

Scotland – South

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

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

This Scotland-South section has many Jacobite highlights. These include outstanding Jacobite collections in private houses such as Traquair House, state-owned houses such as Holyroodhouse Palace, museums such as the National Museum of Scotland and art galleries such as the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. They also include places which played a vital role in Jacobite history, such as Edinburgh Castle, and battlefields (three of the battles fought during the risings are in this section).

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

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

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

Abbotsford, Melrose

Sir Walter Scott’s home has a good collection of Jacobite memorabilia, brought together by Scott. The collection includes:

- Two portraits of Viscount Dundee, and a copy of a third
- A pistol reportedly belonging to Viscount Dundee
- Miniature of James VIII and III, painted in 1713
- Two basket-hilted swords found at Culloden

- A collection of engraved maps and engraved portraits relating to the Forty-Five
- Several artefacts reportedly belonging to Prince Charles Edward, including a hunting knife, a fragment of the Order of the Garter blue ribbon he wore at Culloden, and a lock of his hair
- Artefacts reportedly belonging to Rob Roy, including his knife, gun, sporran and purse

[Abbotsford is 2 miles west of Melrose]

Alloa Tower, Alloa

Alloa Tower is an impressive tower with firm Jacobite connections.

Among the Jacobite items present are:

- 18th century portraits of Prince Charles Edward Stuart and Prince Henry
- 17th and 18th century portraits of the sixth Earl of Mar, leader of the Fifteen. One particularly fine Kneller shows Mar and his son, in 1714; others show Mar at various stages in his life from youth to old age (two of the portraits were painted whilst he was in exile after the failure of the Fifteen)
- Another portrait painted during Mar's exile is that of his second wife and child, painted in 1719
- 18th century portraits of Mar's brother, Lord Grange, who had Jacobite sympathies, and who organised the kidnap and lifelong exile of his wife when she threatened to expose him to the Government
- 17th century portrait of the fifth earl of Mar. He was temporarily a Jacobite at the time of the Convention Parliament in 1689, but changed sides.

In addition to that, parts of the building rebuilt by the sixth Earl of Mar at the end of the 17th and early 18th centuries survive, including the main staircase, dome, windows, arched walkway alongside the windows in the Great Hall, and the main doorway and coat of arms above it.

Medieval parts of the tower that would have been familiar to Mar also survive to this day, include the walls, the parapets and turrets, and the 15th century timber roof above the interior of the Solar.

[Alloa Tower is in the centre of Alloa]

Alloa, Town of

Alloa was used as a Jacobite gun battery during the Forty-Five, in order to command the Firth of Forth. When the Jacobite army moved towards England, the Alloa gun battery was one of the few Jacobite outposts left in the Lowlands, but it was isolated, and the battery was withdrawn to the Jacobite stronghold of Doune Castle. However, it was re-established by the

Jacobites in January 1746, and survived until they abandoned the Lowlands the following month.

Today there are a handful of historical buildings left in Alloa which were standing in 1745, including the medieval Alloa Tower [see above] and Tobias Bauchop's House, built in the late 17th century.

[Alloa is around 6 miles east of Stirling]

Amulree Jacobite Collection, Stirling University Library Archives, Stirling

This collection was amassed by the 2nd Baron Amulree of Strathbraan. It contains books, pamphlets, artefacts and manuscripts, many relevant to the Jacobite movement. Highlights from the collection include books on Jacobite history, including a MS copy of Lord Amulree's 'A parting gleam: the life of Archibald Cameron'; a contemporary report on the Battle of Falkirk (Jan 1746); a pair of Charles Edward Stuart's paste shoe buckles; transcriptions from the Stuart Papers; and photographs of paintings and places connected with the Stuarts.

The Amulree Collection is accessible to the public, in that anyone can ask to consult it, and items from the collection are periodically on display in the University Library, which is also open to the public.

[Stirling University Library is north of Stirling and just s/e of Bridge of Allan]

Bass Rock Castle, Bass Rock

Bass Rock was held twice by the Jacobites. Under Deputy Governor Charles Maitland, the island and castle held out for James VII and II from the Revolution of November and December 1688 until 1690. It was thus the only stronghold other than Edinburgh Castle to hold out for James after the Revolution.

The island was held again by the Jacobites from 1691 to 1694. It was seized by a group of Jacobite prisoner whilst their Government captors were offloading supplies at the rock. The Jacobites held the island and castle for James VII and II for nearly three years, aided by the French, who sent them supplies and a ship with which they could raid passing vessels. The Jacobites eventually surrendered on honourable terms.

Most of the castle was destroyed by the Government in 1701, but ruins survive. Bass Rock is open to the public in the sense that a limited number of boat trips are allowed to land there each year.

[Bass Rock is off the south-eastern Scottish coast, around 4 miles north-east of North Berwick]

Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran

The castle has an ivory bust of James VIII and III.

[Brodick Castle is around 2 miles north of Brodick on the Isle of Arran]

Burntisland, Town of

The town was raided by the Jacobite army on 2 October 1715, and several hundred weapons were captured. It was then occupied by the Jacobites on 9 October, as part of their plan to cross the Forth, and held until 19 December.

A few buildings in the town at the time have survived the intervening 300 years, including the 15th century Rossend Castle and the 16th century parish church.

[Burntisland is on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, around 5 miles south-west of Kirkcaldy]

Callendar House, Falkirk

The house has several Jacobite links. In the mid-18th century it belonged to William Boyd, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, who joined the Jacobite army and became one of its senior figures. Kilmarnock's knowledge of the local terrain, by virtue of his possession of Callendar House, helped the Jacobites during the campaign leading up to the Battle of Falkirk in January 1746.

Prince Charles Edward stayed overnight at the house in September 1745, which was a major factor in Kilmarnock (who was a Whig in earlier life) joining the Jacobites.

Lady Kilmarnock is also said to have helped the Jacobites in the run-up to the battle of Falkirk by entertaining General Hawley and some of his officers at Callendar and contributing to their delay in responding to the Jacobite advance.

Earlier in the 18th century the house had belonged to another Jacobite, James Livingston, 4th Earl of Callendar, who was 'out' in the Fifteen. Callendar had his estates, including Callendar House, confiscated for his part in the rising.

Although large parts of the current house date from the 19th century, parts of it would still be familiar to the Earls of Callendar and Kilmarnock, including the core 14th century tower house.

[Callendar House is in Callendar Park in east Falkirk]

Clackmannan Tower, Clackmannan

The tower was owned by the Bruce family, who were Jacobites in the 18th century. Henry Bruce, the owner in the 1740s, was 'out' in the Forty-Five. He survived and died some years later. His widow, Lady Catherine Bruce, was also a staunch Jacobite and often wore a Stuart

white rose. She is famous for 'knighting' Robert Burns in 1787, on the premise that she had more right to do so as a descendant of the royal Bruce family than had the Hanoverian kings. She lived at the tower until she died in 1791.

The medieval main tower still survives largely as the Bruces would have known it, although a 16th century mansion adjoining the tower was demolished in the early 19th century.

Normally only the exterior of the tower is open to the public (although the interior is open for special occasions). There are useful information boards around the site, including one stressing the Jacobite connection.

[Clackmannan Tower is in north-west corner of the village of Clackmannan, one mile east of Alloa]

Dean Castle Museum, Kilmarnock

Dean Castle belonged to the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock, and so was in the possession of William Boyd, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, when he joined the Forty-Five.

Although parts of the castle today are a 20th century restoration, other parts do survive from centuries earlier, including the 14th century keep and 15th century palace.

The castle is now a museum. The museum has a number of Jacobite items, including:

- Engraved portraits of James VIII and III and Prince Charles Edward Stuart
- An impressive dirk belonging to Lord Balmerino, executed in 1746; good provenance
- Portrait of William Boyd, 4th Earl of Kilmarnock, 'out' in the Forty-Five and executed in 1746
- Other weapons from the Jacobite era, including basket-hilted swords dating from just before and around the time of the Forty-Five (and of a type used by Highlanders)
- Anti-Jacobite propaganda (but showing Jacobite figures) such as an anti-Jacobite cartoon showing William Boyd, 4th earl of Kilmarnock
- Various printed sheets relating to the trial of the Earls of Kilmarnock and Cromarty, Lord Balmerino, and Lord Lovat, and to the executions of all except Cromarty
- A chest in the Laigh Tower which allegedly contained the head of the Earl of Kilmarnock after his execution

[The museum is in north Kilmarnock, about 1 mile north of the town centre]

Dick Institute, Kilmarnock

The museum has couple of Jacobite items:

- A printed sheet relating to the trial of the Earl of Kilmarnock
- A Jacobite pistol

[The museum is in the centre of Kilmarnock, on Elmbank Avenue]

Doone Castle, Doone

Doone Castle was an important Jacobite stronghold in the Forty-Five. The Jacobites garrisoned it as it controlled the approaches to the alternative crossing over the upper Forth; the main crossing at Stirling was in the hands of the Government. Whilst the main Jacobite army was in England in November and December 1745, Doone was 'the only outpost remaining to the Jacobites in the Central Lowlands' (Christopher Duffy, *The '45* [2003], p.351).

There are still substantial remains of the medieval castle today.

[Doone Castle is in Doone, about eight miles north-west of Stirling]

Drumlanrig Castle, Drumlanrig Park

Prince Charles Edward stayed here overnight on 22-23 December 1745 during the retreat from England. As the 17th century stately home belonged to the staunchly Whig third Duke of Queensberry, neither Charles nor his army treated the house with the respect they normally showed to places in which they stayed. Among other things, his troops rode ponies up and down the main staircase.

The castle has on display a money box said to have been used by Prince Charles Edward during his stay, and (but not on display) a Jacobite camp kettle.

[The castle is 17 miles north of Dumfries]

Dumbarton Castle, Dumbarton

Most of the fortifications at the castle were rebuilt in the 18th century by the Government to meet the Jacobite threat. These fortifications still survive in many parts of the castle, including walls, ramparts, walkways, gun batteries and salients.

Jacobite prisoners were sometimes kept at the castle. In addition to the 18th century parts of the castle, they would also still recognise today the surviving medieval bits, including the 14th century Portcullis Gate and the 14th or 15th century Wallace Tower. Some of the Jacobite prisoners had a fair amount of freedom at the castle; indeed one, Sir James Campbell of

Auchinbreck, petitioned not to be released as ‘the air of the place agreed with him and he much preferred it to any other’ [*Dumbarton Castle*, Historic Scotland, 2007, p.25; also information board at the castle]

The information panels at the castle stress very well the Jacobite dimension, particularly those in the Guard Room exhibition. The guide book also has plenty of mentions of the Jacobite links.

[Dumbarton Castle is on Dumbarton Rock at the south end of Dumbarton town]

Dumfries Museum, Dumfries

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

- A letter from Prince Charles Edward to the town in November 1745, demanding tax payment
- Weapons from the Jacobite era, including weapons (such as a basket hilted sword favoured by Highlanders)
- A knife and fork said to have been used by Prince Charles Edward during his stay in Dumfries, according to a strong local family tradition
- A teapot said to have been used by Prince Charles Edward during his stay in Dumfries
- A MS sheet referring to Dumfries and the Fifteen

[The museum is in central Dumfries, on the west side of the River Nith]

Dumfries, Town of

The Jacobites in the 1715 rising tried twice to capture Dumfries, on 12 and 30 October, but each time abandoned the somewhat half-hearted attempts.

In 1745, Prince Charles Edward and his army stayed there overnight, on 21-22 December, during their retreat. They levied successfully a fine on the people of Dumfries as a punishment, as a group of them had stolen some Jacobite supplies left at Lockerbie on the way down into England.

Although the town was largely hostile to the Jacobites, there were some supporters there and in the surrounding area, including the staunchly Jacobite Carnwath family.

Several buildings survive from that time, including the Old Bridge House, built in 1660, and the 15th century Devorgilla Bridge.

[Dumfries is in south-west Scotland, around 25 miles north-west of Carlisle]

Dunblane, Town of

Dunblane had links with the Jacobite armies in both the Fifteen and the Forty-Five. In the Fifteen, it was occupied by the Earl of Mar's army on 17 October 1715 when Mar tried to capture Stirling by surprise. The following month, Mar's army stayed in a hamlet two miles from Dunblane on 12 November, the eve of the Battle of Sheriffmuir. From the initial formation of Mar's troops on the morning of the battle, it has been surmised that he was intending to march to Dunblane.

Prince Charles Edward Stuart stayed at Dunblane for two days during his army's march southwards in September 1745; the entire army stayed there for one night.

Dunblane retains a number of buildings that were there at the time of the Jacobite risings, including the medieval Dunblane Cathedral and the 17th century Leighton Library.

[Dunblane is around 6 miles north of Stirling]

Dunfermline, Town of

The town was captured by the Jacobite army on 23 October 1715 and was held until recaptured by the Government in mid-December.

Several buildings survive in the town which would be familiar to the Jacobites if they returned today, including the medieval Dunfermline Abbey (which was used by the Jacobites as a barracks) and the late medieval, 15th century Abbot House.

[Dunfermline is on the north side of the Firth of Forth, and around 12 miles east of Falkirk]

Edinburgh Castle, Edinburgh

The strategically and symbolically important castle was held for the Jacobites by George Gordon, first Duke of Gordon from the Revolution in 1688 to summer 1689. Gordon has been widely criticised by historians for his apparent half-heartedness and for eventually surrendering the castle in summer 1689. However, it is worth noting that Gordon was virtually the only Governor of a castle, town or city appointed by James VII and II to hold out for that monarch into 1689 (the only other being the Deputy Governor of Bass Rock).

In the early days of the 1715 rising, when the Government held the castle, the Jacobites nearly succeeded in capturing it, with the help of several of the garrison. The plot only failed because a man was late in bringing the scaling ladders.

In 1745, the Jacobite army held Edinburgh for a month, but despite laying siege to the castle, they never succeeded in taking it. The castle was used by the Hanoverian Government to house Jacobite prisoners throughout the Jacobite risings. One of them, Brigadier Mackintosh of Borlum, was kept there for 16 years, from 1727 until his death in early 1743.

Large parts of the castle which would be familiar to Gordon and other Jacobites survive to this day. These include the 16th and 17th century walls, battlements, inner gatehouse, spiral

staircases, arrow loops and gun loops, medieval barrel vaulted cellars, 17th and 18th century gun batteries, and the 12th century St Margaret's Chapel.

The castle has on display the excellent Stewart Jewels, which were retained by James VII and II after the Revolution and passed on by him to his son, James VIII and III, and then down to Prince Charles Edward Stuart and then Prince Henry, Cardinal York.

These jewels comprise the 17th century Order of the Garter collar, 17th century Great George jewel, the St Andrew Jewel of the Order of the Thistle, and a ruby ring.

The castle also has on display a collection of weapons from the Jacobite era.

The castle has several modern information panels discussing the Jacobite links to the castle, including one in St David's Tower giving an account of the Duke of Gordon's 1689 defence of the castle.

There are also some early 20th century information plaques which mention the Jacobites. One of these marks the point at the base of the castle rock where Viscount Dundee began his climb up to see the Duke of Gordon before he left Edinburgh in March 1689 to launch his rising in the north. Another one marks the postern tower on the castle walls where Dundee and Gordon actually met and spoke.

[Edinburgh Castle is in central Edinburgh, at the western end of the Royal Mile]

Edinburgh, City of

Edinburgh was regarded as key by most of the Jacobite risings. In March 1689, the Jacobites in the Convention in Edinburgh, including Viscount Dundee and the Earl of Balcarres, attempted to win over the assembly to the cause of James VII and II.

When they failed, and Dundee launched his rising in the Highlands, the ultimate aim of the rising was to capture Edinburgh. William of Orange is said to have remarked after Killiecrankie that 'he knew the Lord Dundee so well, that he must have been either killed or mortally wounded, otherwise, before that time, he would have been master of Edinburgh' [*Bonnie Dundee*, A. Murray Scott, (1989), p.193; *Memoirs of Captain John Creighton*, in *Swift's Works*, ed. J. Hawkesworth, vol.13, pp.154-155]

In the early days of the Fifteen, the Jacobites made an audacious attempt to capture Edinburgh Castle, which only just failed [see above]. A month later, the Jacobite army under Brigadier Mackintosh of Borlum nearly succeeded in capturing the town of Edinburgh after their spectacular crossing of the Forth.

In the Forty-Five, Prince Charles Edward and his army entered Edinburgh on and stayed in the Scottish capital for a month.

The warm reception given to the Jacobites in 1745 helps to show that many in the city had Jacobite sympathies, as did the fact that many Edinburgh men joined the army (including Andrew Lumisden, who became Prince Charles Edward's secretary, and James Johnstone, who became one of the prince's aides-de-camp).

Similarly, in 1715, the Jacobite plotters were exceptionally indiscreet in the lead-up to the attempt on the castle, yet no-one in the town betrayed them to the castle garrison. Even in the 1689 rising, which never got further south than Perth, several men from Edinburgh made the effort to join Dundee's army, including a leading lawyer, Gilbert Ramsay.

Many buildings survive in Edinburgh which were seen and visited by Jacobites during the 1689 – 1746 period, including Holyroodhouse Palace, Edinburgh Castle, St Giles' Cathedral and Huntly House.

[Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland, and is situated on the south side of the Firth of Forth, in south-east Scotland]

Falkirk, Battle of

The Battle of Falkirk was the last ever Jacobite victory on the battlefield. The Jacobite army under Prince Charles Edward Stuart and Lord George Murray defeated the Government army under Lieutenant General Hawley, on 17 January 1746. Both armies fielded about 8,000 men, meaning it was the biggest battle in terms of numbers of men in any of the Jacobite risings.

The battle took place on a moor to the south of the town of Falkirk. Hawley launched an attack by his dragoons, relying on the fact that Highlanders were supposed to be frightened of cavalry. A devastating Jacobite volley cut the dragoons to pieces, and the Jacobite advance routed a large part of the Government army.

However, as so often, the Jacobites did not follow up their victory and the advantage was lost.

A housing estate has been built on part of the battlefield, but part of the original moorland still survives. A 20th century monument to the battle stands at the western end of the battlefield.

[The battlefield is about 1 mile south-west of Falkirk town centre]

Falkirk Museums, Falkirk

The museums have a few artefacts which may be Jacobite (although not proven), including musket balls found close to the site of the 1746 Battle of Falkirk and a crucifix also found on the battlefield, dating to the roughly that period. The items are kept in the Museum Store which is open by appointment only.

[The museums are based at various sites in and around Falkirk, with the headquarters being in Callendar House [qv]]

Falkirk, Town of

The Jacobites captured the town of Falkirk after winning the Battle of Falkirk on 17th January 1746.

A number of buildings survive from that time, including the house of Livingston of Westquarter, where Prince Charles Edward stayed. Another Jacobite link in the town is the 19th century stained glass commemorating the Battle of Falkirk, originally made for South Bantaskine House, and now gracing the Howgate Centre.

[Falkirk is around 23 miles north-west of Edinburgh]

Falkland Palace, Falkland

The palace has two portraits of James VIII and III, and an engraving of Prince Charles Edward in his later life.

The palace also played a minor role in the Fifteen. In January 1716, towards the end of the rising, Rob Roy led a nominally Jacobite force into Fife and became the deputy governor of the palace for a few days.

[The palace is around 11 miles north of Kirkcaldy]

Floors Castle, Kelso

The castle has a portrait of James Drummond, third Duke of Perth, who was one of the main Jacobite commanders in the Forty-Five. Modern historians have stressed that Perth played a considerably more skilful role in the military side of the rising than some older historians claimed.

[Floors Castle is on the western outskirts of Kelso]

Glasgow, City of

The Jacobite army in the Forty-Five spent just over a week in Glasgow, from 25 December to 3 January. The reception from this whiggish stronghold was hostile at first, but a colourful parade of the entire Jacobite army just outside the town on 30 December helped to win some of the townspeople over, especially some of the women.

Some of the buildings present in the town during the Jacobite visit still survive today. These include the 18th century St Andrew's Church, in which some of the Jacobite troops were housed. Some of the streets admired by Prince Charles Edward, such as Saltmarket, still survive too, although much changed.

[Glasgow is on the River Clyde on the western side of central Scotland]

Haddington, Town of

In the Fifteen, Brigadier Mackintosh and his detachment from the main Jacobite army succeeded in crossing the Firth of Forth, bypassing the Government stronghold of Stirling Castle. Haddington was used by the Jacobites as a rallying point – and they stayed there overnight on 13th-14th October 1715 - before they then advanced on Edinburgh.

A few buildings survive to the present day which were there in 1715, notably the medieval (14th and 15th century) St Mary's Church and the medieval (14th century) Lennoxlove House [qv].

[Haddington is around 8 miles south-west of North Berwick]

Hawick, Town of

The Borders Jacobite army stayed overnight in Hawick twice in the Fifteen. One was as the Scottish Borders force moved north-east, on 16-17 October, and one was when the combined Borders and northern English force moved south-west, on 29-30 October.

Hawick Museum has amongst its collection a show buckle reportedly worn in the Forty-Five, probably by a Jacobite. The Heritage Hub, housing the Scottish Borders Archive & Local History Centre, is also in Hawick, and has some Jacobite MSS, mainly in the Watson Collection. Amongst the most important of these MSS is a MS poem on the life and death of Lord Balmerino, who was executed for his part in the Forty-Five.

A few buildings seen by the Jacobites at the time in the town are still standing three centuries later, including the 16th century Drumlanrig's Tower.

[Hawick is in the Scottish borders, 10 miles south-west of Jedburgh]

Holyroodhouse Palace, Edinburgh

This magnificent royal palace has strong links with the Forty-Five. Prince Charles Edward visited the palace as soon as he and his army entered the city on 17 September 1745. A few days later, after winning the Battle of Prestonpans, the prince made Holyroodhouse Palace his headquarters in the city. It became 'the symbolic residence of Prince Charles in his Scottish capital' (*The '45*, p. 202).

The prince stayed and held court in the Queen's Apartments throughout the month-and-a-half that he spent at the palace. He held almost daily military strategy meetings with his officers, as well as dining daily in public, receiving guests and envoys, attending an occasional ball, and sitting for a portrait by Allan Ramsay.

The palace is still very much as it was during the prince's stay. There are many features he would recognise, notably the impressive 17th century exterior, topped by a Stuart crown carved in stone. Others include the 17th century paintings of Scottish kings in the Great Gallery, and the gilded cornice there, 16th century painted panels, the 17th century stucco

ceilings in many of the rooms, the 16th and 17th century spiral staircases, and the 17th century state beds.

The palace has a superb Jacobite collection, including:

- Excellent portraits of Prince Charles Edward and Prince Henry [Royal Dining Room]
- Very good portraits of James VIII and III as a young man [x 2] [Ante Room to Queen's Bedchamber]
- Very good portrait of Cardinal York [Back Stairs]
- Very good portrait of James VIII and III as an adult [Queen's Antechamber]
- Portrait of Cardinal York [Queen's Bedchamber]
- Excellent gilded caddinet belonging to Cardinal York
- Gold spoon and dish belonging to Cardinal York
- A collection of Jacobite glasses
- Jacobite pin cushion
- Gold watch chain belonging to Prince Charles Edward
- Several miniatures of Prince Charles Edward and one of James VIII and III
- Jacobite sword [all in Mary Queen of Scots Outer Chamber]
- Painting of the Battle of Culloden [Queen's Antechamber]
- Portraits of James VII and II, Mary of Modena, Princess Louisa
- Sword belonging to Prince Charles Edward
- Other weapons from the Jacobite period , including an 18th century Scots sword

This collection, although impressive, was only amassed at the palace in comparatively recent times by the royal family in the 19th and 20th centuries.

[Holyroodhouse Palace is at the eastern end of the Royal Mile in central Edinburgh]

House of the Binns, Linlithgow

The house has several Jacobite portraits: James VIII and III, his sister Princess Louisa, his mother, Mary of Modena, and a copy of the Antonio David miniature of his son, Prince Charles Edward.

[The house is 3 miles east of Linlithgow]

Huntly House, Edinburgh

The house is now home to the Museum of Edinburgh, and contains several Jacobite items. These include two Jacobite glasses (one with an engraved portrait of Prince Charles Edward), a pistol said to have been used at Culloden and a gun said to have been used at Prestonpans.

[Huntly House is in central Edinburgh, on Canongate along the Royal Mile]

Jedburgh, Town of

Jedburgh was occupied by Jacobite armies in both the Fifteen and the Forty-Five. The Scottish Borders part of the Jacobite rising, led by Lord Kenmure, stayed overnight on 17-18 October 1715, and then the combined Borders and northern English force stayed there just over a week later, on 27-29 October 1715.

Prince Charles Edward's army stayed there overnight during the march for England in November 1745.

Several buildings (including the medieval Jedburgh Abbey) and several streets (including the street where Prince Charles Edward stayed, Castlegate) survive from that time.

[Jedburgh is in the Scottish borders, 10 miles north of the border with England]

Kellie Castle, Arncroach

The castle belonged to the Earls of Kellie, who were Jacobite sympathisers. Alexander Erskine, fifth earl of Kellie, joined the Forty-Five. After Culloden, he hid in a tree at Kellie Castle, before being captured and imprisoned. However, he was never brought to trial; he was released and kept his estates.

The castle still has a painting of the tree in which Kellie hid, as well as two side tables made out of its wood.

Large parts of the castle still survive from Kellie's time and earlier, including the 14th century tower house, the 16th century tower, and the 16th-17th century range which links the two. Inside are many surviving 17th century plaster decorated ceilings with which Kellie would have been familiar.

[Kellie Castle is around 3 miles north-west of Pittenweem]

Kelso, Town of

Kelso was also occupied by the Jacobite armies in both the Fifteen and the Forty-Five. In October 1715 it was the town where the Jacobites from northern England met up with the Jacobites from the Scottish borders. The army stayed there for five days. These included a day of church services on 23 October; one of the preachers, a Scottish Episcopalian called Rev Irvine, had also preached to Viscount Dundee and his men during the rising of 1689. The stay also included a Council of War on 26 October.

In 1745 Prince Charles Edward's army stayed there for two nights, from 4-6 November. The Prince was said to have planted a white rosebush in the garden of the house where he stayed, and descendants of the bush are said to still flourish in the town.

Buildings that survive today and were there at the time of the Jacobites include the medieval Kelso Abbey and Floors Castle [qv], built in the 1720s (so present for the second Jacobite occupation but not the first).

There is also another interesting Jacobite artefact in Kelso. A shoe from Charles Edward Stuart's horse is cast into the middle of Roxburgh Street in Kelso. According to legend this has been there since the Prince passed through the town in 1745.

[Kelso is in the Scottish borders, around 8 miles north-east of Jedburgh]

Kelvingrove Museum and Art Gallery, Glasgow

This outstanding museum and art gallery contains an impressive collection of Jacobite artefacts, including:

- A very good collection of Jacobite wine glasses, including an 'Amen' glass
- A collection of Jacobite snuff boxes
- Targes and weapons from the Jacobite era
- A 19th century painting of the immediate aftermath of the Massacre of Glencoe (1692)

[Kelvingrove Museum and Art Gallery is in Kelvingrove Park, on Argyle Street, west of Glasgow City centre]

Kenmure Castle, Loch Ken

Kenmure Castle was the main seat for the Gordon family, Viscounts Kenmure. William Gordon, sixth Viscount Kenmure, was one of the leaders of the borders Jacobite rising in the Fifteen. He surrendered after the Battle of Preston, on 13 November 1715, and was executed for high treason on 24 February 1716.

Although the castle is now in ruins, many features survive that Kenmure would recognise, including 16th and 17th century walls, windows, spiral staircases, courtyards, and two Gordon carved coats of arms above doorways.

[Kenmure Castle is around one mile south of New Galloway]

Langholm, Town of

The Scottish Borders part of the Jacobite rising, led by Lord Kenmure, stayed overnight in the town on 15-16 October 1715, and then the combined Borders and northern English force stayed there a couple of weeks later, on 30-31 October 1715. They held a Council of War there on 30 October 1715.

Several buildings around at the time are still standing today, although some are ruins or have lost most of their stonework, such as Langholm Castle.

[Langholm is in the Scottish Borders, around 19 miles north of Carlisle]

Lauriston Castle, Edinburgh

The castle is now part of Edinburgh Museums and Galleries, and has amongst its collection a MS grant of a baronetcy made by James VIII and III on 10 May 1725 to Alexander Robertson of Faskelly, Perthshire.

[The castle is in the north-western outskirts of Edinburgh, north of the A90]

Leith, Port of

Leith, the old port for Edinburgh, was captured by the Jacobite commander Brigadier Mackintosh of Borlum on 14 October 1715. Jacobite prisoners were released from prison, arms were seized from ships in the harbour, and Government supplies were looted. The Jacobites also garrisoned the Old Citadel there. The Government's Commander-in-Chief the Duke of Argyll tried but failed to recapture the citadel next day, although the Jacobites soon abandoned it as it was incidental to their plans.

[Leith is 2 miles north of Edinburgh city centre, and is now part of the city]

Lennoxlove House, Haddington

The house has a miniature of James Maule, 4th Earl of Panmure. Panmure raised a large contingent of men for the Jacobites in the Fifteen, and he fought with distinction at Sheriffmuir, being badly wounded. He then entertained James VIII and III at Brecon Castle in January 1716. After the failure of the rising he became a Jacobite courtier in France, and was made a Knight of the Thistle by James in April 1716.

[Lennoxlove House is just over 1 mile south of Haddington]

Linlithgow, Town of

The Jacobite army occupied the town twice in the Forty-Five. The first time was early in the rising, on 15 September, when the Jacobites occupied it on the way towards Prestonpans.

The second time was on 13 January 1746, in the lead-up to the Battle of Falkirk. The Jacobites captured the town in order to loot, successfully, Government supplies which had been left there.

Several buildings survive from the time, including Linlithgow Palace [qv], now a ruin after the Duke of Cumberland's men burnt it down, and the 15th century St Michael's Kirk.

[Linlithgow is around 15 miles west of Edinburgh]

Linlithgow Palace, Linlithgow

Prince Charles Edward visited Linlithgow Palace, where many of his ancestors lived, during the Jacobite occupation of Linlithgow. It is said that the 16th century fountain in the courtyard was made to run with wine in his honour.

It is possibly this warm reception given to the prince in September that caused the Duke of Cumberland's army to burn down most of the house in January 1746, so that only the shell survived.

[The palace ruins are situated in north Linlithgow, by Linlithgow Loch]

Lochmaben, Town of

The Scottish Borders force under Lord Kenmure stayed for a couple of nights in Lochmaben at the very beginning of the rising, on 12-14 October 1715.

Prior to that, in May 1715 several Jacobite peers who later rose in the Fifteen, including Kenmure, had drawn up a Jacobite Association at Lochmaben under the cover of a race meeting.

A few buildings in the area known to the Jacobites are still around today, including the ruined Lochmaben castle, which the Jacobites may have temporarily garrisoned during their stay in October 1715.

[Lochmaben is 4 miles west of Lockerbie]

Musselburgh, Town of

The Jacobites controlled the town just before and just after the Battle of Prestonpans in September 1745. The town also contained a number of Jacobites among the citizens.

Several buildings that were in the town at the time have survived today, including the 15th century Preston tower and the 17th century Newhailes House.

[Musselburgh is around 4 miles east of Edinburgh]

National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh

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

- Excellent silver canteen belonging to Prince Charles Edward, including silver canister, silver-gilt cutlery and silver-gilt beakers
- Very good pair of gloves belonging to Viscount Dundee
- Sword stick belonging to Viscount Dundee
- Engraved portrait of Viscount Dundee
- Very good later 18th century vase, from a late flowering of active Jacobitism, showing a portrait of Prince Charles Edward in later life, and a Jacobite motto
- Very good silver hilted sword and silver studded targe belonging to Prince Charles Edward
- Very good collection of Jacobite medals, of James VIII and III, Prince Charles Edward [Charles III] and Prince Henry [Henry IX]
- A Jacobite fan
- Very good collection of Jacobite glasses, including one with an enamel portrait of Prince Charles Edward
- A Jacobite quaich
- Engraved copper plaque portrait of Prince Charles Edward
- Miniatures of, and a bust of, Prince Charles Edward
- White cockades belonging to Sir Robert Strange. Strange originally joined the Jacobites in 1745 at the urging of his lover and future wife, Isabella Lumisden, but he served the Jacobite army faithfully, including designing the Jacobite currency.
- Portrait drawing of Strange
- Tartan suit and targe belonging to the English Jacobite Sir John Hynde Cotton. They were given to Hynde Cotton by Lord Lovat in 1744, when the two met in Scotland. The meeting was almost certainly in relation to the plot of that year to restore the Stuarts, involving a French expedition preparing in Dunkirk.
- A rare surviving regimental colour from the Forty-Five, belonging to the Appin Stewart regiment
- Jacobite gold rings, including one commemorating the four Jacobite peers executed in 1746-47 [Lord Balmerino, the Earl of Kilmarnock, Lord Lovat, and Charles Radcliffe, fifth Earl of Derwentwater]
- Two Jacobite snuff boxes with portraits of Prince Charles Edward, one in later life

- Jacobite horn snuff mull, engraved James VIII
- Embroidered 1719 wall hanging celebrating James VIII's marriage
- Targe used by the Marquis of Huntly at the Battle of Sheriffmuir
- Book binding belonging to Cardinal York
- Jacobite sword found at Culloden. It is engraved 'James III', so presumably belonged to an English Jacobite, otherwise it would have been 'James VIII'. It is one of many pieces of evidence suggesting that there were more English Jacobites in Prince Charles Edward's army than is commonly believed.
- Another sword engraved with a Jacobite message
- Other weapons from the Jacobite period, including claymores
- Jacobite MSS, including a letter written by Lady Balmerino on the death of her husband, executed in 1746
- Plan of the Battle of Culloden, drawn up by a Jacobite
- Tartan pieces said to belong to Prince Charles Edward, some with better provenance than others.

[The museum is situated in central Edinburgh, on Chambers Street]

National War Museum, Edinburgh Castle, Edinburgh

The museum has some impressive Jacobite items, including:

- Excellent Jacobite Royal Ecosais regimental cap, in remarkable condition
- Very good 18th century sword engraved with Jacobite mottos
- Jacobite mirror belonging to David, Lord Ogilvy, who rose in the Forty-Five
- Jacobite snuff mull
- Jacobite MSS on display, including an Oath of Allegiance, and a Commission for the Jacobite army in the Forty-Five
- A collection of weapons from the Jacobite era

[The museum is in Edinburgh Castle (qv) in central Edinburgh]

Paxton House, Paxton

The house has portraits of Sir George Home of Wedderburn and his son George, both of whom fought for the Jacobites in the Fifteen.

[Paxton House is around 4 miles west of Berwick-upon-Tweed]

Pollok House, Glasgow

The house contains a portrait by Hogarth of Jacobite lords in prison in the Tower of London.

[Pollok House is situated in Pollok Country Park in south Glasgow]

Prestonpans, Battle of

This opening battle of the Forty-Five took place on 21 September 1745. The Jacobite army was commanded by Prince Charles Edward and Lord George Murray, and the Hanoverian army by Sir John Cope.

The Hanoverian army was defeated by a Highland charge, and the battle was all over within a quarter of an hour. It meant that the only Government field army in Scotland was defeated, and that the Jacobites controlled most of Scotland. It was also a massive morale boost for the Jacobites.

Parts of the battlefield still survive today, although other parts have been built on. A Heritage Trust, formed in 2006, helps to preserve the site and to educate people about the battle.

[The battlefield is around 1 mile east of Prestonpans town centre]

Provand's Lordship House, Glasgow

This oldest house in Glasgow (dating from 1471), which is now a museum, has a good contemporary 18th century portrait of Prince Charles Edward Stuart on display.

[Provand's Lordship House is in Glasgow City Centre, on Castle Street]

Rob Roy Visitor Centre, Callander

The exhibition at the Visitor Centre covers Rob Roy's life, including his association with Jacobitism. Rob Roy was not a committed Jacobite, and at times during his chequered career he gave information to the Government. Nonetheless, his involvement on the Jacobite side in the risings of 1689 and 1719 was genuine. His behaviour in the 1715 rising was more equivocal.

[The Visitor Centre is in the western outskirts of Callander]

Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh

The gallery has an excellent collection of Jacobite portraits. At any one time, many of these are on display, whereas many others are in storage. Some of the portraits on display change periodically.

The paintings on display recently include:

- An excellent 1747 painting of James VIII and III greeting Prince Henry, newly Cardinal York, outside the Palazzo del Re
- Several very good portraits and miniatures of Prince Charles Edward Stuart
- Several very good portraits and miniatures of James VIII and III
- Several very good portraits and miniatures of Prince Henry/Cardinal York
- Very good miniature of Viscount Dundee
- Portraits of Jacobites such as James Drummond, third Duke of Perth, James Keith, Flora Macdonald, and Richard Graham, Viscount Preston, who although an Englishman held a Scottish peerage (Preston was Secretary of State under James VII and II, and stayed loyal after the Revolution; he was heavily involved in Jacobite plotting in 1689-91)
- Very good collection of Jacobite glasses, including an enamel portrait of Prince Charles Edward Stuart
- Very good collection of Jacobite medals

[The Gallery is on Queen Street in central Edinburgh]

Sheriffmuir, Battle of

Sheriffmuir was the big set-piece battle in the Scottish part of the Fifteen.

The Jacobite army under the Earl of Mar advanced from Perth, and the Government army under the Duke of Argyll moved up from Stirling. Thee two armies met and gave battle on Sheriffmuir Moor on 13 November 1715.

The battle was drawn, with the right wing of both armies being victorious against the respective left wings. However, the aftermath of the battle saw the Earl of Mar lose the initiative by withdrawing to Perth.

The battlefield topography is very much as it was in 1715, and it has never been built on. There are two plaques commemorating the battle, both on the eastern side. One of them commemorates the Clan MacRae, who fought on the left wing and who died 'defending the Royal House of Stuart'. Mar had criticised the left wing for being routed, but in fact he had contributed to their defeat by withdrawing the cavalry screen on that flank.

[Sheriffmuir is around 2 miles north-east of Dunblane]

Smith Museum and Art Gallery, Stirling

This museum and art gallery has a wealth of Jacobite material, including:

- A very good portrait of Prince Charles Edward, 1750-51, by Cosmo Alexander
- Portrait of Sir George Robertson, a local Jacobite laird who rose in the '45
- The key to the town of Stirling that was presented to Prince Charles Edward in January 1746 when he captured the town
- Two Jacobite drinking glasses, with Jacobite white rose and oak leaf emblems
- A bowl said to have been used by Prince Charles Edward
- Artefacts connected with the strongly Jacobite Seton family, including drinking vessels from their house from the time when Prince Charles Edward stayed, and an 18th century model of their house.
- A watch belonging to Robert Forrester, a Jacobite sympathiser who helped the Jacobite army in the '45
- A Whig fan of 1746, supporting the Whig cause but with pictures of Jacobite forces occupying half the fan
- An information panel about Dougal Graham, who joined the Jacobite army in 1745 and who became an early 'war correspondent'

[Smith Museum and Art Gallery is in central Stirling]

Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright

The museum has a Jacobite Catholic reliquary, with a portrait of Prince Charles Edward on a hidden lid.

[The museum is in the centre of Kirkcudbright town, around 12 miles south-west of Castle Douglas]

Stirling Castle, Stirling

This is a site heavily influenced by the Government's response to the Jacobites. In 1689, new defensive walls, gun batteries and casements were all built, and postern gates blocked up, in response to the threat posed by Viscount Dundee's rising. Many of these survive today. Information plaques at the castle make clear this link to the Jacobites.

The guided tours round the castle also stress strongly the Jacobite links. There are, in addition, panels on the Jacobites and Prince Charles Edward in the Castle exhibition.

[Stirling Castle is at the north-western end of Stirling city centre]

Stirling, City of

Stirling played a role in all three of the main Jacobite risings, although it was only in the last, the Forty-Five, that the Jacobites actually captured the town, and they never did manage to capture the castle.

In March 1689, as the Convention Parliament swung towards the Prince of Orange and away from James VII and II, the Jacobite party, including figures such as Viscount Dundee, the Earl of Balcarres, the Earl of Dunfermline and Viscount Tarbat, planned to set up a rival Convention at Stirling. This plan had the support of James VII and II.

However, the defections of several allies to the Whigs helped to scupper the plan. The Jacobites did send the Laird of Alva to Stirling to try to prepare the town for a rival Convention, but he found the Castle garrisoned by the supporters of one of the turncoats, the fifth earl of Mar, which ended the plan for good. It was the failure of this plan which persuaded Viscount Dundee to head north and begin his rising.

In 1715, Stirling was the headquarters of the commander of the Government forces, the Duke of Argyll. On 17 October the Jacobite army under the Earl of Mar did attempt to seize the town when Argyll had to rush to Edinburgh to defend it against Brigadier Mackintosh's Jacobite contingent. However, Argyll returned in time and Mar returned to Perth. A month later, Mar was marching towards Stirling again when the two armies met for the drawn Battle of Sheriffmuir.

In January 1746, the Jacobites attempted to capture Stirling town and castle both before and after the Battle of Falkirk. They succeeded in capturing Stirling town (8 January) and laid siege to the castle. They felt that they needed Stirling as it was 'the only avenue by which Prince Charles could ever have maintained a presence both north and south of the Forth' (*The '45*, pp. 404-405), such was its strategic importance.

However, on 1 February the Jacobites abandoned both the siege and the town – one of the last Lowland towns they were ever to hold – as a result of the disastrous decision to retreat to the Highlands.

[Stirling, a city since 2002, lies on the Firth of Forth, some 30 miles north-west of Edinburgh]

Thirlestane Castle, Lauder

The castle has on display a portrait of Prince Charles Edward, on loan from the Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

[The castle is on the eastern outskirts of Lauder]

Traquair House, Traquair

This excellent historical house has a superb Jacobite collection, which includes:

- Very good portrait of James VIII and III as a youth, wearing the Order of the Garter ribbon
- Portrait of Princess Louisa, sister of James VIII and III
- Portraits of the 4th and 6th Earls of Traquair, both Jacobites
- Portrait of Lady Seton, married to fellow Jacobite the Earl of Winton
- Portrait of John Dryden, a Jacobite in his later life
- An information panel on 'The Jacobite and Traquair'

[all in the High Drawing Room or the High Drawing Room Ante Chamber]

- Portrait of Prince Charles Edward Stuart
- Copy of drawing by Charles Edward Stuart
- Portrait of Clementina Sobieska
- Portrait of James VIII and III as a young man [Dressing Room]
- Portrait of James VIII and III as a young man, wearing Order of the Garter ribbon [King's Room]
- A Jacobite Amen glass, engraved with 'I.R 8' [James VIII] with a Jacobite rhyme:

Send him soon over
And kick out Hanover
And then we'll recover
Our old Libertie

- Other Jacobite glasses, including one with an engraved picture of Prince Charles Edward, wearing the Order of the Garter star and ribbon, and with other Jacobite symbols, including roses, rosebuds and thistle; two small portraits of Prince Charles Edward, one disguised as Betty Burke; and glasses with Jacobite symbols including roses, rosebuds, oak leaves, garter stars
- The Nithsdale cloak, worn by Lord Nithsdale during his escape from the Tower of London in 1716, after his participation in the Fifteen
- Miniatures of Prince Charles Edward [x 2], James VIII and III, Cardinal York, and Clementina Sobieska
- Locks of hair belonging to James VIII and III, Prince Charles Edward and Clementina Sobieska

- Snuff box belonging to James VIII and III
- Print summarising the Fifteen, including the seven Jacobite lords in the Tower
- Letters of Lord and Lady Nithsdale in 1716, after she had enabled his escape from the Tower of London
- Print of a portrait of Louisa of Stolberg, entitled 'Louisa Regina' [all in the Museum Room]
- Portrait of Prince Charles Edward, wearing the Order of the Garter ribbon
- Portraits of the Duke of Perth and his wife, Lady Mary Stuart, both Jacobites

[all in Lower Drawing Room]

- Portrait of the 5th Earl of Traquair, a Jacobite who entertained Prince Charles Edward at Traquair House during the Forty-Five [Library]
- A rare engraved copy of John Finlayson's March of the Jacobite Army route in the Forty-Five [Library Corridor]
- Information panels relating to Traquair and the Jacobite cause, and reproductions of letters by Lady Nithsdale and Cardinal York [High Gallery]
- Portraits of Lord and Lady Nithsdale
- Portrait of the 5th Earl of Traquair

[all in the Dining Room]

The house as a whole, belonging to the firmly Jacobite Earls of Traquair, is also significant in itself. Most of the house survives in a form which the 18th century earls would recognise, and their impact is still in evidence today. This includes the books amassed by the 4th and 5th Earls in the Library, and the impressive wall paintings commissioned by the 5th Earl in the High Drawing Room. There is also Jacobite white rose wallpaper in the Ante Corridor by the Dressing Room.

Other relevant links to Jacobitism include the Priest's Room where Jacobite refugees and Catholic priests were hidden. The room includes a secret staircase.

One of the most famous features of Traquair is the Bear Gates. After Prince Charles Edward's visit in 1745, the 5th Earl threw away the keys to the main gates, the Bear Gates, and declared that they would remain closed until a Stuart once again sat on the throne of Scotland. The gates remain closed to this day. The former main drive, leading from the gates to the house, is now grassed over and unused. The gates and drive form a remarkable modern visual representation of an incident happening in the Forty-Five, over 250 years ago.

[Traquair House is in the hamlet of Traquair, around 1 mile south of Innerleithen]

Tweeddale Museum and Gallery, Peebles

The museum has several Jacobite-related artefacts:

- A Jacobite sword with the inscription 'Prosperity to Scotland and No Union St And[rew] For God and My Country and King James 8'
- A framed keyboard of a harpsichord reputedly belonging to Clementina Sobieska, made in 1730
- An edition of the London Post (4 October 1745) with a report on the Battle of Prestonpans

[Tweeddale Museum and Gallery is in the centre of Peebles]
