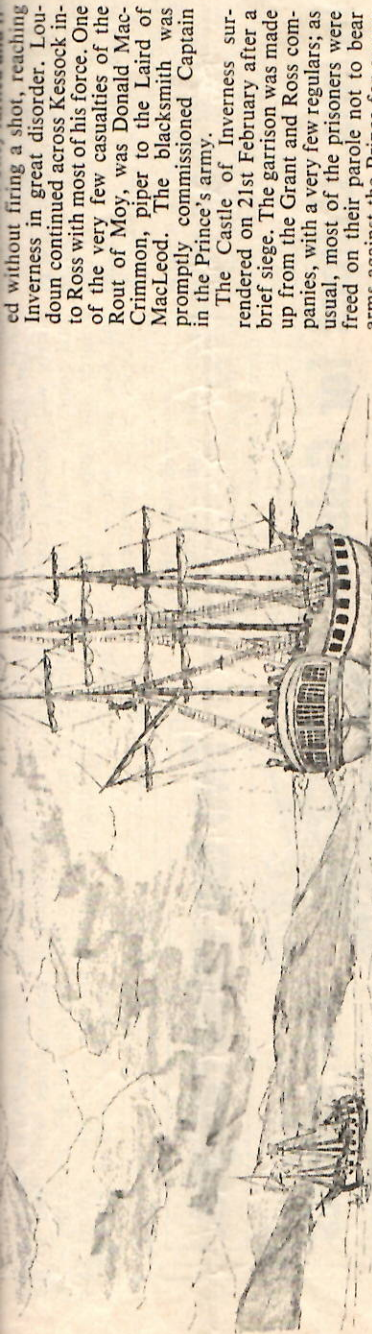




The sloop Prince Charles grounded on a falling tide on the Melness sands on the west side of Tongue bay.

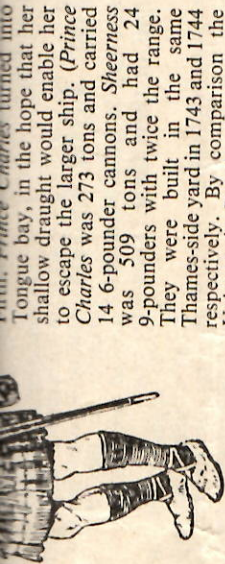
HOW WE CAN HELP YOU

COMMUNITY ACTION
TRAINING
FINANCE
MARKETING

- ▼ A main function of the Highlands and Islands Development Board is to help you set up, develop and expand your business in the Board's area - the northern and western part of Scotland.
- ▼ There are various forms of financial and advisory assistance which may be available to you as an individual or company - farmer, engineer, craft worker, manufacturer, fisherman or hotelier for example. We may also assist and advise you on new marketing developments, provide short-term management support for your business and help groups and communities fund social development projects of many kinds.

- ▼ The HIDB may provide financial help as part of a package of assistance. Financial assistance to a project can be up to 50 per cent.
- ▼ You are normally expected to be able to raise at least 50 per cent of the required finance from your own resources or through commercial facilities such as bank loans.
- ▼ If you have a good development idea which you want to put into practice then please talk to us.
- ▼ For further information or a copy of the publication, "How We Can Help You," contact your local HIB office.
**76 High Street, Wick,
Caithness KW1 4NE
Tel: Wick 0955 4353**

HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT BOARD



A Highlander, typical of those enlisted to found the famous Highland regiments.

MacGregors and Barasdale's to occupy the coastal plain of Sutherland. They attempted to raise men, money and provisions. The Earl of Cromartie's son, Lord MacLeod (not the Laird of Loudoun), with Dundonnell and MacKenzie of Ballone from Lochbroom, were sent to Caithness, where despite many protestations of Jacobite sympathy, only one Sinclair of gentleman, George Sinclair of Gees, with thirty men actually joined him. He had little success in Orkney either, where the Navy were able to frustrate most of the Jacobite activity. Lady Sutherland gave her word that she would order the militia to surrender their arms once the anticipated Caithness levies had passed on their way to Inverness. The Caithness Jacobites in turn were unwilling to march through Sutherland until the militia had been disarmed. Captain Gordon of Carrol had agreed to meet Cromartie, but instead escaped by boat to report to the Earl of Sutherland in Aberdeen. Cromartie

DORNOCH LANDING

On the 20th March, the Jacobites led by the Duke of Perth and O'Sullivan with Cromartie's, Clanranald's, Barasdale's, Mackinnon's, Appin Stewarts, Frasers and MacGregor regiments succeeded in landing



After the rising those clans which had supported the government were rewarded by not having their lands ravaged by Cumberland.

without firing a shot, reaching Inverness in great disorder. Loudoun continued across Kessock in to Ross with most of his force. One of the very few casualties of the Rout of Moy, was Donald MacCrimmon, piper to the Laird of MacLeod. The blacksmith was promptly commissioned Captain in the Prince's army.

The Castle of Inverness surrendered on 21st February after a brief siege. The garrison was made up from the Grant and Ross companies, with a very few regulars; as usual, most of the prisoners were freed on their parole not to bear arms against the Prince for a year and a day. The Jacobites set about attempting to raise food and money, both in very short supply. One of the key threats was the Earl of Loudoun's force of over 2000, now based around Tain. A force under Lord George Murray and O'Sullivan was ordered to eliminate this threat. Loudoun retreated across the Dornoch Firth, commandeered all the boats and garrisoned the Northern shore of the Dornoch Firth. Strath Oykel and the River Shin. For almost a month Loudoun played cat and mouse, posing a constant threat to the Jacobite foragers, and preventing recruitment in Caithness and Orkney.

MELNESS SANDS

Prince Charles grounded on a falling tide on the Melness sands on the west side of the bay. *Sheerness* in turn, found herself aground, but well within cannon range. After five hours of bombardment, and over 900 rounds of shot, the uninjured survivors abandoned their shattered ship. Under cover of darkness, with the gold and guided by George Mackay of Melness, they attempted to escape overland. His father, laird of Melness was thought "rather favourable than otherwise to the Jacobites". Daniel Forbes, factor to Lord Reay, with eleven men in-tercepted the Jacobites on the sands of Kinloch at the head of the bay. Forbes's men fired on them from behind a small hill, and then withdrew to the cover of another hill. This running fight continued for some time, killing a further three and wounding eight of the Jacobites. More of the Mackays joined Forbes's party. At length the sound of drums was heard from the steep pass of Duag at the west shoulder of Beinn Laoghail as a company of Lord Reay's militia approached. Then the Jacobite

Frederick, Prince of Wales, on his Augustus and Inverness Castle destroyed. Orders were given for Cromartie's force to return. The MacGregors and Barasdales left Sutherland on the 14th and, after skirmishes with the Munros, reached North Kessock in time to see the smoke of the dying battle across the Firth. There were suspicions that Barasdale, later to turn his coat to save his skin, was already in contact with the enemy and deliberately arrived late. The MacGregors, who had learned the merits of self-preservation through centuries of oppression, marched down the North bank of Loch Ness, shadowed by a party of Dragoons on the other shore. They met with other contingents of the Jacobite army at Ruthven in Badenoch some days later before returning to their home territories.

MARCH TO LITTLE FERRY

Cromartie's regiment, more than 300 strong left Dunrobin on the 15th. Most of the mounted officers tarried at the Castle, "to see a few bottles out, which Lady Sutherland had ordered in to drink her Lord's health", while their men marched to the Little Ferry over Loch Fleet, three miles away.

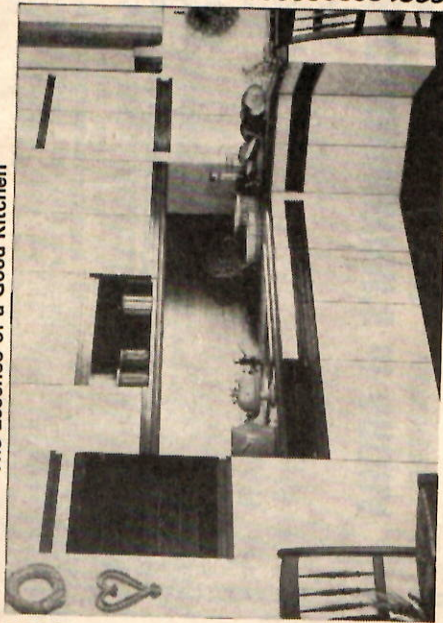
Two companies of the Sutherland militia had secretly approached and were positioned on the slopes of Beinn a' Bhraigaidh. A small detachment under Ensign John Mackay, the poet of Mudale, which was positioned around the Kirk of Golspie, forced the dilatory group of officers back to the castle while the two hundred or so militia, appearing to the Mackenzies like fourteen hundred, attacked the leaderless regiment in its flank at Culmally. Over two hundred were captured and most of the remainder were either killed or drowned attempting to swim Loch Fleet. Captains MacAllister and Gray were admitted to the Castle to discuss terms, while En-

BITTER CONSEQUENCES

After the rising those clans, which had supported the government, were rewarded by not having their lands ravaged by Cumberland's mercenary thugs. The people suffered along with the most ardent Jacobites in the vicious proscription of their language, dress and music. During the next century, the chiefs, including the restored Jacobite families, forgot their obligations as the fathers and leaders of their peoples. They remembered only their rights to the rentals, and the profits of "improvement", which were spent on the gaming tables of London and the fashionable watering holes of Bath. Their people would be abandoned to face alone the bitter consequences of Adam Smith's economic theories.

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