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NOTES AND GENERAL.

Lieut.-Col. Stewart Roddie in his book "Peace Patrol" says that when he first met Rupert of Bavaria, this direct descendant of Charles I. was whistling an old Jacobite air.

Thanks are due to the Kettering Leader and Guardian, Northamptonshire, and The Friend, 19 Cursitor St., London, E.C. 4, for some references to our paper, and the Legitimist movement.

During the last fifty years, there must have been scores of public exhibitions of Stuart and Jacobite objects, and judging from an article in the Melbourne Argus by P. M. Carew Smyth, the recent Scottish Antique and Historical Exhibition held in Melbourne, contained some Stuart relics.

Jesse the historian draws a fearful picture of the brutality of General Hawley, and an interesting subject for debate would be who was the most detestible, the Duke of Cumberland or "Hanging Hawley" as he was called. These two precious props of the Hanoverian succession stayed in Aberdeen during the '45, and Hawley stripped his host's house of every article of value before leaving. In "The Aberdeen Weekly Journal" for 16th March, Isabel Cameron relates from a housewife's point of view, how these two Whig heroes behaved when in Aberdeen, and it certainly does not increase any respect for the Revolution of 1688 and those who supported it.

Miss Amy Hadfield has just presented to the University, Wellington, N.Z., some of the late Bishop Hadfield's books and manuscripts including a very early edition of the famous Eikon Basilike. This much discussed book of meditations by King Charles I. has been wrongly attributed to Bishop Gauden. Such was the bigotry of the King's enemies, that they pretended he was incapable of writing it. But the literary gifts of the Stuarts are well known, Charles I. was a man of learning, like his father, and Mary Queen of Scots was no mean scholar. We are reminded that the Lower House of Convocation has again passed a resolution in favour of restoring the name of King Charles I. to the Calendar. Whether it has passed the Upper

House we do not know; the puritan element, or tradition in the Church of England, are fighting hard to maintain that ascendancy which the Revolution of 1688 gave them.

Our cables have referred to Lord Beaverbrook's editorial in the "Daily Express," protesting against any further alliance with France. It is idle to deny that there is still amongst us a truculent jingo section—the heirs of the old Whig party, who are never really happy unless they are at war. We must all be on our guard or the de facto Government will land us into a bootless conflict which can only end in Bolshevism and complete chaos.

We learn from Miss Nest Lloyd, of Cynghordy, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire, the Hon. Sec. of the Order of the White Rose, that this organisation intended to celebrate White Rose Day, the 10th of June. Few dates have been more faithfully observed than White Rose Day, the Birthday in 1688 of King James III.—not a little man dressed in a little brief authority posing as a king, but a monarch by right. White Rose Day was observed not only during the life time of King James III., a period of 78 years, but after his death as a symbol of loyalty by all the old Jacobite Clubs in the 18th and 19th centuries.

"The past is properly used only when it is employed in the service of the present and the future. We look backward and learn our lesson; we look round and apply it."

We learn that two new biographies of Prince Rupert of Bavaria, the Cavalier leader and nephew of Charles I. are in course of preparation. Apparently there has been no biography of the Prince since 1899 when Miss Eva Scott's Rupert Prince Palatine appeared. To-day we also have a Bavarian Stuart in the person of King Rupert, who as every intelligent Briton is aware, would, but for the Revolution of 1688, and the so called Act of Settlement of 1701 be de facto and de jure King of Great Britain.

For had Prince Charlie had his way
We should all be subject to the Lex
Dispensed by valiant Rupert Rex.

or Literary Contri-
Editor:—
Eag, Wellington, N.Z.

JACOBITE.

Empire's widely circulated and widely
quoted quarterly.

Hundreds of newspapers have quoted, and Public Libraries, Universities and Literary Clubs all over the world, have welcomed "The Jacobite."

THE GUILT OF THE WICKED PEACE.

In the Illustrated London News of 17th Dec. last Signor G. Ferrero, the distinguished Italian philosophical historian, makes a strong appeal for the restoration of legitimate government in Europe. Even the most adulated politician is beginning to see that the peace of 1919 was the last word in block-headed folly, and the only consolation we have is that no legitimate government was responsible for it. The Italian writer is of course extremely polite; he does not call the people who made the peace of 1919 Simian folk, or lords of the jungle, he simply says "only the generations that unlearned the art of government could have gone wrong to such a degree."

We cannot refrain from quoting the opening passage of an article which appeared in the Catholic Magazine for South Africa, just ten years ago. "Not long ago the world was intensely agitated about the moral responsibility for the outbreak of the war which began in 1914. It was such an awful catastrophe that every one of the politicians who had a hand in it was anxious to throw the blame upon those on the other side. But a far greater catastrophe has fallen upon the world since, one beside which the starting of the war is a mere bagatelle; and that is the catastrophe of the so-called peace of 1919. So shameful in itself is the Treaty of Versailles, and so ruinous to the world in its effects, that the mad politicians who made it are again trying to cast the blame upon one another."

THE WHITE ROSE QUEEN.

We have received from Miss Faith S. Rowntree of Maida Vale, London, the articles which Mr. W. G. Blaikie Murdoch, the well known art critic, contributed to the Weekly Scotsman. With 27 illustrations of the exiled Stuarts and their supporters, Mr. Murdoch says that authentic portraits exist of most of the well known adherents of the Cause, except perhaps the gallant Lochiel of the '45. We

are told in one of these articles, that Louisa of Stolberg, Prince Charlie's Consort was the ultimate Queen of the White Rose. But the White Rose was not the exclusive symbol of the Stuart dynasty, but of the principle of legitimate monarchy. The White Rose has been the emblem, first of the Plantagenets, then of the Stuarts, then of the Royal Houses of Sardinia, Modena and Bavaria. The White Rose King to-day is King Rupert, and the White Rose Queen is His Majesty's Consort, Antoinetta of Luxemburg.

THE LEGITIMIST KALENDAR.

A table of dates or events affecting or relating to the history of the Jacobite Cause from the Legitimist Kalendar of 1899:—

1892—Dec. 27th. Mr. Herbert Vivian on behalf of the Legitimist Jacobite League, applies to the First Commissioner of Works, for permission to decorate the statue of King Charles I. at Charing Cross

1893—Jan. 10th. After much correspondence the Government refuse the required permission.

Meeting at St. Ives; speeches by the Marquis de Ruvigny, W. Clifford Meller, Herbert Vivian. Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Legitimist Jacobite League; a resolution adopted expressing regret at the action of the Govt. in refusing the League permission to decorate King Charles statue, and pledging the members to proceed with the proposed demonstration, in order to test the right of the Govt. to refuse permission. Mr. Vivian gives public notice, on behalf of the League, of the above resolution through the Standard.

Jan. 29th.—St. Charles Eve, fourth revival of the services for the day at St. Margaret Pattens at 8 p.m. Jacobite demonstration at Charing Cross. The statue of King Charles decorated with wreaths by the Legitimist Jacobite League, the Govt. having given way at the last moment.

Jan. 30th.—St. Charles Day; the usual services at St. Margaret Pattens. No. 1 of The Jacobite, the organ of the Legitimist Jacobite League published.

Feb.—The '45 Jacobite Club formed by Mr. F. T. Rawling as the Great Grimsby Branch of the Legitimist Jacobite League.

Feb. 8th—An attempt to place wreaths on the tomb of Mary Queen of Scots in Westminster Abbey stopped.

Feb. 14th—A question regarding The Jacobite asked in the House of Commons by Mr. W. Johnson, M.P.

March—The Jacobite postage stamp issued.

May 29th—Oak Apple Day; Jacobite gathering at Holywell, Hunts; speeches by the Marquis of Ruvigny, Messrs. A. A. Fraser, R. W. Fraser, F. T. Rawling, J. W. D. Heseltine, etc.

June 10th—Sussex White Rose Club formed.

August—Jacobite meeting at Aberdeen. Speeches by Lord Dupplin, and Mr. G. Gordon Fraser.

Sept. 25th.—The Thames Valley Jacobite Club formed by Mr. S. Rawson.

Nov. 23rd—Meeting at Fochabers. Address by Mr. Andrew Macdonald.

1894—Jan. 29th. Decoration of King Charles statue at Charing Cross, the other Jacobite societies joining the Legitimist Jacobite League in this for the first time.

Jan. 30th—St. Charles Day; service at St. Margaret Pattens.

Jan. 31st—Mass for the repose of the soul of King Charles III. at the Chapel of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Holborn.

Feb. 16th—Meeting at Wishaw. The Mary Stuart branch of the Legitimist Jacobite League formed by Mr. Wm. Burt.

March 20th—"The Legitimist Kalendar" first published.

April 4th—Society of King Charles the Martyr formed.

May 29th—The annual celebration of Royal Oak Day in Hunts.

Oct.—The Flora MacDonald Club, the Glasgow branch of the Legitimist Jacobite League, formed by Mr. Reid.

Nov.—The Devon White Rose Club formed.

1895—Jan. 7th. Archbishop Laud Commemoration and Exhibition on Tower Hill.

Jan. 29th-30th—Sixth revival of the services for King Charles the Martyr at St. Margaret, Pattens. The statue at Charing Cross decorated.

1896—April 16th. Requiem at the French Chapel for those who fell at Culloden.

Nov. 22nd—Mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Camberwell, for the Kennington Martyrs.

1897—May 31st—Marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Mary to the Duke of Calabria, Crown Prince of the Two Sicilies.

June 17th—The Society of the Red Carnation, founded by Messrs. E. Lindsay Foakes, Gavin Scott and L. D. Holford Strevens.

June 19th—H.R.H. Victoria Station. Bouquet presented to him by Lady Helen C.

June 28th—Prince Rupert dined at Pool Street Station.

Aug. 26th—The statue of King Charles VII. removed by the Office of Works from the hall Gardens to the front of Gwydyr House.

1898—April 16th. Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the defeat of Culloden. Wreaths placed on the Memorial Cairn from Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., Mr. Theodore Napier, the Legitimist Jacobite League, the Order of St. Germain, Mr. Stewart of Edinburgh. An address delivered on the battlefield by Mr. Theodore Napier.

THE HOUSE OF AIRLIE.

It is difficult perhaps for some to realise the pig-headed ignorance which passed current for history before the Order of the White Rose blazed a trail of loyalty. To defend the memory of the Stuarts, and point out where the nations allegiance was due, in the late 80's of last century, required political courage of no mean order. Amongst those modern pioneers of loyalty may be mentioned the Hon. Mrs. Greville-Nugent, who together with Viscountess Maidstone and Mr. Henry Jenner, are the three survivors of those heroic days. Mrs. Greville-Nugent is also a pioneer in the movement for the restoration to King Charles I., of those honours to which the Church in a former age declared him entitled.

Mrs. Greville-Nugent, an Ogilvy by birth descended from the 5th Lord of Ogilvy of Airlie, who suffered imprisonment in the cause of Mary Queen of Scots. His descendant the Earl of Airlie of Prince Charlie's time was on the right side, though being old he was not "out" in the '45 himself. But his son, the Master of Ogilvy raised the Ogilvy Regiment and fought with 600 men, many of them clansmen from the shires of Forfar and Fife. After Culloden he escaped, and reached France; Lady Ogilvy was taken prisoner, but escaped from Edinburgh in her own maid's dress and joined her husband in France. There Lord Ogilvy collecting the scattered fugitive remnants of the regiment, formed anew the Ogilvy Regiment in the service of the King of France. His son afterwards made peace with the Usurpers and was restored to both titles and estate; so let us retrace our steps to the branch of the House of Airlie represented by the Hon. Mrs. Greville-Nugent, who by her marriage with a younger son of the first Lord Greville became allied with the historic Jacobitism of Ireland. The mother of the first Lord Greville, being a descendant of the Earl of Westmeath who raised a Regiment known as "Nugent's Horse" for the King of France in the Irish Brigade.

GENERAL.

The movement blew it to the ground. A Whig or a Whig was somewhat of a different mind was first prejudiced by a study of such writers as Green, or some official historian. This aroused would be quite sufficient cases out of ten to make the victim for life. But the 10th person not being so liable as the others, and having some lingering doubts as to the accuracy of the forementioned historians, it was plain that the fresh remedies must be applied. The cycle of lies was completed by vigorously asserting (1) that the Battle of Culloden absolutely destroyed the Jacobite party (2) that King Henry IX. bequeathed the Crown to the Hanoverian dynasty (3) that by the death of King Henry IX., the House of Hanover succeeded to the full hereditary right of the House of Stuart and became de facto and de jure Kings of Great Britain. On this fabric of fiction was built the whole historic basis of the Whig creed.

British democracy first raised its ugly head in the Puritan revolt against Charles I., and consummated its victory by the Revolution of 1688. If the victory was marked by a campaign against the Stuarts of almost unbelievable meanness, the economic creed of the victorious puritans was long hours and low wages; firstly because they were naturally greedy, and secondly because it was part of their narrow creed that anyone not at work was in mischief. It would be overestimating the political strength of the Puritans, to assume that they alone were responsible for all this crime and misery, and they were aided and abetted by a powerful group of Whig nobles, the descendants of those people who at the Reformation plundered the Church.

An overseas correspondent writes 'Your inspiring paper has been of very great interest to me, and I have spent some pleasant hours reading over the material contained in these back numbers.'

We have to thank the following for papers and press cuttings:—The Rev. G. K. Moir, The Vicarage, Brooklyn, Wellington, N.Z.; Mr. Herbert Vivian, B.M./R.D.T.K., London, W.C., 1.; Miss A Robertson, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen; Miss Clark, Lovel House, Caulfield, Melbourne, Australia.

"Were they better times, before we became mechanical cogs "asked Sir Flinders Petrie in an English paper" life of olden times was talked over by my upbringers; the watch on the Lincolnshire coast each night, for the bonfires which might tell of Napoleons landing, and my mothers memories of her grandmother, born in the '45. All this put the 18th century before me as a living age, the roots of life ran deep,"

We have pleasure in acknowledging donations for our paper from the following:—Mr. Jas. McFarlane, Nai Nai, Lower Hutt, N.Z.; Mr. H. M. Oving-

ton, St. Scholastica's, Clapton, London E.5; Dr. Norman Black, Waddesdon, Bucks; Miss M. Tremearne, The Russetings, St. Agnes, Cornwall.

A learned writer whose name we have quite forgotten, said that given democracy in the 18th century, it would have restored the Stuarts. If this is so, there must certainly be two brands of democracy. The democracy that we all know, which has imposed grinding taxation, had its origin in the rebellion against Charles I., and its leading features were bigoted Protestantism, jingoism and sweating. Had it been called into existence by lawfully constituted authority, democracy might have advanced on reasonable lines, and who would be conservative enough to stop it.

Though not a very numerous Clan the MacFarlane's have a splendid record of true loyalty. They were out under the great Montrose for Charles I., at Bothwell Bridge in 1679 for Charles II., and during the '45 for James III. A New Zealand representative of this loyal Clan, Mr. Jas. McFarlane, of Nai Nai, Lower Hutt, tells us that when he was very young he heard his father telling some neighbours, that his grandfather was at Culloden, and in the retreat, a number of the McFarlane unit took refuge in a large barn; but McFarlane kept going and thus saved his life as the barn was surrounded and set on fire by Cumberland's Butchers, who shot down the refugees as they tried to escape from the burning barn.

It is encouraging to know that with each issue of our paper we are able to reach fresh fields and pastures new; and not only that, but older readers of the paper who came to scoff, have remained to pray.

Speaking on Culloden field last April, Sir Alexander MacEwen said that some people took delight in besmirching the character of Charles Edward Stuart and of the Jacobite movement, but he thought they were entitled to judge the Prince as he was known to the people of Scotland, with whom he mingled. Judged by that standard the valorous Prince won the love and affection of all by his character, charm, courage, and abilities, and judged by the poetry of his day—and the poets were not courtiers but men of the people—the Prince was a monument of grace and virtue compared with the Georges who reigned on the throne of England. Concluding, Sir Alexander declared that there never was a time when they needed more, a revival of the Celtic spirit than in the present economic crash of the world. The anniversary fell on Easter Sunday, and there was no fitter spot or no fitter time when they should consecrate afresh the memory of those who died there, by sending up a prayer for the resurrection in their own time and generation of the true spirit of their race.

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