The Jacobite Risings between 1689 and 1745 changed the face of Scotland. The legacy of these troubled times can still be seen today, in battle sites and castles, and the forts and military buildings built by government forces.
Using this resource

Introduction

The Jacobite Risings between 1689 and 1745 changed the face of Scotland. The civil war of those years divided families and communities and the final defeat of the Jacobite cause on the battlefield of Culloden was followed by a repression of Highland and Gaelic culture so extreme that it reverberates to this day. The legacy of these troubled times can still be seen today, in the forts and military buildings built by government forces in their attempts to subdue the Jacobites and their supporters. Many of these buildings and other historic sites relating to the events of this time are today in the care of Historic Scotland. A visit to one of these sites can bring the events of this unsettled period vividly to life.

This pack is designed for teachers who are studying the Jacobite Risings with their classes. It aims to link classroom work to the historic sites where events from this time took place. It is most suitable for middle–upper primary and lower secondary classes.

Please note that this pack is intended for teacher use, and while elements may be useful to more able pupils, it is not designed to be copied and distributed to pupils.

This pack contains:
- a brief outline of the historical events of the three main Jacobite Risings for the non-specialist teacher
- suggestions of sites to visit linked to these events and how they might be used to enhance learning
- further background information about the context of Scotland at this time
- suggestions for preparatory and follow-up activities
- notes showing how site visits can contribute to the aims of Curriculum for Excellence

Site visits

Curriculum for Excellence aspires to motivate and challenge pupils through a wide range of varied learning experiences. Site visits have a particular role to play in ‘joining up’ learning outcomes, making learning relevant and in their capacity to offer learners a degree of personalisation and choice.

See page 4 for more detailed links to Curriculum for Excellence.
Booking a visit

Historic Scotland holds the key to the nation’s historic environment, caring for 345 attractions across Scotland. A number of these sites played a key role in the Jacobite Risings or their aftermath and a class site visit makes these events feel real to pupils and can be hugely motivating and memorable. See pages 36–37 for a map giving names and locations of key sites.

Contact details

Historic Scotland Education Unit
Tel: 0131 668 8793
www.historic-scotland.gov.uk

To book a visit to any of the Historic Scotland sites featured in this booklet, please call the number above or contact the sites directly on the numbers given.

Two types of visit are currently available for schools:

Teacher-led visits

Teachers are encouraged to lead their own class visits to our sites. All visits must be booked. Historic Scotland operates a year-round free admission scheme for teacher-led educational visits. The exceptions to this are visits to Stirling Castle and Edinburgh Castle during the months of May–August inclusive, when there is a charge.

Teacher-led tours for many of the sites featured in this pack are available to download from our website. These contain background information and notes for activities and discussion.

Special events and activities for schools

Many sites run special activity sessions for school groups. To book or to find out more about these activities, call the Education Unit on the number above, or look at our Schools Activity Programme on our website. There is usually a small charge for these activities.

Travel subsidy scheme

Schools can apply for a travel subsidy to visit any Historic Scotland site. This provides financial assistance with transportation costs between the school and the chosen site. To find out more about the scheme please call the Education Unit on the number above, or download an application form from our website.

Risk assessment

Risk assessment of the site is the responsibility of the teacher in charge of the group. To assist with this, hazard information sheets are available on the Historic Scotland website or contact the Education Unit for more information.

We strongly encourage teachers to make a free pre-visit themselves before bringing a class. This gives teachers the chance to carry out their risk assessment, try out material and become familiar with the site. Please discuss this when booking your class visit.

Ruthven Barracks was built to suppress Jacobite activity in the Highlands.
Supporting learning and teaching

Curriculum for Excellence

Curriculum for Excellence presents teachers with an unrivalled opportunity to make the most of site visits, both in specific curriculum areas and through cross-curricular studies.

The guiding principles behind Curriculum for Excellence are at the heart of learning activities suggested here and in our downloadable Site Investigation packs. While providing guidance and suggested activities for teachers or parent helpers who are unfamiliar with the topic and the site, they aim to build in opportunities for personalisation and choice and for pupils to set their own research goals and targets. Suggested activities should be regarded as a starting point; ideally, pupils, if properly prepared, will be setting their own agenda on-site and understanding the purpose and relevance of all activities and of their visit.

Most of the sites referred to in this booklet are at least partly outdoors. The power of outdoor learning is well-documented, as pupils benefit from learning in context and through experience and place. The less formal environment can have positive effects on social development as a different kind of relationship develops among pupils and between pupils and staff.

Most teachers will be visiting a historic site to support ongoing work in achieving outcomes in Social Studies: people, past events and societies. More broadly speaking, a visit can help support the development of the four broad capacities of Curriculum for Excellence, as outlined below.

A visit and use of any supporting material will help to:

Develop successful learners by

• Exploring places, investigating artefacts and discussing the past
• Encouraging pupils to think critically about the nature of historical evidence and arrive at their own conclusions
• Making links between current and previous knowledge
• Providing a real context for learning which helps to bring the past to life

Develop confident individuals by

• Providing opportunities for pupils to share and present their learning to others using a range of media
• Giving pupils opportunities to communicate their own views on historical events and issues raised during the visit

Develop responsible citizens by

• Encouraging greater understanding of and respect for their own historic and built environment
• Experiencing examples of the work of historians, archaeologists and conservationists and understanding why this is important

Develop effective contributors by

• Encouraging pupils to record and express their observations following on-site investigations
• Providing pupils with the opportunity to develop life skills such as photography during their visit
Learning in Social Studies

Most teachers will be visiting a historic site to support ongoing work in achieving outcomes in Social Studies: people, past events and societies. A study of the Jacobites with a focus on a site visit will help pupils work towards the following broad outcomes:

Children and young people participating in experiences and outcomes in social studies will:

- develop an understanding of how Scotland has developed as a nation, resulting in an appreciation of their local and national heritage within the global community by understanding the impact of the Jacobite risings and the response to them
- broaden their understanding of the world by learning about human activities and achievements in the past and present by finding out about Jacobite and counter-Jacobite activities in their local area through investigating places and objects
- develop their understanding of their own values, beliefs and cultures and those of others by finding out what motivated people to support or oppose the Jacobites
- learn how to locate, explore and link periods, people and events in time and place by focusing on a series of events in the past
- learn how to locate, explore and link features and places locally and further afield by using maps to plot events
- establish firm foundations for lifelong learning and for further specialised study and careers by developing life skills such as photography and understanding more about jobs in conservation and heritage
Cross-curricular studies
Curriculum for Excellence actively promotes learning beyond subject boundaries. A site visit offers obvious learning opportunities across many curricular areas in addition to Social Subjects. Key areas are as follows:

**Literacy**
Pupils will read and write, talk and listen as they find out about the Jacobite Risings and express what they have learned. Activities on-site will promote listening and talking in groups. There are opportunities for reading as they research the society and relevant sites and for producing functional, personal and imaginative writing for a range of audiences.

**Numeracy**
Pupils will have authentic, contextualised opportunities to develop their skills and confidence in numeracy. A site visit provides opportunities to count, estimate, measure and plot; to collect, handle and present data.

**Expressive Arts**
Many pupils have strong reactions to historic sites such as castles, which may be expressed and explored through art and design, music, dance or drama. Some schools may use their visit as a springboard for exploring the traditional music of Gaelic and Scots.

Using ICT to promote learning
There are several activities suggested within this pack for utilising the power of technology to motivate and challenge pupils. Key examples are:

- Pupils can become familiar with how to use database websites such as www.scran.ac.uk to stimulate questioning and provide background information before and after a visit.
- Pupils can take photographs of the site using digital cameras or mobile phones. At a lower level, these could be designed as postcards which could be sold as part of an enterprise project. At a higher level, these can be developed into a PowerPoint-type presentation about their visit or as evidence to support their research findings. Pupils can learn how to embed photographs within text documents as part of a class or school newsletter, or on a school website.
- Pupils can storyboard, script and film or audio-record their own responses to or recreations of events which took place at the visited site.

*Events can inspire drama or artwork, as in this frieze of the Battle of Culloden by pupils from King’s Meadow Primary School, Haddington.*
Secret symbols of the Jacobites

In the years before the '45 Jacobites had to meet and plot in secret. A number of secret Jacobite symbols emerged, which revealed to those ‘in the know’ who was on their side. Jacobites toasted the exiled king living ‘over the water’ by passing their glasses at dinner over a water jug! Pupils will enjoy ‘cracking the code’ of Jacobite symbols, and here are some of the most commonly found symbols:

- Rose and rose bud: the rose symbolises the exiled King James and the buds his heirs, Charles and Henry.
- The white cockade: a white ribbon worn by many Jacobites is said to have been derived from the wearing of a white rose in an earlier Jacobite Rising.
- Butterfly: the butterfly, known for its spectacular hatching from a chrysalis may symbolise hope for the Stuarts’ grand return from exile.
- Oak leaf and acorns: oaks became associated with the Stuarts after Charles II hid in an oak tree after the Battle of Worcester.
- Sunflower: a symbol of loyalty, as the sunflower constantly follows the sun.
- Medusa head: the name Medusa in Greek translates as ‘protector’ or ‘guardian’.

Some Jacobites wore white ‘cockades’ – roses made from white ribbons.

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Integrating a visit with classroom studies

Educational visits have the greatest value if they are planned into a scheme of work in advance. The activities which follow are suggestions designed to supplement ongoing classroom work.

Before your visit

- Make sure that pupils have a clear grasp of the main events of whichever aspect of the Jacobite risings they are investigating. A class timeline can help with this. This can be a physical ‘washing-line’, on to which pupils can peg dates and events, or could be a spreadsheet-type grid which can be projected using an interactive whiteboard. Following their visit, pupils can add to this timeline. A timeline like this can be an invaluable teaching tool, helping pupils develop a sense of chronology and become familiar with the terminology we use to talk about time (e.g. the 1700s = the eighteenth century = 300 years ago).
- If possible, involve pupils in planning their visit. Help them collect information about the site they are about to visit, using the Historic Scotland guidebooks and website (www.historic-scotland.gov.uk), or the useful Undiscovered Scotland website (www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk).
- Pupils gain the most from their visit if they have a clear idea of why they are going. Help define this with them in advance and help them to see the site as a resource, as a source of evidence. For example, you might set them the challenge of ‘how could we find out about what it was like to be a Redcoat soldier?’ As well as books or the internet, guide pupils towards the idea that a physical site could also be helpful. Before they visit a site, remind them of the initial challenge so that they arrive on-site with a sense of mission. As they go around, they can then collect evidence based on what they see or experience which can be collated as a group afterwards.
- Discuss with pupils in advance how they might collect evidence or information about their ‘mission challenge’. They could write, draw, photograph or video-record what they see or experience. Could they design a pro-forma for collecting this evidence?
- The Jacobite Risings are really all about the royal line of succession and the right to rule. This can be complicated for younger pupils and it is easy to become bogged down in the details. A simple family tree can help with this, though pupils will need help in interpreting this – see pages 10–11. Who do pupils think had the most right to rule Britain? Are there any circumstances in which a monarch might lose that right? This could be taken further into a discussion of the institution of monarchy and inherited power, and whether pupils feel there is or was a place for this.
- If the site was the location for a specific incident – for example, the surprise raid on Corgarff Castle by the Redcoats in 1746 – help pupils research this in some detail in advance. They could then script a short play to perform when in the castle itself. This could also lead to further research into suitable costumes, etc.
- It’s very easy to focus on the more romantic Jacobite perspective of the Risings; understandably, as in most cases they are the ‘protagonists’. However, the stories become more complex and interesting as well as more balanced if you also try to address the response by the government in each case. In investigating each event, try to find ways of getting half the class to explore the story from the point of view of the Jacobites and the other from the government side. You could have two separate displays on opposing walls to illustrate these stories. This is a useful lesson for pupils in that it illustrates that ‘history’ can be seen from a number of perspectives.

Corgarff Castle was the scene of a Redcoat raid on a Jacobite arms depot in 1746.
Visiting the site: some general activities

- Many of the sites mentioned in this booklet also have accompanying downloadable tours. These provide background information, points for discussion and suggested activities for that particular site. These can be found on our website: www.historic-scotland.gov.uk

- Also from our website you can also download a general Evidence Record, on which pupils can record evidence about what they see around them. Otherwise pupils can look for, interpret and record evidence for the site’s involvement in the Jacobite Risings in a range of ways – through drawing, writing, photography, etc.

- If pupils have defined their ‘mission’ for visiting the site in advance – for example, to find out what life was like for Redcoat soldiers, then this will provide the main focus for the visit. Pupils can collect and record evidence about this in a range of ways as they go around.

- If pupils have prepared short scenes to perform in the castle, make sure they have time for a short rehearsal and then performance. Take photographs – or appoint official photographers – so that the pictures can be used back in class.

Follow-up work

Following the visit pupils can pool their findings to form a broad view of the site and its relevance to the Jacobite Risings. This material can then be used as the basis for a number of presentation activities, for example:

- Using the evidence they have found to complete a research project
- Preparing their own guidebook to the site
- Preparing a slide show with commentary about the site and their visit to show another class
- Designing a poster or leaflet to promote the site, incorporating photographs or artwork
- Drawing and producing postcards of the site as part of an enterprise project

There is also scope for pupils to respond imaginatively and expressively to the site, for example by:

- Writing diary entries for an imagined site inhabitant or imagined newspaper reports describing an incident in the Jacobite Rising – this could even be from the point of view of an animal living in the site
- Using drama or role play to investigate the feelings of those involved in an event at the site
- Describing their own reactions to the site through simple poems
- Using a combination of photography and artwork to ‘rebuild’ the site
Historical background

In 1685 the countries of Scotland, England and Ireland crowned a new king. He was James Stuart, the Catholic brother of the previous king, Charles II. In Scotland he was known as James VII and in England as James II. In 1688 he and his second wife had a son, also called James – the heir to the throne. It was expected that he would bring up his son to be a Catholic. Fearing that Britain was about to become a Catholic nation, Protestants in England invited Mary, James’ Protestant daughter by his first marriage, and her husband, the Dutch Protestant William of Orange, to come and rule instead of James. When they arrived in Britain in November 1688, James fled to France. In 1689 William and Mary were crowned as joint Protestant monarchs of Britain.

There were many who were not happy with this new arrangement and who still supported the exiled King James. These included many Catholics, Episcopalians and Tory royalists. They became known as Jacobites – after Jacobus, the Latin name for their exiled monarch, James. Support for the Jacobites was particularly strong in Scotland. Over the next half-century the Jacobites made a number of attempts to restore James and his Stuart descendants to the throne through military force. There were five concentrated attempts – in 1689, 1708, 1715, 1719 and 1745. This pack will focus on the Risings of 1689, 1715 and 1745.

The Risings, their ultimate failure and bloody suppression have become highly romanticised, even today. The stories of the Risings are dramatic and action-packed, particularly the story of the 1745 Rising, and it is easy to be swept along by the excitement. In essence, Scotland endured 60 years of divisive civil war followed by a far from romantic half-century of military occupation. A visit to one or more historic sites will help to root the stories more firmly in reality and will help pupils gain a better understanding of how people lived, fought and died over 250 years ago.

Edinburgh Castle’s Jacobite garrison surrendered to government troops in July 1689 after a 3-month siege.
The House of Stuart and the House of Hanover

James VI of Scotland and I of England
(ruled 1567–1625) (1603–25)

Charles I
(ruled 1625–49)

Elizabeth = Frederick V
Elector of Palatine

Ernest = Sophia
Electress of Hanover

James VII and II
(ruled 1685–89)

Anne
(ruled 1702–14)

James Francis
‘The Old Pretender’

William = Mary
(ruled 1689–1702) (ruled 1689–94)

Charles II
(ruled 1660–85)

George I
(ruled 1714–27)

George II
(ruled 1727–60)

William, Duke of Cumberland

Charles Edward

Elizabeth = Frederick V
Elector of Palatine

Ernest = Sophia
Electress of Hanover

James VII and II
(ruled 1685–89)

Anne
(ruled 1702–14)

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(ruled 1660–85)

George I
(ruled 1714–27)

George II
(ruled 1727–60)

William, Duke of Cumberland

Charles Edward
The Rising of 1689

In 1688 Britain had two new monarchs, William and Mary. Not everyone supported the joint sovereigns, and in 1689 the first of the ‘risings’ against them and in support of the exiled James took place. The Jacobite victory at Killiecrankie achieved little, but the British government gradually began to increase its military presence and strength in Scotland.

**November 1688**
William and Mary arrive in Britain and are proclaimed joint sovereigns. James VII/II flees to France, throwing the Great Seal of the Realm into the River Thames as he leaves.

**March 1689**
Scottish parliament meets to decide whether to support William and Mary or the exiled James VII. Parliament decides to support William and Mary.

**April 1689**
Viscount Dundee raises standard in support of James VII in Dundee. Edinburgh Castle held by Duke of Gordon and a garrison of 100+ pro-James ‘Jacobites’.

**May 1689**
William and Mary are crowned joint monarchs in London. Viscount Dundee tours Scotland, gathering support for the Jacobite cause and assembles an army. A government force of 3000 men is sent to Scotland under General Mackay.

**July 1689**
Jacobites win Battle of Killiecrankie against General Mackay’s government forces – but Viscount Dundee is killed and the Rising peters out. Edinburgh Castle surrenders.

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**May 1690**
Construction of garrison at Fort William by General Mackay to police the Highlands.

**July 1690**
William defeats James VII/II and his Jacobite troops at the Battle of the Boyne in Ireland.

**1692**
Massacre of Clan Macdonald in Glencoe by government troops turns many in Scotland against William and Mary.

**King William III/II (‘King Billy’) 1650–1702 and Queen Mary II 1662–94**
William, Prince of Orange, was the Protestant ruler of the Dutch Republic. His wife Mary was James’ daughter. In 1688 they were invited by Protestant nobles in England to replace the Catholic James VII/II as joint sovereigns of England, Scotland and Ireland. William’s victory over James and his troops at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 strengthened his claim to the throne. After Mary died in 1694, William ruled alone.

**General Hugh Mackay c1640–92**
Mackay was a professional soldier from Sutherland. He commanded the government troops in Scotland on behalf of William and Mary, and fought at the Battle of Killiecrankie. Although he lost the battle and more than half of his men, Mackay played a key role in government attempts to subdue the Highlands and established the garrison of Fort William in 1690.
King James VII/II 1633–1701

James Stuart was the second son of Charles I. In 1685 he was crowned James II of England and Ireland and James VII of Scotland. He was a Catholic, and this, with his belief in an absolute monarchy made him unpopular with the Protestant establishment. He was forced into exile in France in 1688. In Ireland James was still recognised as king but after he was defeated by King William at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, James retreated to France and died in exile.

John Graham of Claverhouse, 1st Viscount Dundee ('Bonnie Dundee') 1648–89

Viscount Dundee was a Scottish nobleman who supported the exiled James VII/II. He rallied a small army of Jacobite supporters, mostly from the Highlands, who defeated William and Mary’s government troops at the Battle of Killiecrankie in 1689. Dundee was fatally wounded in the battle.

Today you can visit Claypotts Castle which was owned by Viscount Dundee, though he never lived there. It is very well preserved and gives a good impression of how the lesser gentry – the ‘bonnet lairds’ – in Scotland might have lived at this time. Downloadable tour available.

At Edinburgh Castle you can see the site of the siege of 1689. At least 15 skeletons have been found buried here, likely to be soldiers of the defending Jacobite garrison, who probably died from disease. Downloadable tour available.

The Grants of Urquhart Castle were loyal to William and Mary and around 200 redcoat soldiers were garrisoned here in 1689. They held out against a large group of Jacobite besiegers, but on leaving in 1690, they blew up parts of the castle to prevent the Jacobites occupying it again. You can still see the fallen stonework lying around. Downloadable tour available.

The Visitor Centres at Killiecrankie and Glencoe are run by the National Trust for Scotland. They have exhibitions about the history and wildlife of the areas.

Urquhart Castle – Redcoat soldiers held out against the Jacobites in 1690.
The Rising of 1715

The arrival of a new monarch from Germany in 1714 heralded a new phase of opposition to the monarchy and government in Scotland. Many in Scotland were unhappy with the terms of the 1707 Union with England and found a focus for their discontent by joining the Earl of Mar’s Jacobite Rising in 1715. But after the inconclusive Battle of Sheriffmuir, not even the arrival of the son of the exiled James VII/II could rally the demoralised Jacobites.

King George I
1660–1727
George was ruler of Hanover in Germany and was the distant cousin of Queen Anne. When Anne died in 1714 without an heir, George was invited to become the next ruler of Britain. He was chosen over the Catholic James, son of the exiled James VII/II.

John Campbell, 2nd Duke of Argyll
1678–1743
Argyll was a high-ranking Scottish nobleman, chief of Clan Campbell and a professional soldier. He led the government army against the Jacobites at the Battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715.
John Erskine, 6th Earl of Mar – ‘Bobbing John’ (also known as 22nd Earl of Mar) 1675–1732

Mar was a leading figure in the Scottish and British political scene. One of the chief architects of the Act of Union, he found himself passed over when George I came to the throne. He switched his allegiance to oppose the new monarch and rallied opposition to the government under the banner of Jacobitism. In 1715 he invited clan chiefs to join him at ‘a grand hunting-match’ in Braemar, launching the next Jacobite Rising.

Queen Anne 1665–1714

Anne became Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland in 1702 when King William died. Under her reign England and Scotland were united as a single state with the Act of Union in 1707. She died leaving no heir to the throne.

James ‘VIII/III’ – ‘The Old Pretender’ 1688–1766

James was the son of the deposed James VII/II and was brought up in France. He saw himself as the rightful heir to the English, Scottish and Irish thrones, and declared himself king on his father’s death in 1701. He attempted to claim the thrones in person in 1708 and again in 1715, when he arrived in Peterhead just after the Battle of Sheriffmuir. He failed to mobilise support and returned to set up the Jacobite court in exile in Rome.

Places to visit

Today you can visit Stirling Castle, fortified after the attempted invasion of 1708. The stout outer defences against artillery attack are what you see when approaching from the esplanade, and date from this period. Downloadable tour available.

Kildrummy Castle, though ruined, is still an impressive site, though it played only a symbolic role in this Jacobite Rising. Downloadable tour available.

Mar armed his Jacobites at remote Corgarff Castle. Downloadable tour available.

Queen Anne, Scottish National Portrait Gallery © National Portrait Gallery, London

Unknown, James Francis Edward Stuart, Scottish National Portrait Gallery

John Erskine, 6th Earl of Mar – ‘Bobbing John’ (also known as 22nd Earl of Mar) 1675–1732

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Corgarff Castle
Between the ’15 and the ’45

In many respects the government had been lucky that the Rising of 1715 had not posed more of a threat. The events had shown that a large number of people across Britain were hostile to the current regime, and also that Jacobitism had support from abroad. In the wake of the rising, the government started to think seriously about how future rebellions would be prevented and the years between 1715 and 1745 saw an increase in military infrastructure and presence in Scotland.

**1719**
Pro-Jacobite Spanish troops defeated at Glenshiel.

**1720s**
Barracks constructed at Bernera, Kilwhimen and Ruthven.

**1724**
General Wade sent to audit the Highlands to assess extent of Jacobite threat; produces report recommending a range of measures to control the Highlands.

**1725**
Formation of the anti-Jacobite ‘Black Watch’, a Gaelic-speaking regiment to police and keep the peace in the Highlands.

**1726-40**
Construction of military roads and bridges across Scotland.

**1727**
Construction of new garrison fort at Inverness, Fort George.

**1729**
Construction of new garrison fort at Kilwhimen, Fort Augustus.

**1730s**
Defences strengthened at Dumbarton Castle and Edinburgh Castle.

**1734**
Barracks at Ruthven upgraded.

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Dumbarton Castle was fortified against the Jacobites in 1735.

The ‘Black Watch’ regiment was set up to police the Highlands for the government.
Ruthven Barracks are dramatic and well-preserved.

Places to visit

Today you can visit the well-preserved barracks, with stable blocks, at Ruthven, near Kingussie. Downloadable tour available.

Bernera Barracks in Glenelg can currently only be viewed externally.

Dumbarton Castle was completely remodelled in 1735 to strengthen it against artillery attack and remained an important military base into the 20th century.

An artist’s impression of life in the barracks at Ruthven
Wade’s roads

Between 1726 and 1740 Wade’s men constructed around 250 miles of roads and about 40 bridges. Many of them, such as the bridge over the Tay at Aberfeldy, are still in use today. Some roads followed the path of existing tracks, while others blasted new routes through the mountains. Wade’s intention was to make it easier to move large numbers of troops and wheeled vehicles around Scotland quickly in case of emergencies. Four major routes were constructed between the forts:

- Fort William to Inverness up the Great Glen
- Dunkeld to Inverness
- Dalwhinnie to Fort Augustus down the east shore of Loch Ness
- Crieff to Dalnacardoch via Aberfeldy, which linked with the Dunkeld/Inverness route

Other routes branched off these major routes, making connections overland – for example between Ruthven Barracks in Speyside and Fort Augustus in the Great Glen via the Corrieyairack Pass. Ironically, Prince Charles’ Jacobite army made good use of these roads in 1745 to march south swiftly!

There are many places where traces of Wade’s roads can still be seen today.

Field Marshal George Wade – ‘General Wade’ 1673–1748

Born in Ireland, Wade joined the British army in 1690. In 1724 he was sent to Scotland to draw up plans for how to subdue the Highland population and prevent further support growing for the Jacobites. He is best remembered for overseeing the construction of over 250 miles of military roads across the Highlands which connected these military garrisons. He became commander-in-chief of the British army – but was dismissed in 1745 after failing to tackle the Jacobites as they marched through England.
This map was produced in 1746 and shows the network of military roads and forts constructed on Wade’s orders.
The Rising of 1745

The people and events of the Jacobite Rising of 1745–46 and its brutal aftermath are among the best known in Scotland’s history. In 1745 the government’s worst fears came true: Charles Edward Stuart, grandson of the exiled James VII/II, arrived in Scotland to reclaim the thrones of Britain for his father. Swiftly gathering an army, Charles and his Jacobites marched south as far as Derby before retreating. Their defeat at Culloden signalled the start of brutal repression and legislation designed to stamp out the Jacobite threat forever.

**JULY 1745**
Charles Edward Stuart arrives on island of Eriskay in Hebrides to reclaim throne for his father.

**AUGUST 1745**
Charles raises standard at Glenfinnan and assembles Jacobite army of around 1500 Highland clansmen; army moves swiftly south on Wade’s roads, gathering men and unopposed.

**SEPTEMBER 1745**
Charles’ army takes Edinburgh and defeats government forces under General Cope at Battle of Prestonpans; Charles establishes court at Holyrood Palace.

**OCTOBER 1745**
Jacobite army marches into England but fails to gain much support.

**DECEMBER 1745**
In Derby, Jacobites decide to return to Scotland; withdraw from England under command of Lord George Murray.

**EARLY 1746**
Jacobites win Battle of Falkirk and capture Fort George and Fort Augustus; fail to take Stirling Castle or Fort William.

**FEBRUARY 1746**
Duke of Cumberland arrives in Aberdeen; drills troops; raids Jacobite arms depots at Corgarff; occupies other bases.

**MARCH 1746**
Jacobite food supplies break down; arguments among commanders.

**APRIL 1746**
Jacobites defeated at Battle of Culloden, the morning after failed night march on government camp; around 1200 Jacobites and 50 government men killed on the day; more die of injuries later.

**SUMMER 1746**
Jacobites rounded up and imprisoned, executed or transported; Charles escapes to France; Disarming Act bans carrying of weapons and wearing of Highland dress.

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### William, Duke of Cumberland, ‘Butcher Cumberland’ 1721–65

William was the second surviving son of George II and a distant cousin of Prince Charles. He was a popular commander who spent time training and motivating his demoralised troops in Aberdeen before marching to meet Prince Charles’ army at Culloden. His brutal treatment of Jacobite supporters in the months and years after Culloden earned him the name ‘Butcher’.

### General John Cope, ‘Johnnie Cope’ 1690–1760

General Cope headed the British army in Scotland at the time of Charles’ arrival in Scotland. He failed completely to intercept the Jacobites as they marched south through the Highlands. The two armies met for the first time at the Battle of Prestonpans, where Cope’s troops were routed by Charles’ Jacobite army within minutes – a humiliating defeat. Cope was court-martialled but later exonerated.

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The cartoon shows Cope fleeing after the Battle of Prestonpans.
Charles Edward Stuart  
‘Bonnie Prince Charlie’, ‘the Young Pretender’ 1720–88

Grandson of the exiled James VII/II, Charles was brought up in the Jacobite court in Rome. Charles’ expedition to Scotland in 1745 was the final attempt by the Jacobites to secure the thrones of Britain for the Stuarts. Charles inspired great loyalty, marching on foot with his men, but he clashed frequently with his team of more experienced commanders and he often refused to follow their advice. After Culloden, Charles was on the run for several months in the west of Scotland before he fled to France and a life in exile.

Lord George Murray  
1694–1760

Born at Huntingtower Castle, Murray was a Scottish Jacobite who had fought in the Rises of 1715 and 1719. Initially he was reluctant to support Prince Charles but by September 1745 Murray had joined the Jacobites. A skilled tactician, Murray led the army to success at Prestonpans and Falkirk, negotiated their successful retreat from England and carried out numerous smaller operations across the Highlands. However, he and the Prince disagreed constantly over strategy. Murray led his regiment at Culloden and led surviving troops to Ruthven afterwards. He later escaped to France.

Places to visit

Doune Castle, where 150 government soldiers were imprisoned by the Jacobites after the Battle of Falkirk. Six of them escaped by knotting bedclothes together and climbing out the window! Downloadable tour available.

At Stirling Castle you can stand on the strengthened north-eastern battery constructed in 1689, and look down to the site of Prince Charles’ failed siege attempt in January 1746. Downloadable tour available.

Huntingtower Castle near Perth was the birthplace of Lord George Murray, the Jacobite military commander. Downloadable tour available.

Corgarff Castle was used as a Jacobite arms base. In 1746 Cumberland’s troops raided the castle – but arrived shortly after the Jacobites had left. Downloadable tour available.

Edzell Castle was used as a temporary base by Cumberland’s troops in March 1746 in a campaign to subdue the pro-Jacobite inhabitants of the Mearns and Angus glens.

Ruthven Barracks near Kingussie was a government army barracks which had been taken by the Jacobites in February 1746. It was here that the defeated troops reassembled after the defeat at Culloden, only to be told to disperse and fend for themselves. Downloadable tour available.

Culloden Battlefield Visitor Centre and Glenfinnan Visitor Centre are run by the National Trust for Scotland. See www.nts.org.uk for more information.

This map shows the position of both armies at the Battle of Culloden.
The British government was determined that there would never be another Jacobite rebellion. In addition to their brutal campaign of punishment in the Highlands, they continued to develop a military infrastructure in Scotland.

**William Roy 1726–90**

Roy was a military engineer and surveyor who is known for creating the first systematic and accurate map of the whole of Scotland. He was born near Carluke and joined the Board of Ordnance as a draughtsman. After the Jacobite Rising of 1745 Roy formed part of a team to conduct a military survey of the Highlands, which led to the creation of the map from around 1748. Together with the new road network, the ‘great map’ played a role in opening up and modernising Scotland. The map can be viewed on [http://geo.nls.uk/roy/](http://geo.nls.uk/roy/)

**A survey party near Kinloch Rannoch, by Paul Sandby, who worked with Roy on the ‘great map’**
Fort George is still immensely impressive. Visitors can view reconstructed historical barrack rooms, explore the artillery defences and possibly even spot dolphins in the Moray Firth. Downloadable tour available.

Corgarff Castle is a 16th-century castle which was completely remodelled in the years after 1745 to become a small garrison. An evocative site, it has a room set up with replica objects to illustrate Redcoat garrison life. Downloadable tour available.

**Artist’s impression of Corgarff barracks while occupied by government troops**
(drawn by David Simon)

**Roy’s ‘Great Map’ was the first systematic and accurate map of Scotland. This section shows the River Spey and Ruthven Barracks.**
Fort George: fact file

After Culloden, to replace the ruined Fort George in Inverness, the government army planned a brand new fort in a new location at Ardersier on the Moray Firth. By the time it was completed in 1769 the Highlands were peaceful once more. Fort George found a new role as an army recruitment and training base. It is still in use as an army barracks today.

- It was the biggest building project ever undertaken in the Highlands.
- It was planned by Lieutenant-General William Skinner and was built by two generations of the famous architect family, Adam.
- It provided accommodation for over 2000 men and includes a bombproof powder magazine, prison cells, governor’s house, workshops, chapel, harbour, prison – and dog cemetery!
- It is defended on three sides by the sea – where today you can see dolphins.
- The main rampart is over 1km long and was equipped with over 70 guns.
- It took over 20 years to build.
- It cost £200,000 – more than Scotland’s GNP for 1750! This was more than twice the original budget and is worth about £20 million in today’s prices.
Fort George is still impressive today.

The principal bridge at Fort George

A recreated barracks room at Fort George
A soldier’s life

What was life like for the men who fought in the battles and skirmishes of the Jacobite Risings? What lives did they leave behind? Was there a place for women in these events? This section looks at the life of the ordinary fighting man in peacetime and at war – and at some feisty women!

Life as a Redcoat soldier

The army which challenged the Jacobites in 1689, 1715, 1719 and 1745 was composed of professional soldiers. They chose to join the army and were paid for doing so. Many of those who joined the army were poor agricultural workers or unemployed weavers, looking for an escape from the drudgery and monotony of 18th-century rural life.

All recruits had to be aged between 17 and 45, at least 5ft 4in tall, Protestant – and of course, male. Ordinary foot soldiers were paid very little – between 2d and 8d a day. From their weekly wage was deducted costs for food, drink, equipment, uniform and so on, leaving the soldier with very little to save or send home to his family.

Most soldiers were infantrymen, men who marched on foot and who were trained to fire muskets. Others were trained to operate artillery – cannons or mortar guns, and others were trained as cavalrymen. Others did not fight but had equally important roles on the battlefield as drummers or ensign bearers who carried the regimental flag.

Board and lodging

Soldiers were housed in forts or garrisons. Barrack rooms routinely accommodated up to ten men sleeping two to a bed. At Corgarff Castle and Fort George you can see reconstructions of these rooms. On campaigns, if no garrison or official army barracks were available, then soldiers were billeted with civilians – a huge burden for communities. At other times, if on the move, they slept in tents.

In the garrisons soldiers were allocated a daily ration of:
- 1 ½lb bread
- 1lb meat – including the weight of any bones or gristle
- ¾ gallon of beer

They cooked their own food, and supplemented their thin meat stew with any vegetables available locally. On campaigns they concocted ‘stirabout’ – a porridge made from bread and biscuits.

Corgarff Castle was an active garrison.
Uniform and equipment

The uniform issued to soldiers was surprisingly practical. On his legs the soldier wore woollen breeches and socks, protected from the elements by long canvas gaiters. On his top half he wore a shirt and long waistcoat, and over everything a long woollen overcoat in the characteristic red. Ordinary soldiers wore a black tricorn hat. In the ‘45 there were two Highland units serving with the British army, who wore the traditional Highland dress.

Standard equipment issued to soldiers included a cross belt holding a cartridge box and a waistbelt from which hung a bayonet or small sword. They marched with a canvas knapsack, a linen haversack holding their rations, and a tin water canteen. They carried a Land Pattern Musket, also known as a ‘Brown Bess’. You can see examples of these at Fort George.

Family life

Soldiers were not encouraged to be married, and for ordinary soldiers there were no official married quarters. One soldier in every hundred was allowed to have his wife and children with him in the barracks, but even then they were not permitted any privacy beyond a blanket screening their bed in the communal barrack room – shown in the reconstructed barrack room at Fort George. The other wives would set up unofficial camps outside the barrack areas. Interestingly, plans for Bernera Barracks in Glenelg show the location of huts for the soldiers’ wives and families, probably built by the soldiers themselves. Otherwise, children slept wherever they could.

Regimental wives earned half rations by cleaning, mending and carrying out other regimental chores. These women must have been every bit as tough as their husbands, and on half their rations. On campaigns, the soldiers’ wives and children marched with them; in the garrisons the women evidently took part in the same gambling, fighting, stealing and drinking as their husbands, and also endured the same flogging as punishments.

Daily routine

Life in the barracks was characterised by boredom and monotony, life lived to a strict routine, as shown by this timetable for a soldier stationed at Fort George:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0500</td>
<td>Get out of bed, do chores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0600</td>
<td>Drill – training in use of weapons, etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0745</td>
<td>Breakfast in barrack room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>More drill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>Dinner in barrack room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400</td>
<td>More drill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1600</td>
<td>Tea and back to barrack room</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The recreated barracks room at Corgarff
Life as a Jacobite soldier

Unlike the soldiers of the Redcoat army, the men of the Jacobite army were in theory there out of loyalty to the Jacobite cause. In practice, though there were some who volunteered freely; many of the men of the army had little choice in their decision to join. Highland clansmen were called out by their Jacobite clan chiefs; other rural tenants were forced to join up, often at gunpoint, by their Jacobite landlords. In the ‘45 some troops came from abroad – from France or Ireland, sent by exiled leaders who supported the Jacobite cause.

At the core of the Jacobite army were the Highland clans. Regiments were organised along conventional military lines, but with the major difference that they were composed of men with strong family loyalties. Particularly in the ‘45, leaders were keen to have the Jacobite army seen as a serious, disciplined fighting force and the Jacobites spent time drilling and training. Like the British army, there were both infantry and cavalry regiments – though the Jacobite cavalry was small, with volunteers required to provide their own horse. Though there were many lowlanders among the Jacobites, the armies appeared overwhelmingly Highland in appearance and character.

Clothing

The classic clothing of the Highland Jacobite soldier was the plaid or féiladh-mor – a great length of woollen cloth which could be gathered at the waist to form a kilt, leaving the remainder to be swung over the shoulder to form a warm wrap. Below this the Highland soldier wore a long shirt, which could be knotted between the legs if the plaid was discarded. On their feet they wore deerskin shoes with holes in them to allow water to drain away; on their heads a blue woollen beret, sometimes adorned with the ‘white cockade’, said to symbolise the white rose. Lowland Jacobite soldiers and many of the officers who rode on horseback wore breeches and either a short jacket or a long woollen greatcoat.
Weapons and equipment

Many Jacobite soldiers carried muskets, often captured in battle. More traditional weapons included the targe – a small wooden shield covered in leather. These were sometimes richly decorated, often with a spike in the centre, and were strapped to the arm with loops. In the same hand, extending beyond the edge of the targe the soldier carried a dirk, a sharp knife. Some Jacobites carried swords, and others carried pistols which could be used for shooting at point blank range or for clubbing enemies. The Jacobites’ key tactic was the Highland charge, in which the entire army would break into a run and charge at the enemy, shouting and firing muskets before discarding them a short distance before the enemy. Then they would engage their foe in brutal hand to hand fighting.

On the road

On the move, the Jacobites covered ground quickly – particularly after Wade’s roads were built in the Highlands – and travelled light. They had no need for tents, wrapping themselves in their plaids to sleep. They had no need for gaiters, as their plaids left their legs bare and swung free of heather, bogs or streams. They carried rations of oatmeal in their sporrans to make porridge or bannocks, and requisitioned other food from the villages they passed through.
Women and the Jacobite Risings

The people who fought both for and against the Jacobite campaigns across Scotland were all men; battles, forts, armies and military history have traditionally been subjects of predominantly male interest. It can be very easy for pupils investigating the topic to come away feeling that this is a story about and for men and boys. Skilled teachers will find ways of motivating all pupils to engage with the topic, but you may find it useful to consider discussing with pupils both the ‘invisible’ presence of women in the history of this time and the actions of certain notable individual women. For every feisty woman for whom a written history survives, there must be many more whose actions went unrecorded.

Camp followers

Women played a crucial supporting role to both armies. Many wives followed their husbands on campaign, foraging for food and firewood, tending to the sick or wounded, carrying baggage and minding the children. Other women had billeting responsibilities forced upon them. Other women made the most of a garrison in their area by setting up shops, selling food or drink to support their families while their husbands were away fighting. Others made a living from prostitution.

Women and the ‘45

During the Rising of 1745, more genteel Jacobite ladies helped their cause by stitching the white cockades worn by active Jacobites. After Culloden, many women risked their lives by harbouring wanted Jacobites. A number of women on the Jacobite side, however, distinguished themselves by taking a more pro-active role in events, and these are outlined below. Most of these women had friends in high places and by and large escaped severe punishment in the years after Culloden – unlike ordinary Highland women who suffered excessively from Cumberland’s assault on Highland life.

On the government side in 1745 there were few opportunities for women to participate in similar ways as the army operated by institutional rules.

Jenny or Jeanie Cameron of Glendessary raised 200 men of Clan Cameron and led them to the raising of the Jacobite standard at Glenfinnan in 1745. After the Rising she is said to have set up a school for orphans of the ‘45.

Charlotte Robertson, Lady Lude was an enthusiastic Jacobite who gained a reputation for being a ruthless recruiter of men to the Jacobite army. Her tenants were rounded up and forced to join the army – or lose their homes. Many deserted, but Lady Lude sent them back, threatening to hang them if they deserted again. Her efforts were recognised by the Prince’s army, and in 1746 she was given the honour of firing the first shot in the (unsuccessful) siege of Blair Castle in March 1746.
Lady Anne Mackintosh, also known as ‘Colonel Anne’, was married to Aeneas Mackintosh, chief of Clans Mackintosh and Chattan. Her husband was a member of the Hanoverian Black Watch, while Anne sided with the Jacobites in defiance of her husband. Like Lady Lude, she used her position to gather forces for the Jacobite army. In the words of one contemporary observer, ‘The intrepid lady, a pistol in one hand and money in the other, traversed the country; menaced, gave, promised and within fifteen days brought together 600 men’. She played a role in saving the Prince when her house at Moy was attacked while he was staying with her. She was captured after Culloden but soon released.

In February 1746 Lady Skellater was surprised to hear that Redcoat officers had been asking questions about Corgarff Castle, then occupied as an arms depot by Jacobite troops. She quickly sent the news to Corgarff, alerting the Jacobites who set about destroying their arms and gunpowder. Thanks to her quick actions, when the Redcoats arrived, they found ‘...no living creature except a cat sitting by the fire...’.

Anne Mackay from Skye was living in Inverness in 1746. After the battle she agreed to hide and care for two wounded Jacobite soldiers until March 1747, and then helped one of them to escape. Despite both bribery and torture she refused to reveal any information to government interrogators. Her son was also taken and beaten and later died. Her account of this can be found in *The Lyon in Mourning*, a collection of Jacobite testimonies which is available online at www.nls.uk/print/transcriptions/index.html

Flora MacDonald is perhaps the most famous of the Jacobite heroines and her story is well-known. After Culloden, Flora was asked by her cousin to help the Prince escape back to Skye from Uist, even though her stepfather was a captain in the government army. They crossed the sea to Skye safely, the Prince disguised as Flora’s Irish maid, Betty Burke; by all accounts he made a beefy and unconvincing woman. The Prince continued on his journey but Flora was taken prisoner. Stopping briefly at Dunstaffnage Castle, she was subsequently taken to London. She became a celebrity and was released in 1747. She and her husband later emigrated to America and when the War of Independence broke out in the 1770s they supported the Hanoverian George III. There is a statue to her memory in Inverness, and her grave is in Kilmuir cemetery, Isle of Skye.

**Women followed their soldier husbands, cooking for them on campaigns. This detail is taken from an engraving showing the Jacobite camp at Holyrood Park, Edinburgh.**

Wilson, Flora MacDonald, Scottish National Portrait Gallery
Life in the Highlands: the townships

‘the (hovel) seemed to be all on fire within: for the smoke came pouring out through the ribs and roof all over; but chiefly out of the door, which was not four feet high, so that the whole made the appearance of a fuming dunghill removed and fresh piled up again, and pretty near the same in colour shape and size’

Captain Burt c.1730

In the 18th century, half of the people in Scotland lived in the Highlands. Most people lived in small rural ‘townships’, often of around 30 houses and rented land from the local laird or clan chief. He leased out his land to his relations as his chief tenants, or tacksmen. The tacksmen then sub-leased smaller pockets of land to sub-tenants. Rents were paid in goods or in military service rather than money. MacDonald of Keppoch, who fought at Culloden, is said to have had a ‘rent-roll’ of 500 men.

Homes in the Highlands

Houses were built entirely from local materials: a stone foundation, a timber frame, walls of turf, stone or wattle and daub type panelling, and a roof made from turf topped with a thatch, made from heather, broom, bracken or reeds.

Inside, the house was divided into a cobbled section where animals could be kept, and a large room for the entire family to live in. This was sometimes subdivided into smaller rooms or compartments. Most buildings had no windows or chimney; smoke from a central peat fire filtered up through the roof. This fire provided warmth for living and for cooking oat bannocks, porridge and meal soup. Richer families had box-beds; others slept on heather mattresses. The house was lit, if at all, by oil-burning rush lamps or ‘fir candles’, resinous splinters from pine trees.

During the summer months the women and children would decamp to higher pastures with the cattle to temporary ‘shielings’ – collections of much simpler summer huts – while the men went off to the fishing.

Communal buildings in the township might include a corn drying kiln, where harvested crops – oats or barley – would be dried over heat from a peat fire.

Living off the land

At least until Wade’s roads opened up some areas of the Highlands, travel was difficult and laborious, so Highlanders had to be largely self-sufficient. They grew crops at subsistence level, and raised black cattle as a source of income, making butter or ‘crowdie’, a type of cream cheese from their milk and ‘bleeding’ the cattle during the winter months. Tartan and plain cloth was woven locally, and furniture and utensils were fashioned from whatever materials were available – horn, antler, heather, etc.

Life was tough but must have had its pleasures too – singing, storytelling and dancing, especially when fuelled by the products of the whisky still!

Many of the distinctive aspects of clan life were brought to a brutal halt in the years after the first Jacobite Risings: the Disarming Acts of 1716 and 1725 banned the carrying of arms and the Proscription Act of 1746 outlawed the wearing of tartan.
The township of Lynwilg, near Aviemore, in 1771

Highland village in the Highland Folk Museum

Inside the blackhouse at Arnol

Places to visit

- **Highland Folk Museum**, Newtonmore: here you can explore an entire reconstructed early-18th-century Highland township and shielings – a wonderful and evocative experience.

- **The Gairloch Heritage Museum**, Gairloch: an excellent local museum with displays on Highland life through the ages.

- **Arnol Blackhouse**, Arnol, Isle of Lewis: a traditional Lewis thatched house providing an insight into traditional island life. Though from a later date, 18th-century blackhouses would have shared many of its features.

Most household objects were made from local materials.
Life in the Highlands: lairds and chiefs

From castles to houses

Castles such as those at Urquhart, Huntly, Glenbuchat, Kisimul on Barra and Edzell were traditional homes for Scotland’s land-owning clan chiefs and lairds. By the time of the ‘45, however, many were abandoning these old-fashioned buildings for more spacious new accommodation, such as Duff House, built by Lord Braco in the 1730s, Culloden House built by the Forbeses of Culloden (and burnt down shortly after the battle), or, far to the south in Argyll, Inveraray Castle, built in the mid-1700s as the seat of Clan Campbell. These houses were set in large estate grounds, often with fine orchards, formal gardens and even glasshouses. This extract from a memoir by Michael Hughes, one of Cumberland’s soldiers, describes the sacking of a Jacobite laird’s estate after Culloden, and gives a good impression of the way of life of nobility at this time:

‘...the Duke sent out a party of Fourhundred Men to estate of Simon Frazer, Laird of Lovat, [near Beauly] with orders to bring off all that was moveable and to burn down his dwelling house, out houses and all other appertenances, which was very cheerfully undertaken and performed. One thousand bottles of wine, three hundred Bows [bolls; 1 boll = 140lbs = 63kg] of oatmeal, with a large quantity of malt, and a Library of books to the value of Fourhundred pounds, was all brought to Innerness. His fine Salmon Weirs were destroyed, and Salmon in abundance was brought into the Camp and divided among the soldiers...’

Chiefs often received their education far from the clan seat, even abroad, and were highly educated, speaking English as well as Gaelic and often French too.

Sir Mungo Murray (1668–1700) – a wealthy and sophisticated Highlander

Kilchurn Castle, the traditional home of a clan chief
Busy households

Important clan chiefs ran large households to help them run the affairs of their clan. Key members of their household included purse-bearers who dealt with clan finances, clerks for secretarial work, and bards, who composed and sang songs recording the histories of the clans, and played the harp. Most chiefs also had a piper. They also had armies of servants to run the house: cooks, bakers, brewers, carpenters, laundry maids, gardeners and many others.

Places to visit

- **Edzell Castle** near Brechin still has lovely grounds and gives an impression of the refined tastes of wealthier landowners.
- **Urquhart Castle**, though ruined, has some excellent displays about castle life in the visitor centre.
- **Newhailes House**, in Musselburgh close to Edinburgh, is a fantastic and well-preserved house dating from the late 17th century. Until 1997 it was home to the Dalrymple family, one of whom was responsible for the organisation of the 1692 Glencoe Massacre. Though obviously not home to a Highland chief, it gives an idea of the kind of luxury with which better-off landowners of the time would have surrounded themselves, whether in the Highlands or Lowlands.
Places to visit

There are many sites you can visit today which have connections to the Jacobite Risings and their suppression. The following sites are in the care of Historic Scotland.

For all visit and booking enquiries, please contact 0131 668 8793, or contact sites directly on the numbers given.

Downloadable tours available from www.historic-scotland.gov.uk

1. **Arnol Blackhouse**, Arnol, Isle of Lewis.  
   Traditional Lewis thatched house providing an insight into traditional island life.  
   Tel. 01851 710395

2. **Corgarff Castle**, 8 miles west of Strathdon on the A939.  
   Medieval castle captured by Jacobites in 1746. Later remodelled as garrison. Displays of replica barracks.  
   Downloadable tour available.  
   Tel. 01975 651460

3. **Doune Castle**, Doune, 10 miles north-west of Stirling off the A84.  
   Medieval castle used as prison by Jacobites in 1746 after Battle of Stirling. Downloadable tour available.  
   Tel. 01786 841742

4. **Dumbarton Castle**, in Dumbarton on the A82.  
   Site of ancient castle. Base for government troops from 1689.  
   Tel. 01389 732167

5. **Claypotts Castle**, off the A92 east of Dundee.  
   Well-preserved 16th-century castle, later owned by John Graham of Claverhouse, ‘Bonnie Dundee’.  
   Downloadable tour available.  
   Tel. 01786 431324

   Site of siege of 1689, and Jacobite attacks in 1715 and 1745. Downloadable tour available.  
   Tel. 0131 225 9846

7. **Edzell Castle**, Edzell, 6 miles north of Brechin on the B966.  
   Medieval castle used as temporary base by government troops in 1746.  
   Tel. 01356 648631

8. **Elcho Castle**, 5 miles north-east of Bridge of Earn off the A912.  
   Tel. 01738 639998

9. **Fort George**, Ardersier, 11 miles north-east of Inverness.  
   Mighty fort built in the aftermath of Culloden. Replica barracks, museum, events for schools, etc.  
   Downloadable tour available 2010.  
   Tel. 01667 460232

    Tel. 01738 627231

11. **Kilchurn Castle**, at north-east end of Loch Awe, 2.5 miles west of Dalmally off the A85.  
    Medieval stronghold of clan Campbell, converted into barracks in 1690s. Unstaffed site.

12. **Kildrummy Castle**, 10 miles south-west of Alford on the A97.  
    Ruined 13th-century castle, stronghold of earls of Mar; rallying point for Rising of 1715. Downloadable tour available.  
    Tel. 01975 571331

    Tel. 01667 460232

    Magnificent royal palace, fortified after the events of 1708 and besieged by Jacobites in 1746. Downloadable tour available.  
    Tel. 01786 450000

15. **Urquhart Castle**, Loch Ness, near Drumnadrochit on the A82.  
    Medieval castle besieged by Jacobites in 1689. Downloadable tour available.  
    Tel. 01456 450551
INVESTIGATING HISTORIC SITES: EVENTS

The Jacobite Risings
Other resources

Books and publications for teachers

Historic Scotland’s Education Unit has produced downloadable tours for teachers and pupils, available from www.historic-scotland.gov.uk for the following sites with connections to the Jacobites:

- Corgarff Castle
- Doune Castle
- Claypotts Castle
- Edinburgh Castle
- Fort George
- Huntingtower Castle
- Kildrummy Castle
- Ruthven Barracks
- Stirling Castle
- Urquhart Castle

National Archives of Scotland The Jacobites NAS/LTS 2004
An excellent resource pack exploring the Jacobite cause through archive material. Contains background information, activity sheets and a CD of sound recordings. Order from www.scottisharchivesforschools.org/publications.asp

Chris Tabraham and Doreen Grove Fortress Scotland and the Jacobites Batsford 1995
A useful and very readable book exploring the roads, forts and barracks built in response to the Risings.

Bruce Lenman The Jacobite Cause Chambers 1986
A useful (and fairly short) general guide to the Jacobite Risings and their suppression.

Lyndsey Bowditch Cùil Lodair/Culloden NTS 2007
The NTS guidebook to Culloden Battlefield. Useful background information and excellent contemporary images.

Christopher Duffy The ‘45 Phoenix 2007
An outstanding and very readable account of the events of 1745 and 1746, utilising many new sources of evidence.

Stuart Reid Like Hungry Wolves: Culloden Moor 16 April 1746 Windrow and Greene 1994
A fantastic source of images and information about the two armies.

Books for pupils

Allan Burnett Bonnie Prince Charlie and all that Birlinn 2006
Scoular Anderson 1745 and all that Birlinn 2001
Both of these are popular with pupils, provocative and surprisingly informative.

Gordon Jarvie The Clans NMS Publishing 2005
A useful and attractively illustrated guide to the clan system and Highland life.

Antony Kamm The Jacobites HMSO/NMS 1995
A straightforward and colourful guide to the Jacobite Risings and their background.

D K Broster Flight of the Heron Lomond Books 1990
Written in 1925, this is the first in a trilogy of novels about the Jacobite Rising. Vivid and dramatic, some passages may be suitable for reading aloud to pupils.

TV Programmes/DVDs

Battlefield Britain: The Battle Of Culloden 1746 – DVD of the BBC series by Peter Snow and his son Dan Snow. An investigation of the battlefield and the events leading up to the battle. Interesting use of ‘interviews’ with soldiers from either side and of computer-generated imagery of a number of battles of the campaign.

BBC Scotland Around Scotland: The Jacobites. This three-part series aimed at pupils aged 9–14 investigates the story of the ‘45. The first part looks at the story from the government point of view, the second from the Jacobite, while the third looks at how historians interpret the events and site today.
The Jacobite Risings

Websites

www.nts.org.uk/Culloden/Learning/resources.php
A comprehensive resource for teachers planning a visit to Culloden battlefield. Contains tours of the visitor centre, battlefield and a Resource Bank with contemporary images, maps, accounts and re-enactment photographs which can be downloaded.

www.bbc.co.uk/scotland/education/as/jacobites
BBC Scotland Around Scotland: the Jacobites website. The website to accompany the TV series exploring the Rising of 1745. A lively interactive website requiring pupils to make decisions based on evidence.

www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk
An excellent website giving an overview of the history of most sites mentioned in this pack, together with a good selection of photographs of the sites.

www.nls.uk/print/transcriptions/index.html
The National Library of Scotland website features an online version of The Lyon in Mourning, a collection of testimonies and accounts of cruelties and persecution of Jacobites published by Bishop Robert Forbes after 1746. There are many vivid and moving accounts.

www.scran.ac.uk
The Scottish Cultural Resources Access Network – SCRAN A searchable archive of Scotland’s material culture; many objects and images associated with the Jacobites, and several Pathfinder packs for teachers.

www.historicscotlandimages.gov.uk
A searchable database of images of Historic Scotland sites, objects and places, useful for preparatory work with pupils.

www.ltscotland.org.uk/scotlandhistory
A useful resource bank of online learning resources for pupils.

www.rbs.co.uk/group_information/ Memory_Bank/Our_Teaching_Resources
Resources include an interesting resource pack with activities exploring the Jacobite occupation of Edinburgh in 1745, based on material in the archives of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

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