

The Unsung Honors: A Record of the Jacobite Nobility

Introduction

The Jacobite era is a fascinating period in British history, marked by political intrigue, religious strife, and the rise and fall of dynasties. During this time, a group of nobles and gentry remained loyal to the Stuart dynasty, even after it was deposed in the Glorious Revolution of 1688. These Jacobites, as they were known, continued to recognize the exiled Stuarts as the rightful monarchs of Britain.

The Jacobite Nobility: A Record of the Jacobite Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Grants of Honour is a comprehensive examination of this group of loyalists. This book provides a detailed accounting of the Jacobite peerage, baronetage, and knightage, as well as

the various grants of honour bestowed by the exiled Stuarts. It also explores the Jacobite nobility's role in the political and social life of Britain during the 18th and 19th centuries.

The Jacobites were a diverse group of people, drawn from all walks of life. They included wealthy landowners, powerful politicians, and ordinary citizens who simply believed in the divine right of kings. Some Jacobites were motivated by religious beliefs, while others were driven by political ambition or a sense of loyalty to the Stuart dynasty.

Despite their differences, the Jacobites shared a common goal: to restore the Stuarts to the British throne. They launched several unsuccessful uprisings in an attempt to achieve this goal, but their efforts were ultimately thwarted by the British government.

The Jacobite nobility played a significant role in these uprisings. They provided financial and military support, and they often served as leaders of the

Jacobite forces. After the uprisings failed, many Jacobites were forced to flee into exile, where they continued to plot against the British government.

The Jacobite nobility is a fascinating and complex group of people whose story has never been fully told. This book provides a comprehensive overview of their history, their role in the Jacobite uprisings, and their legacy in British history.

This book will be of interest to anyone interested in British history, the Jacobite era, or the history of the nobility. It is a valuable resource for scholars and general readers alike.

Book Description

The Jacobite Nobility: A Record of the Jacobite Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Grants of Honour is a comprehensive examination of the group of nobles and gentry who remained loyal to the Stuart dynasty after it was deposed in the Glorious Revolution of 1688. This book provides a detailed accounting of the Jacobite peerage, baronetage, and knightage, as well as the various grants of honour bestowed by the exiled Stuarts. It also explores the Jacobite nobility's role in the political and social life of Britain during the 18th and 19th centuries.

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This book tells the story of the Jacobite nobility, from their origins in the 17th century to their eventual decline in the 19th century. It is a story of loyalty, betrayal, and political intrigue. It is also a story of the changing nature of the British monarchy and the rise of democracy.

The Jacobite Nobility: A Record of the Jacobite Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Grants of Honour is a

valuable resource for anyone interested in British history, the Jacobite era, or the history of the nobility. It is a comprehensive and well-researched work that provides a fascinating insight into this turbulent period of British history.

Chapter 1: The Jacobite Court in Exile

The Royal Family and Their Entourage

The Jacobite court in exile was a vibrant and diverse community that included members of the royal family, their entourage, and a wide range of supporters. The exiled Stuarts maintained a semblance of their former grandeur, even though they had been deposed from the British throne. They had their own court, complete with officials, servants, and courtiers. They also maintained a close relationship with their supporters in Britain and abroad.

The royal family itself was a small but close-knit group. King James II and VII and his wife, Mary of Modena, had two children: James Francis Edward Stuart, the Prince of Wales, and Louisa Maria Theresa Stuart. The Prince of Wales was the heir to the Jacobite throne, and he was known as "the Old Pretender" by his enemies. He was a devout Catholic, and he was determined to

restore the Catholic faith to Britain. His sister, Louisa Maria Theresa, was a beautiful and intelligent young woman who was known as "the Young Pretender". She was also a devout Catholic, and she shared her brother's desire to restore the Stuart dynasty.

The royal family was surrounded by a large and diverse entourage. This entourage included members of the Jacobite nobility, as well as a variety of other people who had remained loyal to the Stuarts. There were also a number of foreign visitors who came to the Jacobite court, including diplomats, soldiers, and scholars.

The Jacobite court was a center of political intrigue and activity. The exiled Stuarts were constantly plotting to regain the British throne. They received support from their allies in Britain and abroad, and they were always looking for opportunities to launch an invasion of Britain. The Jacobite court was also a center of cultural activity. The Stuarts were patrons of the arts, and they

attracted a number of talented artists, musicians, and writers to their court.

The Jacobite court in exile was a fascinating and complex community. It was a place where politics, religion, and culture intersected. The exiled Stuarts and their entourage were a diverse group of people who were united by their common goal of restoring the Stuart dynasty to the British throne.

Chapter 1: The Jacobite Court in Exile

The Nobility and Gentry

The Jacobite court in exile was a microcosm of British society, with all the different ranks and orders of society represented. At the top of the social hierarchy were the nobility and gentry, who constituted the Jacobite elite.

The nobility consisted of the peers of the realm, including dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons. These men and women held vast estates and wielded considerable political power. Many of them had served in the British government before the Glorious Revolution, and they continued to play a role in Jacobite politics after the Stuarts were deposed.

The gentry were the lesser nobility, consisting of knights, baronets, and esquires. They were typically wealthy landowners who played a leading role in local government. Many of them were also active in Jacobite

politics, providing financial and military support to the Jacobite cause.

The nobility and gentry were united by their loyalty to the Stuart dynasty. They believed that the Stuarts were the rightful monarchs of Britain and that they had been unjustly deposed. They were determined to restore the Stuarts to the throne, even if it meant fighting a civil war.

The nobility and gentry were also united by their shared culture and values. They were typically educated at the same schools and universities, and they shared a common language and religion. They also enjoyed the same pastimes, such as hunting, fishing, and attending balls and other social events.

The nobility and gentry were a powerful force in Jacobite politics. They provided the leadership and resources that the Jacobite cause needed to survive. Without their support, the Jacobites would have been

unable to mount their several unsuccessful uprisings against the British government.

The nobility and gentry also played a significant role in Jacobite society. They were the patrons of the arts and sciences, and they helped to shape the Jacobite culture. They also provided a network of support for Jacobite refugees who had fled to France and other countries after the Glorious Revolution.

The nobility and gentry were a complex and diverse group of people. They were united by their loyalty to the Stuart dynasty, but they also had their own individual interests and ambitions. They were a powerful force in Jacobite politics and society, and they played a significant role in shaping the course of British history.

Chapter 1: The Jacobite Court in Exile

The Clergy and Scholars

The Jacobite court in exile was a vibrant and diverse community that included not only the royal family and their entourage, but also a significant number of clergy and scholars. These men and women played a vital role in the Jacobite cause, providing both spiritual and intellectual support to the exiled Stuarts.

The Jacobite clergy were a particularly important group. They provided religious services for the royal family and their supporters, and they also played a role in political and diplomatic affairs. Many Jacobite clergy were openly critical of the British government, and they used their sermons and writings to rally support for the Jacobite cause.

One of the most prominent Jacobite clergymen was Bishop Francis Atterbury. Atterbury was a close friend and advisor to James Francis Edward Stuart, the Old

Pretender, and he was one of the leaders of the Jacobite movement in England. In 1722, Atterbury was arrested and charged with treason. He was found guilty and sentenced to life in exile. He died in France in 1732.

Another important Jacobite clergyman was John Skinner. Skinner was a Scottish Episcopalian minister who wrote a number of Jacobite songs and poems. His most famous work is "The Flowers of the Forest," which is a lament for the Jacobites who were killed at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.

In addition to the clergy, the Jacobite court in exile also included a number of scholars. These men were experts in a variety of fields, including history, law, and theology. They provided the Jacobite cause with intellectual legitimacy, and they helped to spread Jacobite propaganda throughout Europe.

One of the most famous Jacobite scholars was George Lockhart. Lockhart was a Scottish lawyer and politician who served as Lord Advocate of Scotland under James

VII. After the Glorious Revolution, Lockhart was forced to flee to France, where he joined the Jacobite court in exile. Lockhart was a close friend of James Francis Edward Stuart, and he served as his Secretary of State. He died in France in 1731.

Another important Jacobite scholar was Charles Leslie. Leslie was an Irish theologian who wrote a number of works in defense of the Jacobite cause. His most famous work is "The Case of the Royal Family of Stuart," which was published in 1713. Leslie died in France in 1722.

The Jacobite clergy and scholars played a vital role in the Jacobite cause. They provided spiritual and intellectual support to the exiled Stuarts, and they helped to keep the Jacobite flame alive for over half a century.

This extract presents the opening three sections of the first chapter.

Discover the complete 10 chapters and 50 sections by purchasing the book, now available in various formats.

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