

London and the South-East

London and the South-East is an area rich in Jacobite artefacts. Partly this is due to the abundance of high quality museums in the area (such as the British Museum) and partly it is due to homes of contemporary Jacobites retaining their collections (such as Ingatestone Hall). Many of the following sites are not sufficiently well known or used (at least for their Jacobite collections), and it is hoped this survey will help to remedy this.

Arundel Castle, Arundel, West Sussex

Among the splendors of the collections at Arundel, there are some very interesting Jacobite items:

- The leading strings of the infant Prince of Wales (later James III) [Ante-Library]
- Two portraits of Edward Howard, ninth Duke of Norfolk, by Vanderbank and Reynolds [Picture Gallery and Chester Bedroom]. It is often forgotten (especially in modern accounts of the Fifteen) that a Duke of Norfolk did rise in a Jacobite rising, albeit before he actually succeeded to the dukedom. Howard rose in the Fifteen, joining the English arm of the rising. This was all the more impressive given that the rising began in Northumberland and Howard was based in London. He travelled across half the country to meet the army in Lancashire.
- Miniatures of the future James III and his sister Princess Louisa Maria [Drawing Room]
- Portraits of James II and Mary of Modena [Barons' Hall]
- Benedictional of Cardinal York with arms on the velvet binding [currently in storage]
- There was formerly at the castle the riding cloak in which the fifth Earl of Nithsdale escaped from the Tower in 1716, on the eve of his execution for his role in the Fifteen. This has been sent to Traquair House in Scotland, but some sources still refer to it being at Arundel.

[Arundel Castle is in Arundel town, 4 miles north of Littlehampton in West Sussex]

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford

The museum has a number of Jacobite artefacts. These include coins, medals and a collection of Jacobite glass, as well as the Duchess of Albany's legacy, including a lock of Prince Charles Edward's hair, his seal and Star and Garter, and a medal of Cardinal York. Other items include a Kneller portrait of the Jacobite plotter Lord North and Grey. The Ashmolean Museum has one of the best collections of Jacobite prints in England.

[The museum is in the centre of Oxford on Beaumont Street]

Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxfordshire

This magnificent palace has a couple of explicitly Jacobite items. The first of these is a good portrait of James Fitzjames, Duke of Berwick. Berwick was a natural son of James II, and in 1690 he was one of the Jacobite commanders at the Battle of the Boyne, fighting with great personal courage.

In the 1690s Berwick was repeatedly involved in Jacobite plotting. In 1691 he also became Colonel of the first troop of Jacobite Life Guards. In later life, however, the fact that he also held a high command in the French army sometimes clashed with his Jacobite commitments, most notably when Louis XIV and the Duke of Orleans refused to allow him to take part in the Fifteen.

There is also an interesting painting at Blenheim with an explicitly Jacobite symbol. A group of Queen Anne's ladies-in-waiting are seen playing cards, but one of them holds a card surreptitiously towards the viewer of the painting showing the Nine of Diamonds. This was a card known as the Curse of Scotland, and first appeared in print in 1710, around the time of the painting. The Nine of Diamonds was given this name as a protest by Jacobites against the memory of the rabidly anti-Jacobite Sir John Dalrymple (who had died in 1707), who was, among other things, responsible for the Glencoe Massacre.

Blenheim is usually viewed as a great Whig palace, but in fact its builder, the first Duke of Marlborough, was involved on the fringes of Jacobitism at times. In the early and mid 1690s, he communicated with the exiled James II both directly and through Jacobite agents. On one occasion he met up with the Jacobite agent Henry Bulkeley for several days. Marlborough reportedly betrayed William III's designs to James in 1694, having also been arrested for high treason by the Williamite regime two years earlier, on suspicion of Jacobite plotting. Years later, in 1715, Marlborough gave a sizeable sum, £2,000, to aid the Jacobite rising, the Fifteen.

In at least one sense, therefore, Blenheim is relevant to this study as a palace built by a man with some Jacobite sympathies and connections, as well as being relevant through the Jacobite paintings contained therein.

[Blenheim Palace is on the southern edge of Woodstock, Oxfordshire]

British Library, London

The BL has regular exhibitions in the Exhibition Room, which include occasional Jacobite items. For example, in the 'Taking Liberties' exhibition, 2008-2009, there was displayed a Jacobite white cockade with interesting motto, found on the battlefield at Culloden.

In the main MS library, some letters written by Jacobites can be ordered up by any member of the public who obtains a BL readers card.

[The BL is just west of St Pancras station, in central London]

British Museum, London

The British Museum has an excellent Jacobite collection, which seems to be under-used and under-appreciated.

Among the highlights are the following:

- Gold ring belonging to James III
- Gilt-bronze medal, struck for James III in 1712 (particularly fine quality)
- Silver medal struck by the Jacobites in 1715 to celebrate the Battle of Sheriffmuir
- Silver medal struck to mark the birth of Prince Charles Edward in 1720
- Excellent gold and silver medals celebrating Prince Charles Edward and Prince Henry in 1731
- Excellent 'four peers' ring, in enamelled gold, commemorating the executions in 1746-47 of the fifth Earl of Derwentwater, the Earl of Kilmarnock, Lord Balmerino, and Lord Lovat
- Silver medals marking the deaths of James III (1766) and Charles III (1788)
- Earthenware figure of Dr Sacheverell (who was involved in the periphery of the Atterbury Plot in 1722)
- Jacobite teapot (stoneware) inscribed Charles III, and decoration including Stuart white rose [dated by the BM as 1760, but presumably post 1766]
- Jacobite wine glasses, earthenware bowl and stoneware jug, all with the portraits of either Prince Charles Edward or James III, and a jug with a Jacobite motto.

[all in gallery 46, Europe 1400-1800]

[The BM is just north-east of Tottenham Court Road tube station, central London]

Burlington House, London

The historian Jane Clark has argued that the 1719 William Kent ceilings at Burlington House are full of Jacobite imagery, mainly concerning the wedding of James III and Clementina Sobieska (Burlington and Kent had just returned from Italy, just after the wedding, and Kent brought pictures of Clementina with him). The ceilings survive to this day, and are open to the public, without having to pay to go into the exhibitions elsewhere in the building.

[Burlington House is in central London, on Piccadilly]

Chiddingstone Castle, Kent

The castle has an excellent collection of Jacobite items, including:

- Portraits, often very good contemporary copies of originals, of Prince Charles Edward, Prince Henry, James III, Clementina Sobieska and Louisa Stolberg [White Rose Room]
- Portrait of Princess Louisa Maria, daughter of James II [Great Hall]
- Jacobite memorabilia, including portrait miniatures, tobacco and snuff boxes, medals and coins [various]

There is a very good section in the guidebook on the Jacobite collection, as well as useful information labels in the rooms.

[Chiddingstone Castle is next to Chiddingstone village, 10 miles s/w of Tonbridge]

Chiswick House, Chiswick, London

Chiswick House was a villa belonging to the Earl of Burlington. The historian Jane Clark has shown convincingly that Burlington had secret Jacobite views, and that Chiswick House reflects these. There are painted ceilings with Jacobite imagery, such as in the Red Velvet Room. There are also portraits of the Stuarts, still *in situ* where Burlington placed them, in strategic places too. Guided tours of the house by English Heritage also stress the Jacobite links.

[Chiswick House is in Chiswick, west London, just off the A4, and three quarters of a mile from Turnham Green tube station]

Christ Church College, Oxford

The college has a portrait by Kneller of Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, who was a Jacobite plotter (especially in the Atterbury Plot of 1721-22). In exile, he remained true to James III's service.

[Christ Church is in the centre of Oxford, on St Aldates]

Cuming Museum, Walworth, London

The museum has a lock of Prince Charles Edward's hair. However, it is of doubtful provenance, as it purports to come from his secret visit to England in 1761, which is one of the less likely of his reported visits post-1746 [case at the back of the first room]

[Cuming Museum is Newington District Library, quarter of a mile s/e of Elephant and Castle tube station]

Fan Museum, Greenwich, London

The Fan Museum has several Jacobite fans, including ones commemorating the death of James II and Prince Charles Edward in Edinburgh in 1745 (although they are not always on display, being rotated).

[The museum is in Greenwich, half a mile south of Greenwich tube station]

Foundling Museum, London

The museum has a portrait of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, fourth baronet, the son of the prominent Jacobite, the third baronet. The son inherited his father's Jacobite sympathies: when he restored the Jacobite Cycle club in the 1770s, he used explicitly Jacobite symbolism and imagery at club meetings.

The museum also has a famous painting by Hogarth, *The March to Finchley*. This shows British soldiers sent by the Hanoverian regime to muster at Finchley Common in 1745 before going north to fight against the Jacobites.

It may seem surprising that this subject, focusing on the Hanoverian/Whig side, would feature in this study. However, the painting contains two possible Jacobites. A man who appears to be a Jacobite agent surreptitiously hands another bystander a Jacobite propaganda sheet. These sheets played an interesting role in the Forty-Five, as MSS in the State Papers show, and yet this is one of the very few times one has ever appeared in a painting. An old woman, who the information panel suggests is acting out of Jacobite sympathies, is also seen trying to lure a soldier away from the army.

[The museum is in Brunswick Square, central London]

Goldsmith's Hall, City of London, London

The hall has on display a painting of 'Benn's Club of Aldermen', all seven of whom had Jacobite sympathies. William Benn himself sent a message of support to Prince Charles Edward in 1747. The painting was commissioned by the club in the early 1750s, and is reputed to show the club drinking a toast to the Stuarts.

[Goldsmith's Hall is on Foster Lane, just n/e of St Paul's Cathedral in the City]

Goudhurst, Kent

In 1746 and 1747 there were skirmishes in the village of Goudhurst involving the smugglers' gang the Hawkhursts and locals. The historian Christopher Duffy has argued that these are relevant to the Jacobite cause as the Hawkhursts had strong Jacobite links.

The main tangible link to the Hawkhursts is the survival of several of their 18th century inn haunts in the area.

[Goudhurst is 12 miles south of Maidstone]

Government Art Collection, London

The Government Art Collection has several Jacobite portraits, including three high quality ones of James III. None of the three are currently accessible to the public, but paintings in the collection are moved around between different locations, and so they may become accessible in the future.

[The Government Art Collection is based in a building just off Tottenham Court Road, in central London]

Handel House Museum, Handel House, London

The museum has a portrait of Charles Jennens, nonjuror and Jacobite sympathiser. It also has an engraving of Richard Boyle, third Earl of Burlington, who was a secret Jacobite sympathiser [see under Chiswick House].

The museum also has special exhibitions which occasionally have Jacobite content. For example, for part of 2013, there was a special exhibition on Charles Jennens. This contained several portraits of Jennens in addition to the one permanently on display, and a group portrait by the Jacobite painter James Morris, with the group including another Jacobite, Edward Holdsworth. The exhibition also contained a 1769 silver tankard with Jacobite symbols which was owned by Jennens. The information panels also stressed Jennens' Jacobite sympathies, although one inaccurately said he didn't actually want a Stuart restoration (he did, but with guarantees for the Protestant religion).

[Handel House Museum is on Brook Street in central London]

Hever Castle, Kent

This impressive castle has a number of Jacobite artefacts:

- A very good Jacobite rhyming blade sword with inscriptions supporting James III
- A portrait of Prince Charles Edward Stuart from the latter 1740s or 1750
- A MS letter written by Prince Charles Edward Stuart in 1767
- A Jacobite seal

[Hever Castle is located three miles south-east of Edenbridge in Kent]

Hogarth's House, Chiswick, London

The house has an original print of Hogarth's portrait of the Jacobite peer Lord Lovat [first floor, on the left at the top of the stairs].

[Hogarth's House is in Chiswick, west London, just off the A4, and three quarters of a mile from Turnham Green tube station]

Ingatestone Hall, Ingatestone, Essex

The hall has a number of very good Jacobite artefacts, including:

- Excellent portrait of James Radcliffe, third Earl of Derwentwater, executed in 1716 for being one of the leaders of the English part of the Fifteen [Stone Hall]
- Portrait of Charles Radcliffe, fifth Earl of Derwentwater (one of the very few Englishmen to rise in both the Fifteen and the Forty-Five) and his future wife, Charlotte Livingstone, who was also a Jacobite. [Drawing Room]
- Memorabilia belonging to both, including the third earl's execution suit, complete with his bloodstains [Gallery]

Both the information panels and the guidebook stress the Jacobite links.

[Ingatestone Hall is just south of Ingatestone village, in South-West Essex, off the A12]

Jesus College, Oxford

The college has a portrait of Sir William Watkin Wynn, magnate and Jacobite plotter (he was an undergraduate there).

[Jesus College is in the centre of Oxford, on Turl Street]

Dr Johnson's House, London

Johnson was a Jacobite, at least in a sentimental and philosophical sense, so in one way the whole house is relevant.

In particular, however, there is a painting, possibly by Allan Ramsey, of Johnson and Boswell with Flora Macdonald, with a portrait of Prince Charles Edward in the background. An information sheet in the room refers to Macdonald as a 'Jacobite heroine' [upstairs, first floor, first room on the left]

[Dr Johnson's House is in central London, in Gough Square just off Fleet Street]

Kennington Common, Kennington, London

This is where many Jacobites were executed in 1746. There is no trace now of the part of the old common where the executions took place, or the surrounding 18th century buildings, so this site would not normally have qualified for inclusion in this survey. However, on the outside of St Mark's Church, which was built on this site, there is a board which mention the Jacobite connection.

[Kennington Green is just across the road from Oval tube station]

Kensington Palace, Kensington, London

This royal palace has the bed in which Prince James Francis Edward Stuart, Prince of Wales, was born on 10th June 1688 (although it has been restored).

[The palace is at the west side of Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park, in central London]

Knole, Sevenoaks

This magnificent house has a number of items relating to James II as king. However, one of them may be said to be linked to the very dawn of the Jacobite age. One of Knole's state beds is thought to be the bed in which James was sleeping at Whitehall when he was told about the landing of William of Orange's invasion force in early November 1688.

[Knole is on the south-eastern outskirts of Sevenoaks]

Marble Hill House, London

The house has a portrait of Viscount Bolingbroke, who was the Jacobite Secretary of State in 1715-16 (although he later, of course, became anti-Jacobite) [Hotham Room]

[MHH is 1 mile s/w of Richmond tube station]

Mereworth, Kent

The seventh Earl of Westmorland was a keen Jacobite in the later 1740s and early 1750s, and his main residence was Mereworth Castle. It was where Prince Charles Edward was said to have convened a meeting of supporters during one of his alleged visits to England in the 1750s. The historian Victoria Thorpe is an authority on these 1750s visits and she has argued that the Prince's visit to Mereworth most probably took place in September 1752 (V. Thorpe, 'The Last Great Jacobite Councils in England 1750 and 1752,' *Royal Stuart Journal* No. 1, 2009).

Mereworth Church guidebook stresses that Westmorland was a Jacobite, as was James Gibbs,

the architect who may have built the church. It also mentions the 1750s Jacobite meeting at the castle. Mereworth Castle is not open to the public but can be seen distantly from the topmost part of the village. The church is often open to the public.

[Mereworth is 4 miles s/w of Maidstone on the A228]

Museum of Childhood, Bethnal Green, London

This under-used museum has an ‘Old Pretender doll’, a doll belonging to James III as a child, which he then gave to a Jacobite family in gratitude for their services. It has a reasonably good provenance.

[upper floor, left hand side and left hand wall, from the entrance]

[The museum is in Bethnal Green, east London, on Cambridge Heath Road]

Museum of London, Barbican, London

The museum has several interesting Jacobite items, including an invitation to the executions of Lord Balmerino and the Earl of Kilmarnock in 1746. All were in the 18th century gallery until it was revamped and reopened in 2010. However, none of the Jacobite items are now on display – they are all in storage.

[The museum is 200 yards south of Barbican tube station]

National Army Museum, Chelsea, London

The museum has a number of Jacobite highlights, including:

- Jacobite coin, issued by James II to pay his army in Ireland, 1689-90, and found on the Battlefield of Wandiwash in India (1760). It is now part of a paperweight [in India section of ‘The Making of Britain 1066-1783’ gallery]
- Armour and weapons from the Jacobite Wars (1689-92) period (presumably some of these are from the Jacobite side)
- Line engravings of the 1715 campaign, the Battle of Falkirk (1746) and the Battle of Culloden (1746), and a painting of the Battle of the Boyne (1690), all of which, although published by the Hanoverian side, show details of the Jacobite deployments

- Good information panels on the Jacobite Wars of 1689-92 (including stressing Dundee's victory at Killiecrankie) as part of the 'Restoration and Revolution' panel, and 'The Jacobite Rebellions' discussing the 18th century risings. There is also a model and panel re Culloden (1746)

[all in 'Making of Britain 1066-1783' gallery, LG floor]

[The NAM is half a mile s/e of Sloane Square tube station]

National Portrait Gallery, London

The NPG has an impressive collection of Jacobite portraits, including:

- Superb portrait of Prince Charles Edward as a child, by Blanchet [room 11]
- Excellent portrait of Prince James (later James III) and Princess Louisa Maria [room 15]
- Portraits of Mary of Modena and James II [room 8]
- Portraits of other Jacobites, including John Dryden, Lord Lovat, Flora Macdonald, George Keith, 10th Earl Marischal, Viscount Bolingbroke, Lord Burlington, and Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemaine [rooms 7, 8, 10, 11]

[Rooms are correct as of summer 2009, but exhibits are sometimes changed; the NPG has many more portraits of Jacobites as part of its extensive storage collection]

Osterley Park, Osterley, London

This stately home has three very good Jacobite medals:

- One commemorating Prince Charles Edward's visit to Britain in 1752
- Two struck by Cardinal York (Henry IX) to commemorate the death of Charles III in 1788 [wrongly labeled as the death of Henry IX]

[all on display in Strong Room]

[Osterley Park is one mile north of Osterley tube station]

Parham House, Pulborough, West Sussex

Among the excellent collections at Parham there are several Jacobite items:

- Very good portrait of James III as a young man, wearing the blue sash of the Order of the Garter [Main Staircase]
- Portrait of Cardinal York [Corridor by Main Staircase]

- State saddle and saddlecloth used by James II during his state entry into Bristol in 1686 (excellent condition, with very good provenance) [Long Gallery]
- There are also a number of portraits of James II, as King and as Duke of York, including paintings, needlework, and mezzotint [various locations round the house]

[Parham is 2 miles south of Pulborough, West Sussex]

Petworth House, West Sussex

Petworth House has several portraits of the Jacobite politician Sir William Wyndham, including one painted in 1715, when his Jacobitism was at its height. He plotted in the run-up to the Fifteen, before being arrested for high treason. He remained a Jacobite until the early 1720s. Petworth also has a portrait and a bust of Viscount Bolingbroke, who was Jacobite Secretary of State in 1715-16.

[Petworth House is in Petworth village, West Sussex. The village is at the junction of the A272 and A283]

Restoration House, Rochester

In the Great Hall there is an 18th century portrait of a young girl from the Jacobite-supporting Graham family. She is discreetly holding a Jacobite symbol - a white rose.

[Restoration House is in central Rochester, s/e of the castle and cathedral]

St Mary-le-Strand Church, London

The church is traditionally the site where Prince Charles Edward converted to Protestantism in 1750 during his secret visit to London. However, from contemporary evidence, the historian Victoria Thorpe [see also under ‘Mereworth’, above] has recently deduced that the actual church used was a (long since demolished) chapel in Grays Inn Lane. St Mary-le-Strand was, however, built by the Jacobite sympathiser, James Gibbs.

[The church is on The Strand in central London]

St Mary’s Church, Battersea

The church contains an original portrait of Viscount Bolingbroke, who was the Jacobite Secretary of State in 1715-16 (although he later, of course, became anti-Jacobite). It is a carved roundel cameo by Roubiliac, on Bolingbroke’s tomb [North Gallery]

[St Mary’s Church is 350 yards south of Battersea Bridge]

Southside House, London

Southside House has a good portrait of Philip Wharton, Duke of Wharton, who was a prominent Jacobite. It also has a remarkable survival, the garter star given to Wharton by James III when he was instigated into the Jacobite Order of the Garter in 1726.

Wharton engaged in a number of Jacobite plots, notably the Atterbury Plot of 1722. He also exhibited his Jacobite loyalties in other ways, such as singing a strongly pro-Stuart ballad at a leading Masonic ceremony, publicly drinking James III's health, and undertaking a diplomatic mission for James to the Imperial court in Vienna in 1725-26.

Southside House also has several other Jacobite items in a cabinet on the First Floor, including a blade of grass from Culloden.

[Southside House is in Wimbledon, south-west London, just south of Wimbledon Common]

Suffolk Collection, Kenwood House, London

Part of this collection of very high quality paintings was reportedly formed by paintings given by James II to Colonel James Grahme when the monarch was about to flee into exile in December 1688. One modern authority, however, has cast doubt on this traditional explanation, and believes that the collection may simply be a courtier's collections of royal portraits.

Either way, the collection contains portraits of James himself as an adult, James and several of his siblings as children [a Van Dyck, or from the studio of Van Dyck], Mary of Modena, and other figures associated with James, such as Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester. This could be, therefore, a fascinating example of part of a royal collection of paintings.

The collection is now housed at Kenwood House. The information panels there note, correctly, that Grahme was a 'strong Jacobite'. Indeed, not only may he have looked after James's paintings for him, but he also carried out some financial transactions for James just after the Revolution of 1688-89. Grahme was also involved in the Jacobite plot of 1690, along with his brother, Viscount Preston, and even as late as 1721-22 he was involved in the Jacobite Atterbury Plot.

The Suffolk Collection also contains a portrait of another Jacobite sympathiser, Henry Bowes Howard, 11th Earl of Suffolk and 4th Earl of Berkshire, who was Grahme's son-in-law. Bowes Howard also owned the collection at one point, which provides an additional Jacobite connection.

[Kenwood House is 1 mile north-west of Highgate in north London]

Tate Britain, Pimlico, London

Amongst the portraits currently on display is a good quality one of Elizabeth Panton, later Lady Arundell of Wardour, at the Jacobite court in St Germain, 1689, by the Jacobite court painter Gennari [gallery 3, Historic British Art].

The famous 19th century Millais painting of a Jacobite soldier's release from prison in 1746, *The Order of Release, 1746* is also on display [gallery 14, Pre-Raphaelites], as is Hogarth's painting *O the Roast Beef of Old England ('The Gate of Calais')*, which includes in one corner a sad looking Scottish Jacobite in exile [normally in gallery 4, but in 2010 in a special exhibition].

[Tate Britain is a few hundred yards n/e of Pimlico tube station]

Temple Bar, City of London

In 1746 the heads of Jacobites Francis Towneley (who commanded the Manchester Regiment) and George Fletcher were mounted on Temple Bar, which was the gateway at the western end of the City.

The Bar was dismantled in 1878 but has now been re-assembled just north of St Paul's Cathedral.

[Temple Bar is in Paternoster Square, just north of St Paul's Cathedral]

Tilbury Fort, Tilbury

Tilbury Fort was where a large number of Jacobite prisoners were kept after the Forty-Five. They were kept in one of the powder rooms, where some died of disease. People from London came to Tilbury to view the prisoners, treating them as a sort of macabre tourist attraction.

The powder room where the Jacobite prisoners were kept still survives to this day. The English Heritage audio tour gives sympathetic mention to the Jacobite prisoners. An information panel also mentions them, albeit more briefly. There is also a plaque to the Jacobite prisoners in the reception area, although regrettably it calls them Scottish prisoners, whereas several were Englishmen from the Manchester Regiment.

[Tilbury Fort is at the southern tip of Tilbury village on the River Thames]

Tower Hill, London

This was where many high profile prisoners in the tower were executed, including a number of Jacobite peers. In Trinity Square Gardens, which now stand on the site, there are plaques mentioning the Earls of Derwentwater and Kilmarnock and Lords Balmerino and Lovat, four of the Jacobite peers who were executed.

[Tower Hill is just north-west of the Tower of London]

Tower of London, London

Many Jacobite prisoners, usually nobility, were imprisoned in the Tower between December 1688 and 1747. This includes many such as the second Earl of Ailesbury who were accused of plotting as well as those who had actually taken part in risings, such as the third Earl of Derwentwater.

Two Jacobite peers were among the very few men who have escaped from the Tower – the fifth Earl of Nithsdale on 23 February 1716 (on the eve of his execution) and the Earl of Wintoun on 4 August 1716. Their story is not sufficiently well known these days (although Nithsdale's was famous at the time and up to and including the early 20th century). Disappointingly, there is little in the Tower today to commemorate their feat.

Many Jacobites who were executed were buried in the chapel of St Peter ad Vincula, and in the chapel there are a number of plaques commemorating them. The tour guides often mention one or two of the Jacobites as well.

The Tower also has another Jacobite connection. In 1750, during his secret visit to London, Prince Charles Edward reconnoitred the exterior of the Tower, and declared it was susceptible to attack.

The Tower today is very much as it was in the 17th and 18th centuries in many ways, although there are a fair number of Victorian additions.

[The Tower of London is at the east end of the City of London, south of Tower Hill tube station]

V&A Museum, South Kensington, London

The museum has several Jacobite highlights, including:

- High quality Jacobite fan, with Jacobite symbols and pictures on one side, dating from Prince Charles Edward's stay in Edinburgh in 1745 [Level 2, British Galleries 15001760]
- Gold rings (x 2) with portraits of Prince Charles Edward [Level 3, Treasures, cases 12 and 13]
- Miniatures of two non-juring bishops in the 1690s [Level 3, Treasures, drawer]

- Miniatures of James III and Prince Charles Edward Stuart [Gilbert Collection]
- A reliquary from a nunnery in Herefordshire, with connections to James III. When this was on display in 2009, the accompanying information panel focused on James III in some detail [on display in 2009 near the Stained Glass galleries; now in storage]

[The V&A is a few hundred yards north of South Kensington tube station]

Wallace Collection, London

This fine collection of historic furniture and decorative arts has one Jacobite portrait: a miniature of James III. It is hidden away, unlabelled and unheralded, in a display cabinet in a side corridor [side corridor on First Floor, at the west end of the house]

[The Wallace Collection is in Hertford House, Manchester Square, central London]

Westminster Hall, Palace of Westminster, London

Westminster Hall was where many of the trials of leading Jacobites took place, including the trials of the seven peers in 1716 [Derwentwater, Widdrington, Kenmure, Nithsdale, Wintoun, Carnwath, Nairn] and the trials of the four peers [Balmerino, Kilmarnock, Cromarty, Lovat] in 1746-47.

The hall still stands much as it was in the 18th century, having been one of the few parts of the Palace of Westminster to survive the terrible fire of 1834. Disappointingly, however, although there are plaques in the hall commemorating other famous trials there, there is no mention of the Jacobite peers.

The hall is open to the public in three ways: on a guided tour of Parliament; to visit one of the occasional exhibitions there; and also as part of the route back from visiting one's MP in the Central Lobby (everyone has this right, and the exit route passes through Westminster Hall).

[Westminster Hall is in the Palace of Westminster, on the west bank of the Thames and just south of Westminster tube station]