

THE
VINDICATION OF CHRISTMAS

The Plum Pudding Riots Show



BY PETER DANIEL

This booklet belongs to:

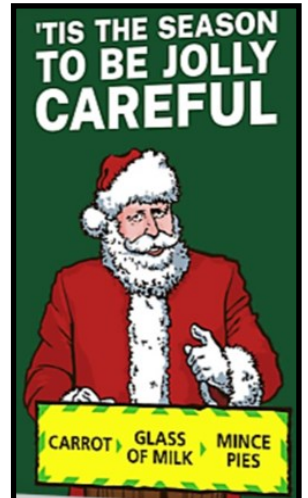
The

VINDICATION OF CHRISTMAS

25th December

1647

At Christmas, 2020
Prime minister Boris
Johnson was forced to
announce to the nation
that, 'Christmas cannot
continue as planned.'
The Covid 19 epidemic
had effectively
cancelled Christmas.



This was not the first time that Parliament had cancelled Christmas. In 1644, during the English Civil War, a decree was issued that banned the celebration of Christmas. John Taylor, a Thames waterman and self taught poet, knew how most people loved Christmas and therefore fought the ban.

JOHN
TAYLOR
THE
WATER
POET

Churches closed and shops
opened on Xmas Day! The
World's turn'd upside down!

THE
World turn'd upside down:
OR
A briefe description of the ridiculous Fashions
of these dultacted Times.
By T. J. a well-willer to King, Parliament and Kingdom.



*An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons Assembled in
Parliament for the better Observation of the Feast of
the Nativity of Christ.*

Die Jovis, 19 Decembris, 1644.

Whereas some Doubts have been raised, whether the next Fast shall be Celebrated, because it falleth on the Day which heretofore was usually called the Feast of the Nativity of our Saviour: The Lords and Commons in Parliament Assembled, do Order and Ordain, that publick Notice be given, that the Fast appointed to be kept the last Wednesdai in every Month ought to be observed, until it be otherwise Ordered by both Houses of Parliament, and that this Day in particular, is to be kept with the more solemn Humiliation, because it may call to Remembrance our Sins, and the Sins of our Fore fathers, who have turned this Feast, pretending the Memory of Christ into an extreme Forgetfulness of him, by giving Liberty to carnal and sensual Delights, being contrary to the Life which Christ led here on Earth, and to the Spiritual Life of Christ in our Souls, for the Sanctifying and Saving whereof Christ was pleased both to take a Human Life and to lay it down again.



Taylor personified Christmas to argue his case.
His 'Christmas' led to our idea of Santa!



Can any Christian or Colchester man tell poor old
Christmas Day where he is? Is this England or Turkey
that I am in? Or is this London or Constantinople that
gives me no better entertainment!

In 2020, we found out exactly how the
cancellation of Christmas felt in 1647!

CHRISTMAS IS CANCELLED

All of us were impacted by the cancellation of Christmas in 2020 (and restrictions in 2021).

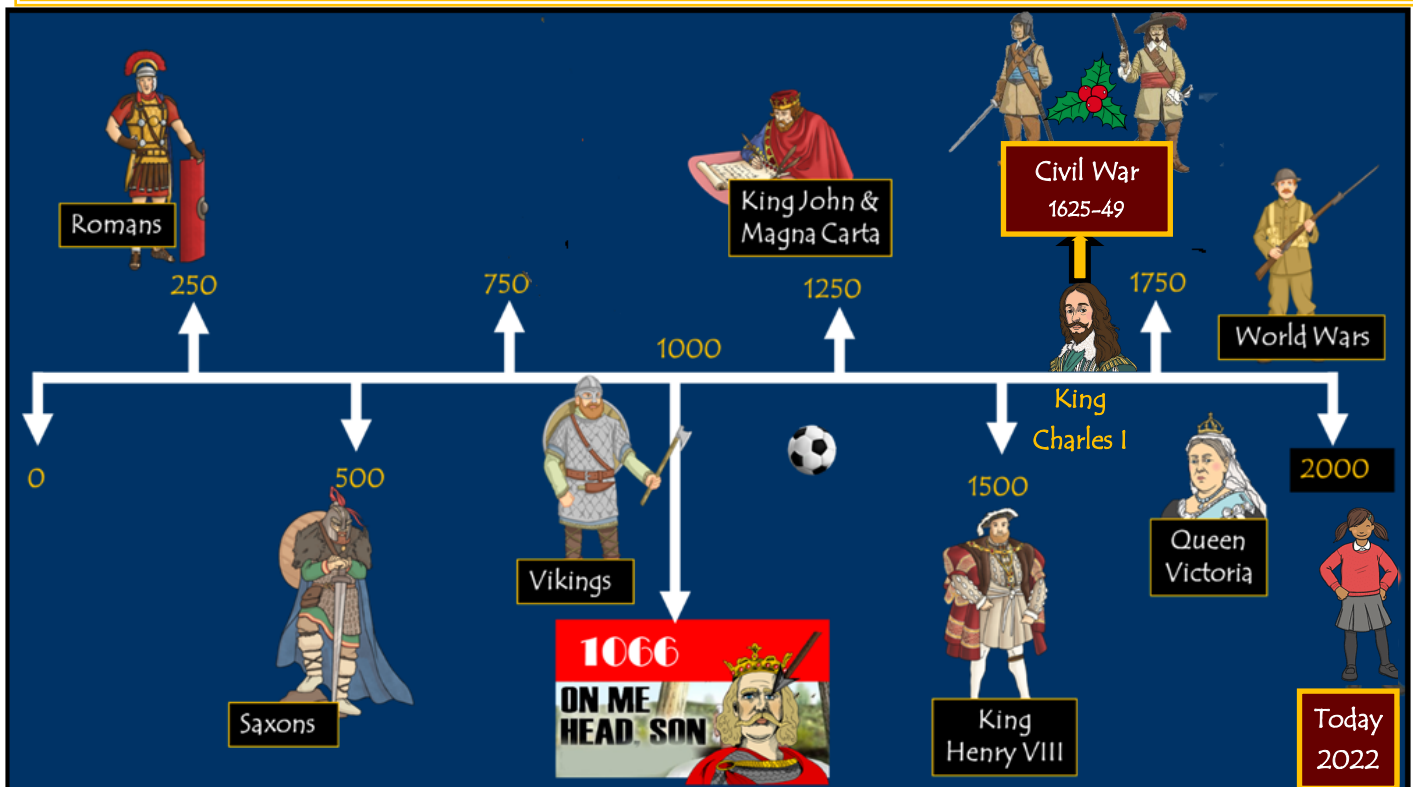
- Use the thought bubbles to write down how you felt when Christmas was cancelled in 2020.
- Close your eyes and think of the colour that best sums up how you felt.
- Write the colour that you picture yourself in the silhouette.



The PLUM PUDDING RIOTS



BEDE AD/BC



THE ENGLISH

1629- Charles gets rid of parliament.
 1639- Rebellion breaks out in Scotland.
 1640- Charles calls back parliament in November.
 1642- Charles try to arrest the 5 leading Mp's in the house of commons and starts off the civil war.
 1646- Charles surrenders to the Scots.
 1648- Charles starts up the second civil war with the Scots but are Quickly defeated.
 1649- Charles is executed on the 20th January.
 1653-1658- Oliver Cromwell rules over England and parliament.

1625- Charles becomes king.
 1637- Charles forces English prayer book on Scots.
 1640- Charles makes a new parliament but dismisses them after 3 weeks.
 1641- Charles makes peace with Scots but rebellion breaks out in Ireland.
 1645- the new model army defeat the royalists at Naseby, Leicestershire.
 1647- Charles is handed over to parliament but escapes to the isle of Wight.
 1649- Charles goes on trail for treason and is found guilty.
 1651- Charles son goes to France.
 1660- The restoration of the monarchy Charles II takes the throne.

CIVIL WAR

Cavaliers v Roundheads
 ANGLICAN ROYALISTS FOR THE KING PURITANS FOR PARLIAMENT



A THOUSAND YEARS OF HISTORY

Since William the Conqueror, apart from Edward V and Edward VIII, every monarch that has been crowned has had a coronation ceremony at Westminster Abbey. Totalling 39 coronations since 1066.



1953

The Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, Westminster Abbey, 2 June 1953 TERENCE CUNEO RCIN 404470



2023

A NEW MONARCH WILL BE CROWNED IN THE ABBEY ON MAY 6TH 2023

2023 WILL SEE THE CORONATION OF

K

C

THE

T

WHO WAS CHARLES I?

1625



In **1625** Charles I became **KING**. His father King James I brought him up to believe in the **DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS**. Use his half crown coin, below, to work out what this meant.

**CAROLUS D G
MAG BRI FRA
ET HI REX**

Charles by the Grace of God King of
Great Britain, France and Ireland

**CHRISTO
AUSPICE
REGNO**

I reign with the
support of Christ

What do the
heads and tails
tell you about
the image and
message that
Charles
wanted to
portray of
himself?



**CHARLES I 1643/44
YORK MINT
(EBOR) HALF
CROWN**



WHAT DOES THIS HALF CROWN COIN TELL YOU ABOUT CHARLES I BELIEFS?

KING VERSUS PARLIAMENT

A SHILLING MESSAGE

1640-1641 CHARLES 1ST SILVER SHILLING.



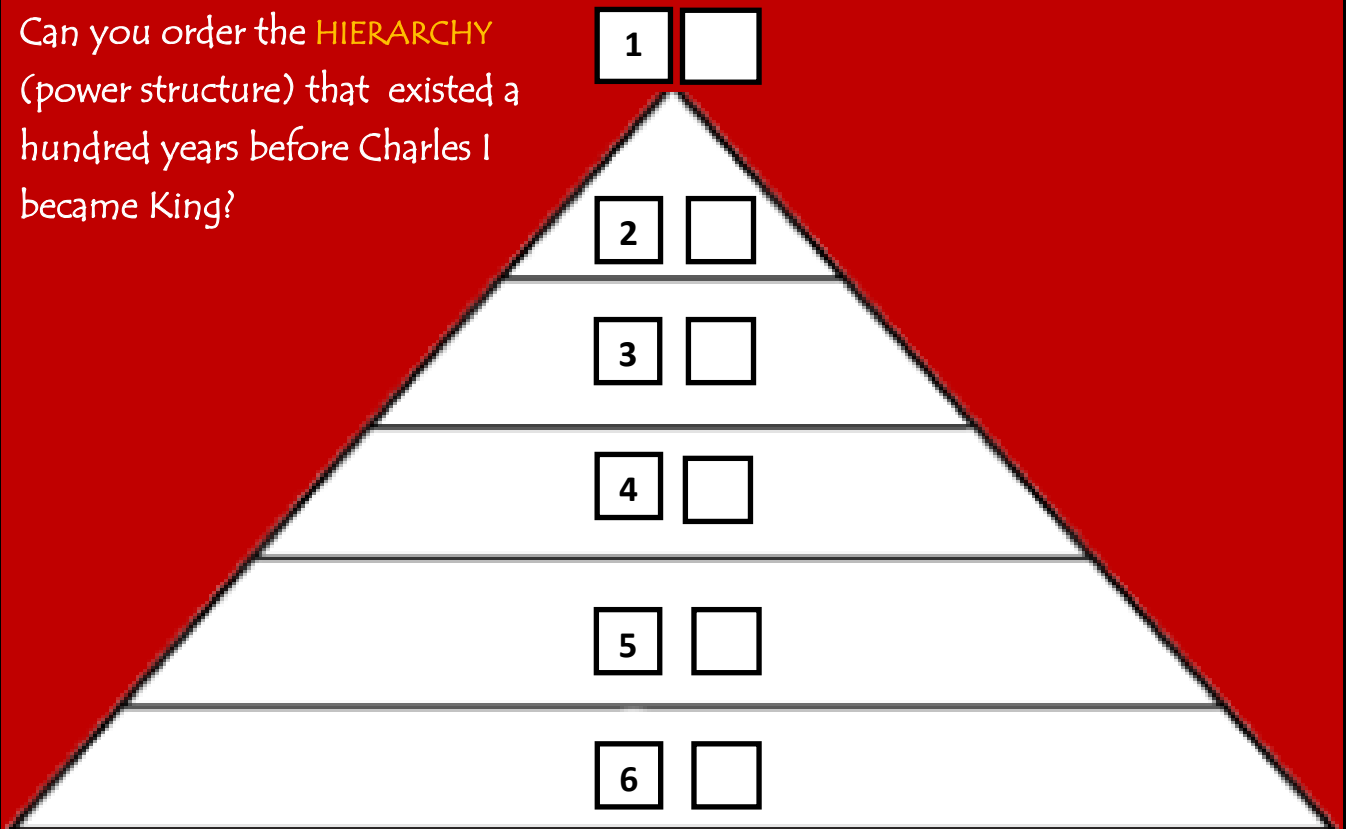
1653 COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND SILVER SHILLING



WHAT IS THE MOST OBVIOUS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO COINS?

THE MEDIEVAL HIERARCHY

Can you order the **HIERARCHY** (power structure) that existed a hundred years before Charles I became King?



PEASANTS

POPE

KNIGHT

KING

BARONS

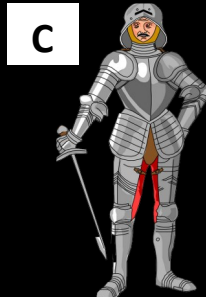
SERFS



VILLEINS/
FARMERS



HEAD
CATHOLIC
CHURCH



SMALL LAND
OWNERS



HEAD OF
STATE



LARGE LAND
OWNERS



SLAVES

TOTAL POWER
THE KING
IS ABOVE THE
LAW



KING JOHN &
MAGNA CARTA

WHAT DOES **'THE KING IS ABOVE THE LAW'** MEAN?

WAT TYLER & THE PEASANT'S REVOLT

When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who then were the gentleman?

1381



In 1381, **WAT TYLER** led the peasants of Kent to Blackheath. Rebel priest **JOHN BALL** gave his famous speech about equality, before they marched on King Richard II's London.

WHAT DID JOHN BALL MEAN?

Serfs ye are and serfs
ye shall remain!

The rebellion
was
brutally
crushed.



RICHARD II



TREASON WAS PUNISHED BY BEING...

THE REFORMATION



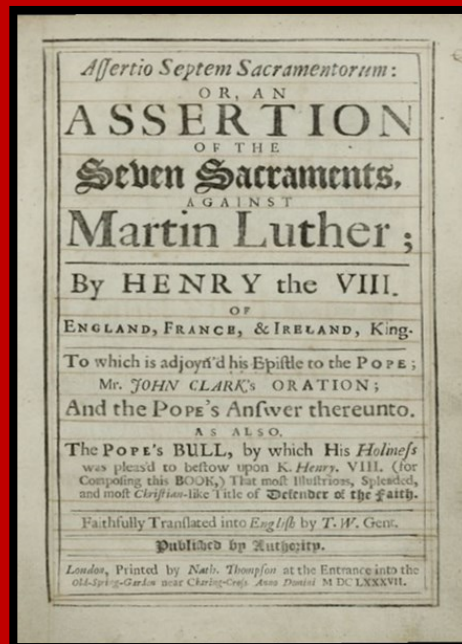
HENRY VIII
FID DEF 1521



LEO X



Henry was made
'DEFENDER OF THE FAITH'



In 1521 Henry VIII defended
the Pope against Martin
Luther's Protestant challenge.



1521

Martin Luther



JOHN CALVIN

AN ENGLISH BIBLE



John Wycliffe

1382



William Tyndale

1526

Tyndale was burnt
at the stake.

An English Bible began a
revolution. Access to religious
knowledge had always been for
the elite. They feared letting
ordinary people interpret the
Bible for themselves, and so lashed
out wildly at those that did.



1536

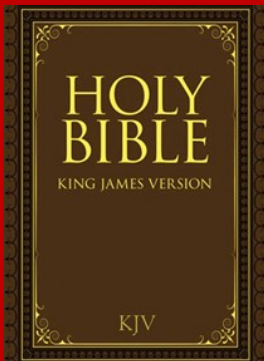


Sir Thomas More

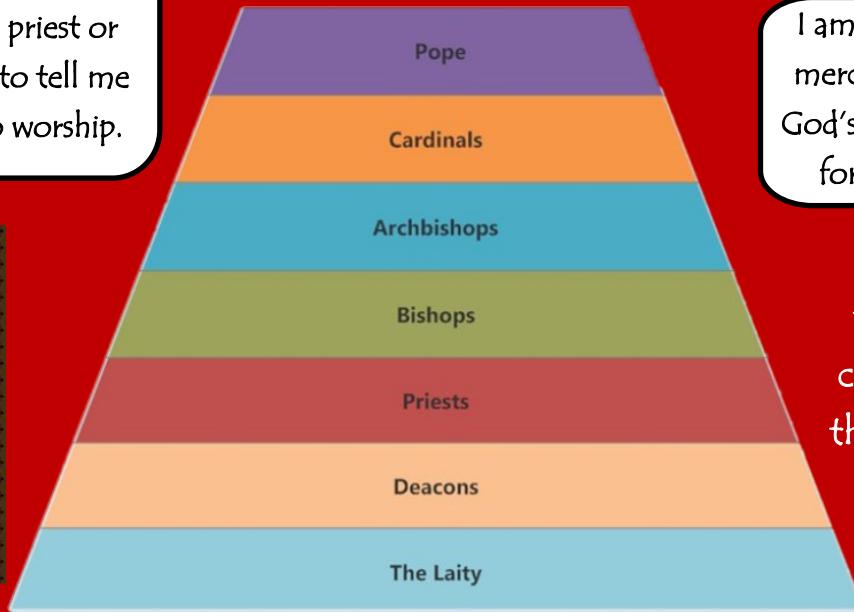
PURITAN ANTI EPISCOPY



If I can read the Bible, I don't need a priest or bishop to tell me how to worship.



PURITANS



I am a successful merchant one of God's elect chosen for salvation.

Puritans felt that bishops came between them and God.



HENRY VIII



EDWARD VI



MARY I



ELIZABETH I



CHARLES I



JAMES I

IF THE CHURCH
HIERARCHY GOES SO DO WE!

WHY WOULD THESE KINGS AND QUEENS
THINK THIS?

ACT OF SUPREMACY 1534



CATHERINE
OF
ARAGON



ANN
BOLEYN



HENRY VIII



BIRTH OF
THE
CHURCH
OF
ENGLAND

THIS ACT GAVE KING HENRY VIII POWER OVER THE...

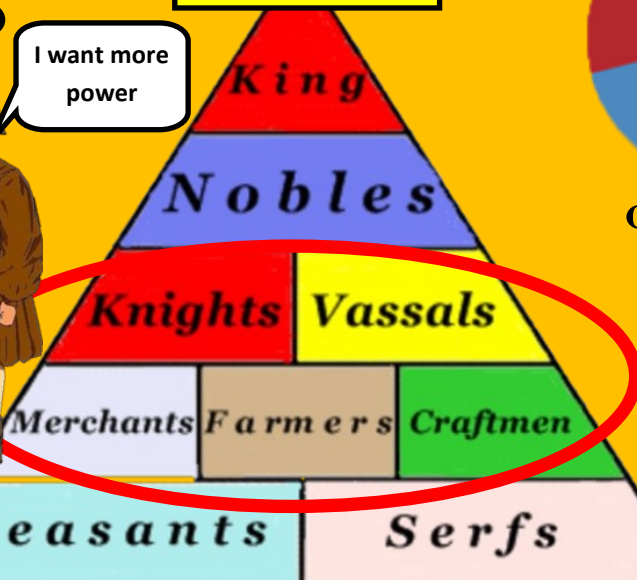
DISSOLUTION OF THE MONASTERIES



I want more
power



THE POPE



1536

29%



1541

4%



CHURCH LAND OWNERSHIP



Henry sold church land to a
growing merchant middle class
WHAT IMPACT DID THIS
HAVE?

COUNTER REFORMATION

CATHOLICS MARY AND PHILIP
LAUNCHED THE COUNTER
REFORMATION



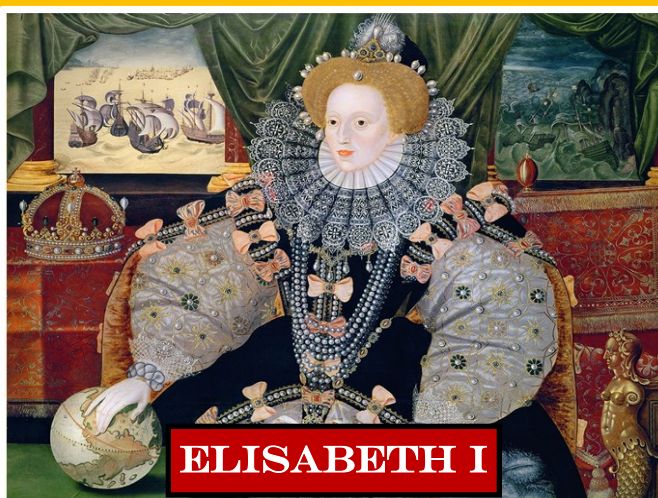
WHY WERE PURITANS FEARFUL
OF CATHOLICISM?

PROTESTANT
MARTYRS 1555



THE SPANISH
ARMADA 1588

THE ENGLISH FEARED A
CATHOLIC INVASION
FROM EUROPE



ELISABETH I

THE GUNPOWDER
PLOT 1605

‘REMEMBER, REMEMBER
THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER
GUNPOWDER, TREASON
AND PLOT’



GUY FAWKES

JAMES I

CHRISTMAS DATE DOUBTS

And it came to passe in those dayes, that there went out a decree from Cesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. || Or iherusalem.
 2 (And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was gouernour of Syria)
 3 And all went to bee taxed, euerie one into his owne citie.
 4 And Ioseph also wēt by frō Galilee, out

out of the citie of Nazareth, into Iudea, vnto the citie of Dauid, which is called Bethlehẽm, (because he was of the house and line of Dauid)
 5 To be taxed with her. And so it was, that they were there, the dayes of the taxation.
 6 And so it was, that they were there, the dayes of the taxation.

There is **no mention in the Bible that Christmas was on the 25th December**. Those that celebrate on Christmas day are really marking a Roman pagan festival!



SOL INVICTUS 25 DEC

SOL INVICTUS 25 DECEMBER

The Romans celebrated the winter solstice as the birth of **SOL INVICTUS** (the 'unconquered sun')

SATURNALIA

involved feasting and exchanging gifts to honour the god Saturn. Roles were reversed and gambling was permitted.

THE SABBATARIANS

Puritans believed that their faith must be based only on the words of the Bible.

I
Thou shalt have no other gods before me.

II
Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image.

III
Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain.

IV
Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy. For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day. Wherefore the LORD blessed the sabbath day, and hallowed it.

V
Honour thy father and thy mother.

VI
Thou shalt not kill.

VII
Thou shalt not commit adultery.

VIII
Thou shalt not steal.

IX
Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

X
Thou shalt not covet anything that is thy neighbor's.

We believe that nobody should work or play on Sundays.

The 10 Commandments were central to their beliefs.

Circle the commandment this Sabbatarian is talking about?



THE TEN COMMANDMENTS EXODUS 20 3-17

Imprinted at L O N D O N by
Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings
most Excellent Maiestie: And by
the Assignes of Iohn Bill.

MDCXXXIII

1618

Grandad's Book of Sports allowed everyone to enjoy Sundays as long as they had been to church first.

1618

Grandad's Book of Sports allowed everyone to enjoy Sundays as long as they had been to church first.

1633

EAR! What you on about?

HENRIETTA-MARIA

W
R



HISTORIO-MASTIX.
THE
PLAYERS SCOURGE,
OR,
ACTORS TRAGÆDIE,

Divided into Two Parts.

Wherein it is largely evidenced, by divers

Arguments, by the concurring Authorities and Reso-

ons of sundry texts of Scripture, of the whole Primi-

arch, both under the Law and Gospel; of 55 Synodes and
of 71 Fathers and Christian Writers before the year

of 71 Fathers and Christian Writers, before the year
Lord 1200; of above 150 foraigne and domestique Protestants

*Popish Authors, since; of 40 Heathen Philosophers, Hi-
storians, Poets, of many Heathen, many Christian Nations, Repub-*

...of sundry Apollonians; and of our own

"Women actors

notorious whores!" *be very Pompes of the Divell*

Notorious whores: we believe the Fathers are sin-

heathenish, lewde, ungodly Spectacles, and most pernicious Cor-
ruptions condemned in all ages. As intolerable Mischiefes in Churches

and; condemn'd in all ages, as intolerable Injuries to Churches, publick, to the manners, mindes, and soules of men. And that the

of Poets, of Play-poets, of Stage-players; together with the printing, selling, and

1633

**RICHARD
CULMER**

H E

633 THE
Book of Sports,
As set Forth by
Charles the I.

No to sport on
Sundays

on the same.

LONDON,

Sold by J. Baker, at the Black-Hill

One Penny.

1638

I demand free
speech!

**JOHN
LILBURN**

SCENE 1:
THE VINDICATION
OF CHRISTMAS
1647-2022
375TH ANNIVERSARY



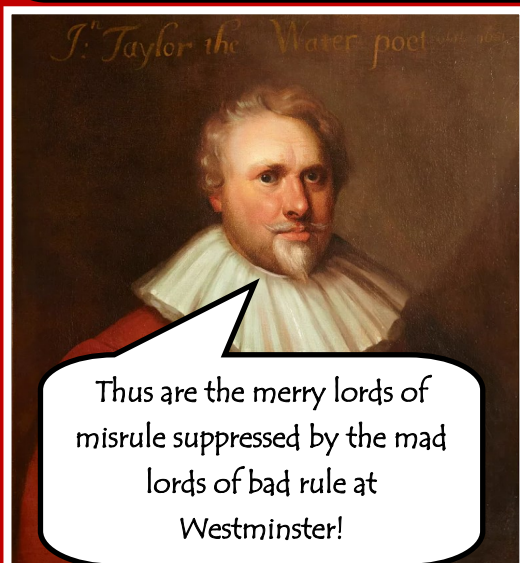
The Vindication of Christmas by John Taylor. 1652 National Archives

The VINDICATION OF CHRISTMAS

25th December
2022



It's Christmas Eve and the fading embers of Tommy Taylor's fire seem to reflect his sombre mood. Will Christmas ever be the same? 2020 and 2021 had been ruined by Covid and it seemed strange to think of Christmas Day 2022 without the Queen. He couldn't get his head around the idea of King Charles III. Would things ever be the same again? Tommy started to drift to sleep when a flash of light snapped him awake. Standing in front of him was a green Father Christmas.



John had been a Thames waterman, just like Tommy. They'd called him **'THE KING'S WATER POET'** and 375 years ago, when Parliament tried to ban Christmas, he'd enlisted the help of Father Christmas to keep the spirit of Christmas alive long enough for **THE PARTY KING!-KING CHARLES II**-to save it. In 1660, King Charles pledged that, "Christmas will **NEVERMORE** be banned in English homes."



KING CHARLES II RAP

CHRISTMAS 2022



My name is, my name is,
My name is,
Charles the Second!
I love the people
And the people love me,
So much that they restored
The English monarchy!
I'm part Scottish, French, Italian
A little bit Dane,
But one hundred percent party animal—

Champagne?

Spaniels I adored,
Named after me too,
Like me, they were fun
With a nutty hair do!
Is today my birthday?
I can't recall,
Let's have a party anyway
Because I love a masked ball!

All hail, the king! Of bling!

Let's sing! Bells ring!

Ding ding!

I'm the king who brought back partying!



KING CHARLES II

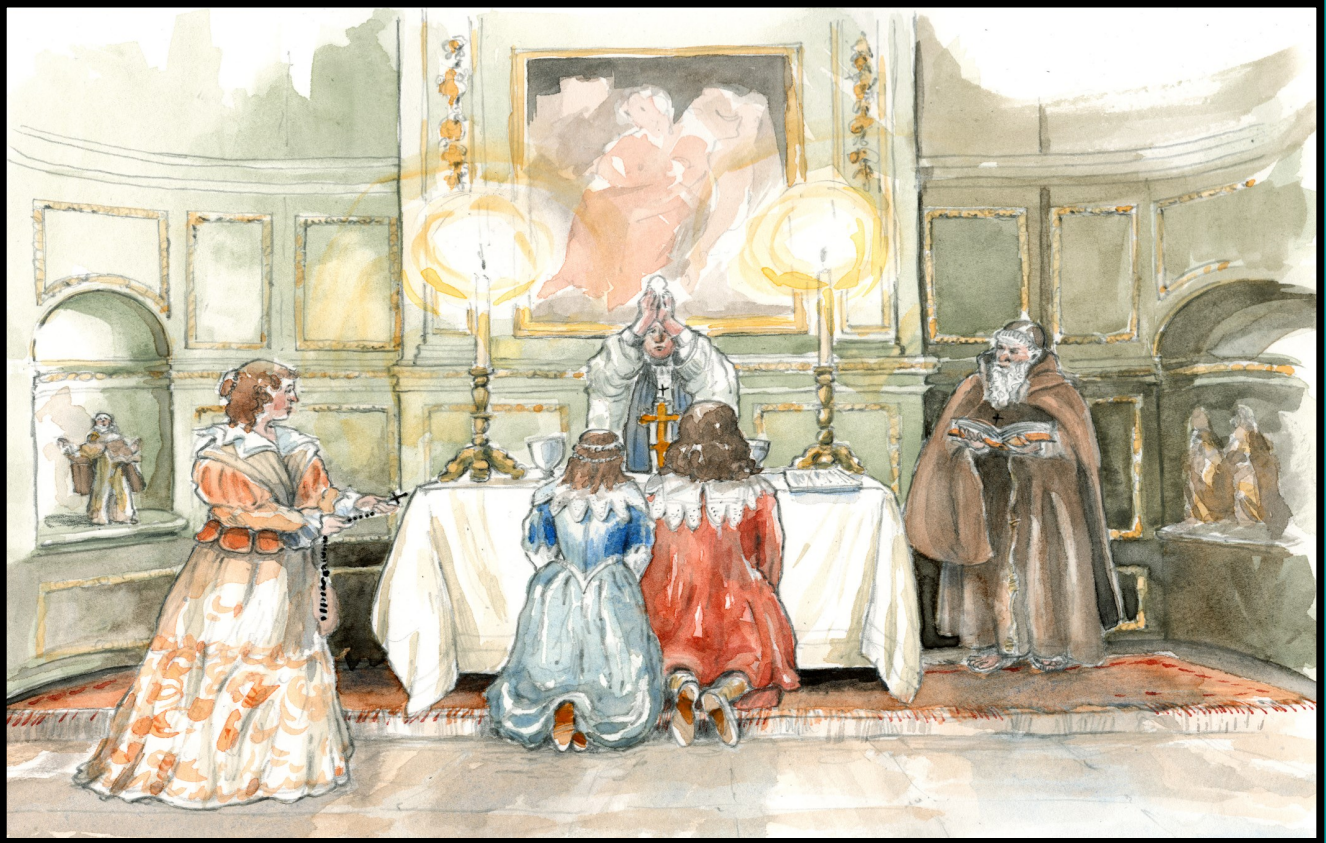
KING CHARLES II: THE PARTY KING (1660-1685)

As a teen, his golden childhood was ripped away from him by the Civil War. Fight and flight marked these years with the execution of his beloved father in 1649 shattering his world. His twenties were spent hopping around continental courts, begging favours and finances. On his thirtieth birthday in 1660, he left all that behind and triumphantly returned to London as King. In the end, the national experiment with republicanism had collapsed and the dour days of Cromwell and the Commonwealth were swept away by his party spirit.



CAVALIER KING CHARLES SPANIEL

SCENE 2:
THE QUEEN'S
CHAPEL
SOMERSET HOUSE
1640



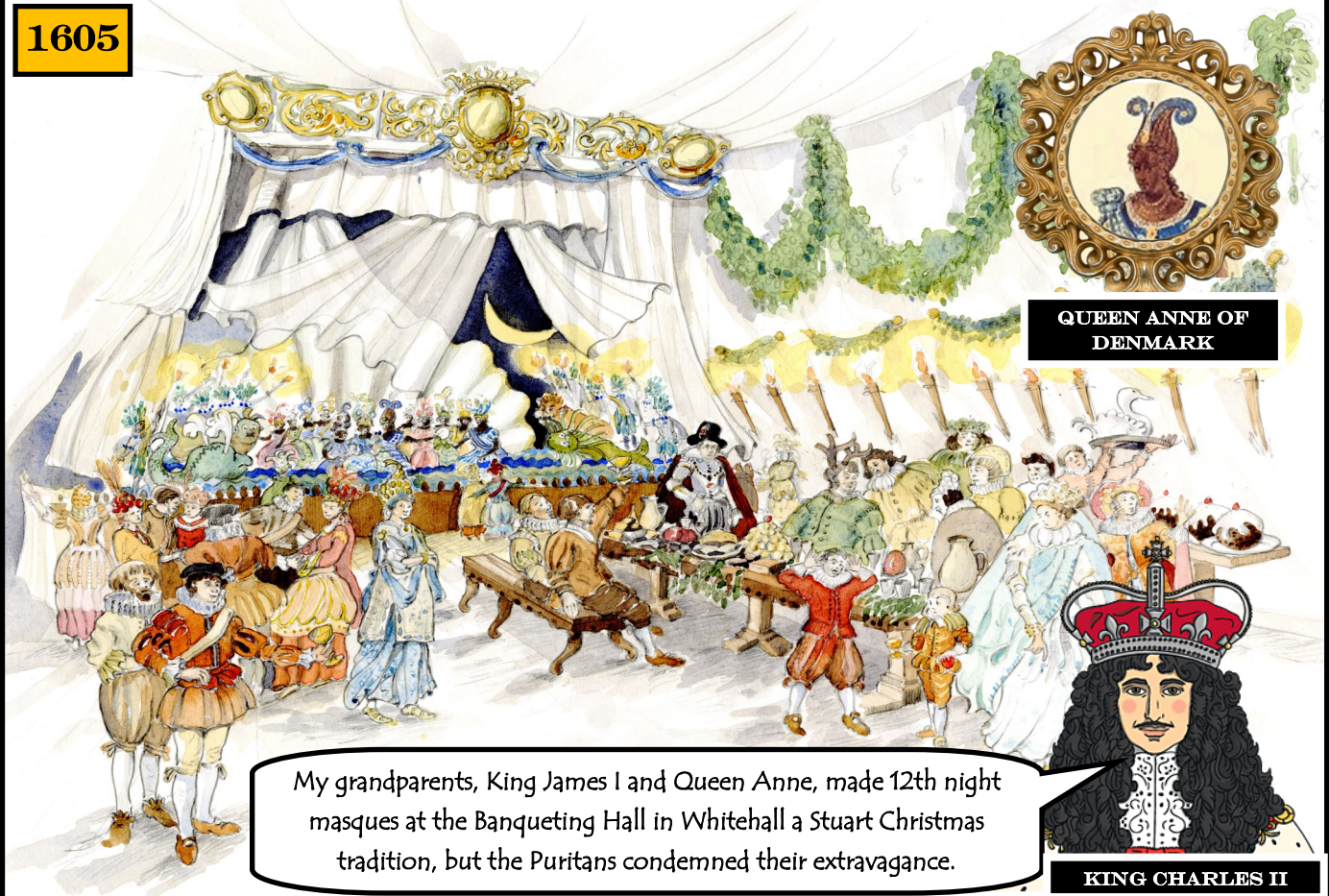
Queen Henrietta –Maria's chapel at Somerset House, Christmas, 1640 by Kate Morton

12TH NIGHT XMAS MASQUES AT THE BANQUETING HALL, WHITEHALL

Circle 1) KING JAMES 2) PRINCES HENRY & CHARLES.

Where is Queen Anne?

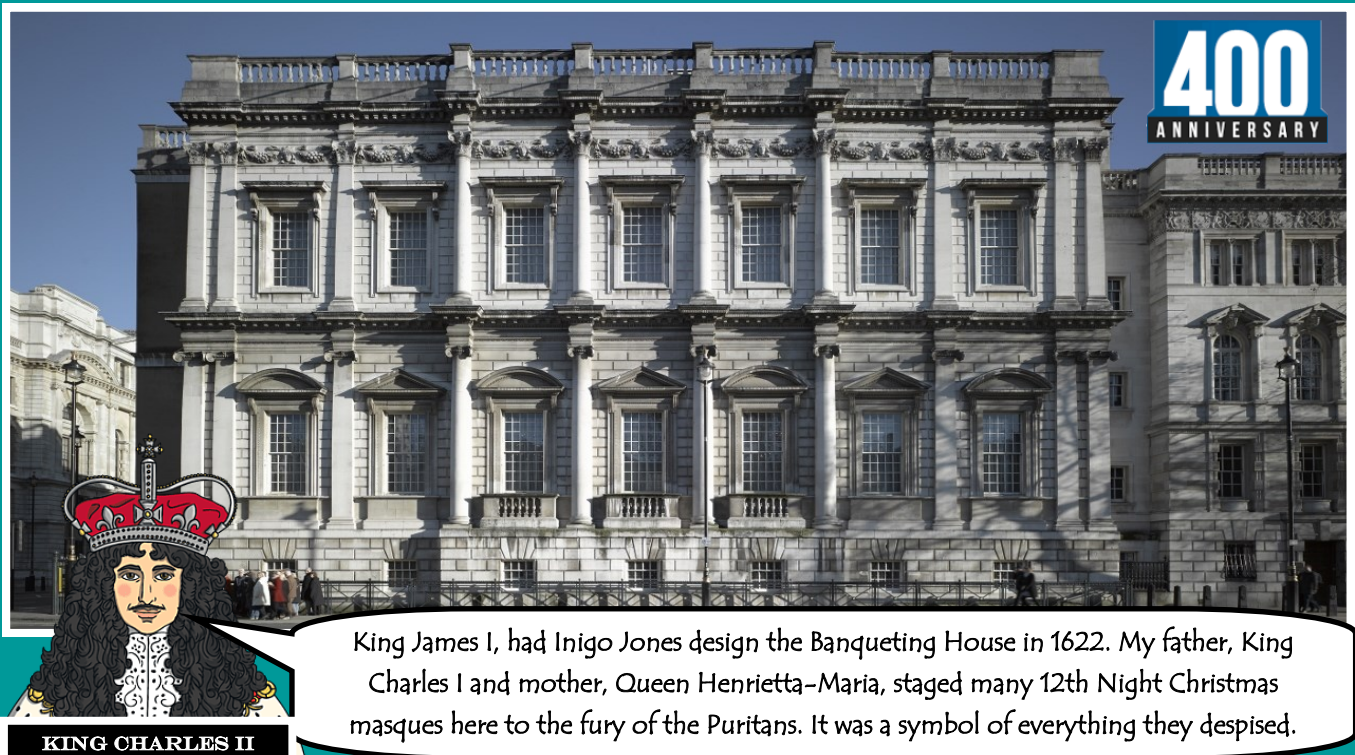
1605



QUEEN ANNE OF DENMARK

KING CHARLES II

Ben Johnson's Masque of Blackness at the Banqueting Hall, Whitehall 1605 by Kate Morton



KING CHARLES II

In 1625, King Charles I married **HENRIETTA MARIA**, a **FRENCH CATHOLIC**. This angered a parliament of **PURITAN** (Strict Protestants) MPs.

1625



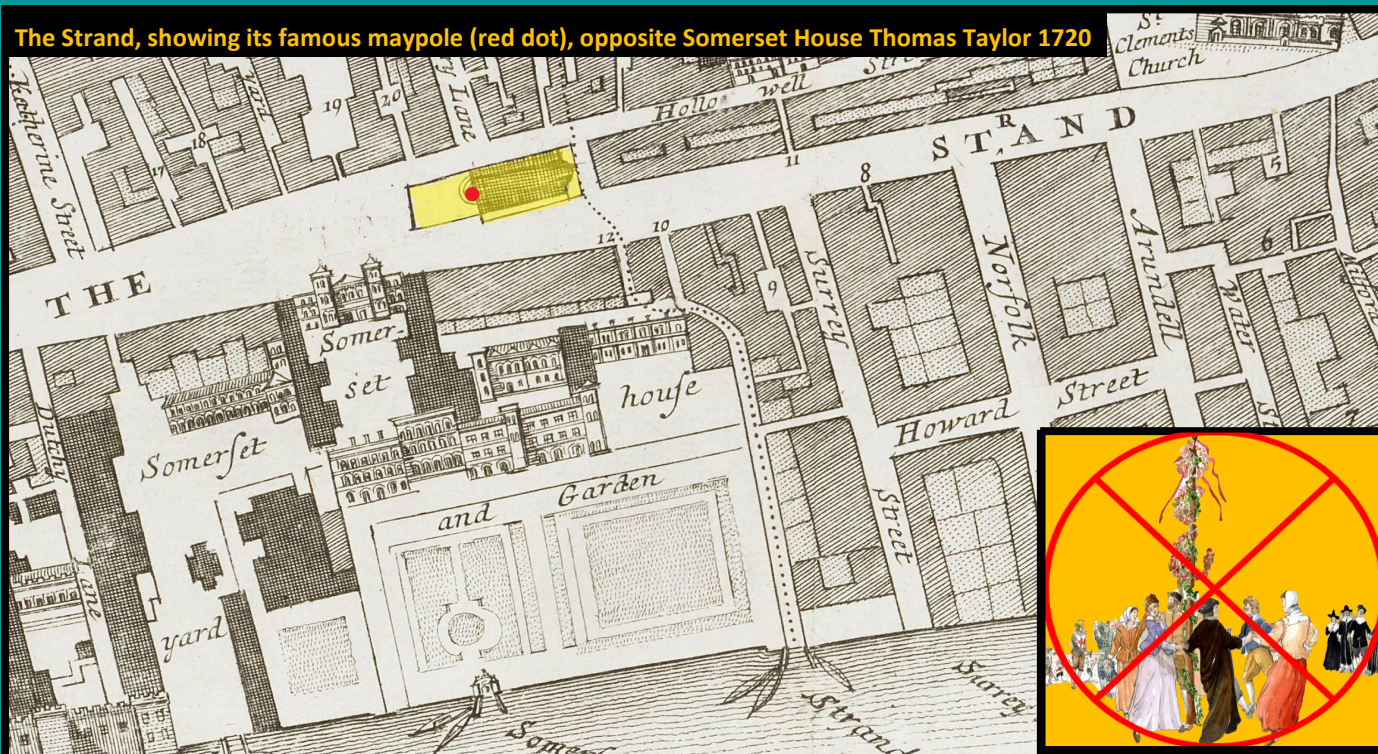
Puritans did not want a French, Catholic, Queen, as they thought she would make England a Catholic country again. Some even thought she had bewitched the King!

Somerset House. Strand, Westminster



HENRIETTA MARIA had a Catholic chapel built at **SOMERSET HOUSE** on the Strand. **PURITANS** hated the chapel and the may pole that stood outside. They put a stop to Christmas and Easter fairs and festivals. Soon there were no mummers (touring actors), maypoles or Morris men on the Strand.

The Strand, showing its famous maypole (red dot), opposite Somerset House Thomas Taylor 1720



However, the Puritans were furious they could not persuade the King to close the Queen's chapel.

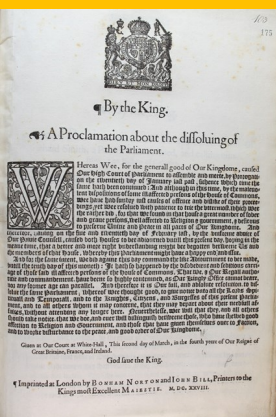
The act of power in imprisoning and confining his Majesty's subjects in such manner without any declaration of the cause, is against the fundamental laws and liberties of this realm.

1628

The King cannot be above the law.

PETITION OF RIGHT

CHARLES thought he could win over the Puritans by fighting to defend Protestants in Europe. He forced his aristocrats to loan him money for the war, and if they refused, he put them in prison. This was against **MAGNA CARTA**. Parliament retaliated with the **PETITION OF RIGHT** to make Charles uphold these ancient rights. In 1629 Charles angrily **DISSOLVED PARLIAMENT**.



**PARLIAMENT
DISSOLVED
1629-1640**

I cannot bare it any longer. I shall shut down my rebellious Parliament.

Having no parliament to provide him with money, Charles brought in taxes like **SHIP TAX**, that made people very angry.



1636

**KEEP
CALM
AND
BAN SHIP
TAX**

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, LAUD, urged Charles to show he controlled the church.



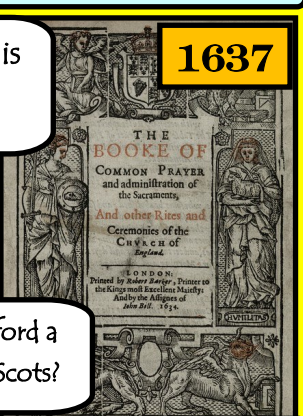
The King must insist that the English and Scots worship in the same way.

I want the Scots to follow my **BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER**. I'm in charge!



Nooooo! This means war!

How can I afford a war with the Scots?



1637

King Charles and Queen Henrietta-Maria both knew the Dutch King was very wealthy.....

1640

Let's marry our daughter Mary to the rich Prince of Orange to pay for the war.

QUEEN HENRIETTA-MARIA



MARY STUART AND PRINCE WILLEM OF ORANGE

I'm 15

But mum, I'm only nine!!!



I'm Orange!

I know.

PRINCE WILLEM OF NASAU was heir to the rich Dutch kingdom of the **HOUSE of ORANGE**. His family wealth could help pay for the Scot's war.

CHRISTMAS AT SOMERSET HOUSE

In 1640, the King asked his 'Chaplain Extraordinaire,' Crayford rector **DR THOMAS VANE**, to meet their daughter Mary and Prince Willem at Somerset House to prepare them for their future

1640

Dr Vane gets on so well with Fr Cyprien.

DR VANE

Gaudete, Gaudete!
Christos est natus
Ex Maria Virginae,
Gaudete!

FATHER CYPRIEN

QUEEN HENRIETTA-MARIA

MARY STUART AND PRINCE
WILLEM OF ORANGE

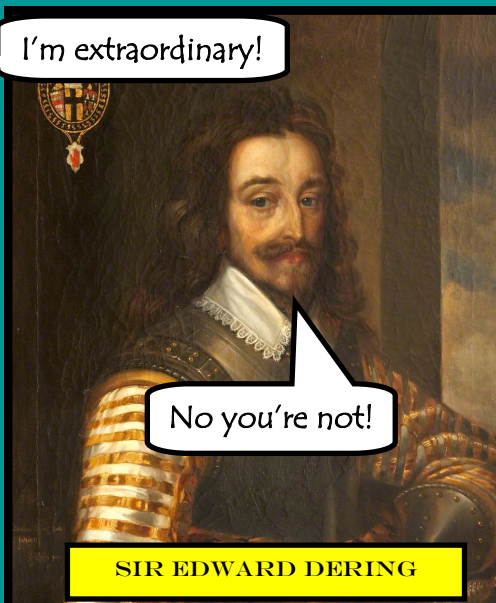
Christmas 1640 by Kate Morton

The Queen had a Catholic Capuchin monk, **FATHER CYPRIEN**, who held mass in the Queen's chapel at Somerset house. He managed to convert Anglican **DR VANE** to Catholicism. Vane was called to Parliament to account for his change in religion by **M.P. SIR EDWARD DERING**. After the wedding of Mary to the Prince of Orange, Vane was found guilty by Dering of 'Popery'.



DR VANE

I'm extraordinary!



No you're not!

SIR EDWARD DERING



MARY BECAME THE DUTCH QUEEN
AND MOTHER OF THE FUTURE KING
WILLIAM III OF ORANGE

At Christmas 1640, Puritans tried to break into the Queen's Somerset House chapel to destroy it.

PETITION AGAINST DR VANE

PETITION to the House of Commons against DOCTOR VANE, Minister of CRAYFORD, for unsound doctrine—from the parishioners of DARTFORD.

To the honourable House of Commons at this present assembled.

The humble Petition of divers of the Parishioners of the Parish of DARTFORD, in the County of Kent, and others whose names are hereunder written,

Humbly sheweth,

That THOMAS VANE, Doctor in Divinity, and Minister of the parish of CRAYFORD, in the said County of Kent, did preach at Dartford aforesayd, on the second daye of Aprill, anno domini 1637, and delivered these poynts following: viz., that it was necessary for every man to confesse his sinnes to the Preist, and shewed many reasons for it, amongst which one was, because the Preist had power to forgive him his sinnes, which he proved by that place, “whose sinnes you remitte they are remitted, and whose sinnes you reteyne they are reteyned.” He did then alsoe preache against predestinacion, and for free will, to the great discomforte, trouble, and greife of many of the auditors.

That, about five yeare since, the sayd doctor did preach at Stone, in the sayd County of Kent, within two myles of Dartford aforesayd, at the baptisinge of one John Wares childe, and did deliver this for positive doctrine, that those children which dyed before they were baptised could not be saved, and therefore, in case of necessity, layemen or midwyfes might baptise, the minister or preist being absent.

That, about a yeare since, the sayd Doctor preached at Horton in the sayd County, within three myles of Dartford aforesayd, and in that sermon delivered these doctrines:—That almesdeeds were more acceptable sacrifices to God than prayers or prayses, because (sayd he) if I offer a sacrifice of prayer or prayse I offer that to God which cost me nothing: and that all sinnes were spotts that defile the soule, but some were greater, some lesser, and some like fethers or dust, that vanished and defiled not the soule.

PETITION AGAINST DR VANE

That, drincking with certeyne gentlemen at the Bull in Dartford, did confidently affirme and saye, he was perswaded that the first motion and inclination of the hart to any sinne without consent was not sinne.

And your Petitioners doe further complayne, that the sayd Doctor, after he had preached the sayd sermon at Dartford, went into the Chaunsell, and bowed himself towards the Coñunion table, and then went up to administer the sacrament; and, when he conse-

crateth the bread and wyne, he lifteth them up, and boweth three severall tymes; and, although it was none of his parish, yet he forced the people to come up to the Raile, which was the first tyme that they were brought to receive kneeling at the Raile.

May it therefore please this honourable assemblie to take these severall complaints into their serious consideration, and for redresse thereof, and to prevent the spreading and publishing of such like pernicious and popish doctrine, to doe herein as to your great wisdom and godlie disposition shall seeme most meet. And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Thomas Rogers.

Ro. Heath.

Robert Watts.

Will^m Motley × his mark.

John Smith.

Raphe Gouldsmith.

Thomas Smarte.

Thomas Rownd.

Richard Saxbey × his mark.

William Baines.

Barnard Ellis.

John Phipps.

Thomas Andrews.

William Fellow × his mark.

William Lee × his mark.

John Lambe.

William Best.

[Endorsed by Sir Edward Dering, "1640, 9 Jan. Petition, Dartford v. Dr Vane.—Sc."]

Proceedings, Principally in the County of Kent, in Connection with the Parliaments
Called in 1640, and Especially with the Committee of Religion Appointed in that Year

|TO SIR EDWARD DERING
ST MARTIN'S LANE 9TH JANUARY.1640

GAUDETE!

SOMERSET HOUSE
CHRISTMAS 1640

Gaudete, gaudete!

Christos est natus
Ex Maria Virginae,
Gaudete!

Gaudete, gaudete !

Christos est natus
Ex Maria Virginae,
Gaudete!

Gaudete, Gaudete!

Christos est natus
Ex Maria Virginae,
Gaudete!

Gaudete, Gaudete!

Christos est natus
Ex Maria Virginae,
Gaudete!

Rejoice, rejoice! Christ is born
Of the Virgin Mary –Rejoice!

DR VANE

SOMERSET HOUSE
CHRISTMAS 1640

(PURITANS)

Call him the betrayer
Call him Dr. Wrong
Call him Dr. Vane

Call him the betrayer
Call him Dr. Wrong
Call him insane

(CATHOLICS)

HE'D SAY:

I know what I want
And I want it now
To sing that song,
cause I'm with Dr.Vane

I know what I want
And I want it now
to sing that song,
cause I'm with Dr.Vane!

Dr Vane! Dr Vane! Dr Vane!



SCENE 3:

THE FIRST

CIVIL WAR

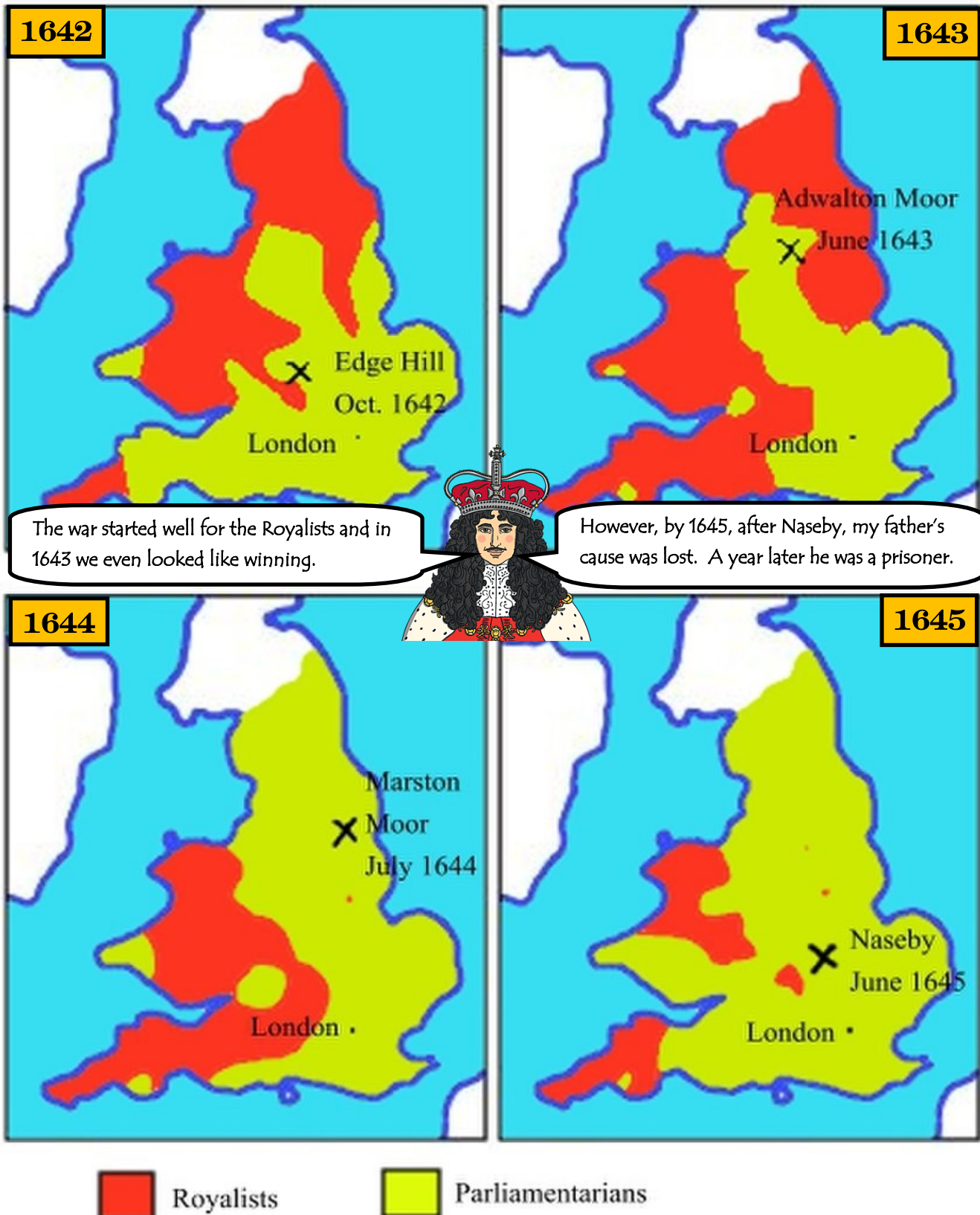
1642-1646



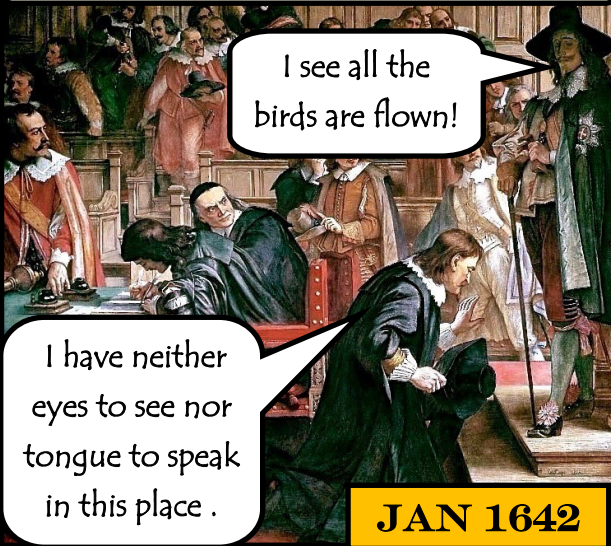
King Charles I raises his standard at Nottingham, signalling the start of the English Civil War. Date: 22nd August 1642

MAJOR BATTLES OF THE FIRST CIVIL WAR

The English Civil War was responsible for **250,000 DEATHS - 10% OF THE POPULATION** of England at the time. A bigger percentage than any other English War before or since.



King Charles was forced to recall Parliament.



JOHN
PYM



DENZIL
HOLLES



WILLIAM
STRODE



JOHN
HAMPDEN



ARTHUR
HESELRIG



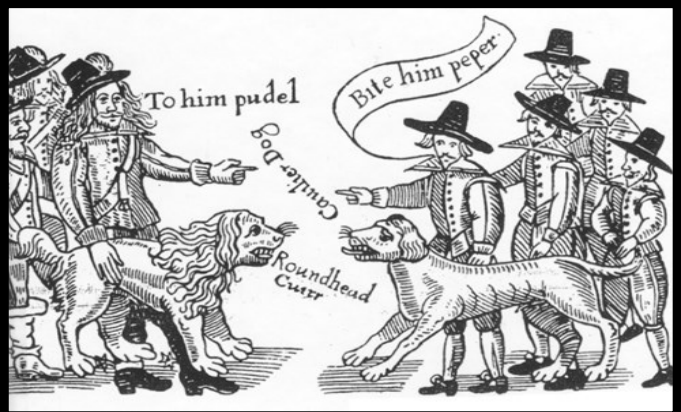
EARL OF
MANCHESTER

On **1 DEC 1641**, **JOHN PYM** presented the **GRAND REMONSTRANCE** (grievance list) to the King. On **4TH JAN 1642**, Charles burst into the Commons with 400 soldiers to arrest **FIVE MPS** and a peer, Edward Montagu, (**EARL OF MANCHESTER**) responsible for it for treason. **SPEAKER WILLIAM LENTHALL** refused to reveal the six had escaped by boat to the City.

AUG 1642



On 22 Aug 1642, Charles I raised his standard at **NOTTINGHAM** and began mustering his army for a civil war that would last four years.



The nation would be divided into **ROUNDHEADS** for Parliament and **CAVALIERS** for the King.



1643

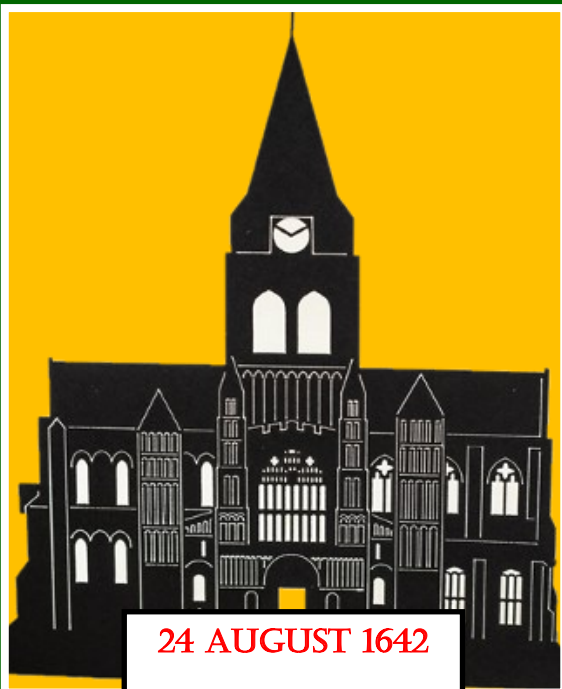
Destruction of Queen Henrietta Maria's Roman Catholic chapel in 1643.

In 1643, as King Charles' power collapsed, **SOMERSET HOUSE** was amongst the first royal palaces to be attacked by Puritans, who had sided for Parliament, (**ROUNDHEADS**) against the King (**CAVALIERS**). The Queen's chapel was destroyed, the fittings burnt and the altar-piece by Rubens stabbed with a pike and thrown into the Thames.

Meanwhile, Parliament moved to secure Kent.



COL EDWIN SANDYS had married Catherine Champneys of **HALL PLACE BEXLEY** in 1634. (Her great grandfather built Hall Place in 1537). In August 1642 Sandys was directed by parliament to seek out Kentish Royalists and collect arms and plate for the financing and arming of their army. Sandys was an iconoclast who destroyed the interiors of Rochester and Canterbury cathedrals.



24 AUGUST 1642
ROCHESTER



26 AUGUST 1642
CANTERBURY

'they discharged against (Christ's statue) forty shot at the least, triumphing much, when they did hit it in the head, or face, as if they were resolved to crucifie him again.'

REV PASKE CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL 30 AUG 1642

Another Roundhead rampaging along the Dover road was Colonel Lamb. He marched through Crayford into Dartford on 19th August 1642 before raiding Cobham Hall near Gravesend.

1642



"There met at Moor-Ditch (in London) some parliamentary troopers, every man furnished with armour and carbines, and some three hundred or thereabouts of dragoons all under the command of **COLONEL LAMB**; these marched all night and Saturday morning and rested not until they came to **DARTFORD**; when they waited for two or three hours; and after that time were called together by sound of trumpet, and then advanced to **COBHAM HALL**, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, when it was reported that there was a store of ammunition. Upon their reaching the Hall the lady through fear, sent out word the magazine should be given up, and the party thus getting easy possession loaded five waggons with the spoil which they sent to London; they also seized three Barbary horses valued at £200 each".

DARTFORD FRIDAY 19TH AUGUST 1642



COBHAM HALL

Soon, Dartford's Holy Trinity church became a parliamentary powder store.

1643 *Gunpowder Store* *Holy Trinity Dartford*

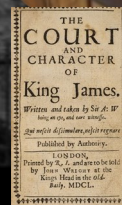
Dartford's churchwardens accounts date from 1642.
Holy Trinity church was used as an ammunition depot by
Roundhead soldiers

1643.	£	s.	d.
Item. Received of the Countryer's mony for fitting up a Rome for the powdir magazine in the church	2	19	0
Cr.	£	s.	d.
Paid for two days' work for a bricklayer to fit the work in the chamber to lay the powder in, and covering the graves ...	5	0	
Paid for four deal boards, and making the windows in the powdir roome and other workes in the church	10	8	
Paid for timbre to lay the powdir on, and workmen to set it up	18	0	
Paid for two deal boards to mend the chamber, and for two deales to set between the walles and the powder	10	0	
Paid to Thomas Round for bringing the powdir from Lon- don	5	0	

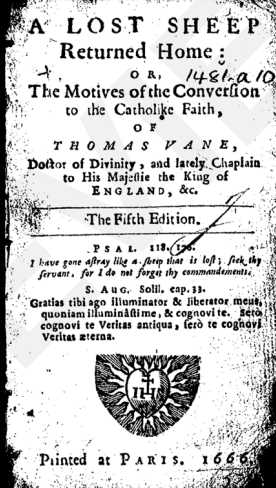
I was made Chair of
the Roundhead Kent
Committee. I made
sure we had our
powder ready



SIR ANTONY WELDON
SWANSCOMBE



Weldon had been thrown out of the court of James I for
describing him as the, '*wisest fool in Christendom*.' He
was thus very much on Parliament's side.



VANE FLEES TO PARIS



HENRIETTA-

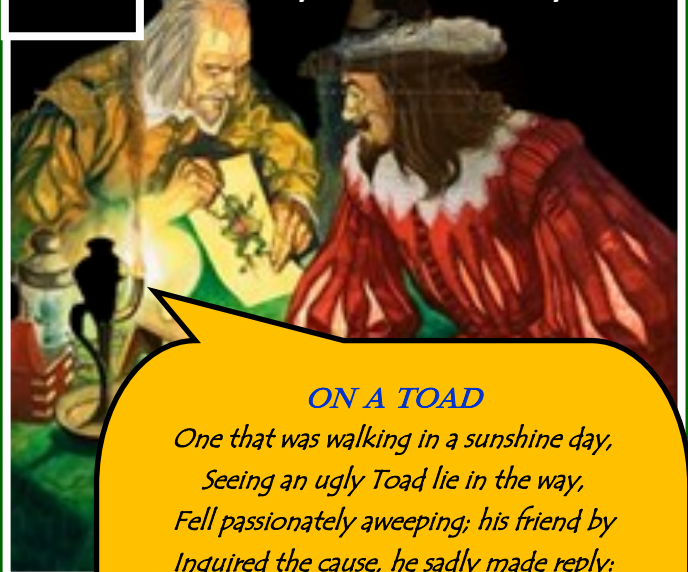
10 Nov. 1643. DR. THOS. VANE, Crayford, Kent.
Assessed at 100l. 63 87
4 Dec. 1643. The 15l. deposited by him, with 10l. lent, to discharge 75 138
his assessment, being his proportion.

DR THOMAS VANE LEAVES CRAYFORD

After Sir Edward Dering found in favour of the
Dartford petitioners, Dr Vane was forced to leave
Crayford. Vane's cousin, the Earl of Westmoreland,
chose Royalist poet, **EDWARD MAY**, as his
replacement. Vane fled England to become a
physician in Paris and converted to Catholicism. He
wrote a book, "**A LOST SHEEP RETURNED HOME**,"
and dedicated it to the King's Catholic Queen,
Henrietta-Maria. When he returned to England he
was fined £100 by Parliament (later reduced to £10).

WILLIAM

May hated the radically 'Other.'



ON A TOAD

One that was walking in a sunshine day,
Seeing an ugly Toad lie in the way,
Fell passionately aweeping; his friend by
Inquired the cause, he sadly made reply:
How that the sight of that loathsom thing
Did to his conscience bring
Of his gratitude to God; that he
Had never given thanks for the excellency
Of his creation, being made and framed
Like his own image, by his breath enflamed
When being in the potter's hands as clay
Within his power inscrutable it lay
To fashion and bestow on him the feature
Of that same Toad, e'en the most
deformedst creature
Thus basest things heav'n makes instrument
To humble those willing to repent

EDWARD MAY
EPIGRAMS DIVINE AND MORAL (1633)

WILLIAM PARRY: CRAYFORD'S ROYALIST REBEL

1643 saw Kent's first rebellion against Parliament. Anger had arisen from the high taxes that people were being forced to pay to finance the war against the King and an attempt to force people to sign the **SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIAN COVENANT**. Crayford blacksmith **WILLIAM PARRY** raided tax collector Thomas Weller's Tonbridge home. Parry, it seems, was motivated more by plunder than the chance to get even with tax collector Weller. Roundhead Colonel Richard Browne soon put down the rebellion. We know that Parry escaped capture.

1643

Royalist Crayford rebel William Parry raids Roundhead tax collector Thomas Weller's Tonbridge home
by Kate Morton



SAT 22ND JULY 1643 TONBRIDGE KENT

Upon Saturday morning early, being in my study, the doore locked to me, suddenly about twenty persons, wherof Parry a smith of Crayford, one other smith of Earith and one Smale were chiefs with their pistols ready cocked, their swords drawn, matches cocked in their musketts, entered my house swearing many oaths they would have me alive or dead; and immediately they fell to plundering my house, breaking open chests and trunks and presses, takeing away the greatest part of my linen, all my cloathes, the apparell of myself and wife, she being then lame a-bed of a broken leg, and thrust my linnen and other things into sacks which they brought with them, and laid them upon horses, and rode away with them. I, keeping myself in my study, heard [one say to another] "We have sped well here. Let us go to Hadlow and Peckham, and plunder there, for they are rich rogues, and so we will go away into the woods;" to whom [the other] replied, "But we must plunder none but Roundheads." Parry replied with a great oath, "We will make every man a Roundhead that hath any thing to lose. This is the time we look for."

THOMAS WELLER OF TONBRIDGE,

HEH HO CHARLIE BOY!

START OF THE CIVIL WAR 1642

HEAVE HO! HEAVE HO! HEAVE HO! HEAVE HO!

HEY HO! CHARLIE BOY,
WAR IS COMING CHARLIE BOY,
CROMWELL'S COMING AND HE WANTS YOUR HEAD,
THEY WANT YOU OFF THE THRONE.

HEY HO! CHARLIE BOY,
WAR IS COMING CHARLIE BOY,
CROMWELL'S COMING AND HE WANTS YOUR HEAD,
THEY WANT YOU OFF THE THRONE.

HEAVE HO! HEAVE HO! HEAVE HO! HEAVE HO!

Statues of Charles I and Oliver Cromwell face each other across the road in Parliament St, Westminster



OLIVER
CROMWELL

OLIVER
CROMWELL
1599
1658

Who are you are looking at?
Don't lose your head Charles Stuart!

You, you Roundhead, WART
faced scoundrel!

Why do I have to look at
you of all people!



CHARLES I

RISE OF CROMWELL

The King would not surrender, so Parliament formed the **NEW MODEL ARMY** to bring victory under **THOMAS FAIRFAX** and **OLIVER CROMWELL** at the **BATTLE OF NASEBY**, 1645.



1645



CROMWELL AT NASEBY 1645 **ABRAHAM COOPER** (1787–1868) CROMWELL MUSEUM



JOHN BYRON (D.1652), 1ST LORD BYRON
WILLIAM DOBSON TABLEY HOUSE



A BLACK GROOM ATTENDS TO OLIVER CROMWELL
THOMAS WYCK

HISTORIAN SOPHIE MERRIX believes African groomsmen were common in the Civil War.

SCENE 4:
VAVASOR POWELL
& THE PLAGUE
1646



Disease War Famine Death



THE BOOK OF REVELATION (6:1-8)

Four Horses of the Apocalypse

CIVIL WAR APOCALYPSE

As famine and plague spread at the end of the First Civil War, Puritans turned to their Bibles. They believed these to be signs of the **FOUR HORSES OF THE APOCALYPSE** from the Bible's **BOOK OF REVELATIONS**. For some, this was evidence that the World was about to end.



A Rod for Run-awayes, by Thomas Dekker, 1625

THOMAS DEKKER'S PLAGUE ILLUSTRATION 1625 gives some kind of an idea of the fear that would have gripped people in London in 1646. Triumphant Death chases Londoners from their city, but country folk, fearful of disease, drive them back.

WHICH PARTS BEST FITS THE DESCRIPTIONS BELOW?

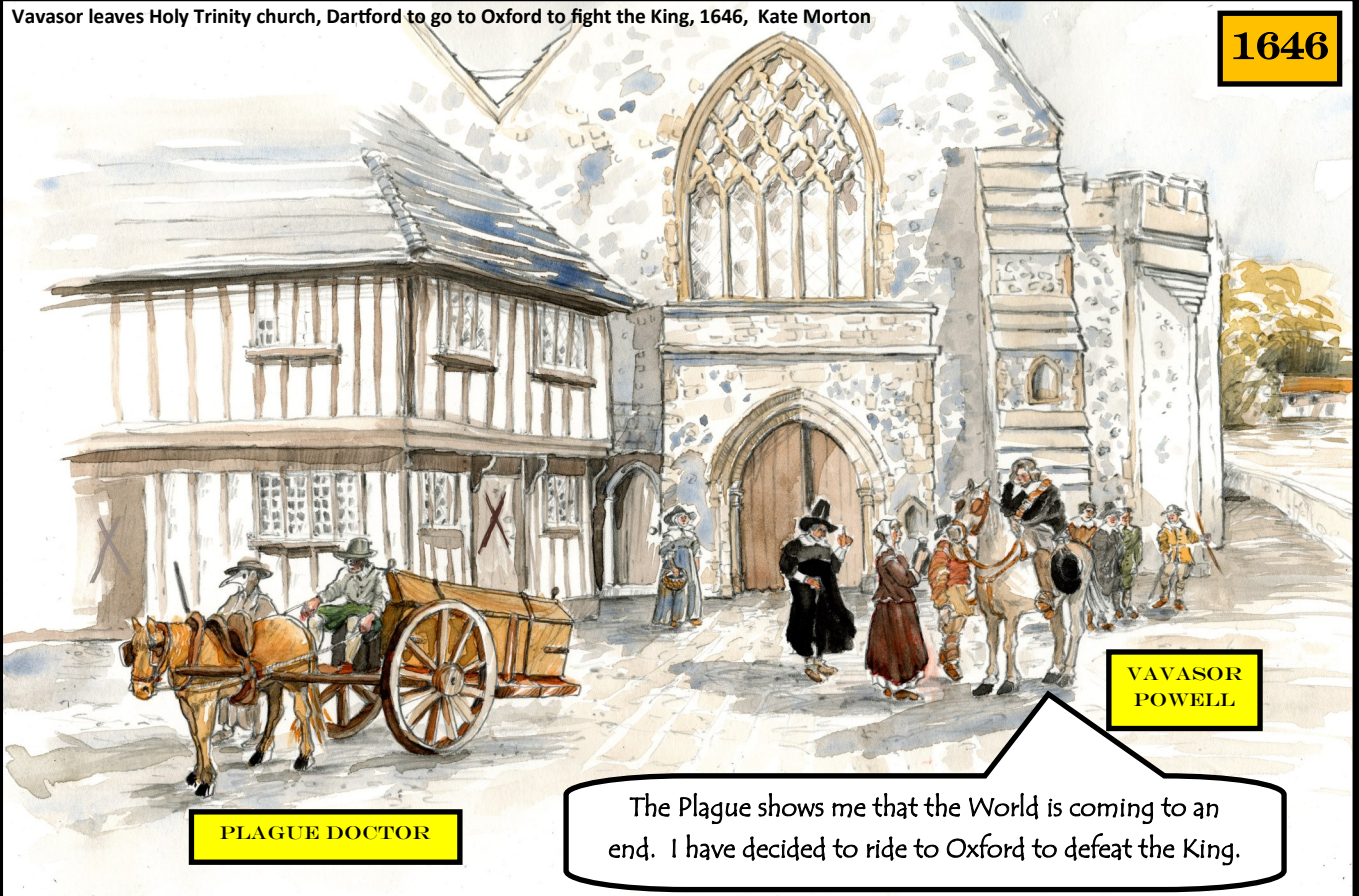
1	Dekker shows that the plague is a result of the wrath of God.	
2	Dekker created a figure to represent death.	
3	Dekker highlighted that many of the dead remained unburied.	
4	Dekker shows that healthy Londoners attempt to flee.	
5	Dekker shows the suburban people reacting to Death's, "I follow."	

POWELL AND THE PLAGUE

Vavasor Powell was a fiery, Welsh, Puritan, who became rector of Holy Trinity, Dartford. When plague broke out, in the winter of 1645-46, he saw it as a sign that the World was coming to an end.

Vavasor leaves Holy Trinity church, Dartford to go to Oxford to fight the King, 1646, Kate Morton

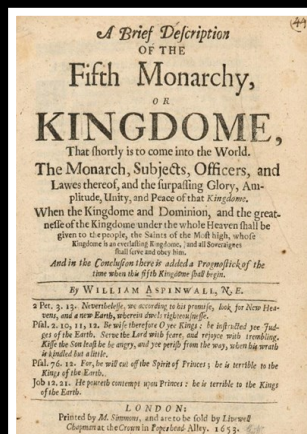
1646



'When he had resided at Dartford about two years and a half, the plague broke out violently in the town, many houses were shut up, and the dead bodies carried out by his chamber wall and windows, yet he did not discontinue his labours, but preached constantly three times a week; and though some of them that had the sickness upon them came publicly to hear, yet both he and his family were preserved from the contagion!'

THE HISTORIES AND ANTIQUITIES OF DARTFORD

Powell began preaching in 1640 and was arrested many times because of his nonconformist views. He replaced Dartford's former rector, John Denne, who had been removed like Vane by Parliament.



Powell later became a **FIFTH MONARCHIST**. They believed that the fall of the fifth kingdom *(Charles I and England) would be followed by the rule of "King Jesus" and his saints.

*Four previous were Assyrian, Persian, Greek and Roman)

POWELL AND THE PLAGUE

Parish records show that Powell did not abandon the parish in 1644. As the numbers of victims grew, he realised that many paupers could not afford a coffin and were being sewn up and buried in canvas bags, known as 'socking.' Powell, who was a Leveller committed to equality, organised a reusable public coffin to carry Dartford's paupers to the grave and allow them a little respect.

PLAGUE COMES TO CRAYFORD AND DARTFORD

'A seriousness pervades the whole town, and there is daily service in the church and many persons having the sickness upon them attend...yet amidst this danger, and while many of the bodies dying of infection are carried by the vicar's window, he is mercifully preserved.'



'Paid to John the joiner (joiner), for a coffin to stand by, to carrie poure peple to the grave 55. od.'

DARTFORD CHURCH WARDENS ACCOUNTS 1644

The following sums were expended through this affliction.

								s.	d.
Item	Paid for sev'ral thinges for the wisited houses (with the plague,) which John Darker had at sev'al times	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
Item	Paid to William Dankes for thinges that goodman Blades had when he was wisited with the plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0
Item	Gave to the serchers, and laid out at other times for the wisited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Item	Paid to Mr. Stapell, for 9 gallons of beer, at a penny per gallon, and 4s. beer, when the Spittal house was wisited	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9
Item	Paid to John Shott for mending of his carte, and the youse of his carte to carrie them that dide of the plague to the grave...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0

VAVASOR'S PLAGUE SONG-

VAVASOR POWELL BELIEVES IT'S THE END OF THE WORLD

It starts with a little flea
that jumps upon a rat,
It bites the rat and gives it germs
and for the rat that's that.
Then the flea, it looks for somewhere
else to find its food,
It hops on you and me,
and starts to suck our blood.

First you feel a little poorly
and then you start to swell,
Then you start to spit some blood and
then you really smell,
Then you know it's time
to ring your funeral bell,
Along comes Vavasor
to save your soul from Hell.

Plague kills little children
even more than mums or dads,
A priest said it's because
the wicked kids have acted bad.
Half the people in the city
are simply blown away,
So for Vavasor these will be
really busy days.

First you feel a little poorly
and then you start to swell,
Then you start to spit some blood and
then you really smell,
Then you know it's time
to ring your funeral bell,
Along comes Vavasor
to save your soul from Hell.

Vavasor can help you
if you have no cash,
You can use his coffin
that's really quite a smash,
A re-useable beauty
that he uses every day,
Place your faith in Vavasor
and then you'll be okay.

First you feel a little poorly
and then you start to swell,
Then you start to spit some blood and
then you really smell,
Then you know it's time
to ring your funeral bell,
Along comes Vavasor
to save your soul from Hell!!

COVID VERSUS THE PLAGUE

Wvasor Powell did not know what caused the plague and believed it was a punishment from God, that signalled the end of the world. The plague created the same panic that Covid 19 did.

What are the similarities and differences between 1646 and 2020-21?



WHAT ARE THE SIMILARITIES BETWEEN 1646 AND 2021?



WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN 1646 AND 2021?



COVID Vs THE PLAGUE



In the summer of 1646, the plague ravaged London. The English Civil War spread right across the UK and spread disease with it. In 2020, we faced another terrible outbreak of disease, Covid 19. **There are similarities, but also massive differences, in in how the plague was handled in 1646 and how we dealt with Covid 19 in 2020. Here are some comparisons:**

- 1. SOCIAL DISTANCING** For both 2020 and 1646, social distancing worked against disease. In 1646, they also sought to restrict movement, with guards outside infected homes.
- 2. CLEANLINESS** During the Covid pandemic ,one of the most important messages was to wash hands carefully. In 1646, Night Soil men removed refuse and human waste from streets.
- 3. CURES** In 2021, vaccines were introduced against Covid. In 1646, people carried pomanders, as they believed that bad smells caused disease. Plague doctors prescribed hot drinks, smoking a pipe, leeches to bleed the victims, laxatives and coating victims in mercury and baking them in the oven. None of these worked and only made death more likely.
- 4. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)** Masks had to be worn by law during the Covid outbreak. Likewise, PPE was a concern in 1646. Plague doctors wore an ankle-length overcoat and a bird-like beak mask, often filled with strong-smelling substances (commonly lavender), along with gloves, boots, a wide-brimmed hat, and an outer garment.
- 5. EDUCATION** Covid 19 led to home schooling on the internet, whereas the schools of 1644 were simply shut until the danger had passed.
- 6. DISRUPTION OF TRADE AND BUSINESS** Covid restrictions hit trade and brought unemployment and underemployment. This happened too in 1646. Traders boiled the coins they received to avoid the plague. In 2020, we used contactless debit cards/online payments.
- 7. ACCESS TO FOOD** In 1646, there were also problems with distribution. Food was still being produced in the countryside, but as the urban markets were unsafe due to infection, they collapsed and famine started to bite for the survivors in the town.
- 8. INEQUALITY** Plague and Covid victims were disproportionately poor. The rich in both eras could flee to country mansions, whereas the poor had no alternative place to go.
- 9. DEALING WITH THE DEAD** Traditional methods of burial during the plague of 1646 proved inadequate, so emergency measures were needed-like Vavasor Powell's communal coffin. In 2020, temporary morgues were set up to assist hospitals cope with Covid deaths.

SCENE 5:
THE PLUM
PUDDING RIOTS
CHRISTMAS DAY
1647



The Plum Pudding Riots, Canterbury, Kent, Christmas Day, 16547 by Kate MNorton

CHARLES I CAPTURED 1646

After the Battle of Naseby in 1645, the Royalist cause was lost. King Charles was besieged at Oxford by Cromwell's men, but escaped to try and get the Scots to help him.

The Siege of Oxford' by Jan Wyck (Museum of Oxford)

1646



JOHN TAYLOR



We sold him to the Roundheads for £400,000



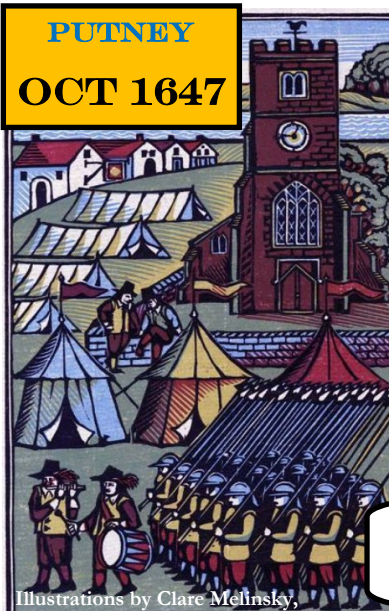
Parliament held Charles at **HOLDENBY HOUSE**, Northants, until **CORNET GEORGE JOYCE** took him by force on 3 June 1646 in the name of the Roundhead **NEW MODEL ARMY**. These soldiers wanted greater freedoms than Parliament was prepared to grant. They took Charles to **HAMPTON COURT** and went to Putney to decide what to do. **COL. THOMAS RAINSBOROUGH** argued there with **HENRY IRETON**, about who would be allowed to vote.

By whose commission do you take me prisoner?



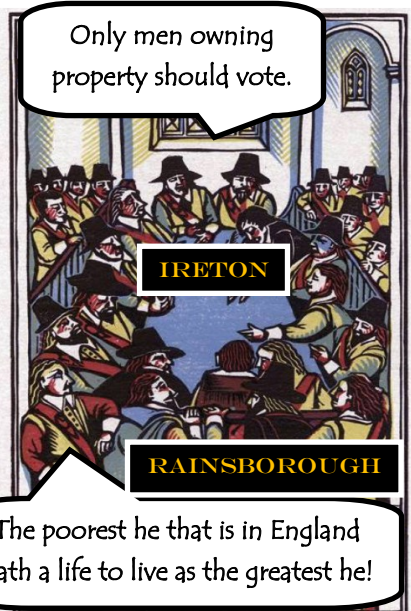
This is my commission! It's behind me.
(Joyce's New Model Army soldiers)

PUTNEY
OCT 1647



Illustrations by Clare Melinsky,

Only men owning property should vote.



IRETON

RAINSBOROUGH

The poorest he that is in England hath a life to live as the greatest he!



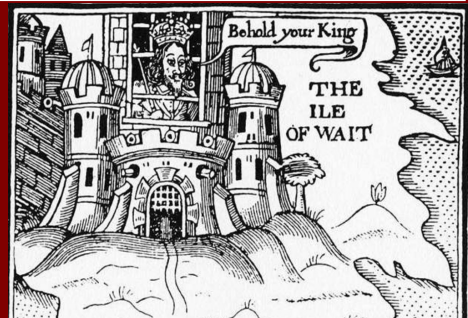
HAMPTON COURT PALACE

As the Putney debates ended, I escaped from Hampton Court and fled to the Isle of Wight.

NOV 11
1647



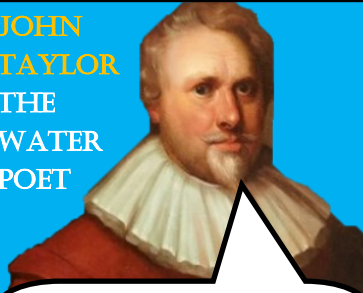
CHARLES I



THE ISLE OF WIGHT

XMAS 1647 IS CANCELLED!

**JOHN
TAYLOR
THE
WATER
POET**



Churches closed and shops opened on Xmas Day! The World's turn'd upside down!

THE
World turn'd upsidedown:
OR
A briefe description of the ridiculous Fashions
of these dultacted Times.
By T. J. a well-willer to King, Parliament and Kingdom.

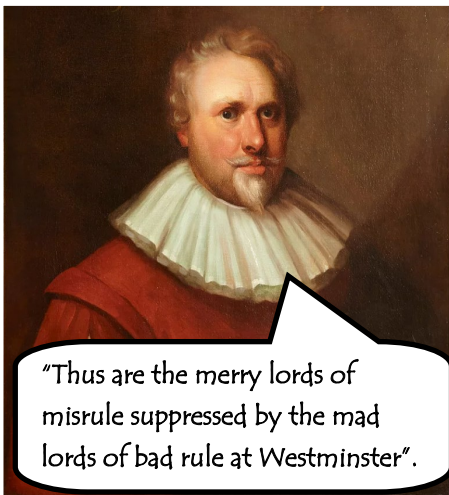


*An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons Assembled in
Parliament for the better Observation of the Feast of
the Nativity of Christ.*

Die Jovis, 19 Decembris, 1644.

Whereas some Doubts have been raised, whether the next Fast shall be Celebrated, because it falleth on the Day which heretofore was usually called the Feast of the Nativity of our Saviour: The Lords and Commons in Parliament Assembled, do Order and Ordain, that publick Notice be given, that the Fast appointed to be kept the last Wednesday in every Month ought to be observed, until it be otherwise Ordered by both Houses of Parliament, and that this Day in particular, is to be kept with the more solemn Humiliation, because it may call to Remembrance our Sins, and the Sins of our Fore fathers, who have turned this Feast, pretending the Memory of Christ into an extreme Forgetfulness of him, by giving Liberty to carnal and sensual Delights, being contrary to the Life which Christ led here on Earth, and to the Spiritual Life of Christ in our Souls, for the Sanctifying and Saving whereof Christ was pleased both to take a Human Life and to lay it down again.

The Roundhead Parliamentarians were now in total control and started imposing their beliefs on everybody. They now made sure that everybody followed their Christmas Ordinance of 1644.



"Thus are the merry lords of misrule suppressed by the mad lords of bad rule at Westminster".

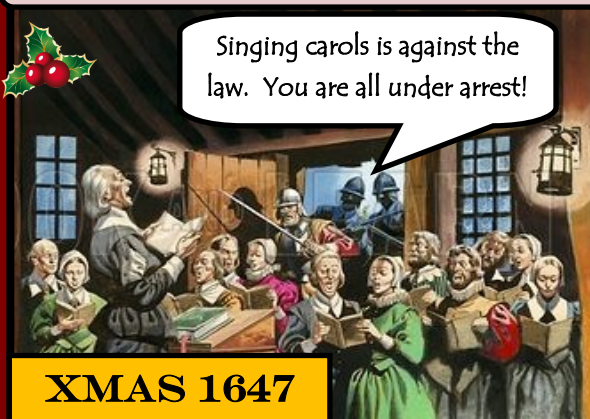
A small minority stopped ordinary people having fun.

THE COMPLAINT OF
CHRISTMAS, WRITTEN
after Twelfetide, and Printed be-
fore Candlemas.
By John Taylor. 1646



**FATHER
CHRISTMAS**

John Taylor used Father Christmas to defend the right of ordinary people to celebrate Christmas.



Singing carols is against the law. You are all under arrest!

XMAS 1647

Christmas celebrations are forbidden!

PUBLICK NOTICE
The Observation of CHRISTMAS having been deemed
a Sacrilege, the exchanging of Gifts and Greetings,
dressing in Fine Clothing, Feasting and similar
Satanical Practices are hereby
FORBIDDEN
with the Offender liable to a Fine of FIVE SHILLINGS



'BLUE DICK' CULMER

John Taylor stood up for the majority of English people who wanted to celebrate Christmas.

Do you think it is always Parliament's job to reflect the views of the majority of the people?

THE STILL BORN NATIVITIE

REV. NICHOLAS BERNARD was rector of St Margaret's church, Westminster. As the church closest to Parliament, he was expected to follow the Puritan, Christmas Ordinance of June, 1644.

St Margaret's Xmas 1647 by Kate Morton

1647

I do not know what State arguments there may be to prove that holly & ivy are superstitions. But I know when these items are burnt on the fires to keep men of greed and excess warm, others like you and I will be forced to be cold both in need and want.

NICHOLAS BERNARD

Rev Bernard step down from your pulpit and hand me your sermon!

Pull down the holly and ivy and burn it!

ROUND HEADS

THE STILLBORNE NATIVITIE,

OR
A Copy of an Incarnation Sermon, that should have been delivered at St. Margarets-Westminster, on Saturday December the five and twenty, 1647. in the afternoon, by N. B.

BUT
Prevented by the Committee for Plunder'd Ministers who sent and seized the Preacher, carried him from the Vestry of the said Church, and Committed him to the Fleet, for his undertaking to Preach without the Licence of Parliament.

NOW
Published by the Authoritie of that Scripture which faith, *Preach the Word, be instant, in season, out of season.* 2. Tim. 4. 2.

Isaiah 37. 3.
This is a day of trouble, and of rebuke, and of blasphemy: for the Children are come to the birth, and there is not strength to bring forth.

LONDON Printed for their fakes who love our Lord Jesus and his Birth day: Anno Dom. 1648.

All shops and markets had to stay open and many churches were locked to prevent them holding a Christmas service. However, on Xmas Day, 1647, **REV NICHOLAS BERNARD** of **ST MARGARET'S** church, Westminster, decked his church in holly to defy parliament, and was arrested as he was about to preach his sermon: '**THE STILL BORN NATIVITIE.**' He was dragged from the church, tried and then sent to the Fleet Prison. From prison he defied Parliament by publishing his Christmas sermon.



DECK THE HALLS



PARLIAMENT HAS NICHOLAS BERNARD ARRESTED AT
ST MARGARET'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER, **25 DECEMBER, 1647.**

PARISHIONERS

Deck the hall with
boughs of holly,
Fa la la la la, la la la la!
'Tis the season to be jolly,
Fa la la la la, la la la la!

Fill St Margaret's
with good people,
Fa la la, la la, la la la,
Who can sing
a Christmas carol,
Fa la la la la, la la la la!

Parliament will try to ban us
Fa la la la la, la la la la!
They can try
but nowt will stop us,
Fa la la la la, la la la la!

PURITANS

Christmas Day is
banned by order,
Fa la la la la, la la la la!
'Tis the law we'll reinforcer,
Fa la la la la, la la la la!

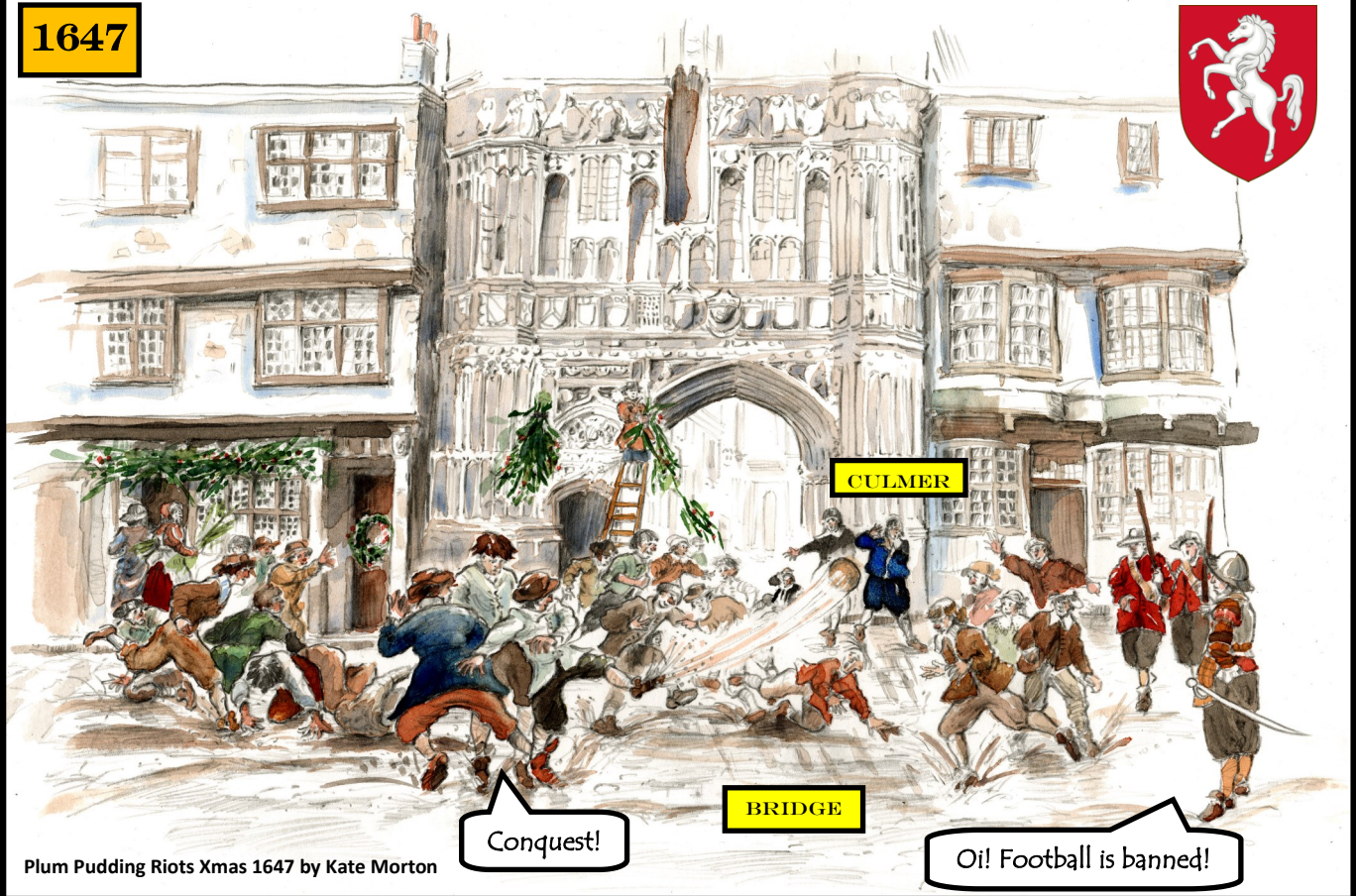
If you sing a
Christmas carol,
Fa la la, la la, la la la!
You will see
our musket barrels,
Fa la la la la, la la la la!

Parliament has
cancelled Christmas,
Fa la la la la, la la la la!
You are ordered to assist us,
Fa la la la la, la la la la!

THE PLUM PUDDING RIOTS

People all over England came out onto the streets to save Christmas. The biggest protest took place in Canterbury, Kent, where **RICHARD 'BLUE DICK' CULMER**, worked with the Puritan Mayor, **WILLIAM BRIDGE**, to insist that every church closed on Christmas Day, but every shop opened.

1647



Plum Pudding Riots Xmas 1647 by Kate Morton

CANTERBURY XMAS DAY 1647

RICHARD 'BLUE DICK' CULMER and **MAYOR WILLIAM BRIDGE** threatened shop keepers with the stocks, if they disobeyed the order to open on Christmas Day. This led to a crowd pushing Bridge into a muddy gutter. Bridge then ordered the crowd to disperse. However, someone inflated two pig bladders and a huge game of **FOOTBALL** broke out involving almost the entire town. The players shouted "Conquest!" and they were watched by townsfolk, who put up holly above their doors to show their support. For the rest of the day, Canterbury folk danced and sang carols, as they had in years before the war. Mayor Bridge and the raging 'Blue Dick' Culmer swore revenge and called in Puritan, **SIR ANTONY WELDON**, to punish the rebels.



THEY'LL NEVER STOP CHRISTMAS TIME!

1. If you listen now we'll sing you all
a song, a song,

Of Sabbatarians trying to do
us wrong, us wrong!

They took the Maypole from the Strand,
The Summer Ales have all been banned,

But we'll all sing, all sing,
They'll never stop Christmas time!

2. A Civil war and Mummers run
from town, from town,

A Civil war and Mummers run
from town, from town,

When the taxman comes
we'll give him rocks,

I'll hide my money in my socks,
And we'll all sing, all sing,
They'll never stop Christmas time!

3. On Xmas day St Margaret's was
shut down, shut down

And Nicky Bernard's holly was
pulled down, pulled down

They locked him up inside the Fleet

And caused a riot in the street

And we all sang, all sang
They'll never stop Christmas time!

4. They want to hang us high
for kicking a ball, a ball.

They want to hang us high
for kicking a ball, a ball!

It's blasphemy old Olly said,
If we're short of a ball we'll use his head!

And we'll all sing, all sing,
They'll never stop Christmas time!

5. The poor man and the rich man
are the same, the same!

The poor man and the rich man
are the same, the same!

We both have hands, we both have feet,
We need to laugh and we need to eat

So we'll all sing, all sing
They'll never stop Christmas time!

6. If it's good for the King,
it's good enough for me, for me,

If it's good for the King,
it's good enough for me, for me!

Just once a year to stuff my face

So pile the pudding on my plate,

And we'll all sing, all sing
They'll never stop Christmas time!

LYRICS DANIEL/ BURKE

STRAND TIP CAT RIOTS

SUNDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1648

The Plum Pudding Riots led to a Puritan crackdown after Christmas. The Lord Mayor of London, **JOHN BARKSTEAD**, sent soldiers to stop children playing Tip-Cat on the Sabbath. A crowd overpowered the soldiers and three thousand marched along the Strand calling for the return of the King, but were stopped by **CROMWELL** and his cavalry before they could reach Whitehall. The rioters later raided Mayor Barkstead's home. Barkstead would be one of the Regicides who condemned King Charles I to death and would later be executed by King Charles II.

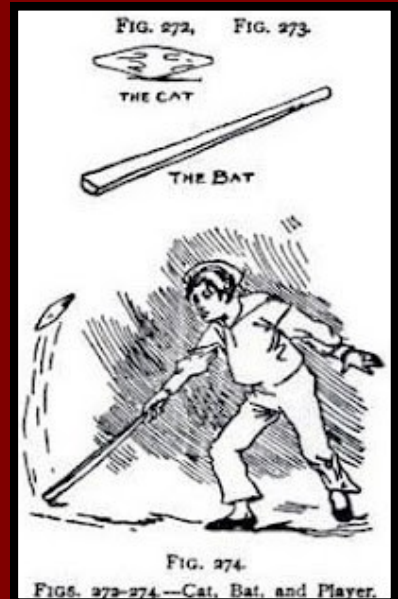
1648



JOHN
BARKSTEAD



OLIVER
CROMWELL



1) Tip Cat!

We all love to play Tip Cat!

It's so exceptional!
Close friends like to play at "T.C.,"
As it's a trad-it-ion you see!

2) Tip Cat!

The indisputable favourite of our gang.
But the mayor, flipped his lid at our
championship,
And that's put a stop,
To Tip-Cat!

Tip Cat

3) But, he's the mayor,
not the king,
Not above everything,
And we won't
let him stop, Tip-Cat!

SCENE 6:

A WORLD TURNED UPSIDE DOWN: 1648

Foundations of Freedom;
OR AN
AGREEMENT
OF THE
PEOPLE:

Proposed as a Rule for future
Government in the Establishment of
a firm and lasting P E A C E.

Drawn up by severall wel-affected Persons, and
tendered to the consideration of the

Generall Councill of the ARMY.

And now offered to the Consideration of all Persons who are at
liberty by Printing or otherwise, to give their Reasons,
for, or against it.

Unto which is annexed severall Grievances by
some Persons, offered to be inserted in the said Agreement, but
adjudged only necessary to be inserted on, as fit to be
removed by the next

REPRESENTATIVES.

Publisk'd for the honest Interests.

London, Printed by W. Hurft, 1648.

An Agreement of
the People 1648



JOHN TAYLOR

Thus having overpast this soule disaster,
I went to see my suffering Sovereigne Master:
Which sight to me was all my Earthly blisse,
He gave me straight his Royall hand to kisse,
Which grac'd me much in all the publique sights
Of Commons, Gentles, and brave Lords and Knights.

Tailors travels from London to the Isle of Wight, vvith his returne, and occasion of his journey

PRISONERS

THE LIBERTY of THE FREEBORNE
ENGLISH-MAN, Conferred on him by the
house of Lords. June 1646



JOHN
LILBURNE
THE
TOWER
1648



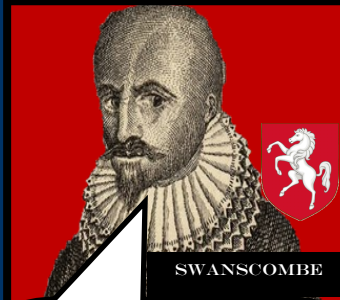
CHARLES I
ISLE OF
WIGHT
1648

PLUM PUDDING AFTERMATH

Whilst Charles I remained a prisoner of Parliament in 1648, the Canterbury Xmas rioters were put on trial, facing execution. They were saved by their jury's verdict: '**IGNORAMUS**'-we don't know!

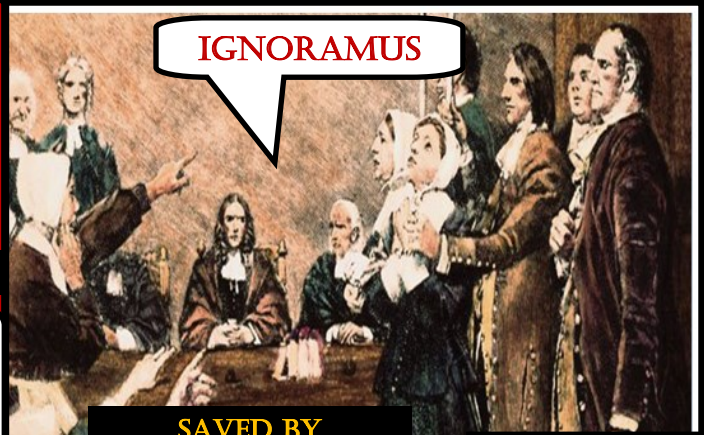


**CARISBROOK
CASTLE IOW**



We need to make an example of these delinquents. Hang them!

SIR ANTHONY WELDON



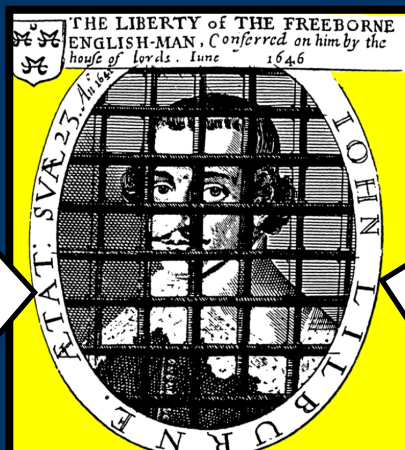
**SAVED BY
MAGNA CARTA**

MAY 1648



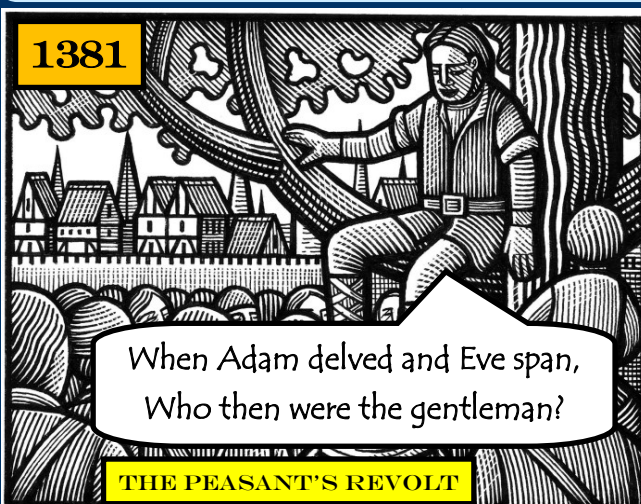
THE LEVELLERS

No man should be punished or persecuted... for preaching or publishing his opinion on religion.

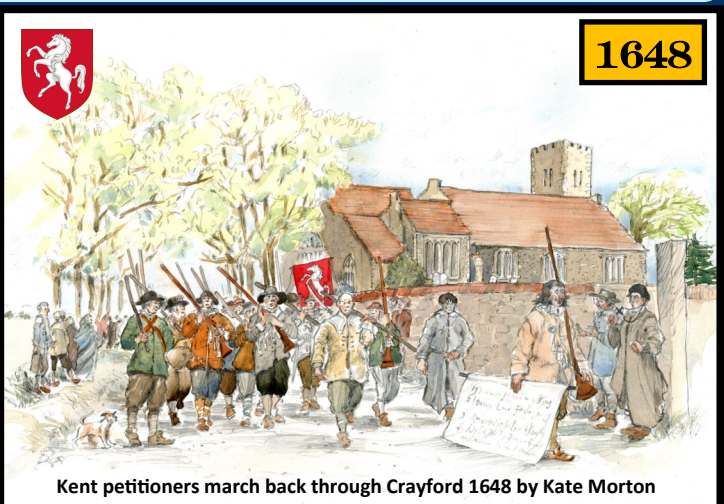


Every free man of England, poor as well as rich, should have a vote in choosing those that are to make the law.

'**FREEBORN JOHN**' **LILBURNE** had fought for Parliament in the Civil War, but felt that they were now as tyrannical as the King. He was imprisoned in the Tower for his **LEVELLER** beliefs.



THE PEASANT'S REVOLT



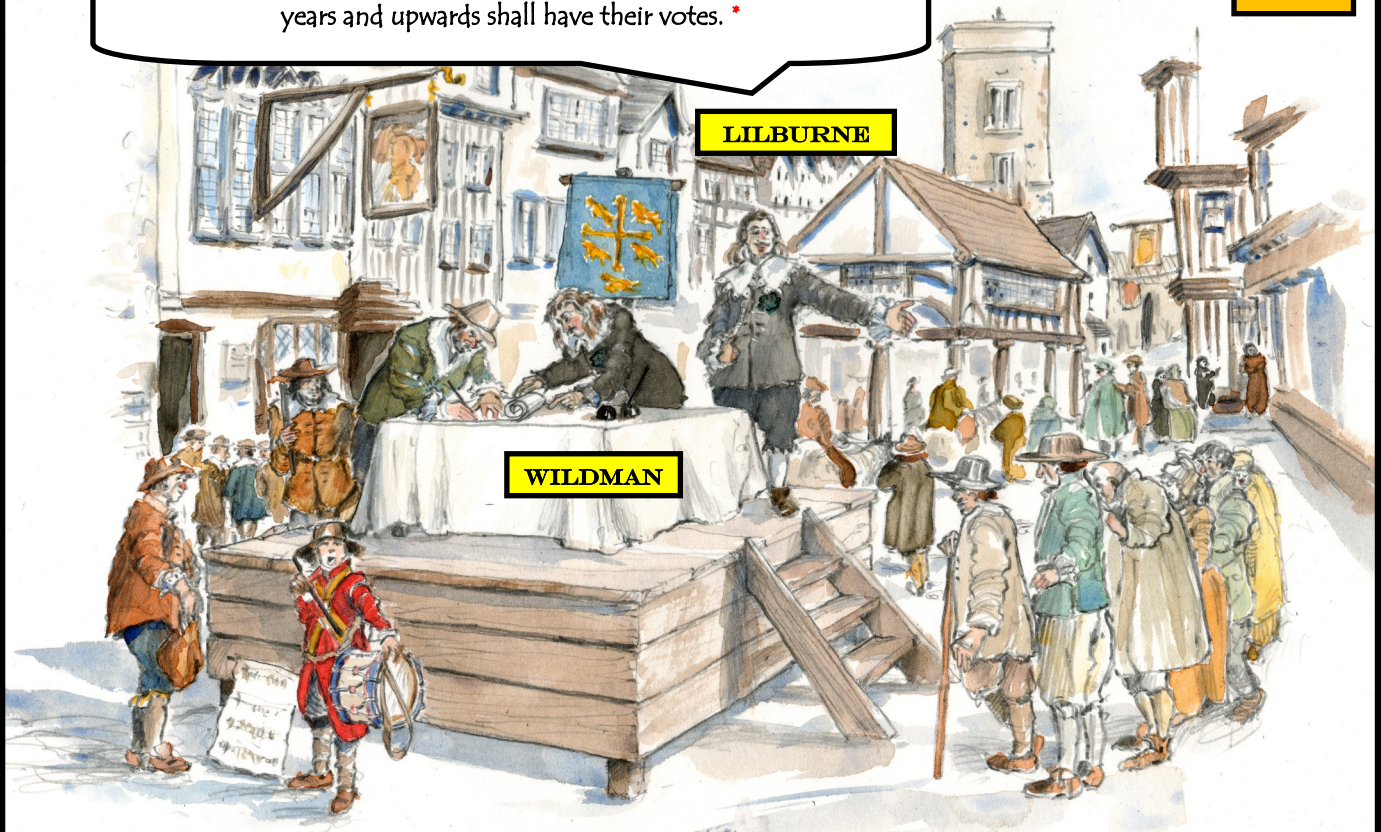
Lilburne's ideas matched those of the Peasant's Revolt of 1381. However, most people did not want more change. In May, 1648, the Kent rebels marched on Westminster demanding peace with the King.

THE LEVELLERS IN DARTFORD

'FREEBORN JOHN' LILBURNE and JOHN WILDMAN were both Levellers, who believed in equality. In 1648, they began seeking mass support for the **AGREEMENT OF THE PEOPLE**.

People of Dartford, one day, all men of the age of one and twenty years and upwards shall have their votes. *

1648



*Lilburne's dream was achieved in 1918-270 years or 98,550 days later!

Lilburne had been a Roundhead colonel. He wanted to see the sacrifice of his fellow soldiers rewarded, with **every man allowed to vote** in elections, now that the King had lost the First Civil War.

AN AGREEMENT OF THE PEOPLE: DARTFORD SUNDAY 23RD JANUARY 1648

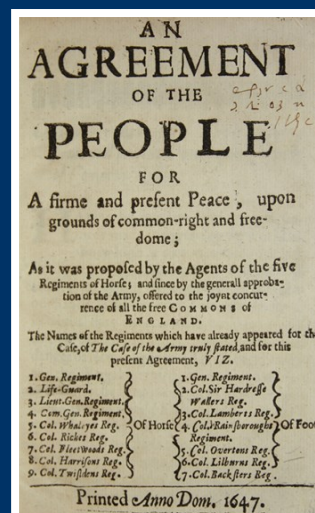
- The right to vote for all men over the age of 21 (excepting servants, beggars and Royalists).
- Annual elections to Parliament with MPs serving one term only.
- No army officer, treasurer or lawyer could be an MP (to prevent conflict of interest).
- **Equality of all persons before the law.**
- Trials should be heard before 12 jurymen, freely chosen by their community.
- The law should proceed in English and cases should not extend longer than six months.
- **No-one could be punished for refusing to testify against themselves in criminal cases.**
- The death penalty to be applied only in cases of murder.
- Abolition of imprisonment for debt.
- Tithes should be abolished and parishioners have the right to choose their ministers.
- Taxation in proportion to real or personal property.
- Abolition of military conscription, monopolies and excise taxes.

AN AGREEMENT OF THE PEOPLE 1648

Die Jovis, 20^o Januarii, 1647.

Ordered, That the Committee of Kent be required to take speedy and effectual Course to suppress and prevent any Meetings or Assemblies, upon the Petition, intituled, "The earnest Petition of many freeborn People of *England*;" and to prevent the Inconveniencies that may happen by any Proceedings upon the said Petition; more particularly the Meeting that this House is informed is to be on the next Lord's Day, at *Dartford*, or any-where else in Kent, where they shall be informed any such Meetings are, or shall be.

Journals of the House of Commons - Volume 5 - Page 438 1646



An Agreement of the People

'Worthy Gentlemen, and dear Friends, Our bowels are troubled, and our hearts pained within us, to behold the Divisions, Distractions, heart-burnings, and contentions which abound in this distressed Nation,.....

We invite you to meet at Dartford, the 23. of this present January, being Lords day, and we shall conferre with you about the Matters that concerne your Peace, and common good and Freedome.'

'The people's sovereign rights were only loaned to Parliament, which should be elected on a wide popular franchise...'

That the Supreme Authority of England and the Territories therewith incorporate, shall be and reside henceforward in a Representative of the people consisting of four hundred persons, but no more; in the choice of whom (according to naturall right) all men of the age of one and twenty yeers and upwards (not being servants, or receiving alms, or having served with the late King in Arms or voluntary Contributions), shall have their voices...'

The relation of Master and Servant has no ground in the New Testament; in Christ there is neither bond nor free... The common people have been kept under blindness and ignorance, and have remained servants and slaves to the nobility and gentry...'

Freeborn John'

THE LEVELLERS STOMP 1648

JOHN LILBURNE & THE AGREEMENT OF THE PEOPLE

They'll bury us down
further in the ground
Than we ever dug down for a living,
Seven years of fighting
for the dead man's shilling!
(repeat x 2)

Army vets, and Levellers
came on Lilburne's call,
Working lads, just honest men,
petitioning for us all.
We gather here, all English men,
A vote we haven't got,
'Cause 'Free-born John' is in the Tower
And tomorrow we'll be shot!

They'll bury us down
further in the ground,
Than we ever dug down for a living,
Seven years of fighting
for the dead man's shilling.
They'll bury us down
further in the ground,
Than we ever dug down for a living,
Seven years of fighting



COL. 'FREEBORN
JOHN' LILBURNE



JOHN
WILDMAN

COLONEL JOHN LILBURNE believed that the blood spilt by ordinary men in the war had to bring about a fairer more equal society, where everybody would have a say in how their country was run. He coined the term '**FREEBORN RIGHTS**' defining them as rights with which every human being is born, as opposed to rights bestowed by government law.

JOHN WILDMAN, wanted the monarchy and the House of Lords abolished, and manhood suffrage—votes for all men over 21

RETURN TO ANGLO-SAXON LAWS



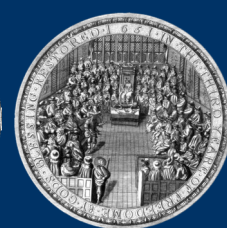
Lilburne carried Edward the Confessor's flag because he felt that the ancient freedoms of England had been undermined by the Norman Conquest. He wanted to cast off the 'Norman Yoke'

Lilburne felt that both Charles I and Parliament had inflicted tyranny through their laws on the English people.

1640



1651



1066



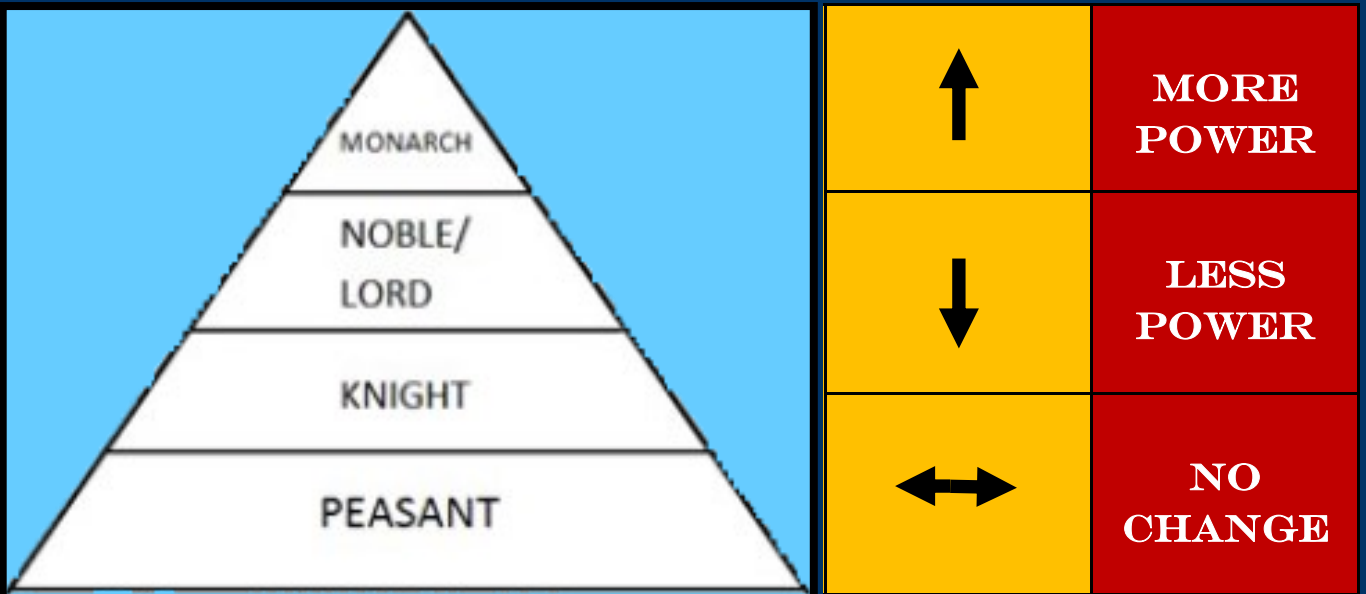
Lilburne wanted a return to the democratic laws that existed before the Norman Conquest under King Edward.

THE LEVELLERS 1648

By 1648, King Charles I was a prisoner of Parliament. The man who had once sat at the top of the English hierarchy was left powerless, but what other changes did war bring?

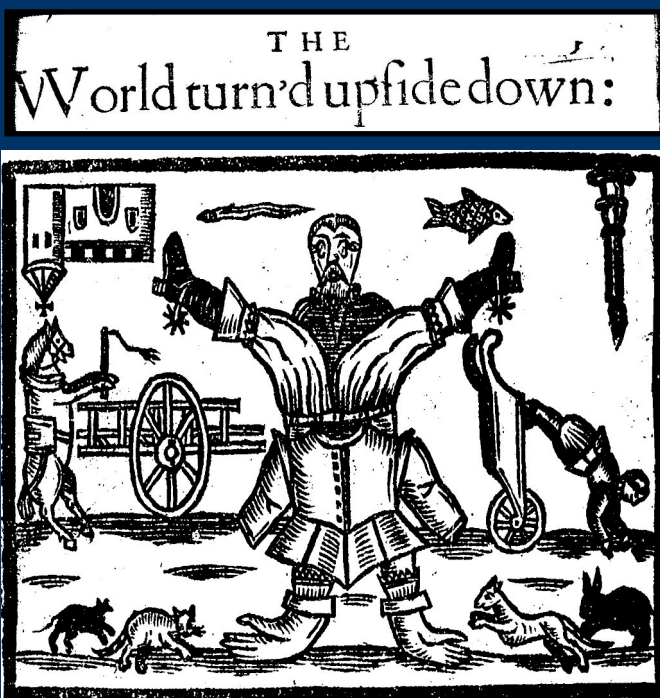
HOW DID THIS EFFECT THE HIERARCHY?

USE ARROWS TO SHOW

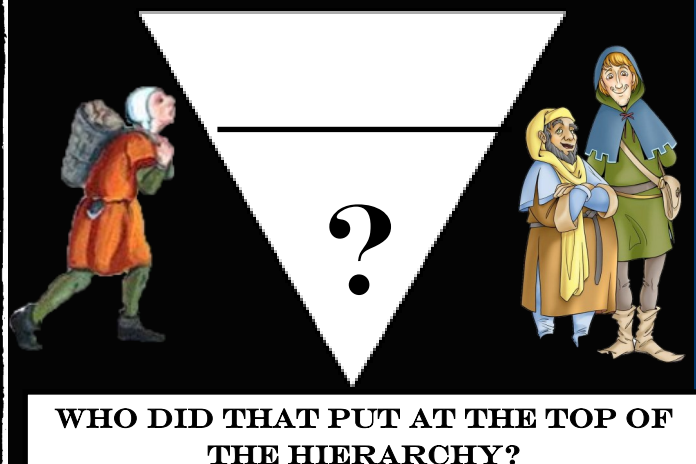


THE LEVELLERS WANTED TO TURN THE WORLD UPSIDE DOWN?

WHAT DID THEY MEAN?



THE LEVELLERS WANTED TO SEE
THE WORLD TURNED UPSIDE DOWN



SCENE 7:

THE VINDICATION OF CHRISTMAS RESTORATION

The King's speech is about to begin, so John Taylor and the Party King must finish their story quickly.



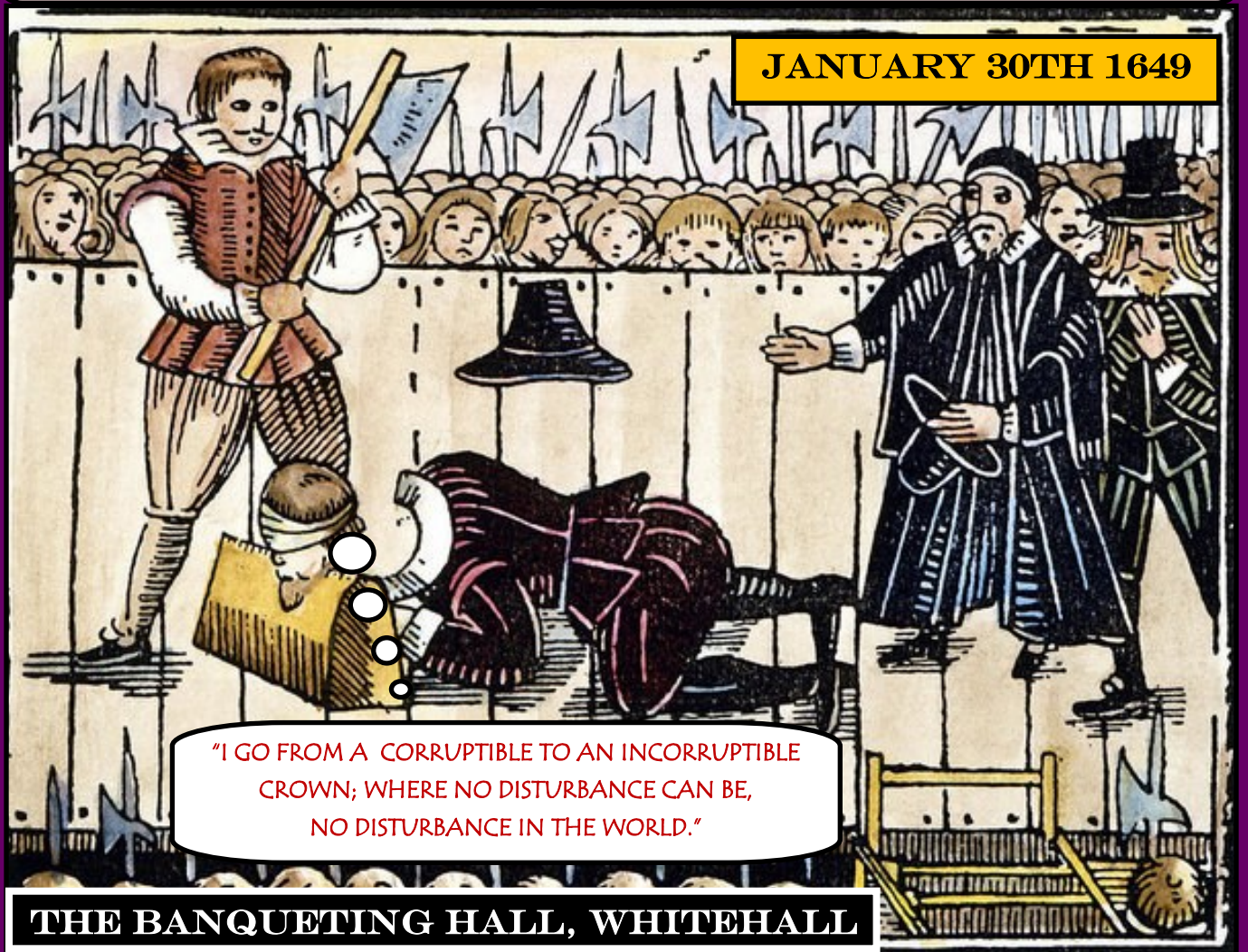
"These ravens must go!" Charles said. "But, Sire, it is very unlucky to kill a raven," replied his astronomer Flamsteed, "If you do that the Tower will fall and you will lose your kingdom, having only just got it back!" Charles, being a pragmatist, thought for a moment and said: "The Observatory must go to Greenwich and we must always keep at least six ravens in the Tower to make sure that the monarchy will never fall again in England."



FINAL DEFEAT AND EXECUTION



After the Kent petitioners failed to reach Westminster, Civil War broke out again with the people of Kent and Essex rising up in support of the King. However, the **NEW MODEL ARMY** destroyed the Royalist armies at **MAIDSTONE** and **COLCHESTER**, and a Royalist, Scots, army at **PRESTON**.



On **DECEMBER 6TH 1648**, nearly a year after the Plum Pudding Riots, the army under Oliver Cromwell seized control of Parliament and put King Charles on **TRIAL AT WESTMINSTER HALL** for treason. On **January 30th 1649**, Charles was beheaded outside the **BANQUETING HALL**, where he and Queen Henrietta-Maria had held so many Christmas 12th Night celebrations.

THE RESTORATION 1660

In 1651, King Charles II tried unsuccessfully to win back his crown, but famously had to escape the Roundheads by hiding in an oak tree. He fled abroad as the Puritans took control and cancelled Xmas. Despite this **JOHN TAYLOR**, with a little help from Father Christmas, refused to give up. He wrote, '**THE VINDICATION OF CHRISTMAS**' (1652) to keep alive the spirit of Christmas.



Charles II led a Scottish army to defeat at Worcester in 1651 and had to hide in an oak tree to escape -as the pub sign shows. Parliament then ruled and Xmas was banned until the Restoration in 1660.

1660

KING CHARLES II



Charles II is greeted by Crayford maypole dancers on his return to London in May 1660 by Kate Morton

Water Poet John Taylor died before Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660. He was met by the cavalry of the New Model Army, his old enemies, on Dartford Heath and escorted through Crayford on his way to London. Christmas was saved and it was hoped would **NEVERMORE** be banned.

THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

It starts with a little flea that jumps upon a rat!



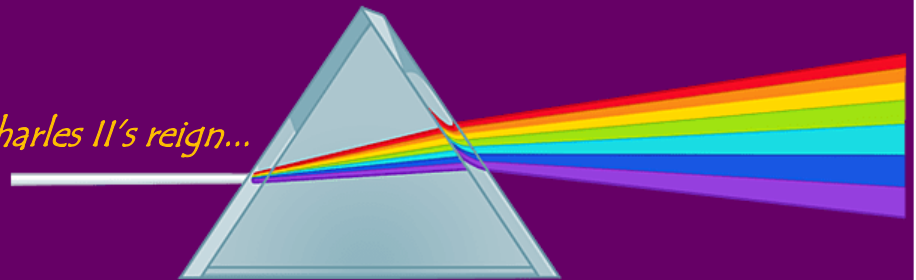
ROBERT HOOKE

Robert Hooke, Micrographia: The Flea Wellcome



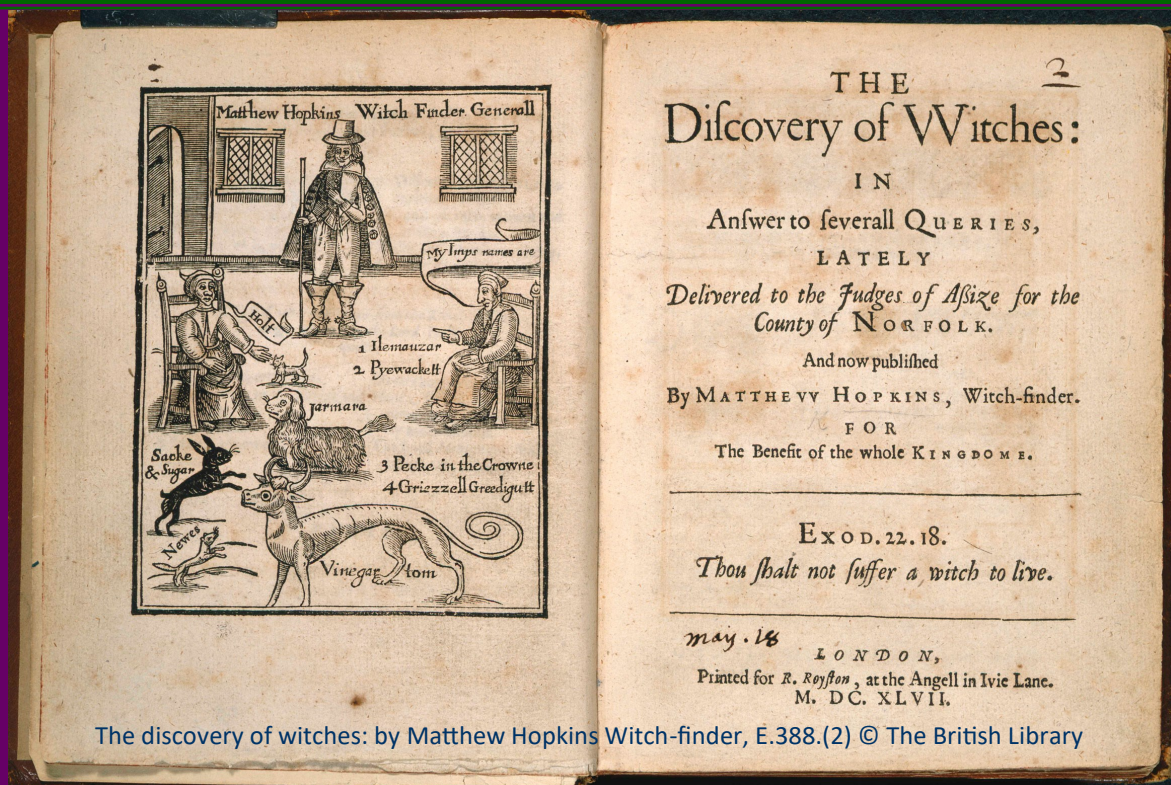
SIR ISAAC NEWTON

During Charles II's reign...



Science challenged old superstitions. The age of magic was over.

& THE DECLINE OF MAGIC



The discovery of witches: by Matthew Hopkins Witch-finder, E.388.(2) © The British Library



TOWER RAVEN RAP

'(JOHN BARNES RAP)'



You've got to hold us here
Until the end of all time,
Or for future kings
This is the end of the line,
Your foes will hit you and hurt you,
So you must attack,
There's only one way to beat them

GET YOUR RAVENS BACK!

Return us if you can,
'Cause we're your greatest fans,
And what you're looking at
Is our master plan,
We ain't no hooligans,
This ain't no sad bird-song,
Six Ravens in the Tower,
Charles you can't go wrong!

Keep us to save England (En-ger-land)!

Come sing now our song!

Keep us to save England (En-ger-land)!

Six Tower ravens here one by one!

[Repeat: x 4]



Some say the continued presence of the ravens at the Tower of London is due to Charles II. The Royal Observatory was housed in the White Tower, but observations were hampered by the Tower's ravens. King Charles II ordered the destruction of the ravens only for his astronomer **JOHN FLAMSTEED** to change his mind. He warned the king that disaster would befall the kingdom, if the ravens left the Tower. Hence Charles decreed that at least six ravens should remain at the Tower at all times. The story is most likely a Victorian flight of fancy, but the legend remains alive.



WE WISH YOU A MERRY CHRISTMAS

1660 RESTORATION



1) We wish you a merry Christmas
We wish you a merry Christmas
We wish you a merry Christmas
And a happy New Year

2) The monarchy's back,
The Puritans gone
Though everything's better
Some things still go wrong!

3) Good tidings we bring to you and your kin
We wish a merry Christmas and a happy New Year!

I



II



III



GOD SAVE THE KING

God save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King!
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King!



Great seal of Charles II 1662



1625-1649



1660-1685



2022-



ST EDWARD'S CROWN

It was made for the coronation of Charles II after the previous crown was melted down in 1649.



In 1671, the mysterious 'Colonel Blood' stole the crown jewels



THE SOVEREIGN'S SCEPTRE

It was made for Charles II (1661) but was altered in 1820 and 1910, with the Cullinan added for Edward VII.



THE SOVEREIGN'S ORB

It was made for Charles II's coronation in 1661. and represents Christianity in the world. It is put on the altar before being placed in the monarch's right hand at the end of the coronation.



CORONATION CHAIR

King Edward I had it made in 1300 to contain the Scots' Stone of Scone he stole in 1296. All crowned monarchs have sat in this chair except Mary II.

ANNOINTING SPOON



Only survivor from the Civil War

CRAYFORD REMINISCENCE AND YOUTH

WEBSITE: www.crayfordhistory.co.uk EMSAIL:

Crayfordreminiscenceandyouth@gmail.com

