



Keeping a safe distance

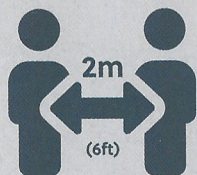
Helping you *stay safe* while you enjoy the **Battlefield**



We've introduced new social distancing measures to help keep you safe while you enjoy your visit.



* Please follow the advice given on signs.

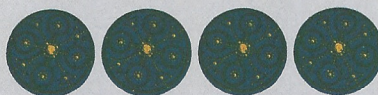


* Please be considerate of others around you and keep a 2m distance.

What does 2 metres look like?



2 x BROADSWORDS



4 x TARGETS

STAYSAFE AND THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!



OPENING TIMES

Please check the website for opening times.

CONTACT US

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CULLODEN'S FIGHTING FUND

Culloden is increasingly under threat from piecemeal development and we need your help to protect the moor's cultural landscape for future generations.

Donate now at nts.org.uk/cullodens-fighting-fund or text CULLODEN to 70970 to give £5.



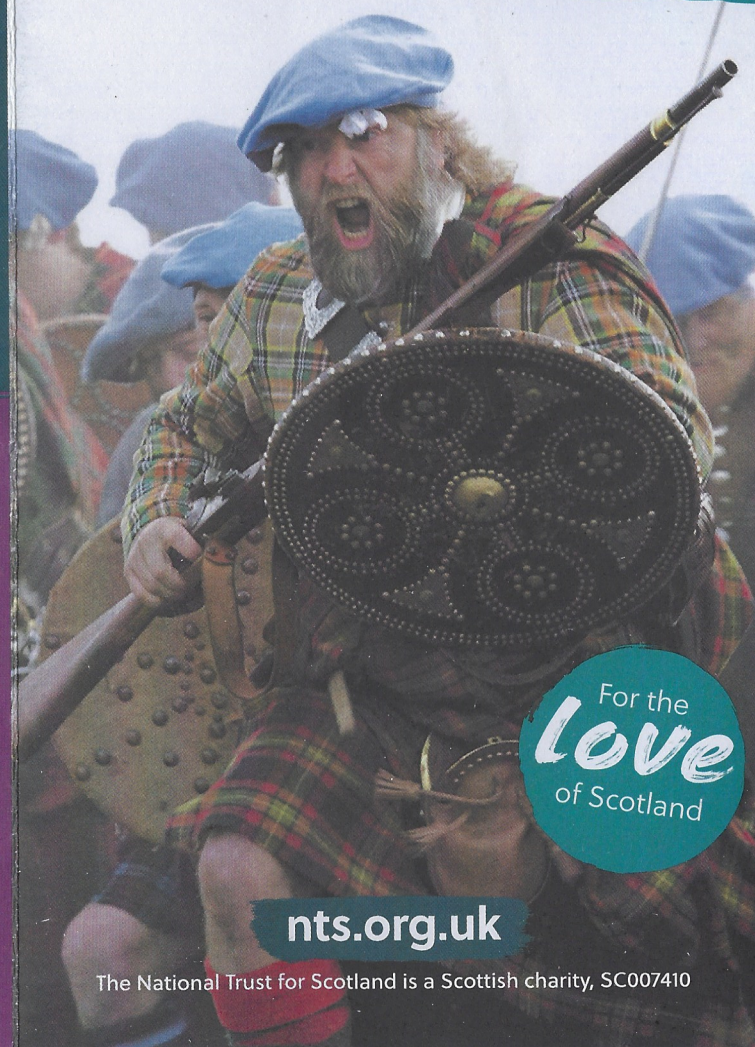
Fundraising, payments and donations will be processed and administered by the National Funding Scheme (Charity No: 1149800), operating as DONATE. Texts will be charged at your standard network rate. For Terms & Conditions, see www.easydonate.org



NATIONAL TRUST for SCOTLAND

CULLODEN Chùil Lodair

BATTLEFIELD & VISITOR CENTRE



For the **Love** of Scotland

nts.org.uk

The National Trust for Scotland is a Scottish charity, SC007410

CULLODEN / Chùil Lodair

On 16 April 1746, the final Jacobite Rising came to a brutal head in one of the most harrowing battles in British history.

NATIONAL TRUST for SCOTLAND



PLEASE KEEP A SAFE DISTANCE
Consider other visitors and staff

Jacobite supporters, seeking to restore the Stuart monarchy to the British thrones, gathered to fight the Duke of Cumberland's government troops. It was the last pitched battle on British soil and, in less than an hour, around 1,600 men were slain – 1,500 of them Jacobites.

The richly researched, stimulating and sensitive Culloden Visitor Centre, which stands beside the battlefield, features artefacts from both sides of the battle and interactive displays that reveal the background to the conflict. It is both a monument and a guide to a pivotal day in history.

- A** Join us in our award winning museum. Discover the real story behind the '45 Rising and the battle of Culloden. Get close to the action in our immersive battle theatre. Enjoy local produce in our café and browse unique gifts in our shop. Toilets are located here.
- B** Get a bird's-eye view of the battlefield if you are lucky you will be able to spot some of our cattle grazing the moor.
- C** Leanach Cottage, this was used as a field hospital for the government army immediately after the battle.
- D** The red flags mark the front line of the government army which numbered approx 8,000; this is where most of the hand-to-hand fighting took place.

- E** Culwhiniac was the southern end of the Jacobite army. The stone walls of the enclosure were breached by the Government militia during the battle
- F** The blue flags mark the front line of the Jacobite army which numbered approx 5,500. Charles Edward Stuart was behind these lines.
- G** You are standing between the Government and Jacobite armies - imagine the highland charge thundering past while cannon shot flew overhead.
- H** This is the area where most of the mass graves are located. The headstones, added in 1881, remember the traditional burial sites and some of the names of the people involved.
- I** Traditionally the Field of the English is where the Government dead were buried on the battlefield. However, archaeology has shown there is not a grave in this area.

Grave Markers on the moor

In 1881 the memorial cairn and grave markers were commissioned by Duncan Forbes of Culloden House. Some of the clans and regiments that were recognised are Campbell, Mackintosh, Fraser, Stewards of Appin, Mixed Clans, Macgillvrey, MacLean, MacLachlan, Clan Donald, Keppoch. There are later stones which feature the French Royal Regiments – the Irish Picquets and the Royal Ecosaise. Many other clans and regiments fought in the battle but do not have a memorial on the site.

Caring for the Battlefield

We are trying to keep the battlefield looking like it did at the time of the battle. In 1746 you would have seen traditional highland grazing and people working the land. We have introduced rare breed Shetland Cattle and British Primitive Goats to help manage the landscape. We are aiming to increase biodiversity, as a result we have thriving wildlife.