## Jacobites!

The architects of the Glorious Revolution had to give early attention to the risk of future attempts to return James II to the throne. The threat of the Jacobites, as such supporters of James and his heirs were called, was immediately faced in Ireland. James's retreat in defeat to France added another dimension to the danger. The Jacobite cause became a recurrent security issue, affecting both overseas and domestic policies, until the defeat of Charles, the Young Pretender, in 1746.

Many people were uncomfortable about removing James II, believing in his Divine Right to rule. Some, who were called non-jurors, refused to pledge their allegiance to William III. The close family ties of Mary and Anne to James, their father, deferred a major crisis until Anne died, although an abortive Jacobite invasion in 1708 signalled that plots would continue.

The Taird of Glencoe. He is the Son of him that was, more thered in the Reign of H. William, he has not above 140 men, but they are very good. His Trameris Macdonald a Papist: he is good natured honest sort of a man; he has several sons, but they are young He is always Colonel to the Lairo of Glengarie when they go to the field.

So to the Highland Estates, no man can justly tell for they have a vanity to be thought great their Rents.

Account of the 'State of Scotland - Chiefs and their Followings', 1715. This document was created just after the uprising in Scotland in 1715. It lists all of the Scotlish clans, their strength in numbers, and whether they can be considered loyal to the Pretender. Newcastle Collection Ne C 1863

Oome here's a Good health fill it cheerfully round
And whilst we all drink it, let Drums, Trumpet sound
Its to Sames Swart of Monarchs the best
And may his wish'd Reign make his fountry blefst.

Now drink to Queen Mary, our Sovereign's Mother
And the great Duke of Berwick his Natural Brother
To It Johns and Loyalists of every station
And chiefly to King James the Shird's Restoration.

Poem, 'The Loyal Health'. This poem drinks a health to many Jacobite supporters including Mary of Modena, Henry St John, and of course the Old Pretender, the hoped for James III. Portland Collection Pw2 V 8 fol. 50

The Scottish ancestry of the Stuarts gave them their strongest base and supporters were able to appeal to Scotsmen who disliked the 1707 Union with England. In 1715, the year after the coronation of King George I, the Earl of Mar rallied the Scottish clans in the cause of the Old Pretender, the son of James II. After initial success the Scots were defeated at Preston. This rising of 1715 demonstrated the serious support that the Stuarts could muster in the north; the London government subsequently tried to disarm the clans.

Jacobitism had a cultural and community aspect, involving commitment to the cause over generations, images of the Stuarts, loyal toasts to the king 'over the water', and the singing of seditious songs in alehouses loyal to the Stuarts. Over time these ballads entered literary collections made by families such as the Harleys and Cavendish-Bentincks, to survive alongside more patriotic verses as colourful expressions of a failed political cause.

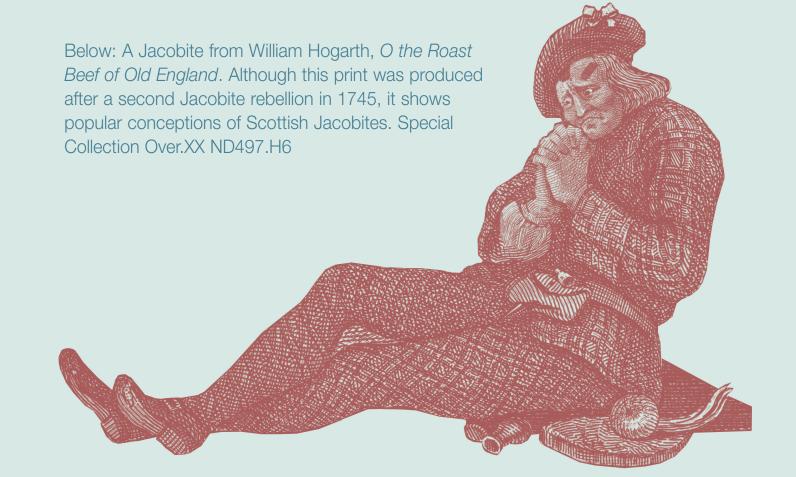


The cry of our People having reached our ears at this Distance We deem it incumbent upon us to declare in this publick manner our Paternal Concern for their sufferings: We are well satisfied that God hath long since touch'd their Hearts: And that their Affections are with us; We now hope the same Almighty Power hath opened their Eys: To Show them a sure and safe way to be their own deliverers by uniting in our Restauration.

The cry of our People having reached our ears at this Distance We deem it incumbent upon us to declare in this publick Manner our Paternal Concern for their sufferings: We are well satisfied if God hath long since touch'd their Hearts: And Their Affection are with us; We now hope if same almighty Power hath opened their Eys: To Shewiff a sure & safe way to be their own deliverers by uniting in our Reshauration. Whilst our County remained in any

Copy of declaration by James Stuart, the 'Old Pretender', 10 Oct. 1720. Writing in the context of the economic chaos caused by the South Sea Bubble in 1720, James Stuart argues that the country would be more secure and stable under his rule. Portland Collection Pw2 Hy 297

Right: Warrant relating to the invasion of the Pretender, authorising the Duke of Newcastle, as Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire, to apprehend Papists and disaffected persons; 10 Mar. 1708. Pw 2 436



After Our vry hearty Comondations to your Grace. Forasmuch as Her Ma! hath been tirtainly informed That the Serion who during y Life of y lats King James the Second protonded to be Prince of Wales and time his Decease has taken upon him the Stile & Title of Farmer the Third King of England and James the Eight King of Scotland, bring bed up in a Logish Suporthition and instructed to introduce the Arench Governmit. unto all Hiz Ma! Louinis & Dominions, Oponly & trailoronsly has & undertaken an Invasion of this Her Kingdom of Grant Britain. Wee do thorsfore in Hiz Ma" Nami's by Hiz depros Comand horoby pray or riguirs your Grace forthwith to raise to be soized o some all Sapists o Non firors within your Grant Lisubnaury and also such other Senons whom your Grace has wason to believe are disaffected to Her Mais & Her Covernint: As you are likewise to range to be seized all their Armis and Hozers and all such other Horws which you may susport ard going towards that part of Groat Britain ralled Scotland and whereof a Satisfactory Account shall not be given you and that you outourage as much as you ran y Scizurs thersof and take lars that they besafely kopt untill further Order And of your Proceedings hersin of your Grace is distirs de roturn a speedy account to this Good And sa Wee bid your frace very heartily Farmith From & Countil Chamber at Krisington the 10: day of March 1707.

your Graces very Loving Friends.

