes shape and confirms some story which we had read. As Fuller said, commenting on the zeal of Camden, “A broken urn is a whole evidence; or an old gate still surviving out of which the city is run out.” When Solon endeavored to prove that Salamis had formerly belonged to the Athenians, and not to the Megareans, he caused the tombs to be opened, and showed that the inhabitants of Salamis turned the faces of their dead to the same side with the Athenians, but the Megareans to the opposite side. There they were to be interrogated.
Joseph Moxon reported the location of Paradise, or the Garden of Eden:
April 3, Friday (Old Style): A wealthy Protestant brewer, Sir John Friend or Freind, who had been knighted by the Catholic monarch James II of England, was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn for having refused to betray a Jacobite group plotting to restore that person to the English throne. In his dying speech he declared “that, as no foreign power, so neither any domestic power can alienate our allegiance. For it is altogether new and unintelligible to me that the King’s subjects can depose or dethrone him on any account.” His quarters were displayed at Temple Bar. Sir William Perkins also was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn for high treason, for his more direct part in the “Assassination Plot.”
September 16, Tuesday (Old Style): James died of a brain hemorrhage at Saint-Germain-en-Laye in France. Efforts to get his son “The Great Pretender” to the title of Prince of Wales proclaimed as the new King of England would not come to anything. Efforts to get James acclaimed as a Catholic saint would not come to anything. During the French Revolution James’s remains would be scattered.

Per the diary of John Evelyn:

September/October (Old Style):  ... The death of King James hapning the 15 of this Moneth N. style after 2 or 3 days Indisposition, put an end to that unhappy Princes troubles, after a shorte & unprosperous Reigne, by his owne indiscreete attempting to bring in Popery, & make himselfe absolute, in imitation of the French, & impatience of the Jesuits & zeale of the Queene, to subduce the Kingdome & Religion to the Roman, which the nation would not endure: but thus was the Church of England againe preserved by Gods wonderfull providence: There now died The Earle of Bath, after all his contest with the Lord Montague, upon account of the Duke of Albemarles vast Estate pretended to by a Will, thought to be forged: This suit was worth the Lawyers (as is sayd) 10000 pounds: There died also this Earle of Baths Eldest son, the Lord Langsdowne, who shot himself dead, for what cause is not cleare, a very few days after his father: He was a most hopefull young man, & had so bravely behaved himselfe against the Turks at the seige of Vienna, that the Emp: made him a Count of the Empire: It was a [false] report that Sir Ed. Seymor [was also dead], a great man, & long in the parliament, that had been Speaker often, Tresurer of the Navy, & in many lucrative offices, of a haughty Spirit not thought at all sincere, but head of the party [at any time] prevailing in the Parliament:

September 14 (Old Style):  ... The Prince of Wales was now proclaimed, King of Great Britain at Paris & so owned & visited by the F. King, Popes Nuntio & others: [Upon which the English Ambassador was called home without taking leave or giving any notice to the French King:]

Nothing farther from abroad, but the Fr: Kings prohibiting our Ships to approch his ports, or bringing any merchandize into France, so as a Warr is in a maner begun: The Wind East & faire but very sharp.
September [21, Sunday] (Old Style): ... This being the first time that offering for the poore at the Communion, many yeares omitted in this parish, I caused to be restored, wholy neglected till now:...

September 29, Monday to October 4, Saturday (Old Style): 29 ad Octob 4 Michaelmas day I kept Courts Leete & Barron every day this whole Weeke, in the Mannors & Lordships of Milton, Westgate, Abinger, paddington & paddington penbrokis &c.

October ? (Old Style): on the last on Saturday in Wotton; being the first courts I kept since I came to this Estate in Surry: The Steward was Mr. Hervey, a Counsellor, Justice of Peace, & Member of Parliament & neighbour: I gave him 6 ginnys which was a ginn per diem, & Mr. Martin his Cleark 3. ginnys. I have employed him upon many other occasions:

October 31, Friday (Old Style): I was this day 81 yeares old Compleate in tollerable health considering my Great Age: God also delivered my Grandson sick at Oxford of the smalpox, for which and many other preservations, continuing my familys health, I rendred (as most bounden) my sincere Acknowledgements: The weather grew suddainly Cold, hard frosts & snow.

November 2, Sunday (Old Style): ... The King returned from Holland: The frost relenting with seasonable weather: I planted the Elme walke in the back of the Meadow:

November 9, Sunday (Old Style): ... The parliament dissolved & to mete the 30 of next moneth, pretending that by the universal Addresse to the King, to revenge the Fr:Kings proclaiming this [supposed] P. of Wales &c: that they will; give mighty assistance, as much [as] to say, what the present Parliament would not: which yet was held a very honest & good parliament, tho’ requiring the tryal of divers Courtiers: But being thus dissolved, whether the next will be better much doubted, in the meane time, the favorit[s] escape:

November 28, Friday (Old Style): I came with part of my family to Dover-Streeete for the winter, leaving my Wife to come 3 or 4 days after:

December (Old Style): very greate contention & competition about Elections, I gave my Vote & Interest to Sir R: Onslow, & Mr. Weston:

December 30, Tuesday (Old Style): New Parliament met, chose Mr. Harlow speaker contrary to allExpectation, carying it from the Court-party against Sir T: Littleton.
March 8, Sunday (1701, Old Style): Accession of Anne, the 2d-eldest child of the deposed and, conveniently, now dead King James II, to the throne of England upon the demise of King William III.7

Per the diary of John Evelyn:

The King having had a fall from his horse as he was hunting, which broke his collar bone, & being himselfe much Indisposed before & Aguish, with his former long Cough & other weakesse, put into a Feaver, died at Kensington this Sunday morning about 8 a clock, to the extraordinary disturbance of the whole City, & I feare, to the Interests of the whole nation, in this dangerous Conjuncture, without Gods Infinite mercy: Matters both abroad, & at home being in so loose a posture, & all Europe ready to breake out into the most dangerous Warr that it ever suffered, & this Nation especially being so unprovided of persons of the Experience, Conduct & Courage, just as we were concluding this Confederacy so long concerted with the Emp: & other Princes, to resist the deluge of the French: How this may concerne the measures hitherto taking: God onely knows: The Parliament sate all this day & I think all last night, & Queene Ann Proclaym’d at the usual places, & Ceremonys: These two days have ben warm & bright as Summer, all people else, especialy the Souldiers holding downe their heads: God has some greate thing to do, grant it may be to our good, & his Glory &c...

I carried to the Committe of the house of Comm: appointed to the Examination of the Accompt of what had ben received, & payed by me as Treasurer, for the Building of the new Hospital at Greenwich for Sea-men &c: which amounted to neere 100000 pounds:

7. King William III had fallen off his horse. As Queen of England, Anne would be so keen to ensure that the royals be regarded as squeaky-clean that she would have the paltry remains of William Kidd’s booty and personal effects confiscated and sold at public auction. She would donate the sum of £6,473 and 1 shilling realized at this auction to the Royal Naval Hospital at Greenwich, for purchase of a structure now known as “The Queen’s House.”
March 11, Wednesday, (1701, Old Style): ... There was orders published in print, after what manner the publique Mourning for the King was expected to be, as to the Clothes of persons of quality: In the meantime, there seemed to be no sort of alteration, or Concerne in the people, upon the Kings death but all things pass’t without any notice, as if he had still ben alive: Onely the Shopkeepers, who had provided store of Silke & other modish things, complained of the deadnesse of Trade they feared would insue: The Queene was proclaimd with the usual Ceremonies, the greate men, Lord Mayor & Aldermen &c: crouding to kisse the Q[ueen] hands & felicitate her Accession to the Crown: The Wind not favoring, tho the weather like summer, no Intelligence from abroad.

March 22, Sunday (1701, Old Style): ... Exceeding sharp weather: The Queene prescribed how all rankes should have their mourning clothes, for the death of the late King. The states of Holland &c resolve to adhere to the late Kings confederation with the rest of the Imperial & German princes, in prosecution of their defence of the libertys of Europe against the French: E. of Marlborow made Generalissimo & Knight of the Garte[r]: Ambassador Ext: to Holland: & they send Embassador hither to confirme the alliance &c.

April [9, Thursday] (Old Style): I being surprized with a Vertiginous Indisposition; I tooke a Vomite & afterward letting Blood, found much reliefe, thro Gods greate mercy:....

April 12, Sunday (Old Style): This morning, after a very tedious languishing, departed this life my Brother in Law Glanvill, leaving a Son by my sister, & 2 Grand daughters: our Relation & friendship had been long & greate, but much interrupted by a displeasure he tooke both at me & my Wife, the Cause of which I could never learn or Imagin, unlessse my not concurring with him, as to his opinion of the Trinity: I hope yet he died in Charity & in a better persuasion: He was a man of Excellent parts. I pray God of his Infinite goodnesse pardon whatever pass’d between us during the late Settlement in Surry: Et Requiescat in Pace: This night is buried the Body of the Late King William the IIId in Westminster Abbey. This night died my Brother in Law Glanvill after a tedious sicknesse: in the 84th yeare of his Age; & Willed his Body to be wrapt in Leade, and carried downe to Greenewich, where it was put on board in a yaght, and Buried in the Sea, between Dover & Calais about Godwin-Sands: which was don the Tuesday or Wednesday after, which made much discourse; he having no relation at all to the Sea. He was a Gent. of an Antient family in Devonshire, Married my Sister Jane, who left one Son: & by his prudent parcimony much improved his fortune: Was a greate friend when he tooke a fancy, & as greate an Enemy when he tooke displeasure: Subject to greate passions, positive: well spoken, of good natural parts; of a governing Spirit where he was intimate, Apt to take Exception, not easily reconciled, of greate authority with my Bro[ther] In person handsome, very Temperat: In his Judgement inclining to Socinianisme, upon which point we differing, he who till of late had much obliged me, on a suddaine withdrew his kindnesse to my greate prejudice. He died one of the [commissioners?] of the Alienation Office, & might have ben an extra-ordinary man, had he cultivated his parts:....

(This 2d-eldest daughter of the deposed James, here becoming Queen Anne I of Britain, would find the American municipality of Annapolis being named in her honor.)

“MAGISTERIAL HISTORY” IS FANTASIZING: HISTORY IS CHRONOLOGY
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“It’s all now you see. Yesterday won’t be over until tomorrow and tomorrow began ten thousand years ago.”

– Remark by character “Garin Stevens”
   in William Faulkner’s INTRUDER IN THE DUST

Prepared: November 12, 2014
This stuff presumably looks to you as if it were generated by a human. Such is not the case. Instead, someone has requested that we pull it out of the hat of a pirate who has grown out of the shoulder of our pet parrot “Laura” (as above). What these chronological lists are: they are research reports compiled by ARRGH algorithms out of a database of modules which we term the Kouroo Contexture (this is data mining). To respond to such a request for information we merely push a button.
Commonly, the first output of the algorithm has obvious deficiencies and we need to go back into the modules stored in the contexture and do a minor amount of tweaking, and then we need to punch that button again and recompile the chronology—but there is nothing here that remotely resembles the ordinary "writerly" process you know and love. As the contents of this originating contexture improve, and as the programming improves, and as funding becomes available (to date no funding whatever has been needed in the creation of this facility, the entire operation being run out of pocket change) we expect a diminished need to do such tweaking and recompiling, and we fully expect to achieve a simulation of a generous and untiring robotic research librarian. Onward and upward in this brave new world.

First come first serve. There is no charge.
Place requests with <Kouroo@kouroo.info>. Arrgh.