

APPENDIX:

NOTES ON SOURCES

Many of the primary sources I drew upon were written from the Jacobite point of view. Of course, there was more interest in the rebellions from the former Jacobites than the British, thus there were more sources from Jacobites. Two of the most interesting and credible primary sources on the last Jacobite Rebellion of 1745-6 were written by David Elcho and James Johnstone, both of which were high ranking Jacobite officers. Both are very readable and have detailed descriptions of the military engagements. John Home also has a very detailed history of the rebellion which contains detailed maps of the major battles.

The Scots' Magazine was an extremely useful source. Its sympathies were with the British; however, the magazine published battle accounts from both British and Jacobite participants. The magazine was one of the best sources from the British point of view. The article by John Dalrymple, published in the Scots' Magazine after his death, was very enlightening concerning the Highlanders' way of life prior to and during the rebellions. Although this was published after the clan system had been crushed by the British government, it is consistent with all other accounts of the Highlanders during the time period studied.

The works of Allardyce and Chambers contained the best collections of primary sources on the rebellions. Chambers' work contained many excerpts from Jacobite participants in the 1745-6 Rebellion. Allardyce's work was extremely valuable as it contained many official government documents, such as military surveys of the state of the Highlands before and after the Jacobite Rebellions and accounts of the battles primarily from the British standpoint.

The British were involved in several continental wars during the period of the Jacobite Rebellions. Due to the lack of respect for the Highlanders and the preoccupation for affairs on the continent, British accounts of the rebellions and the military during this time were more difficult to find. Most military histories treated the Jacobite Rebellions as a side note to events on the continent. Of the sources I consulted, Kane gave the greatest space to the rebellions. The most important primary source for understanding the British military establishment at this time was by far Bland's Treaty of Military Discipline. This work covered the basic organization and tactics of

the British army and was invaluable.

Finally, I would like to address my portrayal of Prince Charles, better known as “Bonnie Prince Charlie.” Some historians portray Charles as a fool and a drunk. This is a fair portrayal of his life in the years following the final defeat of the Jacobites at Culloden in 1746. While he was in Britain, almost all the primary sources I consulted portray him a charismatic, confident, and determined leader. Several sources do question some of his military decisions, especially at Culloden, but they do not portray him as an incompetent drunkard. Overall the portrayal of Charles was favorable, and I continued a portrayal consistent with the sources I consulted in my work.