NOTES AND GENERAL.

Mr. Herbert Vivian writes: "I was in London last week and saw a good many wreaths on King Charles the Martyr's statue. I recalled to mind the night when Ruvigny and I laid the first flowers there in defiance of the Office of Works—alas, very long ago."

"History is bunk" the great Henry Ford is stated to have said, and even some of our Jacobites take this view, and want nothing but modern news and views. We can quite appreciate this attitude, but in recalling historic memories, vindicating the Stuarts and stressing their endeavours to provide all with a little, instead of a lot for a few, we believe we are paving the way for the reversal of those illegal laws which led to their exile.

"The March issue of that always interesting little quarterly 'The Jacobite' published in N.Z. is to hand. This number contains some specially interesting historical notes about the Stuarts and their descendants. We learn that 'The Jacobite' has been widely quoted in the Press of Great Britain, and copies have been accepted by many public libraries in Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand."—The Southern Cross, Gilbert Place, Adelaide, South Australia.

Mr. Fred. E. Syddall, of Samoa, who claims kinship with the Manchester Jacobite martyrs of that name, has sent us a cutting from the Manchester Weekly Guardian with reference to King Charles' Day, the 30th. Jan. last. This paper states that the event attracted a great number of modern Cavaliers and Jacobites to his statue at Charing Cross. There were a number of wreaths to the memory of the Martyr King, and Prince Charlie, and to such Jacobite martyrs as Lord Derwentwater and Lord Kenmure, who were executed after the rising of 1715.

Mr. H. V. Morton says in his book "In Search of Scotland," "Skye to me is pure romance. Some stray old wind from Culloden blew, I think, into my nursery when I was a child for almost the first stories I heard were stories of Skye and of a brown-eyed Prince hiding in a cave. I suppose all boys, Scots or English, would rather be flying with Bonnie Prince Charlie than pursuing at the head of Cumberland's dragoons." Which reminds us that we have just received from Mr. James Simpson, of the Royal Hotel, Portree, Isle of Skye, where Prince Charlie stayed, and Flora Macdonald lived, a bulky package of beautiful views of this district. Mr. Simpson mentions that the numerous stream of visitors, including many colonials and Americans, find the romantic associations of the Islands a source of keen delight.

"It was announced yesterday that the death has occurred at Graham Street, London, S.W., of Mrs. Flora K. A. St. George, widow of the Rev. Herbert St. George, and daughter of the late Baron and Baroness Porcelli. Mrs. St. George was also a granddaughter of George Macdonald, chief of the Clan Ranald, and Lady Caroline Macdonald." The foregoing appeared in the Manchester Guardian of 5th Jan. Mrs. St. George joined the Legitimist Jacobite League in 1902, was later a member of the Royalist Club, and the recently reorganised Order of the White Rose. In days when so many of the great Highland Jacobite families appear to have forgotten their history, the consistent and life-long loyalty of Mrs. St. George arouses our warmest admiration.

From Mr. E. McK. Lyon, of Invercargill, N.Z., who has done so much work for the Old Cause, we have received an article from the Glasgow Weekly Herald entitled "Burns' Jacobite Sympathies," by Margaret Hillman. The writer stresses Burns' enthusiasm for the exiled Stuarts, how after attending a Jacobite meeting in Edinburgh in 1787, to celebrate Prince Charlie's birthday, he returned to Ellsland bubbling over with zeal, and was boycotted in consequence by the local Whigs. We gather that at this Edinburgh meeting, Burns met Oliphant of Gask, father of Lady Nairne that deathless singer of the White Rose, and probably some of the staunch adherents in Scotland. Oliphant's proud attitude of no truck with Hanover, was a clarion call to duty, coming as it did at a time when some of the Jacobite party were getting wobbly in their allegiance. Oliphant roundly declared for recognising King Henry after King Charles' death, and after him for the King of Sardinia as the rightful heir.
THE JACOBITE.
10th. June, 1931.

THE FIERY CROSS.

Miss F. M. A. MacKinnon, of Horsley Priory, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, writes:—"The Fiery Cross" has I believe been already reviewed in "The Jacobite," but I have not been able to find that number. It seems a pity that the author of this beautiful story should have allowed her private judgment to mar an otherwise impressive story; she makes several untrue statements about Prince Charles Edward and the Highlanders, and several times gives way to her personal dislike in the sentence (repeated two or three times) "with all his faults, the Prince, etc." Nobody supposes that His Royal Highness was without fault, any more than the meanest of his subjects, nevertheless they were not conspicuous. Another grave fault of this author is her indictment of the Highlanders' conduct in war; she accuses them of ruthless plunder and wanton cruelty—both of which are slanders. In that excellent book "Jacobite Loyalty," it is conclusively proved that the Highlanders were singularly humane in war, and had she studied even the pre-Christian era, she would have found none of the barbarity with which she charges the Celts (vide Ossian). It is well known, also, that in the march from Scotland to Derby, the army committed no plunder. To turn to another work "In Charles the Rover," by May Wynn, is a most delightful book, pathetically beautiful and most interesting as giving a touching picture of the loyalty and devotion of the Irish Jacobites.

THE ORDER OF THE WHITE ROSE.

A session of the Order of the White Rose was held at the Old Cock Tavern, Fleet Street, on January 29, 1931. The Chancellor of the Order, Major F. J. A. Skeet, was in the chair, and the following companions of the Order were present:—The Hon. Mrs. E. Greville Nugent, Captain V. A. V. Stuart Bozell, the Rev. J. A. Windsor-Garnett, Mrs. Drummond Murray, Miss Sybil Drummond Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Hedley Hope Nicholson, Dr. W. H. MceMenemy, the Comte de Lasuen, Miss Head, Miss Brown; the Treasurer (Dr. Tancred Borenius) and the Registrar (Dr. Rowland E. M. Fawcett). Pipe music was played during dinner by Pipe-Major D. A. S. Stuart, late Scots Guards.

The toast "God bless the King—I mean the Faith's Defender—God bless—no harm in blessing the Pretender—but who that Pretender is and who that King—God bless us all is quite another thing," was proposed by Major Skeet. The session was honoured by the presence of the Count de Lasuen of the Carlist party, and so to the loyal toast, the toast of the King of Spain was coupled.

The Order of the White Rose placed a beautiful wreath of white roses on King Charles' statue on January 30th., with the inscription "The Order of the White Rose, 1929 Cycle. Remember 30th. of January, 1931.

KING RUPERT'S JOURNEY TO ENGLAND.

"The Bavarian Courier," Munich, quotes the London "Evening Standard" as saying: The Crown Prince Rupert of Bavaria was much too experienced a man of the world, and would not have exposed himself to a refusal on the part of the English King. It was certainly true that political considerations made it seem wisest to go in a private capacity, and be received as such.

"The Evening News" also says that the visit of the Crown Prince was an entirely private one. From the country seat of Mr. Bradley Birt, he had made several motor drives, which took him amongst others to Stratford-on-Avon, the birth-place of Shakespeare, and in London he had been a frequent visitor to the Persian Exhibition.

LOAN EXHIBITION OF SCOTTISH ART AND ANTIQUITIES.

This exhibition was opened at 27 Grosvenor Square on February 5th., 1931, by Mr. John Buchan, M.P. The exhibition contained a most excellent Jacobite section which was arranged by a Companion of the Order of the White Rose—Mrs. Hope Nicholson.

THE LONGEST REIGN.

The longest reign (de jure) was that of King James III, 1701-66. His father, King James II, died in exile at St. Germain's 16th. September, 1701, being succeeded in his rights by his eldest son James, commonly called the Chavalier de S. George, the undoubted lawful and rightful King of these realms. He was proclaimed, recognised by the majority of his people, and by the foreign powers, exercised his rights, issued proclamations, and numbered among his subjects the best and greatest men in Church and State. That he never ruled is true; equally true he reigned by the constitutional laws of his country, but was excluded by that most iniquitous measure the so called Act of Settlement passed in a Convention, sitting as a Parliament, March, 1701. This assembly was not a lawful parliament—not having been called by the Sovereign (de jure) King James II. It excluded James III, and his descendants by one vote, and settled the Crown on the Electress Sophia of Han-
over and her heirs, being Protestants, to the exclusion of all the descendants of Charles I. King James made a gallant attempt to recover his rights in 1715-1716, and again under his son Prince Charles in 1745-1746, who was defeated by the “Butcher” (Pretended Duke of Cumberland) at Culloden. Documentary evidence proves beyond doubt the tolerant spirit of James. His protest against the claims of the House of Hanover “that being the last and most distant of all the King’s relations who could claim the throne after his family.” This protest stands for ever as a reproach and a blot on the government which robbed him and his family of their just rights to the throne, against the fundamental laws of the realm. He died in exile 1st. January, 1766, thus reigning over 64 years. He was succeeded in his rights, first by his eldest son Prince Charles, who was succeeded by his brother Prince Henry (Cardinal Duke of York) with whom expired the male line of Charles I. The lawful succession then opened to the descendants of Charles I. daughter, Henrietta, with whom it still remains in the person of King Rupert of the House of Bavaria.

King James was born on White Rose Day, 10th. June, 1688, and there is a monument to his memory at Saint Peter’s at Rome, with his sons Charles and Henry; the inscription runs: James III., Charles III., Henry IX., Kings of England. By the dethronement of James II. the fundamental laws of these realms were broken, and the right of Hereditary succession, resting as it does on the Divine Sanction, has given place to a paper title to the throne. What the Convention parliament gave by the so called Act of Settlement, parliament has an equal right to take away. Whatever may be thought of the theory of prescription as constituting a lawful claim to the throne, it cannot be too often repeated that at the period under consideration there was no such theory. The Hanoverian government was in a minority and dare not appeal to the nation. To those who love the principle of true Kingship, there is a solemn duty to vindicate the names of those who suffered for their principles. King James III., sent in infancy from his country, and living a life of exile, excluded from his throne for no fault, passing his life in trial, disappointment and affliction; keeping his little court now at St. Germains, Plombieres, or Rome, a pensioner on a foreign state, to the lasting shame of those who were instrumental in this national disgrace. The defeat at Culloden, crushed but did not kill the Jacobite party, for 78 years later, the Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool, ordered court mourning for the de jure sovereign King Victor, on the ground of his being recognised by many as lawful King of Great Britain to the day of his death.

Some Chief Events of the Period 1714.—Bishop Atterbury of Rochester offered to proclaim King James III. at Charing Cross on the death of Anne, but Bolingbroke hesitated; had he been proclaimed at this time, he would probably have been restored to his father’s throne.

Death of Louis XIV. of France, 1st. September, 1715, a staunch supporter of the Stuarts. In this year King James III. was proclaimed by James Paynter at Saint Columb, Cornwall, and by Mr. Forster at Greenrigg, in Northumberland.

The Rising, 1715.—King James lands in Scotland, and at Aberdeen, appoints his Privy Council and issues proclamations.

1719.—Expediton under Duke of Ormonde fails to reach England.

The Rising 1745.—Prince Charles sails from Belleisle with only seven followers, and lands at Arisaig—victory of Prestonpans—marches south and arrives at Derby 4th. December—retreats north—defeated at Culloden 16th April, 1746—royalist men, women and children massacred by order of the “Butcher” (pretended Duke of Cumberland).

1750.—Meeting at Saint Alban’s tavern, Pall Mall, present—Prince Charles, Duke of Beaufort, with two members of Parliament, Sir Francis Dashwood and Mr. Thomas Pitt, etc., etc., to consider practicability of fresh rising.

Character of James: He was if not a great man certainly a good one and would have proved a tolerant and good sovereign. Thus we see the longest Reign in the Annals of Britain.

CULLODEN.

Standing stones in a little glade,  
Among the feathery larches made,  
Mark where in battle reek and din  
A bloody harvest was gathered in.

Canna-grass grows rank and thrives  
On soil that is rich with brave men’s lives;  
Heather spreads in a purple flood  
Where the earth was dyed with loyal blood;  
Doff your bonnets and breathe a prayer  
For the souls of the dead that are lying there.

The following appeared in the Western Morning News and Mercury, Plymouth:—

WARTIME ANIMOSITIES.

Sir,—I venture to submit that, if we desire peace in our time, we must abandon wartime animosities. Last Saturday the writer of your Notes in the West stated that King Rupert of Bavaria “treated English prisoners cruelly during the Great War.” This is an entirely new accusation, and many of your readers are curious to know on what evidence it is based.

Many wild assertions were made during the war for propaganda purposes, and chivalrous people now regret the descent to such a cowardly and despicable plan of campaign. Mr. Stanley Baldwin recently denounced it, and I recall sneers from Mr. Rudyard Kipling about armchair warriors who
"killed Kruger with their mouths." Oliver Cromwell, you may remember, after murdering his Sovereign, gathered his accomplices and exclaimed, "Now let us blacken him."

The worst of this kind of poison gas is that it is not blown away by the passage of time, but lingers in the air to wilt history, as we find in the calumny reproduced in all honesty by your brilliant and instructive contributor.

King Rupert is a learned, scientific, artistic man, like all the Wittelsbachs, and the stories about his cruelty and barbarism would be laughable if they were not mischievous. It is true that he sometimes had trouble with Ludendorff, but he was successful in restraining him.

At one French Cathedral in the fighting zone King Rupert had all the old stained glass carefully removed to the crypt, where it remained in safety till the retreat at the time of the armistice. Some soldiers then stole or destroyed it, and King Rupert was unfairly blamed. He gave special orders that the Castle of Coucy, which possessed wonderful treasures of antiquity, should be respected, but during the retreat an engineer blew it up out of mischief. He also gave special orders to respect Rheims Cathedral. He is far too keen a devotee of art to acquiesce in the injury of any artistic treasure.

Nor does he claim, as your correspondent alleges, to be "the Stuart King of England," though he is, of course, the heir-at-line of the Royal House, and but for the Act of Settlement would now be ruling over these realms.

HERBERT VIVIAN.


NOTES AND GENERAL.

One would naturally suppose that those French officers who joined the expedition of Prince Charlie, and were taken prisoners at Culloden, would seize the first opportunity of returning to their own country, and probably most of them did; but one at anyrate stayed in England, this was Peter Francis Du Sautoy, whose family maintained their traditions of loyalty, and whose grandson, the Rev. Francis Peter Du Sautoy, rector of Ockley, Surrey, who died in 1894, was a very much revered Companion of the Order of the White Rose.

We have pleasure in acknowledging donations for our paper from the following.—Miss F. M. A. MacKinnon, Horsley Priory, near Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, England; Mr. James Simpson, Portree, Isle of Skye; per favour of Mr. Alex. A. Macrae, South Hillend, N.Z., Mr. Harry Dagg, Lumsden.

Many readers of our paper will need no reminder that the March issue of "The Royalist Interna-