

◆ The Village Log ◆

Volume 4, Issue 3

March 2000

MEETINGS AND EVENTS:

APRIL 8 -
MEMBERSHIP
FUN DAY

APRIL 11 -
TRUSTEE
MEETING

APRIL 15 -
GREEN UP DAY

APRIL 22 -
SPRING SOCIAL
DANCE

APRIL 23 -
HAPPY EASTER!

APRIL 25 -
TRUSTEE
MEETING

MAY 9 -
TRUSTEE
MEETING

MAY 13-14 -
REENACTMENT
OF THE BATTLE
OF CULLODEN

MAY 14 -
MOTHER'S
DAY

MAY 18-19 -
SCHOOL DAYS

MAY 20-21 -
THE FAIR ON
CAESAR'S CREEK

MAY 20-21 -
SCHOOL OF
THE SOLDIER

A Brief History of the Rebellion in Scotland During the Year 1745 and 1746 and a better understanding of the Battle of Culloden Moor - April 15, 1746

by Barton J. Redmon

The Jacobite rebellions are long past. These rebels, and their Government opponents, fought over who would control the United Kingdom and this generated three separate rebellions in less than 100 years. The argument was thus. Would the house of Stuart or the house of Hanover rule the country?

Much romance and sentiment went into this conflict. Perhaps at the time not as much as later writers would tell their eager readers, which created wondrous legends of Princes hiding in the heather than about a bloody and useless rebellion which is all it was. This paper does not deal with sentiment, but the facts of an ill waged war on one side, and a cruel destruction of a way of life as the results of this war by the other. There were no heroes during this conflict nor were there any villains. They were certainly men of their time and we should not judge any of them from our own. Vanity played a part in this war, but that is human nature. As so is war and senseless destruction.

The conflict started with the death of Charles II on Feb 6 1685. His Brother who became king James II succeeded him. James was a Roman Catholic and the majority of the population of the country was Protestants of which the Anglican Church and the Presbyterian Church were the two largest denominations. James III was born in 1688 and this would assure a Catholic heir, which the Parliament and the people did not want.

In November 1688 William of Orange, the King of Holland landed with his English wife Mary (Sister of King James) upon the invitation of parliament to reign within the guidelines of a constitutional monarchy. This was "The Glorious Revolution" it was bloodless the Kingdoms accepted the couple as their King and Queen and James fled to Ireland. He was later

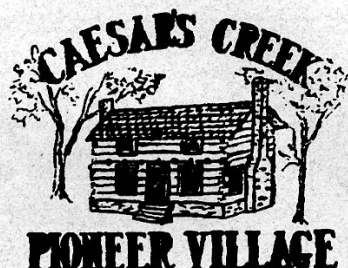
(Continued on page 3)

Table of Contents

<i>Publication and General Information</i>	2
<i>House Parent List</i>	4-5
<i>Notices</i>	7
<i>Spring Social Dance Information</i>	8

Trustees and Officers

Larry Burns, President	(00 — 02)
Shelley Pickrell, Vice President	(00 — 02)
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This newsletter is published monthly.
Editor - Jennifer Hurt

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Send it to: 3999 Pioneer Village Rd.
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Visit us at:
www.webteamone.com/ccpv/

Typed, computer disk, e-mail,
or handwritten clearly. Please include
your name and an evening telephone
number.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission and purpose of the Caesar's Creek Pioneer Village Association, a non-profit organization, are as follows:

1. To preserve, restore, and maintain the historic structures of Caesar's Creek Pioneer Village.
(Preservation Function)
 2. To foster, educate and promote a deeper understanding of Caesar's Creek Pioneer Village and its significance to the history of the Southwestern Ohio Frontier during its settlement from 1793-1812. This shall be done by means of research, exhibits, interpretive programs, primitive farming and any other appropriate educational techniques. Also included in this function is a provision for special events that will educate the public. However, these events will not change the permanent historic site. (Education Function)
 3. To establish and maintain collections of objects, furnishings, books, documents and illustrations relating to the history of the settling of the Southwestern Ohio Frontier from 1793-1812. (Collection Function)
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Battle of Culloden Moor - April 15, 1746

defeated at the Battle of Boyne and fled to the continent to gather support from other catholic monarchs.

The first rebellion in Scotland was led by Viscount Dundee (A Lowlander Scot). Dundee supported the ousted King James. He commanded a largely Highlander army, which was greatly reduced by over 2000 desertions from the Highland clans. Enough for Dundee to ask James to send Irish troops to his aid. Nevertheless before seeing his army ruined by desertion he decided to attack. King William of Orange sent an army led by General MacKay (a Highland Scot), who commanded an army of mainly Lowlander Scots. MacKay was defeated at the Battle of Killcrankie; nevertheless, Dundee was mortally wounded and after his death his army was routed by single Government Lowland regiment, (The Earl of Angus Regiment), at the attack on Dunkeld. The Highlanders disperse, and Mackay goes onto the offensive into the Highlands. This ending for all true purposes the first rebellion.

The second rebellion broke out in 1715 after the death of the Protestant successor to King William, Queen Anne in 1714. The now United Parliaments of England and Scotland voted to allow the Hanoverian Elector (A distant relative to King James I) to be the King of Great Britain as George I of the House of Hanover. His best credential for this Constitutional appointment as king was the fact that he was a Protestant and willing to head the English Monarchy and Church. This aggravated the followers of James III (James II died in 1701) who were now known as Jacobites because they follow the Pretender King James. The Jacobites having two armies one invading England was surrounded and defeated at Preston. The Duke of Argyll, who supports the Hanoverian succession, defends Edinburgh from the Jacobites led by the Earl of Mar. The two armies meet at Sherriffmuir on November 13 1715.

Argyll with approx 3000 men faces Mar's army of Highlanders roughly 7000 men. The battle was indecisive with each side defeating a flank, but Strategically Mar failed as Argyll prevented him from moving south. The Duke of Mar's Highlanders start to desert in mass (Always a problem with the Jacobites in all the rebellions.), as he retreats to Perth. The Northern Hanoverian Clans led by the Earl of Sutherland then capture Inverness from the Jacobites. Mar's Jacobite army is reduced to 4000 men due to increased desertion as the Duke of Argyll advances upon Perth. The Jacobites now even had the civilian population turn against them as they burned all the villages in Perthshire to impede Argyll's Advance. James the Pretender lands on December 22nd and quickly returns to France within two months. By April the rebellion is crushed and many leading Jacobites have their lands taken away as they flee to the continent.

Another small rebellion broke out in 1719 and the Jacobites receive some help from Spain but it is quickly crushed. In 1727 George II becomes the King of England and is greatly accepted by the United Kingdoms. General Wade builds military roads into the Highlands and builds supporting forts throughout the Highlands. He also raises several Highland Independent companies to keep Cattle thieving under control and to keep the peace.

This was a time of much prosperity in both England and Scotland. During the twenty odd years of peace the economic conditions improve throughout the United Kingdoms. With the Act of Union Scottish merchants can trade in indigo, furs, tea, rum, and Tobacco. Land improvements were increasing in the lowlands, but also in the Highlands. Even silent Jacobites living still in Scotland were reaping the benefits of the Commerce and trade bounties brought them by the Whig parliament, which supported the Hanoverian, dynasty. They actively traded on the London Market and even owned shares in the Royal Bank. Ironically their financial well-being would have

(Continued on page 4)

Battle of Culloden Moor - April 15, 1746

been jeopardized if the Hanoverian monarchy failed and the stock market collapsed. All this was lost to them by one event that the old Pretender himself did not even endorse.

That event was his son Charles Edward Stuart, Prince Charles, secretly sailed to Scotland against the advice of many Jacobite supporters. This event destroyed forever the unique way of life of the Highland clans, made Prince Charles a fictitious Scottish hero, and set the stage for the last battle fought on British soil Culloden Moor.

The landing of Prince Charles Edward Stewart in Scotland began the last Jacobite Rebellion. He was born on December 31st 1720 in Rome. He was originally to accompany a French expedition, but it had to turn back due to weather. The French later lost interest in sending their troops to Scotland. Nevertheless with some money and arms the Prince sailed to Scotland. He landed in Western Scotland on July 25th 1745, but at first received little aid since he had no French allies. Eventually Clan Cameron and MacDonald of Keppoch came out in his support. After some skirmishing and maneuvering he advanced on Perth with 2500 men. Took Edinburgh and Defeated Sir John Cope and his army of 2100 men at Prestonpans. During November 1745, the Jacobite field army was at its all time maximum strength of 5500 men when they invaded England. Many of the Highlanders did not want to venture south and there were desertions. Lord George Murray was the Commander of the army that invaded England.

At this point any realist to military Statagy would have to question the moves of the Jacobite army? They had taken Edinburgh, but the Government troops had many loyal Clans and entire areas of Scotland under their control. They controlled all the forts along the Great Glen Fort William. Fort Augustus, Clan Campbell was staying loyal to the King as well as the Sutherlands, and the MacKays, MacDonald of Sleet, Grant, Mackenzie, McLeod, Ross, Monro, and the Forbes. Lord Loudoun and Lord President Forbes controlled the Highland Capital of Inverness. Here they were raising 18 Independent companies to battle the Jacobites. The Argyll militia was forming up. The city of Glasgow was heavily anti-Jacobite and was forming a regiment of volunteers to battle the Pretender. Stirling was still controlled by a Government garrison. Nevertheless, with over half of Scotland still well within the government control Prince Charles decides to invade England instead of consolidating his gains he threw them to the wind and gambled on English support for his cause. It never materialized.

The Jacobites sidestepped the Government army at Newcastle commanded by General Wade and besieged Carlisle which fell due more to Wade not arriving than to the Prince's army as they had no siege equipment. He pushed onto Derby where a brilliant maneuver planned by Lord George Murray allowed the army to arrive there before the Government army from the West commanded by the Duke of Cumberland.

The Duke of Cumberland (the second son of King George II) was recalled from his command of the British army in Flanders. He returned with several regiments and was closing on Prince Charles at Derby. General Wade was moving in from Newcastle in an attempt to catch the Jacobites between their armies. Another

(Continued on page 5)

HOUSE PARENTS

Bullskin Inn -
Don and Suzie
Dunkelberger and
Larry and Mary
Ellen Burns

Collett House -
Mike Smith, Stan
Wallace, and
Shelley Pickrell

Elam House -
Ed Dorff

Friends Meeting
House -
Jerry Zorns

Furnas House -
Village Hostel

Githens House -
Roy and Jean Mc-
Donald and Greg
and Par Knapik

Harrias House
Country Store -
open

Rhoads/Hatfield
House -
Glen and Helen
Rhoads

Hawkins House -
Right Side: Jan
Campbell, Roy and
Carolyn Clark
Left Side: Mic
Richards

Heighway Cabin -
John Hoff, Neil
Kelly, Bob
Reynolds, Randy
Sweet, and Scott
Thornsberry

Lukens House -
Tom Riehle, Keith
and Bonnie Hankey

Mills-Taylor Sad-
dlebag House -
Left Side: Mike
Thompson
Right Side: Wayne
Milton

Schoolhouse -
Charlotte Wilkie

Toll House -
Gift Shop

Blacksmith Shop -
Jack E. Bender

Elam Smokehouse -
Jim Wheeler and
Dorothy Corkhill

Lacy Springhouse -
Don Richards

The Herb Garden
Shed - Mic
Richards

Village Kitchen -
Jennifer Hurt

Other Buildings:

Anderson Corn
Crib, Bailey
Gazebo, Barbecue
Building, Harkrader
Barn, Henpeck
Coop, Lukens
Barn, Maggie's
Coop, Meeting
House Shed, Out-
door Oven, Out-
door Stage, Scales
Building, Sorghum/
Maple Syrup Build-
ings, Storer Shed,
The Head Shed,
Wood Storage
Building, Zoar
Building.

Battle of Culloden Moor - April 15, 1746

army was forming at Finchley commanded by the King himself.

At this point the Prince quarreled with his generals who went over his head and ordered a retreat of the entire army into Scotland before it was destroyed. No notable support ever materialized in England or Wales for the Prince. The Stuarts were a monarchy from the past to English eyes and the good economy of their own time they did not want disturbed. Discipline and morale deteriorate in the Jacobite army and the Prince suffered from depression. Lord George Murray struggles to keep what he can of the army together, and outruns Wade's army. They cross into Scotland in December. All hopes of reaching London were now lost.

In Scotland, as soon as the Jacobites left Edinburgh General Home took the city back for the Government. They began to raise volunteer regiments for the Government. A Jacobite in the French service Lord John Drummond lands a French force near Perth. They are contained by the Government troops about Edinburgh, and cannot get south to join the Prince's army. Lord Loudoun starts operations against the Jacobite Clans from Inverness. The Argyll's were busy raiding into Jacobite lands from their strongholds in Argyll. The MacKays are also attacking Jacobite positions along the North Eastern coast and capturing Jacobite gold and arms shipments from France. The Prince retreats through Glasgow where he raises contributions from that city by force. They advance toward Stirling castle to besiege the government forces defending it, and link up with Drummond's troops. Their strength was about 8000 men. General Hawley enters Edinburgh with 7000 Government soldiers. Hawley advanced toward the Jacobite army to try and drive them away from Stirling Castle. Lord George Murray makes a withdrawal from his siege lines and falls upon Hawley at Falkirk on January 17th 1746. Murray who takes the high ground and defeats the Government forces at Falkirk but fails to pursue the Government army because his Highlanders were dispersed looking for plunder and could not be gotten under control. Hawley retreats to Edinburgh and the Duke of Cumberland arrives there on January 30th. He begins to reorganize the Government army and installs new heart into the troops with his presence.

For the Jacobites the siege of Stirling Castle was not progressing well. The Government defenders destroyed the breaching battery built by the Jacobite Engineers. Again more Highlanders desert the cause. Murray asks the Prince to retreat into the Highlands for the winter because the army was falling apart due to desertions. The Prince reluctantly agrees, but no longer trusts Murray with the army as their relationship deteriorates further.

The Jacobites abandon Stirling their baggage, artillery, and all the tents for the army, as they have no means of transporting it into the Highlands. Desertions continue to plague the army as the supply system was operating on a hand to mouth level. Hunger struck the ranks of the army as it continued to fall back. Many of the Irish Jacobite officers dreaded spending the winter in the Highlands and wanted to risk all on one battle. The Jacobites retreated to Inverness where Lord Loudoun falls back into Sutherland country. The Duke of Cumberland follows up relieving Stirling, occupies the city of Perth, and advances and takes Ab-

(Continued on page 6)

Battle of Culloden Moor - April 15, 1746

erdeen by February 25th. Here he halts his army due to the weather. His army is well fed and quartered however he continues to instruct and drill them.

The Jacobites were concentrated around Inverness but sends out a detachment to capture Fort Augustus. However Fort William holds out. The Jacobite treasury is ruined as no money was available to pay the men they received oatmeal instead of coin.

On the 8th of April the Duke of Cumberland marches his army from Aberdeen. He hugs the coast and a Squadron of the Royal Navy with supply ships guards his Ocean side flank. He reaches Nairn on April 14th and the Jacobites recall all their detachments to Inverness. Tomorrow on April 15th the Battle of Culloden will take place.

On hearing of the approach of Cumberland and the Government army the Jacobites advance to Culloden and form up on the moor. Because of a lack of food many leave their ranks in search of sustenance. Supplies were never brought forward with the army from Inverness, as the army receives no rations except a biscuit in two days. On the evening on the 14th Lord George Murray plans a night raid on the Government army, which fails as the army lost its way going cross-country. The only result was that when they returned to their original positions at Culloden Moor the army was hungry and exhausted.

Now the Government army commanded by the Duke advanced after breakfast upon the Jacobite positions on the 15th of April. The weary Jacobites view the army as it approaches and they were much depressed by the professional manner the army deploys from column to line. Lord George summed up the fate of the Jacobite cause before the battle begins. "We're putting the end to a very bad affair."

The battle begins with the Jacobite artillery firing first. The ten, Three-pounder cannons of the Duke's army returns fire with much better effect as the Jacobite batteries are silenced. The Highland Clan regiments were in the Jacobite front line and receive the brunt of the artillery fire, which inflicted casualties, but its morale effect was more devastating. The Prince refused to advance his army to attack the British. Consequently, this was devastating to the Highlanders as their only method of war was to attack stopping only to fire muskets and charge in with sword and targe for close combat.

The government army's Argyll Militia and two regiments of Dragoons got around the right flank of the Jacobites, which forced them to deploy troops away from the main battle. Finally the Clansmen could stand it no longer and charged forth toward the government army. The Royal Artillery switches to Canister shot which rips huge gaps into the Clan Cammeron as they charge in the center the swerve away to their right and collide with the Atholl Brigade the two groups charge together toward the British 4th regiment (Colonel Barrel's regiment¹). The Argyll Militia fires into their flank behind a wall as they advance this in turn makes units from the Jacobite second line turn and face this threat and not support the Highlanders charging.

Barrel's regiment fires two devastating volley before the Clansmen hit their front and many Jacobites are killed. The Clansmen collide into Barrel's regiment that is defending with their bayonets. Part of Monro's regiment is hit also. Barrel's regiment does not break but splits into as the Highlanders charge through the gap and straight into the British second line regiment of "Bligh's" Now the Highlanders are caught in a cul-de-sac with British regiments firing into them on three sides. Over eight hundred are killed or wounded in this phase alone. The Jacobite left flank led by the MacDonald regiments have boggy ground to their front and cannot advance and finally retire when the British cavalry starts to outflank them. The British Cavalry on the other flank attacks and defeats the Jacobite cavalry and begins to pick off fugitives. The Jacobite army routs back to Inverness and

(Continued on page 7)

Battle of Culloden Moor - April 15, 1746

Cumberland orders his regiments of Dragoons to pursue them and break up their concentration and not allow them to regroup.

The Jacobite army is shattered and the Prince flees the field with the sound of "Run you cowardly Italian," yelled at him by a Jacobite officer.

Lord George Murray reorganizes the fugitives but the Prince is beaten and orders the army to disband. He goes into hiding and eventually escapes to France. Thus ending the last Jacobite rebellion as Prince Charles Edward Stuart retires to the continent. His campaign started back in July of 1745 and ended in April 1746. He was defeated in ten months due to strategic failure and a lack of good logistics for his army, and he plunged the Highlands into chaos and bloody Civil war. So much for Bonnie Prince Charlie of legend as many of the Clans never even supported him during this last rebellion. At Culloden Moor more Scots were on the field fighting against him than for him.

The aftermath was brutal. The British government was determined that no rebellion would ever take place again in Scotland. They made it illegal for their Clan Chiefs to judge over their clansmen by a parliamentary act. Simply put no longer would clan chiefs be able to control the life and death of their people. The law of the land came into the Highlands and Royal courts decided guilt or innocence. The feudal ways of the past were destroyed. This allowed the tenants to ignore the call to arms by their chiefs. Many captured Jacobites were deported to the colonies. Anyone wearing Highland dress or carrying weapons would be jailed. The British army was everywhere in Scotland, and they rebuilt the forts and increased the garrisons. Many Highlanders suffered from the cruel acts of the Government to crush Jacobinism once and for all. The Government was successful for the Prince came to Great Britain twice during the 1750's and no one would support him. He retired to Rome and lived his life out in exile. The Hanoverian rule in Great Britain survived and still does to this day.

¹ During this time their Colonel's name and not their number of seniority knew the Regiments of Infantry and Cavalry. For example, Barrel's, Monro's, Price's etc.

♦♦♦♦NOTICES♦♦♦♦

Village Membership

Please remember to send your Village Membership applications and renewals to Shelley Pickrell.

All checks should be made to Caesar's Creek Pioneer Village.
\$25.00 = 1 year membership.

Questions, email Shelley at :
smcclanaan@inetmail.att.net

Wanted: Apprentice

Where: The School House

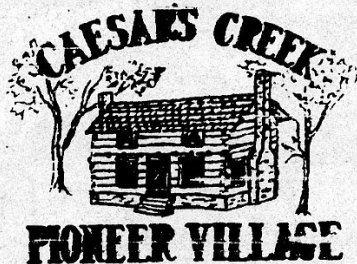
Looking for someone to help Charlotte to conduct school at scheduled times during each festival. Each school session will last between 20 and 30 minutes.

Call Charlotte Wilkie for information
513-591-2926.

HOUSE PARENT WAITING LIST

Roy and Carol Clark
Carolyn Slattery
Lana Chambers
Wayne Milton

For corrections or to be added to the list,
please contact Kevin at 513-897-1120.



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18th Century Dress Required.

Saturday, April 22nd, 2000

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Prepaid Reservations limited to first 76 applicants.

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