



Culloden Learning Resource

This resource was developed to support teachers in developing and delivering the Jacobites and the '45 topic. Learning at Culloden is about discovering the story of the Jacobites and also to explore some of the wider issues around conflict.

This document was written by the Culloden Learning team with special thanks to the individuals who contributed their thoughts and insights, Professor Christopher Duffy, Professor Murray Pittock, Dr Dòmhnall Uilleam Stiùbhart, Catriona Murray, Professor Allan MacInnes and Eilidh MacKenzie, Fèisean nan Gàidheal.

Telephone **01463 796090** Email **culloden@nts.org.uk**



Orange Revolution 1688

Since the 1630s, Britain had been going through a time of political and religious upheaval. When the first Jacobite Risings took place, conflict had been ever-present in the memory of people living in Scotland and the rest of the British Isles. Civil war was a constant threat as Scotland, Ireland and England struggled to find a way to live and prosper together.

King James VII of Scotland & II of England was a Catholic and became increasingly unpopular with his parliaments in Ireland, Scotland and England. Following the birth of a Catholic male heir to James, a group of leading nobles invited William of Orange (James's nephew and son-in-law) to land an invasion army in England, which he did to popular support. James's position became increasingly vulnerable and he fled to France. The English and Scottish parliaments then agreed to make William and his wife Mary, James's Protestant daughter, joint monarchs. This became known as the 'Glorious Revolution', although war in support of King James continued in both Scotland and Ireland, as the Irish parliament did not accept William and Mary until 1691.



Not only did William and Mary's arrival signal political change, but in Scotland religious divisions deepened and there was civil unrest. The Protestant Episcopal Church, which had been the state religion in Scotland under James VII, was overturned by the Scottish parliament and replaced by Presbyterianism.

The Early Years 1689–91

In 1689, in reaction to the exile of King James VII & III, John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee (1648–89), called upon supporters to fight for the Jacobite cause. Dundee was an experienced military commander who understood how to win the loyalty and enthusiasm of the Highlanders. His army won a resounding victory at the Battle of Killiecrankie on 27 July 1689, but Dundee was killed during the battle. Following his death, leadership of the Jacobite army passed to Colonel Cannon, who proved to be an ineffective commander and was defeated three weeks later at the Battle of Dunkeld, by a small government force. Without their charismatic leader, the men who had fought in the first Jacobite Rising became less effective until their defeat in Scotland at Cromdale, near Granton-on-Spey. The Jacobite Rising in 1689 officially ended at the Battle of the Boyne on the 1 July 1690.

John Graham of Claverhouse earned the nickname 'Bloody Clavers' for his ruthless suppression of Presbyterians in the west of Scotland. But his supporters called him 'Bonnie Dundee' – a Jacobite hero who led the first Jacobite Rising in Scotland.



Glencoe Massacre 1692

After the defeat at the Battle of the Boyne clan chiefs were required to swear an oath of allegiance to the new monarchs, William and Mary. Some clan chiefs like MacDonald of Glencoe had sworn an oath to James VII&II and were waiting to be released before swearing a new one. On the 12 December, James released the clans from their oath and on the 28 December, a messenger arrived in the Highlands with the news - leaving little time to swear allegiance.

Alastair Maclain, 12th Chief of Glencoe, made his way to Fort William but was told on arrival that he would have to travel some 70 miles to see a sheriff at Inveraray, in Argyll. After a series of unfortunate events, Maclain arrived and swore his oath of allegiance. However, on the 13 February 1692, 38 men, women and children were killed by a regiment of government soldiers, soldiers who had been billeted and living with the families.



Anne's Amalgamation

Upon the death of Mary II in 1694 and then her husband William III 1702, the thrones of Scotland, England and Ireland passed to Anne, the only surviving Protestant child of James VII & II and his first wife Anne Hyde, Duchess of York. At this time, Scotland was facing an uncertain economic and political future. Under extreme pressure its parliament accepted the Act of Union in 1707, combining the parliaments of Scotland and England.

Anne then became Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Anne died in 1714 with no living heirs, and the crown passed to the Elector of Hanover, George, after the Act of Settlement of 1701. This Act was rejected by the Jacobites, as there were more than 50 people who stood ahead of George in the traditional hereditary order of succession.

Mar and Mackintosh make their moves; Sheriffmuir 1715

George I was crowned on 20 October 1714 as King of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as being Elector of Hanover. Following the coronation there were disturbances in many towns and villages, and there followed several months of rioting in favour of James Francis Edward Stuart. These riots occurred throughout Great Britain and Ireland and the civil unrest resulted in the passing of the Riot Act in 1715.

Meanwhile James Francis Edward Stuart, who was known to the Jacobites as James VIII & III and also recognised by the Vatican, applied to Pope Clement for help to fund a Jacobite Rising.



Jacobites residing in Scotland had three main issues which both divided and united their cause – the Act of Union of 1707; the restoration of the Stuarts, who in their eyes were the rightful kings; and finally, what form of Protestantism should be dominant in Scotland.

John Erskine, 6th Earl of Mar, arrived in Scotland in August 1715. He had supported the Union in 1707 but later converted to the Jacobite cause.

Mar held his first Council of War with leading Jacobites in September 1715. Around 600 fighting men raised the Jacobite standard for him at Braemar. This caught everyone, including James Francis Edward Stuart who had not been consulted, by surprise.

During the night of 13 September 1715, Brigadier General William Mackintosh of Borlum seized Inverness with over 250 men.

On 22 October 1715 Mar received a commission from James, appointing him commander-in-chief of the Scottish Jacobite army.

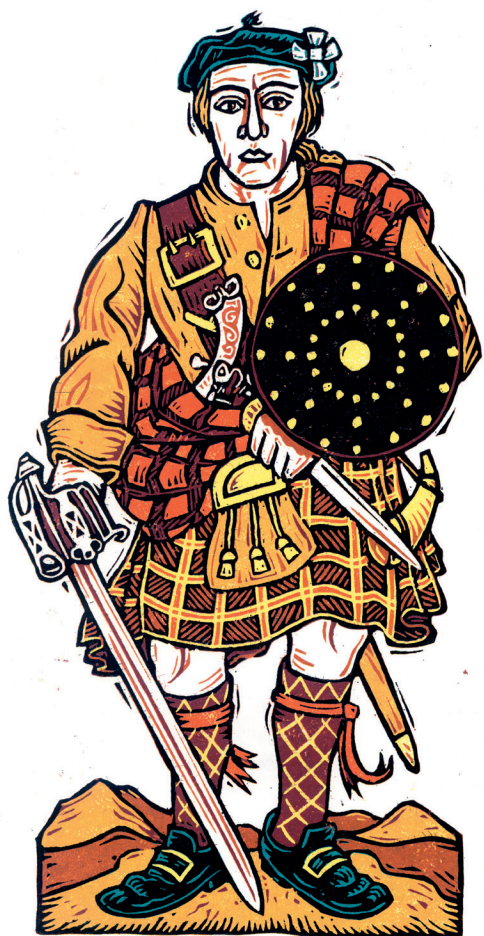
Once this news spread, other Jacobites began to muster, even in England. A small uprising in the north was planned as a decoy for bigger things afoot in the west of England. But the government got wind of Mar's plans and the leaders of the rebellion were swiftly arrested.

Towards the end of 1715, a battle took place on 13 November when Mar and his Jacobite army of 10,000 men met government forces at Sheriffmuir, near Perth. The government troops were outnumbered and the fighting was confused and inconclusive. Mar thought he had won and withdrew his troops to his base at Perth. Meanwhile the government commander was able to regroup his much depleted forces. The following day Mackintosh of Borlum and more Scottish and English Jacobites were defeated at Preston in Lancashire.

During December, the 'king over the water' or the 'Old Pretender', James Francis Edward Stuart arrived in Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, in the hope of claiming his throne. But the initiative had been lost and further military operations achieved nothing. Early in February 1716 James Francis Edward Stuart and the Earl of Mar fled to France. The government was in control of Scotland and the Rising was over.

The government punished only the leaders of the rebellion: they were deprived of their estates and some were executed.





Coehorns, Clansmen and Glenshiel, 1719

The least known of the Jacobite rebellions is the 1719 Rising, which was sponsored by the Spanish government as Britain and France were theoretically at peace. The Spanish intended their main invasion force to strike at the west of England, but their fleet of ships was scattered by severe storms. As a diversion they also invaded the north-west Highlands.

The Battle of Glenshiel was fought on 10 June 1719 between Jacobites, supported by Spanish troops, and the government army, supported by the Dutch and Swiss. The battle took place on the narrowest part of the glen. The Jacobites were positioned at the high point, although the government army had little problem in dealing with them by using their Coehorn mortars which fired directly up to the Jacobite position.

The battle ended the brief attempt at a Jacobite Rising of 1719.

A die is cast – planning the Rising

Political infighting, charges of corruption and military setbacks abroad had left the British government in a very weak position and it was taken by surprise by the Jacobite Rising in 1745. War in Europe had been simmering since 1740, and to divide the British further the French had been deliberately encouraging Jacobite plotting by Charles Edward Stuart and other leading Jacobites on the Continent.

Jacobite leaders knew they needed three things if they were to succeed:

- 1. Support from the Continent, in particular from France**
- 2. Support from Jacobites in the Highlands and Lowlands of Scotland**
- 3. Support from the English Jacobites**



The unexpected visitors – Glenfinnan to Culloden 1745

When Charles Edward Stuart arrived in the Highlands in summer 1745 he brought just a handful of supporters and seven close companions. However, his charm and promises of French aid eventually persuaded local clan chiefs to support his cause. On 19 August, before around 1,500 men, Charles raised his father's standard at Glenfinnan and the 1745 Jacobite Rising began.

The government was confident that Sir John Cope, commander of forces in Scotland, would quell the rebellion, using the new network of forts and roads which had recently been constructed in the Highlands by General Wade.

But this failed, and the Jacobites marched south, unopposed. Less than a month later the Jacobites took Edinburgh by surprise and seized control of the city (only the garrison up at the castle held out). Four days later, on 21 September 1745, Cope's government troops suffered a disastrous defeat at the Battle of Prestonpans where they were skillfully outmaneuvered by the Jacobites. Cope's men finally gave way when they were faced with the Highland charge. This victory was a huge morale boost for the Jacobites and Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

Following the battle, Prince Charles held court at the Palace of Holyroodhouse in Edinburgh for nearly six weeks. During this time he strengthened his army and set about improving his finances. When he and his Jacobite commanders met for a Council of War they were faced with a critical choice:

- 1. They could remain in Scotland to strengthen their grip on the country.**
- 2. They could march south to Newcastle to cut off London's vital coal supply.**
- 3. Or they could march to London to encourage the English Jacobites to rise.**

Swayed by the Prince, they decided upon the third option, with the hope that on approaching London the French would launch an invasion as the Prince had promised.

The government, shocked by their defeat at Prestonpans, also called a Council of War. It decided to assemble two armies: one under Field-Marshal Wade which was concentrated in the north-east near Newcastle; the other was positioned in Chester to defend the west.



Decisions at Derby

By early December 1745, and showing astonishing speed, the Jacobite army had reached Derby, just 125 miles from London. In the capital, the government, banks and businesses were panicking, but doubt was growing among the Jacobite officers.

In particular, Lord George Murray thought it was madness to continue. He knew that two government armies were behind them and he believed that a third defended London. There had been very little support from English Jacobites, and although the French had arrived in Scotland there was no sign of them landing an invasion on the south coast of England.

During angry meetings on 5 December, the Prince's leadership was challenged by his senior commanders. They were just a few days' march from London but the Jacobite commanders had lost confidence in their strategy, and in their Prince. They decided to turn round and withdraw to Scotland.

What if they had continued? What if they had known that a French invasion fleet was at that moment preparing to cross the English Channel?

Although in retreat, the Jacobite army was still a force to be reckoned with. As they travelled north, the Duke of Cumberland, who had recently been made commander-in-chief of the government army, and his troops were close behind them. But rumours of a French invasion briefly drove the Duke and his army back south.

On arriving back in Scotland the Jacobites defeated the government army at Falkirk on 17 January 1746. But in the confusion after the battle, the Jacobites failed to build on their victory. Against Prince Charles's will, they decided to retreat further north into the Highlands where they could gather strength over the winter and start the Jacobite campaign afresh in the spring.

Race to the north

On hearing news of the government defeat at Falkirk, William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, commander in chief of the government army, rushed north to take charge. He arrived in Aberdeen in February 1746 and began to drill his troops, as well as devising a strategy against the ferocious Highland charge.

Meanwhile the Jacobites entered Inverness and took Fort George, Inverness; this was followed by the capture of Fort Augustus. But an attempt to take the strategically important Fort William from government forces was unsuccessful. By now Jacobite resources were stretched and many of their supply lines had been blocked.

For Prince Charles, time and money were running out.



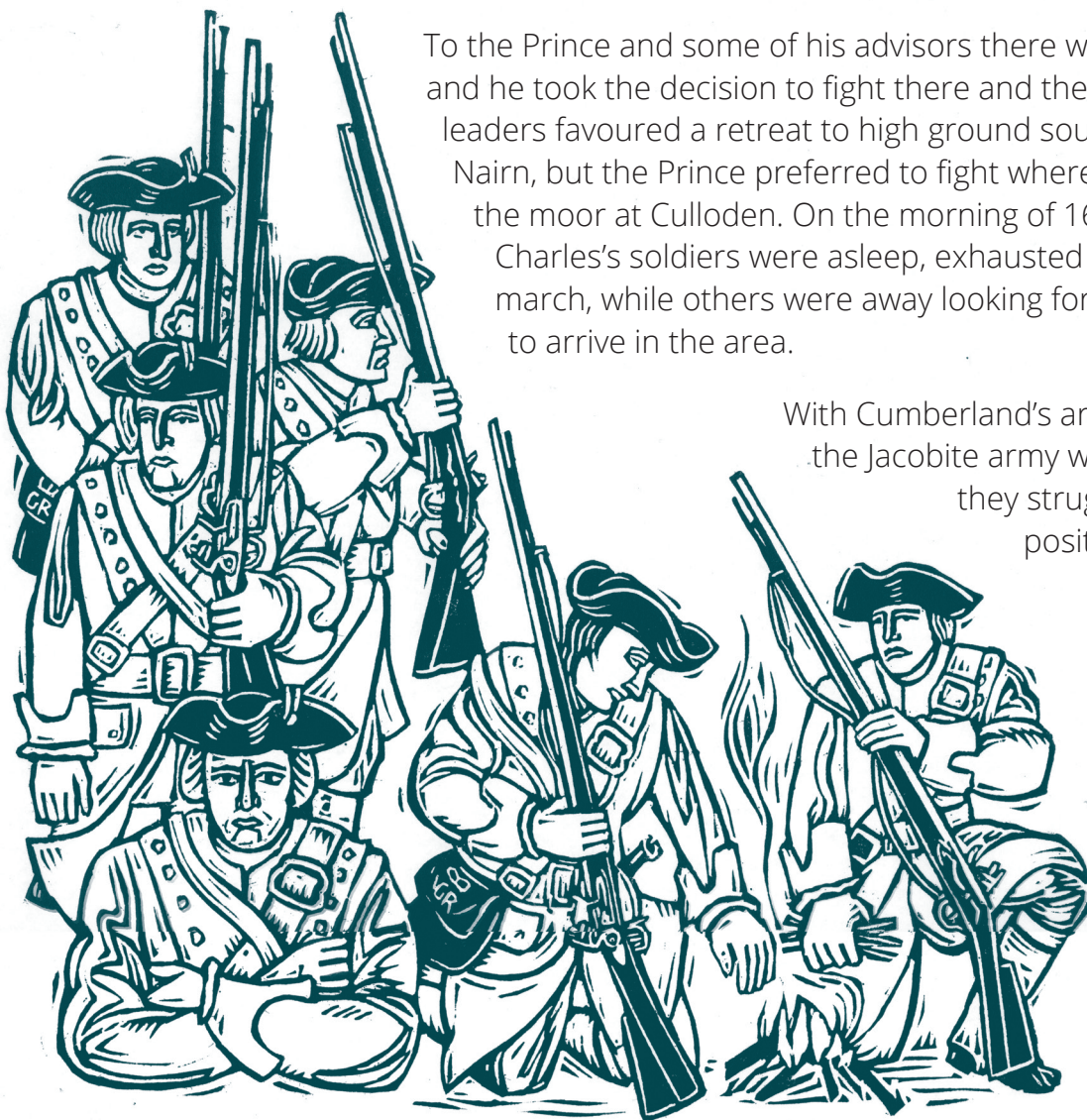
At the beginning of April, Cumberland's forces began their advance west from Aberdeen. His troops were in good order and they soon closed in on the Jacobite army for what would surely be the decisive battle. Morale was high as they camped at Nairn on 15 April – Cumberland's 25th birthday.

Rather than risk a pitched battle in their weakened state, the Jacobites agreed on a desperate plan: they would surprise the sleeping government forces. This attack had to happen at night as the Jacobite army was in full view of the Royal Navy ships in the Moray Firth. They left their fires burning so that from the water it looked like they were resting. This could have been a brilliant strategy: sleeping troops would have been no match for Jacobites. However, in reality, the hungry and exhausted Jacobite column stumbled along in the dark, their progress was too slow and they had to turn back. It was a complete disaster.

As dawn broke on 16 April 1746, battle was still not inevitable – there was time for the Jacobites to draw back to Inverness and regain their strength. Bitter arguments broke out between the senior commanders about the best course of action.

To the Prince and some of his advisors there was no alternative, and he took the decision to fight there and then. Some Jacobite leaders favoured a retreat to high ground south of the River Nairn, but the Prince preferred to fight where they stood, on the moor at Culloden. On the morning of 16 April many of Charles's soldiers were asleep, exhausted from the night march, while others were away looking for food or had yet to arrive in the area.

With Cumberland's army approaching, the Jacobite army was in disarray as they struggled into position.



The Battle of Culloden

	Jacobite army (5,500 men)	Government army (approx. 8,000 men)
15 April 1746	Preparing to fight – they are where the Cumberland Stone is today, roughly 1/2 mile east of the final position on 16 April.	Camp at Nairn.
15 April 1746 7pm (approx.)	Lord George Murray agrees to lead a night march.	Spirits are high – to celebrate the Duke of Cumberland's 25th birthday they have been given a day's rest along with a ration of spirits and cheese.
16 April 1746 3am	Murray realises that the march has failed as half the army have not kept pace with him. He turns the column and heads back to Inverness. The men are cold, tired and hungry. Charles does not want to turn around as he thinks it will discourage the men and they will lose any advantage.	Government sentries pick up a 17-year old boy lurking near the camp. He had learning difficulties and the guards took him as a Jacobite spy and tried to hang him. It was only after a presbyterian minister intervened that the boy was cut down, after hanging for 10 minutes.
5am	Arrive back at Culloden, exhausted, hungry and demoralised.	Begin marching west towards Inverness.
10.30am	Scattered 1 mile east of Culloden, very disorganised after the failed night march.	
11am	Spot the government army heading west towards their position. Begin to gather and form battle lines. This is delayed by arguing and they arrange themselves with the bog in front of the north flank of the army.	See the Jacobites and begin to move into battle formation.
12noon	Firming up positions. Clans argue over positions on the front line – the MacDonalds are on the left of the Prince when they have been on the right in previous battles of the '45. O'Sullivan wants 1,000 men placed in Culwhiniac enclosure; Lord George Murray disagrees.	Cavalry and Argyll militia start to move towards Culwhiniac enclosure.
Battle starts around 1pm	Artillery fire the first shot of the battle. Jacobite's response to the Argyll Militia is to send 1000 men to secure it. this removes most of the Jacobite second line.	Royal artillery return fire. Iron round shot is fired from the field guns every 40 seconds and destroys the centre Jacobite artillery. Argyll militia begin to pull down the walls of Culwhiniac enclosure.
+ 5 minutes	Wind blows smoke from government line, making it harder to see. Bombarded by cannon shot and mortar bombs, regiments hold back, waiting for order to attack. Order to charge given by messenger galloping down the Jacobite line, from north (left) flank to south (right) flank. But first messenger is killed by artillery fire and the charge is delayed until another is found.	Royal artillery take out Jacobite artillery and begin firing on clan regiments.



+ 20-25 minutes	Highland charge is released –south flank was meant to wait for north flank, to move forward as one for greatest impact on government front line. But south flank moves before it is meant to and the charge is ultimately ineffective.	When Highland charge is 200m out, government cannon switch to firing canister/ grapeshot instead of iron round shot, essentially turning the cannon into a huge shotgun. When the charge is 50m out, government troops fire their muskets. Government foot regiments fire 3 shots per minute in volley line fire formation, which means a musket shot is fired every 6 seconds.
+ 30 minutes	South flank reaches government front line under musket fire. North flank is bogged down. Meanwhile, cavalry in second line moves round to form defensive line against Argyll militia and Hawley's Dragoons in Culwhiniac enclosure.	Barrell's, Monro's and Royal Scots Fuziliers regiments on south flank of government line feel force of Highland charge. One officer of Monro's regiment reports later that 6 musket balls went through his coat.
+ 35 minutes	Those in Highland charge take part in fierce hand-to-hand fighting. Highland charge is surrounded and government second line fire muskets for 2-3 minutes. Around 700 men are killed. At north end of field, Jacobites are stuck in the bog.	Second line of south flank moves forward. Most of the men killed and injured are from Barrell's and Monro's regiments.
+ 40 minutes	Begin to retreat west across moor. Jacobite second line defends their retreat. Attacked on south flank by Argyll militia who are by Culwhiniac enclosure. Prince Charles leaves field under escort.	Regiments swoop forward with bayonets fixed. Cavalry now in action.
+ 45 minutes to 60 minutes	Full retreat of all regiments. Dead and wounded on the field number around 1,500.	Cumberland orders cavalry charge to pursue retreating Jacobites. Official number for government dead is 50, but this is likely to be inaccurate. Leanach Cottage used as field hospital for over 200 wounded government soldiers and officers. Government army offers no medical aid to injured Jacobites. The only prisoners-of-war are from French regiments of the Royal Ecosais and Irish Picquets; all others are treated as traitors.
17 April 1746	Surviving Jacobites meet at Ruthven Barracks, Kingussie. Prince Charles Edward Stuart ends the campaign and begins his escape from Britain.	Cumberland and his troops re-occupy Inverness. Battlefield is 'closed': no one allowed on or off the field. Government injured moved to Balnain House in Inverness.





Culloden and its consequences Government occupation

Following his victory at Culloden, the Duke of Cumberland was determined to crush the unruly Highlanders once and for all, capture the Prince, and return to the main war in Europe as soon as possible.

In the 12 months following the Battle of Culloden the communities living around the garrison towns of Fort Augustus, Fort William and Inverness were intimidated and hounded out. Women found sheltering wounded Jacobites or those on the run were often violently searched, and individuals carrying weapons were killed. Much of the violence and atrocities carried out in the Highlands were indiscriminate. To justify their actions, the British government in London claimed the Jacobites had ordered that 'no quarter', or no mercy, was to be given to the government forces. But this was untrue.

Below is an extract from a letter by Captain Thomas Ash Lee from Wolfe's regiment, written on 31 May 1746, where he describes the government army's occupation of Fort Augustus and the Great Glen.

'We're encamped near the ruins of Fort Augustus. Our tents are among the cattle of a thousand hills, for our parties hourly bring in large droves.... Our fellows grow so fat they'll seem like strangers to a campaign soon. We're among hills, some are 7 miles high. Yet daily we erect pyramids higher than those, made of smoke. Thirty houses are now burning in my view.'



Major Lockhart's back from Glenmoriston, where he killed seventeen, hanged some by their heels, burnt four hundred houses and drove back fourteen hundred cattle. Lord Sackville does the same in Glenshiel. Glengarry broke his word to turn in his men so his house and country are now blazing ...'

Below is an extract from a letter from a Scottish nobleman, William Kerr, Earl of Ancram, to Sir Everard Fawkener, Secretary to the Duke of Cumberland, written on 25 June 1746 and sent from Aberdeen. He discusses Jacobite resistance to military occupation in the north-east of Scotland and the consequences of attacking government soldiers.

'The officer of Loudon's Regiment who commands the small Garrison ... had sent two soldiers with a copy of the certificates ... to be given to rebels that surrendered ... [when] five or six Rebel Gentleman who were lurking in that country attacked the men, fired upon them, but both made their escape, one of them was wounded.

I ordered immediately the ministers to point out the houses of such as had surrendered that they might be safe, but at the same time ordered the country there about to be burnt & lay'd waste, and on Sunday the Ministers to acquaint their congregations that where ever a man belonging to His Majesty was attacked that the country should be treated in the same way. I hope that I did right.'

Prisoners of the '45

There are no reliable estimates of the number of individuals killed in the aftermath of Culloden. Men, women and children could be arrested as suspected Jacobites or Jacobite sympathisers on charges of treason.

The records show that around 3,500 people were arrested and shipped to England to face trial after prolonged imprisonment in prison hulks; or in places like Carlisle, York and London. The conditions were terrible and overcrowding was rife. One in 20 stood trial for treason and if found guilty they faced execution, indentured slavery or exile.

Many people died in transit or in prison, of those who survived 936 were deported for indentured service, 120 were executed and 1287 were either exiled or freed.

Many Jacobites who managed to escape after Culloden ended up across Europe and North America. Some did incredibly well for themselves. One of these was John Wedderburn of Ballindean, who was around 16 at the time of the battle.



He served in Ogilvy's Regiment. His father was also at Culloden and served in the Prince's Lifeguards, but he was caught and was executed on 28 November 1746. However, John made it to Jamaica, where he invested in land, sugar and slaves. At one time he was the largest landowner in Jamaica. He came back to Scotland in 1769, bringing with him one of his slaves, Joseph Knight. Wedderburn became famous as the first man in Scotland taken to court by Joseph Knight to gain his freedom.

Pacification

On 1 August 1746 the Act of Proscription came into force as part of the assimilation project to bring the Scottish Highlands into the British fold, as well as to put a stop to any ability to revolt.

The Act of Proscription had three key aims:

1. Disarming the Highlands in Scotland

No person was to have in their ***"custody, use or carry a broadsword, target [targe], poingard [a small, slim dagger], whinger, or dirk, side pistol, gun or any other warlike weapon"***. This was an extension of the Disarming Act of 1716 which stopped the general population of the Highlands carrying any type of offensive weapon. Individuals had to surrender their arms on a set date in a given location.

Anyone found with weapons after the surrender was detained and had to pay a fine of fifteen pounds sterling (around £180 in Scots money).

If this could not be paid then the person would be detained for a month. After this time, if the fine had still not been paid, they could then be transported to America.

If individuals were able to pay the fine and were then caught a second time with banned weapons, they would be transported ***'beyond the seas, there to remain for the space of seven years'***.

2. Restraining the use of Highland dress

'... no man or boy, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, other than shall be employed as officers and soldiers in his Majesty's forces, shall on any pretence whatsoever, wear or put on the clothes commonly called Highland Clothes (that is to say) the plaid, philibeg, or little kilt, trowse, shoulder belts, or any part whatsoever of peculiarly belongings to the highland garb ...'

For a first offence of wearing Highland dress, an individual would be imprisoned for 6 months. If caught a second time, they were liable to be transported to any of the king's plantations overseas for 7 years.



3. Prevent any future risings by ensuring that children and young people were not educated by disaffected or rebellious people

To do this the government set up a system to regulate teaching staff and institutions, including Scotland's four universities and public schools. Masters, teachers, chaplains, tutors, or any governors of young people in Scotland had to take an oath to George II, his heirs and successors, and were required to pray for the royal family by name. This pledge had been in place since the 1690s and was being reinforced through the Act.

Educators were also banned from entering Episcopalian meeting houses, many of which were burnt. Educators caught working without a certificate or caught in an Episcopalian meeting house would, in the first instance, be imprisoned for 6 months, and on a second offence be transported to plantations in America for life. If they returned to Great Britain they would be imprisoned for life.

This also affected Scots who had fought for and supported the government throughout the '45. Many government supporters in the north saw the pacification process as a betrayal.

End of an era

Following Culloden, Prince Charles Edward Stuart gave orders for the Jacobites to disperse and he went into hiding. For now, the Rising was over and he was heading back to France.

However, he did not give up on the idea of another Jacobite Rising.

A packet of letters were sent on 5 November 1746 to King Louis XV of France, via his Minister of War, asking for help. At the time of writing, Jacobite leaders and people involved in the Rising were being executed or held in horrendous conditions.

The letter includes a memoire which tells us a lot about Charles Edward Stuart's thoughts on the Rising in the 12 months after Culloden.

Throughout, Charles gives examples to Louis why the Rising failed, and he firmly lays this at the fault of the French for not sending provisions and money. Charles ends the letter by offering Louis XV an opportunity to compensate for this. If France could provide 18–20,000 men, Charles could begin a fresh Jacobite Rising immediately. The tone of the letter shows that Charles is becoming more secretive as he will only tell Louis his actual plans if he can see him in person. Charles ends by saying that the King of France should not worry as these plans are intertwined with the aims and ambitions of France and God.

His letter was unsuccessful and Charles would never lead another Rising and in many ways Culloden marked the end of an era.



Document 1 (To the French Minister of War)

Clichy, 5 November 1746

I enclose, Monsieur, a letter for his Majesty: no-one, without exception, knows that I am writing, nor the manner in which I am sending the letter. Mr Kelly, the courier, is a subject whom I esteem and whose merit is well known, but despite his discretion he knows nothing of the content, since as you know I suspect everyone. I am utterly convinced of your friendship, as you can be of mine. Your good friend

Charles P.

Document 2 (To Louis XV)

Clichy, 5 November 1746

Monsieur my Brother and Cousin,

I have the honour of writing to your Majesty before my departure for Fontainebleau and I take the liberty of representing to you at this time that I have just completed a small note of the affairs I have in hand, and that I hope to have the honour of delivering it directly into your Majesty's hands. The sooner the better. I will eagerly await your instruction as to the day and the manner in which you judge it appropriate to afford me this pleasure.

If your Majesty thinks it fitting that I should come in secret, I could do this with a companion, and arrive at whatever place you see fit to indicate to me, unknown to anyone. I take pains to do nothing without taking the liberty of asking your advice, in everything and everywhere.

I have the honour of remaining, Monsieur, the good brother and cousin of your Majesty,

Charles P



Document 3 (To Louis XV)

Mémoire

The situation in which I left Scotland on my departure merits the complete attention of your Majesty, this Kingdom is on the verge of seeing itself annihilated and the government of England is resolved to confuse those subjects who have remained loyal to it with those who took arms for me, from which it is easy to conclude, that the discontent of this nation is general and that I would find today three partisans for every one I found when I arrived.

It would be to deceive your majesty to claim that I could still take Scotland now. If Parliament has the time this winter to enact the penal laws there, your Majesty should renounce forever the hope of a revolution in that country. And me, I would have no resource other than in the courts of the subjects of the King my father, however much it would please providence to remember him.

Armed men were not lacking in Scotland. Instead I missed at once money, provisions, and a handful of regular troops – with just one of these three resources I would be master of Scotland today, and probably of all England too.

With three thousand regular troop[e]s I would have penetrated England immediately after having defeated Lord Cope, and after that nothing would have stood in the way of my arrival in London, since the Elector [George II] was absent and the English troops had not yet returned.

With adequate provisions I would have been in a position to pursue Lord Hawley at the Battle of Falkirk, and to destroy his army which was the flower of the English forces.

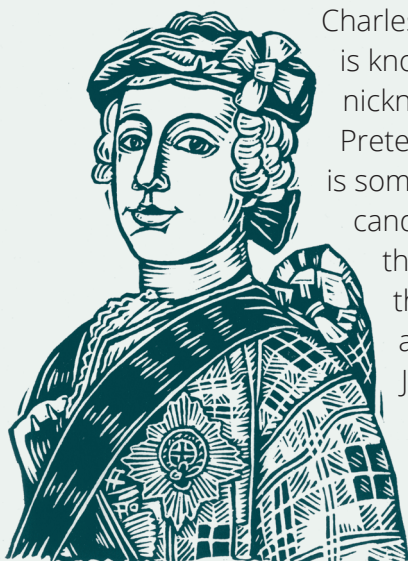
If I had received even half the money that your Majesty sent me but two months earlier, I would have been able to meet Prince William of Hanover [Duke of Cumberland] with an equal number of troops, and I would certainly have beaten him, since even with four thousand troops against twelve thousand I prevailed for a long time, and just twelve hundred disciplined, regular troops would have decided it in my favour, in plain view of my whole army.

The loss could still be remedied if your Majesty could provide me with a corps of eighteen or twenty thousand men. It is to him alone that I will confide what I wish to do with them; I shall employ them in both his interests and in mine, these interests are inseparable, and should be regarded as such by all those who have the honour of approaching your Majesty, and who have your Glory, and the advantage of your Realm, at heart.



Biography:

Charles Edward Stuart (31 December 1720 – 31 January 1788)



Charles Edward Stuart is known by several nicknames – the Young Pretender (A Pretender is someone who is a candidate for the throne); in France as the Young Chevalier; and following the Jacobite Rising of 1745 as Bonnie Prince Charlie. He was the second Jacobite claimant to the thrones

of England, Scotland and Ireland and styled as 'Charles III' by his supporters after the death of his father in 1766.

Charles was born in the Muti Palace in Rome and was the eldest son of James Francis Edward Stuart and Maria Clementina Sobieska, Princess of Poland. Charles and his younger brother Henry were brought up in Rome at the exiled Stuart court, and Charles grew up determined to win back the thrones of Britain for his father.

In July 1730 Charles suffered a bout of smallpox, and in the same year his unruly behaviour was commented on. Charles's behaviour grew worse and in 1733 he kicked his tutor and threatened to kill him if the tutor tried to discipline him again: Charles was confined for a week until he calmed down.

In 1734, when Charles was 13, his father sent him to Naples where he experienced war for the first time at the siege of Gaeta. He was seen as a charming and charismatic young man and it was at this point that British agents began to see him as a greater threat than his father had ever been.

Charles was secretly invited to Paris by Louis XV in late 1743. The plan was for the Prince to accompany a French invasion force to England and Charles had gained the impression that Louis would endorse his regency in the name of his father. But by mid-1745 Charles grew tired of waiting for orders from the French that never came, and he set off for Scotland despite the lack of French support, and against his father's wishes.

On arriving in Scotland Charles was told by some clan chiefs to go home, he perceived and headed to Glenfinnan.

After initial success in raising a small Jacobite force at Glenfinnan and collecting more support en route south, Charles struggled to manage personalities and clashed frequently with Lord George Murray, the Lieutenant General of the Jacobite army.

After the failure of the '45, Prince Charles Edward Stuart returned to France and for a short time he was a hero in Europe.

His life after Culloden was a protracted anti-climax. He was expelled from France in 1748 and spent the next decades drinking heavily and involved in futile conspiracies.

In 1750 Charles plotted to lead a further Jacobite Rising. He arrived in London and spent time with the English Jacobites; however, this came to nothing.

After his father died in 1766, Charles assumed that the Pope would recognise him as king, as his father had been, but this didn't happen. In 1772, when Charles was 52, he married 20-year-old Princess Louise of Stolberg-Gedern. This was a political match which Charles hoped would lead the Pope to acknowledge him as the rightful king of Britain and that France would lend him money for another Rising; neither happened.

In 1780 Princess Louise left Charles. She claimed that he had physically abused her and she moved into a convent for a short while.

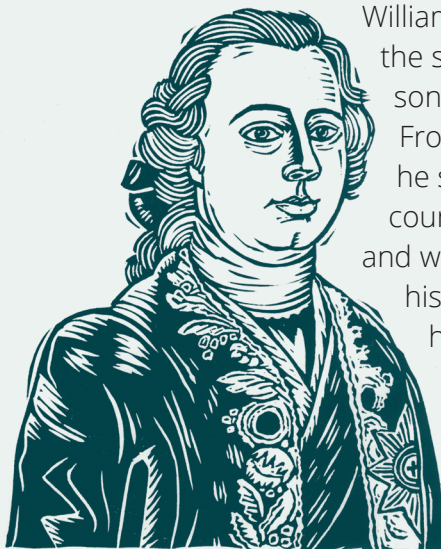


Throughout his life Charles had many affairs, most famously with Clementina Walkinshaw from Glasgow, who he met during the '45. Their only child, a daughter named Charlotte, was born in 1753. Charles signed an act of legitimation for Charlotte in 1783, and gave her the title of Duchess of Albany in the peerage of Scotland. But this did not give Charlotte any right of succession to the throne.

He died in Rome in 1788, a defeated and broken man, deserted by his wife and followers.

Biography:

William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland (15 April 1721 – 31 October 1765)



William Augustus was the second surviving son of George II. From childhood, he showed physical courage and ability, and was favoured by his parents over his elder brother Frederick, Prince of Wales.

Before he led the government army at

Culloden, Cumberland had fought on the Continent during the War of the Austrian Succession. He modernised the government army by drilling his troops, paying them on time and working with the Royal Navy to ensure his army was supplied and supported; as a result he was very popular with his men.

Cumberland showed his ruthless side after the capture of Carlisle in December 1745, when he had four prisoners hung in sight of the castle: *'As a specimen of what the rest may expect'*. He was reminded that they were defending a constitution upholding the right to life, liberty and property by due process of law, but Cumberland felt that leniency after the 1715 Rising was why Jacobitism had survived and resurfaced.

Cumberland's victory at Culloden ended the Jacobite threat, but his severe treatment of the Highlanders afterwards earned him the nickname of the 'Butcher'. He also backed many of the legal measures against the Highlanders, including the Act of Proscription. He was described by a contemporary as *'proud and unforgiving, fond of war for its own sake'*.

The Duke's efforts were acknowledged by his being awarded an income of £25,000 per annum over and above his money from the civil list. A thanksgiving service was also held at St Paul's Cathedral, which included the first performance of Handel's anthem, *See the Conqu'ring Hero Comes*, composed especially for Cumberland.

In 1747 Cumberland returned to active service fighting in the Austrian War of the Succession. On 2 July 1747, while defending Maastricht, his 90,000-strong army was defeated by Marshal Saxe, commander of the French army. Cumberland was nearly captured during the engagement and only narrowly escaped.

Afterwards, Cumberland spent much of his time as Ranger of Windsor Great Park – he employed hundreds of demobilised soldiers to construct a lake called Virginia Water and to plant many trees which still exist today.



Culloden Learning Resource

Although Cumberland was supportive of former soldiers, he did not have much sympathy for local people. He ran Windsor Forest ruthlessly, attempting to revive the courts which enforced forest laws to prevent people from entering the Great Park to collect firewood on the grounds it disturbed the game.

Cumberland's brother, Frederick, Prince of Wales died in March 1751, and with an aged George II who likely to die before his grandson George III (Cumberland's nephew) was old enough to inherit the throne. George II was in favour of Cumberland becoming Regent. Many of the royal advisors became rattled and stated that Cumberland's unpopularity would make this dangerous, especially as many thought he had an ambition to wear the crown.

Within the decade Cumberland fell from his father's favour. In 1757 he was sent to the Continent to aid Prussia and stop Hanover becoming occupied by the French. But Cumberland's army was defeated at Hastenbeck and he signed a convention with the French at Kloster-Zeven on 8 September. Since this was virtually a surrender, George II rejected it and dismissed Cumberland, who returned home in disgrace.

His reception in London on 11 October 1757 was very different to the one he had received as the victor at Culloden. The king informed Cumberland that he had ruined the country and the army, his own reputation. Cumberland resigned all his military commissions.

On 21 August 1760 he suffered a stroke. Although he recovered the power of speech, he never took command of an army again. Shortly after this George II died and Cumberland was the chief mourner at the funeral. His father's will left him £180,000 which he gave to his sisters.

Cumberland became a valued advisor to George III and held a ministerial post. While attending a cabinet meeting at his London residence on 31 October 1765, he collapsed and died. He was buried in Westminster Abbey on 9 November.



Commonly used terms in Jacobite Studies

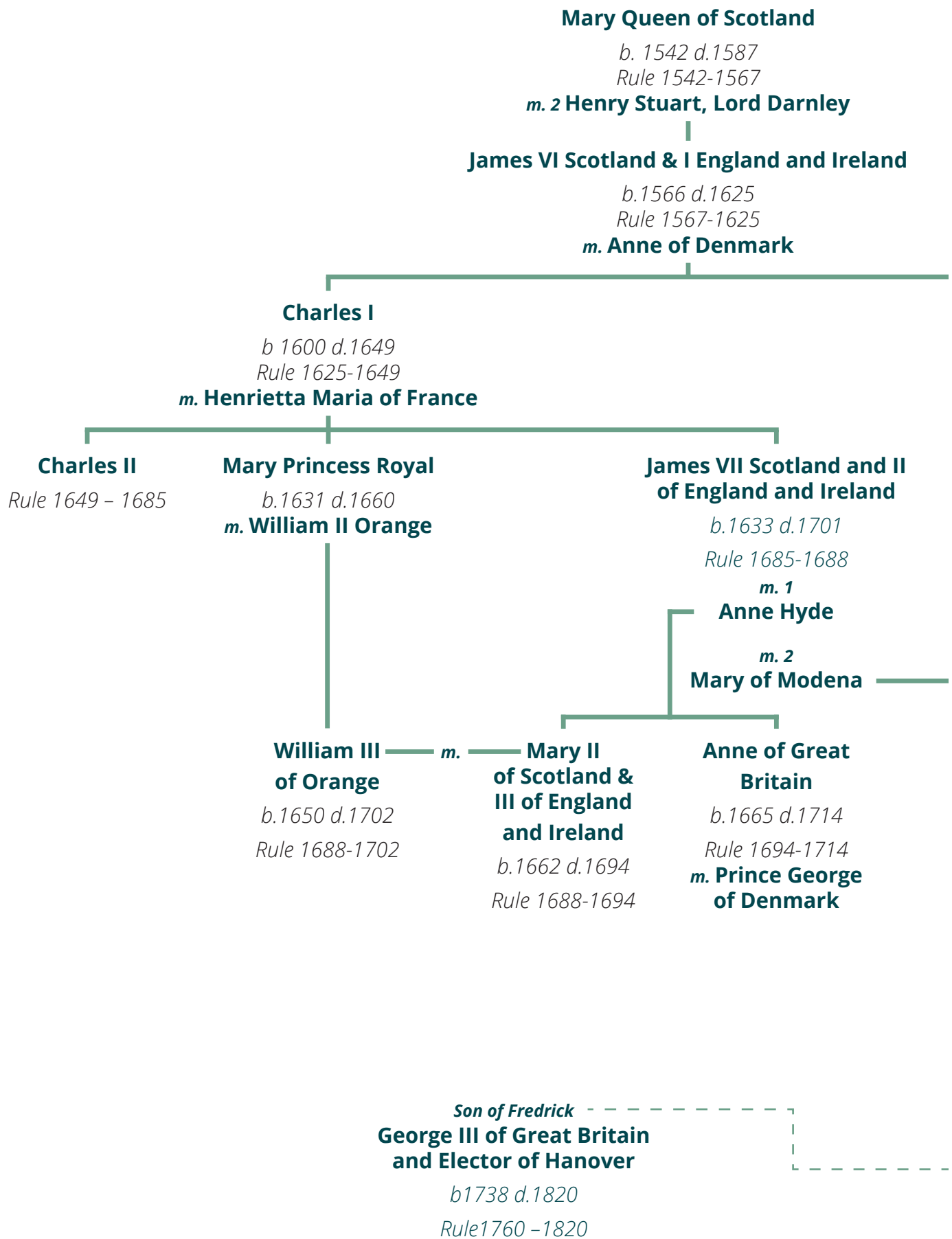
Absolute monarchy	An absolute monarch wields unrestricted political power over the sovereign state and its people.
Act of Settlement (1701)	<p>As King William III and Queen Mary II, and later Queen Anne, had no direct heirs, this English Act of Parliament was passed to settle the rights of succession to the English and Irish crowns.</p> <p>Under the Act, the crowns of England and Ireland would pass to the lawful descendants of the Electress Sophia of Hanover (a granddaughter of James VI of Scotland and I of England) and her non-Roman Catholic heirs.</p> <p>Sophia died on 8 June 1714, just before the death of Queen Anne on 1 August 1714, at which time Sophia's son duly became King George I and started the Hanoverian dynasty.</p> <p>English pressure on Scotland to accept the Act of Settlement was one factor which led to the parliamentary union of the two countries in 1707.</p>
Acts of Union (1707)	This was two separate acts, one in Scotland and the other in England, which took effect on 1 May 1707. On this date, the Scottish parliament and the English parliament united to form the parliament of Great Britain, based in the Palace of Westminster in London, which had previously been the home of the English parliament. This is sometimes referred to as the Union of the Parliaments
Divine Right of Kings	This asserts that a monarch derives the right to rule directly from the will of God. The king or queen is not subject to the will of the people, the aristocracy, or any other estate of the realm, including the Catholic Church.
Field hospital	A temporary hospital set up near a battlefield to provide emergency care for the wounded.
Flank	The right or left side, or end, of a military formation.
Musket	Several types of musket were used during the '45. The government army used the long land pattern/Brown Bess musket as it was regular issue. The Jacobites had access to the French 1726 musket and the Brown Bess musket, which were acquired as spoils from Jacobite victories before Culloden.
'Glorious Revolution' of 1688	The removal of the Catholic King James VII of Scotland and II of England to put the Protestant William of Orange and his wife Mary on the throne.
Government army	The standing army of Great Britain (post-1707). It is also known as the British army, but not the king's army or royal army, as technically both the Jacobite army and the government army were royal armies. At Culloden there were Scottish regiments (eg Scots Fuziliers) who fought in the government army.
Hanoverian dynasty	<p>The German family who ruled the Electorate of Hanover and succeeded to the throne of Britain in 1714 after the death of Queen Anne.</p> <p>The House of Hanover ruled Britain and Ireland until the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837.</p>
Coehorn Mortars	A Coehorn mortar is portable and fires high arching, short range projectiles. It is a portable piece of artillery which had been in use from late 17th century.
Highland charge	First used by the Jacobites at the Battle of Killiecrankie, gaining them a fearsome reputation as unstoppable warriors. Their tactic was to fire their muskets at close range, then drop them and run at the enemy, roaring and shouting, to engage in ferocious hand-to-hand combat with their broadswords.

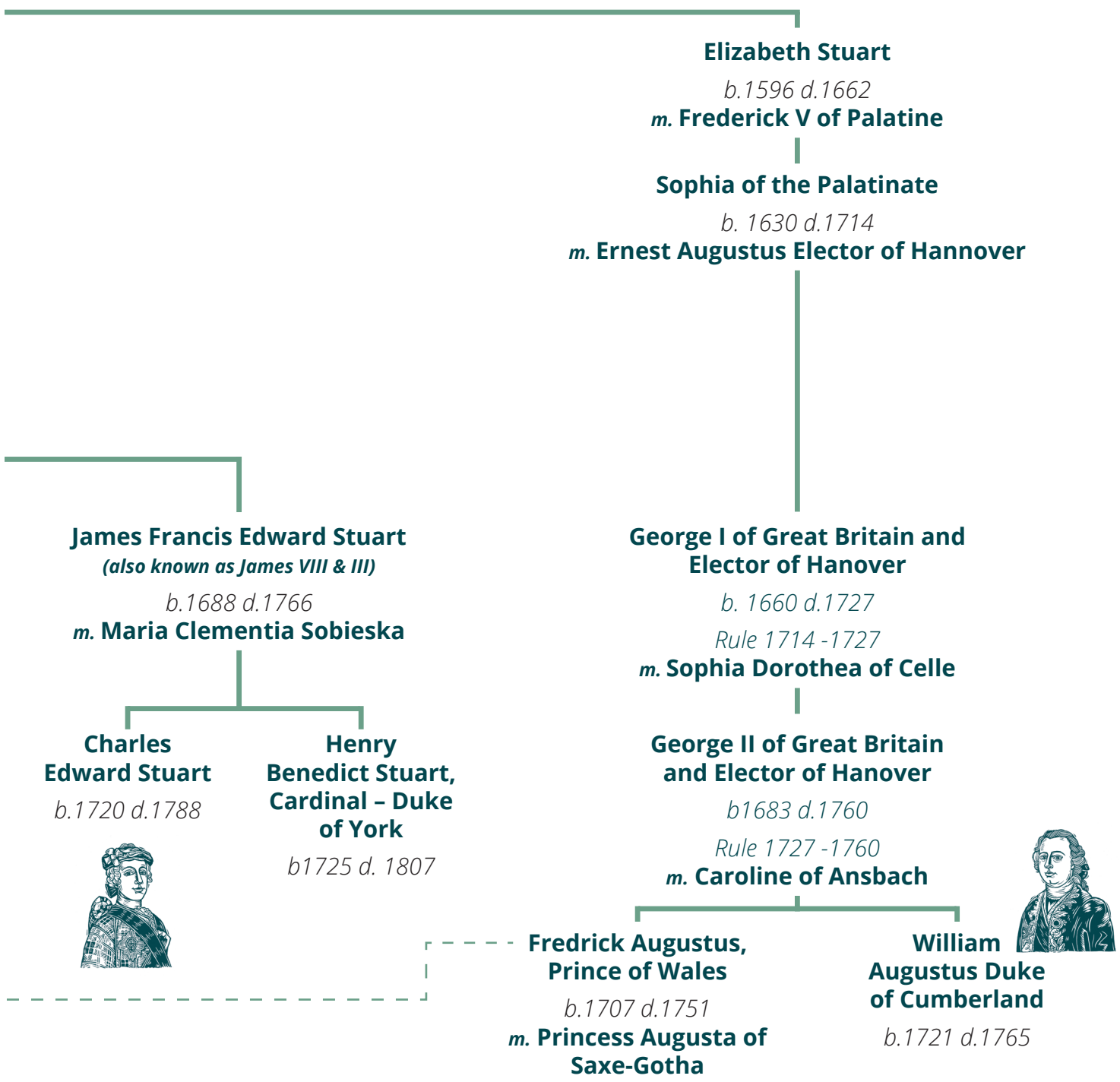


Indentured service	Many people arrested after Culloden were sent to the West Indies and the Colonies in North America as slaves. Indentured slavery lasted for a fixed period of time, typically 4 to 7 years, in exchange for food, clothing and shelter. After this time they were given their freedom.
Jacobite	King James VII's supporters became known as Jacobites, which comes from the Latin <i>Jacobus</i> , meaning James.
Presbyterian	A Protestant form of religion. Before the exile of James VII & II, Presbyterians were forbidden to worship and were heavily persecuted by John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, who was an Episcopalian. Presbyterians generally supported the 'Glorious Revolution' of 1688 and the Acts of Union 1707. Because of their support, the Church of Scotland was unequivocally recognised as a Presbyterian institution by the monarch.
Redcoat	The term redcoat came widely into use after Culloden and starts to be used during the American Revolution in the 1760s. <i>Dearganach</i> is Gaelic and describes men in red coats; some scholars believe it was used during the Jacobite era to describe government soldiers.
Riot Act (1715)	This was enacted by George I after rioting broke out in favour of James Francis Edward Stuart. It was 'an act for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the rioters.'
Stuart dynasty	The Stuarts were a Scottish royal dynasty that began with Robert II in the late 14th century. In 1603, under the Union of the Crowns, James VI of Scotland also became James I of England. The Stuart reign saw a brief interruption with the republican Commonwealth, but it was restored in Scotland in 1650 and England 1660 with Charles II as king. After the 1707 Acts of Union, the Stuarts became the head of state of the newly created Great Britain. The direct male Stuart line was in exile in France. However, Queen Anne died with no heirs and in 1714 the crown passed to the House of Hanover. The variant in spelling, from Stewart to Stuart, was due to James VI & I, with the French spelling being adopted on his accession to the English throne in 1601. This became the standard for future generations.
Treason	In the 18th century this was focused on an act of aggression or attempting to overthrow the monarch.
Rising	Is an act of resistance or rebellion; a revolt. The Jacobite conflict is often called a Rising so that it does not appear illegitimate or unlawful.











Rioghachas Hanobhairianach	Seo an teaghlach Gearmailteach a bha a' riaghladh Sgìre-bhòtaidh Hanobhair agus thàinig iad gu crùn Bhreatainn ann an 1714 an dèidh bàs na Banrigh Anna. Bha taigh Hanobhair a' riaghladh Bhreatainn is Èirinn gus an tàinig a' Bhana-phrionnsa Bictoria of Kent chun a' chrùin: a rèir an lagh Sallig chan fhòdadh boireannach crùn Hanobhair a chur oirre agus mar sin chrìochnaich Rioghachas Hanobhair ann am Breatainn.
An Ionnsaigh Ghàidhealach	Seo an innleachd a bhiodh na rèisimeidean Seumasach a' cleachdadh le musgaidhean agus buill-airm dòrn gu dòrn.
Tràilleachd air chùmhachd	Chaidh mòran a chaidh an cur an grèim an dèidh Chùil Lodair a chur dha na h-innsheachan an iar no dha na Coloinidhean mar tràilleachd ann an Ameireaga a Tuath. Bha an tràilleachd seo a' maireachdainn 7 bliadhna. Ma bha iad air obrachadh agus beò aig deireadh na h-ùine sin, bha iad air an saoradh.
Seumasach	Tha am facal <i>Jacobite</i> sa Bheurla a' tighinn bhon Laidheann <i>Jacobus</i> . Sin Seumas sa Ghàidhlig. Bha na Seumasach air an ainmeachadh air Rìgh Seumas VII agus II a bh' air fhògradh.
Clèireach	(Pròstanach) Mus deach Seumas II & VII fhògradh, cha robh cead aig Clèirich adhradh a dhèanamh, agus rinn John Graham à Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, geur-leanmhainn uabhasach orra. Bha Clèirich sa chumantas a' toirt taic dhan Ar-a-mach 'Ghìormhor' ann an 1688 agus do dh'Archdan an Aonaidh ann an 1707. Air sgàth sin, chaidh Eaglais na h-Alba fhàicinn mar eaglais Chlèireach leis a' mhonarc.
Propaganda	Fiosrachadh, gu h-àraidh fiosrachadh taobhach no clàon, air a chleachdadh airson sealladh no adhbhar poilitigeach a chur air adhart.
Dearganach	Nochd an abairt Dearganach an dèidh Chùil Lodair agus chaidh tòiseachadh ga chleachdadh tric ann an Cogadh Saorsa Ameireaga sna 1760an. B' e na <i>Johnny Lobsters</i> a bh' orra aig am Chùil Lodair.
Achd na h-ùpraid (1715)	"Achd gus feuchainn ri bacadh a chur air ùpraid agus air cruinnichidhean aimhriteach, agus airson luchd-ùpraid a pheanasachadh nas luaithe agus nas èifeachdaiche."
Ruag	Saighdearan a chaidh a chur fodha a' dèanamh ratreut mi-rianail.
Rioghachas nan Stiùbhartach	B' e rioghachas Albannach a thòisich le Raibeart II faisg air deireadh a' cheathramh linn deug a bha sna Stiùbhartach. Ann an 1603, fo Aonadh nan Crùintean, thàinig Seumas VI Alba gu bhith na Sheumas I Shasainn. Thàinig briseadh goirid ann an riaghladh nan Stiùbhartach leis a' Cho-fhàitheas phoblachdach, ach chaidh a thilleadh ann an Alba ann an 1650 agus ann an Sasainn ann an 1660 le Teàrlach II na rìgh.
Tòraidh	Ann am Beurla, dh'atharraich an litreachadh bho Stewart gu Stuart, air sgàth Sheumais VI & I, agus chaidh gabhail ris an litreachadh Fhraingis nuair a fhuair e crùn Shasainn ann an 1601. Sin an litreachadh àbhaisteach on uair sin.
Brathadh	San 18mh linn, bha seo a' bualadh air còmhrag no a' feuchainn air an crùn a thoirt bho mhonarc.
Ar-a-mach	Spàirn an aghaidh ùghdarras; reubaltas. Canar Ar-a-mach ri còmhstri nan Seumasach gus nach bi e a' coimhead neo-dhìligheach.
Whig	Bha na Whigs gu tur an aghaidh creideas ann am monarcachd le làn-chumhachd. An àite sin, bha iad ag iarraidh cumhachd chothromach eadar an rìgh agus a' phàrlamaid.





Monarcachd làn-chumhachd	San t-seòrsa monarcachd seo tha làn-chumhachd aig a' mhonarc thar nan daoine; chan eil crìochan idir air a' chumhachd phoilitigich a tha aig monarc le làn-chumhachd thar na stàit agus thar nan daoine.
Achd an Rèiteachaidh 1701	Achd de Phàrlamaid Shasainn. Seach nach robh oighe aig an Rìgh Uilleam III agus a' Bhan-rìgh Màiri II, no aig a' Bhan-rìgh Anna, chaidh an achd seo a chur an gnìomh airson còraichean seilbheachd crùn Shasainn is crùn Èirinn a rèiteachadh. Fon achd seo, dh'fheumadh crùn Shasainn agus Èirinn a dhol gu sliochd diligheach na h- <i>Electress</i> Sophia à Hanobhair (ogha do Sheumas VI na h-Alba agus I Shasainn) agus a h-oighearan neo-Chaitligeach. Chaochail Sophia air 8 Ògmhios 1714, ro bhàs na Banrìgh Anna air 1 Lùnastal 1714, agus an uair sin thàinig mac Sophia gu bhith na Rìgh Deòrsa I agus thòisich an rìoghachas Hanobhairreach. B' e an cuideam a chuir Sasainn air Alba gabhail ri Achd an Rèiteachaidh fear dhe na h-adhbhair a bh' air cùl aonadh an dà dhùthaich ann an 1707.
Achdan an Aonaidh 1707	B' e dà achd air leth a bha seo, aon ann an Alba agus aon ann an Sasainn, a chuireadh an gnìomh air 1 Cèitean 1707. Air an latha seo, dh'raon Pàrlamaid Alba agus Pàrlamaid Shasainn agus chruthaich iad Pàrlamaid Bhreatainn, stèidhichte ann an Lùchairt Westminster ann an Lunnainn, a bha roimhe na dhachaigh do Phàrlamaid Shasainn. Mar sin, canar uaireannan Aonadh nam Pàrlamaidean ris an seo.
Beugailid	Seo an lann bhiorach mheatailt aig ceann na musgaid. Chaidh a chleachdadh aig Cùil Lodair caran mar a dheidheadh pic-catha a chleachdadh.
Còir Dhligheach nan Rìghrean	Tha seo ag ràdh nach eil monarc cunntachail do dh'ùghdarras sam bith air thalamh, agus gu bheil Chan eil an rìgh/a' bhanrìgh cunntachail do thoil nan daoine, dhan uaisleachd, no do roinn sam bith eile san rìoghachd no dhan Eaglais Chaitligeach. Tha e gile thrì a' nochdadh san abairt "le Gràs Dhè," còmhla ri tiotal monarc. Bha còir dhligheach a' toirt cumhachd cur às do laghan no bacadh a chur orra – Rìnn Sheumas VII & II sin do Chaitligeach.
Easbaigeach	(Pròstanach) An dèidh Ar-a-mach Glòrmhor 1688, chail iad cumhachd ann an Alba oir cha robh iad taicell dhan Ar-a-mach Ghlòrmhor ann an 1688; bha iad gile taicell dhan Ar-a-mach Sheumasach.
Ospadal acaidh	Ospadal sealach faisg air raon bìair airson cùram èiginn a thoirt do leibintich
Taobh	An taobh deas no cùil aig de dh'òrdugh armailteach
Musgaid Spuir	B' e seo a' chaid bhail-airm coitcheann do shàighdearan. Bha iomad seòrsa musgaid gan cleachdadh ann an Ar-a-mach nan Seumasach ann an 1745 – a' mhusgaid fhada Brown Bess agus a' mhusgaid Fhrangach 1726. Bha Feachd an Rìghaltais a' cleachdadh na musgaid Brown Bess oir b' e sin musgaid àbhaisteach an airm; dh'fhaodadh na Seumasach a' mhusgaid Fhrangach agus Brown Bess a chleachdadh. Nuair a bhuannaicheadh iad bìair ro Chùil Lodair, bhiodh na Seumasach a' faighinn mhusgaid nan Brown Bess mar dhuais.
Ar-a-mach 'Glòrmhor' 1688	Seo nuair a chaidh Rìgh Sheumas VII na h-Alba agus II Shasainn a chur far a' Chrùn airson an crùn a thoirt dhan Duitseach Uilleam III à Orange-Nassau agus a bhean Màiri. Chan eil an t-ainm air fhàicinn iomchaidh oir tha glòrmhor a' ciallachadh gun dòrtadh-fal – ach chaidh mòran fala a dhòrtadh ann an Èirinn is ann an Alba.
Arm an Rìghaltais	Seo an t-ainm airson arm àbhaisteach Bhreatainn (an dèidh 1707). Canar cuideachd arm Bhreatainn ris. Cha chanar Arm an Rìgh no an t-Arm Rìghail ris ged a bha an t-sin air san àm a dh'fhalbh oir, ann an dòigh, b' e Airm Rìghail a bh' ann oir an arm an Rìghaltais agus ann an arm nan Seumasach. Cha mhòtha as e Arm Shasainn a th' ann oir an dèidh 1707, s' e feachdan Breatainnach a bh' ann le rèisimeidean bho air feadh Bhreatainn is nan coloinidean. Bha rèisimeidean Albannach sa bhàir aig Cùil Lodair (me, Scots Fusiliers).

Beag-fhacalair nan abairtean

Chuir Cumberland poiliasaidh an gnìomh bho Rìaghatas Bhreatainn airson Gàidhealtachd na h-Alba a chleachdadh mar dhòigh air oifigearan ullachadh airson seirbheis sna coloinidhean an dèidh sin.

Ann an 1747 thill Cumberland a shabaid ann an Cogadh Còir-sèilbheadh na h-Ostair. Bha 90,000 san fheadh aige, agus chaidh an cur fodha le Marshall Saxe nuair a bha Cumberland a' dìon Maastricht air 2 Iuchar 1747. Cha mhòr nach deach Cumberland a ghlacadh san t-sabaid agus b' ann air èiginn a thàrr e às.

An dèidh Cogadh Còir-sèilbheadh na h-Ostair, chuir Cumberland seachad a' chuid bu mhotha dhen ùine sa chòille ann a' WindSOR mar Fhear-raoin – dh'fhastaidh e na ceudan de shàighdheadaran a bha a-mach às an arm airson mòran chraobhan a chur. Tha iad sin ann fhathast an-diugh.

Nochd Cumberland co-fhàireachdainn agus taic dha na seann shàighdheadaran, ach cha do nochd e co-fhàireachdainn sam bith do mhuintir an àite. Bha e a' ruith Coille WindSOR ann an dòigh chruaidh, agus thug e spionnadh às ùr dha na cuirtean a bha a' cur laghan choilltean an gnìomh, agus chuir e stad air daoine bho bhith a' dol dhan Phàirc Mhòir a chrùinneachadh fiodh seach gun robh iad a' cur dragh mas-fhìor air èoin-sheilg.

An dèidh bàs Fredrick, bha mòran connspaid ann air cò bhiodh na thànaiste do Dheòrsa III nam biodh feum air. Seach gun robh e gu math coltach gum bàsachheadh Deòrsa II, a bha 67, mus biodh Deòrsa George III aosta gu leòr airson an crùn a ghabhail.

Bha Deòrsa II airson gum biodh a mhac na thànaiste, ach thuir an Iuchd-comhairleachaidh gun robh Cumberland cho lugha air daoine is gum biodh e cunnartach a dhèanamh na thànaiste oir bha mòran dhen bheadh gun robh Cumberland ag iarraidh a' chrùn dha fhèin.

Chail Cumberland taic athar sa Ghiblean 1757, còrr is 10 bliadhna an dèidh Chùil Lodair. Chaidh a chur dhan Roinn Eòrpa a chuideachadh Prussia agus airson dèanamh cinnteach nach biodh dòigh aig Hanobhair a bhith air a for-ghlacadh leis an Fhraing. Gus a luchd-taghadh a ghleidheadh, thug Deòrsa II làn-chumhachd dha mhac airson dèiligeadh ris an Fhraing fhad 's nach gabhadh Hanobhair taobh seach taobh, agus nach toireadh iad an còrr cuideachaidh do Phrussia.



Nuair a fhuair Deòrsa II a-mach nach obrachheadh seo, dh'atharrach e inntinn. Cha robh e a-nis airson gun cuirheadh Cumberland ainm ri cùmhnant. Ach cha deach innsidh do Chumberland na àm, agus bha e air ainm a chur ri aonta còmhla ris an Fhraing aig Kloster-Zeven air 8 Sultain. Seach gur e an ìre mhath gèillleadh a bha seo, cha do ghabh Deòrsa II ris agus chuir e Cumberland às a dhreuchd agus thill e dhachaidh na chùis-mhasalaidh. Bha an fhàilte a chuireadh air ann an Lunnainn air 11 Dàmhair 1757 glè eadar-dhealichte bhon fhàilte a chaidh a chur air an dèidh buannachadh aig Cùil Lodair. Thuir an rìgh ris 'gun do mhill e a rìoghachd agus fheadh, agus gun do mhill e, no gun do chail e, a chùil e na ceudan de shàighdheadaran a bha a-mach às an arm airson mòran chraobhan a chur. Tha iad sin ann fhathast an-diugh.

Air 21 Lùnastal 1760 thàinig stròc air. Ged a fhuair e comas labhairt air ais, cha b' urrainn dha a bhith air a dhòl an ceann feachd tuilleadh. Gòrid an dèidh sin, chaochail Deòrsa II. B' e Cumberland am prìomh neach-bròin a bh' air an tiodhlacadh aige. Dh'fhàg athair dileab de £180,000 aige, agus thug e sin dha pheathraichean. Bha Deòrsa III a' cur luach mòr air Cumberland mar chomhairliche. 'S e a chuir air dòigh rianachd Rockingham agus cha mhòr nach e ministreachd Chumberland a bha sin. Bha coinneamhan dhen chaitbeat air an cumail ann an Loidse Chumberland agus anns an taigh aige air Upper Grosvenor Street. B' ann nuair a bha e aig coinneamh na dhachaidh ann an Lunnainn air 31 Dàmhair 1765 a thuit e marbh. Chaidh a thiodhlacadh ann an Abaid Westminster air 9 Samhain.



e air a bhith a' sabaid san Roinn Eòrpa aig àm Cogadh Còir-sèilbhreachd na h-Ostair agus bha na saighdearan measail air. Dh'ath-nuadhaich Cumberlann Feachd an Rìaghaltais le bhith a' drileadh nan saighdearan, gam pàigheadh air an uair agus ag obrachadh còmhla ris a' Chabhlaich Rìoghail airson a bhith cinnteach gun robh goireasan agus taic aig an fheachd aige.

Cha do nochd Cumberlann mòran tròcair nuair a ghlac e Carlisle, aig àm Ar-a-mach nan Seumasach, nuair a chròch e ceathrar phrìosanach am fianais a' chaisleil "mar eisimpleir air na dh'fhaodadh an còrr a shùileachadh," "Chuir cuid an cuimhne Chumberlann gun robh cuid dhiùb a' dìon còir air beatha, saorsa agus seilbh a rèir an lagh, ach bha Cumberlann ag ràdh gur ann air sgàth 's nach robhar cruaidh gu leòr an dèidh ar-a-mach 1715 a chùim na Seumasach a' dol agus a thàinig iad am bàrr a-rithist.

Aig Blàr Chùil Lodair, bhruidhinn Cumberlann ri na saighdearan ron bhàr agus thuit e "Duine sam bith nach eil airson pàirt a ghabhail, leig leatha bruidhinn gu saor, agus gheibh iad an saorsa le toileachas."

Bha Cumberlann a' coimhead air an Ar-a-mach mar leudachadh dhen chogadh an aghaidh na Frainge. Mar sin bha ri cur às do dh'iomairt sam bith gus nach cleachdadh an Fhrainge e mar aghaidh eile airson sabaid. Chuir Cumberlann taic ri mòran ghluasadan laghail an aghaidh na Gàidhealtachd, mar Achd a' Bhacaidh. Nuair a chuala Horace Walpole gun deach Cumberlann a'imeachadh airson companaidh air choreigin, thuit e, "Ma tha, biodh e air na Buidsearan," agus sin mar a fhuair e am far-ainm seachdainean an dèidh Chùil Lodair. Lean am far-ainm sin agus chaidh a chleachdadh gu mòr le na Tòraidhean agus a bhròsnachadh le Prionnsa na Cuimrigh, bràthair Chumberlann.

Chuir cuid fàilte air an obair a rinn Cumberlann ann an Alba agus airson stad a chur cunntar bho na Seumasach. Chaidh na rinn an Dùc a chomharrachadh le teachd-a-steach de £25,000 gach bliadhna a bharrachd air an airgead a bha e a' faighinn bhon liost chatharra. Chaidh seirbheis buidheachais a chumail ann an Cathair-eaglais Naomh Phòil. B' ann an sin a chaidh an laoidh-molaidh aig Handel, *See the Conquering Hero Comes*, a chaidh a dhèanamh gu sònraichte do Chumberlann, a chluich an toiseach.

B' e Uilleam Augustus an dara mac aig Deòrsa II. Bho òige, bha e tapaidh agus comasach, agus b' e bu mheasail le phàrantan seach a bhàthair bu shine, Fredrick, Prionnsa na Cuimrigh.

Bha eòlas armaitheach aig Cumberlann mus deach e air ceann feachd an Rìaghaltais aig Cùil Lodair, bha



**(15 Giblean 1721 - 31 Dàmhair 1765)
Dùc Chumberlann**

Eachraidh-beatha Uilleam Augustus,

Eachraidh-beatha

20. B' e pòsadh poilitigeach a bha seo, agus bha Teàrlach an dòchas gun toireadh e air a' Fhàp esan aithneachadh mar rìgh dligheach Bhreatainn agus gun toireadh an Fhrainge iasad airgid dha airson Ar-a-mach eile. Ach cha do thachair sin.

Ann an 1780 dh'fhàg a' Bhana-phrionnsa Louise of Stolberg-Gedern Teàrlach. Bha i a' cumail a-mach gun robh Teàrlach a' dèanamh droch dhìol oirre; bha a co-aoisean san fharsaingeachd a' creidsinn na chuir i às a leth, agus chaidh i a dh'fhuireach a mhanachainn airson greis.

Bha Teàrlach a' falbh le boireannaich eile fad a bheatha. B' e an tè a b' ainmeile dhiùb Clementina Walkinshaw, à Glaschu, ris an do choinnich e aig àm Bliadhna Theàrlach ann an 1745. Bha nighean aca air an robh Charlotte. Ann an 1783, shoidhnig Teàrlach achd dligheachais às leth na h-ìghinn dhiòlain Charlotte, a rugadh ann an 1753 do Clementina Walkinshaw. Thug e an tital 'Bana-dhìuc Albany do Charlotte ann am Moraireachd na h-Alba agus an tital 'A Mòrachd Rìoghail', ach cha tug gin dhe na h-urraman sin còir do Charlotte air a' chrùn.

Chaochail e san Ròimh ann an 1788, na dhrunngair truaigh, a bha a bhean agus a luchd-taic air a thrèigsinn.

Eachraidh-beatha

Teàrlach Eideard Stiùbhart (31 Dùbhlachd 1720 - 31 Faoilleach 1788)



The Teàrlach Eideard Stiùbhart glè thrìc aithnichte mar an *Tagraiche Òg*. Thàinig sin bhon fhacal airson tagraiche ann am Fraingis, *Chevalier*, agus an dèidh Ar-a-mach nan Seumasach ann an 1745 mar Teàrlach Òg Stiùbhart. B' esan an dara tagraiche air crùintean Shasainn, Alba agus Èirinn agus bha e aithnichte mar Theàrlach III bhò chaochail athair ann an 1766.

Rugadh Teàrlach sa Phalazzo Muti san Ròimh, agus b' e am mac bu shine aig Seumas Francis Eideard Stiùbhart agus Maria Clementina Sobieska, Bana-phrionnsa na Pòlainn.

San Iuchar 1730, thàinig a' bhreac air Teàrlach, agus sin a' bhliadhna a bhruidhinn daoine air an droch dhòl-a-mach aige. Tha beachd ann gur dòcha gun deach an dol-a-mach aige na bu mhiosa air sgàth 's nach robh pòsadh stèidheil eadar a phàrantan agus air sgàth 's gun robh tinnneas inntinn orra. Chaidh an dol-a-mach aige na bu mhiosa is na bu mhiosa, agus mu dheireadh, ann an 1733, thug Teàrlach breab dhan taòitear aige, agus mhaoidh e a mharbhadh nam feuchadh an taòitear ri smachdachadh a-rithist. Chaidh Teàrlach a chumail air leth airson seachdain gus an do chluinich e.

Ann an 1734, nuair a bha Teàrlach 13, chuir athair a Naples e far an robh am mac a' òige aig Rìgh na Spàinne a' cur Gaeta fo sheist. Chaidh seanailear dhen *Artillery* a dhèanamh d'heath, agus bha e air a mheas mar fhear òg, tlachdmhor. B' ann an uair sin a thòisich riochdairean Bhreatainn a' tuigsinn gun robh e na chumart fada na bu mhotha na bha athair riamh.

Ann an 1742 bha athair Theàrlach airson gun dèanadh Teàrlach pòsadh math, cumhachdach. Bha e airson gum pòsadh Teàrlach an dara nighean aig Louis XV, ach cha robh ùidh aig Louis sa chùis. Ann an 1743 bha brunn-dail ann gun toireadh Louis Teàrlach a Pharis nuair a bheireadh Louis ionnsaigh air Lunnainn. Cha

robh dearbhadh sgrìobhte sam bith aig Teàrlach air a' chùis, ach rinn e às dhan Fhraing mas fhìor a shealg agus beachdairean Bhreatainn a chur troimh-a-chèile.

Thug dealas agus fòcas Theàrlach dhan Fhraing e, agus an uair sin a dh'Alba ann an 1745 ged nach robh taic aige bhon Fhraing - 's dòcha gur e mìsean sònraichte so-àicheadh a bha seo dhan Fhraing.

Cha deach gabhail ris gu math nuair a thàinig e a dh'Alba - thuit daoine aig àrd inbhe ris e thilleadh dhachaidh. Rè Bliadhna Theàrlach, 1745, bha Teàrlach ann am breug-riochd ministear Sasannach. Tha sin a' sealltainn gun robh blas Sasannach no Èireannach air a chainnt. Dhionnsaich e a' Ghàidhlig ann an 1745.

An dèidh feachd bheag a thogail air taobh nan Seumasach ann an Gleann Fhionnainn aig toiseach cùise, agus taic a bharrachd fhaotainn air an t-slighe gu deas, bha e doirbh do Theàrlach smachd a chumail air daoine, agus bha e tric ag argamaid ris a' Mhorair George Murray, Lieutenant Seanalair Feachd nan Seumasach.

An dèidh Derby, thòisich Teàrlach ag òl barrachd, agus cha bhiodh e a' dèiligeadh gu 9m, nuair a chleachd e bhith air a chois ann an Dùn Eideann ro 4m. Ro 6 Giblean 1746 dhùilt Teàrlach coinneamh cogaidh a chumail oir cha robh e airson gum faigheadh na comann-dairean aige buaidh air mar a thachair ann an Derby. Bha sgaraidhean a' nochdadh ann an ceannardas nan Seumasach.

Ann am Blàr Chùil Lodair, chaidh losgadh air each Theàrlach agus a shadail a-mach foidhe. An dèidh dha call, dh'fhàg e raon a' bhlàir le cuid-eachadh.

An dèidh do dh'ar-a-mach 1745 fàilligeadh, agus an dèidh dha tilleadh dhan Fhraing, bha am Prionnsa Teàrlach Eideard Stiùbhart airson treiseag na ghaìsgeach san Roinn Eòrpa.

B' e briseadh-dùil mòr a bha na bheatha an dèidh Chùil Lodair. Chaidh fhudach às an Fhraing ann an 1748 agus chuir e seachd na deich bliadhna an dèidh sin ag obair air planaichean gun fhèum.

Ann an 1750 chuir e roimhe gun deighthead e air ceann Ar-a-mach Seumasach. Chaidh e a Lunnainn agus chuir e seachd greis còmhla ri Seumasach à Sasainn, ach cha tàinig sin gu càil. Chaochail athair, Seumas Francis Eideard Stiùbhart ann an 1766.

Bha Teàrlach dhen bheachd gun toireadh am Pàp dha tiotal an Rìgh mar a bh' air a bhùileachadh air athair. Cha do thachair sin, agus ann an 1772 phòs Teàrlach a bha 52, a' Bhana-phrionnsa Louise Stolberg-Gedern a bha





Sgrìobhainn 3

Mémoire

Tha an suidheachadh a dh'fhàg mi ann an Alba airidh air làn-àire ur Mòrachd. Tha an rìoghachd seo an impis a bhith air a cur à bhith, agus tha riaghaltas Shasainn coma ach na daoine a bha dileas dhòmhsa, agus a rinn sabaid dhomh, a chur troimh-a-chèile. Bhon sin tha e furasta fhàicinn gu bheil mi-thoilteachas na rìoghachd seo fad' is farsaing, agus an-diugh gum fàighinn trìuir luchd-taic airson gach aon a fhuair mi nuair a ràinig mi.

Bhithinn gur mealladh nan canainn gum buannaichinn Alba a-nis. Ma bhios tìde aig a' Phàrlamaid air a' gheamhradh seo na laghan peanais a chur an gnìomh an sin, bu chòir do ur Mòrachd dòchas air mòr-chaohlachd san dùthaich ud a leigeil seachad gu bràth. Agus dhòmhsa, cha bhiodh dòigh eile ann ach ann an cùirtean iochdarain m' athar, an Rìgh, nam biodh e a rèir toil an Fhreasdail cuimhneachadh air.

Cha robh daoine fo armachd gann ann an Alba. An àite sin, dh'ionndrainn mi airgead, biadh agus beagan shaiighdearan – le dìreach aon dhe na goireasan sin, bhithinn na mo mhaighstir air Alba an-diugh, agus tha mi a' creidsinn air Sasainn cuiddeachd.

Le trì mìle saiighdear àbhaisteach, bhithinn air briseadh a-steach a Shasainn sa bhàd an dèidh am Morair Cope a chur fodha. An dèidh sin cha bhiodh dad air stad a chur orm Lunnainn a ruighneachd, seach nach robh an Eleactair [Deòrsa II] an làthair agus nach robh feachdan Shasainn air tilleadh fhathast.

Nam biodh goireasan gu leòr air a bhith agam, dh'fhaodainn a bhith air a dhol an dèidh a' Mhorair Hawley aig Blàr na h-Eaglaise Brice, agus a bhith air an fheachd aige, fiur feachdan Shasainn, a sgrìos.

Nam bhithinn air fiu 's dara leth an airgid a chuir ur Mòrachd thugam fhaotainn dìreach dà mhìos na bu tràithe, dh'fhaodainn a bhith air am Pionnsa Uilleam à Hanobhair [Diuic Chumberland] a choinneachadh le àireamh cho-ionann de shaiighdearan, agus bhithinn air a chur fodha, oir fiu 's le ceithir mìle saiighdear an aghaidh dà mhìle dheug, chum mi a' dol greis mhath, agus bhiodh dìreach mìle is dà cheud de shaiighdearan àbhaisteach, rianail air toirt air a' chùis a dhol leam, agus gu follaiseach dhan fheachd agam.

Dh'fhaodaist an call a chur ceart fhathast nan toireadh ur Mòrachd dhomh feachd de ochd mìle deug no fichead mìle saiighdear. 'S ann dhàsan a-mhàin a dh'innseas mi de tha mi am beachd a dhèanamh leotha; cleachdaidh mi iad gu m' fheum-sa agus gu fheum-san. Chan eil sgaradh eadar na feumalachdan sin, agus bu chòir dha na h-uile aig a bheil an t-urram tighinn a dh'ionnsaigh ur Mòrachd, agus aig a bheil ur Glòir, agus math ur Rìoghachd, nan crìdhe, gabhail ris an sin.

Litrichean a chuir Teàrlach Eideard Stiubhart gu Louis XV, Rìgh na Frainge.

Sgrìobhainn 1

Clichy, 5 Samhain 1746

An cois seo, Monsieur, tha litir dhan Rìgh: chan eil fios aig aon duine beò gu bheil mi a' sgrìobhadh, no mun dòigh sa bheil mi a' cur na litir. Tha Mgr Kelly, an teachdaire, na fhear air a bheil meas mòr agam agus tha e earbsach. Ach a dh'aindeoin cho earbsach 's a tha e, chan eil fios aige air sion dhe na tha san litir, bhon a tha mi droch-amharasach mun h-uile duine, mar a tha mi a' creidsinn a tha fios agad. Tha a h-uile earbsa agam na do chàirdeas dhomh, agus faodaidh tu fhèin a bhith a cheart cho cinnteach asam-sa.

Do dheagh charaid
Teàrlach P.

Sgrìobhainn 2

Clichy, 5 Samhain 1746

Monsieur mo Bhràthair agus mo Cho-ogha,
Tha an t-urram agam a bhith a' sgrìobhadh gu ur Mòrachd mus fhalbh mi a Fontainebleau, agus tha mi a' gabhail orm a chur an cèill dhuibh gun do rinn mi not dheag dhe na gnòthaichean sa bheil mi an sàs, agus gu bheil mi an dòchas gum bi an t-urram agam a toirt dhuibh gu nur làmhain. Mar as luaithe, 's ann as fhèrr. Bidh mi a' feitheamh ur freagairt le fadachd a thaobh an latha agus an dòigh sam bi sibh dhen bheachd e bhith freagarrach a leithid a thoilreachas a thoirt dhomh.

Ma tha ur Mòrachd dhen bheachd gum biodh e iomchaidh dhomh tighinn gu dìomhair, dh'fhaodainn seo a dhèanamh còmhla ri companach, agus a bhith ann an àite sam bith a fhreagradh oirbh, gun fhios do dhuine. Tha mi a' gabhail cùram mòr gun chàil a dhèanamh gun ur comhairle iarraidh, anns gach nì agus anns gach àite.

Tha e na urram dhomh, Monsieur, a bhith na mo dheagh bhràthair agus na mo cho-ogha dher Mòrachd,
Teàrlach P





Deireadh linne

Thug seo buaidh air Albannaich a rinn sabaid, agus a thug taic, dhan Rìaghaltais rè Bliadhna Theàrlach (1745.) Bha cuid de luchd-taic an Rìaghaltais aig tuath a bha dhen bheachd gur e brathadh mòr a bha sa phròiseas sìtheachaidh.

Bha luchd-foghlaim cuideachd air an casg bho bhith a' dol a thaghean-coinneimh Easbaigeach, agus chaidh iomadh taigh-coinneimh a chur na theine. Nan deigheadh luchd-foghlaim a ghliacadh a' teagasg gun teisteanas, no a ghliacadh ann an taigh-coinneimh Easbaigeach, dheigheadh an toiseach a chur dhan phrìosan airson 6 mìosan, agus air an dara eucoir, dheigheadh a chur gu na plantasan ann an Ameireaga fad a bheatha. Nan tilleadh iad a Bhreatainn, bhiodh e sa phrìosan an còrr dhe bheatha.

Thug seo buaidh air Albannaich a rinn sabaid, agus a thug taic, dhan Rìaghaltais rè Bliadhna Theàrlach (1745.) Bha cuid de luchd-taic an Rìaghaltais aig tuath a bha dhen bheachd gur e brathadh mòr a bha sa phròiseas sìtheachaidh.

Ach cha do leig Teàrlach idir ar-a-mach eile às a cheann.

Sgrìobh Teàrlach litir air 5 Samhain 1746 gu Louis XV, Rìgh na Frainge ag iarraidh cuideachadh. Fhad 's a bha Teàrlach a' sgrìobhadh na litir, bha ceannardan nan Seumasach agus feadhainn a bha an sàs san ar-a-mach gan cur gu bàs agus gan cumail ann an suidheachadh a bha uile-gu-lèir uabhasach.

Tha an litir ag innse tòrr dhuinn mu bheachdan Theàrlach Eideird Stiùbhairt air an Ar-a-mach san 12 mìos an dèidh Chùil Lodair.

San litir tha Teàrlach a' toirt eisimpleirean do Louis XV, Rìgh na Frainge, air an h-adhbhair a dh'fhàillig an t-ar-a-mach. Tha e a' cur na coire air an Fhraing airson nach tug iad seachad airgead no goirreasan. Tha e a' crìochnachadh na litreach le bhith a' toirt cothrom eile do Louis VX. Nan toireadh an Fhraing dha eadar ochd mìle deug is fichhead mìle duine, b' urrainn do Theàrlach ar-a-mach Seumasach eile fhàighinn gu dol sa bhad. Tha tònna na litreach a' sealltainn gu bheil Teàrlach a' sìor fhàs cùlach. Chan innis e idir na planaichean aige do Louis san litir, agus cha dèan e sin nas lugha na chì e Louis e fhèin. Tha e a' crìochnachadh na litreach le bhith ag ràdh nach bu chòir do Rìgh na Frainge dragh a ghabhail bhon a bha na planaichean seo nam pàirt de dh'amasan na Frainge agus de thoil Dhè.

Cha bhiodh Teàrlach air ceann ar-a-mach gu bràth tuilleadh, agus ann an iomadh dòigh, b' e deireadh linne a bh' ann an Cùil Lodair.

Sitheachadh

Air 1 Lùnastal 1746 chaidh Achd an Toirmisg a chur an gnìomh mar phàirt de phròiseact gus a' Ghàidhealtachd a ghabhail a-steach a theaghlach Bhreatainn agus stad a chur air comas a bhith aca ar-a-mach a dhèanamh.

Bha an Achd a' còmhach sgìre Dhùn Bhreatainn agus taobh a tuath Lìobhann, Sruighlea agus tuath air abhainn Fhoir, Peairt, Ceann Chàrdainn, Obar Dheathainn, Inbhir Nis, Inbhir Narann, Cromba, Earra-Ghàidheal, Fartair, Banbh, Cataibh, Gallaidh, Eilginn agus Ros.

Bha grunn phrìomh amasan aig Achd an Toirmisg 1747:

1. Dì-armachadh Gàidhealtachd na h-Alba

Cha robh cead aig duine claidheamh-leathan, targaid, bìodag-chaol, cuimsear no bìodag, daga, gunna no ball armachd sam bith eile a bhith aca, a ghìilian no a chleachdadh. Bha seo na leudachadh air Achd an Dì-armachaidh 1716 a chuir stad air ball-airm de sheòrsa sam bith a bhith aig muinntir na Gàidhealtachd. Bha aig daoine ri na buill-airm aca a chur a-steach air latha àraidh ann an àite àraidh.

Nan deighheadh duine fhàicinn le buill-airm an dèidh an latha sin, deighheadh an cur an grèim agus dh'fheumadh iad còig nota deug Sasannach a phàigheadh, sin £180 ann an airgead Albannach. Mura gabhadh seo a phàigheadh, deighheadh an neach a chumail an grèim airson mìos. Mura biodh an t-sùim pàighte an taobh a-staigh mìos bhò latha an dithidh, dh'fhaodaidh an cur a dh'Amèireaga mar shàighdearan.

Nan deighheadh agad air a' chàin a phàigheadh, agus gun deighheadh do ghilacaidh an dara turas le buill-airm thoirmsigte, deighheadh do chur *'thar a' chuain airson seachd bliadhna'*;

2. A' bacadh èideadh Gàidhealach

"...cha chuir fear no gille, sa chuid sin de Bhreatainn ris an canar Alba, a bharrachd orrasan a tha nan ofigearan no nan saighdearan ann am feachdan an Rìgh, air chor sam bith air an t-aodach ris an canar Èideadh Gàidhealach ('s e sin ri ràdh) fèile, fèile-beag, briogais, criosan guailne, no pàirt sam bith eile dhen aodach Ghàidhealach..."

A' chiad turas a dheighheadh duine a ghilacaidh le èideadh Gàidhealach air, deighheadh a chur dhan phrìosan airson 6 mìosan, agus an dara turas 's dòcha gun deighheadh a chur a null thairis gu fear de phlanntachasan an Rìgh airson 7 bliadhna.

3. A' bacadh ar-a-mach san àm ri teachd le bhith a' dèanamh cinnteach nach biodh clann no òigridh air an teagasg le daoine reubaltach no mì-thoilichte

Airson seo a dhèanamh stèidhich an Rìaghnatas siostam gus sùil a chumail air luchd-teagasg agus air ionadan-foghlaim, agus a' gabhail a-steach cuid eachd ceithir oithighnean na h-Alba agus sgoiltean poblach. Dh'fheumadh maighstirean-sgoile, tidssearan, ministearan sgoile, taoitearan no neach sam bith a bha a' stiùireadh chloinne no òigridh ann an Alba bòidean a ghabhail do Dheòrsa II, òighearann agus a shliochd agus bha aca ri ùrnaigh a dhèanamh airson an teaghlach rìoghail len ainmeachadh. Bha seo air a bhith ann bhò na 1690an agus bha e air a dhàingneachadh leis an Achd.





Chan eil tuairmsean earbsach ann air an àireimh a chaidh a mharbhadh an dèidh Chùil Lodair. Às dèidh a' bhàir, dh'fhaodadh fir, mathan agus clann a bhith air an cur an grèim fo amharas a bhith nan Seumasach, no a' taobhadh ri na Seumasach, agus an cur fo chasaid brathaidh.

A rèir clàir eachdraidh, chaidh 3,471 neach a chur an grèim agus dhan phrìosan air feadh Bhreatainn; chaidh cuid a chumail air bàtaichean son feachdan a ghùilan no air seann bhàtaichean prìosan a bha air acair eadar Bàgh Bhun Lòchaidh air Lìne Mhoireibh agus an Thames ann an ceann a deas Shasain; bha cuid eile a chaidh a chumail ann an dùin armachd air an cur gu feum às ùr eadar Dùn Tilbury ann an Essex agus seillean thaighean ann an Inbhir Nis.

Bha cùisean uabhasach sna h-àitichean sin agus bha cus dhaoine anna.

Air sgàth 's na bha de phrìosanach a' feitheamh ri dhol dhan chùirt, chaidh crainn a chur airson dearbhadh cò bha a' dol dhan chùirt: bha 1 às gach 20 a' dol dhan chùirt airson brathadh, agus nam biodh iad air am meas ciontach, dh'fhaodadh an cur gu bàs, gu tràilleachd no am fògradh.

Chaidh 3,471 neach a chur an grèim, agus dhiubh sin chaidh 936 a chur nan tràilllean a dh'aitichean mar na h-Innseachan an Iar, chaidh 120 a chur gu bàs agus chaidh 1287 a shaoradh.

B' ann dhan Roinn Eòrpa agus a dh'Àmeireaga a Tuath a chaidh na Seumasach a fhuair air teiche às a' Ghàidhealtachd agus à Breatainn an dèidh Blàr Chùil Lodair.

Fhuair cuid dhen fheadhainn a theich air adhart uabhasach math. B' e fear dhiubh sin John Wedderburn, Maighstir Bhlackness, a bha mu 16 aig am a' bhàir.

Bha esan air a bhith ann an Rèisimeid Oigily; bha athair ann an Lìfeguards a' Phrionnsa, agus chaidh a ghliacadh agus a chur gu bàs air 28 Samhain 1746. Ach thug John Iameuga a-mach, agus bha plannntachas sìucair aige an sin. Mu dheireadh, b' ann aige a bu mhòtha a bha de thalamh ann an Iameuga. Thill John Wedderburn a dh'Alba ann an 1769. Tha e ainmeil mar a' chiad fhear ann an Alba a thugadh dhan chùirt leis an tràill Afraganach aige, Joseph Knigh, airson a shaorsa fhaotainn.

Prìosanach bhon '45

SP 54/32/24E An Tasglann Nàiseanta

Thug mi òrdain sa bhàd dha na ministearan iad taighean nan daoine a gheill a chomharrachadh airson gum biodh iad sàbhailte, ach aig an aon àm, thug mi òrdan an tìr mun cuairt a losgadh agus a sgrìos. Agus dh'farr mi air na ministearan, iad innse dha na coitheadanail aca Didomhnach, ge bith càit an deigheadh ionnsaigh a thoir air fear a bhuneadh dhan Rìgh, gum bu chòir deiligeadh ris an tìr sin san aon dòigh. Tha mi an dòchas gun do rinn mi an rud ceart.

Cuil Lodair agus a bhuaidh For-ghlacadh an Rìaghaltais

Bha aig Feachd an Rìaghaltais, fo cheannardas an Diùc, ri mì-rìan na Gàidhealtachd a mhùchadh, am Prionnsa a ghlacadh agus tilleadh dhan phrìomh chogadh ann am Flannrais cho luath 's a ghabhadh.

San 12 mhios an dèidh Blàr Chuil Lodair chaidh bailtean gearastain Chille Chuimein, An Gearasdar agus Inbhir Nis a chur fo eagal agus an sgiùrsadh. Boireannaich a dheightheadh a lorg a' toirt fàsghadh do Sheumasaich air an leòn, no feadhainn a bha a' teiche, dheightheadh an rannsachadh, glè thrìc

ann an dòigh bhorb; agus duine sam bith aig an robh ball-airm, dheightheadh a mharbhadh. Cha robh a' chuid bu mhotha dhen fhòirneart agus dhe na h-uabhasan a chaidh a dhèanamh air a' Ghàidhealtachd ag amas air duine sònraichte sam bith. Cha robh e gu diofar cò bhiodh ann. Bha feachdan an Rìaghaltais agus Rìaghaltais Bhreatainn ann an Lunnainn a' toirt òrdain fhàlisa, Sheumasaich 'gun tròcair' mar adhbhar airson na bha iad a' dèanamh.

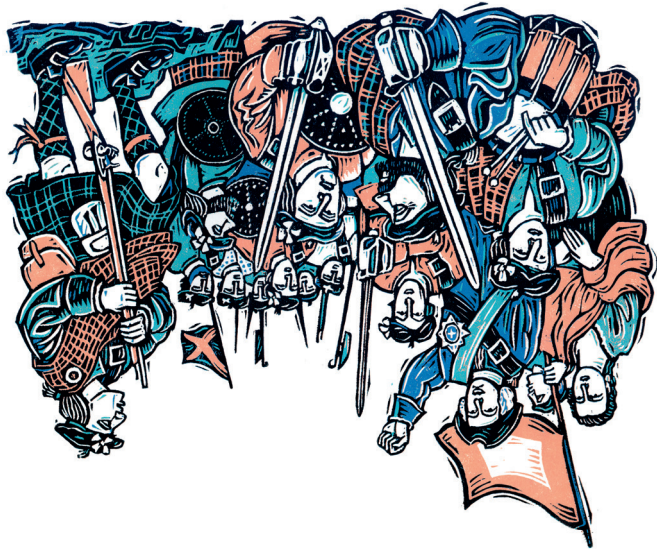
Gu h-ìosal tha earrann à litir a sgrìobh an Caipitean Tòmas, à rèisimeid Wolfe, air 31 Cèitean 1746 agus tha e a' toirt cunntas air feachd an Rìaghaltais a' gabhail thairis Chille Chuimein agus a' Ghlinn Mhòir.

“Tha sinn a' campachadh faisg air tobtaitichean Chille Chuimein. Tha na teantaichean againn am measg crodh nam mìltean bheanntan, oir bidh na buidhnean againn a' tìghinn a-steach le treudan dhiubh gach uair a thide – Tha ar companaich a' fàs cho reamhar 's nach fhada a bhios iad èolach air iomairt. Tha sinn anns na beanntan, agus tha cuid dhiubh 7 mìle a dh'àirde. An dèidh sin, gach latha tha sinn a' togail phioramaidean nas àirde na sin, air an dèanamh de thoit. Tha mi an-dràsta fhèin a' faicinn deich air fhichead taigh na theine.

Tha am Màidsear Lockhart air ais à Inbhir Mhoireastan far an do mharbh e seachd duine deug, a' crochadh cuid dhiubh bhon sàilean. Loisg e ceithir cheud taigh agus thill e ceithir ceud deug de chrodh dubh. Tha am Morair Sackville a' dèanamh an aon rud ann an Gleann Seile. Cha do chum Gleanna Garradh ri fhacal, agus a-nis tha a thaigh agus a thir nan teine – ”

Tha earrann gu h-ìosal bho Uilleam Kerr, Iarla Ancram, fear-ùasal Albannach, gu Sir Everard Fawcener, Rùnaire Diùc Chumberland a chaidh a sgrìobhadh air 25 Ògmhios 1746 agus a chuirheadh air falbh à Obar Dheathain. An seo tha Uilleam Kerr a' bruidhinn air mar a bha na Sheumasaich a' seasamh an aghaidh for-ghlacadh armailteach ann an ceann an ear-thuath na h-Alba, agus a' bhuaidh a bhiodh ann nan toirheadh iad ionnsaigh air saighdearan an Rìaghaltais.

“Bha an t-òifigeach à rèisimeid Loudon a bha os cionn a' Ghearastain bhig – air dìthis shaighdearan a chur le copaidh dhe na teisteanasan – a bha rin toirt do reubaltaich a ghèilleadh - [Inuair a] a thug còignear no sìanar Reubaltaich a bha am falach san tìr ud ionnsaigh air na daoine, agus loisg iad orra. Fhuair iad às le chèile, ach chaidh fear dhiubh a leòn.





<p>Nuair a bha ionnsaigh nan Gàidheal 200m a-mach, dh'atharrach canan an Rìaghaltais bho bhith a' tuath aig an aon ìre riutha agus gluasad air adhart mar aon gus buaidh a thoirt air loidhne aghaidh an Rìaghaltais. Ach ghluais an taobh a deas mus bu chòir dhàibh, agus bha an ionnsaigh ro luath agus mì-rianail.</p>	<p>Ionnsaigh nan Gàidheal a' tòiseachadh. Bha còir aig an taobh a deas fuirreach gus am biodh an taobh a tuath aig an aon ìre riutha agus gluasad air adhart mar aon gus buaidh a thoirt air loidhne aghaidh an Rìaghaltais. Ach ghluais an taobh a deas mus bu chòir dhàibh, agus bha an ionnsaigh ro luath agus mì-rianail.</p>	<p>+ 20-25 mionaid</p>
<p>An uair sin, nuair a bha an ionnsaigh 50m a-mach, loisg saighdearan an Rìaghaltais na musgaidean. Coiridh an Rìaghaltais a' losgadh 3 turasan sa mhionaid, ann an òrdugh loidhne bhòlaidh - a' claillachadh gu bheil musgaid air a losgadh a h-uile 6 diogan.</p>	<p>An taobh a deas a' ruigheachd loidhne aghaidh an Rìaghaltais le musgaidean an Rìaghaltais a' losgadh orra.</p> <p>Chaidh taobh a tuath feachd nan Seumasach ann am boglach.</p> <p>Aig an aon àm tha an eachraidh Sheumasach san dara loidhne a' gluasad timcheall gus loidhne dìon a dhèanamh an aghaidh Mailisi Earra-Ghàidheal agus Saighdearan-eachraidh Hawley ann an Lann Chùil na Cuinneig.</p>	<p>+ 30 mionaid</p>
<p>An dara loidhne air an taobh dheas a' gluasad air adhart. A' mhòr-chuid dhe na chaidh a leòn no a mharbhadh às na rèisimeidean aig Barrel agus Monro.</p>	<p>Bha na saighdearan Gàidhealach an sàs ann an sabaid chruaidh dòrn ri dòrn.</p> <p>An ionnsaigh Ghàidhealach a shoirbhich air a cuartachadh agus an dara loidhne aig an Rìaghaltais a' losgadh mhùsgaidhean airson 2-3 mhionaid. Chaidh mu 700 a mharbhadh aig ceann a Tuath an eachaidh agus bha na Seumasach an sàs sa bhoglach.</p>	<p>+ 35 mionaid</p>
<p>Rèisimeidean a' toirt leum air adhart tarsainn raon a' bhàir Ìem beugalaidean an òrduigh. Thòisich Mailisi Earra-Ghàidheal, le Caillean Caimbeul air an ceann ann an Lann Chùil na Cuinneig, a' losgadh air dheas ann an Lann Chùil na Cuinneig. Dh'fhàg am Prionnsa Teàrlach còmhla ri luchd-dìon.</p>	<p>Thòisich na Seumasach a' tilleadh dhan iar tarsainn na mòintich. Bha dara loidhne nan Seumasach gan dìon. Thug Mailisi Earra-Ghàidheal, fo Chaillean Caimbeul, ionnsaigh air na Seumasach air an taobh dheas ann an Lann Chùil na Cuinneig. Dh'fhàg am Prionnsa Teàrlach còmhla ri luchd-dìon.</p>	<p>+ 40 mionaid</p>
<p>Thug Cumberlaid òrdan dhan eachraidh a dhol às dèidh nan Seumasach a bh' air an ratreut. 'S e 50 àireamh oifigeil nam marbh air taobh an Rìaghaltais, ach 's iongantach gu bheil seo ceart. Bha taigh Leanach air a chleachdadh mar ospadal air an raon dha na 243 saighdear is oifigear dhen Rìaghaltais a bh' air an leòn.</p> <p>Chà tuag feachd an Rìaghaltais cobhair sam bith dha na Seumasach a bh' air an leòn. Cha robh prìosanach-cogaidh ann ach an fheadhainn bho na Rèisimeidean Rìoghail Frangach aig an Royal Ecosse agus Piquets na h-Èireann. Bha càch air am meas mar luchd-brathaidh.</p>	<p>Na rèisimeidean gu lèir air an ratreut. Mu 1,500 marbh no leòinte air an raon.</p>	<p>+ 45 mionaid</p>
<p>Na rèisimeidean agus na feachdan aige a' gabhail Inbhir Nis thairis a-rithist.</p> <p>Raon a' bhàir 'duinte' is chan eil cead aig duine a dhol air no dheith.</p> <p>Chaidh na leòintich air taobh an Rìaghaltais a ghlusadh a Thàigh Bhaile an Athain ann an Inbhir Nis.</p>	<p>Choinnich na Seumasach a bha beò aig Taigh-feachd Ruadhainn, Cinn a' Ghìuthsaich Thug am Prionnsa Teàrlach Eideard Stiùbhart an iomairt aige gu crìch agus thòisich e a' feuchainn ri teiche à Breatainn.</p>	<p>17 Giblean 1746</p>

Feachd an Rìaghaltais (8,000 fear)	Feachd nan Seumasach (5,500 fear)	
Campà ann an Inbhir Narann gus an 25 ^m co-là-breith aig Cumberland a chomharrachadh	Deiseil airson sabaid – tha iad far a bheil Clach Cumberland' an-diugh mu 1 km an ear air suidheachadh deireannach 16 Giblean	15 Giblean 1746
Deagh shunnd ann am Feachd an Rìaghaltais is iad air latha fois fhaotainn. Fhuair iad deoch-làidir agus càise.	A' taghadh na 'rog'hainn nach robh buileach cho dona' dh'aontaich am Morair George Murray a dh'oil' airson Mearrsadh tron Oidhche. Dh'fhàg na Seumasach na teinteann a' gabhail airson a bhith cinn-teach nach cuirteadh an Cabhlach Rìoghail ann an Linne Mhoireibh fios gu Feachd an Rìaghaltais gun robh na Seumasach a' gluasad.	15 Giblean 1746 mu 19:00
Chaidh gille 17 bliadhna fhaicinn a' snagadh faisg air a' champa. Bha saighdearan an Rìaghaltais an dùil gur e fear-brathaidh bho na Seumasach a bh' ann agus dh'fhuach iad ri chrochadh. Mhinich ministear Clèireach do Chumberland gun robh duilgheadasan ionnsachaidh aig a' ghille agus gun robh e airson faighinn a-mach mu fheachd an Rìaghaltais. Dh'farr e gun deigheadh an gille a chaoimhadh agus chaidh a leagail an dèidh a bhith crochte mu 10 mionaidean.	Thig am Morair George Murray gun do dh'fhàillig e or ch do chum dara leth na feachd suas ris agus thionndaidh e iad agus thill iad a dh'Inbhir Nis. Bha na fir fuar, sgith agus acrach. Cha robh Teàrlach airson tionndadh air ais or bha e dhen bheachd gum biodh na fir air an di-mhisneachadh agus gun cailleadh iad buannachd sam bith a bh' aca.	16 Giblean 1746 3:00
Thòisich iad a' mearrsadh an iar gu Inbhir Nis.	Sgapte 1 mhìle an ear air Cùil Lodair. Gie mhi-rianail an dèidh a' mheàrrsaidh oidhche nach do shoirbhich.	5:00
Chunnaic iad na Seumasach agus thòisich iad a' dol ann an òrdugh batail.	Chunnaic iad feachd an Rìaghaltais a' tighinn an iar gan ionnsaigh. Chruinnich iad gus loidhnichean batail a dhèanamh. Chaidh maill orra le argamaid agus bha e' bhoglach air beulaibh taobh tuath na feachd.	11:00
Eachraidh an Rìaghaltais agus mailli Earra-Ghàidheal a' gluasad do Lann Chuil na Cuinneig.	A' dol ann an òrdugh, na cinnidhean ag argamaid mu àiteachan air an loidhne aghaidh – tha na Dòmhnallach air taobh cùil a' Phrionnsa agus chleachd iad a bhith air an taobh dheas anns na blàir roimhe sa '45.	12:00
Na Gunnachan-mòra Rìoghail a' losgadh air ais, le urchairean crunn iarainn gan losgadh bhon ghunna-achaidh a h-uile 40 diog, agus a' milleadh ballais Earra-Ghàidheal a' tòiseachadh air Mairis Earra-Ghàidheal a' tòiseachadh air ballachan Lann Chuil na Cuinneig a leagail.	Loisg gunnachan-mòra nan Seumasach an toiseach. Na Seumasach a' toirt freagradh do Mhairis Earra-Ghàidheal a' leagail pàirt de bhalla àrd cloiche Lann Chuil na Cuinneig agus chuir iad 1000 fear gus a dhèanamh tèarainte; thug sin air falbh a' mhòr-chuid dhen dara loidhne aig na Seumasach.	Am blàr a' tòiseachadh
Chuir gunnachan-mòra an Rìaghaltais às do ghunna-achaidh nan Seumasach agus thòisich iad a' losgadh air rèisimeidean nan cinnidhean.	A' ghaith a' sèideadh ceò bho loidhne an Rìaghaltais gu na Seumasach, ga dhèanamh doirbh dhaibh fàicinn. Le canan is bomaichean mortair a' frasadh orra, dh'fhuirich rèisimeidean nan Seumasach air ais, a' feitheamh òrdan gus ionnsaigh a thoirt. Chaidh an t-òrdan son ionnsaigh a thoirt le teachdaire a bha a' marcadh sìos loidhne nan Seumasach, bhon taobh a tuath (cùil) aca chun an taobh dheis (deas), ach mharbh na gunnaichean-mòra a' chiad teachdaire. Chaidh maill air an ionnsaigh gus an do lorgadh duine eile.	+ 5 mionaidean





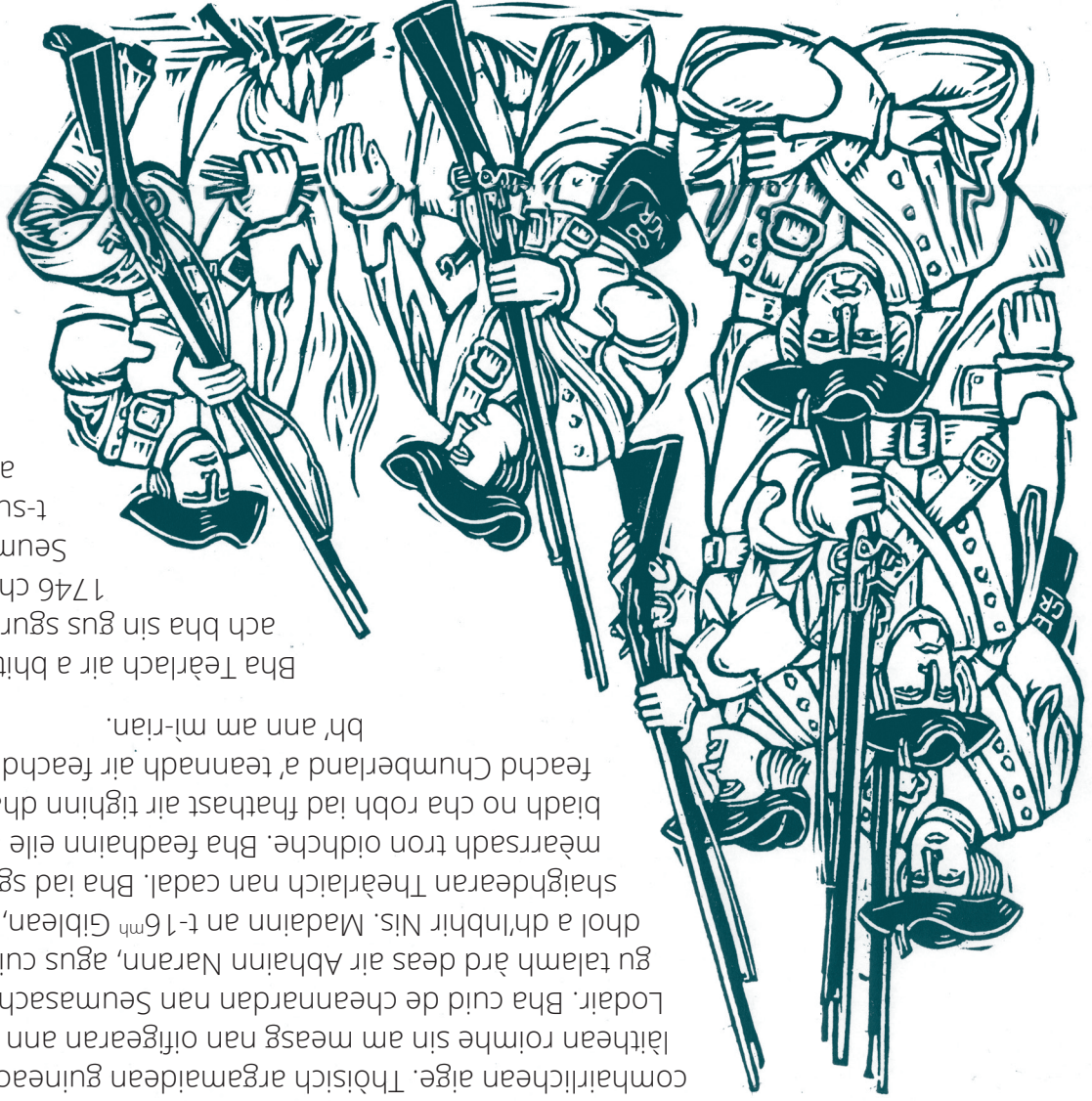
Nuair a mhèarrs Cumberland na saighdearan aige à Obar Dheathain, bha iad ann an deagh staid. Cha b' fhada gus an do dh'ithaich iad air feachd nan Seumasach, agus bha a h-uile duine dhen bheachd gur e seo am blàr deireannach. Bha iad làn misneachd nuair a champaich iad ann an Inbhir Narann air 15 Giblean – bha an 25^m co-là-breith aig Cumberland ann agus thug sin cothrom dhaibh air beagan fois is toilleachais.

Cha robh na Seumasach ag iarraidh a dhol a shabaid le cho lag 's a bha iad. Mar sin rinn iad plana èiginn: bheireadh iad ionnsaigh air feachdan an rìghaltais nuair a bha iad nan cadal. Dh'fheumadh iad an ionnsaigh a thoirt air an oidhche no chitheadh bàtaichean a' Chabhlaich Rìghail a bh' ann an Linne Mhoireibh iad. Dh'fhàg iad na teintean a' gabhail airson gum gum biodh coitas ann bhon uisge gun robh feachd nan Seumasach a' gabhail fois. Ach 's e thachair gun robh iad ri tòrr sporghail san dorchadas agus chaidh a' chùis gu tur ceàrr, agus chaill na Seumasach.

Thòisich argamaidean guineach. Bha cuid airson tilleadh dhan Ghàidhealtachd, agus bha cuid eile airson suidheachadh ùr a lorg.

Cha robh roghainn eile ann dhan Phrionnsa no do chuid dhe na comhairlichean aige. Thòisich argamaidean guineach bho na làithean roimhe sin am measg nan oifigearan ann an Taigh Chùil Lodair. Bha cuid de cheannardan nan Seumasach airson tilleadh gu talamh àrd deas air Abhainn Narann, agus cuid eile airson a dhol a dh'Inbhir Nis. Madainn an t-16^m Giblean, bha mòran de shaighdearan Theàrlach nan cadal. Bha iad sgìth an dèidh màrrsadh tron oidhche. Bha feadhainn eile air falbh a lorg biadh no cha robh iad fhathast air tighinn dhan sgrì. Bha feachd Chumberland a' teannadh air feachd Seumasach a bh' ann am mi-rìan.

Bha Teàrlach air a bhith fortanach, ach bha sin gus sgrù. Air 16 Giblean 1746 chaidh feachd nan Seumasach dhan t-suidheachadh aca air èiginn.



Co-dhùnaidhean ann an Derby

Tràth san Dùbhlachd 1745 ràinig feachd nan Seumasach Derby, a tha 125 mìle à Lunnainn. Bha iad air sìubhal gu math luath. Bha bancaichean agus gnòthachasan ann an Lunnainn nam boil. Ach cha robh oifigearan nan Seumasach cinnteach asta fhèin.

Bha am Morair George Murray, fear de phrìomh cheannardan nan Seumasach, dhen bheachd gum biodh iad às an rian cumail a' dol. Bha pàirt dhen eagal a bh' air na Seumasach air sgàth 's gun cuail' iad gun robh dà fheachd on Rìaghaltais air an cùil bh agus gun robh feachd eile a' dìon Lunnainn. B' e glè bheag de thaic a fhuairead bhò Sheumasach ann an Sasainn, bha na Frangach air tìghinn a dh'Alba, ach cha robh dad a choltas gun robh iad a' dol a thoirt ionnsaigh air costa a deas Shasainn. Aig coinneamhan le daoine gu math feargach air 5 Dùbhlachd, thug comannairean eòlach a' Phrionnsa an aghaidh air a' cheannardas aige. Bhiodh beagan làithean eile de mhèarrsadh air an toirt a Lunnainn, ach chaill ceannardan nan Seumasach am misneachd san ro-innleachd aca, agus sa Phrionnsa. Chuir iad romhpa tilleadh a dh'Alba.

Dè nam biodh iad air cumail romhpa? Dè nan robh fios aca gun robh cabhlach às an Fhrainc an uair ud fhèin a' dèanamh deiseil airson a dhol tarsainn air Caolas Shasainn a thoirt ionnsaigh? Ach aig an àm, bha e fhathast doirbh an aghaidh a thoirt air feachd nan Seumasach. Nuair a bha iad an toiseach a' sìubhal gu tuath, bha Diuc Chumbeiland, a bh' air a dhèanamh na àrd-chomandair ann an Arm an Rìaghaltais goirid roimhe sin, agus na saighdearan aige, goirid air an cùil bh.

Nuair a bha iad air ais ann an Alba, chuir na Seumasach fodha feachdan an rìaghaltais aig tuath anns an Eaglais Bhric air 17 Faoilleach 1746. Bha mì-rian ann an dèidh a' bhàir, agus dh'fhaillich air na Seumasach togail air a' bhuidh a' fhuair iad. Chuir iad romhpa a dhol nas fhàide tuath dhan Ghàidhealtachd airson a' gheamhradh agus gun tòisichheadh iad às ùr as t-earrach.

Cabhadh gu Tuath

Nuair a chuala Cumberland mar a chail an rìaghaltais san Eaglais Bhric, rinn e cabhadh gu tuath. Dh'fhuach na Seumasach an Gearasdan agus Cille Chummein, sa Ghleann Mhòr, a ghliacadh. Cha do gheill gearastain an rìaghaltais. Bha goireasan nan Seumasach a-nis a' fàs gann agus bha mòran dhe na loidhnichean solair aca dùinte.

Bha feachd nan Seumasach sgapte air feachd na Gàidhealtachd nuair a thàinig an t-earrach. Thàinig an dà fheachd na b' fhaizge air a chèile. Ghliac feachd nan Seumasach Inbhir Nis deireadh a' Ghearrainn; toiseach a' Ghiblein, thòisich feachdan Chumbeiland a' dèanamh an slighe an iar à Obar Dheathain.

Bha an ùine agus an t-airgead a' teirigeachdainn dhan Phrionnsa Teàrlach.





Chuir iad romhpa an treas roghainn fheuchainn. Bha iad an dòchas nuair a bhiodh iad a' teannadh ri Lunnainn gun toirheadh an Fhraing ionnsaigh air taobh a' Phrionnsa mar a gheall iad. Thug e criothnachadh air an Rìaghaltas nuair a chail iad ann am Prestonpans, agus ghairm iad fhèin coinneamh cogaidh. Chuir iad romhpa dà fheachd a thoirt còmhla: aon fheachd fon Àrd-sheanail ear Wade ann an ceann an ear-thuath Shasainn faisg air a' Chaisteal Nuadh. Bha an fheachd eile a' dìon Meadhan Shasainn.

3. No dh'fhaodadh iad mèarrsadh chun an iar-dheas a Lunnainn agus Seumasach Shasainn a bhròsnachadh gus ar-a-mach a dhèanamh.

2. Dh'fhaodadh iad mèarrsadh deas dhan Chaisteal Nuadh agus stad a chur air gual bho dhol a Lunnainn.

1. Dh'fhaodadh iad fuireach ann an Alba agus grèim daingean a chumail air na h-àiteachan a bhunaich iad.

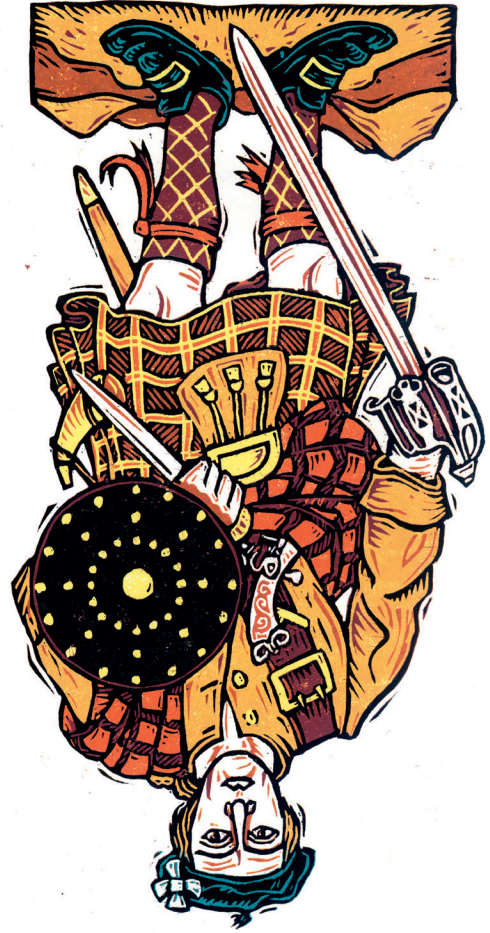
Nuair a choinnich am Prionnsa Teàrlach agus na comandairean Seumasach ann an Dùn Eideann airson coinneamh cogaidh, bha co-dhùnadh cudromach romhpa. Bha trì roghainnean aca: Stùbhart. Orra. Thug a' bhuaidh seo misneachd mhòr dha na Seumasach agus do Theàrlach Eideard chuis orra. Ghèill feachdan Chope mu dheireadh nuair a thug na feachdan Gàidhealach ionnsaigh a' 21 Sultain 1745. Cha robh feachdan an Rìaghaltais uabhasach eòlach agus rinn na Seumasach a' aig a' Chaisteal a-mhàin nach do gheill. Chaidh Blar Phrestonpans a chur tràth sa mhadainn air dona aig Prestonpans, agus thàinig na Seumasach air Dùn Eideann gun fhios (b' e an gearastan Ach dh'fhaillich air, agus mus robh mìos seachad, chail Cope agus feachdan an Rìaghaltais gu Ghàidhealtachd aig an àm. Alba, stad air an aìmhreit le bhith a' cleachdadh dhùin is ròidean a bha air an ùr-thogail air a' Bha an Rìaghaltas cinnreach gun cuireadh Sir John Cope, comandair nam feachdan ann an Fhionnainn, agus dh'fhalbh feachd nan Seumasach gu deas gus ionnsaigh a thoirt air Lunnainn. Bha mu mhìle gu leth fear an làthair nuair a chaidh a' bhratach fhoillseachadh ann an Gleann a thaobh gus taic a thoirt dhan adhbhar aige. gun robh cuid eachadh a' tighinn às an Fhraing, thug e cuid de chinn-chinnidh air a' Ghàidhealtachd Nuair a ràinig Teàrlach Eideard Stùbhart taobh an iar Alba san t-samhradh 1745, thug e leis prasan de luchd-taice agus seachdnar de dhilùth chompanaich. Le mhòd agus le geallaidhean

Luchd-tadhail gun dùil - Gleann Fhionnainn gu Cùil Lodair 1745

Coehorns, Fir-chinnidh agus Gleann Seile 1719

Chan eil Ar-a-mach nan Seumasach ann an 1719 cho ainmeil ri cuid dhen fheadhainn eile. Thug Rìaghatas na Spàinne taic dhan ar-a-mach ann an 1719 oir bha sìth eadar Breatainn agus an Fhraing – gu h-oifigeil co-dhiù. Bha na Spàinntich airson gun toireadh a' phrìomh fheadh aca ionnsaigh air taobh an iar Shasainn, ach chaidh an cabhlach aca a sgapadh ann an stòirmean mòra. Gus aire dhaoine a thoirt bhon phrìomh ionnsaigh seo, thug iad cuid de chuid ionnsaigh air ceann an iar-thuath na Gàidhealtachd.

Chaidh Blàr Ghleann Seile a chur air an 10^m Ògmhios 1719 eadar Seumasach aig an robh taic nam feachdan Spàinnteach, agus feachdan an Rìaghatais aig an robh taic bho na Duitsich agus na h-Eilbheisich. Chaidh am blàr a chur anns an àite as cumhainge dhen bhealach. Bha na Seumasach anns a' chuid a' b' àirde dhen bhealach, ged a bha e furasta gu leòr do dh'fheadh an Rìaghatais deiligeadh ris na Seumasach leis na moirtearan Coehorn a bha iad a' losgadh suas dìreach air na Seumasach. Chuir am blàr crìoch air ar-a-mach ghoirid 1719.



Ag uidheamachadh airson Ar-a-mach

Bha coltas gun dèanadh na Seumasach ar-a-mach 12 mìos mus deach bratach nan Seumasach fhollaiseachadh ann an Gleann Fhionnainn air 20 Lùnastal 1745; bha an Fhraing air a bhith a' cur ionnsaigh air dòigh, ach cha robh guth aig Breatainn air. Bha ainmhreith phoilitigeach air an taobh a-staigh, casaidhean coirbteachd agus amalaidhean armaitheach thall thairis a' ciallachadh gun robh an rìaghatas ann an suidheachadh gu math lag. Aig an aon àm, bha an Fhraing, a dh'aon ghnòthach, air a bhith a' brosnachadh nan cuilbheartan aig Teàrlach Eideard Stiùbhart agus Seumasach ainmeil eile san Roinn Eòrpa.

Bha fios aig ceannardan Ar-a-mach nan Seumasach gum feumadh iad trì nìthean mus deigheadh leotha:

1. Taic bhon Roinn Eòrpa, gu h-àraidh bhon Fhraing
2. Taic bho na Seumasach air a' Ghàidhealtachd agus air Galltachd na h-Alba
3. Taic bho na Seumasach ann an Sasainn





Bha trì phrìomh chùisean a' bualadh air na Seumasach a bha a' fuireach ann an Alba agus bha iad sin an dà chuid a' sgaradh agus ag aonachadh an adhbhair aca – Achd an Aonaigh 1707; Fògradh nan Stìubhartach a bha nan rìghrean dlìgheach; agus de an seòrsa Phròstanaich a bhiodh a' riaghladh ann an Alba.

San Lùnastal 1715, thàinig riochdaire Seumasach, John Erskine, 6th Iarla Mhàrr a dh'Alba. Thug Mhàrr taic dhan aonadh ann an 1707, ach dh'atharraich einntinn an dèidh sin.

Chùm Mhàrr a' chiad chomhairle cogaidh còmhla ri prìomh Sheumasach san t-Sultain. Chuir 600 fear-sabaid suas suaicheantas nan Seumasach air a thaobh ann am Bràigh Mhàrr. Cha robh guth aig duine gun robh sin a' dol a thachairt, fiù 's aig Seumas Francis Eideard, nach robh air ùghdarras a thoirt airson an ar-a-mach.

Tron oidhche air an 13^{mh}/14^{mh} Sultain 1715, ghìac am Brigadier-Seanalar Uilleam Mac an Tòisich, Uachdaran Bhorlum, Inbhir Nis le còrr is 300 duine.

Air an 22^a Dàmhair 1715, thug Seumas coimisean do Mhàrr agus chuir e na cheannard e air feachd nan Seumasach ann an Alba.

Nuair a sgoill an naidheachd seo, thòisich Seumasach a' cruinneachadh ann an àiteachan eile, fiù 's ann an Sasainn. Chaidh plana a dhèanamh airson ar-a-mach beag aig tuath agus daoine a mhealladh agus an tàladh suas an sin bhon a bha barrachd aca san amharc air taobh an iar Shasainn. Ach chuala an Rìghaltas mu phlanaichean Mhàrr agus chaidh an fheadhainn a bha os cionn an ar-a-mach a chur an grèim sa bhad.

Faisg air deireadh 1715, air 13^{mh} dhen t-Samhain, bha Ar-a-mach Seumasach ann nuair a choinnich Mhàrr agus feachd Seumasach ri feachd an Rìghaltais air Sliabh an t-Siorraim faisg air Peairt. Bha a trì uiread de fheadhainn agus bha an t-sabaid mì-rianail, agus cha robh cinnt cò aig a bha a' bhuaidh. Bha dùil aig Mhàrr gun do bhuannaich e agus thug e na feachdan aige air ais a pheairt. Ach chaidh aig MacAilein air feachdan an Rìghaltais a thoirt còmhla a-rithist ged a bha e air mòran a chall. Aig an aon àm chaidh Mac an Tòisich Bhorlum agus tuilleadh Sheumasach à Alba agus à Sasainn a chur fodha ann am Preston ann an Lancashire.

Ann an Dùbhlachd ràinig 'an rìgh thar sàile', no 'an seann tagraiche', Seumas Francis Eideard Stìubhart, Ceann Phàdraig ann an Siorrachd Obar Dheathain agus e an dòchas tagradh a dhèanamh gus an crùn aige fhàighinn air ais. Ach bha e ro fhadalach. Cha do choilean tuilleadh ionnsaighean armailteach sion. Tràth sa Ghearran 1716, theich Seumas Francis Eideard Stìubhart agus Mhàrr dhan Fhraing.

Pheanasach an Rìghaltas ceannardan an ar-a-mach. Chaidh beagan dhiubh a mharbhadh agus chail cuid eile na h-òighrreachdan aca.



Murt Ghleann Comhann 1692

An dèidh call aig Blàr na Bòinne, bha aig na cinn-chinnidh ri bòid dliseachd a ghabhail dha na monarcan ùra, Uilleam agus Màiri. Bha cuid de chinn-chinnidh, Maclain air fear dhiubh, air bòid a ghabhail do Sheumas VIII&II. Dh'fheumadh iad fuireach ri bhith air an saoradh bhon bhòid sin mus gabhadh iad orra bòid ùr. Air 12 Dùbhlachd, shaor Seumas na cinnidhean bhon bhòid, agus air 28 Dùbhlachd, thàinig teachdair dhan Ghàidhealtachd leis an naidheachd. Cha robh mòran ùine airson bòid a ghabhail.

Rinn Alasdair Maclain, 12ra Ceann-cinnidh Ghleann Comhann, a shlighe dhan Ghearastan, ach nuair a ràinig e, chaidh a ràdh ris gum feumadh e a dhol 70 mìle chun an t-siorraim an Inbhir Aora, ann an Earra-Ghàidheal. An dèidh grunn thachartasan mì-shealbhadh, ràinig Maclain agus ghabh e a' bhòid dliseachd. Ach air 13 Gearran 1692, mhurt rèiseimeid de shaighdearan an riaghaltais 38 neach, eadar fir, mathan agus clann. Bha na saighdearan air aoigheachd agus a' fuireach còmhla ris na teaghlaichean.



Aonachadh Anna

Nuair a chaochail Màiri II ann an 1694, agus an uair sin an duine aice Uilleam III & II ann an 1702, chaidh crùin Alba, Shasainn agus Èirinn gu Anna, an aon phàiste phròstanach a bha fhathast beò bhò Sheumas VII & II, agus a' chiad bhean aige Anna Hyde, Bana-dhùic York. Ri linn Anna, chaidh pàrlamaidean Alba

is Shasainn aonachadh air sgàth Achd an Aonaidh 1707. Bha Anna an uair sin na Banrigh air Breatainn agus Èirinn. Bha Anna an dùil ri leanabh 17 tursan ann an seachd bliadhna deug (1684–1700) agus bha ochd pàistean deug aice. Cha do rugadh ach còighear dhiubh beò. B' e am fear bu shine dhiubh am Prionnsa Uilleam, Dùic Ghloucester, a chaochail leis a' bhrìc nuair a bha e aona bliadhna deug.

Chaochail Anna ann an 1714. Seach nach robh oighe beò aice, chaidh an crùn gu Georg Ludwig/Deòrsa I air sgàth Achd an Rèiteachaidh bhò 1701. Dh'ùlt na Seumasach gabhail ris an Achd seo, oir bha còrr is leth-cheud neach air thoiseach air Deòrsa ann an sìochd nan oighearan.

Màr agus Mac an Tòisich a' gluasad; Blàr Sliabh an t-Siorraim 1715

Chaidh Georg Ludwig/Deòrsa I a chrùnadh air 20 Dàmhair 1714 agus bha e aithnichte mar rìgh Bhreatainn is na h-Èireann, agus mar Eilectair Hanobhair. An dèidh a' chrùnaidh bha mì-rìan ann an iomadh baile is àite. Fad mhìosan, bha luchd-taic Sheumais Francis Eideard Stiùbhairt, ainmichte mar Seumas III&VIII, ri mì-rìan. Bha a' mhì-rìan sin air feadh Bhreatainn is Èirinn, agus dh'adhbharach e gun deach Achd na h-Ùpraid a chur an gnìomh.

Rinn Seumas Francis Eideard Stiùbhart, a bha air aithneachadh leis na Seumasach agus aithnichte leis a' Vatican mar Sheumas VIII & III, tagradh ris a' Phàp Clement airson taic agus ar-a-mach Seumasach a mhaoinneachadh.





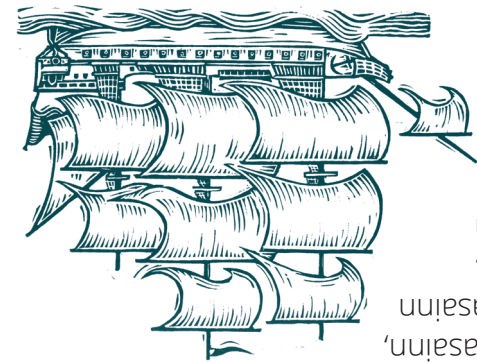
Ann an 1689, chuir John Graham à Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee (1648–1689) a' ghairm a-mach ag iarraidh luchd-taic a dhèanadh sabaid ann an adhbhar nan Seumasach. Bha sin mar thoradh air an Rìgh Seumas VII a bhith air fhògradh. B' e comann-dair làidir, armailteach a bh' ann an Dundee agus bha tuigse aige air mar a choisneadh e dilseachd is dealas nan Gàidheal; bha fios aige cuideachd mar a dhèanadh e a shlighe tron dùthaich ann an ceann an ear-thuath na h-Alba agus sa Ghàidhealtachd. Bhuannaich feachd Dhundee aig Blàr Chaille Chnagaidh air 27 Iuchar 1689, ach chaidh Dundee a mharbhadh sa bhàr. An dèidh bàs Dhundee, chaidh ceannardas na feachd gu Còirnealair Cannon, agus dhearbhadh esan nach b' e comann-dair èifeachdach a bh' ann. Chaidh Cannon a chur fodha trì seachdainean an dèidh sin aig Blàr Dhùn Chailleann, le feachd bheag. Nuair a bha iad a-nis gun cheannard brosnachail, cha robh na fir a rinn sabaid sa chiad Ar-a-mach Seumasach cho èifeachdach agus chaidh an cur fodha mu dheireadh aig Cromdail.

Tha dà fhar-ainm air John Graham à Claverhouse. 'S e a' chiad fhear *Bloody Clavers* bhon a bha e cho an-tochdmhor ann a bhith a' cur sìos air na Clèirich air taobh an iar Alba nuair a bha e òg, 's e an dara fear *Bonnie Dundee* an gaisgeach Seumasach a bha air ceann a' chiad Ar-a-mach Seumasach ann an Alba.

Fèilidhean, Claidhnean-mòra agus Coille Chnagaidh 1689-91

Chà b' e a-mhàin gun robh iad nan comharra air atharrachadh poilitigeach, ach ann an Alba, chaidh sgaraidhean creideimh am meud agus bha mì-rian chatarra ann. Ann an Alba, ri linn Sheumais VII, b' e an Eaglais Easbaigeach Phròstanach an creideamh oifigeil a bh' ann an Alba. Ann an 1690, rinn Pàrlamaid na h-Alba Clèireachd mar chreideamh oifigeil na h-Alba.

Pàrlamaid na h-Èireann gabhail ri Uilleam agus Màiri gu 1691.



do lean cogadh a bha a' cur taic ri Rìgh Seumas ann an Alba agus ann an Èirinn, far an do dh'ùilt d'òrtaidh-fala) ris an seo. Ach b' e an rud a thachair dha-rìribh gun pròstanach. Canar an t-Ar-a-mach 'Gìormhor' (a' ciallachadh 'gun agus a bhean Màiri, an nìghean bu shine aig Seumas, a bha na Pàrlamaid Alba gun dèanadh iad co-mhonnarcan de Uilleam fògradh dhan Fhraing, dh'aontaich Pàrlamaid Shasainn agus à Orange tighinn a-nall. Ach an dèidh do Sheumas teicheadh air do Sheumas, thug beagan mhorairean Whig cuirreachd do Uilleam a' sior fhàs gràineil air. Nuair a rugadh oighe balach, Caitligeach, agus bha na Pàrlamaidean aige ann an Èirinn, an Alba agus an Sasainn, B' e monarc Caitligeach a bh' ann an Rìgh Seumas VII Alba & Il Shasainn,

Nuair a thòisich na Seumasach ri ar-a-mach, bha fios glè mhath aig daoine a bha a' fuireach ann an Alba agus sa chòrr de Bhreatainn gun robh còmhstri ann roimhe. Bha Cogadh nan Tri Rìoghachdan (no Cogadh Catharra Shasainn) air sgaraidhean mòra a dhèanamh ann an creideamh agus ann am poilitigs. Bha na sgaraidhean sin ann bho ìre na coimhearsnachd suas gu cridhe an Rìghaltais.

Atharrachadh le Uilleam à Orange 1688



Goireas Ionnsachaidh Chùil Lodair

Chaidh an goireas seo a chruthachadh mar thaic to thidsearan a bhios a' leasachadh is a' libhrigeadh a' chuspair Na Seumasach is Bliadhna Theàrlach. Tha foghlam aig Cùil Lodair mu bhith ag ionnsachadh eachraidh nan Seumasach agus a' toirt sùil air cuisèan farsaing mun chòmhstri. Chaidh an goireas a sgrìobhadh le Sgioba Ionnsachaidh Chùil Lodair le taing shònraichte do fheadhainn a thug am beachdan is smuaintean, An t-Oll Christopher Duffy, An t-Oll Murray Pittock, An Dr Dòmhnall Uilleam Stiùbhart, Catriona Mhoireach, An t-Oll Allan MacInnes agus Eilidh NicChoinnich, Fèisean nan Gàidheal.

Fòn 01463 796090 Post-dealain culloden@nts.org.uk

