

Scotland – North

Scotland was at the heart of Jacobitism. All four Jacobite risings - in 1689-91, 1715-16, 1719 and 1745-46 - took place either entirely (the first and third) or largely (the second and fourth) in Scotland.

The north of Scotland was particularly important in the story of the risings. Two of them (in 1689-91 and 1719) took place entirely in the north of Scotland. The other two (in 1715-16 and 1745-46) began and ended in the north of Scotland, although both had wider theatres during the middle stages of the risings.

The Jacobite movement in Scotland managed to attract a wide range of support, which is why more than one of the risings came close to succeeding. This support included Lowlanders as well as Highlanders, Episcopalians as well as Catholics (not to mention some Presbyterians and others), women as well as men, and an array of social groups and ages.

This Scotland-North section has many Jacobite highlights. These include outstanding Jacobite collections in private houses such as Blair Castle, Scone Palace and Glamis Castle; state-owned houses with Jacobite links, such as Drum Castle and Corgarff Castle; and museums and exhibitions such as the West Highland Museum and the Culloden Visitor Centre. They also include places which played a vital role in Jacobite history, such as Glenfinnan, and the loyal Jacobite ports of the north-east, and battlefields (six of the land battles fought during the risings are in this section, together with several other skirmishes on land and sea).

The decision has been made here to divide the Scottish sections into Scotland – South and Scotland – North, rather than the more traditional Highlands and Lowlands. This is for several reasons. Firstly, a Highland-Lowland divide tends to reinforce the traditional stereotype that the Forty-Five was a Highland rising. In fact, recent research has shown that many participants on the Jacobite side in the Forty-Five were Lowlanders.

Secondly, a division into ‘North’ and ‘South’ helps to avoid the old problem concerning places like Aberdeen and Inverness. Places such as these have been called Highland and Lowland towns by different historians in the past. Thirdly, one of the leading Jacobite historians, Murray Pittock, has also suggested problems with a Highland-Lowland divide.

The dividing line here has been made roughly from the Firth of Tay in the east to Loch Fyne in the west. This has the advantage of making Stirling at the northern tip of the Scotland-South section and Perth at the southern tip of this Scotland-North section. They are thus, in a small way at least, fulfilling their historical roles: Perth as the gateway from the north to the south (as in the Fifteen) and Stirling as the gateway from the south to the north (as it was from at least the 13th century onwards).

Aberdeen, City of

Aberdeen always had a reservoir of Jacobite support during the 17th and 18th centuries. Some citizens even joined the Jacobite army under Major-General Buchan as it advanced through Aberdeenshire in the early summer of 1690, though the first Jacobite rising was well past its peak by that stage. Aberdeen was occupied by the Jacobites during the Fifteen and the Forty-Five, and certainly in 1715 they had widespread support.

In both 1715 and 1745, the Jacobites appointed town councils to run the town on their behalf. In 1715 the council was very industrious in helping the Jacobite cause. Among other things, they sent the town's weapons and one of their printing presses to the Jacobite army, and they required all the church ministers in the town to pray for James VIII and III.

On 20 September 1715 James VIII and III was proclaimed king at the mercat crosses in both Aberdeen and Old Aberdeen. The mercat cross (dating from 1686) in Aberdeen still survives to this day. The ceremonies appear to have gone smoothly, and the Jacobites had a great deal of support.

The whole retreating Jacobite army stayed overnight in Aberdeen, as a safe base, on the night of 6-7 February 1716.

On 25 September 1745 James VIII and III was proclaimed once more from the crosses. However, this was a much more controversial affair, as several of the town officials vehemently opposed the Jacobites and had to be coerced into taking part. Nevertheless, the Jacobites were able to raise a substantial contingent of soldiers in Aberdeen, due in part to the good standing of James Moir, 4th Laird of Stoneywood, one of the leading local Jacobites.

During the Forty-Five Lord Lewis Gordon was the Jacobite Governor of Aberdeen and Old Aberdeen. The Battle of Inverurie happened because a party of Hanoverian troops tried to capture Aberdeen, but Gordon and his commanders defeated them.

Several buildings survive that were present in the 18th century at the time of the Jacobite occupations, including Provost Skene House (16th century), Provost Ross's House (16th century) the Tolbooth [q.v.] and the mercat cross (17th century).

The current Aberdeen City Historian has produced a useful leaflet 'The Aberdeen Jacobite Trail and Collections' which is available to visitors. Aberdeen City Museum and Aberdeen University [see under separate entries] have good collections of Jacobite artefacts.

[Aberdeen is on the coast of north-east Scotland, around 65 miles north-east of Dundee]

Aberdeen Museums Service and Art Gallery, Aberdeen

The Museums Service has several Jacobite items, including:

- A flintlock pistol by John Campbell of Doune, said to have belonged to George Keith, the last Earl Marischal of Scotland, who was exiled for his part in the 1715 rising,
- A pair of stockings which belonged to John Gordon of Glenbuchat, the veteran Jacobite who fought in the risings of 1689, 1715 and 1745
- A wooden snuffbox with Jacobite emblems
- Two medals issued by James VIII and III
- An extraordinary MS in the archive showing the Jacobite political legacy lasting as long as 1834; in that year there is a handwritten declaration of loyalty by Peterhead Town Council to William IV, renouncing any sympathy for the Jacobites. Clearly Jacobitism was still seen as a threat by some even as late as 1834.

These objects are at the Mintlaw headquarters of the Museums Service, except the Doune pistol, which is on display at Banff Museum. Among the portraits at the Art Gallery is a self-portrait by the Jacobite artist Cosmo Alexander.

[The Museum and Art Gallery are in central Aberdeen]

Aberdeen Tolbooth, Aberdeen

The tollbooth was used by both sides in which to imprison opponents. In 1746 nearly 100 local Jacobites and suspected Jacobites were incarcerated there. As it was one of the highest buildings in the town, its roof was also used as a lookout point, certainly by the Government forces, and almost certainly by the Jacobites, during their respective periods in charge.

Prison cells from the time survive in the Tolbooth, and one of the prison cells is now called the Jacobite cell, with models of Jacobite prisoners there. The 17th century roof, used as the lookout point, survives almost unaltered.

[The Tolbooth is in central Aberdeen]

Aberdeen Town House, Aberdeen

The present Town House was built in the 19th century and so is not the one where the Jacobite appointed town councils sat in 1715 and 1745. However, the present building does house Aberdeen City Archives. These include the Burgesses Books, where a list of Jacobite appointed burgesses in 1745 is crossed out (but not torn out or otherwise destroyed, interestingly) once the Whigs regained the town. Other MSS from 1715 include documents

referring to James VIII and III as ‘His Majesty’. Again, these were kept and not destroyed post-1715.

[The Town House is in central Aberdeen]

Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen

Aberdeen University has a good collection of Jacobite artefacts in Marischal College [see under ‘Marischal College’, below]. However, it also has a good collection of Jacobite MSS in the library’s Special Collections, including the MacBean Jacobite Collection.

These MSS include a very interesting letter from Lord Pitsligo, after Culloden, hoping to continue the fight; a Jacobite recruitment slip in the Forty-Five; a proclamation in 1743 by James VIII and III that Prince Charles Edward was to become Prince Regent; a rare 1779 Jacobite songbook; and many others.

The MSS are available to view upon request, and some of them sometimes appear in public in Jacobite themed exhibitions.

[The University Library is on the main campus at King’s College, Old Aberdeen]

Aboyne, Village of

In the build-up to the formal start of the Fifteen, the Earl of Mar organised a second tinchal, or great hunt, at Aboyne on 3 September 1715, having already held one at Braemar [q.v.] a few weeks earlier. It was once again an excuse for nobles and lairds sympathetic to the Jacobite cause to meet and discuss a rising.

Parts of Aboyne Castle still survive from that period, but few if any other buildings in the village do.

[Aboyne is around 10 miles east of Ballater, in south Aberdeenshire]

Arbroath, Town of

Arbroath was a Jacobite town in the Forty-Five. A large portion of its able-bodied men joined the Jacobite army. It was one of the principal ports where men and supplies could be landed from France. It and other Jacobite ports along the north-east coast collectively formed ‘an asset of almost incalculable value’ to the Jacobite cause (*The 45*, p.366).

[Arbroath is on the north-eastern coast of Scotland, around 15 miles north-east of Dundee]

Arisaig, District of, and Loch nan Uamh

The district of Arisaig saw the beginning and the end of the Forty-Five. It formed the initial mainland base of Prince Charles Edward in late July 1745. Over a year later, it saw the final departure of the Prince from Scotland, on 20 September 1746, from Loch nan Uamh.

The loch had played an earlier role in the Forty-Five. On 2 May 1746 two French ships had managed to land consignments of gold and equipment for the Jacobites, and then fought a naval engagement there against the Royal Navy.

[Arisaig is on the mainland of Scotland south-east of Skye. Loch nan Uamh is a sea loch in the southern part of Arisaig]

Auchindoun Castle, near Dufftown

Auchindoun Castle, built in the 15th century, has three Jacobite connections. The first one is that it was used as a temporary headquarters by Viscount Dundee's army on 6-7 June 1689, during the first Jacobite rising.

Later in that rising, after Dundee's death at Killecrankie, the Jacobite commanders, including the Earl of Dunfermline, Major-General Alexander Cannon, and Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochiel, held a Council of War at Auchindoun, in August 1689.

The third link is that Auchindoun was owned in the late 17th and early 18th century by the Jacobite-leaning Gordons, including George Gordon, first Duke of Gordon (who held Edinburgh Castle for King James in 1689) and Alexander Gordon, second Duke of Gordon (who, as Marquis of Huntly, was out with the Jacobites in the Fifteen, and who led a large contingent of Gordons at Sheriffmuir).

There are substantial ruins of the castle surviving to this day. These include a central tower and some of the curtain walls. In the central tower there is a barrel vaulted roof over the cellar and there are remains of ribbed vaulting in the Great Hall above. Some of the doorways, windows, fireplaces and chimneys survive. The curtain walls are particularly impressive, and they include a very well preserved drainage chute in one of them.

[Auchindoun Castle is around 3 miles south-east of Dufftown]

Balquhain Castle, Aberdeenshire

This tower house was one of many buildings either partially or totally destroyed by the Duke of Cumberland's army during the Culloden campaign and its aftermath in April 1746. Given that virtually all of the other buildings affected in this way have long since gone, Balquhain, which still survives in ruined state (and has public access), stands as a fitting testimony to the brutal campaign.

[Balquhain Castle is 2 miles west of Inverurie]

Balvenie Castle, Dufftown

Balvenie was one of the castles captured by the Jacobites in the 1689 rising under Viscount Dundee.

Substantial parts of the medieval and 16th century castle survive and would be recognised by Dundee's men if they returned today. These include the towers, spiral staircases, vaulted roofs, drain chutes, heraldic panels, ovens, fireplaces, chimneys, gun loops and curtain walls.

[Balvenie Castle is on the western outskirts of Dufftown]

Ben Alder Mountain, Grampians

Ben Alder is one of the highest mountains in the central Highlands. It played a fascinating role in the Forty-Five. After the defeat at Culloden, Cluny MacPherson, in whose territory the mountain was situated, hid out for an astonishing nine years on the slopes of Ben Alder, in a hiding place called 'the Cage'. He finally escaped to France in 1755. Prince Charles Edward Stuart briefly joined him there in early September 1746 whilst on the run after the failure of the Forty-Five.

[Ben Alder is around 20 miles south-west of Newtonmore]

Blair Castle, Blair Atholl

Blair Castle is an important Jacobite site, both because of the role it played in two risings (those of 1689 and 1745) and because of the outstanding collection of Jacobite artefacts it still has today.

Blair Castle was the main stronghold of the Earls, later Marquis's and Dukes, of Atholl. In 1689 John Murray, first Marquis of Atholl, was originally in the Jacobite party in the Convention (indeed, he had sought to maintain King James's government in Scotland as late as January 1689), but defected to the Williamites.

However, when Viscount Dundee launched his rising in April 1689, Atholl's factor, Patrick Stewart of Ballechin, held Blair Castle for King James, and Dundee visited in May. In July Ballechin refused entry to Atholl's whiggish son and heir, Lord John Murray. Murray laid siege to the castle, and General Mackay was approaching to seize it for the Williamites. Viscount Dundee relieved the castle, and the crucial Battle of Killiecrankie was fought because Dundee did not want to retreat and surrender the castle to Mackay. Dundee and his officers and clan chiefs held a Council of War at the castle on the eve of the battle, on 26 July.

After the battle, Blair Castle remained in Jacobite hands for some time. It continued to play an important role: for example, the Jacobite Highland chiefs swore a bond there together in August, to continue the rising.

In the Forty-Five, Blair Castle was occupied twice by Prince Charles Edward and his Jacobite army: in early September 1745, for several days, and then in early February 1746, again for several days. Shortly after that it was garrisoned by a detachment of Cumberland's army, and then besieged by a Jacobite force under Lord George Murray (besieging his own family home) for the latter part of March. This was the last time that a castle was besieged in British history.

Some of the Murray family were 'out' in each of the four Jacobite risings. In 1689 two sons of the Marquis of Atholl joined Dundee: Lord James Murray and Lord William Murray. In 1715 no less than three sons of the Duke of Atholl fought with the Jacobites: William Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, Lord George Murray and Lord Charles Murray. Tullibardine and Lord George were again 'out' in the 1719 and 1745 risings. In each rising, however, the actual owner of the castle, the family head (the Marquis and then the Dukes of Atholl, respectively), supported the government. Tullibardine was actually the eldest son of the first Duke, and therefore his heir, but was disinherited after his involvement in the Fifteen.

The castle has an outstanding collection of Jacobite artefacts. These include:

- The breastplate of Viscount Dundee, taken from his body after Killiecrankie, and other pieces of his armour [Room 2]
- Excellent collection of Jacobite medals, including ones issued by James VIII and III, Prince Charles Edward, and Prince Henry [Treasure Room]
- Prince Charles Edward's gloves, pipe, snuff boxes, Order of the Garter ribbon and seal, and tartan plaid [Treasure Room]
- Jacobite silver snuff box, another snuff box belonging to William, Marquis of Tullibardine, white cockade belonging to Lord George Murray, and Jacobite tickets of admission to private meetings [Treasure Room]
- Portrait of the 3rd Lord Nairne [Staircase]. John Nairne, 3rd Lord Nairne, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Jacobite army in the Fifteen, and he fought at the Battle of Preston on 12-14 November 1715. In the Forty-Five he also had a major role, including commanding the whole of the Jacobite second line at the Battle of Prestonpans on 21 September 1745.
- Portraits of prominent Jacobites, including James VIII and III, Prince Charles Edward Stuart, Lord George Murray [x 2], William Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine [x 2] [many of them in the Tullibardine Room and ante-room]. Tullibardine was a Major-General in the Jacobite army in the Fifteen, and fought at Sheriffmuir. He was one of the commanders of the rising in 1719, fighting at the Battle of Glenshiel. In the Forty-

Five he was a Lieutenant-General in the Jacobite army, President of the Jacobite Privy Council, and fought at Culloden. He died in the Tower of London in 1746 awaiting trial for High Treason.

- Miniatures of Prince Charles Edward Stuart [x 8], James VIII and III, Marquis of Tullibardine, Clementina Walkinshaw, and ring of James VIII and III [Treasure Room]
- Books belonging to Tullibardine and Murray [Treasure Room]
- Lord George Murray's pardon for his role in the risings of 1715 and 1719 [Tullibardine Room]
- Mementoes of the siege of 1745, including cannon balls and dents in the floor caused by cannon fire [Entrance Hall]
- Jacobite targes, swords and guns, including leather guns used at Killiecrankie
- The Tullibardine Room, which was used by Prince Charles Edward as a dressing room during his stays at the castle
- Pre-1745 furniture (including a magnificent 1700 state bed with original hangings) *in situ* in the castle; it will therefore have been used by the Jacobites during their various occupations of the castle, particularly as the *de jure* Duke of Atholl, William, Marquis of Tullibardine, was with the Jacobite army and considered the castle and all its belongings to be his.
- The castle, both exterior and interior, is very much how it would have been in 1745. In the gardens, too, there are features, including at least one statute, that would have been there at the time of the Forty-Five
- At St Bride's Church, in the grounds of the castle, there is a 19th century plaque commemorating Viscount Dundee, who was buried in the church vault

[Blair Castle is in the village of Blair Atholl in Perthshire]

Braemar, Castle and Village of

Braemar and the surrounding lands belonged to the Earls of Mar. In 1689, during the first Jacobite rising, Braemar Castle was attacked and burned by John Farquharson of Inverey, in order to stop it being used as a Government garrison, as Earl of Mar had thrown in his lot with the Williamites.

Braemar then played an interesting but little known role in the last stages of the 1689-90 rising. Virtually all historians assume that after the defeat at Cromdale, on 1 May 1690, the rising ended. However, the Jacobite commander, Major-General Buchan, went to Braemar,

raised another army of Highlanders, and marched on Aberdeen. Lowlanders also joined him, and he routed a Government force led by the Master of Forbes without a shot being fired, before finally being driven back by Mackay and his army.

In 1715, John Erskine, 6th Earl of Mar, travelled to Braemar once he had decided to launch a Jacobite rising. He held a tinchal, or great hunt, on 26 August as a front in order to gather a host of Jacobite supporting nobles and lairds. Mar made an 'impassioned speech' either then or shortly afterwards, and toasts were drunk to the success of the proposed rising. Every noble and laird who attended the tinchal went on to join the rising.

The Royal Standard of James VIII and III was formally raised at Braemar on 6 September and a proclamation was made declaring James to be the rightful King. Mar moved south from Braemar on 12 September with his fledgling army.

It is unclear whether Mar stayed in his castle or the village during his visit, as the castle was still badly damaged from the 1689 attack. However, the raising of the standard certainly took place just north-east of the village and south of the castle.

Most of the present day castle dates from the late 18th century, but parts of the older, 17th century castle remain.

[Braemar is in south-western Aberdeenshire]

Breachacha Castle [Old Breachacha Castle], Isle of Coll

The castle was the stronghold of the MacLeans of Coll. They rose for the Jacobites in the Fifteen and fought at Sheriffmuir. Some Coll MacLeans almost certainly joined the MacLeans from Mull and the mainland in Dundee's 1689 rising. However, the MacLeans of Coll did not participate in the Forty-Five.

The castle, not to be confused with the later castle nearby, was occupied by the MacLeans throughout the Jacobite era up until 1750. The castle's exterior is still mostly intact to this day.

[The castle is by Loch Breachacha in south Coll]

Brechin, Town of

Brechin was one of the many towns in the north-east of Scotland which were firmly Jacobite in the Forty-Five. It also had a particularly energetic Jacobite Deputy Governor, David Ferrier. Ferrier helped to capture the Royal Naval ship *Hazard* in November 1745 at nearby Montrose, and, renamed *Le Prince Charles*, the ship did valuable service for the Jacobites for the next three months.

During the Jacobite retreat in early February 1746, Brechin was a safe haven where portions of the army could rendezvous. Even after the retreat of the army away from the north-east, bands of Jacobites remained in the Brechin area well into March 1746, including one of over 200 men commanded by Ferrier. This brought down the wrath of the Hanoverian regime, and an expedition sent by Cumberland badly damaged the town.

Several buildings that were around in 1745 have survived to this day, including the medieval cathedral.

[Brechin is around 7 miles west of Montrose]

Brodie Castle, Moray

This impressive castle has several Jacobite items, including:

- A very good miniature of Prince Charles Edward, wearing his Order of the Garter ribbon and star [Dining Room]
- One of the actual Order of the Garter ribbons (or sashes) belonging to the Prince, with good provenance
- Piece of tartan reportedly belonging to the Prince
- Jacobite glass belonging to the Gordons
- 19th century MS letter discussing the Prince (referring to him as ‘Prince Charles’ rather than something akin to ‘the Young Pretender’) [all in the north-east tower]

[Brodie Castle is 5 miles west of Forres]

Castle Fraser, Aberdeenshire

The castle was one of the strongholds of the Clan Fraser, who came out for the Jacobites in the Forty-Five. Much of the castle survives as Lord Lovat, Clan Chief at the time of the Forty-Five, would know it. It is a 15th and 16th century ‘Z plan’ tower house, with the south-east corner tower particularly impressive.

The castle has a number of Jacobite artefacts:

- Two portraits of James VIII and III [Chapel]
- Sword belonging to Simon Fraser, who led (albeit reluctantly, on the orders of his father, Lord Lovat) the clan on the Jacobite side in the Forty-Five. They took part in several minor actions, such as the besieging of Fort Augustus, and fought at Culloden

- Print of Lord Lovat [Library]. Simon Fraser, 11th Lord Lovat, plotted with the Jacobites in the late 1690s, early 1700s and late 1730s, although at other times he was a supporter of the Government. He sent his clan out for the Jacobites in the Forty-Five, and sheltered Prince Charles Edward overnight shortly after Culloden. He was executed for high treason in 1747, the last man to be publicly beheaded in Britain.

[Castle Fraser is around 12 miles west of Aberdeen]

Castle Lachlan [Old Castle Lachlan], Loch Fyne

Castle Lachlan was the main stronghold of the Clan Lachlan. The clan repeatedly rose on behalf of the Jacobites, in 1689, 1715 and 1745, despite (or perhaps because of) the fact that their lands were largely surrounded by the Campbells. The Clan Chief Lauchlan MacLachlan was killed by a cannonball at the head of his men at Culloden in 1746.

The castle was partly destroyed by Government irregular troops (the Argyll militia) in the aftermath of the Forty-Five. However, picturesque ruins remain to this day. The castle is now known as Old Castle Lachlan, to distinguish it from the newer castle built nearby.

[The castle is on the north-eastern shore of Loch Fyne]

Clan Cameron Museum, Achnacarry, Lochaber

The museum is based at the seat of Clan Cameron, Achnacarry. The Camerons were staunchly Jacobite, coming out in all four Jacobite risings, in 1689, 1715, 1719 and 1745.

The museum has a number of impressive Jacobite items, including:

- Very good 18th century waistcoat belonging to Prince Charles Edward
- Very good 18th century gold ring with a hidden portrait of Prince Charles Edward
- Pair of 17th century boots belonging to Sir Ewan Cameron. He wore them in the early stages of the Battle of Killiecrankie, before taking them off because they were hurting his feet! Cameron was the Clan Chief of the Camerons, and he was the first of the chieftains to contact Viscount Dundee and ask him to lead a Jacobite rising, in March 1689. He then played an important part in the rising, including having an important role at the Council of War at Blair Castle on 26 July 1689, where he was instrumental in the decision to offer battle to the Williamite army at Killiecrankie the next day. He also took part in the Fifteen.
- Musket belonging to Sir Ewan Cameron

- Portrait of Donald Cameron of Lochiel, Clan Chief of Clan Cameron. Lochiel played an important part in the Forty-Five; indeed, without his support it is unlikely that the rising would have got off the ground.
- Bible belonging to Cameron of Lochiel, with all the references to King George crossed out.
- Life-sized model showing one of Prince Charles Edward's refuges whilst he was on the run after Culloden.
- Information panels stressing the Jacobite links to the story of Clan Cameron

Achnacarry played a role in the risings of 1689 and 1745, because of its role as the clan seat for the Clan Cameron. Viscount Dundee deliberately organised both the clan gatherings, in May and July 1689, nearby, and he visited Achnacarry itself in mid-July to rendezvous with Sir Ewan Cameron. Prince Charles Edward sent a summons to Donald Cameron of Lochiel at Achnacarry in August 1745, and he visited briefly Cameron's house at Achnacarry the day after Culloden. Achnacarry even played a post-Culloden role: in mid-May, Cameron of Lochiel organised a clan rendezvous there to continue the struggle, but only around 600 clansmen turned up. The Government forces then burned down Lochiel's house at Achnacarry in late May as punishment for his role in the rising.

The museum is in a 17th century croft near the old house. The croft would have witnessed the arrivals of Dundee, Prince Charles Edward's messenger, and later Prince Charles Edward himself, at Achnacarry.

Around the museum building are other relevant features, including the row of trees that Donald Cameron of Lochiel was planting when the messenger from Prince Charles Edward arrived in August 1745.

[The museum is near the modern Achnacarry House, around 8 miles north-west of Spean Bridge]

Clan Donnachaidh Museum, Bruar

This clan museum is only small, but it has some impressive Jacobite artefacts:

- A Jacobite medal issued by Prince Charles Edward Stuart
- A sword and pistol belonging to Donald Robertson of Woodsheal, who rose for the Jacobites at the head of the Robertsons of Struan. He led his clan (along with Duncan Robertson of Drumachine) at Culloden, as the Clan Chief, Alexander Robertson was in his late 70s and had returned home after Prestonpans.
- Shoe buckles and a gold ring reportedly belonging to Prince Charles Edward

- Travelling fiddle captured by the Jacobites as part of the personal baggage of Sir John Cope after the Battle of Prestonpans
- An engraving by Sir Robert Strange, who joined the Jacobites in the Forty-Five and designed currency plates for them [see under ‘West Highland Museum’]
- A modern Jacobite glass
- Collection of weapons from the Jacobite era, including swords, powder flask and dirk
- An information panel including an account of the Robertsons in the 1689 rising, where they rose, led by Alexander Robertson of Struan, to join Dundee
- A photograph of a portrait of Alexander Robertson of Struan. Alexander Robertson was Chief of Clan Robertson and had taken part on the Jacobite side in the risings of 1689, 1715 and 1745. After nominally leading the clan at Prestonpans, he was carried home, worn out by the campaign, in Sir John Cope’s captured coach.
- Stone of the Standard, carried by the Clan Donnachaidh into battles, including Sheriffmuir in 1715

[The museum is at Bruar, 3 miles west of Blair Atholl]

Clan Macpherson Museum, Newtonmore

The museum has a number of good Jacobite artefacts, including:

- Portrait of one of the Macpherson clan chiefs, who rose for the Jacobites in the Fifteen
- Impressive 19th century silver table-piece showing a Jacobite related incident
- Etching of Prince Charles Edward’s entry into Edinburgh
- Weapons from the Jacobite era, including swords and dirks
- Keys to Cluny House, destroyed by the Government in 1746
- Objects belonging to the Jacobite supporting Macpherson Clan (who were ‘out’ in 1689, 1715 and 1745) including pipe and fiddle
- It also has some information sheets on the walls which have a lot of interesting detail on the Jacobite risings

[The museum is in the centre of Newtonmore, at the junction of the A86 and the B9150]

Claypotts Castle, Dundee

This 16th century castle belonged, in the late 17th century, to John Graham of Claverhouse, 1st Viscount Dundee. Dundee was the Jacobite commander in the 1689 rising, and he raised the Royal Stuart Standard on Dundee Law, a few miles from Claypotts, on 1 April 1689.

The exterior of the castle is open to view, and very occasionally the interior is open too.

[Claypotts Castle is in the eastern suburbs of Dundee, just south of the A92]

Cluny Macpherson Memorial Cairn, Glen Truim

This memorial cairn, set up in the heart of Macpherson territory, pays tribute to Ewan Macpherson of Cluny, Clan Chief of the Macphersons. Having been courted by both sides in the early stages of the Forty-Five, when he was not yet officially in charge of the clan but wielded great influence, he threw in his lot with the Jacobites. He fought with distinction at the head of his men at the battles of Clifton and Falkirk. After the failure of the rising, he sheltered Prince Charles Edward at his refuge, a ‘cage’, or lair, on the slopes of Ben Adler. Macpherson himself then hid there successfully for nine years before finally escaping to France.

The plaque at the memorial cairn lays the relevant stress on the Jacobite links of Macpherson’s story.

[The cairn is in Glen Truim, around 3 miles west of the A9 near Newtonmore]

Corgarff Castle, Aberdeenshire

Corgarff Castle played an eventful though melancholy role in the Jacobite Wars. In 1689 it was burned down by the Jacobites to prevent it being used by Government forces. In 1715 the castle was used as a staging post by the Earl of Mar and his as yet fledgling army in the earliest stages of the rising. However, after the failure of the rising the Government burned the castle down again.

In the Forty-Five the Jacobites used the castle as an arms depot, to store a consignment of gunpowder and muskets. However, the Government forces sent an expedition to raid the castle at the end of February 1746, and the raid was a complete success. On hearing of the redcoats’ approach, the Jacobite garrison fled, and the Government troops were able to destroy or seize all the weapons and powder.

After the Forty-Five, the Government converted the castle into a fortified barracks, from where a permanent garrison could prevent any further Jacobite unrest.

Much of the present day castle dates from the 1748 rebuilding by the Government, including the impressive star-shaped outer walls with musket loopholes, which now surround the

original tower, and the 18th century barrack rooms. These are still relevant to this study, as the 1748 rebuild was directly connected to the perceived Jacobite threat.

However, parts of the original 16th century castle – which Mar and his army in 1715 would still recognise today – survive. These include the impressive 16th century cellars, including slit windows, vaulted roofs and stone floors. The walls of the tower are also 16th century, as are several of the fireplaces and recesses in the walls.

The castle has a number of good information hoards which discuss the Jacobite links and context.

[Corgarff Castle is 1 mile west of the village of Corgarff, in western Aberdeenshire]

Crieff, Town of

Crieff had a number of Jacobite connections even prior to its role in the Forty-Five. In 1689 William Murray, a prominent Episcopalian minister in the town, publicly supported the cause of Viscount Dundee. In October 1714, nearly a year before the start of the Fifteen, Rob Roy and some of his men – who were in the town to trade cattle – paraded through the town to the square and there sang Jacobite songs and drank toasts to James VIII.

In the Fifteen, Jacobite soldiers burned down most of the town. However, in the 1730s the town's fortunes were restored by the Jacobite supporting James Drummond, 3rd Duke of Perth, who rebuilt it and established a thriving textile industry there. Perth then prevented the Jacobite Highlanders burning the town again during the Forty-Five.

The town did, however, see one momentous act in the Forty-Five: the disastrous decision by the Jacobite Council of War to retreat into the Highlands and to abandon the Episcopalian heartlands of the north-east Lowlands. The Council of War took place at the beginning of February 1746, when the Jacobite army was quartered in and around the town. Prince Charles Edward correctly predicted that the retreat would be a disaster, and so it proved. It was, as the historian Christopher Duffy has noted, 'the day that doomed the rising' (*The 45*, p.434).

[Crieff is around 15 miles west of Perth]

Cromdale, Battle of, 1 May 1690

The Jacobite commander in the later stages of the 1689-90 rising was Major-General Thomas Buchan. He led a force of combined Highlanders and Lowlanders of between 800 and 1500 men, raiding along Speyside. On 1 May 1690, the force was camped around Lethendry Castle [qv], between the village of Cromdale and the Haughs of Cromdale. A Williamite force attacked and routed the Jacobites, who lost up to 400 men.

The terrain remains much the same as in 1690. There is an information panel about the battle near the castle, and a plaque commemorating the battle on the churchyard wall of Cromdale Kirk. A stone carved 1690 was hastily carved and erected by survivors of the battle at the western end of Glen Livet, to commemorate their comrades who died during the pursuit of the Jacobites into that glen. The monument stone survives to this day. A natural stone on the slopes of the Haughs of Cromdale became known as the Piper's Stone, because a Jacobite piper stood on it and played to try and rally the Jacobites during the rout. This stone can also be seen today.

[The battlefield is one mile south-east of Cromdale village]

Cromdale, Village of

Viscount Dundee and his Jacobite army camped in the village in early June 1689, during the first Jacobite rising. The village is best known, though, for the Battle of Cromdale the following year, in July 1690 [q.v.]. The actual battle, however, took place around the hamlet of Lethendry, one mile south-east of the village. The Williamite force did cross the River Spey by the village before attacking the Jacobite camp.

There are no buildings in the village surviving from the late 17th century, other than Lethendry Castle in Lethendry. However, there is a plaque commemorating the battle set in the churchyard wall at Cromdale Kirk. The modern road signs at either end of the village also have battlefield symbols, as a further commemoration of the battle.

[Cromdale is 2 miles south-east of Grantown-on-Spey]

Culloden, Battle of, 16th April 1746

Culloden was, of course, the decisive battle which ended the Forty-Five, and, as it turned out, marked the end of the Jacobite uprisings forever. At the time, however, contemporaries did not necessarily see it in such stark terms. Several leading Jacobites, such as Lord George Murray and Lord Pitligo, wanted initially to carry on the cause. The mood of the 2,000 or so Jacobites who gathered at Ruthven Barracks after Culloden was also initially in favour of carrying on the struggle. As late as mid-May, a full month after Culloden, hundreds of Jacobite clansmen gathered in Lochaber to try and launch a new wave of uprising.

The story of the battle makes for grim reading. The Jacobite army at Falkirk just three months earlier had been 8,000 strong, but for a variety of reasons the Jacobite army at Culloden was only just over half that strength, barely 5,000 strong. The battlefield was poorly chosen, and much of the Jacobite army on the day did not manage to engage before the battle was lost. The Duke of Cumberland's victorious army committed many atrocities immediately after the battle and beyond.

[The battle took place on Drummossie Moor, some 5 miles east of Inverness]

Culloden Visitor Centre, Culloden Moor, near Inverness

The Visitor Centre has an outstanding collection of Jacobite artefacts, relating to the whole 1745-46 campaign and to an extent to the whole Jacobite movement. It also has display boards, as well as a remarkable 360 degree battle immersion re-enactment film, and other audio-visual presentations relating to the Battle of Culloden.

The artefacts include:

- Prince Charles Edward's Order of the Garter ribbon, star and garter
- An impressive basket hilted backsword with a silver hilt, belonging to Prince Charles Edward
- Sword belonging to Lord Lewis Gordon, Jacobite Governor of Aberdeen, and one of the commanders of the Jacobite northern army
- An attractive miniature of Prince Charles Edward, painted around 1740, oil on copper, with ivory and Cairngorm stone inlay
- Several miniatures of other Jacobites
- Portrait of Prince Charles Edward as an old man, in around 1785, by Hugh Douglas Hamilton
- Pocket watch belonging to Alexander Irvine, 17th Laird of Drum, who was out with the Jacobites in the Forty-Five [see also under Drum Castle]
- Collection of Jacobite medals, including the fine silver issue commemorating Prince Charles Edward's birth in 1720, and one commemorating him at 17 in 1737, as well as Oak Society 1748 Love and Hope medals
- Collection of Jacobite snuff boxes
- Collection of Jacobite glasses
- Bible belonging to a Jacobite
- Quaich presented by Prince Charles Edward to a supporter, Ensign William Home
- Pistol and sword associated with Ensign Home, as well as his snuff box
- Another Quaich reportedly used by Prince Charles Edward
- Sword belonging to Donald MacLaren of Inverenty, who was out with the Jacobites in the Forty-Five. He escaped initially after Culloden, was captured, and then escaped again on the way to Carlisle for trial

- Weapons belonging to Jacobites, some of them from Culloden Battlefield, including targes, powder horns, swords, musket balls
- Cap badge from a Jacobite regiment in the Forty-Five
- Portrait of a Jacobite lady at around the time of the Forty-Five
- Jacobite waistcoat, fan, locket, casket, ivory compass, plaid, garters, and other similar mementoes
- Map made by Colonel James Grante in c.1747-8 of the Forty-Five campaign. Grante was Jacobite Master of Ordnance during the rising, having arrived with a contingent of engineers and artillerymen from France in October 1745
- Law book used by Lord Balmerino in his preparations for his trial for high treason in 1746
- MS letters relating to the Forty-Five, including a letter from Prince Charles Edward to Louis XV

[The Visitor Centre is on Culloden Battlefield, around 5 miles east of Inverness]

Dornoch Firth and Little Ferry, Sutherland

The firth was the scene of a Jacobite victory in a skirmish that deserves to be better known. In March 1746 the Duke of Perth led a successful manoeuvre across the firth which routed the forces of the Government's commander in the far north, Lord Loudoun. As well as routing the enemy, the Jacobites captured substantial amounts of arms, ammunition and valuables at the village of Little Ferry.

A month later, however, the same village of Little Ferry saw a Jacobite defeat, as the Jacobite northern army under the Earl of Cromarty was beaten by a Government force, on 15 April.

[Dornoch Firth is in Sutherland, around 35 miles north of Inverness. Little Ferry is around 7 miles further north]

Drum Castle, Aberdeenshire

Drum Castle was the home of the Jacobite supporting Irvines, Lairds of Drum. At one point the family was offered the Earldom of Aberdeen, but turned it down.

Much of the castle today would be familiar to the 18th century Irvines, including parts they built. They would recognise the 14th century tower, the 15th century Business Room and nearby spiral staircase, all of which are open to the public.

The secret chamber where Alexander Irvine, 17th Laird of Drum, hid for three years after Culloden has recently been rediscovered during restoration work at the castle, but it is not yet open to the public.

The castle has a number of Jacobite items. These include:

- Portrait of Prince Charles Edward [Business Room]
- Portrait of Alexander Irvine, 17th Laird of Drum, who was a Jacobite and who rose in the Forty-Five, fighting at Culloden [Dining Room]
- Portraits [x 2] of Mary Irvine, the sister of the 17th Laird, who was a Jacobite sympathiser and who hid her brother in a secret room after Culloden [Drawing Room]
- Portrait of Charles Irvine (brother of the 16th Laird) who is believed to have had Jacobite leanings [Dining Room]
- Possible portrait of Alexander Irvine, 14th Laird, who rose in the Fifteen for the Jacobites and who fought at Sheriffmuir. None of the surviving portraits is labelled as being of the 14th Laird. However, there are at least two portraits of gentlemen connected with the Irvines and wearing early 18th century dress, and which are either unnamed or mis-attributed by later labels. It is possible that one of these is of the 14th Laird. [Drawing Room]
- Several portraits by the Jacobite painter Cosmo Alexander. Alexander rose for the Jacobites in the Forty-Five, aged only 21, and in the late 1740s and early 1750s he was one of the main portraitists used by James VIII and III, Prince Charles Edward, and leading Jacobite exiles in Rome and elsewhere on the continent [Drawing Room and Dining Room]
- Painting (19th century) of Prince Charles Edward 'seeking shelter in the house of an adherent' whilst on the run after Culloden [Nursery]

[Drum Castle is around 10 miles south-west of Aberdeen]

Duff House, Banff

Duff House was a leading Hanoverian stronghold in the Forty-Five, but it does have on display:

- A piece of plaid reportedly belonging to Prince Charles Edward, now framed and on the wall
- A portrait of Flora Macdonald

[Duff House is 1 mile south of Banff]

Dundee, City of

Viscount Dundee launched the 1689 rising outside Dundee on 13 April, by raising the Royal Standard on Dundee Law. Dundee returned to the town's walls the following month, as some of the Government troops in the town had promised to defect to him. After this a number of Jacobite sympathisers in the town were arrested.

Dundee was occupied by the Jacobites during the Fifteen. James VIII and III publicly entered Dundee on 6 January 1716, during the rising, and he stayed there overnight. A few weeks later the whole retreating Jacobite army stayed overnight in Dundee on the night of 1-2 February 1716. The town was occupied again by the Jacobites in 1745, but its sympathies were fairly evenly divided between Jacobites and anti-Jacobites.

There are two plaques in Dundee commemorating the Jacobite connection. One of them is in the High Street and commemorates James VIII and III's visit to Dundee. The other is at the Fisherman's Tavern in the Dundee suburb of Broughty Ferry. This commemorates the fact that after Culloden, two daughters of the innkeeper there agreed to row one of the Jacobite fugitives, the Chevalier de St Johnstone, across the Tay during his (successful) escape.

Several buildings survive that were present during the 17th and 18th centuries. These include the 15th century St Mary's Tower in the city centre, plus, in the suburbs, three 16th century castles: Claypotts Castle [q.v.], Dudhope Castle and Mains Castle. All three castles belonged (at the time of the 1689 Jacobite rising) to John Graham, Viscount Dundee.

[Dundee is on the north-east coast of Scotland, around 20 miles north-east of Perth]

Dundee Law, Dundee

It was here that Viscount Dundee raised the Stuart Royal Standard on 13 April 1689, marking the start of the 1689 rising. He then revisited the area a month later hoping for defectors from the army regiment stationed inside the town walls, some of whom had sent secret messages of support to the Viscount.

In 1689 the Law was outside the walled town of Dundee. These days it is very much inside Dundee, and much of it has been built upon. However, the uppermost slopes of the hill and the summit remain in their natural, rural state.

[Dundee Law is just north of Dundee city centre]

Dundee Museum and Art Gallery, Dundee

The museum and art gallery has a number of Jacobite items:

- A Jacobite flag carried at Culloden by Lord Ogilvie's Regiment - one of only a handful of such flags in existence.

- Several Jacobite snuff mulls, including one that was a gift from Prince Charles Edward to Charlotte Robertson of Lude at a ball in his honour at Blair Castle
- Three Jacobite glasses
- The 19th century painting 'Lochaber No More', showing Prince Charles Edward leaving Scotland after the failure of the Forty-Five, by John Blake Macdonald
- A 19th century painting, 'Disbanded', showing a Jacobite Highlander heading home after the defeat of the Forty-Five, by John Pettie
- Cumberland Table – the table that Cumberland used to write death warrants for Jacobite prisoners.

[The museum and art gallery is in central Dundee, between Meadowside and Panmure Street]

Dunkeld, Battle of, 21 August 1689

The Jacobite army had swelled to around 5,000 men after Dundee's victory at Killiecrankie. As Dundee was dead, however, command had fallen upon Colonel Alexander Cannon, which proved to be an unwise choice. Cannon actually occupied Dunkeld shortly afterwards, but then made the mistake of not garrisoning it before moving up to Braemar to seek reinforcements.

Consequently a regiment consisting largely of fiercely anti-Jacobite Cameronians garrisoned the village of Dunkeld and prepared to hold it to the death. On August the Jacobites attacked. Hours of vicious fighting followed, and nearly every building in the village was destroyed. The Jacobites had the better of the opening phases of the battle, which is usually overlooked, but which is covered well in P. Hopkins, *The Glencoe Massacre and the End of the Highland War* (1986), p. 187. The Cameronian commander, William Cleland, was killed, but the Cameronians held firm and the attack was repulsed.

Oddly the battle is barely remembered today and features on very few maps. However, it was a decisive defeat for the Jacobites. In terms of ferocity, duration and casualties, it was also more significant a battle than many battles in other wars which are better remembered and which do feature on maps.

Hardly any of the buildings survive from that time, mainly because they were destroyed in the battle. However, the hills surrounding the village, upon which the Jacobite host first appeared, together with the River Tay, which runs by the village, do survive almost unchanged.

One building that does survive, and which played a crucial role in the battle, is the medieval cathedral. By the latter stages of the battle it was the main bastion for the defending Cameronians. The cathedral still survives today, partly ruined, and partly forming the modern day church. There are musket ball holes on the east gables which emanate from the battle. However, this is not as exciting as it sounds: they are recognisable as musket ball holes, but only just.

[The Battle of Dunkeld took place in and around the village of Dunkeld]

Dunkeld, Town of

The Jacobites first occupied Dunkeld in mid-May 1689, under Viscount Dundee. At the time the Bishop of Dunkeld was said to be sympathetic to the Jacobite cause. The Jacobites returned after the Battle of Killiecrankie, and then after unwisely abandoning it, their attempts to retake it led to the Battle of Dunkeld [q.v.] on 21 August 1689.

The Jacobite army in the Forty-Five temporarily used Dunkeld as an outpost in March 1746, during the Siege of Blair Castle.

[Dunkeld is around 15 miles north-west of Perth]

Dunollie Castle, Oban

The castle has a number of relevant artefacts and archival material. The artefacts include broadswords and targes from the Jacobite era. These items are sometimes on display and sometimes in storage.

There are extensive MSS, including a letter from James VII and II written from Dublin Castle in 1689.

[Dunollie Castle is 1 mile north of Oban]

Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland

The castle was a Whig stronghold in the Forty-Five, held for the Government by the Countess of Sutherland. However, it featured one event of significance during the rising. The commander of the Jacobite forces in the far north, the Earl of Cromarty, was captured there with his officers by a Government militia on 15 April 1746. The militia also routed Cromarty's men at nearby Little Ferry [q.v.], and this marked the demise of the Jacobite northern army.

[Dunrobin Castle is around 10 miles north of Dornoch]

Dunstaffnage Castle, near Oban

The castle was a Campbell stronghold, and it was the place where Flora MacDonald was imprisoned briefly after helping Prince Charles Edward Stuart escape in the Forty-Five, before she was taken to the Tower of London.

The castle has substantial surviving ruins.

[The castle is 4 miles north of Oban]

Eilean Donan Castle, Loch Duich

The castle played a minor role in the first two Jacobite risings, in 1689-92, and 1715-16. It belonged to the MacKenzies, and in May 1690 Kenneth MacKenzie, fourth Earl of Seaforth (and Jacobite Marquis of Seaforth) landed at Eilean Donan on his way to join the Jacobite rising formerly led by Viscount Dundee, and with Major-General Thomas Buchan now commanding. Even after Seaforth's arrest near Inverness in September 1690, one of his relatives, Colin MacKenzie, garrisoned the castle for the Jacobite cause, until late 1691. After the failure of the rising, the castle was for a time occupied by the Government, but it was captured by the Jacobites in the 1715 rising.

However, the castle played its most important role in the rising of 1719. The Jacobite invasion force, under Marquis of Tullibardine, George Keith, Earl Marischal, and James Keith, landed at Eilean Donan and used it as their main base and powder magazine. They waited there until joined by several clans, principally the MacKenzies under the Earl of Seaforth.

Shortly after the small Jacobite army set off east, along Glen Shiel, a Government fleet arrived and shelled and then, after a short siege, captured Eilean Donan.

Many authorities say that the castle was 'destroyed' in the 1719 bombardment, and that the present castle is of early 20th century origin. However, this is not correct. Substantial parts of the original medieval castle, used as a base by the Jacobites in 1719, do survive.

These include the fifteenth- sixteenth century hornwork abutments (including the original lime mortar), and one-and-a-bit walls of the main tower (now forming one-and-a-bit walls of the Great Hall). Other surviving parts include a splayed window, with stones above it forming the base of an old gallery; a garderobe in a room near the Great Hall; several stretches of medieval spiral staircases; part of the original main doorway into the castle into the area of what is now the Great Hall; and part of the original iron yett.

The castle has a very good collection of Jacobite artefacts:

- Very good dirk and scabbards belonging to John MacRae, a Highland Jacobite killed at Sheriffmuir in the Fifteen [in display cabinets in the Great Hall]
- Cannon balls from the siege of Eilean Donan in 1719 [Billiard Room]
- Good collection of items associated with Prince Charles Edward, with good provenance, including a ladle bearing the prince's teeth mark, a lock of the prince's hair, and a letter written by the prince on 8 August 1745, calling the clans to arms [in display cabinets in the Great Hall]
- A medal issued by Prince Charles Edward post-1745
- Jacobite buckles

- Locks of hair from James VIII and III, and Prince Henry [all in display cabinets in the Great Hall]
- Information sheets on John MacRae and on the Fifteen, including Eilean Donan's role [in display cabinets in the Great Hall]
- Information board on the Battle of Glenshiel and the 1719 campaign [ante room near portcullis]
- Stone lifted in a contest between a local strongman and a Jacobite soldier in 1719 [courtyard]
- Information board on the MacLennan clan, stressing its strong Jacobite links [top floor corridor]

[Eilean Donan is on Loch Duich, around 8 miles east of Kyle of Lochalsh]

Elcho Castle, near Perth

The castle belonged to the Wemyss family, who were traditionally loyal to the Stuarts. Lord Elcho, the heir to the 5th Earl of Wemyss, almost certainly lived at Elcho Castle for part of his upbringing (as the castle was still occupied in the early 18th century), although Wemyss Castle (which is not open to the public) remained the main family home. Elcho was already closely associated with James VIII and III before the Forty-Five; James admitted him to the Royal Company of Archers in 1741 and appointed him Colonel of Dragoons in 1744. In the Forty-Five Elcho commanded Prince Charles Edward's Life Guards. After the rising he spent the rest of his life in exile in France.

Most of the castle survives from Lord Elcho's time. As well as the basic walls, he would recognise the impressive 16th century spiral staircases, chimneys, garderobes, chutes, fireplaces, windows, carved cornices, window grilles and shutter grooves, and the original 16th century iron yet, all of which he would have seen and used in the early 18th century.

[Elcho Castle is 4 miles south-east of Perth]

Elgin Museum, Elgin

The museum has a number of items with Jacobite links:

- 18th century travelling cutlery set owned by Robertson of Struan, who was one of the Jacobite commanders in the Forty-Five [see under Clan Donnachaidh Museum, above]
- Jacobite era Highland weapons, including broadsword and powder horn

- A number of items that are said to have been found on the Culloden battlefield, including bagpipes, targe, leather tankard, fragments of weapons, power horn
- Cup said to be Flora Macdonald's
- Portrait of Prince Charles Edward (possibly 19th century)
- Plate said to have been used by Prince Charles Edward at a farm near Inverness, shortly before Culloden
- Piece of plaid said to have belonged to Prince Charles Edward Stuart, accompanied by what looks like decent provenance

[Elgin Museum is in central Elgin]

Finlarig Castle, Killin

Finlarig Castle belonged to John Campbell, first Earl of Breadalbane, who for parts of his career was a Jacobite [see under 'Kilchurn Castle'].

Breadalbane was based at Finlarig when he was organising the participation of his men from Perthshire in the Fifteen. The castle was then attacked and captured by the Government in December 1715 as a direct result of Breadalbane's participation in the rising. Breadalbane was probably buried at Finlarig after his death in 1715.

Parts of the castle survive as a ruin to this day. Particularly impressive are the gunloops (of three different designs), and other survivors include some of the windows (including impressive bar holes for the grilles), walls, doorways and barrel vaulted roofs. There is also a mausoleum next to the castle, in which Breadalbane may have been buried.

[Finlarig Castle is 1 mile east of the village of Killin]

Fort Augustus [formerly Kilcummin, or Kiliwhimin]

The settlement of Kilcummin, which later became Fort Augustus, was visited by Viscount Dundee's Jacobite army in early May 1689.

The site became a Government barracks after the Fifteen, and then a fort. It was part of a chain of three forts (the others being Fort William and Fort George) along the Great Glen. It was besieged by the Jacobites in the Forty-Five, and they captured it successfully, in March 1746. Despite the fact that the fort had taken 13 years to build, from 1729 to 1742, the Jacobites captured it after firing just three shots, after one of the mortar rounds had exploded the fort's magazine.

There is part of one wall (including some of the original loopholes) remaining from the original 1718 barracks, now located in the grounds of a hotel in the south of the village. Parts of two walls from the fort still survive as part of the largely 19th century abbey complex.

A hill overlooking the village is traditionally the site of the main Jacobite gun battery. However, local historians believe it would have been too difficult for the Jacobites to access the hill (which would have involved fording two rivers right under the walls of the fort) and they believe that the actual position was close to where the original barracks were.

[Fort William is around 37 miles north-east of Fort William]

Fort George, Moray

The fort was built by the Government as the ultimate deterrent against the Highlanders, should they ever rise again after the Forty-Five. The original Fort George had been closer to Inverness, and had been taken by the Jacobites after a short siege in February 1746. This Fort George was built further east, and was built as an impregnable fortress and base which the Jacobites would never be able to capture. However, by the time it was finished, in 1769, the Jacobite threat was long over.

The fort survives today nearly intact. It has impressive 18th century walls, buttresses, barrack rooms, guard rooms, ramparts, bastions, gun emplacements, cannon, and specific buildings such as the Grand Magazine, Artillery Block, Staff Block and Chapel.

The Jacobites are mentioned several times on information panels and on the audio guide, although not as often as might have been expected, given that the Jacobite threat provided the original *raison d'être* for the fort's existence.

[Fort George is located around 9 miles east of Inverness]

Fort William, Fort and Town of

The original fort was built to help pacify the Highlands in 1689-1690, in response to the first Jacobite rising under Viscount Dundee. It was added to in the 18th century. The fort was besieged by the Jacobites towards the end of the Forty-Five, from 20 March to 3 April 1746. Although they had taken both of the other forts in the chain of three Great Glen fortifications (Fort Augustus and the original Fort George) they failed to take Fort William.

There are still remnants of the late 17th and 18th century fort, including parts of two walls (one facing Loch Linnhe, and one facing north towards an inlet of the loch) and a sally port *in situ*, and the original entrance archway, which is now mounted in a nearby cemetery. The mound where one of the main Jacobite gun batteries was placed during the siege, Sugar Loaf Hill, is also still clearly visible from the town centre.

The modern town of Fort William, as well as having the remains of the fort, also has the West Highland Museum [q.v.]. The museum contains some further remnants of the fort, including one of the original keys, some panelling from the Governor's room, and cannon balls from the siege.

[Fort William is the main town in north-west Scotland, next to the sea loch, Loch Linnhe, and at the south-western end of the Great Glen]

Fortrose Town Hall, Fortrose

The town hall has portraits of several Jacobites. These include Kenneth Mackenzie, 4th Earl of Seaforth and Jacobite first Marquis of Seaforth. Seaforth joined the first Jacobite rising in May 1690, although he played a subdued and cautious role within it. Because of his Jacobitism and Catholicism he was repeatedly arrested by the Government for high treason: in September 1690, May 1692, September 1696 and July 1698.

The town hall also has a portrait of William Mackenzie, 5th Earl of Seaforth. He rose for the Jacobites in 1715 and 1719. In 1715 he fought at Sheriffmuir, but as Commander-in-Chief of the Jacobite forces in the northern counties he spent most of the rising based around Inverness, which he captured and garrisoned for the Jacobite cause. In 1719 he and his men bore the brunt of the fighting at the Battle of Glenshiel [q.v.].

Present in the town hall gallery is also a portrait of Lady Frances Herbert. She was of the Jacobite supporting Herberts, Marquises and Dukes of Powis, and she married the 4th Earl of Seaforth. She shared the Jacobitism of her husband and her family, staying loyal to King James during the Revolution of 1688-89, and thereafter.

[Fortrose Town Hall is on the eastern side of Fortrose town centre]

Glamis Castle, Glamis

The Earls of Strathmore, who owned Glamis Castle, had Jacobite sympathies, which sometimes developed into full blown Jacobitism. Patrick Lyon, the 3rd Earl of Strathmore, who built much of the present castle, was unhappy about the accession of William of Orange in 1689. With some justification he was suspected of Jacobite sympathies by the new Williamite Government, which deprived him of his role as Extraordinary Lord of Session as a consequence. Strathmore was friends with Viscount Dundee and according to family tradition he greeted and met with Dundee when the latter visited the castle in mid-May 1689 during the first Jacobite rising. Strathmore only finally swore allegiance to William in April 1690.

In 1715 John Lyon, 5th Earl of Strathmore, rose for the Jacobites and became a colonel at the head of a battalion. However, he was killed at Sheriffmuir.

In January 1716 James VIII and III stayed at Glamis Castle as a guest of Charles Lyon, 6th Earl of Strathmore, during the last stages of the Fifteen.

Much of the present castle was built by the 3rd Earl in the late 17th century, including the carved panels on the exterior, with his coats of arms and initials, and many of the turrets, windows, doorways, gables and other features. An elaborate 17th century sundial and two 17th century statues of Stuart kings (the one of Charles I being particularly fine) were set up by the 3rd Earl in the gardens and are still there, *in situ*, to this day. The 3rd, 5th and 6th Earls – and James VIII and III - would also recognise, if they returned today, surviving features built by earlier occupants, including two elaborate early 17th century decorated plaster ceilings and the late medieval crypt.

This magnificent castle has an excellent collection of Jacobite artefacts:

- Excellent portrait of Viscount Dundee by Kneller [Great Hall]
- The buff coat worn by Viscount Dundee at Killiecrankie
- The boots worn by Dundee at Killiecrankie
- Cartridge case belonging to Dundee that he probably had with him at Killiecrankie
- Key for one of Dundee's castles
- Sword belonging to James VIII and III, inscribed 'God Bless King James'
- Silver pocket watch belonging to James VIII and III, which he accidentally left behind after his night's stay at Glamis
- Tartan allegedly belonging to Prince Charles Edward (but looking of 19th century design) [all in the Exhibition Room]
- Kinghorne Bed used by James VIII and III during his stay at Glamis [in the room James used, the King's Dressing Room]
- Four portraits and a bust of Patrick Lyon, 3rd Earl of Strathmore and a Jacobite sympathiser [see above] [Great Hall]
- Portrait of John Lyon, 5th Earl of Strathmore, who rose in the Fifteen and died at Sheriffmuir
- Portrait of James Maule, 4th Earl of Panmure, a Jacobite who rose in the Fifteen, was severely wounded at Sheriffmuir, and who entertained James VIII and III at Brechin Castle in January 1716
- Portraits of James VII and Mary of Modena [all in Great Hall]
- Portrait of James VII and II [Billiard Room]

- Miniature of the 3rd Earl [Exhibition Room]
- Original 17th century bed hangings owned by the 3rd Earl, now used as wall hangings [King Malcolm's Room]
- Chapel where James VIII and III touched for the King's Evil during his stay
- Tree planted in the grounds in 1746, to mark the end of the Forty-Five
- Information panels on Jacobitism: one entitled 'The Jacobite Rebellion 1715' in The Treasure Room, and three – on 'Bonnie Dundee' and 'The Jacobites' [x 2] – in The Coach House Exhibition

[Glamis Castle is half a mile north of the village of Glamis]

Glenbuchat Castle, Aberdeenshire

Glenbuchat Castle was the home of the arch-Jacobite, John Gordon of Glenbucket. Glenbucket had risen for the Jacobites in 1689, 1715 and 1745. In the latter rising he was one of the first prominent Jacobites to have declared for Prince Charles Edward.

The castle also played a role in the early stages of the Fifteen. At the end of August 1715 the Earl of Mar used it as a temporary headquarters whilst recruiting men and awaiting reinforcements, even before the formal launch of the rising.

Substantial ruins of the castle survive to this day, including carved heraldic shields, an inscription panel, impressive walls and quoins, windows (including original grille holes), doorways, vaulted roofs and staircases. Gordon of Glenbuchat would recognise much if he returned today. The information panels round the castle lay good stress on Gordon's Jacobitism.

[Glenbuchat Castle is around 4 miles north-east of Strathdon village, in west Aberdeenshire]

Glen Coe

Glen Coe (generally still spelt as two words, although the village, museum and visitor centre all revert to one word) was the home of the Jacobite MacDonald clan. They were 'out' in 1689-91, 1715 and 1745.

The glen was the setting for the terrible Glencoe Massacre in 1692. The Clan Chief, MacIan, was one of the last clan chiefs to submit to the Government after the Jacobite rising of 1689-91. He did submit in time, before the deadline of 31 December 1691, but his submission was ruled as invalid. The Government carried out the massacre as a punitive measure and to make an example of the clan.

There is a monument commemorating the massacre in Glencoe village.

[Glen Coe runs from Loch Linnhe in the west to Rannoch Moor in the east]

Glencoe Folk Museum, Glencoe

The museum has some impressive Jacobite artefacts, including:

- A 17th century chair which later belonged to Prince Charles Edward
- A pistol used by a Jacobite soldier at Killiecrankie
- Jacobite white cockade from the 18th century
- Jacobite swords
- Several Jacobite glasses

[The museum is in Glencoe village, at the western end of Glen Coe]

Glencoe Visitor Centre, Glencoe

The visitor centre has on display a Jacobite wine glass, and display boards and an audio presentation which stress the Jacobite context to the Massacre of Glencoe in 1692.

[The visitor centre is in Glen Coe, 2 miles south- east of Glencoe village]

Glen Livet

There was nearly a battle here in early June 1689, during the first Jacobite rising. Viscount Dundee and his army had been pursuing Mackay and his Williamite army through Rothiemurcus and Strathspey, and caught up with them at Glen Livet. Everyone expected a battle. However, Mackay rapidly carried out a fresh retreat and Dundee fell ill, preventing immediate pursuit.

In April 1690, some of the Jacobite survivors of the Battle of Cromdale escaped via Glen Livet, and some of them set up a marker stone to one or more of their fallen comrades.

[Glen Livet runs from Bridge of Avon south-east to the Moray-Aberdeenshire border]

Glen Nevis Visitor Centre and Glen Nevis

The visitor centre has a small exhibition with information panels which mention the Jacobites several times. The glen was where Jacobite contingents planned the attacks on Fort William in the latter stages of the Forty-Five. It has several landmarks which reportedly have Jacobite connections, including 'Soldiers' Stone', because the glen was used by both sides – the redcoats for patrols and the Jacobites for approaching the area of the fort and for ambushes.

[Glen Nevis runs south-east from Fort William to the hills just north of Kinlochleven]

Glen Shiel, Battle of, 10 June 1719

The battle was the climax of the short-lived rising of 1719. The expedition to Scotland, led by William Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, and James and George Keith, was only supposed to be one strand of a much larger rising. However, the main strand, involving James Butler, 2nd Duke of Ormonde, was defeated by the weather, when it was dispersed by a violent storm.

The Jacobite expedition was joined by some clansmen, including a large contingent of MacKenzies under the 5th Earl of Seaforth, some Camerons under John Cameron of Lochiel, and some MacGregors under Rob Roy. The expedition also contained several hundred Spanish troops.

Having established a bridgehead at Eilean Donan Castle [q.v.] the Jacobite army moved inland along Glen Shiel, but it was defeated by a Government force on 1719.

The topography of the battlefield is almost unchanged from 1719, with the hills rising on either side of the main route through the glen. On the northern hillside there are defensive works still surviving that were constructed by the Spanish troops on the Jacobite side. One of the subsidiary peaks in the area was later called Sgurr nan Spainteach (The Peak of the Spaniards) in honour of the Spanish contingent.

There is a good information board at the side of the A87, at the centre of the battlefield, and there are road signs with battlefield symbols either side of the battle site.

[The battlefield is roughly halfway along Glen Shiel, either side of the modern A87]

Glenfinnan

Glenfinnan, at the head of Loch Shiel, was where Prince Charles Edward arrived for the rendezvous of the clans and the raising of the Stuart standard on 19 August 1745.

The actual spot where the standard was raised and where the Stuart cause was blessed by the Catholic Bishop Hugh MacDonald is disputed. Christopher Duffy's preference for the small hill top near the present day visitor centre sounds the most plausible guess [*The 45*, p. 171].

The choice of Glenfinnan was a good one. It stood at the head of Loch Shiel and at the meeting point of several glens (including Glen Finnan). One source notes that the area was also 'a natural amphitheatre of about half a mile square, surrounded on all but the loch side by huge mountains' [quoted in *The 45*, p.170], which was ideal for the important piece of theatre which was to take place there.

The terrain is almost identical now as to when the Jacobites were there over 250 years ago. The important historical event which took place there is commemorated by the 19th century monument and the 21st century visitor centre [both q.v.].

[Glenfinnan is at the head of Loch Shiel on the modern day A830, around 12 miles west of Fort William]

Glenfinnan House Hotel, Glenfinnan

The hotel has a good collection of 19th and 20th century Jacobite themed paintings, including a particularly good painting showing the raising of the Stuart standard at Glenfinnan on 19 August 1745.

[The hotel is in Glenfinnan village, which is just west of the monument and visitor centre]

Glenfinnan Monument, Glenfinnan

The monument was built in the 19th century at the spot where Prince Charles Edward arrived for the rendezvous of the clans and the raising of the Stuart standard on 19 August 1745. It stands as a worthy tribute to the Jacobites of the Forty-Five. Many people think that the statue on top of the monument is of the prince himself, but, although it does look like portraits of him, it apparently shows a Jacobite Highlander instead. The top of the monuments gives excellent views down Loch, to where the prince and his small party first appeared on the horizon on that fateful day in August 1745.

[The monument is opposite the visitor centre, a few hundred yards east of Glenfinnan village]

Glenfinnan Visitor Centre, Glenfinnan

The visitor centre has very good displays, including:

- An impressive diorama model of the raising of the Stuart standard at Glenfinnan on
- 18th century portraits on glass of Prince Charles Edward and Prince Henry
- Collection of Jacobite glasses
- Collection of Jacobite era Highland weapons
- Audio presentation which stresses well the Jacobite themes relating to Glenfinnan

The visitor centre also has good views of the Glenfinnan Monument across the road

[The visitor centre is just north of the monument and is situated on the A830 at the head of Loch Shiel]

Highbridge, Bridge of

This was the scene for the first skirmish of the Forty-Five. On 16 August 1745, a detachment of government troops was attacked and defeated by Jacobites under Donald MacDonnell of Keppoch.

The 18th century bridge from that incident, although now ruined, still stands to this day.

[Highbridge is 2 miles west of Spean Bridge]

Huntly Castle, Huntly

Huntly Castle was owned by the Jacobite supporting Gordons, who were Marquises and then Dukes of Gordon. George Gordon, first Duke of Gordon, held Edinburgh Castle for King James in 1689, and his son Alexander Gordon, Marquis of Huntly then later second Duke of Gordon, rose for the Jacobites in the Fifteen and fought at the head of a large contingent of Gordons at Sheriffmuir.

Huntly Castle was also the temporary headquarters for Viscount Dundee and his small Jacobite army at the end of April 1689, in the early stages of the first Jacobite rising. During the Fifteen, the castle saw the arrival of the remains of the retreating Jacobite army on 8-9 February 1716.

Much of the castle survives to this day. The surviving 16th and early 17th century walls and central tower would have been familiar to Dundee and to the Gordons, as well as the impressive carved façade on the south front and the equally impressive heraldic frontispiece on the north side of the central tower. Other highlights which would have been seen, and used, by Dundee and the Gordons include two high quality heraldic fireplaces in the Marchioness's Lodgings, and surviving windows, doorways, an original 16th century wooden door, water and waste chutes, barrel vaulted roofs in a lot of the smaller buildings and rooms, a spiral staircase, and medieval dungeons.

[Huntly Castle is on the northern outskirts of Huntly]

Inveraray Castle, Inveraray

The castle played an interesting minor role at the dawn of the Jacobite period. Although normally a stronghold of the Whiggish Campbells, it was occupied by Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochiel on behalf of James VII and II in December 1688.

Inveraray was a natural target for the Jacobites, because it was the stronghold of the resolutely pro-Government Campbells, and yet was within reach of the Highland clans. In October 1715 the castle was besieged, unsuccessfully, by some of the Jacobite western clans.

The castle has a number of useful Jacobite items, including:

- A large collection of Jacobite swords, taken by the victors from Culloden battlefield and formed into a huge fan on the wall [viewable from the main staircase]
- A Jacobite sword carried by the Clan Chief Muirison (or Morrison) at all the battles of the Forty-Five [display case in the north-west hall]
- Two other Jacobite swords [Armoury]
- Letter written by Rob Roy during the Fifteen, plus his dirk handle, belt and sporran. The information label notes that Rob Roy was a Jacobite, as indeed he was, rising in 1715 and 1719, although he was hardly a diehard supporter of the Stuarts. [Display case, Armoury]

[Inveraray Castle is on the northern side of the village of Inveraray]

Invergarry Castle, Invergarry

The castle was the main stronghold of a leading Jacobite clan chief, Alastair MacDonnell of Glengarry, so it merits an entry for that alone. However, it also played a role in the first Jacobite rising. In early May 1689, it became the temporary headquarters of Viscount Dundee and his Jacobite army. Late the following year, after Major-General Buchan had finally dissolved the remnants of the Jacobite army, Buchan and his officers stayed at Invergarry for some time as guests of Glengarry. As late as May 1691, when the rising was all but over, Glengarry was strengthening the defences of his castle, to hold it against the Government.

The castle was occupied by Government forces from 1692 onwards. However, in the Fifteen, Glengarry again rose for the Jacobites and recaptured his castle. After the rising ended with the defeat of the Jacobites, the Government burned down the castle in August 1716.

The castle did, however, play a role in the Forty-Five, despite being in a parlous state. It became the temporary headquarters of Prince Charles Edward and his army from 26-27 August 1745, early on in the rising. The following year, at the very end of the rising, it then provided a temporary refuge for the prince on the day after Culloden.

Substantial ruins of the castle remain today, in the grounds of the nineteenth century replacement castle (which is now a hotel). The ruins include some of the walls, windows, steps, original moulding, a doorway, and the remains of a gatehouse.

[Invergarry Castle is on the eastern side of the village of Invergarry, 7 miles south of Fort Augustus]

Inverlochy Castle, Fort William

In the 1689 rising, Viscount Dundee used Inverlochy Castle as one of his bases. He urged James VII and II to send an army from Ireland to land at Inverlochy, which was accessible from Loch Linnhe sea loch, and which was (before the building of Fort William in 1690) safely in the heart of Jacobite territory.

The castle, which by the time of the Fifteen was an isolated Government outpost, was attacked by the Jacobite western clans in September 1715, before they moved on to join the main Jacobite army at Perth.

Substantial ruins of the castle survive to this day, including the impressive medieval corner towers, as well as some of the walls and window openings, and the arched gateway.

[Inverlochy Castle is 1 mile north of Fort William]

Inverness, City of

Inverness played a part in the first Jacobite rising in 1689. In early May, it was besieged by a contingent of Jacobites led by MacDonnell of Keppoch. The town was actually rescued by Viscount Dundee when he arrived with the main Jacobite army, although he required Inverness to profess loyalty to King James.

In September 1715 the Jacobites under William MacKenzie, fifth Earl of Seaforth, captured Inverness – both the town and castle – and installed a large garrison there of 400 men. The city and castle were retaken by the Government forces in November 1715.

In the Forty-Five Inverness remained in Government hands until it was surrendered to the Jacobites in February 1746. It was a desire to retain the town – the last in Jacobite hands by mid-April – which led Prince Charles Edward to insist on fighting the Battle of Culloden.

[Inverness was regarded, then as now, as the capital of the Highlands. It lies between Loch Ness and the Moray Firth]

Inverness Museum and Art Gallery, Inverness

The museum has quite a few Jacobite artefacts. These include:

- The collection of Emilie May Bowerbank, who built up an impressive collection of Jacobite items. The collection includes portrait miniatures, prints and jewellery
- The collection of Frederick Duleep Singh, which includes a collection of Stuart papers, portrait miniatures, medals and some jewellery
- A Staffordshire jug with a portrait of Charles Edward Stuart painted on the side

- A set of Jacobite garters, engraved Jacobite glasses, swords from the Battle of Culloden, and Jacobite snuff boxes
- A silver box containing a secret Jacobite portrait under the lid and three dice.
- A mid-18th century waistcoat worn by John Stewart of Pytoulish, Deputy Lieutenant of Inverness-shire, who was a Jacobite
- A pair of earrings presented to John Farquharson in 1750 by Prince Charles Edward Stuart
- A brass penknife supposedly belonging to Prince Charles Edward Stuart
- Two knitted highland bonnets recovered from peatbogs around Culloden
- A copy of the death mask of Charles Edward Stuart
- A fragment of plaid linked to Charles Edward Stuart

Many of these are on display and some are in storage.

[The museum and art gallery is in central Inverness]

Inverurie, Battle of, 23 December 1745

By December 1745 the Jacobites controlled most of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, including Aberdeen. The Whig commander in the north, Lord Loudoun, sent a detachment of troops to attempt an attack on Aberdeen. The Jacobite Governor, Lord Lewis Gordon, led his troops against this Government force and they surprised and defeated them at Inverurie in Aberdeenshire, on 23 December 1745.

The casualties were light, but the battle was significant nonetheless, as this Jacobite victory meant that the Hanoverian regime and its supporters made no further attempt to seize back the north-east until Cumberland arrived in spring 1746.

The Bass of Inverurie is a medieval castle motte which played a part in the battle (one of the Jacobite columns crossed, under fire, a ford next to the motte) and which survives to this day. There is an information panel about the battle (although it has a regrettable whiggish bias) in the village near the doune.

[The battlefield is in the village of Inverurie, 15 miles north-west of Aberdeen]

Keith, Town of

The Jacobites won a skirmish at Keith on 21 March 1746, when a Jacobite party under Major Nicholas Glasgow and Captain Robert Stewart surprised and defeated a Government force, killing over 20 of them. This was almost the last Jacobite armed victory before the end of the rising at Culloden, a few weeks later.

[Keith is around 10 miles north-west of Huntly]

Kilchurn Castle, Loch Awe

Kilchurn Castle belonged to John Campbell, first Earl of Breadalbane. It is not usually realised that Breadalbane was a Jacobite, at least for parts of his career. It was ‘the norm to which his loyalties reverted whenever self-interest did not direct him otherwise’ [DNB]. Paul Hopkins, in his DNB article on the Earl, shows very clearly his Jacobitism during periods of his life. He liaised secretly with Viscount Dundee about rising in 1689, and then joined in Jacobite plotting in 1690-91, including the Montgomery Plot. Breadalbane was ready to rise in 1708 and even had specific roles allocated to him in preparation for the rising. The Government consequently put him under house arrest.

In the 1714 Parliament Breadalbane paved the way in debate for the Duke of Buckinghamshire (the former Earl of Mulgrave) to affirm that James VIII and III’s birth in 1688 had been genuine. This was part of a Jacobite strategy to strengthen James’s claim to the throne in the event of Queen Anne’s death. Breadalbane followed this up by organising a Jacobite conference at Kilchurn in 1714, which urged James VIII to come to Scotland immediately. Breadalbane then did rise in 1715, at the head of a reasonably large contingent, which fought at Sheriffmuir (although the aged Earl watched the battle). The Earl died under house arrest in 1717.

Kilchurn Castle played a role in some of this. Breadalbane was based there during a lot of his Jacobite plotting in 1689-91. In 1714 he convened the aforementioned Jacobite conference at Kilchurn. In December 1715, after Breadalbane had joined the rising, Government forces captured the castle.

Much of Kilchurn Castle survives to this day, as an impressive ruin. Parts of the ruin date from the medieval castle and parts from Breadalbane’s partial rebuilding of 1690. In places the castle survives to six storeys high.

[Kilchurn Castle is at the head of Loch Awe, around 15 miles east of Oban]

Kildrummy Castle, Strathdon

The castle belonged to the Earls of Mar. In 1689 it was burned down by local Jacobites wanting to stop the 5th Earl of Mar from garrisoning it with Government troops during the Jacobite rising of that year. Consequently, when John Erskine, 6th Earl of Mar, visited the area at the end of August 1715, in order to plan what became the Fifteen, he couldn't stay at the castle because it was too badly damaged, so he had to stay with his baillie in a nearby village. However, the castle was probably used for rendezvous of men and to store supplies.

Despite the extensive damage in 1689, much of the castle still survives today. This includes impressive lancet windows in the chapel, as well as substantial walls and towers, and well preserved ovens and a section of original cobbled courtyard.

[Kildrummy Castle is around 8 miles north-east of Strathdon village, in west Aberdeenshire]

Killiecrankie, Battle of, 27 July 1689

The Jacobite victory at Killiecrankie was emphatic. It destroyed the main Government army in Scotland and resulted in a flood of recruits to the Jacobite cause. If Viscount Dundee had not been killed at the battle, the subsequent history of Scotland could have been very different. William of Orange is said to have remarked after Killiecrankie that 'he knew the Lord Dundee so well, that he must have been either killed or mortally wounded, otherwise, before that time, he would have been master of Edinburgh' [Scott, *Bonnie Dundee*, (1989), p.193; *Memoirs of Captain John Creighton*, in *Swift's Works*, ed. J. Hawkesworth, vol.13, pp.154-155]

The battle was the climax of the 1689 rising. Two thousand Jacobites, led by Dundee, attacked the numerically superior Government army under Mackay, just above the pass of Killiecrankie. The Government army was swept away. Around 2000 redcoats were killed and another 500 taken prisoner. The Jacobites lost around 700 men, but it was Dundee's death which was the greatest loss. Within a few days of the battle the Jacobite army had swelled to 5,000, but without Dundee's leadership the rising lost its impetus and eventually fizzled out.

The battlefield has been altered in places, especially by the appearance of conifer plantations, but many parts of it are still largely as they were, including the hills Dundee's army occupied at the start of the battle. A ridge across the battlefield, which archaeologists believe was there at the time, is still clearly visible. It may explain why the opening Williamite volley wasn't fully effective, as it may have partly shielded the Jacobite charge.

Most historians have either implicitly or explicitly assumed that Dundee's army was entirely a Highland one. However, it contained large numbers of Lowland gentry, plus some Lowland troopers from Dundee's old command, and at least two other peers of the realm (in addition to Dundee himself): James Seaton, 4th Earl of Dunfermline, who commanded a troop of cavalry, and James Galloway, Lord Dunkeld.

The battlefield is marked by a modern cairn and a 19th century marker stone, as well as by some crude gravestones indicating the burial places of some of the Williamite officers. There is a lot of information about the battle at the Killiecrankie Visitor Centre, although this is a couple of miles from the battlefield itself.

[The battlefield at Killiecrankie now lies either side of the modern A9, around 4 miles north-west of Pitlochry]

Killiecrankie Visitor Centre, Killiecrankie

The Visitor Centre has a lot of good information panels about the Battle of Killiecrankie, together with a good modern painting of the battle, a useful guide book, and interactive displays.

Nearby is Soldier's Leap, where a fleeing Williamite soldier, Donald McBain, escaped a pursuing Highlander after the Battle of Killiecrankie by leaping across the River Tay.

[The Visitor Centre is 1 mile south of the village of Killiecrankie]

Kyle of Tongue

This sea inlet, on the northern coast of Scotland, saw one of the major naval engagements of the Forty-Five. The Jacobite ship *Le Prince Charles*, commanded by Captain Richard Talbot, was bringing precious French reinforcements and supplies, notably gold, to aid the Jacobite cause. It was intercepted by a Royal Navy frigate and a fierce 5 hour battle took place in the Kyle of Tongue, on 25 February 1746. The Jacobite ship fought bravely, but in the end was defeated. The failure of the gold coin to reach the Prince's army was one of the main factors which led to the need to fight the Battle of Culloden.

[The Kyle of Tongue is on the north Scottish coast, around 45 miles west of Thurso]

Lethendry Castle, Lethendry, Cromdale

Lethendry Castle is today largely forgotten, and appears on few maps. However, it played a key part in the Battle of Cromdale [see above]. The Jacobite army under Major General Thomas Buchan camped in and around the castle on 1 May 1690, and it is here that they were attacked and routed by a Williamite army.

Buchan has been universally slated by armchair historians for choosing to camp where he did; nearly all claim the camp was on low-lying land near the River Spey. However, a visit to the castle shows that it is actually on high ground well away from the low lying ground bordering the river, and so is not as automatically vulnerable to attack as is usually claimed. The desire to spend a night in a sheltered, fortified castle rather than out in the open on windswept moors was an understandable one on Buchan's part. It has also been suggested

that he deliberately camped near Grant Castle, on the opposite side of the river, to try and tempt Jacobite supporters within the ranks of the Grants to defect.

Moreover, the Haughs of Cromdale begin just a few hundred yards beyond the castle, providing (as in fact proved to be the case, eventually, for survivors) a useful means of retreat. If the Jacobites had had a decent system of watch-points and scouts, and if they had not been taken by surprise, they could have made a decent stand at the castle, or retreated in good order before the Williamite attack hit home.

The castle survives in part to this day, in a ruined state. It is mainly sixteenth century, and some of the walls survive, as does a vaulted room, part of a roof, a staircase, corbels (including one decorated one), and some windows and doorways.

[Lethendry Castle is 1 mile south-east of Cromdale]

Loch-an-Eilein Castle [also known as Lochinclan Castle], Loch-an-Eilein, Rothiemurcus

The castle was besieged by the clansmen commanded by MacDonnell of Keppoch in July 1690, in the aftermath of the Battle of Cromdale. Keppoch's men had survived the battle as they were camped apart from the main Jacobite force. They attacked the castle in revenge, as it was one of the castles owned by the Grants, and the Grants had been part of the Williamite army at Cromdale. However, the attack on the castle was unsuccessful.

The castle ruins are on an island in Loch-an-Eilein. However, the shore comes to within 50 yards of the castle at one point, so it is possible to gain good views of the castle. The walls of the main tower survive, as do several of the window surrounds, doorways and corbels.

[The castle is on Loch-an-Eilein, around two-and-half miles south-east of Aviemore]

Lochaber, District of

The historical area of Lochaber was the heart of both the 1689 and the 1745 risings. This was partly due to the fact that the dominant clan in the area was the crucial Clan Cameron, and partly due to the strategic importance of Lochaber in the central Highlands. Viscount Dundee based both his Clan Gatherings in Lochaber, in May and July 1689, and Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochiel in Lochaber played a key role in the rising. Similarly, in the Forty-Five Prince Charles Edward gathered the clans at the raising of the standard in the heart of Lochaber, with the support of Donald Cameron of Lochiel being vital to the rising getting off the ground. There was even two attempts to organise a fresh Gathering of the Clans in Lochaber in 1746: in early May (at Loch Arkaig) and mid-May (at Achnacarry), the latter a full month after Culloden.

The topography of Lochaber – the mountains, glens, passes, rivers and lochs – is very similar now to the 17th and 18th centuries, although of course modern technologies and road networks mean it is considerably less isolated.

[The historical area of Lochaber is north and north-west of Fort William]

Marischal College, Aberdeen

In the 18th century Marischal College had quite a few Jacobite supporting teachers. When James VIII and III landed nearby in December 1715, some of these teachers went to welcome him. George Keith, Earl Marischal, was a Jacobite, and his close connections with the college may also have aided its Jacobite slant.

The college belongs to the University of Aberdeen and has an impressive collection of Jacobite artefacts, as part of the University of Aberdeen Museum's Jacobite Collections.

These include:

- Sword inscribed 'God Save King James ye VIII'
- Targe owned by the Jacobite John Roy Stuart, and lost at the skirmish at Clifton in December 1745
- Jacobite silver buttons with white roses
- Gold pin used by Prince Charles Edward to fasten his cloak, presented by him to a supporter (Lady Mackintosh of Moy Hall) and with a good provenance
- Despatch box belonging to James Keith, Earl Marischal. Keith
- Earl Marischal's Staff of Scotland, which he sent back to Scotland from exile
- Two snuff mulls, one with a Jacobite password inscribed, and one made by a Jacobite survivors of Culloden
- Jacobite pin cushion commemorating the victims of the Forty-Five
- Medal issued by James VII and II with the 'redite' motto
- Weapons from the period, and as they are not government issue, some of them, at least, were probably used by Jacobites. These include a basket hilted sword and a claymore.
- Ostrich egg inscribed with Jacobite mottoes
- Plaid allegedly worn by Prince Charles Edward three days before Culloden

The University of Aberdeen Museum's Jacobite Collections (including those at Marischal College) are currently in storage and are accessible by appointment, for visitors on 'academic, research and education visits'. Some of the artefacts are also on display from time to time in public areas. For example, some of them were on display in the Gallery at Aberdeen University Library in early 2013.

[Marischal College is in central Aberdeen]

Meikleour Hedge, Meikleour

This impressive beech hedge is now the highest (and longest) hedge in the world. It was planted by the owners of the Meikleour estate, Robert Murray Nairne and his wife Jean, just before the Forty-Five. They were Jacobite supporters and Robert joined the Jacobite army.

There are two versions of why the hedge grew so large, but they both have connections to the aftermath of the Forty-Five. The first says that after Robert was killed at Culloden, Jean left the estate and the hedge was left to grow unchecked.

The second version says that after Robert was killed at Culloden, Jean gave orders for the hedge to be left to grow as a living memorial to her fallen husband.

[Meikleour Hedge is on the A93, 1 mile south-east of the hamlet of Meikleour]

Moidart, District of

Moidart played a role at the very beginning of the Forty-Five and the very end of it. In late July 1745, Moidart was where Prince Charles Edward and seven principal companions landed.

On 9 May 1746, nearly a year later and nearly a month after Culloden, there was a skirmish at Loch Ailort in northern Moidart between Jacobite forces under Ranald MacDonald of Clanranald and a Government force – virtually the last armed conflict of the rising.

[Moidart lies west of Fort William, on the north-western coast of mainland Scotland]

Montrose, Town of

Montrose was a Jacobite town during the Fifteen. Indeed, the whole retreating Jacobite army stayed overnight in Montrose on the night of 3-4 February 1716. James VIII and III then embarked from Montrose on the night of the 4-5 February to return to the continent, having been persuaded that his continuing presence in Britain would heighten reprisals against the Jacobites.

In 1745 Montrose remained Jacobite: Prince Charles Edward 'had a large and active following there' (*The 45*, p.353). It was the main port where reinforcements, money and equipment were landed from France during the rising: the 'main channel' (*The 45*, p.83) for such activity. As a result of this, there was a naval battle pitting a French ship and the Jacobites on shore against a Royal Naval ship in Montrose harbour in November 1745 (and possibly another skirmish in February 1746).

[Montrose is on Scotland's north-eastern coast, around 28 miles north of Dundee]

Mucomir, Lochaber

This was where Viscount Dundee organised the Gathering of the Clans on 19 May 1689. He then organised a fresh gathering near there in late July by Loch Lochy. The terrain at Mucomir is almost unaltered since that time.

[Mucomir is around 9 miles north-east of modern Fort William]

Mull, Isle of

Mull was a Jacobite stronghold, with the MacLeans of Duart repeatedly coming out in risings, and the MacLeans of Lochbuie often joining them. Mull was considered so much of a Jacobite stronghold that prisoners taken by Viscount Dundee's army in the 1689 rising were kept there, in Duart Castle, in the knowledge that they were secure and that the Government would be unable to rescue them. Mull was also used as a stop-over for Jacobites travelling between Ireland and Scotland: so, for example, Major-General Buchan landed there in January 1690 on his way to head up the faltering Jacobite Scottish rising of 1689-91.

[The Isle of Mull is just off the north-western coast of mainland Scotland]

Museum of the Isles, Armadale Castle, Isle of Skye

The museum has an impressive collection of Jacobite artefacts, including:

- Very good C17 long gun, used by a Jacobite at Killiecrankie and other battles
- Very good collection of other Jacobite-era weapons, including basket-hilted swords, targes and pistols
- High quality collection of Jacobite glasses, including portrait glasses
- Several artefacts used by Prince Charles Edward Stuart, including wine glass, walking stick, snuff mull and shoe buckles

- Good quality portrait of the clan chief of Clan Macdonald of Sleat, Sir Donald Macdonald, who fought for the Jacobites at Killiecrankie and in the Fifteen
- Medal dated 1748, and relief roundel, both with portraits of Prince Charles Edward Stuart
- Breviary belonging to Bishop Hugh Macdonald, who blessed the Jacobite standard that was raised at Glenfinnan in 1745, and who participated in the rising
- Prints, including the scaffold speech of Major Donald Macdonald, who was executed for fighting on the Jacobite side at Culloden, and a map of the main places featured in the Forty-Five
- The library at the castle contains some interesting Jacobite MSS and printed pamphlets, including *A Letter from an English Traveller at Rome* (1721)

[Armadale Castle is near the southern tip of the Isle of Skye, just north of the village of Armadale]

Orkney, Isles of

Orkney played a role both in the Fifteen and the Forty-Five.

After the failure of the Fifteen, a large group of over 150 mounted Jacobite fugitives rode successfully through the far north of Scotland in mid-February 1716, intending to reach Orkney. They took boats from the northern mainland and arrived safely in Orkney; from where they travelled in French frigates on to Sweden.

In the Forty-Five, Jacobite lairds on the isles ensured that Orkney remained favourably disposed towards the Stuart cause in principle, although practical help was less forthcoming. It did mean, though, that the isles were a safe place for a contingent of arms to be landed from Spain in January 1746. The northern Jacobite army, under the Earl of Cromarty, decided to formally occupy Orkney, and at the beginning of April a contingent under Lord John MacLeod achieved this without a hitch. This is an interesting reminder that the Jacobites were continuing to take the initiative in many parts of northern Scotland right up until the disaster at Culloden.

Orkney was not retaken for the Government until 24 May 1746. By that time, it was the only place in the British Isles still holding out for the Jacobites.

A number of buildings survive on Orkney that the Jacobites would recognise if they returned today, including the medieval castle, Cubby Roo's, and the medieval cathedral at Kirkwall.

[The Isles of Orkney are 10 miles north of the northern mainland Scottish coast]

Perth, Town (now City) of

Perth was raided and occupied by Viscount Dundee and his army in mid-May 1689. The Jacobites seized the two Williamite commanders there, the Laird of Pollock and William Blair, and they captured weapons, ammunition, standards and equipment. At a ceremony at the market cross, the Jacobites removed symbols of the House of Orange from the captured standards.

The town played an even more important role in the Fifteen, becoming the Jacobite headquarters. It was captured by a Jacobite force under Colonel John Hay in September 1715, during the early stages of the rising. Interestingly, Hay's force was aided not only by Jacobite sympathisers inside the town, but even by the Athollmen who had been sent by the Government to garrison it. This helps to show how widespread support for Jacobitism was at this stage.

Capturing the town was a major coup for the Jacobites. The town was strategically important, being the gateway to the north, and placed at the divide between Highland and Lowlands. It was also a centre of trade and was a useful place to form an army and to establish a headquarters. Its capture also gave the rising a huge psychological boost at a crucial moment.

James VIII and III had a ceremonial entrance into Perth on 9 January 1716, and it remained the Jacobite headquarters until the end of that month. The Jacobites then abandoned it on 31 January in the face of the Government advance from Stirling.

In the Forty-Five, Perth was the main Jacobite headquarters for all operations north of the Perth. Viscount Strathallan was the initial commander there, with Lord John Drummond later taking over.

[Perth is around 20 miles south-west of Dundee]

Perth Museum, Perth

The museum has some Jacobite era weapons, including targe, swords, pistols and powder flasks. As most of these are Highland weapons and not government issue, it is quite likely that some of them belonged to, and were used by, Jacobites.

There is also a discussion of the Jacobites in the 'Feuding Factions' information panel.

[The museum is in central Perth]

Peterhead, Town of

James VIII and III landed in Peterhead on 22 December 1715, during the Fifteen. It was a good choice on his part, because Peterhead was a Jacobite town during the rising.

In 1745 Peterhead, being part of the Episcopalian north-east, was again 'reliably Jacobite' (*The 45*, p.352). Like Montrose and Stonehaven, it was one of the north-eastern ports where reinforcements, plus money and equipment, were periodically landed from France during the Forty-Five.

[Peterhead is on Scotland's north-eastern coast, 32 miles north of Aberdeen]

Pitsligo Castle, Aberdeenshire

The castle was the stronghold of Alexander Forbes, 4th Lord Pitsligo, who rose for the Jacobites in the Fifteen and the Forty-Five. In the former he commanded a troop of horse and in the latter, as a full colonel, he commanded a regiment of horse.

The castle was built in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, and is now in a ruined state, partly due to being sacked by Cumberland's men in 1746. Given that the castle was not added to after 1746, Pitsligo would recognise all the surviving parts if he returned today.

[Pitsligo Castle is 3 miles west of Fraserburgh]

Prince's Cairn, Loch nan Uamh, Lochaber

The cairn marks the spot where Prince Charles Edward Stuart departed from Scotland to France in September 1746, after the failure of the Forty-Five. The cairn and inscription plaque were placed there by the 1745 Association in 1956. The cairn is one of a number of memorials erected by the Association at Jacobite sites.

[The cairn is located around 2 miles east of the village of Druimindarroch, on the A830]

Ptarmigan Centre, Cairn Gorm Mountain

The Ptarmigan Centre has an exhibition, the highest in Britain. In the exhibition there are two information panels which mention the Jacobites: one discusses the general threat to the Government posed by the Jacobites, and one mentions the nearby Battle of Cromdale (1690), where a Jacobite force comprising the remnants of Dundee's rising the previous year was defeated by a Williamite detachment [q.v.].

[The Ptarmigan Centre is near the top of Cairn Gorm Mountain, 10 miles east of Aviemore]

Rothiemurcus, Area and Forest of

This area of the central Highlands, still largely forested to this day, witnessed a dramatic pursuit during the first Jacobite rising in 1689. Viscount Dundee's Jacobite army and General Mackay's Government army had been trying to outmanoeuvre each other for several months. However, by early June Dundee had enough reinforcements to begin a pursuit of Mackay, and the pursuit went right through the heart of Rothiemurcus and beyond.

The following year, Rothiemurcus saw a brief siege, as a Jacobite contingent under MacDonnell of Keppoch tried to capture Loch an Eilein Castle from the whiggish Grants [see under Loch an Eilein Castle, above].

[Rothiemurcus is south-east of Aviemore and west of Cairn Gorm Mountain]

Ruthven Barracks, near Kingussie

Ruthven Barracks was completed in 1724, built on the site of Ruthven Castle [below] as part of the Government's attempt to pacify the Highlands. In the Forty-Five, Ruthven Barracks was successfully defended against the fledgling Jacobite army in the early stages of the rising. However, in February 1746 the Jacobites, this time possessing artillery, were able to capture the stronghold with ease.

The Barracks then acted as a rendezvous for the remnants of the Jacobite army after Culloden. It was here that they received the directive from Prince Charles Edward disbanding the army. Sources differ as to whether the Jacobites destroyed the buildings in February, when they first captured them, or in April, after Culloden.

Either way, the Barracks now remains as an impressive ruin, with many of the walls intact, and with surviving doorways, windows, fireplaces, chimneys, alcoves, and bar holes, an oven, and even some surviving roofs over passages and alcoves.

There are periodic historical displays at the barracks, courtesy of Historic Scotland, and these lay good stress on the Jacobite connections.

[Ruthven Barracks is one mile south-east of Kingussie]

Ruthven Castle, near Kingussie

The castle was besieged by Viscount Dundee and his Jacobite army at the end of May 1689, as it was 'the only garrison castle in the Highlands held for William' (*Bonnie Dundee*, p.122). After a siege lasting a few days, the castle surrendered on 1 June. Dundee allowed the garrison to leave unharmed, but he permitted the men under MacDonnell of Keppoch to destroy the castle entirely.

After the 1715 rising, Ruthven Barracks was built on the site of the castle [see above], being completed in 1724. Virtually all of the masonry remains today are those of the barracks, but the mound and ditches of the original castle can still be seen, together with the remnant of one medieval wall.

[Ruthven Castle is now the site of Ruthven Barracks. It is one mile south-east of Kingussie]

Scone Palace, Perth

The palace was visited by Viscount Dundee and his army in mid-May 1689, during the first Jacobite rising. Dundee dined with the owner, Viscount Stormont, a Jacobite sympathiser. Prince Charles Edward then visited the palace in September 1745 – probably a deliberate act, as the palace was next to the traditional coronation site of the Scottish kings.

The palace also has a Jacobite connection in that the owners, the Viscounts Stormont, were, as noted above, Jacobites. David Murray, 5th Viscount was one of the Jacobites in the Convention of 1689 and was later declared a fugitive for dining with Viscount Dundee. He then rose for the Jacobites in the Fifteen. David Murray, 6th Viscount Stormont, also rose for the Jacobites in the Fifteen, along with his father, the 5th Viscount, and his wife was also a noted Jacobite. The 6th viscount's brother, James, became a leading Jacobite minister in the exiled court [see below].

Scone Palace has some impressive Jacobite artefacts:

- Very good quality portrait of James VIII and III
- Portrait of James's sister, Princess Louisa
- Very good quality portrait of Queen Mary of Modena
- Portrait of James VII and II
- Portraits of David Murray, 6th Viscount Stormont, and his wife, both Jacobites
- Portrait of James Murray, 1st Earl of Dunbar in the Jacobite peerage. Dunbar had helped to plan the Fifteen in France, then joined it. He was sent back to France with news of Sheriffmuir, then tried to return to join the rising but was arrested, before being released. He became acting Secretary of State to James VIII and III in exile, then Governor to Prince Charles Edward. Later he served as James's 'principal minister' (*DNB*).
- Furniture belonging to the Viscounts Stormont, including excellent 17th century cabinets

Much of the interior of the palace remains as under the Viscounts Stormont, although the exterior is largely 19th century. They would recognise many surviving features within, such as

the original 16th century floor in the Long Gallery, the 16th century tapestries, and the 17th century carved stone coat of arms panels. In the grounds, they would also recognise the 16th century arched gateway (although this has had to be recently rebuilt after a lorry partially destroyed it) and a 16th or 17th century cross nearby.

[Scone Palace is 2 miles north-east of Perth]

Skye, Isle of, and Raasay, Isle of

Skye is best known, in a Jacobite context, for the week spent on the island by Prince Charles Edward from 29 June to 5 July 1746, whilst he was on the run after the failure of the Forty-Five. Several features on the island are linked to that time, including Prince Charles's Cave on the east side of Skye.

The main chieftains on Skye had stayed loyal to the Hanoverian regime in the Forty-Five. However, one lesser chieftain on Skye, John MacKinnon of Clan MacKinnon, rose for the Jacobites, and persuaded quite a few men to join him, including Malcolm MacLeod, chieftain of nearby Raasay, and his men.

The MacLeods of Raasay had also risen for Viscount Dundee in the first Jacobite rising in 1689.

[The Isle of Skye is just off the north-western coast of Scotland, within a few hundred yards of the mainland, opposite the village of Kyle of Lochalsh, at its closest point. Raasay is just off the east coast of Skye]

Skye Museum of Island Life, Kilmuir, Isle of Skye

The museum has several Jacobite artefacts, including:

- Bowl and four glasses reportedly used by Prince Charles Edward Stuart whilst on the run from the Hanoverian regime in summer 1746
- Targe and several other weapons used at Culloden
- Various possessions belonging to the Jacobite heroine Flora Macdonald, including a tea caddy, egg cup and piece of plaid

In addition to the museum, the Flora Macdonald Monument is nearby, in Kilmuir Cemetery, although the monument and inscriptions are C19 and C20, rather than contemporary C18.

[The museum is at the north end of the Isle of Skye, just n/e of the village of Kilmuir]

Spynie Palace, Moray

The fate of Spynie Palace was linked to the Jacobite – Williamite struggle, helping to show how buildings could be affected by the political conflict. The palace was seized from the Bishops of Moray by the Covenanters in 1640, and this impressive building began to decline. It was given a new lease of life when it was restored to the Bishops of Moray in 1662. However, in 1689 the last Bishop of Moray, William Hay, refused to swear the oaths to William and Mary as he was a Jacobite sympathiser, and he was expelled. At the same time, the Episcopal Church was abolished. The Government seized the palace, and it swiftly fell into decay once more.

Despite the fact that so much has been lost, a lot of the palace still survives, and Hay would still recognise it today. These surviving parts include the excellent 15th century David's Tower, including carved heraldic panels showing the coats of arms of several Bishops of Moray; the original 14th century tower with a fine vaulted roof; and the 15th century east gateway, including murder holes and another carved panel.

[Spynie Palace is two-and-half miles north-east of Elgin]

Stonehaven, Town of

Stonehaven was a Jacobite town in the Fifteen, so it was a safe base for the retreating Jacobite army to stay overnight on the night of 5-6 February 1716.

In the Forty-Five Stonehaven, part of the Episcopalian north-east, was again 'reliably Jacobite' (The 45, p.352). It was one of the north-eastern ports where reinforcements, plus money and equipment were periodically landed from France.

Several buildings survive in the town which were around in the Jacobite period, including the 16th century Stonehaven Tolbooth.

[Stonehaven is on Scotland's north-eastern coast, around 12 miles south of Aberdeen]

Strathfillan

This was the venue for the Gathering of the Clans in mid-October 1715, before they later went on to join the main Jacobite army under the Earl of Mar.

[Strathfillan is a strath which runs from Bridge of Orchy to Crianlarich. It is around 40 miles east of Oban]

Strathspey

Viscount Dundee's pursuit of Mackay in early June 1689 [see under Rothiemurcus, above] went right through Strathspey and beyond. The following year, the small Jacobite army under Major-General Buchan was raiding along Strathspey when it was surprised and defeated by a Williamite force at Lethendry, near Cromdale.

There was an interesting incident in Strathspey during the Fifteen. The 5th Earl of Seaforth was intending to lead a force of his Mackenzie clansmen through Strathspey to join the main Jacobite army, in late October. Strathspey was dominated by the whiggish Grants, but Seaforth and the Grant chiefs met and arranged a truce. The Grants even supplied food and horses to Seaforth and his men, and promised not to raid his lands whilst he was away. This gives an intriguing insight into long established Highland practices, even in the midst of a civil war.

[Strathspey is the strath running from the source of the River Spey to Grantown-on-Spey]

Wade Road and Garva Bridge, Corrieyairack Pass

There are a number of surviving stretches of Wade Roads used by the Jacobite army in 1745-46, but the best preserved and the one the Jacobites found the most useful is the Corrieyairack Pass section of road. The original stone road surface and the Wade bridge at Garva (built 1731) survive well.

In 1745, after assembling at Glenfinnan, Prince Charles Edward's fledgling army marched down the Wade Road through the Corrieyairack Pass on its way to the central Highlands.

It is thus a delicious irony that the system of roads built by General Wade to help suppress the Jacobites in the Highlands actually helped the movement of the Jacobite army in the Forty-Five.

[The Wade road through the Corrieyairack survives for about 23 miles, from Fort Augustus to Laggan; the section as far east as Melgarve contains some original surfacing].

West Highland Museum, Fort William

The museum has an outstanding collection of Jacobite artefacts. These include:

- Impressive waistcoat belonging to Prince Charles Edward
- Anamorphic portrait of Prince Charles Edward
- Very good collection of Jacobite medals, including one issued by Henry IX on the death of Charles III in 1788, and ones commemorating Prince Charles Edward and Prince Henry in their earlier lives

- Miniatures of James VIII and III and Prince Charles Edward (around half a dozen of each)
- Ivory box commemorating the birth of Prince Charles Edward
- Impressive fan from the Holyroodhouse Palace ball hosted by Prince Charles Edward in November 1745
- Copper plate engraved by Robert Strange as part of his attempts to produce Jacobite currency in Inverness in April 1746
- Staffs and dirks belonging to prominent Jacobites
- Bust and death mask of Prince Charles Edward
- Tartan fragments allegedly belonging to Prince Charles Edward
- Relics belonging to Flora MacDonald
- Portrait of Clementina Walkinshaw by Allan Ramsay
- Collection of Jacobite wine glasses, both 18th century and modern
- Portrait of Louisa Stolberg

[all in Room 6, The Jacobite Room]

- Cauld Wind Pipes, bequeathed by Prince Charles Edward
- Cupboard reportedly used by Prince Charles Edward during a visit to the owner's house

[Room 7]

- Fine 17th century walnut settee, belonging to the Stuart royal family, taken into exile, and handed down through the generations to Cardinal York in the late 18th century
- Seat with Jacobite image (white rose) commemorating the fact that Prince Charles Edward stayed overnight with a Cameron couple in August 1745, in the early stages of the rising

[Room 5]

- Powder horn belonging to Stewart of Ardshiel and carried by him at Killiecrankie in 1689
- Adze head belonging to one of the MacDonalds of Glencoe and used by him to escape the massacre in 1692
- Display on the Massacre of Glencoe

- Tree planted by Cameron of Lochiel just before the Forty-Five
- Sword and battle axe from the Jacobite period
- Modern tankard commemorating Viscount Dundee and his 1689 rising
- Displays relating to the siege of Fort William by the Jacobites in 1746, and some of the surviving artefacts from the fort. Some of the display panels also mention the building of the fort in response to the Jacobite rising of 1689.

[all in Room 2]

- Portraits of Prince Charles Edward (x 3), Prince Henry, Clementina Sobieska, Louisa Stolberg, and engraving of Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochiel.
- Panel about, and illustration of, the Glenfinnan Monument

[Staircase]

- Engravings of Jacobites including Prince Charles Edward, Lord Lovat and Flora MacDonald
- Timeline panel showing the events of 1745-46
- Information panel about Jacobite relics and examples below of true and fake ones

[Corridor between rooms 6 and 7]

- Collection of Highland weapons from the Jacobite period, including swords, targe, dirks, powder horns

[Room 4]

- Touchpiece from Charles III touching for the King's Evil

[Room 3]

[The museum is in the centre of Fort William]

Western Isles

Although the Western Isles are now seen as fairly remote, in the 17th and 18th centuries they were part of the hub of Highland life, and contingents from the Western Isles could arrive quickly to join Jacobite risings.

Jacobites from those Western Isles clans that were sympathetic took part in most of the risings, from 1689 onwards.

In the first Jacobite rising of 1689, Allan MacDonald, Clan Chief of Clan Ranald, came with a contingent to join Dundee from South Uist, and they fought at Killiecrankie. Clan Ranald later went into exile at the Stuart court at St Germain. When he and his Jacobite wife, whom he had met at the Stuart court, returned to South Uist, they 'set up a household...attracting nobles, poets and scholars from all over Europe' (Scott, *Bonnie Dundee*, p.138). Clan Ranald led an even larger contingent to join the Fifteen, but he was killed at the head of his men at Sheriffmuir.

Prince Charles Edward landed on Eriskay on 23 July 1745, at the start of the Forty-Five. A plant on Prince's Strand is said to have grown from a seed that the prince planted. A number of small contingents from the Western Isles joined the rising at various points during it, including one from Berneray.

The Prince then spent two months in the Western Isles at the other end of the Forty-Five, between the end of April and the end of June 1746, seeking to escape back to France. It is worth noting that although Flora MacDonald is by far his best known helper, the main help he received on the Western Isles was from Neil MacEachain, a schoolmaster on South Uist.

A number of Jacobites used the Western Isles to make their escape from Government forces after the various risings. For example William Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, escaped from South Uist after the Fifteen and from Harris after the 1719 rising.

The Western Isles could also be used for Jacobite rendezvous. For example, the two Jacobite contingents which came over separately from Spain in March 1719 met up on 4 April on Lewis before sailing on to the mainland.

[The Western Isles is a chain of islands some 40 miles west of the Scottish mainland]
