

WALTER SCOTT INSIDE THE WAVERLEY NOVELS

DISCOVER

The magazine of the National Library of Scotland | www.nls.uk | Issue 11 Spring 2009

INSIDE

The curious case of Eadweard Muybridge


BOOST YOUR BUSINESS

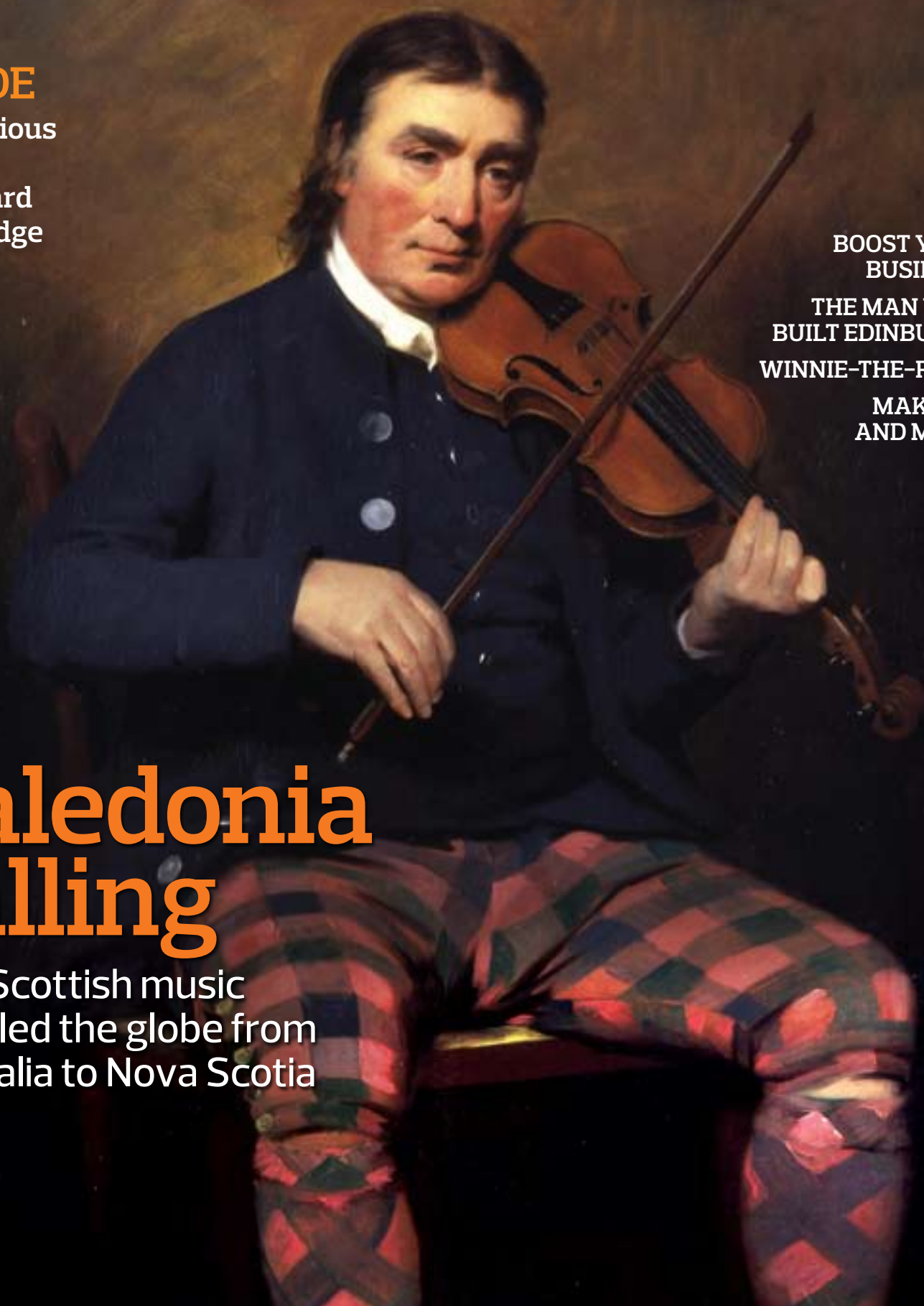
THE MAN WHO BUILT EDINBURGH

WINNIE-THE-POOH

MAKE DO AND MEND

Caledonia calling

How Scottish music travelled the globe from Australia to Nova Scotia



From Haydn to horses, via a revived Walter Scott

I am delighted to be able to welcome you to the latest *Discover NLS*. As ever, we have a packed issue reflecting activity right across the Library. Already, 2009 is proving to be an exciting year for us and in our news section you will find updates on some upcoming events, as well as news of online developments.

On our features pages, the Library's Head of Music, Almut Boehme, reports on a new exhibition that looks at the worldwide legacy of Scots music – from Haydn's arrangements of Scottish tunes to the roots of African-American blues and soul. Elsewhere we reflect on the life and achievements of Patrick Geddes, a truly multi-talented man who is today perhaps best known as 'the father of town planning'.

With the economy very much on people's minds, we take a timely look back at a selection of those government publications that suggested we 'make do and mend', and highlight how the Library's Scottish Business Information Service can help support today's enterprises.

We are also pleased to include some of the extraordinary photographic work of Eadweard Muybridge – a man committed to capturing animals in motion, and we bring you a report by Dr Iain Gordon Brown on the Library's part in the project to restore the text of Walter Scott's *Waverley Novels*.

So sit back, relax and enjoy spring with your issue of *Discover NLS*.



Duncan Campbell
Director of Corporate Services



**Already 2009
is proving to
be an exciting
year for us**



DISCOVER NLS
ISSUE 11 SPRING 2009

CONTACT US

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

FOR NLS

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
Alexandra Miller
MANAGING EDITOR
Julian Stone
**DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT
AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**
Teri Wishart
EDITORIAL ADVISER
Willis Pickard

CONTRIBUTORS

Robert Betteridge, Almut Boehme, Dr Iain G Brown, Duncan Campbell, John Coll, Paul Cunnea, Chris Fleet, Olive Geddes, Gill Hamilton, Sally Harrower, Andrew Martin, Nicholas Oddy, Jude Rogers, Malcolm Tait, Jan Usher

EDITOR Jack Kibble-White
jack@thinkpublishing.co.uk
DESIGN Matthew Ball
SUB-EDITORS Anne Boyle, Clare Harris, Andrew Littlefield
PUBLISHER John Innes
john@thinkpublishing.co.uk
ADVERTISING Julie Twaddell
0141 582 1280

PUBLISHED BY

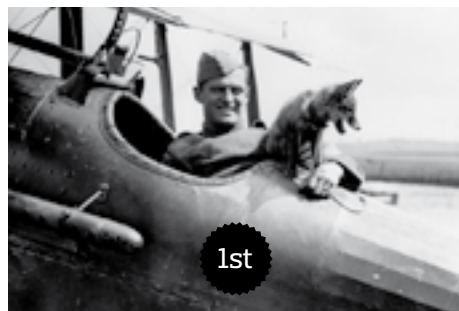
Think Scotland
Woodside House
20-23 Woodside Place
Glasgow G3 7QF
0141 582 1280

ISSN 1751-5998 (print)
ISSN 1751 6005 (online)

National Library of Scotland
George IV Bridge
Edinburgh EH1 1EW
TELEPHONE 0131 623 3700
FAX 0131 623 3701
EMAIL enquiries@nls.uk

The National Library of Scotland is a registered Scottish charity, Scottish Charity No. SC011086
www.nls.uk

The three most popular NLS images on Flickr



1st

HE IS FOND OF FLYING

A young fox attaches himself to the RAF and becomes the squadron mascot



2nd

HOW DO I LOVE THEE?
Phoebe Anna Traquair's manuscript of 'Sonnets from the Portuguese'



3rd

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S TOMB
Stevenson's burial spot on Mount Vaea, Western Samoa

6 NLS NAVIGATION

A handy one-page guide to what's in the Library

7 NEWS

In this issue, a new website lays Victorian plans over satellite imagery, the Library attends the Kolkata Book Fair and a Scots version of a much-loved tale

13 NLS DIGITAL RESOURCES

A guide to the Library's licensed digital collections

14 FROZEN IN MOTION

Robert Betteridge presents amazing images from the Library's Muybridge collection

16 THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS

John Coll on how NLS' SCOTBIS can help all kinds of businesses

18 CALEDONIA CALLING FROM AROUND THE WORLD

Scottish music has had an important global influence, as Almut Boehme reveals

22 A MAN OF ALL REASON

Patrick Geddes was a polymath who inspired the admiration of Darwin and Einstein. Malcolm Tait finds out more

26 RESTORING SCOTT TO HIMSELF

A grand project to create an authoritative text of Scott's Waverley Novels reaches its conclusion. Dr Iain Gordon Brown reports

28 MY NLS

Design historian Nicholas Oddy on his Library life

29 PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Gill Hamilton on how to get better search results

30 LIBRARY LINKS

Banking in the collections

26

Dr Iain Gordon Brown on Scott's Waverley Novels



Scott wrote extremely quickly, completing texts in months or even weeks

Contributors to this issue include



Jude Rogers
A music writer for *The Guardian*, *The Word* and the *New Statesman*, Jude is also a Mercury Music Prize judge



Robert Betteridge
Robert works in the NLS' Rare Book Collections Division and is a co-curator of Zig-Zag; The Paths of Robert Burns



Dr Iain Gordon Brown
Principal Curator in the Manuscript Collections Division, Iain has worked extensively on Scott and his world



John Coll
Business Information Services Manager, John is responsible for SCOTBIS, the Library's business information service

YOUR GUIDE

NLS Navigation

You may be a first-time visitor or a regular of the Reading Room, but with a collection of around 14 million printed items, two million maps, 32,000 films, over three miles of manuscripts plus thousands of photos and journals, getting around NLS requires a little navigation

How to join

To use the Library's reading rooms and order up items from the collections, you need to hold a Reader's card. Anyone can apply for one. An application form can be picked up at George IV Bridge or the Causewayside Building, or downloaded from www.nls.uk. To complete your application you will need proof of identity (a driving licence, passport or matriculation card are all valid) and a recent utilities bill. Photos, for identification purposes, can be taken at Readers' Registration.

Using the Library

With a Reader's Card you gain access to the reading rooms, from where you can view material held in the Library's collection. Requests for specific items can be made in person, by telephone: 0131 623 3700, by email: enquiries@nls.uk or through the Library website at www.nls.uk. If you know what you're looking for, we recommend you make your request in advance of your visit to the Library.

Online

NLS has a vast range of electronic resources, including digital versions of reference works such as *Who's Who* and the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*; massive full-text facsimiles of entire printed collections, including *Times Digital Archive 1785-1985*; and business resources such as Frost & Sullivan databases. Many of these are available over the Internet to readers living in Scotland (although restrictions do apply to some resources, in line with publishers' licence agreements). Your first port of call to unlock the Library's online collection is www.nls.uk/catalogues



A public tour of the Library



FOCUS ON MOUNTAINEERING AND POLAR COLLECTIONS

Drawn from the Graham Brown collection, the Lloyd collection and the Wordie collection, along with books received through the Library's legal deposit privilege, NLS' mountaineering and polar collections are a fascinating resource taking the reader to some of the world's most remote regions. Current areas of special interest are Mont Blanc and Antarctica.

NLS locations

FILMS

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

MAPS

Causewayside Building
33 Salisbury Place,
Edinburgh EH9 1SL
Tel 0131623 3970
Email maps@nls.uk
Opening hours Monday-Friday 9.30am-5pm (except Wednesday 10am-5pm), Saturday 9.30am-1pm

ALL OTHER COLLECTIONS

George IV Bridge,
Edinburgh EH1 1EW
Tel 0131623 3700
Email enquiries@nls.uk
Opening hours Monday-Friday 9.30am-8.30pm (except Wednesday 10am-8.30pm), Saturday 9.30am-1pm



The Causewayside building



The General Reading Room

ORDNANCE SURVEY

Overlaying the past on the present

N LS has just released a new website that allows large-scale Ordnance Survey town plans (dating from 1847 to 1895) to be viewed in an impressive new way.

The plans have been geo-referenced to form a seamless layer on top of Google and Virtual Earth satellite and maps. By switching layers off and on, the past can be directly compared to the present through a simple, intuitive interface.

Concerns over sanitation and public health in the 1840s put pressure on Ordnance Survey to produce these maps of 61 Scottish towns at the most detailed scale in their entire history, (1:500 and 1:1,056 scale). At the 1:500 scale – adopted in 1855 and used ever since – any feature over six inches wide could be included. Consequently bollards, lamp-posts, pavements, garden paths, and even the positions of drying poles for hanging out washing are all shown.

The maps display the divisions between buildings, as well as the wynds and vennels that are a regular feature of Scottish towns, rarely visible on smaller-scale maps. Many industrial premises are clearly depicted, sometimes showing their internal functions and manufacturing processes, along with harbours, docks, market places, canals, railways and tramways.

You can even inspect ground-floor layouts of public buildings, such as cathedrals, churches, schools, poorhouses, prisons, and town halls.

Due to the importance of the plans for improving urban sanitation, features relating to gas, water supply, sewerage and drainage are included, such as fire plugs, hydrants, water taps, manholes and stop-cocks.

The resulting plans are not only a comprehensive snapshot of urban



An eye on the past: users can switch from old town plans to today's maps and aerial views

Scotland, but also a rich source of information on the history and geography of all the larger populated places in the country.

The town plans form part of an online collection of over 8,000 high-resolution images of maps of Scotland

(1560-1950). The maps can be freely viewed, and images and attractive large-format colour printouts can be ordered upon request.

View the town plan overlays at
<http://geo.nls.uk/maps>



Just before we went to press there was a flooding incident in our George IV Bridge building. We are pleased to report that the impact on the collections is relatively minimal, and that nearly all services are back to normal. For more information and updates, please check our website www.nls.uk/news

SCOTLAND.

A COMIC GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ARCHIVE

Remarkable records of printing firm go online

A new website has been set up to promote and provide access to the Bartholomew Archive, a fascinating and extensive collection that documents nearly 180 years of map engraving, printing and publishing.

The Archive records the production and management of the firm across several generations of Bartholomews from the 1820s to the 1980s.

The conservation and cataloguing of the *Printing Record* (a copy of everything the Bartholomew firm printed between 1877 and 2002) has been in progress for some time. More than 50 volumes (covering 1877-1913) have been conserved, with more than 20 (from 1877-95) now fully catalogued. The work will continue until 2010.

With generous funding from the John R Murray Charitable Trust, the previous listing and arrangement of the business records has been completed, and a summary list of maps and plans compiled.

The new website features descriptions of the family and firm, its background and significance, and highlights of selected publications.



An 1893 calendar from the Archive

This comic sketch of Scotland was uncovered in the Bartholomew collection

In particular, it describes the growing range of ways in which the Archive can be accessed, with links to inventories, summary lists, and catalogues. New items will be added in the months to come, including innovations such as digitally scanned material and a regularly updated curators' blog.

NLS is extremely grateful to the Bartholomew family, particularly Mr Ivon Bartholomew, for organising substantial donations of further material to the Archive.

View the new Bartholomew Archive website at www.nls.uk/bartholomew

NLS ONLINE

Improved searching coming soon

Regular users of the online search facility at www.nls.uk will have noticed an exciting change in the last few months.

On 19 December, the Library completed the first phase of an ongoing project to provide a 'one-stop shop' to search NLS' collections, both physical and digital.

'Once completed, this intuitive new search facility will allow you to find everything we hold from one central access point – be it books, magazines, maps, films or digital data,' explains Gill Hamilton, Systems Librarian.

'The new search engine allows you to refine searches by a number of criteria, including format, subject and geographical region.

'It even provides you with a suggested list of alternative search topics to aid your research. It's hard to explain how it works but it's very easy to use, so I would suggest readers simply try it out.

'When the project is complete, the search engine will sit at the front of all of our online database tools, so



NLS users will soon be able to search entire collections online

that when you click on a search result that relates to the Scottish Screen Archive you will be taken straight through to the appropriate place on the SSA website,' adds Hamilton.

'All of this means that in the near future, users won't need to acquaint themselves with multiple search engines when trying to search across

our collections – the whole process will be far more straightforward.'

Perhaps the biggest benefit of the new facility is that for the first time complete collections will be searchable with one click.

Try out the new search facility at <http://discover.nls.uk/>

Three publications intended for hard times

In these recession-hit times, tighten your belt with a few tips from these wartime guides in our collections



MAKE DO AND MEND

Prepared for the Board of Trade by the Ministry of Information. London: HMSO, 1943

Most people have heard the phrase

'make do and mend' but this wartime campaign largely failed, mainly because the hints were so time-consuming. These included unpicking old clothes and using the fabric to make new ones, using crumpled newspaper to keep clothes in shape, and making bras from old knickers!



FOOD FROM THE GARDEN

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. London: HMSO, 1941

'Growing your own' added to the war effort by lessening the need to import

food, therefore freeing up ships to load cargoes of weapons and other wartime essentials instead (as this advertisement for fertiliser shows). This practical little booklet proved very popular with patriotic Brits, selling 400,000 copies when it was first published.



WISE EATING IN WARTIME: FROM THE MINISTRY OF FOOD'S KITCHEN FRONT BROADCASTS

London: HMSO, 1943

The popular BBC

Kitchen Front radio programmes featured Dr Charles Hill's advice on making the most of scarce ingredients, saving fuel, and wartime dietary tips (including the wise words 'make sure the bowels are well open').

See more wartime publications at www.nls.uk/propaganda

CURATOR'S CHOICE

Jings! How Pooh turned to Scots

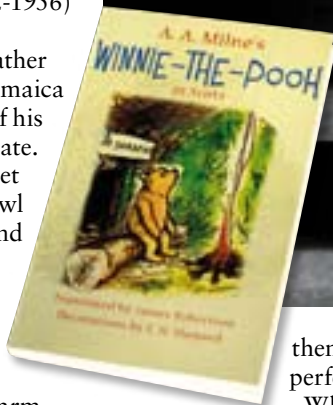
Andrew Martin, the National Library's Curator of Modern Scottish Collections on James Robertson's Scots translation of AA Milne's *Winnie-the-Pooh* *Itchy Coe*, Edinburgh, 2008

Och, jings, crivvens and help ma boab!' is a familiar enough cry – but haud on, this is not *The Sunday Post*'s Oor Wullie speaking, it is Winnie-the-Pooh. The bear has seen many incarnations over the years and now it is the turn of prize-winning novelist James Robertson, who has given Pooh a distinctive new Scots voice.

On the face of it this seems a daft undertaking – how can the very epitome of an English nursery classic translate to Scots? However, the answer is that it translates gey weel.

Alan Alexander Milne (1882-1956) had family associations with Scotland – his paternal grandfather was a Scottish missionary in Jamaica – so perhaps this new version of his 1926 triumph is quite appropriate. Pooh remains as Pooh, but Piglet has become Wee Grumphie, Owl is Hoolet, Eeyore is Heehaw, and Kanga now has the Bairn Roo.

It is a real pleasure to see how one of our finest contemporary writers tackles the old favourite and the Scots language fair sings oot. The charm of the original remains but there is definitely something extra added in the telling. Not only do we get a couple of very bonnie passages of description – 'It was a braw spring morning...' – but the characters



themselves step perfectly into Scots.

While Eeyore laments 'Nobody cares', 'the auld grey cuddy', Heehaw comes out with 'Naebody gies a docken.' Piglet may be 'small and weak' but Wee Grumphie is 'shilpit and dwaible'.

Similarly, Pooh rolls in 'a very

muddy place' but Robertson lets him have 'a gey glaury dub.' It is a delight and a surprise too to see how Wullie Wastle, Katie Bairdie, and even Auntie Mary, she of canary fame, slip in perfectly and unobtrusively.

This is a great example of how the Scots language flourishes for children and adults alike.

WINNING PLACEMENT

Award for Information Officer

NLS Corporate Information Officer Graeme Hawley (pictured) has won an award from Robert Gordon University in Aberdeen for providing the best library school placement of 2008.

'The university is one of only two library schools in Scotland,' says Hawley, pictured right. 'As part of

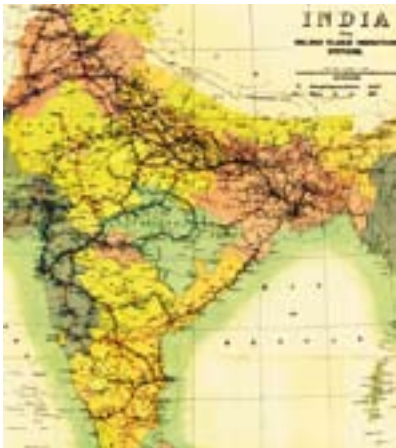
their course they send students out on placement. NLS took in four students, one of whom was assigned to work with me.

'It worked because we were able to share ideas.'

Hawley collects his award in March.



**Andrew Martin
with Robertson's
Scots Pooh**



An historic map from NLS' collections

INTERNATIONAL

NLS at India book fair

The 33rd Kolkata Book Fair took place in January and February. This year, Scotland was the official 'guest country' of the growing global event and a number of NLS staff gave talks at the special Scottish pavilion.

Both Jan Usher, Head of Official Publications, and Kevin Halliwell, Curator of Commonwealth Collections, presented sessions on relevant Library collections, and on 5 February, NLS National Librarian and Chief Executive Martyn Wade gave a presentation on the theme of libraries in the 21st century.

The Kolkata Book Fair is the biggest event of its kind in Asia, attracting around 2.5 million visitors to the cultural capital of India.

BY THE NUMBERS

5,000

pamphlets in German and Latin printed between 1501 and 1530 within the Holy Roman Empire are held on microfiche by the Library. You can find out more about NLS' German collections at: <http://tinyurl.com/7bpdtt>



The Ten Commandments picked out with the blade of a pair of scissors

MYSTERY

Help us decipher how this page was 'cutt with scizars'

This intriguing document was recently given to NLS by the Rev Melville F Schofield, a retired minister. All we know about it is the information in the item itself, and its recent provenance.

The legend along the bottom mysteriously reads 'Cutt with scizars by Thomas Hunter, Edinburgh, Anno Dom MDCCLXXX' (1780). The piece has been created with scissors – everything that looks like a pen-stroke is in fact a tiny incision. What a labour of Christian devotion, to use this painstaking method to transcribe the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer and the Creed.

The item was found in the 1950s when there was a clear-out of old framed pictures from New College, Edinburgh, and – in the recycling and re-using spirit which was much more prevalent back then than in present times – Melville Schofield, then a student at the College, was given the frames he wanted for use in building a greenhouse. Behind one of these pictures he came across this manuscript, carefully folded.

As for Thomas Hunter, we have no idea who he was. If you can shed any light on the man, or the manuscript, we'd love to hear from you. Please contact us at discover@nls.uk



Beautiful images such as this engraving from Thomson's *Atlas of Scotland* are now available

RESOURCE

New hub for images

On 3 February Linda Fabiani, MSP, former Minister for Europe, External Affairs and Culture was at the launch of a new resource that brings together archive images from NLS, the National Archives of Scotland, National Museums Scotland, the National Trust for Scotland and the Royal

Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.

The website makes selected images from these extensive and often unique holdings available for licensed reuse.

View the website at www.scotlandsimages.com

EVENT

Film night at the Library

During March NLS will be hosting the first of what may become a regular series of film nights, courtesy of the Library's Scottish Screen Archive.

'This will be a properly curated event,' says Education and Outreach Officer Ruth Washbrook, who will be guiding attendees through key moments in Scotland's history. 'We are showing items taking in the early days of film-making and interesting events in Scotland's history, such as the 1938 Empire Exhibition in Glasgow.' Also on the bill is an early film from Laurel and Hardy. The event takes place at 7pm, on 12 March at NLS, George IV Bridge.



Oliver Hardy will feature in film night

AWARD

PRide in Library's success

NLS picked up accolades in three categories at the prestigious Chartered Institute of Public Relations (CIPR) PRide Awards for Scotland.

The event, which took place at the end of 2008, saw the Library secure the gold award for 'Outstanding In-House Public Relations Team'.

'A comprehensive strategy being followed and measured by a close-

knit unit has performed extremely well against objectives and budget alike,' commented the judges.

Discover NLS was named a silver award-winner in the 'Best Newspaper or Magazine' category, while *NLS Annual Review 2007-2008* also landed silver in the 'Best Publication' category.



The winning team:

Julian Stone, Alex Miller, Jo Arden, Karen Gallacher and Bruce Blacklaw

EVENTS & EXHIBITIONS

A LITERARY TOUR OF SCOTS SCARES

In partnership with Mary King's Ghost Fest, Dr Penny Fielding from the University of Edinburgh's Centre for Scottish Writing in the Nineteenth Century will shed some light on Scotland's dark literary past.
12 May, 7pm at the National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge
 Booking essential. Call 0131 623 4675 or email events@nls.uk

A HOME AWAY FROM HOME: THE EXPERIENCE OF SCOTTISH EMIGRATION

The exhibition examines the experiences of Scots who left their homeland in search of a new life abroad, and explores how new communities were forged overseas, while still retaining a strong Scottish identity.
26 June - 10 October at the National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge

SCOTTISH THEATRE

The exhibition examines Scottish drama of the last 40 years. From Scottish theatre's early 70s 'revival', spearheaded by the work of 7:84 Scotland and other theatre companies, to the recent successes of the National Theatre of Scotland, there's a fascinating story to be told.
Opens December at the National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge

NLS digital resources

From articles on sport, to the full text of Parliamentary Papers from 1801, NLS' licensed digital collections are a superb research tool

Art and literature

* 19th Century UK Periodicals Part 1. Women's, Children's, Humour and Leisure/Sport

Digitised full-text covering the advent of commercial lifestyle publishing in Britain and the rapid rise of modern magazine culture

▶ Naxos Music Library

A comprehensive collection of classical music with over 150,000 tracks from over 7,000 composers

▶ Oxford Music Online

Full-text of major music reference works, including the *Grave Dictionary of Music and Musicians*

▶ Perdita Manuscripts;

Women Writers, 1500–1700

Digitised manuscripts from early modern women authors from Britain, 'lost' over time since the 16th and 17th centuries

▶ **Scottish Women Poets of the Romantic Period** Full text of over 60 volumes of lyric poetry by 51 Scottish women poets, written between 1789 and 1832

▶ SCRAN Digital Materials

Over 336,500 images, films and sounds from museums, galleries, archives and the media relevant to Scotland

Business

▶ **Factiva Global News and business search service** covering over 14,000 leading global publications

* Frost & Sullivan Interactive Research Resource Service

Detailed industry analysis on chemical, energy, environmental and building technologies, plus manufacturing worldwide

* Global Reference Solution

A major database of global business information on over 80 million companies from across the world

▶ **Kompass Database** of more than 23 million products and services of over 1.8 million companies

▶ Market Research Monitor

Market research reports for more than 50 countries

▶ Mintel Market research

reports from the series on Leisure, Market, Retail and Financial Intelligence

Education, science and social science

▶ ALPSP Learned Journals

Collection Over 700 journals from the Association of Learned and Professional Society Publishers

▶ Blackwell Compass

Journals Peer-reviewed survey articles from across the disciplines of History, Literature and Philosophy

▶ Oxford Journals Online

Full-text of over 180 journal titles including life sciences, medicine, humanities and law

▶ Science Full Text Select

Full-text database of over 300 titles from Wilson Web

▶ Web of Knowledge

Contains links to the Web of Science and Journal Citation Reports

Government and official

▶ 18th Century Official Parliamentary Publications

Portal 1688–1834 Over a million pages of British Official Parliamentary Publications

from the annals of the 18th century

▶ **House of Commons Parliamentary Papers** Full-text access to Parliamentary Papers from 1801 to 2000

▶ Public Information Online

Full-text of recent Parliamentary Papers from Westminster, Holyrood and Stormont

* Making of Modern Law: Legal Treatises 1800–1926

Digitised full-text of over 22,000 legal treatises on US and British law published from 1800 through 1926, consisting of 10 million pages of critical legal history

History, biography and genealogy

▶ British and Irish Women's

Letters and Diaries The personal writings of women from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales spanning the last 400 years

▶ InfoTrac Custom

Newspapers Full-text of over 80 newspapers, featuring over 60 UK and Ireland titles, 30 Scottish titles and 20 titles from around the world

* Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (ODNB)

Accounts of the lives of over 50,000 men and women who have shaped the history of the British Isles and beyond

* Sabin Americana,

1500–1926 Digitised full-text of works about the Americas published globally from 1500 to the early 1900s

* Making of the Modern

World Digitised full-text of over 61,000 works on economics and business published from 1450 through

1850, consisting of over 12 million pages

* **Times Digital Archive** Over one million pages from the *Times* newspaper dating from between 1785 to 1985

* **Who's Who (and Who Was Who)** Contains the current *Who's Who* plus the entire *Who Was Who* archive dating from 1897

Reference works and catalogues

* **Credo Reference** Full-text of over one million entries and 5,000 images in 100 high-quality reference books from the world's leading publishers

* Early American Imprints, Series 1: Evans, 1639–1800

Digitised full-text of over 39,000 titles printed in the USA between 1639 and 1800

* **Early English Books Online 1475–1700 (EEBO)** Digitised full-text of more than


100,000 literary and historical classics

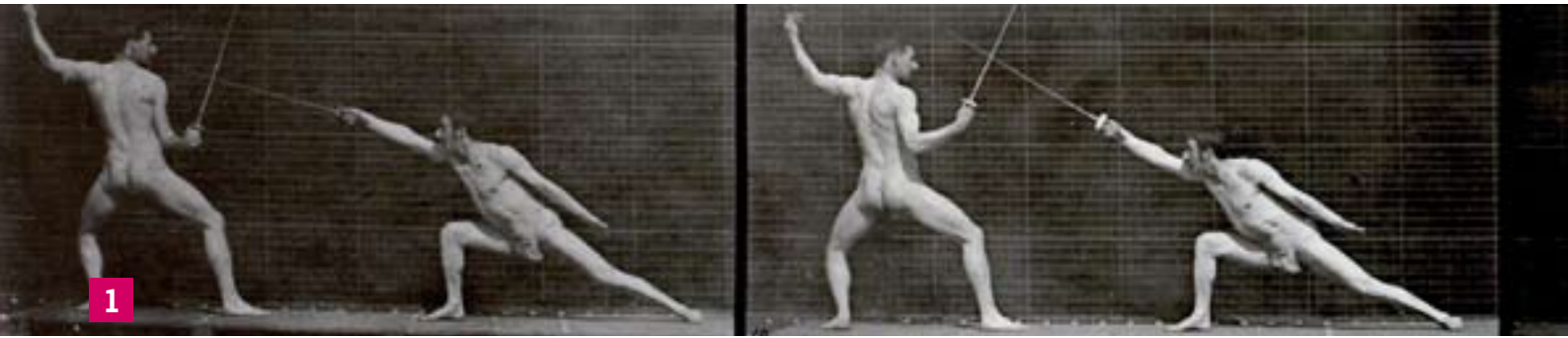
* Eighteenth Century Collections Online (ECCO)

Digitised full-text of over 150,000 books printed between 1701 and 1800

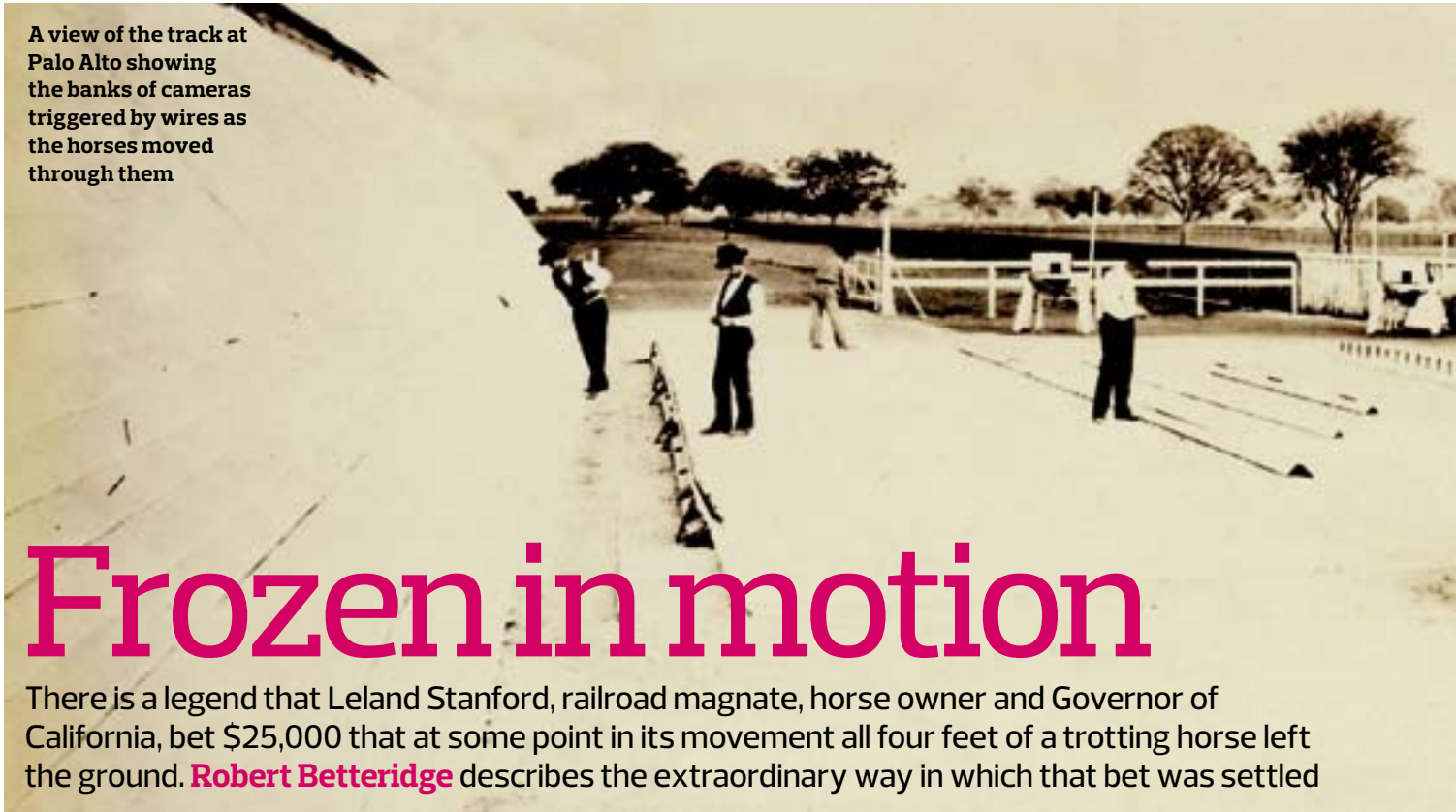
▶ Oxford Reference Online

Full-text collection of over 100 dictionary, language and subject reference works from the Oxford University Press

 All collections can be accessed through the electronic resources search service at the Library. Collections marked with a * can also be accessed outwith the Library (some require registration for remote access).



A view of the track at Palo Alto showing the banks of cameras triggered by wires as the horses moved through them



Frozen in motion

There is a legend that Leland Stanford, railroad magnate, horse owner and Governor of California, bet \$25,000 that at some point in its movement all four feet of a trotting horse left the ground. **Robert Betteridge** describes the extraordinary way in which that bet was settled

In the early 1870s debate raged across America on the subject of so-called ‘unsupported transit’, or the theory that all four of a horse’s hooves would leave the ground when travelling at speed. To settle the matter scientifically, railroad magnate Leland Stanford hired English émigré Eadweard Muybridge to photograph one of his horses in motion.

Born Edward James Muggeridge in Kingston upon Thames in 1830, Muybridge followed the gold rush

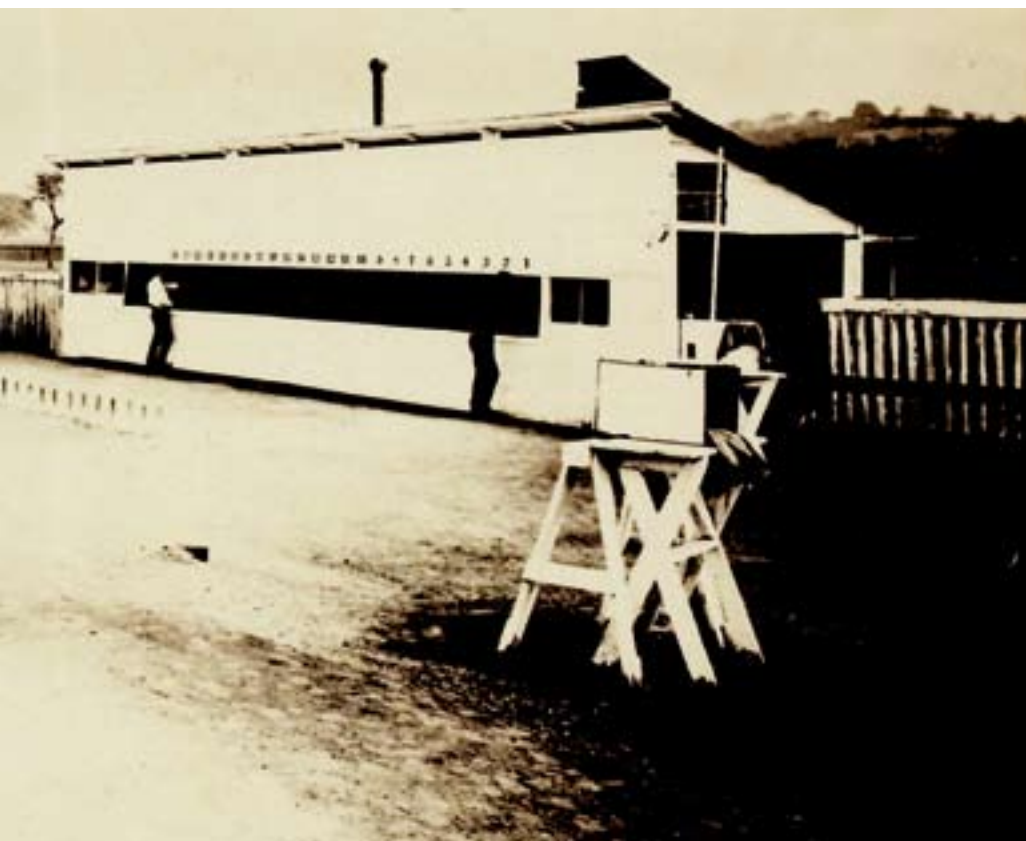
to California, settling in San Francisco in 1855. A passionate man; he would later shoot dead but be acquitted of murdering his wife’s lover. Despite this bizarre diversion, he was still able to pursue what was to be an illustrious career.

In the 1860s he took up the art of photography, and by the end of the decade had built a reputation as an accomplished landscape photographer, accepting several commissions from the United States government.

In 1872, using a high-speed shutter and capturing just a silhouette against white sheets, Muybridge was able to secure images of Stanford’s horse, Occident, with all four feet off the ground. These original pictures do not survive, but with this basic question answered Muybridge continued to work under Stanford’s patronage, developing his techniques and further investigating the science of animal motion.

At Stanford’s Palo Alto ranch, Muybridge captured images that would





1 Mr Bonifon and Mr Austin fencing. Models for most athletic subjects were from the University of Pennsylvania. Plate 349, *Animal Locomotion*.

2 These frames clearly show all four feet of the horse off the ground. Plate 625, *Animal Locomotion*.

3 A cockatiel in flight. The effect created is of the camera 'following' the bird. Plate 759, *Animal Locomotion*.

How Muybridge came to the Library

The Minutes of the Curators of the Advocates Library from 10 June 1890 record that 'The Keeper was authorised to purchase Muybridge's *Animal Locomotion*'. Thus the Edinburgh-based Advocates Library became one of only 35 institutions worldwide to purchase a complete set of all 781 plates, considering them 'a work of invaluable service'. These volumes, along with other non-legal collections of the Advocates Library, were gifted to the nation in 1925 to form the nucleus of NLS.



appear in 1881 as the privately published *The Attitudes of Animals in Motion*. However, Muybridge was soon to split with Stanford over the latter's publication of *The Horse in Motion*, which used drawings of Muybridge's photographs but failed to give him the credit he was due.

Continuing his work, Muybridge gained the backing of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was able to set up a dedicated apparatus to capture

movement simultaneously from several angles. This work led to the publication of *Animal Locomotion* in 1887.

It is clear to see from these images why Muybridge was so highly regarded in his day – and why he is widely considered to have had a profound influence on the evolution of cinema as we know it.

Find out more about NLS' collections of early photographic material at <http://tinyurl.com/abbrvu>

READ ON WITH NLS

Shelfmarks denoted by ♦♦

The Attitudes of Animals in Motion

San Francisco: Privately printed, 1881.

♦♦ Dur.2508

Animal Locomotion

Philadelphia: Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1887.

♦♦ X.213.1-11

Descriptive Zoopraxography

Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1893.

♦♦ Bd.11



SCOTBIS can help
your business grow,
whatever stage it's at

The heart of the business

SCOTBIS has something to offer everyone, from market research for small businesses to global contacts for growing firms. Head of Business Information **John Coll** explains



At a time of economic turmoil, getting the right business information to help you make decisions isn't just useful, it's essential. The Scottish Business Information Service, otherwise known as SCOTBIS, is based at the National Library of Scotland and has been created to do just that.

We offer a range of services, all designed to help organisations and individuals track down the information they need to kick off a new project or to continue taking their business from strength to strength. The service is used widely by start-up companies, but SCOTBIS has something to offer businesses at any stage of their development.

ISTOCK PHOTO

HOW TO USE SCOTBIS

1 Register as a reader of NLS and use SCOTBIS in person. For a small charge we can supply you with photocopies or extracts from our databases. You can also look at our content via the SCOTBIS website, or access resources directly using our GRS and Frost & Sullivan databases.

START-UPS

2 When setting up a company, a business plan is crucial. It shows you are a serious proposition and will help secure the necessary investment. An important element of any plan is an understanding of the marketplace and SCOTBIS can help you achieve that. We hold the largest collection of market research data in Scotland with reports freely available to consult in the Library. We also provide a range of other sources for the initial start-up stage including examples of business plans.

A WIDER AUDIENCE

3 Keen as we are to support start-up businesses, we are also aware that we serve a much wider audience. SCOTBIS is used by a huge range of organisations in Scotland and throughout the world. We've been accessed by a student working on an MBA, a charity seeking to identify potential donors, an unemployed person researching a company for a job interview – and even a resident of Nova Scotia trying to trace details of a business their grandfather ran in Aberdeen at the turn of the century. All of these reflect the rich diversity of SCOTBIS users.

SCOTBIS ONLINE

4 Both SCOTBIS and NLS are committed to giving users access to information in a form that's relevant to them. With this in mind, SCOTBIS has now introduced direct access to business content on the web. Last autumn, we launched Global Reference Solution (GRS), a database providing information on over 100 million firms worldwide. This was followed by the launch of Frost & Sullivan – a global market research database. Both are free to registered users, with NLS the only UK library to offer content in this way. This

shows just how much SCOTBIS can help support business growth in Scotland.

BUSINESS NEWS

5 Although many free sources of news are now available via the web, the fact remains that many business news publications do not make their information easily available. Newspapers often restrict use of their data, while trade magazines rarely offer such content free. Given its importance, it is crucial that businesses have access to quality data with international coverage. SCOTBIS can tap into over 14,000 publications worldwide, updated on a daily basis. These sources include not only traditional media such as newspapers and magazines, but also blogs and videos to ensure users have access to all the breaking news.

TARGETING

6 Getting customers is the key to any business and SCOTBIS is used by many companies targeting potential customers for their products or services. For a small charge, we can provide you with business mailing lists from a range of databases containing information on over two million UK companies or if you are looking further afield, 100 million companies worldwide. Lists can usually be provided within 24 hours and will be sent to you electronically.

SOURCING SUPPLIERS

7 For some companies, the issue is not one of customers but suppliers, and obtaining the materials needed to develop products. SCOTBIS has access to a range of electronic and hard-copy sources that will allow companies to identify and locate the right suppliers. This information can be supplied electronically or by post, for a small charge.

SCOTBIS is here to assist you in finding the business information you need, quickly. If you would like more information on our service, or have any comments or questions, please get in touch by telephone on 0131 225 8488, or send an email to enquiries@scotbis.com.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
www.scotbis.com

Scottish music
has changed as it
has passed down
through the
generations



Caledonia calling

Almut Boehme tells **Jude Rogers** how a new exhibition uncovers Scottish music's global influence from the Antipodes to the Americas



BRIDGEMAN ART LIBRARY

Traditional folk music has played an important part in the development of Scotland, and today the sounds of singing and playing still resound brightly across both the mainland and islands. But sometimes people fail to realise that Scottish folk music has also exerted a remarkable influence on musical cultures in different lands.

This spring, a new exhibition, *Scots Music Abroad*, sets out to tell the little known stories of Scottish folk music, in particular the ways in which it migrated from its homeland over many centuries. Almut Boehme, Head of Music at the National Library of Scotland, has brought together a fascinating collection of music, diaries, manuscripts and sound recordings from NLS and other library and archive collections, which not only reveal the pride these travellers had in the music that they sang, played and loved, but also their eagerness to share their heritage with others.

The patterns of migration were not unusual. Many Scots travelled to colonial outposts with the army or navy, while others emigrated when the rise of the British Empire created employment opportunities in countries like Canada and Australia, or when goldrush fever took over the USA. Some were military musicians or the piano-playing wives of middle-class men entertaining visitors in parlours, but others were humble workers who entertained themselves with dances and songs. But when we look at the music that these people sang or played, we find a fascinating distinction between the Scottish folk tradition and those of other countries.

'Scotland is very unusual,' explains Boehme, 'because it's one of the few places in which folk music is performed by amateur and professional musicians of all classes. Folk music had always been valued highly at the Scottish court which led to a unique connection between traditional and classical music. There was no class issue.'

Musicians began to write down traditional music

Voyage diaries

Alexander Turner left Scotland in July, 1883, for a new life in Australia. Here are some extracts from his diary, part of the NLS exhibition *Scots Music Abroad*:

'Friday 20 July. We left the Quay at Glasgow... Monday 23 July... we have Dancing on Deck and there is plenty of music on Board... Friday 3 August... the men had a concert to night [sic], it was very good... Tuesday 23 October...



We have all landed... one of the young men playing the fiddle to [locals]... they were all dancing.'

in 'classical' notation which attracted the attention of music publishers in the 17th century. From this time on Scottish traditional music enjoyed both oral and written styles of transmission, quite in contrast to folk music elsewhere. Even now, in the days of modern recording technology, folk music is primarily passed down through the generations orally. This not only shows how keen Scottish people are to document their own heritage in a classical style, but how important folk music has been to all classes and communities.

With the increasing popularity of published editions Scottish traditional music became more readily available at home and abroad.

The Scottish music publisher and collector George Thomson, in particular, was instrumental in helping transport this music abroad, most famously by commissioning foreign composers like Joseph Haydn to write instrumental accompaniments to folk songs.

There were also continental composers working in Scotland like Francesco Geminiani, some of whom embraced Scottish traditional music.

Other composers were not influenced directly by Scottish folk music, but were instead inspired by the country's romantic landscapes and literature, particularly Ossian, Burns and Scott. One of the best examples of such music is Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy's 'Scottish Symphony', completed more than a decade after he visited Scotland. As the romance of the country grew in the mind, it had a pervasive effect on many people.

Scots were also keen to write down their stories about the way music was performed. One of the most fascinating stories of this exhibition is that told in a voyage diary, recounting exuberant tales of

impromptu concerts that lightened up journeys.

The diary of Alexander Turner, now held in the National Archives of Scotland, was sent to the Australian High Commission in London from a donor in Australia (see page 19). It documents the story of a man travelling from Scotland to Queensland, Australia, on a boat teeming with people. His journey began on 20 July, 1883, and almost every day there are stories of singing and dancing on the ship.

When the boat docks on Magnetic Island on 23 October, there is an account of the young men on board playing the fiddle to the people they meet. A strange signature at the end of the diary reveals how these stories may have come home to Scotland.

'The diary, very unusually, is signed by somebody other than the author after the last entry,' says Boehme. 'This man is an Andrew Turner, who we discovered is likely to have been a relation of Alexander. It was practice at the time to make copies of these diaries and send them home – to show, in great detail, what had been happening during these journeys.'

This not only proves how keen the Scots were to stay in touch with their families, but emphasises how music was playing a part in their travels. Another Australian diary, written by a well-to-do woman called Annabella Boswell, tells us how music was prized by those in other social circles.

Like a character in a Jane Austen novel, she wrote about her interests and pastimes. In the journal we can see in the exhibition, she writes about pipers, fiddle music, songs about pilgrims, and her father encouraging her to learn what she calls 'native songs'. She also describes the connections between the locals (whom she refers to as the 'blacks') and the new settlers.

There is also clear evidence of Scottish folk music filtering through to Australian song. The most popular and yet still controversial example, says Boehme, is that of 'Waltzing Matilda', the song often regarded as the unofficial Australian national anthem. Its tune is partly based on a tune called 'Thou Bonnie Woods of Craigilee', which came to Australia through Scottish emigrants.

Scottish folk music was also a strong cultural force in Canada, but this time with fiddle music from the Orkneys and the Highlands becoming particularly popular in Quebec and Nova Scotia. In Canada's Cape Breton Island, musicians developed their own versions of traditional tunes like those found in James Scott Skinner's *Logie Collection*. Cape Breton fiddle music is widely accepted as one of the major styles of Scottish fiddle music.

Moving south, the story of Scottish music is quite different. While Scottish settlers brought their music to the United States the music had less influence on the new country's canon due to the diversity of immigrants arriving over the centuries. More recent suggestions of a link between African-American gospel music and Gaelic psalm-singing are very interesting, says Boehme, but require further research.

As we reach the early 20th century, one particular



The history of Scottish folk music is so vast, that this exhibition is just a glimpse into the stories and sounds of the musical past

More music at the Library

HU, HEI, DUNCAN GRAY! SCOTLAND IN THE SCANDINAVIAN MUSICAL IMAGINATION

A special lecture-recital exploring Scotland in the Scandinavian musical imagination.

■ 7 April, 7pm at the National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge

THE AUSTRIAN CONNECTION: HAYDN'S SCOTTISH SONGS

Professor Marjorie Rycroft, Professor of Music at Glasgow University outlines the contribution made by the 'inimitable and immortal Haydn'



to Thomson's *Select Collection of Original Scottish Airs*.

■ 21 May, 7pm at the National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge

Booking is essential for both events.

Call 0131 623 4675 or email events@nls.uk



Harry Lauder in his famed stage outfit

Harry Lauder

The Library is rich with resources about the fascinating life of Harry Lauder (1870–1950), the entertainer from Portobello, Edinburgh who took Scottish music around the world in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. They tell us how his singing career began in the mill and the pit, how he started singing professionally at 24, and how his touring company rapidly grew in stature both in Britain and beyond. In 1907, he made his first trip to the USA, a country to which he would return 22 times. The NLS archive includes primitive newsreel footage of one of these trips in 1913, documenting 'His Triumphant Progress from London to Liverpool' as crowds of fans and pipers send him off at the platform and at the quayside.

There are many more delights to be found in the archive. We find Lauder's personal accounts of tours in America and Europe, sound recordings and films in which he sings his popular songs like 'Nelly Broom', and even a newsreel of him, in his later years, receiving 450 tons of food and clothing from the Scottish settlers in Boston, Massachusetts, sent to help the country recover after the Second World War. Even after his official retirement from music in 1935, Lauder made wireless broadcasts and entertained wartime troops, showing his commitment to his country's music, and his knowledge of how it could raise spirits in dark times. He died in February 1950 at the age of 79, but his musical legacy lingers.

performer is covered extensively in the exhibition. This man is Harry Lauder, an entertainer born in Portobello, Edinburgh, in 1870, whom Winston Churchill generously described as 'Scotland's greatest ever ambassador'.

Dressed in tartan and carrying a twisted hazel walking stick, he performed vaudeville and musical versions of Scottish folk songs, and was so successful in the States that he had an American manager, and was even featured in a 1930 issue of *Time* magazine. In his later years, the development of recording and communications technologies meant that Scottish folk music could travel all by itself, but Lauder is still remembered fondly by older generations for the way he tirelessly promoted the music of his homeland.

Today, Harry Lauder would see folk music in a very different world. He would have noticed the folk music revival of the 1960s introducing old songs to young audiences at home and abroad, and the wealth of young folk musicians who continue to



Folk music had always been valued highly at the Scottish court. There was no class issue

popularise these traditions today. One would hope that he would be pleased that Scottish folk music still has a global reach, too. In the 21st century, there are thousands of Scottish heritage groups in continents as far-flung as Asia and Africa, as well as Celtic festivals in Canada and Australia that prize Scottish music. There are also regular events in Scotland itself that draw international performers and audiences, keeping the flag flying for the country's rich heritage.

Boehme hopes the exhibition will serve people like Harry Lauder well, and that its resources will deepen our knowledge of the significance and strength of Scottish music. 'The history of Scottish folk music is so vast that this exhibition is just a glimpse into all the stories and sounds of the musical past,' she concludes. 'As our research continues, the story will get even richer.'

Scots Music Abroad runs from 6 March – 23 May at the National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge

GETTY

A man of all reason

If you'd like to meet Patrick Geddes, just take a stroll around Edinburgh. Olive Geddes tells **Malcolm Tait** that there was more to the man behind the buildings than bricks and mortar

If Charles Darwin wrote to you and said: 'I have read several of your papers with very great interest, and I have formed, if you will permit me, a high opinion of your abilities', then the chances are you would be an eminent biologist. If Albert Einstein said of you: 'I have heard much praise from friends concerning his work and personality. All who know him admire and honour him highly', then you might expect yourself to be a renowned scientist.

But what if Nobel prizewinning poet and mystic Rabindranath Tagore stated that you had the 'power of an artist', and historian Lewis Mumford described you as 'a philosopher whose knowledge and wisdom put him on the level of an Aristotle'? Could you be just one person? Could you really warrant these apparently disconnected homages from such an array of luminaries?

You could, if you were Patrick Geddes. In fact, on the face of it, it seems strange today that such a polymath is principally known by modernity simply as 'the father of town planning'. How could Darwin, Einstein et al be such fans of a chap who

knows how to manage traffic levels, and where the new supermarket should be built? To answer that question, we have to turn to Mexico in 1879.

Still only in his mid-20s, Geddes had been sent to the central American country on a research mission. He'd come a long way from Ballater, Aberdeenshire, where he was born the son of a soldier in 1854 with no significant wealth or position.

He'd had papers published by the Royal Society, and helped set up a zoological station at Stonehaven for Aberdeen University. He'd studied under TH Huxley, taken a course in botany, and written notable papers on insectivorous plants. Now he was tramping the world on behalf of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. As Darwin's testament shows, he was a biologist of great promise, and a glittering future awaited.

Then disaster struck. In Mexico, Geddes contracted an illness which made him blind. The condition was only temporary, but it left him struggling to see properly through his microscope. His eyesight, so invaluable for a career in the biological sciences, had let him down.

City of enlightenment

Edinburgh still bears the stamp of Geddes' vision for a place where the surroundings could improve our lives



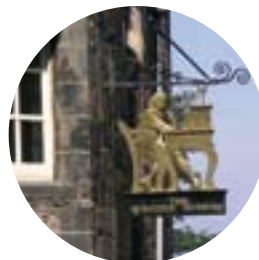
Ramsay Gardens
where Patrick Geddes developed revolutionary ideas for both old housing and new



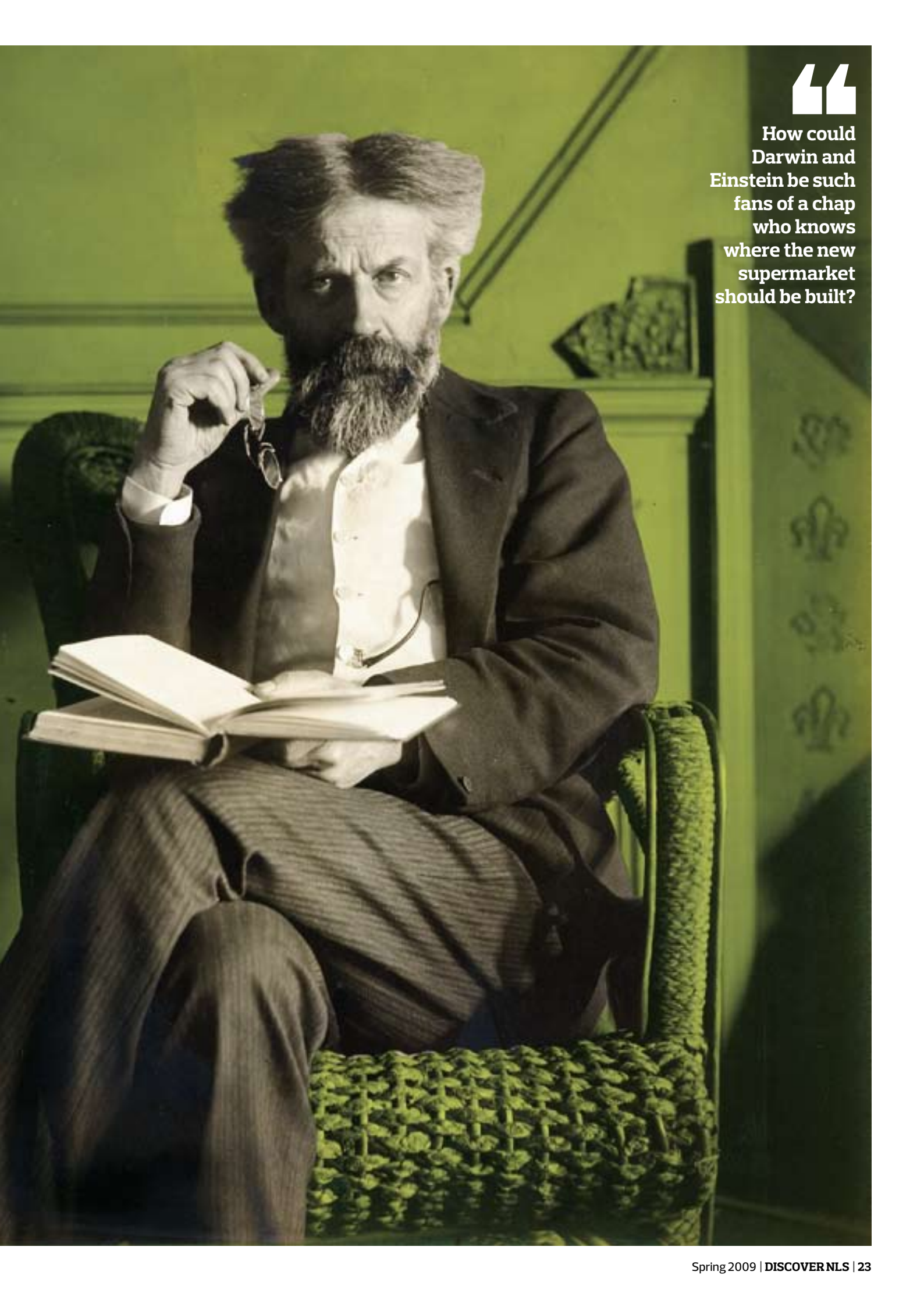
Outlook Tower
also known as the Camera Obscura, Geddes used it as a tool to spread his ideas



Riddles Court
partly renovated by Geddes to provide self governing housing for university students



Lady Stair's Close
bought by the Earl of Rosebery for renovation on the recommendation of Patrick Geddes



“

How could Darwin and Einstein be such fans of a chap who knows where the new supermarket should be built?

It's the kind of moment that might halt many an aspiring youth, but not Geddes. While recuperating from the illness, he started to think about the complex needs and relationships that biological organisms have for and with each other, and apply them to mankind's own impulses and requirements.

If a creature survives best in an environment most suited to it, then surely so do humans. And as humans have more of an ability to shape their own environment than most of the rest of nature, then shouldn't we be doing so to bring maximum stimuli to both body and mind?

His own mind on full power, Geddes jotted all these thoughts down in a series of 'thinking machines', diagrams that helped him record all the connections beginning to join up in his thoughts. 'This is a green world,' he would later write, 'with animals comparatively few and small, and all dependent on the leaves. By leaves we live. Some people have strange ideas that they live by money. They think energy is generated by the circulation of coins. Whereas the world is mainly a vast leaf colony, growing on and forming a leafy soil, not a mere mineral mass: we live not by the jingling of our coins, but by the fullness of our harvests.'

By the time Geddes left Mexico, and was back in Britain, he had started upon the all-consuming passion that was to fuel the rest of his life. Olive Geddes, who shares his surname by coincidence alone, is a Senior Curator in the Manuscript Collections Division at the National Library of Scotland, and oversees the Geddes collection. 'He was such an energetic man,' she says, 'always bursting with ideas for improving the human condition. Yet he wasn't one to simply make pronouncements from on high.'

'He felt that to understand a community and how it worked, one had to immerse oneself in it. The James Court area of Edinburgh was a slum in his day, and he moved in to find out what life was like. In no time at all he was applying for permission from Edinburgh Town Council to improve conditions and had set up the Edinburgh Social Union.'



READ ON WITH NLS
Shelfmarks denoted by ◆

Papers of Sir Patrick Geddes
◆ MSS.10501-10657
◆ MSS.19253-19287
◆ MSS.19994-19999
◆ MSS.21199-21205

Copies of Sir Patrick Geddes' Town Planning Reports
◆ ACC.12497

Copies of Charles Taylor's letters home from the Collège des Ecosais, Montpellier
◆ ACC.10495

■ The Geddes papers are available for consultation in the Manuscripts Reading Room. For further information, email manuscripts@nls.uk

Examples of Geddes' work still abound in Edinburgh (see page 22), but his enthusiasm for forming the bridge between biology and social science, between town and country, also took him all over the world. As the 19th century drew to a close, the war between Turkey and Armenia was spilling refugees across the eastern Mediterranean area. Shocked by their plight, Geddes spent a winter in Cyprus helping some of them to resettle.

He encouraged them to develop agricultural holdings, and build their own small industries, work that was to form the basis of a series of international exhibitions he would hold for the rest of his life on the importance of good planning. In 1925 he drew up plans for the restructuring of the city of Tel Aviv. He set up a publishing house to get more of his thoughts into print. In Montpellier, France, he even founded a school – the Collège des Ecosais – to further this instruction.

Today, we think of anti-globalisation as a modern movement, a kickback against the growth of multinational companies like Starbucks and McDonald's, with voices like those of Michael Moore and George Monbiot leading the charge. Yet Geddes was there first. The phrase Think Global, Act Local fitted his outlook perfectly. 'Everything I have done,' he said towards the end of his life, 'has been biocentric; for and in terms of life; whereas all the machinery of the state ignores life, when indeed it does not destroy it. The only thing that amazes me, therefore, as I look back over my experiences is that I was not caught and hung many years ago.'

Capital punishment was never really on the cards of course, but Geddes' work did have an effect on the establishment, so much so that aged 77 he was knighted. Mere weeks later, in 1932, the father of town planning died.

It never was about the ring roads and supermarket placements at all. In Geddes' hands, town planning was really a way of saying that social structure stems from the immediate environment. It's all about human ecology.

No wonder Darwin and Einstein liked him.

Discover the details behind the life and work of Geddes

The National Library of Scotland has a significant collection of Patrick Geddes' papers. Much of the material was presented to the Library in 1960 by his daughter, Lady Mears, but the collection's importance means that it continues to attract other related material.

■ Examples of the 'thinking machines', or diagrams, that Geddes used to formulate early thinking

■ Copies of town planning reports made during Geddes' time in India



■ Photographs of scenes at the Collège des Ecosais in Montpellier, France (pictured)

■ Letters from Charles Taylor, a student at the college, including one from the day the foundation stone was laid in 1928. It stated that Geddes, whom the student thought should be happy, was faced with discontented students unhappy about their accommodation

■ Letters from luminaries such as Charles Darwin, John Ruskin, Sir Frank Mears and J Arthur Thompson

Restoring Scott to himself

For more than 20 years NLS has been part of one of the greatest projects in Scottish (and indeed British) literary studies. **Dr Iain Gordon Brown**, Principal Manuscripts Curator at NLS, reports

The Edinburgh Edition of the Waverley Novels (EEWN) is a monumental scholarly undertaking designed to give the world – for the first time – a fresh and authoritative text of the novels as Walter Scott initially intended them to be read. It aims to recapture for today's readers something of their original magic: what Henry Cockburn, on the publication of *Waverley* in 1814, memorably described as 'an electric shock of delight'.

The international team of editors, led by Professor David Hewitt of the University of Aberdeen, has returned to the first editions and beyond these to the successive (often heavily and repeatedly revised) galley- and page-proofs and ultimately to the original manuscripts in order to arrive at a text which is now presented free of all later revisions, corruptions, misreadings.

The new EEWN texts are shorn of the interminable prefaces, introductions, appendices



READ ON WITH NLS Shelfmarks denoted by ♦♦

Brown, Iain Gordon (ed) *Scott's Interleaved Waverley Novels: an Introduction and Commentary* (Aberdeen 1987)
♦♦ H8.88.215
♦♦ Lit. S. 22

Brown, Iain Gordon 'Collecting Scott for Scotland: 1850–2000', *The Book Collector*, 49, no 4 (2000), pp. 502–34
♦♦ HP1.203.0667
♦♦ HJ3.1191

Brown, Iain Gordon 'Sir Walter Scott: a Life in Manuscripts', *Bulletin of the Edinburgh Sir Walter Scott Club* (2004), pp. 8–26.
♦♦ P.la.10109 PER

and annotations in which Scott so lovingly and laboriously cocooned his text, in so doing unconsciously making himself unreadable to subsequent generations interested in the stories rather than the author in his whimsical guises and with his obsessional need to edit and re-edit his own work.

The Library has supported this remarkable scholarly undertaking, first by making available the world's greatest collection of Scott manuscripts, correspondence and other papers, together with its own curatorial expertise, and then by negotiating loans of Scott manuscripts from across the world (including the United States and even Russia) as well as British public and private collections. These have been brought to Edinburgh for the use of the editors, and EEWN is due to be completed in the summer of 2009.

A vast number of errors crept into Scott's novel texts between their rapid composition and their publication. Scott wrote extremely quickly, completing texts in months or even weeks. On occasion he was still writing the later chapters of a book when the earlier part was being set in type. It was left to his long-suffering printers to correct errors, add punctuation and tidy up the text.

The level of intervention by others is surprising. Frequently Scott must have been unaware of quite what had been done in his name. In order to preserve his anonymity, for reasons that appeared to be both professional and commercial, Scott wrote all his fiction between *Waverley* in 1814 and his public admission of authorship in 1827, when further concealment was pointless, under a multi-coloured dream-cloak of disguise as 'the Author of Waverley' and other aliases.

His actual authorship was known in his circle, and widely suspected outside it, but to preserve this not-very-secret secret his autograph manuscripts, formidably difficult to read by those unused to his hand, were transcribed and the novels typeset from that copy. Proof corrections by the author were themselves transcribed as often as successive authorial revisions made it necessary. So the texts often saw the light of printed day at many removes from the author's mind and pen, peppered with very many non-authorial errors.

Work on the Edinburgh Edition has led to the correction of many thousands of textual variants and errors – extending from a single wrong character here and a word or sentence without accurate meaning there, to matter omitted from or added to



Scott's efforts to remain anonymous led to errors creeping into his texts

my English accent — salted with snow as an English pig — rolled in the gutter for a Saxon pock-pudding — who, with stout arguments, and stouter blows, stood forth my defender? — why,

I was mocked for my English accent—salted with snow as ~~an English pig~~—rolled in the gutter for a Saxon pock-pudding,—who, with stout arguments, and stouter blows, stood forth my defender?—why,

mult of the Gaits' Class at the High School—when I was mocked for my English accent—salted with snow as a Southern—rolled in the gutter for a Saxon pock-pudding,—who, with stout arguments,

the Gaits' Class at the High School—when I was mocked for my English accent—salted with snow as an English pig—rolled in the gutter for a Saxon pock-pudding,—who, with stout arguments, and

The tale of the missing pig

One tiny, not desperately significant but nevertheless humorous example of the editorial process illustrates the infinitely larger general point by reference to one small verbal difference. It is an example I first noticed and drew attention to in print. The novel is *Redgauntlet* (1824), of which the National Library of Scotland owns the autograph manuscript.

Early in the book, the hero Darsie Latimer reminds his Edinburgh friend Alan Fairford of how he had been bullied at the High School. In the first edition Scott made Latimer speak of being mocked for his

English accent and pelted with snowballs: 'salted with snow as an English pig', was what Scott originally wrote (though in the manuscript he had in fact spelled 'pig' with two Gs, an error silently corrected in the printing house).

When, in 1831, he came to revise the text of *Redgauntlet* for the Magnum Opus edition, Scott must have realised that the word 'English' occurred in consecutive lines and decided to alter the second use to read 'Southern': a 'Southern pig'. But in making the change, his pen just touched the word 'pig'. The compositor setting the new edition removed the

unfortunate ungulate, making, if not quite nonsense of the new phrase, then at least robbing it of its full meaning: 'salted with snow as a Southern —'. A southern what?

No printing of *Redgauntlet* between 1832 and the Edinburgh Edition text that appeared in 1997 included that evasive three-letter word. 'Catching the greasy pig' is a traditional raucous village-fair sport. In editing Scott for our time it has become one pursued in the quiet of the National Library Manuscripts Division and its Reading Room. The missing hog is now restored.

SCOTT'S CHANGING TEXT

1 From the manuscript of *Redgauntlet*, Adv. MS. 19.2.29, f.2

2 From *Redgauntlet*, published in *Tales and Romances of the Author of Waverley*, vol. II (Edinburgh: Cadell 1827), p.262, Interleaved Set, MS.23027, with alteration made to the text by Scott

3 From *Redgauntlet*, published in the Magnum Opus edition of the Waverley Novels, vol. XXXV (Edinburgh: Cadell 1832), p.5

4 From *Redgauntlet*, edited by G.A.M. Wood and David Hewitt, published in the Edinburgh Edition of the Waverley Novels (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press 1997), p.2

texts which contradicts, confuses or was not otherwise what the author originally intended.

In some cases, these errors go right back to the first editions, where the original manuscripts had been misread or misinterpreted. Some of these errors can be traced to succeeding, already textually corrupt, editions or reprints. They then repeat themselves through all editions originating from Scott's own 'definitive' edition – the so-called Magnum Opus (of which publication began in 1829).

The great 'Interleaved Set' of the Waverley Novels, one of the Library's most important literary treasures (acquired in 1986), has been of fundamental importance in the study of the transmission of Scott's text and in establishing what has happened over the years by way of 'accident, error or misunderstanding'. The modern EEWN editors have



Work on the Edinburgh Edition has led to the correction of many thousands of textual variants and errors

used this along with the autograph manuscripts of works such as *Waverley*, *The Heart of Mid-Lothian*, *Chronicles of the Canongate* and *Quentin Durward* (all of which are in the Library); surviving proof-sheets for titles such as *Ivanhoe* or *Count Robert of Paris*; and correspondence with publishers and printers (also in the national collection).

The manuscripts have yielded hundreds of readings never before printed. Equally, study of the subsequent printed editions has shown a remarkable level of what has been called 'textual degeneration', the accumulated error of which EEWN seeks to correct.

The Edinburgh Edition of the Waverley Novels is published by Edinburgh University Press, and will be completed in the summer of 2009



Nicholas Oddy
with his research,
much of which is
gathered at NLS

JANET WILSON

Spot the design historian

Nicholas Oddy, Senior Lecturer in Design History at Glasgow School of Art, sees the National Library of Scotland as both a start and end point for his research

Looking round the Reading Room at NLS, I often speculate on what everyone is doing there. The usual crop of postgraduate students is easy to spot, but what of those who are clearly not students? What arcane forms of research are they involved in and why? Do they look over to this balding bloke in the disreputable tweed jacket and well-worn M&S V-neck and think to themselves ‘that one is a design historian interested in late 19th-century cycling’? Do they spot my grimy fingernails and conclude that I must be the owner of that old roadster outside? If they do, they would be right.

The Library is a useful resource for me because it is on the doorstep. For someone who lives in Edinburgh and works in Glasgow, it is part of a substantial resource base, along with institutions such as the Central, Mitchell and the university libraries, that ensures I need not make regular visits to the British Library. Moreover, of the specialist areas I look at in the British Library, many were subject to a bomb-blast in the 1940s that caused much destruction, and has resulted in some of the NLS holdings being superior to those of its London counterpart.

I have the Advocates Library to thank for this; they seem to have gathered up contemporary material in the 1890s that might easily have been

overlooked, in particular the ladies’ cycling manuals by authors such as Fanny Erskine, who was probably the first with *Tricycling for Ladies* in 1885. Not to mention Frances Willard, whose work is notable for its early photographic plates of her demonstrating bicycle riding techniques. Issues of gendering in cycle design are significant and I published on this topic some years ago. I will be returning to it soon in the light of an interesting account of cycle use in the form of an 1893 diary held at the National Cycle Archive at Warwick; no doubt sources like these will be summoned up again.

I am currently working on the output of a Scottish manufacturer, Albert Barber, whose product ‘The Hampden’ was at the leading edge of fashion in 1895, the high point of the bicycle boom. It is very useful to have NLS holdings of key material such as *The Scottish Cyclist* so close to hand in work of this kind.

Many readers of *Discover NLS* may be unaware of the fact there is a whole community of cycling history, and that it is not only represented by the balding bloke with the tweed jacket. It even rises to an annual international conference.

In a subject such as this no one library will have complete holdings so for me NLS is usually the starting point and, because it has such a pleasant working environment so close to home, often the end point. In between there is a lot of traipsing about archives and grovelling around dark lock-ups looking at rusty old machines... but that is a different story – and one not so conducive to the clean hands required of a visit to NLS.

“
NLS is
part of a
substantial
resource
base

Searching with success



Over the course of 2009, NLS will be implementing a new online tool that will make it even easier to track down information and material held in the Library's vast collections. However, a search engine is only as good as the terms entered into it.

NLS Systems Librarian Gill Hamilton offers advice on effective online searching

Know where to start

This year we will be implementing our new search tool, meaning that ultimately you will be able to search the entirety of NLS' collections from one central search engine. Currently, however, if you are looking to find items from our physical collections, one of the best places to start is the main catalogue <http://tinyurl.com/989sza>.

For films, a good place to begin is the Scottish Screen Archive catalogue at <http://ssa.nls.uk>.

Then of course there is the main NLS website itself, at www.nls.uk/search. Here you can search all the information on our websites and many of our catalogues all at the same time.

NLS also subscribes to a number of external online collections. You can find information about all of these at www.nls.uk/catalogues/online/er/index.html.

It should be noted that some of the external collections can only be accessed from Library computers (see page 13 for details).

Start with a simple search

Because NLS has such a large archive, it is likely you will at least find something related to the subject you are researching. So it's a good idea to start with a relatively simple search term, in order to get a feel for what kind of material we hold.

In many instances it's better to start with a subject as a search term than, say, a title of a publication. For example, if you are interested in evolution and use that as a search term, one of the items that may come up is the book *The Blind Watchmaker* by Richard Dawkins. However, if you search for 'blind watchmaker' then, along with Dawkins' book, you will be presented with search results related to jewellery and Braille, which of course are not relevant.

NLS adheres to general library conventions on data. This means material is described in neutral terms, according to international standards. This is quite different to material generally available on the Internet, and is an indicator that when you use one of our search engines, the information retrieved is of high quality.

Search example 'evolution'

From determining your search word to viewing the results

1

Determine your topic

Be clear what it is you are trying to find. Here we will search on the word 'evolution'. This is a starting point and searches can always be refined later to achieve more specific results

2

Scan your search results

Typically, search results will be displayed in a particular order. Understanding what that order is can aid the process of identifying which links are of most relevance to your research

3

Viewing results

Accessing a web page from a search engine is akin to finding a page in a book using its index – you need to take time to understand the information on the page in its wider context



Refining and ordering your searches

Once you've got a sense for the kind of information available, it can be very helpful to start focusing in on specific areas of your subject matter. For example, when using the main catalogue you can confine your search to English language publications, or specific authors. This can often help you make more sense of information that is being retrieved. Another good idea is to sort your search results by date order, so that you can create a chronology.

Three final tips:

- Following links that appear in your search results can often help you get a fresh perspective on your subject.
- When librarians describe subjects they do so in the plural, so you should search for them in the plural. For example, look for 'theories' rather than 'theory'.
- Remember, you can always contact NLS staff, in person, by telephone or by email (enquiries@nls.uk) if you need basic help tracking down information.

What would you find if you searched for the word 'Banking' in NLS' extensive collections?



▲ ONE POUND SCOTS

This television documentary from the mid-1960s highlights the changing nature of modern banking in Scotland.



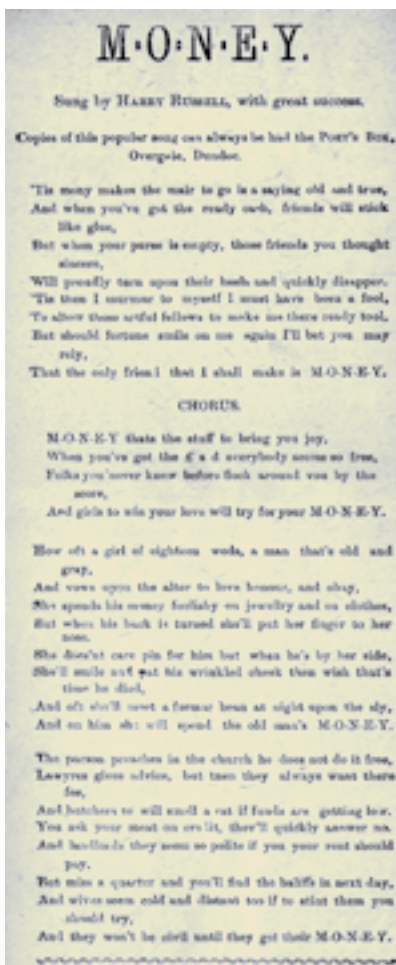
▲ A BRIGHT FUTURE IN BANKING

A promotional film for a career in banking with the Bank of Scotland, follows the progress of men and women in the bank, from clerical to managerial levels.



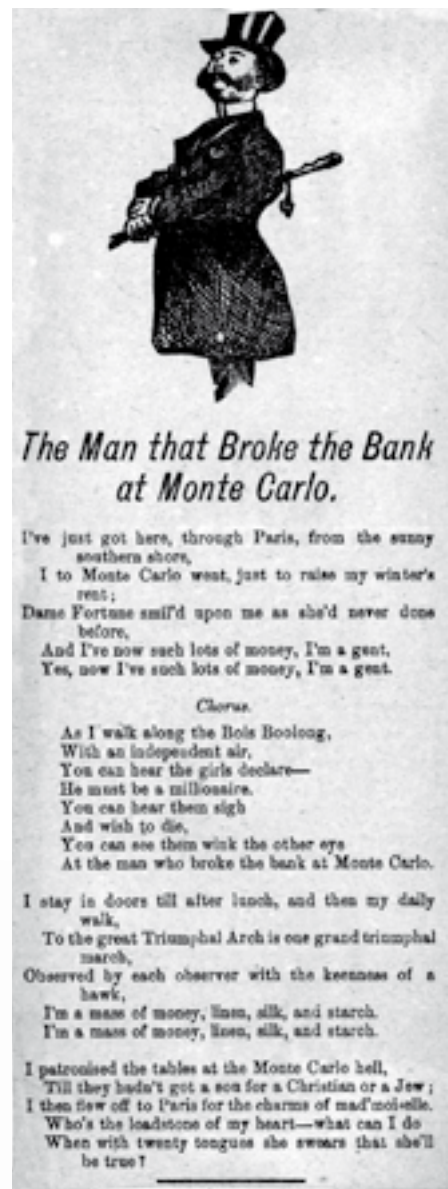
▼ A BALLAD ON MONEY

Broadsides were the tabloids of their time – large sheets of text, distributed on the street. The words to this morose broadside ballad were probably published between 1880 and 1890 and tell of the writer's despairing belief that money ends up corrupting everything and everyone.



▼ THE MAN THAT BROKE THE BANK AT MONTE CARLO

Still well known today, this song first gained popularity in British music halls of the 19th century. It is believed to have been inspired by Joseph Hobson Jagger, an engineer from the West Yorkshire village of Shelf, who won a million pounds playing roulette in Monte Carlo in July, 1875.



◀ FORGERS FOUND GUILTY

A publication from 1824 tells us that William McTeague and Margaret McTeague were both found guilty of 'uttering' forged banknotes. After 'a suitable admonition', William was sentenced to execution on 19 May.



WANT TO DISCOVER MORE? Send your address details to discover@nls.uk and we'll mail you Discover NLS for free. Offer open to UK residents only.