

The Sheuglie Grants involved in the 1745

Research by Chris Grant

No Quarter Given, a book which details the muster roll of Bonnie Prince Charles Army lists six immediate relatives of ours in Glengarrys Regiment (*MacDonell of Glengarry Page 157*) all under the categories of lieutenants or Junior officers. These were Alexander and Patrick sons of Sheuglie, also their cousins Alexander Grant Inchbrene (The Swordsman) and his brothers James and Archie, also their Father Captain Robert Grant of Milton (who is listed on *page 64*), having married a daughter of the Chisholm he fought alongside them at Culloden.

Details of these six men follow after mention of two others who, although unable to actually join into the army, mainly due to the need of protecting the family estate, were nonetheless arrested and charged with High Treason for their less than shadowy involvements behind the scenes.

1/. Alexander Grant 4th of Sheuglie, agitated for the Prince and was seen by his Chief Ludovik Grant as being the key troublemaker and recruiter of men in Glen Urquhart, convincing many to join the Jacobite cause. Old Sheuglie was a very busy fellow managing to father fourteen sons and six daughters. Sheuglie had also fought alongside the Macdonells of Glengarry for the Jacobites at the Battle of Sherrifmuir in 1715.

He was used by Ludovick Grant to convince the Grants of Glenmoriston and Glen Urquhart to surrender themselves after Culloden. Then betrayed along with these men after they had surrendered themselves to their Chief at Balmaccan on the 4th of May 1746. Sent by ship to Tilbury docks near London, he died of fever on the 29th of July 1746 whilst trying to clear his name under the heavy charge of High Treason.

Old Sheuglie was married twice and married well. His first wife Margaret was a daughter of the Chisholm, Chief of that name. His second wife was Isabela Grant who was the daughter of John Grant of Glenmoriston (Ian a Chragain). She was also a granddaughter of the celebrated Sir Ewan Cameron of Locheil Chief of Clan Cameron, Glenmoriston, having married Locheils daughter Janet in 1698.

Old Sheuglies daughter Margaret was married to Angus MacDonell of Greenfield, who was a Major in the Glengarry Regiment and Brother to Lochgarry.

Another of his daughters, Janet, was married to Allan Cameron of Clunes who was killed at the Battle of Prestonpans which was fought on the 21st of September 1745.

His youngest daughter Hannah was married to Angus Grant of Dundreggan. They suffered terribly at the hands of Major James Lockhart of Cholmondeley's Regiment, who was one of Cumberland's most notorious Lieutenants. Even though Angus was not out in the '45 his house was put to the flames. He was then stripped naked and bound on the orders of Lockhart and forced to watch the hanging - by the feet - of three dead Highlanders, whom Lockhart had shot the day before without a word of warning while they were tilling their fields. Angus would have been killed there and then but his life was spared at the request of a Captain Grant, of Lord Loudons Regiment

2/. James Grant of Lochletter, eldest son and heir of old Sheuglie, arrested along with his father under the charge of High Treason and sent along with his father to Tilbury Fort. He was released on bail in September of 1746 to await his trial in Edinburgh, where witnesses for both sides would provide their evidence, after which he was subsequently acquitted and again released on the 6th of December 1746.

James died in Sheuglie House Glen Urquhart in 1791 aged 80. He rebuilt Sheuglie house in 1762 - the original having been burnt down when Kingstons light horse ravaged Glen Urquhart in July 1746 in reprisal for the families involvement with the Jacobites.

3/. Patrick Grant 5th son of Old Sheuglie, fought at the Battle of Prestonpans and the Battle of Falkirk where once again the Grants of Glen Urquhart fought under the command of Patrick and his brother Alexander younger of Sheuglie. He also joined the aborted night March on Nairn. He fought at Culloden, escaped and hid in Lochletter woods, as stated in *William Mackays famous book Urquhart and Glenmoriston page 280*. Patrick died on the 3rd of June 1800, aged 76, and is buried in The Family Graveyard at Cnocan Buraidh, Drumnadrochit.

4/. Alexander Grant 6th son of Old Sheuglie fought in all of the battles of The '45. He later became a Captain in the army of the Honorable East India Company. He served as Adjutant General in charge of the defense of Fort William during the siege of Calcutta India in June of 1756, when 500 men valiantly tried to defend the Fort against an attack from 50,000 men. He was literally the last man to get on the last boat to reach the last ship, thus narrowly escaping the incident that created the infamous story of the Black Hole of Calcutta. This was an action for which he was later Court Martialed, but released for his previous good conducts. He was one of the officers who persuaded Lord Clive to attack far superior numbers at the battle of Plassey in the following year, which after victory is judged to be one of the three pivotal battles which contributed to the formation of the British empire in India.

No Quarter Given also mentions a Robert Grant 3rd son of Old Sheuglie who is mentioned as having been killed at the Battle of Falkirk in 1745. There is also a letter contained in the book the Chiefs of Grant which backs this up but there are doubts about the accuracy of this.

5/. Captain Robert Grant of Milton (1st Cousin of old Sheuglie), father of Alexander the swordsman, Grandfather of Charles Grant Chairman of the East India Company, and M.P for Inverness-shire. Robert was born in 1680 and was an officer in the Clan Chisholm regiment at Culloden where he was killed. He also fought for the Jacobites at the Battle of Sherrifmuir in 1715.

Patrick (father of Captain Robert Grant of Milton) was a brother of **James 3rd of Sheuglie**. He died in 1689 as a result of wounds sustained at the skirmish at Corrie Bhuide, the same incident in which James 3rd of Sheuglie was killed. They were the first people who can be proven to have been buried in the family graveyard at **Cnocan Buraidh Drumnadrochit**.

The Battle, or rather Skirmish at Corrie Bhuidhe in 1689, was an incident which occurred when a party of Clan Cameron were dispatched from the army of Bonnie Dundee in order to raid Glen Urquhart with the aim of securing cattle to feed the Jacobite army which was camped in nearby Lochaber.

6/. James Grant (Son of Captain Robert Grant of Milton) fought at Culloden where he was badly injured, made his way, it is said, to reach an Aunts house at Craddlehall where he died a few hours later. It was this James Grant that carried a letter from Old Sheuglie to Bonnie Prince Charlie after his arrival on the West Coast and carried the Princes' letter of reply back to Glen Urquhart. A letter is written by the above James to Old Sheuglie whilst awaiting the Jacobite march into England

7/. Alexander (Son to Captain Robert Grant of Milton) fought at Culloden. Although suffering a wound to his head, made good use in the flight of that skill which had already won for him **the name of the swordsman**. He saved a man called Somerald Dubh McDonald by severing a troopers arm which was raised to strike him. After this, wishing to avoid the streets of Inverness, they forded the river above the Ness islands. It is told that William McMillan, from the Braes area of Glen Urquhart, was being hard pressed in midstream by a trooper when Alexander crept up behind, and with a stroke of his sword brought down both horse and rider into the water. His next stroke cleft the Englishman's head in two.

Many years later Alexander joined the Hanovarian army that he had fought against at Culloden. He died of fever at the siege of Havana in 1762 on the island of Cuba, whilst taking part in operations by the British to try and break the Spanish hold of the West Indies. During the seven years' war, ultimately over a period of six months, the British won this campaign in which they lost 1000 men to enemy fire but, over the course of that time they lost an estimated 5000 men to disease and fever.

The above Alexander was the father of Charles Grant who was born at Aldourlie Farmhouse the day before the Battle of Culloden. Charles rose to become the Chairman and Director of the Honorable East India Company, the world's first multi-national company, which in its day virtually ruled over much of India.

8/.Archie Grant (Son to Captain Robert Grant of Milton) fought in all of the battles of the '45. *Listed on page 160 of No Quarter Given*, he was one of those who surrendered to his Chief at Balmacchan. He was aged 40, and from Achtenmerak, Glen Urquhart Inverness-shire, was in Glengarrys regiment, imprisoned Inverness June ? 1746, went south on the prison ship Dolphin to Tilbury, engaged willingly and went with the rebels. As his name does not appear on the transportation lists, he most probably died at Tilbury.
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Authors Notes

It is very likely that more family members took part in the various battles throughout the '45 as it states in a letter written by Ludovik Grant Chief of Clan Grant to the Duke of Newcastle (copy uploaded).

Notwithstanding all my endeavors, two of Sheuglies sons joined the Pretender and carried with them all their cousins and relations on that estate along with those they could influence at that time, being about 20 in number. These men fought at Prestonpans and every other engagement that the Young Pretenders army had until their defeat by the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden

Rather than indulge in speculation as to who these others were, I have concentrated my efforts on the ones above who can definitely be identified from various history books.

Alexander Grant younger of Sheuglie, and his 3 cousins Alexander, James and Archie fought in all of the battles of the '45. They also took part in the invasion of England and fought at the Skirmish at Clifton.

Alexanders' brother Patrick was one of the Company that was sent North under the command of young Glengarry after the Victory at Prestonpans with the aim of recruiting more men from the Highlands. This company rejoined the Jacobites at Perth around the middle of November, where the Jacobites were building reinforcements under Lord Strathallan and Lord John Drummond.

These reinforcements joined the main Jacobite army near Bannockburn around the 14th of January and would have fought at the Battle of Falkirk on the 17th of January 1746.