

## The North-West

The North West of England is an area rich in Jacobite legacy for two reasons.

Firstly, a number of prominent Jacobite families lived in the region. This accounts for the excellent Jacobite collections at Sizergh Castle and Stonyhurst College, as well as very good Jacobite collections at Levens Hall, Browsholme Hall, Lyme Park and elsewhere.

Secondly, two Jacobite armies passed through the region. In 1715 the Jacobite army led by Thomas Forster MP marched down from the Scottish border to Preston in Lancashire. In 1745, Prince Charles Edward Stuart's Jacobite army marched down from Scotland through the north-western counties - Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire and Cheshire - on its way to Derby, and then retreated through the same counties. Both armies were joined by some Englishmen men from the North-West after they arrived in the region.

These military incursions and risings resulted in a number of military engagements, outlined below, and also some good modern day exhibitions in museums in the region, including the Harris Museum in Preston and Tullie House in Carlisle.

### **Brampton, Cumbria**

Prince Charles Edward Stuart's Jacobite army stayed in Brampton in mid-November 1745, on its way to Carlisle.

At least two sites survive with direct Jacobite links. The Prince stayed in a house on High Cross Street, in the centre of the town. It became known as 'Prince Charlie's House' and it is now a shoe shop. There is a small plaque on the wall commemorating the Prince's stay. It was in this house that he received the surrender of and the keys to the city of Carlisle, presented to him by the aldermen of the city.

The second is the 'Capon Tree Memorial'. This stands about a mile out of Brampton town centre on Capon Tree Road. This is the site of the tree where six Jacobites were executed by the Hanoverian regime in 1746. The memorial is a sandstone column about eight feet high with a carved Celtic cross on the front and the names of the men on the back.

*[Brampton is around 10 miles north-east of Carlisle, in northern Cumbria]*

### **Browsholme Hall, near Clitheroe, Lancashire**

Browsholme Hall has a very good collection of Jacobite memorabilia. This is due to the fact that one of the previous owners was Robert Parker of Alkincoats, who was a Jacobite sympathiser.

The Jacobite artefacts include a pair of silver inlaid Scottish duelling pistols, said to have been given by Prince Charles Edward Stuart as a gift. Other Jacobite artefacts include a group of Jacobite glasses, three cups decorated with Jacobite symbols, a tartan favour and garter, a

Jacobite ‘martyrs’ cushion, a print of Prince Charles Edward, and a portrait of Robert Parker himself.

*[Browsholme Hall is in the Forest of Bowland, 4 miles north-west of Clitheroe]*

### **Carlisle, City of, Cumbria**

Carlisle played a prominent role in the Forty-Five. It was besieged and captured by the Jacobite army of Prince Charles Edward Stuart in November 1745 and garrisoned by the Jacobites. When the Jacobite army retreated into Scotland, a garrison was left there, comprised of the English Manchester Regiment under Colonel Francis Towneley and a Scottish contingent under Captain John Hamilton.

The city and castle were besieged and taken by the Hanoverian force under the Duke of Cumberland in December 1745. Prince Charles Edward has been universally criticised for leaving the garrison to an inevitable fate. However, it is worth noting that the siege lasted over a week (21-30 December), and Government supporting observers admitted that for part of the time the Jacobite garrison seemed to have the better of the exchanges of cannon fire.

Some parts of the city still survive from the period of the Forty-Five, including the castle and the cathedral [see separate entries] and also some sections of the city walls, which were defended by the Jacobites during the siege.

*[Carlisle is the main city in Cumbria, and is located in the north-west of the county just west of the M6]*

### **Carlisle Castle, Carlisle**

The castle was captured by the Jacobites with the rest of the city (unlike in Edinburgh, where the castle remained in Government hands) in November 1745, and it was held by the Jacobites with the rest of the city during the siege of December 1745. After the surrender of the city, some of the Jacobite prisoners were held in the castle dungeons. The medieval castle has substantial remains today which would have been familiar to the Jacobite army.

In the dungeons in the basement of the keep are the ‘licking stones’. These stones still show clear signs of being licked for moisture by desperate Jacobite prisoners. The English Jacobite James Bradshaw later gave an eloquent denunciation in his scaffold speech of the mistreatment of the prisoners at this time by the Hanoverian regime.

On the top floor of the keep there is an exhibition commemorating the Jacobite connection. This has eight illustrated panels, a model, pennants and themed music. There is also one information panel about the Forty-Five in the more general exhibition on the floor below.

*[Carlisle Castle is in the centre of Carlisle]*

### **Carlisle Cathedral, Carlisle, Cumbria**

Carlisle Cathedral was used by the Hanoverian Government as a temporary prison to house the Jacobite prisoners after the capture of the city in December 1745. The medieval cathedral today is still very much as the Jacobite prisoners would have known it then.

[*The cathedral is in the centre of Carlisle*]

### **Clifton, Cumbria**

The village of Clifton was the site for part of the wide-ranging Battle/Skirmish of Clifton Moor (18 December 1745) [see also below].

Several buildings in the village present in 1745 survive today, including the medieval church and the medieval Clifton Hall, both at the north end of the village.

There are also two plaques commemorating the battle, both at the southern end of the village. One is on the west side of the A6, and one is down a lane to the east of the main road by 'Rebel Tree', where several dead Jacobites were buried.

In a nice touch, the modern village signs at either end of the village also commemorate the battle, calling it the last battle on English soil.

[*Clifton is 3 miles south of Penrith*]

### **Clifton Moor, Battle/Skirmish of [18 December, 1745]**

The engagement took place between the retreating Jacobite army and the advancing Government force. Both sides claimed victory. The Government admitted that it suffered 40 casualties, which shows that this was quite a major engagement. Opinion is divided, however, on whether it is a battle or a skirmish. The best account of it is to be found in *The 45* (2007) by the military historian Christopher Duffy (pp.330-338).

The terrain of the engagement is largely unchanged today, with moorland, copses and fields similar to those present in 1745. Brougham Hall, which stood at the northern edge of the skirmish, still stands today, as do various other buildings associated with the encounter, such as several in Clifton village [see above].

### **Cumbria's Military Museum, Carlisle, Cumbria**

The museum has two cannon balls lost from the Jacobite supply train during the Forty-Five campaign at a river crossing [Top Floor]

*[The museum is situated in one of the towers in Carlisle Castle]*

### **Great Mitton Church, Great Mitton, Lancashire**

For the most part funerary monuments are outside the scope of this gazetteer. For one thing they rarely mention the Jacobitism of their subjects, for obvious reasons. However, the monument to Peregrine Widdrington in Great Mitton Church is an exception. It specifically mentions his role in that part of the Jacobite rising which ended in defeat at Preston in November 1715.

Peregrine was the brother of William, Lord Widdrington, and was one of a number of Englishmen from noble or gentry stock who took part in the Fifteen. Lord Widdrington's monument, erected around the same time, also mentions his role in the Fifteen [see under Nunnington Church in the 'North-East and Yorkshire' section]

*[Great Mitton is 3 miles south-west of Clitheroe in Lancashire]*

### **Harris Museum and Art Gallery, Preston**

The museum has a number of Jacobite exhibits in one particular area [situated on the Upper Floor], reflecting the role played by Preston in both the Fifteen and the Forty-Five:

- A good original 1745 portrait of Prince Charles Edward Stuart
- A locket and miniature of the Prince given by him to a Preston lady during his stay in Preston in November 1745 (very good provenance)
- A Jacobite sword fragment
- A modern painting showing the Jacobite surrender at Preston in 1715, after the Battle of Preston (12-13 November, 1715)
- Information panels outlining Preston's Jacobite links

*[The museum is situated in the centre of Preston]*

### **Kendal, Cumbria**

Kendal has links with both the Fifteen and the Forty-Five.

In 1715 the Jacobite army led by Thomas Forster MP stayed in the town on its way down to Preston. There are no plaques or artefacts surviving from the visit of this Jacobite army, but many of the buildings in the town present in 1715 survive today (including the townhouse of the Stricklands of Sizergh) and would be recognisable to the Jacobites.

Prince Charles Edward's Jacobite army spent two nights in Kendal in 1745, once on his way south (November) and again later on his retreat (December). The Prince stayed on both occasions in a house on the main street which is now a cafe. A Kendal Civic Society plaque on the wall of the cafe commemorates the stay.

There was a small skirmish in Finkle Street between some Kendal inhabitants and the retreating army, where a Jacobite and a townsman were killed. Cumberland was a whiggish stronghold and unsympathetic to Jacobitism, unlike Lancashire.

*[Kendal is in the southern Lake District, 6 miles north-west of jn 36 of the M6]*

### **Kendal Museum, Kendal, Cumbria**

The museum contains a purse belonging to a Jacobite soldier who was killed in a skirmish in Kendal town centre in December 1745 during the Jacobite retreat [see above, under 'Kendal'].

*[The museum is in the centre of the town]*

### **King's Own Royal Regiment Museum, Lancaster**

This regimental museum has several items relating to the Jacobites, unlike (oddly) the city museum with which it shares a building, which has nothing at all.

These items include:

- A pike from the Jacobite army which fought the Battle of Preston in 1715
- One of three medals (all Whig), from the Forty-Five which shows the Jacobite army as well as the Government one at Culloden
- A modern painted panel, a painting and a model of a redcoat and Jacobite Highlander, all commemorating the battle of Culloden (1746)
- Information board on 'Jacobite Rebellions', which are also mentioned on several other information boards

*[The museum is in the centre of Lancaster]*

### **Kirkby Lonsdale, Cumbria**

The Jacobite army under Thomas Forster stayed in Kirkby Lonsdale during their march down from the Borders into Lancashire in November 1715. The Norman church, in which many of the leading Jacobites attended the Sunday service, still survives today. The medieval Devil's

Bridge, which would have been used by the Jacobite army to cross the River Lune, also survives, as do many pre-1715 townhouses in the town centre.

*[Kirkby Lonsdale is 13 miles south-east of Kendal, in south Cumbria]*

### **Lancaster, Town of**

The Jacobite armies of 1715 and 1745 stayed in Lancaster for several days. Some buildings survive which were present in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, including the medieval church, parts of the castle [see below] and some townhouses.

In Church Street there is a plaque saying that Prince Charles Edward Stuart stayed in a house nearby during the Jacobite army's stay in November 1745.

*[Lancaster is the county town of Lancashire]*

### **Lancaster Castle, Lancaster**

The castle has several pikes from the Jacobite army which fought the Battle of Preston in 1715.

There are also, among the 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings in the castle, surviving parts of the medieval and pre-19<sup>th</sup> century castle – ie. the castle that was there in 1745-46. These include the stables where some of the Jacobite prisoners were kept in 1746.

*[Lancaster Castle is at the north end of Lancaster town centre]*

### **Levens Hall, Levens, Cumbria**

Levens Hall belonged to James Grahme, who was a Jacobite for over 30 years. He had been a courtier during the reign of James II. He remained loyal to James during the Revolution of 1688 and when James went into exile the monarch entrusted a royal collection of portraits to Grahme's care [see under Suffolk Collection, Kenwood House, 'London and the South-East']. After James went into exile, Grahme carried out financial transactions on James's behalf and sent his son Henry to be brought up at the Jacobite court at St Germain. James Grahme went on to become involved in Jacobite plotting intermittently from 1690 to 1722. The best account of Grahme is to be found by the leading Jacobite historian Eveline Cruickshanks in the *Oxford DNB* article 'James Grahme'.

The hall is very much as Grahme left it. It is a mixture of 16<sup>th</sup> century parts and late 17<sup>th</sup> century parts added by Grahme himself. On many of the waterheads and downpipes on the exterior of the building are the initials of Grahme and his wife, dates (from the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, when Grahme was adding to the house) and the symbol of an ace of hearts, which

was allegedly the card with which Grahme won Levens from Alan Bellingham in a card game.

The house has a number of Jacobite related items inside, either directly Jacobite or pertaining to the Jacobite supporter Grahme:

- Grenades belonging to the Jacobite army of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, and abandoned by his army during its retreat in December 1745
- A Jacobite glass with engraved Jacobite symbols
- A very good late 17<sup>th</sup> century portrait of Grahme by Lely
- Another portrait of Grahme, this time much more vernacular
- One of a set of bowls belonging to Grahme
- A very good portrait of Catherine, Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire. She was the daughter of one Jacobite (Grahme) and the wife of another (Henry Bowes Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire) and is believed to have shared their Jacobite views.
- A reproduction of a contemporary portrait of the previous owner of Levens, Alan Bellingham, who was also a Jacobite and who died in exile at St Germain
- Much of the panelling and furnishings of the house survive from Grahame's time, having been added by Grahme and his wife

*[Levens Hall is in south-west Cumbria, 2 miles north-west of jn. 36 of the M6]*

### **Lyme Park, Disley, Cheshire**

The mansion was the family home of the Legh family, who were Jacobite sympathisers. Large parts of both the interior and exterior are as the Leghs would have known them in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The house has a number of Jacobite connections and items. The Stag Parlour is where Peter Legh held secret Jacobite meetings in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. In the Drawing Room, there is further evidence of Jacobite sympathies: there are portraits of every 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> century monarch apart from William and Mary!

Elsewhere in the house, there are two good portraits of Francis Legh, who was one of a number of English Protestants from the gentry class who rose for the Jacobites in the Fifteen (although their role has been overlooked by most modern historians).

There is also a portrait of the Jacobite sympathiser Peter Legh, and an 18<sup>th</sup> century clock made by a Jacobite clockmaker.

*[Lyme Park is 7 miles south-east of Stockport]*

## **Penrith, Cumbria**

Penrith has connections with both the Fifteen and the Forty-Five.

In 1715, as it approached Penrith, the Jacobite army was involved in a stand-off with a *posse comitatus* of several thousand men sent by the Bishop of Carlisle. The posse fled and the Jacobites were victorious. The terrain of this bloodless encounter just north of Penrith remains much as it did in 1715. The Jacobites then stayed in Penrith before moving south.

In 1745 the Jacobite army stayed in Penrith both during the advance south (late November) and the retreat north (mid December). Prince Charles Edward Stuart stayed at the George and Dragon Inn in the marketplace and there is a plaque commemorating this on the present day George Hotel there.

A number of buildings survive which were there in 1715 and 1745, including Sandgate Hall (now divided up into cottages), several town houses, and the ruins of the medieval castle (which was already in ruins in the 18<sup>th</sup> century).

*[Penrith is 1 mile east of the M6 [by jn. 40] in mid-Cumbria]*

## **Penrith and Eden Museum, Penrith, Cumbria**

The museum has a couple of Jacobite items:

- An 18<sup>th</sup> century steel sword from Clifton, near Penrith, said to be a Jacobite relic of the battle/skirmish of Clifton Moor
- A barrel of a muzzle-loading flintlock fowling piece, possibly a relic of the battle/skirmish of Clifton Moor from the Jacobite side, given that it was found in the River Eamont at the bottom of a garden where the bodies of some dead Jacobite soldiers from the battle were said to have been taken

*[The museum is in the centre of Penrith]*

## **Preston, Battle of (12-13 November, 1715)**

This has some claim to be the last battle on English soil. It certainly has a better claim than the engagement often given as the last battle in text books, the Battle of Sedgemoor (1685), which took place a full thirty years earlier.

The battle took place in the town of Preston, and so is sometimes regarded as merely a siege. However, there was a great deal of savage fighting in streets all over the town, far more than in most sieges. It was as much of a battle as, for example, the Battle of St Albans (1455) in

the Wars of the Roses, which was also fought in the streets of the town, but which is universally regarded as a battle not a siege.

The Jacobite army, commanded by Thomas Forster MP, James Radcliffe, third Earl of Derwentwater, Brigadier Mackintosh of Borlum, and William Gordon, sixth Viscount Kenmure, faced the army of the Hanoverian Government commanded by General Wills.

The Jacobites had by far the better of the first day of the battle. Government casualties were close to 300 killed and wounded (the best discussion of this is by the historian and military expert J.Baynes in his *The Jacobite Rising of 1715* [1970], pp.126-127). One of the reasons that the battle is not better known is that the Government habitually under-estimated its own casualty figures, thus making the battle seem more of a skirmish.

Unfortunately for the Jacobites, a second Government army arrived during the night, making escape impossible, and after a brief skirmish on the morning of the 13<sup>th</sup>, the Jacobites surrendered.

Most of the buildings from the time of the battle have gone, but the lay-out of the streets and their names survive [see below, Preston, City of]

### **Preston, City of, Lancashire**

Preston has connections with both the Fifteen and the Forty-Five. It was the scene of the Battle of Preston (12-13 November 1715) [see above], and of the arrival of Prince Charles Edward Stuart's Jacobite army in late November 1745.

The army was received with great enthusiasm by the town of Preston. At Preston, a Jacobite soldier, Roll Anderson reported that "We were welcomed to this town with loud huzzas". He added that "We have found none but friends. Numbers have joined us and we want nothing but arms to give to many more of the same inclination" [SP 36/75, fol.83a, Roll Anderson to T. Anderson, 27 Nov.1745].

Alexander Blair noted that Prince Charles Edward went through Preston "amidst the loudest acclamations of the people you could imagine" [SP 36/76, fol.177a, Alexander Blair to Mrs Blair, 5 Dec.1745]. This accords with the printed account of Murray of Broughton, who said that at Preston the Prince "was met by a great course of people and welcomed with the loudest shouts and acclamations of joy"[*Murray of Broughton*, p.246].

These eye-witness accounts contradict the claims of modern historians such as Linda Colley who claim that the Jacobite army encountered "seething passivity" and "hate".

"People here are beginning to join [us] very fast; we have got about sixty recruits today" noted a soldier writing to Lady Gask from Preston on 27 November [SP 36/75, fol.87, - to Lady Gask, 27 Nov.1745]. This also provides an immediate rebuttal of Colley's claim that no town in England other than Manchester provided more than ten recruits.

The Jacobite army also stayed in Preston during the retreat north in mid December.

Most of the buildings from the 18<sup>th</sup> century are long gone. However, the street layouts and many of the street names survive from the time. The church was rebuilt in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, together with much of the rest of the town, but the current church guide book mentions the 1715 battle. Lancashire Blue Badge Walks of Preston do occasional Jacobite tours round the city [Preston was a town in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but is now a city] centre.

*[Preston is in West Lancashire, on the north bank of the River Ribble]*

### **Samlesbury Hall, Lancashire**

The hall has on display a musket ball said to have come from the aftermath of the Battle of Preston in 1715, during the pursuit of local Jacobites in the area east of Preston. There is an information panel alongside the display, discussing the Jacobite connection. [First Floor]

*[The hall is located between Preston and Blackburn on the A677]*

### **Sizergh Castle, Sizergh, Cumbria**

Sizergh Castle has an excellent Jacobite collection. This is due to the fact that the castle belonged to the staunchly Jacobite Strickland family, and the collection of Jacobite artefacts built up by the family in the early eighteenth century has remained in situ and largely intact – a remarkable achievement.

The building was begun in medieval times and extended in the Elizabethan period. It is thus almost entirely the same house in which the Jacobite Stricklands lived in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The many Jacobite highlights inside include:

- An impressive portrait of James III as a child, whilst Prince of Wales [Dining Room]
- Portraits of James II, Mary of Modena and Princess Louisa, all by the Jacobite court painter Belle [Dining Room]
- Other portraits by Belle, as part of a very impressive collection given by Mary of Modena to Winifred, Lady Strickland, and kept in the Strickland family ever since. These include portraits of Roger Strickland (1680 – 1704) and Rev Thomas Strickland, both of whom were in exile with their family at the Jacobite court at St Germain during the 1690s. [Dining Room]
- Portrait of Sir Thomas Strickland (1621 – 1694), the patriarch of the Stricklands of Sizergh in the late seventeenth century. A staunch Jacobite, Sir Thomas went into exile with James II, and lived first at the Jacobite court at St Germain, and later at a monastery at Rouen.

- Portrait of Walter Strickland (1675 – 1715). Walter had been at the Jacobite court at St Germain throughout the 1690s, but returned to Sizergh, with James II's blessing, in 1699. He retained his position as Groom of the Bedchamber to James II and made several trips back to France in future years. [Drawing Room].
- Portrait of Thomas and Jarrard Strickland, sons of Walter Strickland. The painting was for a long time considered to be of another Strickland child and James III when Prince of Wales.. [Queen's Room]
- Portrait of Lady Strickland, who held a succession of positions in the Royal Household, including Under-Governess to the Prince of Wales in 1688, then later, in exile, Governess of the Prince and Keeper of the Queen's Privy Purse [Drawing Room]
- Portraits of Charles II and James II, both after Kneller, which were probably painted specifically for Sir Thomas Strickland's apartments at the Jacobite court in St Germain.
- Bust of Prince Charles Edwards Stuart [Dining Room]
- Two Jacobite glass bowls engraved with Jacobite symbols, c.1750 [Muniments Room]
- Missal belonging to Prince Henry as a young child, 18<sup>th</sup> century. [Muniments Room]
- Jacobite medal collection, including medals issued by Cardinal York on the deaths of James III (1766) and Charles Edward Stuart (1788), medals of Prince Charles Edward Stuart (1745 and 1750) and the medal issued to celebrate the escape of Princess Clementina to marry James III (1719). [Muniments Room]
- A ledger from the Jacobite court dealing with salaries and pensions and belonging to Robert Strickland, Treasurer to Mary of Modena [Muniments Room]
- A commission to Robert Strickland signed by James II (1692). [Muniments Room]
- Fragments of hair belonging to James II, Mary of Modena and James III [Muniments Room]
- Cloth stained with the blood of the Jacobite martyr James Radcliffe, third Earl of Derwentwater [Muniments Room]

*[Sizergh Castle is around 3 miles south of Kendal in south Cumbria]*

### **Stonyhurst College, Stonyhurst, Lancashire**

The college has a superb collection of Jacobite portraits, including:

- Excellent portrait of James III as a baby, when Prince of Wales
- Excellent portrait of Prince Charles Edward Stuart as a child (1726)
- Excellent portrait of Prince Henry
- Other fine portraits of James III as an adult [x 2], Mary of Modena, Princess Louisa, and the Countess of Albany [all in Stuart Room]

- Portrait of Prince Charles Edward Stuart as an adult [adjacent room]
- Portraits of Lord Widdrington and his brother Peregrine Widdrington, both of whom rose in the English part of the Fifteen [Black and White Corridor]
- Late 17<sup>th</sup> century Jacobite ivory case [Stuart Room]
- A piece of tartan associated with Prince Charles Edward Stuart [Stuart Room]

*[Stonyhurst is around 3 miles west of Clitheroe]*

### **Tatton Hall, Tatton Park, Cheshire**

The hall contains eleven 18<sup>th</sup> century portraits (all but one full length) of the Jacobite Cheshire Gentleman's Club. The club included staunch Jacobites such as the Earl of Barrymore (who was involved in Jacobite plotting for around thirty years) and Peter Legh of Lyme.

In 1715 the club met to decide whether or not to join the Jacobite rising as it approached Cheshire. The members decided by just one vote not to join. The portraits were commissioned in celebration of this decision. However, the fact remains that nearly half the club's members were committed enough Jacobites to be willing to rise.

[All except one of the portraits are situated on the first floor landing around the main staircase. One – the only one not full length – is in a ground floor corridor]

*[The hall is 2 miles north of Knutsford in Cheshire]*

### **Towneley Hall, Burnley, Lancashire**

Towneley Hall belonged to the staunchly Jacobite Towneley family. Richard Towneley joined the English part of the Fifteen when the Jacobite army reached Lancashire, and he also brought a sizeable contingent of men with him. Francis and John Towneley both fought in the Jacobite armies of Prince Charles Edward Stuart in 1745-46: Francis commanded the Manchester Regiment, including at the siege of Carlisle in December 1745, and John fought at Falkirk in January 1746.

Many parts of the hall survive as the 18<sup>th</sup> century Towneleys would have known it. Indeed, Richard Towneley himself built the impressive Entrance Hall in the 1720s. Reportedly some of the portraits of Roman figures included in the design have hidden Jacobite meanings. The two busts flanking the entrance are reputedly Richard Towneley and his wife, sister of fellow Jacobite Lord Widdrington.

There are several other items connected with Jacobitism:

- A good portrait of John Towneley, with him wearing the military honour granted to him by Louis XV for his role in the Forty-Five [Art Gallery]
- A secret recess in the chapel where reputedly the family hid the decapitated head of Francis Towneley after he had been executed for his part in the Forty-Five [Chapel]
- A number of portrait labels (sadly the portraits themselves were sold at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century) including that of the Jacobite Richard Towneley [Long Gallery]
- Family tree, including those Towneleys who fought for the Jacobites [Towneley Room]
- A diary of masses kept by Thomas Anderton, the Towneley priest, between 1705 to 1727, including masses for King James III at the time of the Battle of Preston in 1715 [not currently on display]

*[Towneley Hall is 2 miles south-east of Burnley town centre]*

### **Tullie House, Carlisle, Cumbria**

The museum contains a number of Jacobite items, reflecting the role played by Carlisle in the Forty-Five:

- Targe, dirk and claymore, all used in the Forty-Five, probably (as they are not Government issue) on the Jacobite side
- Jacobite musket from either the Fifteen or the Forty-Five
- Porridge bowl used by Prince Charles Edward Stuart during his stay in Preston
- A piece of Jacobite tartan
- Nineteenth century plaque originally on a building which Prince Charles Edward visited in November 1745
- Two information boards about Carlisle and the Forty-Five, and an audio presentation telling the story [all in Border Galleries]

*[Tullie House is in the centre of Carlisle, opposite the castle]*