

200 MAGAZINE

#5

OCTOBER
1822 / 2022

CASTLEREAGH, IN
DEATH, UNDER FIRE

The former foreign secretary killed himself, but that has not stopped Byron's new magazine from saying he cut Britain's throat long ago

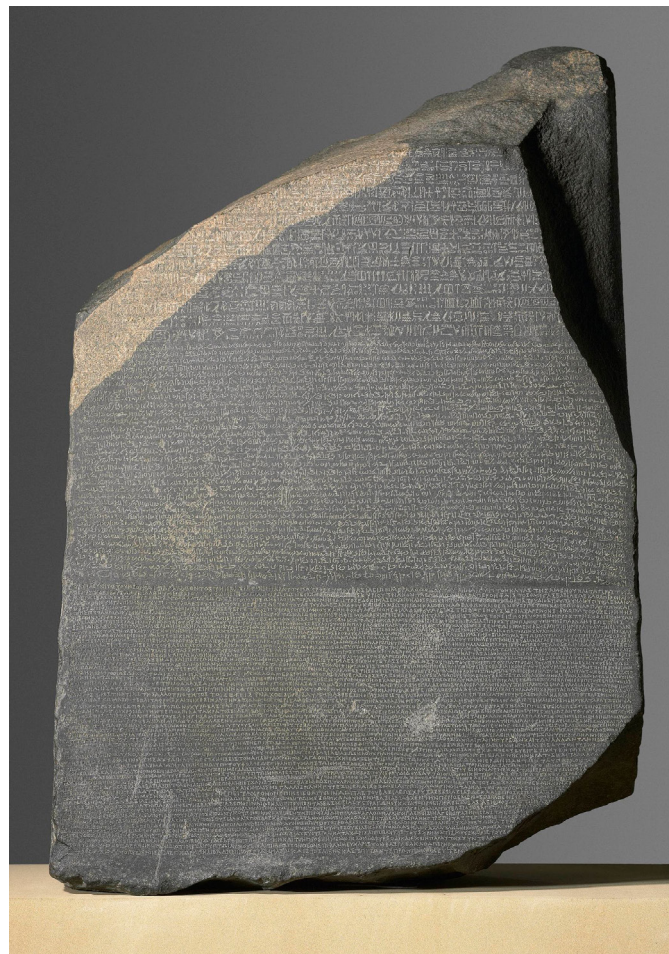
STRIKE STOPS COAL
ON THE TYNE

Keelmen who take coal to waiting collier ships in North-East England are engaged in a bitter dispute with employers over jobs and pay

FRANKLIN BACK, BUT
HALF HIS TEAM DIED

The Arctic explorer Capt. John Franklin has made it back to Britain after 3½ years but questions are sure to be asked about the mission

Cracked at last....



This ancient stone, taken from Egypt and then the French, now a treasure of the British Museum, has been deciphered

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...the Rosetta Stone

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NEWS FROM 1822 - WHITE PAGES

● = TOP OF THE PAGE EXPLANATIONS

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VIEW FROM 2022 - BLUE PAGES

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Secret language of the ancients revealed at last

Twenty years after the Rosetta Stone was brought to Britain, the pictorial language on the 2,000-year-old relic has been cracked, potentially enabling the translation of texts from ancient Egypt for generations to come.

The announcement that the hieroglyphics on the Stone had been deciphered was made at a meeting in Paris of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres learned society by the orientalist, Jean-François Champollion.

The Rosetta Stone was discovered in 1799 by French soldiers in Egypt during the war with Britain. They were digging the foundations of a fort at Rachid, also known as Rosetta, in the Nile Delta. When Napoleonic forces were defeated in 1801, Egyptian antiquities were transferred to British ownership under the terms of the surrender.

The stone arrived in London in 1802 and was presented to the British Museum by King George. It has been on display there ever since.

Efforts to translate its three sets of inscriptions - in Greek, the 'demotic' Egyptian script used in daily life, and in 'official' hieroglyphs - began immediately.

Plaster-casts and facsimile engravings were made of the Rosetta Stone and sent to the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Dublin, and across Europe, to the Vatican, and United States.



ROSETTA (RACHID) IS SHOWN 120 MILES NORTH OF CAIRO AND 40 MILES EAST OF ALEXANDRIA IN THIS 1811 MAP



Jean-François Champollion (pictured above) told the Paris audience, with Thomas Young among them, that the hieroglyphs represented the sound of the Egyptian language. This has become the basis of our grasp of not just the language, but also culture.

The inscription on the Rosetta Stone is a [decree passed by a council of priests](#).

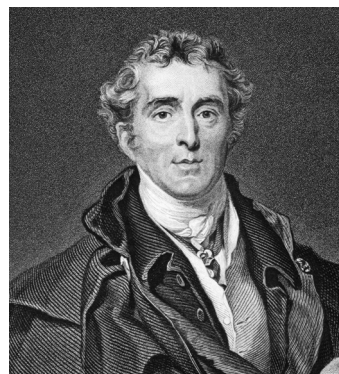
>>> [Photo special \(p9\)](#), [1822's People \(p11\)](#), [News from Now \(p12\)](#)

Canning rules out UK support for intervention in Spain

The government appears to have rejected any British backing for military intervention by Europe's great powers in Spain.

The volatile political situation in Madrid is understood to be dominating discussions before the start of the Congress of Verona, the latest of the series of post-war conferences bringing together Russia, Austria, Prussia, France and Britain.

These congresses are intended to resolve potential disputes and to produce a 'Concert of Europe' to ensure stability. But it is clear now that, far from any consensus, there is a significant difference of opinion between the UK and its European partners.



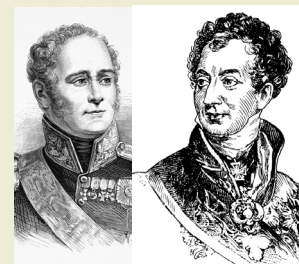
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

The issue of Spain has risen to the top of the political agenda after what appears to have been an unsuccessful coup attempt in July against Spain's moderate liberal government. That, it appears, was intended to give King Ferdinand back full autocratic power in Madrid.

The Duke of Wellington, Master-General of the Ordnance, will represent the British government after the death of Lord Castlereagh. A decision to send the victor of Waterloo had been taken before George Canning became foreign secretary.

Sources at Westminster say the new foreign secretary believes armed interference on the side of King Ferdinand would be objectionable. He is said to have instructed the Duke of Wellington to tell the congress that Britain 'come what may' will not back any armed intervention in Spain.

The crisis may mean that the congress will not discuss the conflict between Greece and the Ottoman Empire.



The Duke of Wellington will be negotiating in Verona with these conservative leaders:

- Prince Klemens von Metternich (above right), Foreign Minister of the Austrian Empire and, since last year, Chancellor too.
- Tsar Alexander I of Russia (left) and his Foreign Minister, Count Carl von Nesselrode. The Tsar is also the head of state of Poland and Finland.
- Karl August von Hardenberg, Prime Minister of Prussia.
- Comte Mathieu de Montmorency-Laval, France's Foreign Minister.

Byron's magazine in astonishing attack on 'cut-throat' Castlereagh

Less than two months after the foreign secretary committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pen-knife, Lord Castlereagh has been the subject of an extraordinary attack in a new left-wing magazine co-owned and published by the poet, Lord Byron.

A short verse in the first edition of *The Liberal* takes aim at the Marquess of Londonderry, but using his more familiar name, observing that his own throat was not the first he had cut, because he had done the same to "his country's long ago".

The magazine's launch was planned in Italy this summer by Lord Byron and Leigh Hunt, who co-own it after the death of a third poet partner, Percy Shelley. Their attack is sure to prompt fury among ministers.

EPIGRAMS ON LORD CASTLEREAGH.

Oh, CASTLEREAGH! thou art a patriot now;
Cato died for his country, so did'st thou;
He perish'd rather than see Rome enslav'd,
Thou cut'st thy throat, that Britain may be sav'd.

So CASTLEREAGH has cut his throat!—The worst
Of this is,—that his own was not the first.

So *He* has cut his throat at last!—He! Who?
The man who cut his country's long ago.



THE CONTROVERSIAL POEM FROM *THE LIBERAL* WHICH SOME BELIEVE MAY HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY LORD BYRON HIMSELF (RIGHT)

Although unattributed, there is speculation the poem may have been written by Lord Byron. The magazine also calls Lord Castlereagh "one of the most illiberal and vindictive of statesmen". Byron and Hunt are said to justify the verse because of 'canting' insinuations against Shelley after he died, in the Tory press.

This is far from the first attack on Lord Castlereagh. Last month *The Republican*, edited from prison by Richard Carlile, printed a poem urging passers-by to "stop, traveller and piss" on his grave. He is blamed for the repressive 'Six Acts' introduced after the Peterloo massacre, and government policy in Ireland.

The Liberal's epigram is already being described as a brutal and wretched assault on Lord Castlereagh, who was foreign secretary and leader of the House of Commons for 10 years. It may lead to legal action against the new magazine, similar to that which *The Republican* and the *Manchester Observer* faced.

Peterloo's 'Orator' soon to be freed from Somerset 'bastille'

The leader of pro-reform radicals outside Parliament is now within days of his release from imprisonment at Ilchester in Somerset.

Henry Hunt is due to walk free on 30 October, the conclusion of a two-and-a-half year sentence for unlawful and seditious assembly. This was the ill-fated St Peter's Field meeting in Manchester, which troops on horseback broke up, leading to the deaths of 18 people and several hundred injuries. Mr Hunt was speaking when the military intervened.

The politician dubbed 'the Orator' has been visited in prison by Sir Francis Burdett, Radical MP for Westminster. It is likely they discussed tactics for the continuing campaign to reform the House of Commons.

Mr Hunt's release was to be marked with a public dinner in Taunton. Radicals claim that local Tories have pressurised the venue's owner into withdrawing his invitation. Instead Mr Hunt and his supporters will go to Glastonbury, where he is lord of the manor.

It is understood there are plans to light celebratory bonfires in Somerset and neighbouring counties on the night of his release. Dinners and processions are to be held in towns including Manchester, Leeds, Hull, Coventry, Nottingham and Glasgow.

In an echo of events after Peterloo, Mr Hunt's supporters are planning a procession into London. Less than a month after the massacre, and with protests mounting, crowds estimated at 300,000 welcomed him to the capital.



The Ilchester gaol, which Mr Hunt (above) has labelled a 'bastille' for its poor treatment of prisoners, is undergoing improvements. Floor levels are being raised to avoid flooding, and cells enlarged and made lighter and airier.

**ILCHESTER GAOL
PICTURE SPECIAL
ON PAGE 10**

Troops called in as keelmen's strike hits Tyne coal trade

Soldiers are guarding key installations on and near the River Tyne in the North-east of England after the start of a second major strike by coal industry keelmen in just four years.

Their wooden keel boats have transported coal to waiting collier ships near the mouth of the Tyne for centuries. These are unable to go further up the river because of its shallowness.

The keelmen are asking for better pay and allowances, and provision for those without work and their families. But they are also seeking limits on the use of 'spouts' to load coal directly into collier ships, without the need for keels.

The strike began after keelmen were told of the terms and conditions being offered by their employers, known as hostmen, for the year from Christmas 1822.

This is just the latest industrial dispute involving the keelmen, who took action on multiple occasions in the 18th century to defend their conditions and rights.

The keelmen's militancy appears to have grown this year because of what they see as a threat to their jobs from new technology.

There have been reports of strike-breaking vessels on the Tyne being pelted with stones and in some cases being dragged to the side of the river by strikers. Some keelmen plying their trade nearer the river mouth are said to have been stopped from returning to work after they reached agreement with the employers.

A 'hue and cry' notice has been issued warning strikers against committing a range of criminal activities, including damaging or destroying any coal trafficking equipment. Magistrates have given police, special constables and property-owners special powers to detain, without a warrant, anyone committing such damage and bring them before a Justice of the Peace.

Some employers have accused the keelmen of being ungrateful, and local newspapers have accused them of being deluded. ●

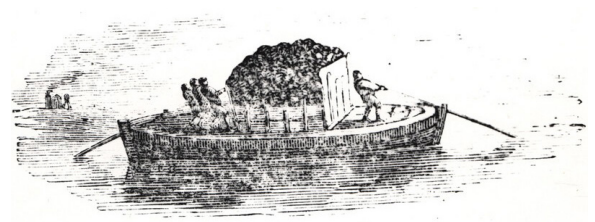


JOHN PINKERTON'S MAP OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH OF SCOTLAND, 1818

GENERAL HUE AND CRY.

Information has been given to the Justices of the Peace acting for the West Division of Castle Ward, in the County of Northumberland, that a report is a Series of untruthful Statements to the Contrary of their Employers, have invented to damage the State, and other Property of the Coal-Owners, and

ABOVE: THE MAGISTRATES' WARNING TO KEELMEN STRIKERS THAT APPEARED ON THE FRONT PAGE OF THE NEWCASTLE COURANT ON 12 OCTOBER 1822 | BRITISH NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE IMAGE © THE BRITISH LIBRARY BOARD. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. BELOW: A KEEL BOAT LADEN WITH COAL ON THE RIVER TYNE



● The Home Secretary has said that stopping convicts from working at the Portsmouth dockyard would be "a serious matter" and that transportation to Botany Bay or Bermuda Is not an immediate prospect.

Robert Peel was responding to an appeal from Portsmouth for local people to be given priority in getting work, after job cuts began. He said there was "great expense" in sending convicts with seven year sentences abroad.

Attacks pick up in Ireland after famine fears ease

Violence has resumed in Ireland in the autumn as fears of food shortages and disease have receded.

There is growing concern that attacks by agrarian secret societies like the 'Captain Rock' movement are resuming and spreading more widely than the case before the start of the famine that has afflicted Ireland's southern and western counties this year.

Observers say the halt in violence caused by the food shortages and outbreak of typhus in the spring and summer is now clearly at an end, with a successful harvest in recent weeks.

The Lord Lieutenant (Viceroy), Marquess Wellesley is understood to have been asked to send additional troops to some southern counties to support the civil authorities.

There have been arson attacks in the counties of Cork, Tipperary, Limerick, and Roscommon. In Co. Cork, corn and hay was destroyed by fire after a gun-battle between a farmer and insurgents seeking arms. In Co. Tipperary, a child narrowly escaped death after the family home was set on fire, and a farmer was warned he would be killed if he did not leave his home after falling foul of attackers.

In Co. Clare, a warning notice was stuck to a chapel door warning local people that they would be killed if they paid mandatory tithes to support the protestant Church of Ireland. In another incident, staff assessing tithe values were attacked by armed men in Co. Waterford.

● A London newspaper, *The Sun*, has warned that unless some peaceful means is found of curing discontent and bettering the condition of Ireland's "wretched but criminal people", the country will become a "rankling sore" or be violently and for ever severed from England.



● The businessman, philanthropist and social reformer Robert Owen (above) has arrived in Ireland for a tour of famine-hit areas. He will be making the case for his self-sustaining 'villages of co-operation', to relieve joblessness and poverty.

'Fonthill fever' cured by shock quick sale

In an extraordinary last-minute development, the mansion that has attracted thousands of visitors to Wiltshire this summer was suddenly sold - hours before its contents were due to go under the hammer.

The owner of Fonthill Abbey, the novelist, art collector, travel writer and politician William Beckford, has done a private deal with Scottish gunpowder millionaire John Farquhar to buy his estate for £275,000, and most of its treasures and fittings for a further £25,000.

An auction of Fonthill's lavish contents, including paintings and porcelain, by the Pall Mall firm, Christie's, was due to have taken place last month, but was postponed to October. This enabled even more potential bidders to throng the house in what has been dubbed 'Fonthill Fever'.

Notices announcing the cancellation of the sale were only posted in neighbouring towns 48 hours before the sale was due to start. Auctioneer James Christie only found out when he arrived at Fonthill Abbey the next day.



Newspapers have reacted to the private sale with what one called 'grand disappointment'. Another called it 'humbug Fonthill Abbey'. Some potential bidders are considering legal action to recover costs incurred in travelling long distances to view the house and its contents during the summer and early autumn.

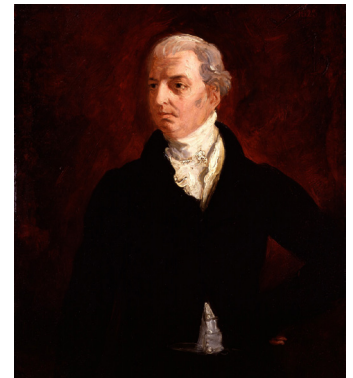
Some observers believe that Mr Beckford may have intended all along to sell Fonthill to a single buyer if possible, and that the 'fever' he generated promoted interest in the property.

The new owner has paid much more than experts believed the property was worth. John Farquhar (pictured below) is a 71-year-old from Aberdeenshire who became wealthy after involvement with gunpowder production in India. ●



JOHN FARQUHAR (1826 ENGRAVING)

Liverpool weds a second time



LORD LIVERPOOL, PAINTED IN 1823

The Earl of Liverpool has become the first prime minister to marry while in office since the Duke of Grafton in 1769.

The ceremony to tie the knot with Mary Chester, 45, took place at Hampton Court and was conducted by the Bishop of London, the Rt Rev William Howley. It is being described by friends as a sign that Lord Liverpool needs a "peaceful domestic refuge" away from politics.

The new Countess of Liverpool was a close friend of the prime minister's first wife, Louisa, who died in 1821.

>>> 1822's People (p11)

NEWS IN BRIEF

The surviving parts of the pre-invasion [St Ethelbert's Tower](#) in Canterbury, said to have been built about 1047, have collapsed after high winds in Kent. Local residents thought the noise was either cannon fire or an earthquake. "Thus suddenly is destroyed one of the finest specimens of the architecture of the monastic age," reports the *Morning Post*.

The latest in the series of Welsh Eisteddfod cultural festivals has been held in Brecon, with attendees including 'Iolo Morgannwg', founder of the Gorsedd of Bards in 1798. But local Tory MP Thomas Wood, who regards the Welsh language as backward, was not present. ●

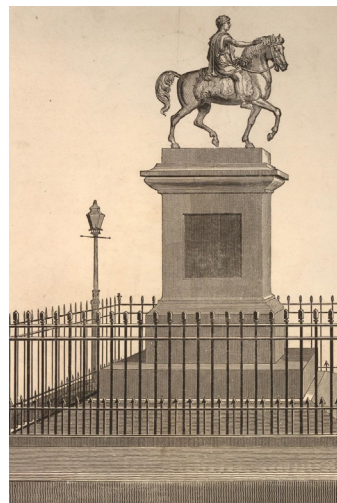
Old King's statue is unveiled at last - his son travels to Brighton soon

Fourteen years after fundraising began, the planned statue in Liverpool of King George III on a horse has finally become a reality.

The [equestrian statue](#) was proposed in 1808 to mark George's silver jubilee two years later, but it was only completed two years after he died. However, the statue's inscription still commemorates the late king's 50 years on the throne.

Appeals for donations from Liverpuddlians produced disappointing results and the plan only went ahead after the King's death. It has been reported that George III's role in the loss of America made him unpopular in Liverpool, which has significant trading links with America.

The statue was sculpted by Richard Westmancott and transported from Mayfair in London. His previous works have included depictions of William Pitt the Younger, and three of Horatio, Lord Nelson.



THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF KING GEORGE III IN LONDON ROAD, LIVERPOOL

● The King is expected to travel to Brighton in the next two weeks. It will be his first time there since April. He would normally have been expected to go to the Royal Pavilion in August, but spent this time instead in Edinburgh. Workmen have been spotted at the town's gasometer, making preparations for the supply of gas to the Royal Pavilion.

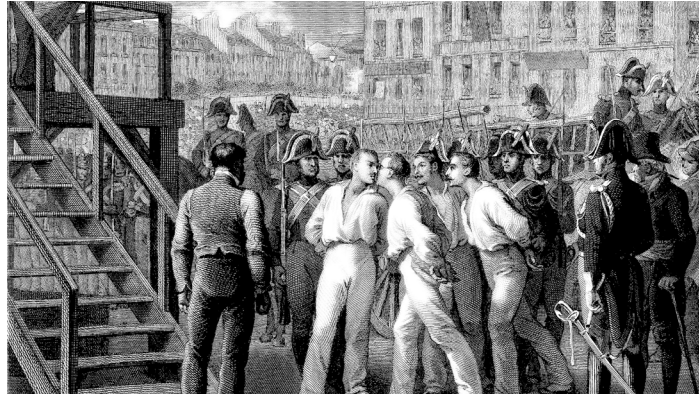
French soldiers die over plot against Louis XVIII

Four rebel soldiers have been guillotined in Paris for their involvement in a conspiracy against the French king, Louis XVIII.

The [high-profile executions](#) have come amid a government and legal crackdown on multiple conspiracies against the king, which have also seen a general and a colonel put to death, and newspaper editors prosecuted for reporting the soldiers' trials "in bad faith".

The four sergeants of La Rochelle, as they have become known, are Jean-François Bories, Jean-Joseph Pomier, Marius-Claude Raoulx and Charles Goubin, all in their twenties. They had set up a secret society modelled on the Italian revolutionary group, the Carbonari. They have already become hero figures in radical, anti-monarchist circles.

The sergeants were from an infantry regiment whose loyalty was viewed as suspect by the authorities. They were transferred from Paris to the Bay of Biscay seaport, La Rochelle, to keep them away any conspirators in the capital.



THE FOUR SERGEANTS APPROACH THE SCAFFOLD IN PARIS ON 21 SEPTEMBER

They are believed to have links to an insurrection against the Bourbon monarchy planned by General Jean-Baptiste Berton.

Gen. Berton, who was guillotined on 5 October, had served under Napoleon and fought in Spain. He shouted "Vive la France, Vive la Liberté" on the scaffold, but few heard him as spectators were kept away or had their view blocked. Lt-Col Augustin Caron was shot by firing squad four days earlier.

All six men refused offers of pardons if they disclosed the identities of others involved in anti-government plotting.

Louis XVIII, younger brother of the executed Louis XVI, came to the throne in 1814 in the [restoration of the House of Bourbon](#). He has ruled since, with the exception of the 'Hundred Days' when Napoleon Bonaparte briefly returned from exile on Elba in 1815.

Ultra-royalists took control of the French government in 1820 and won an overwhelming victory in that year's elections, helped by the introduction of extra votes for the richest among the population. Since then, there has been a crackdown on many reported attempts to overthrow the monarchy. ●

What Happened When

SEPTEMBER

21: The 'four sergeants of La Rochelle', conspirators against French government, are executed by guillotine in Paris (this page)

24: The Prime Minister, the Earl of Liverpool marries Mary Chester at Hampton Court (see page 5)

24-25: Welsh National Eisteddfod held at Brecon (5)

27: Announcement that hieroglyphics on 2,000-year-old Rosetta Stone have been deciphered (2)

Three men were hanged during September in England and Wales. Executions took place at Ilchester in Somerset for bestiality, Caernarvon (shooting offence), and Chester (highway robbery). Source: [Capital Punishment UK](#) (with thanks to Richard Clark and Dave Mossop)

OCTOBER

1: Lt-Col Augustin Caron executed over alleged anti-Bourbon conspiracy (this page)

5: Gen. Jean-Baptists executed in Paris (this page)

8: Fonthill Abbey is sold by William Beckford to Scottish businessman John Farquhar (5)

12: Prince Pedro is acclaimed Emperor of Brazil, as Dom Pedro I (this page)

13: Sculptor Antonio Canova dies in Venice (7)

15: First edition of new radical magazine, *The Liberal*, is published. It contains a controversial verse attacking the dead foreign secretary, Lord Castlereagh (3)

16: The ruins of St Ethelbert's Tower in Canterbury collapse after high winds (5)

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NEWS IN BRIEF: Pedro proclaimed emperor, NY yellow fever latest

BRAZIL: Prince Pedro has been formally proclaimed Emperor Dom Pedro I of Brazil, in a ceremony (below) on his 24th birthday. The move follows last month's declaration of independence from Portugal.

Reports say that the Brazilian authorities are keen to engage the services of the Scottish-born Admiral Lord Cochrane to resist any attempts by Portugal to regain sovereignty over its largest colony.

Lord Cochrane served in the Royal Navy during the French revolutionary and Napoleonic wars, but was dismissed in 1814 after a controversial conviction for fraud. He has since led the Chilean navy in that country's struggle for independence against Spain.

NEW YORK: The death toll in the outbreak of yellow fever has risen to 221, but there is confidence the attack may be waning. New York's Board of Health has urged citizens who moved to lower-risk areas not to return home yet, to avoid risk to their families.



Franklin back from Arctic - but half his team died

The surviving members of the British overland expedition to the Arctic led by Capt. John Franklin are now back in this country after an absence of three-and-a-half years.

The Hudson's Bay company ship, the *Prince of Wales*, has arrived at Yarmouth in Norfolk after stops in Orkney and Edinburgh. The 5,500-mile expedition to survey land in British North America east of the [Coppermine River](#) began in May 1819, in parallel with a continuing seaborne mission led by Capt. William Parry.

Reports of the mission, given in interviews in [Lower Canada](#) before sailing home, and Edinburgh, have painted a picture of "sufferings of such a nature as almost to overcome the stoutest heart," according to the *Montreal Herald*. Eleven of 22 men died.



SCENES FROM THE EXPEDITION, FROM [CAPT. FRANKLIN'S 1823 NARRATIVE ACCOUNT](#); A VIEW OF THE ARCTIC FROM THE COPPERMINE RIVER (TOP) AND CANOES IN A GALE



Worries were raised in 1819 about the limited crewing of the mission by the Admiralty, and reliance on local labour.

There is expected to be widespread admiration for the courage in adversity of Capt. Franklin and his team. ●



[CAPTAIN JOHN FRANKLIN RN \(1825\)](#), BY AN UNKNOWN ARTIST

Capt. Franklin's expedition was in trouble from the start:

- An officer got left on shore when their ship stopped in Norfolk and then sailed off, making him travel to Orkney by coach to catch up.
- Of the five core personnel, one fell ill on arrival in Canada and could not continue.
- Expected help from fur traders and native peoples failed to materialise, and supply lines failed.
- Winters were exceptionally harsh and game to eat was in short supply, leaving the party often near starvation.
- Some reports speak of clashes within the group, even of a murder and cannibalism.

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

Death in Venice of Antonio Canova, the graceful sculptor

The Italian neoclassical sculptor, Antonio Canova, whose work in marble has been acclaimed by critics as 'sublime', has died in Venice at the age of 64.

Antonio Canova's work included sculptures like the *Three Graces*, *Venus Victrix*, and *Venus and Mars*, and the tombs in Rome of two Popes Clement XIII and Clement XIV.

His dominance of European sculpture was reflected in papal honours, a commission by the Prince Regent, and a role as court sculptor in Paris at the invitation of Napoleon.

Canova's health has deteriorated after a visit to Naples, but some reports say dust from his chisel may have been a contributory factor.



ANTONIO CANOVA, [PAINTED BY JOHN JACKSON IN 1820](#), AND HIS SCULPTURE, THE THREE GRACES

Antonio Canova visited London in 1815 to advise the government on the acquisition of what have become known as the Elgin Marbles. These were taken from Athens between 1801 and 1812.



The original Three Graces was sculpted for Napoleon's first wife, but [a second was made for the Duke of Bedford](#), and is now in his Woburn Abbey home, with Canova supervising the installation.

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

200 Magazine is edited by John Evans. He gratefully acknowledges the help of Jane Evans, Jude Painter, Red Rocket Studio, Terry Dunne, Robert Poole, Larry Breen, Sidney Blackmore (Beckford Society), Graham Mottram (Ilchester Town Trust), Andy Bogle (Northumbrian Words), British Newspaper Archive, Cambridge University Library, Central Bedfordshire Libraries.

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OLD FOX'S JOURNAL



MORPHART | ADOBE STOCK.COM

This month, in 200's diary column, two Georgian women of very contrasting achievements, a shock for Scott, and a young musician to watch

Just 16 months short of her 100th birthday, the opera dancer and long-time widow of David Garrick, the giant of the 18th century theatre, is dead.

Eva Maria Veigel, regarded as one of the most beautiful women in Europe, became Mrs Garrick in 1749, and out-lived her husband by 43 years.



THE GARRICKS, PAINTED BY WILLIAM HOGARTH BETWEEN 1757 AND 1764

As La Violette, she danced in operas in her native Austria and after moving to London, but retired after marrying. She is said to have fallen in love with David Garrick after seeing him on the stage, and theirs was a happy marriage.

Although David Garrick's success enabled him to buy what became known as Garrick's Villa at Hampton, Middlesex, in 1754, Eva Maria died at Adelphi Terrace in Westminster, and will be buried next to her husband in [Westminster Abbey](#).

David Garrick was an actor, producer, Shakespearean, playwright and theatre manager and owner. He made Drury Lane Theatre, which he ran for 29 years, one of London's most prosperous. Winning fame as Richard III in 1741, he is now regarded as one of Britain's greatest actors. David Garrick's lifelong friend and tutor, Samuel Johnson, said "his profession made him rich and he made his profession respectable".

Eva Maria Garrick was his constant companion and adviser. Friends say her taste and intelligence were apparent in book and painting purchases, and how their homes were furnished. ●

Our latest intelligence

The writer and campaigner Hannah More did not have much time for sitting for her new portrait by Henry Pickersgill, though not perhaps in the minutes and hours sense. Now 77, she has told friends that the effort entailed was morally and physically grievous to her, adding, "I object that so much time out of my little fragment of life should be so spent."

The letter in the painting below is addressed to William Wilberforce, who inspired her opposition to slavery after they met in 1787. Though hailed by some as a social reformer and educator, others have decried her conservatism and anti-feminism, even calling her a counter-revolutionary. Though a member of the Bluestocking group of educated women, schools she founded in rural Somerset equipped female pupils to be servants, rather than promoting writing. ●



© NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, LONDON

At the start of the King's highly successful visit to Edinburgh, Sir Walter Scott boarded the royal yacht, becalmed off Leith by heavy rain, to be hailed by the King as the man in Scotland "he most wished to see".

Sir Walter was offered a cherry brandy, asking after if he could keep the glass as a memento. It was placed in a pocket and forgotten about.

Arriving home, Sir Walter sat down and "screamed so loudly that his wife thought he had cut his bottom on a pair of her scissors".

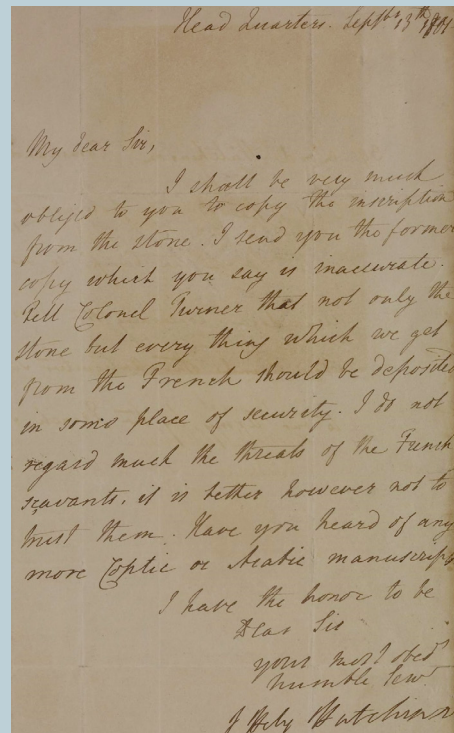
Remember the name: Franz Liszt. This young pianist from a village in Hungary is being taught in Vienna by Carl Czerny (piano) and by Mozart's rival Antonio Salieri (composition). Neither man is charging the Liszt family a fee. Franz is now writing a variation on a waltz, along with 49 top German and Austrian composers, all much older, for a local publisher. Yet he is only 11 this month. Ludwig van Beethoven turned down the commission and is writing some of his own, but Franz Schubert said yes.

Rosetta Stone Picture Special



TOP LEFT: [THE CITY OF ROSETTA](#) AROUND THE TIME THE ROSETTA STONE WAS FOUND. IT IS BELIEVED IT WAS FOUND BY ACCIDENT BY FRENCH SOLDIERS. THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, PIERRE-FRANÇOIS BOUCHARD REALISED ITS IMPORTANCE.

TOP RIGHT: A [LETTER FROM GENERAL LORD HELY HUTCHINSON](#) TO THE TRAVELLER AND SCIENTIST EDWARD DANIEL CLARKE IN SEPTEMBER 1801. HE IS TO ENSURE THE SECURITY OF THE ROSETTA STONE, TRANSFERRED TO BRITAIN UNDER THE TERMS OF THE CAPITULATION OF



Where to find out more about the Rosetta Stone

Everything you ever wanted to know about the Rosetta Stone - [British Museum website](#)
Explore the Rosetta Stone - [British Museum website](#)

The Rosetta Stone: The real ancient codebreaker - [BBC Culture website](#)

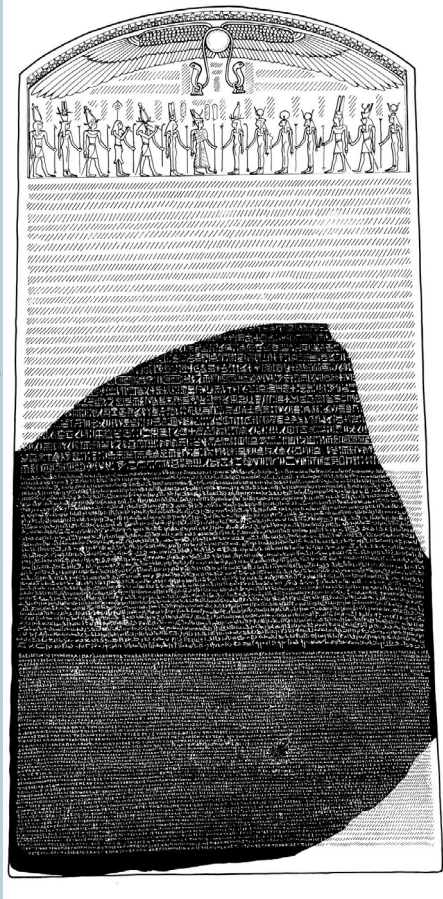
In Our Time - [BBC Radio 4 programme](#)

Two Hundred Years Ago, the Rosetta Stone Unlocked the Secrets of Ancient Egypt - [Smithsonian Magazine](#)

How the Rosetta Stone unlocked the secrets of ancient civilizations - [National Geographic website](#)

The Rosetta Stone - [Google Arts & Culture website](#)

National Museum of Egyptian Civilization [website](#)
NMEC organises events celebrating 200th anniversary of establishment of Egyptology - [Egypt Daily News website](#)

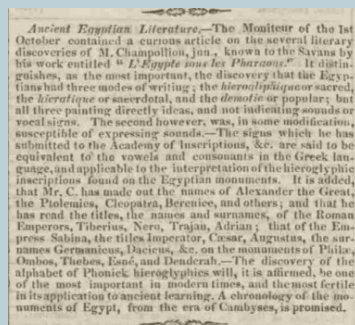


ABOVE: A RECONSTRUCTION OF HOW THE ROSETTA STONE WOULD HAVE ORIGINALLY LOOKED, ILLUSTRATION BY CLAIRE THORNE

BELOW: A CLOSE-UP OF THE ROSETTA STONE'S HIEROGLYPHIC INSCRIPTIONS



THOMAS YOUNG, THE BRITISH POLYMATH WHO VIED WITH JEAN-FRANÇOIS CHAMPOLLION TO DECIPHER THE ROSETTA STONE AND WAS PRESENT IN PARIS WHEN HE ANNOUNCED HIS ACHIEVEMENT IN SEPTEMBER 1822. © [NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY](#), LONDON



ABOVE: HOW THE DECIPHERING OF THE ROSETTA STONE WAS REPORTED IN BRITAIN IN 1822, QUOTING THE PARIS NEWSPAPER, LE MONITEUR UNIVERSEL (BATH CHRONICLE AND WEEKLY GAZETTE, 14 NOVEMBER 1822)

BELOW: HOW THE ARRIVAL IN BRITAIN OF THE ROSETTA STONE WAS REPORTED IN MARCH 1802.

The conquest of Egypt, independent of its political consequences, has enriched our country with a number of rare and ancient monuments, some entirely perfect, and of the highest and most undoubted antiquity. Col. Turner has brought home, in his Majesty's ship *Egyptienne*, a very large block of black granite, found by Menou, at Rosetta, and intended to be sent by that General, the first convenient opportunity, to France. It is charged with three inscriptions, in different languages and characters, commemorating a gift of corn from Ptolemy Philadelphus to the inhabitants of that part of the country; particularly mentioning Memphis, and the month *Nebir*, the sixth month in the Egyptian year. The first inscription is in hieroglyphics, the second in the old Coptic, or vulgar character of the ancient Egyptians, and the last in Greek capitals. All three are tolerably perfect, and the two last but translations, it may reasonably be supposed, of the first.—With this was also brought a statue of Isis of the same material, squatted, and her arms crossed over her breast; in the right hand an ear of corn; and between her knees the figure of Osiris, in his funeral chest, as she is said to have discovered him after his murder, by Typhon.—These two masses, destined for the British Museum, are at present in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, by which it is proposed to publish fac-similes of the inscriptions.

Hunt Prison Picture Special

© PICTUREPAST/ADOBE STOCK.COM



PINKERTON'S 1818 MAP SHOWS ILCHESTER (CIRCLED), 5 MILES NORTH OF YEOVIL, 22 MILES EAST OF TAUNTON, 36 MILES SOUTH OF BRISTOL, AND 125 MILES SOUTH-WEST OF LONDON

● On 16 August 1819, Henry Hunt was the only speaker at a public meeting in favour of democratic reform, including extending the right to vote and abolishing so-called 'rotten boroughs' controlled by peers and political power-brokers. He was speaking when troops broke up the meeting, leading to the deaths of 18 people and hundreds of injuries.

● On 15 May 1820, Henry Hunt was sentenced to 2½ years in prison for seditious conspiracy, after a charge of high treason was dropped. He would serve his sentence at the county gaol at Ilchester in Somerset.



THIS IS A MODEL OF THE GAOL AS IT WOULD HAVE BEEN WHEN MR HUNT WAS IMPRISONED THERE. IT IS IN ILCHESTER MUSEUM, WHICH HAS A SMALL EXHIBITION ON HUNT'S PRISON TIME. ON [OUR WEBSITE](#), ILCHESTER TOWN TRUST CHAIRMAN GRAHAM MOTTRAM IS INTERVIEWED ABOUT HUNT AND THE GAOL HE LABELLED A [BASTILLE](#) AFTER THE PARIS FORTRESS STORMED IN 1789. THE MUSEUM IS CURRENTLY CLOSED AND OPENING ARRANGEMENTS FOR 2023 ARE UNDER REVIEW. MORE DETAILS [HERE](#).

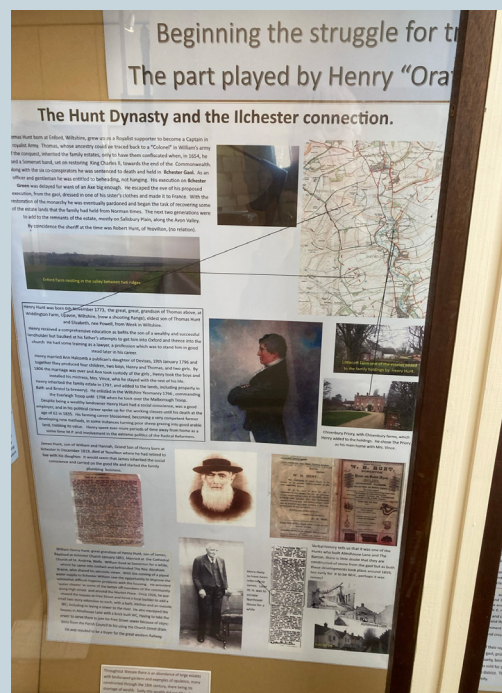


IN 1821, HENRY HUNT PUBLISHED [A PEEP INTO A PRISON: OR, THE INSIDE OF ILCHESTER BASTILLE](#). IT INCLUDED THIS ILLUSTRATION SHOWING HIS VERSION OF CONDITIONS THERE.

Henry Hunt did not go quietly to prison, or remain quiet. He issued a series of 'addresses to the radical reformers', campaigned for his release and for better conditions for prisoners. He complained that the riverside gaol was insanitary, punishments

were excessive, and about visiting arrangements. Hunt was angry his mistress was stopped from staying with him. His complaints led to a public inquiry and the sacking of the governor, William Bridle.

● On 30 October 1822, Henry Hunt was released.



● RESOURCES AND FURTHER READING

Keelmen's strike

The history of the Tyneside keelmen and their strike in 1822, by W. Stanley Mitcalfe, from *Archaeologia Aeliana* Series 4, 1937 (Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne) [ADS library](#) *Tyneside Keels*, [Northumbrian Words website](#)

Fonthill Fever

England's Wealthiest Son | Boyd Alexander [History of Parliament Online](#) [Beckfordiana website](#) Shaftesbury Gold Hill Museum - [temporary exhibition](#) *The break-up of the Fonthill estate*, by Caroline Dakers [UCL Press](#)

Brecon Eisteddfod

This month marks 200 years since Brecon 1822 Eisteddfod - [Brecon and Radnor Express](#) Brecknock Society and Museum Friends [research paper](#), by Jonathan Williams Genuki genealogy [website](#) [Report of proceedings](#) - National Library of Wales

France executions

Four Soldiers of the La Rochelle Conspiracy and Their Execution, by [Geri Walton](#) *The Siècle 1814-1914* podcast, by David H. Montgomery - [Episode 23: Charbonnerie](#)

Franklin expedition:

Narrative of a journey to the shores of the Polar Sea in the years 1819, 20, 21 and 22, by John Franklin ([Archive.org](#)) *Up the Coppermine without a paddle* - [Royal Society blog](#) *Franklin, happy voyager*, by G.F. Lamb ([Internet Archive](#)) *Deadly Winter*, by Martyn Beardsley [Amazon](#) *What happened to HMS Erebus and Terror?*, Royal Museums Greenwich [website](#)

David and Eva-Marie Garrick

David Garrick, The Life & Career of an English Actor - [Hereford Museum Service](#)

Hannah More

Hannah More, The First Victorian, by Anne Stott [Amazon](#)

1822'S PEOPLE

Fast facts on news-makers from 200 years ago

Earl of Liverpool, prime minister

Born Robert Banks Jenkinson to royal adviser later ennobled as Earl of Liverpool | Replaced Spencer Perceval as PM when he was assassinated in 1812 | Tory PM for 14 years 305 days, only less than Walpole (20 years, 315) & Pitt the Younger (18, 343) | Became PM at 42, none since has been younger | Became MP in 1790 before he could sit in Parliament due to age requirement | Entered cabinet in 1801 as foreign secretary | Leader of Lords 1803-06, 1807-27 | Led Britain in later stages of Napoleonic wars | Corn laws in 1815 barred import of wheat until home price had reached set level | Clamped down on dissent in 1817 & after Peterloo massacre, 1819 | Held Tories together despite growing split between liberals and conservative 'ultras'

b: 7 June 1770, London | Age now in 1822: 52

d: 4 Dec 1828, aged 58, Kingston-upon-Thames (Surrey)

Buried: [St Mary's](#), Hawkesbury, Gloucestershire

[Wikipedia](#)
[History of Parliament online](#)
[National Portrait Gallery](#)
[British Museum](#)
[UK Government](#)
[The Presidents and Prime Ministers podcast](#) - Iain Dale

Books:

Lord Liverpool and his times, by Sir Charles Petrie [Amazon](#)
Liverpool and Liberal Toryism, by W.R. Brock [Amazon](#)
Lord Liverpool: A Political Life, by William Anthony Hay [Amazon](#)
Lord Liverpool: The Life and Political Career of Robert Banks Jenkinson, Second Earl of Liverpool, 1770-1828, by Norman Gash [Amazon](#)
Britain's Greatest Prime Minister: Lord Liverpool, by Martin Hutchinson [Amazon](#)

Thomas Young, scientist and polymath

Described by biographer as "the last man who knew everything" | Made significant contributions to knowledge of vision, light, mechanics, physiology, energy, language, music and Egyptology | Influenced William Herschel and Albert Einstein | Disparaged in UK for new wave theory of light | First to describe astigmatism | Contributed to deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphic writing system | Rivalry with Jean-François Champollion over Rosetta Stone | Coined the term 'Indo-European languages' and proposed universal phonetic alphabet

b: 13 June 1773, Milverton (Somerset) | Age now in 1822: 49

d 10 May 1829, London, aged 55

Buried: [St. Giles Church](#), Farnborough, Kent

[Wikipedia](#)
[National Portrait Gallery](#)
[Thomas Young: a medical polymath](#), The Lancet
[Thomas Young's surprising contribution to biomechanics](#), Royal Society blog
[A polymath's dilemma](#), Nature (Andrew Robinson)
[Reluctant polymath](#), The Guardian (P.D. Smith)
[Young Thomas Young](#), Medium.com (Jesus Najera)

Books:

The last man who knew everything, by Andrew Robinson [Amazon](#) [Internet Archive](#)

NOTES FROM NOW

Observations about the news from 1822

The disappearance of two Royal Navy vessels, HMS Erebus and HMS Terror, and loss of their crew, in the 1840s has become the stuff of tragic legend. They had gone to the Arctic to continue the search for the North-West Passage, the vital sea route between the Atlantic and Pacific. All 129 men died in the worst disaster in the history of British polar exploration.

The wreck of HMS Terror was discovered in 2016 and since then there has been a flurry of TV and radio interest. Michael Palin's *Erebus* was published in 2018, and a radio adaptation and one-man show followed, while *The Terror*, by Dan Simmons, was turned into an AMC TV series, screened on the BBC in 2018.

What's this got to do with 1822? Well, the expedition leader in 1846 was Capt. Sir John Franklin, who was also commanding HMS Erebus. The other vessel was HMS Terror.

Capt. Franklin makes an appearance in [this month's edition of 200](#), returning after the disastrous Coppermines expedition of 1819-22.

Initial newspaper reports in October 1822 already had Franklin's team reduced to "gnawing pieces of their skin cloaks". It became clear later that starvation drove them even further, to consume their (presumably leather) boots.

Franklin is one of the key characters in Fergus Fleming's excellent book, *Barrow's Boys*, named after the Admiralty official who dispatched explorers. This is his withering description of events in 1822: "Franklin had travelled 5,500 miles across land and water, had lost eleven of his twenty-strong party, and had returned with the news that he had mapped a miniscule portion of a coastline that everyone already knew existed. Almost every stage of the journey had been mismanaged, and by his decision to press eastwards at any cost, further than his supplies could last, Franklin was directly responsible for the deaths of his men."

As Fergus Fleming (Ian's nephew), adds, "What did the public care? Franklin was a hero. He was the man who had eaten his boots."



CIARAN HINDS AS CAPT. SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, IN [AMC'S THE TERROR](#).
FURTHER READING: [PAGE 10](#)

The hugely rich Scottish businessman who [William Beckford sold Fonthill Abbey](#) to in October 1822 was almost as extraordinary as Beckford himself. John Farquhar, 71, had amassed a fortune exceeding £500,000 by the time he left India, where he had made his money in gunpowder production.

Farquhar was an eccentric who thought of making Fonthill a British Louvre, open to the public. Visiting his bankers when back in London in 1814, he was taken for a petitioner for charity because of his appearance. His niece was shocked by his lack of cleanliness, and Beckford called him 'Old Filthyman'.

Rosetta Stone headlines new British Museum exhibition

ROSETTA STONE
PICTURE SPECIAL
ON PAGE 9

The Rosetta Stone is one of the most famous and most popular objects in the British Museum

The Rosetta Stone is the star exhibit in this autumn's major British Museum exhibition to mark one of the most important moments in our understanding of ancient history: the deciphering of Egyptian hieroglyphs.

The Stone's discovery in the war-time Middle East in 1799 led [to the decoding in 1822](#) of the pictorial script used for official documents and by the elite of ancient Egypt.

This immersive exhibition brings together over 240 objects, including loans from national and international collections, many of which will be shown for the first time.

Rarely on public display, the richly-illustrated Book of the Dead papyrus of Queen Nedjmet is over 3,000 years old and over 4m long.

The papyrus will feature alongside four vessels that preserved organs of the dead.

Among the loaned items is the mummy bandage of Aberuait from the Louvre that has never been shown in the UK, and 'the Enchanted Basin', a large black granite sarcophagus from about 600 BC. This is covered with hieroglyphs and images of gods. These were believed to have magical powers and that bathing in the basin could offer relief from torments of love.

The Rosetta Stone has been on display in the British Museum since 1802, with only one break. In 1917, amid concerns about heavy bombing in London, it was moved to safety underground. In 2022, you can also touch a replica of the Stone in the [Enlightenment Gallery](#), and remotely visit it on [Google Arts' Street View](#).



A STATUE ON SHOW OF A SCRIBE FROM EGYPT'S 6TH DYNASTY, C. 2,300-2,100 BC.

Leading archaeologists in Egypt are calling for the Rosetta Stone [to be repatriated to the country](#).

Hieroglyphs: unlocking ancient Egypt runs from 13 October 2022 to 19 February 2023 in the Sainsbury Exhibitions Gallery at the British Museum, London.

[Exhibition website](#)

Between March 2023 and February 2024, the beauty and language of the hieroglyphs will be on a national tour taking in Hull, Lisburn and Torquay.

But the British Museum says no request for its return by the government in Cairo has ever been received.

Huge lottery funding boost for Beckford's Bath tower folly

A £3m grant from the [National Lottery Heritage Fund](#) will mean that William Beckford's last big building can undergo essential repairs and be enhanced as it approaches its 200th anniversary.

He may have been responsible for Fonthill Abbey, what the historian Simon Thurley has called "the most ambitious and eccentric building project of the whole nineteenth century," but William Beckford was certainly not finished when he [sold the Wiltshire property in 1822](#).



A 19TH C ENGRAVING OF THE TOWER

He was off to Bath, where he oversaw the construction in 1826-27 of [Beckford's Tower](#) as a retreat on the city's outskirts.

Parts of the Tower fell into disrepair after Beckford's death in 1844, and in 2019 it was put on the heritage 'at risk' register.

The grant will enable the restoration of Beckford's Grotto, and

revitalise the museum to better explain Beckford's life, relationships, and involvement with the slave trade.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The second version of the *Three Graces*, by Antonio Canova, whose [death we report in 1822](#), went initially to Woburn Abbey, home of the Duke of Bedford, but is [now co-owned](#) by the [Victoria and Albert Museum](#) and the [National Galleries of Scotland](#), alternates between the two, and is currently at the V & A in London. The first is at the Hermitage, St Petersburg.

The *Sunday Times* is [marking the bicentenary](#) of its first edition on 20 October 1822.

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