

B. OTHER NOTES

International Folk-Tales in the Archives

In the following list of folk-tales, which are to be found in the Archives of the School of Scottish Studies, the initials placed after the area in which the tale was recorded denote the collector. In cases where there are no initials, the tales were recorded by Calum Maclean.

Type	Number of variants	Area in which recorded
Aa.-Th. 2	1	Eigg
Aa.-Th. 20C	2	South Uist (D.J.M.), South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 61	1	Eigg
Aa.-Th. 62	1	Barra (K.H.J.)
Aa.-Th. 63*	1	Eigg
Aa.-Th. 124	1	Aberdeenshire (H.H.)
Aa.-Th. 130	1	Benbecula
Aa.-Th. 221	2	Lochaber, Easter Ross
Aa.-Th. 222 & 313	1	Benbecula
Aa.-Th. 248	1	Easter Ross
Aa.-Th. 300	3	Arisaig, Raasay, Aberdeenshire (H.H.)
Aa.-Th. 300 & 316	2	Benbecula, Benbecula
Aa.-Th. 301	4	Benbecula, South Uist, South Uist (D.J.M.), South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 303	4	Benbecula, Easter Ross, Aberdeenshire (H.H.), Aberdeenshire (H.H.)
Aa.-Th. 312	1	Sutherland (C.B.)
Aa.-Th. 313	5	Benbecula, Moidart, Aberdeenshire (H.H.), Barra and North Uist (K.H.J.)
Aa.-Th. 325	2	Sutherland (H.H.), South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 326	8	Benbecula, Morar, Benbecula, Benbecula, Benbecula, Barra, Barra, Selkirk (J.E.)
Aa.-Th. 330	3	South Uist, Benbecula, Oban
Aa.-Th. 332	1	Easter Ross
Aa.-Th. 361	3	Easter Ross, Benbecula, Perthshire (M.F.)
Aa.-Th. 400	2	Moidart, Arisaig
Aa.-Th. 400 & 401	2	South Uist (D.J.M.), South Uist (D.J.M.)

Type	Number of variants	Area in which recorded
Aa.-Th. 402	2	Aberdeenshire (H.H.), Aberdeenshire (H.H.)
Aa.-Th. 425	2	South Uist (D.J.M.), Perthshire (M.F.)
Aa.-Th. 442	1	Barra
Aa.-Th. 449*	1	South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 451	4	Benbecula, South Uist (D.J.M.), South Uist (D.J.M.), South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 470	3	Barra, Shetland, Easter Ross
Aa.-Th. 503	7	Mull, Mull, Easter Ross, Benbecula, Raasay, Jura, Perthshire (H.H.)
Aa.-Th. 505	1	Perthshire (H.H.)
Aa.-Th. 506	3	Benbecula, South Uist (D.J.M.), South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 511	1	Benbecula
Aa.-Th. 513	1	South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 514	1	Benbecula
Aa.-Th. 516	1	South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 517	4	Benbecula, Benbecula, South Uist, South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 531	1	Perthshire (H.H.)
Aa.-Th. 550	1	Skye (J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 551	4	Benbecula, South Uist, South Uist, South Uist, (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 554	2	Perthshire (H.H.), Perthshire (H.H.)
Aa.-Th. 563	3	Benbecula, Easter Ross, Aberdeenshire (H.H.)
Aa.-Th. 566	1	Benbecula
Aa.-Th. 571	1	Barra
Aa.-Th. 650	2	Lochaber, Easter Ross
Aa.-Th. 706	2	South Uist (D.J.M.), Perthshire (M.F.)
Aa.-Th. 707	1	Easter Ross
Aa.-Th. 720	2	Aberdeenshire (H.H.), Perthshire (H.H.)
Aa.-Th. 726	1	Argyllshire
Aa.-Th. 726*	1	South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 750A	1	South Uist
Aa.-Th. 753	1	South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 755	1	Benbecula
Aa.-Th. 780	1	Benbecula
Aa.-Th. 800	2	Lochaber, Benbecula
Aa.-Th. 810	2	Benbecula, Perthshire (M.F.)
Aa.-Th. 812	3	Lochaber, Shetland, Glen Urquhart

Type	Number of variants	Area in which recorded
Aa.-Th. 821B	2	Lochaber, Perthshire (M.F.)
Aa.-Th. 851	1	Barra
Aa.-Th. 852	3	Easter Ross, Jura, South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 875	4	South Uist, South Uist, Benbecula, North Uist (K.H.J.)
Aa.-Th. 901	1	South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 910B	5	Benbecula, Easter Ross, Perthshire (H.H.), South Uist (D.J.M.), South Uist (D.H.M.)
Aa.-Th. 922	7	Barra, Benbecula, Benbecula, Lochaber, Lochaber, Aberdeenshire (H.H.), Skye (J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 930	1	South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 935**	1	South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 950	1	Skye (J.R.)
Aa.-Th. 952	3	Benbecula, Benbecula, Barra
Aa.-Th. 953	5	Easter Ross, Raasay, Benbecula, Benbecula, South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 956B	1	South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 966**	3	Badenoch, South Uist (D.J.M.), South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 976	1	Barra
Aa.-Th. 990	2	Benbecula, Lochaber
Aa.-Th. 1000	1	Islay
Aa.-Th. 1005	2	Easter Ross, Lochaber
Aa.-Th. 1006	3	Easter Ross, Lochaber, Islay
Aa.-Th. 1012	1	Canna
Aa.-Th. 1031	1	Barra
Aa.-Th. 1049	1	Easter Ross
Aa.-Th. 1060	1	Barra
Aa.-Th. 1088	4	Barra, Easter Ross, Perthshire (M.F.), North Uist (A.M.)
Aa.-Th. 1090	1	Barra
Aa.-Th. 1138	3	Lochaber, Aberdeenshire (H.H.), Perthshire (M.F.)
Aa.-Th. 1159	1	Easter Ross
Aa.-Th. 1174	4	Benbecula, Lochaber, Moidart, Raasay
Aa.-Th. 1210	1	Easter Ross
Aa.-Th. 1286	1	Easter Ross
Aa.-Th. 1319	1	Lochaber
Aa.-Th. 1350	3	Benbecula, Barra, Benbecula(C.C.)
Aa.-Th. 1351	1	Benbecula
Aa.-Th. 1353	1	Easter Ross

Type	Number of variants	Area in which recorded
Aa.-Th. 1360B	3	Benbecula, Benbecula, Lochaber
Aa.-Th. 1363	1	Barra
Aa.-Th. 1384	1	Benbecula
Aa.-Th. 1386	3	Raasay, South Uist (D.J.M.) Wester Ross (A.C.)
Aa.-Th. 1423	1	Benbecula
Aa.-Th. 1525	6	Benbecula, Oban, Easter Ross, Barra, Skye (J.R.), South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 1528	1	Lochaber
Aa.-Th. 1535	4	Barra, South Uist (D.J.M.), South Uist (D.J.M.), Barra (K.H.J.)
Aa.-Th. 1536A	3	Barra, South Uist (D.H.M.), Skye (J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 1539	2	South Uist (D.J.M.), South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 1541	3	Raasay, South Uist (D.J.M.), Skye (J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 1544	1	Barra
Aa.-Th. 1585	4	Benbecula, Strathglass, Lochaber, Roxburghshire
Aa.-Th. 1600	5	Benbecula, Aberdeenshire (H.H.), Perthshire (H.H.), Barra, Perth- shire (M.F.)
Aa.-Th. 1613	1	Selkirk (J.E.)
Aa.-Th. 1645	7	Jura, Islay, Lochaber, Benbecula, Benbecula, Benbecula, Easter Ross
Aa.-Th. 1651	5	Raasay, Benbecula, South Uist, South Uist (D.J.M.), South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 1653A	2	Raasay, South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 1698A	1	Barra
Aa.-Th. 1725	1	Easter Ross
Aa.-Th. 1730	4	Benbecula, Benbecula, Barra, Moidart
Aa.-Th. 1739	3	Easter Ross, Benbecula, Lochaber
Aa.-Th. 1741	1	Barra
Aa.-Th. 1791	6	Morar, Lochaber, Benbecula, Ben- becula, Selkirk (J.E.), Aberdeen- shire (H.H.)
Aa.-Th. 1833A	1	Lochaber
Aa.-Th. 1845	1	Barra
Aa.-Th. 1911**	3	Benbecula, Jura, South Uist (D.H.M.)
Aa.-Th. 2025	2	Easter Ross, Barra (K.H.J.)

Type	Number of variants	Area in which recorded
Aa.-Th. 2030	6	Oban, Mull, Arisaig, Benbecula, Raasay, South Uist (D.J.M.)
Aa.-Th. 2300	1	Benbecula

The above list comprises the tales on tape, in manuscript and micro-film that have been indexed up to date. Types from printed sources have not been included. All the tales were collected since 1st December 1945. The main part of the items from Raasay, Eigg, Barra and Benbecula was recorded under the aegis of the Irish Folklore Commission.

Tales of the type 1000 to 1165 occur as a rule in combinations. These combinations are as follows:

Islay	1000 & 1006
Easter Ross	1005 & 1006 & 1049 & 1088 & 1159
Canna	Type not on Aa.-Th. index & 1012
North Uist	1088 incorporated in hero tale
Perthshire	Motif not on Motif-Index & 1088
Barra	1090 & 1031 & 1060 & 1088

I am indebted to the Rev. Angus Duncan and the collectors¹ for help in compiling the above list.

NOTE

- ¹ A.C. Alex. Cameron, Pool Ewe, Ross-shire
A.M. Angus Macleod, Sollas, Isle of North Uist
C.B. Professor Carl Borgström, University of Oslo, Norway
C.C. Cathal Campbell, Linciate, Benbecula
D.H.M. Donald Hector MacNeil, Garrynamonie, Isle of South Uist
D.J.M. Donald John Macdonald, Peninerinc, Isle of South Uist
H.H. Hamish Henderson, School of Scottish Studies
J.E. John Elliot, Yarrowford, Selkirkshire
J.M. John MacInnes, Raasay, Inverness-shire
J.R. James Ross, School of Scottish Studies
K.H.J. Professor K. H. Jackson, Department of Celtic, University of Edinburgh
M.F. Maurice Fleming, Springfield, Dundee.

CALUM I. MACLEAN

Edward Lhuyd and Scottish Studies

It is an interesting coincidence that the year which saw the appearance of *Scottish Studies* was also the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the publication of *Archaeologica Britannica* vol. I (all that appeared) by Edward Lhuyd. This, as is well

known, was the first attempt at a comparative study of the Celtic languages, and remained unique for 150 years. It also contained the first printed Gaelic dictionary, an achievement which Lhuyd's Gaelic contemporaries particularly appreciated. In their congratulatory odes they asserted that he had awakened Gaelic from the grave.

Lhuyd was a pioneer of many lines of research upon dialects, folklore and natural history in the Highlands which are still far from having been exhausted. Lhuyd indeed can fairly be considered the foremost progenitor of the School of Scottish Studies. The scheme he drew up for research on the language, literature, folklore, and place names of the Highlands can be read on page 32 of the *Early Letters of Robert Wodrow* (Scottish History Society, Third Series, Volume XXIV, 1937).

Lhuyd visited Scotland on his great tour of the Celtic countries between early September 1699 and the end of January 1700. His itinerary included Kintyre, Knapdale, Mid-Argyll, Mull, Iona, Inveraray, Glasgow and Edinburgh, returning to Ireland by Greenock and Campbeltown. He translated Ray's *Dictionariolum Trilingue* into Scottish Gaelic—or rather collected equivalents of words therein from Scottish informants, speakers of the dialects of Kintyre and East Inverness-shire. This collection is one of the most important accessions to Scottish lexicography and dialectology, as it contains about 3,000 Gaelic words and is the earliest extensive vocabulary of the language and the first attempt to record different dialects systematically. It is being prepared for publication.

Lhuyd's chief correspondents in the Highlands included Argyllshire ministers, particularly the Rev. Colin Campbell, Ardchattan, the Rev. John Beaton, Kilninian, Mull, and the Rev. John MacLean, who succeeded Beaton in 1702. Lhuyd recorded that Beaton had the reputation of being the greatest living authority on Gaelic and Highland history at this time.

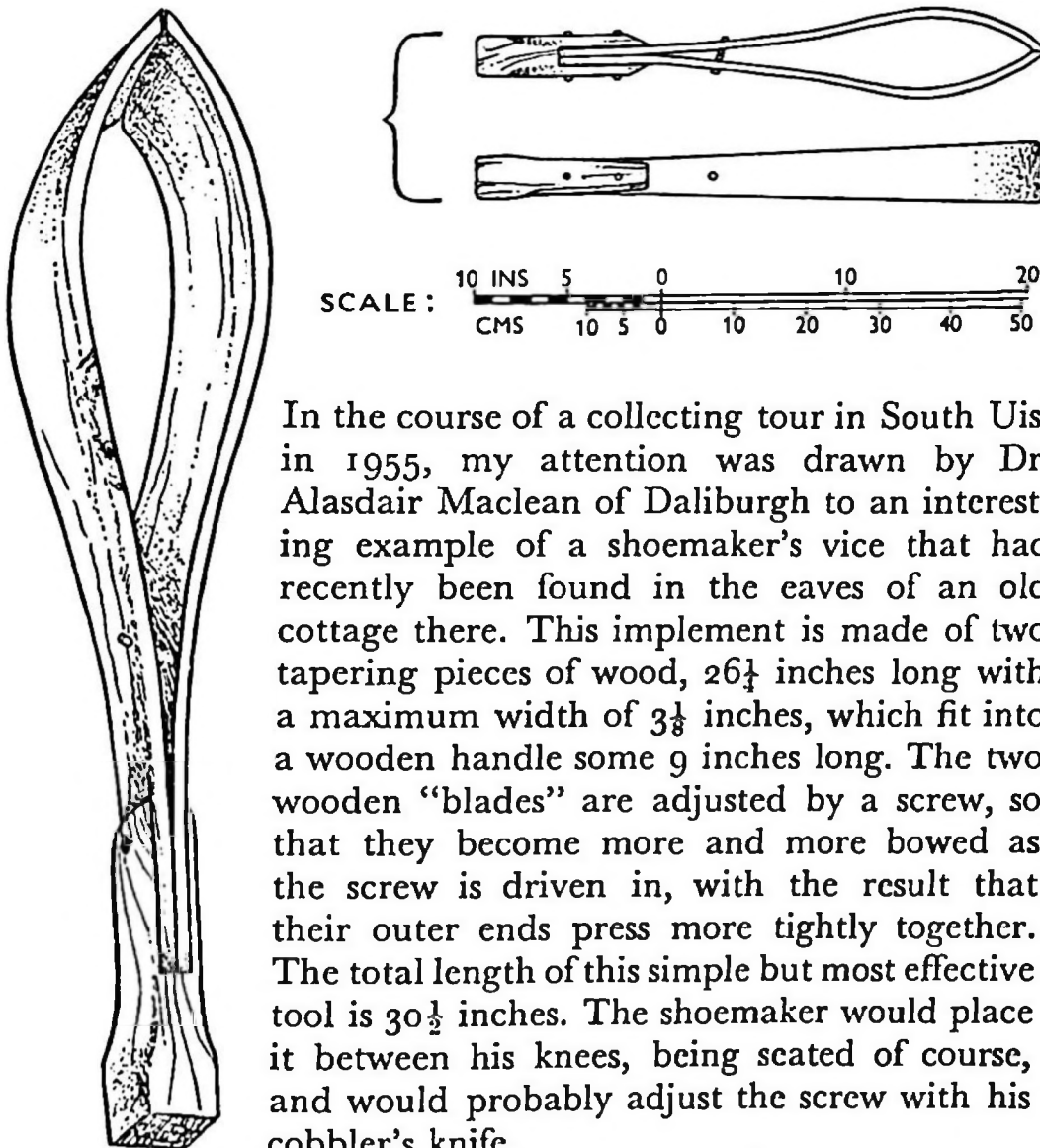
Lhuyd made a transcript in Welsh orthography of the pronunciation of Beaton reading the first two chapters of Genesis in Kirk's edition of the Gaelic Bible. Beaton, who was the last learned member of the famous medical family of Islay and Mull, had then in his possession the Gaelic MSS. of his family, and it is possible that Lhuyd purchased some of them and that these are now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. (But see under *Ollamh* in Armstrong's Gaelic

Dictionary, where it is stated that the Beaton MSS. were acquired by the Duke of Chandos and later lost).

It is possible that unpublished letters from Lhuyd to contemporary lairds and clergymen may survive amongst their papers; Dr J. L. Campbell, who is editing the material collected by Lhuyd on his Highland tour, would be very grateful to anyone who could give him information about them.

EDITOR

A Shoemaker's Vice from South Uist



In the course of a collecting tour in South Uist in 1955, my attention was drawn by Dr. Alasdair Maclean of Daliburgh to an interesting example of a shoemaker's vice that had recently been found in the eaves of an old cottage there. This implement is made of two tapering pieces of wood, $26\frac{1}{4}$ inches long with a maximum width of $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, which fit into a wooden handle some 9 inches long. The two wooden "blades" are adjusted by a screw, so that they become more and more bowed as the screw is driven in, with the result that their outer ends press more tightly together. The total length of this simple but most effective tool is $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The shoemaker would place it between his knees, being seated of course, and would probably adjust the screw with his cobbler's knife.

This interesting implement—the present example cannot be dated accurately, but from the circumstances in which it is found is known to be at least forty years old—is known in

Gaelic as *glàmair*, a term applied in particular to a smith's vice, but which appears to have the more specialised meaning of shoemaker's vice as well (Dwelly 1949). The example from Daliburgh has now been donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (Accession No. MP 763) in Edinburgh. This type of vice seems to have been common throughout the British Isles,¹ but has not, I think, been recorded in print from Scotland hitherto. The implement is not named in Carmichael's version of the song "Cunntas na h-acainne griasachd" (Carmichael 1941, pp. 100-1) which is specifically concerned with shoemakers' implements.

NOTE

- ¹ I am indebted for this information to my colleagues Dr. Iorwerth Peate (Welsh Folk Museum, St. Fagans, Cardiff) and Mr. A. T. Lucas (National Museum of Ireland, Dublin C. 17). In the English-speaking part of Ireland they are known as "clamps" (cf. "clamp").

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IAN WHITAKER

Inhabited Caves in Scotland

In response to Stewart F. Sanderson's request for information on inhabited caves in Scotland (Sanderson 1957, pp. 243-5) there is one important category which he appears to have overlooked: caves used by climbers for overnight bivouacs. Some of these have a long tradition of use, being in some cases locally associated with cattle drovers, who were alleged to have used them as stances, although these were generally in the open (Haldane 1952, p. 36). Others are connected with Prince Charles Edward, usually without any foundation. One cave, which I have myself used in company with other climbers, is, however, reliably associated with the Prince. It is situated in the Braes of Glenmoriston near Allt Coire Mheadhoin, a tributary of the River Doe, and has been described and illustrated by Alex. Ross (Blaikie 1897, frontispiece and plates between pp. 60-61, p. 61n). This cave, then known as Coiraghoth (Coiredhogha), was occupied by the Prince from 24th to

28th July 1746 (Forbes 1895, pp. 343-4 and 1896, pp. 380-1). A clear stream runs through the cave, part of which has been roughly partitioned off by stone boulders.

Two inhabited caves mentioned in Martin's classic account (1703, p. 163) deserve attention. He relates that caves on the west coast of Raasay were used by persons accompanying their cattle at the summer grazing, and by fishermen, while Calum Maclean, a native of the island, informs me that these same caves were associated at a later date, according to local tradition, with illicit distilling and whisky smuggling. A second inhabited cave, at Uah Vearnag¹ on the north coast of Islay was said to accommodate 200 men. It was divided into two parts, the western portion being used as a bedchamber, with its own fireplace and chairs, and the eastern part containing a corn-kiln (Martin 1703, p. 241).²

NOTES

- ¹ This name is not to be identified with any appearing on the 1" O.S. map.
² It would be of great interest to identify the cave in question, and examine the remains of the corn-kiln.

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