

John Prebbles Scotland

John Sadler has uncovered startling new evidence about this infamous event in Scottish history. The first book on the subject for 40 years.

McLean works in the manuscript division of the National Archives of Canada, and draws extensively on unpublished sources to present a new interpretation of Scottish migration to Canada. Showing how the traditional clan society in western Inverness was disrupted by capitalism, she documents the emigration of nine coherent groups and their attempts to recreate Highland culture in Glengarry County in Ontario. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR Culloden Moor is one of the most famous battles in British history and, for the Scots, the battle is pre-eminent, surpassing even Bannockburn. In this decisive and bloody encounter in 1746 the Duke of Cumberland's government army defeated the Jacobite rebels led by Prince Charles Edward Stuart. Yet, despite the attention paid to this critical event in particular to Bonnie Prince Charlie and the Jacobite legend few writers have concentrated on the battle itself and on the Highland battlefield on which it was fought. Stuart Reid, in this revised third edition of his best-selling guide, does just that. He tells the story of the campaign and sets out in a graphic and easily understood way the movements and deployments of the opposing forces and he describes in vivid detail the deadly combat that followed. Incorporating the latest documentary and archaeological research and featuring a completely new and expanded section on the armies, it invites visitors to explore for themselves this historic ground on which the tragic battle was fought.

In the terrible aftermath of the moorland battle of Culloden, the Highlanders suffered at the hands of their own clan chiefs. Following his magnificent reconstruction of Culloden, John Prebble recounts how the Highlanders were deserted and then betrayed into famine and poverty. While their chiefs grew rich on meat and wool, the people died of cholera and starvation or, evicted from the glens to make way for sheep, were forced to emigrate to foreign lands. 'Mr Prebble tells a terrible story excellently. There is little need to search further to explain so much of the sadness and emptiness of the northern Highlands today' The Times.

'You are hereby ordered to fall upon the rebels, the MacDonalds of Glencoe, and to put all to the sword under seventy.' This was the treacherous and cold-blooded order ruthlessly carried out on 13 February 1692, when the Campbells slaughtered their hosts the MacDonalds at the Massacre of Glencoe. It was a bloody incident which had deep repercussions and was the beginning of the destruction of the Highlanders. John Prebble's masterly description of the terrible events at Glencoe was praised as 'Evocative and powerful' in the Sunday Telegraph.

"The Darien venture was one of the most harrowing disasters to befall any nation, and the forced Union with England in

1707 was the final, bitter consummation of the hopes of all those who dreamed of creating a Scottish empire."--BOOK JACKET.

A landmark account that reveals the long history behind the current Catalan and Scottish independence movements A distinguished historian of Spain and Europe provides an enlightening account of the development of nationalist and separatist movements in contemporary Catalonia and Scotland. This first sustained comparative study uncovers the similarities and the contrasts between the Scottish and Catalan experiences across a five-hundred-year period, beginning with the royal marriages that brought about union with their more powerful neighbors, England and Castile respectively, and following the story through the centuries from the end of the Middle Ages until today's dramatic events. J. H. Elliott examines the political, economic, social, cultural, and emotional factors that divide Scots and Catalans from the larger nations to which their fortunes were joined. He offers new insights into the highly topical subject of the character and development of European nationalism, the nature of separatism, and the sense of grievance underlying the secessionist aspirations that led to the Scottish referendum of 2014, the illegal Catalan referendum of October 2017, and the resulting proclamation of an independent Catalan republic.

The final demise of the Jacobite cause amid the slaughter of the Highland clans on a cold and damp Culloden Moor in April 1746 is undoubtedly one of the most famous battles in British military history. It has also been, until recently, one of the least well understood from both the military and political perspective. In this modern and highly detailed account the author combines a thorough knowledge of 18th century tactics, an intimate knowledge of the battlefield itself and a scandalously underused archive of contemporary material from both sides to provide a balanced and accurate account of this controversial encounter. Amongst other misconceptions the popular perception is that the British Army adopted an entirely passive role during the battle simply shooting down the Jacobites in droves with volleys of musketry. This account demonstrates that the British, and the Duke of Cumberland in particular, had a much more pro-active role in the battle - not merely staving off defeat, but actively seizing the initiative and winning the battle with a series of well-timed and well-coordinated counterattacks. The fourth of the five Richard Hannay novels by John Buchan. Here we find our hero Richard Hannay living a quiet life in the countryside with a wife and young child but his past comes back to haunt him and he once more must face up to an arch-enemy.

An exciting account of the origins of the modern world Who formed the first literate society? Who invented our modern ideas of democracy and free market capitalism? The Scots. As historian and author Arthur Herman reveals, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Scotland made crucial contributions to science, philosophy, literature, education, medicine, commerce, and politics—contributions that have formed and nurtured the modern West ever since. Herman has charted a fascinating journey across the centuries of Scottish history. Here is the untold story of how John Knox and the Church of Scotland laid the foundation for our modern idea of democracy; how the Scottish Enlightenment helped to inspire both the American Revolution and the U.S. Constitution; and how thousands of Scottish immigrants left their homes to create the American frontier, the Australian outback, and the British Empire in India and Hong Kong. How the Scots Invented the Modern World reveals how Scottish genius for creating the basic ideas and institutions of modern life stamped the lives of a series of remarkable

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historical figures, from James Watt and Adam Smith to Andrew Carnegie and Arthur Conan Doyle, and how Scottish heroes continue to inspire our contemporary culture, from William “Braveheart” Wallace to James Bond. And no one who takes this incredible historical trek will ever view the Scots—or the modern West—in the same way again.

"In the nineteenth century many of the inhabitants of the Highland glens were cleared out, often by forcible eviction to make way for a more profitable tenant -- the Great Cheviot sheep. Families had to leave the homes where they had lived for generations. Thousands emigrated over the ocean in the hope of a better life ... The effects of it are still being felt in Scotland -- and in the countries where the unwilling migrants settled. Written while the effects it describes were still unfolding, Mackenzie's impassioned History brings the distress of the age unforgettably before the reader"--Back cover.

'Highly Engaging' - Sunday Herald 'You could easily make a case that Andrew Greig has the greatest range of any living Scottish writer' - Scotsman The wager To poach a salmon, grouse and a deer from three Royal Estates. The challengers Three men in a mid-life crisis who should know better. The wild card A flirtatious female journalist who won't take no for an answer. Striding over the Scottish Highlands with a poet's eye on the wilderness and a firm grip on the adventure, Andrew Greig re-imagines John Buchan's classic novel with a little less tweed, a little more sex, and just the right measure of whisky.

This true story of a mass eviction in nineteenth-century Scotland is “a moving, gripping, definitive account of a struggle for survival (Scots Magazine). A Saltire Society History Book of the Year They would be better dead, they said, than set adrift upon the world. But set adrift they were—thousands of them, their communities destroyed, their homes demolished and burned. Such were the Sutherland Clearances, an extraordinary episode involving the deliberate depopulation of much of a Scottish Highlands county. What was done in the course of it was planned and carried out by a small group of men and one woman, seeking a more profitable use of the land. Most of those involved wrote a great deal about their actions, intentions, and feelings, and much of it has been preserved. There are no equivalent collections of material from those whose communities ceased to exist. Their feelings and fears are harder to access, but by no means irrecoverable. In this book, James Hunter tells the story of the Sutherland Clearances. His research took him to archives in Scotland, England, and Canada, to the now deserted valleys of Sutherland, to the frozen shores of Hudson Bay. The result is a story of a people’s struggle for survival in the face of tragedy and disaster, covering experiences not featured in any previous such account. “Detailed and unsparing . . . [The author] is careful to present the evidence for all he records.” —London Review of Books

The word Darien is a scar on the memory of the Scots, and the hurt is still felt even where the cause of the wound is dimly understood. Three hundred years ago the Parliament of Scotland, in one of its last acts before the nation lost its political identity, defied the King and the persistent hostility of the English to establish a noble trading company, to settle a colony, and to recover its people from a century of despair, privation, famine and decay. The site of the colony, Darien on the Isthmus of Panama, was the enduring dream of William Paterson, the erratically brilliant Scot who had helped to found the Bank of England. He called it 'the door of the seas, and the key of the universe', and believed that it would become a bridge between East and West, an entrepot through which would pass the richest trade in the world. The first attempt to make the Company a joint Scots and English venture was crushed by the English Parliament. The Scots created it by themselves, in a wave of almost hysterical enthusiasm, subscribing half of the nation's capital. Three years later the 'noble undertaking', crippled by the quarrelsome stupidity of its leaders, deliberately obstructed by the English Government, and opposed in arms by Spain, had ended in stunning disaster. Nine fine ships owned by the Company had been sunk, burnt or abandoned. Over two thousand men, women and children

who went to the fever-ridden colony never returned. It was a tragic curtain to the last act of Scotland's independence. John Prebble's book is the first detailed account of the Darien Settlement, drawn from original sources in the records of the Company, the journals, letters and memoirs of those who tried to turn William Paterson's dream into reality.

The Scots are one of the world's greatest nations of emigrants. For centuries, untold numbers of men, women, and children have sought their fortunes in every conceivable walk of life and in every imaginable climate. All over the British Empire, the United States, and elsewhere, the Scottish contribution to the development of the modern world has been a formidable one, from finance to industry, philosophy to politics. *To the Ends of the Earth* puts this extraordinary epic center stage, taking many famous stories--from the Highland Clearances and emigration to the Scottish Enlightenment and empire--and removing layers of myth and sentiment to reveal the no-less-startling truth. Whether in the creation of great cities or prairie farms, the Scottish element always left a distinctive trace, and Devine pays particular attention to the exceptional Scottish role as traders, missionaries, and soldiers. This major new book is also a study of the impact of the global world on Scotland itself and the degree to which the Scottish economy was for many years an imperial economy, with intimate, important links through shipping, engineering, jute, and banking to the most remote of settlements. Filled with fascinating stories and an acute awareness of the poverty and social inequality that provoked so much emigration, *To the Ends of the Earth* will make its readers think about the world in a quite different way.

Tracing the legacies of the small farmers displaced and scattered in nineteenth-century Scotland, this is "a powerful, poetic, personal Highland Odyssey" (*Times Literary Supplement*). In the Clearances of the nineteenth century, crofts—once the mainstay of Highland life in Scotland—were swept away as the land was put over to sheep grazing. Many of the people of the Highlands and islands of Scotland were forced from their homes by landowners in the Clearances. Some fled to Nova Scotia and beyond. In this book, David Craig sets out to discover how many of their stories survive in the memories of their descendants. He travels through twenty-one islands in Scotland and Canada, many thousands of miles of moor and glen, and presents the words of men and women of both countries as they recount the suffering of their forebears. "[David] has the eye, the imagination and the descriptive density of early Bruce Chatwin." —*Toronto Globe & Mail*

A German bomber crash-lands on a small Scottish island and the Nazi pilot, with his crew of three, seizes control of the place. Two guns are stripped from the wreckage; an inquisitive collie-dog is killed; a young man is shot dead beside his radio . . . and 'martial law' is declared. As thundering seas cut off the island from the mainland, John Prebble works out this wartime story to its terrifying climax. Methodically, brutally the Nazi officer shapes his plans; dumbly, sullenly the Scottish folk hold out and bide their time. Whose nerves will be the first to crack?

Jan Prebble was for 42 years the mistress of John Prebble, the writer acclaimed in Scotland for his histories of Glencoe, Culloden and The Highland Clearance, while elsewhere his best known work is the block buster film, Zulu for which he wrote the script. This is not an autobiography written in chronological order but a series of snapshots of a great hot-fired love affair, portraying with humour and feeling some of the difficulties of being a mistress in the days when unmarried couples were not acceptable, the ruses they had to adopt and the extraordinary situations they found themselves in. More than that it takes in not only Jan's own celebrity-interviewing life as a Fleet Street journalist, DJ-protecting days as PRO to Capital Radio and finally her time working for the Prince of Wales, but also fascinating examples of John's unpublished letters, serious and flippant, historical and romantic. It includes untold stories behind his many books and a vivid description of how an author feels when he finishes writing one. The whole story is enhanced by tales of John's sense of fun unexpected perhaps in a man who wrote so eruditely about history.

This classic novel by the acclaimed author and poet examines a cruel episode of Scottish history through the intimate thoughts of an elderly woman. First published in 1968, *Consider the Lilies* is widely celebrated as one of the finest achievements in contemporary Scottish literature. Set in the time of the Highland Clearances—the mass eviction of tenant farmers that began in the mid 18th century—it tells the tale of a solitary woman whose home is razed in the name of “agricultural improvement.” Having lived her whole life among her rural Highland community, she is suddenly told that she will be forced from her home, which will then be burned to the ground. The shattering pronouncement leaves her shocked and disoriented as her thoughts shift between despair for her future and memories of the life that will soon be gone.

A new dance is devised on the Isle of Skye in the eighteenth century. An exhilarating dance. A dance, one visitor reports, that 'the emigration from Skye has occasioned'. The visitor asks for the dance's name. 'They call it America,' he is told. Now James Hunter, one of Scotland's leading historians, provides the first comprehensive account of what happened to the thousands of people who, over the last 300 years, left Skye and other parts of the Scottish Highlands to make new lives in the United States and Canada. The product both of painstaking research and extensive travels in North America, this is the definitive story of the Highland impact on the New World, the story of how soldiers, explorers, guerrilla fighters, fur traders, lumberjacks and pioneer settlers from the north of Scotland found, on the other side of the Atlantic, freedoms and opportunities denied to them at home.

Lady Angeline Dudley, who harbors a secret desire for a simple marriage in spite of expectations that she marry a wealthy, titled man, must come up with a plan when she falls for an earl who does not return her feelings.

John Prebble's Scotland
Harvill Secker
Culloden
The King's Jaunt
George IV in Scotland, August 1822 : 'one and Twenty

Daft Days'Birlinn Limited

From the mock pageantry of the Highlanders to the carefully stage-managed rediscovery of the Scottish Regalia, this trip was a key event in the creation of romantic Scotland. Behind it all lay the great stage manager, Sir Walter Scott. This was the first visit of a British monarch to Scotland for nearly two hundred years, following only two years after the grim horror of the Radical Insurrection, which saw the last armed rebellion in British history when sixty thousand workers went on strike. The Highland clans that Scott called to Edinburgh were, even as they marched, the subjects of eviction and persecution in their homeland. And yet in this stirring blend of pomp and pageantry, Scott was able to override the grim reality of day-to-day life in a surge of support for a monarch and monarchy, even in England, the subject of ridicule and derision. Prebble brilliantly reveals the rotten heart of corruption, betrayal, and intrigue at the heart of the ceremony of this great occasion, and from it all emerges a vision of Scotland that remains with us today.

In the terrible aftermath of the moorland battle of Culloden, the Highlanders suffered at the hands of their own clan chiefs. Following his magnificent reconstruction of Culloden, John Prebble recounts how the Highlanders were deserted and then betrayed into famine and poverty. While their chiefs grew rich on meat and wool, the people died of cholera and starvation or, evicted from the glens to make way for sheep, were forced to emigrate to foreign lands. Mr Prebble tells a terrible story excellently. There is little need to search further to explain so much of the sadness and emptiness of the northern Highlands today *The Times*.

The final offensives of the Second World War – Arnhem, the Rhine crossing and the invasion of Germany – provide war-shattered settings for John Prebble's novel, *The Edge of Darkness*. In this, the most intimately experienced of all his books, he records the feelings and reactions (seldom heroic) of five very different members of a front-line searchlight troop. But victory and vengeance breed anti-climax. In the rubble of post-war Hamburg, with its currency of cigarettes and its sinister black market, and in the brief, flickering affair between Ted Jones and a tragic German widow John Prebble faithfully portrays Germany in defeat. Like Culloden, his famous account of the Forty-five, *The Edge of Darkness* is neither cheerful nor glorious. It is a grim but just epitaph on war.

"Highland soldiers were Britain's earliest colonial levies, first raised to police their own hills, then expended in imperial wars. The Gaelic people of the 18th century, three percent only of the population, nonetheless supplied the Crown with sixty-five regiments, as well as independent companies, militia and volunteers. Contrary to romantic belief, the Highlander was rarely a willing soldier, his songs lament the day he put on a red coat. He was often recruited by threat, sold by the chiefs he trusted. Promises made to him were cynically broken, his pride was outraged by the lash, by contempt for his fierce attachment to his language and dress. The family he hoped to protect by enlistment was

frequently evicted in his absence and replaced by sheep. Mutinies were thus inevitable. This is the first account of them, much of it in the words of the soldiers and their officers. It begins with the noble revolt of the Black Watch at Finchley in 1743 and ends with the mutiny of starving Fencibles on Glasgow Green in 1804. It tells how the Seaforths stood in defiance on Arthur's Seat for three days until their demands were met, how Atholl Highlanders held Portsmouth for a week until they received their promised discharge. Angered by brutal floggings, Argyll Fencibles closed Edinburgh Castle and threatened the security of Scotland. Refusing to march into England against the terms of their enlistment, Strathspey men defied their officers from the walls of Linlithgow Palace, and soldiers of the Black Watch and Fraser's fought a bloody battle in Leith, dying by musket and bayonet rather than abandon their native dress. It is a subject that has been curiously ignored by historians. John Preeble properly sees it as essential to an understanding of the destruction of the Highland clans, the story of which he began in *Culloden*, continued in *The Highland Clearances and Glencoe*, and now completes in this book."--Book jacket.

An account of the mutinies in Highland regiments, beginning with the noble revolt of the Black Watch at Finchley in 1743 and ending with the mutiny of the starving Fencibles on Glasgow Green in 1804. This book completes Prebble's account of the Highland clans, which he began in *Culloden*.

With the exception of the key royal sites, such as Stirling and Edinburgh, few Scottish castles were located at strategic points, or were intended to house garrisons required to defend or subjugate towns. Instead they were primarily fortified dwelling houses, erected in an environment of weak Royal authority and endemic feuding between rival clans and groups, in both Highland and Lowland areas. Although some enceinte castles were developed during the 16th and 17th centuries, most defensive construction focused on the tower house, a distinctive vernacular style of Scottish fortification. This book examines the design, development, and purpose of these quintessentially Scottish buildings, and also covers larger sites such as Urquhart and Blackness.

Account of the British slaughter of thirty-six members of the MacDonald clan at Glencoe, Scotland in 1692.

Enemies become lovers in a divided Scotland in this "marvelous tale" of history and passion (Diana Gabaldon). From birth, Catriona Campbell and Alasdair Og MacDonald are enemies—for he is the second son of her clan's most powerful foe. Yet from the moment they meet, they know they will lie in each other's arms someday. Their love, though centuries forbidden, comes at the most dangerous of times, as they become pawns of war . . . and of history. For rebellion has been stirring, and under the orders of King William III, a bloody price will be paid at Glencoe . . . This "stirring" love story set against the backdrop of a notorious massacre is "well worth a Highland journey" (Kirkus Reviews). "Roberson's world of 17th-century Scotland is atmospherically real." —Publishers Weekly

The Price of Scotland covers a well-known episode in Scottish history, the ill-fated Darien Scheme. It recounts for the first time in almost forty years, the history of the Company of Scotland, looking at previously unexamined evidence and considering the failure in light of the Company's financial records. Douglas Watt offers the reader a new way of looking at this key moment in history, from the attempt to raise capital in London in 1695 through to the shareholder bail-out as part of the Treaty of Union in 1707. With the tercentenary of the Union in May 2007, The Price of Scotland provides a timely reassessment of this national disaster. REVIEWS Douglas Watt has brought an economist's eye and poet's sensibility in the Price of Scotland... to show definitively... that over-ambition and mismanagement, rather than English mendacity, doomed Scotland's imperial ambitions. - THE OBSERVER The Price of Scotland treats Darien as a financial mania. - THE FINANCIAL TIMES Exceptionally well written, it reads like a novel. As I say - if you're not Scottish and live here - read it. If you're Scottish read it anyway. It's a very, very good book. - i-on magazine The must-have book on the events in advance of the Act of Union that brought Scotland and England together in 1707 is Douglas Watt's The Price of Scotland. It's a fantastic run-through of the "catastrophic failure" of the Darien Scheme - the creation of the Company of Scotland to establish a Central American colony. THE FINANCIAL TIMES

On December 28th 1879, the night of the Great Storm, the Tay Bridge collapsed, along with the train that was crossing, and everyone on board... This is the true story of that disastrous night, told from multiple viewpoints: The station master waiting for the train to arrive - who sees the approaching lights simply vanish. The bored young boys watching from their bedroom window who witness the disaster. The dreamer who designed the bridge which eventually destroyed him. The old highlanders who professed the bridge doomed from the outset. The young woman on the ill-fated train, carrying a love letter from the man she hoped to marry... THE HIGH GIRDERS is a vivid, dramatic reconstruction of the ill-omened man-made catastrophe of the Tay Bridge disaster - and its grim aftermath.

'A superb book ... Anybody interested in Scottish history needs to read it' Andrew Marr, Sunday Times Eighteenth-century Scotland is famed for generating many of the enlightened ideas which helped to shape the modern world. But there was in the same period another side to the history of the nation. Many of Scotland's people were subjected to coercive and sometimes violent change, as traditional ways of life were overturned by the 'rational' exploitation of land use. The Scottish Clearances is a superb and highly original account of this sometimes terrible process, which changed the Lowland countryside forever, as it also did, more infamously, the old society of the Highlands. Based on a vast array of original sources, this pioneering book is the first to chart this tumultuous saga in one volume, with due attention to evictions and loss of land in both north and south of the Highland line. In the process, old myths are exploded and familiar assumptions undermined. With many fascinating details and the sense of an epic human story, The Scottish

Clearances is an evocative memorial to all whose lives were irreparably changed in the interests of economic efficiency. This is a story of forced clearance, of the destruction of entire communities and of large-scale emigration. Some winners were able to adapt and exploit the new opportunities, but there were also others who lost everything. The clearances created the landscape of Scotland today, but it came at a huge price.

'As vivid as the Ten O'Clock News... fascinating, detailed, meticulously researched... tremendous' Daily Mail Charles Edward Stuart's campaign to seize the British throne on behalf of his exiled father ended with one of the quickest defeats in history: on 16 April 1746, at Culloden, his 5,000-strong Jacobite army was decisively overpowered in under forty minutes. Its brutal repercussions, however, endured for months and years, its legacy for centuries. Paul O'Keeffe follows the Jacobite army, from its initial victories over Hanoverian troops at Prestonpans, Clifton and Falkirk to their calamitous defeat on the field of Culloden. He explores the battle's aftermath which claimed the lives, not only of helpless wounded summarily executed and fugitives cut down by pursuing dragoons, but also of civilians slaughtered by vengeful government patrols as they 'pacified' the Highlands. He chronicles the wild, nationwide celebration greeting news of the government victory, the London stage catering to patriotic fervour with new songs like 'God Save the King', popular musical theatre, and operas by Gluck and Handel. Meanwhile, the public was also treated to the grimmer spectacle of Jacobite prisoners, tried for high treason, paying for their participation on block and gibbet throughout the country. Many others - granted 'the King's mercy' - suffered the lingering fate of forced labour on fever-ridden plantations in the West Indies and Virginia. O'Keeffe reveals the unexpected consequences of the rising - mapping the Scottish Highlands to aid military subjugation would eventually lead to the foundation of the Ordnance Survey - and traces the later careers of the battle's protagonists: the Duke of Cumberland's transformation from idolised national hero to discredited 'butcher'; Charles Edward Stuart's from 'Bonny Prince' to embittered alcoholic invalid. While in the long term the doomed Stuart cause acquired an aura of romanticism, the Jacobite Rising of 1745-46 remains one of the most bloody and divisive conflicts in British domestic history, which resonates to this day.

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