

200 MAGAZINE

#4

SEPTEMBER
1822 / 2022

CANNING BACK AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE

Not even the King's hostility towards George Canning could stop him becoming foreign secretary after the suicide of Lord Castlereagh.

DOCKYARD JOB CUTS UNREST GROWS

Workers at Portsmouth and other royal dockyards are angry that a 'peace dividend' after the French war is leading to redundancies.

SHOT STORK REVEALS MIGRATION SECRETS

Scientists and animal experts now think birds fly thousands of miles to winter in warm climates. It's all because of a stork found in Germany.



King George and his kilt are the bee's knees in Scotland

Royal visit
coverage inside -
pages [2](#), [4](#), [5](#) & [11](#)



REVERSE OF SILVER MEDAL PRODUCED IN 1822.
TRANSLATION: A MEMORIAL OF THE VISIT OF THE
SCOTTISH KING TO THE CITADEL OF THE SCOTTISH
KINGDOM, IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1822

Containing 30 pictures from the time, 30 news stories, and over 80 links to online information

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NEWS FROM 1822 - WHITE PAGES

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VIEW FROM 2022 - BLUE PAGES

Bekilted King turns heads in Scottish triumph

PICTURE SPECIAL
ON PAGES 4 AND 5

King George has completed a second lengthy visit to a UK capital in as many years, with government ministers believing his appearances and popularity in Edinburgh have exceeded all expectations.

Barely two years after the failure of Scotland's 'radical rising' and three-quarters of a century since the defeat of Jacobite forces under Charles Edward Stuart in 1746, the King was cheered wherever he went during a fortnight in Edinburgh.

Scottish cabinet minister Viscount Melville, who accompanied George IV, is understood to have told him that he did not fully anticipate "the determined and deep-rooted monarchical feeling" present among most Scots.

Tory ministers are delighted that both this visit and that to Ireland last year appear to have strengthened the Union with England and Wales.

In a dramatic fashion and political statement, the King appeared in public wearing a tartan (plaid) kilt, highland Scots' traditional dress, and this was compulsory for attendees at a grand ball. This dress was banned for 36 years after Jacobite forces (with extensive highland support) were crushed at the battle of Culloden, near Inverness.

This emphasis on traditional garb led to a run by lowland Scots on kilt stocks and fabric at tailors in Edinburgh. But the King's kilt was judged too short by critics, provoking amusement, even ridicule.

The King did not stay at the royal palace of [Holyroodhouse](#) because of its need for large-scale repairs. Instead he slept at [Dalkeith House](#), the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch.

The royal programme included social occasions (a levee, drawing room reception, a ball and a banquet), church services, a military review, an inspection of the Scottish crown jewels, and a command performance of a stage adaptation of [Rob Roy](#).



Sir Walter Scott (above), its author, was the King's master of ceremonies. His [Hints Addressed to the Inhabitants of Edinburgh](#) told Scots: "We are the CLAN; and our King is THE CHIEF." Commentators say he has used the royal visit to 'celfify' Scotland, creating a new national identity.

>>> [Notes from Now \(p11\)](#)

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY | CREATIVE COMMONS CC BY NC

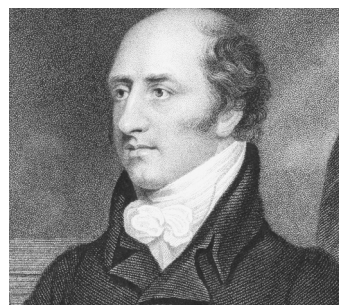
Canning gets the job

Lord Castlereagh's replacement as foreign secretary is to be George Canning.

The prime minister was insistent on his return to the cabinet 20 months after his resignation over the plan to strip Caroline of Brunswick of her title as Queen and divorce her from the King.

King George is reported to have told Lord Liverpool his objections to Mr Canning remained strong. He only backed down when even the Duke of Wellington supported the appointment. Lord Liverpool is said to believe that bringing a more liberal figure like George Canning into the government is essential to its survival.

The new minister's first challenge will be to formulate a British strategy for the European congress in Verona next month. Friction appears inevitable over any action to back King Ferdinand of Spain against his liberal ministers.



GEORGE CANNING'S PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE LATE QUEEN CAROLINE WAS A SOURCE OF FRICTION WITH THE KING



George Canning was a notable absentee at Lord Castlereagh's funeral in Westminster Abbey. Pallbearers included Lord Liverpool, the Duke of Wellington, and former Home Secretary, Lord Sidmouth.

Fury at epitaphs for poet and politician

The deaths of Percy Shelley and Lord Castlereagh have been followed by angry exchanges.

When news of Shelley's death reached Britain, the pro-Tory *Courier* newspaper wrote of the atheist poet, "Shelley, the writer of some infidel poetry, has been drowned; now he knows whether there is a God or no." [The Gentleman's Magazine](#) said he was "a fitter subject for a penitentiary dying speech, than a lauding eulogy".

Radicals soon got a chance to hit back in kind. There was some jeering at Lord Castlereagh's funeral and vitriolic attacks appeared in [The Republican](#), edited from prison by Richard Carlile. The paper printed a verse (above) from an unknown author which will infuriate the authorities.

AN EPITAPH FOR CASTLEREAGH WHO IS BETTER KNOWN BY THIS TITLE, THAN THAT OF LONDONDERRY.

POSTERITY shall ne'er survey
A nobler grave than this:
Here lies the bones of C——h!
Stop passenger and p—ss.

J. TELA.

It seems to invite readers to urinate on the bones of Lord Castlereagh.

Richard Carlile said the minister's last act was in unison with the rest of his life - "an outrage upon humanity" - and questioned the verdict that his mind was unbalanced. If the law was fairly applied, it said, Castlereagh should have suffered the same fate as a naval officer who was buried with a stake through his body.

Politicians have been more restrained. Two critics of Lord Castlereagh, Henry Brougham and William Wilberforce both expressed sympathy.

Warning of Irish winter clothing crisis

The focus of relief efforts in Ireland has switched to providing clothing for the poor, after the apparent success of efforts to combat the famine.

A ladies' committee to send clothing to the "distressed Irish" was set up at a meeting in Downing Street, with backing from the wives of senior politicians. It says that the sufferings of the rural poor this winter "from cold and nakedness are likely to be scarcely less severe" than the impact of food shortages.

This warning comes as there are signs of a resumption of violent activity by agrarian secret societies.

Three arson attacks have been reported from Co. Cork and Co. Kilkenny, with shots fired in incidents in Co. Limerick and ● Queen's County. Notices have been posted in a number of locations warning local people against paying tithes or taxes.

● An article in the pro-Whig *Edinburgh Review* has made a strong attack on British policy in Ireland. Growing misery and desperation, it says, will soon force attention to be paid to Irish claims for a redress of grievances, in the name of justice and humanity. There is speculation that the author may be senior Whig MP Henry Brougham.

Two die in Edinburgh accident, many injured

Two people died when scaffolding being used to provide a view of a procession in Edinburgh before King George's arrival collapsed onto a group of boys standing below.

As many as 30 people were injured, some seriously, and taken to a military hospital and the city's Royal Infirmary.

[Local news reports](#) say that the scaffolding was unfinished but was packed with immense numbers of spectators. Checks were ordered on similar structures in Edinburgh and two were shut down as unsafe.

In [Sheffield](#), 23 people were injured when scaffolding gave way during a cricket match with Nottingham, at the Darnal ground. The nine-tier stand was said to be capable of holding several thousand spectators, and the match had attracted large crowds.

There were further injuries the next day when fans who sat in undamaged parts of the scaffolding were panicked by a false alarm.

The Darnal ground opened last year. It has been described as "second to none" among English venues.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Sixteen men and one woman were hanged in August in England and Wales. Executions took place at Lincoln, Northampton, Oxford, Dover, Durham, Bury St Edmunds, Monmouth, Ipswich, Norwich and

Horsham for burglary (4), rape (3), highway robbery (3), murder (2), arson (1), house-breaking (1), stealing in a dwelling house (1), horse theft (1), and a single shooting offence. Source: [Capital Punishment UK](#) (with thanks to Richard Clark and Dave Mossop)

Bishop's victim 'rescued from ignominy'

A carriage-driver now feared to have been the victim of a miscarriage of justice at the hands of the disgraced Church of Ireland bishop Percy Jocelyn has arrived in London to a hero's welcome.

James Byrne was convicted of malicious libel in 1811 after alleging that Jocelyn, then the bishop of Ferns and Leighlin near Dublin, had committed the same behaviour for which he was arrested in London in July.

Jocelyn, now bishop of Clogher, based in Co. Tyrone, was found in the back room of a pub in a compromising situation with a young soldier.

Once convicted, Byrne was sentenced to two years in prison and to be tied to a cart, stripped to the waist and whipped through the streets of Dublin. The judge regretted he could not pass a harsher sentence for what he called a wicked calumny on the bishop.

A search for James Byrne found him living with his family in Ireland. They have now been brought to London to be guests at a dinner in his honour on the anniversary of his flogging.

Bishop Jocelyn has fled the country, but his trial at a church court has begun. He is expected to be dismissed. Advertisements have appeared for the sale of all the effects of the bishop's palace.



THIS NEW CARTOON CONTRASTS BYRNE'S FATE IN 1811 WITH TODAY WHEN HE HAS BEEN 'RESCUED FROM IGNOMINY' BY BRITISH SYMPATHY AND BENEVOLENCE

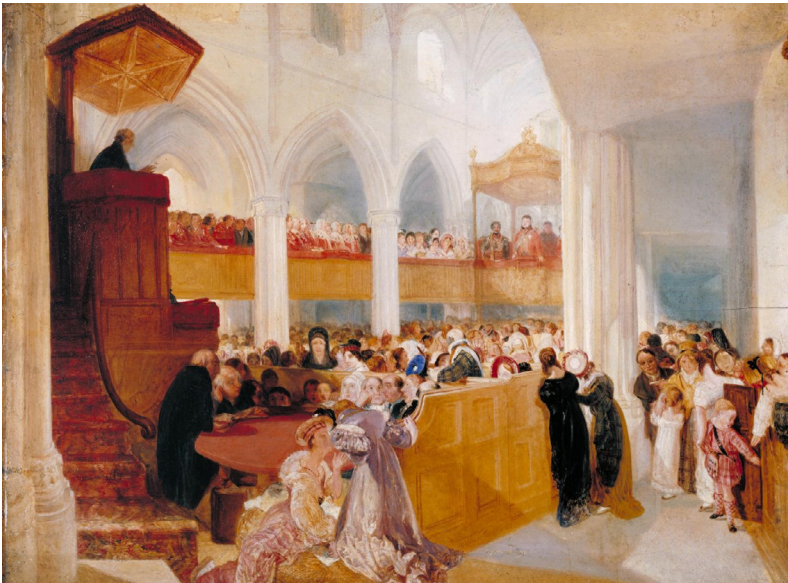
Wanstead, Fonthill latest

A second sale of the contents of the palatial Wanstead House in Essex has been a failure, with many items not attracting any buyers.

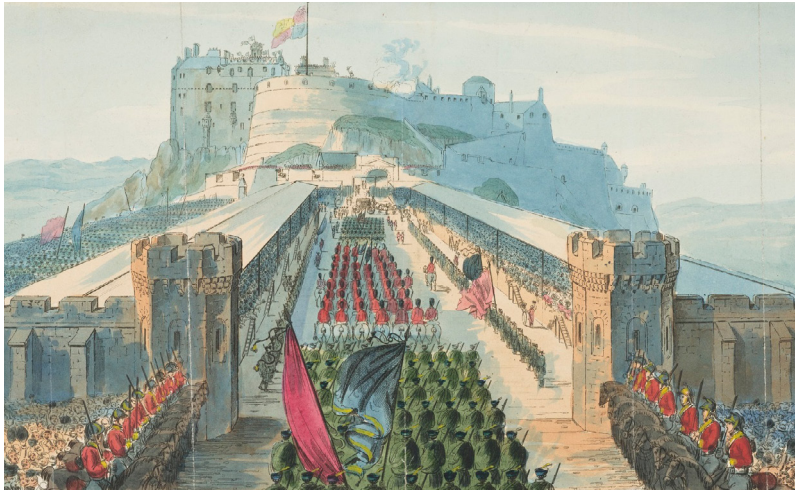
Newspaper reports say that 'a melancholy gloom pervaded the mansion' with only 40 bidders attending the auction. It is expected that the house will be sold and demolished.

The Wanstead property's owners, William and Catherine Pole Tylney-Long Wellesley, are currently moving from Paris to Naples.

Viewing of Fonthill Abbey in Wiltshire in the so-called 'Fonthill fever' has been completed, but the sale of its contents has been postponed until early October.



GEORGE IV AT ST GILES'S, EDINBURGH BY J.M.W. TURNER | TATE BRITAIN | TURNER BEQUEST



SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY | CREATIVE COMMONS CC BY NC



ABOVE: © THE TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM | CREATIVE COMMONS CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



GEORGE IV AT HOLYROOD, PAINTED BY DAVID WILKIE, COMPLETED IN 1829.

Some of Britain's top painters were among crowds watching George IV in Edinburgh, making this surely the best-recorded royal visit ever.

David Wilkie, enjoying huge popularity after depicting news of Waterloo reaching London, and William Collins had official commissions, and received preferential accreditation.

They were joined by royal academician [William \(J.M.W.\) Turner](#), military specialist Denis Dighton, William Home Lizars, and Alexander Naysmyth, plus unofficial cartoonists.

The most striking image is David Wilkie's [portrait](#) (above) of the King in highland dress, showing George IV's "manly and graceful figure". He is wearing flesh-coloured stockings to keep him warm.

Top left: J.M.W. Turner's painting of the [service for the King](#) at St Giles's Cathedral on 25 August. (Confusingly, he was one of three William Turners covering the royal visit.)

Second left: A view of the [grand procession](#) up the esplanade of Edinburgh Castle on 22 August after the King had ascended the half-moon battery, by, or in the style of William Home Lizars.

Bottom left: Two images of the King's drawing room reception at Holyroodhouse on 20 August where he is said to have kissed on the cheek all 457 ladies attending, in less than two hours. [George Cruikshank's cartoon](#) shows the King and his friend, the sea biscuit magnate Sir William Curtis, who is described as the court buffoon. Bottom is [David Wilkie's pen and ink sketch](#) of the same reception.



ABOVE: [NATIONAL GALLERIES SCOTLAND](#) | CREATIVE COMMONS CC BY NC | BELOW: MUSEUMS & GALLERIES EDINBURGH – CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL | CREATIVE COMMONS CC BY-NC-ND | [ARTUK](#)



Top left: [David Wilkie's sketch](#) of the colourful pomp and ceremony of George IV's arrival at Holyroodhouse on 17 August. Trumpets sounded as the Duke of Hamilton presented the keys. Also there were custodians of the 'Honours of Scotland': the Crown, Sceptre and Sword of State.

Top right: Sir John James Stuart's painting of the [King's procession to Edinburgh Castle](#) on 22 August.

Above: William Turner of Oxford's view of the procession entering Princes Street.

Right upper: [William Turner 'de Lond'](#) showed King George reviewing 3,000 volunteer cavalymen and honouring Scottish clans on the beach at Portobello on 23 August.

Right lower: [William Anderson's painting](#) of George IV being rowed to the water gate of Greenwich Hospital. He has disembarked from the *Royal George* yacht, which the artist has portrayed at anchor.



ABOVE: [NATIONAL GALLERIES SCOTLAND](#) | CREATIVE COMMONS CC BY NC



Unrest grows at royal dockyards over job cuts

As many as 2,000 jobs are being lost at royal dockyards following the end of the war with France.

The greatest number of redundancies is in Portsmouth, where 900 men are losing their jobs in a major reorganisation of the facility. This will reduce staff numbers to 2,200, only slightly more than in 1790, just before the start of the French revolutionary wars.

News of the cuts has led to a protest meeting. This backed a petition warning Robert Peel, the Home Secretary, that the redundancies were a calamity, deplorably affecting several seaport towns.

There is particular concern in Hampshire over the use in the dockyard of convicts sentenced to transportation. One speaker said they were doing work which ought to be done by "honest and industrious natives".



A VIEW OF THE PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD BY AN UNKNOWN ARTIST, BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PAINTED DURING THE WARS WITH FRANCE IN THE 1790S OR 1800S.

Redundancies are also going ahead at Deptford (600) and at Plymouth, where as many as 70 men are being dismissed every fortnight. But those that remain may benefit from pay increases and additional opportunities to earn overtime.

As part of the [revamp at Portsmouth](#), the ancient offices dating back centuries of Clerks of the Survey, and of the Ropeyard, and Master Mast Maker, Boatbuilder, Carpenter, Caulker and Joiner have been axed. A smaller number have been re-classified as foremen.

Blow to radicals as 'Peterloo paper' shuts

The pro-reform Manchester newspaper that played a key role in the organisation and reporting of the ill-fated St Peter's Field meeting in 1819 has stopped publishing after four and a half years.

The *Manchester Observer* appeared on 14 September and made no reference to any planned closure. However, it is understood that no further editions will come out.

The *Manchester Observer* and its staff were heavily involved in the planning of the pro-reform meeting addressed by Henry Hunt in August 1819. It coined the term 'Peterloo', an allusion to the battle of Waterloo, after sword-wielding volunteer and regular troops on horseback broke up the rally, leading to the deaths of 18 people and several hundred injuries.



MANCHESTER OBSERVER: 28 AUGUST 1819

The paper, founded in January 1818, provided extensive coverage of the campaign to reform the House of Commons which culminated in the Peterloo massacre. It acted as what has been called "a noisy radical voice," reporting the wave of strikes in summer 1818, the protests and repression that followed Peterloo, the campaign for an inquiry into the massacre, and the [Queen Caroline affair](#).

Editors of the *Manchester Observer* faced constant official harassment and legal action. This reflected its success in being at its peak among the best-selling provincial newspapers and a thorn in the side of Tory ministers.

In the last year, it partnered with London publisher Thomas Jonathan Wooler, but the start of a new local paper, the *Manchester Guardian*, dealt a further blow. ● The daughter of 'radical laird' George Kinloch is reported to have met King George during his visit to Edinburgh, to lobby for her father to be able to return from France. He has been in exile there after fleeing sedition charges.

>>> [Robert Poole \(p10\)](#)

What Happened When

KING'S VISIT

August:

- 15: Disembarks at Leith
- 17: Levee, Holyroodhouse
- 19: Church service
- 20: Drawing room reception
- 22: Procession to Edinburgh Castle
- 23: Military review, Portobello
- 24: Banquet
- 25: Service at St Giles's Cathedral, inspection of 'Honours of Scotland'
- 27: Command performance of *Rob Roy*
- 29: Visit to Hopeton House, departure from Leith

September:

- 1: Arrival at Greenwich

AUGUST

- 20: Funeral of Lord Castlereagh at Westminster Abbey (coverage on p2)
- 25: Astronomer Dr William Herschel dies at the age of 83 (8)

SEPTEMBER

- 2: Protest meeting in Portsmouth over job cuts at Royal Dockyard (6)
- 7: Brazilian declaration of independence from Portugal by Dom Pedro (7)
- 9: George Canning appointed foreign secretary, replacing Lord Castlereagh (2)
- 9-11: Second sale of contents of Wanstead House (3)
- 13: Police arrest two men in London after a bag containing ● £40,000 was stolen from the Ipswich to London mail coach
- 14: Final edition of radical *Manchester Observer* newspaper (6)

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Brazil declares independence from Portugal

Crying the slogan, "Independence or death", Brazil has effectively broken free from Portugal, after three centuries as its colony.

This declaration of independence was made by Dom Pedro, son of the Portuguese monarch, João VI, on a plain near São Paulo (pictured right). The 23-year-old prince ripped Portuguese insignia off his uniform and told rebel troops to do the same, before shouting what has already become known as the 'Cry of Ipiranga'.

Dom Pedro has been in Brazil since 1808 after his family fled French troops during the Napoleonic wars.

The prince has become a staunch supporter of liberalism and a constitutional monarchy. In June, he declared himself 'Perpetual Defender of Brazil,' setting up a council of state to run the country and convening an assembly.

Dom Pedro had initially been told by his father to return to Portugal and rule as regent, negotiating with leaders of the country's liberal revolution of 1820. But that move was delayed and ultimately King João went back himself. There are suggestions that he would prefer his son in charge of Brazil, rather than any alternative leader.



The challenge for Dom Pedro will be to turn independence from a slogan into reality across the whole country. Brazil's northern provinces remain in the hands of Portuguese troops and landowners, who are unsympathetic to him.

Brazil is by far the largest and most populous of the new nations that have emerged, or may, from the rebellion against colonial Portuguese or Spanish rule. It has 4m people, more than a quarter black slaves.

[>>> News from Now \(p12\)](#)

Yellow fever hits New York

The death toll from a new outbreak of yellow fever in New York has reached 132, with concern that the evacuation and fencing off of a section of Manhattan has not stopped the disease spreading.

The city's Board of Health is now trying to purify the air by spreading lime, charcoal and ashes. Burial grounds are being covered with lime or charcoal. Many people are placing handkerchiefs over mouths and noses when outside to protect themselves.

Businesses and organisations around Wall Street have sought refuge in lower-risk areas.

Doctors say most victims suffer bad headaches, high fevers, and exhaustion. The skin of many then appears to have a yellow hue. Blackened blood can be vomited. But some victims do recover.

Medical authorities believe that impure air and rotting garbage is the likely cause.

NZ missionary leader sacked over gun trade

The self-appointed leader of Christian missionaries sent from Britain to New Zealand has been sacked over his role in arms dealing.

Thomas Kendall, who settled in New Zealand's North Island in 1814, angered the Church Missionary Society (CMS) with his support of the gun trade involving Maori chief, Hongi Hika. His reported affair with a young Maori woman may have added to their displeasure.

In 1820, Hongi Hika went with another chief and Mr Kendall to Britain.

He met King George, who took him on a tour of his armoury, giving him some muskets, chain mail, and a helmet. A guns-for-land deal was done with a French adventurer, and other gifts received. Some are said to have been sold for muskets in Sydney on their return.



REV THOMAS KENDALL AND MAORI CHIEFS HONGI HIKA (CENTRE) AND WAIKATO, PAINTED IN LONDON IN 1820

Thomas Kendall's complicity, and possible direct involvement in the musket trade, defended in a letter to the CMS last September as necessary to retain the support of Hongi Hika, sealed his fate.

[>>> Resources \(p10\)](#)

[>>> Resources \(p10\)](#)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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We aim for 100% accuracy, but please check with visitor attractions before travelling to any mentioned in these pages.

Dead white stork unlocks winter bird secrets

Scientists in Germany believe that a dead stork has solved the millenniums-old mystery of what birds do during the winter.

Until now, there have been many theories, advanced by ornithologists and even the Greek philosopher and polymath Aristotle. These included that they hibernate in ponds, 'morph' into human form, become different birds, or fly to the moon.

This all changed in May, when a stork was found in the Mecklenburg-Vorpommern region of northern Germany with a stick through its neck. Experts identified it as a spear or arrow of a type used in Africa, which had not stopped the bird making the flight.

The bird was taken to a taxidermy workshop owned by a local aristocrat before being sent to the University of Rostock in late August.



University researchers soon realised what they had been presented with - hard evidence of long-distance migration of storks to equatorial Africa. The bird has been given the name of pfeilstorch, or arrow-stork. Its body has been preserved and is being ● put on show.

[>>> News from Now \(p12\)](#)

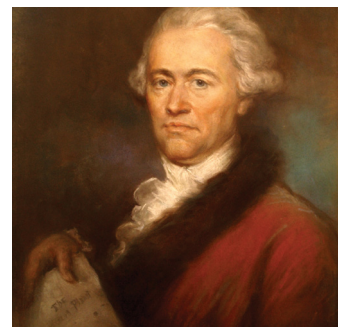
Herschel, pioneer who discovered a planet, dies at 83

The astronomer William Herschel, who identified the planet Uranus in 1781, has died at the age of 83 at his home at Slough in Buckinghamshire.

Dr Herschel came to Britain from his native Hanover in Germany in 1757 at the age of 19. He worked closely with his sister, Caroline, throughout his career.

Viewed by many as the founder of modern astronomy, he made telescopes, including a record-breaking 40-foot one, discovered infra-red radiation, introduced the term 'asteroid', and investigated sunspots, climate, and the possibility of life beyond Earth.

William Herschel was also a talented musician and composer, becoming, for a time, director of Bath's orchestra, for which his sister was also a soprano soloist.



WILLIAM HERSCHEL, PAINTED BY JOHN RUSSELL IN 1794 (HERSCHEL MUSEUM)

From the garden of their Bath townhouse, he made the discovery for which he is best known. that of Uranus, which doubled the size of the known solar system.

Dr Herschel received investment from King George III to build his biggest telescope. He moved near to Windsor in 1782 after being appointed the King's Astronomer, a different post to that of Astronomer Royal.

[>>> News from Now \(p12\)](#)

Brand new operating 'theatre' for women at London hospital

Women patients at St. Thomas's Hospital in London can now have common operations to remove bladder stones, drill into the skull (trepanning), amputate, and remove tumours in a new purpose-built facility.

The first operating theatre at St Thomas's was created in 1755 for the men's wards, but it was only last year that the governors of the Southwark hospital approved the plans to repurpose the garret above the hospital's church for women.

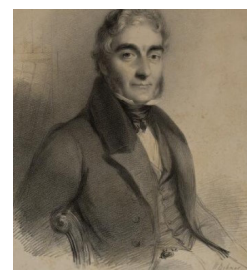
This had previously been used by apothecaries to dry, cure and store herbs and medicines. Now it has been transformed into the new gender-specific operating theatre for the women's wards. It will provide a better space for surgery, but also let medical students watch procedures and learn from experienced surgeons.

One of those experts is Mr [Benjamin Travers](#) (pictured right), who has worked at St Thomas's since 1815 and previously had been surgeon at the London Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye and a demonstrator of anatomy at Guy's Hospital.



A large skylight has been installed to throw more natural light into this area, and tiered stands added on both sides of an operating table. This is said to be capable of holding as many as 150 students.

[>>> News from Now \(p12\)](#)



OLD FOX'S JOURNAL



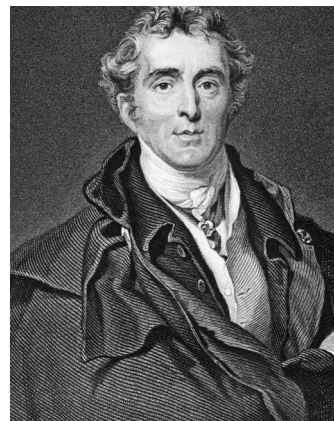
Our latest intelligence

It is clear that the news of Lord Castlereagh's suicide came as anything but a surprise to the King when it reached him in Scotland.

Sources close to the monarch say the news was the "greatest loss he had ever sustained," one which left the King horribly upset and bitterly regretting his loss. He is said not to have slept after a traumatic audience with his then foreign secretary three days before he killed himself.

Lord Castlereagh is said to have entered the King's apartment at Carlton House and gripped his arm, saying "Have you heard the news, the terrible news?" The veteran minister is believed to have feared an undisclosed crime becoming public, and a conspiracy against him. The King re-assured him and alerted Lord Liverpool to his minister's state of mind. King George also wrote a warm letter to Lord Castlereagh while en route to Scotland. It was a letter Castlereagh never saw.

The duke was then found huddled in a chair with a raging fever and his personal physician, John Hume, was summoned. The sad diagnosis is that the soldier-politician is now deaf in his left ear.



>>> Notes from Now (p11)

This month, in 200's diary column, a new battle ahead for Wellington, what the King knew about Castlereagh, and could an ice dessert become a favourite here?

Seven years after his greatest moment at Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington has a very personal challenge of his own to handle: his hearing.

We reported in the August edition of 200 how the duke (pictured right) had got too near to an exploding howitzer at a ministerial engagement and ruptured a ear membrane. But things then went from bad to worse.

Treated by leading ear specialist John Stevenson, a strong caustic solution was inserted into his ears, causing excruciating pain and the duke to nearly fall of his horse on his way home.



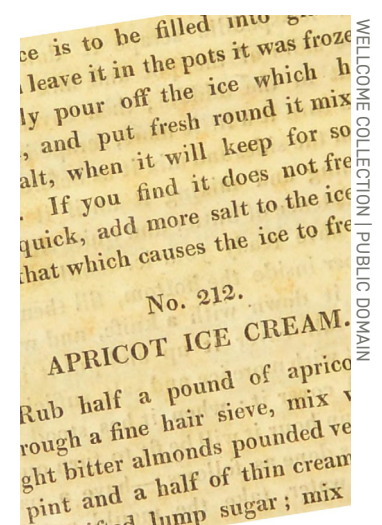
Could this scene of French women eating ice creams at one of the increasingly popular cafés in Paris soon become commonplace in Britain too?

This 1801 etching shows a waiter offering the ladies a choice of seven flavours, including peach, apricot, lemon, and a sorbet.

Ice (or iced) creams made their first appearance in the UK when King Charles II had them served, with strawberries, to top-table guests only at a [Windsor Castle banquet](#) in 1671.

This dessert is made from frozen cream and sugar, flavoured with fresh fruit, jam, chocolate, coffee, biscuits, nuts, even bread. Ice houses became a must-have for many wealthy people on their estates, but now ice cream could become accessible for all.

Bristol confectioner James Cox has included 23 ice cream recipes in his newly-published cook book, pitched at families, housekeepers, and cooks, and complete with instructions on the freezing process.



JAMES COX'S [THE PRACTICAL CONFECTIONER](#) (ABOVE) HAS OVER 260 RECIPES FOR JELLIES, SOUFFLES, PUDDINGS, CAKES AND PASTRIES, AS WELL AS SUGGESTED MENUS (ALL COURSES) FOR BALL SUPPERS SERVING AS MANY AS 200 GUESTS.

Press stops forever at radical paper

In September 1822 the Tory *Manchester Herald* had something to gloat about. "The *Manchester Observer*... is at last defunct... We know it is invidious to speak ill of the dead, else we would say, never did a viler production disgrace the freedom of the Press." The last issue of the radical *Manchester Observer* appeared without a farewell on 14 September 1822, signalling the final demise of the post-Napoleonic war radical movement.

With radical agitation at home and abroad having died down, the *Observer* had filled its pages by endlessly harping on the memory of Peterloo and celebrating the releases of radical prisoners. The last of them, Henry Hunt, still had a few weeks to serve.

At its peak in 1819 it had been the biggest-selling stamped radical newspaper (that is, paying tax and allowed to print news rather than just comment), as well as one of the biggest-selling regional newspapers. It also circulated in London, thanks to the stamp tax which allowed it to be carried free on the Royal Mail. Its high price in a way worked in its favour, for it was passed around and read aloud in pubs and meetings. Its print run of 4,000 probably translated into a readership of 30,000 well-organised and committed readers.

The London link assisted the *Manchester Observer's* survival, for, after its fighting editor James Wroe was forced to give up in 1820, the London journalist Thomas Evans came to the rescue.



Robert Poole is professor of history at the [University of Central Lancashire](#). He is author of *Peterloo: the English Uprising* (2019) and co-author of the graphic novel *Peterloo: witnesses to a massacre* (2019).

When Evans in turn was imprisoned in 1821 the reporter John Saxton took over but had the paper printed in London by Thomas Wooler, editor of the radical *Black Dwarf*, who merged it with his weekly *British Gazette*. The now-redundant printing press was bought by its rival, the new, liberal *Manchester Guardian*. In the twentieth century the *Guardian* too would operate from bases in both Manchester and London, but the *Manchester Observer* was the pioneer.

The *Manchester Observer* in its prime rallied and shaped the popular radical movement from its base in the hostile citadel of reaction that was Manchester. But in September 1822, after four-and-a-half years, seven proprietors, six editors, five imprisonments, four near-bankruptcies, and the loss of its presses, the *Manchester Observer* had succumbed to the most insidious threat of all: shortage of news.

The Manchester Observer: Biography of a Radical Newspaper by Robert Poole is available [here](#).



THE LAST WORDS FROM THE MANCHESTER OBSERVER: 14 SEPTEMBER 1822

Sculpture marks 'splendour' of career



It took almost 30 years for [this marble figure](#) of Lord Castlereagh to appear in the building, Westminster Abbey, where he was buried in 1822.

A request in 1823 fizzled out and it was not until 1849 that his brother, the third marquess, made a further proposal which was approved, and the statue by John Evan Thomas installed the next year.

The inscription, contentious then and now, reads:

"History will record the success and splendour of his public career during a period of unexampled difficulty in the annals of Europe, in which he successfully filled the highest offices under the Crown, and Ireland will never forget the statesman of the legislative union."

Lord Castlereagh is wearing robes of the Order of the Garter, with papers in his left hand and at his feet. He is buried in the centre of the Abbey's [north transept](#), to the south of the grave of William Pitt. Lord Castlereagh served in Pitt's Tory government between 1798 and 1806.

RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

George IV in Scotland:

The King's Jaunt, by John Prebble (Collins, 1988) [Amazon](#)

A historical account of His Majesty's visit to Scotland, by Robert Mudie (Oliver & Boyd, 1822) [Text](#)

George IV, by Christopher Hibbert (Allen Lane, 1973) [Amazon](#)

J.M.W. Turner: Sketchbooks, Drawings and Watercolours: George IV's visit to Edinburgh 1822, [Tate website](#)

Bishop of Clogher: *The Great Unfrocked, Two thousand years of church scandal*, by Matthew Parris (Robson Books, 1998) [Amazon](#)

The Bishop of Clogher vs. James Byrne, from Homosexuality in Nineteenth-Century England sourcebook

Brazil and Portugal: *Liberators, Latin America's struggle for independence, 1810-1830*, by Robert Harvey [Amazon](#)

Yellow fever:

The Fever That Struck New York, Smithsonian Magazine [Spreading the News of Yellow Fever](#), New York Historical Society

An account of the yellow fever, which occurred in the city of New-York (1822), National Library of Medicine [History of Public Health in New York City, 1625-1866](#), by John Duffy (Google Books)

New Zealand missionary: [Dictionary of New Zealand biography](#) (Thomas Kendall) [Dictionary of New Zealand biography](#) (Hongi Hika)

Missionaries – Men of vice or virtue?, New Zealand history website

Māori and Pākehā early contact: Business and missionaries, Museum of New Zealand / Te Papa Tongarewa

Duke of Wellington: *Wellington, Pillar of State*, by Elizabeth Longford [Amazon](#)

1822'S PEOPLE

Fast facts on news-makers from 200 years ago

George Canning, politician

Now starting second spell at Foreign Office after holding post from 1807-09 | Entered politics in 1793 as Pittite Tory | Wounded in duel with Castlereagh in 1809 | Returned to government in 1816 but resigned in 1820 over treatment of Queen Caroline | Viewed as 'liberal' Tory | Helped guarantee independence of former Spanish and Portuguese colonies in South America, famously calling "[the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old](#)" | Succeeded Liverpool as prime minister in 1827 in 'Canningite' ministry with some Whig support after Tory 'ultras' refused to serve | Died after just 118 days in office

b: 11 Apr 1770, Marylebone, Middlesex | Age now in 1822: 52
d: 8 Aug 1827, aged 57 | Buried: [Westminster Abbey](#)

[Wikipedia](#)
[History of Parliament Online](#)
[National Portrait Gallery](#)
[British Museum](#)
[UK Government](#)
['George Canning: Britain's Intriguing Foreign Secretary'](#).
[Shannon Selin](#)

Books:

George Canning, Three Biographical Studies | P.J.V Rolo [Amazon](#)
George Canning | Wendy Hinde [Amazon](#)

Sir Walter Scott, writer & visit organiser

Scottish writer and historian, responsible for rise and popularity of historical novels | Author of *Ivanhoe*, *Rob Roy*, *Waverley*, *Old Mortality*, *The Heart of Mid-Lothian* and *The Bride of Lammermoor*, and poems *The Lady of the Lake* and *Marmion* | Novels until 1826 'by the author of *Waverley*' but his authorship widely known | Supervised King George's 1822 visit to Scotland | Ruined after UK's 1825 banking crisis led to collapse of his printing business, leaving him with debts of £130,000 (equivalent to £13m today) | Avoided bankruptcy by placing home and income in trust for creditors | Combined writing with work as advocate/lawyer, judge and legal administrator

b: 15 Aug 1771, Edinburgh | Age now in 1822: 51
d 21 Sept 1832, Abbotsford, aged 61 | Buried: [Dryburgh Abbey](#), Roxburghshire

[Wikipedia](#)
[National Portrait Gallery](#)
[Walter Scott Digital Archive](#), Edinburgh University
[Wotks by Walter Scott](#), Project Gutenberg
[Abbotsford](#), The home of Sir Walter Scott
[The Edinburgh Sir Walter Scott Club](#)

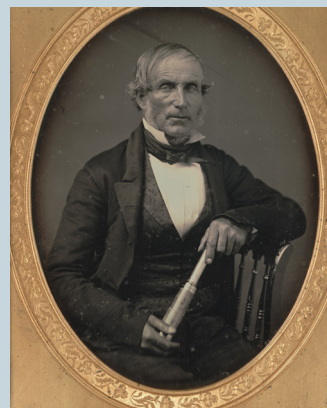
Books:

A Life Of Walter Scott: The Laird of Abbotsford | A.N. Wilson [Amazon](#)
Sit Walter Scott | Richard Holt Hutton (1878) [Project Gutenberg](#)

NOTES FROM NOW

Observations about the news from 1822

King George had a well-deserved reputation from his youth as what we would now perhaps call a fashion 'influencer'. Such status then certainly not come cheap. For his Scottish visit, [he commissioned a dazzling array](#) of clothing, accessories, weaponry and even eau de Cologne. The King ordered 'shoe rosettes studded all over with variegated gems', 'a power horn richly mounted in fine gold', 109½ yards of royal satin plaid, velvet and cashmere. His outfitters' bill was for the eye-watering sum of £1,354. That is the equivalent of spending in 2022 of just over £190,000.



Far, far, from home in August 1822, a British whaling ship docked at a small Mexican settlement on North America's west coast. The Orion's crew included a 27-year-old Londoner, [William Richardson](#). He died in 1856, living long enough for us to know exactly what he looked like (above), thanks to pioneer photographer R.H. Vance. In between, Richardson had become an early Californian entrepreneur and a key figure (some even say founder) in the development of [Yerba Buena](#), where he landed in 1822. In 1847 it was given its modern name: [San Francisco](#).

Of all the people mourning astronomer William Herschel when he died in 1822, his sister Caroline must have been among the most grief-stricken.



As well as being William's research partner, [Caroline was a significant scientist herself](#): the first woman professional astronomer, the first to hold a paid government post, and the discoverer of multiple comets. Caroline returned to Germany after William's death, [dying in Hanover aged 97 in 1848](#). She is pictured above in 1847,

George IV did not want George Canning to become his new foreign secretary. Indeed Canning, according to royal biographer Christopher Hibbert, at first refused the job. He knew of a letter from the King citing his 'power of extending grace and favour to a subject who may have incurred his displeasure' in allowing him back after backing Queen Caroline. This offended Canning. He likened it to being given a ticket to [Almack's](#), the high society social club, and finding written on the back, "Admit the rogue".

The Duke of Wellington's lack of hearing unwittingly led to one of the most bizarre nicknames for a government.

Just before his death in 1852, Wellington, 82, sat in the House of Lords listening to the names of the members of the Earl of Derby's ultimately short-lived Conservative government being read out. Leaning forward to catch the names, the duke could be heard to say "Who? Who?" as the identities of the inexperienced and mainly anonymous ministers were read out, making this forever the ["Who?, Who?" ministry](#).

IMAGE: BATH PRESERVATION TRUST

COURTESY OF THE CALIFORNIA HISTORY ROOM, CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY.

Stone, conference, exhibition, film mark Herschel 200

A commemorative stone (pictured right) has been **unveiled** in the garden in Bath where pioneering astronomer William Herschel discovered the planet Uranus in 1781.

Hand-carved by local artist Iain Cotton, it will be a permanent reminder of the place in the development of astronomy of Dr Herschel, and the townhouse, now home to the [Herschel Museum of Astronomy](#).

This is just one part of an extensive programme to mark the bicentenary of Dr [Herschel's death in 1822](#), in Bath, [Slough](#) (where he lived in later life), nationally and internationally.



INSIDE THE EXHIBITION IN BATH

The museum is hosting an exhibition in partnership with the [Royal Astronomical Society](#) (RAS) until the end of this year. Dr Herschel was the organisation's first president when it was [founded in 1820](#).

available for hire or purchase on [Amazon](#).

A [conference](#) organised by the [Herschel Society](#) takes place in Bath on 1 October.

[Bicentenary plans](#) (Herschel Society)



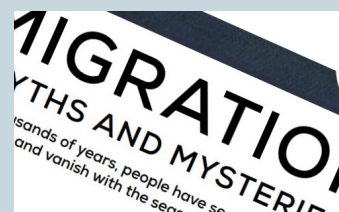
CONFERENCE POSTER (R)

A film, *William Herschel and the Universe*, will be [screened on 23 September](#), in Bath and online, introduced by director George Sibley. It is also



NEWS IN BRIEF

For thousands of years, nobody knew for sure what happened to birds in the winter. Perhaps they all hibernated or morphed into humans, or flew to the moon? [We reported](#) a discovery in 1822 that provided the first hard evidence that they travel between continents.



[Go to our website to read about the myths and mysteries of migration](#), by Dr Guy Anderson of the [RSPB](#). Also: [Ted-Ed You Tube video](#) | [University of Rostock website](#) (use Google Translate)

A silk rosette worn by attendees at events during [King George IV's visit](#) to Scotland in 1822 has been found among files and boxes at the [Museum of Edinburgh](#). Also: [Edinburgh Castle website](#)

The heart of Dom Pedro I, whose independence declaration [we report](#), has been preserved in Portugal, but has been [flown to Brasilia](#) to be part of the country's [bicentenary celebrations](#).

Grim reality of Europe's oldest surviving operating theatre

[Our reporting](#) of the new women's operating theatre at St Thomas's Hospital tells the story from the perspective of 200 years ago. But it could not reflect what to modern readers is the full horror of an operation two centuries ago.

This pre-dates not just electricity, explaining why the [skylight](#) was so important, but critically anaesthetics ([still 24 years away](#)), antiseptics, and understanding of how germs spread. At this time surgeons washed their hands after, not before an operation.

Pre-anaesthetics, operations had to be quick to minimise risk of death from blood loss or shock, though St Thomas's mortality rate of 30% gave patients a reasonable chance of surviving the surgeon's knife.



SURGICAL EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING A SAW, ON SHOW ON THE OPERATING TABLE

Nowadays the Old Operating Theatre is an atmospheric museum about the history of medicine and surgery. [Trip Advisor reviews](#).

[Events](#) at the Old Operating Theatre are frequent. Their Victorian Surgery Demo is not for the faint-hearted or queasy!

An open house is scheduled for 27 October - check [the museum's website](#) for details.

The first print usage of 'operating theatre' was in *The Lancet* in February 1824, says the Oxford English Dictionary. The [magazine](#) celebrates its bicentenary in October 2023.