

# Ann Leith

## Real people of the '45

Before the Jacobite uprising, Ann lived in Strathbogie (the old name for Huntly). On August 2nd, 1745, she went to Inverness to take one of her sons who had been staying there, back to the family home. Unfortunately, they were detained in Inverness. She decided that because of the confusion in the country, she would rent rooms, put her son in school and stay in Inverness.

Lord Lovat (an important Jacobite) was staying in the room beside hers. The walls were very thin, and Ann could hear everything that was going on in the room. According to her, she knew his greatest secrets. Ann decided that she would help Lovat. When Lovat realised that he was going to be imprisoned in Inverness Castle for withholding information from the Government, Ann helped him escape. The Government soldiers suspected that Ann had helped Lovat. They questioned her but she convinced them that she was innocent.

On April 16th, 1746, Ann, in disguise, and her servant went to Culloden and fed some of the Jacobites who were on their way back from the night march to Nairn.

After the battle, Ann writes that 'all the prisons wer fil'wi Jacobites'. Ann would go around the prisons doing whatever she could to help the prisoners. Ann would carry food and notes to the prisoners and work to try to get them better treatment. She was arrested, searched, and released as well as being accused of being a rebel and taking part in treasonable practices. Ann's health suffered because of her work with the prisoners, but she survived and later wrote letters telling her story.



# William Home

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William was born in 1731 in Berwickshire. He fought in earlier battles such as Prestonpans and Falkirk. He was about 14 or 15 years old at Culloden. William carried the regimental standard (a flag that symbolized the regiment) at both the battle of Falkirk and battle of Culloden. Sometimes he acted as aide-de-camp (servant) to Prince Charles Edward Stuart who presented him with a medal and a quach.

William was captured after Culloden and imprisoned at Stirling Castle before he was transferred to Carlisle Castle in August 1746. He was tried and condemned to death on 19th September 1746. According to the Government he was of the 'most guilty' class.

Home was due to be executed on 19th October in Carlisle. The day was chosen because it was the market day for the town and more people would be able to see the executions. While he was in prison, his family attempted to secure a reprieve from the King. According to the petition, William was 'first seduced to depart from his allegiance when he was not fourteen years of age, no fitter to be employed at school than in waging rebellion.' It also says that it was his friends and the temptations of military dress that led him to join the Jacobites.

William's family were concerned about him and feared that he might become sick in prison. Conditions in the prison were horrible. Men were in chains; the food was poor, and many people became sick and died. William's uncle spoke to as many people as possible to try to get William pardoned.

Eventually William was offered a pardon upon condition of enlistment in the East India Company – he refused and was returned to Carlisle prison. Home was then sentenced to transportation but instead he was exiled and went to live in Europe. He entered service in the Prussian Army of Frederick the Great and rose to the rank of Colonel. He returned to Scotland in 1774 and succeeded to the lands of Broom House, where he lived quietly with his wife and five children until his death in March 1794.



# John Doeg and Cristian Hakeney

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Doeg was a weaver from Carseburn in Angus, and he had been forcibly recruited to the Jacobite army. According to Doeg's wife, Cristian Hakeney, Doeg was taken from his house in January 1746 and held by the Jacobites for ten days until he had an opportunity to escape. After escaping he returned home and stayed there until he was arrested by Government soldiers in May 1746.

After the Jacobite Rising, the Duke of Cumberland proclaimed that anyone involved in the rebellion should surrender themselves to the local ministers and receive a certificate. John Doeg went to the Reverend John Kerr, but Kerr did not give John a certificate because he believed his power to do so had ended. As John had no certificate, he was arrested and taken to Inverness to be shipped to London for trial.

Cristian went to Inverness with her husband and represented his case to the commanding officer. He told her that the minister of the parish needed to give her a letter saying that her husband had offered to surrender himself and that he had not been in the north with the rebels. She needed to deliver the letter to the commanding officer where her husband was held and if she was successful, he would be set free.

When Cristian went home to get the certificate, her husband was shipped out of Inverness and taken to Tilbury Fort in London. Armed with the Reverend Kerr's letter, she travelled to London to secure her husband's release. Meanwhile, at Tilbury, Doeg fell ill with a 'bad fever' and Cristian's anxiety increased. While she petitioned for his release, she also asked that if her husband could not be released immediately, that she be allowed to visit him at Tilbury. Her efforts were rewarded, and he was released; what happened to them both afterwards is not known but it is likely they went home and carried on with their lives.



# Alexander Stewart; Footman to Prince Charles Stuart

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Alexander Stewart was a footman to the Prince Charles Stuart. He would have been with Charles constantly from the time he joined him until the battle of Culloden. After the battle, Charles Stuart told him to take the road to Ruthven in Badenoch, which he did.

Alexander stayed until a letter arrived from Charles Stuart stating that every man should look out for himself. Alexander then headed south into Perthshire, where on 29th April 1746, he was captured by Government soldiers.

While a prisoner, Alexander became ill. Conditions in prison were horrible. Men were in chains; the food was poor, and many people became sick and died. Eventually, Alexander was moved to Carlisle castle with other prisoners from Stirling. One afternoon, several men employed by the Government arrived with a 'hat full of tickets'. Alexander and the others were about to draw lots.

The large numbers of prisoners posed a problem for the Government. It was agreed that one out of twenty would stand trial, the others would either be sent home or transported, dependent on the mercy of the King. Stewart's fate was to be transported across the Atlantic and eventually, he was moved to Liverpool where he was put aboard a ship. When on board, the prisoners were strip searched for weapons and then moved to their compartments for the 3-month voyage.

Once Stewart arrived in Maryland, a British colony in the Americas, the Captain of the ship informed the prisoners that they were required to sign forms of indenture. This meant that they were to be sold to work, without pay, for 7 years! If they did not sign, they would be imprisoned until they did.

The Captain wrote letters to leading Roman Catholics, urging them to attend the sale of prisoners. When the sale took place, all but 4 of the 88 prisoners were bought by the Catholic gentlemen. Alexander was then set free by the person who purchased him and decided to return to Scotland.

Stewart sailed in February 1748 and arrived on the west coast of Scotland a month later. He then made his way to Edinburgh and arrived on the evening of 1st April 1749.

# Enoch Bradshaw; Cobham's 10th Dragoons Real people of the '45

Enoch Bradshaw was a soldier in Cobham's 10th Dragoons in the Government Army. Cobham's was part of the army under the command of the Duke of Cumberland. Enoch fought at Clifton Moor, a skirmish in the Jacobite Rising, on 18th December 1745. After the recapture of Carlisle, Bradshaw moved into Scotland in early January.

After the battle of Culloden, he wrote a letter to his brother who lived in Cirencester. He described the battle as 'that glorious 16th of April which gave liberty to three kingdoms'. He said that Jacobites were rapacious villains and believed that Jacobite orders at Culloden were to take no prisoners and give no quarter. To inspire and toughen his men for the fight, Cumberland or some of his staff had spread a rumour that this was the case.

Bradshaw described Cumberland as their 'young hero' and 'the darling of mankind', not only because of the victory but because he looked after his men. According to Bradshaw, they would have starved had Cumberland not brought ovens and bakers with him. The Jacobites, however, were tired and hungry on the day of the battle, having had little to eat in days. Many men were missing when the battle began because they were looking for food.

After the battle, Bradshaw was involved in the bloody pursuit as his regiment chased down and killed retreating rebels.

Bradshaw hoped for a good welcome when they returned to England, he believed that his regiment was 'in front upon all occasions where hard and dangerous duty was to be done'.

Of the rising and the Stuarts, he said: ***I hope all is now over. We are guarding the coast that Charles may not get off. I pray God I had him in this room, and he the last of the Stuart race; it wou'd be my glory to stab the villain to the heart...I dare say did the rankest Jacobite in England know the misery he has brought on the north of England he wou'd be sick of the name of Stuart; for I have a shocking story of their villany, which wou'd make even a papist tremble at the reading of it.***

