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DISCOVER

The magazine of the National Library of Scotland

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Putting Scotland on the map

The World of John Bartholomew & Son

DESPERATE DAN COMES TO THE LIBRARY



THE SISTERS BEHIND THE BROTHERS GRIMM



REVEALING THE SOVIET VIEW OF THE SPACE RACE



DISCOVER NLS
ISSUE 22 WINTER 2012

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We welcome all comments, questions, submissions and subscription enquiries. Please write to us at the National Library of Scotland address below or email discover@nls.uk

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Mapping the past

The winter nights may have closed in, but there is always plenty at NLS to expand your horizons. Exploration is fundamental to getting the most out of the Library's collections and in this issue of *Discover NLS* we have an abundance of resources to help guide you in the direction of new discoveries.

Fittingly, our latest exhibition charts the field of mapmaking, courtesy of Edinburgh firm, John Bartholomew and Son. Its extensive archives provide a fascinating insight into cartography over the course of 200 years, from copperplate engraving to modern-day satellite imaging.

It could be said that this great technology has its roots partly in the space race, and in this issue Steven Main examines the ambitious plans of the Soviet Union during the 1960s. The Erickson collection held by NLS contains a wealth of Russian printed material, much of which has not been surveyed before by Western scholars. Newspapers, manuscripts and articles written by pivotal figures, such as Yuri Gagarin, tell the other side of the space exploration story.

Within these pages we also uncover a few forgotten tales surrounding the works of the Brothers Grimm, coinciding with the 200th anniversary of the publication of their popular German fairy tales. Senior Curator of Rare Books Collections, Dr Anette Hagan, tells us how female family and friends ably assisted the brothers in collecting their famous stories.

Another children's favourite, *The Dandy*, is celebrating its 75th birthday and we are lucky to have a few famous faces from the comic dropping by the Library – you will see what I mean when you turn to page 8.

Finally, I should mention our NLS news pages, which cover our upcoming events and the announcement of the Library's new Chair. We would like to welcome James Boyle to the Library and we look forward to working with him as we seek to continue to develop and improve the many services we offer.



DUNCAN CAMPBELL
Deputy Chief Executive

THREE NLS BLOGS TO BOOKMARK

1

RARE BOOKS

A blog dedicated to the rich, special collections of NLS, regularly posting about recent additions and key materials, covering subjects from witchcraft to the French Revolution.
blogs.nls.uk/rarebooks

2

BARTHOLOMEW ARCHIVE

Written by the Bartholomew Archive Printing Record curators and highlighting items from one of the world's most prestigious cartographic collections.
blogs.nls.uk/bartholomew



A Bartholomew calendar

3

NEW TO THE CATALOGUE

Detailing all the additions to the Library. Check here regularly for posts about monographs and media as well as some additions you might not expect.
blogs.nls.uk/monographs



6 USING NLS

8 DESPERATE DAN AT NLS

With *The Dandy* comic turning 75 this year, Desperate Dan and a few friends visit the Library

11 NEWS

The latest news and comment, including three innovative Scottish short films, a new addition to the archive and winter events at the Library

18 THE WORLD AT THEIR FINGERTIPS

Charting the history of prominent Edinburgh mapmakers, Bartholomew and Son, ahead of an exhibition of their archives at NLS

24 EAST OF THE MOON

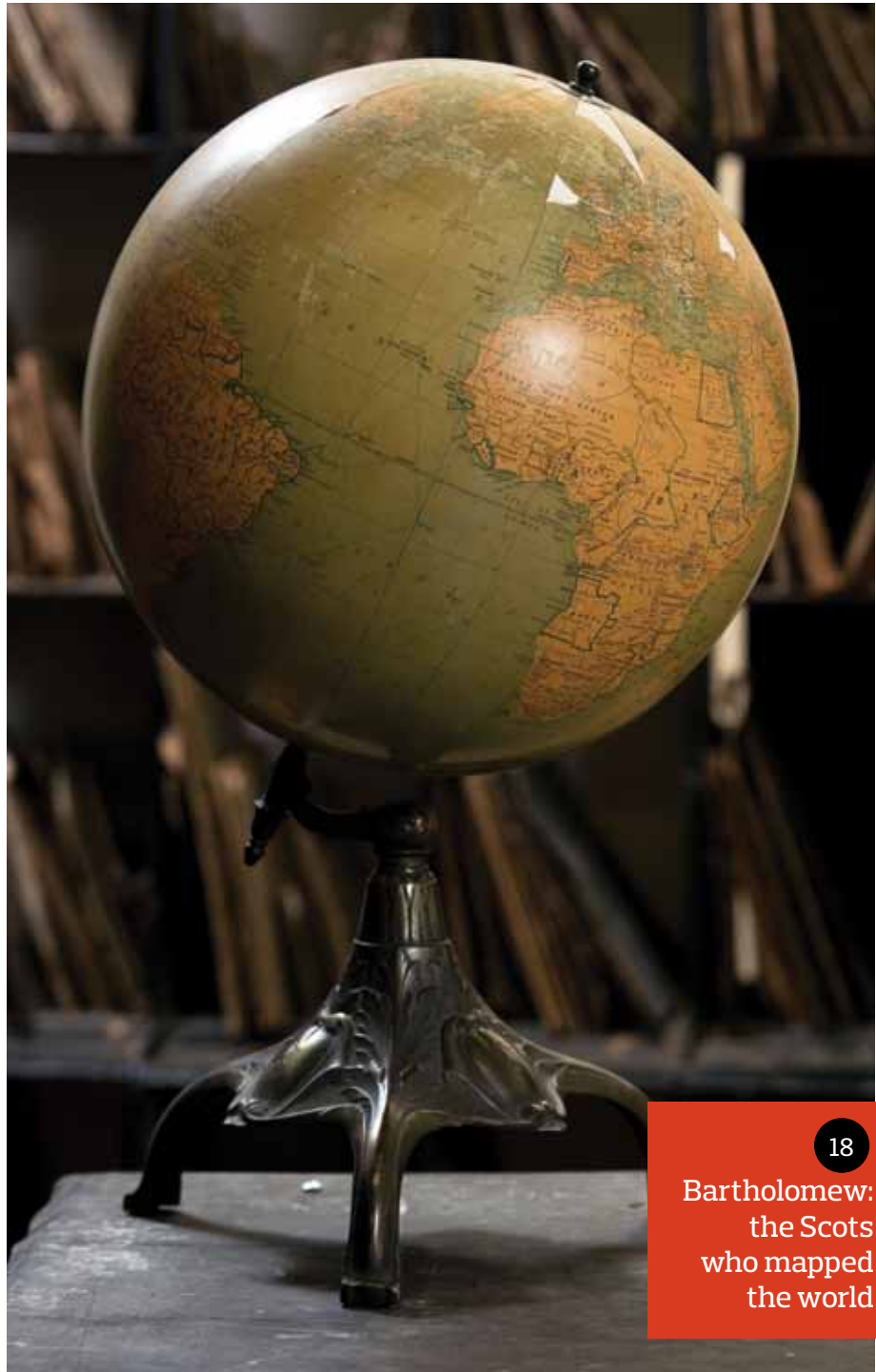
Steven Main uncovers the Soviet side of the space race and the optimism that characterised the age

27 THE SISTERS BEHIND THE BROTHERS GRIMM

Dr Anette Hagan gets to the source of some of our most cherished fairy tales

29 MY NLS

30 LAST WORD



18
**Bartholomew:
the Scots
who mapped
the world**

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE INCLUDE



DC Thomson
A long-established company, DC Thomson has been publishing newspapers and magazines for well over 100 years



Ruth Washbrook
Ruth is the Senior Curator at the Library's Scottish Screen Archive and co-curated the Scotland at the Movies exhibition



Karla Baker
Karla works in the Map Collections at the Library and is the Bartholomew Archive Assistant Curator



Allan Burnett
A historian, writer and journalist, Allan is the author of *Invented in Scotland* and *William Wallace and All That*



Bryan Christie
A former journalist, Bryan is now responsible for media and external affairs work at the Library

Making the most of your National Library

With a collection of over 15 million printed items, two million maps, 32,000 films, three miles of manuscripts, plus thousands of photos, getting around NLS requires a little navigation

NLS LOCATIONS

Films

Scottish Screen Archive
39-41 Montrose Avenue
Hillington Park
Glasgow G52 4LA
Tel 0845 366 4600
Email ssaenquiries@nls.uk

Maps

Causewayside Building
159 Causewayside
Edinburgh EH9 1PH
Tel 0131 623 3970
Email maps@nls.uk
Mon-Fri 9.30am-5pm
(Wed 10am-5pm),
Sat 9.30am-1pm

Other collections

George IV Bridge
Edinburgh EH1 1EW
Tel 0131 623 3700
Email enquiries@nls.uk
Mon-Fri 9.30am-8.30pm
(Wed 10am-8.30pm), Sat
9.30am-1pm

HOW TO JOIN

To use NLS' Reading Rooms



and order up items from the collections, you need to hold a library card number. This can be obtained by completing the online form at <https://auth.nls.uk/> registration. Simply follow the steps on the website.

On your first visit to the Library, you should go to Registration where staff will take your photo and produce a library card for you. For proof of identity and confirmation of your

address, bring one or more documents that include your name and address, supported by a signature or photograph.

VIEWING MATERIAL

If you know what you are looking for, we recommend making your request for the required material in advance of your visit to the Library. Requests can be made in person, by telephone on 0131 623 3820

or 3821, or by email: enquiries@nls.uk

In addition, if you have a library card number, books can be ordered in advance via the online catalogue on our website.

More information about pre-ordering is available at www.nls.uk/using-the-library/reading-rooms/general/preorders

ONLINE

NLS has a vast range of electronic resources, including digital versions of reference works, massive full-text facsimiles and business databases (see opposite for a list). Many of these resources are available over the internet to customers resident in Scotland, although additional conditions may apply in line with our licence agreements. Your first port of call to access the Library's licensed digital collections is <https://auth.nls.uk/ldc>

VISITOR CENTRE

The Visitor Centre at George IV Bridge was opened in 2009. It features an exhibition space, a shop selling books, stationery and gift items, a café and PC terminals with access to NLS catalogues and other digital facilities.

FOCUSON

Rare Books

The Rare Books Collection at NLS carries a wide selection of materials associated with early Scottish printed works and their authors.

An eclectic range of subjects and historical periods are covered, ranging from witchcraft to the Reformation, and artists' monographs to

beekeeping. Access is provided to roughly one million books dating from 1455 right up to the present day, along with microfilms and digital images of originals kept in other libraries.

Part of this rich book collection is well over 3,000 works of Gaelic interest encompassing all aspects of the Gaels' language, literature, culture and history.



Among its holdings is a collection of early photography, consisting of prints and glass negatives, lantern slides, albums and photographically illustrated books. Of particular note is one of the two surviving albums of the Edinburgh Calotype Club, the world's first photographic club.

For more information go to www.nls.uk/collections/rare-books

Digital resources

With over 300 million items, of which 85% are available remotely, NLS' licensed digital collections are a superb research tool

ART AND LITERATURE

The Library's digital collections relating to art and literature include

- + 19th Century UK Periodicals Part 1. Women's, Children's, Humour and Leisure/Sport; + British Literary Manuscripts Online c.1660-1900;
- + Naxos Music Library; + Oxford Music Online;
- + Perditia Manuscripts – Women Writers, 1500-1700;
- + Scottish Women Poets of the Romantic Period;
- + SCRAN Digital Materials;
- + Times Literary Supplement Historical Archive and
- + UR Digital Archive.

BUSINESS

Online resources for businesses, including

- + BCC Research Reports;
- + COBRA – The Complete Business Reference Adviser; + Euromonitor Passport Markets;
- + Factiva; + FAME;
- + Global Reference Solution; + Insider 500;
- + Key Note Market Research Reports;
- + Kompass; + Mintel Market Research Reports; + OneSource Global Business Browser; and
- + ReferenceUSA.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Educational resources include + ALPSP Learned Journals Science Collection; + GreenFILE; + JSTOR; + MLA International Bibliography; + Oxford Journals Online; + Science Full Text Select; + Standards Infobase and + Web of Knowledge.

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICIAL

A wealth of political information can be viewed online, including + 18th Century Official Parliamentary Publications Portal 1688-1834;

Collection; + 19th Century British Library Newspapers; + 19th Century UK Periodicals Part 2. Empire: Travel and Anthropology, Economics, Missionary and Colonial; + British and Irish Women's Letters and Diaries; + Celtic Culture – A Historical Encyclopedia (via NetLibrary); + InfoTrac Custom Newspapers; + John Johnson Collection: an archive of printed ephemera; + Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (ODNB); + India, Raj & Empire; + Sabin Americana,

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT:
<https://auth.nls.uk/ldc>

from the world's leading publishers.

- + Early American Imprints, Series 1 – Evans, 1639-1800; + Early English Books Online 1475-1700 (EEBO); and
- + Eighteenth Century Collections Online (ECCO) Parts 1 & 2; Oxford English Dictionary Online



- + House of Commons Parliamentary Papers – includes reports of committees and outside bodies on public affairs;
- + Public Information Online and + The Making of Modern Law – Legal Treatises 1800-1926.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, GENEALOGY

You can access + 17th & 18th Century Burney Newspaper

1500-1926; + The Making of the Modern World; + Times Digital Archive; + Waterloo Directory of English Newspapers and Periodicals 1800-1900; + The Scotsman Digital Archive 1817-1950 and + Who's Who (and Who Was Who).

REFERENCE WORKS AND CATALOGUES

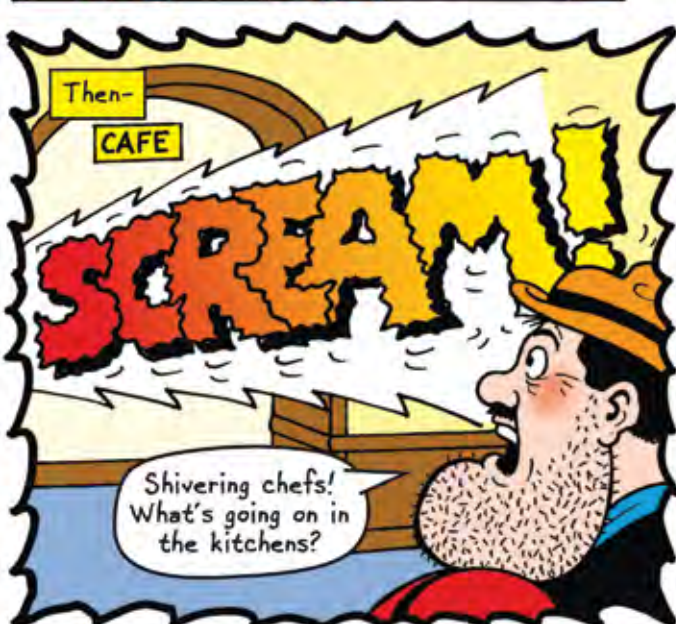
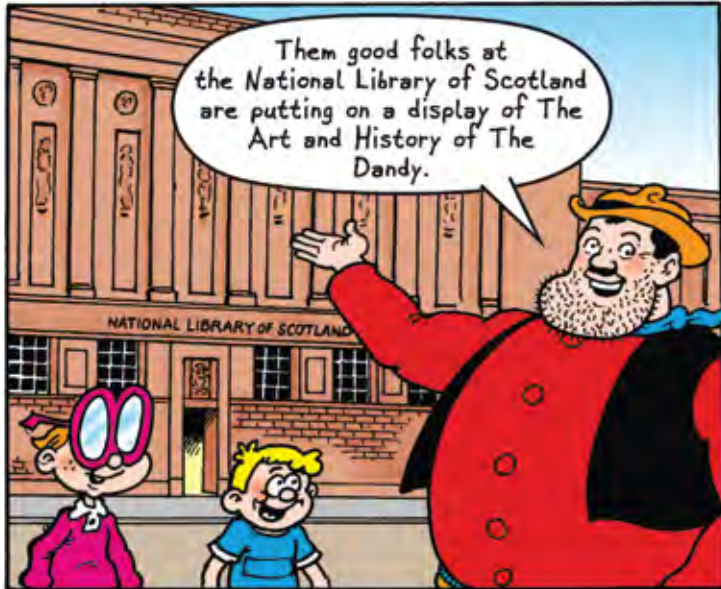
+ Credo Reference gives you access to 400 high-quality reference books

and Oxford Reference Online.

ACCESSING MATERIAL

All collections can be accessed within the Library via the electronic resources search service. Collections that are marked with a + can also be accessed outwith the Library by customers resident in Scotland. To register for remote access visit <https://auth.nls.uk/registration>

DESPERATE DAN AT NLS







Opening the doors on new Reading Room

The Special Collections Reading Room on level 15 of the George IV Bridge building offers improved comfort, security and conservation

FACILITIES

On 24 September, NLS unveiled its new Special Collections Reading Room at the George IV Bridge building. The facility provides a better, more comfortable experience for those wishing to consult the Library's collections, while also maintaining and even

enhancing standards of security and conservation.

Situated on level 15 at the Library's George IV Bridge building, the bright new space boasts superb views over to St Giles' Cathedral and Arthur's Seat, as well as seating for up to 36 readers.

The tables are equipped with individual task lights and power points for laptops, while specialist

facilities include four high-level tables for consulting large items. For those who like to surf the internet, the room also has WiFi access, and there is a separate consultation area for those with special needs or anyone who wishes to use the Library's audio equipment.

Visitors to the Reading Room can study manuscripts and rare

books from the printed Special Collections, all pre-1851 printed items in the Library's collections and items from the Music collection. Planning for this project started in earnest last summer, and also involved the refurbishment of the Library's Baden Powell House in the Lawnmarket, to provide a new home for some of the staff who had previously been based on level 15.

Access to the new Reading Room is via the public lift from the front hall of the Library or from level 13, where the General Reading Room is situated.

Tap into millions of articles

RESOURCE

Two major online journal collections have been added to the Licensed Digital Collections at NLS. Springerlink provides access to over 1,900 scholarly and academic

journal titles from Springer, one of the world's biggest journal publishers.

Cambridge Journals Online adds a further 200 titles from the prestigious journal publisher, Cambridge University Press.

Between them they provide access to millions of articles across the life sciences, mathematics, science, engineering, medicine, social sciences, humanities, law, business, and engineering. NLS is also trialling access until

the end of the year to over 50,000 e-books from Springer.

NLS is able to bring you these new online collections by working with partners in the Scottish Higher Education Digital Library Consortium (SHEDL).

UPCOMING TREASURES

DISPLAY

Entries to the Elizabeth Soutar Bookbinding competition will be on display during February in the Library's Treasures space at George IV Bridge. This will be followed by a display on Scottish women scientists during March and April. Before all that, DC Thomson's *Dandy* takes centre stage. Find out more on page 8



Ill Met by Moonlight recreates Leigh Fermor's capture of a German commander in Crete

Leigh Fermor adventures in NLS

COLLECTION

NLS has recently acquired the archive of one of the most significant travel writers of the 20th century. Sir Patrick (Paddy) Leigh Fermor, who died last year at the age of 96, was an author, scholar and soldier. His exploits during the Second World War were notable enough to be made into a major film.

Once described by the BBC as 'a cross between Indiana Jones, James Bond and Graham Greene', he was an intrepid adventurer from an early age. At 18 he walked from the Hook of Holland to Istanbul, a journey described



Sir Patrick Leigh Fermor

in his books *A Time of Gifts* and *Between the Woods and the Water*.

A star item in the archive is the only surviving notebook

from that journey. As well as having a gift for beautiful and opulent prose, Leigh Fermor was renowned for his impressive war record.

After fighting the German forces in Greece and the Balkans, in 1942 he was parachuted into occupied Crete to organise guerilla operations. He spent much of this time disguised as a Cretan shepherd, living in freezing mountain caves.

His most daring deed was to kidnap Major General Karl Kreipe, commander of the German garrison on Crete. This feat was recreated in the film *Ill Met by Moonlight* (1957) starring Dirk Bogarde. The archive encompasses

BY THE NUMBERS

2,000,000

Roughly, the number of cartographic items in the Map collection, covering some 700 years of world mapping



archive

literary manuscripts, photos, sketches, and correspondence with leading figures of the day, such as the poet Sir John Betjeman. Honours awarded to Leigh Fermor and visitor books are amongst some of the other items also included.

The arrival of the archive at NLS comes as a new biography of Leigh Fermor, entitled *An Adventure*, by the British writer and family friend Artemis Cooper, is published.

A grant from the John R Murray Charitable Trust allowed NLS to buy what Manuscripts Curator David McClay describes as 'a fantastic collection'.

ALAMY, CORBIS, SHUTTERSTOCK



Capital art guide

Andrew Martin, Curator of Modern Scottish Collections, and Jill Evans, Scottish Confederation of University and Research Libraries Services Development Manager, were among the librarians, archivists and curators who contributed to *Art Researchers' Guide to Edinburgh*.

The new book enables readers to explore the city, and directs them to the most appropriate libraries and archives to suit their research needs. As well

as a citywide map and navigation icons, the publication features an index of the collections, broken down into subject areas along with full colour images.

Art Researchers' Guide to Edinburgh is sold in National Galleries of Scotland shops, McNaughtan's Bookshop and Blackwell's South Bridge branch as well as online through Word Power Books, Books from Scotland, and ARLIS websites.



New Chair for the Library

TRUSTEES

The former Controller of BBC Radio 4, James Boyle (pictured below), has been appointed as the new Chair of the National Library of Scotland.

Mr Boyle, who spent most of his career at the BBC – and was head of BBC Radio Scotland when it was named UK Radio Station of the Year – will bring a wealth of knowledge and experience to the role.

As Controller of Radio 4, he reformed the network, producing a new schedule of programmes, six of which won Sony Gold awards. He has remained active in culture and the arts, with roles including Chair of the Scottish Arts Council, Chair of the Scottish Cultural Commission, founder and first Chair of Edinburgh UNESCO City of Literature and founder of Glasgow UNESCO City of Music.

'I am very proud to be appointed, and understand that it is a privilege as well as a great responsibility,' Mr Boyle said. 'NLS is a cultural treasure house and a digital powerhouse. It is

one of the engines of our economy, supporting research, providing information to Scottish businesses and working with universities.

'I will work with the Trustees, the National Librarian, the staff and supporters of the National Library to extend the success of recent years.'

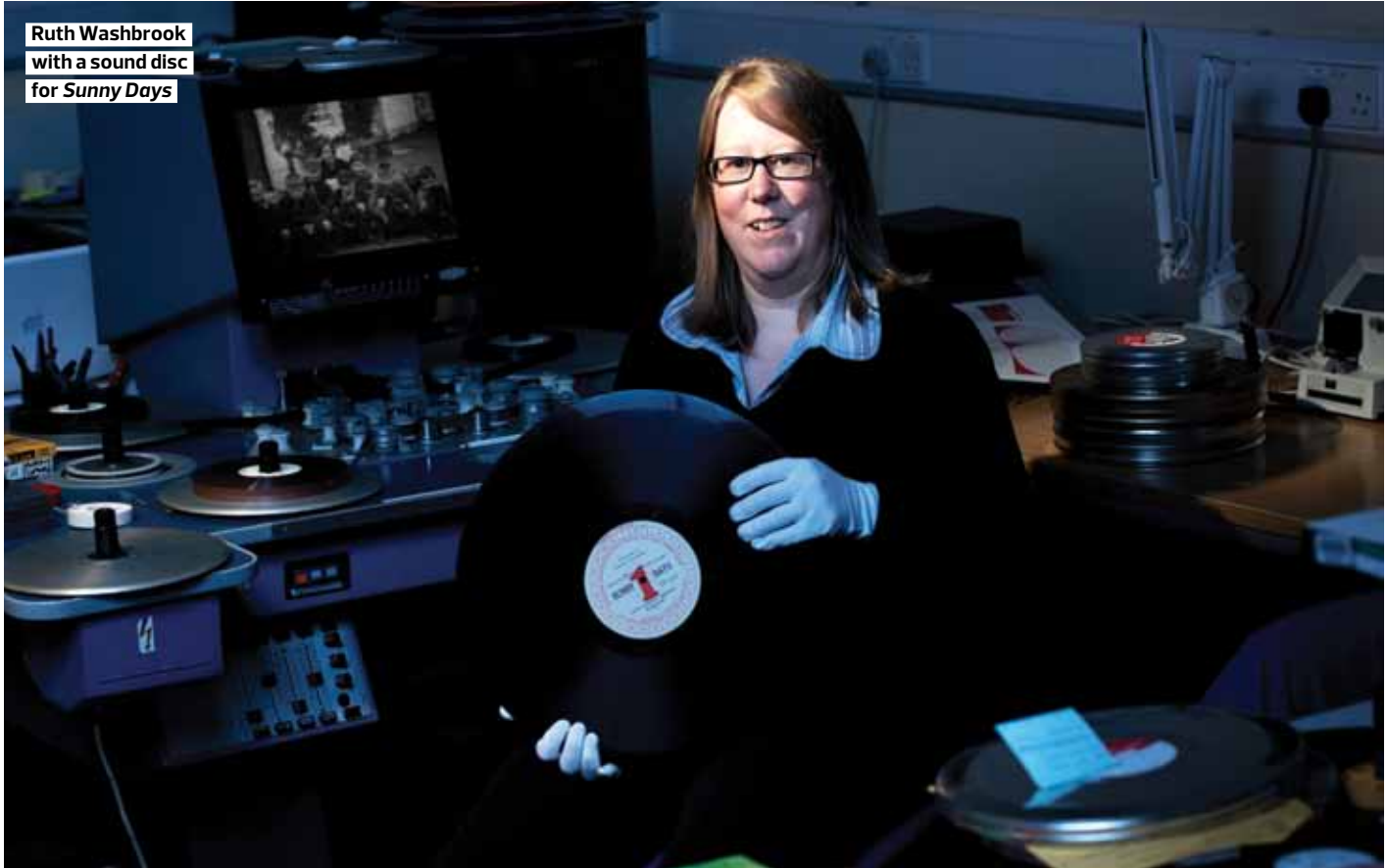
Mr Boyle replaces outgoing Chair, Professor Michael Anderson, who has retired after 12 years. Professor Anderson guided NLS through a period of significant change and helped deliver a number of improvements at the Library, including the opening of the visitor centre

and the development of the digitisation programme, which gives Internet access to many of the collections.

Professor Anderson became a Trustee of NLS in 1999, and has also served on the British

Library Board. He served as Professor of Economic History at the University of Edinburgh from 1979 to 2007, and took on a number of senior roles there, including Senior Vice-Principal.





Ruth Washbrook
with a sound disc
for *Sunny Days*

'The films put Scotland on the map of

CURATOR'S CHOICE

Ruth Washbrook, Senior Curator at the Scottish Screen Archive, on three films that were funded by the Glasgow Corporation Education Authority

Among the vast moving image collections held at the Scottish Screen Archive are three wonderful films made to pull on both the heart and purse strings of Glasgow's cinema-going

public. *Sadness and Gladness* (1928), *Sunny Days* (1931) and *Tam Trauchle's Troubles* (1934) were all sponsored by Glasgow Corporation Education Authority's Necessitous Children's Holiday Camp Fund.

The fund, established in 1925 and chaired by Sir Charles Cleland, aimed to raise money so that children from poorer backgrounds could leave Glasgow and enjoy a fortnight's holiday at the coast or in the country. Following a screening, a collection box

would be passed around and the audience encouraged to make a donation, 'large or small' to this 'earnest appeal'.

The films all tell a story using staged dramatic sequences intercut with actual footage to draw the audience into the children's world. In *Sadness and Gladness* young Jeannie and Mattie live with their mother and father in a single-end tenement flat. The sparseness of furnishings and a supper of bread and jam emphasise

the poverty. We enter the girls' dreams of a summer holiday and follow them on their journey.

Tam Trauchle's Troubles follows Robert and Sam Trauchle, young sons of Tam and the 'troubles' of the film, on their quest to have a holiday in Tantallon. With their mother in hospital and home life governed by their unorganised father, the boys are delighted when they are informed by the Education Authority of their place at the

BRIDGEMAN, NATIONAL GALLERIES OF SCOTLAND



Library to collate the sounds of Scotland

Government pledges financial support for pilot of

The Scottish Government will provide financial support for the National Library of Scotland to pilot a national sound archive.

First Minister Alex Salmond announced that the Library is

to receive £100,000 for sound archiving development.

NLS will work on the archive pilot with a Skye-based digitisation project. Since 2006, Tobar an Dualchais has digitised,

catalogued and made available online more than 11,500 sound recordings from all over Scotland. Some recordings date back to the 1930s, while the most recent were recorded in 2000.



Sadness and Gladness (above);
Tam Trauchle's Troubles (left)
and *Sunny Days* (below)



innovation'

camp. Despite the difficult circumstances experienced by its characters, the film uses comedy and the joy of family to provide a positive and uplifting feel.

These unique films not only tell us a story of hardship and joy but *Sunny Days*, screened in 1931, also puts Scotland on the map of film innovation. Recording the fund's camps during 1930, it was Scotland's first post-synchronised sound-on-disc film, which allowed for the sound to be

played on gramophone record during screenings. Scottish Screen Archive preserves the original shellac discs and had the sound and images synchronised a few years ago.

For more information on the films sponsored by Glasgow Corporation, see *Forgotten Futures - British Municipal Cinema 1920-1980* *by Elizabeth Lebas, published by Black Dog Publishing. All the films can be viewed in their entirety at* www.nls.uk/ssa

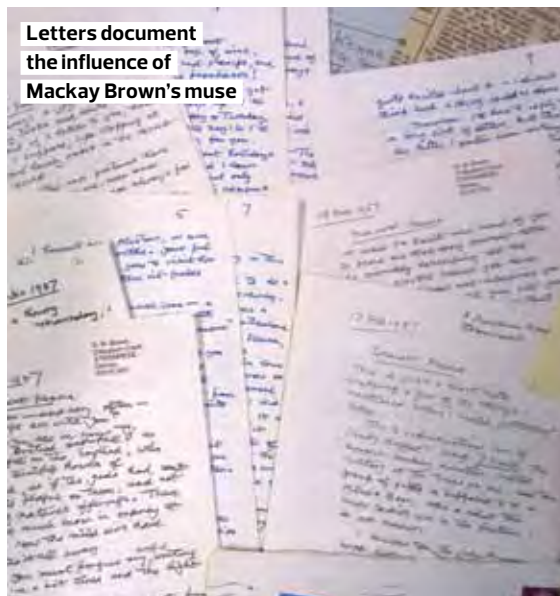
NLS sound archive

'The National Library welcomes this support from the Scottish Government and looks forward to working with Tobar an Dualchais to pilot a national sound archive for Scotland,' said

Martyn Wade, National Librarian and Chief Executive of NLS.

Visit the *Tobar an Dualchais* website at www.tobarandualchais.co.uk

Letters document the influence of Mackay Brown's muse



Orcadian poet enters the NLS archives

COLLECTIONS

A remarkable series of letters from the Orcadian poet and writer George Mackay

Brown (1921-1996) to his last 'muse', Kenna Crawford, has entered the collections at NLS.

Kenna was in her 20s and George in his 60s when the two met on Orkney. He credited her with inspiring him to write again after a fallow period. The letters reflect the intense platonic affection he felt for her. At the height of the correspondence he wrote so often the letters took on the form of journals.

Mackay Brown spent his life documenting Orkney, working for a time as Stromness Correspondent for the *Orkney Herald*. His first collection of poetry, *The Storm*, was published in 1954. He was awarded an OBE in 1974 and made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature in 1977. His novel *Beside the Ocean of Time* (1994) was shortlisted for the Booker Prize.

The Friends of the National Libraries generously assisted NLS in the acquisition of Mackay Brown's letters. Kenna Crawford has an exhibition at The Open Eye Gallery in Edinburgh, running until 27 November.

'All institutions need their friends'

Launch of Patrons and Benefactors' programme to boost NLS' reach

NLS recently celebrated the launch of its brand new Patrons and Benefactors' programme with a special night at the Library.

Honorary Patron and Scottish award-winning author James Robertson hosted the event, and there were contributions from historian and author Professor Tom Devine and musical performer Christine Bovill.

Ruth Plowden, who is a Benefactor and sits on the Library's Development Committee, attended the event. 'The new programme is a way of formalising the

family of people who are supporters of the Library,' she says. 'All institutions need their friends, and nights like this are a way of bringing an interesting cross-section of people together.'

The generous support from Patrons and Benefactors will allow NLS to achieve much more throughout the year, by funding events, acquisitions, exhibitions, residencies and outreach activities in local communities.

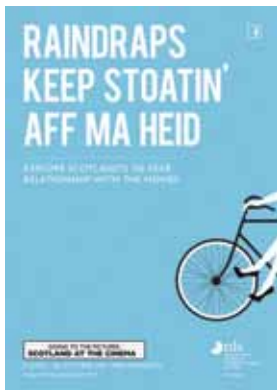
The supporters' programme also offers a range of fantastic benefits. Anyone can join, so be a part of something special and pick up a brochure today. To find out more go to www.nls.uk/support-nls/uk-patrons



Christine Bovill

Charles Plowden, Duncan Campbell and Ruth Plowden

Honorary Patron James Robertson



Film posters Scotified MARKETING

Facebook users may have spotted the Library's recent competition, 'Scotify a Film poster'. Running on the social media site for three months, more than 2,000 entries were submitted.

The competition complements the Library's marketing posters for its summer exhibition, 'Going to the Pictures: Scotland at the Cinema', and entrants were asked to give a Scottish twist to a famous movie. One of the winning entries appears above.

Winter events at NLS

All events take place at the National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge building, unless otherwise stated

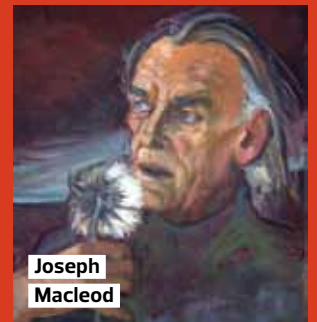


FAUNA SCOTICA: ANIMALS AND PEOPLE IN SCOTLAND
4 December, 6pm
SOLD OUT A visual treat is in store as renowned photo-journalist and author of *Fauna Scotica*, Polly Pullar, delivers her illustrated talk. She will explore Scotland's huge and diverse range of

wildlife, leading us from mountain, through to the urban world, offering some fascinating insights into the role of animals in our cultural life. The book is available to buy at the NLS shop.



CALLUM MACDONALD POETRY PAMPHLET FAIR
12 December, 6pm
Independent Scottish poetry publishing is going from strength to strength. This festive fair is always a popular event. Come along for a glass of wine, meet the publishers, hear the poems and buy the pamphlets. A Callum Macdonald Memorial Award event, supported by the Michael Marks Charitable Trust.



Joseph Macleod

THE POETRY OF JOSEPH MACLEOD
18 December, 6pm
Joseph Macleod (1903-1984) wrote long poems under the pseudonym Adam Drinan. Andrew Duncan and James Fountain. Leading experts on Macleod will provide an overview of his work. They will discuss their re-issue of three works of modernist verse, which display the poet's innovation that focused on the place that was most dear to him – Scotland.

Book events online at www.nls.uk/events/booking or call 0131 623 3734



The world at their fingertips

A major exhibition charts the colourful and skilful domain of mapmaking through the eyes, and archives, of the Edinburgh firm of John Bartholomew & Son. Curator Karla Baker and Bryan Christie take us on a journey to a lost world

I magine spending your days writing small text that is upside down and back to front. Imagine doing that by lamplight, on gloomy winter days made darker by the smoke from the countless coal fires of 19th-century Edinburgh.

That was the reality for the copperplate engravers of the mapmaking firm, John Bartholomew & Son, as they recorded the shape and features of countries and continents they might never themselves visit.

A major winter exhibition at the National Library of Scotland celebrates their work and offers visitors a unique opportunity to turn back time and step into the shoes of the Scots who drew the world. Bartholomew & Son was renowned across the globe for the

high quality of its maps, and that was down to the skills of the people involved and the processes deployed by the company at its Edinburgh headquarters.

When the company moved premises in 1995, its archive, recording almost 200 years of the firm's history, was transferred to NLS. The Bartholomew Archive is now regarded as one of the most complete and important cartographic archives in the world. The exhibition will allow many of its treasures to be put on display for the first time and, in the process, tell the little-known story of a company whose influence was felt far beyond Scotland.

Putting Scotland on the Map: the World of John Bartholomew & Son opens on

EXHIBITION

Curator Karla Baker
considers the political
world according to
a globe from the
Bartholomew collection



Certificates recording
Bartholomew's presence
at exhibitions



Bartholomew's safe with
up to 4,000 copperplates

7 December and will bring the company's Duncan Street offices back to life as it explores how Bartholomew produced its famous maps. It will examine the stages in the complex process of map production through the eyes of the firm's highly skilled staff. It will also capture the social and technological changes that cartography has gone through, from the copperplate days of the early 19th century to up-to-the-minute digital mapping.

Karla Baker, Curator of the Bartholomew Archive, who is curating the exhibition, says: 'People will be able to see the tools that workers fashioned for themselves, hear recordings of former employees talking about their roles and look at the result of all these efforts – the marvellous maps that the company produced.'

One of the firm's most prestigious publications was the *Times Comprehensive Atlas of the World*, but it also produced the influential *Survey Atlas of Scotland* together with an

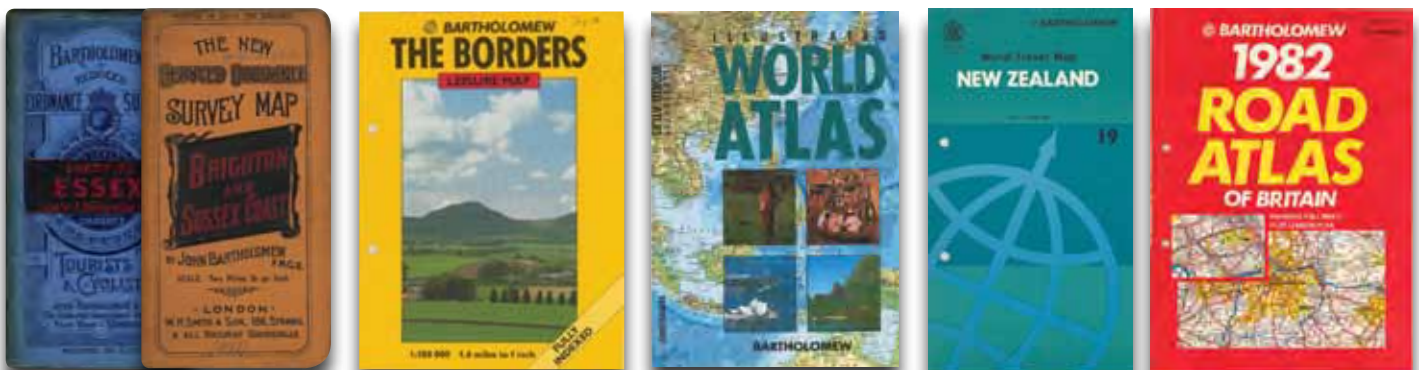
'When the company moved premises in 1995, its archive, recording almost 200 years of the firm's history, was transferred to NLS. The Bartholomew Archive is now regarded as one of the most complete and important cartographic archives in the world'

enduringly popular series of half-inch-to-the-mile maps of Great Britain, tourist maps of Scotland, road atlases and many more. The Bartholomew family also collected rare and antiquarian atlases, including the second printed map of North America, from 1566, which will be on display in the exhibition.

As with many great ventures, the firm's beginnings were very humble. In 1797, the 13-year-old George

Bartholomew was apprenticed to the Edinburgh printer and engraver, Daniel Lizars. George developed a reputation for fine and detailed cartographic work and was followed by his son John who, in 1826, set out on his own as an independent engraver. In the early days, George and John ran the business from their homes and, in 1859, the firm became established in its first premises on North Bridge, Edinburgh.

The business expanded further under John's son, John Junior, who had served an apprenticeship with the eminent geographer, Dr August Petermann, in London. John Junior learned new printing techniques from Petermann and, on his return to Edinburgh, he added printing to the engraving work the business was already famous for. In their own way, these three men laid the foundations for the firm's most productive and influential period under the guidance of the next Bartholomew to take charge, John George (1860-1920).



From detailed local survey maps to world atlases, the Bartholomews were involved in mapmaking from 1797



Edward Arthur
Walton's painting
of John George
Bartholomew

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

The people

Mapmaking was a highly skilled process involving several stages and a number of key roles. Meet the men and women who created Bartholomew's world-famous maps



The draughtsmen

Draughting was the first stage in the production of a Bartholomew map. Some map publishers, such as the Ordnance Survey, conduct ground or aerial surveys to gather information. Bartholomew never surveyed in this way. Instead, they compiled

information from a number of sources, including existing maps and atlases and newspaper clippings about new roads or bridges.

One of the firm's biggest sources was the general public, and it received a vast amount of correspondence every day from people volunteering information, sometimes enclosing hand-drawn maps of their own. In other cases, the relationship was more formal. John George Bartholomew offered the Cyclist's Touring Club, which had 60,000 members in the 1890s, discounted half-inch maps in return for up-to-date information.

Once this information had been collected, the draughtsmen would either update a base map, or draw a new map from scratch.



The engravers

Copperplate printing involves carving the image into the printing surface. For the final image to be the right way round, the lettering and shapes must be engraved backwards. Engravers incised the lines by working away from the body, rotating the copperplate as they worked. This meant that they were not only working backwards but upside down, too. They used a series of tools, many of which were home-made, to create different effects. Engraving points could be made from recycled gramophone needles, line gauges might be flattened watch springs and the handles were, for example, knitting needles or picks from the butcher's shop.

The last major engraving project by Bartholomew was five volumes of the *Times Atlas of the World: Mid-Century Edition* (1955–59). By 1970, this specialised form of printing was obsolete.

It was John George who opened up new markets, pursued bold causes, such as the *Survey Atlas of Scotland*, and pioneered new cartographic techniques. The pinnacle of achievement was reached in 1910 when John George – and, by extension, the firm – was awarded the title of official Cartographer to the King. He also moved the company into the purpose-built Duncan Street headquarters in 1911, which allowed production to be increased. At the same time, the firm was winning awards in exhibitions around the world, including the Grand Prix at the St Louis Universal Exposition of 1904.

Although the wages paid by Bartholomew sometimes caused complaint, it was seen as a good place to work. The company organised annual picnics, concerts and dances for its staff and in 1919 established an employee partnership scheme that was ahead of its time. The audio recordings from former staff, which form part of the exhibition, provide many insights into what it was like to work for the firm, with most looking back fondly on their time there.

The company's success continued well into the 20th century. However, by the 1970s it was apparent that the firm was producing maps in a way that was beginning to become unsustainable. Serious investment was needed in new technologies and the business was sold in 1980 to one of its best clients, Reader's Digest. The firm kept its name and remained in Duncan Street. It was subsequently sold to publishers News International and, in the 1990s, the

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Published in conjunction with the National Library of Scotland

With Introductions by Chris Fleet and Karla Baker

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Map covers from the late 19th and 20th centuries



The colourists

Throughout Bartholomew's history, the colourist department was staffed exclusively by women – many other departments were male-only. Colourists were employed from the 1860s when the firm took up the fairly new technique of lithographic printing.

A colourist's job was to help the printers build up the colours of a map in a series of layers. If a map needed blue for the sea, for example, the colourist would block out areas that were not to be blue. The ink would then stay on the untreated parts of the map so that, when it went to print, the blue areas would be in the right place.

The colourists were highly skilled and they undertook an apprenticeship of around five years, perfecting the techniques necessary for work that was every bit as skilled as that done by the draughtsmen or engravers.



The printers

By the time the business moved to Duncan Street in 1911, the printing department was one of the largest teams. Employing both men and women, it was one of the few departments not divided along gender lines.

There were continual developments in technology, and Bartholomew had to respond to these innovations in order to remain competitive. Steam-powered printing presses were replaced by gas and then electrically powered machines.

Although printing could be seen as a straightforward, automated process, there was, in fact, a great deal of skill involved. Printing the different colours on a half-inch map, for example, was no easy task. Heat and humidity made the paper expand and contract, and the printing process itself stretched and warped it. This could create major difficulties, since each colour was printed individually. In fact, Bartholomew took the step of installing its own dehumidifying plant to try to overcome this challenge, and part of the process involved boring a very deep hole inside the Duncan Street premises to access the cool water that flowed beneath the building.

'Although printing could be seen as a straightforward, automated process, there was, in fact, a great deal of skill involved. Printing the different colours on a half-inch map, for example, was no easy task'

decision was taken to dismantle the company. The Duncan Street premises closed in 1995, and they have since been converted into flats.

The exhibition will recreate the office and 'factory floor' at Duncan Street, telling the story of key members of the Bartholomew family and taking visitors through the different stages of map production. It was a complicated process, with each part of the team having a highly specialised role in the final product.

'It's a fascinating story of a firm that really did put Scotland on the map,' says Karla. 'The exhibition will follow the life story of Bartholomew's maps from the compilation of source material, to handmade engraving tools, to the noise of the printing room floor.'

The final section of the exhibition will look at how maps and mapmaking techniques have changed since Duncan Street opened in 1911. Satellite imaging, GPS and Google Maps are technological advances that John George could never have imagined.

'Bartholomew's maps could be beautiful as well as useful, and behind every map was a highly skilled team, working with techniques that we have all but lost,' says Karla. 'My hope is that the exhibition will allow people to discover the great skill of these men and women, and capture something of the spirit of Duncan Street.'

Putting Scotland on the Map: the World of John Bartholomew & Son runs from 7 December 2012 until 7 May 2013 at the National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge building.

EAST OF THE MOON

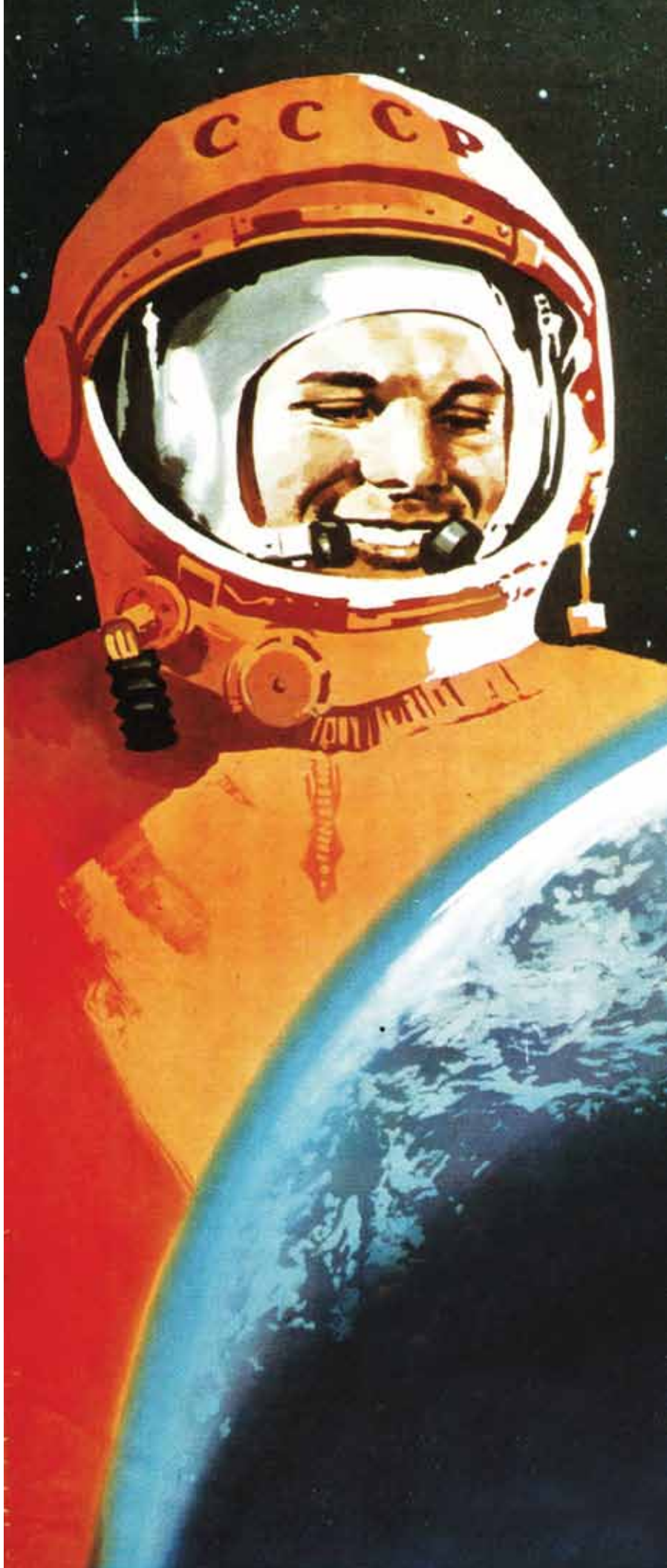
The 1960s were a pivotal time for space exploration and the race to the Moon. Steven Main delves into a fascinating collection that reveals the Soviet Union's ambitions as well as the optimism of the age when anything seemed possible

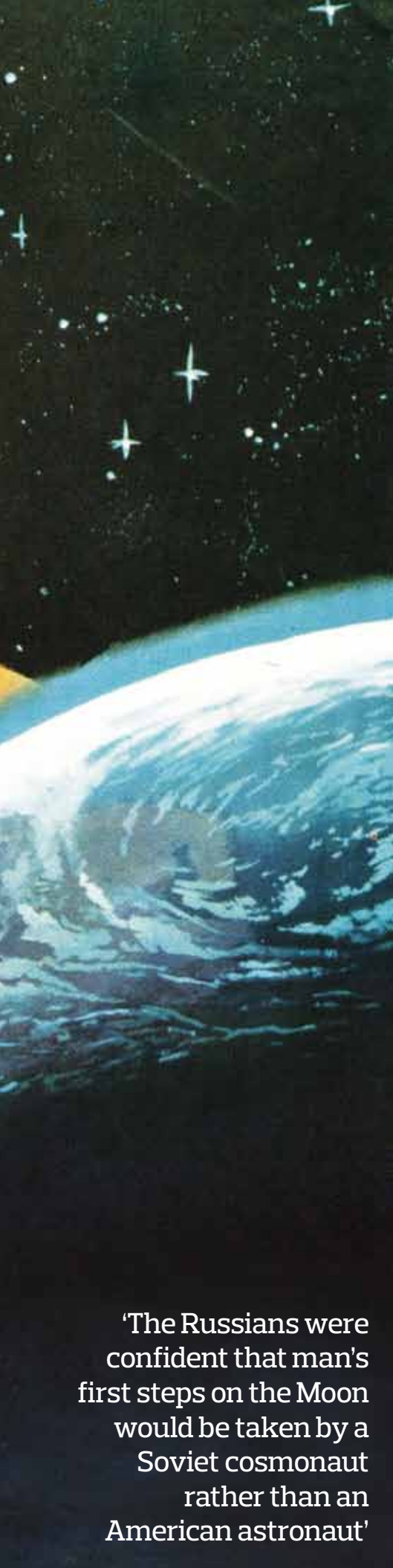
Space has been back in the news recently after both the successful landing on Mars of the spacecraft Curiosity and the recent death of the first man on the Moon, Neil Armstrong. Both events have reminded us of the important role the United States has taken in space exploration, and of the still largely unfulfilled potential of such advances to the development of mankind. Neil Armstrong's epoch-defining moment was the culmination point of a decade – the 1960s – and achievements in space then have yet to be surpassed.

Although it was the US that successfully placed the first man on the Moon, it was the USSR which, almost a decade earlier, sent the first man into space. Yuri Gagarin's orbit of the Earth took place on 12 April 1961, and the 50th anniversary was celebrated in 2011.

A fascinating body of material detailing the space race from the USSR's point of view is contained within the Erickson collection – Russian printed, manuscript and other material donated to NLS by the late Professor John Erickson. It includes a virtually complete run, from 1958 to 2002, of the USSR Ministry of Defence newspaper, *Krasnaia zvezda*. Despite being the official mouthpiece of the Ministry, this newspaper also published technical analyses of Soviet space missions, interviews and biographical information on many of the Soviet cosmonauts, speculation on the future of space travel, and more. Much of this material

ALAMY





'The Russians were confident that man's first steps on the Moon would be taken by a Soviet cosmonaut rather than an American astronaut'

A Soviet poster featuring Yuri Gagarin and, below, excerpts from *Krasnaia zvezda*

has never before been examined in Western historiography of the USSR's involvement in space exploration, and can still be read with great profit today.

In the 1967 issues one particular article, published on 8 October, stands out. Co-authored by Gagarin and the eminent Soviet space medical expert, Vladimir Lebedev, it was simply entitled 'Man and the Moon'. It provided an overview of the USSR's progress in reaching the Earth's natural satellite, the reasons behind its attempts to get there and speculation on how the Moon could contribute to knowledge and development back on Earth.

The article also explored the anticipated physical and psychological effects of landing on and exploring the Moon itself. A fact that must have had added poignancy, particularly for Gagarin, was that it was published some six months after the first recorded fatality of a human in space – the friend and fellow cosmonaut of Gagarin, Vladimir Komarov, who died in the April of that year. Komarov had previously published much in the newspaper about the role of the USSR in space.

Brimming with optimism, the article begins: 'No single area of science or technology is being as intensely developed as that involving space. In 10 years, so many of the most complicated problems have, in practical terms, been solved that even the most outlandish fantasists ... find it difficult to

draw a clear distinction between the possible and the impossible.'

In reply to questions concerning the importance of exploring space, and the Moon in particular, the article continues: 'Much is made about man's unquenchable thirst to know the world

around him, the desire within man to unlock the secrets of the Universe. Undoubtedly, this is true ... further understanding of the laws of nature will help us solve many ... purely Earth-related questions. The Moon is an ideal place to conduct various astronomical observations. The organisation of permanent scientific bases, laboratories and observatories

[there] ... undoubtedly will lead to a new stage in the development of many areas of physics and technology.'

Science aside, Gagarin and Lebedev also speculated that studying the Earth from the Moon would assist with economic development.

They argued that investigations of meteorological, oceanographic, glacial and other Earth processes on a global scale would increase the accuracy of weather forecasts, which would in turn benefit agriculture, transport and a number of other areas of industry worldwide.

They were also confident that man's first steps on the Moon would be taken by a Soviet cosmonaut rather than an American astronaut, and would be taken 'in the twentieth century'.



Envisaging the view from the Moon, and making the only direct reference to Gagarin's flight in space in April 1961, the article states: 'Looking up, the cosmonauts will see approximately the same as that observed by one of the authors of this article in undertaking the first flight in space: unwinking stars against the background of a black, unfathomable emptiness. A very bright sun, apparently "hammered" into this blackness and the Earth, surrounded by a sky-blue halo.'

Speculating further on what it would actually be like to reach the Moon's surface, especially the potential risks of operating in a non-Earth environment, both Gagarin and Lebedev had no hesitation in supporting the view that these should have no appreciable impact on man's further activities either on the Moon or deeper into space.

'Gagarin and Lebedev suggested that the lack of the Earth's magnetic field would have no noticeable impact on the "psycho-physiological condition" of humans on the Moon'

They suggested that the lack of the Earth's magnetic field would have no noticeable impact on the 'psycho-physiological condition' of humans on the Moon and that, even if this did occur, then medicine would find a 'blocking' agent to address this, adding that it would 'not stop Mankind from storming the far cosmos'.

The sense of optimism continues to the end of the article, as it concludes: 'The Moon, and then the planets of the Solar System, will be "conquered" by the peoples of the Earth. At the present moment, it is difficult to list the times when these significant starts will occur, but they will happen. And these flights will be a huge celebration for all who live on the Earth, a victory for Reason and Progress.'

Tragically, less than six months after the publication of the article, Cosmonaut-Pilot No 1 and Hero of the USSR, Yuri Gagarin, was killed in a flight training accident.

Soviet Russian
cartoon from
the Cold War era

ANATOMY OF A CRISIS

In the depths of the Cold War one event threatened to trigger war between East and West, an NLS collection of Soviet newspapers reveals

★ This year is the 50th anniversary of the 'hottest' point in the history of the Cold War – the Cuban Missile Crisis of October/November 1962. Once more, NLS has a great deal of interesting material on the subject, not least being a run of the Soviet Ministry of Defence newspaper, *Krasnaia zvezda*, which chronicles the full timeline of the crisis.

★ In this newspaper, researchers can read reports – in Russian – of all the 'solidarity' and 'Hands off Cuba!' meetings held throughout the various military districts of the USSR, as well as the official pronouncements made by the Soviet Minister of Defence and Marshal of the Soviet Union, R IA Malinovskii. This includes his order of 7 November 1962 warning of the possibility of 'thermo-nuclear war' breaking out following the 'aggressive actions of the imperialists of the USA against freedom-loving Cuba'.

★ In a similar vein, there is also the full, unexpurgated interview, published on 18 November of the same year, with the commander-in-chief of the country's Strategic Rocket Forces, Colonel-General V F Tolubko. He took the opportunity to remind the readership that, according to 'foreign experts', to take West Germany 'out' would require only eight nuclear bombs, with a yield of 5 million tonnes of TNT each. He then pointed out that the USSR had single bombs each with a yield of 100 million tonnes of TNT.

★ Of equal interest are the newspaper's own editorials with such headings, on 24 October, as 'We are on the alert!' and, two days later, 'Greater vigilance and combat



readiness'. The end of the month brought 'Main strike force of the fleet'. These editorials provide the reader with a deeper insight into the Soviet military mind at the height of the crisis.

★ In various issues of the newspaper are 'opinion' pieces on the crisis, written by both serving military officers and civilian specialists. Captain M Shiriamov wrote about the 'Position of strength against position of reason' on 1 November, while A Berezin shared his views in 'The drive towards Communism is unstoppable' a few days after. 'The triumph of the ideas of Great October', written by Major-General K Bochkarev underlined the link between the 1917 October Revolution and contemporary events in the Caribbean.

★ Finally, on 22 November, the newspaper published the full text of the instruction issued to Malinovskii to stand down all of the Soviet Army, Naval, Strategic Rocket Force and Strategic Air Force units, which had been put on full combat alert. The piece was somewhat prosaically titled 'In the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics'.

★ The Crisis was formally over, and the world could breathe a bit more easily.

The sisters behind the Brothers Grimm

On the 200th anniversary of the Grimms' publication of popular German fairy tales, Dr Anette Hagan, Senior Curator of Rare Books Collections, reveals the abundance of fanciful tales the brothers found in the words of women

Once upon a time, people told each other the stories of Hansel and Gretel, Snow White and Sleeping Beauty – fairy tales were shared during long winter nights sitting at the hearth or spinning, during breaks in harvesting, or as bedtime stories. Today, Tom Thumb, Rapunzel and Cinderella are household names all over the world.

Their popularity has its origins in the efforts of two young men: Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm. The brothers collected a total of 210 tales in their native Germany in the early 19th century, and published them under the title *Kinder und Hausmärchen* from 1812. Today, the fairy tales have been translated into more than 160 languages, and adapted as plays, operas and films. Two hundred years after the publication of the first volume, the Grimms' fairy tales are still in print in many different versions and languages; they continue to be adapted for all kinds of media, and the merchandise associated with them is phenomenal. A fairy tale success indeed!

Formal recognition of the cultural importance of the tales and the Grimms' collecting and editorial work came in 2005, when the brothers' own first edition copies, held at the University Library in Kassel, were added to UNESCO's World of Memory list. These copies of Volume 1 (1812) and Volume 2 (1815) have been heavily annotated by both brothers. The two volumes represent the most important extant source for the history of the



Little Red Riding Hood



The Brothers Grimm

development and reception of the fairy tales.

Jacob (1785–1863) and Wilhelm Grimm (1786–1859) were born in Hanau in the landgraviate of Hesse, a provincial territory in the Holy Roman Empire. They were the oldest of six children. Lotte, their only sister and the youngest child, would prove instrumental in collecting fairy tales, as will be told later.

Following the premature death of their father, the family moved in with their mother's father and her sister, and both brothers worked extremely hard in

order to follow in their father's footsteps and become lawyers. At the University of Marburg, where they studied law, one academic in particular took them under his wing – Friedrich Carl von Savigny (1779–1861), who is today recognised as one of the foremost German jurists and historians. He had a profound personal and professional influence on the brothers, and he kindled their interest in ancient German poetry and folklore. They soon branched out into folk literature and epics of Northern Europe, including Scandinavia and Scotland.

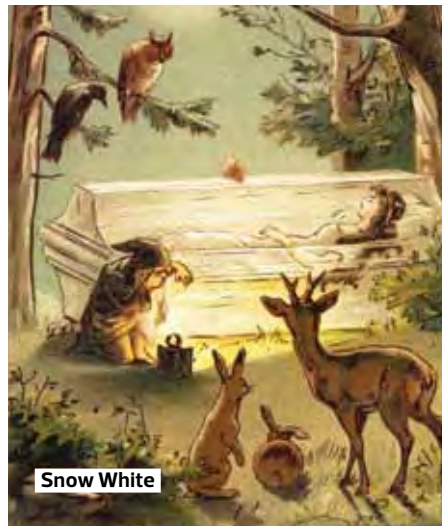
The brothers' interest focused more on the language than the content of the tales. They were trying to uncover the

natural poetry (*Naturpoesie*) of the common people, which to them was concealed in the oral tradition of fairy tales, epic poems and legends. Accordingly, their first publications were, in Wilhelm's case, a German edition of Old Danish heroic ballads (1811) and of three ancient Scottish songs (1813), and, in Jacob's case, a work on Old German poetry of the *Meistersingers* (1811).

Collecting fairy tales was one aspect of their larger quest for the poetic heart and soul of Germany. The impetus for this collecting activity came from the poet Clemens von Brentano (1778-1842). In 1805 he published an anthology of folk songs under the title *Des Knaben Wunderhorn* (The Boy's Wonder Horn), and for a second volume he was keen to assemble folk tales. Brentano, who was von Savigny's son-in-law and had been introduced to Jacob and Wilhelm in 1804, now asked for their help in collecting oral tales.

The brothers had already started assembling tales in a rather haphazard fashion by visiting libraries and simply copying out tales from manuscripts and out-of-print books they found there. As a result of Brentano's request, they turned their attention to the oral tradition of storytelling. But the idea that they went out to do fieldwork, travelling from village to village seeking out peasants and transcribing their stories there and then, is a myth. Instead, they made clever use of already existing networks, and this is where their sister Lotte comes into the picture.

She spent much of her time in the company of the six daughters of the Wild family across the road. One of their favourite pastimes was telling stories to each other. Wilhelm formed a reading circle with them, which was soon joined by other members of the educated middle class of Kassel. It was in this environment that Wilhelm and Jacob came to appreciate the girls as a major source of oral tales. They started to transcribe their stories, and also to invite the girls to write down tales for them. Lotte herself failed to contribute a single tale. Wilhelm took down the earliest transcription of a fairy tale, 'Child of Mary', from Gretchen Wild in 1807. Her sister Dortchen, who would later marry Wilhelm, added both 'Hansel and Gretel' and 'Rumpelstiltskin'. Altogether, the Wild girls contributed some 30 fairy tales.



'Collecting fairy tales was one aspect of their larger quest for the poetic heart and soul of Germany'

Collecting stories from educated young females in their teens and very early 20s, and all of them from noble families, soon became the Grimms' working pattern. In 1809 Jacob was introduced to the family von Hassenpflug, whose four daughters made numerous contributions to the Grimms' collection, including 'Little Red Riding Hood' and 'Sleeping Beauty'. Wilhelm visited the family on several occasions to take down fairy tales from the sisters, and between visits they sent their own transcriptions to the Grimms. The daughters of other noble families, the von Droste-Hülshoffs and particularly the von Haxthausens, also contributed to the project.

One of the very few older adults whose stories have been included in the *Kinder und Hausmärchen* fairy tales was Dorothea Viehmann, the educated wife

of a tailor, a skilled and respectable craftsman. She was steeped in oral tradition and was capable of repeating stories and passages verbatim, which made transcription very easy. She contributed around 40 fairy tales.

The Grimms never acknowledged their sources for what they were. In Volume 1 of the published tales, the identities of the female contributors were concealed altogether. The brothers simply stated that, with very few exceptions, all the tales in this volume had been collected in Hesse according to oral tradition. In Volume 2, Dorothea Viehmann is credited by name as 'Viehmännin' and her physical appearance is described in detail. However, despite her education and her married status as the wife of a skilled craftsman, the Grimms claimed that she was 'a peasant woman' in order to make her fit the idealised image of the storyteller from the common people, the simple folk who preserve the pure natural poetry through oral tradition.

Jacob and Wilhelm themselves only contributed one story each from their own childhood memories. Nevertheless, it is befitting that their name is forever associated with these fairy tales: without their collecting work, the stories might never have been assembled in writing, and many might now be lost to us.

A page-turner version of the fully digitised two volumes of the Grimms' first edition copies is available at www.grimms.de/khm/khmhexa.php



HANSEL AND GRETEL 2013

In winter 2013, Scottish Ballet is staging an exciting new production of the fairy tale 'Hansel and Gretel'. In preparation for this, NLS has been working with Scottish Ballet to encourage the input of

children and young people to the design and concept of the production, via storytelling and dance workshops in schools around Scotland. We are also running a creative writing competition for

schools, and an adult competition in conjunction with *The Scotsman*, based on the 'Hansel and Gretel' theme. The winner of the adult writing competition will be announced in January.

Everyday books

Author Allan Burnett on how NLS is connecting him with soldiers from almost a century ago



With the centenary of the First World War approaching in 2014, I am writing a book about Scots who took part in it. The National Library of Scotland has played a key role in my research, in particular its Manuscripts collection. The end result will be a varied set of real-life adventure stories that I hope will be enjoyed by a wide range of people, especially younger readers.

One of the perennial challenges in writing such a book is how to gain and then convey some sense of what it is truly like to experience war. In my most recent book, which explores the Second World War from a Scottish perspective, I addressed this challenge by getting to know people who had lived and fought through it. The resulting stories were crafted from interviews with former soldiers, air crew, mariners, nurses, POWs, refugees and so on.

This is not to say written records were unimportant. I tapped NLS' vast reservoir of background material in order to complete each veteran's tale of adventure, whether it was technical data about German U-boats and

RAF Lancaster bombers or the organisational structure of allied regiments and the Red Cross.

Researching the First World War is different. It has virtually faded from living memory. All that remains are memorials, battlefields and historical records. I have had to rely on letters, diaries, memoirs, photographs and postcards, among

'Researching the First World War is different. It has virtually faded from living memory'

other sources. While researching soldiers' papers at NLS I have been reminded that the fundamental concerns of a man at war are much the same as the rest of us. While on a camping trip, for instance, we might find ourselves cold, wet, dirty, exhausted and hungry. So we dream of five-star luxury.

Compare that feeling with this snippet from the handwritten diary

of a lieutenant-corporal in Belgium in 1915: 'Very cold day – lounging uncomfortably in these damp cold trenches produces cramp – no heat, no water, little food – no fires allowed – lie down and shiver and think of the glorious sleep in a luxurious bed I shall have for days when I return to Britain, after revelling in a glorious bath, clothing myself in purple and fine linen, gorging myself with fish and chips and lemonade – I should then rise like a giant refreshed after sleekly uncurling and stretching myself like a cat waking out of undisturbed slumbers.'

Such soldiers did not choose the Army as a career, as professional soldiers do today. They felt compelled to fight against Germany because of circumstance, after which they would return to their ordinary lives as doctors or teachers, or builders or farmers. In that sense, too, they were just like us.

World War I: Scottish Tales of Adventure by Allan Burnett will be published next year

Neil Armstrong passed away this year. He is just one of thousands of people represented in the Library's collections



Numerous pioneers have contributed to writing history but few can be said to have left such an indelible footprint on this world and beyond as Neil Armstrong. With his first steps on the lunar surface on 20 July 1969 he fulfilled an objective set out by President John F Kennedy eight years earlier – to send a man to the Moon by the end of the decade.

The Apollo 11 mission Armstrong commanded was pitched against a backdrop of bitter political and technological Cold War rivalry; its success, however, transfixed the entire planet. His immortal words, 'one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind', encapsulated the gravitas of the endeavour and

marked the biggest milestone to date in space exploration.

As a personal achievement for Armstrong it was the culmination of a lifelong passion for aeronautics and engineering. Born in Ohio in 1930, this fascination began when his father took him for his first flight when he was six. Eager to emulate his hero, Charles Lindbergh, a career in aviation followed – including flying Navy fighters in the Korean War and working as a test pilot for America's fledgling high-speed aircraft research programme. Armstrong's initial venture into space was as commander of the Gemini 8 mission in 1966.

This almost ended in tragedy due to a technical malfunction, but fortunately was averted through

a combination of pilot skill and level-headed thinking. Ever the reluctant hero, his abilities made him the natural choice to lead the crew of NASA's fifth manned Apollo 11 spacecraft.

While the world looked to Armstrong as a mythical figurehead of the space race, throughout his life he remained self-effacing and gracious in acknowledging the collective efforts that made the Moon landings possible. His death earlier this year marks the end of a career devoted to advocating continued space travel as well as the spirit of discovery and adventure.

DISCOVER MORE

Read the magazine online at www.nls.uk/about/discover-nls