THE TOURIST INDUSTRY OF THE HIGHLANDS

21 Ibid., IV, 381.
27 This figure is obtained from the description of each locale listed in Groome’s Gazetteer, and by reference to other historical descriptions of the area. The total number is not precise because in some cases reference is made to “several Hotels” and no specific figure is given. As an estimate, several has been taken to be 4.
28 McLean, D., Description of Shootings and Fishings … the Property of the Duke of Sutherland (Golspie), (1905).
31 Ibid., IV, 478.
34 Ibid., 333.
35 Ibid., 335.
36 Ibid.,

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**Book Reviews**


Professor Nicholson’s volume covers the years 1286-1513, from the death of Alexander III to the death of James IV, and is the most detailed account of the period as a whole since P. Hume Brown’s History of Scotland, first published in 1900. The later Middle Ages have been poorly served by writers on Scottish history, to whom the reign of Mary Stuart has provided a more romantic and lucrative field, with a readership having little, if any, wish to learn about her remoter ancestors. The War of Independence, indeed, still holds an appeal for Scots, but superficially the following two centuries seem little more than a long and inglorious sequel, in which the promise of Bruce and Bannockburn proved to be unfulfilled. Bruce’s son was first driven from his country and later held captive by the English; the first two Stuart kings were more or less incapable of ruling; and the next four all suffered violent deaths, the last in Scotland’s greatest defeat, Flodden, which closes this book. Endemic war with England was punctuated by civil disturbances, encouraged by weak government and royal minorities. Economically the picture is one of almost steady decline and Scotland in 1513 was probably a poorer, less stable community than it had been in 1286. Yet while Nicholson does not gloss over any of this, he shows that the period also saw the consolidation of Scotland’s nationhood, the emergence of her own distinctive literature...

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and law, and much else, including the foundation of three universities.

The period is not an easy one for the historian. Hume Brown lamented that 'a detailed and trustworthy narrative' of the War of Independence was impossible, as contemporary documentation was inadequate and the work of reconciling chronic evidence 'probably beyond the ingenuity of criticism.' From David II's reign onwards 'we experience, though in less degree, the same difficulty ...: while at certain points our information is surprisingly full, at others it is so fragmentary that it is difficult to follow the mere sequence of events.' Though comparatively little new source material has been published since 1900, Nicholson has produced a text which is about three times the length of the relevant chapters of Hume Brown's book and which could no doubt have been even longer, had the publishers allowed. There have, of course, been fairly numerous specialized works and studies of particular topics written during the present century and more particularly since the War, all of which the author has read and assimilated. He can perhaps be criticized for the number of direct quotations which he makes from such works, where a paraphrase in his own words would have read more easily. All his borrowings are meticulously acknowledged in the footnotes, but if we look closely at these we will also see how much of his text actually proceeds from his own re-examination and re-appraisal of the primary sources. For this reason, and because so much of the period is unfamiliar to the general reader and even to students, Nicholson was clearly wise to cast the book in the old-fashioned style of narrative history. The topical approach had been tried in W. Croft Dickinson's volume of the New History of Scotland (1961), but its coverage of this period is far briefer and in many ways less satisfactory. For the strength of Nicholson's volume is that the different topics, political, constitutional, ecclesiastical, social, economic and cultural, are skilfully blended into his chronological framework, so that we see their relevance, not only to the sequence of events within Scotland itself, but also to Scotland's place in European history as a whole.

This is above all a well balanced book. The author has studied Anglo-Scottish relations from the English as well as the Scottish standpoint. Within Scotland he emphasizes the importance of the Gaelic half of Scotland, so often neglected by historians with a Lowland bias. It is possible to detect some gaps in his coverage, for instance, of law, but as lawyers themselves have labelled this the 'dark age of Scottish legal history', the non-lawyer can only wait until they shed more light on it. Specialists in other fields can, no doubt, quibble about details. For instance, Nicholson has mistranslated the word 'asseadare', meaning to lease, as 'assess' and has produced a phantom body of 'commissioners of assessment of crown lands,' whereas the commissioners were actually appointed to lease the lands to tenants. But such flaws are minor compared with the value of the book as a whole. It is well-documented, exceptionally well-indexed and eminently readable; this reviewer even enjoyed reading the bibliography for its witty, sometimes caustic, but never unfair comments. In conclusion we may take one of these out of context and say that with the publication of Professor Nicholson's book Hume Brown's can at last 'be laid in honourable rest.'

Edinburgh

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The Edinburgh History of Scotland
General Editor GORDON DONALDSON D. LITT.
The Lyon in Mourning
By R. FORBES, Edited by H. PATON

This is a collection of papers, correspondence, extracts from journals, etc., relating to Prince Charles Edward Stuart at the time of the Jacobite Rebellion of 1745. It was formed between 1746 and 1775 by Robert Forbes, later Bishop of Ross and Caithness, who, like most other episcopaliansofhis day, was an ardent Jacobite, and who had the misfortune to be taken prisoner at Stirling before the rebellion had properly started. While in prison he was inspired with the idea of writing down and collecting the narratives of his fellow-prisoners who had played a more active part in the affair; and after his release in May 1746, he continued to seek out, record and confirm the stories of many of those who had participated directly in the '45.

The collection is not, and did not pretend to be, an impartial relation of events; yet it is one of the fundamental sources for the study of Jacobitism in Scotland. Edited, from the original manuscript now in the National Library of Scotland, by Henry Paton for the Scottish History Society in 1895, it has long been unavailable. This reprint will satisfy a long-felt need.

Itinerary of Prince Charles Edward Stuart
Edited by WALTER BIGGR BLAIKIE

Originally conceived as a supplement to the Lyon in Mourning, this itinerary was compiled for the Scottish History Society in 1897 by Walter Biggr Blaikie, one of the foremost Jacobite scholars of his time, whose collection of documents is now in the National Library of Scotland. It is a day by day account of the movements of Bonnie Prince Charlie from 22 June 1745, when he embarked at Nantes on his ill-fated expedition, to 20 September 1746, when he sailed from Barradale back to France a hunted refugee. The activities of each day in this constructed diary are thoroughly documented from contemporary sources extending from the Lyon in Mourning to Hanoverian State Papers. The route followed by the prince is illustrated on a map.

Origins of the 'Forty-Five'
Edited by WALTER BIGGR BLAIKIE

In compiling this volume for the Scottish History Society in 1916, Walter Biggr Blaikie made use of original documentary material from his own extensive Jacobite collection, from the Archives Nationales in Paris, from the Public Record Office, and from private individuals. With the exception of a group of papers of John Murray of Broughton which deals with matters leading up to the rebellion in 1745, these documentary extracts relate to events during and after the rising. The title of this volume derives from the important introduction by Blaikie, in which Jacobite activities from 1703 are analysed.
Scottish Population Statistics
By ALEXANDER WEBSTER, edited by JAMES G. KYD

This volume contains one of the most important documents for the demographic history of Scotland, Alexander Webster's census of the Scottish people compiled in 1775, almost half a century before the first official census in modern Britain. Using his position as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Webster induced the ministers of each parish to count the inhabitants of their parishes; the returns from each parish were then tabulated. Webster's original manuscript, in the National Library of Scotland, was edited by James G. Kyd for the Scottish History Society in 1952, with an introduction in which he surveys the evidence for the statistics of Scottish population. This reprint makes available again a fundamental source for historians and social scientists.