THE JACOBITES

The Glorious Revolution, as discussed in the previous article, was not glorious to many Catholics and supporters of the Stuart line, referred to in this context as Jacobites. The name Jacobite name is derived from Jacobus, the Latin name for James. They wanted to restore James who would be, if they were successful, James II of England and James VII of Scotland to the throne. However, a number of very significant issues had not been resolved. James Francis Stuart failed to regain the throne in the 1715 Rebellion; he is referred to as the "Old Pretender", he was eventually forced into exile, first to France he then set up Court in Rome.

In 1719 he married Princess Clementina Sobieski on 31st. December 1720. Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir Stuart was born. To posterity he is known as Bonnie Prince Charlie, the Young Pretender or the Young Chevalier. He was not particularly gifted academically and he was more interested in physical activity. He was a good shot. He was very good at Golf, he was also very physically strong and he worked hard to maintain this. He grew up believing very strongly in the Stuart cause and this was talked about frequently when he was a child. He decided very early on that he must win back the throne for his Father.

Any scheme to do this might involve the invasion of England and Scotland. Three thousand troops were to be landed; these plans might not be as hopeless as they first appear. Britain and France by March 1744 were at war over the over the question of Austrian Succession. The French were eager to help the Stuart cause. A plan was developed to and, as stated, 3,000 troops were to be landed but this plan did not come to fruition.

Before the rising of 1745 there was very strong anti-Jacobite and anti-Scottish feeling in England. Many people, indeed, tried to encourage Charles to call off any planned invasion. Charles, however, appeared to be determined on this course of action. He pawned his Mother's dowry, the Sobieski rubies, for £4000. He bought 1800 Broad swords, 1500 muskets, 20 small pieces of artillery and ammunition. Three Jacobite ship owners supplied him with ships.

Charles landed on the Island of Eriskay off South Uist in the Western Isles. MacDonald in Boisdale advised him to go home. Charles was alleged to have replied "I am come home Sir", whereas, in fact, he had never set foot in Scotland before!

On 25th. July he set off for the Scottish mainland. He landed at Moidart. He was accompanied by 7 men. One was English, three were Irish and one was a MacDonald from Ulster. Not everyone was eager to join this enterprise. The MacDonalds, for instance, had raised more than any other Clan to fight for the Old Pretender in 1715 but now the MacDonalds were reluctant to get involved. Sir Alexander MacDonald had had his lands restored at great personal cost in the late 1720's. He was at heart a supporter of the Jacobite cause but outwardly suggested that he would support the Government and he stated that he would not commit men to fight. He gave Charles financial and moral support but, as stated, without sending men to fight.

The 1745 Rebellion saw leading families split. Lord Boyd, the son of Lord Kilmarnock, fought on the Hanoverian side while his son fought for Charles. The Chief of the Clan of Chisholm had sons fighting on both sides to ensure that his family would not suffer as they had done after the 1715 Rebellion, whatever the result might be! At the time it was suggested that 20, 650 Clansmen were available to fight

in the 1745 Rebellion; 4, 800 fought on the Hanoverian side, 3,400 would take no part in these ventures.

Charles, therefore, had only half the fighting strength of the Highlands. There were different reasons why they fought some were religious, Roman Catholics and Episcopalians. It would seem that very few fought because they believed in the rebellion on political grounds. Economically it would seem that many Highlanders wanted to exploit the Lowlands.

On 9th. August 1745 Charles waited at Glenfinnan for the Clans to arrive, however, after three hours only 150 men of the Ranald Clan arrived to join him. Lochiel arrived with six to seven hundred Camerons, then 300 MacDonalds from Keppoch arrived along with a few Macleods. Eventually about 1,200 had assembled at Glenfinnan to hear to the Old Pretender declared King for the second time!

It is worth pointing put at this juncture that following the 1715 Rebellion the first of Britain's great roadbuilders General George Wade (1695-1748) built 250 miles of roads and 40 bridges in Scotland in the 1720's and 1730's. The Government following this Rebellion wanted roads good enough to transport troops in the Highlands.

In the early stages of the 1745 Rebellion the momentum was initially with Charles. On the other hand Sir John Cope the Commander-in Chief of the British forces in Scotland made a poor start. Scouts that Cope had sent out made it seem that Charles Army was larger than it was, so he kept his troops at Ruthven Barracks and then he would march north to Inverness to get supplies of food and ammunition. This had the effect of leaving the way south open to Charles. On 4th. September 1745 he captured Perth, many people now joined him.

There were many in Scotland who did seem to have grievances. Lord Elcho, for instance, thought that they now had the chance to right these grievances, despite the fact that his Father had been a strong supporter of the Act of Union in 1707. He had been sent to school in Winchester where he had not been treated very well. In London he had not been totally accepted. However, in France Scottish aristocrats were accepted as equals. It seems that he was personally embittered, he had loaned Charles 1500 guineas he had made this loan to Charles when Charles had only got £50 in his Treasury. The loan was never paid back.

There seemed to have been very serious confusion in Charles' Army amongst the highest ranks, for instance, the way that James Drummond the third Duke of Perth and Lord George Murray were to share command on alternate days but overall the Duke of Perth was prepared to let Murray, who was a capable soldier, be in charge of military decisions and operations.

Charles, however, did seem to have a problem in relation to selecting good advice. Early on in his campaign he was given less than satisfactory advice by John William O'Sullivan, his Quartermaster General, Charles did not, however, seem to accept his lack of ability in the early stages of this campaign.

The advance of the Jacobites, however, was creating panic that spread to the Lowlands of Scotland. On 17th. September Edinburgh fell to Charles, the town surrendered but not the castle. Government officials left Edinburgh and headed to Berwick. Cope had spent much time looking for Charles' Army in the North East of Scotland. To this end he shipped his troops from Dundee to Dunbar. Charles and Cope were to fight each other at Prestonpans (this Battle is also known as Gladsmuir). This was a very significant victory for Charles.

On the other hand it was a catasrophe for Cope. He was court-marshalled and Field Marshall Wade, recently promoted for the rank of General, presided. He was

acquitted but many people in England felt that he could have stopped the Rebellion. The situation had developed where Charles had total control of Scotland and many recruits joined his Army.

Now there was great concern on the part of the British Government. They began to take very serious action. 6,000 Dutch troops arrived in England. Three battalions of Guards and seven Regiments of Infantry were recalled from Flanders.

Charles decided to invade England despite being advised not to do this by Lord George Murray and other senior officers. The march into England began on 3rd. November. His troops took two direct routes into England in order to confuse the Hanoverian Army that was now led by Field Marshal Wade which had already reached Newcastle. Charles recruited more troops at the English-Scottish border

Events moved quickly, Carlisle surrendered to Charles on 15th. November 1745. The weather conditions were very poor and there was heavy snow. By 25th. November Charles' Army had taken Penrith and Lancaster. On 26th. November Preston fell to Charles' forces. On 29th. November Manchester fell. By 4th. December Charles had reached Derby. At first glance this seems to be very impressive but there did not seem, to be huge support for his cause, only 200 men joined him at Derby most of these were, it seems, from Manchester.

London at this stage was in a state of considerable panic. Shops were closed and the Bank of England fearing a run on its money paid out in sixpences. For the benefit of younger readers a sixpence, 6d in pre-decimal currency, was a coin of the Realm, it was first minted in the reign of Edward VI. During the reign of George II a number were designed by John Sigismund Tanner the Chief Engraver to the Treasury, hence it was often referred to as a "Tanner". Following the introduction of decimal currency in 1971 it was worth two and a half new pennies, it was in circulation until 1980.

Charles and his favourite Officer favoured advancing on London, Lord George Murray however, argued that with Cumberland at Lichfield, Wade at Wetherby, and a large militia at Finchley in North London this would not be advisable. Murray told Charles that he was effectively surrounded by in excess of 30,000 men. The Highland Chiefs present persuaded a very unhappy Charles to retreat to Scotland. On 6th. December, the so-called "Black Friday", the retreat began. When his Army reached Carlisle Charles insisted that 400 men stay to garrison the Castle there. The Hanoverian troops were in pursuit and after two days of bombardment the castle surrendered. The Officers were hanged and the men transported to the West Indies

Charles withdrew his Army to Glasgow which they entered on Christmas Day. Glasgow was very much in support of the Hanoverians. It had provided 500 men to fight on behalf of the Government. Charles did not get the reception that he wanted in Glasgow. He did, however, fall in love with Clementina Walkinshaw who later became his mistress. Charles demanded clothes for his troops but the Burgesses of the city refused. Some of Charles' men wanted to sack the city but Lochiel persuaded Charles that that would be a mistake.

Charles stayed in Glasgow for ten days. He wanted the city to refit his Army. The city reluctantly provided him with 12,000 shirts, 6,000 waistcoats, coats, bonnets, shoes and stockings. On 3rd. January 1746 that Jacobite Army left Glasgow. Charles then linked up with 4.000 Jacobites who had rallied at Perth. They then prepared to fight the Government's Army led by General Hawley. The two Armies faced each other on 17th. January 1746. Hawley's Army seemed to have fallen apart. The Jaobites lost 40 men while Hawley had lost 400. Hawley blamed his men, 30 of his Dragoons and a similar number of Infantrymen were shot or hanged on charges of cowardice.

Charles at this stage was helped by supplies and ammunition from France and some new troops from within Scotland, even from families who were fighting on the Government side. On the Jacobite side Lady Anne Mackintosh then aged only 22 raised around 300 men that she sent to the South of Scotland where they joined up with Charles' Army just before the Battle of Falkirk. Charles tried to build on his victory at Falkirk by trying to capture Stirling Castle but he failed in this.
Charles' Army continued to advance and on 18th. February the Jacobites captured Inverness two days later the Castle there surrendered. On 3rd. March they attacked Fort Augustus that surrendered two days later. Not all, however, was a success; from 7th. March to 4th. April they attacked Fort William that refused to surrender

The Government had clearly been greatly shocked by the defeat at Falkirk. They now took strong action. They sent William Augustus, the Duke of Cumberland, north with reinforcements. He was the third son of George II; he was only 25 but had already had military success in the War of Austrian Succession. In the meantime the ship Hazard had run aground near Tongue in Sutherland having been pursued by British ships. This was a significant blow to Charles because supplies and £12,000 in gold from France that had been intended for Charles were captured. When troops were sent to recover this they were captured.

The Duke of Cumberland was now moving his forces rapidly. By 14th. April he had advanced up the east coast of Scotland and was camped at Nairn on the Murray Firth. Charles now had very difficult decisions to make. O' Sullivan had chosen Drummossie, a moor that could not be defended as the Jacobite base. Murray suggested Dalcross Castle that provided a better defensive position. Charles made the wrong choice and sided with O'Sullivan.

The Jacobite Army then had to march through the night to meet up with the Duke of Cumberland's Army. It would seem that Charles did not take advice from the best people; he seemed to have particularly disliked Lord George Murray. Cumberland in the meantime was aware of the march that Charles had had to make and he wasted no time. He knew that the Jacobites were very tired and hungry. He set off with his Army at 5o'clock in the morning and he met up with the Jacobite Army six hours later in the Battle of Culloden.

By 1 p.m. on Wednesday 16th. April both Armies had taken up positions. The weather conditions were appalling; it was very cold with much rain and sleet. Charles had hoped to have 7-8,000 men, however, he had only 5, 000 men. The age range of his troops was 15 to 50. Many of these troops were not professional soldiers, he had both Highland and Lowland troops and he also had Scottish and Irish units from the French Army. Behind were troops and cavalry under the command of Lord Balmerino and Lord Elcho. Charles was in overall control.

Cumberland was a quarter of a mile away, he had 9, 000 well fed, clothed and equipped troops. Significantly he had a greater supply of guns, artillery and cavalry. Cumberland had made a very careful study of how the Jacobites fought. He drew his men up in two lines so that as Jacobites broke though the first line, they would face his second line of troops. These would be three deep, a rank kneeling, a second leaning forward and the third standing. This would allow them to have heavy and virtually continuous fire. Before the introduction of machine guns this would have been a very devastating strategy.

From 1 pm the Jacobites were subjected to a sustained attack from the Duke of Cumberland's artillery. The Jacobites were not able to do much to reply to this. Weather conditions meant the gunpowder blew into their eyes when they attacked. They were very disorganised, as the Jacobites approached, the Hanoverian heavy

artillery Commander, Colonel Belford, changed from round shot to grape shot (grape shot means clusters of metal balls, hence the term grapeshot) this had a devastating effect on the Jacobite Army. By 2.00pm it was clear that Charles' Army had been defeated; 1200 of Charles' troops had been killed while only 364 of the Duke of Cumberland's troops had been killed. Charles fled the battlefield, Lord Elcho is said to have tried to persuade him to stay.

After Culloden Charles was to leave Scotland but not immediately. . He blamed in part O' Sullivan for his failure to provide adequate provisions but this does not tell the complete story as to why the Jacobites were defeated. The aftermath of the battle was to be extremely brutal. After the battle the victorious Hanoverian Army seems to have made little distinction between the innocent and the guilty. Such was the cruelty and slaughter that Cumberland earned the nickname "Butcher". One of Cumberland's surgeons counted 750 dead on the Battlefield but at least that number were killed by the pursuing Hanoverians. Many were actually brought back to the battlefield where many were shot. Seventy deserters who had gone over to Charles were captured. 29 of them, mainly Scots, were taken to Inverness and hanged. 300 were put in the Town Jail at Inverness. They were locked up in many other places including nearby ships. . Many died of old injuries that were not cared for by their captors. No food or water was given for the first two days.

Rebel leasers were severely punished. On 28th. August 1746 Lord Kilmarnock and Lord Balmerino were beheaded. Lord Cromartie was sentenced to death but this was later commuted to life in prison. The Earl of Derwentwater was tried and executed, as indeed his brother had been after the 1715 Jacobite rising. Lord Lovat who had been captured after the Battle of Culloden by Lowlander John Fergussone was taken to London for trial though he had taken no part in the Battle. He conducted an able defence but he was nonetheless executed in 1747; he was the last peer to be condemned and executed in Britain.

Control over Scotland was now very strongly established. By May 1746, 20 regular Battalions and three complete Regiments of Dragoons were deployed in Scotland. Cumberland was now effectively dictator of Scotland and he seemed determined to drastically reduce the power of the Highland Scots. The Glens of Scotland were savagely attacked. Many men were shot or hanged. Many women were raped. Some Highland Chiefs cooperated in these coercive measures. Cumberland attacked the Glens with great force at Glenmoriston, Strathglass, Lochbear, Keppoch, Glen Nevis, Appin and West to Moidart. There was much gratitude by the Government towards Cumberland; his Civil List was increased from £15,000 to £40,000

Many heads of cattle were lo be driven south of the Border and sold. The castles of those who had supported Charles were burnt as were the homes of leading supporters. Forty Jacobite Chiefs lost their lands.

Charles meanwhile had lived for five moths in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland before leaving for France. He had a price of £30,000 on his head. Flora MacDonald was very significant in helping him to escape. She protected how for eleven days. He was dressed as her maid under the name of Betty Burke. He then sailed from Benbecula to Skye from where on 1st. July 1746 he returned to the mainland of Scotland. His escape from Uist on the Scottish mainland to the Isle of Skye is commemorated in the Skye Boat Song. The lyrics were written by Sir Harold Boulton to an air collected in the 1870's by Anne Cambelle MacLeod, this was over 100 years after the Rebellion but it is part of the romance of these events. This is a very beautiful and evocative song. He promised to reward Flora MacDonald but this

never happened. She was arrested and taken to London where she was treated very well there she was said to have been visited by the King's son Frederick Prince of Wales. In July, as part of a general amnesty, she was released and within 3 years she was again living on Skye.

Charles had had a very dangerous time sleeping out of doors amongst the heather. On 20th. September 1746 he left Scotland. His attempts to gain support failed. In 1746 he was banished from France. Strangely in 1750 he visited London incognito where to may have been received into the Anglican Faith in an attempt to gain support for what was now a lost cause.

His Father the Old Pretender died in 1766, Charles took the title of Charles III of Great Britain and Ireland. He realised that he would need an heir so he married Louis**a,** Princess of Stolberg. They were, however, to have no children. Charles had had his heath destroyed by his drinking and general lifestyle. He died on the 31st. January 1788.

Henry, Cardinal Duke of York, gave Charles his elder brother, a royal funeral. Charles was buried at Frascati near to Rome. Henry took the tile of Henry X and he acquired a substantial fortune. He lost this, however, as a result of Napoleon's invasion and occupation of Italy in 1789. George III awarded him a pension of £4,000 a year. When Henry died in 1807 the male line of the Housie of Stuart came to an end. In 1819 Pope Pius VII commissioned a monument to the exiled House of Stuart. The Prince Regent who would later become King George IV gave £50 to its cost.

The people who had loyally supported Charles in Scotland did not get anything from his will. Flora MacDonald, who had been so loyal to him, as stated earlier, did not get anything. Charlotte, the Duchess of Albany, the daughter he had had with Clementina Walkinshaw in 1753 received the bulk of the money in his will.

When the terrifying slaughter had ended Scotland seemed to enter a more peaceful phase and became more prosperous. The Government broke up the Clan system that had been so important to life in the Highlands however, Highland Regiments were raised for the British Army. They were to prove to be very brave and effective in future wars. Roads built after 1715, as mentioned earlier, meant that ideas and influences from the Lowlands could travel to the Highlands and in this sense they were able to benefit from involvement in the wider British society.

Agriculture was to be greatly improved overall and this was due to Enclosures, but as with all changes there would be winners and losers. Landlords replaced Chiefs as the lands of those who had fought for Charles were confiscated. Rents and evictions both increased. Many emigrated as a way out of poverty. 1749 -1775 was the first pause of this emigration. Between 1763 and 1773, 20,000 Highlanders emigrated. Dr. Johnson made a tour of Scotland with Boswell in 1773 and he was very critical of what had been done.

On the positive side being part of wider British society after the Act of Union in 1707 meant that Scottish merchants had greater access to markets and this meant that many traders made huge profits from international trade. Goods that came in from abroad e.g. cotton sugar and tobacco were sent to mainland Europe and this meant that many traders made huge profits. The growth of transatlantic trade led to Glasgow, like other western ports, becoming very prosperous. There would be rapid development of shipbuilding on Clyde side. Cotton manufacture also developed rapidly, as did linen manufacture.

By the latter part of the eighteenth century, Scottish opposition to the Union with England had all but disappeared. Charles had not had the support of all the

Highlands and, of course, he did not gain many recruits to his cause as he had advanced from Scotland into England.

Those abroad who might have been sympathetic to the Jacobites now tended to see it as a lost cause. The Jacobite cause did live on, however, in popular imagination. This had much to do with the Romantic Movement. The novels of Sir Walter Scott are clear examples of this. Robbie Burns wrote verses to the Bonnie Lass of Albany, Charlotte the daughter of Charles and Clementina Walkinshaw, discussed earlier.

In recent times the Beatles when playing at the Star Club in Hamburg recorded with Tony Sheridan a version of "My Bonnie". This was released in 1961. A young man walked into Brian Epstein's record shop in Liverpool and asked for a copy of this record. This aroused his interest and he went to the Cavern Club in Liverpool to watch them. He decided on watching them that he wanted to be their Manager. My Bonnie Lies over the Ocean refers to the exiled Bonne Prince Charlie. It was a Scottish folk song that was sung by his supporters in the hope of not giving away that they were supporters.

Something that interested me since I was very young was the label on a bottle of Drambuie. Drambuie is a Scottish Whisky Liqueur. On the label of the bottle that I saw it had the caption "A link with the '45". At this stage I was not very sure what this meant but it nonetheless aroused my curiosity. The legend is that after the Battle of Culloden in 1746, Charles fled to the Isle of Skye where he was given sanctuary by Captain John MacKinnon of the Clan MacKinnon. The family legend is that as a reward for staying with Captain MacKinnon, Charles rewarded him with this recipe for a very valuable drink. Many historians do not believe this story and think that it was thought up to boost sales of this drink. I called in at Tanners Wines Ltd. at Wyle Cop in Shrewsbury, where I was once an employee, and asked to see a bottle of Drambuie. A member of staff very kindly discussed this with me. The bottle's label refers to the drink as "James Charles Stuart's Liqueur".

The Jacobite Rebellion was a significant part of both English and Scottish History. The extent to which the changes discussed in this article would have happened regardless of the Rebellion is, of course, a matter of conjecture.

The relationship between England and Scotland continues to be of great significance. The Referendum on Scottish Independence in September 2014 was very important. The debate gained considerable momentum and caused panic amongst David Cameron's Government as the Polls began to draw closer. Politicians like Gordon Brown and George Galloway spoke eloquently and passionately in favour of the continuance of the Union.

The vote took place on 18th. September 2014 the question was very simple namely "Should Scotland be an independent country?" The No side won with 55.3% against independence with 44.7% in favour. Since then the Scottish Nationalist Party (SNP) has proved to be a significant presence in the House of Commons.

The relationship between England and Scotland has been long and complex and in so many ways mutually beneficial. There will presumably been many new and interesting developments in this relationship.

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