

Sep 1660

Prince James, Duke of York and Albany, marries his first wife Anne Hyde. They will have two children who survive into adulthood - Mary and Anne. Both are raised as Protestants with the eldest, Mary, the heir presumptive.

Nov 1673

Following the death of his wife Anne in 1671, James marries Catholic Princess Mary of Modena. By now he has converted to Catholicism.

Feb 1685

James ascends the throne on the death of his brother Charles II, becoming James II of England and Ireland and VII of Scotland. His Catholicism worries Parliament.

Jun 1688

James II/VII's son James Francis Edward Stuart is born - Mary is no longer heir presumptive. There are fears that James will be raised a Catholic and a secret alliance is built with Mary and her husband William of Orange.

Nov/Dec 1688

The Glorious Revolution. With the support of Parliament William and Mary invade and seize the throne. James II/VII flees to France under the protection of King Louis XIV. He is recognised as rightful king by the Pope.

May 1689

William & Mary are crowned joint monarchs. Viscount 'Bonnie' Dundee gathers support for James' cause and starts to build momentum for a 'Jacobite' rising - the name is taken from the Latin for James.

1689

The Battle of Killiecrankie is fought in July between government troops and Jacobites. The Jacobites win but Viscount 'Bonnie' Dundee, is killed. The Battle of Dunkeld in August scatters the Jacobites.

1690

Jacobites are defeated at the Battle of Cromdale in May and the Battle of the Boyne in July. The rising ends.

1690s

Scotland invests vast amounts of money in an attempt to establish a trading colony in Darien, Panama. The attempt fails leaving Scotland with huge debts.

1692

The Massacre of Glencoe. William & Mary state that all clans who swear an oath of allegiance to them will be pardoned for taking part in the rising. The MacDonalds of Glencoe are late to swear the oath and are severely punished by a massacre.

1701

James II/VII dies in France. He passes the cause for the Stuart throne on to his son James, who becomes known as the Old Pretender.

1702

Following the deaths of Mary (in 1694) and William (in 1702) the throne passes to Mary's sister Anne. The 1701 Act of Settlement has ensured that the throne will not be passed to a Catholic.


1707

The Act of Union between Scotland and England. Enabled partly by Scotland's debts following the Darien Scheme, the decision is largely unpopular and leads to increased support for the Jacobite cause.

1708

There is an unsuccessful invasion attempt by James, the Old Pretender. The government, under Queen Anne, begins a rigorous programme of fort building and garrison strengthening.

# The Background to the '15



highlife  
highland  
na gàidhealtachd

James VI & I

Charles I

Elizabeth = Frederick, Elector of Palatine

Ernest = Sophia, Electress of Hanover

George I

George II

William, Duke of Cumberland

Charles II

James VII & II

Mary (= William of Orange)

Anne

James (The Old Pretender)

Charles (Bonnie Prince Charlie)

D643/7

JAMES II RECEIVING NEWS OF THE LANDING OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE, 1688.

Following the 'invited invasion' of William and Mary and their coronations, unrest spread throughout the British Isles. During the 1689 rising Inverness was visited by both sides. Viscount 'Bonnie' Dundee arrived (attempting to raise support for the exiled Stuarts) and government troops garrisoned Urquhart Castle (blowing it up on departure to prevent the Jacobites from using it). Inverness Town Council minutes record the fear which existed throughout the area. The cultural divide between the Gaelic speaking 'Highlanders' and the English speaking Scots is highly visible in contemporary accounts.

Religious struggles across Europe in the 17th century had left their mark on the population and the news of King James VII/II's conversion to Catholicism was met with trepidation. The birth of a son by his second, Catholic, wife in 1688 compounded their fears; Plans began to be laid to depose the King, secure a Protestant monarchy and ensure that no king or queen after would have absolute power.

D643/3

BI/1/1/8

*Inverness Burgh Town Council Minutes* - "The Council, having met for regulating the affairs of the burgh, taking to their consideration the great fears this place is exposed to through the incursions of the highlanders who are threatening to fall on the lowlands...." The extract concludes that the bailies and the council will take such methods as they consider necessary "for preventing these dangers and securing the peace of the Highlands"

Following the Battles of Killiecrankie, in July 1689, and Dunkeld, in August 1689, momentum faded and the rising dissolved to nothing. The loss of "Bonnie" Dundee was felt strongly by the Jacobites. There was a failed invasion attempt in 1708 but generally an uneasy peace settled until the events of 1714 brought the Jacobite cause back to the forefront.



# The major events of the '15

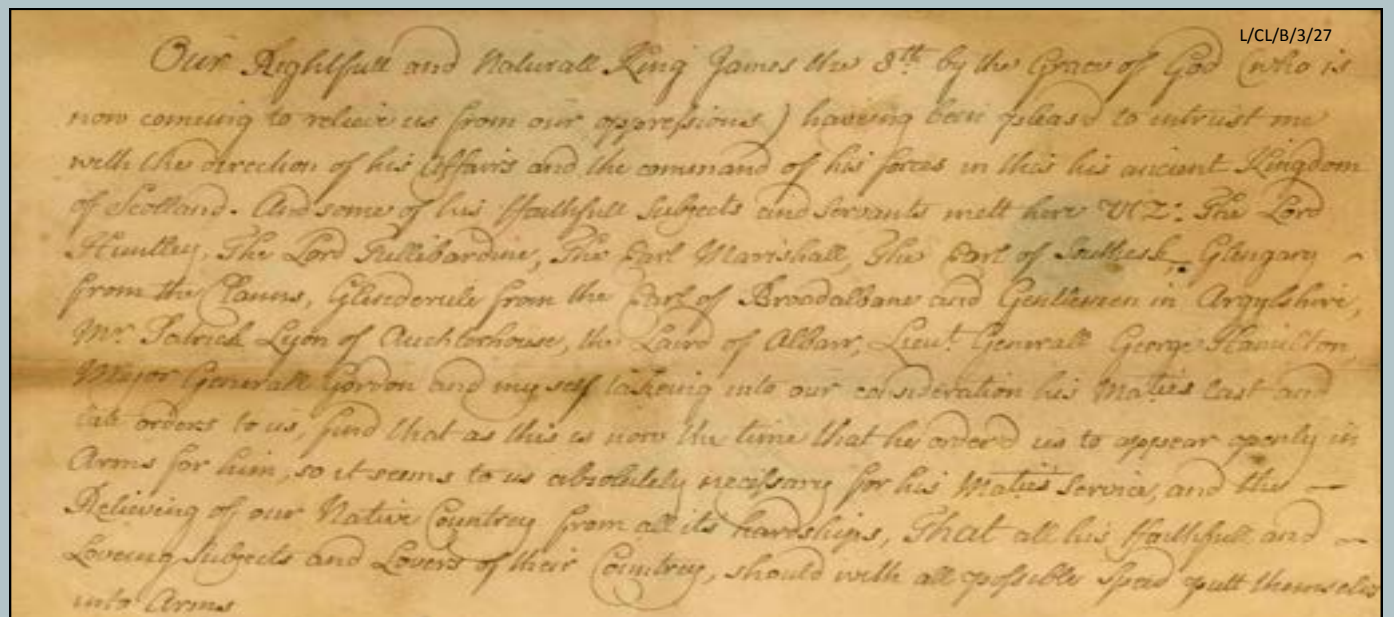
On 1st August 1714, Queen Anne died with no heir. The Act of Settlement meant that the throne passed to her 3rd cousin George Ludwig, Elector of Hanover, who became King George I. Catholic claims to the throne were dismissed and those claiming were labelled 'Pretenders' (from the French for 'claimants'). Support for the 'rightful King James VIII & III' was widespread but was strongest in the Highlands of Scotland. The established Church feared the possibility of another uprising and town councils began to prepare for trouble.

BN/1/1/3



Nairn Burgh Town Council Minutes - "Aug 16 1714. The Provost and Council having met, the Provost presented a letter from the Lords of Justiciary and Exchequer directed to the magistrates of this burgh bearing that they had by order of privy council, the unhappy news that on Friday last, being the penultimate of July, the Queen was taken ill, and requiring the magistrates of burghs in their respective bounds should look to the keeping peace and prevent any disturbance within their precinct..." The entry ends by concluding that a guard will be mounted and an inspection made of fencible men, arms and ammunition within the town and territories.

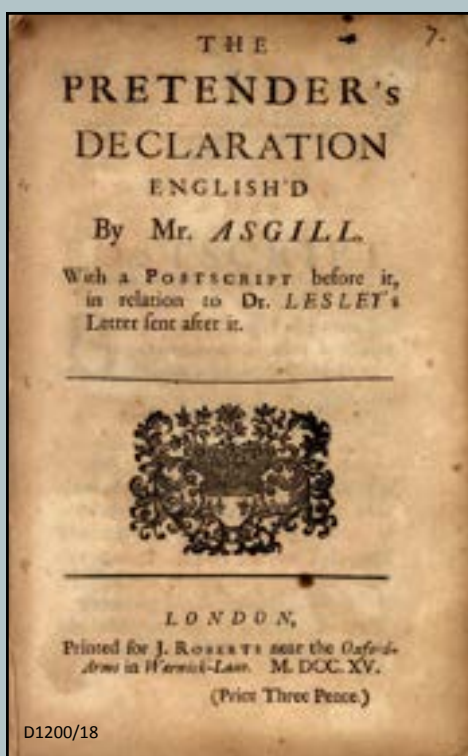
On George's ascension to the throne John Erskine, the Earl of Mar, arranged the production of a congratulatory address to ingratiate himself with the new King. The 102 Heads of Clans who signed the address proclaiming loyalty included many who would shortly turn against the new monarch. Mar's flattery was in vain and he was overlooked for a role in office. Disappointed and offended, he switched sides and led Scottish support for the exiled 'King James', organising "The Great Hunt" - a meeting of high ranking Jacobite supporters through which to plan an uprising. The event led to the raising of King James' standard in Braemar on 6th September 1715 - commonly seen as the start of the rising.



Address by Earl of Mar, 1 Sep 1715 - "Our rightful and natural King James the 8th by the Grace of God (who is now coming to relieve us from our oppressions) having been pleased to entrust me with the direction of his affairs and the command of his forces in this his ancient Kingdom of Scotland...so it seems to us absolutely necessary for his Majesty's service, and the relieving of our native country from all its hardships, that all his faithful and loving subjects and lovers of their Country, should with all possible speed put themselves into arms."

Mar's campaign started successfully with strong Jacobite support. However...his ineptitude as a military leader meant that weeks were spent travelling through the country indulging in minor skirmishes and unsuccessful attempts to take targets including Edinburgh Castle. The time wasted allowed the Hanoverian army (under the Duke of Argyll) time to prepare for the battle which finally occurred at Sheriffmuir.

The Battle of Sheriffmuir on 13th November again showed Mar's lack of military skill. The advantage of higher numbers was wasted and, although the battle was inconclusive, the Jacobite advance was halted. In England the forces sent by Mar to rally Jacobite support (under the command of Brigadier Mackintosh of Borlum) found themselves surrendering in the disastrous battle of Preston - a government victory which led to the capture of hundreds of Jacobites.



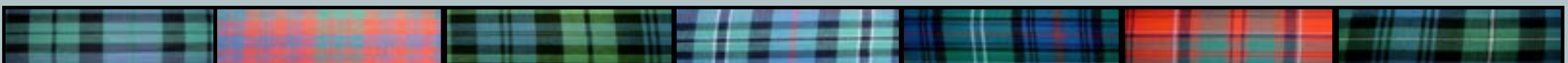
D1200/18



D643/3

When the Old Pretender finally landed in Scotland the rising was already over and he left within weeks, leaving those who had supported him to face execution, transportation and the forfeiture of estates and titles.

The 1715 rebellion is now largely remembered for the battles of Sheriffmuir and Preston but the Highlands also played a vital role on both sides of the cause...





# Highlanders of the '15 - Jacobite Supporters



Chisholm

MacRae

Mackintosh



William Mackenzie 5th Earl of Seaforth  
and 17th of Kintail.

William Mackenzie was Chief of Clan Mackenzie from 1701-1740 and Earl of Seaforth from 1701-1716. (His role in the '15 led to the loss of the title 'Earl of Seaforth'). In addition to his role in the '15 William Mackenzie took part in the short-lived uprising of 1719, living in exile for some time afterwards. He was granted a pardon by King George I in 1726 but the forfeiture of his estates (as a result of the 1715 rising) was not reversed. William Mackenzie died in 1740 on the Isle of Lewis and was succeeded by his son Kenneth, Lord Fortrose, who supported the government in the 1745 uprising - resulting in the return to the family of the title Earls of Seaforth.

Image Courtesy of Inverness Library

MacDonald

Sir John Mackenzie, 3rd of Coul

Sir John Mackenzie, third of Coul, was the eldest son and heir of Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Coul. His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Hugh Rose, 15th Laird of Kilravock. Sir John was sent to command the Jacobite garrison in Inverness by his cousin William, Earl of Seaforth and following his escape in November 1715 he joined the Earl of Mar's Jacobite forces. Sir John Mackenzie of Coul was attainted for his part in the '15 and his estates forfeited.

Grant of  
Glenmoriston  
&  
Glenurquhart



Brigadier William Mackintosh of Borlum

Little is known of the early life of William Mackintosh. After his part in the capturing of Inverness for the Jacobites, Borlum went on to command a detachment of Jacobite forces in the south of Scotland. His involvement in the Battle of Preston led to his imprisonment in London's Newgate prison from which he escaped. Following his return to Scotland to partake in the 1719 rising he was recaptured and imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1743.

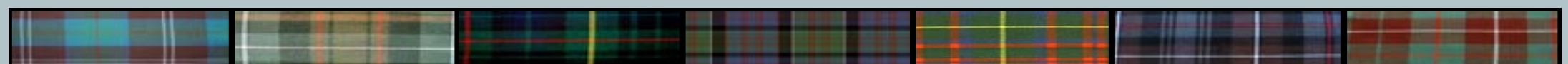
Mackinnon

John Cameron, 18th Lochiel

The Camerons of Lochiel were involved in the fight for Jacobite restoration for several generations. John Cameron was the son of Sir Ewan Cameron of Lochiel (a staunch Jacobite supporter who had been knighted by King Charles II) and the father of Donald Cameron "Gentle Lochiel" (who fought alongside Bonnie Prince Charlie in the '45). John Cameron led his clan into battle at Sheriffmuir and the reward for his loyalty to the Stuarts was being titled "Lord Lochiel" by the Old Pretender in 1717...and having his Lochaber estates at risk of forfeiture by the Hanoverian government in the wake of the rising. The forfeiture did not happen on this occasion as John Cameron had transferred the legal ownership to his son. After the '15, and a brief role in the ill-fated 1719 uprising, John Cameron spent the remainder of his life in exile, dying in Flanders in 1748. His son Dr Archibald Cameron would be the last Jacobite executed for high treason (in 1753).

Mackenzie

Stuart





# Highlanders of the '15 - Hanoverian supporters

Grant of  
Strathspey

Mackay

## Duncan Forbes of Culloden

Duncan Forbes was born on 10th November 1685. A second son, he inherited the title on the death of his brother John. Both brothers were involved in the 1715 uprising, supporting the Hanoverian side. Duncan Forbes married Mary, daughter of Hugh Rose of Kilravock and, a lawyer to trade, rose to become Lord President of the Court of Session. A constant supporter of the Hanoverians he nevertheless entreated both sides to act with caution in anticipation of the 1745 uprising and despaired at the cruel treatment of the Highlanders following the Battle of Culloden. He died on 10th December 1747.



Image Courtesy of Highland Council

Sutherland

Rose of  
Kilravock

## Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat

Simon Fraser, was born in 1688. He inherited the title from his brother through a contentious legal process and attempted to secure his claim on the estates through a forced marriage to the Dowager Lady Lovat. His violent crimes led to his exile to the continent. Despite his Jacobite leanings he supported the Hanoverian side in the '15 to regain favour from the government. He gained the support of many Frasers who deserted Mar's Jacobites to join him. Famed for changing allegiances for his own gain Fraser sided with the Jacobites in the 1745 uprising and consequently was beheaded on Tower Hill on 9th April 1747.



Simon, Lord Lovat. — (From Hogarth's Picture.)

Image Courtesy of Inverness Library

Ross

Forbes of  
Culloden

## Sir Robert Munro 24th Baron & 6th Baronet of Foulis

Born on 24th August 1684, Robert Munro was the eldest son of Sir Robert Munro, 5th Baronet of Foulis and Jean, daughter of John Forbes of Culloden. Munro's part in the 1715 uprising led to his appointment as a Commissioner for the survey and disposal of forfeited estates following the rising - a role he occupied from 1716-1724. Sir Robert Munro found military success late in life, leading his regiment to fame at the Battle of Fontenoy and finally dying at the Battle of Falkirk, fighting the Jacobites during the rising of 1745/6.



SIR ROBERT MUNRO OF FOULIS  
KILLED AT FALKIRK.

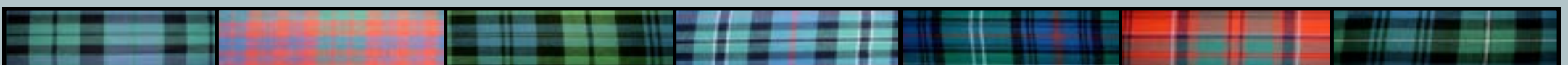
Image Courtesy of Inverness Library

Munro

Fraser of  
Lovat

## Hugh Rose, 15th Baron of Kilravock

Hugh Rose was born in January 1663. A Sheriff Principal for Ross and a member of parliament, he was one of the 82 members of parliament who voted against the 1707 Union of Scotland and England. Despite this he supported the Protestant succession and not the Stuarts. During the '15 he ensured that Kilravock Castle was a safe haven for Hanoverian supporters and it was one of few such places not to be attacked by the Jacobites. Hugh Rose died at Kilravock in 1732 after five reportedly happy marriages.





# Highland Events of the '15



6th Sep

James' standard is raised at Braemar by John Erskine, the Earl of Mar, following a meeting of nobles and chiefs who have agreed to support the Stuarts' fight for the throne.

9th Sep

The Earl of Seaforth summons his men to a meeting in support of the Jacobites. Many don't show up on the advice of Seaforth's wife and mother who think the venture is unlikely to succeed. Seaforth demands their support.

9th-13th Sep

Captain Robert Munro, Younger of Foulis assembles Hanoverian support intending to secure Inverness for the government. A message placing him in command of Inverness has been intercepted by the Jacobites.

13th Sep

William Mackintosh, Younger of Borlum, marches into Inverness, proclaims the Pretender at the Mercat cross and installs a Jacobite garrison in the castle. Intending to join Mar's forces in the south he instructs Seaforth to supply a Jacobite governor for Inverness.

14th Sep

The chief of the Mackintoshes demands men and ammunition from Mrs Forbes at Culloden House (in her husband's absence). Mrs Forbes refuses, secures the house and requests help from Robert Munro, Younger of Foulis.

14th Sep

As Robert Munro and his men march towards Dingwall they are stopped by the Earl of Seaforth's forces and 'advised' to return home. They cross the Cromarty Firth and join Argyll's mustering government troops.

16th Sep

The Earl of Seaforth and his men march to Inverness to take over the garrison at Inverness castle. Sir John Mackenzie of Coul (Seaforth's cousin) is left in charge while Seaforth returns home.

28th Sep

The Earl of Sutherland arrives at Dunrobin castle from London, having been appointed supreme commander of loyalist forces in the north. He musters his men to fight for the Hanoverians.

End Sep

The Chief of the Mackintoshes leaves Culloden House to march with his men to join the Earl of Mar at Perth. Seaforth should also have joined Mar by this time but he remains in the north.

5th Oct

The Earl of Sutherland forms a line of loyalist forces at Alness to prevent Seaforth's Jacobites moving south. He is joined by Mackays, Rosses and Munros.

7th Oct

MacDonalds, McKinnons and MacLeods join Seaforth. His augmented numbers mean that he can now advance towards the Earl of Sutherland's forces.

8th-10th Oct

Seaforth's men (estimated at 3000-4000) march towards the Earl of Sutherland. Passing the Heights of Fodderty and Brae, they overnight in Clare before travelling through Swordale and Glenglass. Sutherland's men retreat up Knocknavie hill.

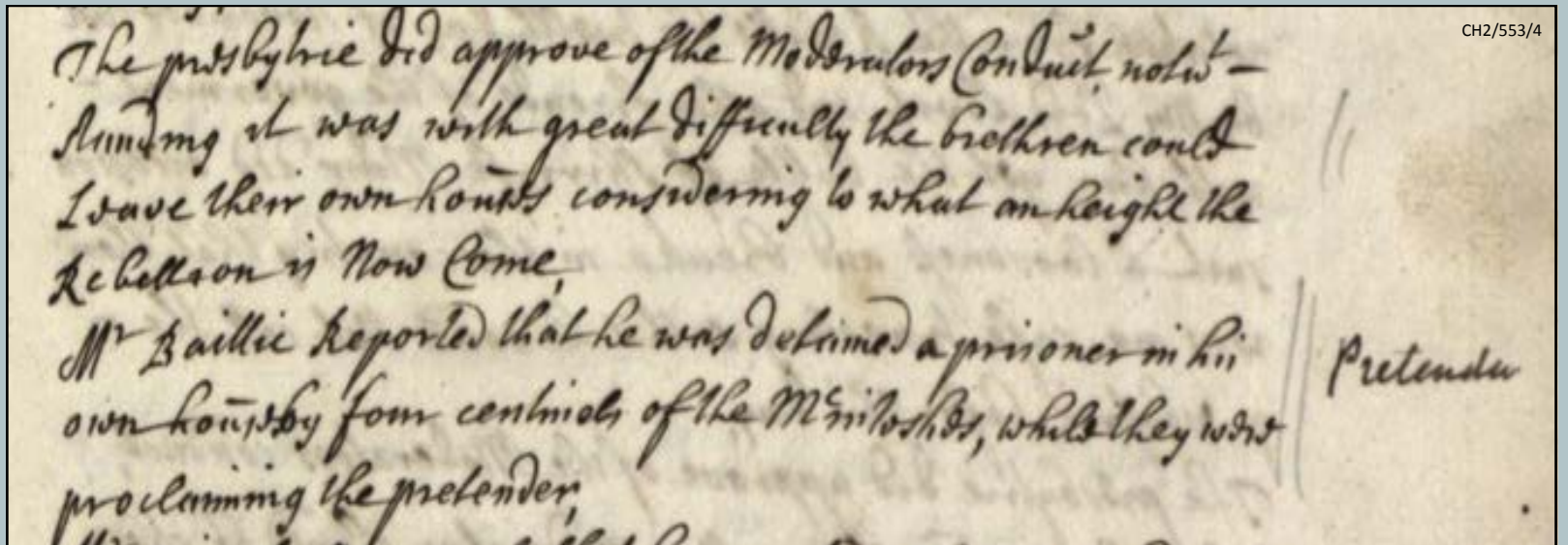
Oct

Mackenzies and other Jacobites raid the houses of Hanoverian supporters including Munro of Foulis.

Oct

Mackenzies attempt to seize Cromarty for the Jacobites but are deterred by the presence of "The Royal Anne" - a ship commanded by a Captain Stewart which fires on them.

The rising immediately started to gather momentum following the raising of James' standard on 6th September and the Highlands became a frenzy of activity on both sides of the argument. Many were quick to join Mar's Jacobites - the Highlands were traditionally Episcopalian and many families had a long-standing loyalty to the Stuarts. Powerful Mackenzies of Seaforth, Mackintoshes, Camerons of Lochiel and others acted on their loyalty to the exiled monarchs and amassed their retainers to fight.

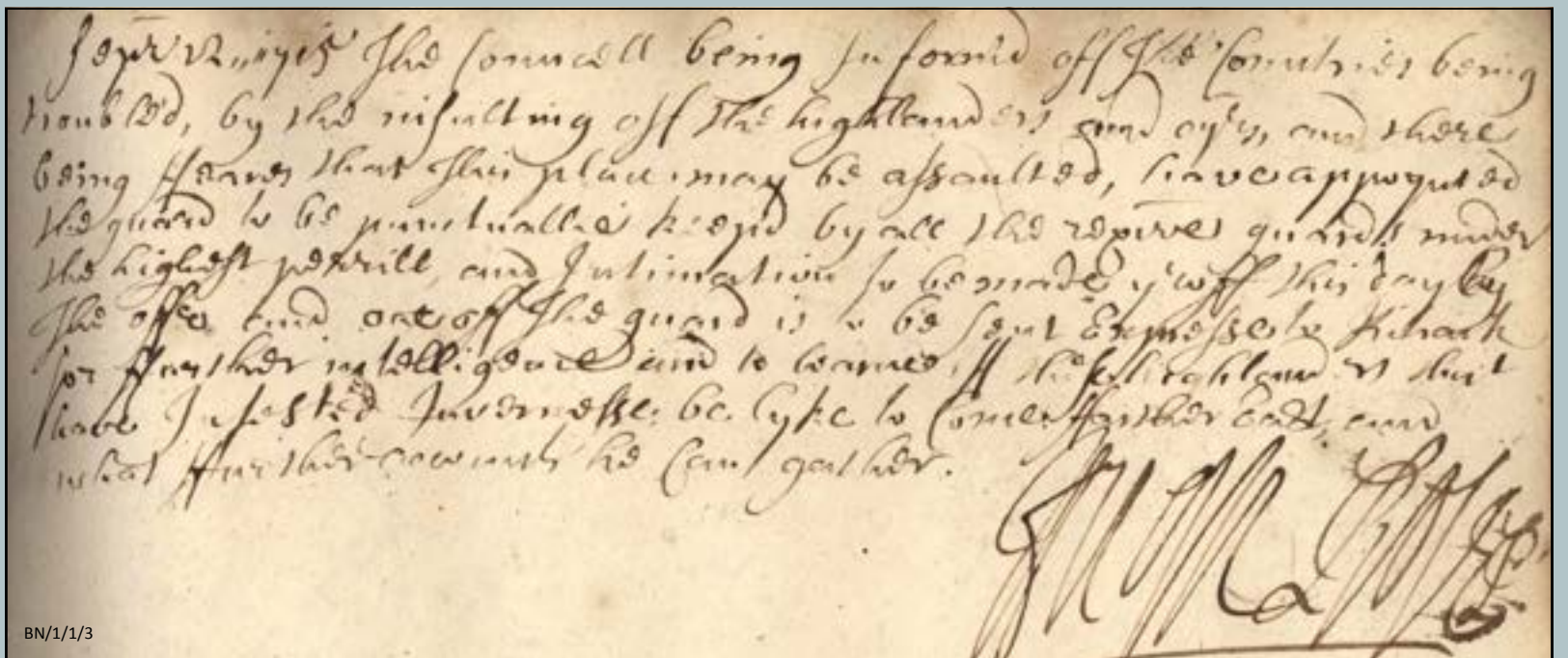


CH2/553/4

Inverness Presbytery Minutes, 13th September 1715 - "The presbytery did approve of the moderator's conduct notwithstanding it was with great difficulty the brethren could leave their own houses considering to what height the Rebellion is now come. Mr Baillie reported that he was detained a prisoner in his own house by four sentinels of the McIntoshes, while they were proclaiming the pretender."



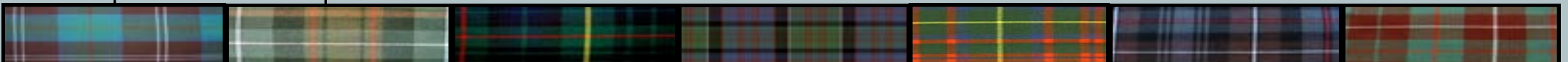
While many supported the Stuarts there were also those who feared the return of the Catholic kings and were prepared to stand against them. Munro of Foulis, Rose of Kilravock and Forbes of Culloden rose along with others in support of the Hanoverian King George. Foulis Castle, Kilravock Castle and Culloden House all played a part - being garrisoned against the Jacobites.



BN/1/1/3

Nairn Burgh Town Council Minutes - "September 12th 1715, The Council being informed of the country's being troubled by the insulting of the Highlanders and others and there being fears that this place may be assaulted, have appointed the guard to be punctually kept by all the respective guards under the highest peril, and intimation to be made thereof this day by the officer and one of the guard is to be sent express to Kilravock for further intelligence and to learn if the Highlanders that have infested Inverness be like to come further east and what further accounts he can gather."

The north of Scotland, along with the rest of the country, became a stage for skirmishes between the opposing factions. The Earl of Seaforth's men became embroiled in standoffs with both the Earl of Sutherland and Munro of Foulis. These fights, gaining and losing ground throughout the Cromarty Firth area, delayed the Earl of Seaforth to such an extent that he was two months late taking his forces to join Mar's army. This delay likely contributed to the failure of the rising as Mar waited for augmented forces before marching south to confront the Hanoverians.





Nov

John Forbes of Culloden and Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, undertake a dangerous journey through Scotland evading capture by the Jacobites. They go to Kilravock castle, garrisoned by Hugh Rose, and start planning their response to the uprising.

Nov

On finding that many Frasers are waiting at Stratherrick for his command, Lord Lovat instructs Major Fraser to bring them to Culloden where Duncan Forbes is maintaining a garrison.

5th Nov

Hugh Rose of Kilravock, John Forbes of Culloden and Duncan Forbes write to the Inverness magistrates urging them to expel Sir John Mackenzie of Coul and his Jacobite garrison from the castle.

7th Nov

The magistrates of Inverness write a return letter in which they claim that they do not have the power to remove Sir John Mackenzie - everything they have allowed is because they have been overawed.

3rd Nov

Sir John Mackenzie of Coul communicates with MacDonald of Keppoch, requesting his support in Inverness.

7th Nov

Lord Lovat, Hugh Rose of Kilravock and Forbes of Culloden intercept MacDonald of Keppoch and prevent him providing assistance to MacKenzie of Coul in Inverness Castle.

Nov

Hugh Rose of Kilravock writes to Sir John Mackenzie of Coul (his son-in-law) to demand his immediate surrender of Inverness and receives an indecisive reply.

Nov

Hugh Rose of Kilravock, Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat and Duncan Forbes of Culloden resolve to surround Inverness and retake the town for the government with a force of Grants, Frasers and others.

Nov

As the Roses, Forbes and Frasers prepare to surround Inverness Sir John Mackenzie of Coul moves, with some of his forces, to the Inverness Tolbooth.

12th Nov

Hugh Rose's brother, Arthur, grows impatient waiting for the siege and creeps into the Tolbooth during the night attempting to take the rebels by surprise. Betrayed by his guide he is shot then crushed by the Tolbooth door. He dies hours later.

13th Nov

Following the death of his brother Hugh Rose writes in fury to the magistrates demanding that the Jacobite garrison leave Inverness before he reduces the town to ashes.

13th Nov

Hugh Rose's threat is taken seriously and the rebels evacuate Inverness during the night. Inverness is surrendered by the Jacobites on the same day that the Battle of Sheriffmuir halts their advance in the south.

15th Nov

Robert Munro, Younger of Foulis, the Earl of Sutherland and other government supporters march into Inverness. Robert Munro is made Governor.

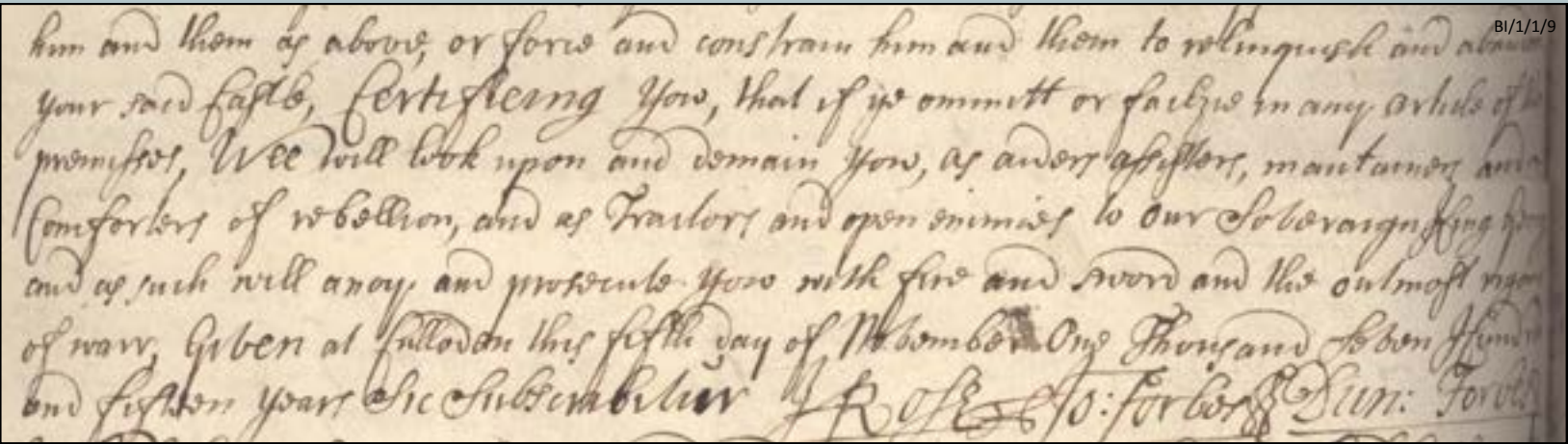
Feb 1716

Disarming of the rebels is finally completed at the same time that 'King' James leaves Scotland following his brief and uninspiring visit. The 1715 rising is over.

# Highland Events of the '15



As the fight raged throughout Scotland, so it continued in Inverness. The Mackintoshes marched south to join the Earl of Mar leaving Sir John Mackenzie of Coul in charge of the garrison in Inverness. It is likely that the magistrates of the town council had Jacobite sympathies - certainly they took no action to remove the garrison, angering Hanoverian supporters. Hugh Rose of Kilravock, John Forbes of Culloden and Duncan Forbes threatened that if the situation was allowed to continue the magistrates would be viewed as “traitors and open enemies” of the King and would run the risk of being prosecuted with “fire and sword and the utmost vigour of war”. No action was taken by the magistrates...



*Inverness Burgh Town Council Minutes* - “...or force or constrain him and them to relinquish and abandon your said Castle. Certifying you, that if you omit or fail in any article of these premises, we will look upon and demain you, as aiders, assistors, maintainers and comforters of rebellion and as traitors and open enemies to our sovereign King George and as such will annoy and prosecute you with fire and sword and the utmost vigour of war.... Given at Culloden this fifth day of November One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifteen Years. H Rose, Jo, Forbes, Dun. Forbes.”

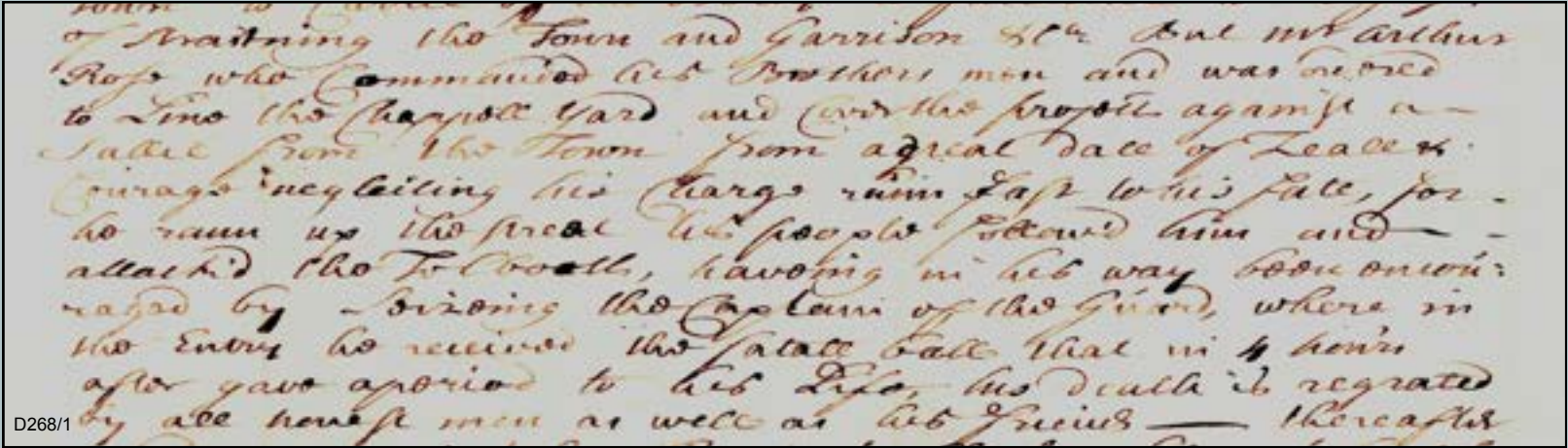


Copperplate Etching of Inverness Tolbooth, Freddy Theys

The 13th and 14th of November were to prove pivotal days for the 1715 uprising across the country. At Sheriffmuir forces under Argyll and Mar faced each other in battle; in Preston Brigadier William Mackintosh fought desperately against government troops; in Inverness matters came to a head. Angered by a lack of response from the magistrates Forbes of Culloden, Lord Lovat and Hugh Rose of Kilravock planned to surround the town and force out the Jacobite garrison. This plan, however, did not suit the hasty temperament of Hugh Rose's brother Arthur who, on the night of 12th November seized a sentry guard and forced his way into the Tolbooth to attack the rebels. His element of surprise was short-lived as he was betrayed by his guide and fatally wounded.

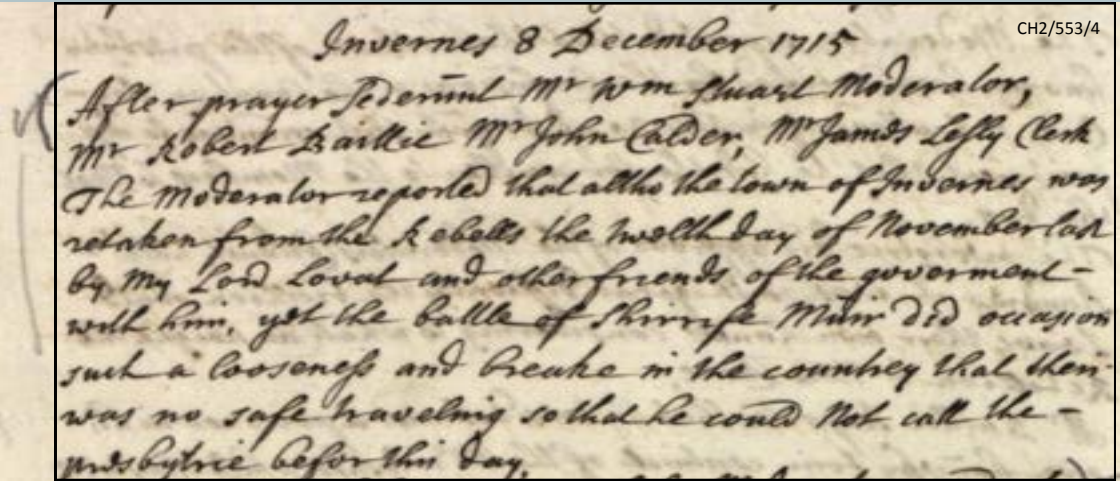


Arthur, brother to Hugh Rose of Kilravock



*Letter by John Hossack to the Laird of Auchnagairn* - “...Mr Arthur Rose who commanded his brother's men and was ordered to line the Chapelyard and cover the prospects against a sallie from the town from a great deal of zeal and courage neglecting his charge ran fast to his fate, for he ran up the street, his people followed him and attacked the Tolbooth, having in his way been encouraged by seizing the Captain of the Guard, where in the entry he received the fatal ball that in 4 hours after gave a period to his life. His death is regretted by all honest men as well as his friends”

The death of Arthur Rose brought about the end of the Jacobite garrison in Inverness. So enraged was Hugh Rose at the loss of his brother that he threatened to reduce Inverness to ashes if the Jacobites didn't surrender. The garrison surrendered the next day and the Hanoverian supporters took over the town. The 1715 rising dissolved and a potentially perfect opportunity for the Jacobites was lost.



*Inverness Presbytery Minutes* - “Inverness 8 December 1715...The Moderator reported that although the town of Inverness was retaken from the rebels the twelfth day of November last by my Lord Lovat and other friends of the government with him, yet the battle of Sheriffmuir did occasion such a looseness and break in the country that there was no safe travelling so that he could not call the presbytery before this day”





# The Legacy of the '15

Excerpt of Damages sustained to Donald McKean (broader in  
Inverness during the late rebellion.  
To Excise paid Sir John McKenzie of Coul as per receipt  
Date 10 Sept. 1715. . . . . £ 7. 1. 0  
To his wig taken away by one of the Donalds men . . . . . 3. 6. 6  
To a broad sword taken out of his hand by one of  
the Earls of Sutherland men worth. . . . . 1. 10. 0  
£ 11. 17. 6

In the aftermath of the rising Inverness Town Council was inundated with claims for damages and reimbursement from residents who had been deprived of everything from shoes and wigs to swords and vegetables during the turmoil and in 1716 the magistrates who had been so ineffectual in confronting the Jacobite garrison were all replaced.

Johns 23 of Jan 1716  
Hugh Mc Grigor shoemaker in Inverness  
Your loving father and Complain as I have  
done in two petitions presented by me formerly  
on this account) that I want six shillings  
sterling for shoes which Sir John McKenzie  
of Coul his men took from me against my will  
of six shillings sterling I had promise  
of payment sundry times but no performance  
as yet  
I am Sir John McKenzie  
Your loving father  
Hugh Mc Grigor

Claims for losses in the 1715 rebellion - "I Hugh McGrigor shoemaker in Inverness do hereby declare and complain as I have done in two petitions presented by me formerly on this account that I want six shillings sterling for shoes which Sir John McKenzie of Coul his men took from me against my will of which six shillings I had promise of payment sundry times but no performance as yet."

Account due to Sir John McKenzie of Coul  
of Inverness to James McKenzie of Coul  
Inverness 10 Sept. 1715.  
£ 7. 1. 0  
To his wig taken away by one of the Donalds men . . . . . 3. 6. 6  
To a broad sword taken out of his hand by one of  
the Earls of Sutherland men worth. . . . . 1. 10. 0  
£ 11. 17. 6  
Whereof received in part per receipt . . . . . 19. 06. 08  
£ 89. 11. 07  
PA/IB/M/11/1

The '15 had a far gentler aftermath than the '45 was to have but there were still many who were executed or imprisoned for supporting the Stuart cause. Numerous Jacobites had their lands forfeited and their titles attainted and the fear of history repeating itself was to lead many to change their allegiances over the following years. Catholics across the country continued to be viewed with fear and suspicion and the government issued advice on being aware of the rise of 'popish seminaries'.

The government entered into a programme of fort building and strengthening. New garrisons, such as Ruthven Barracks, were established and existing strongholds including Inverness Castle were renovated and garrisoned by government soldiers. The Disarming Act of 1716 was the first step to demilitarise the clans, a process which gained rigorous momentum following the Battle of Culloden. The Indemnity Act of 1717 led to a general pardon for hundreds of Jacobites but came too late for those who had paid the ultimate price for the cause they believed in (or the cause their clan chief believed in).



Copperplate Etching of Ruthven Barracks, Freddy Theys.

ment, & the  
The Presbytery considering the calamitous circumstances of  
the times, & the severall reasons we have to be humbled in the  
sight of God, for the great & crying sins of this land, for which  
the Lord has been formerly threatening, & now actually execut-  
ing his wrath, in this land, by a devouring sword, judge it a  
duty to appoint a Presbyteriall fast in their bounds, & therefore  
have enacted the same the tenor whereof follows.  
The Presbytery of Dornoch taking to their serious con-  
sideration the tokens of Gods displeasure against this land  
which are evident by the unnaturall rebellion raised in it by a  
popish & malignant faction, in favour of a popish Pretender in oc-  
casioning an intestine war in this our native land, which has raged  
now for a considerable time, & yet continues the evil that it hath  
produced, & still threatens to our holy religion & civil liberties; the  
probability of its leaving our land desolate, & a field of blood if not su-  
pressed; look on it as a judicall stroke from God upon the land  
for the abounding sins thereof. Particularly unfruitfulness under the  
rain.

Dornoch Presbytery Minutes - The Presbytery considering the calamitous circumstances of the times, and the several reasons we have to be humbled in the sight of God, for the great and crying sins of this land for which the Lord has been formerly threatening, and now actually executing his wrath in this land by a devouring sword, judge it a duty to appoint a presbyterial fast in their bounds, and therefore have enacted the same the tenor whereof follows. The Presbytery of Dornoch taking to their serious consideration the tokens of God's displeasure against this land which are evident by the unnatural rebellion raised in it by a popish and Jacobite malignant faction in favour of a popish pretender in occasioning an intestine war in this our native land which has raged now for a considerable time and yet continues the evil that it hath produced and still threatens to our holy religion and civil liberties; the probability of its leaving our land desolate and a field of blood if not suppressed; look on it as a judicial stroke from God upon the land for the abounding sins thereof..."

The 1715 uprising is now often overshadowed by the rising of 1745/6, but the events of 1715 were to have direct implications for the Jacobite cause in years to come. The established church rejoiced at the failure of the Jacobites to restore the Stuarts to the throne in 1715 but continued to be fearful of further risings. Dornoch Presbytery minutes for January 1716 record a prophetic fear that the issue tearing the country apart would yet lead to Scotland being left "desolate and a field of blood". A prediction which was to come true on the battlefield of Culloden thirty years later.

The 1701 Act of Settlement (which was responsible for the Catholic Stuarts being bypassed for the throne) was amended in 2015 allowing Members of the Royal Family in line to the throne to marry Catholics but the Act has not been repealed and it currently remains impossible for the monarch of the United Kingdom to be a Catholic.

