

The Midlands and East Anglia

The Jacobite army marched through the Midlands counties of Staffordshire and Derbyshire in December 1745. This Jacobite presence left a legacy, which is reflected in a number of ways. It includes physical mementoes, such as the Jacobite siege mortar at Kedleston, and the panelling from Prince Charles Edward Stuart's room at Derby Museum. It also includes modern interpretation panels and displays, such as those at Derby Museum.

Additionally, however, many of the post-1745 Jacobite artefacts such as the ceramics at the Fitzwilliam Museum would not have been made were it not for the gallant failure of the Forty-Five. The abortive Jacobite push for London, which ended in high drama at Derby in December 1745, helped to keep Jacobitism alive in England, including the Midlands, for another generation.

Other Jacobite collections or items in this region are there because of the Jacobitism of prominent local figures, or, as at Stanford Hall, because of circumstance of history.

Ashbourne, Derbyshire

The Jacobite army in the Forty-Five stayed overnight in Ashbourne (3-4 December 1745) on its way south.

Several buildings from the time still survive, including part of Ashbourne Hall, where Prince Charles Edward Stuart stayed.

There are two modern memorials relating to the Jacobite visit. One of the town's interpretation boards, erected by the Ashbourne Partnership, discusses Ashbourne's part in the Forty-Five. There is also a Blue Plaque outside the Town Hall commemorating the prince's visit on 3-4 December 1745.

[Ashbourne is 13 miles north-west of Derby]

Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery

The museum has a good collection of Jacobite glasses. One of these is a rare Amen glass, made around 1750 but reportedly commemorating the visit of James VIII and III to Scotland in 1715-16. It is inscribed with the Royal Crown above the cipher J[acobus] R[ex] 8, with two verses of a Jacobite anthem and the word Amen.

Several other Jacobite glasses also date from around 1750 and have Jacobite rose and rosebud symbols. All of these glasses are on display.

The museum also has on display a bowl and a dish from James II's reign and both containing painted portraits of that monarch.

[The museum and art gallery is in the centre of Birmingham, in Chamberlain Square]

Burghley House, Cambridgeshire/Lincolnshire [see below]

One of the most spectacular of all English stately homes, Burghley House has a number of Jacobite connections. It contains two good miniatures of Charles Edward Stuart and his wife Louisa, Countess of Albany. These are on display throughout 2010 in the Treasures Room, although at other times they may be in storage.

The house was owned by the Earls of Exeter in the 17th and 18th centuries. Both the 5th and 6th earls were Jacobite sympathisers. Among other manifestations of this, the 5th earl visited James II in Fontainebleau in 1699 (risking the wrath of the British Government), on his way back from attending the Pope's jubilee in Rome. The two earls were responsible for most of the 17th and 18th century additions to the house, most of which are still visible today. There are also in the house portraits of both earls, and other memorabilia connected with them. The 5th earl also gathered a superb collection of art and other treasures during his extensive travels in Europe, most of which are still on display at Burghley to this day.

[Burghley House is just east of the A1 and south of Stamford, on the border of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. The postal address is in the former, but the actual location of the house is in the latter]

Corpus Christi College, Cambridge

The college has a portrait of Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely. Turner was a nonjuror who would not swear the oaths to William and Mary out of loyalty to James II. He was deprived of his see in 1690, along with other nonjuring bishops. In that same year Turner was involved in Jacobite plotting with Viscount Preston, Archbishop Sancroft and others, and he spent the next few years on the run from the Government. During those years he liaised with the Jacobite court at St Germain concerning the appointment of nonjuring bishops.

[The college is in central Cambridge]

Coughton Court, Warwickshire

Coughton Court has a portrait of William Herbert, second Marquess and Jacobite second Duke of Powis.

Powis was a Jacobite who stayed loyal to James II in 1688, attempting to hold Hull for his monarch. He was then repeatedly imprisoned over the next few decades because of his

Jacobite sympathies. He was involved in Jacobite plotting in the 1690s, including raising a regiment secretly in preparation for the planned invasion of 1692.

[Coughton Court is 2 miles north of Alcester on the A435]

Deene Park, Northamptonshire

Deene Park has on display a portrait of James Butler, second Duke of Ormond. Ormond was already a Jacobite sympathiser during the years of the Tory Ascendancy in 1710-1714 – on at least one occasion he liaised with Queen Anne about ‘bestir[ring] ourselves’ to facilitate the succession of James Francis Edward as James III after Anne’s death. Ormond went on to be heavily involved in the Jacobite plots leading to the risings of 1715 and 1719.

The house also has a portrait of Thomas Bruce, second Earl of Ailesbury, who was a committed Jacobite, but this is not on display.

[Deene Park is 6 miles north-east of Corby]

Derby, City of

Derby is famous for its role in the Forty-Five. The Jacobite army under Prince Charles Edward Stuart reached Derby on 4 December 1745. London was only 120 miles away. However, after two acrimonious councils of war, the army retreated back to Scotland instead of continuing the advance on London.

Some of the streets and buildings associated with the Jacobite presence in Derby in December 1745 are still there. The surviving buildings include Bingham’s House (where Lord Nairne stayed) and Gisbourne’s House (which hosted the Marquis of Tullibardine), and the surviving streets include Irongate (down which the army passed).

There is also a modern statue of Prince Charles Edward Stuart standing on the green near Derby Cathedral.

Derby is also the venue for an annual parade, historical re-enactment, wreath laying and service in the Cathedral, all organised by The Charles Edward Stuart Society. This all takes place on the first weekend each December.

[Derby is the county town of Derbyshire and is located in the south of the county]

Derby Museum

The museum has a Bonnie Prince Charlie Room, which includes the original 18th century panelling from the house where he stayed in Derby (which has now been demolished).

The room contains a model reconstruction of the prince at his desk during his stay in the city, as well as an audio presentation, information panels, a Stuart family tree, and information loose-leaved MS books on display.

The room also has a case with a very good collection of Jacobite medals, including one commemorating James III and his sister Princess Louisa (1712), one commemorating Prince Charles Edward and Prince Henry (1729), and medals celebrating various stages of Prince Charles Edward's life, including his birth (1720), the eve of the Forty-Five (1744-45), and his trips to London in 1750 and 1752.

[The museum is in the centre of Derby]

Emmanuel College, Cambridge

The college has two portraits of William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury. Sancroft was a nonjuror who would not swear the oaths to William and Mary out of loyalty to James II. He was deprived of his see in 1690, along with other nonjuring bishops. In that same year, he entered into friendly correspondence with James II at St Germain, and he was involved in Jacobite plotting with his fellow nonjuror Francis Ely, and others.

Sancroft retained his Jacobite sympathies to the end: on his deathbed in 1693, he 'prayed 'with great zeal and affection' for the restoration of James II, his queen, and the prince of Wales' (*DNB*)

[Emmanuel College is in central Cambridge]

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

The museum's collection includes the following:

- Very good Jacobite teapot containing a portrait of Charles Edward Stuart
- Jacobite earthenware jug, c.1765, with a motto alluding to the hoped for return of Charles Edward Stuart
- Jacobite earthenware mug, also c.1765, with a Jacobite motto
- A James II dish
- A dish with a motto supporting the Duke of Ormond, possibly from 1715-1719, when he was one of the leading Jacobites in exile

[all in Gallery 27, European Pottery (English)]

- The museum also has in storage a miniature portrait of Charles Middleton, Earl of Middleton, who was Jacobite Secretary of State from 1693 to 1713, serving both James II and James III in this role.

[The museum is on Trumpington Street, on the southern edge of central Cambridge]

Fressingfield Church, Fressingfield, Suffolk

The church contains the tomb to William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, which includes his effigy. This effigy provides one of the surviving portraits of Sancroft. For Sancroft's Jacobitism, see above, under 'Emmanuel College, Cambridge'.

[Fressingfield is in north Suffolk, around 12 miles south-east of Diss]

Holkham Hall, Holkham, Norfolk

The hall has an interesting Jacobite connection. It contains a portrait of the future agriculturalist Thomas Coke (1774), painted during his Grand Tour by the famous painter Batoni – but the portrait was commissioned by Louisa, Countess of Albany, wife of Charles Edward Stuart. Coke may have been in later life a staunch Whig, but on his grand tour he exhibited Jacobite sympathies, including drinking a toast to Charles Edward. The inscription panel on the portrait mentions both Charles Edward and Louisa, although merely referring to them as the Count and Countess of Albany.

The historian Jane Clark has suggested that Coke retained his Jacobite sympathies in later life, although outwardly a Whig, and that Holkham Hall has Jacobite symbolism hidden in paintings, overmantels, and other fixtures and fittings.

[Holkham Hall is just south of the hamlet of Holkham, on the north Norfolk coast]

Kedleston Hall, Kedleston, Derbyshire

The hall contains a remarkable survival from Prince Charles Edward Stuart's Jacobite army of 1745, which passed close to the hall during both the advance southward and the retreat northward in December 1745.

The survival is that of a piece from the Jacobite artillery, a siege mortar, with the original wheels and carriage, which was abandoned at the hall during the retreat. It is still in good condition. It is to be found in the basement corridor, near the exit from the hall.

[Kedleston Hall is in mid-Derbyshire, 5 miles north-west of Derbyshire]

Leek, Staffordshire

The Jacobite army passed through and stayed in this historic market town both during the advance southwards and the retreat northwards in December 1745.

A number of streets and buildings, including several inns and the medieval parish church, survive from that time. The surviving building with the biggest Jacobite connection is the 17th century Greystones, where Charles Edward Stuart stayed for a few hours during the army's advance south. The churchyard (where Jacobite soldiers were reported to have sharpened their swords and practised their shooting) and the old vicarage building (also connected with a visit by Charles Edward) survive as well.

[Leek is in northern Staffordshire, around 10 miles south-east of Congleton]

Madingley Hall, Cambridgeshire

The hall was the main country residence of Sir John Hynde Cotton, who was one of the leading English Jacobites of the mid-18th century. Among other things, he was involved in the Jacobite plotting in the early and mid 1740s in the run-up to the Forty-Five.

The hall is basically 16th century, but containing many additions commissioned by Hynde Cotton and his son. Most of these survived the 19th and 20th century alterations, and are present to this day. In the words of the *Madingley Hall Guide*, Hynde Cotton 'transformed the hall from a panelled Tudor house into a Baroque building'.

The additions commissioned by Hynde Cotton include an impressive Saloon, a fine oriel window, a doubling in size of the central block, and a new flight of stairs. Even the Flemish tapestries bought and installed by Hynde Cotton survive and are still *in situ* in the Saloon. The Saloon also contains Hynde Cotton's Coat of Arms, whilst the Dining Hall contains a portrait of Hynde Cotton's son (who married the daughter of the Jacobite Lord Mayor of London, Humphrey Parsons), and formerly had one of Hynde Cotton himself.

The hall is now owned by the University of Cambridge. It is open to the public in the limited sense that there are many conferences held there, many which are open to people from outside the university to attend.

[Madingley Hall is around four miles west of Cambridge]

Nottingham City Museums, Nottingham

The museums have a Jacobite martyrs cushion from 1746, containing the names of some of the Jacobites executed for their part in the Forty-Five. This is at the former Museum of Costume and Textiles site at 51, Castle Gate in Nottingham.

They also have a Jacobite wine glass, with the usual Jacobite symbols including rosebuds, an oak leaf, and the legend 'Fiat', which is housed at the Nottingham Castle site.

The museums also have a number of other Jacobite items, such as 1689 'gun money' coins used by James II to pay his army in Ireland, but these are in storage and not on display.

[The museums are at various sites in Nottingham, mostly in the city centre]

Oxburgh Hall, Oxborough, Norfolk

The hall has portraits of the 2nd and 3rd Earls of Burlington, wearing Order of the Garter ribbons. The 3rd earl was indeed invested into the Hanoverian Order of the Garter in 1730. However, the portrait of the 3rd earl seems to predate this by some years. The historian Jane Clark has argued that Burlington was invested into the Stuart Order of the Garter by James III during Burlington's Grand Tour of 1715-15, and that the Oxburgh portrait shows him wearing that.

[The hall is 7 miles south-west of Swaffham, in west Norfolk]

Pepys Library, Magdalene College, Cambridge

The Pepys Library building contains the library bequeathed by Samuel Pepys to Magdalene College in 1703, including the famous diary volumes. The books are still in the order Pepys and his heir left them, and even the original bookcases survive.

Pepys was a Jacobite in the senses that, firstly, he stayed loyal to James II during the Revolution of 1688 (including helping to arrange the escape of the Queen and Prince of Wales to France) and secondly, he refused subsequently to take the oaths to William and Mary. He was also arrested twice on suspicion of Jacobite activities, in 1689 and 1690.

[The Pepys Library is contained in the Pepys Building in the second court of Magdalene College, in central Cambridge]

St John's College, Cambridge

The college has a portrait of Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely. For Turner's Jacobitism, see under 'Corpus Christi College, Cambridge' [above].

[St John's College is in central Cambridge]

St Martin's Church, Stamford

The church has an impressive effigy tomb to John Cecil, 5th Earl of Exeter (d. 1700). For Exeter's Jacobite sympathies, see under 'Burghley House' [above].

[St Martin's Church is just south of Stamford town centre, on the A16]

Stanford Hall, Stanford-on-Avon, Leicestershire

Stanford Hall has an excellent collection of portraits of the Stuart royal family in exile, including a particularly fine portrait of Cardinal York. Others include two of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, one of James III, and one of Clementina Sobieska. The portraits once belonged to Cardinal York himself.

The collection also includes Cardinal York's crucifix.

[Stanford Hall is on the Leicestershire/Northamptonshire border, just east of the M1 jn 19]

Stoke Museums – Potteries Museum and Art Gallery, Stoke

This museum has several Jacobite pieces in the ceramics collection, either featuring pictures of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, or reportedly used by him during the Forty-Five. Only one of these is on regular display, but the others have been used in temporary displays.

[The museum is in Stoke city centre]

Swarkestone, Derbyshire

The village of Swarkestone was the furthest south the 1745 Jacobite army ever got. When the army marched on Derby (4 December 1745) a detachment was sent to secure the crucial crossing over the River Trent at Swarkestone Bridge. The Jacobites held the bridge until the retreat from Derby.

The bridge that exists today is not the bridge that was held in 1745 – it dates from later in the 18th century. However, the medieval causeway approaching the bridge from the south does survive from the period of the Jacobite visit, as does the medieval church in the village. The course of the Trent is largely unaltered at that point, so the river is another feature which survives from the time.

Every year, on the first Saturday in December, there is a parade and a historical re-enactment at Swarkestone, by the bridge, organised by The Charles Edward Stuart Society. There is also an information panel by the river which discusses the role played by the bridge in the Forty-Five.

[Swarkestone is 4 miles south of Derby]

Worcester Cathedral, Worcester

The cathedral has a portrait of George Hickes, who was a bishop in the nonjuring Church of England. He had been Dean of Worcester, but was deprived in 1690 for being a nonjuror. He was outlawed in 1691, and spent a number of years on the run from the Government, staying with various fellow Jacobites, including Colonel James Grahme. In 1693, Hickes visited James II and the Jacobite court in St Germain to liaise with them about appointing nonjuring bishops.

[The cathedral is in central Worcester]